

Sand Point Naval Station Puget Sound,  
~~Sand Point~~ Building No. 26 South  
7400 Sand Point Way N.E.  
Seattle  
King County  
Washington

HABS No. WA 224-B

HABS  
WASH  
17-SEAT,  
17B-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY  
COLUMBIA CASCADE SUPPORT OFFICE  
National Park Service  
909 First Avenue  
Seattle, Washington, 98104-1060

HABS  
WASH  
17-SEAT,  
17B-

**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SAND POINT NAVAL STATION PUGET SOUND**

**BUILDING 26 SOUTH**

**HABS No. WA - 224 - B**

- Location: Roughly bounded on the north by NE 70th (North); east - 62nd Ave NE (currently Avenue B); south - NE 65th; and the west by Sand Point Way, *7400 Sand Point Way NE*  
Seattle, King County, Washington.
- U.S.G.S. Seattle North quadrangle, Township T25N, Range R4E, Sections 2 and 11. Easting - 555420; Northing - 5280600
- Present Owner: United States of America  
The Department of the Navy, Naval Station Puget Sound
- Present Occupant: Each building included in this recordation, is unoccupied, and scheduled for reuse as low income, multi-family housing, to be owned and operated by Sand Point Community Housing Association, on land owned by the City of Seattle.
- Present Use: Residential
- Significance: History for Building No. 26 South is found in Sand Point Naval Station Puget Sound Building Record for Building No. 26 North (HABS No. WA-224-A)

## **PART I: PHYSICAL CONTEXT OF SAND POINT BUILDINGS**

Building No. 26 South is located in the southern portion of Sand Point Naval Station Puget Sound on its western edge. It shares with Building No. 26 North, approximately 1.95 acres, defined by property lines established by the City of Seattle.

A semi-circular rose garden (see HABS WA-224-B-12), constructed in memory of a former Commanding Officer of the base, is located immediately to the south of Building No. 26 South and is marked at its center point by a monument. Brick pathways radiate east, south and west from the center point, each leading to brick steps and a large grass field above. There is a large Deodar cedar tree near the building's southeast corner, which may be associated with the rows of cedar trees along Avenue B, originally planted to visually link this building complex with the rest of the base. Local history suggests that the tall Atlas cedar near the southeast property corner may originally have been planted as the base's Christmas tree. (See HABS No. WA - 224 - B-2, B-11, B-12 and B-13)

## **PART II: HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF SAND POINT BUILDINGS**

Beginning in 1923, the Sand Point Naval Station Puget Sound (originally USNS Sand Point), was an activity of the Thirteenth Naval District, which provided and maintained the base and its facilities before, during, and after World War II. Encompassing more than 100 acres, it was also a major naval air station, from which the first around-the-world military flight originated. In addition, Sand Point NSPS provided logistic support to vessels of the naval fleet, provided berthing and landing facilities for newly commissioned vessels, and conducted tug and lighter service. Military aircraft use of the landing area was halted in 1970.

The earlier structure Building SP-26, which originally resembled the plan view silhouette of a bi-plane viewed from above, was built circa 1937 and provided the bulk of officer's barracks, and some enlisted dormitories for men stationed at USNS Sand Point. The Officer's Club was contained in the east facing front portion of the original building. The middle section held the dining areas at the first floor, and an enlisted dormitory at the second floor. The "wings" of the bi-plane plan held Bachelor Officer's Quarters (BOQ) on two levels, and dormitories at the third floor. (see HABS No. WA-224-A, page 9)

In 1942 building additions, presently named Buildings No. 26 North and No. 26 South, were constructed perpendicular to the ends of each "wing", and increased the quantity of available BOQs and enlisted barracks. By 1943, five more additions, each being a single story, had been constructed and connected to the original building. As each addition was constructed, the apparent association of the building's plan design to the air division of the Navy was eventually lost. (see HABS No. WA-224-A-16 thru A-20)

In 1990, the entire front portion of the building and its middle sections burned to the ground, leaving only Buildings No. 26 North and No. 26 South, standing now as the only remnants of a much larger building.

There remains a gabled entrance into the north side of Building No. 26 South, near its center, which is the lone remaining physical connection to the original building. (See HABS WA-224-B-4 and B-5)

### **PART III :                    PHYSICAL / ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

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Building SP-26, was constructed as barracks part of the second phase of base construction. Its design reflects the Colonial Revival style of Building #9 (built nearly ten years earlier), located immediately to the north of Building No. 26 North. This building style was used mainly for residential buildings and displays distinct red brick veneers with white window frames and casements, contributing features that maintain the desired high degree of design consistency sought for military buildings.

Ultimately comprising 171,000 square feet, the building complex was mostly a three story structure, but included an original two story section, and single story additions.

Building No. 26 North and No. 26 South, both three story additions, were built of wood construction with brick veneer. Their combined total area today incorporates almost 36,000 square feet.

#### **OVERALL APPEARANCE**

Building No. 26 South is a simple gabled structure, three stories in height. The gabled roof line is punctuated by small gable dormers, and two cupolas mounted on the ridge, placed symmetrically along its length.

The west facing gabled end of the building, extending approximately 18 inches above the roof line, has three windows at each floor level. At the first and second floor, one pair of single hung windows is symmetrically placed on either side of a smaller single hung window. The third floor windows are three closely spaced single hung windows, accented by the circular arch of the center window. (See HABS No. WA-224-B-6)

The south elevation of Building No. 26 South, is clearly distinguished by four groups of three small gabled dormers, each providing windows for the third floor units. At the ridge of the roof, which can be seen from the south and north sides, are wood framed cupolas, utilized for venting the large roof area. (See HABS No. WA-224-B-7 and B-8)

The north elevation of Building No. 26 South is distinguished by a stair tower near its western end. The stair tower projects and joins perpendicular to the building, topped by a gabled roof. Centered on this projection face is a single entry door at the main floor, and one single hung window at each upper level. A copper trimmed canopy hangs over each door, supported by steel rods secured to the wall above. There are three single, equally spaced gabled dormers, which provide daylight to the third floor corridor. Unique to this building is its gabled entrance to the basement. (See HABS No. WA-224-B-4 and B-5)

On the north and south elevation of the building, the first and second floor windows are pairs of single hung units, set in a regular pattern across the wall surface. This pattern is interrupted by smaller single hung windows spaced between every two pair, and by the stair tower projection. (See HABS No. WA-224-B-7)

A 1991 three story stair addition to Building No. 26 South, where it once joined to the earlier structure, was designed by Integrus Architects. This addition increased the overall area of the building by 1500 square feet. (See HABS No. WA-224- B-1, B-2 and B-3)

#### INDIVIDUAL EXTERIOR FEATURES

The dominant patterning of the white window casing and frames, and the white dormer facings at the third floor, sharply contrast against the red brick and reddish asphalt roofing shingles. Copper trim cast against the building is embellished by a green patina on the gutter and flashing along the roof line, and with a brownish hue on the downspouts and brackets elsewhere. Simply formed wall caps at the gabled ends and stair towers, provide a sharp outline to the dominant architectural features of the buildings while the down spouts, with finely crafted conductor heads, and wrought brackets, are uniformly distributed across the wall surfaces. Copper is also used to trim the fascia of the flat roofs above the entryway. (See HABS WA-224-B-9 and B-10)

The stair tower is conspicuous not only by its projection, but also by the vertically aligned door and window fenestrations on its surface, which identifies the stair landings. A circular arched third level window is crowned by an arched brick lintel. A flat arch lintel is over the single hung second level windows. Placed between the two upper windows, are recessed bricks set in a herringbone pattern. (See HABS WA-224-A-8)

Exterior doors and windows at the first and second floors have flat arch brick lintels. All windows at the first and second floor levels have pre-cast concrete sills. Arched windows at the west gable end, and at the stair tower, have circular arched brick lintels and pre-cast concrete sills. Original wood windows were replaced in 1980 with aluminum windows that maintain the essential stark white finish. The modern aluminum frame windows on the 1990 addition to 26S are of a different style, and do not blend with the rest of the building.  
(See HABS WA-224-B-1, B-2, B-3 and B-9)

Each dormer window at the third floor has a circular arched top, and is generally a casement type with cranking mechanisms, while single hung windows exist at the bathrooms.. Windows elsewhere are typically single hung.  
(See HABS WA-224-B-10)

## ORIGINAL SITE PLAN

The original site plan evolved from the initial construction of SP-26 in 1937, to a complex of buildings, including 1942 and 1943 additions, as shown in the exhibit, HABS WA-224-A-16.

## TYPICAL BUILDING FABRIC

Foundations: Reinforced concrete perimeter walls, with interior columns.

Structural Systems: Exterior wall construction is a 2 x 6 wood stud framing with brick facing. Roof framing, including the dormers, are of wood construction.

Fenestration: Typical two-over-two single hung aluminum sash. There are seven different types, including three types at the 1990 addition. Entry doors are not original, built of anodized aluminum, with glazing across most of its surface.

Exterior Finishes: Exterior walls are typically unpainted red brick masonry ( the 1990 addition has a darker, more brownish color).

Roofs/Roofing: The roof is a simple gable (10 : 12 pitch), wood construction, with reddish colored asphalt shingles that also cover the sides of the dormers.

Interior Construction: Concrete columns support steel beams that support floor construction of 2 x 12 floor joists, with solid wood subflooring and flooring. Interior construction consists of parallel bearing walls at the first and second floors that delineate long corridors. The third floor corridor is offset from the corridors below. Interior wall partitions and bearing walls are typically of 2 x 4 wood stud framing.

## INTERIOR FINISHES

The interior consists mostly of metal lath and plaster walls and ceilings, with some recent gypsum wall board added at the third floor attic areas. Wood trim has been used extensively as a continuous base, and as casings around each window and door. (See HABS No. WA-224-B-14)

## INDIVIDUAL BUILDING PLANS

Building No. 26 South is oriented east-west and is rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 35 feet by 150 feet. The interior floor plan consists of groups of paired single rooms that share a common bathroom. Each grouping is staggered along either side of a corridor. West end rooms are oriented 90 degrees to the other rooms on that floor. Third floor units are similar to those below, except they are situated on one side of the corridor, plus the added feature of the dormers, with attic storage across the corridor. A partial basement with concrete slab floor, exists below the first floor, provides space for storage, mechanical and electrical rooms. (HABS No. WA-224-A-16 thru A-20)

## PHYSICAL EVOLUTION

In 1942 Building No. 26 North joined, along with Building No. 26 South, to the original structure (ca. 1937). In 1943 five single story additions were built between the original structure and the 1942 additions. Fire in 1990 destroyed all but the two 1942 additions, which are now freestanding buildings. A new east end three story stair addition was connected to Building 26S in 1991.

## PART IV : SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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### ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

Drawings (79-5, 79-M3, 79-S1, 79-11, 79-3, 79-4, 79-2), by The Austin Company, September 13, 1940; revised 9/18/40.

Public Works drawing #1774, Comprehensive Plan of Bachelor Officer's Quarters, dated 5/21/45 .

Repair of Fire Damaged Bldg 26 - Special Project R4-90. Integrus Architecture, 1991.

### HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHY

Copy of a 1961 photograph by Jack Fullerton a former base photographer, contributed by his wife Shirley. The photograph was taken from the northeast corner of the site, looking south, showing the entrance into the old Officer's Club.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Detailed inventory of Naval Shore Facilities, NAVPAC P-164.

Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection (HARP) Plan, for Naval Station Puget Sound, Sand Point, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 1505 Western Avenue, Suite 601, Seattle, WA 98101, and prepared for Engineering Field Activity Northwest, 3505 Anderson Hill Road, Silverdale, WA 98383-9130.

Historic Property Inventory Form, prepared by Jori Adkins and Glynis Abell Casey, recorded December 1991 with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 111 West 21st Avenue, KL-11, Olympia, WA 98504

## **PART V: PROJECT INFORMATION**

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Project supervised by: Ronald F. Murphy, AIA  
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