

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel

other names/site number Shoreline Naval Hospital Chapel

2. Location

street & number 1902 NE 150th Street

☐

not for publication

city or town Shoreline

☐

vicinity

state Washington code WA county King code 033 zip code 98155

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria

X A B X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

WASHINGTON STATE SHPO

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/Religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/Religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Tudor Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

roof: WOOD/Shake

other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

The chapel building is located in the City of Shoreline, within the north-central portion of the former Seattle Naval Hospital grounds. The grounds consist of the former U.S. Naval Hospital Seattle identified in the vicinity map as the U.S. Navy Hospital activity area. The portion of the grounds containing the Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel currently function as the State Department of Social and Health Services Fircrest Residential Habilitation Center.

The building's site integrates with its forested setting that was retained and cultivated as part of the building's design and construction. The building faces southeast and is located at the top edge of a slope. Curvilinear roadways and walkways provide access to the building and connect with the larger circulation system of the grounds that currently comprise the operation area for the State Department of Social and Health Services Fircrest Residential Habilitation Center and Public Health Laboratories. Stylistically the building is an example of the Tudor Revival style.

The building has a cruciform plan. The interior layout consists of a central nave flanked by narrow aisles leading to a chancel and altar at the east end with flanking chaplain office and prayer chapel. A tall, tapered spire rises from the ridgeline above the chancel on a short shingle clad steeple. The building's walls are load-bearing brick masonry with wood shakes cladding the roof. Windows are leaded, multi-light, with a round, stained glass window in the east gable. Raised chord scissor trusses span the nave and chancel. Stained wood and painted plaster define the interior wall and mill work finishes, with iron pendant light fixtures throughout the nave and chancel.

The property is in excellent condition and retains integrity with few alterations since its construction.

Setting and Site

The chapel building is in the north-central portion of the grounds, on a site generally enclosed by conifer trees. The building faces southeast and is located at the top edge of a slope. The slope rises (approximately 25 feet) from the site's core function areas along Hamlin Park Road and transitions northwest of the building to a formerly developed level site. Curvilinear roadways and walkways provide access to the building and connect with the larger circulation system of the grounds. Vegetation, topography, and circulation features contribute to the historic significance of the property unless otherwise documented.

The grounds referred to in this nomination generally comprise the operation area for the State Department of Social and Health Services Fircrest Residential Habilitation Center and Public Health Laboratories (King County parcels 1626049010 and 1626049111) and are generally bounded by 15th Avenue NE (west), Hamlin Park Road (north), a service road southeast of the buildings along NE 160th Street (southeast), 20th Avenue NE (east), and NE 150th Street (south). These grounds comprise the core of the former U.S. Naval Hospital operation area that was formerly bounded by 15th Avenue NE (west), NE 165th Street (north), 25th Avenue NE (east), and NE 150th Street (south). Today, the former operation area of the U.S. Naval Hospital is split into multiple King County tax parcels with uses including, but not limited to, South Woods Park, Eastside Off-leash Dog Area, Shorecrest High School, Shorecrest Performing Arts Center, Kellogg Middle School, and Hamlin Park.

The original hospital buildings were predominately wood frame single story buildings and concentrated in the southwest corner of the site and extended to the northeast following the site topography with the chapel building set on a low rise above the main hospital facilities. Buildings on the grounds included an administration building, wards for patients, medical buildings (surgery, laboratories, x-ray, physiotherapy, and clinical rooms), maintenance facilities (carpentry and mechanical shops, planning mill, garage, fire station and guard house, powerhouse, and storehouses), and living and treatment quarters for hospital staff. Remaining buildings that

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stem from the development period concurrent with the chapel building include the following as identified by their original building number and name per the June 30, 1944 map of the grounds: 519, Hospital Corps; 520, Hospital Corps; 521, Hospital Corps; 524, Fire Station & Guard House; 526, Powerhouse; 528, Bag Storage; 529, Storehouse no. 1; 553, Storehouse no. 2; 565, Paint Shop & Storage Locker; and 566, Storehouse no. 3.

Stylistically the chapel building is an example of the Tudor Revival style. Characteristic features include:

- Steeply pitched side gable roof with prominent cross-gables
- Multi-light (diamond shape) casement and fixed sash windows
- Pointed-arch gable end window headers
- Texture of the wire cut brick and the multiple patterns achieved through different bonding patterns
- Timber and basket weave brick elements at the front entrance porch
- Stained interior woodwork, scissor trusses, and pendant iron light fixtures.

The Building and Changes Over Time

For simplicity in descriptions, the following narrative uses south (southeast front facade), north (northwest rear facade), east (northeast side), and west (southwest side) for directional references, since the building is sited at nearly a 45-degree angle relative to north. Dimensions and assembly descriptions stem from the original drawings and a site visit.

The building has a cruciform plan with the short leg at the projecting front entrance porch. The chancel occupies the intersection of the nave and transept, separating the altar from the nave. The building plan is generally 34 feet, 8 inches by 82 feet, 10 inches. The interior layout consists of a central nave flanked by narrow aisles leading to a chancel and altar at the east end with flanking chaplain office, prayer chapel, and support spaces projecting to the north and south, respectively. The office and chapel each have their own entrance with a small, shed roof over the exterior stoop. The side gable roof extends the length of the nave and chancel with cross gables at the chaplain office, prayer chapel, and front entrance porch. The east gable end of the main roof extends slightly over a full height, square sided bay providing interior space for the altar. A tall, tapered spire rises from the ridgeline above the chancel on a short shingle clad steeple. A basement mechanical space accessed from the exterior extends below the east end of the building. The building's walls are load-bearing brick masonry with wood shakes cladding the roof. Leaded, multi-light windows provide day lighting, with a round, stained glass window in the east gable end above the altar. Raised chord scissor trusses span the nave and chancel. Stained wood and painted plaster define the interior wall and mill work finishes, with iron pendant light fixtures throughout the nave and chancel.

Landscape

The building's site integrates with its forested setting that was retained and cultivated as part of the building's design and construction. Spatial organization of the site utilizes topography, vegetation, and circulation to define a space for the building secluded from the activity of the broader grounds. The type and organization of the vegetation and the organization of the circulation features is complimentary to both the building's architectural style and its support function relative to the former U.S. Navy Hospital and current Fircrest Residential Habilitation Center grounds usage.

Topography of the site includes the steep slope on which the building stands at the top edge, elevating the building relative to circulation access and development on the grounds to the south and east, which comprised the core U.S. Navy Hospital development area. Grade height between the front and rear of the building differs by 5 feet, with the front facade rising slightly above the approach to the building along the roadway and the

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rear facade set into the hill side. A low rip-rap rock retaining wall is offset by several feet from and extends along the length of the building's north facade. Grade to the east extends out at the foundation level of the building.

Vegetation consists predominately of a dense growth of evergreen trees (fir or similar) with some smaller madrone trees interspersed and an understory of ferns and low shrubs, including rhododendrons with a dense ground cover of evergreen tree needles and small branches. These form a perimeter enclosing the building and the vertical space above it and extend up to the north and east facades. The raised bed off the front of the building between the two cross gables consists of rhododendrons and ferns. A pair of low evergreen shrubs pruned to form hedges flank the front entrance walkway. A small ornamental shrub occupies the planting area west of, and enclosed by, the ramp to the front entrance. Lawn extends off the west side of the building a short distance to the edge of the evergreen trees.

Circulation consists of a roadway, pathways, sidewalks, and parking areas. The asphalt, curvilinear roadway extends from the southwest corner of the site connecting to a main grounds roadway and continues northeast to pass in front of the building. The approximately 9-foot-wide roadway does not have curbs or shoulders. The single-lane roadway arced to the southeast as it descended the slope to the roadway at the base. The upper portion of this arc remains in use as parking; the lower portion is no longer in use. Instead, the roadway continues east along an added route (built after 1971) to connect to the roadway east of the site (built between 1954 and 1964). Pathways and sidewalks connect the site to the broader grounds circulation system and link to the building entrances, and include the following:

- A narrow (approximately 3 foot wide) asphalt curvilinear pathway extends up to the south side of the roadway in front of the building from a parking area at the base of the slope.
- A similar, added asphalt pathway that passes along the west side of the building, extending from the roadway in front of the building up to the post-1971 roadway east of the building.
- The front entrance porch, which is served by a concrete sidewalk and a short flight of steps, as well as a concrete ramp connecting to the roadway in front of the building.
- The chaplain offices and basement entrance at the east end of the building, which are served by a concrete sidewalk along the east side of the building that connects to a short flight of stairs leading to the roadway in front of the building.
- A sidewalk along the south side of the building that links the front entrance to the sidewalk servicing the east entrances.
- An added concrete sidewalk along the ca. 1954–1964 roadway east of the building that connects to the original sidewalk at the east side of the building.
- Parking areas consist of the original paved parking area at the base of the slope. An added parking area is located north of the building, off the ca. 1954–1964 roadway.

Foundation

The building features a reinforced board formed concrete perimeter grade beam foundation with two rows of 2-foot-square concrete spread footings supporting posts (1 foot square) carrying beams (8 by 12 inch; metal straps at beam/post joint) below the nave and chancel. The upper portion of the perimeter foundation projects above grade. Spread footings are spaced on 10-foot centers with the two row centers spaced 11 feet, 4 inches apart. Single spread footings occur below transition between the chancel and cross gable projections. Smaller spread footings extend below the posts carrying the trusses along the outer edge of the aisles flanking the nave on 11-foot centers. Floor joists are 2-by-10-inch boards on 16-inch centers and run north – south.

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Concrete wall enclosed areaways provide openings for metal bar crawl space vents along the north, south, and west facades.

Exterior Walls

The building's exterior walls consist of load-bearing unreinforced brick masonry walls (8 inches thick) with an inner layer of wood stud furring. The bricks used in the outer wall layer appear to be half the thickness of a standard brick, similar to a modular brick. Bonding for the brickwork is notable for its use of the modified English bond. This bonding pattern for the brickwork consists of bond courses (headers, brick laid on face with end showing) that start at the top of the foundation and then repeat every third course with queen closures at the outer building corners. Intervening running bond courses are composed of shiners (brick laid on edge with the face showing) as opposed to the more typical use of stretchers (brick laid horizontal with the long edge showing). Use of shiners contrasts visually with the headers and displays the texture of the wire cut face of the bricks. Brick coloring ranges from light pink to deeper red, with the majority having a light red/orange color. Mortar joints are struck slightly recessed from the brick face and feature a light-gray mortar. The bricks have a high frequency of chips and irregularities along the arises (edge corners) including chips that contribute to the overall visual texture of the walls.

Brick work at the front entrance vestibule walls and gable end consists of brick panels set between 6-by-6-inch wood posts with inner wood furring. A wood header spans the doorway supporting posts and brick panels in the gable end. The brick panels are a single wythe (one brick) thick and laid up as stretchers in a basket weave pattern with a rowlock (brick laid on edge with the short end showing) course along the top of the foundation. Half dovetail joints comprise the horizontal timber connections (below the windows) with the posts.

Wood louvers occur in the peaks of the cross gables, providing venting for the attic.

Roof

Wood shakes clad the building's roof with metal flashing at the valleys. The main side gable roof and the two east cross gables have flush gable ends with barge boards and narrow rake moldings with a concave lower profile. Eaves have modest overhangs with exposed rafter ends with clipped ends and gutters attached to the outer face of the rafters. Metal external downspouts direct rainwater down to grade and away from the building. An added metal vent projects above the roofline on the south slope, servicing the boiler room in the basement.

Scissor trusses span (north–south) the nave and chancel supporting the roof framing and providing an open interior volume. A ridge beam extends the length of the roof above the trusses with metal plates connecting the trusses to the beam. Wood purlins run east–west between the trusses and are attached to the trusses at the wood blocking and the upper ends of the bottom chords with metal L brackets. The blocking is through-bolted to the truss top chords. Tongue-and-groove board (2 inch thick) roof sheathing runs north–south between the purlins. The trusses consist of wood beam bottom chords with a lap joint where they meet. A king post connects this lap joint with the joint at the peak of the truss with steel plates and through bolts reinforcing this connection. The feet of the bottom chords bear on the tops of the wood posts (6 by 8 inch) along the aisles flanking the nave with steel plates linking the posts and chords. The top chords consist of two boards attached to either side of the bottom chord ends. Through bolts occur at each connection.

The cross gable over the front entrance features decorative scroll cut bargeboards overlaid on the standard bargeboards with outer posts and a central cross set in the gable end and composed of a vertical post and cross tie with chamfered edges. Exposed roof framing includes a ridge beam with a drop finial at the outer end and rafters with wood board sheathing. An added light fixture is attached to the south end of the ridge beam.

Shed roofs projecting over the stoops at the east entrances consist of wood posts supporting a beam with a chamfered end. Rafters extend out from the building wall to the beam at a slightly shallower pitch than the main roof. Gutters extend along the outer edge of the roofs. Exposed horizontal board sheathes the roof.

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A tall, tapered spire comprised of 4-by-4-inch wood posts rises from the ridgeline above the chancel on a short shingle clad steeple. Galvanized iron sheet metal with standing seams clads the spire which ends in a wood ball and a cross. The standing seams wrap around the tower creating a horizontal banding effect. Through bolts connect the steeple framing to the purlins.

Windows

Windows consist of a rose window, as well as fixed, casement, and hopper windows. All windows utilize cedar for the sash. All fixed, hopper, and casement windows have brick moldings and wood sills. All glass was specified as tinted cathedral glass. All exterior wood surfaces are painted. The brick moldings are narrow with a rounded profile. All glass panes are amber in color and textured for translucency. All hopper and casement windows consist of multiple-light (diamond shape) leaded windows with an interior horizontal metal bar to reinforce the leading. Interior window casings consist of narrow molded cedar trim with mitered corners.

The rose window is located in the east gable end above the altar. The round window opening has an outer band of rowlock bricks. The cedar sash window has decorative wood and leaded tracery symmetrical around the center round set within an eight-point rose with red (center, outer rose points, and outer triangular accents) and blue glass. Interior trim consists of narrow molded cedar casings around the window opening.

The west gable end features three large window openings illuminating the west end of the nave. Each pointed arch opening has four casement windows (2:2) with a wood mullion and cross bar. The pointed arched headers consist of a rowlock band with a recessed basket weave brick panel and a rowlock course above the steel L lintel spanning the window opening. These window openings have rowlock brick sub sills.

Altar windows occur on the north and south sides of the east bay. The 28-rectangular light, leaded-light fixed windows provide day lighting for the altar. These window openings have rowlock brick sub sills.

Casement windows along the north and south facades provide day lighting for the nave, chaplain's office, and prayer chapel. The continuous top plate for the wall serves as the headers for these windows. In the cross gables these window openings have paired steel L lintels with soldier course (laid vertically with the narrow long face showing) brick headers. These window openings have rowlock brick sub sills. Hardware consists of butt hinges and thumb latches. Added venetian blinds occur at the casement windows.

Hopper windows on the north and south facade provide day lighting and ventilation for the two original restrooms. The windows are hinged at the bottom rail for hopper operation with a spring catch and chain at the top rail.

Entrances

Several entrances provide access to and egress from the building interior.

Front

The main front entrance (west end of the south facade) consists of stairs and a concrete ramp providing access to a porch set below the cross-gable roof. Concrete cheek walls with brick copings flank the stairs and ramp and support the paired wood posts, which carry the peaked timber header with chamfered edges that spans the entrance. The cheek walls flanking the stairs have built in planters. Decorative wood trim extends along the top outer edge of the header. A hexagonal pendant light fixture hangs from the ridge beam. The fixture has amber glass lenses set in a metal frame. A pair of doors leads from the porch to the entrance vestibule, which opens to the nave. Wood casings with a rounded profile along the inner corner trim the doorway. The doors consist of diagonal cedar boards with a triangular upper stained-glass lite in each. Attachment locations remain at former wall sconce locations flanking the doorway.

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These two entrances provide access to the chaplain's office and the prayer chapel. Each entrance has a small exterior stoop with a shed roof. A single leaf wood door provides access to the interior. A low brick wall extends along the east side of the stoop landing and supports the wood posts carrying the shed roof. Doorways have steel lintels with soldier course brick headers. Doors consist of diagonal cedar boards in a chevron pattern. The chaplain's office entrance has an added metal railing extension between the wood posts to raise the railing height.

Basement

At the northeast corner of the building an exterior direct flight of concrete steps leads down to the entrance for the basement mechanical space. An added metal railing at the top of the stairs prevents accidental falls down the stairs. A low brick wall flanks the outer east side of the stairway and features an added low metal railing along the top edge. A three-panel door with an upper glass lite provides access to the interior.

Interior

The interior layout generally consists of a single floor as the functional space for building users. The basement serves only a mechanical support role.

This floor consists of the entrance vestibule, nave and flanking aisles, the chancel and altar, and the flanking chaplain's office and prayer chapel along with associated support spaces. All woodwork within the building has a stained finish. All flatwork on the walls and ceilings consists of painted half-inch fiber board, except for the hallways, bathrooms, closets, and storage rooms, which have painted gypsum wall board. A narrow board wraps the top edge of the walls at the roof juncture. All interior doors between spaces consist of original doors having applied chevron pattern v-groove cedar boards with metal knobs and escutcheons (unless otherwise noted). All doorways between spaces have narrow mitered casings (unless otherwise noted). There are round metal grilles at the east and west gable ends connect to the building.

Vestibule

The vestibule consists of a single open volume. A wide cased opening, with mitered casings, transitions to the nave. A radiator is mounted to the west wall of the vestibule. A wood door with chevron patterned boards opens on the east side of the vestibule to a coat room. Flooring consists of vinyl composition tiles. A bowl type (frosted glass) ceiling-mounted light fixture provides lighting. The metal edge profile at the top of the bowl matches the metal reflector band on the main branched lighting fixtures in the nave.

Nave and Aisles

The nave consists of a single open volume oriented to the chancel and altar with exposed trusses and roof sheathing woodwork. Aisles, defined by the outer building walls and the inner posts carrying the trusses, flank the nave. Soffits above the aisles enclose the triangular volume between the roof, outer walls, and inner posts. Engaged posts occur at the west gable end where the soffits connect to the wall. The inner lower edge of these soffits is cased with wood trim that has a reeded profile. Wood flooring extends throughout the nave and aisles. A ramp at the east end of the south aisle, with an added railing based on the chancel railing, connects to the prayer chapel (it has been converted for use as a universally accessible restroom). A doorway at the east end of the north aisle connects to the chaplain's office with a single step up. Radiators are mounted to the outer walls along the aisles.

Pews, with flat seats and square backs with enclosed ends, were custom built using birch for the building. They are arranged in two rows within the nave. A wood pedestal pulpit and small piano are at the east end of the nave, and a bookcase is in the southwest corner of the nave.

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Day lighting from the casement windows is augmented by direct lighting from a central row of seven main pendant electric fixtures down the center aisle. This lighting extends into the chancel. Reflective of a ship's porthole window, these fixtures consist of a round plywood base (pan), brass bolts that support a center lens with concentric ridges to diffuse the light, and an outer metal shade with a decoratively cut lower edge profile. Curved branched supports extend out from this base to carry six outer lights each with vertical tulip-shaped translucent glass shades and a round metal reflector for downlighting. This upward arrangement of the shades evokes associations with older gas lighting fixtures. Metal straps extend up from center wood portion to connect to a wrought iron metal hook attached to the ridge beam.

Flanking these main fixtures above the pews, are two rows of branched pendant electric fixtures suspended on chains from the bottom chord of the scissor trusses. Each fixture has a central vertical cylindrical glass shade set in a round metal frame, with antiqued wrought iron finish and welded joints. Curved branched supports extend out to four outer lights each with a vertical tulip-shaped translucent glass shade and a round metal reflector for downlighting. There is a round escutcheon at the chain connection to the truss chord.

Chancel and Altar

The chancel is set off from the nave by two steps up (cedar risers and Douglas fir tread) and a low railing. The chancel projects out into the nave at the outer northwest and southwest corners. Soffits and wood trim continuing from above the aisles extend inward at the chancel enclosing the posts supporting the trusses and the outer truss ends. Wood trim cases the truss/wall transition with a stylized drop finial. Diffuser panels for air supply/return are on the inner walls of the soffits. Doorways on the north and south sides of the chancel connect to short hallways linking to support spaces, the prayer chapel, and the chaplain's office. The organ occupies a small room off the north side of the chancel with a wood screen enclosure, with a doorway on the east side of the room opening to a small closet. An accordion wood door allows the space to be closed off. Wood flooring extends throughout the space and the altar platform. Wall mounted speakers are mounted to the soffit walls facing the nave and to the soffits at the east end of the aisles. Refer to Nave and Aisles for a description of the lighting. Radiators are recessed off the north and south sides of the chancel.

The altar is at the east end of the building, set on a raised platform with canted sides within the end wall bay with day lighting from the windows and located directly below the rose window. The platform supporting the altar is raised a single step above the chancel floor level. A curtain with a wall mounted wood cross hangs behind the altar on the east wall, extending from below the rose window to just above the floor. Metal organ pipes are located to either side.

Millwork within the chancel and altar space includes the following custom built for the building:

- Altar has a rectangular plan (7 by 3 feet) with six recessed panels with eight-pointed stars along the front, and flush panels on each side with a flat top and a raised ledge along the back. Birch veneer panels comprise the finished exterior material. A removable birch veneer tabernacle originally extended along the top of the raised back.
- Chancel railing with wood balusters, top hand railing, and a middle rail. Wood trim forms square, eight-pointed stars (resembling a compass) within each of the openings between the rails. A pair of hinged gates extend across the top of the steps.
- Sound enclosures at the outer two corners of the chancel feature wood corner posts with small convex outer moldings and cedar grilles consisting of diagonal and horizontal patterned slats forming the same eight-pointed star as the chancel railing. A slightly projecting wood sill with an apron wraps the base of the openings. Fabric is draped on the interior side.
- The baptismal font is hexagonal and birch wood; on each vertical face there are two recessed panels with an eight-pointed square star in each panel. A wood cradle for receiving a metal bowl is set built

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into the top. A mitered wood lid with a brass ring sits on top. A small cabinet is located on the side with a round metal knob.

- Diffusers at the soffit feature cedar grilles matching those at the sound enclosures.
- A console type pulpit is located on the chancel along with a raised canted pulpit in the southwest corner of the chancel. These appear to be built from birch and matching other furnishings custom built for the building; however, original drawings were not found for these furnishings.
- An integrated metal pipe organ is located at the northeast and southeast corner of the altar. Pipes are arranged in ranks within two groupings with shorter pipes placed to the front. The pipes have a brushed metal finish. The console for operating the stops and keyboards connected to the wind system for producing sound from the pipes is in the room at the north side of the chancel.

Chaplain's Office

The rectangular office features a doorway at the southwest end to the aisle, and a doorway on the east end to the vestibule at the north end of the hallway. The vestibule connects to the east entrance and the hallway. A flush two-light ceiling fixture with a frosted glass shade augments the day lighting from the windows on the north side of the room. Built in floor to ceiling robe cabinet and upper cabinets extend along the south wall of the room. These feature chevron patterned cedar doors with the patterned reversed at the upper cabinets. A ceiling hatch provides access to the attic. Wood flooring extends throughout the space.

Although the original 1944 drawing (44-565) shows the east entrance opening directly to the chaplain's office, existing conditions indicate that instead a small inner vestibule was built as part of the north end of the hallway. This allows the exterior entrance to open to the vestibule with another door opening from the vestibule to the office.

A wall-mounted fire hose is on the west wall of the hallway. A ceiling hatch provides access to the attic. The bathroom off the east side of the hallway consists of a single toilet and sink with vinyl composition floor tiles. There are ceiling-mounted light fixtures in the hallway and bathroom. The south end of the hallway opens to the chancel.

Prayer Chapel

The prayer chapel has been converted for use as a universally accessible restroom with a toilet and sink along the west wall. Wood flooring extends throughout the space. The vestment case is set along the east wall and features chevron-patterned wood doors. A closet is located off the southwest corner of the room.

Per the original drawings, the confessional originally occupied the north portion of the room's west side, with the existing doorway providing access to the chaplain's space. Penitents entered from the east end of the aisle off the nave. This space formerly occupied by the confessional now serves as the entrance pathway to the prayer chapel from the nave.

The hallway features a ceiling-mounted frosted shade light. A ceiling hatch provides access to the attic. A doorway on the west side of the hallway opens to a large storage closet. A separate room for speakers and audio equipment usage is accessed from the west end of the closet. A doorway on the east side opens to a former bathroom.

Basement

The basement consists of a single mechanical room located below the altar and chancel. A sump is located on the west side of the space.

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Alterations

Dates provided for alterations are based on available information and identified as circa wherever a specific year was not known. Original design drawings for the building dated to 1944.

Overall, the building exterior retains integrity and original visual character. Both interior and exterior changes are addressed in the following list of alterations.

The chronological listing of alterations is as follows:

- 1945: Work included installing new wood gutters and downspouts on the building.
- Ca. 1954–1964: Roadway construction along the east edge of the site.
- Post-1971: Construction of a road extension from the original road servicing the building east to the ca. 1954–1964 roadway. This ended use of the east portion of the original roadway; only the upper portion continued to be used for parking, along with a pathway leading down the hillside.
- Ca. 2016: Work included converting the prayer chapel to use as a universal access restroom. This involved moving the vestment case from the north wall to the east wall; installing a toilet and sink on the north wall; converting the confessional to a hallway with access from the east end of the south aisle; and installing a ramp and associated railing in the aisle to access the restroom. Vinyl composition floor tiles throughout the building were replaced with wood flooring.
- Ca. 2003–2004: Tree loss along the east side of the roadway when approaching the building from the southwest left an open slope.
- Ca. 2010–2011: Sidewalk and landscaping alterations off the northeast corner of the building along the ca. 1954–1965 roadway.
- Ca. 2012: Re-topping of the added parking lot north of the building.
- Undated:
 - Metal railing and gate installed at the east exterior basement entry for fall protection.
 - Lighting fixture installed at the peak of the front entrance gable.
 - Fire detection and alarm systems upgraded within the building.
 - Choir rail and choir stall previously removed from the chancel.
 - Asphalt composition tile added in the prayer chapel and the chaplain's office and subsequently removed and replaced with the existing wood flooring.
 - Round metal grilles added in the uppermost portion of the east and west gable ends of the building interior. Their function is not known.
 - Vent added on the south slope of the main roof, extant by 2005.
 - Wall sconces flanking the front entrance removed.
 - An added concrete sidewalk along the ca. 1954–1964 roadway east of the building connects to the original sidewalk at the east side of the building.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☒ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1944-1947

Significant Dates

1944, construction

1947, Seattle Naval Hospital closure

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

The Austin Company (Architect)

13th Naval District Public Works (Architect)

J. W. Bailey Construction Company (Builder)

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Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel in Shoreline, Washington is historically significant at the local level under Criteria A for its direct connection to the Navy during World War II and their efforts to provide spiritual caregiving to their servicemen and women. The chapel was not associated with any one faith tradition and instead was constructed to be interdenominational, providing solace for all patients and staff, regardless of their religious traditions or beliefs. Locally publicized as the first interdenominational (or interfaith) chapel constructed at a Naval hospital in the United States,¹ the chapel reflected the increasingly religious diversity amongst service members and the Chaplaincy in the mid 20th Century.

The Seattle Naval Chapel is also historically significant under criteria C as a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type and period of construction. Completed in 1944, the chapel was constructed as part of a wave of Naval hospital facilities that were built across the U.S. towards the end of WWII to take care of wounded naval personnel. Unlike other standardized buildings on Naval facilities, their chapels took on unique characteristics producing a wide variety of floor plans, special arrangements and stylistic details. The chapel in Shoreline with its Tudor Revival design, stands out amongst the modest Colonial Revival and utilitarian buildings that comprised the hospital's main structures.

Still used for religious purposes, the building also meets Special Criteria Consideration A. The period of significance for the Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel is 1944-1947, beginning when the building first opened and concluding when the Navy closed the Seattle Naval Hospital.

Site History—Shoreline²

The Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel is located within the city limits of Shoreline, a relatively newly incorporated city (incorporated in 1995). Prior to the arrival of white Euro-Americans, the area now known as Shoreline was used by Coast Salish tribes and bands. The area was heavily wooded between the lakefront to the east and the steeply sloped ravines along the saltwater shores to the west. According to an "Overview of Shoreline History" prepared for the King County Historic Preservation Program in 1996:

Several local Native American groups made use of the Shoreline area before the arrival of Euro-American settlers. Puget Sound Salish groups who made use of the resources in Shoreline include the hah-chu-ahbsh, or "lake people," who wintered along Lake Washington, and the shil-shol-ahbsh, or "narrow inlet people," who had seasonal beach camps at Boeing Creek and Richmond Beach. ... The ha-ah-chu-ahbsh "small lake people" (referring to Lake Union) may also have used the area, coming into what is now Shoreline to gather cranberries which grew in the bogs where Ronald Bog and Twin Ponds are now. While the inland travel routes used historically by Native American people are no longer known, the early wagon roads and paths in the district may well have followed Native American travel routes.³

The steep shoreline bluffs initially delayed Euro-American development of the area, but donation land claims were made as early as 1872. Accessible by boat, Richmond Beach (an area of the future community of Shoreline) was the first area developed and became a stop for Mosquito Fleet passenger and freight steamboats on the Puget Sound. A post office was established in Richmond Beach in 1889 and the town site

¹ Coverage in the newsletter for the Seattle Naval Hospital (*The Stethoscope*) referred to the chapel as interdenominational, but interfaith is a more appropriate descriptor. It has not been verified that the chapel was the first interdenominational chapel in the U.S..

² The Shoreline overview history is summarized from Cloantha Copass, "Overview of Shoreline History: prepared as part of the Survey and Inventory of Historic Resources in the City of Shoreline," prepared for the King County Historic Preservation Program, September 30, 1996, available via WISAARD.

³ Copass, "Overview of Shoreline History: prepared as part of the Survey and Inventory of Historic Resources in the City of Shoreline." Copass cites the sources of her information as David Buerge, *The Native American Presence in the Shoreline District* (1993), unpublished manuscript, Shoreline Historical Museum.

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was platted in 1890. Overland access to Everett or Seattle relied on a wagon road through the woods until the Great Northern Railroad and its subsidiary, the Seattle & Montana Railroad, arrived in 1891. Although Richmond was only a flag stop, the railroad contributed to town development. Logging and related mill industries were key economic activities in the area in the late 1890s and early 1900s, along with small family farms.

The Seattle-Everett Interurban rail line reached Shoreline by 1906 and the full line connecting Seattle and Everett was complete by 1910. This important transportation link spurred development in the Shoreline area, with residential subdivisions platted near the line and its stops. Two larger scale developments were constructed in Shoreline during the early 1900s—the exclusive Highlands residential neighborhood (1907) and the Firlands Tuberculosis Sanitarium (1911).

Concentrated development remained clustered around Richmond Beach or the interurban line until automobile transportation improved. A brick two-lane road, North Trunk Road, was completed by 1912 and extended from Greenlake north to the King-Snohomish county line. The North Trunk Road was incorporated into Highway 99 (Aurora Avenue) in 1925, widening or rerouting portions of the road. Auto-oriented businesses sprang up along Aurora Avenue during the late 1920s and 1930s, with the earlier developments around the interurban stations remaining the commercial centers.

Development in the future community of Shoreline decreased as the nation entered the Great Depression and most residences constructed during this time were smaller in scale than previous construction. New subdivision development began to pick up in the late 1930s and early 1940s and several were platted during this time. Construction within these subdivisions (e.g., Ridgecrest and Innis Arden) occurred after the conclusion of World War II. The construction of the Naval Hospital in the area was a significant development in the community during the war.

After the war ended, the Shoreline area developed significantly as a residential suburb. Between 1942 and 1950, 9,000 new houses were constructed, and school enrollment increased 96 percent. More than 400 houses were built by Ridgecrest Homes Inc. Their developments, Ridgecrest and Ridgecrest Homes were directly marketed to veterans and their families. Reportedly the largest single-family development in Seattle at the times, the plats were located just northwest of the Naval Hospital grounds.⁴ In the following years, additional plats, such as the Innis Arden development, were established.

As the area's population grew, residents and businesses pushed for a larger community identity to tie the scattered areas together. "Shoreline" was selected as the name for the community in 1949 and the city was incorporated in 1995 while the completion of the north-south running Interstate 5 in 1964 established commercial patterns in the area that remain today.

Seattle Naval Hospital

The Puget Sound area has had a number of naval hospital facilities since the first naval hospital was established at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard (PSNS) in Bremerton. Founded in 1891, the shipyard constructed its first naval hospital building in March 1903, first as a temporary two-story frame building, then in 1911 as a permanent hospital. A two-story brick structure designed in the Neo-classical style the permanent hospital opened in January 1912. As the Navy's presence expanded in Western Washington, additional facilities were added, both at the shipyard and elsewhere around Puget Sound. The University of Washington's Lewis Hall and Clark Hall—men's and women's dormitories, respectively—were even briefly converted to hospital functions during World War I to support a nearby training camp.

By the time the U.S. entered World War II, it was clear there was a severe shortage of hospital beds for the Navy to support the wounded and injured from the Pacific War. While the Naval Hospital in Oakland, California, was expanded, the existing Naval Hospital in the Pacific Northwest (the PSNS hospital) could not be enlarged.

⁴ Ridgecrest and Ridgecrest Homes were two different plats.

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The Navy found a location for a new hospital facility just north of Seattle on a 165-acre site in Shoreline at 15th Avenue NE and NE 150th Street. Construction began on the Seattle Naval Hospital in March 1942.⁶ In 1942, the Navy commissioned nine continental hospitals at the following locations: Bethesda, MD; San Francisco (Treasure Island), CA; Oakland, CA; Seattle, WA; Key West, FL; Charleston SC; Long Beach, CA; Norfolk, VA; and Norman, OK. Of these nine, only two remain operational as naval hospital facilities—Bethesda Naval Hospital (now Walter Reed National Military Medical Center) and Norfolk Naval Hospital (now Naval Medical Center Portsmouth).

The Seattle Naval Hospital opened for care in August 1942. The hospital had a 500-bed capacity with 41 one-story wood-frame wards, along with two surgical wards, a surgery building containing four operating rooms, and staff quarters for 780 personnel. The hospital was expanded later that same year to add three special wards and an Officers Sick Quarters, and again in 1943 to add another 500 beds. A five-wing building for the care of military dependents opened towards the end of the war.

Construction of the Chapel

During World War II, defense-related construction ramped up to provide facilities for the swelling armed forces. This included naval hospitals like Seattle Naval Hospital, as well as housing, training facilities, and even chapels. The chaplaincy within the United States Navy began in November 1775, when the Navy was the Continental Navy and has remained a part of the service since that time.⁷ The chaplaincy—or the Chaplain Corps of the Navy—expanded during the World War II era, reflecting the rapid growth of the Navy. In December 7, 1941, there were 192 regular and reserve chaplains; however, by August 1945 the chaplaincy grew to a peak enrollment of 2,811.⁸ Between 1942 and 1945, 83 Navy chapels were authorized for construction across the nation at a variety of Naval installations, 18 in 1942, 30 in 1943, 27 in 1944 (including the Seattle Naval Hospital chapel), and eight in 1945.⁹ Not all of these chapels were built, but by September 1947, there were 89 naval chapels within the United States compared to only 15 in 1941.¹⁰ The chapel at the Seattle Naval Hospital was approved for \$34,600 in appropriations for construction on January 28, 1944.¹¹ Four other naval hospitals in addition to Seattle Naval Hospital received funding to construct chapels in 1944. These included on in Corona, CA; Norfolk, VA; Long Beach, CA; and Oakland, CA.¹²

The groundbreaking ceremony for the new chapel on the Seattle Naval Hospital grounds was held on May 28, 1944. A June 14, 1944, issue of *The Stethoscope*, the naval hospital's circular, described the ceremony as historic, "since the chapel will be the first at any naval hospital in the United States."¹³ More specifically, it appears the chapel was the first *interdenominational* chapel constructed at a naval hospital. In his address at the groundbreaking, Captain Joel T. Boone (1889-1974), who took command of the hospital on May 18, 1943, stated:

Set apart on this hospital reservation in a wooded area, we have found a natural cathedral-like setting made by God for the erection of a religious edifice where men and women of whatever denomination can come to worship as he or she wills. Whether the individual finds his soul expression in the quietude of silence as practiced by the Quaker; in the elaborate ritual of the Catholic Church, or in the symbolism of the Jew, he or she is provided with the

⁶ Naval hospital history in the Puget Sound summarized from a 2012 HistoryLink.org essay, "Navy Hospitals in Washington," written by Duane Colt Denfeld, Ph.D.

⁷ Clifford M. Drury, *The History of the Chaplain Corps, United States Navy, Volume One, 1778-1939* (Bureau of Naval Personnel), 3. Available via: <http://www.navybmr.com/study%20material/14281.pdf>.

⁸ Clifford Merrill Drury, Captain, Chaplain Corps, United States Naval Reserve, *The History of the Chaplain Corps, United States Navy, Volume 2, 1939-1949* (Philadelphia, PA: Naval Publications and Forms Center, 1949), 1. Available via: <http://www.navybmr.com/study%20material/14282.pdf>.

⁹ Drury, *The History of the Chaplain Corps, Volume Two*, 123, 127, and 130.

¹⁰ Drury, *The History of the Chaplain Corps, Volume Two*, 142.

¹¹ Drury, *The History of the Chaplain Corps, Volume Two*, 130.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ "On a hillside....," *The Stethoscope*, Vol II, No. 7: 3.

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*material provision to worship the Higher Power which each recognizes as the force which guides and directs their lives to better living.*¹⁴

Highly decorated for his service, Boone received the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross, three Purple Hearts, the Croix de Guerre with two palms, the Order of Fourragère from the French government, and the War Cross from the Italian government. He also received an Oak-Leaf Cluster from the War Department in recognition of his service with the United States Marine Corps' Fourth Brigade during World War I.¹⁵ Boone received steady promotions throughout his career, even serving as Physician to the White House between 1929 and 1931, while Herbert Hoover was president. Boone was promoted to Commander in 1931; he then spent two years on the hospital ship *Relief* beginning in 1933 before being transferred to serve at San Diego Naval Base, first at the base's Naval Hospital and then as Forced Medical Officer, Fleet Marine Force. He was promoted to Captain in 1939 and became the Commanding Officer of the Naval Dispensary at Long Beach, California. By late 1940, Boone became the Senior Medical Officer at Naval Air Station, San Diego, before being transferred to the Naval Hospital in Seattle. His time in Seattle was short and in April 1945, he was promoted to Commodore to serve as Fleet Medical Officer to Commander, Third Fleet. Soon thereafter he was promoted to Rear Admiral and returned to San Diego in 1946, serving as District Medical Officer, Eleventh Naval District. In 1948 he was appointed Executive Secretary on the Secretary of Defense's Committee on Medical and Hospital Services of the Armed Forces. Then in 1950, he became the Inspector of the Medical Department. He retired at the end of 1950 with the rank of Vice Admiral. After retirement from the Navy, he served as the Chief Medical Director of the Veterans Administration for four years. He died in 1974 and is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.¹⁶

Under Boone's leadership, construction on the chapel was completed by mid-November 1944. Coverage of the chapel's dedication in *The Stethoscope* noted the new chapel as the first interdenominational hospital chapel authorized for the continental United States, although it is unclear if that's a factual statement. Although interdenominational was the term used, interfaith or non-sectarian are better descriptors, as the chapel was open to any faith tradition. Regardless of whether the Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel was the first of its kind at a naval hospital, the building reflects the push for interfaith chapels by the Navy Chaplaincy to better minister to service members during World War II.

The concept design of the chapel is attributed to the Austin Company with drawings dated September 1943 and drawn by Donaldson (no first name or initials are listed on the drawings).¹⁷ The Austin Company reduced the building's length twice in October of 1943, first to 88 feet and then to 77 feet. Their original design also had a second doorway off the northwest corner of the building and had scissor trusses that extended to the outer walls, rather than springing from the inner row of posts. The gable end windows in their original design also differ slightly from what was actually installed.

It appears the 13th Naval District Public Works Department (Public Works) took over the design of the chapel, converting the schematic design drawings into construction drawings. As part of this process, Public Works designed all of the structural and finish details and elements within the building. They provided project management for the chapel construction, hiring and overseeing J.W. Bailey Construction Company to construct the building. Drawings were generally prepared and approved by May 1944, with some follow-up details in September 1944. The building length was increased to 82 feet 10 inches and the width to 34 feet 8 inches. Some adjustments were made to the interior layout including adding the inner post rows to support the trusses and eliminating the northwest doorway. Public Works prepared the door designs, window and

¹⁴ "Address Given by Captain Joel T. Boone (MC) U.S. Navy at Ground Breaking Ceremony for Hospital Chapel on 28 May 1944, *The Stethoscope*, Vol II, No 7: 4.

¹⁵ "Capt. Boone Gets Medal for Action in 1918," *The Seattle Sunday Times*, January 2, 1944: 7.

¹⁶ Naval History and Heritage Command, "Boone, Joel T.," *Naval History and Heritage Command*, <https://www.history.navy.mil/our-collections/photography/us-people/b/boone-joel-t.html> (accessed September 24, 2020).

¹⁷ The Austin Company, "U.S. Naval Hospital, Seattle, Washington, Chapel, Plan," drawn by Donaldson, September 8, 1943, P20-1; The Austin Company, "U.S. Naval Hospital, Seattle, Washington, Chapel, End Elevation and Section," drawn by Donaldson, September 8, 1943, P20-2; The Austin Company, "U.S. Naval Hospital, Seattle, Washington, Chapel, Elevation," drawn by Donaldson, September 8, 1943, P20-3. All available through DSHS.

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casework, rose window, pews, trusses, chapel altar, tabernacle details, site plan, and all mechanical and building systems. The Burke Millwork Company completed all the millwork for the new chapel. Based on original shop drawings, this included but was not limited to the pews, casings, windows, and the steps up to the chancel. As part of their work, they prepared shop drawings for the elements that were fabricating for approval by J. W. Bailey and Public Works. Most of these drawings were dated to August and September of 1944.

During World War II, the chapel was used for religious services, weddings, funerals, and other ecclesiastical activities.

Post-WWII History

After World War II ended, the U.S. Navy's need for the Seattle Naval Hospital campus dwindled. In February 1947, the Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal ordered the closure of hospital, requiring personnel and equipment to be relocated to the Naval Hospital in Bremerton by April 1st. At the time, only 400 beds in the 1,300-bed hospital were in use.¹⁸ By May 1947, Dr. Robert Davies, medical director of Firland Sanatorium, and Dr. Cedric Northrup, tuberculosis control director with the Washington State Health Department, petitioned the Navy Department and Washington's congressional delegation to reuse the hospital for tuberculosis patients. It was originally assumed the Veterans Administration (VA) would utilize the hospital campus, even placing a freeze order on the hospital. However, the VA soon relinquished it to King County.¹⁹ At the time, the Firland Sanatorium was in need of a 600-bed addition to adequately treat the county's tuberculosis cases²⁰. Davies and Northrup were successful in their proposal, and it was decided in October 1947 to move the King County tuberculosis hospital to the former Seattle Naval Hospital. Patients from Firland Sanatorium was relocated to the grounds on November 25, 1947, and sanatorium's former facilities were shuttered, along with another tuberculosis hospital, Morningside Sanatorium.²¹ On the morning of November 25, 420 tuberculosis patients were transferred by ambulances and charter busses to the former Seattle Naval Hospital, renamed Firland Sanatorium. Of those 420 patients, 230 were from the old Firland. The former naval hospital grounds were transferred from the Navy to the King County Tuberculosis Hospitals board of managers via an interim permit. Firland continued to occupy the hospital grounds until 1973.

In 1959, another institution moved onto the hospital grounds, Fircrest School (Fircrest Residential Habilitation Center) and remains in operation. The school for developmentally disabled citizens, operated by the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), moved onto one section of the property, divided from Firland by a fence. In 1962, 85 acres of the former naval hospital grounds were redeveloped for the new Shorecrest High School. Fircrest School continues to utilize the remaining portions of the former naval hospital grounds, grounds which include the chapel.

Architectural Context

The chapel was constructed in a modified Tudor Revival style, which was one of the architectural styles utilized frequently for military buildings between 1900 and 1945.²² Tudor Revival is inspired by the English architecture of the 17th and 18th centuries. Key elements of Tudor Revival include half-timbering (cosmetic, not structural), patterned masonry, multiple exterior materials, steeply pitched roof, dominant cross-gables, large chimneys, and entry porticos. Windows on Tudor Revival buildings are typically tall, narrow, multi-lite, and grouped and may be casement or double-hung.

It appears that other chapels constructed at naval installations, including hospitals, during World War II utilized a range of architectural styles, indicating there was not a standard design for chapels during this time. As

¹⁸ "Naval Hospital Being Readied for Closure," *The Seattle Times*, February 15, 1947: 4.

¹⁹ "Hospital Sought for T. B. Cases," *The Seattle Times*, May 14, 1947: 11.

²⁰ "600-Bed Addition to Firland Will be Asked by City," *The Seattle Times*, February 2, 1947: 4.

²¹ "T.B. Patients to Be Moved Soon," *The Seattle Times*, October 9, 1947: 46; "Poll Shows No Use for Firland," *The Seattle Times*, November 1, 1947: 3; "420 T.B. Patients Moved In Rain to New Hospital," *The Seattle Times*, November 25, 1947: 1.

²² Michelle Michael and Adam Smith with Jennifer Sin, "The Architecture of the Department of Defense: A Military Style Guide," prepared for DoD Legacy Resource Management Program (December 2011), 56-57, <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/oha/publications/archdodguide.pdf> (accessed August 7, 2020).

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previously mentioned, four other naval hospitals in addition to Seattle Naval Hospital received funding for chapels in 1944: Naval Hospital, Corona, CA; Naval Hospital (NOB), Norfolk, VA (now known as Portsmouth Naval Medical Center); Naval Hospital, Long Beach, CA; and Naval Hospital, Oakland, CA.²³ The entire hospital grounds at Oakland (also known as Oak Knoll) were demolished in 2011 and the chapel's original appearance is unclear. Portsmouth Naval Medical Center has a connecting chapel complex with chapels dedicated to different faiths and, thus, is of a different scale than the Shoreline chapel.

The other naval hospital in the Puget Sound area, Naval Hospital Bremerton, was located within the boundaries of the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and did not have its own chapel. Rather, there was a chapel that served the entire shipyard/naval base. That chapel was constructed in 1938 from two unused hospital buildings from a design by Public Works Officer Captain Ernest R. Gayler and C. A. Merriam, a Seattle architect. The Puget Sound Naval Yard chapel ceased to function as a chapel in 2015 and became a muster location within the shipyard in 2019 and is now known as Facility 300.²⁴

Extant naval hospital chapels examples contemporary to the Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel include the naval hospital chapels at St. Albans, NY, San Diego, CA, and Corona, CA. The Naval Hospital Chapel in St. Albans, built in 1944, has a more utilitarian appearance than the chapel in Shoreline and lacks ornamental details. Dedicated in 1945, the Naval Hospital Chapel in San Diego's Balboa Park was designed to coordinate with the 1922 hospital building with its Spanish Revival style, stucco exterior, and clay tile roof. Like the chapel in Shoreline, the San Diego chapel is a well-executed example of an architectural style, albeit a different one than the Shoreline chapel. The Naval Hospital Chapel in Corona (technically in Norco) also has a utilitarian appearance in comparison to both the Shoreline and San Diego chapels and was built in 1945. The Naval Hospital in Corona closed in 1957 and a portion of the grounds were given to the State of California and reused as the California Rehabilitation Center (an addiction treatment facility and prison). The former hospital's chapel remains within the prison grounds.

While service members historically ascribed to a range of faith traditions, the Navy's Chaplaincy had not always offered a range of services. St. Peter's Chapel at Mare Island, California (1901) was the first chapel at any naval installation to be purpose-built for use by both Protestants and Catholics.²⁵ St. Peter's Chapel is also the oldest extant naval chapel in the country. Despite this early example, there was no set plan for construction of naval chapels, from design to faith use. Some buildings were purpose-built or converted for use by different faith traditions (e.g., after World War I, the Red Cross building at Naval Operating Base at Norfolk was converted into the Catholic chapel since another building on base had been converted to a Protestant chapel).²⁶ Other buildings were divided to provide separate areas for Catholic or Protestant services (e.g., the chapel at Marine Base Quantico in 1934).²⁷ The first Jewish chaplain, Rabbi David Goldberg, was not commissioned by the Navy until 1917; the other 54 commissioned chaplains in the Navy that year were all Christian, predominately Catholic and Methodist.²⁸ Between 1936 and 1937 chaplains at Marine Base Quantico designed a revolving platform to house a Protestant altar on one side with a Catholic altar on the other to make better use of the space. Several revolving altars were built for Navy chapels in subsequent years to allow for interfaith use of a single chapel building. During World War II, a few chapels were set aside for use by Jewish personnel, including Frazier Hall at Naval Training Station at Norfolk.

²³ Drury, *The History of the Chaplain Corps, Volume Two*, 130.

²⁴ Kathleen Durham, HRA, "Naval Base Kitsap Bremerton – Chapel – Facility 300," Historic Property Inventory Form, Property ID: 672220 (June 24, 2020), available via wisaard.dahp.wa.gov.

²⁵ Drury, *The History of the Chaplain Corps, Volume One*, 157

²⁶ Ibid, 227

²⁷ Ibid, 228.

²⁸ Ibid, 255.

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Designer and Engineer—The Austin Company²⁹

To design the chapel at the Seattle Naval Hospital in Shore, the Navy initially contracted the project out to the The Austin Company, a design-build firm who were awarded many military contracts during WWII.

Carpenter and builder Samuel Austin had founded The Austin Company in Cleveland, Ohio in 1878. Samuel immigrated to the United States from England in 1872. Prior to starting his own business, he began worked with a contractor in Cleveland constructing houses. Although originally focusing on residential construction, Samuel soon took on commercial projects, including the Broadway Savings Bank in Cleveland in 1889. The bank's clientele appreciated his work and hired his company to construct factories. These projects included a Chicago factory (1895) for the Western Mineral Wool Company of Cleveland and Cleveland's first electric lamp factory (1895), which led to a series of projects with the National Electric Lamp Association (the predecessor of General Electric).

Samuel's son, Wilbert J. Austin, joined the company in 1904 after graduating with an engineering degree from Case School of Applied Sciences (now part of Case Western Reserve University). With Wilbert's participation in the company, the Austin Company began offering engineering and construction services, allowing clients to have their projects designed, engineered, and constructed by the same firm. By the end of 1904, the father and son business partners incorporated as The Samuel Austin & Son Company. Throughout the early 1900s and 1910s, the company continued to design and construct large manufacturing plants from New England and Canada to the Pacific Coast. In 1916, they officially changed their name to The Austin Company and continued to work as the United States entered World War I. By this point, they had developed an array of standardized industrial buildings and shipped these prefabricated factories to France. After the war, they built a number of aviation facilities and began to construct automobile industrial facilities in the 1920s and then medical facilities in the 1930s.

Within its first decade of operation, the company began establishing branch offices across the country, including one in Seattle in late 1923 after they had received contract work for the Boeing Company (Assembly Building Addition). The Austin Company went on to design and construct The Boeing Company's Plant 2 (1940) in Renton as well as its corporate headquarters building in Seattle in 1936. They continued to do work for Boeing in the lead up to World War II and worked on projects for a variety of other industries throughout the Pacific Northwest. Quickly the company established a reputation for combining design, engineering, and construction work under a single contract, called "The Austin Method."³⁰ By the time founder Samuel Austin passed away in 1936, the company had completed more than 5,000 projects around the world. Richard Ellis served as district manager for the company's Pacific Northwest district when the Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel was constructed.³¹ He had been serving as acting director since 1940 and was promoted in 1945 following W. R. Engstrom's promotion to head a new aviation division in Cleveland.

George A. Bryant became the new president of The Austin Co. after Wilbert tragically died in an airplane crash in 1940. During World War II, under Bryant's leadership, The Austin Company designed and constructed a numerous critical defense facilities across the U.S. These projects included aircraft-assembly plants, military airports, Air Force training stations, and naval facilities. In addition to the Seattle Naval Hospital (and chapel), The Austin Company designed and constructed the Naval Air Station at Sand Point. Due to their immense help in the war effort, in 1943, more than 4,600 construction workers and engineers with The Austin Company were awarded "E" awards for their participation in wartime construction for the Navy. According to an article in the *Bremerton Daily News Searchlight*, Austin had "undertaken the design and construction of more than

²⁹ Unless otherwise noted, the history of the Austin Company is summarized from the company's "History of The Austin Company" on their website, <https://theaustin.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Detailed-History-of-The-Austin-Company.pdf> (accessed July 24, 2020).

³⁰ The Austin Company, "Building for a Century of Flight," (The Austin Company: 2016), 7, https://theaustin.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Building-for-a-Century-of-Flight_ebook.pdf (accessed June 14, 2023).

³¹ "The Austin Company," ad, *The Seattle Times*, September 28, 1924: second section, 13; "Austin Selects Airport Expert," *The Seattle Times*, May 9, 1945: 16.

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\$100,000,000 worth of war facilities in the Pacific Northwest since the outbreak of war in Europe, and [had] already completed \$50,000,000 worth of work on Naval projects.”³²

The Austin Company remains in business and continues to design and construct air transportation, broadcasting, food manufacturing, communications, general manufacturing, printing and publishing, pharmaceutical, and laboratory facilities. They became part of Kajima USA group companies in 2006. Later projects by the firm in the Seattle area include Boeing’s assembly plant at Everett, constructed in 1966–67 for the production of the 747 jumbo jet. They also designed the assembly plant’s expansions in 1978–1979 (for the 767 aircraft) and 1991 (for the 777 aircraft).

Although The Austin Company established a reputation as a single-source company, providing design, engineering, and construction services, not every project they completed was designed, engineered, and constructed by the company. Other projects in the Seattle area that The Austin Company worked on but did not provide both design and construction services on, in addition to the Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel, include:

- One-story concrete building for Charles H. Frye at Sixth Avenue and Connecticut Street, Seattle (1923) – designed by The Austin Company, constructed by L.C. Smith³³
- An addition to the Boeing Airplane Company final assembly plant at 330 West Front Street, Seattle (1924) – designed by Bebb & Gould, constructed by The Austin Company³⁴
- Remodel of the old Rainier Building at the northeast corner of Second and Marion streets, Seattle (1938) – designed by Charles Merriam, constructed by The Austin Company³⁵

Builder—J. W. Bailey Construction Company

Although The Austin Company often designed and constructed their projects, that was not the case for the nominated building. This may have been due to the fact that the 13th Naval District Public Works Department (Public Works) took over the design details of the chapel and managed the construction contract. For reason unknown, the Navy hired the Seattle construction firm J. W. Bailey Construction Company to build the Seattle Naval Hospital’s chapel. The firm had their office in the Insurance Building in downtown Seattle.

J. W. Bailey Construction Company was founded by Joseph Wirt Bailey (1898-1959) in 1929. Joseph was born in Harrison, Arkansas, on November 20, 1898, to parents J. W. and Minnie (Coffman) Bailey. The Bailey family moved to Spokane, Washington, when Joseph was a child. Joseph’s first known job was with the Security Bridge Company based in Billings, Montana, in 1919. He then was employed by Hofius Steel Company in Seattle through 1920. In 1921, he began to work as an engineer and estimator for Peter Gjarde, a building contractor in Seattle. He stayed there until he started his own construction firm in 1929. He married Helen Almvig on May 8, 1926, and they had three children: Joseph W., Jr., Gordon, and Doreen.³⁶ He served as president of the Associated General Contractors of America, Seattle Chapter (1938) and was a member of the Seattle Construction Council, Board of Control (c.1939).³⁷

J. W. Bailey Construction Company had a number of military construction contracts preceding and during World War II, for both the U.S. Army and Navy. Among them were contracts at Fort Lewis near Tacoma, the

³² “Austin Company to Receive ‘E’ for Construction,” *Bremerton Daily News Searchlight*, January 18, 1943: 12.

³³ “Frye to Build 1-Story Block,” *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, August 26, 1923: 14H.

³⁴ “Millions for Industries Planned Here,” *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, October 5, 1924: 8C.

³⁵ “Bank Building Work to Start,” *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, July 24, 1938: 8HH.

³⁶ “Joseph W. Bailey Sr. (Building Contractor),” *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/5840/> (accessed August 5, 2020); “Bailey Services,” *Santa Barbara News-Press*, January 30, 1959: B-2.

³⁷ “Joseph W. Bailey Sr. (Building Contractor),” *Pacific Coast Architecture Database*.

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Naval Sea Plane Oak Harbor, and various buildings (1941) at the Naval Torpedo Station at Keyport.³⁸ Prior to the way they also built an interfaith chapel at Fort Lewis (1934).³⁹

J. W. Bailey Construction Company also worked on several large commercial and industrial buildings. These projects include the headquarters for the Commercial Tire Company (Denny Way and Ninth Avenue, ca. 1930), a plant for the Butler Packing Company (Marginal Way and 14th Avenue S, c.1938), and a parking garage and service station (Fourth Avenue and Virginia Street, c.1938).⁴⁰

In 1944, Joseph W. Bailey relocated to Santa Barbara, California, with his family, where he continued to work as a building contractor as J. W. Bailey Construction Company. The firm's projects in California included the Santa Barbara High School gymnasium, Washington Elementary School, Bishop Garcia Diego Catholic High School, County Welfare and Health Building, McKinley School kindergarten, a classroom addition at La Cumbre High School, and an addition to Jefferson School.⁴¹ Joseph died in 1959 and his son, Joseph, Jr., continued the construction business.

Millwork—Burke Millwork Company

The intricate millwork for the Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel was milled by Burke Millwork Company. Originally organized as Joe Burke Mill Company by J. R. Burke, the company was renamed Burke Millwork Company in 1937. It moved to its location in Fremont in 1939, at 34th and Fremont at the bridge. The move allowed the company more room to complete a sash and door project for the Yesler Housing Project.⁴² During the 1940s, the Burke Millwork Company was the largest company of its kind in the area, occupying 12 acres along the canal near the Fremont Bridge, managed by J.R. Burke and his wife, Florence. They specialized in woodworking for home construction, but also sold lumber to builders of large projects and members of the Prefabricated Home Manufacturers' Institution of Washington, D. C. Prior to World War II, the company had also sold products to individuals and even had architects on staff to design homes, but demands changed during the war so they changed their business model.⁴³ Between 1958 and 1962, J.R. Burke bought out his business partners and transformed the mill into an industrial park—Burke Industrial Center and Fremont Dock. The Burke family continues to manage significant land holdings in Fremont.⁴⁴

Summary

Today the Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel still reflects its period of construction and the efforts the Navy took during World War II to comfort its soldiers. Still used for religious purposes, the building's direct association with the Seattle Naval Hospital and a wave of wartime chapel construction, coupled with its design and setting, make it a significant property in Shoreline and greater King County, Washington. Of the over 75 buildings originally constructed on the hospital campus, only 11 buildings remain, including the chapel: 3 hospital corps buildings or quarters (buildings 519, 520, and 521), 2 storehouses (buildings 566 and 529), a paint shop/storage locker (building 566), a fire station/guard house (building 524), a powerhouse (building 526), and a bag storage building (building 528). Most of these are scheduled for demolition in the next two years. These buildings, including the chapel, remain in use by the Fircrest School (Fircrest Residential Habilitation Center) and are owned by the State of Washington.

³⁸ "Seattle Firm Gives Tacoma Contracts," *The Seattle Times*, March 18, 1941: 22; "Seattle Firm to Build at Fort," *The Seattle Times*, June 26, 1941: 4; "Fort Lewis to Get 110 Buildings," *The Seattle Daily Times*, August 2, 1940: 1.

³⁹ "Seattle Firms Get McChord Contracts," *The Seattle Daily Times*, December 8, 1939: 23.

⁴⁰ "Work to begin Monday on New Tire Quarters," *The Seattle Sunday Times*, November 2, 1930: 17; "Food Product Plant Ready New Month," *The Seattle Sunday Times*, December 25, 1938: 10; "Work Begins on New Security Market Garage," *The Seattle Sunday Times*, January 9, 1938: C8.

⁴¹ "Bailey Services," *Santa Barbara News-Press*, January 30, 1959: B-2.

⁴² "About Us," Fremont Dock Co., <http://www.fremontdockco.com/html/aboutus.html> (accessed August 10, 2020).

⁴³ Margaret Pitcairn Strachan, "Fremont: A District that Thrives," *The Seattle Sunday Times*, May 12, 1946: Magazine Section, page 5.

⁴⁴ Janet I. Tu, "The Land Baroness of Fremont," *The Seattle Times*, July 29, 2001, <https://archive.seattletimes.com/archive/?date=20010729&slug=psuzie29> (accessed August 10, 2020); Carole Beers, "Florence M. Burke, 89, helped Shape the History of Fremont," *The Seattle Times*, July 27, 1998, <https://archive.seattletimes.com/archive/?date=19980727&slug=2763245> (accessed August 10, 2020).

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"Work to begin Monday on New Tire Quarters." *The Seattle Sunday Times*. November 2, 1930: 17.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☒ Other State agency (DSHS)
☒ Federal agency (NARA)
☒ Local government (King County)
☐ University
☒ Other
Name of repository: Shoreline Historical Museum

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.6

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 47.7426935 -122.3101641
Latitude Longitude

3 _____
Latitude Longitude

2 _____
Latitude Longitude

4 _____
Latitude Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated area is located in the NW ¼ of Section 16 Township 26 North, Range 4 East in King County, Washington, and within the area legally described as PCL B SHORELINE BSP #SHBSP 201815 REC #20100803900004 SD BSP LYING IN POR OF S 1/2 OF NW 1/4 & N 1/2 OF SW 1/4 STR 16-26-04. The nominated area is a portion of tax lot 1626049010 and is shown on the various site maps between points 2 through 3A and 4 through 8 follows the middle line of the roads along the north, east, and southwest edges of the site. The street right of way is not considered contributing. The west boundary is a direct line south between boundary points 1 and 8. Placement of the west boundary marks the edge transition between the chapel grounds and former barracks development to the west.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the chapel building; directly associated walkways; the curvilinear driveway servicing the building; the hillside descending to and including the associated lower parking area; the immediate landscape and the forest setting that retain integrity and were historically developed in conjunction with and remain integral to the siting and experience of the building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katie Pratt, Spencer Howard, co-founders (Edited by DAHP Staff)
organization Northwest Vernacular, Inc. date 7/3/2023
street & number PO Box 456 telephone 360.813.0772
city or town Bremerton state WA zip code 98337
e-mail katie@nwvhp.com

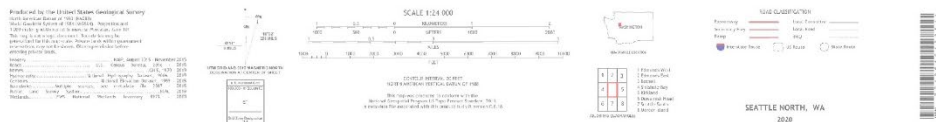
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)



An inset detail of
the full topographic

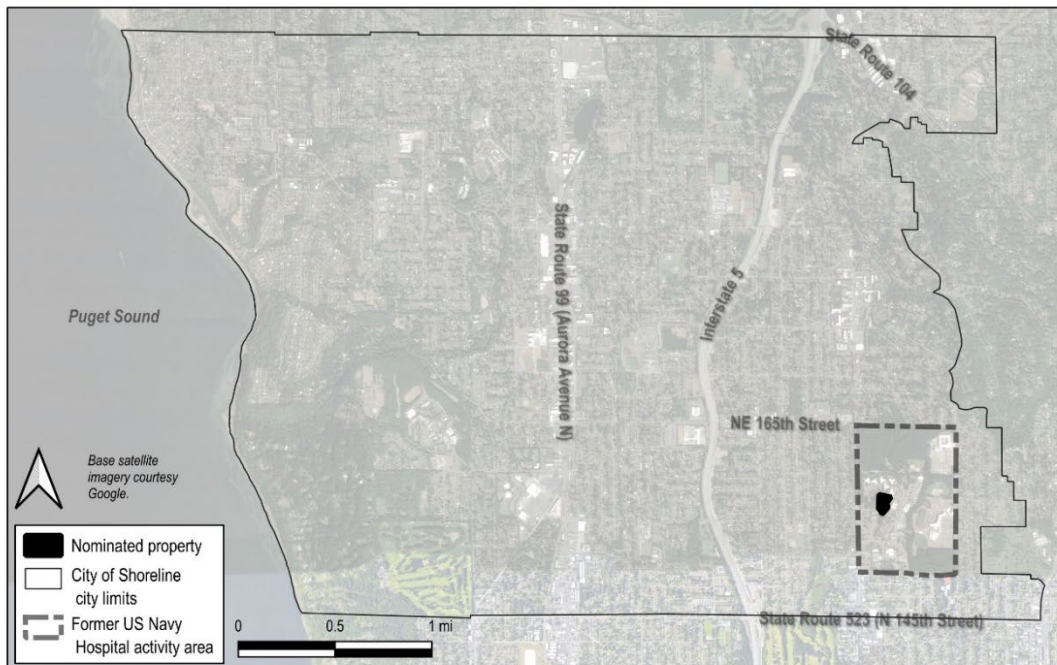


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Vicinity Map

Naval Hospital
1902 NE 150th St.
Shoreline, WA

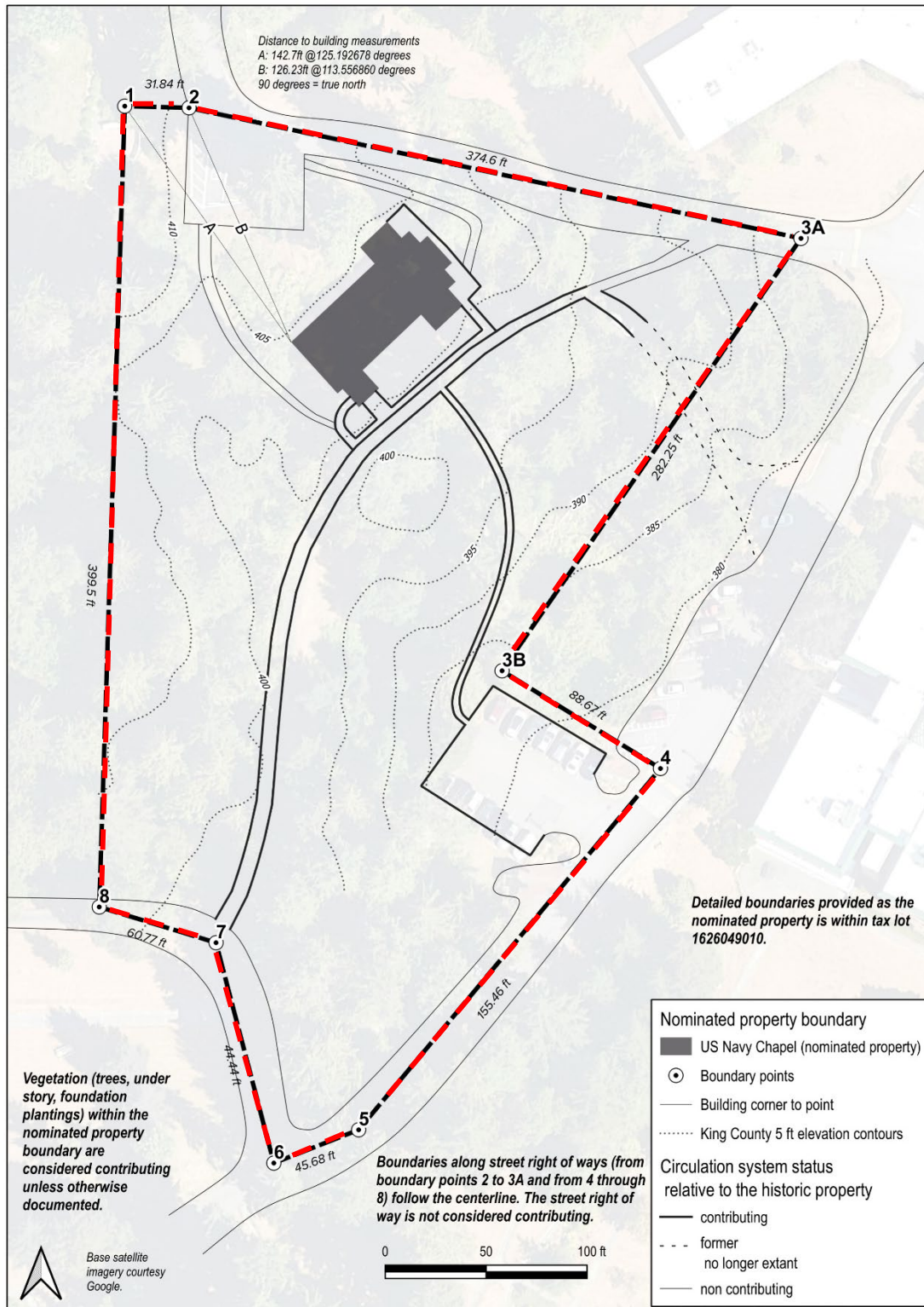
The upper map shows the overall boundaries of the Naval Hospital in placement within the City of Shoreline.
The lower map shows the nominated property within the former hospital area.

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Site Map – Nomination Boundary

Naval Hospital
1902 NE 150th St.
Shoreline, WA

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Aerial Map – 1952

Naval Hospital
1902 NE 150th St.
Shoreline,

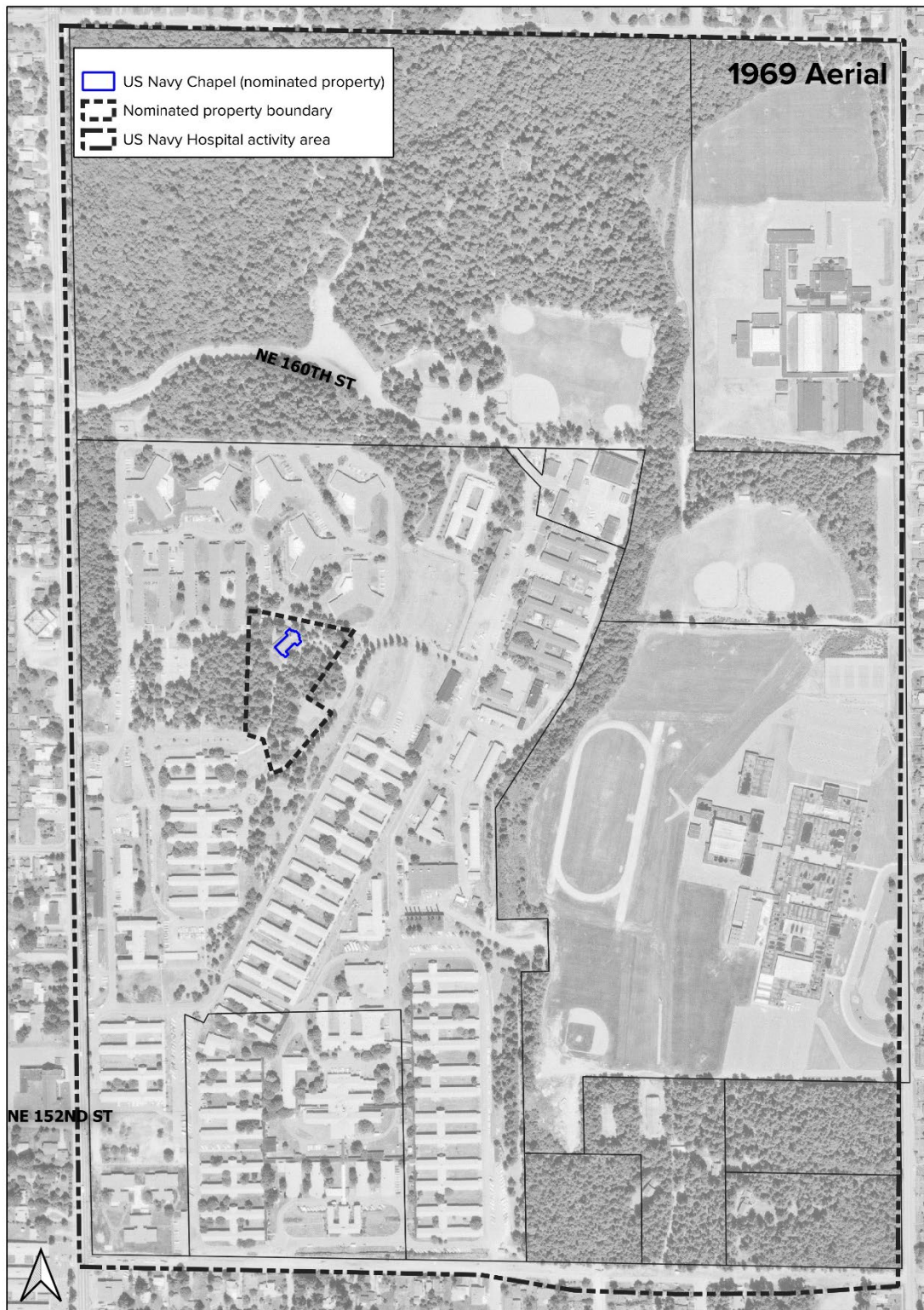
WA

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Aerial Map – 1969

Naval Hospital
1902 NE 150th St.
Shoreline, WA

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HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS



ca. 1944 photograph of the building during construction.
Source: DSHS, Fircrest Residential Habilitation Center, building records.



Undated, rendering of the proposed building prior to construction.
Source: The Stethescope, Volume 2, No. 26, November 15, 1944.

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Photograph of the chapel under construction, October 1944.
Source: The Stethoscope, Volume 2, No. 20, October 4, 1944.



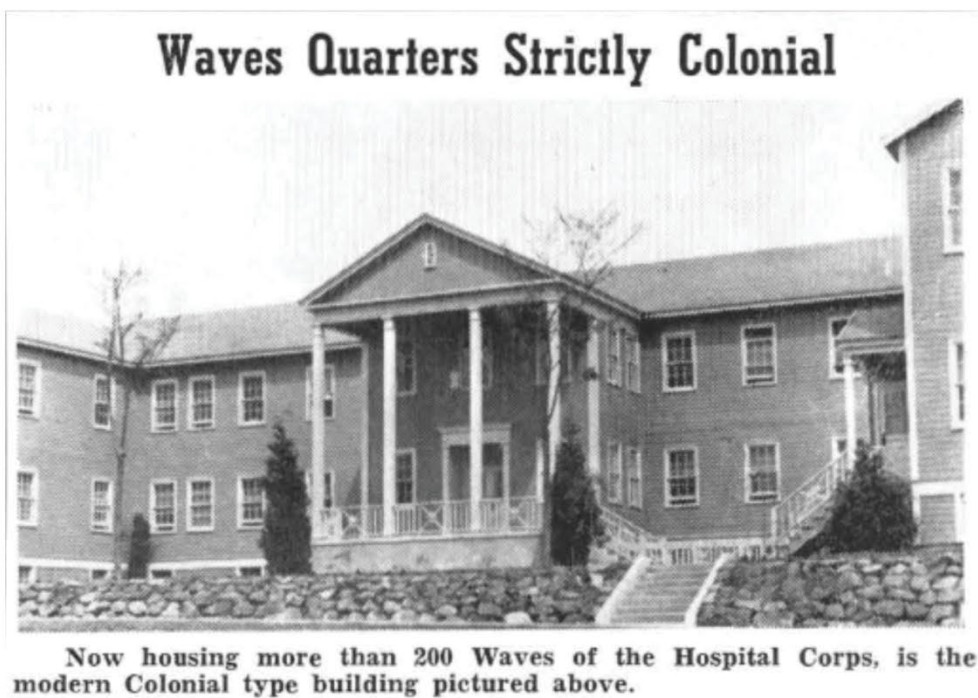
Photograph of the chapel on the day of its dedication.
Source: The Stethoscope, Volume 2, No. 26, November 15, 1944.

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Hospital corps quarters building on Seattle Naval Hospital campus.

Source: The Stethoscope, Volume 2, No. 7, June 14, 1944.



Example of corpsmen quarters buildings on Seattle Naval Hospital campus.

Source: The Stethoscope, Volume 3, No. 12, March 21, 1945.

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Side facade of the Administration Building on Seattle Naval Hospital campus.
Source: The Stethoscope, Vol. 3, No. 9, February 28, 1945.



Hospital building on Seattle Naval Hospital campus.
Source: The Stethoscope, Vol. 2, No. 13, August 22, 1944.

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OTHER WORLD WAR II ERA NAVAL CHAPELS



Naval Hospital Chapel, St. Albans, New York. Built 1944.
Source: Library of Congress. Gottscho-Schleisner, Inc, photographer. U.S. Naval Hospital Chapel, St. Albans, Long Island, New York. South facade, general. October 5, 1945.
<https://www.loc.gov/item/2018744906/>.



Naval Hospital Chapel, Corona, California. Built 1945.
Source: U.S. National Library of Medicine Digital Collections. <https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-101402908-img>



Naval Hospital Chapel, San Diego, California. Built 1945.
Source: John and Jane Adams Postcard Collection, San Diego State University Digital Collections. E. C. Kropp Company, Milwaukee, WI. U. S. Naval Hospital Chapel, San Diego, California. Postcard. <https://digital.sdsu.edu/view-item?i=130308&WINID=1597774326797>.

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CHAPELS IN THE FIRST, THIRD, AND FOURTH NAVAL DISTRICTS



Chapel, Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine.



Royce Chapel, Naval Training Center, Sampson, N. Y. A similar building used by the Roman Catholics—called Chidwick Chapel—was at the same Center.



Naval Hospital Chapel, Chelsea, Mass., dedicated 22 July 1945. Chaplains W. N. Thomas, A. E. Stone, and M. H. Petzold in foreground.



"Chapel on the Thames" Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Dedicated 3 December 1944. Chaplain J. H. Shilling, Senior Chaplain.



Naval Hospital Chapel, St. Albans, Long Island, N. Y.



Chapel, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Naval chapels in use by 1949 in the First, Third, and Fourth Naval Districts. Courtesy Clifford M. Drury, *The History of the Chaplain Corps, United States Navy, Volume 2, 1939-1949* (Philadelphia, PA: Naval Publications and Forms Center, 1949), 135.

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CHAPELS IN POTOMAC RIVER NAVAL COMMAND AND FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT



Former Catholic church, now Navy chapel, on site of one of the first Catholic parishes in the United States. Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, Md. Congregation leaving church on Easter Sunday, 1946.



Chapel at Naval Hospital, Gosport, Portsmouth, Va. The small building to the left contains a Catholic devotional chapel and chaplains' offices.



Interior of chapel at Patuxent River showing audience at midnight Mass, 25 December 1944. Chaplain J. C. Canty, officiating.



Nelson Chapel, Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, Va. Being one of two Navy chapels in the United States named in honor of a living Navy chaplain—the other being McGann chapel at Camp Parks, Calif.



Chapel, Enlisted Men's Housing Area, Naval Station, Annapolis, Md. Dedicated 6 June 1948. The building was moved from a naval installation at Solomons, Md.



Chapel, Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Md.

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NAVY CHAPELS IN FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH, AND EIGHTH DISTRICTS



"The Compass House"—a quonset chapel at Camp Perry, Va.



Chapel used by those of the Protestant and Jewish faiths at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N. C. The chapel used by the Roman Catholics is of like construction. A magnificent set of ten stained glass windows was dedicated in each chapel on 25 April 1948.



Chapel, Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C., 10 November 1942. Built when C. M. Sitler was Yard Chaplain.



St. John's Chapel, Naval Station, Green Cove Springs, Fla., dedicated 26 October 1947.



Chapel used by Roman Catholics at Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla.



Chapel, Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex., dedicated April 1944.

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NAVY CHAPELS IN EIGHTH AND ELEVENTH DISTRICTS



Chapel at Naval Air Station, Norman, Okla.



Hospital Chapel, Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill. This chapel dates back to the days of World War I having been converted out of a building originally used as a small-arms arsenal.



Chapel at Naval Air Station, Houma, La., dedicated 4 June 1944.



Chapel at Naval Ammunition Depot, Hastings, Nebr., which was originally used by the Salem Evangelical German Congregation. The church was on land purchased by the Government and moved 8 miles.



Houston Memorial Chapel, Camp Wallace, Tex.



Santa Margarita Ranch House Chapel, Camp Pendleton Marine Training Area, Oceanside, Calif. The building was originally erected in 1828 and has adobe walls several feet thick. Rebuilt for a chapel and dedicated in October 1943. Official Marine Corps Photo.

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SOME CHAPELS IN ELEVENTH, TWELFTH, AND THIRTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICTS



North Chapel, Naval Training Station, San Diego, dedicated November 1942 when E. L. Ackiss was Senior Chaplain.



Chapel, Treasure Island, dedicated 18 July 1943.



North Island Chapel, Naval Air Station, San Diego—P. W. A. Dickman, Senior Chaplain—April, 1946.



Naval Air Station Chapel, Alameda Calif., dedicated 11 April 1943.



McGann Chapel, Camp Parks, Calif., dedicated 12 May 1945. The large windows in front were of tinted blue glass. Notice the reflecting pool.



Lexington Memorial Chapel, Naval Training Center, Farragut, Idaho.

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Some naval chapels in use by 1949 in the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Naval Districts. Courtesy Drury, *The History of the Chaplain Corps, United States Navy, Volume 2, 1939-1949*, 138. The dedication date for the San Diego Chapel is incorrect and should be 1945.

Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel

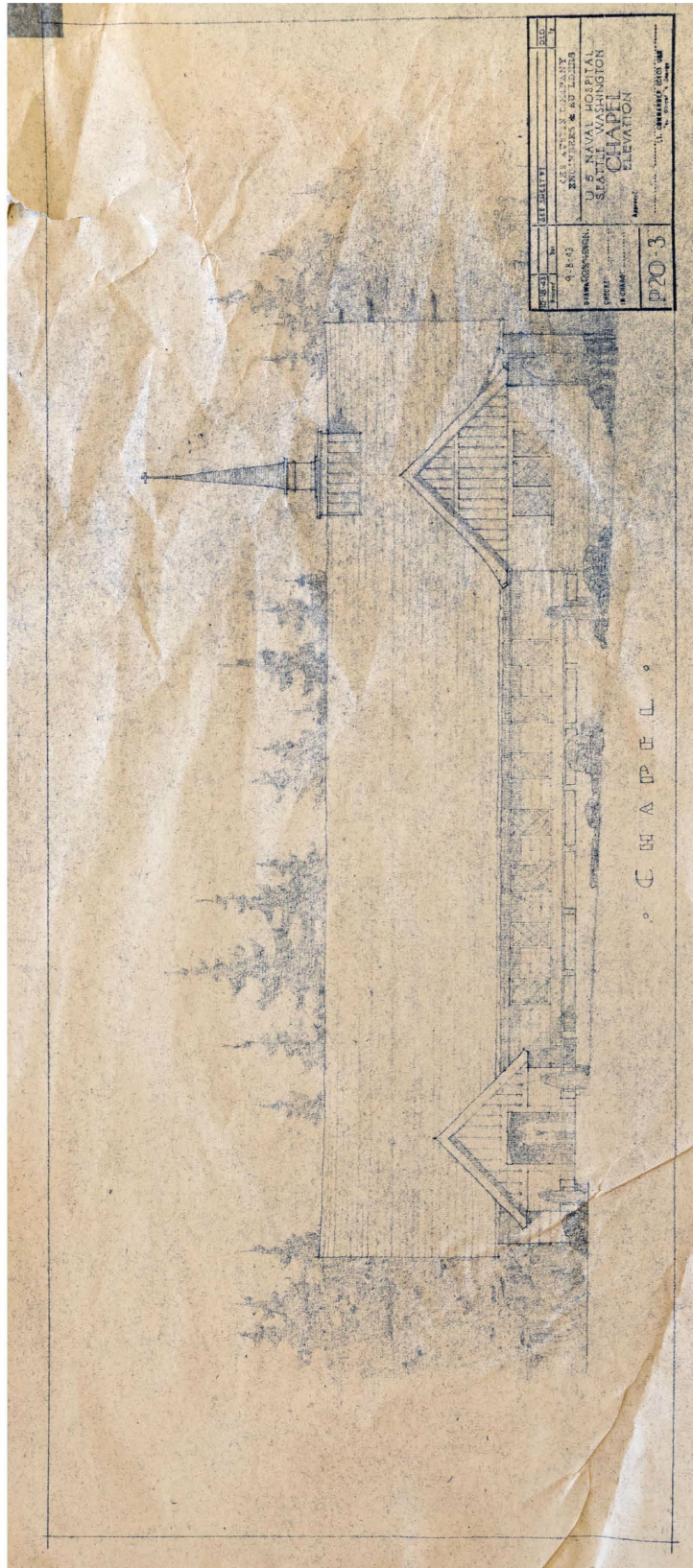
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DRAWINGS

All of the following drawings source: DSHS, Fircrest Residential Habilitation Center, building records.

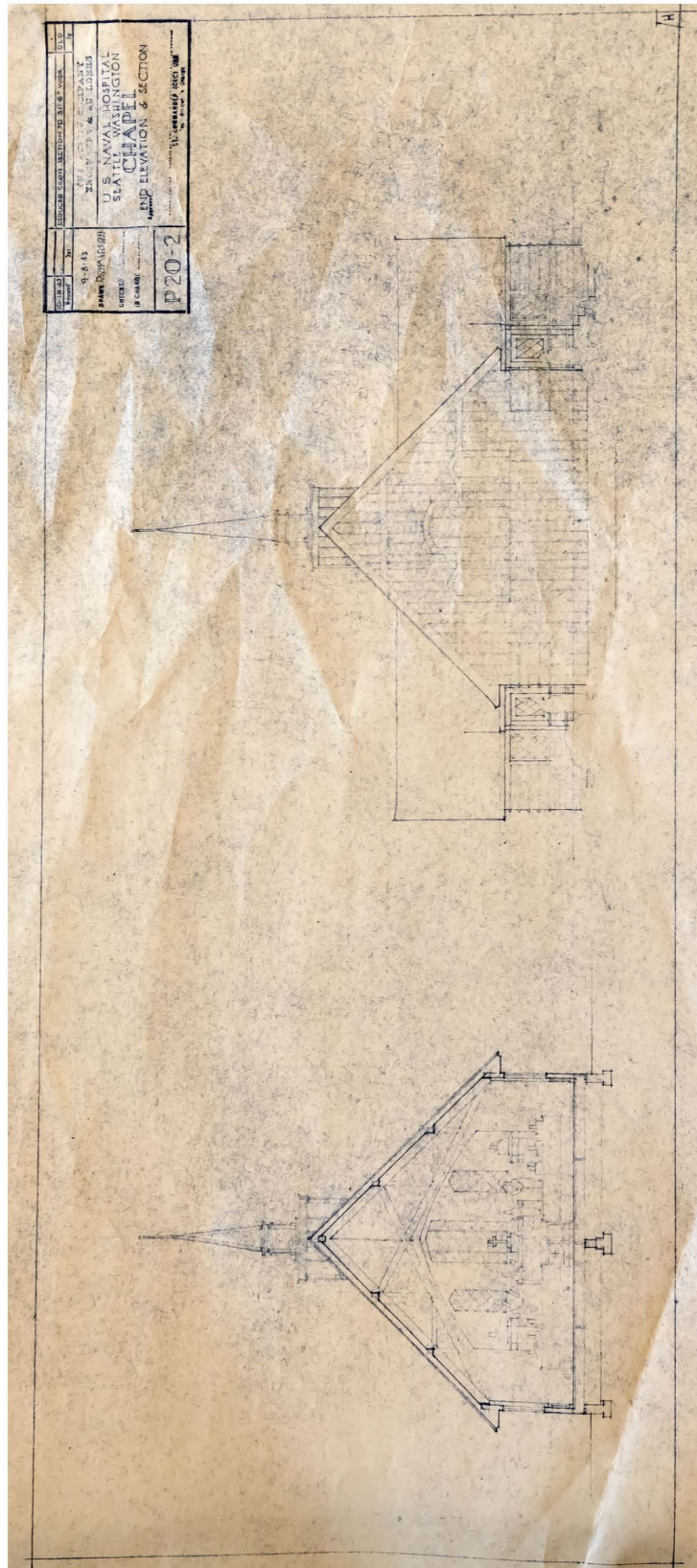


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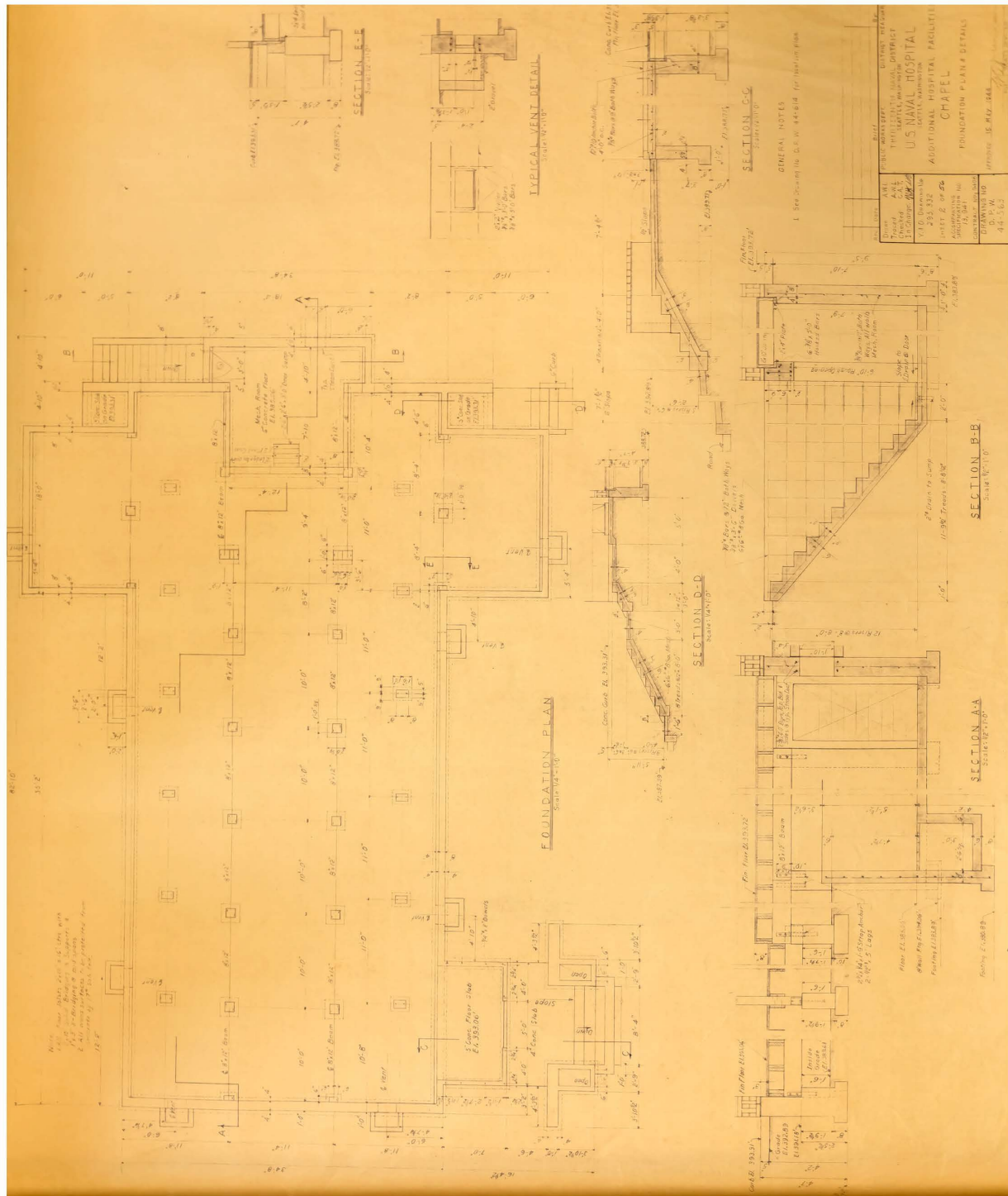
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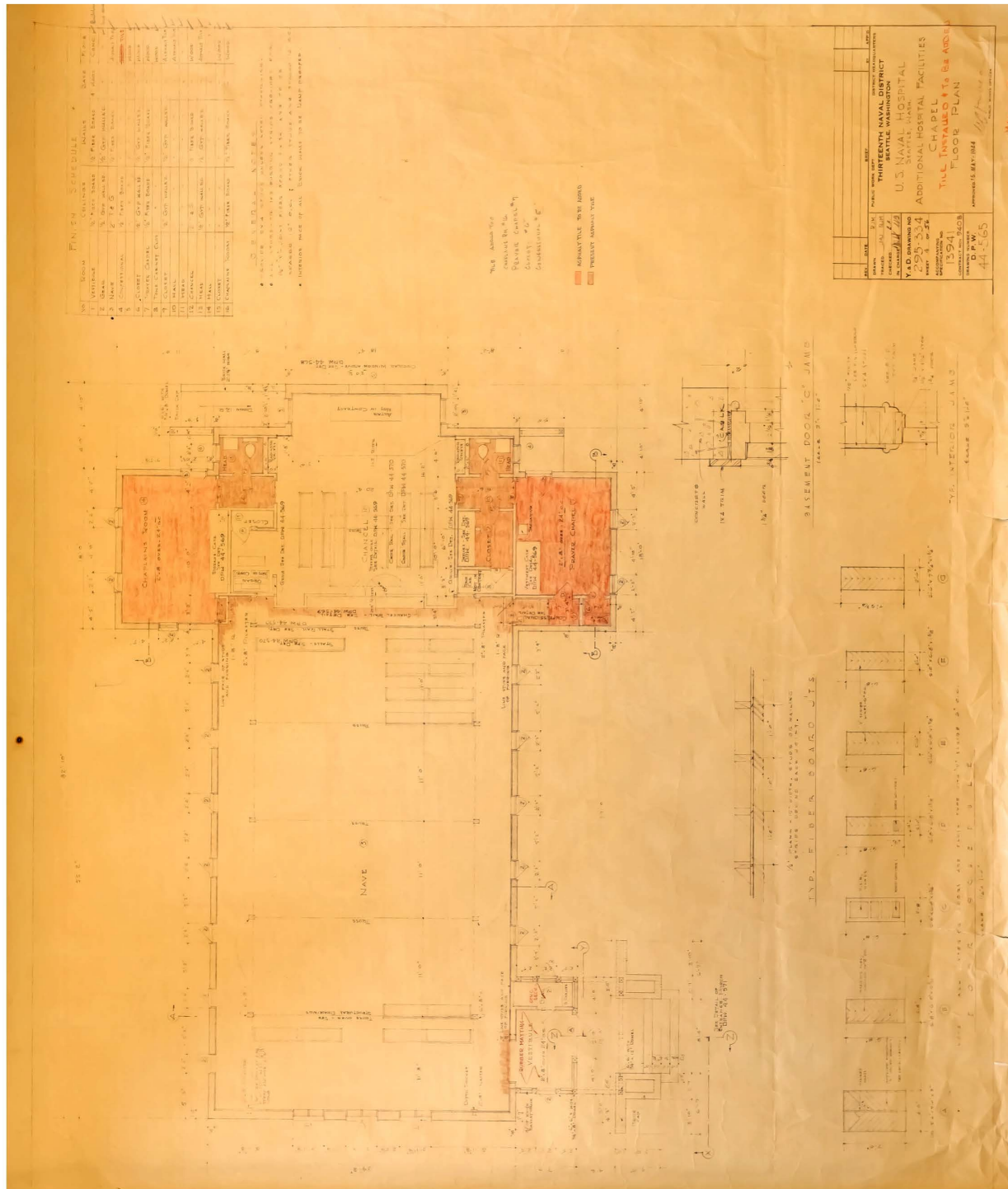
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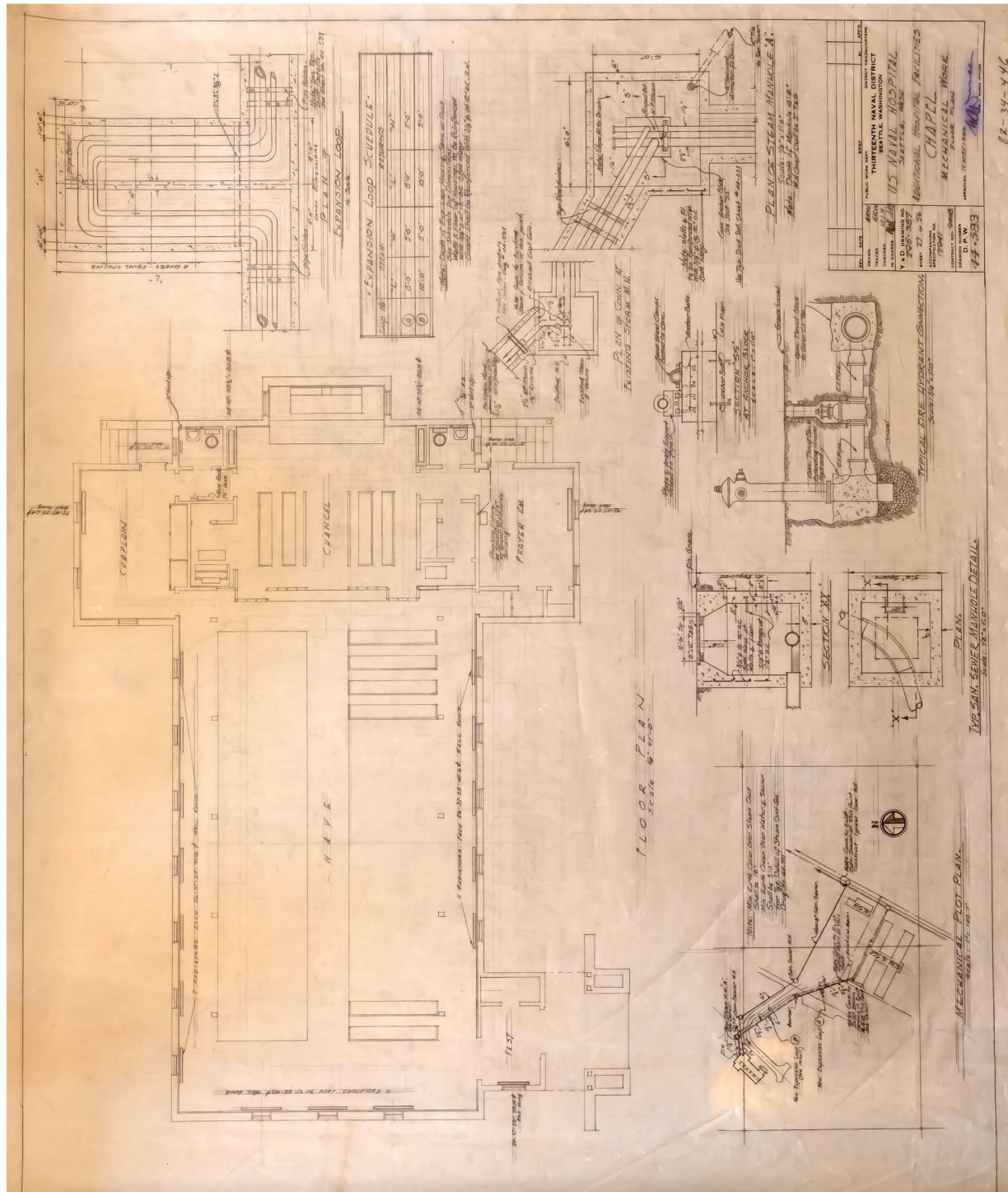
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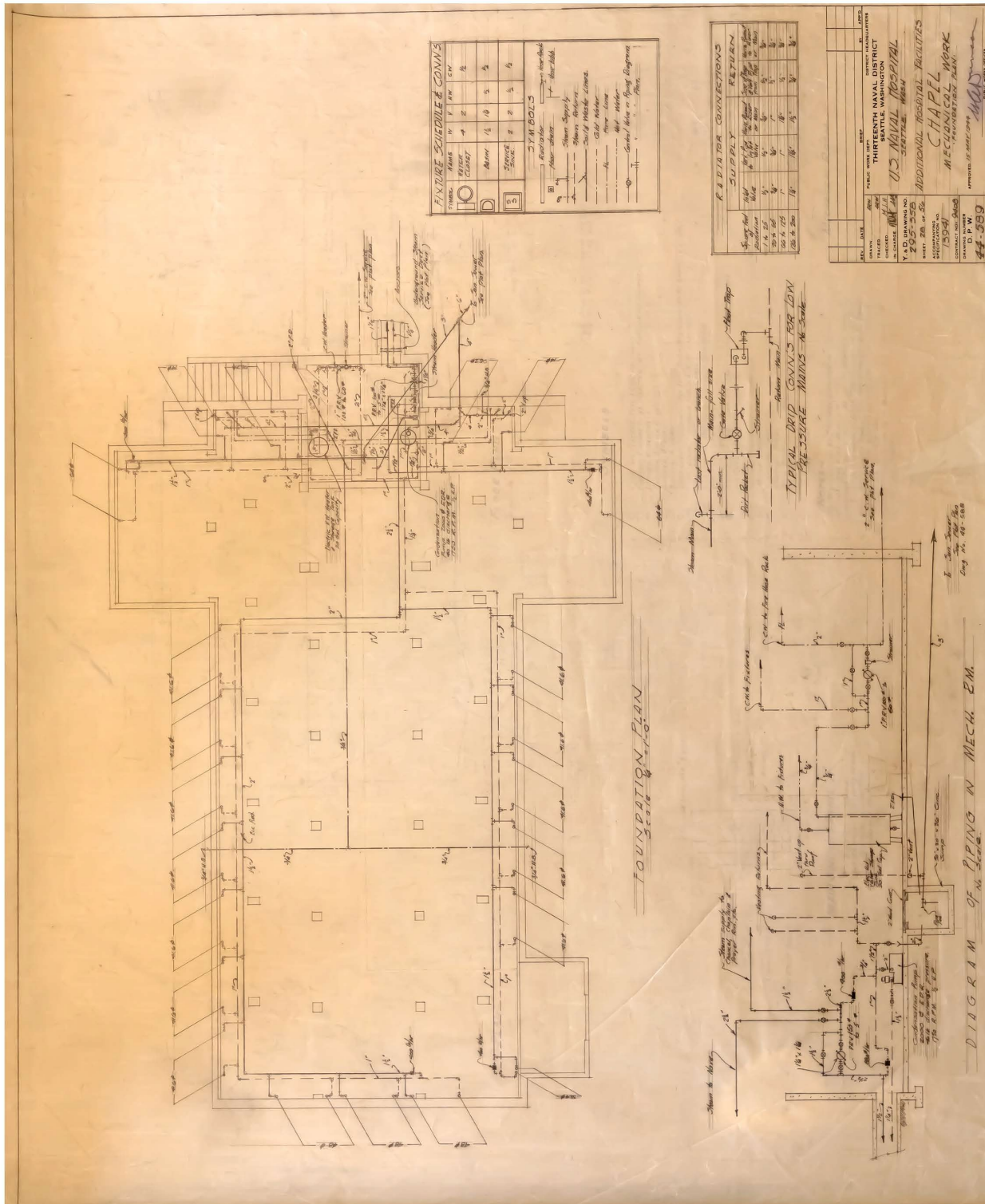
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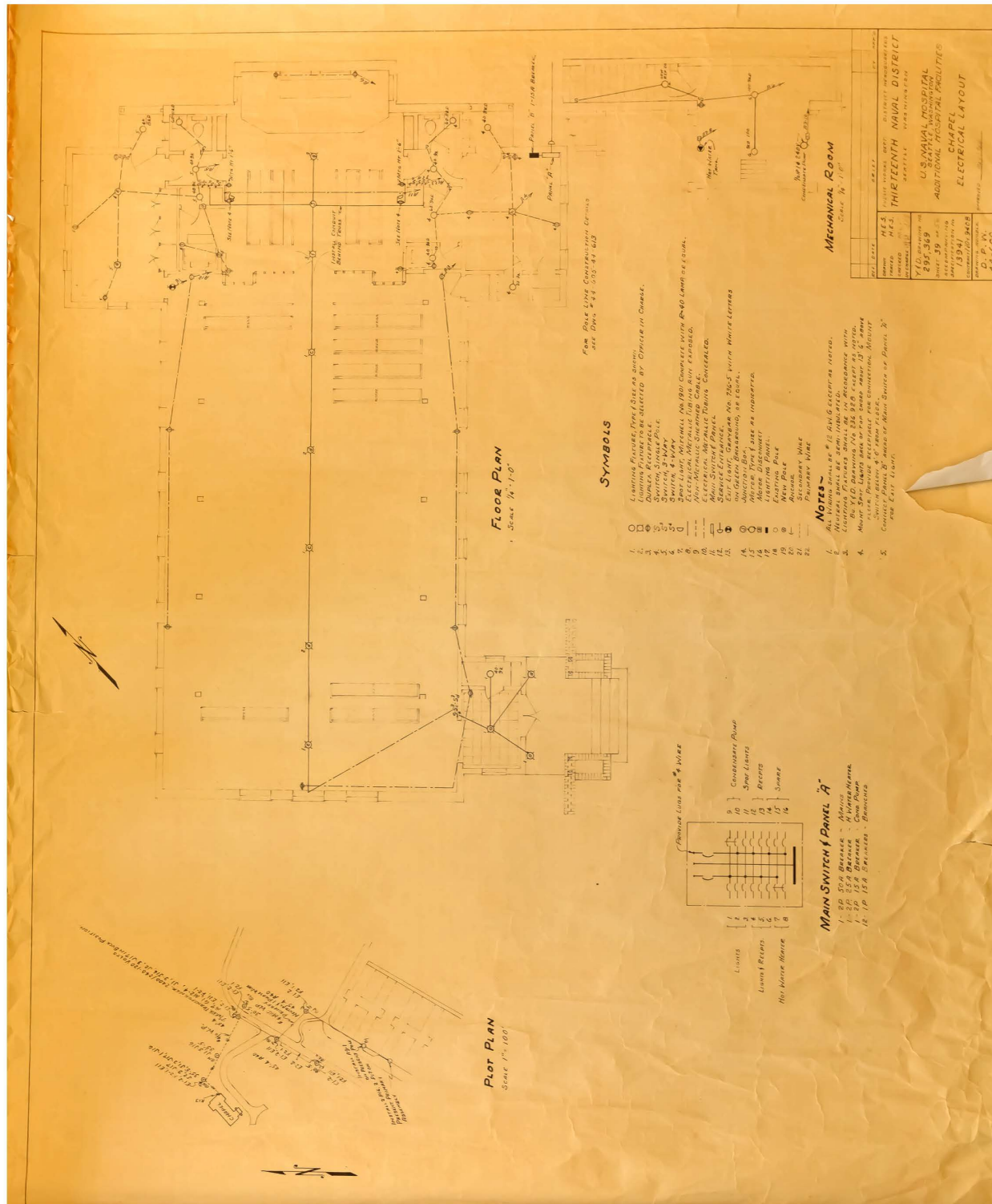


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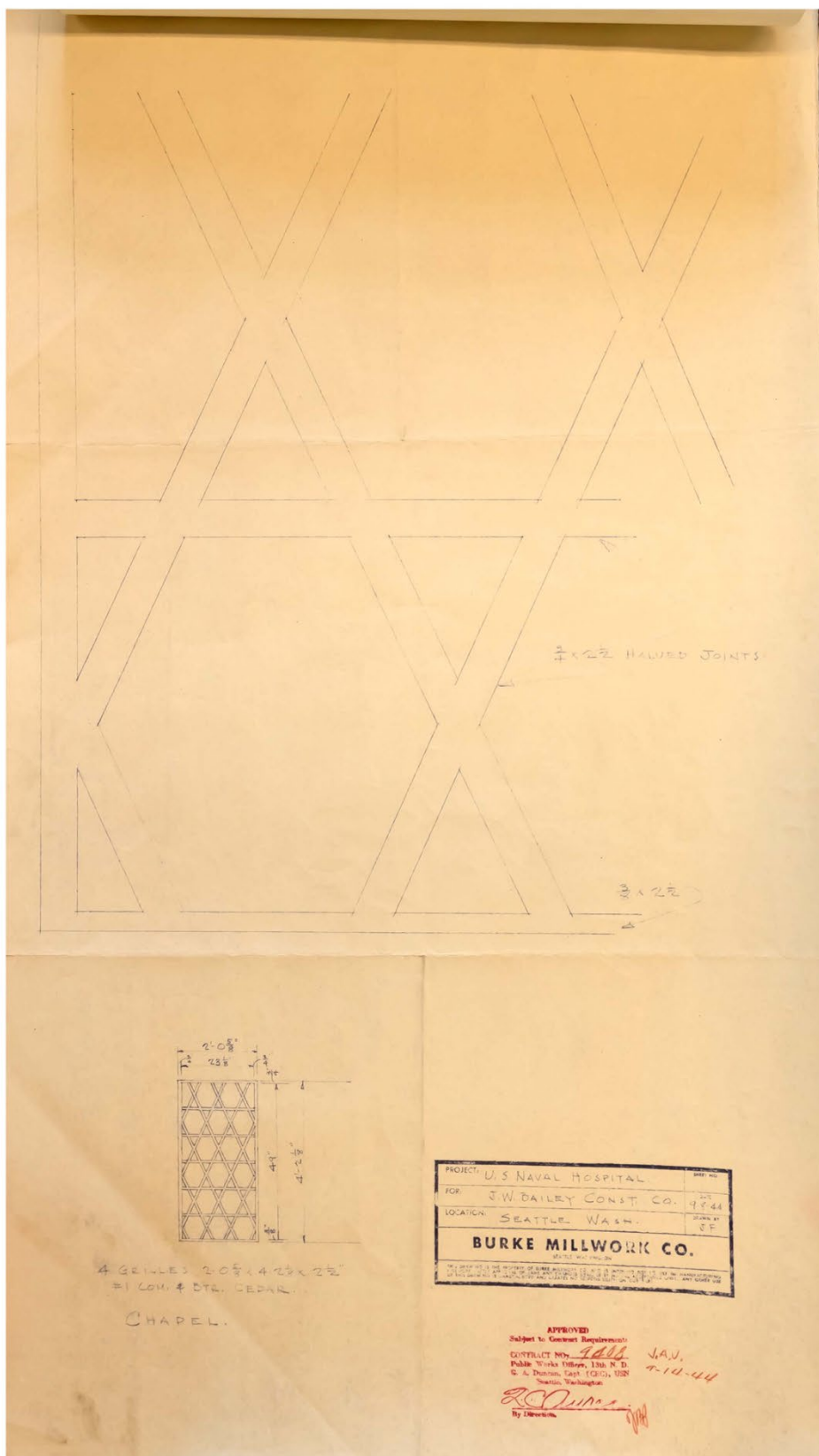


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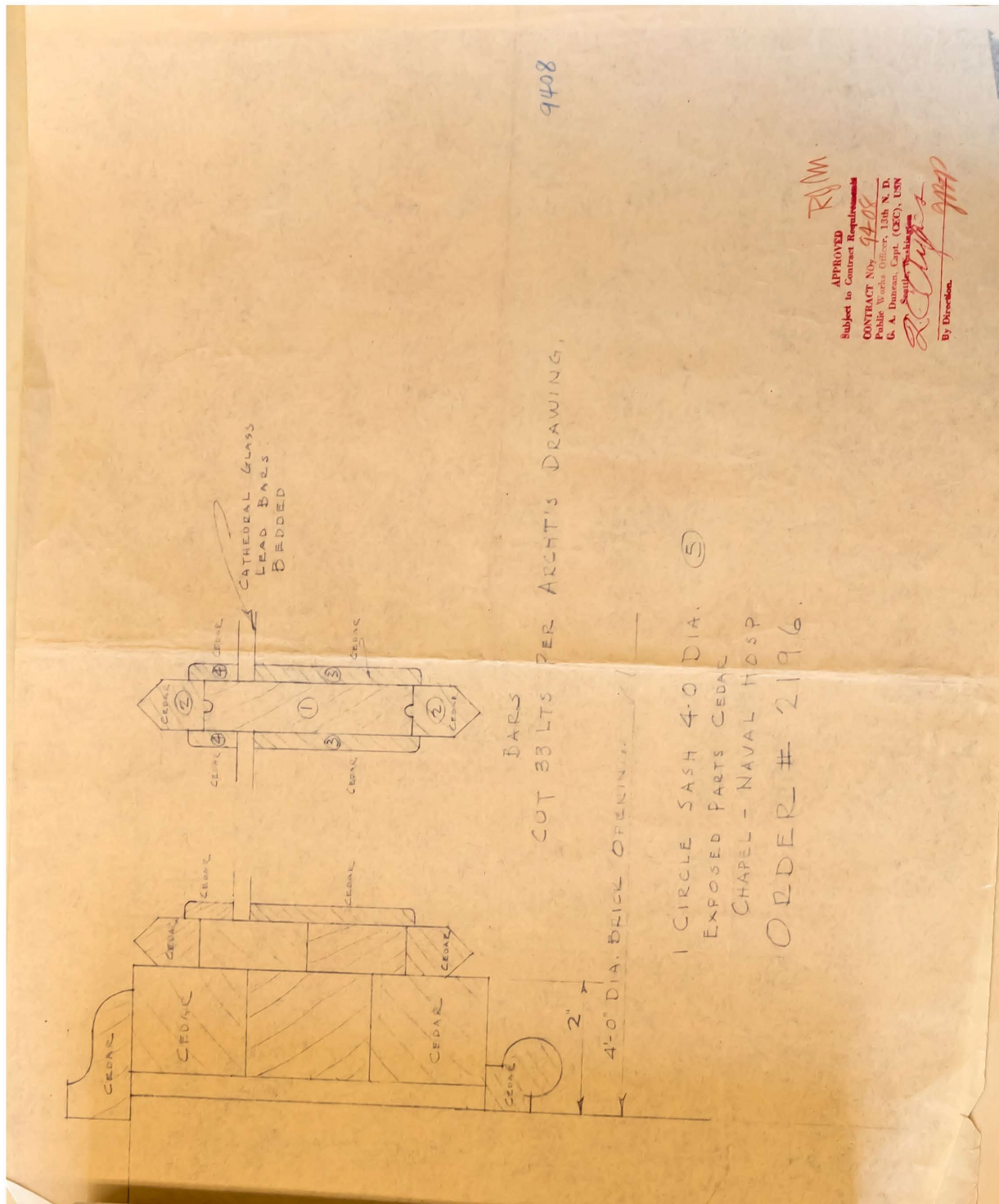


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4"

2 I.S. DOOR FRA. 2-6 x 7-3/4 x 1 3/4 (G)

WHERE 1/2" WALL FINISH OCCURS. 1/2" 3 5/8" 3/8" WHERE 3/8" WALL FINISH OCCURS.

2 I.S. DOOR FRA. 2-8 x 6-8 1/2 x 1 3/4 (D)
4 " " " 2-6 x 6-8 1/2 x 1 3/4 (E)
6 " " " 2-0 x 6-8 1/2 x 1 3/4 (F)

I.S. DOOR FRAMES FOR CHAPEL
U.S. NAVAL HOSPITAL.
#1 COM. & BTR. CEDAR.

APPROVED
Subject to Contract Requirements
CONTRACT NO. 9-11-44
Public Works Officer, 13th M. D.
G. A. Duncan, Capt. (CEC), USN
Seattle, Washington
J. A. J.
7-16-44

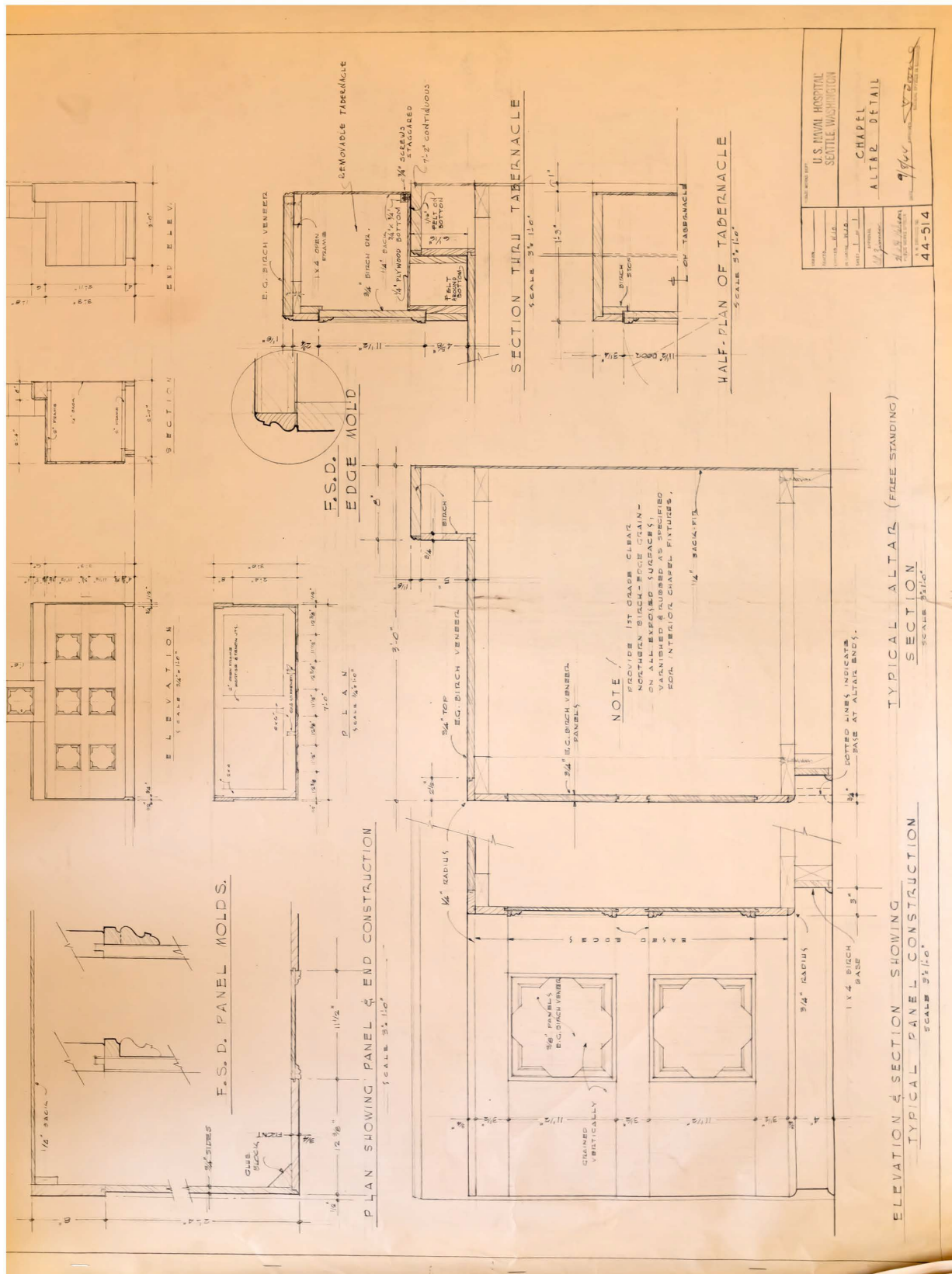
PROJECT: U.S. NAVAL HOSPITAL	SHEET NO.
FOR: J.W. BAILEY CONST. CO.	DATE: 9-11-44
LOCATION: SEATTLE WASH	DRAWN BY: J.F.

BURKE MILLWORK CO.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

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Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel
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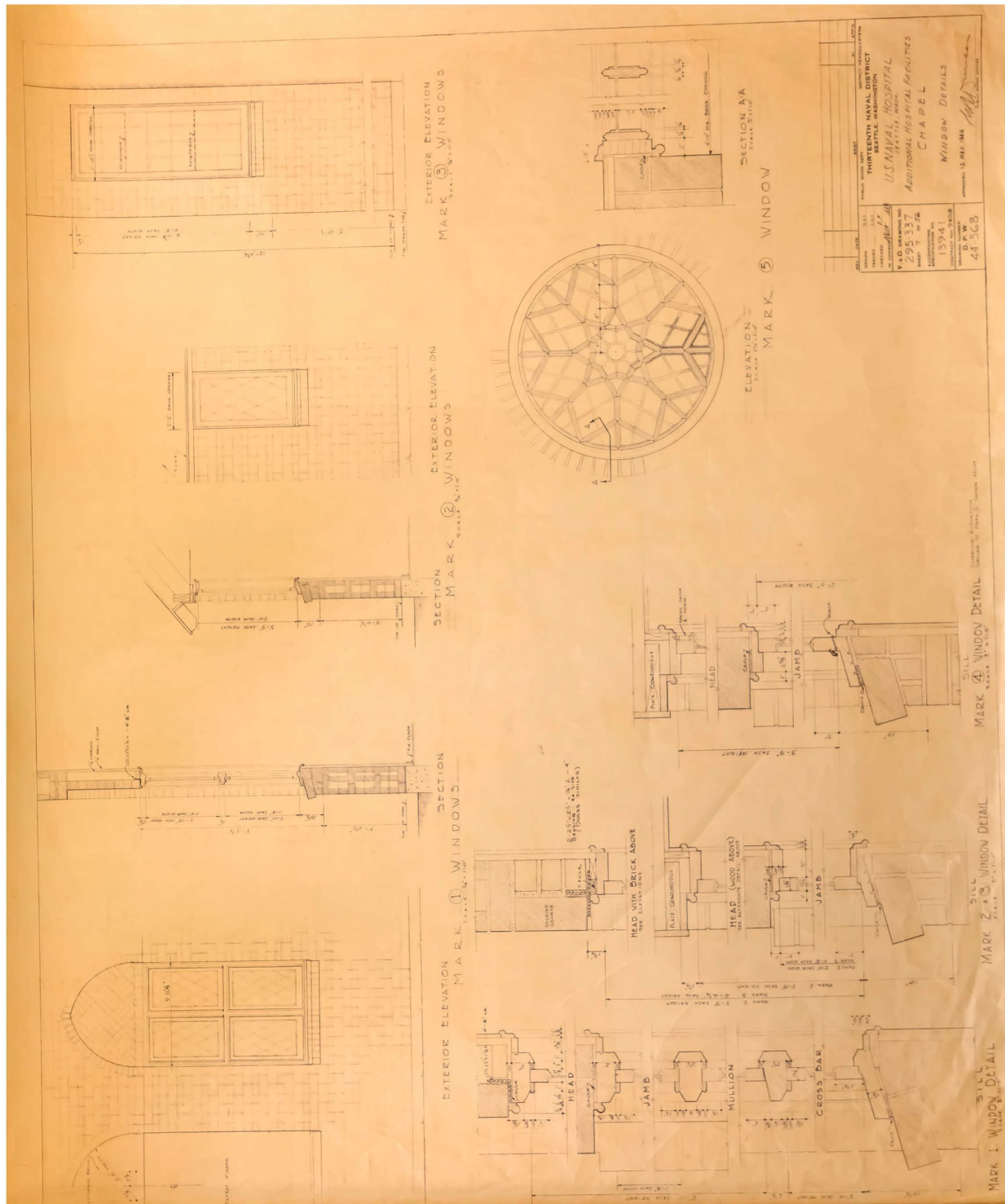
King Co., WA

County and State



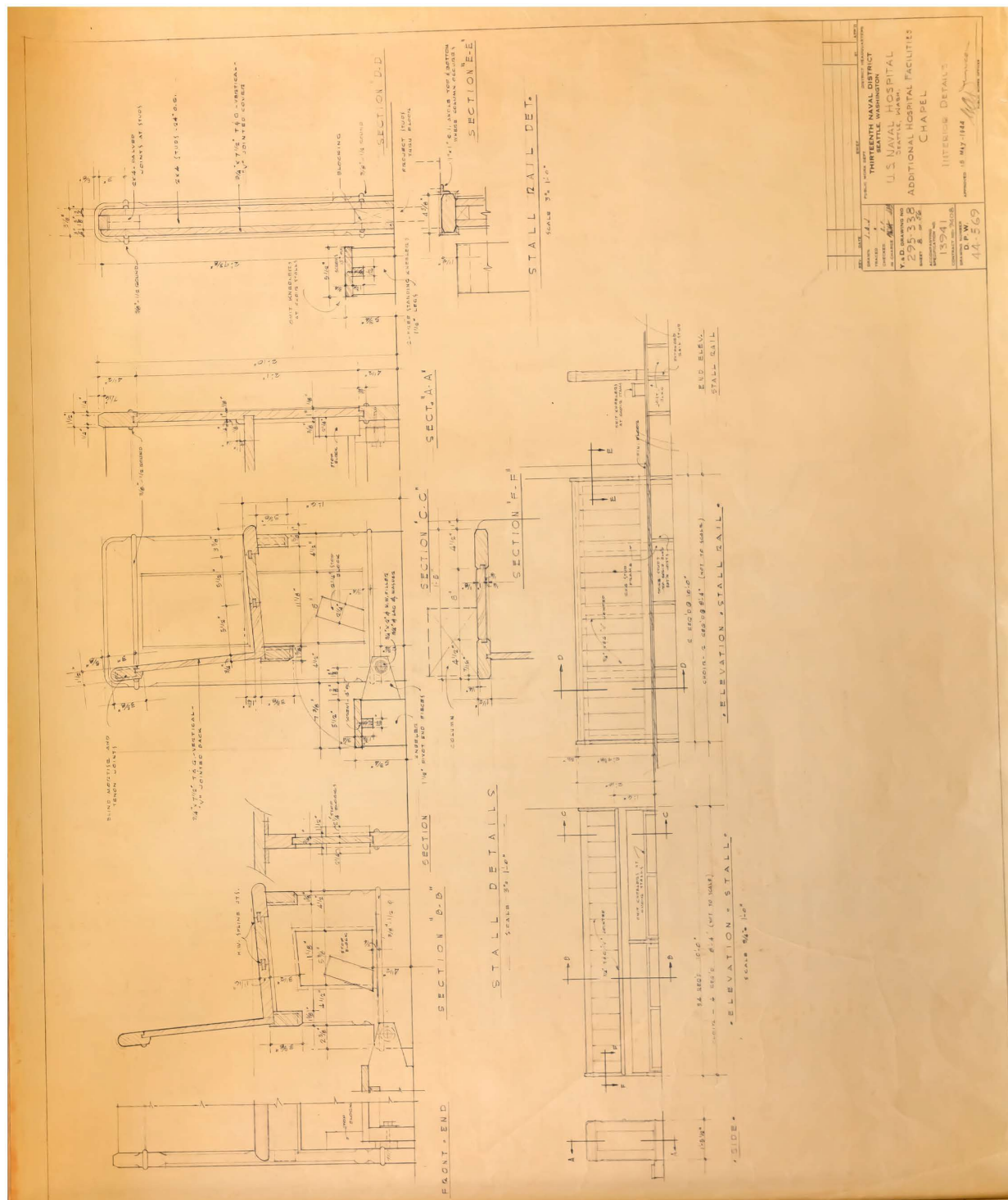
Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel
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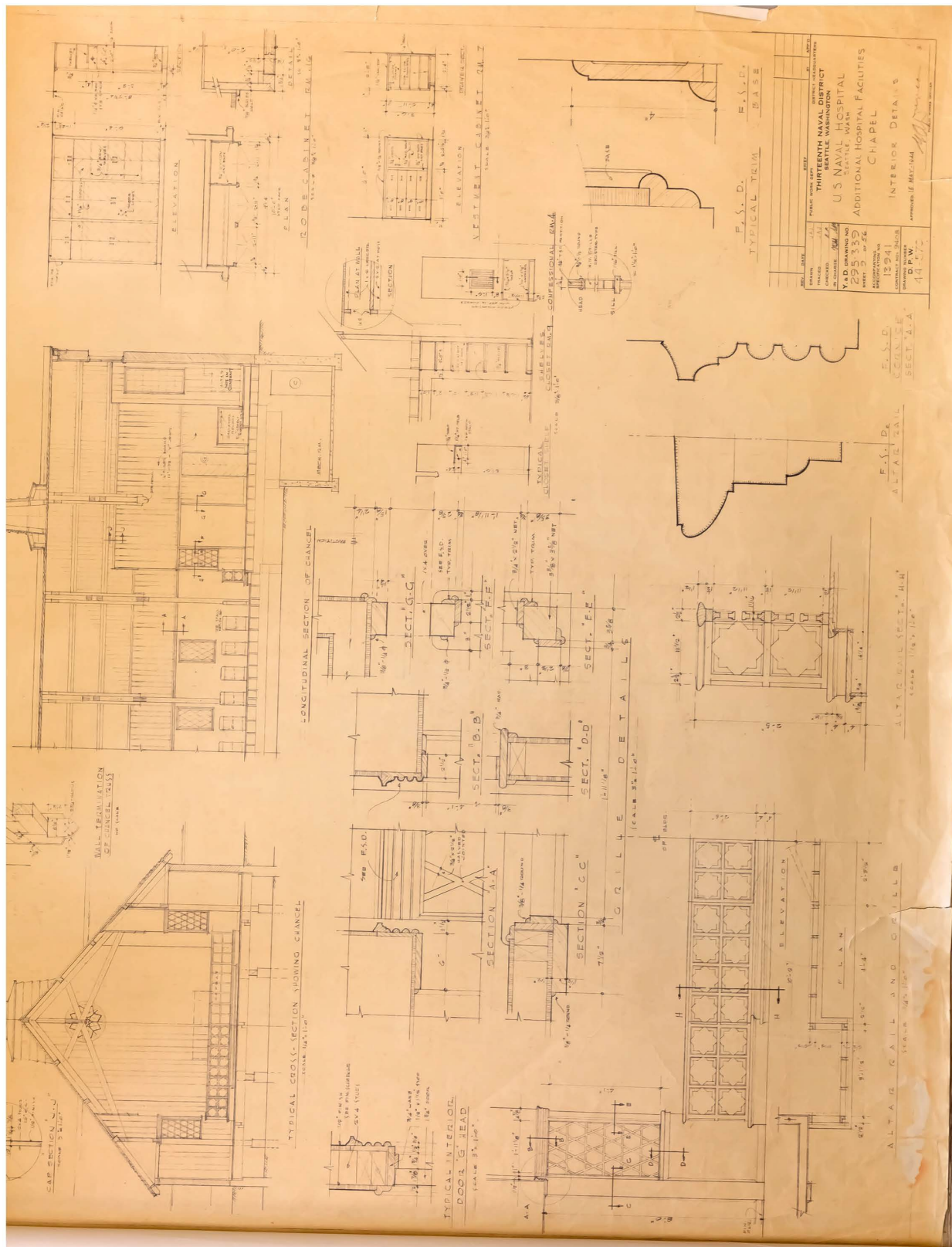
Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel
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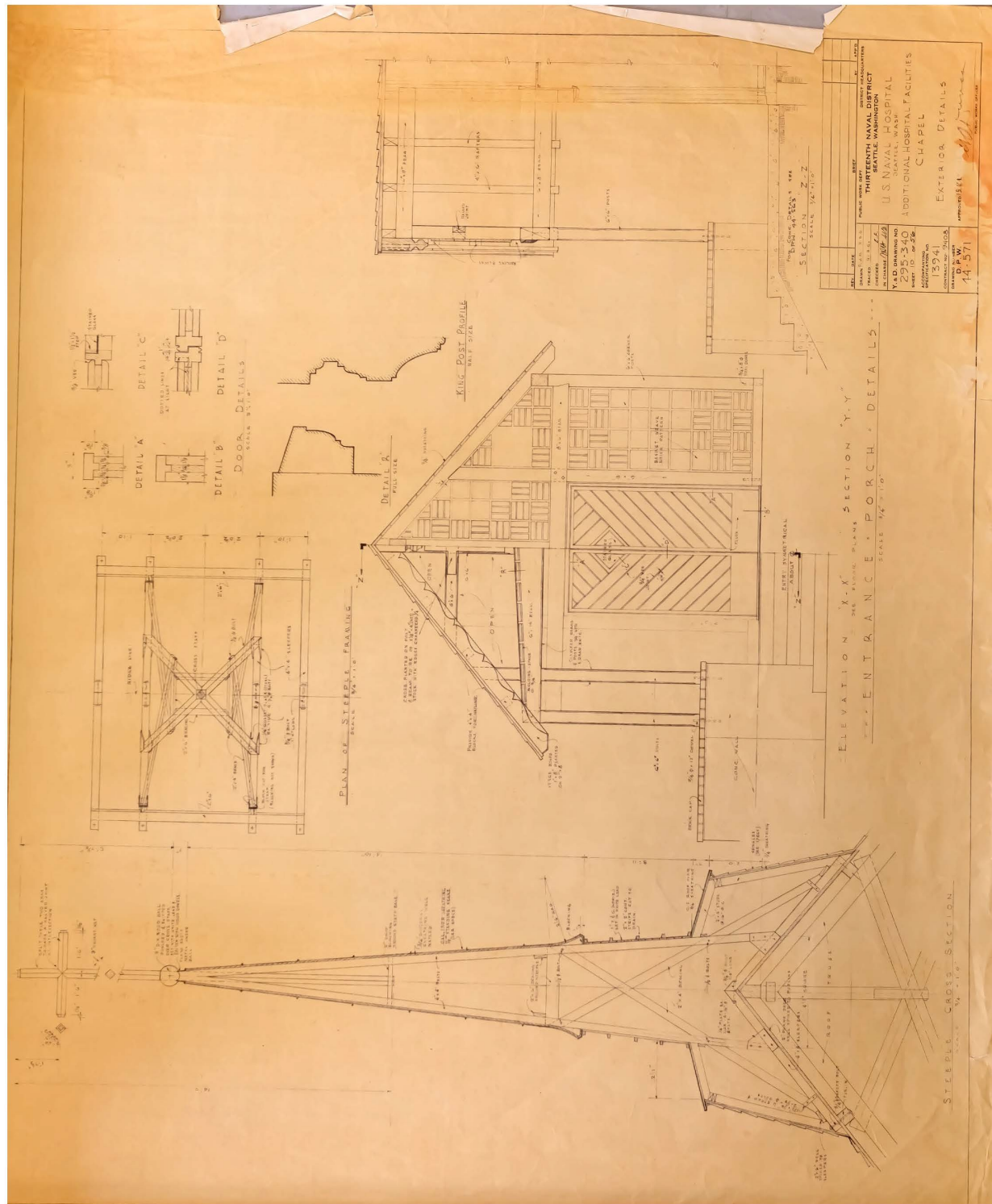
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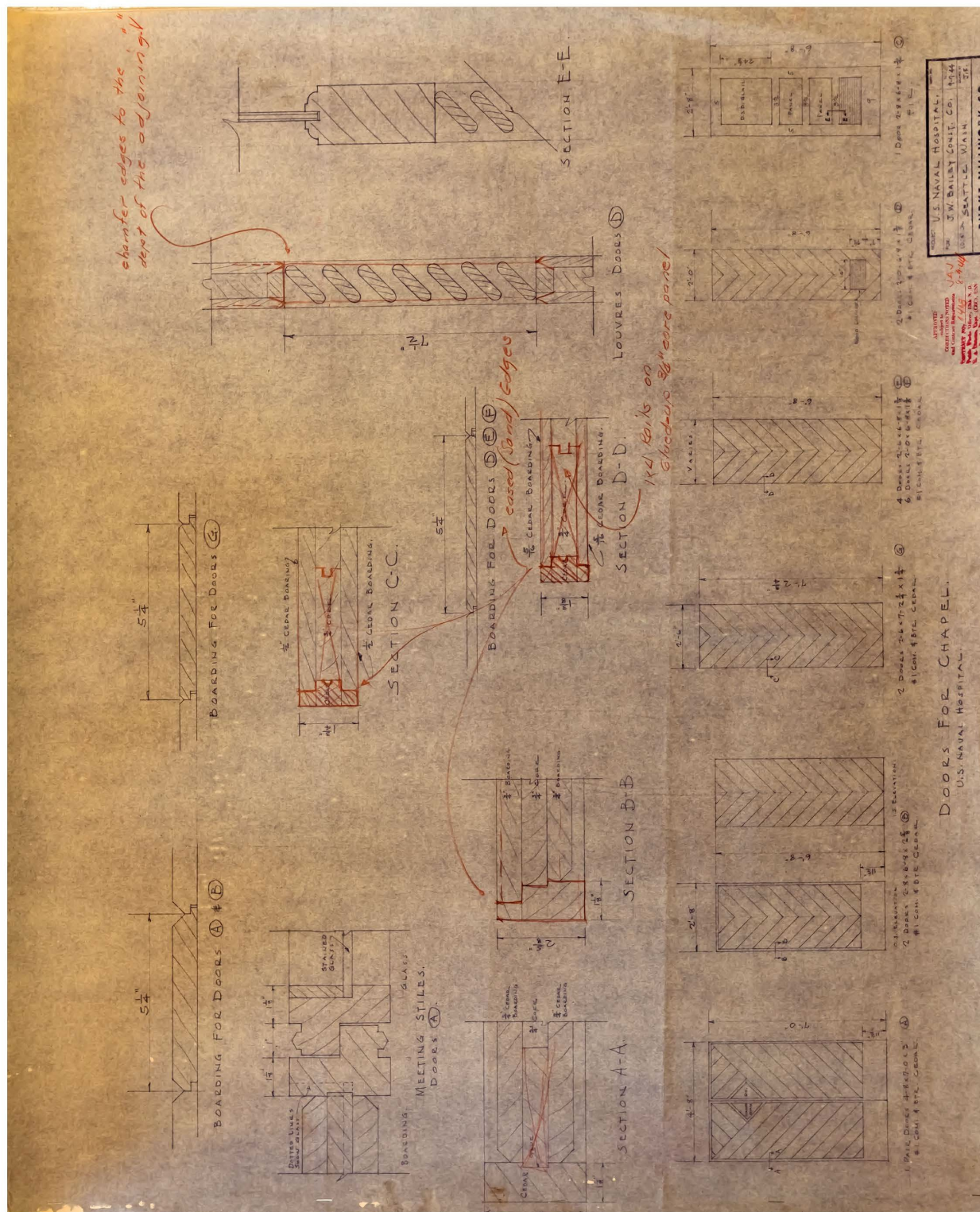


King Co., WA

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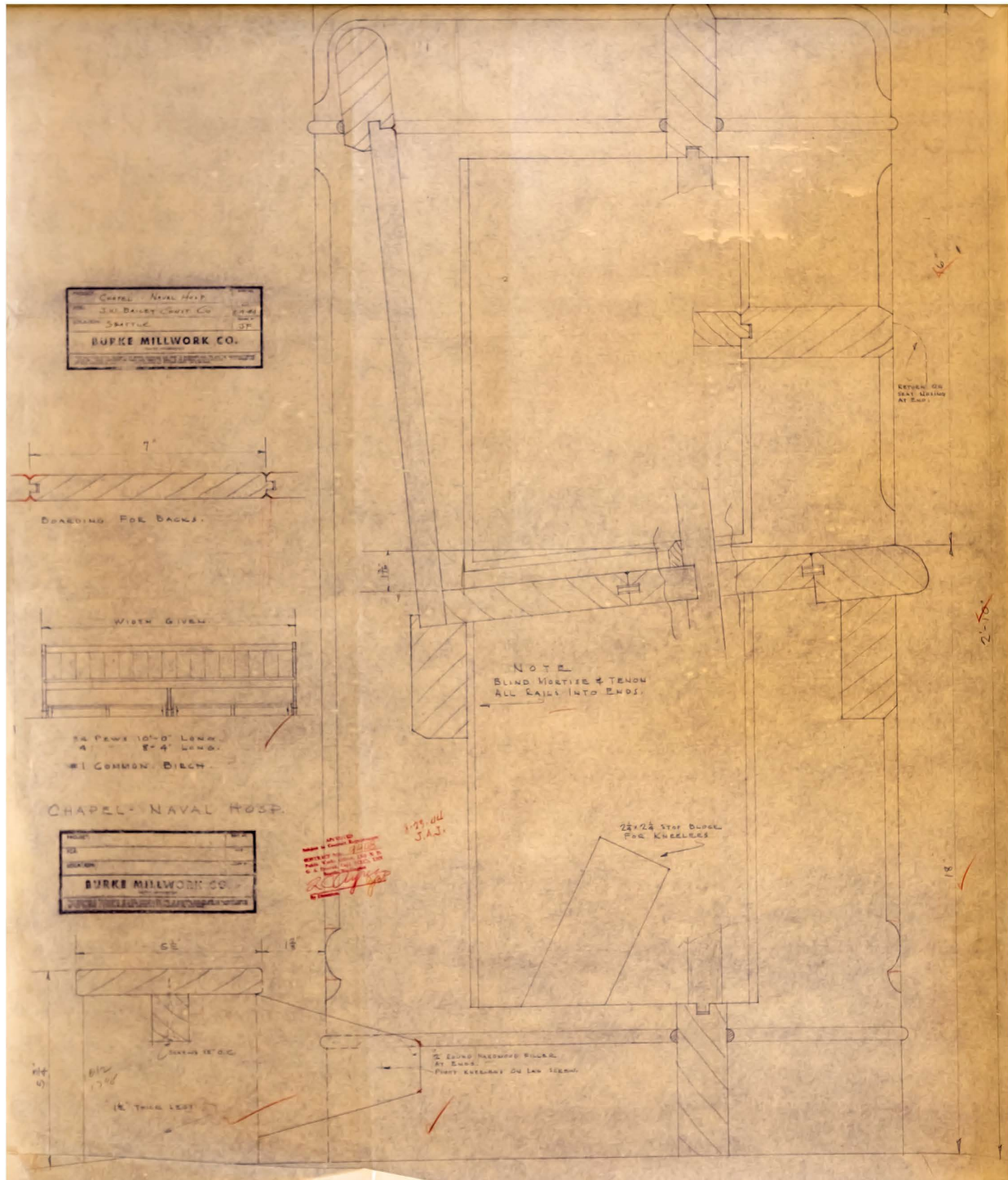


County and State



Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel
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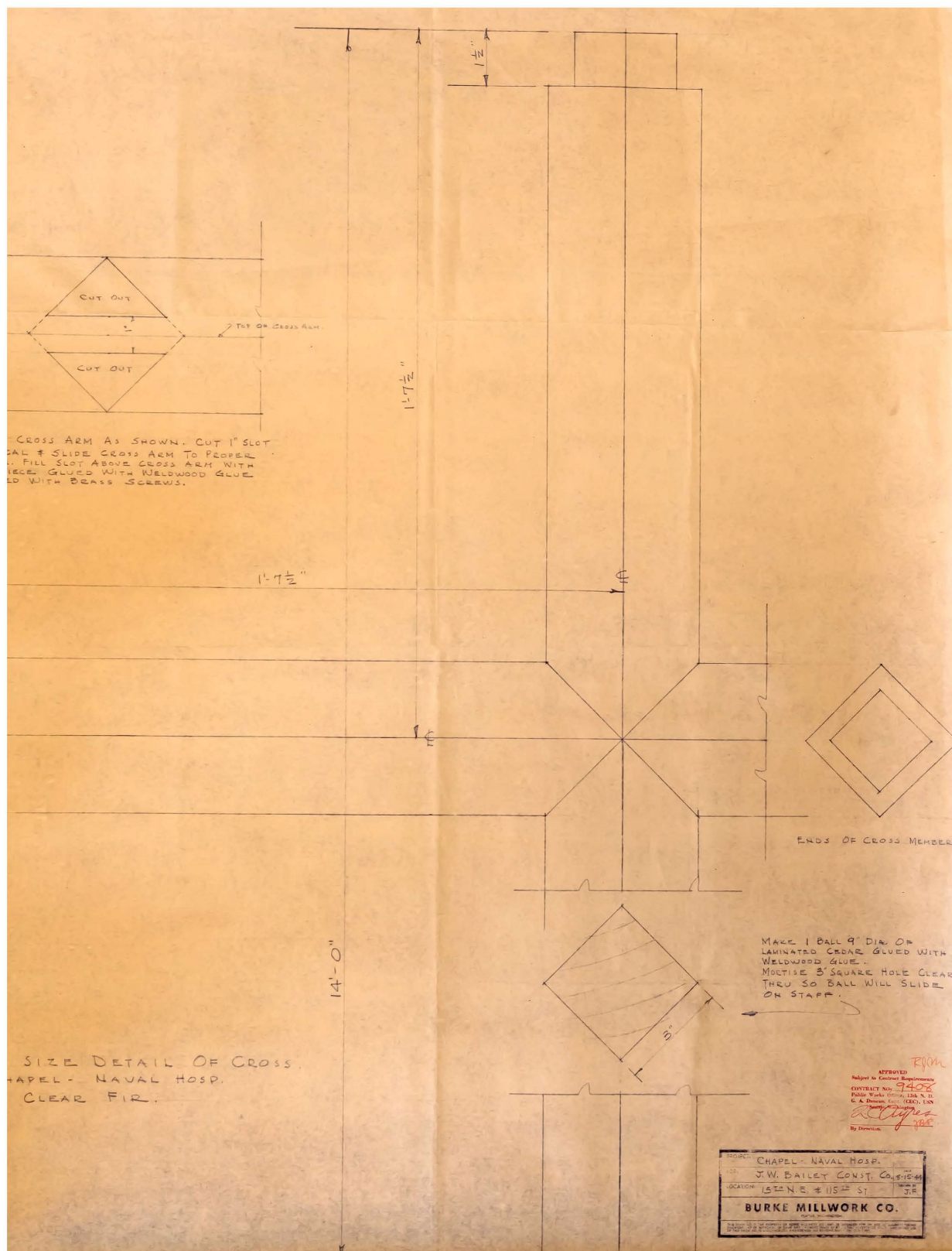


Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel

Name of Property

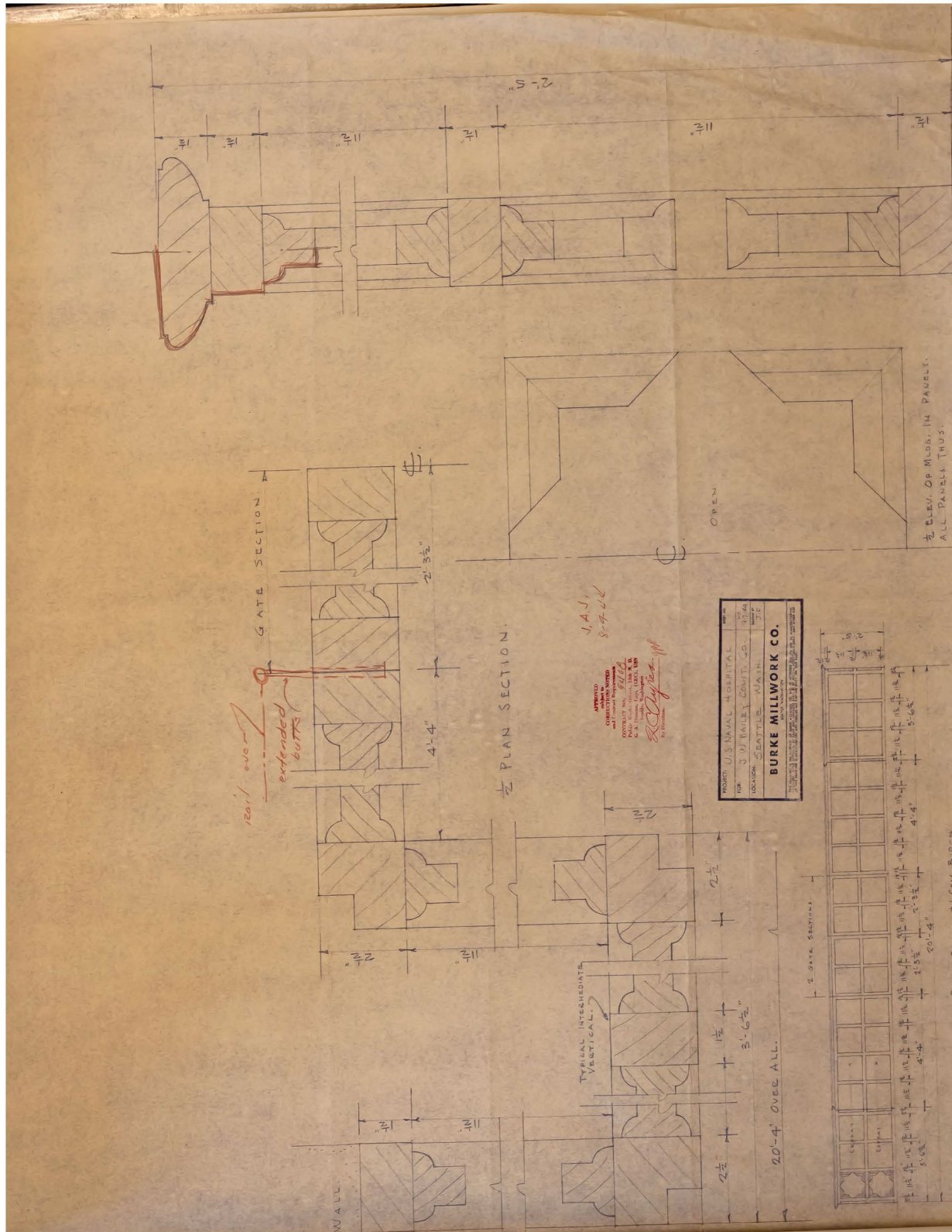
King Co., WA

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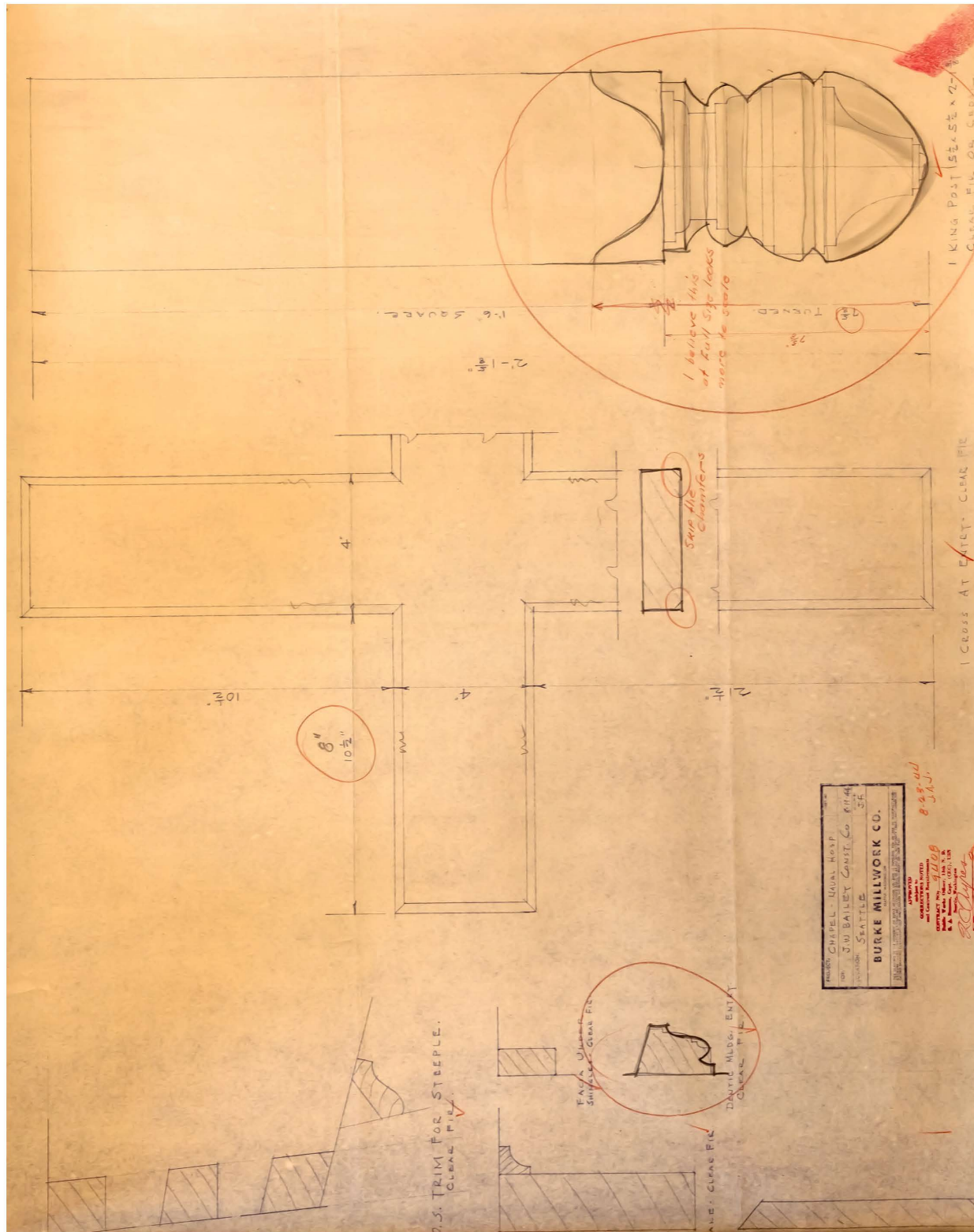
Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel
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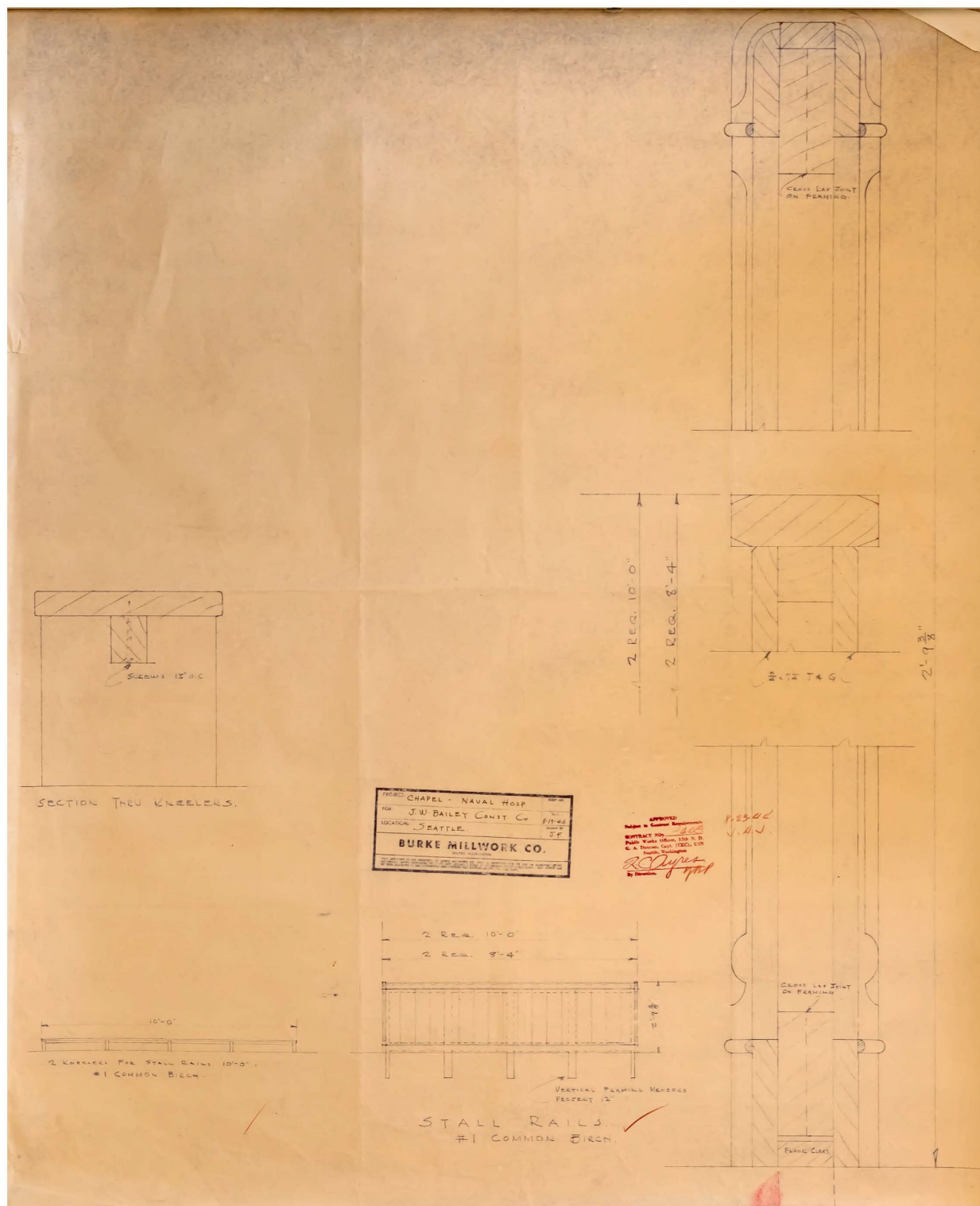


Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel

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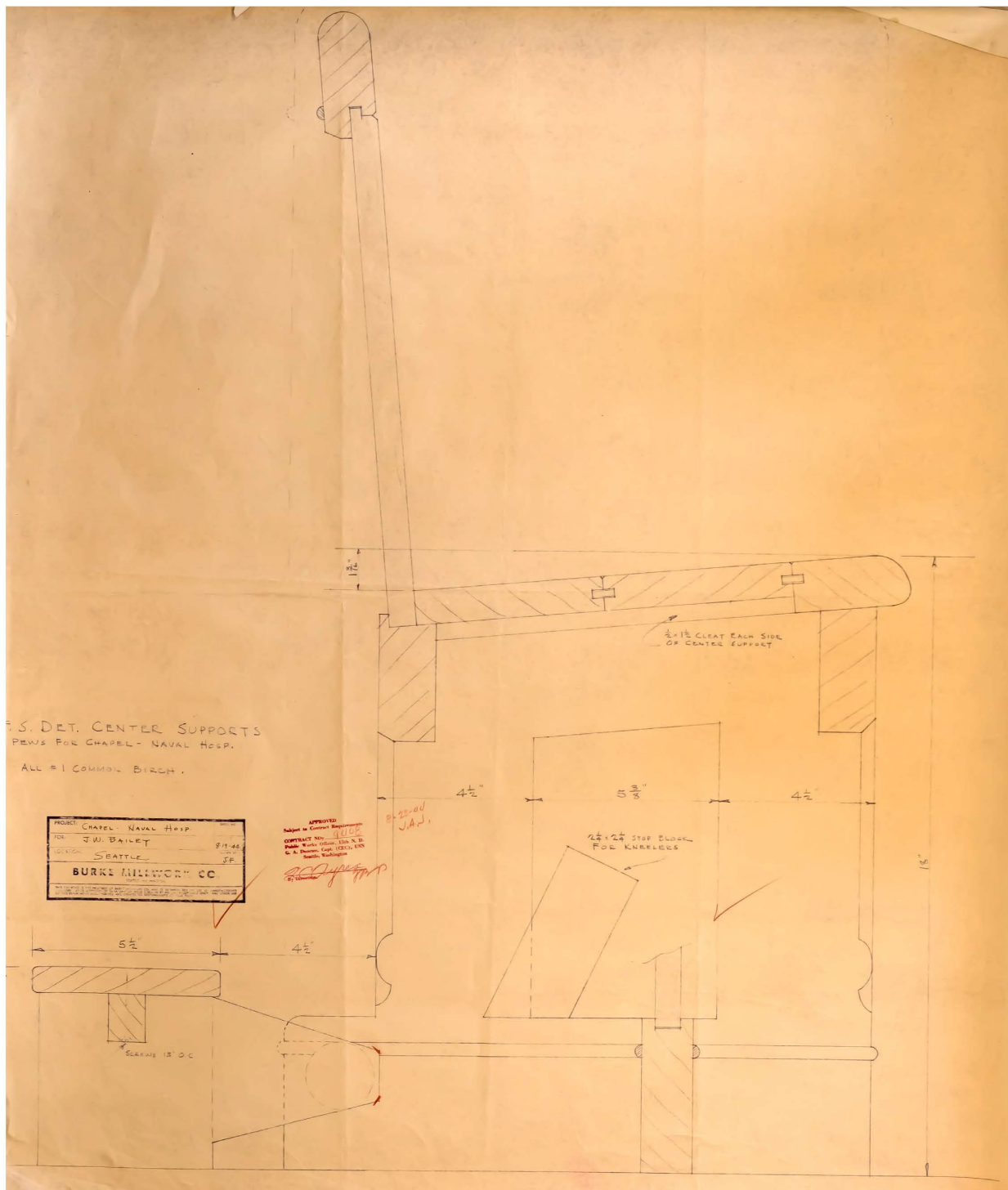


Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel

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Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Naval Hospital Chapel
City or Vicinity: Shoreline
County: King **State:** WA

Photographer: Spencer Howard, Northwest Vernacular, Inc.
Date Photographed: July 7, 2020



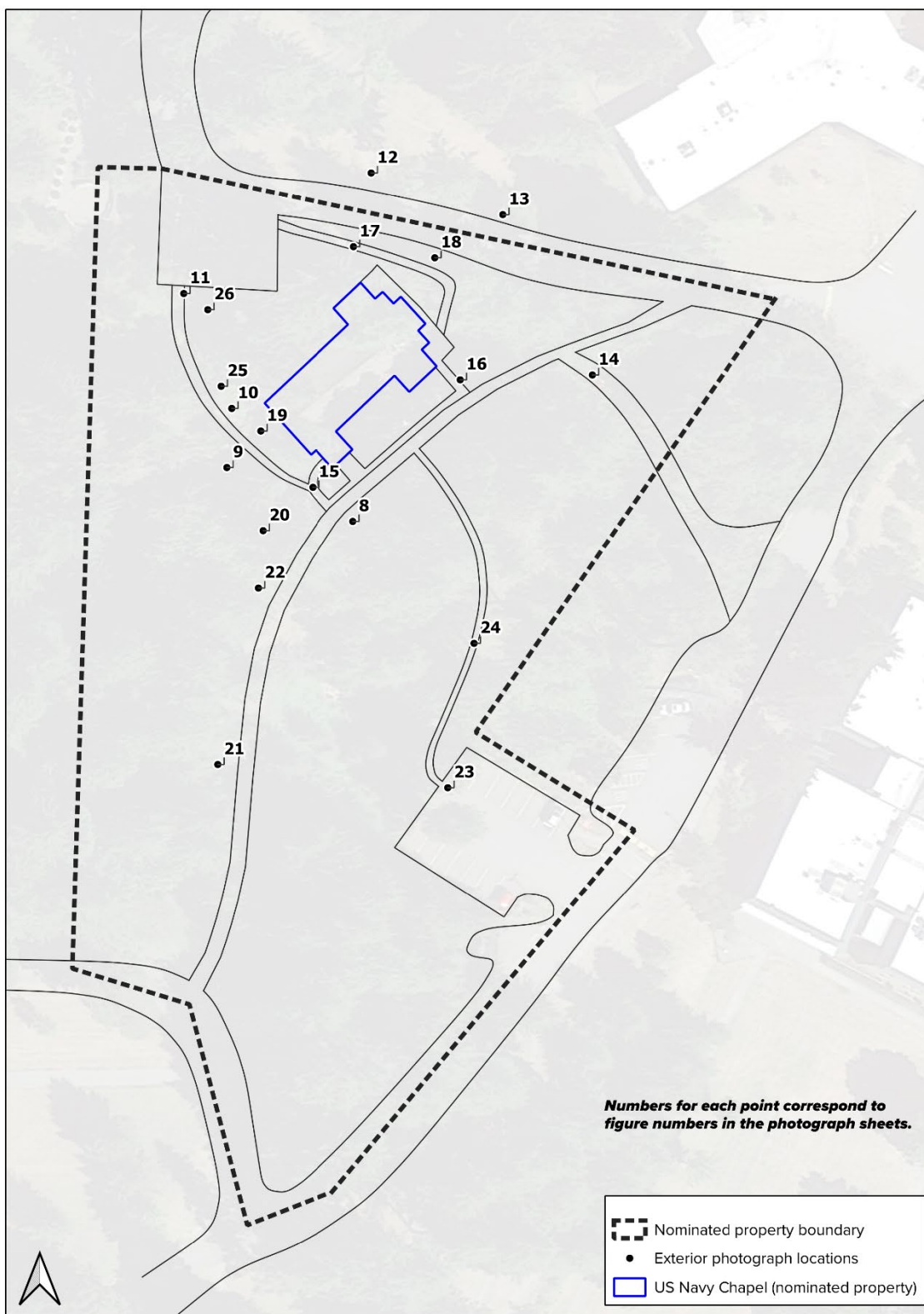
WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0001. South façade.

Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel

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Site photograph key.

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WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0002. West façade.



WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0003. Northwest corner.

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WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0004. North façade.



WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0005. Northeast corner.

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WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0006. East façade.



WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0007. Southeast corner.

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WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0008. Front entrance.



WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0009. Southeast corner entrance.

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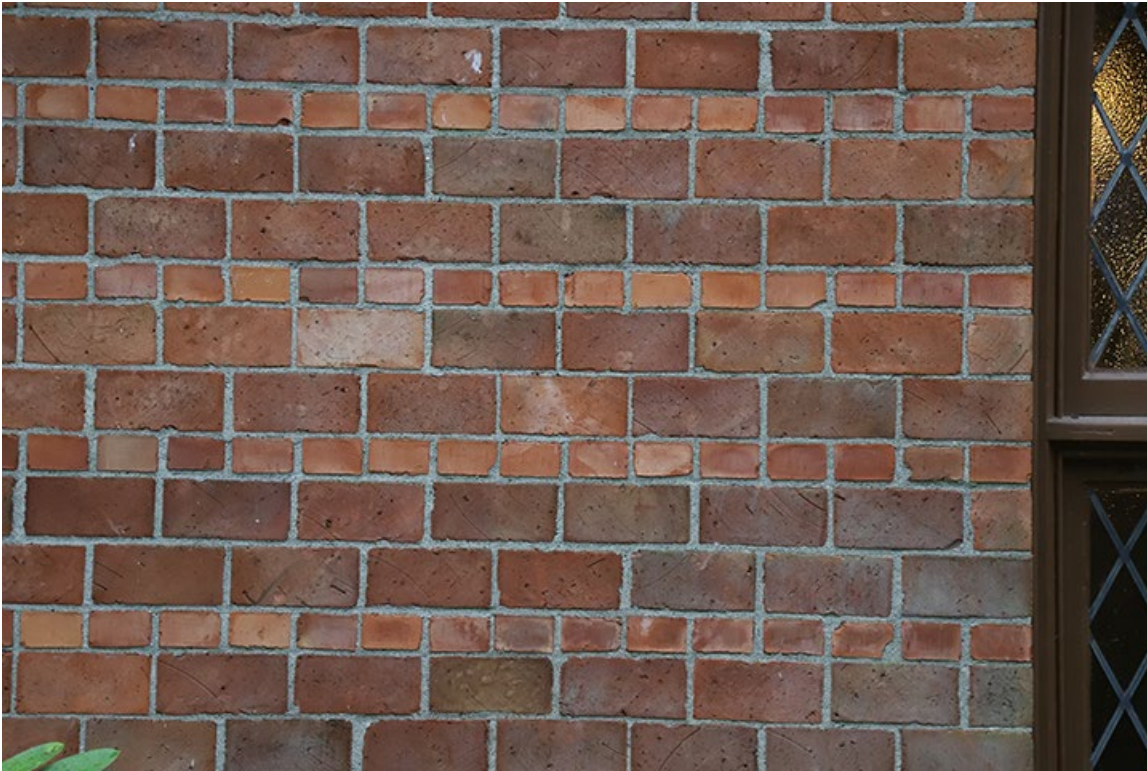
WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0010. Northeast corner entrances.



WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0011. Rose window detail.

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WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0012. Brick detail, west façade, typical conditions.



WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0013. Entrance road, looking west away from building.

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WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0014. Entrance road, looking towards nominated building.



WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0015. Entrance road, looking northeast towards nominated building.

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WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0016. Pathways, looking northeast from parking lot.



WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0017. Pathways, looking northeast.

Seattle Naval Hospital Chapel

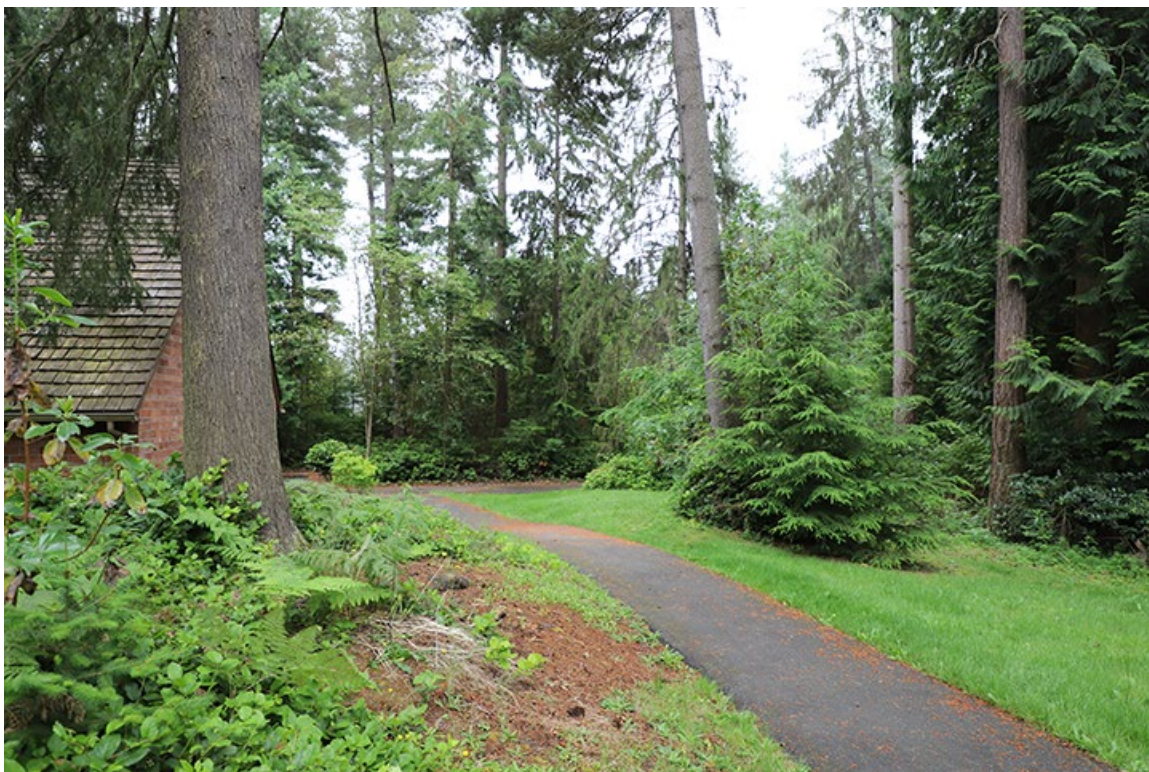
Name of Property

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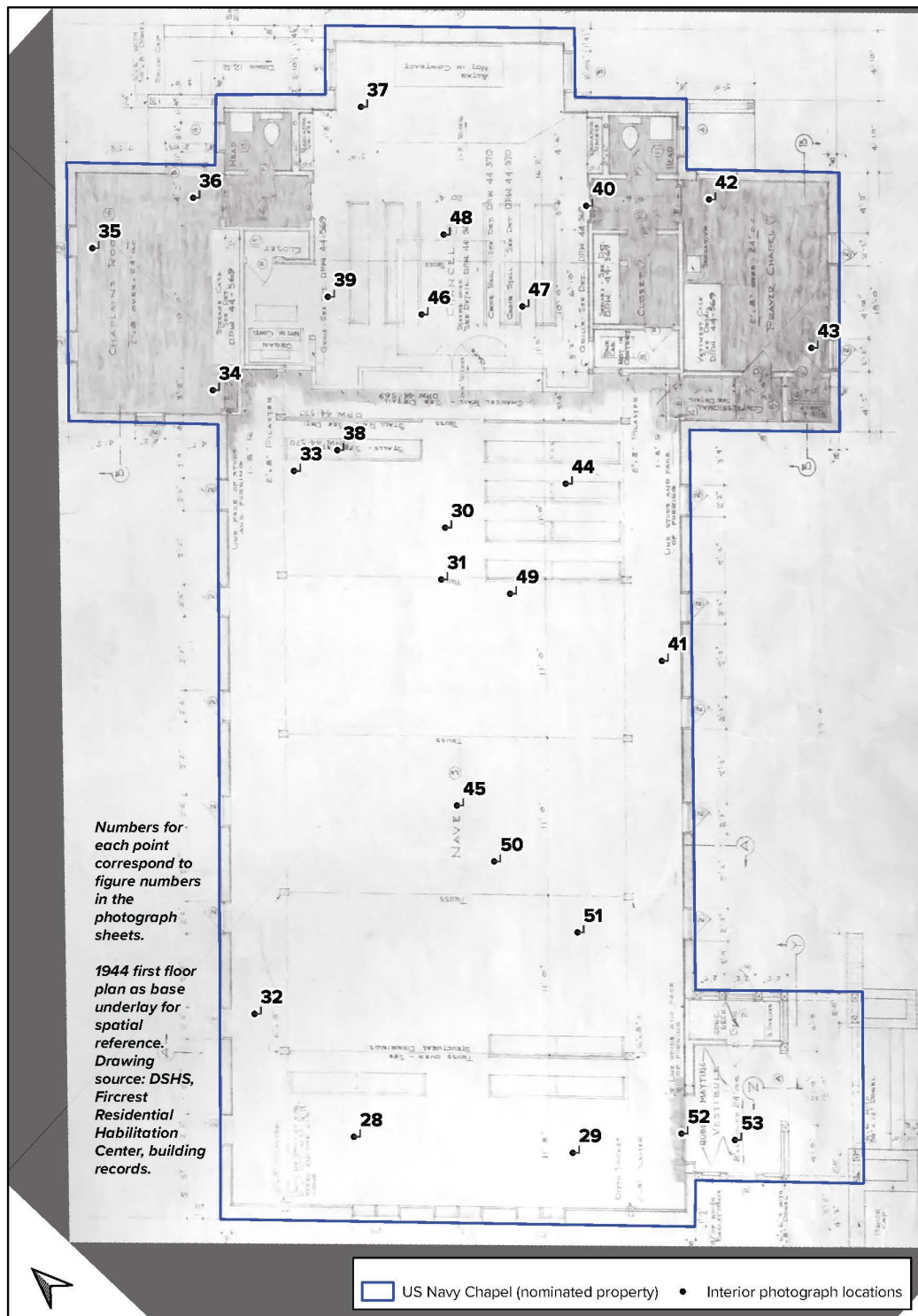
WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0018. Pathways, looking northeast towards parking lot.



WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0019. Pathways, looking south from parking lot.

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Interior Photograph Key
This drawing shows locations where each photograph were taken.

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WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0020. Nave, looking east.



WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0021. Nave, looking northeast from vestibule.

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WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0022. Chancel, looking east from the nave.



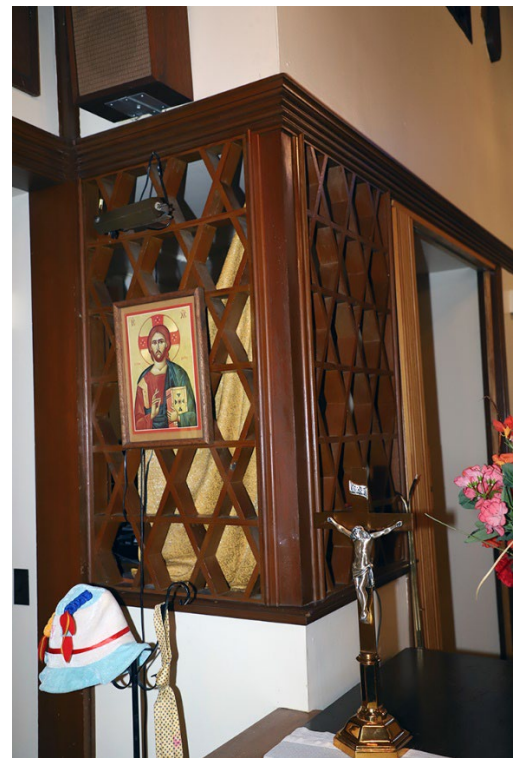
WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0023. Nave, looking west.

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(Left) WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0024. North aisle, looking east.

(Right) WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0025. Organ grill detail off the northeast corner of the nave.



WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0026. Chaplain's Office, looking northeast from doorway to the nave.

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WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0027. Chaplain's Office, south wall cabinets.



WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0028. North hallway, looking south from Chaplain's Office to chancel.

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WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0029. Alter detail, looking southeast.



WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0030. Chancel, looking southeast.

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WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0031. Organ room.



WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0032. South hallway, looking from the chancel to the south.

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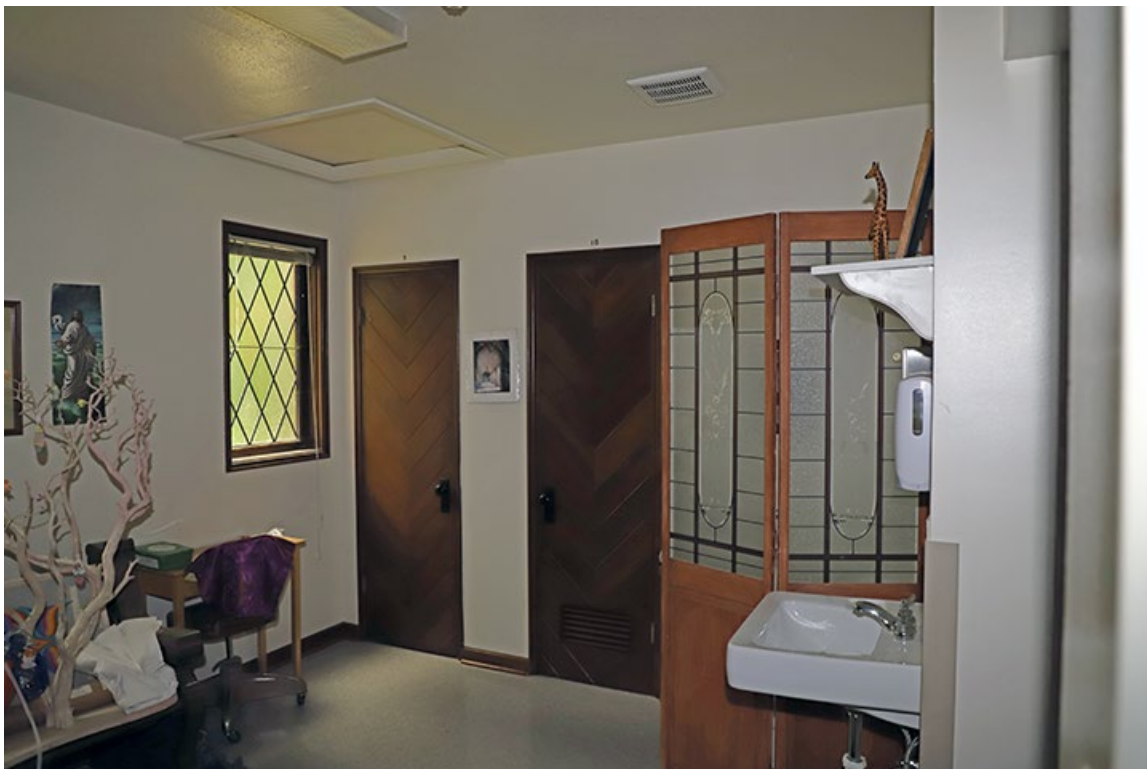
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WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0033. Window detail showing typical interior casings.



WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0034. Prayer chapel, looking southwest.

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WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0035. Prayer chapel (north wall), converted to universal access restroom.



WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0036. Nave, southeast corner with added ADA ramp behind piano.

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WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0037. Pew detail, looking southwest towards entry vestibule.



WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0038. Baptismal front detail.

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WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0039. Raised pulpit.



WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0040. Interior view of rose window.

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WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0041. Main nave aisle light fixture detail.



WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0042. Secondary nave light fixture detail.

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WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0043. Scissor Truss and light fixture detail.



WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0044. Main entry vestibule detail.

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WA_KingCounty_NavalHospitalChapel_0045. Vestibule light fixture detail.

Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Washington State DSHS, Attn: Fircrest School c/o CBS2 (building owner), Attn: Larry Covey, Chief, Office of Capital Programs

street & number 500 1st Avenue #401

telephone 360-628-6662

city or town Seattle

state WA

zip code 98104

name Washington State DNR (land owner), Attn: Tina Hochwender, Transition Lands Planning Manager

street & number Natural Resources Building MS 47000
PO Box 40714

telephone 360-742-2170

city or town Olympia

state WA

zip code 98504

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.