



The City of Seattle

Landmarks Preservation Board

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LPB 430/11

MINUTES

Landmarks Preservation Board Meeting

Seattle Municipal Tower

700 5th Avenue, 40th Floor

Room 4060

Wednesday, September 21, 2011 - 3:30 p.m.

Board Members Present

Mark Hannum, Chair

Christine Howard

Aaron Luoma

Jeffrey Murdock

Steve Savage

Marie Strong

Elaine Wine

Meredith Wirsching, Vice Chair

Staff

Elizabeth Chave

Sarah Sodt

Rebecca Frestedt

Melinda Bloom

Absent

Jerry Finrow

Alison Walker Brems

Chair Mark Hannum called the meeting to order at 3:30 p.m.

092111.1

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Meeting of August 3, 2011

MM/SC/MS/MW

abstained

5:0:1 Minutes approved. Mr. Luoma

092111.2 CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL

092111.21 Royal Esquire Club
5000 Rainier Ave. S.
(Columbia City Landmark District)
Proposed storefront alterations

Ms. Frestedt explained the application for proposed storefront renovations, including:

- Restoration of the transoms within the existing wooden frames on the north façade and a portion of the west façade;
- Installation of new insulated glazing on the north façade and in the three bays at the northernmost portion of the west façade, between the brick pilasters, as noted on the attached plans; and,
- Construction of a new ADA-accessible entry vestibule.

Exhibits included photographs, plans and specification sheets. The Royal Esquire Club is a one-story commercial building constructed in 1910. The Columbia City Review Committee received a briefing on the proposal in July 2011. The Committee was presented with design alternatives for the window restoration. The Committee supported the applicant's preferred option, which is reflected in the final proposal. On August 22, 2011 the Columbia City Landmark District Review Committee reviewed the application and recommended approval for the proposal.

On September 16, 2011 the Architectural Review Committee reviewed the application. Committee members expressed support for the proposal and asked requested additional details about the restoration of the transom windows. The applicant has included those details in the exhibits.

Applicant Comment:

Tia Matthies, future tenant, explained the proposed alterations.

Ms. Howard arrived at 3:35 p.m.

Ms. Matthies said that they will retain the transom frames and stay with the basic window structure for the storefront windows in order to be consistent with the rest of the building.

Future tenant Steve Freeborn said that there would be double pane glass below but that they would be keeping the original wood sash.

Ms. Mathies noted that she would submit a separate application for colors and lighting at a later date.

Ms. Wirsching said that what was presented was consistent with was presented to the ARC and confirmed that ARC supported the proposed work.

Public Comment: There was no public comment.

Board Discussion:

Members of the Board were in agreement that the work was reasonable and an improvement on what is there now.

Action: I move that the Landmarks Preservation Board approve a Certificate of Approval for exterior alterations for the Royal Esquire Club, located at 5000 Rainier Ave. S. This action is based on the following:

The proposed exterior alterations meet the following sections of the District ordinance and the Columbia City Landmark District Guidelines:

Relevant Code citations

SMC 25.20.070 – Approval of changes to buildings, structures and other property

Relevant Columbia City Landmark District Design Guidelines

2. Building Materials and Fixtures. Integrity of structure, form and decoration should be respected. Building facades should be brick, wood, or other materials that are in keeping with the historic character of the District. Exterior light fixtures shall be in keeping with the historic character of the District.

4. Storefront. Building facades should have a greater proportion of window and door openings than wall spaces on pedestrian levels. Any exterior façade alteration shall respect the original architectural integrity of the storefront. Recessed entryways and/or alcoves shall be maintained for existing street-level storefronts. Original fenestration shall be preserved (i.e., windows, transom areas, and door design). Storefront materials should be brick, wood, concrete, and tile, or a combination thereof.

5. Transparency. To provide street-level interest that enhances the pedestrian environment, street level uses shall have highly visible linkages with the street. Windows at street-level shall permit visibility into the business, and visibility shall not be significantly obscured by security bars or gates, frosting, etching, painting, extensive signage, window darkening film or mirrored film, window treatments, or other means. The intent is to encourage pedestrians to focus on the products or services offered, rather than the signage.

Secretary of the Interior’s Standards

#6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible,

materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

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

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

MM/SC/MS/SS 8:0:0 Motion carried.

092111.3 NOMINATIONS

092111.31 Volunteer Park
1400 E. Prospect St.

Brooks Kolb and Jennifer Ott from Friends of Olmsted Parks prepared and presented the nomination report (full report in DON file). Mr. Kolb said that while they believe that Volunteer Park is eligible according to all 6 designation standards, it especially meets designation standards C-F:

Regarding Criterion #C, Mr. Kolb said that Volunteer Park is the most comprehensively designed and faithfully preserved single element within the Olmsted Brothers' city-wide plan for the Seattle Park system, dating to 1909. In turn, the Seattle Parks system is one of the most complete and preserved Olmsted-designed parks systems in the United States. The Olmsted-planned Seattle parks system is a significant element within the cultural heritage of the Seattle community and that of Washington State as a whole.

Regarding Criterion #D, Mr. Kolb said that Volunteer Park clearly embodies distinct visible characteristics of the Olmsted Brothers' architectural and landscape architectural style, which is strongly associated with the period of the early 1900's. Briefly, it includes gently curving carriage drives, carefully framed views of distant mountains and other "borrowed landscape" and large, grassy meadows dotted with clumps of trees and intended for passive recreation.

Regarding Criterion #E, Mr. Kolb said that Volunteer Park is the most thoroughly designed and carefully preserved park within the Olmsted

Brothers' Seattle park system. He said it is an outstanding work of a significant and well-known designer, John Charles Olmsted.

Regarding Criterion #6, Mr. Kolb said that Volunteer Park occupies a prominent location at the ridgeline of Capitol Hill, which is a geographically central residential neighborhood in the city of Seattle. He said as Capitol Hill's largest and most significant park, it is clearly an easily identifiable visual feature of its neighborhood. He said when one includes its two largest landmarks, the Water Tower and the previously-designated Seattle Asian Art Museum; it is undeniably an easily identifiable visual feature of the entire city. He said as a large open space within one of the most densely populated residential neighborhoods in the city, it exemplifies a contrast of siting and scale with the surrounding urban grid.

Mr. Kolb said that the reservoir, gate house and water tower are eligible independently for Criterion #1 (Standard A). He said that they represent the creation of the City's first water supply and reservoir system, including construction of the Volunteer Park reservoir (which pre-dated the Olmsted design for the park) and the "standpipe" or water tower, which was built during the park planning process. He said that along with the inflow pipes from Lake Washington in Colman Park, the reservoir, gatehouse and water tower are significant in comprising the sole remaining visible urban portion of the Cedar River water supply system.

Mr. Kolb said that Volunteer Park was designed with a very clear organizational structure which responds to the site's topography and views. A curving, tree-lined boulevard called "the Concourse," beginning at the park's south entrance on 14th Ave. East, occupies the north-south ridgeline. He said that although the Concourse curves, it is also axial: the axis is anchored at the north end by the Conservatory and at the south end by the Water Tower. The Concourse was originally intended as a parade ground for Sunday promenades and the position of the Conservatory was intentional, to prevent direct vehicular access into the adjoining Lake View Cemetery. He said that a view axis extending roughly northeast to southwest intersects the Concourse at 90 degrees. He said this counter-axis runs through the centerline of the Art Museum and the centerline of the reservoir, which was constructed in 1901, before the Olmsted park design began. He said the nucleus of the park is the sandstone plaza with bollards that marks the crosshairs of the two axis.

Mr. Kolb said that from the Concourse, the land falls away gently in broad lawns dotted with groves of trees to the east and to the west. He said that a secondary, serpentine roadway called the Carriage Drive extends from the park's east entrance at 15th Ave. East and East Highland Drive, downhill past the tennis courts and around the lower end of the reservoir, returning to the Concourse at the Water Tower circle.

Mr. Kolb said that Volunteer Park contains a number of buildings, none of which overwhelm its primary function as a park, as intended in the Olmsted plan. He said that the Art Museum, Water Tower, Conservatory, reservoir Gate House and Shelter House are the most significant ones, and have all been carefully sited so as to enhance or punctuate the overall park layout and design, rather than to detract from it. He said other, less significant buildings include the Caretaker's House, the green houses and the comfort station at the northeast corner of the park.

Mr. Kolb said that Volunteer Park is the predominant and best-preserved example in Seattle of the Olmsted Brothers' naturalistic park design approach and style. He said this style, clearly identifiable in the Olmsteds' work throughout the United States, is characterized by curving roads and paths; painterly composition; emphasis on passive recreation; sweeping lawns; and layered plantings consisting of canopy trees (both conifers and deciduous), understory trees, tall understory shrubs and low shrubs and ground covers. In Seattle, the Olmsted Brothers also embraced our unique and rugged regional landscape of mountains, forests and great sheets of water, by adding the principle of "borrowed landscape" views to the basic mix of Olmstedian design elements.

Mr. Kolb said that while the Olmsted Brothers firm pressed for emphasizing preservation of native woodlands, especially in the old-growth forests at Seward Park, Ravenna Park and Schmitz Park, Volunteer Park is unique as an example of naturalistic but carefully planned park design. He said it is the most complete, consciously designed park in Seattle's Olmsted legacy of parks and boulevards. This is due both to its location as closest to providing a central park for the city and to the fact that its site had been logged prior to the Olmsted design.

Mr. Kolb said that the reservoir, Gate House and Water Tower are also highly significant independently as one of two original reservoirs in the City of Seattle's Cedar River water system. He said the reservoir and gatehouse remain virtually intact and are the sole intact in-city elements of the beginnings of Seattle's public water system. He said that now that Cal Anderson Park has been rebuilt and its reservoir lidded, the Volunteer Park reservoir is the most significant example remaining of the water system engineering design by celebrated City Engineer Reginald H. Thomson.

Mr. Kolb said that John Charles Olmsted, stepson and nephew of Frederick Law Olmsted, who is most famous for designing Central Park in New York, came to Seattle in April 1903 at the request of the Board of Park Commissioners. He said the Board hired the Olmsted Brothers firm, which he shared with his brother, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., to design a park system for the city of Seattle.

Mr. Kolb reported that Seattle's population had grown exponentially in the previous 20 years, from 3,553 in 1880 to 80,671 in 1900. The Klondike Gold Rush in 1897, for which Seattle served a supply depot and jumping-off point, helped develop the city's economy and its neighborhoods. City leaders, influenced by the City Beautiful movement, wanted the city to have a park system that would offer respite from the noise and crowds of urban life. In 1892 Edward O. Schwagerl had created a park system plan, but the recession following the Panic of 1893 halted work on it. Assistant City Engineer George F. Cotterill created a bikeway plan in 1895 and organized volunteers to help build it. He said some of the 25 miles of bikeways constructed by 1900 later served as routes for boulevards designed by John C. Olmsted.

Mr. Kolb said that Olmsted toured the city and in 1903 he formulated a plan for a Park and Boulevard system that featured large parks on Seattle's hilltops, to take advantage of views, and a system of boulevards that would connect them, along with suggestions for smaller neighborhood parks. He said the report emphasized that land should be purchased for the parks before real estate in the rapidly growing city became too expensive. He said that in 1908 the Parks Board asked Olmsted to expand his plan to encompass the recently annexed neighborhoods to the north and south of the city. Over the past 100 years, the city has largely implemented the plan, resulting in a city-wide system of open space and boulevards that benefit the city's neighborhoods.

Mr. Kolb said that in 1904, the Park Board hired the Olmsted Brothers to complete a general plan for Volunteer Park at a cost of \$20 per acre, plus expenses. He said that John Charles wrote in a letter, "the principal natural feature to be the hilltop or ridge extending from the north end of Fourteenth Avenue to about the middle of the north boundary of the park and the principal artificial feature to be the sheet of water formed by the city reservoir....It seems to us that a good plan for the development and utilization of the park for public recreation should be based upon the idea of making the most of these two features." He said the first preliminary plan for the park was produced on September 15, 1904 and revised only very slightly in the preliminary plan of April 12, 1909, which was actually drawn after Olmsted's grading and planting plans, which were both from February, 1909.

Mr. Kolb said the Volunteer Park Reservoir/Gate House and Water Tower preceded construction of the Olmsted design and are separately also significant as the sole remaining intact above-ground representatives within Seattle of the city's initial Cedar River water supply system. The reservoir and gatehouse are associated with the era in which Seattle became a city, with the massive population influx that followed the Klondike Gold Rush in 1897; the development of municipal utilities during the progressive era; and with one of the primary figures in the public water system effort, Reginald H. Thomson, Seattle's city engineer from 1892 to 1911 and from 1930-1931. No

other built elements from the early years of the system remain visible to the public, making these two structures particularly significant.

Mr. Kolb said prior to John Charles Olmsted's first visit, the reservoir, first filled in 1901, received water from a pipeline running from the Cedar River near North Bend to the city. He said the water tower, built in 1906-07, provided higher water pressure for residents on top of Capitol Hill. When Park and Engineering staff could not determine where to locate the water tower, they consulted Olmsted, who suggested placing it along the 14th Avenue axis, in line with the park's Concourse. It is the only original water tower still intact.

Mr. Kolb said that Volunteer Park is also the prime example in Seattle of a park expressing Seattle's cultural heritage with memorials. He said owing primarily to its roughly central location in the city, V. Park became the prime public open space for memorials, including but not limited to the Thomas Burke memorial of 1930 and the Seward monument of 1909. He said so many memorials and monuments were installed in and/or proposed for the park, that Jacob Umlauff, the head gardener from 1910 until 1941 became adamantly opposed to what he called "monument clutter."

Mr. Kolb said that changes to the park over time have fortunately not destroyed or severely altered its original Olmsted design concept. HE said that the most significant or drastic change was the addition of Carl Gould's Art Museum in 1932, during the historic period, which replaced the Olmsted's Pergola with its central music hall for concerts, but the symmetrical design of the museum's west façade echoes the basic composition or at least the symmetry of the pergola, although the Museum's east side does not support park functions. He said that other changes included the addition of the tennis courts early in the history of the park; the simplification of vegetation; and the addition of monuments and sculpture over time. Following construction of the art museum, though, the most major changes were the Rich Haag renovation of the 1970's, which included construction of the new brick bandstand on the lawn west of the reservoir and the sandstone-paved plaza across the concourse, which embraced Noguchi's "Black Sun" sculpture, added in 1969. After the 1970's, the most major change was the 1991 renovation to the play area.

Mr. Kolb said that the reservoir and gatehouse have been slightly altered over time: the reservoir lost its wrought iron fence and gained an outer chain link fence; the gatehouse doorway was partially filled in with concrete; the door replaced; and the windows filled in with concrete. He said that an overview of park uses today demonstrates how closely the park functions according to the original Olmsted design intent, which called for a primary emphasis on passive recreation. In addition to the more formally designated uses of the tennis courts, the children's play area, and the seasonal wading pool, people

can be seen strolling, dog-walking, people-watching, and using the lawns to play Frisbee or other informal lawn sports. The meadow above the bandstand continues to be used for occasional concerts. He said that despite the many minor changes both to the design and to the park uses over time, the fundamental integrity of the design remains intact: the overall spatial organization; topography and grading; vehicular and pedestrian circulation; and major vegetation.

Mr. Kolb urged support for designation of the park as a whole, because the park as a whole is greater than the sum of its component parts. He said this park is one of the most memorable and evocative places within the city of Seattle. He said it is already clearly a major city landmark, even if it has not been officially designated as such. He said it is visited, used and loved not only by local Capitol Hill residents, but as a destination park for all of Seattle and for visitors from many other cities, states and countries. He said as noted earlier, Volunteer Park meets multiple landmark designation criteria, both as a landscape design and for the water system elements it contains.

Mr. Kolb said that the reservoir and gatehouse are significant both on their own as intact elements of Seattle's public water system, and also as crucial elements of the park's design. Since the Olmsted design for the park carefully incorporated the existing reservoir into the overall park composition as a reflecting pool and water feature, and successfully proposed both the location and the design theme of the standpipe/water tower as a view tower, the water system elements in the park cannot be separated from the park design and are integral to its fundamental qualities and plan.

Mr. Kolb said that given that Cal Anderson Park and Hiawatha Park and Playground – two comparatively minor and more altered Olmsted-designed parks – have already been designated as city landmarks, Volunteer Park should also be a designated landmark.

Board Questions:

Mr. Savage asked if this was the only original water tower still intact.

Mr. Kolb explained that yes, the one on Queen Anne hill was torn down.

Mr. Luoma noted Parks' comprehensive vegetation management plan.

Mr. Kolb said that it was written by Olmsted board members. He said that it is a terrific guiding document noting that landscapes change over time and the challenge of how to define which needs to be replaced in-kind. He said the designation should be broad enough to allow change to vegetation as long as it falls within the Olmsted design philosophy.

Mr. Luoma said that it is a holistic park as one rather than individual elements and asked if Mr. Kolb had any thoughts on the multiple memorials at the park.

Mr. Kolb said that the Seward memorial was integral to the original design and had been supervised by Olmsted. He said the Thomas Burke piece also is a key part of the park but that others were minor and had been moved around.

Mr. Luoma asked if the cemetery to the north was at a higher elevation level.

Mr. Kolb said that it is higher than the reservoir and that it had been there first. He said the name changed many times before the Olmsted design. He said that the ridgeline was used as a roadway to the cemetery. Mr. Kolb went on to say that there are certain trees that are so closely associated with the park that if replacement were necessary it would have to be in-kind: Blue Atlas Cedars and Horse Chestnuts, and other conifers.

Don Harris, Parks Department, spoke in support of nomination and said that the historic integrity of the park is important. He expressed gratitude to the FSOP for the nomination preparation. He said that the National Olmsted information was digitized and added to the internet. He said that the park is on the National Register. He said there have been a number of active projects at the park. He said that Parks owns the reservoir and SPU manages it.

Nancy Ahern, Seattle Public Utilities (SPU), spoke in support of nomination. She explained the history of the site as a provider of safe and reliable drinking water and fire flow to Capitol Hill. She said it is so much more than a water feature. She said the park stands out and is unique in that it houses components of utilities. She said that it is one of two remaining reservoirs still open and noted that regulations now require reservoirs be covered or buried so there is no option of keeping the reservoir functioning as an open reservoir. She said she has a specific interest in how the Controls and Incentives are developed. She said that the tower will remain in service and will require ongoing maintenance and rehabilitation over time. She said that the gatehouse's internal workings may or may not be needed and she wanted to make sure that challenges are acknowledged and incorporated into the Controls and Incentives.

Responding to questions about the guard station Ms. Chave said that it is a small trailer.

Ms. Ahern added that the guard station is a temporary security station.

Mr. Hannum asked if the reservoir was decommissioned as a drinking water reservoir, could it become a water feature.

Ms. Ahern said if that happened SPU would back out as any fiduciary responsibility.

Public Comment: There was no public comment.

Board Discussion:

Mr. Luoma commented that it was a pleasure to take part in this process and said that it is time that it is landmarked as a whole. He supported the Staff Report and agreed that it is one of the most complete and intact parks from vision to actual design. He said that parks are not designed like this anymore and instead are now programmed to death. He noted the pastoral quality and the size and rarity of some trees.

Ms. Howard appreciated the support of Parks and SPU and the great report by Friends of Olmsted Parks. She said that there is no question that it is a landmark and she supported nomination based on the Staff Report. She said it was an honor to be involved.

Ms. Wine concurred and said the park clearly meets multiple designation standards. She commented on the great report.

Mr. Murdock supported nomination and said it is a great landmark.

Ms. Strong supported nomination based on the Staff Report and noted that she thought it was already a landmark.

Ms. Wirsching said the park was a valuable asset to the city and that she supported nomination based on the Staff Report. She asked if the two buildings were already landmarked.

Ms. Chave said that there is a designation ordinance for the conservatory, and the art museum was designated many years ago by the LPB. She said that this nomination won't negate the standing of the other two.

Mr. Savage said he understood the importance of parks and supported the nomination.

Mr. Hannum supported nomination and said that Hiawatha and Cal Anderson parks were already landmarked; this one is obvious.

Action: I move approval of Volunteer Park at 1400 E. Prospect Street for consideration as a Seattle Landmark; noting the legal description in the Nomination Form; that the features and characteristics proposed for preservation include:

- The site, excluding the children's play equipment.
- The exteriors of the buildings and structures, excluding the following: the reservoir guard station and the 1990 production greenhouse.

This nomination acknowledges the Designation Report for the Seattle Asian Art Museum (attached) and the Designation Ordinance for the Volunteer Park Conservatory (attached).

The public meeting for Board consideration of designation is scheduled for November 2, 2011.

This action conforms to the known comprehensive and development plans of the City of Seattle.

MM/SC/AL/CH 8:0:0 Motion carried.

092111.32 1200 E. Pike St.
1200 E. Pike St.

BOLA Architects prepared and presented the nomination report (full report available in DON file). Sonja Molchany of BOLA explained the context of the site and said that there was a mix of old and new buildings in the area.

Susan Boyle of BOLA noted the large number of auto-related buildings – showrooms, garages and services – that emerged in the Pike-Pine area after Pike was expanded.

Ms. Molchany said the Queen Anne style apartment house was built in 1903; each unit had a separate entry. She described the building details – steep pitch roof, front face gable, asymmetrical façade, corner tower with conical roof, clapboard siding, corbelled chimneys, and wood shingles banding above and below windows. She said that after Pike was widened the building was lifted and set back and the commercial portion was added which allowed for a roof deck. She noted the glazed wood storefront with centered recessed entry, glazed multi-light transoms, and denticulated cornice.

Ms. Molchany explained the alterations to the building noting that the transoms were covered at the commercial level, chimneys were shortened, conical roof was removed, asphalt brick siding was added, porches and balconies were simplified and a fire escape added on the east side. She said the wood windows had been replaced with aluminum, scrolls removed and the decorative cornice was removed.

Ms. Boyle said there were examples of other hybrid mixed use buildings in the neighborhood. She said that the building had a strong association with the development of Pike and Pine but in a general and not significant way. She said the building was fascinating but lacked integrity.

Ms. Molchany said that the original building embodied features of the Queen Anne style but noted that with all the alterations the defining characteristics are no longer there.

Board Questions:

Ms. Wirsching asked if the commercial base was originally brick.

Ms. Molchany said it was difficult to tell from the old black and white photos. Responding to other clarifying questions she said that all windows at the residential level were non-original. She said that the current cedar siding is wider than original.

Public Comment:

Fred Bravern, owner of the house for 27 years explained that Texas brick had been installed over the clapboard and all trim was removed. He said the present siding was installed in the 1970s and the Texas brick removed.

Liz Dunn, neighbor, supported nomination and said that there were so few of the pre-auto row buildings. She said that many buildings were lost when Pike was widened. She said the massing of the building is still intact and that the alterations seem to be reversible.

Michael Goldsmith agreed with the former speaker. He said the building is unique and changes could be reversed.

Brian Bergman did not support nomination.

Mark Blatter, Historic Seattle, said the building met criteria c, d, and f; he said the building was lifted up, moved back and set on a new foundation.

Board Discussion:

Ms. Howard said it hinges on integrity, a lot of which has been lost, and if one only looked at Criterion D she would vote 'no'. She said regarding Criterion C she noted the demographic response to the changing economic conditions and said the building conveys that. She said that she was on the fence but that she would support nomination.

Mr. Luoma said that a landmark doesn't have to be unaltered to be eligible and that there is room for this type of building to be a landmark. He said that with this property there was not enough integrity to convey its significance. He said that the massing is still there but noted the loss of the conical roof.

Mr. Murdock supported nomination noting the building's form and urban presence. He said he was leaning toward Criterion F.

Mr. Savage did not support nomination noting that there were too many integrity issues.

Ms. Strong called the building 'interesting' and said that it has presence. She noted the significance of its location and uniqueness in the neighborhood. She supported nomination to allow more investigation.

Ms. Wine noted the scale and siting and that the building predates auto row on that street. She said that some alterations are reversible but that she was voting on what is there now. She noted the loss of scale and refinement and said she would not support nomination.

Ms. Wirsching did not support nomination noting the loss of integrity and the inability to convey its style.

Mr. Hannum said that although the building is altered it does have enough to convey its significance. He supported nomination.

Action: I move that the Board approve the nomination of the 1200 E. Pike Building for consideration as a Seattle Landmark; noting the legal description in the Nomination Form; that the features and characteristics proposed for preservation include the exterior of the building; that the public meeting for Board consideration of designation be scheduled for November 2, 2011; that this action conforms to the known comprehensive and development plans of the City of Seattle.

MM/SC/JM/CH 4:4:0 Motion failed. Mmes. Wirsching and Wine and Messrs. Luoma and Savage opposed.

092111.4 CONTROLS & INCENTIVES

092111.41 Pacific Science Center
200 2nd Ave. N.

Action: I move to extend the period of consideration for Controls and Incentives of the Pacific Science Center, 200 2nd Ave. N. for a period of four (4) months.

MM/SC/MW/MS 8:0:0 Motion carried.

092111.42 Japanese Language School
1414 S. Weller St.

Action: I move to extend the period of consideration for Controls and Incentives of the Pacific Science Center, 200 2nd Ave. N. for a period of four (4) months.

MM/SC/MW/CH 8:0:0 Motion carried.

092111.43 Ace Hotel/Latona Hotel
2423 First Avenue

Action: I move to extend the period of consideration for Controls and Incentives of the Ace Hotel/Latona Hotel, 2423 First Avenue for a period of one (1) month.

MM/SC/MW/JM 8:0:0 Motion carried.

092111.44 Yesler Terrace Steam Plant
120 8th Avenue
Request for extension

Action: I move to extend the period of consideration for Controls and Incentives of the Yesler Terrace Steam Plant, 120 8th Avenue for a period of four (4) months.

MM/SC/MW/SS 8:0:0 Motion carried.

092111.45 Lloyd Building
601 Stewart Street
Request for extension

Action: I move to extend the period of consideration for Controls and Incentives of the Lloyd Building, 601 Stewart Street for a period of four (4) months.

MM/SC/MW/CH 8:0:0 Motion carried.

092111.5 BOARD BUSINESS

092111.6 STAFF REPORT

Respectfully submitted,

Elizabeth Chave, Landmarks Preservation Board Coordinator

Sarah Sodt, Landmarks Preservation Board Coordinator