THE LUZON
ARTIFACTS INVENTORY
Publishing Data
This study commissioned and published by the
City of Tacoma in August of 2011.

Cover Image Data
Background Image: A 2011 photograph of decorative bent metalwork by Katie Chase, Artifacts Consulting, Inc.
Inset Image: 1908 photograph of the Luzon Building, looking up Thirteenth Street from Pacific Avenue.

City of Tacoma
747 Market Street
Tacoma, WA 98402
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Undertaken in August of 2011, this report provides an inventory and guidance for ongoing stewardship of artifacts salvaged during demolition of the Luzon building (formerly located at the southwest corner of South 13th Street and Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, WA). Listed individually and as part of a district to the National Register of Historic Places.

Built in 1890-91, the historic name for the Luzon building is the Pacific National Bank building. The Luzon building was the last Burnham & Root designed building in Tacoma and one of the last on the West Coast. The building was a contributing property and anchored the north end of the National Register of Historic Places listed Pacific Avenue Historic District (1302 to 1356 Pacific Avenue). The Luzon building was the last building of that historic district to be torn down.

Artifacts listed below came into the City's possession during demolition of the building. At the time of writing this report the artifacts reside in two Portable on Demand Storage (PODS) containers leased by the city at a secure site. The artifacts are awaiting disposition.
1.2 STEWARDSHIP GUIDANCE

The Luzon building occupied a prominent role in Tacoma’s growth and development and the broader narrative of architectural history. The remnant artifacts provide the last tangible link to the building and some indication of the quality of design and construction as well as materials used. These afford an important interpretive and educational opportunity.

Condition and disposition criteria provide decision-making tools to assist in matching artifacts with appropriate repositories based on curatorial needs and public viewing levels. The first step is identifying potential receivers fitting the disposition criteria listed below. The second step is matching condition levels with the capacity of those receiver(s).

As part of the transfer for all materials the City of Tacoma should maintain an inventory tracking which entities receive the artifacts with provisions for those artifacts to revert back to city ownership should the receiver no longer want or be able to maintain them.

This inventory information pertaining to the disposition of the remaining artifacts should be added to the online Historic Property Inventory form (see link below). This would provide a public point of access to the locations of the artifacts for citizens interested in the history of the building.


The Luzon is listed to the National Register of Historic Places individually as the Pacific National Bank (Luzon) Building and as a primary structure within the Pacific Avenue Historic District. A copy of each nomination is available in the “Appendix” on page 10 of this document.

1.2.1 DISPOSITION CRITERIA

Disposition falls to the following prioritized receiver types.

- Public entities. Such as museums and university campuses.
- Public-private entities. Such as non-profits with a mission statement relevant to historic preservation.

Consideration criteria when evaluating potential receivers.

- Demonstrated public viewing opportunities.
- Remaining in Tacoma.
- Capacity to provide curatorial conditions appropriate to particular artifact needs.
1.2.2 CONSERVATION CONCERNS

The artifacts comprise former interior and exterior building elements. Materials include cast iron, wood, terra cotta, and metal. Weights of artifacts range from less than a pound for some of the bells to over 2,000 lbs per cast iron column. Most items have been painted previously with layers of paint in various stages of deterioration. Curatorial considerations for the artifacts may include environmental concerns, such as temperature and humidity control as well as moisture-protection, and even security for smaller or more valuable artifacts. The following general categories prioritize conservation and curatorial needs for the artifacts to assist in matching them with facilities capable of providing ongoing stewardship for the materials.

- **HIGH.** Could be displayed in doors only. Would require a high level of curatorial effort for ongoing maintenance and display set-up. Examples include the cast iron columns and wood doors.
- **AVERAGE.** Could be displayed in doors only. Would require only a modest level of curatorial effort for ongoing maintenance and display. Examples include the decorative metal panels.
- **LOW.** Could be displayed in or out of doors. Only minimal curatorial work would be needed to attend to their ongoing maintenance and display. Examples include the bricks.

1.2.3 CONDITION LEVELS

The artifacts are in various stages of deterioration and may require cleaning or repair prior to their display. The following ranks categorize the level of condition issues for each artifact by minor or moderate. Thus, an artifact ranked with a minor level of condition issues would require fewer repairs than one with a moderate level. No artifact is either completely intact or in need of extensive repair.

- **MINOR.** Minimal damage. Would only require a minimal level of cleaning before display. Examples include the bricks and elevator parts.
- **MODERATE.** Greater level of damage. May require repair in addition to cleaning before display. Examples include the oak balustrade.

1.2.4 DISPOSITION CATEGORIES

- **HIGH VALUE:** Should be directed into acquisition by a public cultural collection where conservation and curatorial standards are high, there is access for exhibition and research and the collection policy will lead to long term preservation.
• **ELEVATED VALUE**: Should be retained by the City of Tacoma for incorporation into public projects or conveyed to master level artists or craftpersons for reuse with public cultural projects in Tacoma.

• **CULTURAL VALUE**: Offered to students, local artists or public project developers for reuse in a publicly accessible location. Proposals for use should be directed through the appropriate City cultural mechanism.

• **STORY VALUE**: Should be offered to local historical/cultural organizations for local sale or disposition.
### 1.1 ARTIFACTS INVENTORY TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>DIMENSIONS</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>CONSERVATION</th>
<th>DISPOSITION</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
<th>IMAGE NOS.</th>
<th>SAMPLE IMAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>High fired, maroon color, extruded brick with divots for key. Some with rounded corners of various radii, others rectangular.</td>
<td>8.25x4.25x2.25-inch</td>
<td>400 approx.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Story</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>3976-3993</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Sample Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast Iron</td>
<td>Round columns with flared ends for bolting. Capital for supporting wood beams.</td>
<td>14-inch diameter base; 152-inch length; 10-inch diameter shaft; 22x14-inch capital</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Elevated</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>3964-3975</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Sample Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast Iron</td>
<td>Elevator fly wheel and shaft. Paint on fly wheel.</td>
<td>40-inch diameter wheel; 3-inch wide, shaft 40-inch long; 3-inch diameter</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Elevated</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>3994-4004</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Sample Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast Iron</td>
<td>Stair railing element.</td>
<td>48x36x5-inch</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>4179-4190</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Sample Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATERIAL</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>DIMENSIONS</td>
<td>QUANTITY</td>
<td>CONSERVATION</td>
<td>DISPOSITION</td>
<td>CONDITION</td>
<td>IMAGE NO.</td>
<td>SAMPLE IMAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
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<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>Side railing for elevator. Round metal pole with attached panel having decorative bent metalwork.</td>
<td>130-inch length, 2-inch diameter pole, panel 94x6x2-inches</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Elevated</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>4045-4052</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Sample Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>Fire hose reel. Attached to oak backer with hose fitting.</td>
<td>12x24x24-inches</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Elevated</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>4053-4060</td>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Sample Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>Exterior storefront pieces. Jambs and soffit. Attachment for canopy operation. Painted metal.</td>
<td>120x13x2-inch jambs (2); 138x38x2-inch soffit (1)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>4061-4080</td>
<td><img src="image3.jpg" alt="Sample Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>Inner and outer doors. Metal work overlaid on wood backing. Reliance Milwaukee WI.</td>
<td>86x35x2-inches</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>4081-4096</td>
<td><img src="image4.jpg" alt="Sample Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>Inner rail door. Decorative bent metal work and round post support.</td>
<td>76x3x88-inches</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>4097-4114</td>
<td><img src="image5.jpg" alt="Sample Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATERIAL</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>DIMENSIONS</td>
<td>QUANTITY</td>
<td>CONSERVATION</td>
<td>DISPOSITION</td>
<td>CONDITION</td>
<td>IMAGE NO.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
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<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>Otis elevator parts (92-SW) operator control for elevator. Wood handle.</td>
<td>12-inch diameter, 4-inch thick</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Cultural</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>4140-4143</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>Locdrop elevator supply and repair company, floor indicator.</td>
<td>14x4x4-inch</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Cultural</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>4144-4148</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>Otis control pole with wood handle and On and Off switch.</td>
<td>36x3x4-inches</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Cultural</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>4149-4154</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>Bent metal work within metal panel.</td>
<td>8x1x36-inch</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Cultural</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>4155-4158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>Top frame, decorative metal work.</td>
<td>6x3x36-inch</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Cultural</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>4159-4162, 4174-4178</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATERIAL</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>DIMENSIONS</td>
<td>QUANTITY</td>
<td>CONSERVATION</td>
<td>DISPOSITION</td>
<td>CONDITION</td>
<td>IMAGE NOS.</td>
<td>SAMPLE IMAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>Miscellaneous pieces</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Story</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>4163-4167</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>Bell sets</td>
<td>4x8x1-inch</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Story</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>4168-4173</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>Decorative metal work</td>
<td>8x36x2-inch</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Story</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>4192-4193</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terra Cotta</td>
<td>Maroon colored terra cotta</td>
<td>Large panels 24x24x6-inches, most in general range or smaller</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Cultural</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>4005-4039</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Terra Cotta is a maroon colored terra cotta. Exterior building pieces. Variety of types including flat panels, cornice, moldings, and corner sections and assorted broken pieces. 76-B.G. marking on larger pieces.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>DIMENSIONS</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>CONSERVATION</th>
<th>DISPOSITION</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
<th>IMAGE NOS.</th>
<th>SAMPLE IMAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Built-up wood beams consisting of two 8x16-inch beams through bolted together.</td>
<td>150x16x16-inches</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Elevated</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>4040-4044</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Sample Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Oak elevator door with bent metal work panel. Added paint layers.</td>
<td>36x94x3-inches</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>4115-4128</td>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Sample Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Oak newel post, balusters and railing. Stained finish.</td>
<td>30x134x6-inches</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Elevated</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>4129-4139, 4191, 4194-4195</td>
<td><img src="image3.jpg" alt="Sample Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2 APPENDIX

The following items are included in the appendix:

- Historic images of the Luzon building
- The National Register nomination for the Pacific National Bank (Luzon) Building
- The National Register nomination for the Pacific Avenue Historic District

1.2.1 HISTORIC IMAGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>IMAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Image of bank lobby, ca. 1895. Decorative metal work in this image similar to salvaged metal work artifacts.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image of bank lobby, ca. 1895. Decorative metal work in this image similar to salvaged metal work artifacts." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>IMAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image of ground floor interior space.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Image of ground floor interior space." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detail of exterior cast iron stair railing.</td>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Detail of exterior cast iron stair railing." /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Detail of exterior cast iron stair railing.

1.2.2 PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK (LUZON) BUILDING NOMINATION

1.2.3 PACIFIC AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT NOMINATION
1. **NAME**

   **HISTORIC:** Pacific National Bank (Luzon) Building

2. **LOCATION**

   **STREET & NUMBER:** 1302 Pacific Avenue
   **CITY, TOWN:** Tacoma
   **STATE:** Washington
   **CODE:** 53
   **COUNTY:** Pierce
   **CODE:** 053
   **CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:** 3rd - Donald L. Bonker

3. **CLASSIFICATION**

   **CATEGORY:**
   - BUILDING: _
   - STRUCTURE: _
   - SITE: _
   - OBJECT: _

   **OWNERSHIP:**
   - PUBLIC: _
   - PRIVATE: _
   - BOTH: _

   **PRESENT USE:**
   - AGRICULTURE: _
   - COMMERCIAL: X
   - PARK: _
   - EDUCATIONAL: _
   - PRIVATE RESIDENCE: _
   - ENTERTAINMENT: _
   - RELIGIOUS: _
   - GOVERNMENT: _
   - SCIENTIFIC: _
   - INDUSTRIAL: _
   - TRANSPORTATION: _
   - MILITARY: _
   - OTHER: _

   **STATUS:**
   - OCCUPIED: _
   - UNOCCUPIED: _
   - WORK IN PROGRESS: _
   - ACCESSIBLE: X
   - BEING CONSIDERED: _
   - RESTRICTED: _
   - UNRESTRICTED: _
   - NO: _

4. **OWNER OF PROPERTY**

   **NAME:** Robert Carlson
   **STREET & NUMBER:** 10603 South Tacoma Way
   **CITY, TOWN:** Tacoma
   **STATE:** Washington 98409

5. **LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

   **COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:** Pierce County Assessor
   **COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:**
   **STREET & NUMBER:** 2401 South 35th Street
   **CITY, TOWN:** Tacoma
   **STATE:** Washington 98409

6. **REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

   **TITLE:** Washington State Cultural Resource Survey: Tacoma/Pierce County
   **DATE:** June, 1974
   **DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:** City of Tacoma Community Development Department Office of Historic Preservation
   **CITY, TOWN:** 740 St. Helens, Tacoma
   **STATE:** Washington 98402
The Pacific National Bank (Luzon) Building faces east on the corner of Pacific Avenue and South 13th Street in Tacoma's central business district. The Commercial style building is six stories high on the Pacific Avenue (facade) elevation and five stories high at the rear on Commerce Street. It measures 40 by 100 feet, occupying the entire property. The structural system combines masonry load-bearing exterior walls approximately two feet thick with an inner framework of metal columns and beams. The interior walls are faced with lath and plaster. The exterior material is dense brown brick, with copings, sills, and limited ornamentation of terra cotta. The openings on the first floor are articulated by large semi-circular arches, and the second through the sixth floors are lighted by rectangular double-hung windows (which on the fifth floor are crowned with semi-elliptical arches). The building terminates in brick corbeling surmounted by an unadorned brick parapet.

The February 8, 1891, Sunday Ledger published a description of the interior of the building as it appeared upon completion. Materials and furnishings were varied, including mahogany trim from Mexico, marble mosaic flooring from Tennessee, and walls adorned with frescoes. Three vaults were constructed by the Marvin Safe Company of New York "of the latest and best pattern." In the years since, the Pacific Avenue level has undergone significant remodeling to accommodate business activities, and some of the floors above have been modified for storage use. However, the fifth and sixth floors retain many of the original office partitions. The vaults with their related hardware and the pressed metal ceiling are also intact. Other features (such as the marble floors) have been covered and it has not been determined if they are restorable. The exterior of the building has changed little with the exception of modern signage and the addition of fire escapes and seismic bracing at the various floor levels.
### SIGNIFICANCE

**PERIOD** | **AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW** | **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**
---|---|---
PREHISTORIC | ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC | The Pacific National Bank (Luzon) Building is significant as the surviving one of two commissions in Tacoma by the Chicago architectural firm of Burnham and Root.

1400-1499 | ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC | An example of the Commercial style, it embodies the late nineteenth-century transition from the traditional load-bearing masonry wall structural system to the steel skeleton/curtain wall form of the skyscraper. It also symbolizes the banking and building activity which took place in Tacoma in conjunction with the completion of the transcontinental line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

1500-1599 | AGRICULTURE | Pacific Avenue was graded in 1873-74, just after Tacoma was selected as the terminus for the Northern Pacific Railroad. For over ten years, building activity consisted of frame business blocks and houses which lined the street in a disparate manner. The pattern changed, however, as investors and businessmen anticipated the completion of the transcontinental railroad across the Cascade Mountains. When the line was finished in 1887, a building boom was in progress, lasting until the Depression of 1893.

1600-1699 | ARCHITECTURE | The firm of Daniel H. Burnham and John W. Root, Chicago, was retained to design the Pacific National Bank Building, which was constructed at a cost of $100,000. Root died before the building was completed in 1891, but he was credited by Burnham with the design. The partners also provided the Fidelity National Bank Building in Tacoma, razed in 1949. Burnham and Root gained a national reputation for commercial buildings which implemented the then innovative metal frame and curtain wall construction essential to the development of the skyscraper. The Pacific National Bank Building is a transitional example of the type, incorporating the new system with the conventional method: walls of bearing masonry. Restrained in its detailing, the building derives its architectural character from its fenestration. Its ground-floor arches exhibit an earlier Romanesque influence, while the organization of the upper floors is typical of the Commercial style in the ratio of glass to brick.

1700-1799 | ENGINEERING | The owner of the new building, the Pacific National Bank, had been organized in 1885 with C.P. Masterson, president, L.R. Manning, vice president, and T.B. Wallace, cashier. They first established offices in the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce building, a brick business block located on the southeast corner of 12th Street and Pacific Avenue. In February, 1891, the bank moved to its building at Pacific Avenue and South 13th Street. The following year, George W. Vanderbilt, youngest brother of Cornelius Vanderbilt II, purchased the Pacific National Bank Building as part of his one million dollar investment in Tacoma real estate. The Pacific National Bank retained its headquarters in the building until 1898.

1800-1899 | COMMERCIAL | When the Depression of 1893 halted economic activity, it was one of the few banks in Tacoma able to survive the economic collapse. Since its inception on October 20, 1885, the Pacific National Bank...
Bank has continued to the present, although it has undergone three capital changes. On September 1, 1913, the Pacific National Bank of Tacoma and the National Bank of Commerce merged under the name of the National Bank of Tacoma. Two further capital changes occurred on August 21, 1937 (National Bank of Washington), and on August 17, 1970 (Pacific National Bank of Washington).

In 1899 the Tacoma Savings and Loan Association had been founded in the Pacific National Bank (Luzon) Building; it remains one of the oldest such institutions in the nation. In 1901 the building gained its name, the Luzon Building, for reasons not ascertained but presumably related to the consolidation that year of American control of the Philippines, of which Luzon was the main island and location of the capital city, Manila. The banking institutions which used the building during this time included the Metropolitan Bank (1899) and the London and San Francisco Bank (1902-1904). The latter was bought by the Bank of California, which remained in the building until 1918. The Scandinavian American Bank temporarily used the premises in 1920. Over the years, offices in the upper floors housed lawyers, insurance companies, and real estate agents. A tailor, a tea company, and a barber occupied the Commerce Street store-fronts between 1891 and 1924. At that time, the William L. Davis Company acquired the entire building for its store and warehouse and continued to occupy the building until 1937. This business was well known for the quality of its furniture and its interior design work. In 1959 the National Bank of Washington began to use the building as a warehouse for bank files.
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES


GEOPHYSICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF Nominated Property: less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES

Tacoma North, Washington Quadrangle Scale: 1/24000

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 11 05 [4 2 1 6 2 0 5 2 1 3 1 0 2 5 1]

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

D 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

New Tacoma Addition, Lot 1, Block 1304, NW ¼ of Section 4, Township 20, Range 3 East.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

August Gene Gruich, Chairman

Tacoma Landmarks Preservation Commission

September 11, 1979

Tacoma Washington 98402

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE
Pacific National Bank (Luzon) Building
Tacoma, Washington

Christopher Petrich
1978
Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

E. (facade) and n. elevations, looking s.w.
1 of 2
Pacific National Bank (Luzon) Building
Tacoma, Washington

Christopher Petrich
1978
Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

W. (rear) and s. elevations, looking n.e.

2 of 2
Pacific National Bank (Luzon) Building
Tacoma, Washington

Christopher Petrich
1978
Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

E. (facade) and n. elevations, looking s.w.

1 of 2
Pacific National Bank (Luzon) Building
Tacoma, Washington
Christopher Petrich
1978
Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
W. (rear) and S. elevations, looking N.E.
2 of 2
The Luzon Artifacts Inventory

(View southwest from South 15th and Pacific Avenue) portrait, Photographer, 1978
Pacific National Bank (Luzon) Building - shows lower portion of east and north walls (building on far right)
(Burnham and Root, 1893)
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form  

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections  

1. Name  

historic  
Pacific Avenue Historic District  
and/or common  

2. Location  

street & number  
1302 to 1356 Pacific Avenue  

not for publication  
city, town  
Tacoma  

vicinity of  
Congressional district  
state  
Washington  
code 053  
county  
Pierce  
code 053  

3. Classification  

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4. Owner of Property  

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Multiple (see attached list)  
street & number  

5. Location of Legal Description  

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.  
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city, town  
Tacoma  
state  
Washington  

6. Representation in Existing Surveys  

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date  
(1) 1978-80 (2) 1979  

depository for survey records  
City of Tacoma, Community Development Department, Office of Historic Preservation  
city, town  
740 St. Helens, Tacoma  
state  
Washington  

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Pacific Avenue Historic District comprises an entire city block (Block 1304 of the Plat of New Tacoma) at the southern edge of the central business district of Tacoma, Washington. North of this block is the core of the retail, financial, and commercial center of the city. Included in this area are new skyscrapers, some well-maintained or rehabilitated office buildings and department stores, and the historic Pantages Theatre (National Register), currently undergoing renovation and scheduled to reopen in 1983 as a performing arts center. West of Block 1304 new construction underway or planned includes an office tower and the first major hotel to be built in Tacoma in almost a century. One block to the south is the northern boundary of the Union Depot/Warehouse Historic District (National Register), an area containing a large number of handsome brick utilitarian structures of the late nineteenth century, as well as Tacoma's landmark railroad depot. East of Block 1304 a modern bus depot and some older commercial buildings occupy the remainder of the downtown bluff, which overlooks the industrial and recreational waterways created on the tideflats of Commencement Bay.

The city block which comprises the Pacific Avenue Historic District is bounded on the east by Pacific Avenue, established early as the city's main thoroughfare; on the west by Commerce Street (formerly Railroad Street); on the north by South 13th Street; and on the south by South 15th Street. As a typical city block in this vicinity, it has 24 lots of 25' frontages and two end lots of 40' frontages, for a total length of 680'. The width of the lots is 100'. This short depth of the block, with no interrupting alley, facilitated the design of commercial buildings with business frontages on both Pacific Avenue and Commerce Street. Because of the west to east slope of the terrain, buildings which are three or four stories on Pacific become two or three stories on Commerce, with the second floor on the east becoming a street level storefront on the west.

The dominant Pacific National Bank Building (also known as the Luzon Building; 1890, Burnham & Root), at six stories the tallest on the block, anchors the northern end of the district. At the southern corner, the McCormack Brothers department store (1911), a large three-story structure, represents another period of building activity prior to the First World War. Between the two, an array of business blocks reflects the progress of commercial and architectural development in Tacoma from the early 1880s to about 1910.

The two earliest properties (1883), neighboring two-story structures with upper floor fenestration of narrow segmental arched window openings, are the oldest extant brick commercial buildings in Tacoma. Most construction in the city consisted of wood frame business blocks and residences prior to the passage in 1884 and 1889 of building codes requiring fireproof construction materials in the downtown area. The brick facades of these two buildings are now covered by stucco, applied in a "modernization" program in the 1950s and 1960s.

Of the sixteen properties on the block, eight date from the period 1887-1891, when New Tacoma experienced an economic boom and rapid development following the completion of the Cascade Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Styles range from the vigorously ornate Italianate Citizens Bank Building to the straightforward functional statement of Burnham & Root's Pacific National Bank Building.

(cont'd)
Several exhibited brick-faced facades with round-arched windows and decorative terracotta trim, common for commercial buildings of the period. The Branson Building remains the most handsome example of this idiom.

Four properties date from the period 1902-09, a time when there was again an increase in building activity following the depression of the 1890s. The restrained and unadorned facades of the four-story Dillon & Fisher and Satterlee Buildings reflect the change in style from the exuberant Victorian displays of a more prosperous time. Trabeated fenestration and relative lack of ornamentation characterize these hotel and business blocks from this first decade of the twentieth century.

The large McCormack Brothers department store, located on the southern corner of the district, with 115' frontage on Pacific Avenue and 100' on 15th Street, represents a departure from the smaller shopfronts of other retail merchants on this block. Built in 1911, it was the last major construction on the block, followed only by the unobtrusive one-story Patten Building of about 1920.

Over time, as various businesses moved in and out of the storefronts and a desire for greater and sometimes more garish visibility on the part of merchants and owners increased, changes occurred in the appearance of the Pacific Avenue streetscape. Exterior alterations included the modification of storefronts, addition of inappropriate signage, and in some cases the application of stucco over the original facade. One exterior (Wolf Building, 1889) is obscured by an expanded metal covering, simply attached and easily removable. Strict enforcement of Tacoma's seismic code has required the removal of some cornices as well as the upper two floors of the Baker and Wolf Buildings. The interiors of all the buildings, most originally undistinguished, have been altered over time by modifications of street level retail spaces to accommodate diverse tenants' needs and by the adaptation of many upper floor office spaces to residential use.

A brief description of individual properties in the Pacific Avenue Historic District, with numbers keyed to the accompanying map, follows.

1. PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
   1302 Pacific Avenue
   1890-91; Burnham & Root, architects
   Primary structure. Listed individually on the National Register.
   Lot 1. Six-story masonry office building. Rectangular plan. 40' frontage on Pacific Avenue and Commerce Street; 100' frontage on South 15th Street. Iron skeleton construction with load-bearing masonry exterior walls. Brick facing with terracotta copings, sills and limited ornamentation. Pacific Avenue facade is divided into three bays expressed by tall round-arched entries at street level and regular trabeated fenestration on upper floors. Blind arches occur over fifth-story windows, and a simple corbeled brick cornice beneath a plain parapet terminates the uppermost story. Little exterior change except for seismic reinforcement at each story and paint and signage at street level.
2. **BAKER BUILDING**
   1306-08 Pacific Avenue
   1889; Pickles & Sutton, architects
   Secondary structure.
   Lots 2 & 3. Two-story masonry retail and office building. 50' frontage on Pacific Avenue and Commerce Street. Designed by the same architects and erected at the same time as the adjacent Wolf Block; the two buildings thus presenting an integrated uniform facade of 75'. At street level the original stone entrance portal, with its Richardsonian Romanesque arch and glazed fan-light, remains. One storefront (1308) retains its original appearance, with recessed entry and display windows above marble wainscoting. Signage covers the original glazed transoms. The other storefront (1306) has been altered by the repositioning of the doorway and the application of modern facing materials. The second story retains its original fenestration, with the major piers framing paired double-hung wood-sash windows with glazed transoms. Earthquake damage necessitated the removal of the upper two floors in the 1960s. The existing one-story Commerce Street facade retains one original storefront, while the other has been altered by the application of modern facing materials.

3. **WOLF BUILDING**
   1310 Pacific Avenue
   1889; Pickles & Sutton, architects
   Secondary structure.
   Lot 4. Two-story masonry commercial building. 25' frontage on Pacific Avenue and Commerce Street. Designed by the same architects and erected at the same time as the adjacent Baker Building. The two structures, originally four stories in height, presented a uniform facade of 75'. The narrower Wolf Block lacks the arched entrance of the Baker Building, but retains original stone piers at street level. Storefront has been altered. Upper stories now masked by expanded metal screen. One-story Commerce Street facade obscured by modern wood cladding.

4. **LEVIN BUILDING**
   1312 Pacific Avenue
   1909
   Primary structure.
   Lot 5. Two-story brick commercial building. 25' frontage on Pacific Avenue and Commerce Street. Straightforward early twentieth century commercial design. Original central entry storefront remains, with modern tile covering wainscoting. Transom intact but obscured by signage. Upper level divided into two bays of paired double-hung windows. Decorative brick corbels at cornice level; original plain parapet has been removed. Commerce Street facade intact but somewhat obscured by wood panelling over transoms and side entrance.
5. OUIMETTE-LITTLEJOHN BUILDING
1314-16 Pacific Avenue
1883; 1893
Intrusion.
Lots 6 & 7. Two-story brick commercial building. Earlier section with 50' frontage on Pacific Avenue and depth of 60' was constructed in 1883. 40' addition extending the building to Commerce Street was built in 1893. Street level storefronts have been altered, and transoms and upper story have been covered with stucco. Original second floor fenestration of single segmental arched window openings is still visible. Commerce Street facade is covered with modern brick facing. The Ouimette-Littlejohn Building and the adjacent Olds Building are evidently the oldest extant brick commercial buildings in Tacoma.

6. OLDS BUILDING
1318-20 Pacific Avenue
1883; 1906
Intrusion.
Lots 8 & 9. Two-story brick commercial building. Earlier section, with 50' frontage on Pacific Avenue, and depth of 60', was constructed in 1883. 40' addition extending the building to Commerce Street was built about 1906. Originally a handsome Victorian commercial facade with central entry storefronts, glazed transoms, regular upper-story fenestration of segmental arched window openings with heavy label moldings, and bracketed cornice. Only the form of the window openings are visible today since the Pacific Avenue facade has been covered with stucco. Brickwork of later Commerce Street facade is intact, but storefronts are obscured by plywood panels. The Olds Building and the adjacent Ouimette-Littlejohn Building are evidently the oldest extant brick commercial buildings in Tacoma.

7. SAMPSON-UZAFOVAGE BUILDING
1322 Pacific Avenue
1887; 1910
Intrusion.
Lot 10. Two-story brick commercial building. Earlier section, with 25' frontage on Pacific Avenue and depth of 60', was constructed in 1887. 40' addition extending the building to Commerce Street was built about 1910. Original transoms and upper story of Pacific Avenue facade have been covered with stucco, and storefront has been altered. Brickwork and transoms of later Commerce Street facade are intact, but storefront has been altered.
8. SATTERLEE BUILDING
1324-26 Pacific Avenue
1908

Primary structure.
Lots 11 & 12. Four-story brick and concrete hotel building. 50' frontage on Pacific Avenue and Commerce Street. Pacific Avenue storefronts have been altered and transoms covered. Upper stories remain intact, with facade divided into four bays by wide red brick piers with contrasting light grey stone quoins. Wood-framed, double-hung windows in rectangular openings at third and fourth floors; second floor windows have glazed transoms under segmental arches. Simple ornamental frieze of flat keystones above upper story windows, with name "Satterlee" inscribed in decorative lettering above central pier. Original cornice removed. Three-story Commerce Street facade essentially intact. Slightly modified storefronts with transoms. Window openings have flat arches with radiating red bricks and contrasting cast-stone keys and corner blocks. Original galvanized iron cornice remains.

9. PATTEN BUILDING
1328 Pacific Avenue
ca. 1920

Secondary structure.
Lot 13. One-story brick commercial building. 25' frontage on Pacific Avenue and Commerce Street. Plain rectangular facade covered with beige tile and framed in darker orange tile. Two narrow dissimilar storefronts; northern one has been altered.

9a. STREET CLOCK
Located in front of A. Rose Jewelers storefront in Patten Building
Primary object.
Fluted Corinthian column above pedestal base. Two-sided upper casing with accommodations for four pendant globes and single upright globe at crest. Last remaining street clock in Tacoma and one of a dwindling number of these uniquely American features of urban streetscapes.

10. DILLON & FISHER BUILDING
1330-32 Pacific Avenue
1902

Primary structure.
Lots 14 & 15. Four-story brick hotel building. 50' frontage on Pacific Avenue and Commerce Street. Example of restrained, undecorated commercial architecture following the depression of the 1890s. Pacific Avenue storefronts have been altered and transoms covered with tile and signage. Upper stories intact. Facade divided by central uninterrupted pier, with secondary piers forming
four bays in each half. Regular fenestration of narrow rectangular window openings with wood-framed double-hung sash. Simple brick corbeling above fourth story windows; decorative brick corbeling across top. Original bracketed cornice removed after earthquake damage in 1960s. Three-story Commerce Street facade altered by application of stucco over brick facing, but original window openings with segmental arched heads remain. Original configuration of storefronts and central arched entrance also is intact.

11. BIRMINGHAM-TULLIS BUILDING
1334 Pacific Avenue
1889
Intrusion.
Lot 16. Two-story brick commercial building. 25' frontage on Pacific Avenue and Commerce Street. Originally built as a warehouse for the Alaska Mercantile and Packing Company. Pacific Avenue facade has lost its original appearance. Altered storefront; upper story covered with stucco; new windows.

12. BRANSON BUILDING
1336 Pacific Avenue
1891; Farrell & Darmer, architects
Primary structure.
Lot 17. Three-story brick commercial building. 25' frontage on Pacific Avenue and Commerce Street. A fine example of late nineteenth century commercial architecture, employing round arches, decorative brickwork and ornamental terra cotta. Groundfloor framework essentially intact, with cast-stone corner piers and galvanized iron frieze. Storefront modified by wood paneling, which also obscures transoms. Upper facade divided into three window bays by flat brick piers rising two stories to a triad of round arches. Terra cotta ornament in spandrels between second and third stories, and in squares grouped in panels at cornice level. "Branson" appears in central panel. Terminal parapet and small corner turrets have been removed. Two-story Commerce Street facade largely intact. Original storefront with only transom obscured by signage. Three round-arched window openings at second story. Original cornice has been removed.

13. CITIZENS BANK/IRVING BUILDINGS
& 14. 1338-1342 Pacific Avenue
1889; Farrell & Darmer, architects
Primary structures.
Lots 18, 19, 20. Three-story brick commercial building. Combined frontage of 75' on Pacific Avenue and Commerce Street. Originally three distinct properties, but facade was designed as a single integrated unit. The upper stories of the combined buildings retain the full flavor of the commercial Italianate style as interpreted on the west coast in the 1870s and 1880s.
Slender attached columns grace the narrow piers between round-arched and segmental-arched window openings. Paired windows under major molded arches appear in the bank's central bays of the second and third stories, and this accented section is surmounted by a classically detailed pediment at cornice level. Bracketed eaves overhang a paneled frieze, and various decorative details add to the richness of the Victorian facade. At street level, signage hides the original tall glazed transoms and modern facing material has altered the appearance of the storefronts. The two-story Commerce Street facade retains its original tall arched central entry, but the storefronts have been masked by plain plywood panels. The upper story of the bank's facade has lost much of its original stucco finish as well as a classically detailed cornice and central pediment. The underlying brick structure, with its rhythmic row of round-arched windows, gives evidence of the original form. The Irving Building (northern portion), though missing its cornice and original storefront, remains in better condition, with original stucco work reflecting its earlier appearance.

15. COGSWELL & MEATH BUILDING
1344-46 Pacific Avenue
1908; Darmer & Cutting, architects
Primary structure.
Lots 21 & 22. Two-story brick commercial building. 50' frontage on Pacific Avenue and Commerce Street. Original arrangement of two storefronts is intact, although modern facing materials have been added and transoms are covered by signage. Upper story reflects restrained commercial style of post-depression period. Four pairs of double-hung windows under flat arches, with oversize keystones and simple moldings ending in decorative corner blocks. Corbeled brick frieze; original galvanized iron cornice has been removed. Storefronts and transoms of one-story Commerce Street facade are masked by wood panels.

16. McCORMACK BROTHERS DEPARTMENT STORE
1348-56 Pacific Avenue
1911; Russell & Babcock, architects
Secondary structure.
Lots 23-26. Three-story brick commercial building. 115' frontage on Pacific Avenue and Commerce Street; 100' frontage on South 15th Street. Storefronts have been altered on all three street elevations, although Pacific Avenue side retains most of early arrangement of shop entrances between flanking display windows. Upper level divided into five bays by plain brick piers rising two stories to broad segmental arches with oversize keystones over three-part window groupings. Easternmost bay on South 15th Street elevation originally repeated this motif. Trabeated fenestration continued on remainder of this elevation and on Commerce Street facade. End bays of both Pacific Avenue and 15th Street elevations have been filled in, and Commerce Street front is covered by expanded metal screen.
8. Significance

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Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Pacific Avenue Historic District is significant as the last remaining integrated block of historic commercial buildings in downtown Tacoma. Two established preservation areas border the CBD -- the Old City Hall Historic District at the north and the Union Depot/Warehouse Historic District at the south. In the downtown area between the two are isolated examples of Tacoma's heritage, but the 1300 block of Pacific Avenue is the only one which remains intact, exhibiting a harmonious streetscape of low-rise commercial facades of the 1880s and the first decade of the twentieth century. Surrounded by recent development, the block remains the only visual link connecting the two existing historic districts. It comprises a distinctive grouping of commercial buildings that retains the flavor of a 1910 streetscape uninterrupted by later intrusive structures.

Although settled by Euro-Americans as early as 1852, Tacoma really owes its foundation to the decision made in 1873 by the Northern Pacific Railroad to locate its Pacific Northwest terminus at the port city on Commencement Bay. Indeed, the railroad monopolized the development of the fledgling terminus and the sale of townsite properties. The Tacoma Land Company, a subsidiary of the railroad, was formed to manage and offer for sale the town's real estate.

Pacific Avenue was the city's designated major thoroughfare -- the first street to be surveyed and graded in 1874. During the next decade building activity along the street consisted of wood-frame business establishments and residences -- with the singular exception of a brick building commissioned by C.B. Wright, president of the Tacoma Land Company.

Local fires in 1884 and 1885, and the compelling example of the great fire which destroyed 25 blocks of Seattle's business district in 1889, prompted Tacoma to pass ordinances (in 1884 and 1889) regulating the thickness of walls and construction materials of downtown business buildings. The typical image of western false front shops gave way to brick and stone business blocks along Pacific Avenue.

In 1887, when the completion of the mainline link over Stampede Pass connected Tacoma to the transcontinental railroad network, an economic boom spurred intensive growth in the "City of Destiny." Building activity continued until the Panic of 1893, and this short span marks the first period of substantial construction in downtown Tacoma. The Klondike gold rush at the end of the century and Tacoma's role (secondary to Seattle's, to be sure) as a port of supply and embarkation helped the recovery. The first decade of the twentieth century marks another historic period of activity.

(cont'd)
The Pacific Avenue Historic District reflects these two periods of development in the city's history. One-half of the properties (eight of sixteen) were constructed during the first boom period (1887-1893), and four were built during the first decade of the twentieth century. Existing together in this last remaining block of historic properties in the CBD, they represent Tacoma's commercial heritage as expressed in its businesses, hotels, and office blocks.

Many of these buildings were created by newly arrived contractors -- carpenters and bricklayers who brought their skills to the frontier town. Some "architects" who came to practice were not professionally educated, but learned their trade on the job. Others, who deserved the designation, are also associated with the Pacific Avenue district. Most noteworthy, of course, is the nationally renowned Chicago firm of Burnham & Root. The Pacific National Bank Building is one of two commercial office buildings that they designed for Tacoma, but the only one remaining. (Their Fidelity Bank Building has been demolished.)

Among the local architects represented, the name of Carl August Darmer is most revered. The carefully proportioned design and attention to detail which characterize the Citizens Bank/Irving Buildings and the Branson Building are indicative of the quality and dependability of his work. Born in Prussia, where he received his academic and architectural training, Darmer immigrated to the United States in 1882 and settled in Tacoma three years later. He was taken into partnership by William E. Farrell, a Wisconsin native who appears to have had the typical on-the-job training of frontier architect-builders. Their association lasted six years and included the boom period of Tacoma's growth, when they produced designs for all kinds of structures in every conceivable style. Darmer then practiced alone for fifteen years, later formed a partnership with Otis Cutting (1906-1914), and operated as Darmer & Company through the teens. Of the scores of buildings he designed for Tacoma, fewer and fewer remain, and those that do are located mostly within existing historic districts. The Citizens Bank/Irving Buildings (1889) and the Branson Building (1891) are important as prime examples of Darmer's early pre-depression style. The Cogswell & Meath Building (1908) reflects the more subdued style of the first decade of the new century.

Two additional local firms are associated with the district. The Baker and Wolf Buildings (1889) were designed by Pickles & Sutton, possibly with the help of Darmer. Albert Sutton was a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley and during the eighties and nineties practiced in partnership with Pickles. He was later associated with Whitney and Dugan, and that firm designed many of Tacoma's outstanding buildings.

Sutton also worked for a time with Ambrose J. Russell, one of Tacoma's best known architects and a graduate of the École des Beaux-Arts. After working in H.H. Richardson's office in Boston and entering into a brief partnership with Bernard Maybeck in Kansas City, Russell settled in Tacoma in 1892. His best known partnership was with Everett P. Babcock, an engineer sent from New York to oversee the construction of Tacoma's Carnegie Library. Together they accounted for numerous noteworthy public and private buildings in the state. Their work is represented in the district by the McCormack Brothers department store (1911).

(cont'd)
Of the sixteen properties located on the block, eight are considered to be of primary significance because of their architectural distinction or because their historically intact visual characteristics provide continuity in the streetscape. Four properties are classified as being of secondary significance because their original appearance has been diminished but not obliterated by subsequent alterations. In a third category, four buildings are classified as intrusions because their original 1880s facades have been totally obscured by modern facing materials. If successful removal of these claddings reveals substantially intact original facades, buildings of this group may later be placed in the primary or secondary categories.

Classification of individual buildings has been noted in the Description and on the accompanying map of the district.

Both the survey of cultural resources conducted by the City of Tacoma in 1978–80 and the rehabilitation study undertaken by the National Park Service in 1979 singled out the 1300 block of Pacific Avenue as a distinctive remnant of Tacoma's architectural and commercial heritage. Its significance as an intact block of historically important commercial buildings from Tacoma's first two periods of development, and its key role as a link between the two existing historic districts, make it a crucial element in the city's historic preservation plan for downtown Tacoma.
9. Major Bibliographical References

(See continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property: 1.6

Quadrengle name: Tacoma North, Washington - Pierce Co.

UMT References: Tacoma South, Washington - Pierce Co.

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Quarter

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Zone</th>
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<th>Northing</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>5[150]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>1[42]</td>
<td>5[150]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1[42]</td>
<td>5[150]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

(See continuation sheet)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
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<th>County</th>
<th>Code</th>
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</table>

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Shirley L. Courtois, Architectural Historian

organization: date: December 3, 1982

street & number: 4021 E. Highland Drive

telephone: (206) 325-9346

city or town: Seattle

state: Washington 98112

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature: date

For NPS use only:

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register of Historic Places.

Keeper of the National Register: date

Chief of Registration: date
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES


Darmer, Carl August. Original ink on linen drawings and blueprints for various Tacoma buildings. Special Collections, University of Washington Library, Seattle.


Tacoma Daily Ledger, 1888-1909

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal boundary description:

Beginning at a point where the centerline of South 13th Street intersects with the centerline of South Commerce Street; thence southerly along the centerline of South Commerce Street, parallel to the western property line of Block 1304, New Tacoma Addition to the City of Tacoma, 760 feet to the intersection of the centerline of South Commerce Street and the centerline of South 15th Street; thence easterly along the centerline of South 15th Street, parallel to the southern property line of Block 1304, 190 feet to the intersection of South 15th Street and the centerline of Pacific Avenue; thence northerly along the centerline of Pacific Avenue, parallel to the eastern property line of Block 1304, 760 feet to the intersection of the centerline of Pacific Avenue and the centerline of South 13th Street; thence westerly along the centerline of South 13th Street, parallel to the northern property line of Block 1304, 190 feet to the point of beginning.
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 10 FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROPRIATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 8 FEET

WASHINGTON

ARTIFACTS
Architectural Consulting
PACIFIC AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Tacoma, Washington

Jerry Timmons
August 1982
City of Tacoma Graphic Services

1300 block of Pacific Avenue, looking NW.
1 of 12
PACIFIC AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Tacoma, Washington

Jerry Timmons
August 1982
City of Tacoma Graphic Services

North corner of block, Bldgs 1 & 2.

2 of 12
PACIFIC AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Tacoma, Washington

Jerry Timmons
August 1982
City of Tacoma Graphic Services

North end of block. Blgs 1, 2, 3, 4, part of 5.
3 of 12
PACIFIC AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Tacoma, Washington

Jerry Timmons
August 1982
City of Tacoma Graphic Services

Part of bldgs 1, 2, 3 and bldgs 4, 5, 6, 7,
part of 8.

4 of 12
PACIFIC AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Tacoma, Washington

Jerry Timmons
August 1982
City of Tacoma Graphic Services

Bldgs 7, 8, and part of 9; and 9a (street clock).

5 of 12
PACIFIC AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Tacoma, Washington
Jerry Timmons
August 1982
City of Tacoma Graphic Services

Part of bldg 9; bldg 10; part of bldg 11.

6 of 12
PACIFIC AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Tacoma, Washington

Jerry Timmons
August 1982
City of Tacoma Graphic Services

Part of bldg 11; bldg 12; part of bldg 13
7 of 12
PACIFIC AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Tacoma, Washington

Jerry Timmons
August 1982
City of Tacoma Graphic Services

Part of bldg 14; bldg 15; part of bldg 16.

9 of 12
PACIFIC AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Tacoma, Washington

Jerry Timmons
August 1982
City of Tacoma Graphic Services

North end of block, Commerce Street facades; looking northwest.

11 of 12
PACIFIC AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Tacoma, Washington

Jerry Timmons
August 1982
City of Tacoma Graphic Services

South end of block, Commerce Street facades; looking southwest.

12 of 12