

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 Saint Martin's College
other names/site number Saint Martin's University - Old Main

2. Location

street & number 5000 Abbey Way SE not for publication
city or town Lacey vicinity
state WA code WA county Thurston code 067 zip code 98503

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 SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property X 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.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/education-related housing

EDUCATION/college

RELIGION/church-related residence

RELIGION/religious-facility

EDUCATION/college

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:

Collegiate Gothic

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt

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 Saint Martin's College (now University) is located in Lacey, Washington. The nominated resources include the second generation of the original campus building, a statue, and formal entry stairs. These resources sit on a glacially-formed hill and are surrounded by nearly 350 acres of forest and meadows, and other scattered college buildings. Landscaping is limited to small foundation plantings, a lawn and a variety of conifer trees along the south and west edges of the nominated property. In 2013, a European-style courtyard was constructed behind the nominated building to improve drainage and preserve the foundation of the structure (not included within the boundaries of the nomination).

Main Building (Contributing)

The main building is a fine example of Collegiate Gothic architecture and contains 120,000 square feet. Structurally, the building is L-shaped formed from the original 1913 building and a 1923 side wing. The building has a raised daylight basement and poured concrete foundation. The heavy wood framed structure is clad with brick masonry laid in a common bond. The roof is flat and covered in tar hidden by a shallow parapet. Cast concrete sills, window hood, fascia boards and water table add decorative detailing to the façades.

The front entry, approached by broad steps, is centered in the south façade. It is defined by two full height bay-windowed towers and decorative entrance portal. Here a deep recessed pair of glazed double doors (each with 12 panes) are flanked by sidelights and a transom window. It is framed by a Gothic archway with a squared surround of painted concrete ornamented with quatrefoils and a row of lancet arches. Between the second and third floors in the spandrel area is a cast panel which reads: "St. Martin's" between two quatrefoils. On the upper parapet is a concrete relief panel reads "A.D. 1913." Above it, a cross centrally located between the towers tops the parapet. Flanking the entrance, the polygonal towers project slightly above the line of the parapet, and have ornamental concrete crests on their upper parapets, emblazoned with three separate crosses.

Overall fenestration is symmetrical and includes windows in the turrets. All windows were originally double-hung with wood sashes now replaced with vinyl. The windows are grouped in pairs of two, three and four and on the main façade have a pattern of 3-2-3-4-tower-4-tower-4-3-2-3. The basement windows are 6/6 and are defined by a continuous header forming a water table line at the first floor level. The first and second floor windows are 12/6 and are joined by flat ribbon-style cast concrete headers. The third floor has 12/9 gothic arched windows with cast concrete arches. The windows of the 1923 addition are similar but are generally wider in size (16/8) and are found in single units.

Decorative details on the 1923 wing are limited to a sculptural relief of the mother and child on parapet of the west façade and a *fleur de lis* cross on the east facade. The west façade has two recessed entrances framed by tall lancet arches of concrete; their double doors topped by multi-paned lancet-arched windows.

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A colonnade of lancet arches on the first floor, with lower oblong openings at basement level, fronts a covered walkway which wraps around the corner of the "L" on the rear façade, approached by four stairways. It continues along the entire east wall, interrupted by a projecting center section, which has a level entry to a vestibule, a later addition.

A new stairwell and elevator tower was added to the north end of the 1923 wing in 2004. Also in 2004 a small 1-story addition was added to the west façade at the basement level to accommodate a remodeled and expanded cafeteria space.

Inside the building maintains its original hallway configurations and window and door trim. A majority of the doors have been replaced and the original high ceilings are hidden by a slightly lower dropped suspended ceiling. Floors are covered in carpet. Some rooms and hallways retain portions of exposed beams. These structural members are wrapped in dark stained firm with decorative panels. The original open stairwells have been retained and are highlighted by simple square balusters and newel posts. The building is well maintained in good condition.

Sacred Heart of Jesus Statue (Contributing)

Placed just outside the main entry to Saint Martin's College on the south façade is a large approximately 10' high statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Religious imagery depicting the Sacred Heart of Jesus is frequently featured in Roman Catholic institutions.

Here the robe covered Jesus is depicted with his head down and his right arm extended towards the ground, outward; while his left arm is bent, pointing to his chest which depicts a flaming heart shining with divine light. His hands and feet are depicted as being pierced by the nail-wounds and bleeding, but his head is missing the common crown of thorns. The wounds allude to the manner of Jesus' death, while the fire represents the transformative power of divine love.

The statue sits on a cast stone, octagonal base. The front face is cast with an inscription that reads:

"Come to Me
All You That Labor
and Our Burdened
and I Will
Refresh You
Matt XI-28"

The rear reads:

"AD – Majorem-Dei-Gloriam
Erected in Grateful
Remembrance by the
Men Attending the First
Laymens Retreat Held in
the State of Washington
July 25-28 1918"

The statue was reportedly designed and carved in imitation stone by Seattle artist Charles Biber. At this time no information has been found about this artist. An exact copy of the statue has also been found in Immaculate Heart Retreat Center in Spokane. The statue is in fair condition with his thumb

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and three fingers on the extended right arm missing. The missing digits have metal rods protruding from them; showing evidence of a repair.

Entry Steps (Contributing)

Below the statue, traversing the hillside, is a grand staircase. Installed in 1926 by the Mother's Club of Tacoma, the stairs begin as in single flight of stairs which splits into two approximately halfway down the hillside. This break point provides an overlook. Here a bronze plaque is dedicated to installation of the stairs which reads:

"Erected under the Auspices of the
St. Martin's Mother's Club of Tacoma
Sponsors: Mesdames J.J. Enright, H.C. Fitch, J.G. Ohm
Contributors of \$100 or more –

Rt. Rev. E.J. O'Dea D.D.	A.L. Duffy	N.P. Harrison
Rt. Rev. O. Baran, O.S.E.	J. Gleason	J.F. Hickey
Rev. Clergy of Diocese Alumni	G.L. Neff	Kate Mullins
J.B. McNerthney	J. Reder	V. Elfendahl
St. Peters Hospital	C.F. Mahon	L.T. Dempsey
	D. Donovan	P. Rosellini
Thompson-Smith Transfer Co.		

The balusters are a solid thick wall of cast concrete, parged with a spatter dash finish and painted. Inserted into the break of the stairs at the bottom, is a large carved cast marble panel (made in two sections). Recessed and highlighted by a Gothic arch, the panel depicts Saint Martin of Tours dismounted from his cavalry horse in the act of splitting his cloak to share with a beggar. Saint Martin lived a life of humility and compassion and is the patron of the Abbey and the University. The artist is unknown.

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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.)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1913-1926

Significant Dates

1913

1923

1926

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Lundberg & Mahon (Architect)

Chalmers & Pearson (Builder)

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Statement of Significance

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Saint Martin's College is historically significant under Criteria A as a resource that played an important part in the broad patterns of educational development the citizens of Washington State. Completed in 1913 and expanded in 1923, the school is also historically significant under Criteria "C" as a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of an early educational facility in Lacey, Washington. It also serves as a representative example of Collegiate Gothic architecture and is an example of the work of the noted Tacoma architectural firm of Lundberg & Mahon. The period of significance for the property begins in 1913, the initial date of construction, and ends in 1926, the year the formal entry steps were completed connecting the school hill side to the surrounding community.

The roots of Saint Martin's College begin in Tacoma in 1891, when German-speaking Catholics in were building a new church in the southern part of the city (to become the Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary). They had no German-speaking priest and parishioner Stephen Tschida, suggested that they ask their bishop, Bishop Aegidius Junger, if they could speak to the superior of the Benedictine monastery whose monks had pastored his former parish in Saint Paul, Minnesota, about assigning a priest to their church. Bishop Junger agreed because he was responsible for Catholic operations in the state of Washington, and because he wanted priests who could minister to German-speaking Catholics. The church committee wrote to Abbot Bernard Locnikar, O.S.B. (Order of Saint Benedict), of Saint John's Abbey in Collegeville, Minnesota, asking for one of the monks to serve as pastor of their congregation. After investigating the situation, Abbot Bernard sent Father William Eversmann, O.S.B., who served the Church of the Holy Rosary in Tacoma for more than eight years and established a parochial school there.

Within weeks of arriving in Tacoma, Father William suggested to Abbot Bernard that Holy Rosary Parish and its parochial school might be a "stepping stone" for Saint John's Abbey to establish a Benedictine Monastery and College on the Pacific Coast. In fact, as far back as 1881 Saint John's had considered a monastery in the Pacific Northwest to support missionary and educational work in Oregon.

Furthermore, Father Peter Hylebos, the founder and pastor of Tacoma's first Catholic congregation, Saint Leo's Church, encouraged Abbot Bernard to file for incorporation in the State of Washington shortly after Father William arrived. Father William also asked for help with pastoral duties soon after he arrived in Tacoma, and requested an additional priest from Saint John's Abbey. He too wanted to see the Benedictine Order spread in the Pacific Northwest. Father Wolfgang Steinkogler, O.S.B., a Benedictine pastor from Minnesota, was sent to help Father William in ministering to the people of Tacoma.

A key factor in the development of Saint Martin's Abbey and College was the priests' involvement in staffing Catholic missions, parishes and chaplaincies in Washington. There was a shortage of Catholic priests, so Benedictine monks from Saint John's Abbey were sent to serve Catholics all across the state, with a primary focus being in Western Washington, in cities such as Tacoma, Lacey/Olympia, Shelton, Port Angeles, Seattle, Cle Elum, Roslyn, Black Diamond and Long Beach.

In 1892, in response to a mandate from Abbot Bernard, Father William and Father Wolfgang searched for a place to establish a monastery and college. They looked at rural sites around Tacoma first, and then in September found a 160-acre parcel at Dryad near Centralia, on the Chehalis River. In November, Father William signed a contract for the land and made a down payment of \$750,

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provided by the Holy Rosary Parish. But by January 1893, Father William was having second thoughts about the location. He wrote to Saint John's Abbey and expressed his concerns. He felt that Olympia would be a more central location for a college, being the state capitol. Local pastor, Father Charles Claessens, and businessmen A. H. Chambers, George A. Mottman, John Byrne and I.C. Ellis, were also willing to assist in the undertaking. Father William asked how much they might be able to offer for land in Olympia. On December 27, 1893, Saint John's Abbey gave its approval for establishing a monastery and college in Olympia, abandoning the site in Lewis County.

The group found an ideal site in a section of land near at a site called Woodland, named for Isaac Wood, whose donation claim adjoined the future site of the college. The area offered a panoramic hilltop covered with virgin timber and a site adjoining the Northern Pacific Railway. The section was designated school land, property that had been specifically set aside for sale for the support of public schools. The land was appraised at \$10 to \$14 per acre.

At a public auction on April 21, 1894 in Olympia, 571 acres were sold to Father William and the Benedictine monks from Saint John's Abbey for \$6,920. More than \$1,600 was raised locally for the initial payment of \$1,400, and construction commenced. Work began on Saint Martin's first building in January 1895, and by late summer, a four-story 50' x 100' structure, featuring a mansard roof and tall bell tower, housing both the school and a monastery was complete. The building was designed by Tacoma architect, Joseph McCabe. They chose the name of Saint Martin's for the school, named after Saint Martin of Tours, an early church bishop (c. 316-397).

Saint Martin's opened its doors on September 10, 1895 for a single student, Angus McDonald, who reportedly traveled by canoe from Shelton, about 25 miles away. Several more students joined him in the following week, but until their arrival he received a full course of high school-level classes as the school's lone enrollee. As with other 19th century American Benedictine schools, the new college enrolled only boys and young men between the ages of 10 and 20. Both boarders and "day scholars" were accepted and taught from a curriculum of preparatory and high school classes, plus classical and commercial college courses. By 1897, enrollment had increased to 29 grammar and high school students. College-level courses were added in 1900 to provide the necessary education for candidates planning to enter the Benedictine priesthood and by the 1902 school year attendance reached 60. In 1906 a large 50' x 80' addition was added to the rear of the building and within a year for the first time enrollment exceeded one-hundred students. As enrolment grew, so too did the faculty. The college hired its first lay teacher in 1905, Mr. Charles Hoffman.

Due to growth, the Benedictine monks decided that they needed a new and much larger main building to better accommodate students. In 1912, a plan was approved for a structure that would be situated in front of the 1895 building and serve as an anchor for a future building program. A construction loan was secured from the Wiegman Bank of Amsterdam, Holland.

Planning and design of the new building was supervised by the Tacoma architect C.F. Mahon. Ground was broken on February 10, 1913 for a three-and-a-half story, brick and concrete structure, two-hundred by sixty feet in size. Construction was completed in the fall by Chalmers & Pearson of Tacoma for a total cost of around \$75,000.

Nine short months later a grand dedication ceremony was planned for Sunday, November 16, 1913. Reportedly over 700 people attended the ceremonies, including hundreds from Olympia and Tacoma, as well as dignitaries such a Governor Ernest Lister, Supreme Court Justice Stephen J. Chadwick and Bishop Edward O'Dea. At the time it was the largest gathering ever assembled in the small

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community of Lacey. A special train from Tacoma was provided and local townspeople volunteered to transport the massive crowds from the train station to the college site. The following excerpt is taken from the Morning Olympian on November 18, 1913, two days after the dedication on Sunday, November 16, 1913:

"With unusually impressive ceremonies, the new building for St. Martin's college was dedicated in the presence of a large audience Sunday afternoon. The crowd was large and the program as arranged was instructive and inspiring. It is estimated that approximately 700 were in attendance, of which about 400 were from Olympia. It is stated that 150 came from Tacoma and other points on the special train, while the Grays Harbor cities and waypoints were represented. The large attendance indicates the widespread knowledge of the school, which is due in considerable degree to the work of the Olympia Knights of Columbus and Richard Butler, the local newspaper man who did much publicity work during the ten days preceding the dedication.

The dedication was in charge of the Olympia Council of Knights of Columbus, composed of John S. Lynch, chairman; Joseph Reder, P. J. O'Brien and J. F. Gilles. Attorney Lynch presided at the services. Right Rev. Edward J. O'Dea, D.D., opened the services at 2:30 o'clock with a blessing of the new building. John D Carmody, of Seattle, state deputy of the Knights of Columbus, Governor Ernest Lister, Supreme Judge S. J. Chadwick and Bishop O'Dea, delivered the addresses of the afternoon. Music was furnished by the St. Martin's College band. Singing of the Hymn of Praise by the audience closed the services, which was followed by a banquet, which was served by the women of St. Michael's church, this city....

"Members of the Catholic clergy present at the ceremonies besides the faculty of St. Martin's and Bishop O'Dea included Rt. Rev. Placidus, O.S.B., of Mount Angel, Ore.; Rev. Oswald Baran, O.S.B., Tacoma; Rev. Mark Weichmann, O.S.B., South Tacoma; Rev. Albert Erkens, O.S.B., Port Angeles; Rev. A. Fischer, Seattle; Rev. Joseph McGrath, Tacoma; Rev. Thomas Quain, Aberdeen; Rev. G. Achtaergael, Ballard; Rev. J. Malley, Olympia; Rev. J. W. Riordan, S. J., principal of St. Leo's boys' school, Tacoma; Rev. F. Burke, S. J., Seattle; Rev. J. Quigley, Hoquiam; Rev. P. Houtmeyers, Olympia; Rev. E. Duffy, Auburn; Rev. M. Kreutzer, Tacoma, and Rev. J. Schmidt of Puyallup."

The new building was 60 x 200 feet in Collegiate Gothic style and consisted of three stories, with a raised basement, made of brick and concrete. The basement held science labs and lecture rooms, two social halls, private showers, a barbershop, band room, stationery department, athletic supplies and confectionary store. Restrooms and cloakrooms were accessible from the porticos on the north side of the building. The first floor held administrative offices, parlors, guestrooms and two large study halls or assembly rooms. The second floor had eight classrooms on the south side and nineteen private rooms for boarders on the other side. The top floor had two large dormitories with toilet area, locker room, and several private rooms. The 1895 building was retained and served as campus dining room, kitchen and chapel, as well as "faculty" housing.

The new building was touted as a "thoroughly modern" building. Private rooms had hot/cold running water, steam heat, and electric lights, and it was equipped with a sprinkler system. The heating plant and boiler that provided heat to most buildings on campus was located outside the building to reduce fire risk. The new building was to be first unit of an anticipated hill-top complex optimistically called "Greater Saint Martin's." To pay for the new \$75,000 facility, the college's sponsoring community of monks had decided to log off the standing timber on the college property.

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During the 1914-1915 school year, Saint Martin's College enrolled a total of 152 boys and young men, a majority of whom resided on campus. Most were registered in programs leading either to the eight grade certificate or to a high school diploma, while others were taking college-level courses. The school had a faculty of twelve priests and six clergy as well as two laymen. Meals and mending were provided by a handful of Benedictine Sisters, who were usually the only women seen on campus on a daily basis. The "Daily Routine" of the students was a tight shift which ran from a 6am rising to an 8:30 bedtime, seven days a week.

By 1919, there were over 250 students at the school and the facility was literally bursting at the seams. This increasing enrollment called for an addition to the 1913 building. In the summer of 1919, foundations were dug for a new west wing. Progress however stopped when the college was confronted with dealing with the loss of the gymnasium to fire on October 6, 1919. Funds for the new wing were then diverted to rebuilding a gymnasium.

Fundraising continued and a grand vision of the future of the college was laid out with the goal of raising \$300,000 dollars. The plans included a U-shaped building in which a large Gothic chapel would be inserted into the courtyard facing east. One fundraising gimmick was the "Buy a Brick" campaign. Monks and students sold bricks which showed an etching of the proposed "Greater Saint Martin's" complex on one side and the phrase "Buy a Brick" on the reverse side. The college also took out a full page advertisement in the local newspaper soliciting local contributions to the building fund.

Fundraising was slow and the addition was completed in 1923 under the direction of the firm Lundberg & Mahon at a cost of \$300,000. The new wing of the structure was attached to the northwest corner of the 1913 building, thus forming an "L" shape plan to the building. The new wing conformed to the style of the original structure.

It opened to students and staff on June 20, 1923. The new wing housed the staff of the college as well as the additional classrooms and dormitories. Although it matched the 1913 "south wing," the addition offered broader halls, larger rooms, and higher ceilings. No longer needed, the original 1895 building was demolished.

At the front entry to the building in 1919, a statue of the Sacred Heart of Christ was installed. It was commissioned to commemorate the first layman's retreat in Washington, which was held at Saint Martin's in 1918. The statue was reportedly designed and carved in imitation stone by Seattle artist Charles Biber.

Further improvement to the grounds included the installation of a grand stairway at the south entry, in front of the building. It was brought about in 1926 through the fundraising efforts of the Saint Martin's Mother's Club (Tacoma Chapter), which contributed to the cost of \$7,000 (designer unknown). The summer of 1926 also saw other changes. Basement corridors were painted, showers remodeled and a ventilation system was added. In addition, the road to the hill was graded to create a gentler incline.

By the mid-1930s, separately accredited high school and college programs were offered for Saint Martin's all-male student body. Saint Martin's became a four-year, accredited, baccalaureate-granting institution in 1938, with its first graduates receiving degrees in 1940. While the College virtually came to a standstill during World War II, the postwar years saw the enrollment of hundreds of "G.I. Bill" veterans and a growing list of course offerings. During the mid to late 1950s a variety of new buildings were constructed on campus.

Saint Martin's became coeducational in 1965 and began offering extension programs at nearby Fort

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Lewis Army Post and McChord Air Force Base in 1972. The high school program was closed in 1974, due to declining enrollment.

The second half of the 20th century also brought changes as well as continuity to the nominated building and the college campus. In 1965, a Student Union Building was constructed, becoming a hub for student activity. In November 1975, the bookstore was relocated to nominated building. In the 1980s, Saint Martin's added graduate programs in education, mechanical engineering and counseling psychology to its growing list of undergraduate areas of study.

Extensive renovation of nominated building began in 1993 when the roof was reconstructed. Work was accelerated when a fire broke out on November 15, 1994 in the basement kitchen's dishwasher room caused over a million dollars in damage. Further renovation was done in 2009 when St. Gertrude's Café, the main campus dining area, was built on the first floor.

The most recent change to the surrounding site came on April 22, 2013, with the blessing and dedication of a new, elegant courtyard behind nominated building. This area was named in honor of Father Alfred Hulscher, Prior of Saint Martin's Abbey.

Today, the University offers 23 majors and seven graduate programs. The College became Saint Martin's University in August 2005 to more accurately reflect the institution's nature, better fulfill its mission and to recognize the wide variety of undergraduate and graduate programs available to students. The nominated building, with all its rich history, has continued to be a vital part of Saint Martin's University life to the present day, and it remains the center of campus activity and student learning.

Lundberg & Mahon

The Benedictine monks initially hired Tacoma architect C.F. Mahon to design the nominated building. Mahon was beginning to make a name for itself within the confines of the Catholic Church, having previously designed several structures them. He would eventually take over many of the work for the Seattle Diocese for the next 20+ years. Acquiring the commission of the nominated building may sparked a partnership with the older and more experienced Charles F. Lundberg, but Mahon is listed as the sole architect of the first/initial wing. Lundberg did not actually join the firm until construction had already begun on the nominated building.

Born in August 1889 in Tacoma, architect Christopher Frank Mahon began his architectural training as a draftsman for I. Jay Knapp in Tacoma in 1908 at the age of 19. He quickly learned his trade and reportedly by 1910, Mahon had risen to the level of partner and the firm name was changed to Knapp & Mahon. However, the partnership was short-lived and in 1912 Mahon opened his own architectural practice only to expand the next year when architect Charles Frederick W. Lundberg joined the firm.

Lundberg was born in 1882 and had practiced in Coffeerville, Kansas before moving to Tacoma around 1906. His formal training is unknown. In 1908 he formed a short-lived partnership with Myron Potter which lasted for only a year. His known early projects in Tacoma before joining Mahon are limited to a club house on Day Island for the Tacoma Motor (Yacht) Club (1909); the Diagle Duplex (1911); the George Franzenburg House (1912); the H. Wohlfarth House (1912); the Landstrom Building (1912); the Hagenbuch House (1913); the Ruston City Hall (1913); and the Idle Hour Theater (1912).

Together, the firm of Lundberg & Mahon designed a variety of commercial, institutional, industrial,

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and residential buildings of varying sizes in Tacoma and other communities in western Washington. Additionally, the firm had several commissions associated with the Catholic Church, including their most notable work—the Gothic Revival style Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Catholic Church (1920) at 520 South 30th St. in Tacoma. Other church projects include the Knights of Columbus Community Center and War Memorial Building (1921) in Everett; and Church of the Visitation (1914) in Tacoma.

By the early 1920s, the firm was one of the more prominent architectural firms in the South Sound region. A 1921 Tacoma Daily Ledger article described the firm: *'Since the formation of the partnership in 1913, the firm has planned and supervised the construction of something more than 230 better class buildings, many of them institutions. Lundberg & Mahon represent the newer school of architecture, in that they have assimilated and combined an engineering department with their regular department of architecture, thereby enabling builders to place the entire business of construction in the hands of one firm, a great factor in efficient design and erection of the building, experts assert.'*

Other notable designs in Tacoma include the Scandinavian Salvation Army (1914); the Antone Davis Building/Spar Restaurant (1916); Steam Baking Co. (1917); the Sauriol-Martin Building/Orpheum Theater (1919); the Northern Pacific Bank (1914); the City Transfer and Storage Co. (1916); and the C.O. Lynn Funeral Home (1918).

For reasons unknown, Lundberg & Mahon dissolved their partnership in 1923 after ten years in business together. Reportedly, Mahon took over their Seattle office and Lundberg remained in Tacoma and opened up his own independent office. Known projects by Mahon include the P. N. Wallerich House (1923); St. Anthony's Catholic Church (1925), Kent; a Rod & Gun Club on Island Lake (1927), near Bremerton; the Hotel Hungerford (1928), Seattle; and the Cascadian Hotel (1929), Wentachee. Mahon also provided the initial designs for St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Seattle (1928), but the project was reworked by another firm.

In 1929 Mahon and Lundberg reunited and maintained offices in Seattle and Tacoma. By then Lundberg had taken on another partner, A. Frederick Ekvall. Known as Lundberg, Mahon, & Ekvall, projects by the firm included a proposed design for the New Yakima Hotel (1930) in Yakima; a two-story commercial building at the NE corner of 6th Ave & Jackson (1932), Seattle; Holy Rosary Catholic Church (1937), Seattle; and the John Anderson Apartments (1938), Tacoma.

Mahon returned to Tacoma in 1936 and reopened an office. The new firm was formally dissolved in 1941 when Lundberg retired and moved to Whidbey Island. Mahon died in Tacoma on October 10, 1947 at the age of 59. After a long illness, Lundberg died in 1964 at the age of 82.

Collegiate Gothic Style

Mahon designed Saint Martin's College in the Collegiate Gothic Revival style. The style is an early 20th century adaptation of the 19th century Gothic Revival style and served a specific function, educational buildings. The initial Gothic Revival style flourished from the period of 1830 through 1890 in the United States. It was often chosen for churches and institutional buildings due to its impressive, mediievally-inspired form. In the early 20th century the Gothic Revival style reappeared for an appropriate choice for both university and secondary school buildings. Prominent universities such as Boston College, Yale, Duke, and Princeton employed the Gothic Revival style (now called the Collegiate Gothic Style) in this period to create an atmosphere of respected antiquity.

These new larger and more complex school buildings had specialized space design for cafeterias,

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gyms and technical training. While these designs were sometimes rather pared down versions of the more ornate forms of the style with only a few decorative details like an arched and recessed entryways or a few decorative panels, these school buildings are clearly part of the Gothic Revival tradition. Masonry construction of brick and/or lent a sense of permanence and substance, a fitting image for the public education system, especially as it strove for even greater academic offerings.

The Collegiate Gothic Revival style can be found throughout the state on numerous university campuses, as well as high schools and even elementary school buildings, both public and private. Examples include several buildings at the University of Washington (1916-1939); numerous structures at the University of Puget Sound (1924-1958) in Tacoma; Mount Vernon High School (1922) in Mount Vernon; Central School (1912) in Tacoma; Cheney High School (1929) in Cheney; and Renton High School (1931) in Renton. Saint Martin's is an early example of the style.

The beginnings of Collegiate Gothic architecture in North America date back to 1829 when "Old Kenyon" was completed on the campus of Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio. This was followed by "Old Main", erected in 1857 on the campus of Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois. Later, in 1878, Seabury and Jarvis Halls were completed on the campus of Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut. These buildings remain among the best examples of Collegiate Gothic architecture in the United States.

In 1894 the architectural firm of Cope & Stewardson completed Pembroke Hall on the campus of Bryn Mawr College. At Bryn Mawr, Cope & Stewardson combined the original Gothic architecture of Oxford and Cambridge Universities with the American Early Gothic Revival style and the local New England landscape. Commissions quickly followed for buildings on the campuses of the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton University, and Washington University in St. Louis, marking the nascent beginnings of a movement that transformed many college campuses across the country.

The Collegiate Gothic movement gained further momentum when Charles D. Maginnis designed Gasson Hall at Boston College in 1908. Publication of its design in 1909, and praise from influential American architect Ralph Adams Cram, helped establish Collegiate Gothic as the prevailing architectural style on American university campuses for decades. Boston College's Gasson Hall is credited for establishing the typology of dominant Gothic towers in subsequent campus designs, including those at Princeton (Cleveland Tower, 1913–1917), Yale (Harkness Tower, 1917–1921), and Duke (Chapel Tower, 1930–1935).

Architect James G. Rogers' extensive work at Yale University, beginning in 1917, may be the prototypical example of the genre. His designs lent an air of instant heritage and gravitas to the campus. But, Rogers was criticized by other prominent American Gothic Revival architects, namely Cram, for his use of steel frames underneath stone cladding, and tricks such as splashing acid on stone walls to simulate age. He was also criticized by the growing Modernist movement of the time for harking back to an architecture of the past.

Charles Klauder's steel-frame, limestone-clad, 42-story skyscraper, the Cathedral of Learning (1926-1937), serves as the centerpiece of the University of Pittsburgh's campus. The world's second tallest university building and second tallest gothic-styled building, it has been described as the literal culmination of late gothic revival architecture.

The use of Collegiate Gothic at Saint Martin's was a natural choice for an institution owned and operated by the Catholic Church. The architecture imbued not only an instant connection to the

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religious roots of the college but put forth an immediate and grand presence on the landscape which served to tell the community and students that the college was there to stay.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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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
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 2 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	_____	_____	_____	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>47° 2'24.64"N</u>	<u>122°48'54.24"W</u>	3	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

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

The nominated area is located in Section 16, Township 18, Range 1 West, of the Willamette Meridian, in Thurston County, Washington. It is otherwise known as Tax Lot 11816310102.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property encompasses the original Saint Martin's building and ancillary features.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rebecca Sill, Director of Corporate & Foundation Relations, and Andrew Moyer, Director of Real Estate,
Saint Martin's Abbey (Edited by DAHP Staff)
organization Saint Martin's University and Abbey date August 14, 2014

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street & number 5000 Abbey Way SE telephone 360-438-4366, 360-438-4578

city or town Lacey state WA zip code 98503

e-mail rebecca.sill@stmartin.edu, amoyer@stmartin.edu

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Additional Documentation

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.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

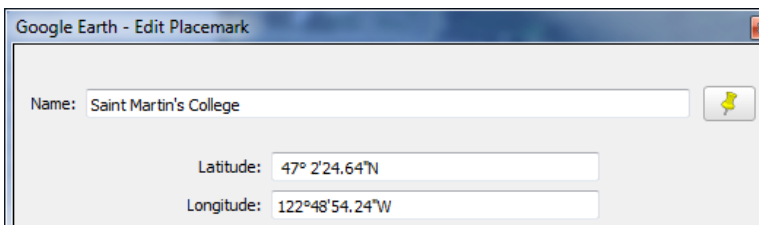


Figure 1. Google Earth Map - Saint Martin's University

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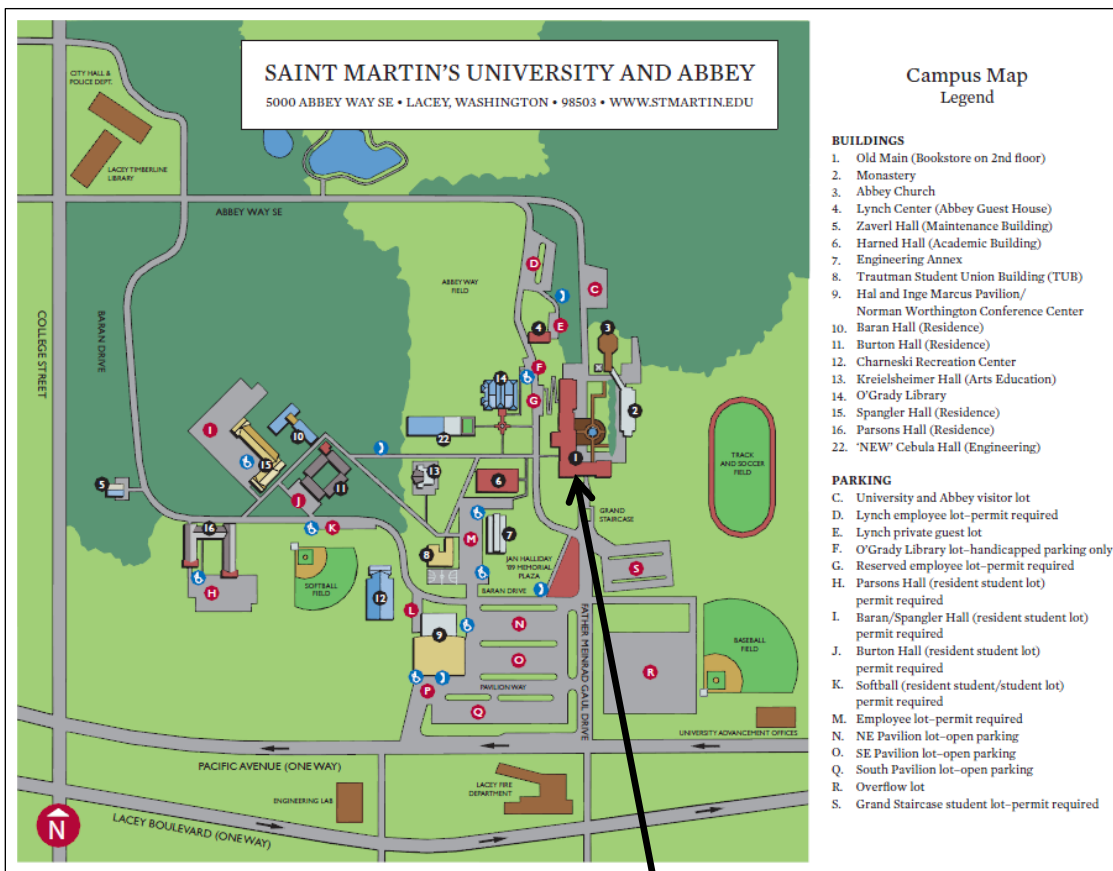


Figure 2. Saint Martin's University Campus Map – (Old Main Building No.1)



Figure 3. Saint Martin's University– Nomination Boundaries

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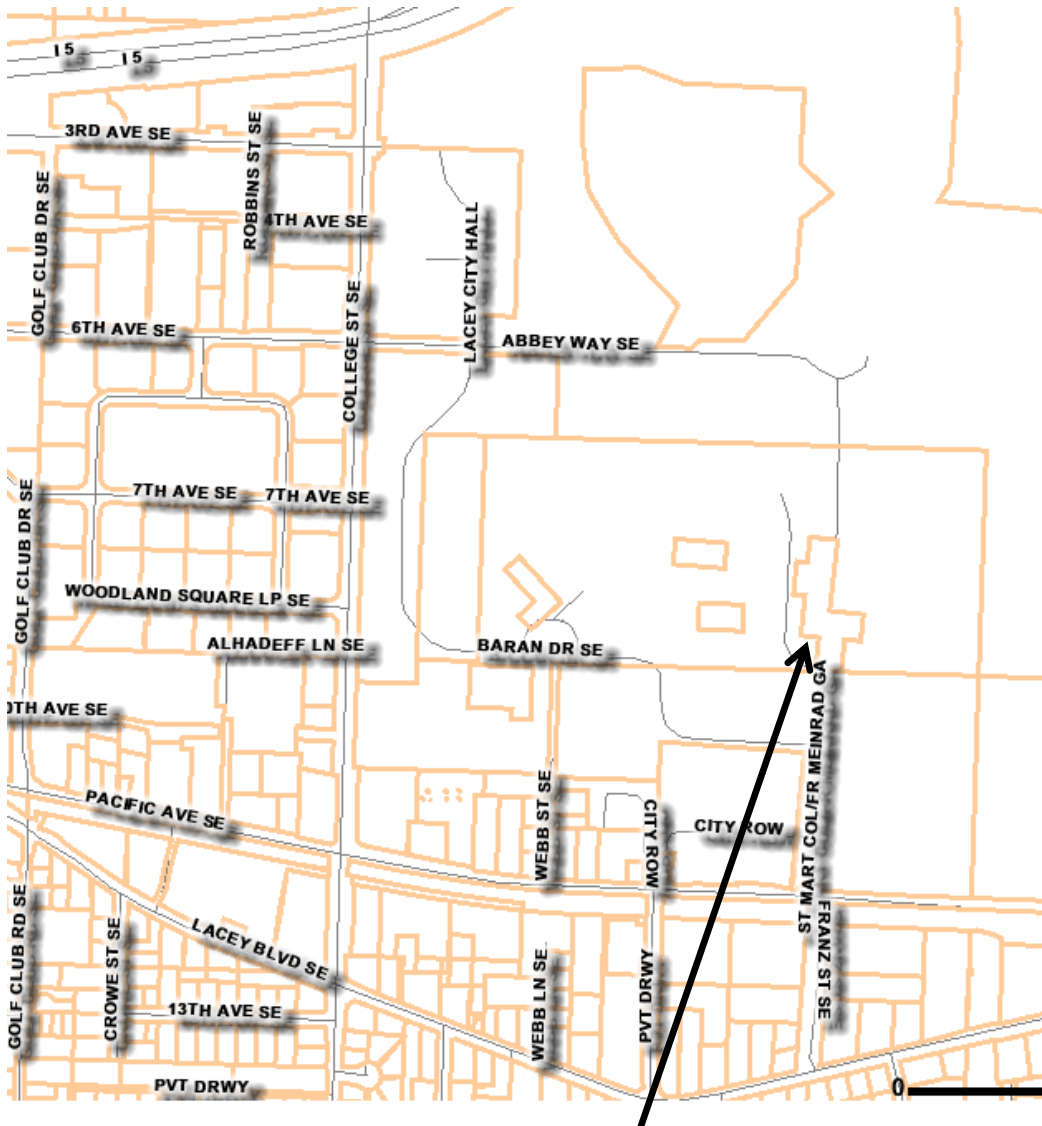


Figure 4. Assessor Map – (Saint Martin's College Building)

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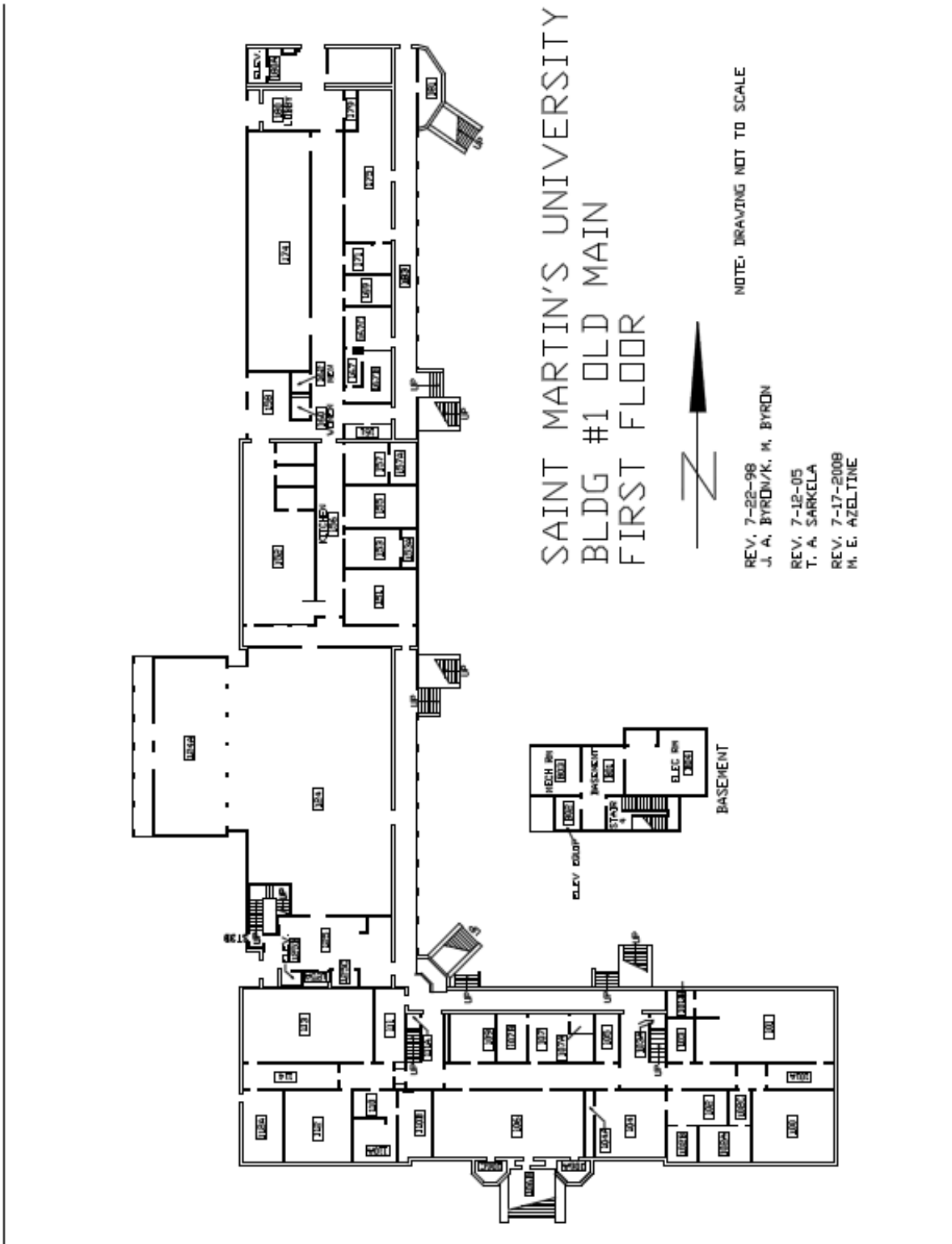


Figure 5. Saint Martin's College – Floor Plan – 1st floor

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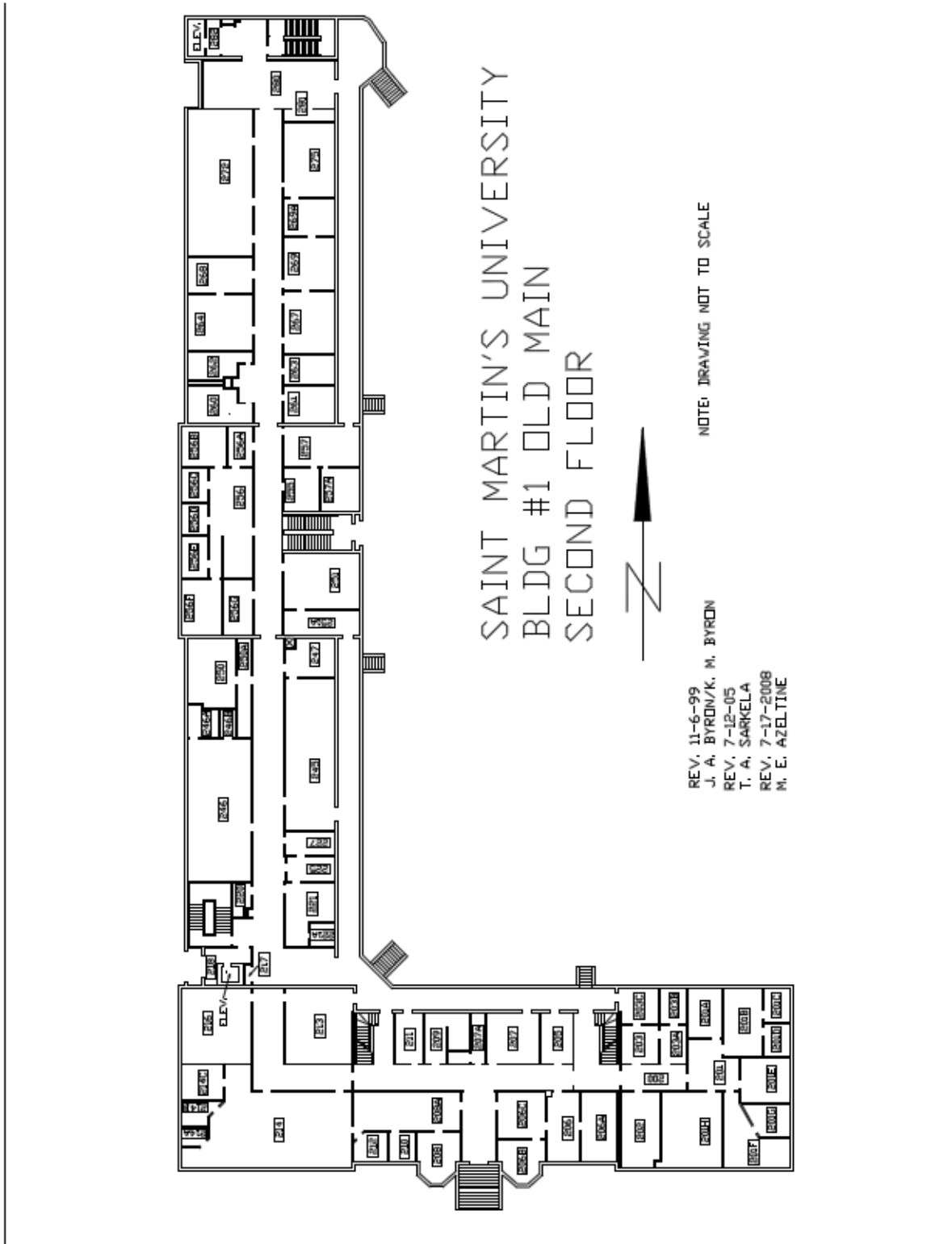


Figure 6. Saint Martin's College – Floor Plan – 2nd floor

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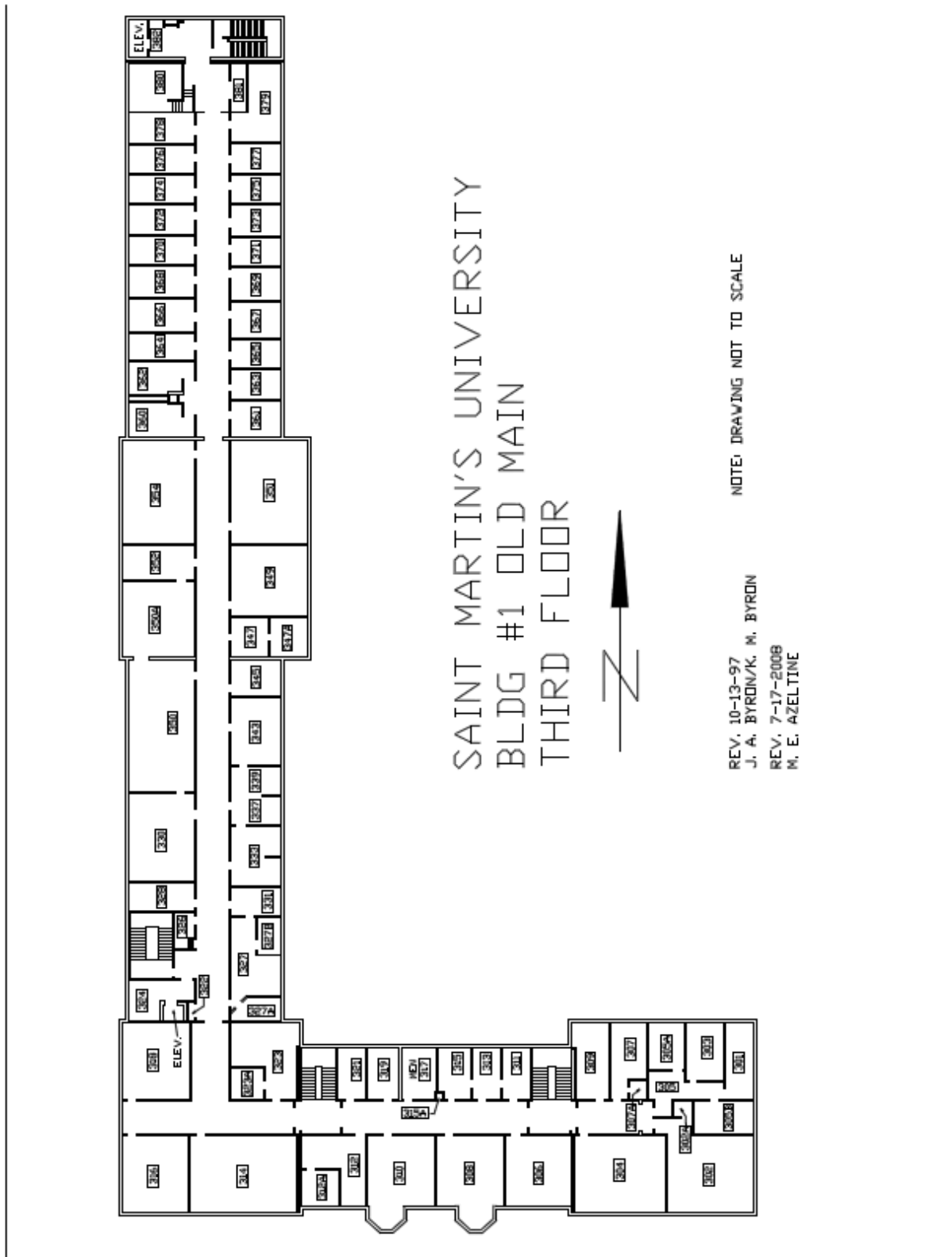
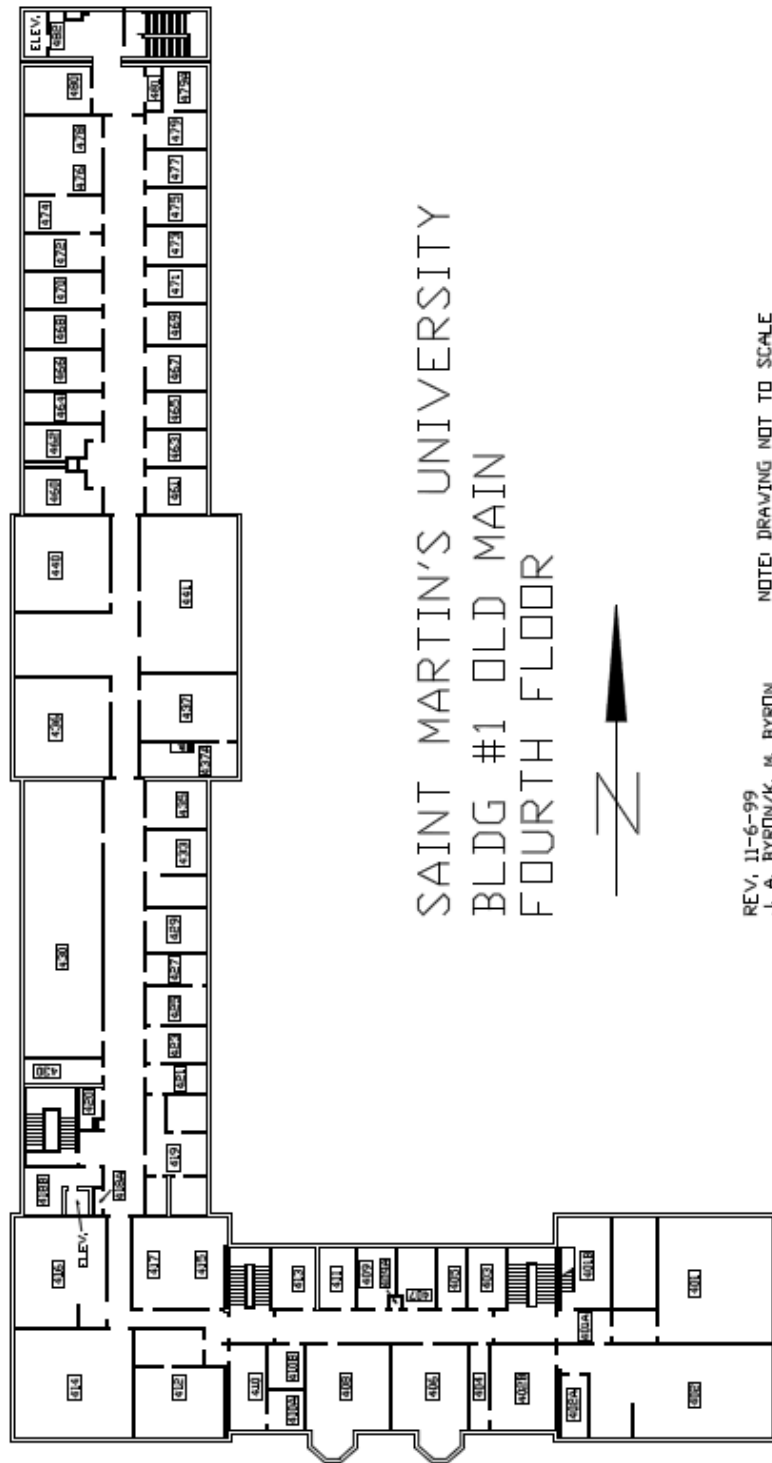


Figure 7. Saint Martin's College – Floor Plan – 3rd floor

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REV. 11-6-99
J. A. BYRON/K. M. BYRON
REV. 7-17-2008
M. E. AZELTINE
NOTE: DRAWING NOT TO SCALE

Figure 8. Saint Martin's College – Floor Plan – 4th floor

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Figure 9. Saint Martin's College – 1895 Monastery and School Building
(Image courtesy of Saint John's Abbey Archives)

**ST. MARTIN'S TO
DEDICATE FINE NEW
STRUCTURE NOV. 16**

The handsome four-story brick building, the new structure at the St. Martins college at Lacey which was built at a cost of approximately \$75,000 will be dedicated Sunday, November 16, the exercises beginning at 2 o'clock. Bishop E. J. O'Dea, of Seattle, Governor Ernest Lister, Supreme Court Justice S. J. Chadwick, Olympia and John Cormody, Seattle, representing the Knights of Columbus, will be among the speakers on the program.

In the new building, laboratories, a stationary store for school supplies, shower baths and recreation rooms are to be found on the first floor. Directors' rooms, parlors and receiving rooms are on the second floor, with the third floor being given over to class and assembly rooms. The fourth floor is used for dormitory purposes. Classes in the new building are expected to start about November 1.

Figure 10. "Saint Martin's to Dedicate Fine New Structure Nov 16"
– Olympia Daily Record: October 25, 1913. Pg 1.

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Figure 11. Saint Martin's College – New 1913 main building – rear/north facade
(Image courtesy of Saint Martin's Abbey Archives)

**View of Handsome New \$60,000 Main Building
at St. Martin's College**

A grainy, high-contrast black and white photograph of the main building at Saint Martin's College. The building is a large, multi-story structure with a prominent central tower and numerous windows. The image is framed by a thick black border. The photograph is positioned in the center of a text-heavy layout, with a title above it and several paragraphs of text below it.

St. Martin's college, at Lacey, four miles from Olympia, has come to be one of the best known boys' schools in the state. Attendance this year is about 150, all regular boarders except about eight or ten day students, and marks the banner attendance to date, with even better prospects for next year. Commercial as well as classical courses are given and the curriculum covers a wide range, presented under a highly efficient staff of 22 instructors. Athletics play a large and wholesome part in the life of the boys, and St. Martin's teams have high standing in the field and on the floor.

The new main building, shown here, was completed but little more than a year ago, at a cost of about \$60,000, and is designed to be the first unit of a splendid group of college buildings to cost approximately \$250,000. Back of this is the old big frame structure now used as the faculty building.

The new main building, with a frontage of 200 feet, four stories in height with towers, in collegiate Gothic style, and crowning an eminence of considerable height, makes an imposing appearance. It is splendidly equipped and ranks among the foremost college buildings in the state.

Figure 12. "View of Handsome New \$60,000 Main Building at Saint Martin's College"
– Olympia Daily Record: April 10, 1915. Pg 8.

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Figure 15. Saint Martin's College – Construction of west wing, c. 1920
(Image courtesy of Saint Martin's Abbey Archives, photo by Albert Fisher)

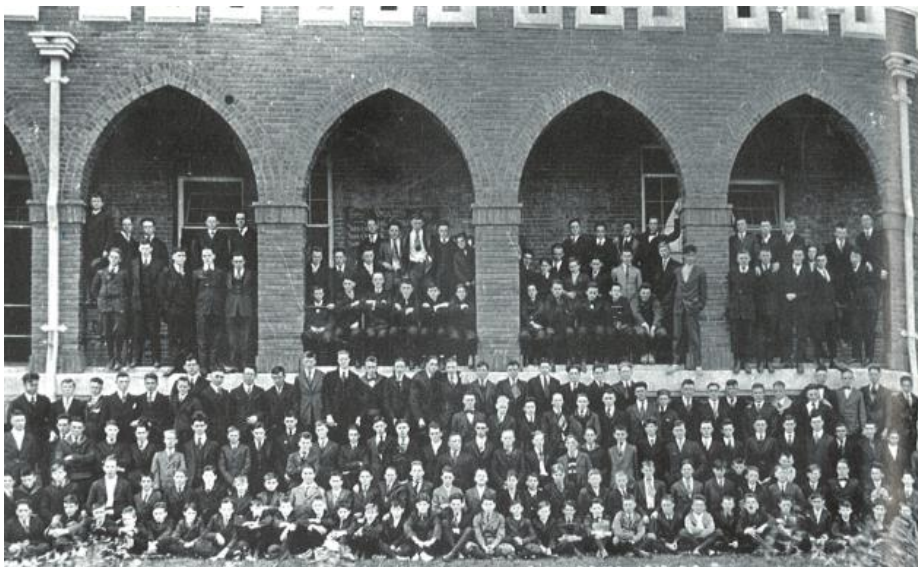


Figure 16. Saint Martin's College – Class Photo 1919-1920
(Image courtesy of Saint Martin's Abbey Archives)

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Figure 17. Saint Martin's College – Students gathered in rear courtyard, c. 1925
(Image courtesy of Saint Martin's Abbey Archives)



Figure 18. Saint Martin's College – Bird's Eye view of main building, 1937
(Image courtesy of Saint Martin's Abbey Archives)

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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: The Main building, Saint Martin's University

City or Vicinity: Lacey, WA

County: Thurston

State: WA

Photographers: Michael Houser, Aaron Barna, Rebecca Sill and Andrew Moyer

Dates Photographed:

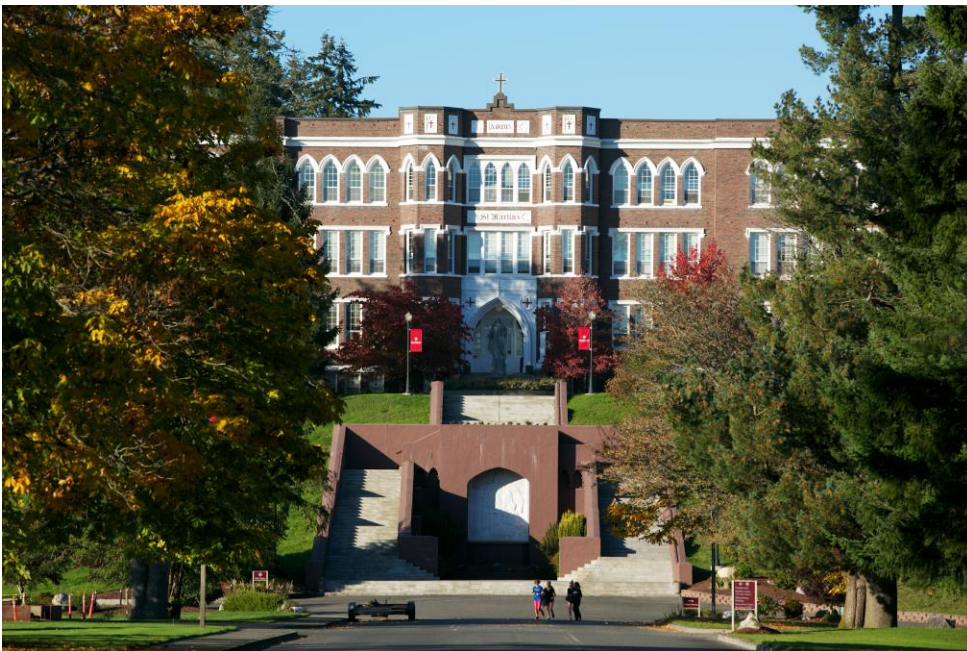
Aaron Barna: April 16, 2014 and October 22, 2013

Rebecca Sill and Andrew Moyer: August 1, 2014

Michael Houser: August 25, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) in alphabetical order:

(The full set of photos is on a USB drive included with this application. Select images are included below.)



1 of 14

Main façade – South Elevation, Rebecca Sill, August 1, 2014

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2 of 14

Sacred Heart of Christ Statue at south entrance, Aaron Barna, October 22, 2013



3 of 14

Detail of entry, Michael Houser, August 25, 2014

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4 of 14
Rear courtyard area, Michael Houser, August 25, 2014



5 of 14
Rear courtyard area – showing 1989 stairwell addition, Michael Houser, August 25, 2014

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6 of 14
West Façade – 1923 rear wing, Michael Houser, August 25, 2014



7 of 14
Courtyard Façade – Showing exterior arcade, Michael Houser, August 25, 2014

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8 of 14
Main Entry Stair Detail, Michael Houser, August 25, 2014



9 of 14
Entry Foyer Detail, Michael Houser, August 25, 2014

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10 of 14

Typical Hallway Detail – 1913 wing, Michael Houser, August 25, 2014



11 of 14

Typical Hallway – Looking north towards 1923 addition, Michael Houser, August 25, 2014

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12 of 14

Typical Interior Stairwell – 1913 wing, Michael Houser, August 25, 2014



13 of 14

Remodeled Basement Cafeteria – 1923 wing, Michael Houser, August 25, 2014

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14 of 14
Structural Beam in Classroom – 1923 wing, Rebecca Sill, August 1, 2014

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

name Andrew Moyer, Director of Real Estate, Saint Martin's Abbey
street & number 5000 Abbey Way SE telephone 360-438-4578
city or town Lacey state WA zip code 98503

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.