

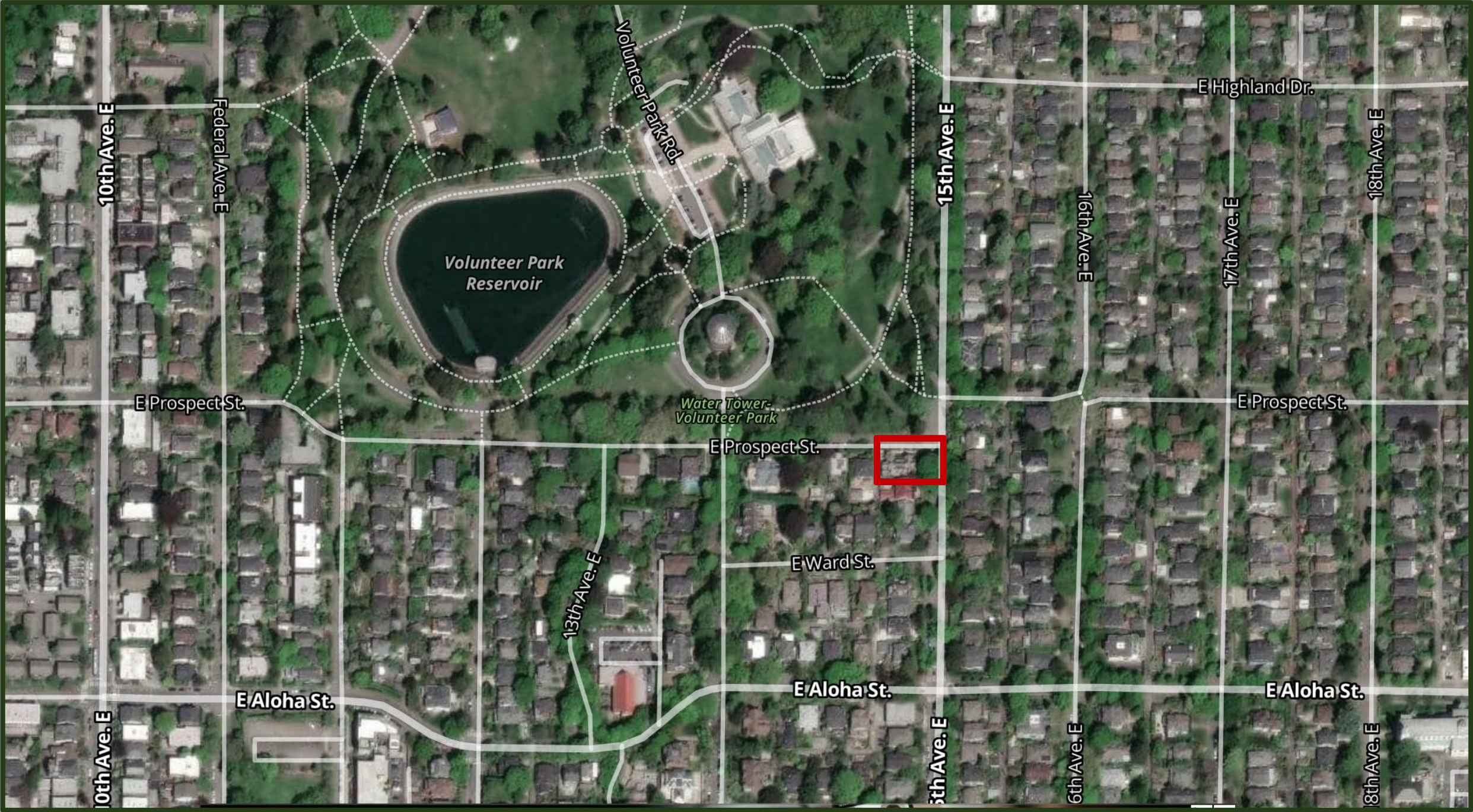
# THE BLOCH RESIDENCE

1439 EAST PROSPECT STREET  
SEATTLE LANDMARK NOMINATION



MARVIN  
ANDERSON  
ARCHITECTS

PREPARED BY  
BRIDGET HEMBREE &  
MARVIN ANDERSON



10th Ave. E

Federal Ave. E

15th Ave. E

16th Ave. E

17th Ave. E

18th Ave. E

E Highland Dr.

E Prospect St.

Water Tower -  
Volunteer Park

E Prospect St.

E Prospect St.

E Ward St.

E Aloha St.

13th Ave. E

E Aloha St.

E Aloha St.

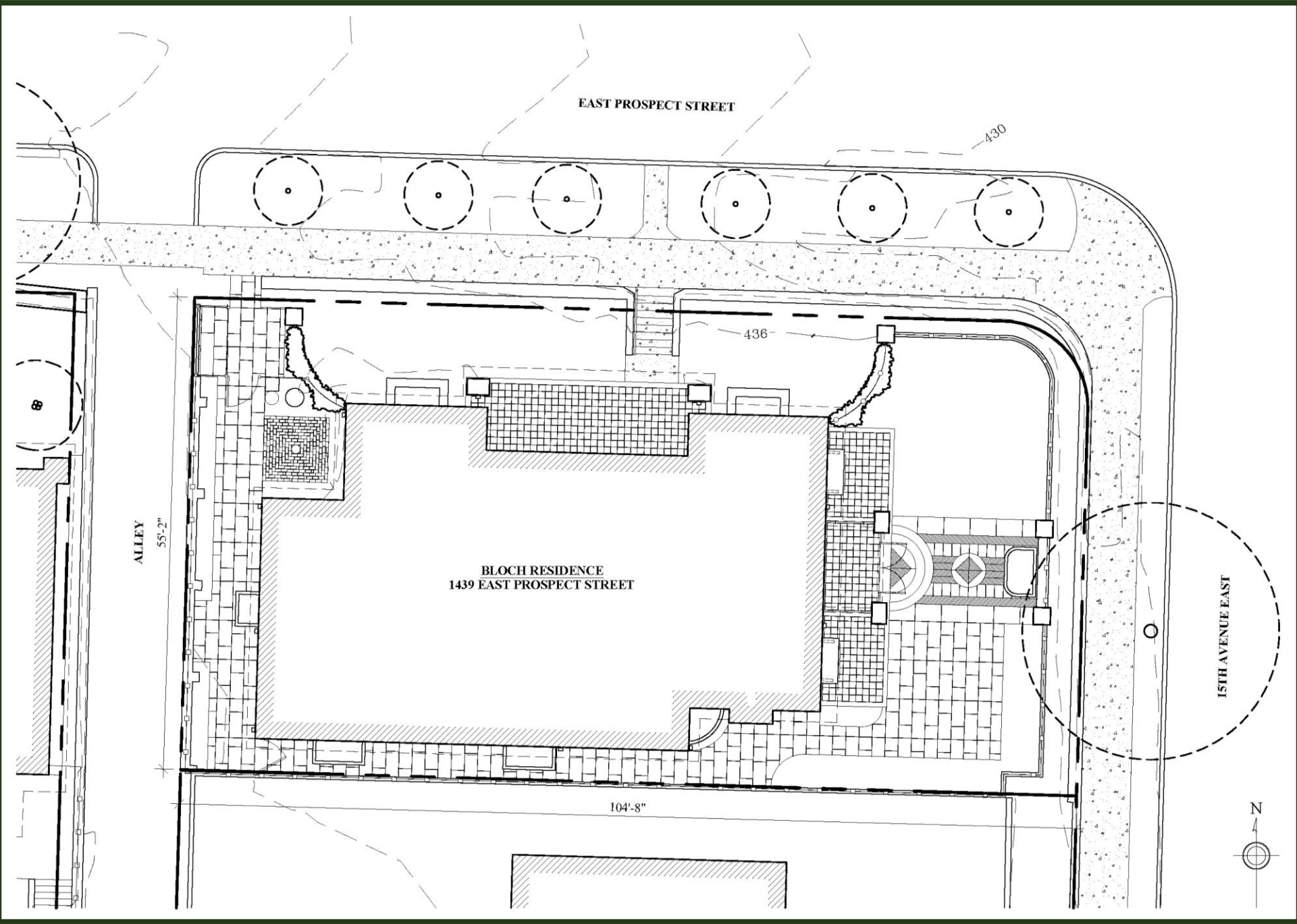
10th Ave. E

15th Ave. E

16th Ave. E

18th Ave. E

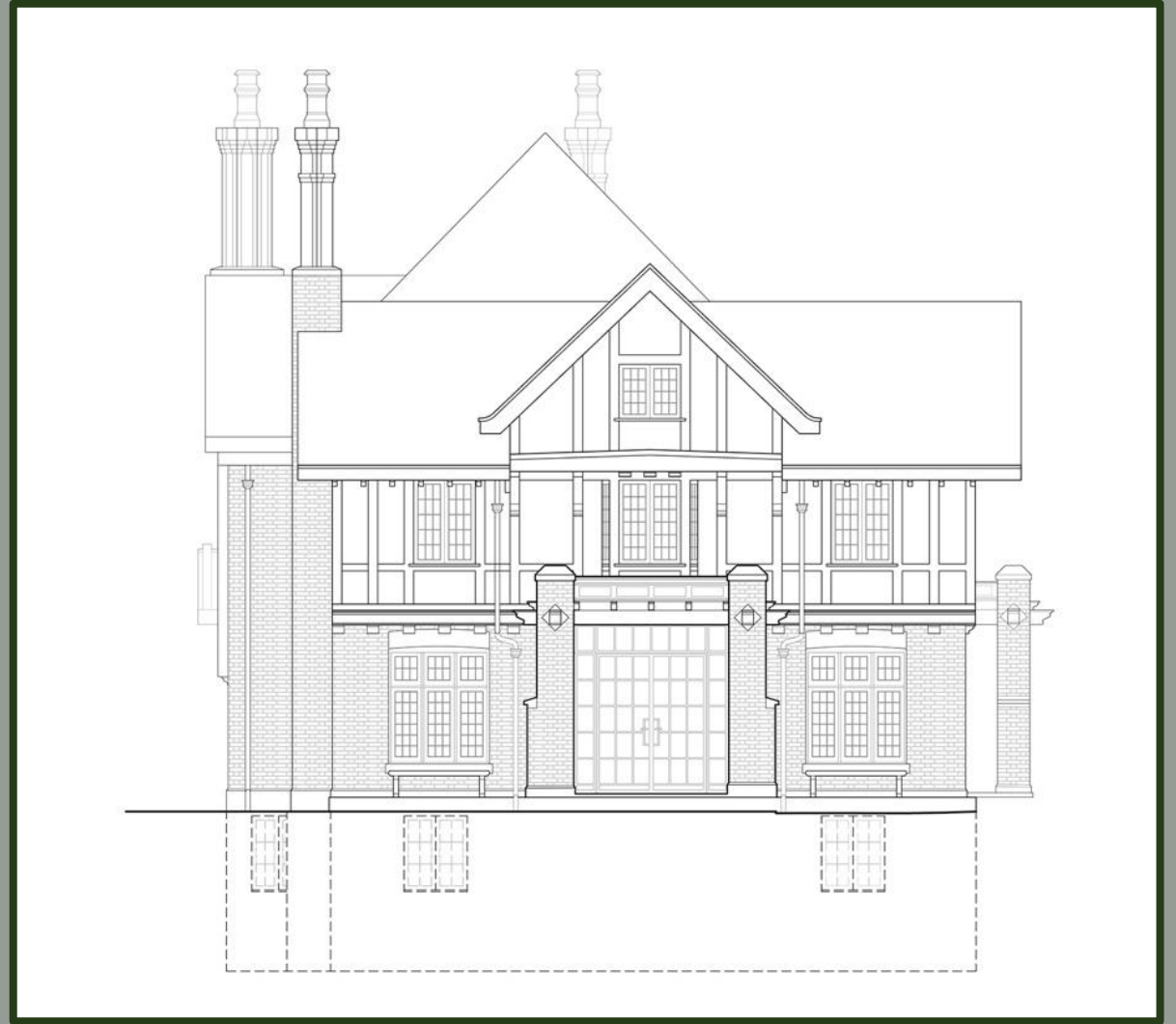






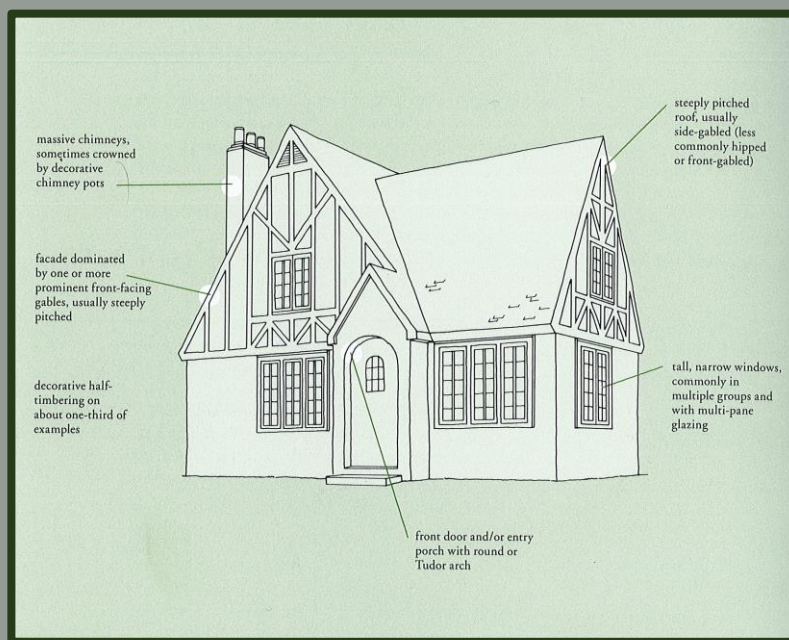
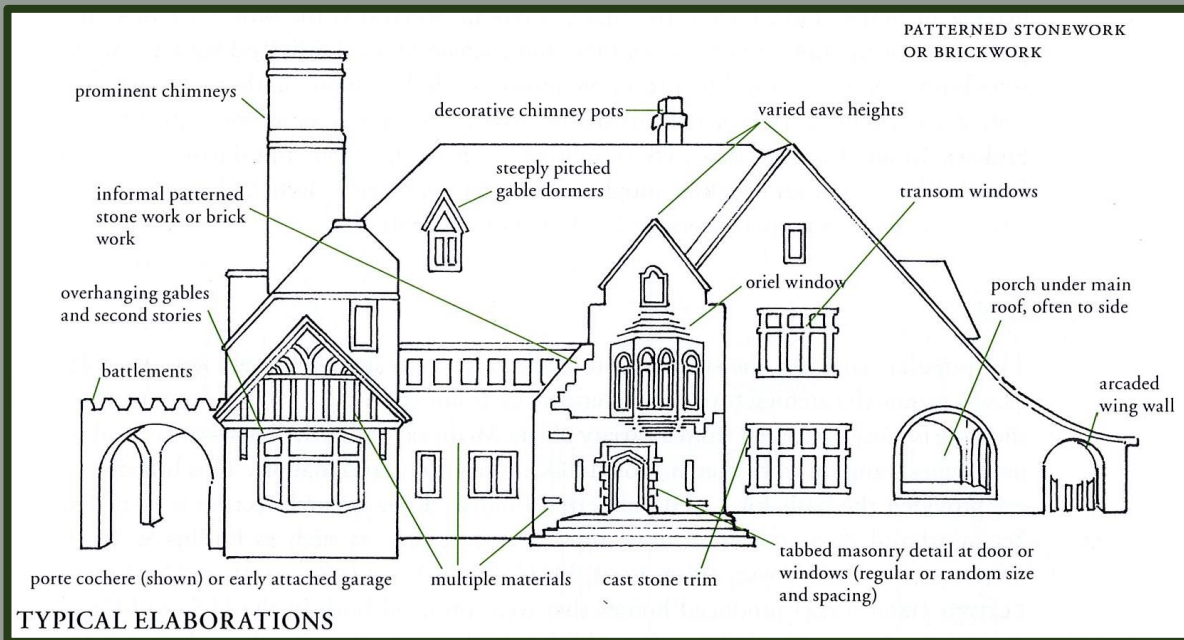
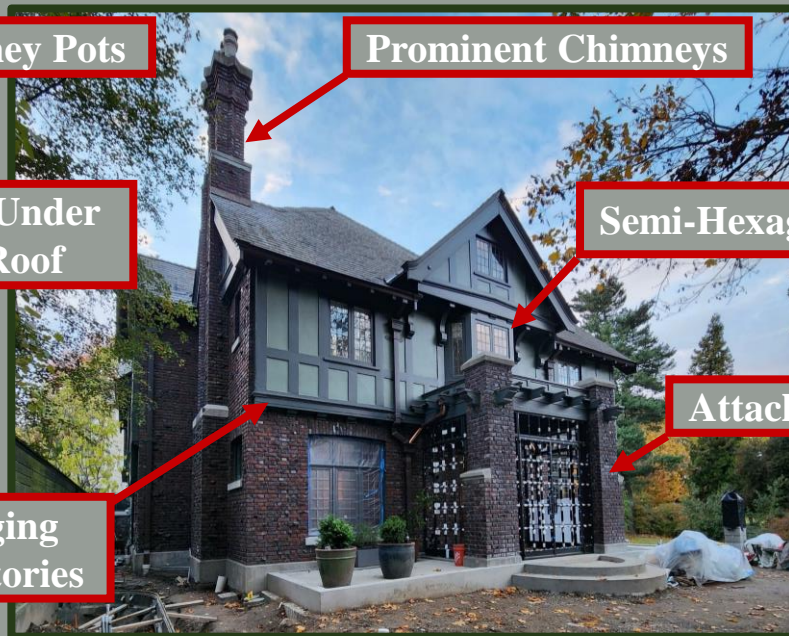
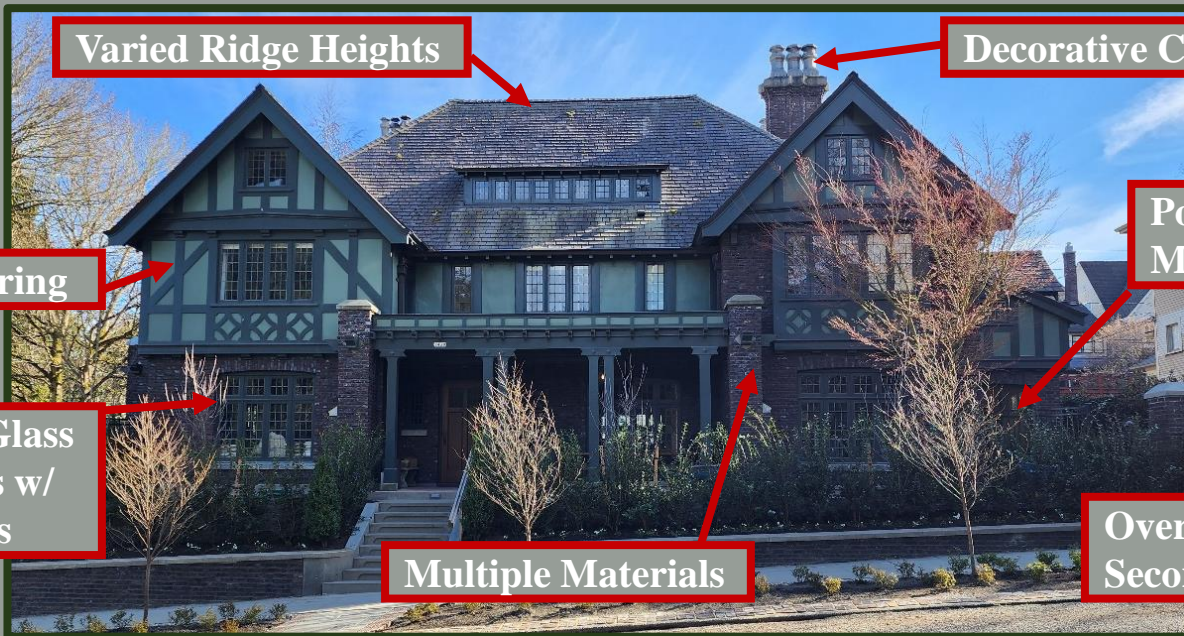


**North Elevation**



East Elevation

# TUDOR REVIVAL ARCHITECTURE



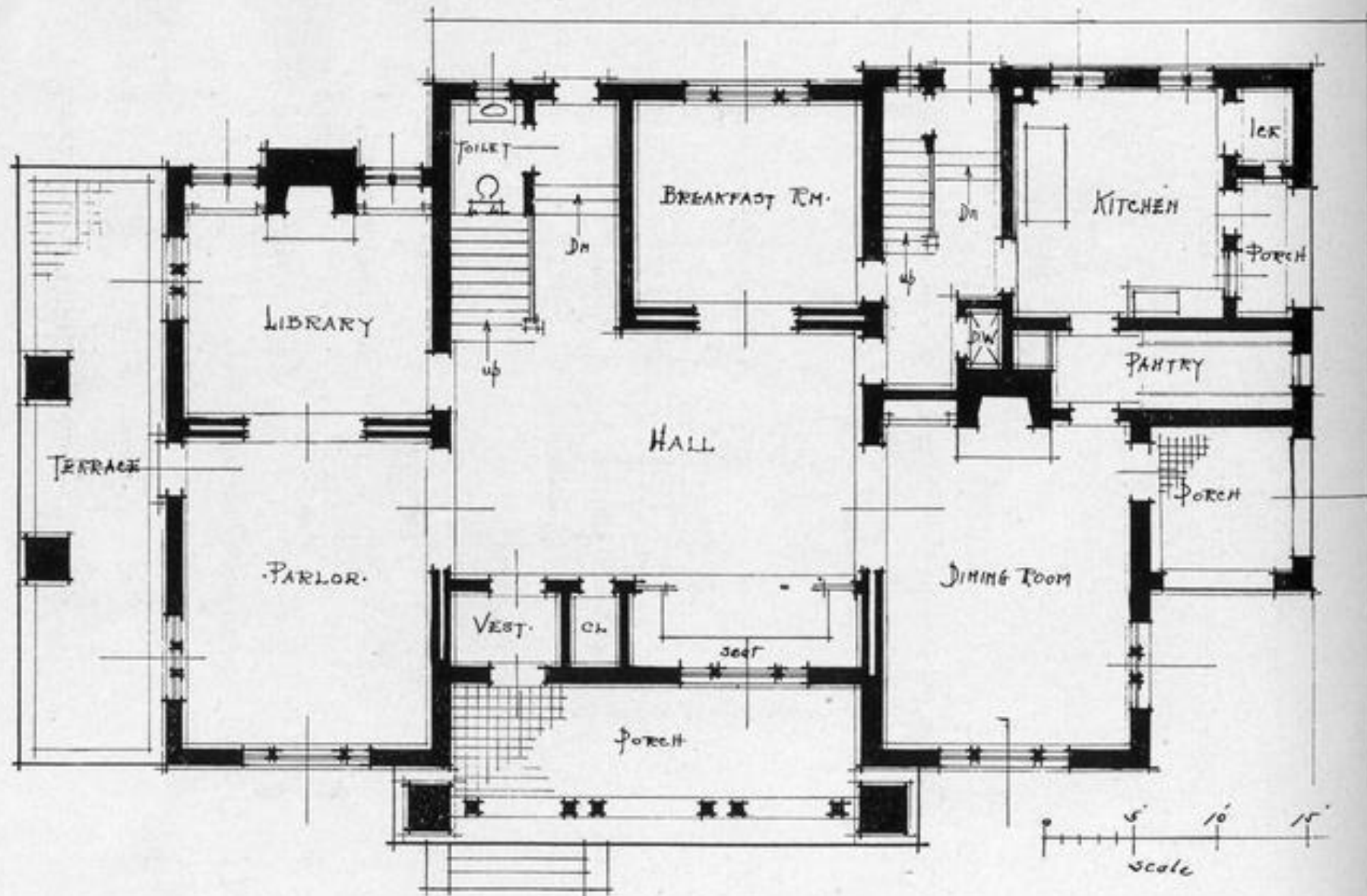




**South Elevation**



West Elevation



Wilson & Loveless, Architects  
 The Northwest Architect  
 February, 1910

FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
 RESIDENCE OF WM. BLOCH, SEATTLE, WASH.



Seattle, Washington









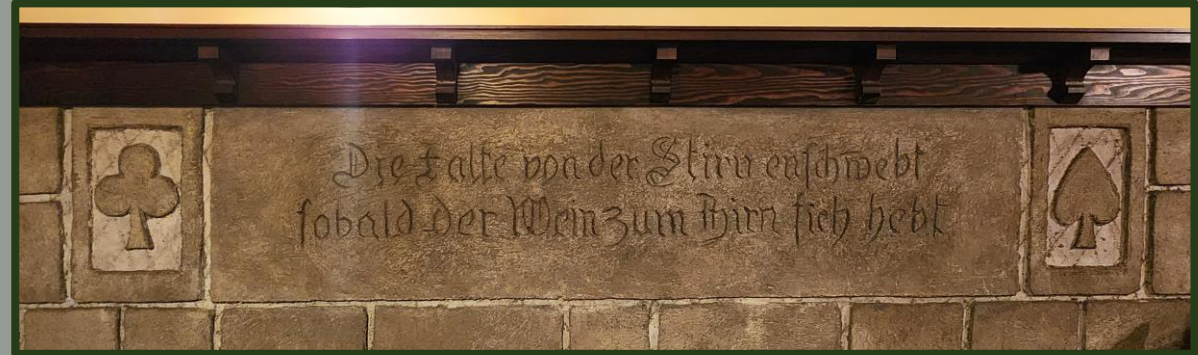




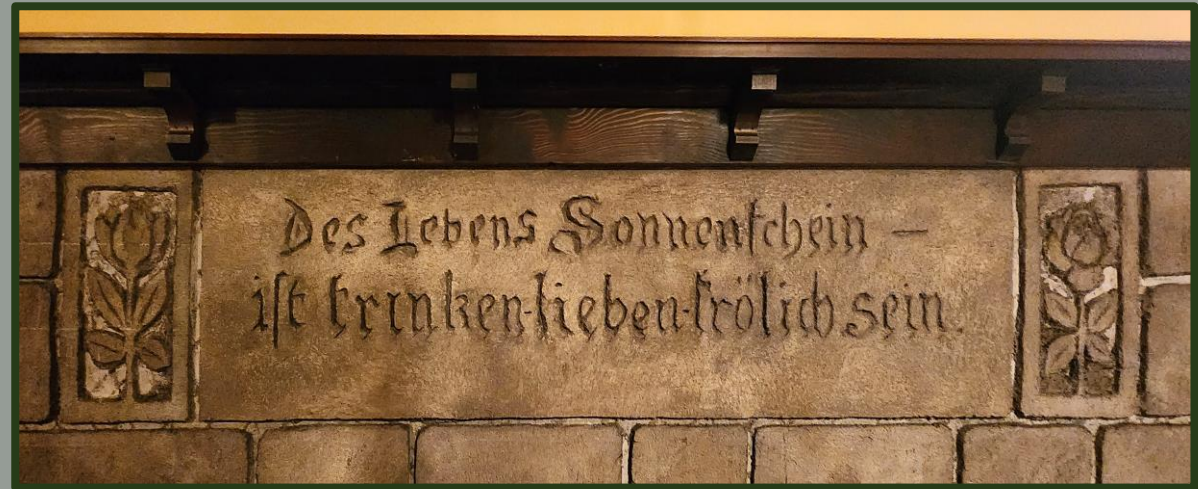








**“The wrinkles on the brow melt away when the wine rises to the brain.”**



**“Life’s sunshine is drinking, loving, and being happy.”**



L5 899  
X15

CLAYTON D. WILSON, 1865-1907



Seattle Municipal Building (Public Safety Building), 1909



Lucks Residence, 1905



Allen Residence, 1907

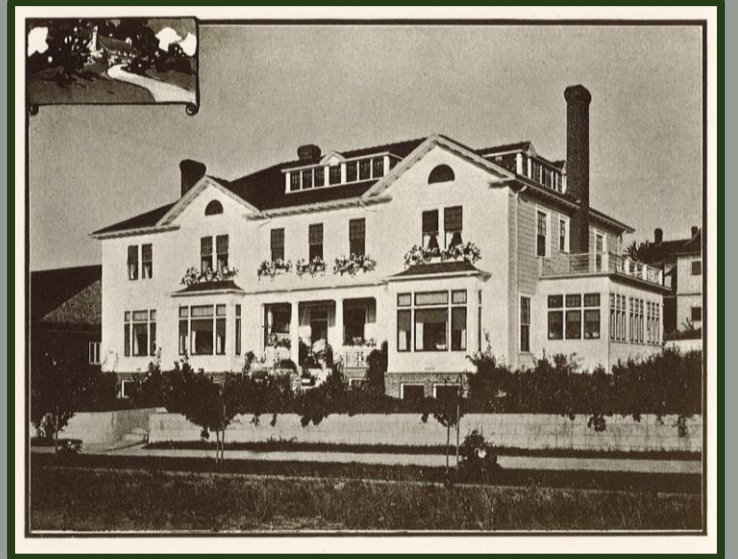
ARTHUR L. LOVELESS, 1873-1907



WILSON & LOVELESS ARCHITECTS, PARTNERSHIP 1907-1911



Pantages Residence, 1909



Kennedy Residence, 1909



Sparkman Residence, 1909





C.—A Living Room for which all the Furniture was Specially Designed

floor, with a toilet room and servants' dining room when possible. In the Portland house there are two rooms for servants, a billiard room, toilet room, laundry, heater room, and store rooms



E.—A Pretty Brick House Showing a Tasteful Way to Use Common Brick and Light Mortar

in the story below the main floor. On the lowermost level another sub-story is provided containing a ball room and stage. The side door shown in the exterior view admits to the servants' floor and to the stairs down into the ball room.

In Seattle, the country of picturesque hills and plateaus, architects have introduced many good ideas.

Plates E to L, from the work of Wilson and Loveless, architects, show the tendency of house building in this city. Back from the business center, folk are founding their homes on the plateau at West Seattle. Physical conditions are not unlike those in New England. That is, houses are frequently built on comparatively level or slightly terraced sites, where no especial contortions are required in plans or facades.

But the spirit of this western country is liberal. Men out there, though they may be influenced by the older houses in the East, do not slavishly copy them.

They attack their problems with individuality, and a lesson can be learned from studying the results.

When building a medium-sized house of brick you can do no better than use Plate E as a model to show how attractive is



D.—A Charming Veranda at Portland, O. The Wicker Furniture Fits Especially Well

common brick with white mortar.

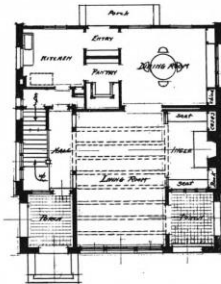
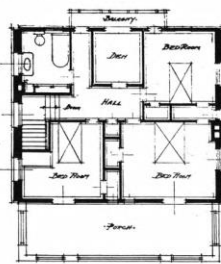
The days of slick, smooth, absolutely regular brick have gone by, and house-owners are emancipated from material that has spoiled many a good house design. No matter how well the floor plans and facades are worked out, a brick house with ugly brick is as hopelessly a failure as a beautifully planned room with a distasteful color scheme.

Bad brick produce unattractive results.

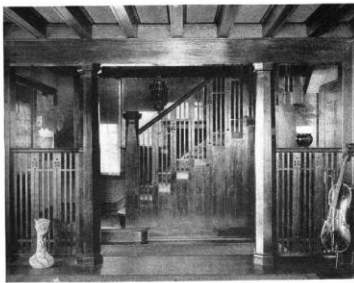
But good brick when it is in pleasing shades of red, green or brown, might actually save a poorly designed house from failure. A weak, unattractive exterior may be bettered by the judicious use of artistic brickwork.

You may get in your brick house, a pretty effect like Plate E, if you will use common brick, rough and many-colored as they come from the kiln.

Do not have them uniform in shade. Lay all the different tones into the wall as they come, though you may by the attractive selection of colors, blend them according



F.—Interesting Floor Plans of a Seattle House—Wilson & Loveless, Architects



G.—A Seattle Staircase

the front end of the living room is a huge bay window, one story in height, with an entrance porch on one side, and a private porch on the other.

It is always a good idea to have a private porch off the living room, in this way more easily summer-screened or winter-glazed than an entrance porch. An ordinary front porch, across which on must proceed in entering the house, is always difficult to screen. It spoils the inviting look of an attractive entrance to see it through screen wire; constant entrance of people into the house lets in insects; the privacy of your porch is invaded by every pedlar who comes along. These are reasons for building a private porch.

A stairway in an alcove, such as that shown on Plate G, is always attractive. You will do well to bear this in mind when building in any section of the country.

Stairs should be simple, with railing and balusters of a form easy to clean. More dirt gathers on the stairs than any other part of the house. It requires labor to remove it, and every housekeeper appreciates a staircase that can be wiped off with least effort.

To make this possible have the balusters wide enough apart so that cloth, or vacuum cleaning tool, will easily pass into the interstices.

Plate H shows a type of house just as adaptable to any other part of the country as Seattle. It is English in feeling, of course,



H.—A Seattle Plaster House with Half-Timber in the English Fashion

to your own taste. It is better to watch the brickwork yourself, as it goes up, for the average mason is not an adept in the artistic selection of random color.

Plate F, showing the floor plans, and G an interior view of Plate E, may be studied with advantage to gain principles adaptable to other localities. It will be seen from the floor plans that



I.—A Dining-Room in the Far West—Wilson & Loveless, Architects

but English with an American flavor. Strip from the plaster exterior the simple bands of wood around the windows, and you would have a simple, pleasing composition. But the hands of wood have a decorative value. They give something to the plaster it is always in need of—color.

Remember this truth when building a plaster house. Plaster is a monotonous, dull-looking, cold appearing material without color. In its natural state it has no more attractive appearance than a side walk, and no one wishes to adapt side walks for color schemes.

But this dull, gray plaster is an excellent background for color, and when it is applied by the tasteful use of timber, when steps are taken to trim the uninteresting facade with a material of pleasing color, the plaster takes on a new look. It borrows color from the trim. If the house is decorated with timber work of a green hue the plaster looks greenish. If the color-tone is brown, then a brownish look is given the plaster.

Plates I and J (interiors of H) show examples of good taste in design. It is well to see a tendency toward furniture other than the "mission" style, of which we are like to become very weary.

Plate J gives good ideas for a basement room, and shows how an attractive place may be made, where a man may have his very own den and gather his friends about him. Not to say women, who enjoy such a place quite as well as the men.

In a basement room like this, particular precautions should be taken to waterproof the walls, or dampness may enter and swell the woodwork. There are many good waterproofing compounds in the market for this purpose. These are best when applied to the outside of the wall. Trying to waterproof a cellar on the inside is like trying to waterproof a ship on the inside; it isn't the practical thing to do.

Timber work and plaster, in conjunction with brick work, makes a good combination for pleasing architectural effect. There is also practical benefit to gain, for plaster in small panels, as is shown in Plate X, is not nearly so liable to crack as plaster covering larger areas.



K.—Plaster and Brick

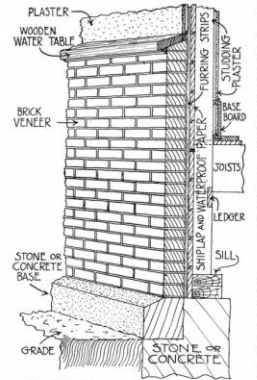
The reason for this is apparent. Plaster is homogeneous material. When it hardens, it sets in one sheet; its fibres are one. But plaster shrinks slightly in hardening, causing innumerable hair-line "checks" to appear in the surface. Where plaster is in panels of small area, extending between the timbers of a timber-



L.—A Shingled House with Alternate Wide and Narrow Coursing of Shingles

work design like Plate K, the entire panel pulls slightly away from the timber-work in shrinking, and this prevents it from pulling apart in its own fibres.

House owners building a house requiring a steep roof for an attic, will do well to note the method of arranging the shingles on the roof of the house shown in Plate K. Five courses are laid in the customary way, and the sixth course is either doubled, or laid on a furring strip. This makes a slightly thicker edge at the sixth course, with the result that every sixth edge is



M.—Brick Veneer and Plaster Exterior

one-quarter inches exposed. The effect is very pleasing, offers a good deal of variety and yet is not unique enough to be called a "stunt."

Do not use "stunts" in your design if you would have it in good taste. When in doubt, it is better to err on the side of the commonplace than on the side of "individuality."

Of course the really good design has individuality. That is, there is a little touch to it characteristic of the designer, though the lines may be very simple. And a commonplace design is not necessarily stupid. If it has individuality it is always interesting.

Shingles laid like those in Plate L are particularly effective unstained, or simply bleached with bleaching oil.

You may get a beautiful, silver gray tone by using a chemical solution made for that purpose. The tint does not appear inme-



N.—Exterior Plaster to the Ground. No Underpinning shown in this House

accented. The whole effect of this sort of shingling is to produce dominant horizontal lines on the roof, which greatly reduces its apparent height. Even a roof of unusual inclination will be helped by this method.

For a simple, harmonious design with rustic flavor, cover the sides of your house with shingles, laying them in the pattern of Plate L.

This is as effective, and in just as good taste in any other part of the country, as in the far West. To accomplish it simply lay your shingles with a course four and one-half inches to the weather, alternating with a course two and

"In Seattle, the country of picturesque hills and plateaus, architects have introduced many good ideas."

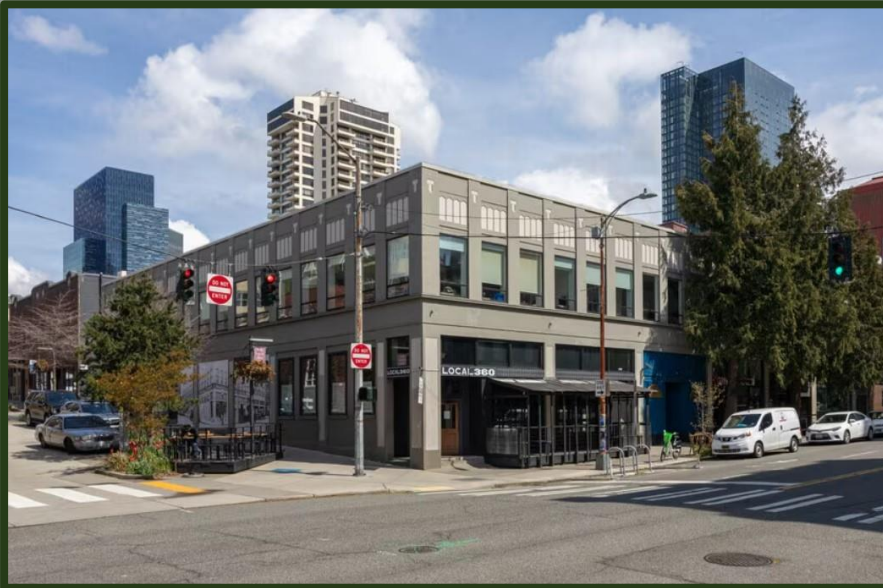
# CLAYTON D. WILSON, 1911-1947



Germania Café, 1912



Hardeman Hat Company Factory, 1920



White & Hitchcock Building, 1930



Howden Residence, 1935

# ARTHUR L. LOVELESS, 1911-1971



**Colman Residence, 1922**



**Loveless Residence "Hollyhock House," 1923**



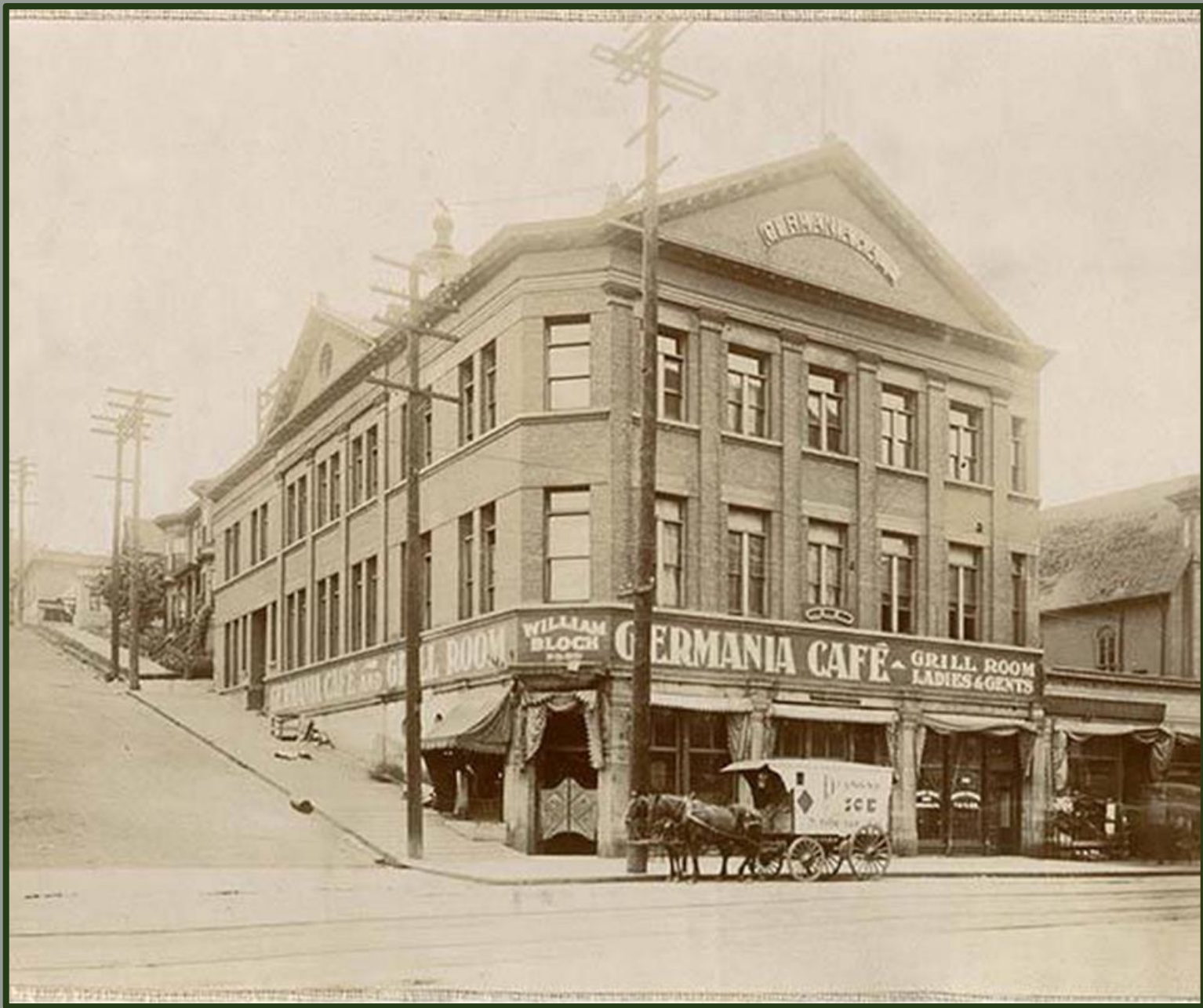
**Porter Residence, 1922**



**Loveless Studio Building, 1930**



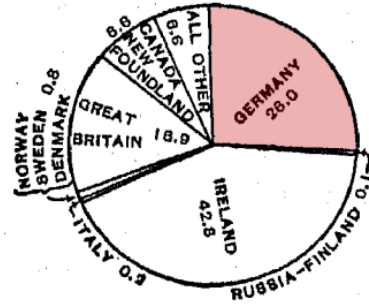
Bloch family, c. 1905



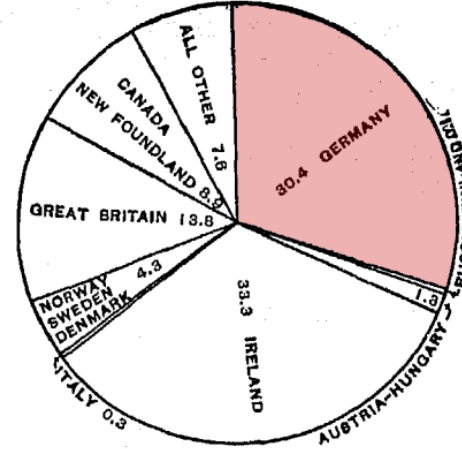
Germania Hall building at 2nd Ave. and Seneca St., Seattle, c. 1903

# DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN USA BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH - 1850, 1870, 1890, & 1910

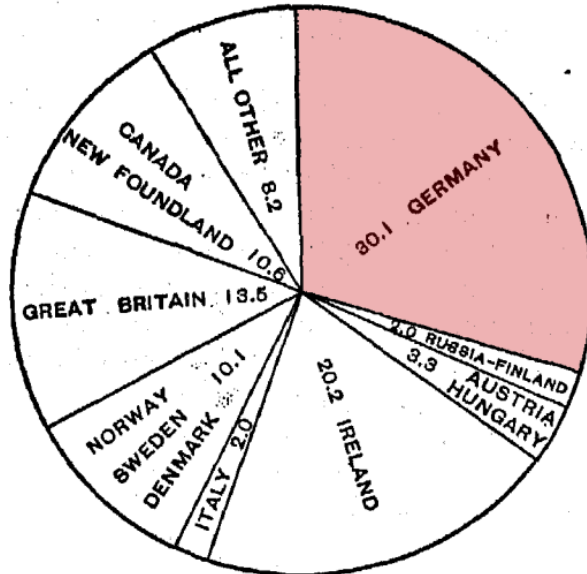
TOTAL FOREIGN BORN, 1850: 2,244,602



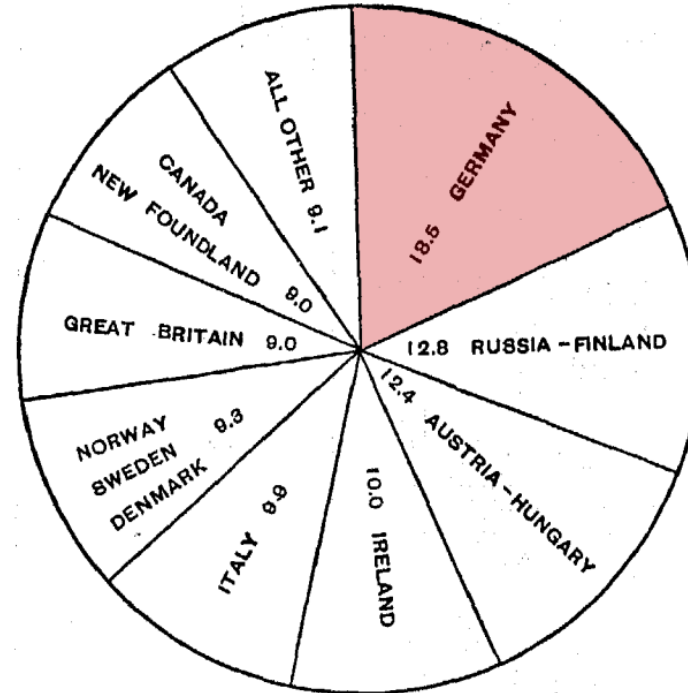
TOTAL FOREIGN BORN, 1870: 5,567,229



TOTAL FOREIGN BORN, 1890: 9,249,560

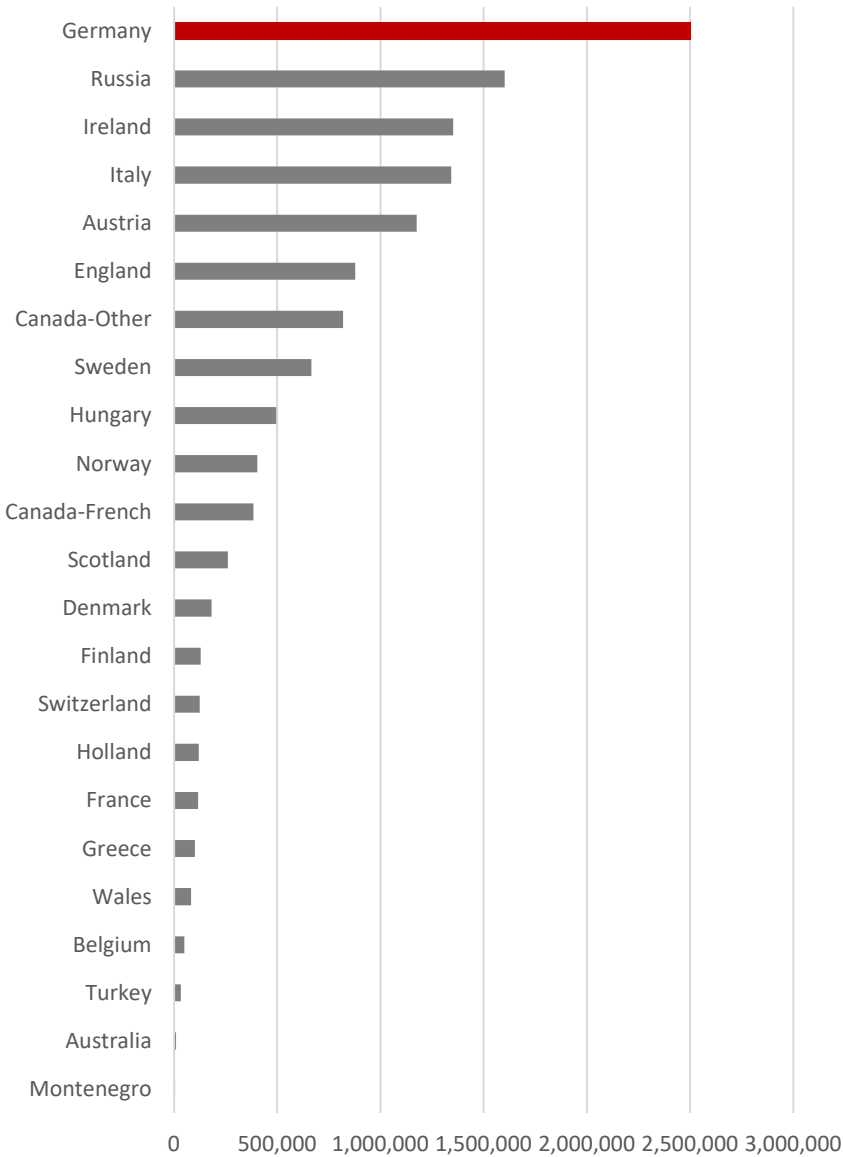


TOTAL FOREIGN BORN, 1910: 13,515,886

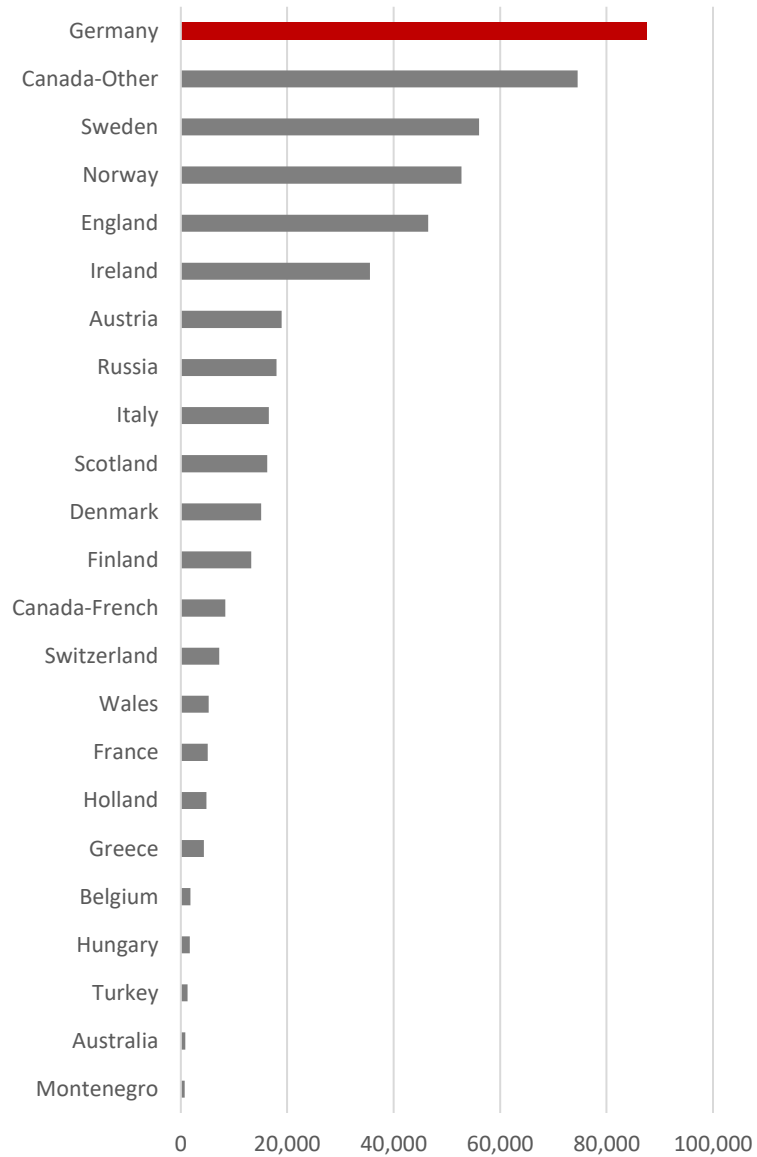


# POPULATION OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR FOREIGN PARENTAGE BY NATIONALITY, 1910

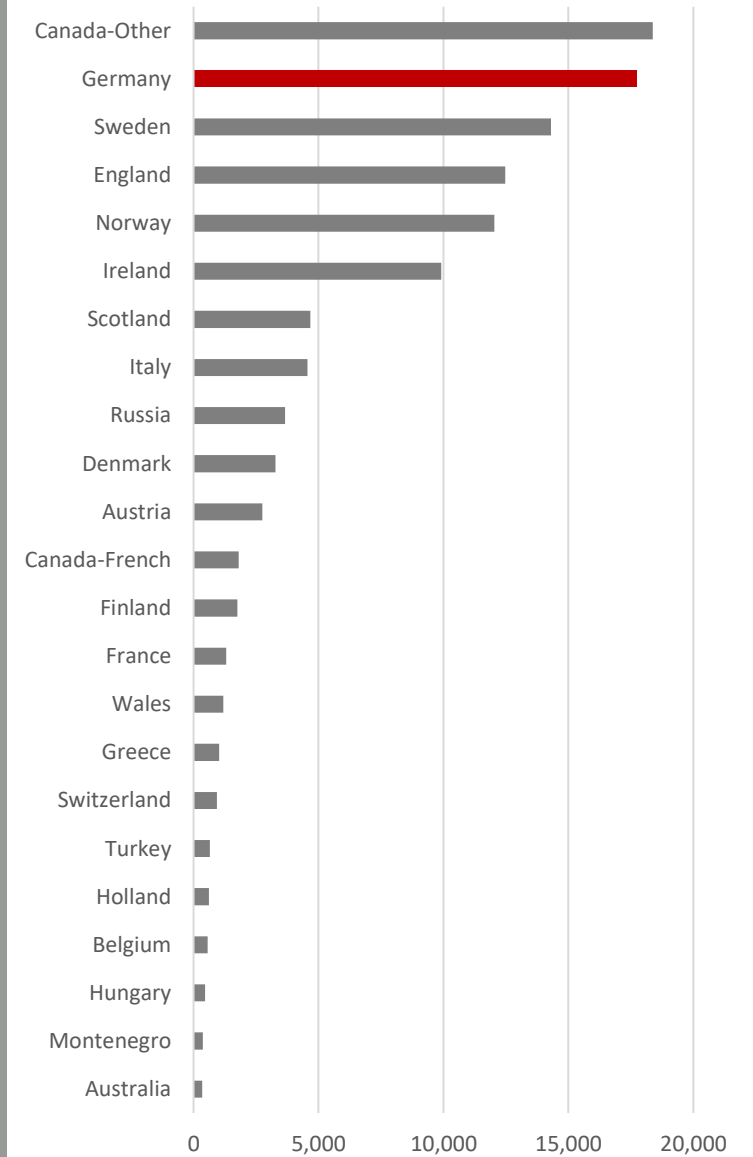
## United States



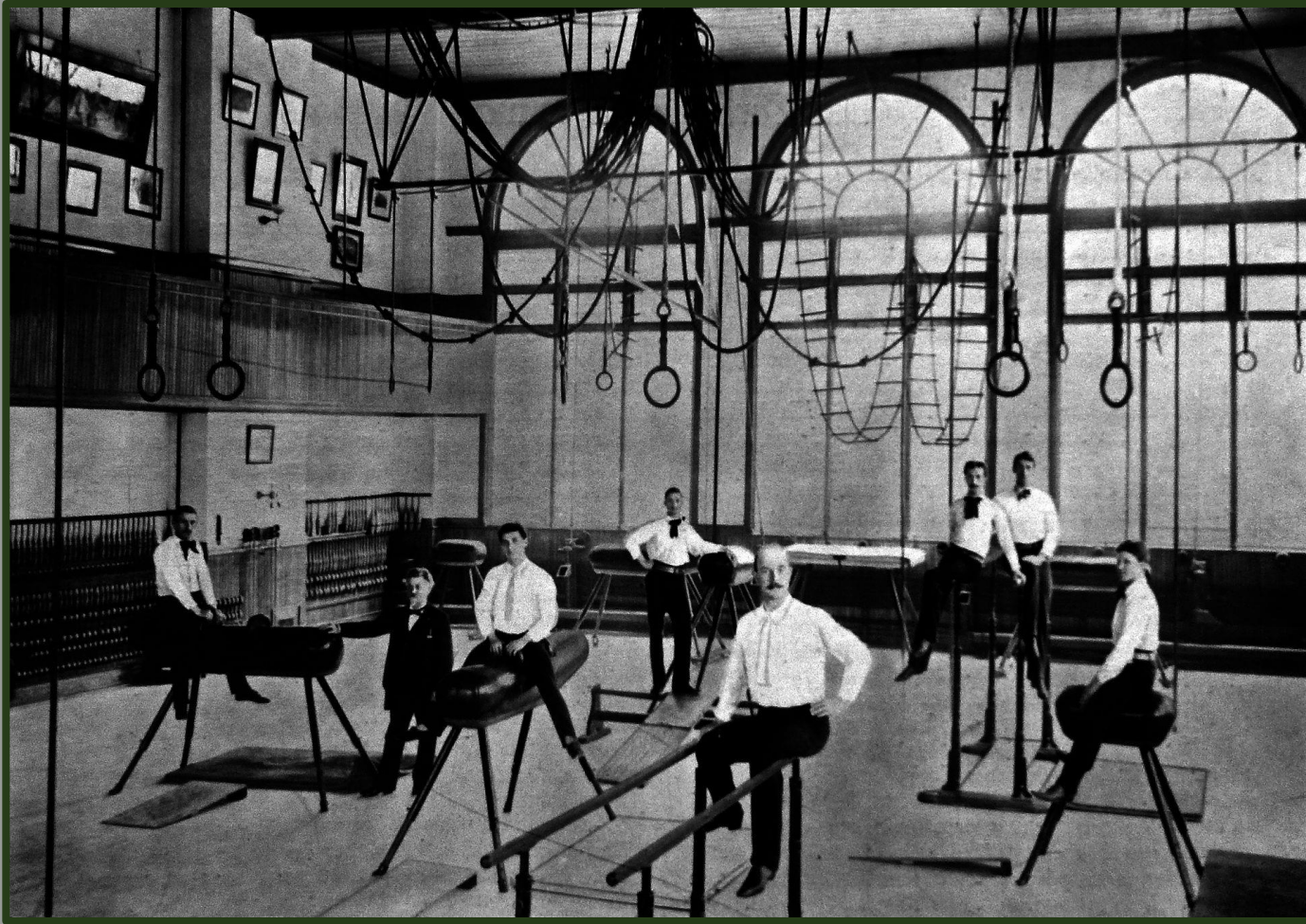
## Washington State



## Seattle



# SEATTLE TURNVEREIN – INCORPORATED 1885



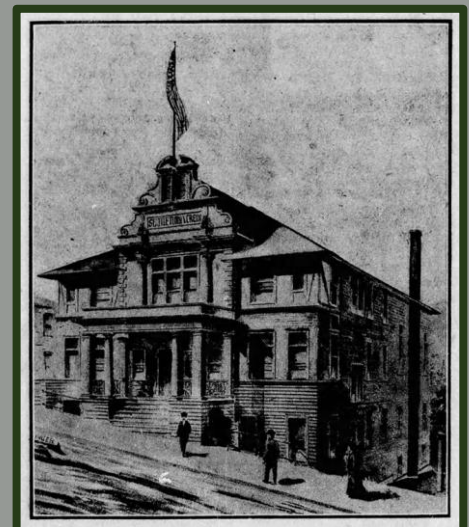
Gymnastics room in Milwaukee Turner Hall, c. 1900



View of reconstruction following fire, July 1889  
“Turner Hall [is the] dark building right of center”



Germania Hall, c. 1903



Turner Hall, 1905

## FRATERNAL ORDERS AND SOCIETIES



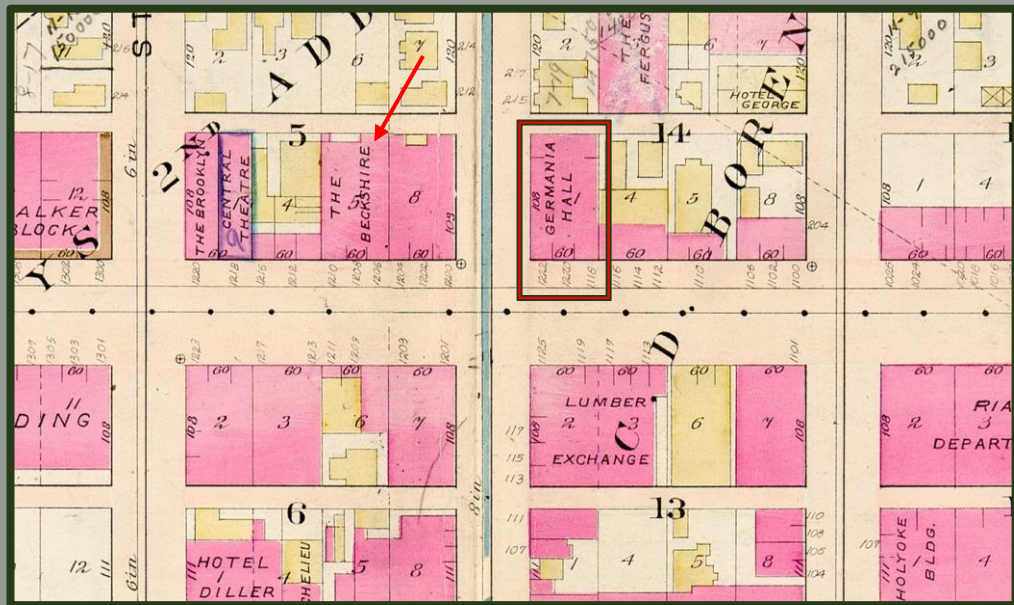
Members of the Sons of Hermann, Seattle, c. 1903

Societies with regular meetings at Germania Hall in 1899:

- Sons of Hermann (three lodges, incl. one female)
- Independent Order of Odd Fellows (four lodges)
- Encampments (Patriarchal Odd Fellowship, three lodges)
- Rebekah Lodge (female)
- Ancient Order of United Workmen
- Sons of Veterans, U.S.A.
- Knights of the Maccabees of the World
- Seattle Liederkrantz
- Northern Pacific Turn Bezirk
- Order of Washington







Alexander Pantages



Pantages Theater, c. 1909

1898

1906

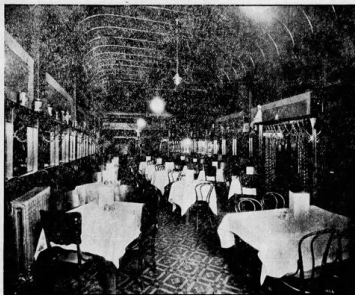
# DAS CAFE



# GERMANIA

wünscht allen seinen

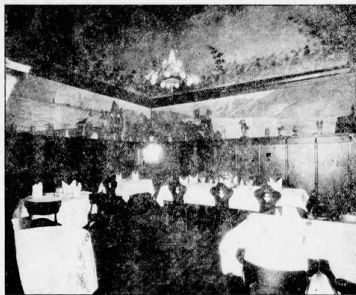
## Gästen und Gönnern fröhliche Weihnachten!



Ladies Dining Room



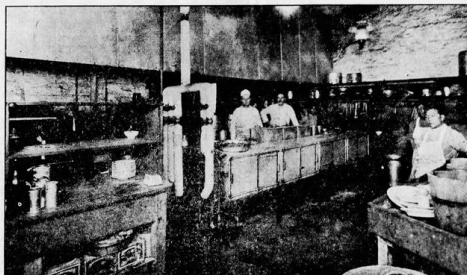
WILLIAM BLOCH  
Präsident der  
GERMANIA CAFE CO.  
Inc.



Club Room

Was die „Germania“ auf dem Niederwald Denkmal für jeden Deutschen in der alten Heimat, das ist das „Germania“ Cafe für jeden Deutschen in Seattle, ein Wahrzeichen deutscher Wehr- und Wehrkraft.

Herr William Bloch hat das Geschäft im Jahre 1898 gegründet und es durch seine Geschäftskennntnis, Liberalität und rastlose Energie auf die Höhe gebracht, auf der es heute steht. Das Cafe Germania erweist sich eines bewundernswürdigen Rufes an der ganzen pazifischen Küste, seine Getränke, insbesondere seine vorzüglichen importierten Rheinweine, sowie die Erzeugnisse seiner nicht deutschen Küche, haben es zum Sammelplatz aller Liebhaber culinarischer Genüsse gemacht.



The Kitchen

Das Local, an der S. 04. Ecke von 2. Avenue und Seneca Strasse gelegen, bildet für sich selbst eine Selbstenständigkeit der Stadt und die umstehenden Bilder geben einen ungefähren Begriff von der eleganten Ausstattung der Restauration.

Herr William Bloch, ein „Self-made man“ im besten Sinne des Wortes, hat das Geschäft unter dem Namen „Germania Club Co.“ mit einem Kapital von \$100,000 als Actiengesellschaft organisiert. Er selbst ist der Präsident u. Schatzmeister, Frau Minna Bloch, Vice-Präsident und Herr Max Mandler, Secretary und General Manager der Compagnie.

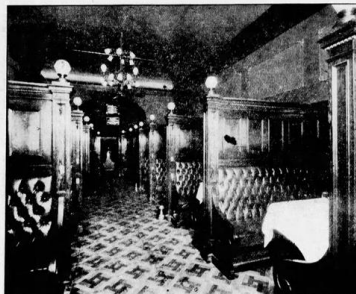


Bar Room

Herrn Bloch ist es gelungen sich einen neuen Pachtcontract von 20 Jahren auf das Gebäude, dessen obere Stockwerke Theaterzwecken dienen, zu sichern, eine sehr wertvolle Acquisition, in einer empfindlichen Stadt wie Seattle.

Für die Feiertage hat Herr Bloch mit grossem Kostenaufwand 1000 Reklamschreiben aus Deutschland importieren lassen, die als Weihnachts-Geschenke für die Gäste des Cafe Germania bestimmt sind.

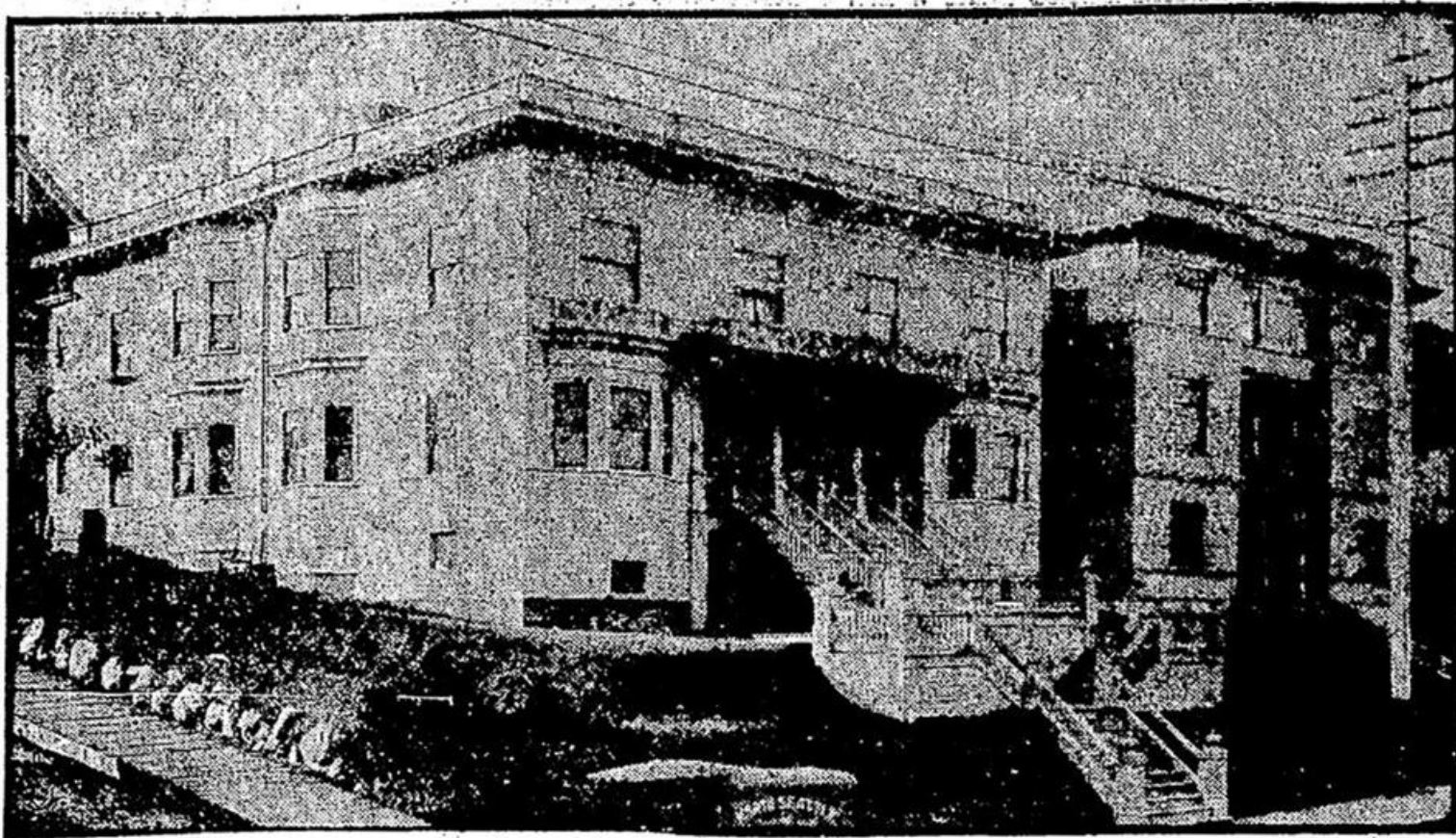
Im Sommer 1907 beabsichtigt Herr Bloch mit seiner Familie der alten Heimat einen Besuch abzustatten, um, wenn alle Hoffnungen sich erfüllen, der goldenen Hochzeitsfeier seines Elternpaares in Schilte, Oberbessen, beizuwohnen.



Private Dining Room



### Grill room of Germania Café, 1909



### WILLIAM BLOCH'S FLAT BUILDING

This picture includes all of the flats at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Lenora Street, owned by William Bloch. The corner building has been up for some time, but the structure on the right is new, and has cost \$15,000. Clayton D. Wilson is the architect of both. In the new building are six flats of six rooms each, with a full basement.



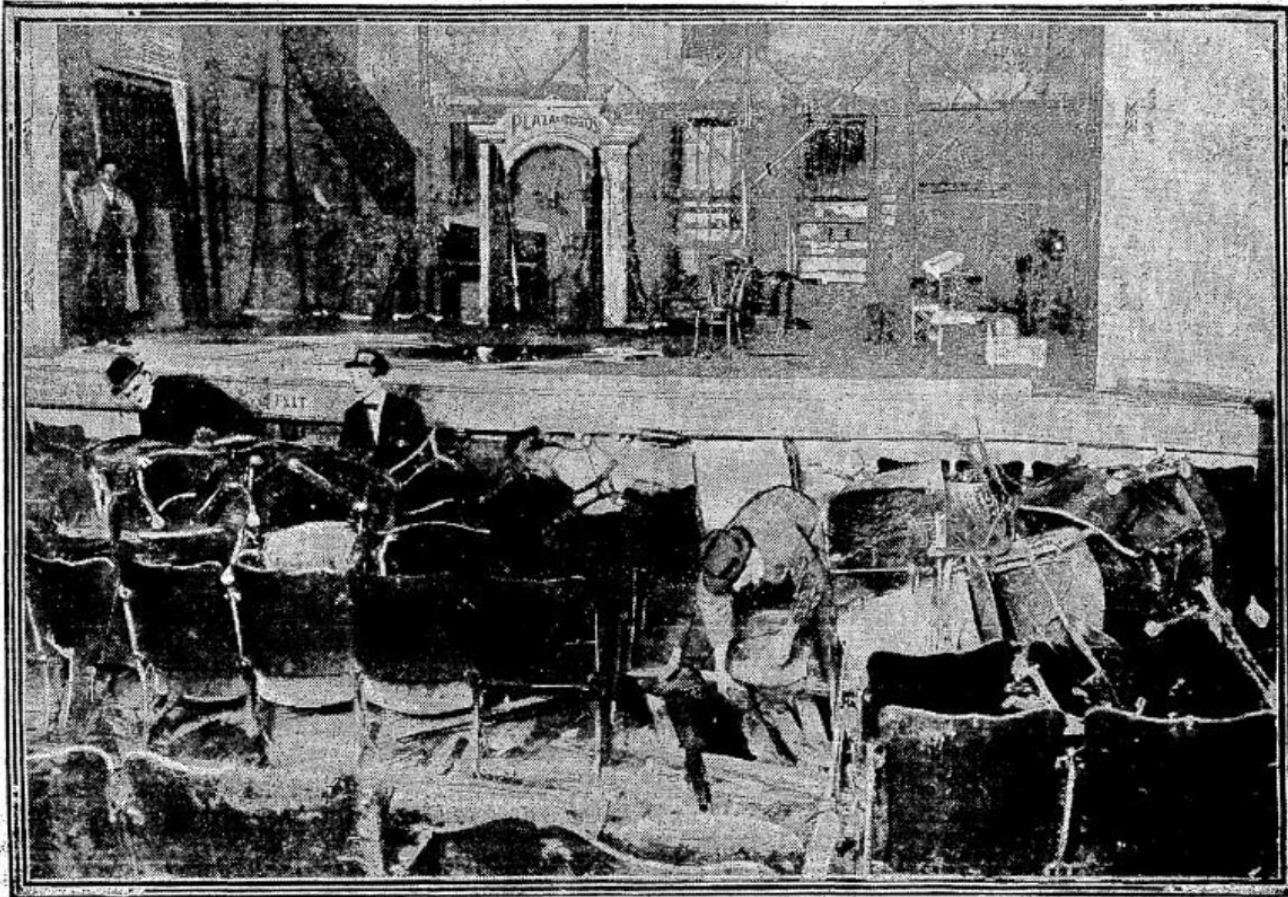
Bloch-owned properties at Sixth and Lenora



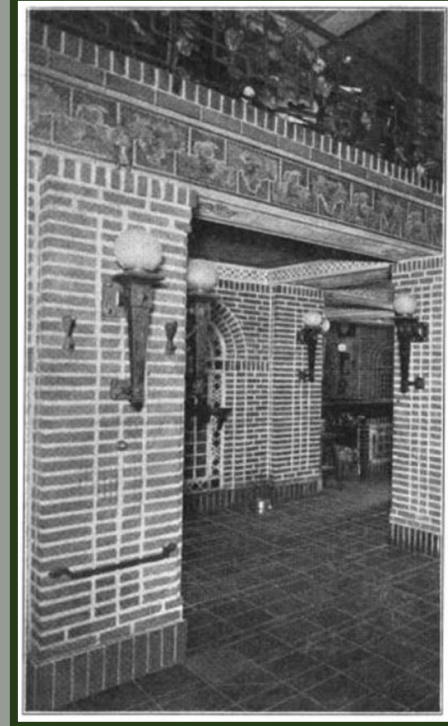
# The Seattle Daily Times

22 PAGES. SEATTLE, WASH., TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, 1911. Price 1c. News Stands and Trains, 5 Cents.

## Interior of Theatre Ruined by Fire



The accompanying cut is from a photograph taken this morning at the Lois Theatre. It shows how little damage that is apparent was done by the fire, which was confined to the spaces between the floors and partitions.



Germania Café remodeled by Clayton D. Wilson, 1912

# "WET" OR "DRY"

"VOTE WET  
FOR MY  
SAKE!"



"VOTE DRY  
FOR  
MINE!"



ONE OR THE OTHER



F. J. M. Rehe  
Archiv  
f. Zeitgeschichte  
u. Publizistik  
München



Beat back the **HUN**  
with  
**LIBERTY BONDS**

**DON'T TALK**



THE WEB  
IS SPUN  
FOR YOU  
WITH  
INVISIBLE  
THREADS

KEEP OUT OF IT  
HELP TO DESTROY IT

STOP = THINK

ASK YOURSELF IF WHAT  
YOU WERE ABOUT TO SAY  
MIGHT HELP THE ENEMY

**SPIES ARE LISTENING**

Intelligence Offices Northeastern Dept. U.S. Army

REPORT FORM NO. 1

REPORT MADE BY: <b>Spec Sgt Petrovitsky.</b>	PLACE WHERE MADE: <b>Seattle</b>	DATE MADE: <b>Jan 8 1918</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <b>Jan 5 1918</b>
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: <b>In re William Bloch. European Neutrality Matter.</b>			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: <b>At Seattle Washington.</b>			
In the above entitled matter the following complaint was handed to this office for attention:  "From: F W Becker, Lieutenant U S N R F. To: Chas Petrovitsky, Special Agent in Charge, Dept of Justice. Subject: Re "Billie" Bloch, proprietor of Germania Cafe.			
1. It has been reported to this office that "Billie" Bloch, proprietor of the Germania Cafe, is again voicing sentiments inimical to his country.			

123419  
RECEIVED  
JAN 16 1918  
Bureau of Investigation  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



## OWNERSHIP HISTORY



**1908 - 1918: William and Minna Bloch**

**1918 - 1923: Annie Wright Johnston**

**1923 - 1958: Jonathan Allison and Edith Furman Holmes**

**1958 - 2001: Harry Majors, Jr and Anna Mirante Majors**

**2001 - 2005: William and Claudia Stelle**

**2005 - Present: Walter R. Smith and Mary-Alice Pomputius**

# THE BLOCH RESIDENCE

1439 EAST PROSPECT STREET  
SEATTLE LANDMARK NOMINATION



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ANDERSON  
ARCHITECTS

PREPARED BY  
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