



The City of Seattle

Landmarks Preservation Board

Mailing Address: PO Box 94649 Seattle WA 98124-4649
Street Address: 700 5th Ave Suite 1700

Landmark NOMINATION Application

Name Chief Sealth High School Year Built 1957-1958

Street and Number 2600 SW Thistle Street
Assessor's File No. 3624039032
Legal Description 17.44 Acres
Block 5, all Lots
Winships Addition & Vacant Alley

Present Owner: Seattle School District No. 1
Present Use: High School, Grades 9-12, 921 students currently enrolled
Owner's Address: 2445 Third Avenue South Seattle, WA 98134
Original Owner: Seattle School District No. 1
Original Use: High School, Grades 9-11, 928 students initially enrolled

Architect: Naramore, Bain, Brady, & Johanson (NBBJ)
Builder: Howard S. Wright Construction Co.
Construction: One-story classroom wing and auditorium & two-story gymnasium building, reinforced concrete with brick veneer
Architectural Style: Modern

Nomination: Chief Sealth High School

Applicant: Seattle Public Schools District No. 1

Description: Present and original physical appearance and characteristics

SETTING

Chief Sealth High School is located at 2600 Southwest Thistle Street in the Westwood neighborhood of southwest Seattle. The immediate neighborhood consists of single-family homes built in the 1940's to 1950's and residential apartment and condominiums built in the 1980's and 1990's. Many large trees on the east, west and south side of the school serve as natural property dividers.

Southwest Community Center, a recreational facility owned by the City of Seattle, is located to the south across the street. Located east from the community center is the Sealth High School/Denny Middle School Athletic Complex which is owned by the school district. The complex consists of a track, a football field, and a stadium.

SITE

The school site is bounded by Southwest Thistle Street to the south, 27th Avenue Southwest to the west, Southwest Kenyon Street to the north, and a line of trees to the east. South elevation of the school faces SW Thistle Street, a primary east-west arterial.

The school property is a 17.4-acre site with one large classroom and auditorium building, a separate gymnasium building to the east, and seven portables to the west, three to the north, and another two located north of the gymnasium. The school is built into a terraced hillside that slopes to the east toward Longfellow Creek. A concrete covered walkway is attached to the auditorium leading to an entrance pavilion.

A parking lot with approximately 100 stalls for the school is located at southeast corner of the campus. The school's main entrance is along SW Thistle Street facing the school parking lot. The bus loading zone is the area near the main building along the parking lot. A softball field and six tennis courts are located at Northeast corner of the campus.

Chief Sealth High School is comprised of one large rectangular classroom and auditorium structure, a separate gymnasium structure, and many portables. Following are descriptions of each of these structures.

APPEARANCE

Appearance of the Main Building

Main Building Exterior

The school is primarily one story in height; the east-facing façade of the main classroom building is two stories in height, while the west-facing faced of this building is one story in height. The floor plan is arranged as two parallel, double-loaded corridors with two cross hallways, and three interior courtyards. The two-story auditorium structure is located at the southern end of the building, while the

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library is located in the approximate center. Roof forms are primarily a set of repeating barrel arches; each arch generally expresses a single classroom. Roofing is clad in rolled asphalt.

The building is constructed of poured concrete, with concrete posts, "thin-shell" poured concrete roof forms, cement block and vertically scored and painted concrete walls. The concrete pilasters on the exterior are expressed, as are the arched roof forms, while the wall planes are recessed about six inches. Exterior classroom wall (single story, west-facing) consists of vertically scored painted plaster walls beneath a row of aluminum frame, fixed and hopper-type two-by-three window units arranged in pairs, with six window pairs per classroom unit. Aluminum frame awnings are located above the window units. Arched gable ends are clad in a smooth concrete wall finish. Front and rear entrance wall includes painted and unpainted brick arranged in vertical rows.

The elevations of the two-story, east-facing facade of the school are similar to the north-facing facade, except the ground level classrooms on the two-story facade have a transom windows of opaque glass block above the aluminum frame fixed and hopper-type units. Some of the glass block has been replaced by newer opaque fiberglass panels with a grid motif, some of the aluminum frame windows are covered by steel mesh, and some windows have been replaced entirely by newer aluminum frame units (ground level of the two-story elevation).

The two-story rectangular auditorium structure, located at the southern end of the building, has a large, barrel arch-shaped, sloping roof form, with a flared and curved front wall containing the upper bleachers within. Roofing is rolled asphalt, with metal flashing along the roofline cornice. Wall cladding consists of painted and unpainted brick arranged in vertical rows along the lower level, with vertically-scored concrete panels on the upper level. No fenestration exists on the auditorium; however, the structure contains a single-story entrance vestibule on the southern elevation, with a flat roof cantilevered over the doorways. The concrete vestibule is clad in painted and unpainted brick arranged in vertical rows, similar to the lower level of the auditorium structure. This entrance vestibule contains three sets of steel frame double doors with fixed transom windows above. Aluminum frame window walls are located to either side of the entrance vestibule.

A concrete covered walkway is attached to the east-facing elevation of the auditorium, leading to an entrance pavilion built in 2004. The pavilion is a two-story structure located at the corner juncture of the auditorium structure and the main classroom wing. It consists of a glass and steel conical structure with glass awnings and four sets of aluminum frame double doors. Newer concrete stairs and pipe railings lead from the parking lot to this main entrance. Other exterior covered walkways on the eastern and northern elevations of the building consist of painted steel posts supporting opaque and corrugated fiberglass roofing panels.

Main Building Interior

The interior materials of the hallways within the classroom wings include vinyl tile flooring, painted concrete block walls and painted plaster walls, and arched ceilings clad in acoustical tiles. The lobby area, remodeled in 2004, includes horizontal strips of decorative wood trim which clad the arched ceiling, indirect cove lighting as well as hanging florescent fixtures, painted plaster walls, and decorative vinyl tile

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flooring. Interior doorways from the new entrance vestibule into the lobby area include three sets of steel frame double doors, each with fixed panes of wire glass, and steel frame sidelights. Interior windows from the lobby area into the cafeteria are replacement steel frame fixed units, each with three panes of wire glass, and two sets of steel frame and solid wood doors. Recently remodeled bathrooms have ceramic tile flooring and wall cladding. The administrative offices and teacher's lounge contain drop ceilings and newer fixtures as a result of recent remodels.

The library has carpeted flooring, painted plaster walls, and an inverted barrel arch ceiling with clerestory windows facing north and south. Book cases are made of wood and steel.

The auditorium interior is two stories high with a sloped concrete floor and a set of raised bleachers, containing some 1,500 molded wood folding seats. A curved and raised wooden stage is located toward the north end of the auditorium, featuring a curved painted plaster proscenium arch with inset lighting. The rear wall at the south end of the auditorium is curved, and contains a projection booth clad in painted plaster. The ceiling is flat and clad in painted plaster with inset florescent lighting and circular HVAC registers. Flooring consists of vinyl tile in front of the stage, carpeted aisles, smooth-finish concrete on the bleachers, and hard wood flooring on the stage. Walls are painted plaster.

Appearance of the Gymnasium Building

Gymnasium Exterior

The gymnasium, located to the east of the main school building, is three stories in height and rectangular in plan, with a four-barrel arch-shaped roof form. The concrete structure has vertically scored concrete walls and expressed structural pilasters and arches, similar to the main building. Roofing materials are rolled asphalt. The fenestration is limited to ribbon windows on the upper levels of the east and west-facing elevations, consisting of opaque glass block. Similar to the auditorium, the gymnasium also has a single-story entrance vestibule which projects from the southern elevation of the building. This entrance vestibule has a flat roof wrapped in wide aluminum flashing, and walls clad in vertical brick. A cantilevered entrance awning/port cochere is supported by concrete columns. The entrance has two sets of steel frame double doors. Aluminum frame ribbon windows are located on the eastern and western elevations of the entrance vestibule. Four other sets of steel frame double doors are located along the eastern and western elevations of the gymnasium structure.

Gymnasium Interior

The interior of the gymnasium consists of polished hard wood flooring, wood frame retractable bleachers on the east and west elevations, and painted concrete block walls with painted fiberglass panels above. The 4-barrel arch ceiling is clad in painted fiberglass panels; the apex of each arch contains steel V-shaped HVAC registers. Exposed, painted concrete beams run the length of the building. Ribbon windows of opaque glass block are located on the upper level of the east and west elevations of the gym. Interior lighting consists of hanging florescent fixtures. The gym has ten retractable basketball hoops, and a folding steel door which can divide the space

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down the center into two smaller gyms. Separate boys and girls locker rooms and showers, as well as PE offices and storage rooms, are located one half level down a flight of stairs toward the rear (northern) end of the gym.

Appearance of the Portables

Seven wood frame portable classrooms are located along the western side of the building, arranged in two groups of three, and one single portable. These buildings have flat roofs, horizontal wood ship-lap siding, and wood trim and cornices. The portables are raised about three feet from the ground, and are accessed by wooden staircases. One single-story, steel frame relocatable modular building containing about four classrooms is located to the rear or northern end of the building. This structure, built in 1969, is rectangular in plan with a flat roof, metal panel siding, and aluminum frame windows and doors. Two additional wood frame modular units, similar in design to the ones located on the western side of the building, are located immediately north of the modular building.

ALTERATIONS

The school opened in 1957 and the first major alteration of the building completed in 1969. The administrative office, the library, and a new relocatable classroom building were part of the modification. The library was expanded into the adjacent internal courtyard, tripling its original size.

In 2004, a major remodeling completed changing the look of the front entrance. A new entry plaza and glass pavilion was created, so was a new student commons. Scope of renovation work also included upgrading 9th grade classrooms for collaborative teaching and creating a multiple use science lab, and remodeling the metal shop area to become the math academy.

Two years later, another major renovation finished in 2006. The science wing was completed remodeled and brought to current educational standards. The renovation work also included re-roofing, little theatre upgrade, interior finishes replacement, mechanical repairs, additional exterior lighting, security camera system, hazardous materials abatement and fire alarm replacement.

The following is a chronology of alterations and upgrades to the Sealth School building and grounds in the past 25 years:

- 1982 Carpet replacement
- 1983 Bleacher repair
- 1984 Repair concrete panels, lighting, etc.
- 1985 Add/Upgrade fire alarm system
- 1989 Replaced boys' gym lockers and water piping
- 1991 Kitchen steam generator fuel oil tank work
- 1992 Electrical upgrade and intercom upgrade
- 1992 Lead abatement; water bubblers
- 1994 Electrical improvements

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- 1994 Playground and pavement improvements
- 1995 Data networking
- 1999 Replace gym athletic scoreboards
- 1999 Wide Area Network
- 2000 Reroofing, power upgrade, gym upgrade, arts & science technology
- 2000 Athletic fields upgrades
- 2004 New front entry and commons area, library expansion, math academy
- 2006 Roof, exterior restoration, mechanical, ADA, floor, science rooms

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Historic Context of Southwest Seattle

Modern Seattle started on November 13, 1851, with the arrival of the Denny Party near Alki Point. These two dozen settlers named their first outpost “New York Alki” (by and by), but most relocated to the eastern shore of Elliott Bay the following spring. West Seattle’s development languished until its annexation in 1907, and the area’s remoteness encouraged a more leisurely lifestyle in pleasant residential neighborhoods and compact business districts such as The Junction and Admiral District. Alki Beach has attracted summer crowds since the early 1900s, while further south, ferries have shuttled between Fauntleroy and Vashon Island since 1925. On the east, the Delridge neighborhood first developed as a Duwamish River port and industrial center called Youngstown.

An electric streetcar began operating in West Seattle in 1904, and extended service to Fauntleroy Park in 1907. The route looped from the community of Youngstown (Delridge) on the eastern side of the peninsula and terminated at 45th Avenue and Roxbury Street. Within weeks of the route’s opening, half a dozen real estate offices had sprouted around the intersection of Alaska and California, an area that became known as the Junction, bringing with it a real estate boom. In May 1907, West Seattle annexed Youngstown, Alki, and the adjacent community of Spring Hill. West Seattle officially became part of Seattle one month later.

Urban settlement of the Westwood neighborhood of Southwest Seattle, generally located between SW Holden Street and SW Roxbury Street, SW 35th Avenue and Delridge Way SW, began in earnest after the construction of the Highland Park-Lake Burien Railway in 1912. This rail service provided easy access up the steep slopes of the Duwamish River ending at Henderson Street. West of the Boeing Company’s Duwamish operations, the community grew as this industrial company’s activities increased during and after World War II. Other aspects of Seattle’s booming resource-based economy supported additional settlement in the area, and after the war, automobile mobility increased settlement further.

In 1943, the Seattle Housing Authority opened the Duwamish Bend housing project, consisting of 1,044 one- to three-bedroom homes in Georgetown for workers building ships and planes during World War II. Veterans and their families lived in the project until 1954, when most of the “temporary” homes were demolished. Many others homes, however, were moved to new locations throughout the area. High Point community in West Seattle, originally constructed to house World War II construction workers, became a low-income housing project managed by the Seattle Housing Authority, and is currently undergoing a major renovation effort to become a denser, mixed-income, and environmentally sustainable new community. The growth resulting from the industrial uses on the Duwamish and the World War II-era worker’s housing projects in the area helped to spur further residential growth in Southwest Seattle, including the neighborhood of Westwood and surrounding neighborhoods.

Today Westwood is a small community complete with single and multi-family homes, a library (Southwest Library), a high school (Chief Sealth), a middle school (Denny), two elementary schools - E.C. Hughes (now closed) and Roxhill, a fire department,

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medical services, shopping center, U. S. Post Office, stores, restaurants, community center and swimming pool, and athletic facilities (Sealth/Denny Athletic Complex).

Historic Context of Sealth School

In June 1954, the growing population in Southwest Seattle led the Seattle School District to plan for its first new high school in 30 years; the last high school being Grover Cleveland High School, which was built in Georgetown in 1927. Enrollment projections indicated that the high school population in West Seattle would reach 4,000 by 1965, far exceeding the capacity of West Seattle High School. The school board selected an undeveloped site in the Westwood neighborhood across the street from Denny Junior High School. Six separate bond issues approved for school construction between 1946 and 1958 provided the District with the funds to authorize the construction of Chief Sealth High School, as well as many other needed schools within the district during the post-war "baby boom" years.

The District authorized the expenditure of about \$23,000 in late 1954 to purchase approximately 17 acres of primarily wooded land for the school site on SW Thistle Street, between 25th Avenue SW and 26th Avenue SW in Longfellow Valley, known as the "Winships Addition". The Seattle architectural firm of Naramore, Bain, Brady, and Johanson (NBBJ) was selected in June, 1954 to prepare the school plans, although final, as-built plans for the school were not completed until June, 1956. Contracts for the construction of the school were awarded to general contractor Howard S. Wright in July 1956, totaling \$3,440,000, plus a premium of \$18,000 if completed on or before August 15, 1957.

The school, which had previously been referred to as "Southwest High School", was named Chief Sealth High School on May 4, 1957. The school was named for Chief Noah Sealth, the most prominent American Indian leader in the region at the time of the city's settlement. Chief Sealth was regarded as an influential friend by the founding fathers who named their town after him. The name of the school represents a closer English pronunciation of the Suquamish leader's actual name than does the spelling of the city's name, Seattle.

Clearing of the land and construction of a sewer line began in April 1956, and construction of the main classroom building began in July 1956. The structural elements of the main classroom wing were completed a year later, in July 1957, and the interior was fitted out in time for the school's opening in September, 1957. Construction of the auditorium and the gymnasium was on-going throughout the first 1957-58 school year. The school's 1958 yearbook, "The Cache", provides an account of the construction methods used at the site, by stating the following beneath captions of construction photos:

"Large concrete wall sections were poured into horizontal frames on the ground and then lifted and secured to their proper place when the concrete hardened Huge frame sections of the roof were constructed on the ground and then lifted into place atop the walls It took twenty-six men only four hours to pour and smooth the 'barrel' roof of our auditorium on Friday, September 20, 1957. Nine trucks shuttled an estimated 180 yards of concrete to the site and cranes with booms more than 100 feet long worked simultaneously to lift the concrete to the 100-by-150 foot roof section. The fast pace was set so that the shell would set uniformly."

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The architectural firm's use of "thin-shell" reinforced concrete construction was an innovative technological and economical construction method used primarily in the 1950s and 1960s. This method was selected for Chief Sealth High School primarily because of its ability to withstand earthquakes and for its economical advantages.

The concrete roof forms, which are only three inches thick, reduce the amount of concrete materials to save weight and cost, reuse the wood-frame, barrel-arch forms, allow for wide column spacing, and are fire-proof. One of the disadvantages of the use of "thin-shell" construction, however, is that the pace of construction is slowed by the reuse of the wood forms, as workers must wait for the concrete to set before removing the form and using it on the next roof segment. The width of the building is also dictated by the size of the forms, since the large forms have to be lifted into place before pouring of the concrete, thereby limiting the size of the building to long and narrow arrangements. Seattle's former Kingdome (built in 1975, demolished in 2000) is another example of the use of "thin-shell" concrete construction, albeit on a much larger scale.

Construction of the school was completed by the time the building was dedicated on February 19, 1958. The dedication ceremony was given by Ernest W. Campbell, superintendent of Seattle Public Schools, with an open house following the dedication. The dedication program listed the school's components as having 52 classrooms, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,200, and a gymnasium with a seating capacity of 2,000, and a cafeteria which can accommodate 485 students.

Chief Sealth High School opened with an enrollment of 928 students in grades 9 through 11, and the school's first graduates were the Class of 1959. Enrollment grew, and by 1960–61, there were 13 portables on the grounds. Enrollment at Chief Sealth High School peaked at 2,206 in 1962–63. The school's gymnasium, auditorium, and activities area were made available to community activities. Currently, there are over 900 students enrolled at the school.

In 1960, a 4,000-seat outdoor stadium and athletic field (Sealth/Denny Athletic Complex) serving both the high school and adjacent Denny Middle School was constructed on the opposite side of Southwest Thistle Street from the school.

Interior remodeling of the school occurred in 1969, which provided the school with a new learning resource center (LRC) which tripled the original library space, a business education area and remodeled administration, counseling, and nurse's offices. The design of the remodel was completed by NBBJ, the original architects of the building. To accommodate the classroom spaces lost due to the interior remodel, a steel-frame relocatable modular classroom building was added to the north end of the main classroom building in 1969.

In the early 1970s, Sealth followed a unique schedule system, divided into seven periods. Only six periods met on a given day with one period omitted every day on a rotating basis. This gave students an opportunity to explore an additional subject.

In 1988, West Seattle parents debated a proposal to create a "mega-Sealth". In the plan, West Seattle High School would close and its students consolidated at Sealth. Sealth, in turn, would expand into Denny Middle School, whose students would be sent Boren and Madison. The value of the larger school would have been in providing

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students a larger number of classes from which to choose. This plan was never implemented, however.

Since 1998, school highlights include an international studies program with a focus on foreign languages and language arts-social studies, and a performing arts magnet program with award-winning drama, band, choir, and jazz and string ensembles. An Academy of Travel and Tourism and Academy of Finance provide work training experience. An aerospace-aviation class uses flight simulators, and students work on assembling a helicopter at Boeing Field.

Sealth Stadium was remodeled for the 2000–01 school year, which replaced grass with synthetic turf and new bleachers. In 2004, a modern steel and glass entry pavilion in the form of an abstracted tee-pee was constructed in front of the original entrance to Chief Sealth High School.

Notable Persons

Aside from the school's first two principals, Herlin Slocomb (1957 – 1962) and Aaron Van Devanter (1962 – 1966), the most notable alum of Chief Sealth High School is internationally renowned wildlife photographer, Art Wolfe (Class of 1971). Art Wolfe is an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society, serves on the advisory boards for the Wildlife Conservation Society, and is a Fellow of the International League of Conservation Photographers. He has published over 65 books and instructional videos, and has had two of his photographs chosen for publication as US stamps. Art Wolfe has also received numerous honors during his professional career, including "Outstanding Nature Photographer of the Year" in 1998 by the North American Nature Photography Association. This year a 13-part television program was aired on PBS - "Travels to the Edge with Art Wolfe" which offers unique insights on nature, cultures, environmental issues, and the new realm of digital photography.

Relationship and Significance to the Community

The school is an important community resource because it has provided 9th through 12 grade educations to local schoolchildren for 50 years. Chief Sealth High School also provides academic assistance to the neighborhood's Latino community as part of its Proyecto Saber Program. Beginning with school year 2007-2008, Chief Sealth High School offers International Baccalaureate program, a program that prepares students for university and encourage them to develop a strong sense of identity and culture and the ability to communicate with and understand people from other cultures.

Chief Sealth students have also produced several documentaries, including The Diaries of High Point, which won an Emmy Award in 2003. This documentary focused on issues surrounding the redevelopment of High Point, a local community and Federal HUD site managed by the Seattle Housing Authority.

An environmental studies pilot program incorporating photography, environmental research, and service learning, is supported by wildlife photographer Art Wolfe, and provides opportunities for Sealth students to mentor students at nearby schools.

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Students in the Sports Marketing program have researched and documented Negro League Baseball player movements in the western United States, focusing on the career of Buck O'Neil. In 2004, Chief Sealth High School hosted the first Negro Leagues Baseball Museum exhibit on the West Coast. In 2006, Sealth students rode bicycles from Seattle to Kansas City, Missouri to raise funds for the Museum's Buck O'Neil Education & Research Center.

Chief Sealth High School has been recognized as one of the few Seattle Public Schools that is still a "community" school. Most of the students live close to the school, many of the alumni live near the school, and many of the students are children of Sealth alumni. In a system where busing children throughout town has been used in an effort to desegregate schools and to provide equal access to education, it has been rare in Seattle for students to live and attend school in the same neighborhood. Chief Sealth is one of the few schools in Seattle where community-building and outreach occurs directly in the neighborhood where the school children live, providing an example of success for other high schools in the system.

Architects

The architecture firm of Naramore, Bain, Brady, and Johanson (NBBJ) was formed in 1943, when Seattle architects Floyd Naramore (1879-1970), William Bain Sr. (1896-1985), Clifton Brady (1894-1963) and Perry Johanson (1910-1981) joined together to take on the design support community for a large naval shipyard. Floyd Naramore was the Seattle School District architect from 1911-32 and designed 22 schools for the District during this period, including Roosevelt High School (1922), Garfield High School (1923), Hamilton Middle School (1927), John Marshall Junior High School (1927), Grover Cleveland High School (1927), and James Monroe Junior High School (1931). Clifton Brady was employed as an associate under Naramore from 1927-33 and 1938-41.

In the initial years, NBBJ grew into a regional leader in the Pacific Northwest, forming relationships with businesses, institutions and governments. Early projects included Clyde Hill Elementary School (1953), Boeing Pre-Flight facilities in Renton and Moses Lake (1956-58), Seattle Scottish Rite Temple (1958-1962), Lincoln High School's gymnasium and auditorium building additions (1958-59), and First Presbyterian Church (1965-1970). Other high school projects, completed in Seattle after World War II by NBBJ in addition to Chief Sealth, included Edward Ingraham High School (1959) and a gymnasium and auditorium addition to Lincoln High School (1959).

The School Board selected NBBJ to undertake the design of Chief Sealth High School based on their knowledge of high school standards and their experiences with designing and remodeling high schools in Seattle and throughout the state.

The firm is now the nation's third largest architecture firm and the fifth largest in the world. The firm's projects range from specialty retail stores to larger municipal buildings, airports, high-rise towers, health care facilities, research buildings, theatres, schools, and renovation/adaptive reuse projects. NBBJ has completed several higher education facilities including the University of Washington and Cascadia co-located campus in Bothell, renovation of the Hearst Memorial Mining Building at U.C. Berkeley and Oregon State University Psychology Building.

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Plans and Drawings

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Plans and Drawings of Chief Sealth High School. Seattle Public Schools District Plans Storage.

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www.kimbellart.org/building/: Louis I Kahn

www.nbbj.com

www.scn.org/westwood/: Westwood Neighborhood Council. Westwood and Highland Park Neighborhood Plan: Summary

www.seattleschools.org: school histories, attendance, curriculum, and activities

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chief_Sealth_High_School

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Application Signature

Submitted by: Seattle School District No. 1

Address: 2445 Third Avenue South Seattle, WA 98134

Phone: (206) 252-0658

Reviewed: _____ Date _____
Historic Preservation Officer

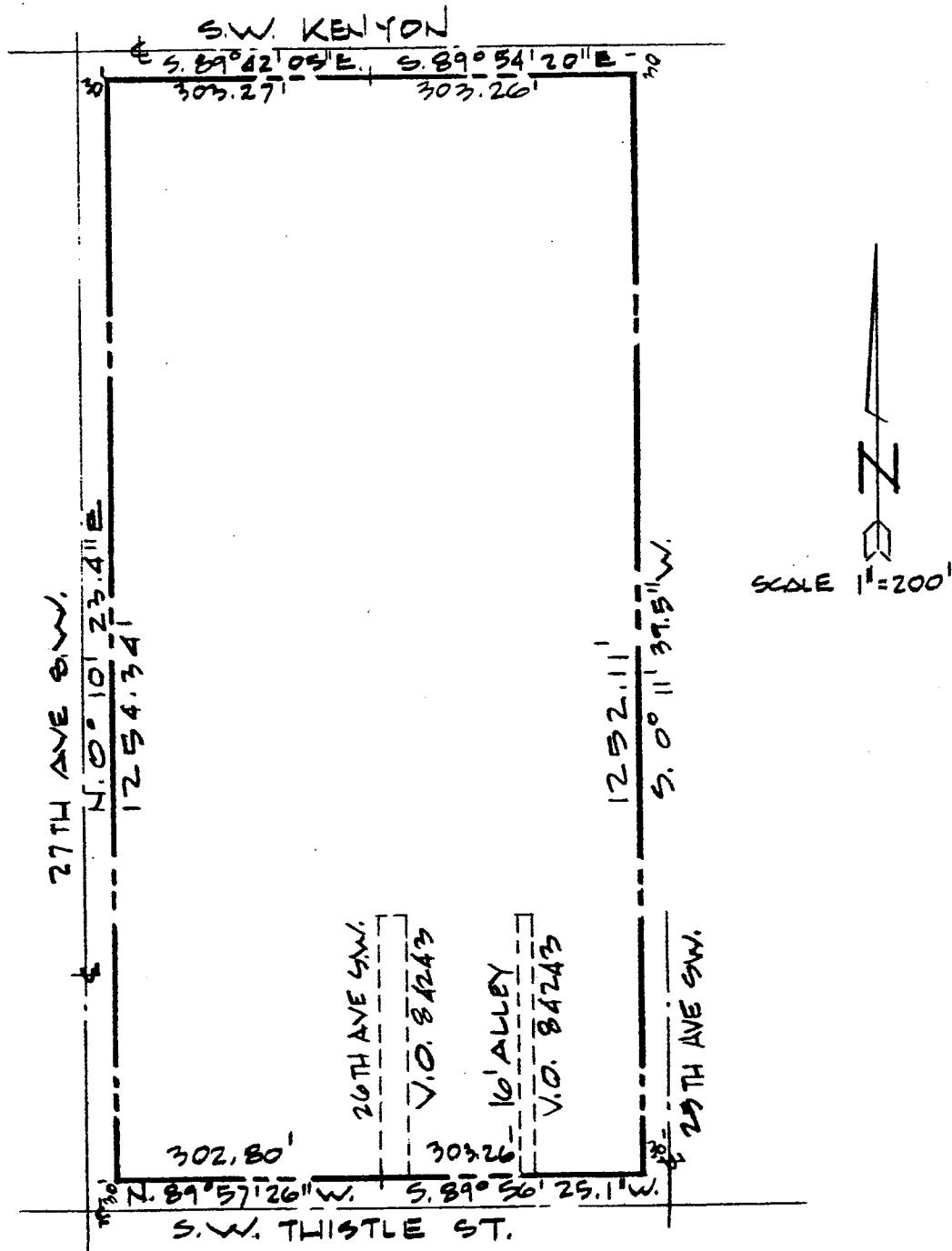
SEALTH HIGH SCHOOL
2600 S.W. Thistle Street

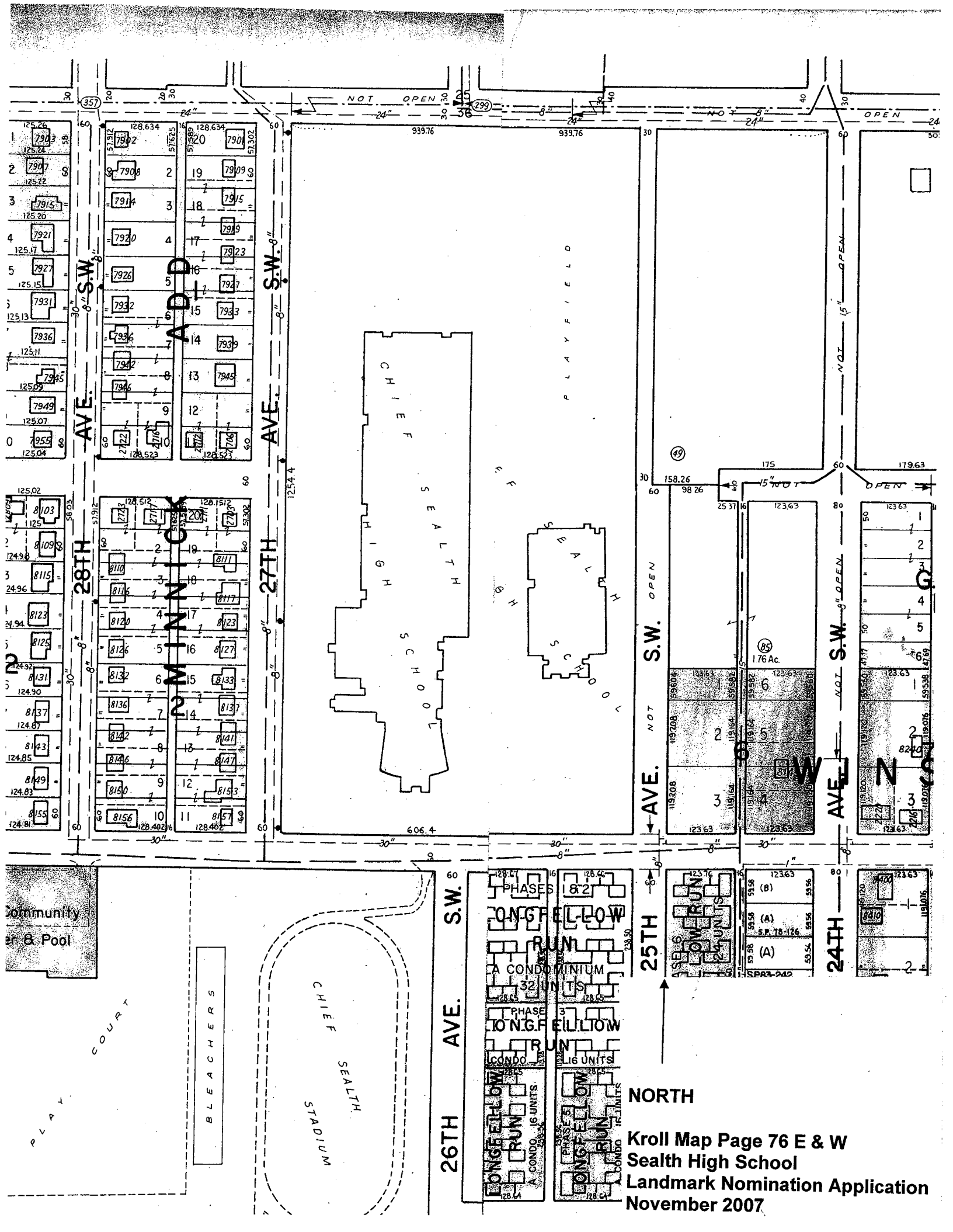
Kroll 76 E & W

Legal Description:

The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 36 twp. 24 N., R. 3 E.W.M., except the south 30 feet and except the west 30 feet for streets.
That portion of the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of said Section 36, lying north of Winship's addition as recorded in Volume 22 at Page 08 records of King County, Washington. Except the north and east 30 feet thereof for streets.
Lots 1 to 6 inclusive Block 5 of said Winship's addition. Together with portion of 26th Ave. S.W. and alley as vacated by Ordinance No. 84243.

17.44 Acres Zoning RS 5000





ADD

MINNICK

W

N

CA

Community
Center & Pool

COURT

BLEACHERS

CHIEF
SEALTH
STADIUM

26TH AVE. S.W.

LONGFELLOW
RUN
A CONDOMINIUM
32 UNITS

LONGFELLOW
RUN
A CONDOMINIUM
16 UNITS

LONGFELLOW
RUN
A CONDOMINIUM
16 UNITS

25TH AVE. S.W.

LOW RUN
CONDO UNITS

SPR-240

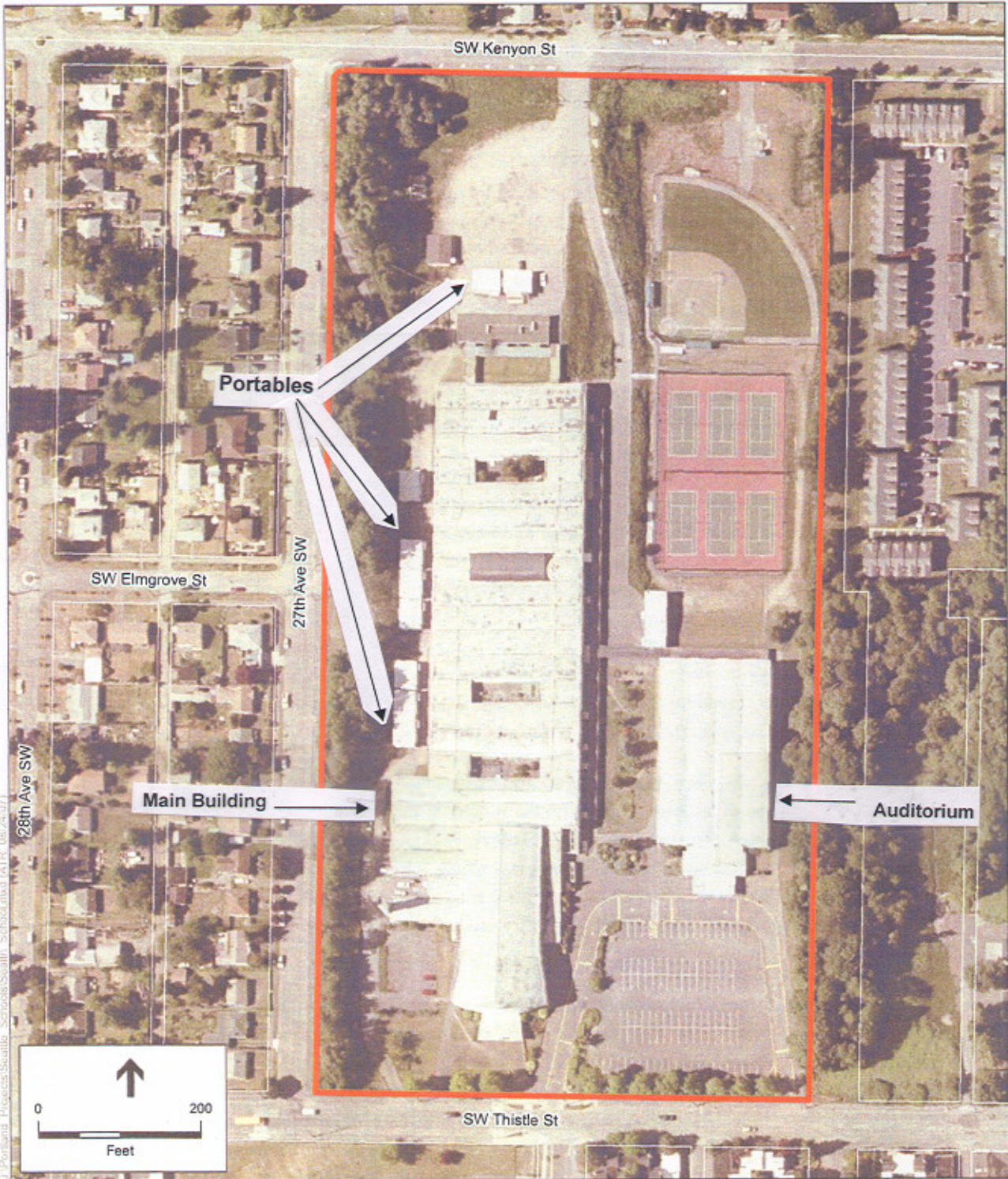
123.63	(B)	59.56
123.63	(A)	59.56
123.63	S.P. 75-126	59.56
123.63	(A)	59.56

24TH AVE. S.W.

CONDO UNITS

NORTH

Kroll Map Page 76 E & W
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Landmark Nomination Application
November 2007



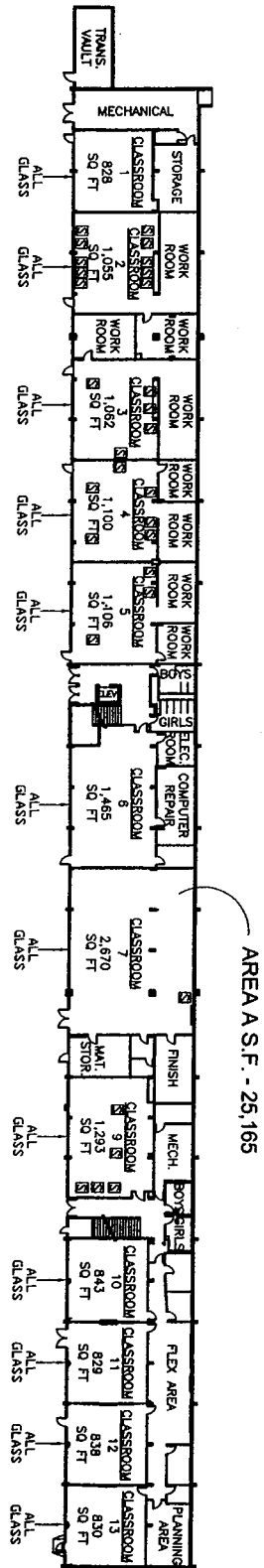
J:\Portables_Process\Seattle_Schools\Seattle_Schools\AIR_05/24/07

SOURCE: King County, 2002; King County Assessor, 2007

Figure 1
Chief Sealth High School
2600 SW Thistle St
Seattle, Washington 98126
Site Plan



Main Building First Floor Plan
Square Footage



AREA A S.F. - 25,165



Figure 2 Main Building First Floor Plan



Main Building Second South Floor Plan
 Square Footage

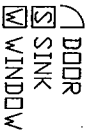
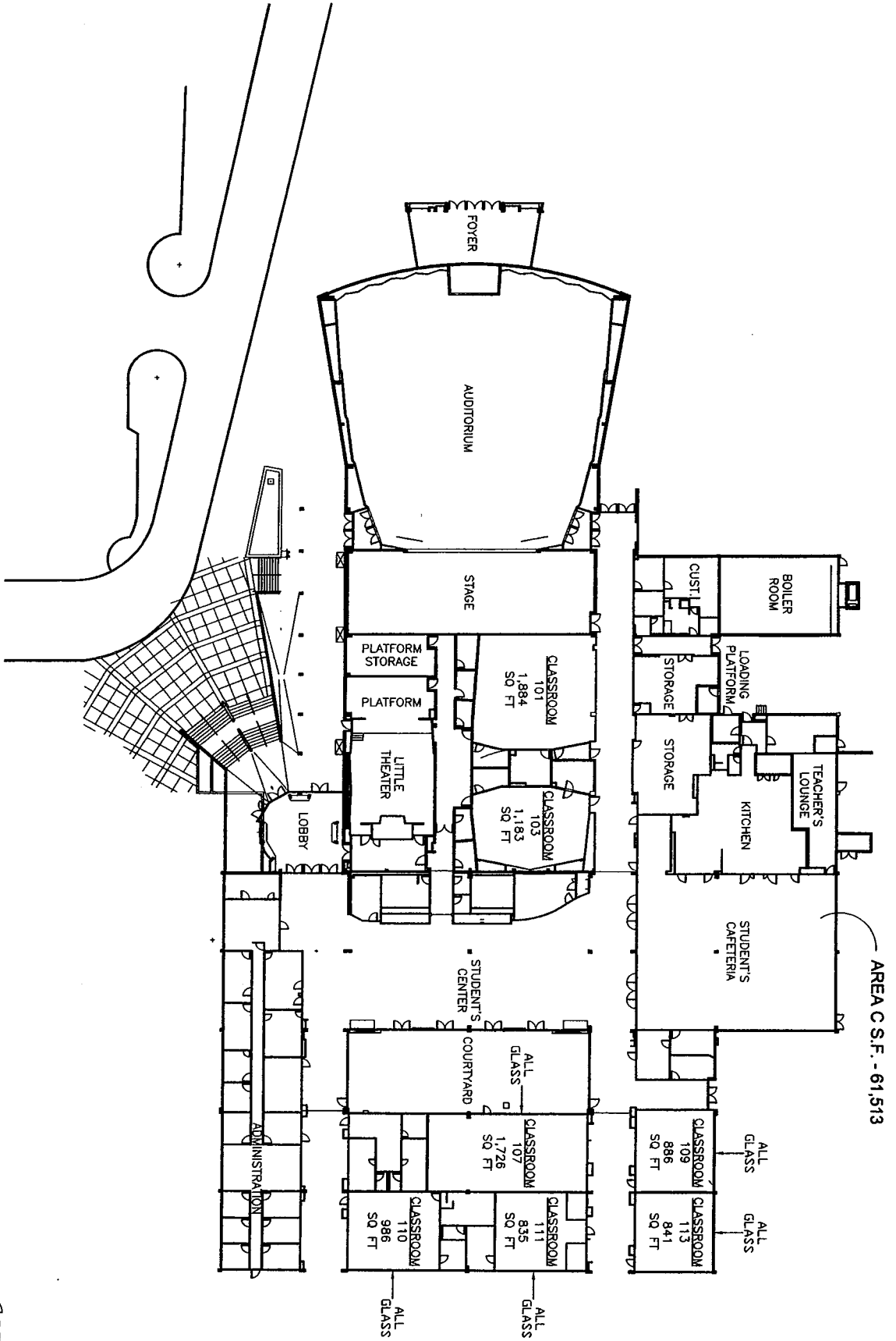
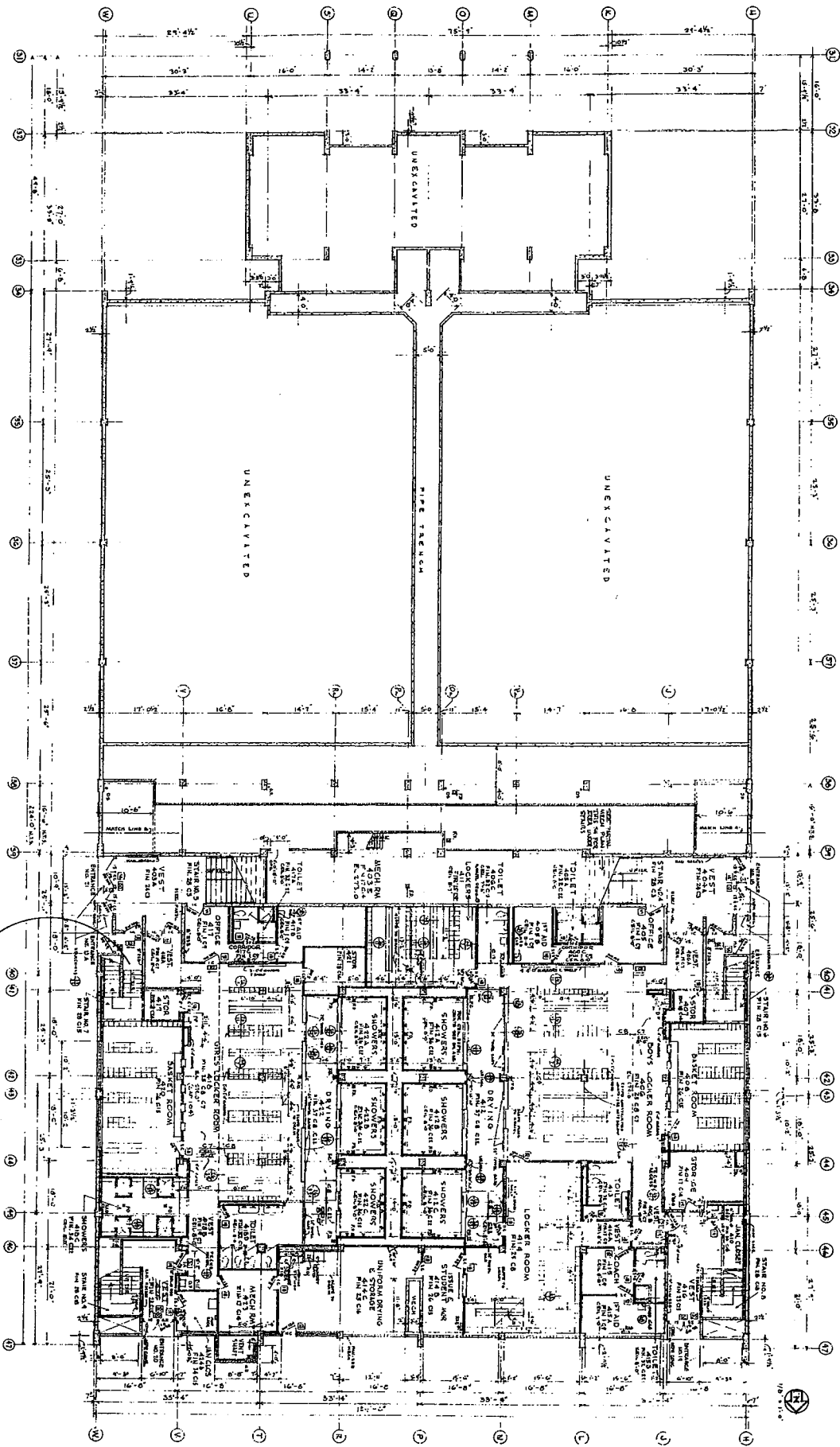


Figure 4 Main Building Second South Floor Plan





Basement Floor Plan Gymnasium
Square Footage



AREA D S.F. - 13,842

DOOR
SINK
WINDOW

Figure 5 Basement Floor Plan Gymnasium



Seattle School District No. 1 - Study & Survey

Sealth
High School



First Floor Plan Gymnasium
Square Footage

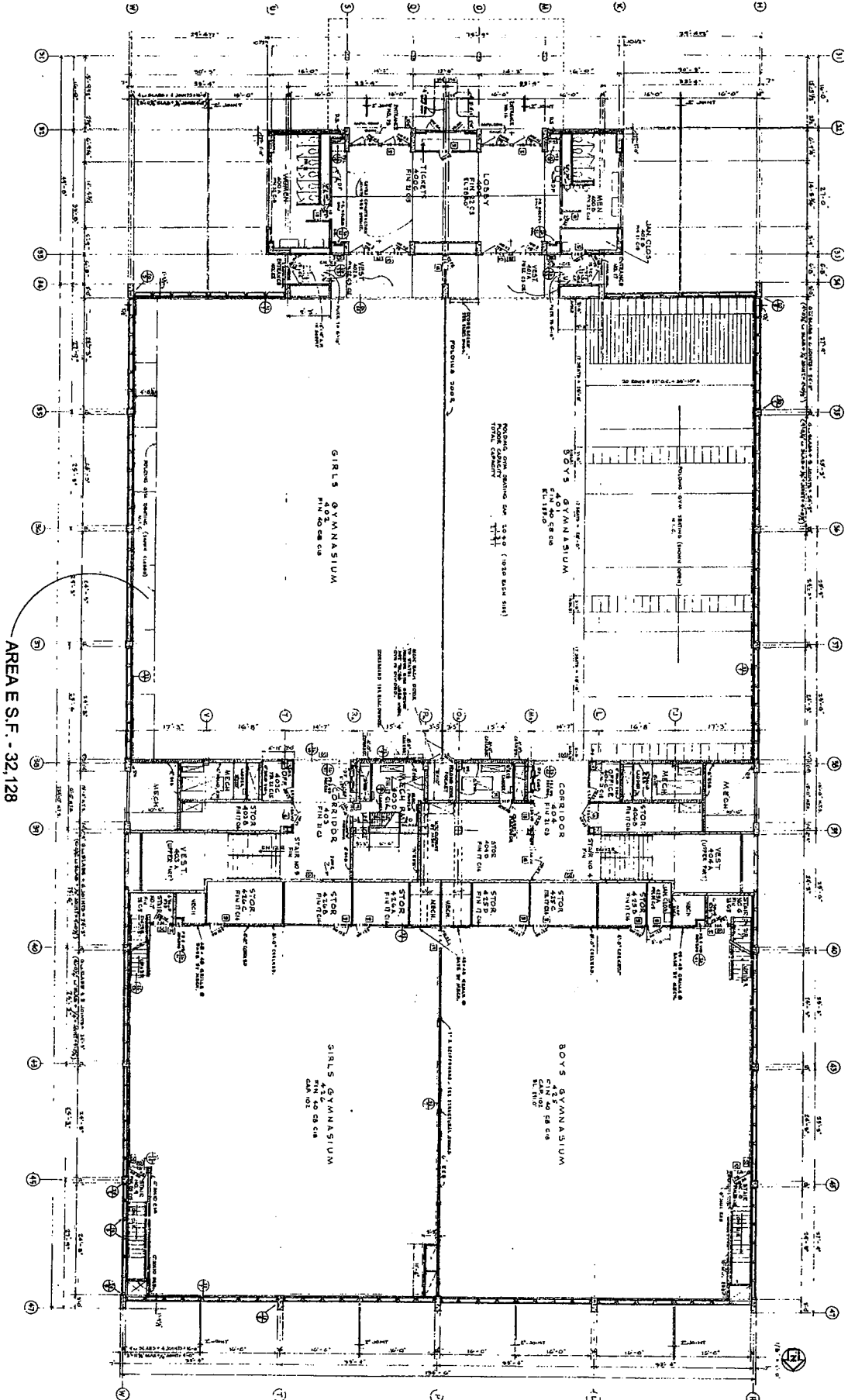


Figure 6 First Floor Plan Gymnasium

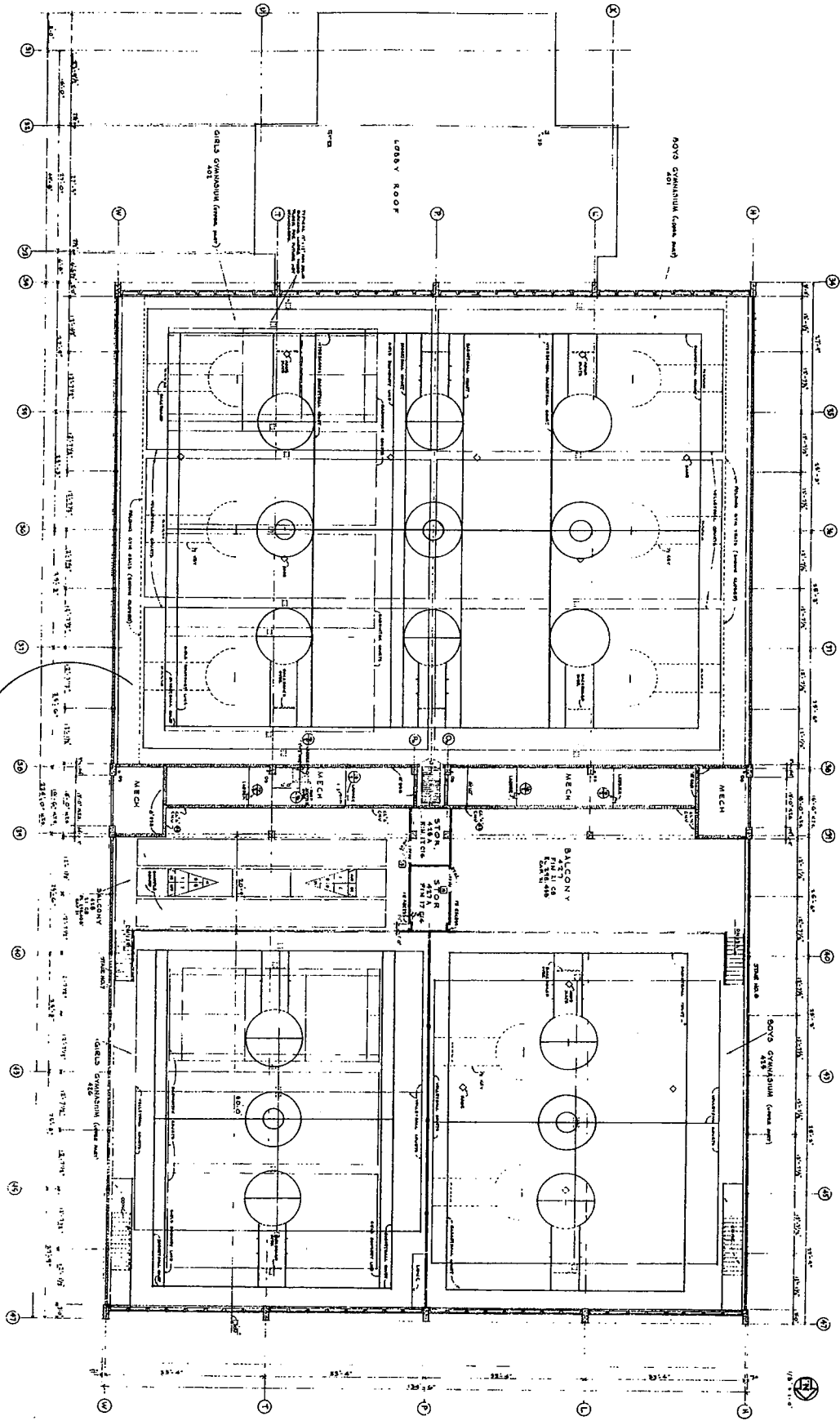


DOOR
SINK
WINDOW



Second Floor Plan Gymnasium
Square Footage

AREA F.S.F. - 29,683



DOOR
SINK
WINDOW

Figure 7 Second Floor Plan Gymnasium



Seattle School District No. 1 - Study & Survey
Sealth
High School

Nomination: Chief Sealth High School
Applicant: Seattle School District No. 1
Photos



**Chief Sealth High School
Photo 1 – Aerial View (1958)**



**Chief Sealth High School
Photo 2 – Auditorium looking West (1958)**

Nomination: Chief Sealth High School
Applicant: Seattle School District No. 1
Photos



**Chief Sealth High School
Photo 3 – Auditorium looking West (2007)**



**Chief Sealth High School
Photo 4 – Gymnasium looking North (2007)**

Nomination: Chief Sealth High School
Applicant: Seattle School District No. 1
Photos



**Chief Sealth High School
Photo 5 – Auditorium looking Northeast (2007)**



**Chief Sealth High School
Photo 6 – Auditorium looking North (2007)**

Nomination: Chief Sealth High School
Applicant: Seattle School District No. 1
Photos



**Chief Sealth High School
Photo 7 – Main Entrance looking Northwest (2007)**



**Chief Sealth High School
Photo 8 – Gymnasium looking Northeast (2007)**

Nomination: Chief Sealth High School
Applicant: Seattle School District No. 1
Photos



**Chief Sealth High School
Photo 9 – Main Building looking Southwest (2007)**



**Chief Sealth High School
Photo 10 – Main Building & Covered Walkway looking Southwest (2007)**

Nomination: Chief Sealth High School
Applicant: Seattle School District No. 1
Photos



**Chief Sealth High School
Photo 11 – Main Building looking Southeast (2007)**



**Chief Sealth High School
Photo 12 – Portables (2007)**

Nomination: Chief Sealth High School
Applicant: Seattle School District No. 1
Photos



Chief Sealth High School
Photo 13 – Baseball Field (2007)



Chief Sealth High School
Photo 14 – Tennis Courts (2007)

Nomination: Chief Sealth High School
Applicant: Seattle School District No. 1
Photos



**Chief Sealth High School
Photo 15 – Exterior Courtyard (2007)**



**Chief Sealth High School
Photo 16 – Library Interior (2007)**

Nomination: Chief Sealth High School
Applicant: Seattle School District No. 1
Photos



Chief Sealth High School
Photo 17 – Main Entrance Interior (2007)

Nomination: Chief Sealth High School
Applicant: Seattle School District No. 1
Photos



**Chief Sealth High School
Photo 18 – Gymnasium Interior (2007)**



**Chief Sealth High School
Photo 19 – Auditorium Interior (2007)**

Nomination: Chief Sealth High School
Applicant: Seattle School District No. 1
Photos



**Chief Sealth High School
Photo 20 – Main Office Interior (2007)**



**Chief Sealth High School
Photo 21 – Main Lobby (2007)**

Nomination: Chief Sealth High School
Applicant: Seattle School District No. 1
Photos



**Chief Sealth High School
Photo 22 – Main Lobby & Commons Area (2007)**



**Chief Sealth High School
Photo 23 – Typical Interior Hallway (2007)**

Nomination: Chief Sealth High School
Applicant: Seattle School District No. 1
Photos



**Chief Sealth High School
Photo 24 – Cafeteria Interior (2007)**



**Chief Sealth High School
Photo 25 – Science Room Interior (2006)**