



Tacoma Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

FOR TLPC USE ONLY	
Received _____	
Date Entered _____	

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name North Slope Historic Special Review District

Historic _____

And/or common _____

2. Location

Street and number North J Street, from Division to Steele _____ Not for publication

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District	<input type="checkbox"/> Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> Building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> Educational
<input type="checkbox"/> Site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> In process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> Being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific
		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Other:

4. Owner of Property

Name Various

Street and number _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

5. Location of Legal Description

Pierce County Assessor's Office

Street and number 2401 South 35th Street

City Tacoma State Washington

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title Tacoma-Pierce County Cultural Resource Survey North End Planning Area

Date 1981 _____ Federal _____ State County Local

Depository for survey records Tacoma Historic Preservation Office

City Tacoma State Washington

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	Date <u>October 1994</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The North Slope Historic Special Review District contains a wide variety of architecture, from the humble bungalow, to elegant Queen Anne mansions and the elaborate Gothic lines of St. Patrick's Catholic Church. The neighborhood has, for the most part, retained its street trees, the majority of which are Horse Chestnut, an element which contributes significantly to the area's maintaining its historical atmosphere.

The following is an analysis of the predominant architectural styles found in the neighborhood.

The Craftsman Style was built typically in the period between 1905 and 1930. Imported originally from India, but also influenced by the Stick Style and Japanese design elements, the bungalow first became particularly popular in California. It is considered to be the Western equivalent of the Prairie Style, made famous by Frank Lloyd Wright, which was being adopted in the midwest during the same time period. Characteristics that distinguish this style are low, broad, horizontal lines, deep covered porches with wide-pitched roofs, visible structural elements like rafter tails and knee brackets, and solid porch columns. The structure was usually built from materials that were left as closely as possible to their natural state; wood siding was stained with earth tones, and local stone was often used for foundations or columns. Interiors are notable for exposed beams and natural woodwork. The residence at 702 North J is an excellent example of the Craftsman Style.

Closely related to the Craftsman Style is the Bungalow, which also had its origins in California. The Bungalow, however, is built on a much smaller scale, an average of 800 square feet. This style also emphasizes horizontal lines, deep covered porches and visible structural elements. The houses at 810 and 824 North J are good examples of bungalows.

Many homes on North J Street are designed in or influenced by the Queen Anne Style. The Queen Anne movement emphasized vertical rather than horizontal proportions, and steeply pitched roofs and substantial chimneys play significant roles in the overall design. The Queen Anne Style is distinguished by the use of a wide variety of elements such as towers or turrets, bay windows, overhangs and wall projections. Often stone or brick was used at the first story and the upper stories constructed with stucco or shingles. Other characteristics include predominant use of hipped roofs, some use of decorative shingles, horizontal wood clapboard siding, decorative brick patterns or molded brick, stained or colored glass window panes, and an irregular versus a symmetrical plan.

The Stick (Victorian) Style is distinctive in that designers, instead of confining decoration to doors, windows or cornices as they had in previous styles, began to use the exterior walls themselves as a surface for decoration. The wooden siding of either shingles or clapboard is often interrupted by boards placed over the surface in horizontal, vertical or diagonal directions, called stickwork, which resembles half-timbering. The paint schemes for these houses are usually quite complicated and colorful. Other characteristics include verandas or porches decorated with carved porch supports and spindlework suspended from porch ceilings (called gingerbread), simulated trusses near the peak of the gables, exposed rafter tails or brackets at overhanging eaves, and the use of the gable versus a hipped roof.

Although the Stick and Queen Anne Styles share many characteristics (emphasis on vertical proportions, use of a variety of wall elements like turrets, bay windows and overhangs), it is possible to distinguish between the two in that designers of Queen Anne era homes rarely used the decorative shingles that are found so commonly on Stick Style residences. In addition, Stick Style designs do not usually employ the hipped roof system, but most often use the front-facing gable. The residence at 802 North J is a good example of the Stick Style, and the houses at 623 and 701 North J are good examples of the Queen Anne.



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There are examples of Colonial Revival Style houses on North J Street. This style was prevalent between 1880-1955. The facades are usually symmetrical in design with a prominent central door accentuated by an extended porch that usually featured a decorative crown (pediment) with a fanlight (half-circle window or design). Many houses will have a single side gable roof, others a hipped gable, and some have a gambrel (barn) roof. Houses that exhibit the gambrel roof are called Dutch Colonial, as in the case of the residence at 1122 North J Street. Exterior cladding is usually horizontal wood siding, however, some designs use masonry at the first floor and wood siding at the second floor. The houses can range from very formal in appearance to very humble. One variation is patterned after the Cape Cod Cottage, a one-story, symmetrical, gable-roofed structure (711 North J Street is a good example). Other distinctive features are a second-story overhang, columns or pilasters, and windows that are six, eight, nine or twelve pane double-hung.

Immanuel Presbyterian Church is a good example of the Mission or Spanish Eclectic Style, popular between 1890-1940, and a style that is unusual in Tacoma. Exterior material is commonly stucco and is most often bare of decorative details aside from the occasional use of patterned tiles or spiral columns framing doorways and windows. Hipped roofs clad in red tile typically distinguish these structures, although they can also have flat or gabled roofs obscured by arched parapet walls, a characteristic found on Immanuel Presbyterian. The arch is used as a prominent design element, especially to define windows and doorways. Windows may have decorative wood or iron grilles, and upper floors may have cantilevered balconies lined with an iron balustrade. Other characteristics include round or square towers, arcaded walkways, fountains and tile-roofed chimneys.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church is a combination of the Gothic and Chateausque Styles. Characteristics include a steeply pitched gabled roof, with no overhanging eaves, exterior walls constructed of masonry (usually stone), and windows and doorways that are most often arched in the distinctive Gothic basket-handle shape. The roofline of structures built in this style is usually distinguished by a multitude of vertical elements, such as spires, pinnacles, finials or turrets. The square tower of St. Patrick's is decorated with finials at its top. Often ornamental metalwork is used along roof ridges or above cornice lines.



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Also of importance are the architects who designed homes and churches in the neighborhood, most notably C.A. Darmer, Frederick Heath, and Ambrose Russell. The area has for the most part, retained the valuable structures designed by these men as well as other architects. The following is biographical information on the predominant architects who designed buildings in the neighborhood and a list by individual address identifying original resident, builder or architect, and the oldest date documenting the existence of the building.

CARL AUGUST DARMER

Darmer was born in Stralsund, Prussia and received traditional architectural training there as well as apprenticing in the building trades. He came to San Francisco in 1882 and learned about American building techniques before taking a position in the firm of Warren Williams in Portland, Oregon. Darmer followed the lead of many young architects and builders who were relocating to Tacoma after a series of disastrous fires there in 1884. He formed a partnership with William Farrell and together they designed not only residences but entire business blocks, schools and hotels in Tacoma. After 1900 Darmer formed a partnership with Otis Cutting, and their firm designed 314, 318, and 502 North J Street. In association with other firms, Darmer is responsible for 414 North J as well.

FREDERICK HEATH

Heath received his architectural training primarily through the firm of Warren H. Hayes in Minneapolis, Minnesota. At one time Heath was the official architect for the Tacoma School Board and was responsible for the conversion of the old Tacoma Land Hotel into Stadium High School. Heath was associated with other architects in Tacoma; Ambrose Russell, Phillip Spaulding, and Luther Twitchell. Heath designed (individually or as a member of a firm) many residences in this neighborhood (418, 620, 623, 701, 724, 1102, and 1202 North J) as well as St. Patrick's Catholic Church. Another building designed by Heath is the First Church of Christ Scientist, near Wright Park.

AMBROSE RUSSELL

Russell was born in India and was trained as an architect at the Ecole de Beaux Arts in Paris. He apprenticed with the firm of H. H. Richardson in Boston, and firms in Kansas City and St. Louis. Russell came to Tacoma in 1893 and formed a partnership with Everett P. Babcock. Some of the firm's most notable designs are the Governor's Mansion in Olympia, the Rust Mansion, the Washington National Guard Armory and the Vaeth House. They designed Immanuel Presbyterian Church and 702 North J. Russell's other partnerships designed 614, 701, 1102, and 1202 North J.

LUTHER TWITCHELL

Twitchell came to Tacoma in 1907 from Minneapolis. He resided in Tacoma for nine years, during which time he was a partner with Frederick Heath. He was one of the founders of the Architect's Club of Tacoma and also served as an architect for the Metropolitan Park Board. Heath and Twitchell design 418 North J.



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EVERETT P. BABCOCK

Babcock came to Tacoma from New York and was first commissioned to design the Carnegie Library. He formed a partnership with Ambrose Russell in 1893, and they designed 702 North J and Immanuel Presbyterian Church at 901 North J.

PHILLIP FIELD SPAULDING

Spaulding was trained as a Marine Architect. He was associated with the firm of Spaulding Russell & Heath, a partnership that lasted for only a year. Their firm designed homes at 614, 701, 1102, and 1202 North J.

WILLIAM FARRELL

Farrell's architectural training was considered to be similar to that of many "frontier" architect-builders. Farrell withdrew from his partnership with Darmer in 1891 and formed a second partnership with John Proctor. They were responsible for numerous residences throughout Tacoma and quite a few commercial structures as well. The majority of these buildings are no longer standing, such as the Pierce County Courthouse on South G Street. The firms of Farrell & Darmer or Farrell & Proctor are responsible for 414, 624, and 924 North J.

JOHN PROCTOR

Proctor, and the firms he was associated with, were responsible for a large number of residences and commercial structures in the Tacoma area. However, the majority of the structures do not remain standing today. His notoriety led to the naming of Proctor Street and the Proctor Business District after him. Proctor's firms designed residences at 517, 624, 924, and 1215 North J. The firm of Proctor & Dennis was responsible for the design of the West Coast Grocery Building.

C. N. DANIELS & SAMUEL A. COOK

This firm designed numerous residences and several schools, churches, hotels in Tacoma. They also designed the Fanny Paddock Hospital which would ultimately evolve into Tacoma General. They designed 711 and 802 North J Street.

ROLLIN TUTTLE

Rollin Tuttle was trained as an architect and his brother Paul was a contractor. The Tuttle brothers designed and built several Tacoma homes.

ARNOTT WOODROOFE

Woodroffe was at one time the head draftsman for the firm of Russell & Babcock. He stated once that he received the most satisfaction in designing Bungalow Style homes. He was associated with Rollin Tuttle and Arnold Constable.



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ARNOLD CONSTABLE

Constable was known for his "clever perspectives and wash drawings". In the summer of 1909 he returned to his family home in England for a visit. He wired his partner (Woodroffe) in October and the telegraph simply read "married". Woodroffe was quoted as saying that he "nearly fell over dead" when he read it. Constable had made no mention of his plans prior to leaving Tacoma four months earlier. He returned shortly thereafter with his new bride to Tacoma.

DAVID DE PEYSTER ACKER OUTCALT

D.D.A. Outcalt was a graduate of Stevens Institute of Technology and the Royal Danish Academy of Arts. Prior to coming to Tacoma he apprenticed in the International firm of Hedreth & Company. He was Co-Author of "The Economic Resources of the Pacific Northwest". Outcalt designed 407 North J.

GEORGE W. BULLARD

Bullard was born in Illinois, and was a graduate of the University of Illinois. He came to Tacoma in 1890 and opened the firm of Bullard & Hayward. The firm is best known for their design of the Y.M.C.A. Building, First Congregational Church, First Christian Church, the State Historical Society Building and Epworth Methodist Church. He also designed 308 North J.

PAUL BERGFELD

Bergfeld was born in Saxony and graduated from "scientific schools" in that country. He apprenticed with several New York City firms before coming to Tacoma in the 1880's. He designed the original St. Joseph's Hospital, Ouimette Block and the Tacoma Business College. During 1907 Bergfeld was employed in the City Engineer's office where he designed three Tacoma fire stations. He also served as the Assistant City Building Inspector from 1911 through 1917. He was responsible for the design of 923 North 13th, Engine House No. 3.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of significance—check and justify below					
Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> Archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Law	<input type="checkbox"/> Science		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Economics	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/ humanitarian		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Invention				

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

[Summary statement of significance in first paragraph]

The North Slope Historic Special Review District is one of the many neighborhoods that developed shortly after Tacoma was selected as the western terminus of the trans-continental Northern Pacific Railroad in 1873. Tacoma was intended to be the predominant northwest terminal, connecting at last the Pacific Northwest to midwestern and eastern manufacturing centers. The fact that Tacoma's port was considered as the point of origin for the shipment of goods to the Orient was a major factor in the selection of Tacoma as the western terminus.

The railroad that would connect Tacoma to St. Paul, Minnesota was not completed until 1887. The Northern Pacific Railroad organization was chiefly responsible for embarking on a campaign to attract investors and families from the east to settle this burgeoning community. The Pacific Northwest's untapped natural resources was a draw that caused a population boom in the area between 1887 and 1893.

New Tacoma, as the NorthEnd was considered to be in relation to the original settlement in Old Town to the west, was looked upon as a more respectable, middle class community. Old Town at the time was viewed as a working class district occupied by such undesirables as lonshoremen, fishermen, and workers for the Tacoma Mill Company who undoubtedly patronized the many saloons found there.

The NorthEnd, as the rest of the Tacoma settlement, experienced several intensive growth periods. The first occurred, as mentioned, after the completion of the railroad in 1887 and lasted through 1893. The area suffered a depression at this point and the second period of growth did not happen until 1900, but lasted fifteen years before declining. The third growth period occurred immediately after World War I and continued through the first years of the depression that began with the Stock Market Crash in 1929.

The North Slope Historic Special Review District is located Northwest of the central business district and is part of a street plat that was laid out at a forty-five degree angle to the rest of the City. The core area extends from Division Avenue at North J Street and ends at Steele Street, comprising twelve blocks. The neighborhood does not appear to have been developed progressively from Division to Steele as it is not uncommon to find structures built as early as 1889 and 1910 standing beside structures built 20 to 30 years later, in the 1930's or 1940's. According to 1896 Sandborn street maps, structures were built sporadically throughout the twelve-block area, rather than showing a concentration of building in one area at this early stage of development.

It was settled as a primarily residential street and remains so today for the most part. The distribution of dwellings is fairly dense, however, this varies from block to block. While historic residential structures dominate, there have been contemporary multi-family apartment buildings introduced into the neighborhood in several locations.

The North J Street District is significant for a variety of reasons. The early residents who settled the area represent an almost complete cross-section of the population, from a U.S. Ambassador to France to a working class fisherman and boatbuilder from Slovakia. There were five physicians, a veterinarian and a dentist in the neighborhood, six lawyers, three grocers, eight real estate agents, six bankers, five residents who were employed with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company (NPRRCO) two newspapermen, five lumbermen, two prominent clothiers, carpenters, mariners, traveling salesmen, machinists and a Japanese consul to the U.S.



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Gustaf Lindberg, an early grocer in Tacoma, built a large Queen Anne mansion at 222 North J in 1907. Lindberg was the founder of Standard Grocery Company and is also considered to be one of the early founders of the Y.M.C.A.

Further down the street sits the house where Robert Arkley first took up his residence in Tacoma. Originally from North Shields, England, Arkley arrived in Tacoma in 1889 and was soon the sales manager for the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company. He would go on to become an ordained Presbyterian Minister and held pastorates in Tacoma, South Bend and Centralia.

George T. Reid built a house at 312 North J in 1905. He was trained as a lawyer, but after arriving in Tacoma in 1890, he took a clerk's position with the Northern Pacific Railroad. He would ultimately become the Vice President of the Railroad, twice a member of the State Legislature, and Superior Court Judge and a Deputy Prosecuting Attorney.

402 North J was at one time the residence of a prominent Tacoma resident, Hugh C. Wallace. In 1919, Wallace, a lawyer, was appointed by then President Wilson to the post of Ambassador to France. He would serve two years as Ambassador, and then returned to Tacoma to resume his position as President of the Northern Coast Co., an investment corporation. Later, Wallace would donate the chimes for Old City Hall.

J.B. Ternes was born in Niederdonven, Luxemburg in 1860, but by 1888 he had emigrated to the United States and settled in Tacoma, originally at 418 North J. He would eventually become the president of the Tacoma Carriage & Baggage Transfer Co., which would evolve later into the Yellow Taxi Cab Co. and the Rainier Taxi Company. Ternes also played a significant role in popularizing Mount Tahoma and Rainier National Park. After Ternes death, his widow Anna built a smaller residence at 916 North J.

I. Jay Knapp, a noted architect and engineer, was once a resident at 518 North J. He came to Tacoma from Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1904 and is perhaps best known for his design of the Seymour Conservatory at Wright Park.

Robert R. Weller, a Veterinary Surgeon, built a house at 615 North J in 1938. His wife, Rose, came originally from Sappane, Yugoslavia. She would become a much respected civic leader in the community, heading a significant cancer research group and the Tahoma Orthopedic Guild. She also played a major role in bringing the Joffrey Ballet to Tacoma for its residency at PLU.

701 North J was the site where Henry A. Rhodes built his home. He came from Wisconsin in 1892 to settle in Tacoma, and with his two brothers founded the Rhodes Department Store. Very active in the community, Rhodes was the president of the Citizen's Hotel Corporation, which would ultimately be responsible for the development of the Winthrop Hotel in 1924. He was one of the first directors and then president of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce. During WWI, Rhodes was instrumental in the organization of the Tacoma Ship Building Company. He was involved as well with the Rainier National Park Company and he served on the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank for the Twelfth District.

Immediately across the street from the Rhodes home, at 702 North J, James H. Dege built his residence. Dege grew up in Atlanta, Georgia and had the distinction of being a descendant of President Zachary Taylor. Dege gained significant experience as a department store salesman on the East Coast before coming west to Tacoma in 1889, and he would eventually form a partnership with William Milner with whom he opened a department store in 1891, the Dege & Milner Department Store. Prior to this endeavor, Dege had begun to follow somewhat of a political career, studying law under the mentorship of local judges, serving for a short time as the



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Deputy Auditor, and finally filing his candidacy for the Democratic Nomination for the U.S. Senate. Dege gained a reputation for having a photographic memory and his ability to retain names and faces. It was said that Dege had two hobbies: Tacoma and Knowing People.

John Q. Mason, the Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph for the Northern Pacific Railroad, built his home at 817 North J in 1890. Originally from Illinois, he was trained as a telegraph operator and served with the Chicago Mercantile Battery of Artillery during the Civil War. He had the distinction of fighting in the battles of Fort Donelson and in General Sherman's first attack on Vicksburg. After suffering from a long illness from typhoid fever, he was drafted into the Military Telegraph Service where he remained throughout the duration of the war. He arrived in Tacoma in 1888 where he began his career with the NPRRCO.

In 1948, Dominik Vukovich built a home at 908 North J. Vukovich was a boatbuilder, fisherman and carpenter and was employed with Petrich Shipbuilding Company for 28 years.

At 1020 North J Edwin Eels, Jr. made his residence in 1902. He was best known for serving as the secretary for the State Historical Society. Eels' father, Edwin Sr. has the distinction of being one of the first three white children born in the Washington Territory, in 1841, near Tshimakain (Walter's Prairie).

J.C. Murphy built a home at 1106 North J. Murphy worked in Circulation at the San Francisco Chronicle and was the Pacific Coast Manager of the Saturday Evening Post before coming to Tacoma. He has the distinction of being the first carrier of the Tacoma Daily Ledger when it was established on April 7, 1883, where he covered the Old Tacoma District. Murphy would later become the City Circulator for the Tacoma Daily Ledger. He was one of the first citizens to own an automobile and gained notoriety when he drove the entire way up to Mount Tahoma.

The home at 1112 North J was built and occupied by Harry L. Crosby who was a bookkeeper with the County Treasurer. Captian Nathaniel Crosby, Harry's grandfather, piloted his own ship from Maine and settled originally near Portland, Oregon. He relocated with his family near Tacoma and is considered to be one of the area's earliest pioneers. Harry Crosby is also distinguished as being the father of Bing, the well-known singer and actor, who was born in this house.

1211 North J is the site of the home of Joshua Fick, who developed the Fick Foundry Co. The home was built in 1937.



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301 North J

Home of Paul Hedrick, clerk at Tacoma Light & Water
R. Weeks & Son, Architect and contractor
1890

302 North J

Home of Frank B. Woodruff, Secretary/Treasurer of Tacoma Grocery
1892

306 North J

Home of Phillip V. Anderson, Assistant Engineer, Northern Pacific Railroad Company
1893

308 North J

Home of Robert Arkley, manager local lumber sales department at St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company.
Arkley was born in North Shields, England and arrived in Tacoma in 1889. He joined the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company soon after settling but after five years he was ordained in the Presbyterian Ministry and held pastorates in Tacoma, South Bend and Centralia. Eventually he returned to St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, where he would retire.

W. Bullar, Architect
Jacobs & Monger, Contractor
1905

312 North J

Home of George T. Reid, Lawyer
After arriving in Tacoma in 1890, Reid rose from a telegraph clerk's desk to become the Vice President of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He was twice a member of the State Legislature, a Superior Court Judge and a Deputy Prosecuting Attorney. He moved to Seattle in 1922 when the Northern Pacific Railroad headquarters were relocated.

1905

314 North J

Mrs. Candida Schluss, builder and resident
Darmer & Cutting, Architects
O.F. Larson, Contractor
1908

315 North J

The Maples Apartments

318 North J

Mrs. Candida Schluss, builder
Darmer & Cutting, Architects
O.F. Larson, Contractor
1908



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320 North J
Home of Donald F. Haskell, teller at Puget Sound National Bank
1923

321 North J
Home of William H. Effinger, Lawyer
Judge Calkins, builder
1891

323 North J
Duplex
Originally the site of the home of Dan D. Calkins, Lawyer with Calkins & Shackleford.
1891

324 North J
Apostolic Faith Church
Originally Temple Beth Israel.
1922

401 North J
Home of Ralph W. Thompson, Lawyer
1913

402 North J
Home of Hugh Wallace, Lawyer
In February of 1919, Wallace was appointed by President Wilson to the post of Ambassador to France, a distinction he shares with Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, John Adams, and John Quincy Adams. He served two years in this capacity and returned to Tacoma to resume his position as President of the Northern Coast Company, an investment corporation. Wallace also donated the chimes for Old City Hall.
Currently the location of My Home Care Center.
1891

407 North J
Home of S. Knowles
D.D.A. Outcalt, Architect
1913

411 North J
Home of Dr. Joshua Griggs, Physician
Woodroffe & Constable, Architects
1908

414 North J
Home of Frederick W. Low, Manager of Bank of British Columbia. (Home of George Russell in 1913.)
Farrell & Darmer, Architects
J. Ward, Contractor
1890



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415 North J

Home of Otto Duevel, grocer

Duevel served ten years on the Tacoma City Council.

1924

418 North J

Home of J.B. Ternes, President of the Tacoma Carriage & Baggage Transfer Co.

Ternes was born in Niederdonven, Luxemburg in 1860. By 1899, he had settled in Tacoma and had become the president of the Tacoma Carriage & Baggage Transfer Co. Ternes played a considerable role in popularizing Mount Tahoma (Rainier) and Rainier National Park. He would later be associated with the Yellow Taxi Cab Co. and the Rainier Taxi Company.

Heath & Twichell, Architects

1908

419 North J

Home of William Burton Allen, Cashier at Tacoma Trust & Savings Bank

Sexton, Architect and Contractor

"Queen Anne"

1888

423 North J

Home of Howard Sorge, warehouseman at the Tacoma Sash and Door Company

O.D. Parker, Contractor

Currently the location of the Tacoma Theosophical Society

1924

916 North 5th

Home of Richard G. and Myra Glanville, Vice President of Marine Products Corporation

1924

501 North J

Scott's Landing Apartments

502 North J

Kellogg Apartments

Darmer & Cutting, Architects

G. Frier, Contractor

1908

510 North J

Home of Meriden S. Hill, Real Estate & Loans

1895

511 North J

Home of James Bruce, Master Mechanic at Northern Pacific Railroad roundhouse.

1904



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515 North J

Home of George Sunter, Chief Clerk at Warf Station, Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
J.L. Sinnock, Architect and Contractor
Currently the location of The Cornerstone Clinic
1902

516 North J

Home of Carl D. Osten, Superintendent, Quadra Packing Company.
1902

517 North J

Home of Thomas F. Smith, Physician

Smith was the physician for the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Tacoma Railroad and Power Company. for
25 years. He arrived in Tacoma from Spokane in 1888. At one time he also headed the Tacoma Rifle and
Gun Club.

E.J. Wight, Builder

Proctor & Dennis, Architects

E. Poppleton, Contractor

"Queen Anne"

1890

519 - 519-½ North J

This garage, located behind 517 North J, was converted to apartments in approximately 1940. The first occupants
were Byron J. and Ella Graham. Graham was a watchman.
1890

518 North J

Home of I. Jay Knapp, Architect and Structural Engineer

Knapp came to Tacoma from Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1904. He is best known for the design of Seymour
Conservatory at Wright Park.

1904

520 North J

Home of J. Murray MacLean, MacLean Brothers.

1905

522 North J

Home of Charles Miller (Owner and Contractor)

1906

523 North J

Home of Edward J. Wight, Shields & Wight Men's Furnishings & Goods

1890

913 North 6th

Home of Robert W. Taynton, owner, Taynton & Thomson, chemical manufacturers.

1900



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601 North J
Duplex

1001 North 6th
Apartment

608 North J
Home of Edward A. Trommald, Physician
1906

610 North J
Home of J. Dahlquist, Carpenter
1922

611 North J
Villa Dene Apartments

614 North J
Home of George M. Hellar, Heller Lyon & Co., (Warrants and Bonds, Real Estate Brokers and Insurance Agents)
Spaulding, Russell & Heath, Architects
1901

615 North J
Home of Robert R. Weller, Veterinary Surgeon
Mrs. Rose Weller came to the U.S. in 1918 from Sappane, Yugoslavia. She was a respected civic leader in the community and headed a cancer research group and the Tahoma Orthopedic Guild. She also played a major role in bringing the Joffrey Ballet to Tacoma for its residency at PLU.
Rosco Haworth, Contractor
1938

619 North J
Home of Marshall D. Wilkinson, Civil Engineer, Department of Public Utilities
Rosco Haworth, Contractor
1938

620 North J
Home of Dr. John W. Bean, Surgeon
Frederick Heath, Architect
H.E. Blows, Contractor
1905

623 North J
Home of Everett R. York, Lawyer & Notary Public
York was born in Cazenovia, New York. He was a lawyer for nearly 50 years, served two terms in the State Legislature and was a trustee for the Y.M.C.A.
Frederick Heath, Architect
1904



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624 North J

Home of Richard D. McDonald, Proprietor, McDonald Shoe Company
Proctor & Farrell, Architects
Cornell Brothers, Contractor
1902

701 North J

Home of Henry A. Rhodes, Rhodes Bros, In Department Store

Rhodes came to Tacoma in 1892 from Wisconsin. He and his two brothers founded Rhodes Department Store. Rhodes was one of the first directors of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce and was later its president. During World War I, Rhodes organized the Tacoma Ship Building Company. He played a significant role in efforts to bring a new hotel to Tacoma and was the president of the Citizen's Hotel Corporation, a group that was responsible for the development of the Winthrop Hotel in 1924. Rhodes was also involved with the Rainier National Park Company and he served on the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank for the Twelfth District.

Spaulding, Russell & Heath, Architects
1901

702 North J

Home of James H. Dege, Dege & Milner, Clothiers, Furnishers & Hatters

Dege grew up in Atlanta, Georgia. His mother was a descendent of President Zachary Taylor. Dege came to Tacoma in 1889 and began by working in a bank. He was employed with People's Department Store for a time and then a close friend, who was the County Auditor, appointed Dege as the Deputy Auditor. Dege began to study law and was mentored by Judges Frank Allyn, Thomas Carroll and James A. Williamson. Around this time, Dege filed his candidacy for the Democratic Nomination for the U.S. Senate. Dege had acquired a reputation as a successful salesman in department stores in the East, and in 1901 he returned to this occupation when he and his partner, William Milner, opened up their own store. James Dege was best known for his photographic memory and the ability to retain names and faces. It was said that Dege had two hobbies: Tacoma and knowing people.

Russell & Babcock, Architects
H.D. Blows, Contractor
1907

705 North J

Home of George R. Delprat, The Traveler's Insurance Co./Niagara River Insurance Co./North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.
1904

708 North J

Talisman Apartments



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711 North J

Home of Rufus J. Davis, Cashier at Merchants National Bank

Davis was active in local politics, was a member of the Civil Service Commission, managed the Universal Carloading and Distributing Company and was at one time the Executive Secretary of the Furniture Manufacturer's Association.

Daniels & Cook, Architects

T.F. Findler, Contractor

"Queen Anne"

1890

715 North J

Home of Franklin W. Cornwall, Advertising Agent.

1905

716 North J

Home of George Lord

c. 1914

717 North J

Home of Calvin Phillips, Mortgage Loans

c. 1907

720 North J

Home of William H. Pringle, First Vice President, Scandinavian American Bank of Tacoma

W.J. Plouffe, Architect

A.L. Dillan, Contractor

"Old English"

1908

723 North J

Apartments

724 North J

Home of William H. Opie, Wm H. Opie & Co. Insurance, Bonds, Real Estate Loans

Frederick Heath, Architect

Wells, Mohler & Co., Contractor

1905

802 North J

Home of Welles Wheeler, Mangum & Wheeler, Real Estate and Loans

Wheeler is considered to be a pioneer Tacoma lumberman who came to Tacoma in 1882 from Connecticut.

He was an investor in Tacoma property and industrial enterprises.

Daniels & Cook, Architects

Jas. Garrity, Contractor

"Modern American"

1890



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805 North J

Andrew Barrett Apartments

806 North J

Home of Louis G. Parsons, Parsons & Smith Real Estate Loans and Insurance
(Owner and Architect)
1907

809 North J

Home of Mark Kerr, Master Mariner
H.J. Keil, Contractor
1922

810 North J

Home of Harry H. Rotman, Furnishings
1923

815 North J

Home of William H. Danielson, Machinist
1923

816 North J

Home of Russell Olson, U.S. Navy
"Bungalow"
1940

817 North J

Home of John Q. Mason, Assistant Superintendent of telegraph, Northern Pacific Railroad Headquarters Building
Mason was born in Illinois in 1842 and was trained as a telegraph operator. He enlisted in the Chicago Mercantile Battery of Artillery at the outbreak of the Civil War and was in the battles of Fort Donelson and in General Sherman's first attack on Vicksburg. After suffering from a long illness from typhoid fever he was drafted into the Military Telegraph Service where he remained through the duration of the war. He came to Tacoma in 1888 as the Assistant Superintendant for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. In 1895 he returned to Western Union as an inspector for the Tacoma District.

c. 1890

819 North J

Home of Sotokichi Hayashi, Imperial Japanese Consul
J.J.D. Scoles, builder
H.A. Crosley, Architect
Reeder & Co., Contractor
1899

820 North J

Home of Elliott Kelly, Assistant to the Publisher, Tacoma Daily Ledger
1907



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823 North J

Home of Henry McCleary, Lumberman, of Henry McLeary Lumber Company
Later, E.F. McKenzie Grocery
1892

824 North J

Louisa V. Montgomery, builder
L.E. Palmer, Contractor
1919

912 North 9th

Home of Benjamin H. Bennetts, metallurgist at the Tacoma Smelting Company (ASARCO)
1903

1001 North 9th

Home of Hugh P. Swann
"Bungalow"
1925

1005 North 9th

Home of G. J. Fisher, laborer at St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company.
1925

1008 North 9th

Home of Thomas and Effie Cross. Cross was a salesman with W. P. Fuller and Company.
1920

1009 North 9th

Home of W.G. and Minna Gray. Gray was employed at Tacoma Kenworth Company.
1925

901 North J

Immanuel Presbyterian Church

Originally the site of the Second Presbyterian Church designed by Daniels & Cook, Architects, in 1890.
Russell & Babcock, Architects
"Mission"
1908

908 North J

Home of Domonik Vukovich, Boatbuilder, Fisherman and Carpenter
Vukovich was employed with Petrich Shipbuilding Company for 28 years.
1948

909 North J

Immanuel Presbyterian Church Manse
1909



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911 North J

Home of Dr. Warren Brown
c. 1914

916 North J

Home of Anna Ternes, widow of J.B. Ternes
1939

918 North J

Home of John Bicker, Mariner
1925

924 North J

Home of Albert Tozer, Albert Tozer & Company, Timberlands
Proctor & Farrell, Architects
Knoell Bros., Contractor
1906

916 North 10th

Apartment

1001 North J

St. Patrick's Church Parish Offices
Originally St. Patrick's Convent.
1959

1002 North J

Marguerite Apartments

1010 North J

Terrace View Apartments

1020 North J

Home of Edwin Eels, Jr. See State Historical Society

Edwin Eels, Sr. was born in 1841 at Tshimakain (Walter's Prairie) becoming one of the first three white children born in the Washington Territory. He was one of seven who organized the First Congregational Church in the territory, he practiced law and served as an Indian Agent.

1902

1024 North J

Home of Percy L. Sinclair, teller at Pacific National Bank
(First occupant may have been Addie Coblentz in 1896)
J. Bertelsson, builder
1893



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1010 North 11th

Home of Charles J. Nelson, clerk at the Scandinavian American Bank
1893

1102 North J

Home of Wallace R. Andrus, See Tacoma Co. Steel Corporation
Spaulding, Russell & Heath, Architects
1901

1106 North J

Home of J. Murphy, City Circulator for *The Tacoma Daily Ledger*

Murphy's father was one of the first settlers in Tacoma. Murphy worked in Circulation at the San Francisco Chronicle, was the Pacific Coast Manager of the *Saturday Evening Post* and was the Circulation Manager of the *Tacoma Daily Ledger* for four years. Murphy has the distinction of being the first carrier of the *Tacoma Daily Ledger* when it was established on April 7, 1883. He covered the Old Tacoma District. He was also one of the first citizens to own an automobile and gained notoriety when he drove the entire way up to Mount Tahoma (Rainier).

John Roberts, Architect and Contractor
1902

1108 North J

Home of G.A. Rice, Carpenter, Evans & Cowan Contractors

Rice was a pioneer resident of Tacoma and Puyallup. He came to Tacoma from Chicago in 1901.

1902

1112 North J

Home of Harry L. Crosby, Bookkeeper for the County Treasurer, Builder

This is also the residence of the well-known singer and actor, Bing Crosby, son of Harry Crosby. Captain Nathaniel Crosby, Harry's grandfather, piloted his own ship from Maine and settled near Portland, Oregon. He relocated with his family near Tacoma and is considered to be one of the area's earliest pioneers.

1902

1116 North J

Home of John H. McDaniels, Bates & Murray, Lawyers

1903

1122 North J

Home of Clinton McDaniels, Vice President and Treasurer, Puget Sound Lumber

1904

911 North 12th

Home of Peleg B. Wing, clerk at the Tacoma Drug Company

1937

923 North 12th

Duplex



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1202 North J

Home of Alfred F. Metzger, President/Treasurer, Fidelity Planing Mill Co.
Spaulding, Russell & Heath, Architects
Campbell & Miller, Contractor
1901

923 North 12th

Duplex

1205 North J

Home of J.N. Aubry, switchman
1925

1210 North J

Home of Jesse Tomlinson, Tomlinson & Herbert, Real Estate
Frank Laycock, Builder
1904

1211 North J

Home of Joshua Fick, molder at Fick Foundry Co.
1937

1212 North J

Home of Jack Shaffer, Representative of McKee Sales Book Co.
1937

1215 North J

Home of Ehrenfried Steinbach, Steinbach & Stam, Real Estate Loans and Mining Brokers
Later Woolsey Private Children's Home, remodeled by Russell & Babcock, Architects, in 1907.
Proctor & Dennis, Architects
Sage & Stratton, Contractor
1890

1216 North J

Home of Alvin Muehler, President, Depot Service Station

Muehler was the son of a Puyallup pioneer and he managed a hop ranch (owned by his father) for five years.
He eventually purchased his own land and raised hops and dairy cattle. In 1905 he was offered a position
managing the Land Department of the real estate firm of Morrison and Balkwill of Tacoma.

E.J. Bresemann, Contractor
1921

1217 North J

Home of William D. Meier, Trunks & Jewelry
F. Manley, Contractor
1924



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1220 North J
Home of Harry A. Griewe
1951

1223 North J
Home of John W. Taylor, Salesman, Jennings Hardware Co.
1923

1224 North J
Home of William T. Barker, Traveling Salesman
E. Hutchinson, builder
"Bungalow"
1918

1226 North J
Home of Mrs. E.B. Drew
E. Hutchinson, builder
"Bungalow"
1918

1230 North J
Home of Joshua A. Brewitt, Dentist
1922

912 North 13th
Home of Carl Eckstein, co-owner, Eckstein and Sharpe Sign Company
1923

923 North 13th
Engine House No. 3
Paul Bergfeld, Architect
Currently apartments
1907

1731 North Steele
Home of Dr. C.H. Doe, Physician. House was located originally at 1915 North Steele.
Edward C. Hill, builder
1922

1901 Steele
Home of E. Hill, Trainman, Tacoma Railway and Power Company
1925

1915-17 North Steele
This house was constructed in approximately 1904 and moved to this location in 1940.
1904

9. Major Bibliographical References

City Directories
Tacoma News Tribune
Spike's Illustrated Tacoma
Washington Pioneer Project "Told By the Pioneers," Vol. 2
Stadium Seminary Distirct Nomination
Tacoma Daily Ledger
Puyallup Valley Tribune
Marine Digest

Old Town Historic District
Nomination
Historic Fire Stations
Nomination

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name Tacoma North

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References:

A 31/32 541520 5234400
Zone Easting Northing

B _____
Zone Easting Northing

C _____

D _____

Verbal boundary description

At the centerline of North Third Street from the centerline of the alley between I and J to centerline of alley between J and K and continues along centerline of alley between J and K to centerline of Steele. Heading North to centerline of alley between I and J Street and continues along the centerline of alley between I and J to centerline of No. 3rd St

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Diane Sahlin

Organization Tacoma Historic Preservation Office

Date October 1994

Street and number 747 Market Street, Room 900

Telephone (206) 591-5220

City or town Tacoma

State Washington, 98402

12. Designation

Date of Public Hearing: October 26, 1994

The Tacoma Landmarks Preservation Commission, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 1.42 of the Official Code of the City of Tacoma, approves/denies the designation of this property as a historic landmark or building.

Chairperson, Landmarks Preservation Commission

Historic Preservation Officer

Date _____

Date _____

City Council Action: _____ approved _____ denied

Resolution No.: _____ Date: _____