



The City of Seattle

Landmarks Preservation Board

700 Third Avenue · 4th floor · Seattle, Washington 98104 · (206)684-0228

REPORT ON DESIGNATION

LPB 454/04

Name and Address of Property: **Fort Lawton Chapel**
3801 W. Government Way

Legal Description:

That portion of the southeast 1/4 of the northwest 1/4 of Section 15, Township 25 North, Range 3 East, W. M., King County Washington, described as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of said subdivision; Thence N 89° 51' 43" W along the south line of said subdivision and the centerline of W. Emerson Street a distance of 780.00 feet to an existing monument at the intersection of centerline and the centerline of Magnolia Boulevard W; thence N 32° 52' 55" W 395.57 feet to the point of beginning, thence 13° 13' 07" E 99.54 feet, thence 38° 27' 53" W 234.25 feet; thence N 54° 21' 22" E 135.21 feet; thence N 62° 59' 32" E 136.95 feet; thence S 34° 04' 18" E 95.32 feet to the Beginning of a curve to the right having a radius of 220.00 feet thence southerly and southwesterly along said curve through a central angle of 118° 53' 05" an arc of 456.49 feet to the point of beginning

At the public meeting held on December 15, 2004, the City of Seattle's Landmarks Preservation Board voted to approve designation of the Fort Lawton Chapel as a Seattle Landmark based upon satisfaction of the following standards for designation of SMC 25.12.350:

- A. *It is the location of or is associated in a significant way with an historic event with a significant effect upon the community, city, state, or nation*
- C. *It is associated in a significant way with a significant aspect of the cultural, political, or economic heritage of the community, city, state or nation.*
- D. *It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, or period, or of a method of construction.*
- F. *Because of its prominence of spatial location, contrasts of siting, age, or scale, it is an easily identifiable visual feature of its neighborhood or the city and contributes to the distinctive quality or identity of such neighborhood or city.*

Architectural Description

Location

The Chapel is located in Discovery Park, a city park under the management of the City of Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation. The park is located northwest of Downtown Seattle in the Magnolia neighborhood, overlooking Puget Sound.

Site

The Chapel is located near the southern perimeter of Discovery Park and is situated on a knoll bounded by Washington Avenue to the south/southeast and Oregon Avenue to the north/northeast. The Chapel is located to the south and adjacent to the Fort Lawton National Historic District (1978) and the City of Seattle Fort Lawton Historic District (1987). The Chapel faces the historic Fort Lawton Parade Ground, which lies directly north. The historic Officers' Row is situated northeast of the Chapel, along the eastern edge of the Parade ground, facing Washington Avenue. Oregon Avenue, Iowa Street, and Washington Avenue used to form a loop around the historic Parade Ground before the construction of the large radar antenna interrupted Washington Avenue in the center of Officers' Row. On the west of the Chapel is a stone wall adjacent to an entry path and a lawn area that serves as a picnic grounds and overlook viewpoint looking towards Puget Sound and Olympic Mountains. A small, undistinguished frame building known as T-631, or the Religious Education Building or "Sunday School," is located slightly to the south of the Chapel. On the eastern side of the Chapel is a grove of oak trees designated as "Memorial Grove," which serves as a memorial to veterans of the Korean War, as indicated by a plaque on a large boulder in the grove. A drinking fountain presented in honor of Clarence B. Blethen is also located within the grove area.

Neighborhood Character

The Chapel's immediate "neighborhood" includes the general parkland of Discovery Park, and the adjacent Historic District including the Parade Ground. The Chapel is on a direct route from the Park's south parking lot, the heaviest used public entry to the Parade Ground area. Universal access to the site is provided by a gravel path that begins at the southwest corner of the south parking lot before briefly adjoining Washington Avenue as it turns north and then changes again to gravel at the site entry to the rear of the Chapel on the southwest corner of the knoll. The Parade Ground and the buildings surrounding it, particularly the historic Officers' Quarters running along Washington Avenue, provide a dominant focus of the neighborhood and primarily due to its vertical turret, the Chapel is dominant visual element on the Parade Ground's southern end. All of the remaining buildings within the Historic District were built between the years 1898 and 1908, during the period designated significant when the Historic District was created. The Officers' Quarters are wood-framed late Victorian residential buildings with painted wood clapboard siding and are related visually to the Chapel.

Building Structure & Exterior Features

The Chapel is a rectangular wood-framed building measuring approximately 81 feet 6 inches by 37 feet 3 inches. Stylistically it could be identified as simplified Georgian Colonial Revival. The building is situated on its site with its long dimension running in a northwest/southeast orientation. (To simplify the building description, the plan orientation will be shifted to orient the northwest side, or entry side, of the building to plan north.) The building has a gabled roof with a 6 in 12 roof slope with the ridge running the long dimension. There is slight gabled entry projection on the north side of the building and a lean-to roofed mechanical room approximately 19 feet 3 inches wide extending

back approximately 14 feet 4 inches from the south wall of the main structure. The building is placed above a concrete foundation and crawl space, with the main floor located approximately 24 inches above grade. The Chapel's walls are clad with painted clapboard with a 9-inch exposure. The roof has no overhang on the north and south and only a slight overhang on the east and west. The roof spring is located approximately 18 feet 8 inches from grade. The roof is covered with 3-tab asphalt roofing. Glazing in most windows is a translucent pebbled gold-colored glass, although some replacement glazing ranges from a close match to the original to clear glass.

The front (north) entrance is set within the projecting gabled entry bay. This entrance is accessed from the sidewalk, where two walks approach from either side of a small triangular-shaped planting bed. The walks converge at the entry to the Chapel where three concrete steps and a landing, flanked by simple iron handrails, lead to a small landing at the double-door entry. The entrance doors are plain composite doors with trim added to give the appearance that they are paneled. Directly above the entrance, the roof eave projects slightly beyond the rest of the roofline, providing a wider overhang. This serves both to highlight the entry and to provide protection for a long, narrow louvered vent immediately below the eaves. Above the roof vent is a non-decorative light fixture. On the roof, immediately above the entry, sits a simple square splayed hip roof steeple that reinforces this façade as the main entry. This steeple rises approximately 30 feet from grade to its tip. On either side of the entry are small, narrow single-hung sash windows of four over four panes.

The east and west facades are symmetrical and have a balanced fenestration pattern that consists of a pair of smaller single-hung sash windows of six-over-six panes on either end of the facade, flanking a grouping of five wider and taller sash windows of sixteen-over-sixteen panes. The front corners of the Chapel are flanked by what are probably the original foundation plantings of rhododendrons and pine trees. Foundation plantings of four tall, narrow evergreen yews are spaced between the taller narrower window openings on both the east and west facades, dramatizing the height and verticality of the fenestration in this central grouping.

There are two additional entrances on either corner of the rear of the Chapel. The entry on the southwest corner enters the sanctuary vestry, while the one at the southeast corner enters the attached shed facing west and continues into the sanctuary on the right. Both entries are accessed by three concrete steps, which lead to landings, flanked by stair railings similar to those at the front entry. The rear entries' doors have fixed windows of two over two panes. The southeast entry has a small shed roof. A small six-over-six window is located on the eastern side of the main structure's south façade, providing symmetry to the building's southwest entry door.

The rear facade (south) of the attached mechanical room has a centrally placed grade-level service door with a small boarded-up window flanking it on the west. On the west and east facades of the shed are single six-over-six windows. A brick chimney protrudes from the shed's northwest corner and continues up the face of the south gable end of the sanctuary.

Plaques identifying the building as "Post Chapel" designated with the building number 632 and as part of the "Discovery Park Fort Lawton Historic District" are posted at both the rear southeast entrance and the front entrance.

Plan & Interior Features

The Chapel's plan is axial and nearly symmetrical. The main entrance is located on the building's north side through a pair of entry doors leading into an entry vestibule. A small anteroom (clergy office) is situated to the right (west) and a cloakroom is located to the left (east). The stairway that provides access to the loft above is also located within the cloakroom. The nave is entered through another pair of doors. The room is rectangular with the altar area located in raised niche opposite the entry. There is a simple wooden railing separating the altar area from the nave. Five large vertical six-over-six double-hung windows are equally spaced between simple rectangular pilasters on each side (east and west) of the room. The pilasters support four painted heavy timber stepped scissor trusses, spaced at 11 feet 6 inches on center, supporting purlins and a ridge beam. The room is lighted by eight metal and glass pendant lights hanging from the trusses. There is a small, tiered organ/choir loft located above the northern anterooms. There are two southern anterooms located to the side and rear of the altar area; the western one undoubtedly served as the vestry. Both anterooms lead to a rear hallway running behind the altar area and to a rear entry located at the southeastern corner of the building. This entry area also includes a small toilet room.

Documented Building Alterations

Circa 1979, after the acquisition by the City of Seattle, the interior pews and altar were removed. Otherwise, the Chapel is essentially as it was built around 1942.

Statement of Significance

Historic Site Context

Establishment of the Fort and Early Years

Fort Lawton, located on the Magnolia Bluff in Seattle, was established in 1898. Seattle business leaders had campaigned for the establishment of a military installation in the area by claiming the fort would aid in needed coastal defense of the U.S. Navy Shipyards at Bremerton. At the time the Shipyards had been established (1891), Forts Worden, Flagler, Ward, Casey, and Whitman were organized under the Coast Defense Puget Sound Command for that purpose. Despite this, the Army's Fortification Board recommended locating an additional post on the Puget Sound in 1894, and Brigadier General E.S. Otis, Commanding General, Department of the Columbia, recommended Magnolia Bluff as a site for an Army Post in his annual report submitted that same year.

Subsequently, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce began to actively campaign for the Post. The Chamber members viewed the possible fort as an economic stimulant and may have also appreciated a nearby military presence, remembering the local anti-Chinese civil disturbances in 1885 (Chance, 1984).

Another relevant consideration in establishing Fort Lawton on the Magnolia Bluff was the planning for a ship canal to connect Lakes Sammamish, Washington, and Union with the Puget Sound. A board of engineers had been appointed in 1890 to survey locations for the development of the canal (Chance, 1984). The choice for the location of the Government Locks and canal, which would be placed under the protection of the fort, provided further justification for the fort and raised its creation as a project of national interest (Swanberg, 1985).

The success of the establishment of the post depended upon the donation of lands to the federal government for its development. The Chamber of Commerce actively canvassed the business community, allowing them to raise money for a 640-acre land swap with the 13 odd parties owning property on Magnolia Bluff. Additional property, rights of ways, and tidelands were donated or bought outright to provide a total land donation to the U. S. government of 1,107.77 acres. By February 1898, title deeds to all of the land had been conveyed and construction of the fort began. In 1900, the new post was designated as Fort Lawton, in honor of Major General Henry Ware Lawton, who had been killed in the Philippines in 1899 (U.S. Army, 1974, Chance, 1984).

Over the next several years, the Fort served as an infantry post with only two to four companies. Coastal artillery was never installed at Fort Lawton, and the Fort was never included as a station in the Puget Sound Harbor Defense command. The economic benefits sought by the Chamber of Commerce were not realized, as the Fort did not evolve to a full regimental post and seemed destined to remain a small garrison of little significance. Thus, as early as 1917, upon the establishment of the Fort Lewis Army Post at American Lake in Tacoma, Seattle's civic leaders were calling for the conversion of the Fort to a park. The post, which had always remained open to the public, had been a favored location for picnics and outings and was accessible by frequent trolley runs from downtown. A subsequent analysis of the Fort by John C. Olmsted in 1910, although never fully implemented, reinforced the notion of the Fort as a public park (Chance, 1984).

At the advent of World War I, Fort Lawton hosted a detachment of Coastal Artillery and served as a training ground for local National Guard and Army Reserve units, but Fort Lewis was officially designated as the dominant regional army post. It was not until World War II that Fort Lawton played a significant role in military operations on the Pacific Coast (Chance, 1984).

World War II Era-Fort Lawton

On May 22, 1941, Fort Lawton was placed under the authority of the Commanding General, San Francisco Port of Embarkation. During World War II, the Fort served as the second largest Point of Embarkation on the West Coast and was the sixth largest such facility in the United States. To serve this purpose, \$826,000 was authorized to expand facilities on the post. This expansion included 450 buildings; most were built from standard Quartermaster General and Army Corps of Engineer plans (U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1980).

The Interceptor Command headquarters of the 2nd Air Force was also installed in 1941. Although in its early stages this command merely managed civilian spotters to record and monitor aircraft sightings for civil defense in the Pacific Northwest, it was the beginning of Fort Lawton's role as a command post for air defense operations for the next 30 years (Chance, 1984).

An Army WAC detachment of approximately 200 women. was assigned to the Fort in 1943. They ran the motor pool, worked for the Port of Embarkation as clerks and staffed a medical platoon made up of medical technicians and specialists (Chance, 1984).

At the height of the war, over 20,000 troops were billeted at Fort Lawton and over 1.1 million troops were processed at Fort Lawton before stationing to combat assignments. Troops underwent induction, training, embarkation, and debarkation on their way to and from operations in the Pacific Theater. Fort Lawton also served as a processing center for enemy prisoners. During the War, approximately 5,000 Italian prisoners of war were processed on their way to Hawaii. At the end of

the War, approximately 1,150 German prisoners of war were confined at the Fort (Chance, 1984, Moreo, 2004).

The Fort drew national attention in 1944, when African-American soldiers assigned to the 650th and 651st Port Companies attacked the 200 Italian prisoners of war held at the Fort, severely injuring several and killing one (Chance, 1984; Moreo, 2004).

World War II Context: Impact of the War in Seattle and Washington State

World War II had a major impact upon the economic, social, and cultural development of Seattle and of Washington State. Military contracts in Seattle were twice those for Los Angeles and four times those of San Francisco. These effects were first felt in the local shipbuilding industry, which expanded dramatically. Employment in the Puget Sound shipyards increased from 8,000 in 1940, to 92,000 by the end of 1943. In the Seattle area, manufacturing employment increased from 34,709 employees in 1940 to 115,000 in 1943. Federal contracts for the shipbuilding industry, aircraft industry, and housing construction provided a ripple effect in related industries throughout the region. Government supply contracts to support federal operations at the Sand Point Naval Air Station, the Port of Embarkation, and the Bremerton Navy Yard totaled \$3,450,061,000 by 1944, in King, Pierce, and Kitsap counties (Berner, 1999).

The Seattle Port of Embarkation employed 7,500 civilians during the course of the war. The Army Transport Service (ATS) supplied operations in Alaska, Oregon, and Idaho through the Quartermaster Supply Depot at the Port (Berner, 1999).

Wartime workers, especially African-Americans, immigrated in large numbers from the South and the Midwest. Washington's population grew by 37 percent during the 1940s. The population growth and shift in cultural makeup greatly affected the cultural and social climate of Seattle. Before the war, there were less than 4,000 African-Americans in the industrial workforce in the Puget Sound, whereas by war's end there were over 10,000. Besides the increase in African-Americans in the labor force, thousands of local women began working in manufacturing and in administrative services (Berner, 1999).

Korean War and Cold War Period-Fort Lawton

At the end of World War II (1945) and until 1947, Fort Lawton served as the debarkation point for troops returning from the Pacific Theater. In 1949, the Fort was officially separated from the Seattle Port of Embarkation and declared a separate Class I installation. However, during the Korean War (1950-1953), the Port expanded its facilities to serve once again as an embarkation point for replacement troops and their families reporting to units under the Far East Command. Between the summer of 1951, and the summer of 1954, approximately one half-million soldiers passed through the Fort from units in Alaska and the Far East. In 1953, after the end of the Korean War, the Army's Personnel Processing Center was moved to North Fort Lewis (Schultze, 1951; Carpine et al., 2000).

Concurrently, activities of the Army Reserve increased as active military unit activities were decreasing. The Army created the 10th U.S. Army Corps in 1957 and a reserve training station was built at Fort Lawton for them a year later. This unit directed training and operations for reserve units in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Northern California, and did so up until its deactivation in 1968. Since then, the 124th Army Reserve Command was formed and has been located

in the northeast corner of Fort Lawton. This command post directs reserve units in Washington, Oregon, California, and Nevada (U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1980; Chance, 1984).

As the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union deteriorated into the Cold War during the Korean War, military defense planning was reoriented toward creating an effective defense from Soviet intercontinental range bombers capable of striking U.S. cities with nuclear bombs. The Army's 26th Artillery Group was assigned to Fort Lawton in 1953, specifically to counter this threat. This Group eventually controlled eleven Nike Atlas sites (some sites upgraded in 1959 to Nike Hercules) strategically located to protect the Puget Sound area. This defense system was in service until 1974, when it was de-activated nationwide (Chance, 1984, Moeller, 1995).

Fort Lawton and Discovery Park

Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara announced in 1964 the Army's decision to surplus 85% of Fort Lawton. During the next four years, various project proposals for the Fort were discussed and interest groups vied to acquire portions of the property. In 1968, the Department of Defense announced plans to station a Sentinel anti-ballistic missile base at the Fort, but public protest drew the support of congressional delegates and the proposal was defeated. An alternative site on Bainbridge Island was chosen instead, although the program was never implemented. That same year the Citizens for Fort Lawton Park was formed and their efforts to acquire the Fort for a city park were rewarded in December of 1968, when Senator Henry Jackson announced that the City would be able to acquire the land at no cost. This plan required new legislation, and in 1970, the "Fort Lawton Bill," under Jackson's sponsorship, was passed to enable surplus federal properties to be transferred at no cost to state and local agencies for park and recreational purposes (Mann, Milligan, Morse, & Ramsey, 1975).

In March of 1970, the United Nations of All Tribes held the nation's attention for one month as representatives of the tribes attempted an occupation of the Fort by setting up an encampment at the front gate. They claimed rights to the military base under an 1865 treaty that allowed them to claim any military property declared surplus by the federal government. After the City acquired the bulk of the post, the group was granted a lease of seventeen acres on the northern part of the Fort. The Daybreak Star Cultural Center was opened there in 1976, and continues to offer cultural arts programs and events (Kiley, 1972; Wolfenstine, 1974).

At the request of the City and a coalition of citizen activist groups, a Master Plan was prepared for a new City Park to be located on the grounds of Fort Lawton. This plan, prepared in 1972, by Dan Kiley and Partners, set the framework for development of the park, eventually named Discovery Park (Dan Kiley and Partners, 1972). Additional acreage was added to the Park in 1974, 1978, and later (Gilje, 1974, Seattle Parks, 2004).

In the early 1970s, Seattle Parks began implementation of the adopted park plan, but controversy remained concerning the disposition of some of the historic buildings within the Park. The National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation negotiated a compromise (Memorandum of Agreement) in June of 1978. Resultantly, in 1978, the 40-acre core of the original Fort, containing original structures from the initial development of the Fort dating from 1898-1900, including the Parade Grounds and Officers' Quarters, was designated the Fort Lawton Historic District and listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In May of 1985, a task force appointed by the mayor recommended retaining several selected buildings within the Historic District. However, The Seattle

City Council adopted a plan in December 1985, to demolish all but two City owned buildings within the Historic District. In 1987, the Washington Trust for Historic Preservation filed suit for a restraining order to prevent initial demolition steps on several of the buildings slated for eventual removal. In 1988, the City created the Fort Lawton Historic District with boundaries similar to the Federal Historic District. Between 1988 and 1990, and after consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), decisions were made relative to building disposition, allowing certain buildings to be demolished and others to be stabilized and the exteriors rehabilitated (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1978; Boyle, 1985; Christensen, 1985, 1987; Thomas, 1986; Baker, 1988). An interpretive plan for the Historic District was also created (Stoops, 1990).

Currently the U.S. Navy, having received some former base housing, including the historic Officers' Quarters within the Historic District from the Army, uses the buildings for military housing. The Navy has recently initiated a process to privatize these properties. The 124th Army Reserve Command is currently located in the northeast corner of the Park, the only remaining "Fort Lawton" today. This command station continues to direct Army Reserve units in Washington State, Oregon, California, and Nevada.

Chapel

The Fort Lawton Chapel is the only remaining building of the World War II era of development of the Army installation. Prior to the advent of World War II, Fort Lawton had never expanded beyond the original twenty-five buildings situated around the Parade Ground that were built during the first phase of construction of the Fort (1898-1909). During World War II, approximately 450 buildings were erected to fulfill the Fort's new mission as a major embarkation post. Initial work included expansion of the troops' barracks at a cost of \$826,000. Further expansion to accommodate the processing of over one million troops during World War II followed. Standard Quartermaster General plans were used for their construction in the majority of cases. The Chapel at Fort Lawton stands as the only remaining example of a building erected in this manner during the massive construction activity that took place on the post at this time (Mann, Milligan, Morse, & Ramsey, 1975).

By 1944, there were three chapels located within the Fort: the "Chapel on the Hill" for Protestants was located at the south end of the Parade Ground, the "Chapel in the Pines" for Catholics was located near Fort's eastern gate on Washington Avenue, and the "Chapel by the Sea" for "Negro" troops was located near the northern gate on Lawton Road overlooking Shilshole Bay (*Seattle Post Intelligencer*, 1949).

The "Chapel on the Hill" was built during 1942, from standardized U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps series plans, either plan 700-1800 or 800-550. The standardized plans are on file at the National Archives and at least one chapel, at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin, constructed from the 800-550 series plan set has been recently surveyed by the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) (Kriv, 1993). The 700-1800 and 800-550 chapel plans are very similar, although the 800 series plans generally have some design refinements. (*See Section 4.4*) Hundreds of chapels from the 700 and 800 series plans were erected on Army posts throughout the United States. At least four chapels constructed from the plan set are located at Fort Lewis, Washington, and the chapel at Fort Worden State Park, Washington, was constructed from the earlier 700-1800 series plans and is similar to the Fort Lawton Chapel except that the nave is composed of only four bays and the vestry is entered from the side rather than the rear of the chapel.

During the post-war years, the Chapel continued to serve as a post chapel until the acquisition of most of the Fort by the City of Seattle in 1974. Because of its stature as a religious building, the Chapel and its immediate site were retained by the federal government until the General Services Administration (GSA) could dispose of the property to an appropriate organization that would continue to use the property for religious uses. The GSA advertised the building and site for sale in 1978, and received two responses, one from the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Seattle, which would use the Chapel as a religious building within Discovery Park. The Magnolia Community Club challenged the sale and sought congressional support (Dunsire, 1978). Senator Henry M. Jackson interceded and stopped the sale on May 31, 1978. Jackson supported the concept of moving the Chapel to the Fort Lawton cemetery that was retained by the U.S. government (Johnston, 1978).

The City of Seattle acquired the Chapel and its site for \$67,750 on November 30, 1978. Specific terms of the GSA sale specified that the building be used specifically as a shrine, a memorial, or as a denominational house of worship. The City's intention was to move the Chapel to a suitable site outside of the boundaries of Discovery Park for later sale to the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Seattle, allowing the site to be used as parkland. The City, however, was unable to find a suitable alternative site or come to mutually agreeable terms with the Church (Casad, 1979, Lewis, 1979).

Seattle Parks took over management of the property and used the Chapel and the adjacent educational building to host summer day camp activities for youngsters from 1979 until the mid-1990s. The building was closed to the public in 1997, and remains locked at present. Due to the terms of the 1978 sale, "During the useful life of the buildings, they must be maintained and used as a shrine, memorial, or for religious purposes and shall not be used for any commercial, industrial, or secular use" (Jewett, 1978; Casad, 1979; Bader, 1979). Outdoor weddings are performed on the site on the knoll overlooking the Puget Sound and Olympic Mountains.

Historic Architectural Context

Quartermaster Corps Standard Plans and the Georgian Colonial Revival

During the late 1930s, the Army's Quartermaster Corps developed standardized plans for building construction within Army posts. Quartermaster designers and architects used several architectural styles in developing these standardized plans, just as their civilian counterparts designed buildings in popular styles to please clients, developers, and speculators. The Quartermaster Corps, however, generally exercised restraint in applying styles to their buildings and structures. Many construction projects were driven by a need to economize on costs and to stretch available funding as far as possible. The Army was a conservative client and neither wished for, nor was likely to pay for, flamboyant designs. Generally, the Army preferred "traditional" styling associated with conservative values. Often plans were adapted to fit to what designers and post planners perceived as the region's prevalent regional architectural style. In the 1930s and 1940s, building with almost identical plans were styled as Georgian Colonial Revival on the northern Atlantic seaboard and across the Northwest, while Spanish Colonial Revival was used in the Southeast and Southwest regions (Risch, 1953; Chattey, 1997; P. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, 1995,).

Georgian Colonial Revival, used in the design for the Chapel, is characterized by symmetry of floor plan and façade, and buildings usually have a gable or gambrel roof with centrally placed chimneys. The entry doors are often flanked by a columns or pilasters and capped with a decorative crown or a triangular crown pediment. Windows are often six-over-six double-hung windows. Exterior walls were often white painted clapboard. The style was popular, particularly with residential and other small-scale buildings, beginning in the 1920s and lasting through the 1950s. The style played off its associations with small town America. Other names associated with this general style are Cape Cod, Garrison, and Saltbox (Phillips, 1989; Walker, 1996). Hundreds of local residential examples exist, most constructed from stock plans by speculative contractors. Designs by notable local architects in this general style include the Joel McFee residence (ca. 1934) by Arthur L. Loveless, and the Winston W. Chambers residence (1937) by Edwin Ivey and Elizabeth Ayer (Ochsner, 1994).

The Fort Lawton Chapel is essentially a stripped-down Georgian Colonial Revival building. It displays characteristic elements of the style, including a symmetrical plan and exterior. The building's simple rectangular form, the centrally placed steeple, rudimentary main entry gable, the tall, narrow six-over-six double-hung windows on the building's side windows, and clapboard siding give the structure a rural quality reminiscent of pastoral country churches of New England. These elements help characterize the Chapel's role as a place of spiritual gathering and reflection and highlight its physical prominence upon the knoll. Its austerity, minimal detailing, and use of simple materials indicate its low-cost, easy to-build design origins common to Army structures of the period.

Building Owner

The original owner of the Chapel was the U.S. Army. (*See Section 4.1*) The City of Seattle, under direction of Seattle Parks, has owned the Chapel and its immediate site (Memorial Grove) after purchasing the property on November 30, 1978.

Building Architect

United States Army Quartermaster Corps

The architect of record for the Fort Lawton Chapel was probably George E. Bergstrom, Chief of the Architectural Unit in the Engineering Branch of the Construction Division, Quartermaster Corps. Bergstrom supervised the 1941 revision of the 700-1801 standardized chapel plans that produced the 800-550 series in April 1941. Hundreds of chapels were completed on Army posts during the 1940s from these standardized plans (Kriv, 1993).

By tradition, the Quartermaster Corps dates back to 1775, when the Second Continental Congress passed a resolution creating the Quartermaster General's Department and appointed Thomas Mifflin as the first Quartermaster General. Mifflin's department's mission was to transport troops, construct buildings, store and issue supplies, and support armies in the field. The Corps was reestablished during the War of 1812, being responsible for troop transportation and building construction, while sharing the supply role with the Commissary General of Purchases. The Quartermaster Corps became directly responsible for all Army construction in 1866. In 1912, Congress consolidated the former Subsistence, Pay, and Quartermaster Departments to create the Quartermaster Corps much as we generally know it today (Chattey et al., 1997).

Since 1866, the Quartermaster Corps has constructed thousands of buildings, often using standardized plans, throughout the United States and in many other parts of the world. The Army

defines a standardized architectural plan as having been used to construct a building or structure at more than one Army post. Standardized plans have been used to construct both temporary and permanent buildings. Leading up to and during World War II, the Army used more than 30,000 temporary buildings to shelter, train, and feed its troops. Army standardized plans were developed for a wide range of buildings and structures including headquarters buildings, barracks, electrical vaults, prisoner of war camps, railroad trestles, and munitions storage (Chattey et al., 1997). The majority of buildings were put up with an intended design life of 25 years. In 1985, an Army inventory indicated that 24,000 of these “temporary” buildings were “still standing and that a large but undetermined number were still in use” (Kriv, 1993).

The standardized plans were often the product of careful analysis of cost, efficiency, and ease of construction. Beginning during World War I, Quartermaster Corps standardized plans were identified by series number. The 600 series included drawings for “camp plans, hospital and miscellaneous buildings, plumbing, sewers, sewage disposal plants, heating, water supply, electric lighting, refrigeration, roads, railroads, terminals, etc.” The 700 series, comprised of over 300 distinct building types, although numerically antecedent, did not evolve from the 600 series, but was created afresh. They were developed after World War I to respond to technological change. The 700 series was followed by the 800 series, completed in the spring of 1941. The designs of this series are characterized by slight structural improvements, the removal of superfluous features, and enlargement of building types, such as troop barracks. Most post construction during the early years of World War II was built from 800 series plans (Chattey et al, 1997).

Building Contractor

Army Corps of Engineers

The Fort Lawton Chapel was constructed in 1942, during the year of transition that followed when Army post construction was transferred from the Quartermaster Corps to the Army Corps of Engineers on December 1, 1941, just days before the attack on Pearl Harbor (Chattey et al., 1997).

The Corps of Engineers was created in 1802. The Corps mission includes combat, combat support, combat service support, and support of civil-military operations. In World War I, Army engineers were the first U.S. soldiers sent to Europe. The 11th Engineer Regiment suffered the first U.S. casualties of the War while working to clear a passage through “no-man’s land” in France. During World War II there were more engineers in the Pacific Theater than infantrymen. Army Corps engineers were the first on the beach at Normandy to clear obstacles; built the 1,500 mile ALCAN highway through Alaska; constructed the Ledo road through 438 miles of jungle to link Burma and India; and erected camps and cantonments for 5.3 million troops, factories to produce ammunition and tanks, a huge network of ports, bomber bases, and hospitals with 500,000 beds (Global Security, 2004).

The Fort Lawton Chapel was built in 1942, under direction of the Army Corps of Engineers probably assisted by local subcontractors. During World War II, Italian prisoners of war, after becoming “co-operators” in Italian Service Units, were used to construct chapels across the country. However, Italian units did not arrive at Fort Lawton until 1944, after the “Chapel on the Hill” was constructed (Moreo, 2004).

Other Associated Individuals

Henry M. (Scoop) Jackson (1912-1983)

Henry M. Jackson was born in Everett, Snohomish County, and Washington on May 31, 1912. He attended the public schools in Everett and completed undergraduate work at Stanford University, Stanford, California. He graduated from the law school of the University of Washington at Seattle in 1935, and was admitted to the bar the same year and commenced practice in his hometown, Everett, Washington. Jackson was prosecuting attorney of Snohomish County between 1938 and 1940. Jackson won Washington's Second District's congressional seat as a Democratic candidate in 1940. In the House, he became a specialist in military affairs and nuclear energy. He served in the Army as an enlisted man during World War II, until recalled to his congressional duties by President Roosevelt. He was reelected to congress for five additional terms (January 3, 1941-January 3, 1953), playing an influential role on issues of particular interest to the West, including public lands, reclamation, and hydroelectric power development. Jackson also served as chair of the Committee on Indian Affairs (Seventy-ninth Congress) (U.S. Congress, 2004; Henry M. Jackson Foundation, 2004).

Jackson ran for and was elected to the United States Senate in 1952, and was reelected for five additional terms, serving from January 3, 1953, until his death on September 1, 1983, in Everett, Washington. In the Senate he chaired the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (Eighty-eighth through Ninety-fifth Congresses), the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources (Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Congresses). In this capacity, he played a leading role in conservation legislation of the 1960s, and energy legislation of the 1970s. As an "environmentalist" long before the term was fashionable, Senator Jackson authored the landmark National Environmental Policy Act and sponsored legislation to preserve vast parklands and wilderness areas throughout the United States, including the North Cascades Park, Olympic National Park, and the Alpine Lakes Wilderness in Washington State. He also authored the Alaska and Hawaii Statehood Acts. Senator Jackson served as a member of both the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the Armed Services Committee for many years and was the ranking Democratic member of the Armed Services Committee at his death. He was an expert on nuclear weapons and strategic issues and a member of the Select Committee on Intelligence. He was chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1960, and an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for president of the United States in 1972 and 1976. He was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom on June 26, 1984 (U.S. Congress, 2004; Henry M. Jackson Foundation, 2004).

Senator Jackson is associated with Fort Lawton and Discovery Park because he was instrumental in efforts to acquire most of the Fort property for park purposes. In 1970, under Jackson's sponsorship, the "Fort Lawton Bill" was passed to enable surplus federal properties to be transferred at no cost to state and local agencies for park and recreational purposes. Jackson had intervened earlier, in 1968, when the Department of Defense announced plans to station a Sentinel anti-ballistic missile base at the Fort.

Senator Jackson is also associated directly with the Fort Lawton Chapel. He was able to halt the sale of the Chapel and its site to a religious organization in 1978, allowing the City of Seattle to purchase the property and add it to the surrounding parkland (Johnston, 1978).

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The features of the Landmark to be preserved, include:

The exterior of the building;
the interior of the building, excluding the mechanical room, kitchen, vestry and restroom; and
the site up to the existing historic landmark district boundary to the north, and within 10 feet of the
exterior walls to the east, south and west

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