



The City of Seattle

# Landmarks Preservation Board

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LPB 516/21

## MINUTES

Landmarks Preservation Board Meeting

City Hall

Remote Meeting

Wednesday, November 17, 2021 - 3:30 p.m.

### Board Members Present

Dean Barnes

Taber Caton

Roi Chang

Kristen Johnson

Ian Macleod

Lora-Ellen McKinney

Lawrence Norman

John Rodezno

Harriet Wasserman

### Staff

Sarah Sodt

Erin Doherty

Melinda Bloom

### Absent

Russell Coney

Matt Inpanbutr

Acting Chair, Kristen Johnson called the meeting to order at 3:30 p.m.

**In-person attendance is currently prohibited per Washington State Governor's Proclamation No. 20-28.5. Meeting participation is limited to access by the WebEx Event link or the telephone call-in line provided on agenda.**

## ROLL CALL

Tyler Sprague, Associate Professor, UW Department of Architecture spoke in support of designation of the Green Lake Community Center pool structure. He said the pool structure is largely self-contained and does not depend on the larger Community Center for significance. The Green Lake pool was an addition to the earlier Community Center, and as an addition, I feel it deserves its own independent consideration, in its own context. With such stark differences between the pool and community center, it is appropriate to amend the nomination boundary to include only the 1955 construction. He said that while the board fully acknowledged the significance of Jack Christiansen's career, there was some discussion regarding the specific significance of the Green Lake Pool. Not only was it Christiansen's first thin shell work, the structure was also one of the largest cylindrical shells in the world at the time. The structure covers an area 62-feet wide and 110-feet long, with a 3 ¼" thick concrete shell. In a May 24, 2005, list of projects collected by BOLA Architecture + Planning, the 'Green Lake Pool' is described by Christiansen as the "largest intermediate barrel in the world at that time." Intermediate refers to the proportion of width to length. While this specific claim is difficult to verify, Christiansen's claim is significant. Structures from the same time (like those built in Boston) are smaller in scale, and the structure was extensively published in Pacific Architect & Builder as well as the national Engineering News-Record. He said the question of seismic resistance was also discussed at the nomination hearing. All historic buildings require a full seismic assessment, and these comments do not replace any of that comprehensive work. However, there are aspects of the building's design that suggest it has good intrinsic seismic resilience. The structure was built after the 1949 Seattle earthquake that initiated seismic consideration in the building code. He said the front page of the structural documents describes how the building was designed and built to resist earthquakes. The structure is symmetrical about both axes, giving it a balanced distribution of mass. This is supported by a balanced distribution of 6", 8" and 10" thick concrete shear walls around the perimeter. As we have already heard, the building has good structural integrity, even after surviving the 2001 Nisqually earthquake. These are seismically favorable qualities. He noted the potential that the structure offers for the future. The long span space (free from interior supports) could easily house a full-size indoor tennis court. Or, given the popularity of pickleball at Green Lake already, the shell could cover at least four pickleball courts, providing in-door activity for the community during the rainy season. Restoring the natural light to the space by removing the block infill would create a welcoming space, as the attached historic photographs suggest, and create a new, exciting resource at Green Lake: The Pickleball Pavilion. The new Climate Pledge Arena has reminded us all of the potential that historic buildings offer – not only as a link to the past, but as a carbon-friendly building resource. The re-use of existing infrastructure is a vital part of combating global climate change. As Carl Elefante, former president of the American Institute of Architects said, 'The greenest building is the one that already exists.' The Green Lake Pool as the new Pickleball Pavilion could be the next Seattle project to demonstrate that.

Jeff Murdock, Historic Seattle spoke in support of designation of the Green Lake Community Center and said the entire campus meets criteria D and E. He said the Field House has been there since 1929 and is expressed through reinforce concrete material. The pool house roof is 3 ½” thick in places; the Pacific Northwest was a center for thin shell concrete construction. He said the pool house was designed by Jack Christiansen and meets Criterion E. He noted the significance of the building and its ability to convey it. He said seismic and condition issues can be resolved later. He said beauty is subjective, not all landmarks are handsome. He said the thin shell structure was the work of important structural engineers and Jack Christiansen noted the importance of this building.

**111721.2 MEETING MINUTES**

September 15, 2021

MM/SC/DB/HW 9:0:0 Minutes approved

October 6, 2021

MM/SC/HW/DB 8:0:1 Minutes approved. Mr. Rodezno abstained.

**111721.3 BRIEFING**

111721.31 Seattle Public Schools

Multiple Properties

Briefing on temporary tents / site furnishings for pandemic

Tabled.

Ms. Doherty explained that the school district proposes to erect tents without side panels for lunch time use in response to pandemic measures. Tingyu Wang, Seattle Public Schools was going to provide an overview for the Board, but has needed to reschedule.

**111721.4 CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL**

111721.41 Seattle Brewing & Malting Company

5900 Airport Way S

Proposed site alterations and exterior alterations of Brew House addition

Jimmy Craig, JTM Construction explained the company’s move to the subject site which will meet their expansion goals for the next ten years.

Mike Jobes, The Miller Hull Partnership noted the great history of the building, the brewing and malt company and the neighborhood. He said a fire in 1988 took out the stock house and the current addition is an honest industrial structure of its time. He said JTM will move into the addition and they propose additions to help it better fit in the neighborhood. He provided plans showing the context of the building addition at a district gateway. He proposed a mural and strategic incisions on the south side to bring in light, JTM logo, and awning. He said the porch has an access ramp and is over 10’ which is enough to add benches, planters for use in nice

weather. He noted ghost signs in the district and the layers of relevance over time. He said the mural is human-scale and steps up to south face.

Maaik Post, The Miller Hull Partnership shared proposed options for beige tones and grey tones for the mural.

Mr. Jobes said they would like approval for both options.

Ms. McKinney asked for clarification on board review of new structure.

Ms. Doherty said the proposal is an alteration to a non-historic building addition, and it is being reviewed because it is attached to the designated historic structure and site. She said Controls are in place for review and the board should decide if the changes maintain compatibility with the landmark.

Mr. Jobes said there is no change proposed for windows on west, only on south.

Mr. Rodezno asked how the colors were selected.

Mr. Jobes said the beige option is complementary to existing sandstone color of the concrete and the grey option would require entire west elevation to be painted.

Mr. Macleod said not much had changed since ARC review. He noted the complete presentation and context behind design, south side windows and paint. He supported the proposal.

Ms. Johnson said it is not a historic building, but it is in on a historic site. She said what is proposed looks reasonable and makes the building addition look better. She said the beige option is more complementary.

Ms. Chang concurred and said the beige color scheme has a natural feel. She appreciated the thought and thoroughness of the design and noted more daylight would be brought into building.

Mr. Macleod said it is a big imposing façade on the street and this is a clever way of dressing it up without major alterations. He said logos and signs are tricky; this is a good way of branding and decorating the streetscape. He said the beige alternative complements the historic brick better. He said what is proposed is a nice improvement to the building and the street experience.

Ms. Wasserman said she was impressed with the careful thought that went into design and said it works in Georgetown. She preferred the beige but said she would be fine with either.

Mr. Barnes concurred and said he was fine with either color option.

Action: I move that the Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board approve the application and issue a Certificate of Approval for the site and exterior building

alterations at the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company's Brew House / Stock House, 5900 Airport Way S, as per the attached submittal.

#### EXPLANATION AND FINDINGS

This action is based on the following:

1. With regard to SMC 25.12.750 A, *the extent to which the proposed alteration or significant change would adversely affect the features or characteristics described in Ordinance 116973.*
  - a. The proposed alterations and changes to do not dramatically alter the previously approved non-historic building addition.
2. With regard to SMC 25.12.750 B, *the reasonableness or lack thereof of the proposed alterations or significant change in light of other alternatives available to achieve the objectives of the owner and the applicant.*
  - a. The applicant has shown some alternatives to there proposed painted graphics and colors for the building.
3. With regard to SMC 25.12.750 C, *the extent to which the proposed alteration or significant change may be necessary to meet the requirement of any other law, statute, regulation, code or ordinance.*
  - a. The proposed ramp will remove a barrier to access.
4. The factors of SMC 25.12 .750 D and E are not applicable.
5. The proposed work as presented is consistent with the following Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation as listed below (or cite other applicable standards):

*Standard #9: New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.*

*Standard #10: New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.*

MM/SC/HW/IM            9:0:0    Motion carried.

111721.5

CONTROLS & INCENTIVES

111721.51 Seattle-First National Bank Building  
566 Denny Way

Ms. Sodt explained the Controls and Incentives document had been signed; the building was designated in 2006. She said the agreement was based on other recent Controls and Incentives documents and proceeded to go through details.

Action: I move to approve Controls and Incentives for the Seattle-First National Bank Building, 566 Denny Way.

MM/SC/IM/LM 9:0:0 Motion carried.

111721.52 Firestone Auto Supply and Service  
400 Westlake Avenue North

Ms. Sodt explained that a substantial addition was approved, and construction commenced. She said just the exterior of the building is designated.

Action: I move to approve Controls and Incentives for the Firestone Auto Supply and Service building, 400 Westlake Avenue North.

MM/SC/DB/HW 9:0:0 Motion carried.

111721.53 Mama's Mexican Kitchen Building  
2234 2nd Avenue  
Request for extension

Ian Morrison, McCullough, Hill, Leary requested an extension. He said they hope to be in the SDCI process and will come back to the board.

Ms. Sodt said she supported the requested extension to March 16, 2022. She said the team has been briefing the board and meeting with Design Review.

Action: I move to defer consideration of Controls and Incentives for Mama's Mexican Kitchen Building, 2234 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue until March 16, 2022.

MM/SC/IM/HW 9:0:0 Motion carried.

**111721.6 DESIGNATION**

111721.61 Green Lake Community Center  
7201-7359 E Green Lake Drive N / 6601-6701 E Green Lake Way N

Ellen Mirro, Studio TJP said her presentation would focus on questions the board had at the nomination meeting. She provided context of the site and neighborhood and provided a 'virtual walk' around the building. She said the Field House was constructed in 1929. She noted the replacement windows on the north façade of

the Field House and condition issues on the fly tower. She noted planters and addition on the northwest side and trees that are too close to the building foundation. She showed photos of interiors but noted interiors were not included in nomination.

Ms. Mirro said the Pool House was added in 1955 in response to public pressure. She provided a timeline of major events and indicated color coded areas with significant alterations and additions. She said the former front entry and original nameplate were obscured by the Evans addition and noted the lack of care in planning. She said the feeling of the building changed with the elevator addition. She said significant windows in the Evans addition were bricked in which eliminated the sense of light and transparency. She provided a photograph of interior before windows were bricked in and noted the light could be seen all the way through the building. She said posts and beams were removed for ADA.

She said supplemental information had been provided from Parks to bring the building up to Code, make accessibility improvements to site and building, make structural repairs and reinforcement, meet energy code, repair water intrusion issues and add drainage, insulate, replace failed windows, and repair concrete spalling.

Ms. Mirro said criteria A and B were not met. She said Ben Evans was a volunteer assistant and then director of Parks who contributed to the development of the Parks department. She noted Evans admitted to ordering pool staff to deny entrance to nonwhite visitors. She said it is up to board members to decide if criteria are met. She said it is not clear if Criterion C is met and noted the association with history of field houses and pools, and their impacts on equity and access. Regarding Criterion D she said the pool building is not the best example when compared to other works such as Pacific Architecture and Building, Shannon and Wilson, Cedar Park Elementary School St. Edwards Church, Ingraham High School's hyperbolic paraboloid complex barrel vault, Pacific Science Center. But, she said, in the portfolio of Jack Christiansen's work, this is the earliest thin shell roof design. She said the board should determine whether chronology should be the sole factor in their determination. She said the center is visible in the neighborhood but not enough to meet Criterion F.

Ms. McKinney said you realize that you pass by and see these buildings all the time and what a common factor they have, even though you did not know their relationship before. She noted there is a reality to the landscape that this architect helped create, an importance that might otherwise not be known without this presentation. She thanked Ms. Mirro for the history.

Mr. Norman asked what would be included in designation.

Ms. Doherty said at nomination a smaller portion of the park site was illustrated and included along with the exterior of both buildings.

Mr. Macleod said he supported designation and said he appreciates Jack Christiansen's local work overview. He said it is significant that this is his earliest thin shelled barrel vault. He said he was supportive of just designation of the pool structure. He said the star of the show is the roof and that criteria D – method of construction, and E – one of Christiansen's earliest thin shelled works, were met. He said it is a shame the roof is not expressed further that doesn't detract from it. He said the building is structurally resilient and could be reused in some way.

Mr. Barnes did not support designation. He said he understands thin shell construction; this might be one of the first, but later ones are better. He said the pool building doesn't rise to the level of uniqueness of Mr. Christiansen's later work. He said its condition is questionable. He said the Field House has lost integrity.

Ms. Doherty noted she thought there would be one Board recusal.

Ms. Chang recused herself.

Ms. Johnson said there are eleven sitting board members; six votes are needed to designate.

Mr. Norman said he could get behind the roof portion, otherwise he would not support designation.

Mr. Rodezno said the thin shell roof is the main attraction and is worth noting. He did not support inclusion of the field house. He noted integrity issues with pool alterations. He said he would like to see it designated but that he understood why others might not.

Ms. Wasserman supported designation of the exterior of the pool building and agreed with the Staff Report.

Ms. McKinney supported the roof only but nothing else.

Ms. Doherty suggested designation should be considered for the whole building exterior rather than just the roof.

Ms. Caton supported designation of the pool building; the roof is significant and it is an early example of Jack Christiansen's work. She said the field house has too many alterations.

Ms. Johnson did not support designation.

Board members supporting designation discussed criteria and scope of designation, agreeing on criteria D and E and just the exterior of the pool building.

Mr. Macleod said much of the core essence is covered up rather than removed; it is able to express itself architecturally.

Mr. Rodezno said early works don't take away from later ones. He said as iconic as the Kingdome was, it was demolished.

Board members discussed the boundary of the site to include, deciding on 20' around the 1955 Evans Pool addition, including the courtyard space.

Action: I move that the Board approve the designation of Green Lake Community Center & Evans Pool at 7201-7359 Green Lake Drive N as a Seattle Landmark; noting the legal description above; that the designation is based upon satisfaction of Designation Standards D and E; that the features and characteristics of the property identified for preservation include: the site measured 20' from the base of the 1955 addition, and the exterior of the Evans Pool building.

MM/SC/IM/JR                      6:2:1    Motion carried. Mr. Barnes and Ms. Johnson opposed. Ms. Chang recused herself.

*Ms. Chang left at 6:00 pm.*

**111721.7                      NOMINATION**

111721.71                      Hoffner Fisher & Harvey Funeral Home  
508 N 36<sup>th</sup> Street

Thomas Harvey, the property owner said the building does not meet landmark status and he did not support nomination.

Ellen Mirro, Studio TJP provided context of the neighborhood. She said the building was constructed in stages; she provided a virtual walk around the space noting updated interiors, sliding panels doors, chapel, and entry vestibule. She said the two-story wood-frame building consists of three portions: a chapel addition constructed in 1955 on the west, a repurposed 1902 residence on the east, a narrow projecting two story portion built sometime between 1902 and 1955 on the north. She said a significant remodel by James Klontz & Associates in 1955 left the building in the shape recognized today.

In 1955 the building was remodeled by James Klontz & Associates, which included a major addition on the western side. The western chapel addition removed the original roof of the residence and replaced it with a similar level flat roof. Tax Assessor photographs from 1956 indicate that the addition and remodel resulted in a building with Modernist characteristics, such as the flat roof, and some remaining characteristics of the earlier 1902 residence, including the wood siding and the round porch columns. The porch railing was altered, removing the 1902 turned pickets, and replacing them with a minimal low railing. The windows on the southern side of the 1902 building were reconfigured and aluminum sash windows were installed. The western addition was clad with panel siding, and the windows were covered with painted vertical wooden latticework. The fenestration changed at both the main floor of the original house and at the southern façade of

the 1955 addition. There are minimal remaining character-defining features of the 1902 residence, and some features of the 1955 remodel.

Ms. Mirro said the building did not meet criteria A or B. She said Walter J. Santmeyer was a chief engineer for Seattle Electric Company in 1901 and superintendent of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co. in 1903. He lived on the subject property probably between 1902 and 1915. The Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home was established around 1928 when the Fisher and Kalfus families moved to the property. Both families remained there until 1934. The Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home purchased the building from the Santmeyer estate in 1942. Jack Harvey joined the business in 1953 and was an owner by 1968 and by 1973 assumed full ownership. She said he had the most impact on the company but there is not enough there to meet Criterion B.

She said that Fremont was an important nexus for railroad and routes. She said before colonization by white settlers, the area that would become northwest Seattle was inhabited by Duwamish people. The large village of sHulshóól (Shilshole, meaning "tucked away inside") was located several miles east of the subject site on Salmon Bay. Indigenous people fished at the northern shore of XáXu7cHoo ("Small Lake," now Lake Union). The small stream connecting the lake and the tidal estuary, known as gWáXWap ("Outlet"), was the site of various salmon runs. With colonization many Shilshole people settled in the town of Ballard or decamped to reservations; what remained of the town of Shilshole was demolished by the 1911 construction of the Hiram Chittenden Locks.

In 1853, John Ross founded a land claim that straddled the Outlet. Ross's first cabin on the land was destroyed by Native Americans in the run-up to the 1856 "Battle of Seattle." After years of living back in Oregon and then in downtown Seattle, in 1873 he moved back to his original land claim, this time with his wife, Mary Jane McMillan Ross, and their six children.

As early as the 1850s, engineers and developers were making plans to connect Lake Washington to Puget Sound, to transport lumber from the densely wooded to the growing city, and coal from the coal beds south and east of Lake Washington. John Ross proved an impediment to both the future canal and to the railroad. He refused to allow the widening of the creek on his land and refused to allow railroad tracks on his land. After his death in 1886, his ex-wife Mary Jane allowed the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad a right-of-way across the land. The first train stop was named "Ross" which became the name of the enclave.

The land east of Ross's homestead had been claimed in 1854 by white settler William Strickler. Strickler was a representative in the early territorial legislature and conducted a major land survey from downtown Seattle to N 85th Street. Strickler vanished in 1861. His disappearance remained a mystery, and his land claim went undeveloped. Edward and Carrie Blewett, investment broker Luther H. Griffith, and dentist-developer Dr. E. C. Kilbourne purchased the land for \$55,000. Griffith, Kilbourne, and the Blewetts were all from Fremont, Nebraska, and named the new

area for their hometown. Fremont rapidly established itself and was annexed into the city in 1891.

In spring 1888 the Fremont Milling Company was established by Lyman A. Griffith and E. C. Kilbourne to "create jobs and start an industrial core." In 1889, as a result of the Great Fire in downtown Seattle, Pacific Iron Works moved their foundry to Fremont. By 1890, Fremont had a post office and by the early 1890s, the town's amenities included a hotel, grocery store, butcher, hardware store, opera house, and Odd Fellows lodge. By the turn of the 20th Century, industries in Fremont included the Fremont Barrel Manufacturing Company, shingle mills, boat builders, and the iron works, in addition to the local businesses that served the residents of the community.

Back in the 1880s, Chinese laborers dug a canal connecting Lake Union to Salmon Bay. The first bridge over this canal was constructed in 1892. In 1901, the Seattle Electric Company laid railway tracks on the eastern half of the bridge, leaving the western side open to pedestrian and horse traffic. The bridge was demolished in 1911 to make way for the construction of the Lake Washington Ship Canal, the digging of the "Fremont Cut." A new bridge was built in 1912 but was washed out two years later in March 1914 when a temporary dam failed. A third bridge was constructed later that year, which accommodated pedestrians, automobiles, and the streetcar, but this wooden trestle bridge was demolished the following year to make way for the steel bascule bridge that would open to allow ships through. The bridge opened in June 1917 and is now a Seattle landmark.

In the later part of the century Fremont developed a reputation as a funky and hip neighborhood. The Fremont Fair was established in 1971; the Solstice Parade was later added.

Ms. Mirro said that in the mid-nineteenth century, most undertakers were cabinet or furniture makers who built caskets as a sideline. Seattle's first known undertakers were Oliver C. Shorey and A. P. DeLin, who came to Seattle in 1861. By 1876 Seattle had two undertakers. In 1881, L. W. Bonney, Shorey's brother-in-law, joined Shorey marking the early evolution into Bonney-Watson, one of Seattle's largest mortuaries. Edgar Ray Butterworth, who had an undertaking business in Centralia, was hired by Cross in 1889 to run Cross Undertaking at 1600 Front Street. Butterworth bought out Cross in 1892, renaming the company E. R. Butterworth & Sons. In 1903, he commissioned the city's first purpose-built mortuary, the Butterworth Building, at 1921 First Avenue. In 1889, Shorey sold out to G. M. Stewart and turned his interests to bookselling. The business was renamed Bonney & Stewart and was located in the Occidental Hotel on the northwestern corner of Third Avenue and Cherry Street. In 1903, the sexton of the Lake View Cemetery, Harry M. Watson, bought out Stewart's business interest, after which the firm became Bonney-Watson. In 1912 they relocated to Capitol Hill.

As Seattle's population grew, growing from 43,000 people in 1890, to 80,000 in 1900, to more than 240,000 by 1910 more mortuaries were required to handle deaths. In 1910, ten undertakers were listed in the city directory, including Bonney-

Watson, E. R. Butterworth & Sons, Collins, Fremont Undertaking Co., Graham & Engemann in Ballard, Johnson & Hamilton, Mayfield, E. E. Mittelstadt, Noice and the Seattle Undertaking Company. By 1920, the number of undertakers had almost doubled to 19.

She said that because the population of Seattle was majority white, the profession of mortician or undertaker was generally held by whites but there were a handful of undertaker companies that were owned and run by black people. Their clientele tended to be black or from other racial or ethnic minorities.

The new mortuaries were built in the new architectural styles. Wiggins and Son and Mittelstadt were competing mortuaries in the area. Joseph Bleitz had opened his new facility at the south end of the Fremont Bridge. Twenty-two undertakers were listed in the 1930 City Directory, with only ten carrying over from 1920; a 1940 directory lists 29. The 1940 City Directory listed 29 “funeral directors” (the term “undertaker” had fallen out of fashion), including the Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home.

In the 1930s and 1940s, Fremont had two funeral homes, Fisher-Kalfus and Rafferty Undertaking just two blocks east of the subject site, in addition to the Bleitz Funeral Home on the south side of the bridge.

In the mid-twentieth century, many funeral homes, including Fisher-Kalfus (Hoffner Fisher & Harvey), updated their facilities and constructed additions as the International Style began to take hold in popular architecture. In 1955 the subject building received a mid-century update when James M. Klontz & Associates designed a Modern-style addition for the 1902 Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home. The nearby Bleitz Funeral Home was landmarked in 2017, in part due to its association with serving the LBGQT community during the AIDS epidemic. She said there doesn't seem to be anything that would meet the double significance of Criterion C.

Ms. Mirro said Hoffner, Fisher & Harvey was not a leader in the industry like Bonney Watson. She said the modified building can't convey its significance like the Butterworth Building.

She said the building does not meet Criterion D due to alterations. She said there are better examples of the funeral home style such as in Columbia City. She noted the Modernist remodel of the Georgian Colonial Revival house and said that nothing significant remains of original building or mid-century renovations. She said the building does not meet Criterion E and noted the 62-year long career of James Klontz whose work includes better examples St. Patrick's Catholic Church, St. Mark's, Bellevue Methodist Church, Our Lady of Fatima among others. She said the building doesn't stand out in the district and does not meet Criterion F.

Ms. McKinney said she was grateful for the research included in the application that described racial representation in early history and black mortuaries in Seattle and noted her mother's work in this field. She said these types of service have or have not been available to everyone and that is starting to change.

Ms. Wasserman did not support nomination noting there had been too many changes. She said no criteria was met.

Mr. Barnes did not support nomination. He thanked Ms. Mirro for the detailed history, but he said the building has no significance and has no integrity.

Ms. McKinney did not support nomination. She said the history may be meaningful to the families, and sometimes what we have left is in our own memories and not the physical representation of them. She said one could probably still walk through and find ghosts, but the building has changed too much to be nominated.

Ms. Caton did not support nomination noting there was no integrity, and no story. But she appreciated the detailed research in the report.

Mr. Macleod did not support nomination. He noted how personal histories are embodied in the funeral homes which makes them special. But the building has been highly remodeled; it is funky and serves the community, but it lacks integrity.

Mr. Norman appreciated the good presentation but said he did not support nomination. He did not think it meets any of the standards, and referenced the public comments received.

Mr. Rodezno did not support nomination but noted the thorough and informative presentation. He said the building does not rise to nomination or designation status. He noted the rich history and stories but said there is not sufficient significance. He said there are better examples in the city.

Ms. Johnson said buildings are often nomination by owners to be sure of building's status. She did not support nomination and said the history was more interesting than that building.

Action: I move that the Board not approve the nomination of the Hoffner Fisher & Harvey Funeral Home at 508 N 36<sup>th</sup> Street for consideration as a Seattle Landmark.

MM/SC/IM/DB            8:0:0    Motion carried.

**111721.8**

**STAFF REPORT**