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 **WEDGE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Triangle area bounded by Division Ave., 6th Ave., and South M Street ☐ not for publication

city or town TACOMA ☐ vicinity

state WA code WA county PIERCE code 053 zip code 98405

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 ___ 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

WEDGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

PIERCE COUNTY, WA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

X	private
	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

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

	building(s)
X	district
	site
	structure
	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
65	8	buildings
		district
1		site
26	9	structure
		object
92	17	**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.)

DOMESTIC: Single and multi-family dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
RELIGION: Religious Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single and multi-family dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
RELIGION: Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENT: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE; STONE
walls: WOOD: Clapboard, Shingle; STUCCO;
BRICK; ASBESTOS
roof: ASPHALT, WOOD: Shingle
other:

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 Wedge Historic District, named for its wedge shape, is located between 6th Ave and Division Ave from South M Street to its tip at Sprague Avenue just west of downtown Tacoma, Washington. The district is part of several plats, (Tacoma's Central Addition (1884), Ainsworth Addition (1889) and New Tacoma), but is defined by arterial streets and proximity of a hospital complex.

LOCATION AND SETTING

Specifically the district is bounded by Division Avenue to the north and 6th Avenue to the south, both arterials that serve to distinguish the Wedge from its surrounding neighborhoods. To the east is Martin Luther King Jr. Way, another arterial, just outside of the district. The district boundary is established by the thoroughly modern MultiCare Hospital campus to the East. The development of the hospital coincides with the borders of the underlying zoning, which is Hospital Medical, the borders of which run along a jagged path north and south from approximately Division to Sixth Ave, alternating between S M St and the alley between S M St and S L St. The district terminates at the western end in the apex formed as Division and Sprague Avenue meet.

The typical lot is 25’ wide and either 120 or 130’ feet in depth (blocks within the Ainsworth Addition contained both 120 and 130’ lots), and the typical blocks were 360’ wide east to west, and 380’ long from north to south, all with north to south running alleys. Residential roads running through the district are 80’ wide, many of which have original brick gutters. Driveways off the main roads are infrequent and most garages are located in the alleys. Most streets are tree-lined with houses siting back approximately 15 ft. from the front property line separated by sidewalks.

The majority of the land within the district is level, with a sharp decrease in elevation occurring to the east of Martin Luther King Way. While the streets are flat, some of the blocks are above the street level creating basement level parking garages. Historically, the neighborhood that formed the Wedge extended contiguously eastward to Wright Park and around the Fannie Paddock Memorial Hospital on Martin Luther King Jr. Way (then K Street), which later developed into the MultiCare campus. Development was typically single-family detached housing of moderate scale, with larger apartment buildings constructed near Division and near Wright Park. Monumental structures with close ties to the development of the Wedge included religious structures such as Fannie Paddock Memorial Hospital, First United Methodist Church at 423 K Street (demolished), and Trinity Presbyterian Church near the apex.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Contributing resources to the historic district constitute a substantial percentage of the total buildings. A relatively small number of buildings have alterations significant enough for them to be considered non-contributing resources to the district. The most common such alterations are large, visible additions or notable changes to the front porch or entry. The presence of newer window sash or cladding was not necessarily considered significant if the overall character of the building remained.

The district has 67 historic contributing buildings, primarily residences, but it does contain a significant number of early apartment and duplexes. Construction dates were derived from the Pierce County Assessor's records and on-the-ground observations. The vast majority (93 %) of the homes were built prior to 1931 and most of the construction occurred in two distinct building periods; the first from 1900 to 1911, and the second from 1916 to 1931. Just four buildings fall out of the period of significance (1890-1931). Three properties predate 1900. The district also contains 25 accessory structures, most of which are detached garages.

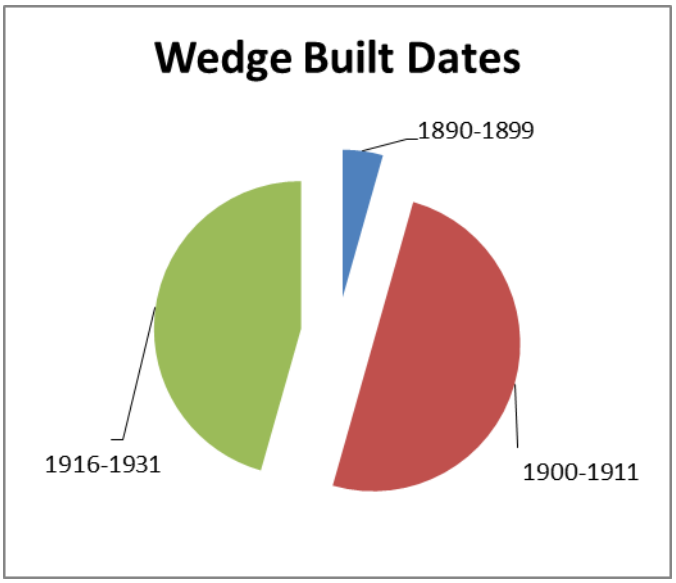


Table 1.1. – Breakdown of construction dates of resources in Wedge District showing major building periods.

Buildings & Sites

Historic Contributing:	66
Historic Non-Contributing:	4
Non-Historic Non-Contributing:	4
TOTAL:	**74**
Vacant Lots:	9

Accessory Structures

Historic Contributing:	26
Historic Non-Contributing:	1
Non-Historic Non-Contributing:	8
TOTAL:	**35**

SOUTH 4TH ST.

1216 S. 4TH St Historic Name: Hanson, Ole & Anna Built: 1924
Architect/Builder: C. (or O) W. Wahlgren, Builder Site ID#: 41216
Style: Craftsman Bungalow Parcel Number: 2004250030
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This one and one-half story single family residence is owned by Multicare. It has wooden clapboard siding and original six over one windows.

Cultural Data:

Accessory Structure: None

1218 S. 4th St Historic Name: Mrs. Elizabeth J. Kennedy House Built: 1923
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: 41218
Style: Craftsman Parcel Number: 2004250020
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This one-story with attic single family residence has a combination of wood clapboard and shingle siding. The roof is composition shingles. The building has three-over-one wood windows. This property is owned by Multicare.

Cultural Data: Owned by widow of Samuel F. Kennedy.

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, two-car garage

1310 S. 4th Historic Name: Built: 1962
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: 41310
Style: Contemporary Parcel Number: 2004260030
Classification: Non-Historic Non-Contributing
Description: This one story structure has a composition shingle roof and T-111 wood siding. It is owned by MultiCare and is used as a child-care center.

Cultural Data:

Accessory Structure: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing garage.

1312 S. 4th St Historic Name: Mrs. Mary Wadsworth House Built: c.1900
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: 41312
Style: Craftsman Parcel Number: 2004270010
Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: This 1-story, platform frame building has a roof clad in asphalt composition shingles. The walls of the single-family house form are clad principally in wood. The entry is highlighted by a small gable-covered roof supported by knee braces. The windows are tall one-over-one wood united grouped individually or as pairs. House was most likely remodeled with Craftsman details in the teens.

Cultural Data:

Accessory Structure: None

SOUTH 5TH ST.

1213 S. 5th St. Historic Name: Built:
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: 51213
Style: Vacant Lot Parcel Number: 2004250090
Classification: Vacant
Description:

1301 S. 5th St Historic Name: Built: 1959
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: 51301
Style: Contemporary Parcel Number: 204260080
Classification: Non-Historic Non-Contributing
Description: This brick-exterior two-story building is a multiple-family apartment building.

Cultural Data:

Accessory Structure: None.

1315 S. 5th St Historic Name: Walter Pessimer House Built: 1924
Architect/Builder: W. J. Clark, Builder Site ID#: 51315
Style: Craftsman Bungalow Parcel Number: 2004270080
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This house has decorative wooden trim and nested gables which were architectural details typical of the time. It is a one story with attic, wood frame with Craftsman and Bungalow influences. A raised concrete basement slopes away from the street. It has a side-facing gabled main roof with a centered, curved, roofed entry porch with decorative post and support lintels. There is a decorative trellis and railing on the west aide of the house. Some of the original six-over-six multi-pane windows remain while some have been replaced with one-over-one's and the front windows, flanking the entrance, are probably non-original picture windows. At the rear basement is a shed/garage addition.

Cultural Data: The first resident was Walter H. Pessimier, co-founder of Pessimier Brothers Bootery, an early Tacoma business.

Accessory Structure: None – Garage attached to house

1319 S. 5th Historic Name: John R. & Grace Hoats House Built: 1924
Architect/Builder: W. J. Clark, Builder Site ID#: 51319
Style: Craftsman Parcel Number: 2004270070
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This one and one-half-story single-family residence features a pediment over the main entry supported by four Doric columns. It has a large dormer on the second floor and a half-hipped roof.

Cultural Data: First owner John Hoats was a teacher.

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, single-car garage.

1401 S. 5th St Historic Name: James & Laura Bruce House Built: 1926
Architect/Builder: Andrew Larson, Builder Site ID#: 51401
Style: Craftsman Bungalow Parcel Number: 2004280070
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a 1.5-story, platform frame single-family dwelling. It has a half-hipped roof with a dormer on the second floor. The roof is made of composition shingles.

Cultural Data: James Bruce was a mechanic for the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Accessory Structure: None – garage located in basement.

1405 S. 5th Historic Name: Gordon & Anna Kincaid House Built: 1927
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: 51405
Style: Craftsman Bungalow Parcel Number: 2004280060
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This one and one-half-story, platform frame building has a side-gabled roof with a dormer. The roof is clad in asphalt composition shingles and there is a gabled entrance way.

Cultural Data: First resident Gordon Kincaid was an operator for the CLD (unknown what this company was) . Anna Kincaid is notable as one of the survivors of the Titanic disaster of 1912. Their daughter, Nina, who also resided in the home, was a saleswoman for the Fisher Co.

Accessory Structure: None – garage located in basement.

1407 S. 5th St Historic Name: John & Ethel Allingham House Built: 1926
Architect/Builder: Andrew Larson, Builder Site ID#: 51407
Style: Tudor Cottage Parcel Number: 2004280050
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a one and one-half-story single-family dwelling. It has a cross-clipped, gabled roof with a cat-slide roofline above the main corner entrance. It has a wood-clapboard siding exterior.

Cultural Data: According to Polk directories, first resident john Allingham was a traveling salesman.

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, Single-car garage.

1411-1413 S. 5TH St. Historic Name: Built: 1909
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: 51411
Style: American Foursquare Parcel Number: 2004290050
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This two-story with attic structure severs as a residential duplex. It has a hipped roof with wood clapboard exterior on the first floor and wood shingles exterior on the second. There are two dormers on the roof.

Cultural Data: Construction of the house may have been financed by George B. Cornish, whom lived on the same block.

Accessory Structure: None

1412 S. 5th St Historic Name: Lory A. & Mary Wing House Built: 1909
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: 51412
Style: Craftsman Parcel Number: 2005290030
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This two-story plus attic single-family dwelling has a cross-gabled roof with porches both in front and rear. Its exterior is wood clapboards on the first floor and wood shingles on the second floor. Above each window is a distinctive mantel supported by corbels.

Cultural Data: According to Polk Directories Lory Wing was a grocer by trade. The home was featured in the Tacoma Daily Ledger (Oct 24, 1909) and reportedly cost $3,500.

Accessory Structure: Non-historic, Non-Contributing carport in the back yard.

1416 S. 5th St Historic Name: Carl & Hannah Johnson House Built: 1909
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: 51416
Style: Craftsman Parcel Number: 2005290020
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a one and one-half –story single-family residence with a wide-angled gabled roof with the ridgepole running perpendicular to the street. The main cladding material is wood shingles. The house has exposed rafters, large knee braces and a small front porch supported by clustered piers. Each window has an articulated lintel structure consisting of a broad mantel supported by truncated brackets. The front door is reached by a small porch with mimics the main roofline of the house.

Cultural Data: This Craftsman home was built in 1909 for Carl Johnson, a Swedish immigrant and carpenter. Carl may have built the house himself and other homes on the street share the same unique details of this home. In 1917 the house was sold to Augusta Gehri (widow of Adolph). The Gehri family owned Gehri Sheet Metal Works and provided metal for Stadium and Lincoln Park High Schools as well as Tacoma's Old

Courthouse and Armory. Augusta lived in the home until the late 1930s when her daughter, Margaret, took control of the property. She served as treasurer and book keeper for Gehri Sheet Metal Works and works for the family business from the time she graduated from Stadium H.S. to her retirement at age 88. The house was sold in 1990.

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, Single-car garage.

1418 S. 5th St Historic Name: Joseph Lee House Built: 1909
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: 51418
Style: Craftsman Parcel Number: 2005290010
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a two-story plus attic single-family residence. It has a cross-gabled roof with a second-floor porch supported by five fluted Doric columns. This porch provided shelter for the home's front door.

Cultural Data:

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, Single-car garage.

1419 S 5th St Historic Name: George B. & Christine Cornish House II Built: 1924
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: 51419
Style: Craftsman Bungalow Parcel Number: 2005290040
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This one and one-half story structure is a single-family dwelling. It has wood clapboard siding on the first floor and wood shingles above. It has a half-hipped roof with a similar overhang protecting the front entrance.

Cultural Data: George & Christine Cornish owned a furniture and stove store. The moved into this smaller Craftsman Bungalow home in 1924 after living next store for 15+ years.

Accessory Structure: None

1423 S 5th St Historic Name: George B. & Christine Cornish House I Built: 1909
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: 51423
Style: Queen Anne - Shingle Parcel Number: 2004290030
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This structure was built in 1909 as a single-family residence but it has since been converted into a multi-family residential building. Its exterior is wood shingles and it has a large second floor dormer.

Cultural Data: George & Christine Cornish owned a furniture and stove store.

Accessory Structure: None.

1502 S 5th St Historic Name: Burton & Lucille Kennedy House Built: 1923
Architect/Builder: Andrew Larson, Bldr Site ID#: 51502
Style: Craftsman Bungalow Parcel Number: 200530020
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This one-story building is a single-family residence. It is clad in wood siding and has a half-hipped roof plus a half-hipped extension supported by two Doric columns above the front entrance.

Cultural Data: The Kennedy's were owners of B.H. Kennedy & Co. Autos located at 753 Broadway.

Accessory Structure: None – garage in basement.

1505 S 5th St Historic Name: City Park Built:
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: 51505
Style: Parcel Number: 200430010
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This lot is currently used as a City Park

1506 S 5th St Historic Name: Carl & Rosy Johnson House Built: 1924
Architect/Builder: Andrew Larson, Bldr Site ID#: 51506
Style: Transitional Tudor Parcel Number: 2005300010
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This one and one-half-story plus basement building is a single-family residence. It has a half-hipped roof situated perpendicular to the front of the house. It has a wooden clapboard exterior and original six-over-one windows on both the first and second levels.

Cultural Data: According to Polk Directories, Carl Johnson was a window washer by trade.

Accessory Structure: None – garage in basement.

1510 S. 5th St Historic Name: H. Paine House Built: 1924
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: 51510
Style Craftsman Bungalow Parcel Number: 200530030
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This one and a half story building is a single-family residence. It has a gabled roof with the gable edge at the side of the house. The exterior is clad in wood clapboard siding. There is a large dormer on the second floor. The full-length porch at the front of the house is supported by square columns placed on brick piers.

Cultural Data:

Accessory Structure: Historic-Contributing, Single car garage.

1512 S. 5th St Historic Name: Hokan & Elsie Lundgren Built: 1910
Architect/Builder/Contractor: Site ID#: 51512
Style Craftsman Parcel Number: 2005310030
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: The exterior of the house is unaltered from its original appearance. It features leaded windows and side bay windows plus a cross-gabled roof and porch. A second-floor porch covers the main entrance and is supported by four Doric columns. Above each window is a mantel supported by corbels.

Cultural Data: Swedish born Hokan Lundgren and his wife, Elsie, immigrated to the United States in 1901 at the age of 50. His experience helped him to become superintendent of the North Tacoma Shingle Company. He moved to Los Angeles around 1912 and remained there until his death in 1942. Hoken financed several homes in the district including: 507 s Ainsworth (1911); 1418 s 5th (1909); 1420 s 5th (1909); 1512 s 5th (1910); 1516 s 5th (1910).

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, Single car garage.

1516 S 5th St Historic Name: John & Lydia Hartman House Built: 1910
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: 51516
Style: American Foursquare Parcel Number: 2005310020
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This structure is a two story with attic single-family residence. Hipped dormers with bell cast eves are located in each side of the pyramidal roof. A full width, two-bay porch has paired, fluted Doric columns. A simple railing with square balusters runs between the columns except at the recessed entrance bay. A door centered in the second floor front facade opens to the porch roof. A single story, ground floor, square bay Is on the south elevation. Picture windows have generally replaced the original windows on the front facade. Multi-pane, diamond windows exist in the front dormer. One-over-one double hung windows are on the entire side and rear dormers. A rear corner cut out porch is screened at the lower floor with pent roof and open above.

Cultural Data: John and Lydia Hartman were natives of Indiana and arrived in Tacoma in 1889. John served as a Tacoma City Council member from 1894 to 1901 and was elected Pierce County Sheriff in 1901. From 1903 to 1905 he served as the secretary and treasurer of the Atlas Foundry and Machine Company. He was engaged with civic work and was active with the Chamber of Commerce, the Elks, the Rotary and the Masons, Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

Accessory Structure: None

1520 S 5th St Historic Name: John & Alfrida Peterson House Built: 1910
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: 51520
Style: Classical Revival Parcel Number: 2005310010
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This building is a two-story plus attic single-family residence. The front porch and railing extends across the full length of the house with fluted Doric columns supporting the second floor porch. Other

features are an attic with dormer windows, cut glass windows at the front entrance and two oval windows on the second floor.

Cultural Data: This house was built for John and Alfrida Peterson in 1910. John and his brother Peter were Swedish immigrants who arrived in Tacoma in 1891. They worked on the construction of the Pierce County Courthouse before starting their own business, Peterson Brothers, in 1894. The brothers sold hay, grain and feed from a location at South 10th and K Streets. They eventually purchased a feed mixing and grinding mill at 13th and Watson Streets. John was also president of Peterson Brothers Wood, Crain and Coal Company Peterson Brothers Investment Company, and president of the West Coast Chair Company. The Peterson brothers also built the Roosevelt Apartment building at 1104 South Yakima. John was active in the Chamber of Commerce and the Swedish Mission Tabernacle (922 S. T Street). The house remained in the family until 2003.

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, Single car garage.

S. 6th AVENUE

1301-05 S. 6th Ave Historic Name: Klee Apartments & Edwards Apartments Built: 1911, 1910
Architect/Builder: Ernest Goettling, Builder Site ID#: 61301-05
Style: Classic Revival & Neo Classical Parcel Number: 2005260070
Classification: 2 Historic Contributing
Description: This parcel contains two apartments, both built by Ernest Goettling. The first structure on the corner of 6th & "M", is a two-story red brick apartment building with a half-story raised concrete basement. It has an "H" shaped floor plan under a continuous frieze and rectangular flat roof. The recessed entry has an extended porch with four massive brick piers with cast caps that end just above a second floor solid wood railing. It also has continuous cast sills with steel and lintel frame tripartite window openings, divided by narrow brick supports. Entry stairs at the structure's center and is framed by basement access stairs. Decorative turned wood balustrades are part of the first floor porch railing. An eastern, second-story window grouping has a heavily bracketed wooden porch.

Description: The second structure, (Edwards Apartments, 1305 6th Ave) abuts the ally and is a two-story plus attic, wood framed apartment building built in 1910 at a cost of $10,000. This Neo-Classical design has a full height, non-fluted, Ionic columns at the outside corners. Similar full-height, squared, fluted pilasters are at comers of the slightly recessed facade with one story, fluted, Corinthian columns on the ground floor and Ionic columns on the second floor, between them. There is a wide, decorative frieze with paired brackets, under a broad flat eave. It has horizontal, wood clapboard siding. There is half flight of entry steps. Side elevations have two-story bays. A half-round, pediment window is on the building's second floor. Tripartite, narrow-wide-narrow, one-over-one, double hung wood windows flank the portico on both floors. The balcony and main floor railing have decorative, classical turned wood balustrades.

1319-1325 S. 6th Ave Historic Name: Apartments Built: 1909
Architect/Builder: Proctor & Farrell Site ID#: 61319-25
Style: American Foursquare Parcel Number: 2005270060
Classification: 2 Historic Contributing
Description: A two story, with attic, wood framed apartment building with wood clapboard siding. A double wide, boxed shaped, American vernacular building with a symmetrical facade. A single story, center-third porch, slightly raised, has four Doric columns supporting a flat roof, with broad frieze, and covers four individual entrances. The main building has square, fluted, corner pilasters, a broad frieze below wide eaves, and a hipped roof. A two bay dormer with a hipped roof is centered over the front façade, while hipped dormers extend the full width of the roof at the attic level. Eaves surround exterior brick chimneys at the forward half of each side elevation. Original windows are double hung wood one-over-one, and combined singly, pared, and in triplet.

Description: The second structure (Ottoman Apartments) are a three-story brick apartment building. It has brick lintels above each widow and several original leaded windows remain. The entrance way features ceramic tiles. Many of the original windows have been replaced. It was built in 1931 by Otto W. Wahlgren and rests on the same parcel as 1319 S. 6th Ave.

Accessory Structure: None

1421 S. 6th Ave Historic Name: Built:
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: 61421
Style: Vacant Lot Parcel Number: 2005290050
Classification: Vacant
Description: Salvation Army Parking Lot

1501 S. 6th Ave Historic Name: New Yorker Cafe Built: 1946
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: 61501
Style: Streamlined Moderne Parcel Number: 2005300060
Classification: Non-historic Non-Contributing
Description: This one-story brick building contains offices of the Salvation Army plus warehouse storage area. Glass-block windows frame the front entrance way. New aluminum windows have recently been installed.

Cultural Data: This 750 seat restaurant was opened by Mike DeVoto and ted Clark on October 27, 1946.

Accessory Structure: None

1521 S. 6th Ave Historic Name: Creso Court & City Center Motel Built: 1927
Architect/Builder: Peter Creso, Builder Site ID#: 61521
Style: Arts & Crafts Parcel Number: 2005310070
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a one-story brick "E" shaped motel building, currently used for alternative, temporary housing, with a hipped gable roof and returned eaves on three street facades. Pediment gabled porches with

returned eves on Doric columns are at the side and rear entrances. Internal entrances face elongated courtyards enclosed on three sides.

Cultural Data: The Bungalow Courts, built in 1927, were designed to serve as seventeen apartments. Each consisted of three rooms and a breakfast nook. Interior trim was hardwood with hardwood floors. Kitchens and bathrooms had terrazzo flooring. A number of built-ins, typical of the early 20th century design aesthetic were featured, including built-in ice-boxes, medicine cabinets, ironing boards, cupboards and linen closets. Four of the units had wall-beds, designed to fold up into the walk. They were constructed by Peter C. Creso, who was a prominent builder in Tacoma.

The Bungalow Courts were later used as motel rooms under the name City Center Motel. In 1983 the Salvation Army renovated the structures to provide emergency assistance for homeless families

Accessory Structure: None.

1601-1603 S. 6th Ave Historic Name: Raudenbush Motor Co. Built: 1929
Architect/Builder: J. Jacobson, Builder Site ID#: 61601
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival Parcel Number: 2005320040
Classification: Historic Non-Contributing
Description: This is a Spanish-style one-story concrete building. It has non-original metal awnings over its front windows and altered storefront.

Cultural Data: Building originally housed the Raudenbush Motor Co. and Daniel Cavanaugh Auto Repair Shop.

Accessory Structure: None.

1615 - 1619 S. 6th Ave Historic Name: First United Presbyterian Church & Parsonage Built: 1922
Architect/Builder: Stanley & Frederick Shaw, Architects Site ID#: 61615-19
Style: Gothic Revival Parcel Number: 2005330011
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This Gothic Revival church has two stories, several gable and cross gable rooflines, a poured concrete foundation and composition shingle roof. Cladding is brick, with alternating header and stretcher rows. The sanctuary entrance is on the western facade and is composed of a pair of wooden doors recessed into a sectional arch. The doors have a transom above, and the entire entrance is ornamented with cast concrete details of lancet arches. The entrance is set into a square flat roofed tower which protrudes slightly from the main facade. To the south is the fellowship and educational wing of the building. Windows are a mix of banked single pane and one-over-one units. They all appear to be replacements. Windows are accented by cast concrete quoins. To the north of the main entrance is the sanctuary portion of the structure, which is dominated by a large lancet arch stained glass window filled with tracery. All the stained glass windows are accented by quoins. On the far north of this facade is a secondary entrance. Engaged buttresses run up the sides of the tower and portions of the main facade and the north facade. The church is sited towards the southwest of an irregularly shaped lot.

Cultural Data: Architects Stanley T. and Frederic Shaw designed the Gothic Revival style First United Presbyterian Church. Built in 1922, this building was a community-gathering place. The social hall was originally open every night of the week. The business community of the Sixth Avenue district supported the church and helped the building committee raise funds. The Sunday school building originally housed 26 classrooms with a roof garden for social functions in the summer months. The auditorium was designed to seat 400. The large tower over the front door is truncated, but was originally designed to have a tall steeple.

Hector McLain made the complicated concrete stonework and window tracery for this building. This was the first time that this type of complicated work was produced in Tacoma, previous churches had sent to other cities for the molds. Hector made more than 200 different molds, each turned with carpenter hand tools. A native of Scotland, Hector was trained as a shipwright. This church has a high level of architectural integrity.

Accessory Structure: This Historic contributing parsonage is a two-story with attic wood frame building on a granite foundation. The second floor, center bay, is recessed on the façade and the eves are slightly lowered. The main roof is hipped and there are hipped roofs over the corners that return above the center bay. There is an open, partial entry porch at the center bay with a non-historic entry door and wood railing. It has a balcony above the porch, with no railing, that is supported on two, square wood posts. There is a non-historic door centered on the second floor and flanked by small square windows. Typical windows are one-over-one, wood and double hung. The first floor façade windows have clear Plexiglas corners. There is a non-historic entrance on the west elevation, with a concrete stoop and simple wood shed roof. The building has asbestos siding. This building was previously used as the parsonage for the First United Presbyterian Church and currently serves as office space for the church's community outreach activities.

1703 S. 6th Avenue. Historic Name: J.D. Byrds Chicken Restaurant Built: 1986
Architect/Builder/Contractor: Site ID#: 61703
Style: Modern Parcel Number: 2005340020
Classification: Non-Historic Non-Contributing
Description: This is a one-story fast food resident with kitchen facilities and a small dining area. It has a gabled roof, brightly-painted tiles on the exterior and glass blocks surrounding the front entrance. The building is currently occupies by the Memos Mexican Food restaurant.

Cultural Data: This structure was formerly currently occupied by the "Its Greek to Me" restaurant and originally housed J.D. Byrds Chicken Restaurant.

Accessory Structure: None.

SOUTH AINSWORTH AVENUE

504 S. Ainsworth St. Historic Name: Frank & Ethel Mars House Built: 1901
Architect/Builder: Proctor & Ferrell, Arch; Charles Sayre, Bldr Site ID#: A504
Style: American Foursquare Parcel Number: 2005320013
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This two-story plus attic house has a hipped roof with a dormer at the front. There is a full-length porch at the front of the building supported by four columns. There is a bay window protruding from the south face of the house. It is currently functioning as a duplex.

Cultural Data: Frank and Ethel Mars purchased this house in 1918. It was in this house that they expanded their confectionary business which eventually became the international Mars Candy Company, makers of such candies as Snickers, M&M's, and Milky Way. They later moved the company to Minnesota and then onto Chicago. There were two major fires in this house in 1947 and 1949.

Accessory Structure: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing, Two-car garage.

507 S. Ainsworth Ave. Historic Name: Built: 1911
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: A507
Style: Craftsman Parcel Number: 2005310040
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This building is a two-story plus attic single-family residence. It has a gabled roof facing west. There is a full-length porch supported by three columns at the front of the house.

Cultural Data:

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, One-car garage.

508 S. Ainsworth Ave. Historic Name: Dr. James Spencer House Built: 1901
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: A508
Style: American Foursquare Parcel Number: 2005320020
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This two-story single-family residence has a hipped roof. The house is devoid of ornamentation except for an awning centered over the front door.

Cultural Data:

Accessory Structure: None.

509 S. Ainsworth Ave. Historic Name: Paul & Jane Mottau House Built: 1922
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: A509
Style: Craftsman Bungalow Parcel Number: 2005310050
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This one-story single-family residence has a hipped roof. A front porch running the full length of the house is supported by four Doric columns placed on brick piers. Two large picture windows are on either side of the front door.

Cultural Data: According to Polk Directories, Paul Mottau was a Deputy Sheriff.

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, single-car garage.

511 S. Ainsworth Ave. Historic Name: George & Kathleen Christnacht House Built: 1926
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: A511
Style: Colonial Revival Parcel Number: 2005310060
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This two-story single-family residence has a gabled roof with a large dormer facing the front of the house. The front door is located to the left and has a small arched canopy above it. Two Doric columns support the canopy. The building has been converted into a duplex.

Cultural Data: According to Polk Directories, George Christnacht worked for the Coast Transfer & Fuel Co.

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, two-car garage.

512 S. Ainsworth Ave Historic Name: Built:
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: A512
Style: Vacant Lot Parcel Number: 2005320030
Classification: Vacant
Description:

SOUTH CUSHMAN AVENUE

507 S. Cushman Ave. Historic Name: Wilson Duplex I Built: 1909
Architect/Builder: L. P. Wilson, Builder Site ID#: C507
Style: American Foursquare Parcel Number: 2005290041
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This two-story plus attic residence has a hipped roof with dormers on the north and west sides. A porch runs the full length of the front of the house and is supported by four square columns. The top of the porch is flat. This building has been converted to a duplex.

Cultural Data: Built as an investment by builder L. P. Wilson. The duplex was one of a set (the other next store at 511 Cushman).

Accessory Structure: Non Historic, Non-Contributing, single-car garage.

510 S. Cushman Ave. Historic Name: Frederick & Edith Cronkhite House Built: 1923
Architect/Builder: Andrew Larson, Builder Site ID#: C510
Style: Colonial Bungalow Parcel Number: 2005300040
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a one and one-half story single-family residence with a cross gabled roof. There is a dormer on the front side of the house. An arched canopy with a gabled roof covers the front entrance which is flanked by two stone columns. Four Doric columns support the canopy.

Cultural Data: According to Polk Directories F.J. Cronkhite was the Secretary/Treasurer of the Pacific Match Co. Inc.

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, single-car garage.

511 S. Cushman Ave. Historic Name: Wilson Duplex II Built: 1909
Architect/Builder: L.P. Wilson, Builder Site ID#: C511
Style: Craftsman Parcel Number: 2005290042
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a two and one-half story residence which has been converted into a duplex. The hipped roof has dormers on the west and south sides of the building. Two skylights have been added to the north side of the roof. A porch runs the entire length of the front supported by square columns. A second entrance door has been placed alongside the original entryway. A deck has been added to the rear of the house.

Cultural Data: Built as an investment by builder L. P. Wilson. The duplex was one of a set (the other next store at 507 Cushman).

Accessory Structure: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing, three-car garage.

514 S. Cushman Ave. Historic Name: William B. Hawthorne House Built: 1911
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: C514
Style: American Foursquare Parcel Number: 2005300050
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a two-story plus attic single-family residence. It has a cross-gabled roof plus a large dormer at the front of the house. The front porch runs approximately two-thirds of the front of the house and four square columns support a hipped roof. The house's original wood door and windows remain.

Cultural Data: According to Polk Directories, Hawthorne was the Secretary/Manager of the Miller Bros. Co.

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, two-car garage.

DIVISION AVENUE

1304 Division Ave. Historic Name: Berg Apartments Built: 1916
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: D1304
Style: American Renaissance Parcel Number: 2003260010
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a three-story plus basement brick and concrete apartment complex. Original three-over-one wood windows remain throughout the building with concrete sills and lintels. An overhanging flat roof is supported by corbels placed approximately every two to 3 feet. A large mantel supported by corbels protects the main entrance. The original wooden door and leaded side-lights remain in place. A fire-escape is attached to the Division Avenue side of the building. The building was designed to fit onto its triangular-shaped parcel.

Cultural Data: The Berg Apartments were built in 1916 for Gus Berg. Berg was born in Sweden and had lived in Tacoma since 1888. He financed and operated several apartment buildings in Tacoma. Mrs. Amanda Zachary purchased the 18 unit apartment building from Berg in 1926. Historically the apartment provided residences for medical staff at the nearby Tacoma General Hospital. Another apartment building with the same floor plan but constructed with different materials is located directly across Division Avenue from the Berg.

Accessory Structure: None

1318 Division Ave. Historic Name: Worthington & Ida Pickerill House Built: 1906
Architect/Builder: Russell & Babcock, Arch; A.L. Dillan, Bldr Site ID#: D1318
Style: Swiss Chalet Parcel Number: 2004270020
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This two-story plus attic single-family residence has a wood shingle exterior and second floor balconies both in front and in back. The balcony and porch railings give the structure the appearance of a Swiss chalet.

Cultural Data: This house was built for Worthington W. and Ida Pickerill. Pickerill was president of the Washington Automobile Company. The house went through a series of owners after 1912. Among the more notable later residents was James T. Gregory, whom purchased the house in 1923. Gregory was president of the Tidewater Mill Company, vice-president of the Warren Soule Fairhurst Drygoods Company and director of the National Bank of Washington. He lived in the house until his death in 1938. The home is one of the best examples of the Swiss Chalet style in the state.

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, two-car garage.

1410 Division Ave. Historic Name: Gustav & Augusta Weber House Built: 1926
Architect/Builder: Andrew Larson, Builder Site ID#: D1410
Style: Craftsman Parcel Number: 2004280020
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This one and one-half-story "L" shaped house has a cross gabled roof with a half-hip at the ends. It has wood clapboard siding and an elaborate curved trim above the main window bank. The windows appear original including several six over one windows.

Cultural Data: According to Polk Directories Gustav Weber was the owner of Weber Plumbing Co.

Accessory Structure: None – garage in basement.

1414 Division Ave. Historic Name: William A. Taylor House Built: 1909
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: D1414
Style: Arts & Crafts Parcel Number: 2005290010
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a two-story plus attic single-family residence. It has a front-facing gabled roof and a full width front porch running the length of the front of the house. The porch is supported by four large Doric columns while the deck has truncated circular columns filled in with a solid wood shingle railing. The exterior is composed of coursed wood shingles and the majority of windows are either nine or twelve-over-one style. The gable end prominently features wide-flat faux half timbering trim.

Cultural Data: Built in 1909 for William A. Taylor, a local newspaper pressman.

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, single-car garage.

1420 Division Ave. Historic Name: Lewis D. Craig House Built: 1904/09
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: D1420
Style: Classical Revival Parcel Number: 2004290020
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a two-story plus attic single-family residence. It has a cross-gabled roof which is hipped at the west and south sides. Dormers face the north and south sides. Its exterior is wood clapboards.

Cultural Data: Newspaper accounts not this house was remodeled for a cost of $5,000 in 1909. According to Polk Directories, Lewis D. Craig was a department foreman at the Tacoma Smelting Co. Reportedly the home originally faced South "O" Street (with an address of 401 S Cushman/"O" Ave.).

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, single-car garage.

SOUTH M STREET

401 S. M St. Historic Name: James A. & Mabel V. Moore House Built 1923
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: M401
Style: Craftsman Parcel Number: 2004250010
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a one-story plus attic single-family residence. It has a cross-gabled roof and a combination of wood clapboards and shingles cover the exterior. There is a simple wooden overhang above the non-original front door.

Cultural Data: According to Polk Directories James Moore was a foreman at the W.D. Co.

Accessory Structure: None

402 S. M St. Historic Name: Built:
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: M402
Style: Vacant Lot Parcel Number: 2004260010
Classification: Vacant
Description:

406 S. M St. Historic Name: Built:
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: M406
Style: Vacant Lot Parcel Number: 2004260020
Classification: Vacant
Description:

407 S. M St. Historic Name: Frederick Goetz House Built: 1907
Architect/Builder: Knoell Bros., Builder Site ID#: M407
Style: American Foursquare Parcel Number: 2004250040
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a two-story plus attic single-family residence. There is a porch running the full length of the front of the house which has three Doric columns. One column appears to be missing. It has a hipped roof with dormers on the north and west sides.

Cultural Data: According to Polk Directories Frederick Goetz was a registrar with the Commission of Health.

Accessory Structure: None.

408 S. M St. Historic Name: Built:
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: M408
Style: Vacant Lot Parcel Number: 2004260043
Classification: Vacant
Description:

410 S. M St. Historic Name: Captain D.W. Corning House Built: 1907
Architect/Builder: Proctor & Farrell, Architects Site ID#: M410
Style: Craftsman Parcel Number: 2004260050
Classification: Historic Non-Contributing
Description: This is a two-story structure originally built as a single-family house but now serving as a triplex. It has a hipped roof with a small hipped roof protruding from the first floor on the east and south sides. It is clad with wooden clapboards on the first floor with wooden shingles above.

Cultural Data: Captain Corning was a retired "master mariner" when he had the home built according to an August 23, 1908 Tacoma Daily Ledger article. The home was designed by the noted architectural firm of Proctor & Farrell.

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, four-car garage.

411 S. M St. Historic Name: French-Crouch House Built: c.1890
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: M411
Style: Queen Anne Parcel Number: 2004250050
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a two-story single-family residence with a cross-gabled roof. There is a pediment overhang above the front door. Its exterior is clad in asbestos shingles.

Cultural Data: This is the oldest structure in the Wedge neighborhood. The home was built for Arthur French. According to Polk Directories, by 1905 William & Delia Crouch resided at this address.

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, one-car garage.

412 S. M St. Historic Name: Willard & Gertrude Weeks House Built: 1916
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: M412
Style: Craftsman Bungalow Parcel Number: 2004260060
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a one and one-half-story single family residence with a gabled roof. Large dormers are on the east and west sides of the house. A full front porch with wooden tapered columns resting on brick piers is at the front. The majority of the original windows are six over one.

Cultural Data: The first owners of the home were Willard & Gertude Weeks. Willard was a lumberman by trade. From the 1920's to the 1950's John and Anna Liljebeck lived in the house. Both were natives of Sweden. John was part owner of the paving contracting firm of Anderson & Liljebeck.

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, single-car garage.

413 S. M St. Historic Name: Alvin & Anna McIlvaine House Built: 1892
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: M413
Style: Queen Anne –Free Classic Parcel Number: 2004250060
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: A two and one half story wood frame single-family residence with gabled roof (returned eaves), and three stepped six pane casement windows and imbricated shingles in one of the two façade gable ends. The first story has a bay window and full front porch accented by a Doric column pediment and balustrade.

Cultural Data: Alvin and Anna McIlvaine lived in this house from when it was built until 1930. Their daughter Myrtle then lived in the house until 1984. Alvin McIlvaine was a local builder, specializing in plaster.

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, , a two-story wood-frame carriage house is at the back of the property.

416 S. M St. Historic Name: Nick & Ossie Bohlig House Built: 1922
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: M416
Style: Craftsman Parcel Number: 2004260070
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a one-story plus attic single-family residence. It has a gabled roof with a second gabled roof covering the main entrance. The entrance roof is supported by two square columns resting on brick piers.

Cultural Data: Nick & Ossie Bohling moved into the home in 1927. From the mid 1930's until the late 1940's Glenn O. Portrude lived in this house. Portrude was an engineer for the Northern Pacific Railroad and a 50-year member of Tacoma Elks Lodge 174.

Accessory Structure: Non-Historic, Non-contributing, two-car garage.

417 S. M St. Historic Name: Mary Wheeler House Built: 1905
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: M417
Style: American Foursquare Parcel Number: 2004250070
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a two-story plus attic single-family residence. It has a hipped roof and a front porch supported by four Doric Columns. There is a dormer on the west side of the house.

Cultural Data: None

Accessory Structure: None

421 S. M St. Historic Name: Nason Apartments Built: 1918
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: M421
Style: Classical Revival Parcel Number: 2004250080
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a three story wood-siding box apartment building, with a crenellated roof. The front-of-door porch is supported by four brick square columns. Over this entryway, on the third floor is a balcony with balustrade supported by brackets. Over this balcony is an extension of the crenellated roof, which is also supported by brackets. One over one double hung windows predominate. The side casement windows appear to be an alteration.

Cultural Data: The apartment was constructed for David P. & Caroline Nason, supervisor of music for the Tacoma Public School system. Originally from the east coast, he received training at the New England Conservatory of Music, and arrived in Tacoma in 1905. He left Tacoma to attend a year and a half in advanced training at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Berlin and then moved to Portland for a short time where he helped organize the Portland symphony. In 1920 the Nason's sold the property to Mrs. Genevieve Hartzell for $25,000. The Nason's developed other apartment buildings in Tacoma including the Hampshire Arms Apartment (401 N Yakima. 1921). David died in Tacoma in 1939.

Accessory Structure: Historic contributing. Historic Contributing, two-car garage.

502 S. M St. Historic Name: Tacoma Gospel Tabernacle Built: 1923
Architect/Builder: Shaw & Shaw, Architect; Hector MacLaine, Bldr Site ID#: M502
Style: Classical Revival Parcel Number: 2005260010
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a three-story brick building with four massive octagonal columns supporting a pediment above the main entrance. A hipped roof covers the second floor while a gabled roof covers the third. It currently functions as St. Mark's Eye Care Center, a medical facility.

Cultural Data: This building was originally the Tacoma Gospel Tabernacle church.

Accessory Structure: None

502B S. M St. Historic Name: Built:
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: M502b
Style: Vacant Lot Parcel Number: 2005260021
Classification: Vacant
Description:

506 S. M St. Historic Name: Built:
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: M506
Style: Vacant Lot Parcel Number: 2005260022
Classification: Vacant
Description:

510 S. M St. Historic Name: Built:
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: M510
Style: Vacant Lot Parcel Number: 2005260051
Classification: Vacant
Description:

SOUTH SHERIDAN AVENUE

404 S. Sheridan Ave. Historic Name: Built: c.1927
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: S404
Style: American Foursquare Parcel Number: 2004280010
Classification: Historic Non-Contributing
Description: This is a two-story plus attic single-family residence. It has a gabled roof with an extension at the main entranceway. The original windows have been replaced plus vinyl siding covers the exterior. Massive concrete fence/walls have been added to the front and rear of the property.

Cultural Data:

Accessory Structure: None. Garage in basement.

405-407 S. Sheridan Ave. Historic Name: Silas & Gerta Nelsen House Built: 1928
Architect/Builder: Silas Nelsen, Architect; Henry Querrette, Bldr Site ID#: S405
Style: Colonial Revival Parcel Number: 2004270030
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This two-story house has a gabled wood shingle roof with two dormers. The front entrance extends from the house and the front door is topped by a colonial-style mantel. The exterior is wood shingles.

Cultural Data: Silas Nelsen was a well-known Tacoma architect who designed more than 150 homes, 15 churches and numerous buildings at the University of Puget Sound. He and his wife Gerta lived here from 1928 until 1955. This house was selected as one of the ten most beautiful homes in Tacoma by the Tacoma Society of Architects in 1931 and was featured in the Oct. 1933 issue of Better Homes & Gardens.

Accessory Structure: Historic Non-Contributing accessory structure with an address of **407 S Sheridan Ave**. This is a small 1.5-story residence with a clipped gable roof. There is a shed dormer with two windows on the

west side. A skylight has been added on the east side. It has wood-shingle siding on the exterior. A door on the second floor leads to the flat roof of the adjacent attached, flat roof garage. Silas Nelsen designed and built this cottage and lived in it with his wife Gerta before building his house at the front of the lot. After they moved into the larger home, the small cottage was rented. After the Tacoma Daily Ledger ran a Sunday story on the property, hundreds of people flocked to see the "Toy House" as it was nicknamed. At least two families commissioned Nelsen to build similar residences for them. The cottage was featured in the Aug. 1928 issue of Better Homes & Gardens

408 S. Sheridan Ave. Historic Name: Llwellyn & Bessie Thomas Home Built: 1926
Architect/Builder: Andrew Larson, Builder Site ID#: S408
Style: Colonial Revival Parcel Number: 2004280030
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This two-story single-family residence has a gabled roof with a large dormer on the second floor at the front of the house. There is a large bay window at the front and the main entrance is under an arched overhang. Most of the windows are nine over one. A deck and trellis over the garage dates from the 1990's. The exterior is clad with wooden clapboard siding.

Cultural Data: The original occupants were Llewellyn and Bessie Thomas. Mr. Thomas operated several barber shops in Tacoma. Elmer and Eugenia Breckner owned the home from 1938 to 1942. Mr. Breckner was Superintendent of both Tacoma and Olympia schools. Rev. Albert Lindsey and his wife Bernice lived in the house from 1951 until 1966. Rev. Lindsey was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church and the host for a daily "Good News" radio program in Tacoma.

Accessory Structure: None. Garage in basement.

409 S. Sheridan Ave. Historic Name: Warren & Bell Stone House Built: 1911
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: S409
Style: Craftsman Parcel Number: 2004270040
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a two-story plus attic single-family residence. It has a gabled roof with the gable end at the front of the house. Corbels extend from the house under the eaves. A front porch covers most of the front and is supported by two wooden tapered columns on wooden piers. The house has wooden clapboard siding on the first floor and wooden shingles above.

Cultural Data:

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, three-car garage.

410 S. Sheridan Ave. Historic Name: Aaron R. & Stella Titlow House Built: 1899
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: S410
Style: Classical Revival Parcel Number: 2004280040
Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: This grand mansion consists of three floors with a cross gabled roof. The wrap-around front porch has fourteen Doric columns supporting the second-floor hip roof. The existing second-floor room above the main entry and the third floor deck above are not original to the house but are likely old enough to qualify for historic status. Stucco has been placed over the building's exterior wooden siding. The building is currently functioning as an apartment building.

Cultural Data: The house was built for Aaron Titlow, a prominent Tacoma lawyer who worked for the National Bank of Commerce. He also was instrumental in the construction of the Hesperides Hotel at Titlow Beach in Tacoma. When the mansion was first constructed Mr. Tiltlow maintained a fruit orchard on the entire city block on which the building is located. The second owner, builder Andrew Larson converted the home into apartments in 1925 and subdivided the lot and building several bungalows. He owned the home until 1951.

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, six-car garage

413 S. Sheridan Ave. Historic Name: Julius F. Fitch House Built: 1924
Architect/Builder: W. J. Clark, Bldr Site ID#: S413
Style: Colonial Bungalow Parcel Number: 2004270050
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a one-story with attic single-family residence. It has a cross-gabled roof with half-hips at the edges plus a gabled roof over the main entrance. The entrance roof is supported by two Doric columns. The exterior is clad with wood clapboards.

Cultural Data: Julius Fitch was a partner in the Fitch & Arntson law firm.

Accessory Structure: None.

417 S. Sheridan Ave. Historic Name: Frank & Dora Spigal House Built: 1924
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: S417
Style: Colonial Bungalow Parcel Number: 2004270060
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This one-story plus attic single family residence appears to be built to the same floor plan as its neighbor at 415 S. Sheridan. It has the same cross-gabled roof with half-hips at the edges plus a gabled roof over the main entrance. This entrance roof is supported by two tapered wooden columns. The exterior is clad with wood clapboards. There are two eyebrow windows on the roof.

Cultural Data: According to Polk Directories the Spigals owned a hardware store.

Accessory Structure: None.

502 S. Sheridan Ave. Historic Name James & Gladys Todd House Built: 1901
Architect/Builder: Edward C. Hill, Builder Site ID#: S502
Style: Queen Anne Free Classic Parcel Number: 2005280010

Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This three-story single-family residence has a cross-gabled roof with returned eves and a turret at the southeast corner. Most of the original wood windows remain included several with diamond and oval shapes. The hipped-roof wrap-around porch has been restored. The exterior is clad in wood clapboards on the first floor and wood shingles above.

Cultural Data: The house was built for Tacoma pioneer businessman James C. Todd and his wife Gladys. Mr. Todd started a number of businesses in Tacoma including a ship chandlery and auto supply company. He later was the manager of the Puget Sound Bank Building. The Todd family lived in the home until the 1930s when the J.W. Temple family purchased the property. In 1942 the house was converted to apartments during the housing shortage caused by workers flocking to Tacoma to work in the shipyards during World War II. It 2004 it was returned to a single-family dwelling.

Accessory Structure: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing, three-car garage.

503 S. Sheridan Ave. Historic Name: Harry W. Edmondson House Built: 1904
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: S503
Style: American Foursquare Parcel Number: 2005270010
Classification: Historic Non-Contributing
Description: This two-story plus attic single-family house has a hipped roof with dormers on the north and west sides. All of the original windows have been replaced plus a new brick wall and wooden trellis at the front and side have considerably altered the historic character of the structure.

Cultural Data: According to Polk Directories Harry Edmondson was a grocer by trade.

Accessory Structure: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing, two-car garage.

505 S. Sheridan Ave. Historic Name: George & Bessie Murray House Built: 1919
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: S505
Style: Craftsman Parcel Number: 2005270020
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a two-story plus attic single-family residence. It has a gabled roof with a large dormer in front and a smaller one in back. A second-floor deck which covers the main entrance is supported by two Doric Columns. Corbels are prominently displayed under the roof eaves. The house is clad in wooden clapboards on the first floor and wooden shingles above.

Cultural Data: George Murray and his wife Bessie lived in the house for over 50 years. Mr. Murray was a prominent politician services two terms as Pierce County Clerk and two terms in the state legislature. He left the State legislature in 1926 and worked for Tacoma City Light until his retirement in 1929. George remained in the home until his death in 1954. His wife Bessie continued to live there through the 1960s.

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, two-car garage.

506 S. Sheridan Ave. Historic Name: Robert L. Vance House Built: 1901/09
Architect/Builder: Edward C. Hill, Bldr Site ID#: S506
Style: Classical Revival Parcel Number: 2005280020
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a two-story with attic wood-frame cottage on a raised foundation. It has a gabled, pediment roof and a pediment gable dormer on the north elevation. The eaves of the pediment and roof have scroll brackets and dentils. The original sleeping porch has been enclosed. Two corner bay windows on the second story have double rectangular casement windows and leaded glass transoms. A quasi-Palladian window is in the pediment. There is a three-sided, two story bay on the south elevation. There is a continuous wood water table and baseboard trim with horizontal wood clapboard siding on the first floor. The house is clad in wooden shingles above. A series of diamond-shaped leaded windows are located on several sides of the house.

Cultural Data: Robert Vance was proprietor of the North Pacific Lunch Room and part owner of the Todd & Vance Grocery. For a time Robert served as Pierce County treasurer. In 1909 retired Captain Alfred G. Laffin and his wife Eva purchased the home. Laffin was a lawyer. They hired the firm of Potter & Merrill to remodel the home c. 1909. It was noted that the sleeping porches were an unusual feature of the home. While the house was used for a time as an in-patient clinic, it has functioned as a single-family residence since 1990.

Accessory Structure: None.

510 S. Sheridan Ave. Historic Name: James H. Quinlan House Built: 1903
Architect/Builder: H.A. Crosley, Architect; F.E. Reeder & Co., Builder Site ID#: S510
Style: American Foursquare Parcel Number: 2005280030
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a two-story plus attic single-family residence. It has a hipped roof with dormers on the east and west sides. The second floor extends over the main entrance and is supported by four Doric columns topped by elaborately shaped lintels. There are corbels spaced every few feet under the roof eaves.

Cultural Data: According to Polk Directories James Quinlan was the head filer at the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company.

Accessory Structure: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing two-car garage.

511 S. Sheridan Ave. Historic Name: William Merlin House Built: 1905
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: S511
Style: American Foursquare Parcel Number: 2005270030
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a two-story plus attic single-family residence. It has a hipped roof with a large dormer at the front. A porch with two Doric columns sitting on masonry piers runs the full length of the front of the house. Corbels are located under the eaves and the exterior is clad in wood clapboards.

Cultural Data: According to Polk Directories William Merlin was owner of William Merlin Cigar Shop located at 2101 Pacific Ave.

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, three-car garage.

514 S. Sheridan Ave. Historic Name: Andrew & Bertha Tweeden House Built: 1904
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: S514
Style: American Foursquare Parcel Number: 2005280040
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a two-story plus attic single-family residence. It has a hipped roof with dormers on the north, east and south sides. Three additional dormers at the rear of the house on the north, west, and south sides were recently added. There is a wrap-around porch at the front of the house supported by six Doric columns. A pediment extends from the front porch and is supported by granite-block columns.

Cultural Data: Andrew and Bertha Tweeden lived in this house from 1904 through 1920. Tweeden was vice-president and treasurer of the Northwest Bridge Company which specialized in both general construction and bridge work and was the Treasurer/General Manager of the Tacoma Dredging Co. After Andrews death in 1923, Bertha sold the home to Solomon and Goldie Farber, whom resided in the dwelling until their deaths in the late 1940s.

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, single-car garage.

515 S. Sheridan Ave. Historic Name: Arthur & Ruth Sturley House Built: 1905
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: S515
Style: American Foursquare Parcel Number: 2005270040
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a two-story plus attic single-family residence. It has a hipped roof with a dormer at the front of the house. A porch runs the full length at the front of the house and is supported by four square columns. Corbels are placed every two feet under the roof eaves.

Cultural Data: According to Polk Directories Arthur Sturley was a clerk at the Northwestern National Insurance Co. of Milwaukee. The Sturley's owned the home into the 1910s.

Accessory Structure: None

517 S. Sheridan Ave. Historic Name: Richard & Annie Davis House Built: 1905
Architect/Builder/Contractor: Site ID#: S517
Style: American Foursquare Parcel Number: 2005270050
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This two-story plus attic single-family residence has a hipped roof with large dormers on the north and south sides. It has a large bay window at the front of the house and a recessed entryway. It is clad in wooden clapboards.

Cultural Data: Richard and Anna Davis lived in the house from 1905 through 1935. Davis was owner and president of the Tacoma Millwork Supply Company which did business through the western states and the mid-west. The Davis' daughters Maud, Marie, and Ruth lived in the home until 1958. Later residents included James Porter, a member of the Tacoma City Council and John Gillie, a reporter for the Tacoma News Tribune.

Accessory Structure: None

520 S. Sheridan Ave. Historic Name: Gust Berg House Built: 1904
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: S520
Style: American Foursquare Parcel Number: 2005280050
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This is a two-story plus attic single-family residence. It has a hipped roof with dormers on the east and south sides. A front porch runs the full length of the front of the house and contains seven Ionic columns. There are widow boxes supported by corbels on the second floor windows at the front of the house and original wood windows on the first floor. Corbels are located under the roof eaves. The exterior is clad with wooden clapboards on the first floor and shingles above.

Cultural Data: According to Polk Directories Gust Berg was co-owner and Vice President of the Lindstrom-Berg Cabinet Works Inc.

Accessory Structure: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing, two-car garage.

524 S. Sheridan Ave. Historic Name: Edward & Bessie More House Built: 1903
Architect/Builder: Site ID#: S524
Style: Queen Anne – Free Classic Parcel Number: 2005280060
Classification: Historic Contributing
Description: This house has a side-facing gable roof with a large dormers on the east and west sides. Corbels are prominently displayed under the roof eaves. The front porch features three Doric columns. The house has asbestos siding on the first floor and wooden shingles above and retains its original wood windows. It is currently functioning as a duplex.

Cultural Data: According to Polk Directories Edward More was a grading contractor.

Accessory Structure: Historic Contributing, three-car garage.

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.)

- [X] 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.
- [X] 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.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1890-1931

Significant Dates

1890

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Nelsen, Silas (Architect)
Shaw, Frederic & Stanley (Architects)
Larkins, John P. (Architect)
Proctor & Farrell (Architects)
Russell & Babcock (Architects)
Hill, Edward C. (Builder)
Larson, Andrew (Builder)

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

The Wedge Historic District is a triangle-shaped district located in Tacoma, Washington. The location is on the upper portion of the city known to most for its tree-lined streets and historic homes. The Wedge Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A as a cohesive neighborhood that represents the broad pattern of the social and economic history of Tacoma, and serves as a typical street-car suburb of the early 20th century. As such, the district represents a cross culture of individuals, both famous and ordinary, whose skills and talents contributed to the development and growth of the city. The early residents included professionals, business proprietors, railroad employees, and independent trade people, all living in a close knit neighborhood.

The district is also eligible under Criterion C as an area that embodies the distinctive characteristics of homes built in Tacoma from 1890 to 1931. Many of these dwellings represent the work of a master craftsmen and/or architects, and a majority of the resources possess high artistic values representing significant characteristics of architectural styles and types which were popular during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The period of significance begins in 1890, the date the earliest dwelling, and ends in 1931, the date of the last structure built during a second building boom.

The settlement pattern and building styles in the district are a direct reflection of the periods of national economic growth and stagnation as their dramatic fluctuations impacted Tacoma. Stylistic influences from the East Coast, Midwest, and California combine with local vernacular styles and material created a unique local appearance. The common influences and represented styles include Victorian style structures, the classic American Foursquare, the Craftsman style, and the California bungalow. Two waves of development, plus architectural and social trends, combined to create a neighborhood reflecting local history, character and diversity.

The Wedge traces its development to some of the earliest settlement in Tacoma. Although there had been native people in the region for thousands of years, European exploration in 1792 under the command of British Captain George Vancouver gave Puget Sound area names, many in honor of his crew members. The British later founded Hudson's Bay post at the mouth of the Nisqually River in 1833. The Lewis and Clark Expedition first brought the Americans along the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean in 1805 and American explorers arrived in 1841 to chart the northern Puget Sound. In 1843 the 2,000 mile three-decade "Great Migration" began from Independence, Missouri along the Oregon Trail bringing settlers and their families, although it was not until 1846 that the United States/Canada border was officially established. As land became scarce around the Columbia River, these settlers moved outward. Eventually, Washington Territory separated from the Oregon Territory in 1853 with a population of 3,985.

It was during this territorial period that Pierce County, named after newly-elected President Franklin Pierce, and Tacoma, named after the Puyallup Indian word for Mount Rainier or mountain, began attracting settlers. Traders, trappers and explorers had passed through but the settlers came to stay. In 1853 Swedish settler Nicholas Delin started his sawmill, the first major source of employment for early settlers and in 1863 Job Carr built his log cabin in "Old Town", considered to be the birthplace of Tacoma. General Morton Matthew McCarver bought a large tract of land nearby. The Northern Pacific Railroad was planning to establish its westernmost terminus and both Carr and McCarver expected that area to be the logical place and the town offered the railroad two miles of waterfront and 2,700 acres in a solid block as an enticement.

The Northern Pacific did establish Tacoma as its terminus in 1873 but Charles B. Wright, then president of Northern Pacific, and J. C. Ainsworth among others chose a site several miles east along the waterway which was largely uninhabited and this gave the railroad control over the area and its development. ''New Tacoma" was platted in 1874 and would be the main commercial district. Quickly business and residential development began and churches, schools and a hospital followed and by 1890 the population had reached over 36,000 people.

Bordering on New Tacoma, the Central Addition (which is part of the Wedge HD) was added in 1884 and the Ainsworth Addition (which is part of the Wedge HD) in 1889, the year Washington Territory joined the Union as the 42nd state. By that time, the Wedge District, as it is known today, had been platted and mapped and lots were beginning to be sold and some homes were built.

As the city expanded, the Wedge area was considered to be a very desirable residential section of town due to its proximity to downtown businesses, the Puget Sound waterways and railroad and steamship lines. Additionally this geographically small area was also completely surrounded by streetcar lines connecting it to downtown, Old Town, Defiance Park and other parts of Tacoma, an ideal streetcar suburb.

SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WEDGE NEIGHBORHOOD

The original Wedge settlers were a very diverse group of people from all walks of life, representing many parts of the country, and many other parts of the world. Many of these early residents were born in Germany, Sweden, Norway, and England. They brought their languages, foods, culture, and religious beliefs with them. They included professionals, laborers, merchants, and the clergy. Represented were doctors, attorneys, architects, and contractors, engineers, politicians, jewelers, barbers, school teachers and officials, bankers, real estate and insurance personnel as well as seamen, railroad and shipping and electric company employees. Some owners of large homes took in boarders and extended-family members.

Notable examples of Wedge residents include:

- **Andrew Titlow** - early Tacoma banker and prominent attorney.
  Andrew Titlow worked for the National Bank of Commerce. He was a financier of the famed Hesperides Hotel at Titlow Beach. The hotel originally served summer tourist and during WWI it served as home to officers during the construction of Fort Lewis. Titlow was an active member of the Democratic Party and served as a delegation to their national convention in 1908. He also served a campaign manager for US Senator George Turner. Titlow owned the home until his death in 1923. (410 S. Sheridan)

- **Frank & Ethel Mars** - founders of the Mars Candy Company (504 S. Ainsworth)

- **William Taylor** – local newspaper man.
  Home was built in 1909 for local newspaper pressman William A. Taylor. (1414 Division)

- **Worthington & Ida Pickerill** – Prominent businessman.
  Worthington Pickerill was president of the Washington Automobile Company. (1318 S. 4th)

- **Anne Kincaid -** survivor the Titanic disaster (1405 S. 5th)

- **John & Anna Liljebeck** – Businessman.
  Native of Sweden, John Liljebeck was part owner of Anderson & Liljbeck Paving Co. (412 S M St.)

- **H. W. Manike** - owner and operator of a florist shop and greenhouses for 50 years on Division and M St. (517 S "M" St. – demolished)

- **J.C. Todd** - pioneer Tacoma businessman.
  James Carter Todd was born February 2, 1862 in York, Iowa. At the age of 29 he moved to Tacoma and opened a prosperous Ship Chandlery Company. In 1900, he married Gladys Corning, an Canadian immigrant who was 20 years his junior. Their house was built the following year. As the age of the sailing ships ended, J. C. Todd changed direction with the times and opened the Auto appliance Company in Tacoma. In 1929, he became manager of the Puget Sound Bank building on Pacific Avenue. He stayed in this job until he passed away of complications of pneumonia in 1935 at the age of 73. Gladys died in 1956 at the age of 75. (502 S. Sheridan)

- **Andrew & Bertha Tweeden** - Vice-President and Treasurer for the Northwest Bridge Company.
  Contractor Andrew Tweeden and his wife, Bertha moved into their handsome new home during the Christmas season of 1904. By 1908 Mr. Tweeden was Vice President and Treasurer for the Northwest Bridge Company, Dredgers & General Contractors, located in the old California Building in downtown Tacoma. Mr. Tweeden died in 1923. (514 S. Sheridan)

- **Richard Davis** - owner of the Tacoma Millwork Supply Company.
  Richard T. and Anna L. Davis built their 3594 square foot home for $3000 in 1905. Richard Davis was born in Madison, Wisconsin, and lived in La Crosse before moving to Tacoma in 1904. He established and owned the Tacoma Millwork Supply Company located at 23rd and Jefferson St. before moving to 3001 Alaska Street. The mill gained a wide reputation for high-quality hardwood products with a market throughout the western states and east to the Middle West. Before his death in 1918, he erected a three-story building at 728 Broadway occupied by the Griffith Motor Company.

  Richard and Anna Davis had five daughters and four sons. After the death of Richard Davis, their son, R. T, Davis, Jr. became manager of the company. Anna L. Davis died in 1936 at the age of 79. Four daughters were living at home. In 1952 Maud Alice Davis, a former Tacoma school teacher, died at home from a heart attack. Her sisters, Marie A. Davis and Ruth G. Davis, also lived in the home. The Davis family sold the home in 1958. (517 S. Sheridan)

- **George & Bessie Murry -** two-term County Clerk and two-term State Legislator.
  George F. and Bessie Murray had their two-story craftsman home constructed in 1919. The Murrays lived in the home until 1972, when their daughter Catherine Murray Brooks and husband Arthur Brooks took possession. George Murray, the son of pioneers, was born on Muck Creek, near Spanaway. His parents were factors at the Hudson's Bay Co. store at Ft. Steilacoom in the early days. Murray was educated in Tacoma schools and was active in county and state politics. He served two terms as County Clerk and two terms in the State Legislature. He worked for Tacoma City Light before his retirement in 1929. (505 S. Sheridan)

- **Llewellyn Thomas** - owner of several barber shops.
  Llewellyn P. and Bessie M. Thomas purchased their new 2,184 square foot Colonial house in 1928. They lived there until 1933. Llewellyn Thomas was born in Wales and came to Tacoma from Canada in 1909. He operated several barber shops during his early years in Tacoma. At the time of his death in 1967, at age 85, he was employed by United Mutual Savings Bank. He was a member of the Tacoma Lawn Bowling Club and a leader in starting lawn bowling at Wright Park. (408 S. Sheridan)

- **Hokan Lundgren** - developer and Superintendent of North Tacoma Shingle Co.
  Swedish born Hokan Lundgren immigrated to the United States in 1901 at the age of 50. His experience helped him to become superintendent of the North Tacoma Shingle Company. He moved to Los Angeles around 1912 and remained there until his death in 1942. He financed several homes in the district including: 507 s Ainsworth (1911); 1418 s 5th (1909); 1420 s 5th (1909); 1516 s 5th (1910). (own home 1512 S 5th)

- **David P. Nason** - supervisor of music for the Tacoma Public School system.
  Originally from the east coast, he received training at the New England Conservatory of Music, and arrived in Tacoma in 1905. He left Tacoma to attend a year and a half in advanced training at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Berlin and then moved to Portland for a short time where he helped organize the Portland symphony. David died in Tacoma in 1939. (Nason Apartments - 421 S. M St.)

STREET NAMES

Like many communities across the west, Tacoma was active in changing names of streets to honor early pioneers. Within the Wedge District several street names have been change over the years. Ainsworth Avenue was originally platted as "P" Street. In 1893 the street's name was changed to Ainsworth, to honor Captain John C. Ainsworth, an early Tacoma developer. Ainsworth was an early west coast pioneer. Originally from Ohio, he became a Mississippi River captain and sailed between St. Louis and points on the upper river. The discovery of gold in California led Ainsworth west, and he arrived in Oregon by 1850. While Ainsworth spent a considerable amount of his time in Oregon, he was a major investor in Tacoma real estate and helped facilitate the Northern Pacific railroad's construction between the Columbia River and Puget Sound. Ainsworth maintained a house in Lakewood (the Boatman-Ainsworth Residence) from 1878-1889.

Cushman Avenue, originally platted as "O" Street, was renamed for Francis W. Cushman in 1915. Cushman, an Iowa native, traveled west as a youth, studying law. He became a lawyer in 1889. In 1893 he moved to Tacoma and opened a law office with his brother, Edward E. Cushman and soon became active in politics. In 1898 he ran for US congress as a republican, and won, serving five consecutive terms. He remained a congressman until his death in 1909. He secured the use of Point Defiance as a city park, and is often called the "Father of Point Defiance Park."

While Tacoma has no direct connection to Civil War veteran General Philip H. Sheridan, "N" Street was changed to Sheridan Avenue to honor his legacy in 1908. Sheridan grew up in Ohio and graduated from West Point. In 1855 he headed west with the army and helped survey the first railway route to Oregon. Sheridan's rise to major general was in part facilitated by his association with General Ulysses S. Grant, who transferred Sheridan from his command in the west to the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War. Sheridan's crushing use of scorched earth tactics helped win the war for the Union. Sheridan's later life was spent fighting Native Americans during the Great Plains Indian Wars. He continued to use his scorched earth campaigns and

advocated the wholesale slaughter of Bison as a way to deprive plains Native Americans of their primary food source. Sheridan was pivotal in the development of Yellowstone National Park, and promoted military control of the area for protection until the National Park Service took control in 1916.

Criterion C

The Wedge Historic District has many dwellings which represent the work of a variety of local craftsmen and architects. This collection, as a whole, represents significant characteristics and trends of several architectural styles which were popular during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The district has a number of structures designed by notable local architects: Silas Nelsen, and the firms of Proctor & Ferrell, Frederick & Stanley Shaw, and Russell & Babcock.

The following is a list of some of the more notable architects and builders who worked within the Wedge Historic District. Biographical information is provided if known as well as the properties within the district which are attributed to them.

Architects

Crosley, Harry A.

Little is known of architect Harry A. Crosley. While newspaper articles as early as 1903 note that he was preparing plans for homes, he is not listed as an architect in city directories. 1908 Polk directories indicate that Crosley was a carpenter/draftsman for the West End Manufacturing Co., manufactures of store and office furniture as well as stairs, other interior furnishings. He is not found in any other directories and a definitive birth and death dates are unknown.

Projects in district: 510 S. Sheridan (1903).

Nelsen, Silas E.

Silas E. Nelsen, a native of Wisconsin, moved to Washington State in 1900 with his parents. Without formal architectural training or a college education, Nelsen walked into the offices of Heath, Gove and Bell (one of the premier architecture firms in the region) in 1915 and said he wanted to be an architect. He worked as a draftsman for the firm approximately five years and opened up his own practice in 1919-20. Nelsen's buildings reflected the prevailing styles of the period. His first buildings varied from Classical to Colonial, while later works were more Modem in style. Born in 1893, he retired in 1971 at the age of78 after a long career. Throughout his life, Nelsen continued the old family tradition of boat building. At the age 84, he was building his 17th boat. Nelsen died in 1987 at the age of 94.

Over the course of his career he reportedly designed more than 150 homes, and 15 churches, in addition to numerous buildings at the University of Puget Sound. Silas' own house at 405 South Sheridan (1926) and the Fred Corbit House at 2820 North Stevens (1928) both won several awards. Notable projects include St. Nikolas Greek Orthodox Church (1925); Central Baptist Church (1950); Anna Lemon Wheelock Library (1927); Tacoma Mountaineers Building (1956); Johnson Candy Company (1949); Mueller-Harkins Motor Company (1948); and several fraternity houses at the University of Puget Sound.

The Nelsen family lived here until Silas retired in 1977 and the family moved to Gig Harbor. Silas died in 1987.

Projects in district by Silas Nelsen: 405 – 407 s Sheridan (1927-28).

Shaw, Frederic & Shaw , Stanley (1886-1976)
Frederic and Stanley T. Shaw moved from Michigan to Tacoma in 1895, as one of the areas pioneer families. Their father was Rev. Robert P. Shaw, in interim minister during the organization of Immanuel Presbyterian. Frederic Shaw started as a draftsman for Frederick Heath in 1904. He later worked for a number of architects, including C.A. Darmer and Seattle architect James Teague. While employed by the City of Tacoma Engineer's Office, Frederic designed Engine House No. 4 at 220 East 26th Street. After WWI in 1919 the brothers opened an architectural firm together. The brothers maintained a partnership until 1929 when Frederic moved to northern California.

Projects under the firm Shaw & Shaw include the Rialto Garage (1919); the E.S. Robinson & Co. Building (1920); Mullins Electric Co. Building (1920); the Electric Service Co. Building (1920); Thompson Motor Sales Building (1923); the Muscek Building (1923); Dash Point School (1924); the Shaw Bldg./Knights of Columbus Hall (1928); and the Broadway Apartments (1928) all in Tacoma as well as Fircrest School (1924) in Fircrest; Sumner American Standard Newspaper Building (1924) in Sumner; and the Puget Sound Power & Light Co. Building (1929) in Puyallup.

On the residential side, projects ranged from a variety of period revivals dwellings to well executed Craftsman Style Bungalows. Known projects include the W.G. Rowland House (1919); a house at 3414 N Adams St. (1919); a house at 3701 Sixth Ave. (1919); a house at 2407 N Puget Sound Ave. (1919); the Emil Stocklin House (3520 N Villard St., 1920); the J. Harney Johnson House (3733 N 28th St, 1921); a house at 3516 S "K" St. (1920); the Miller Estate, known as "Milamar," in Lakewood (1922); a house at 716 N "C" St., marketed as the "House of Electro Ease" (1924); the Dr. Abernethy House (2414 N Puget Sound Ave., 1924); a house at 3723 N 7th (1925); and the Leonard Sullivan House (4301 N 36th St., 1926).

After Stanley's older brother left, Shaw changed the firm's name during the late 1930s to the "House Plans Library." Shaw continued his practice, working from his home office, until shortly before his death on July 21, 1976.

Projects in district by Shaw & Shaw: First United Presbyterian Church (1922); and the Tacoma Gospel Tabernacle (1923).

Proctor, John G. & William Farrell
Tacoma architect John Gardiner Proctor was born in April 1854 in Ontario, Canada. While his formal architectural education is unknown, Proctor arrived in Tacoma in 1885 with his business partner Charles N. Daniels. As evidenced their earlier projects, both were highly skilled, having previously established a prominent architectural firm in Fargo, North Dakota. Projects by the firm of Daniels & Proctor are limited to just a handful of buildings. For reason unknown, after three years Proctor took on a new partner, Oliver P. Dennis in 1888. Together under the name of Proctor & Dennis they designed a variety of buildings scattered across the city. After the "Panic of 1892", there was little architectural work and Dennis eventually moved on to Los Angeles.

Proctor formed yet another partnership in 1901, this time with architect William Farrell. Farrell had arrived in Tacoma around the same time as Proctor and had been in partnerships earlier with Carl A. Darmer (1885-1892) then Fred Sherman (1892-1900). Census records indicate Farrell was born in New York and was

reaching the end of his career at age 64 when he joined Proctor, but little is known of his formal training or early life.

Together the firm of Proctor & Farrell produced a significant number of projects throughout the city. Notable projects include Washington School (1901); the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church (1902); the I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 89 (1903); the Masonic Temple (1903); several buildings at Western State Hospital in Steilacoom (1887-1916); and a cell wing for McNeil Island Penitentiary (1908); as well as many residential commissions for prominent citizenry. Over the course of his career Proctor became well regarded in the community. He served on the Tacoma City Council (1892) and was honored by have a neighborhood and street named after him. He died in Puyallup on February 8, 1925 at the age of 71. Death date and location for Farrell is unknown, however he was still living in Tacoma in 1910 at the age of 73.

Projects in district by Proctor & Farrell: 1319 6th Ave (1909); 504 s. Ainsworth (1901); and 410 s "M" St (1907).

Russell, Ambrose & Everett Babcock

The son of Congregational missionaries, Ambrose Janvier Russell was born in Trivandram, India on October 15, 1857. By age five the family returned to their native Scotland. Raised in Glasgow, Russell received his formal architectural training at the University of Glasgow (1875 to 1880) and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts (1881-1884) in Paris. While there he formed a lifelong friendship with fellow student, Bernard Maybeck.

Upon his arrival in the United States, in 1884 Russell moved to Boston where he took a job in the office of H. H. Richardson. After spending one year in the office of the famous architect, he opened an office with a friend in Worcester, Mass. After a short year, Russell moved again, this time to Kansas City, Missouri, where he joined Maybeck at the architectural firm of Van Brunt & Howe. After working for Van Brunt & Howe, Russell formed a brief partnership with Maybeck in Kansas City but business was slow. Maybeck headed for California, and Russell moved to St. Louis, Missouri.

In St. Louis he worked briefly with the architectural firm of Eames & Young but by 1892 had moved to Tacoma. Initially, Russell worked for the Cottage Home Building Company as its Architectural Department Manager. His designs include the 1892 Shingle style Smith-Stewart House (4305 N. 42nd). By 1893 he had his first independent commission, the Davie House (N. 5th & Sheridan) and formed a partnership with Portland, Oregon transplant Albert Sutton. The partnership lasted two years after which Sutton moved to San Francisco.

Russell then formed a brief partnership with George W. White in 1899, followed by another partnership with architect A. Walter Spalding the next year. Frederick Heath joined the firm in 1901. Spalding left the partnership in 1902, and Russell and Heath continued as a firm for another year until 1903. In 1905, Russell joined with his former draftsman, Everett Babcock, to form a new partnership, which lasted until 1911. Together they produced a significant number of commercial, religious and residential properties in Tacoma. Notable work includes the Woodstock Apartments (1905); the Snyder House (1905); the Pickerill House (1906); the National Guard Armory (1908); and the Governor's Mansion (1909) in Olympia.

As the firm grew they opened office branch offices in Seattle (with Walter E. Rice) and Vancouver, B.C. They closed their Tacoma and Seattle offices in 1912 with hopes of developing their Vancouver business. After one large commission, the Weart Building (1912-14), their business failed to take off. Russell returned to Tacoma in 1915 and started an independent practice.

In 1930 he formed yet another partnership, this time with Gaston Lance. They were joined briefly by A. Gordon Lumm (1931-32) and in 1936 took on a new partner Irwin Muri. Russell, who reportedly worked until the day he died, passed away in Tacoma on March 16, 1938.

Everett Phipps Babcock & Rice was born in New York on 13 June 1874 and moved to Tacoma with his parents in 1888 where was educated at Washington College (a small, short-lived, all men's college for boys and men sponsored by the Episcopal Church). Upon graduation, he took a job in the drafting department of the Northern Pacific Railway and the municipal Engineering Department. Then in 1905 formed a partnership with A.J. Russell. In 1908 both architects opened joint offices in Seattle (where Russell collaborated with Walter E. Rice) and in Tacoma (where Babcock remained to direct the local office of Russell & Babcock). When the firm obtained two important commissions for office towers in Vancouver in 1911, Babcock moved to Canada and opened a branch office of the firm. Babcock continued to live and work in Vancouver until late 1915 then moved to Portland, Oregon and became director of Babcock & Riley Inc., an interior decorating firm. His name last appears in the Portland Directory of 1921 and he moved to Passadena, California where he continued an independent practice. He died there suddenly on 16 May 16, 1928 during a routine procedure to have his tonsils removed.

Projects in district by Russell & Babcock: Worthington & Ida Pickerill House, 1318 Division Ave. (1906)

BUILDERS

Larson, Andrew
Builder Andrew Larson was born in Leksand, Sweden in 1885 and immigrated to Tacoma at the age of eighteen in 1903. He started his career as a furniture maker and by 1920 founded his own contracting company. During the early 1920s he built a number of Craftsman-styled bungalows and period revival residences scattered throughout Tacoma. His "The Insulated Home" model home, a Dutch Colonial at 3315 North 30th (1928), was the first fully insulated house to be constructed in Tacoma. Illness forced Larson to retire in 1944 and he passed away in Tacoma on May 8, 1951 at the age of 66.

Projects in district: 1401 S 5th (1926); 1407 S. 5th (1926); 1502 S 5th (1923); 1506 S 5th (1924); 510 S Cushman (1923); 1410 Division (1926); 408 S Sheridan (1926); 417 S Sheridan (1924).

Clark, William J.
Projects in district: 413 S. Sheridan (1924); 1319 S. 5th (1924).

Goettling, Ernest
Born February 14, 1874 in Germany, Ernest Goettling immigrated to the United States via Canada around 1905. He died in Tacoma on Sept 27, 1948 at the age of 74. His son, William Ernest was also a builder and continued his father contracting firm into the 1950s.

Projects in district: 1301-1305 6th (1911, 1909)

Hill, Edward C.

Builder Edward Cook Hill was born in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1861. After learning the construction trade in St. Helena, Florida, he returned to Cincinnati and worked as a building contractor until 1889. For reasons unknown, he then moved to Tacoma and opened his own construction firm, eventually entering into partnership with J.R. Addison in 1903. Hill was involved in the construction of several of Tacoma schools and the early buildings at the Puget Sound College and quickly became a prolific house builder between 1901 and 1905. Under the name Addison & Hill, the firm branched out to specialize in street and sidewalk improvement projects. After two years, they shifted focus and purchased the interests of the Western Mill Company, incorporating the business under the name of the South Tacoma Mill Company. Edward Hill's younger brother, Frank D. Hill, was a designer and active developer of homes in Tacoma. Edward C. Hill passed away in Tacoma on January 27, 1951.

Projects in district: 502 S. Sheridan (1901); 506 S. Sheridan (1901).

Residential Architectural Dates, Styles & Forms

The district contains a variety of housing stock that dates from 1890 to the present. However about 93% of the homes were built before 1931. Most of the construction occurred in two distinct building periods; the first from 1901 to 1911, and the second from 1922 to 1927. These were times of great expansion for the city and housing construction boomed. From 1900 to 1910 the size of the city doubled, and then added another 25,000 people by 1930. Just four buildings fall out of the period of significance (1890-1931).

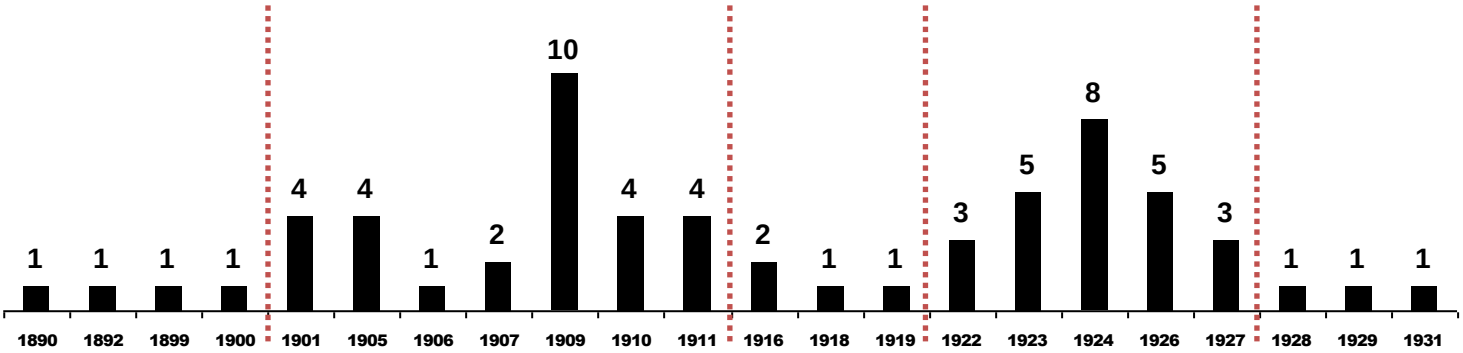


Table 1.2. – Breakdown of construction dates by year of resources in Wedge District.

The breath of architectural styles is a reflection of the District's development and growth pattern. The styles of the homes in Wedge District also represent what was most popular in American home styles at their time of construction. Most are not high styles, just good solid examples of what worked within the tastes and budgets of their owners. Prevalent styles show excellent representations of Queen Anne, Stick, Classical Revival and Craftsman styles. Several domestic building forms can be found such as American Foursquare, and the bungalow.

While a majority of resources in the district are single family residences, there are several apartments and duplexes scattered throughout the neighborhood and a few commercial buildings facing 6th Avenue. Additionally the district is home to one religious property. During the war years, several of the larger homes

were converted to multi-family units during earlier housing shortages. Most of those have been returned to single-family residences.

Architectural Styles

Craftsman (1900-1930)

The Craftsman style is one of the most represented styles in the Wedge Historic District, and comprises approximately 51% of the district buildings. This style was influenced by the English Arts & Crafts movement, Asian architecture, and was immensely popular in the United States in the early 20th century. Typical houses (many of which are bungalows) feature wood cladding (shingles or lapped bevel siding), low-pitched gabled roofs, decorative beams or knee braces under gables, exposed wood rafters, and deep overhanging eaves. Dormers are typically gabled or shed, houses often have exterior stone or brick chimneys and partial or full-façade front porches, with a roof supported by square columns. The style can be found on small single story Bungalows to large two-story American Foursquare building forms. The Craftsman bungalow craze took off after the turn of the century, during an era in which Americans were obsessed with the notion of health or simply attracted to economic opportunities in the booming West. Ironically, the bungalow that had once been the symbol of retreat to the countryside, became the architecture of the city and its suburbs.

The "Craftsman style" Bungalow design was spread rapidly across the country by architects, builders and designers in the early part of the 20th century. The Craftsman style developed fully out of the work of Gustav Stickley, publisher of The Craftsman magazine (1903-1933), and Henry H. Saylor, author of Bungalows (1911). These authors promoted the style as a reaction to the excessive use of ornamentation by the Victorian style and called for a return to naturalism in architecture and landscape design. National periodicals such as Sunset, Ladies Home Journal, House Beautiful, and Good Housekeeping assisted in the promotion, publishing plans, elevations and numerous articles. Sears & Roebuck, Montgomery Wards and many other companies even offered Craftsman style "kit houses". Ordered by mail and sent by rail, the mail-order house arrived in two boxcars ready for assembly by the buyer or a hired contractor. As a result of these tireless efforts, the Craftsman style was the most frequently constructed house type in the country between 1903 and 1930. Good examples in the district are architect designed and some our designs derived from period building catalogues. Representative examples in the District include S.5th: 1315 S 5th St. (1924); 1407 S 5th St. (1926); 1502 S 5th St. (1923); 1506 S 5th St. (1924); 1510 S 5th St. (1924); 412 S "M" St. (1916): 416 S "M" St. (1922); 409 S. Sheridan Ave (1911); 1410 Division (1926); and 509 S. Ainsworth (1922).

Colonial - Colonial Revival (1900-1940)

A few examples of the Colonial Revival or Colonial Bungalow style can be found within the district. They are widely distributed throughout the neighborhood in no discernible pattern. The Colonial Revival style is generally considered the most popular architectural style in the United States, reflecting the influence of early English and Dutch residences (McAlester 2013:409-432). These houses are typically two stories (with the exception of the bungalow, described below) with gabled or hipped roofs and are rectangular or square in plan. The facade is symmetrical with a centered entrance, typically flanked by pairs of double-hung sashes (often multi-paned). The entry has a portico or an entry vestibule rather than a porch, with Colonial detailing and millwork such as pilasters, columns, fanlights or sidelights. In Tacoma, wood clapboard cladding is most typical. Representative examples of Colonial Revival houses include 511 Ainsworth (1911); and 408 S Sheridan (1926);

The Colonial Bungalow is a smaller subtype of this style, with only one or one-and-a-half stories, but with a symmetrical facade and Colonial detailing. Five examples can be found in the district. Representative examples are 413 & 417 S Sheridan (1924); and 510 Cushman (1923).

Classical Revival Style (1895 – 1930)

The Classical Revival is one of the most commonly seen across the country and takes on a variety of different forms. This style was inspired by the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago held in 1893 which promoted a renewed interest in the classical forms. Similar to the Colonial Revival style which was popular in the same period, the Classical Revival style was more formal and monumental in its design. Relying on stylistic details of the earlier Greek Revival style, Classical Revival style buildings often have columns with classical Corinthian, Doric or Ionic capitals, topped by a front facing pediment. One of the most distinctive versions of this style features a columned front porch topped with a classical pediment. The arrangement of windows and doors is formal and symmetrical, with the front door often flanked by pilasters or side lights and capped with a flat entablature, broken pediment or rounded fanlight. Representative examples include 506 S. Sheridan (1901); 410 S. Sheridan (1899); 502 S "M" St. (1918); and 1305 Sixth Ave (1911).

Queen Anne (1890-1905)

The district contains a couple of Queen Anne style structures, representing the earliest structures built in the neighborhood. Queen Anne architecture, notable for its ornamental excesses, is also commonly referred to as Victorian style. Spindle work, fish scale siding, and decorative treatments are often seen on every possible surface. The basic shape is often a two-story with a hipped roof and one or two lower cross-gables, though many are simpler cross- or front-gabled houses. By the turn of the 20th century, the highly ornamented and exotic Queen Anne style houses had begun to shift toward more decorative restraint. Though the Queen Anne style waned after 1900, but examples of the decorative elements can be found as late as 1905. Representative examples include 524 S Sheridan (1903); and 502 S Sheridan (1901).

House Forms

American Foursquare (1895-1920)

Although American Foursquare houses are very common in throughout the city, there are a fair number of examples (18) in the Wedge Historic District. This housing type is generally square, but occasionally rectangular, in plan, and is two-and-a-half stories, usually with a hipped roof with deep overhangs. Cladding is typically wood, and many examples have full or partial-width porches, hipped-roof bay windows at 2nd floor corners, and large central dormers (Schweitzer and Davis 1990: 161-68). Styles of American Foursquare dwellings range from Craftsman and Colonial to Prairie and Spanish Colonial. Examples found in the district tend to be early examples of the building form, with many dating between 1903 to 1910. Representative examples in the District include 514 S Sheridan (1904); 517 S Sheridan (1905); 417 S "M" St. (1905); 407 S "M" St. (1907); 511 Cushman Ave (1911); and 1516 S 5th St (1910).

Bungalow (1905-1935)

In the teens and 1920s a new housing type, the Bungalow, took America by storm. In fact, this is most common housing type within the district. These small houses, some costing as little as $900, helped many Americans' fulfill their wishes of owning their own home, equipped with all the latest conveniences. With the early 20th century population boom and the severe housing shortage that followed for the working class, the Bungalow was the perfect solution to the housing problem. Central to the Bungalow's popularity was the idea that simplicity and artistry could harmonize in one affordable house. Bungalows allowed people of

modest means to achieve something they had long sought: respectability. With its special features: style, convenience, simplicity, sound construction, and excellent plumbing, the Bungalow filled more than the need for shelter, it provided fulfillment of the American dream. The Bungalow was practical, and it symbolized for many the best of the good life.

The origins of the bungalow as a housing type are still under debate. Historians as distinguished as Vincent Scully and Harold Kirker have attributed the invention of the bungalow form to architects Charles and Henry Greene, and claim for them the first bungalow built (1903). Robert Winter in his popular book *Bungalow* (1980) questions that claim, noting that Greene brothers were only slightly involved in the paternity of the bungalow.

Most dictionaries are explicit when defining the term bungalow as a one- or one-and- a-half story dwelling. This definition would work except that since the period when most bungalows were constructed (roughly 1880 to 1930 in the United States) literally every type of house has at one time been called a bungalow. And stylistically they range from Colonial to Mission, to Tudor to Craftsman. Even two-story houses built on the grounds of hotels are still called bungalows. In actuality a “bungalow” really is any small house. A true bungalow’s distinction might be its low profile. The type has been broken down into several sub-types based on roof form: the Side gable; the Hipped; the Front-Facing Gable; the Double-Front Facing gable, the Triple Front Facing Gable; and the Cross Gable.

Promotional literature in the early 20th century almost always noted the chief purpose of the bungalow was, “to place most of the living spaces on one floor.” The one-story plan simplified the building process where utilities could be installed more easily than in a two-story house. Safety was at a premium because, in the event of fire, windows as well as doors, offered easy escape on a one-story home.

Most historians can agree that the bungalow form has its roots in the Indian province of Bengal. There, the *bangla* (a common native dwelling) was a one-story dwelling with a thatched roof and open porch. In the eighteenth century the native hut design was adapted by the British, who used the form to build houses for colonial administrators and summer retreats in the Himalayas. Eventually, this economical, practical type of house invaded North America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Pierce County Treasurer/Assessor Tax Records
Pierce County Building Index
Polk Directories
Tacoma Register of Historic Places Wedge Nomination Form
City of Tacoma Historic Property Inventory
WISAARD – Washington State Dept. of Archeology and Historic Preservation
"A Walking Tour of the Wedge District" Caroline Swope et.al.

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
_X_Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 21.5 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References _____NAD 1927 or _____NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				3			
2				4			

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
1	47°15'33.45"N	122°27'23.07"W	3.	47°15'31.83"N	122°27'20.13"W
2	47°15'31.67"N	122°27'22.61"W	4	47°15'28.21"N	122°27'19.21"W
5	47°15'27.87"N	122°27'21.78"W	6	47°15'24.12"N	122°27'20.96"W
7	47°15'21.51"N	122°27'46.74"W			

Latitude Longitude

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

The Wedge Historic District is located North and West of Tacoma's current central business district. It is triangular in shape and historically is called "The Wedge" because of its shape. The Wedge District is bounded by Division Ave, Sixth Ave, and S M St.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Wedge Historic District is bounded by two main arterials - Division Ave, the North, 6th Ave on the South and a residential street, S M St to the East. The two arterials define the two sides of the triangle and meet at the apex and contain the district within. Multicare Hospital, is immediately to the east of South M St which is the street that defines the third side of the Wedge Historic District triangle. The shape was primarily dictated by former streetcar lines.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ross Buffington (Edited by DAHP Staff)
organization Wedge Historic District date July 2016
street & number 502 S. Sheridan Ave. telephone (253) 267-1066
city or town Tacoma state WA zip code 98405
e-mail rjbuffington@comcast.net

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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

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

1 47°15'33.45"N 122°27'23.07"W
Latitude Longitude

2 47°15'31.67"N 122°27'22.61"W
Latitude Longitude

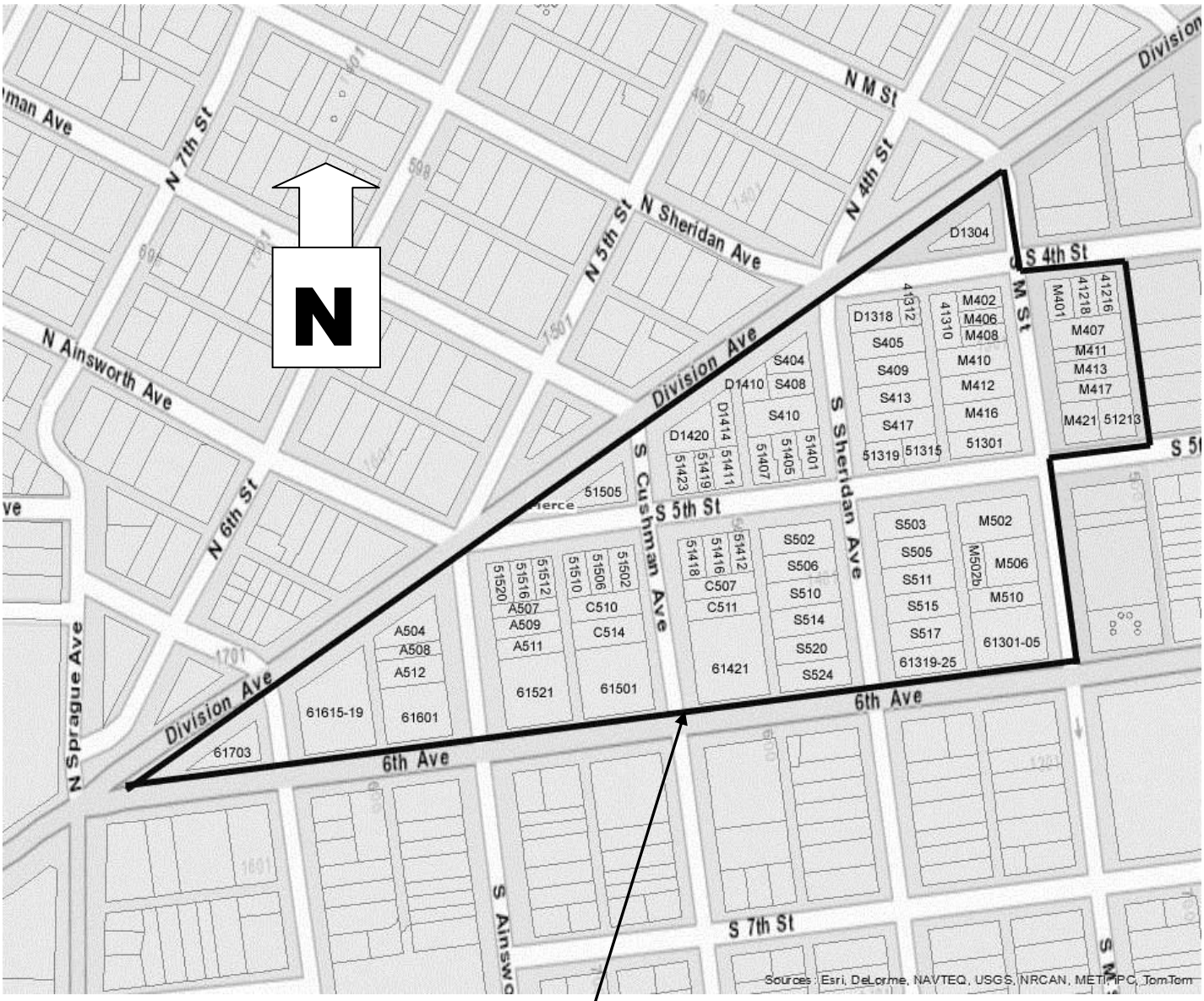
5 47°15'27.87"N 122°27'21.78"W
Latitude Longitude

7 47°15'21.51"N 122°27'46.74"W
Latitude Longitude

3. 47°15'31.83"N 122°27'20.13"W
Latitude Longitude

4 47°15'28.21"N 122°27'19.21"W
Latitude Longitude

6 47°15'24.12"N 122°27'20.96"W
Latitude Longitude

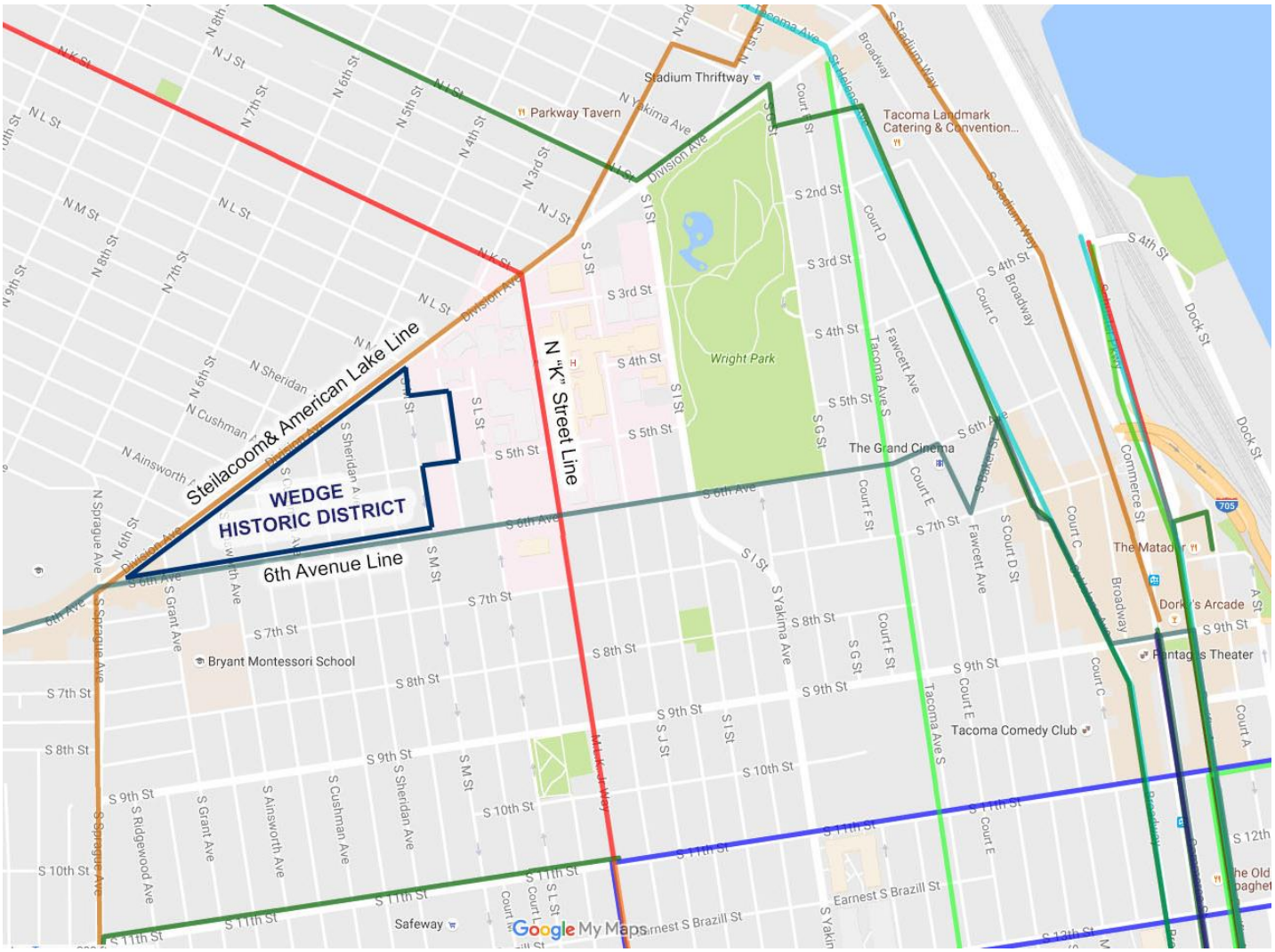


Wedge Historic District

ID Number Map

Nomination Boundaries

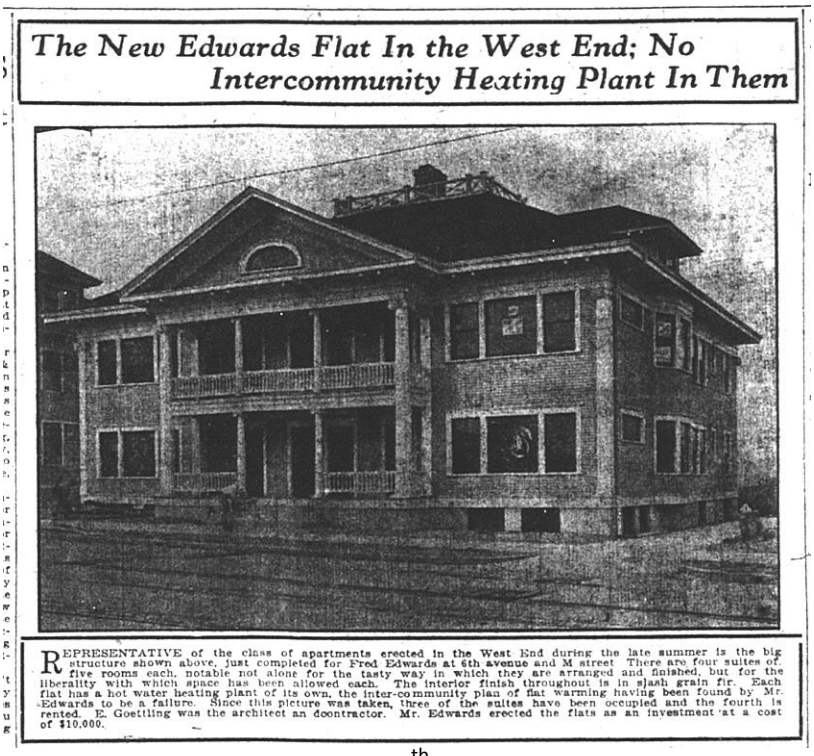
Wedge Historic District Property
Contributing vs. Non-Contributing Map



Wedge Historic District Streetcar Line Map

This map represents the electric streetcar system that Tacoma once had prior to its disassembly in 1938. Tacoma once boasted over 200km (125 miles) of electric streetcar lines. Map show the district and its location to downtown. Note area surrounded by streetcar lines.

These routes were provided by Roche Sheuerman from the Tacoma Public Library and the map instituted by Chris Karnes.
https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid=1wVQOOZRx_G2adFNuPSS2eAx8tng&hl=en_US



The New Edwards Flat In the West End; No Intercommunity Heating Plant In Them

REPRESENTATIVE of the class of apartments erected in the West End during the late summer is the big structure shown above, just completed for Fred Edwards at 6th avenue and M street. There are four suites of five rooms each, notable not alone for the tasty way in which they are arranged and finished, but for the liberality with which space has been allowed each. The interior finish throughout is in sjash grain fir. Each flat has a hot water heating plant of its own, the inter-community plan of flat warming having been found by Mr. Edwards to be a failure. Since this picture was taken, three of the suites have been occupied and the fourth is rented. E. Goettling was the architect an deontractor. Mr. Edwards erected the flats as an investment at a cost of $10,000.

Edwards Apartments, 1305 S. 6th Avenue built in 1910 for Fred Edwards at a cost of $10,000.
Tacoma Daily Ledger – September 25, 1910.

By CHARLES E. CUTTER

North End Apartment Recently Finished

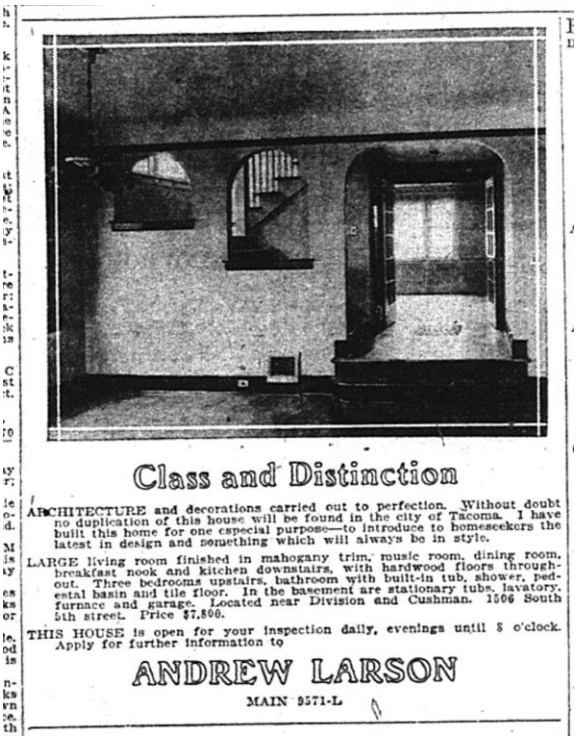
These modern apartments at North 5th and M streets, designed for D. P. Nason, the musician, contain the latest improvements necessary for the comfort and pleasure of the occupants.

Nason Apartments, 421 S. M Street, developed by David P. & Caroline Nason, supervisor of music for the Tacoma Public School system. Built in 1918, the Nason's developed other apartment buildings in Tacoma.
Tacoma Daily Ledger – December 1, 1918.

RECENT ADDITION TO THE WEST END APARTMENT DISTRICT.

The trend of flat and apartment dwellers to the West End residence district of Tacoma is aptly illustrated in these new flats nearing completion for L. P. Wilson at 510-514 South O street. The houses are replica of each other and modernly equipped. Each is 26x38 feet in size, the subdivisions giving four five-room apartments. Large fireplaces finished in white Scotch brick, specially imported, add to the interior. Mr. Wilson has erected the buildings as an investment for himself and two daughters, Misses Nelly V. and Bertha L. Wilson. The cost was $6,000.

Wilson Duplexes, 507-511 S. Cushman Street, developed by builder L.P. Wilson. Built in 1909 for a cost of $10,000, the duplexes were marketed as homes for newly married couples, or retired couples. Each duplex contained two 5-room suites.
Tacoma Daily Ledger – October 17, 1909.



Class and Distinction

ARCHITECTURE and decorations carried out to perfection. Without doubt no duplication of this house will be found in the city of Tacoma. I have built this home for one especial purpose—to introduce to homeseekers the latest in design and something which will always be in style.

LARGE living room finished in mahogany trim, music room, dining room, breakfast nook and kitchen downstairs, with hardwood floors throughout. Three bedrooms upstairs, bathroom with built-in tub, shower, pedestal basin and tile floor. In the basement are stationary tubs, lavatory, furnace and garage. Located near Division and Cushman. 1506 South 5th street. Price $7,800.

THIS HOUSE is open for your inspection daily, evenings until 8 o'clock. Apply for further information to

ANDREW LARSON

MAIN 9571-L

Sleeping Porches Novel Feature

The characteristic feature of the recently remodeled residence of R. L. Vance, at 506 South Sheridan avenue, is to be found in the two large open-air sleeping porches. Both are on the second floor, one being in the front and the other in the rear of the house. Besides the sleeping porches there are eight large rooms and full cement basement. The house is heated by a hot air furnace. Potter & Merrill were the designing architects.

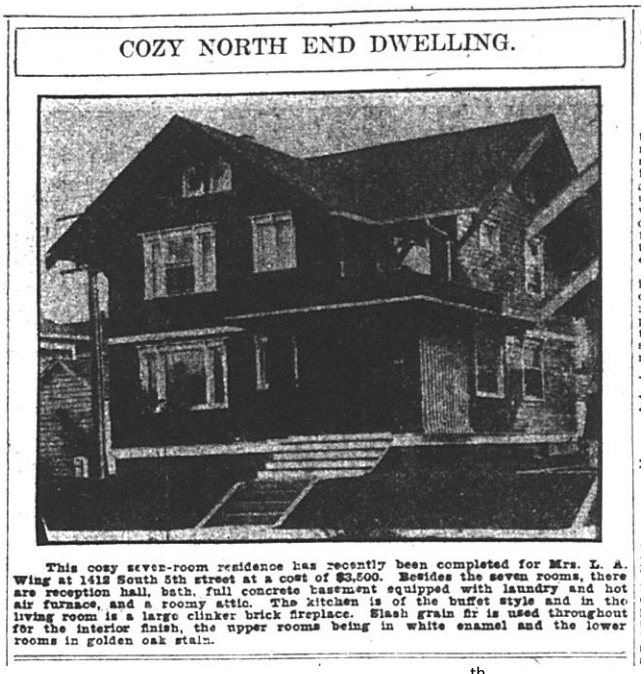
Advertisement for builder Andrew Larson
Tacoma Daily Ledger – March 23, 1924.

Robert L. Vance House – 506 S. Sheridan,
remodeled by the architectural firm of Potter & Merrill c. 1909
Tacoma Daily Ledger – December 26, 1909.

SOUTH M STREET HOME.

This is a reproduction of the home of Captain D. W. Corning, a retired master mariner, at 410 South M street. The house is thoroughly modern and is arranged with every convenience, including hot and cold water, sanitary plumbing, electricity and gas for lighting and cooking purposes and a hot-air heating plant in the basement. It contains five large rooms and complete bath on each floor and is arranged for two families. The living and dining rooms, which are large and well lighted, are finished in weathered mission style, with beam ceilings.

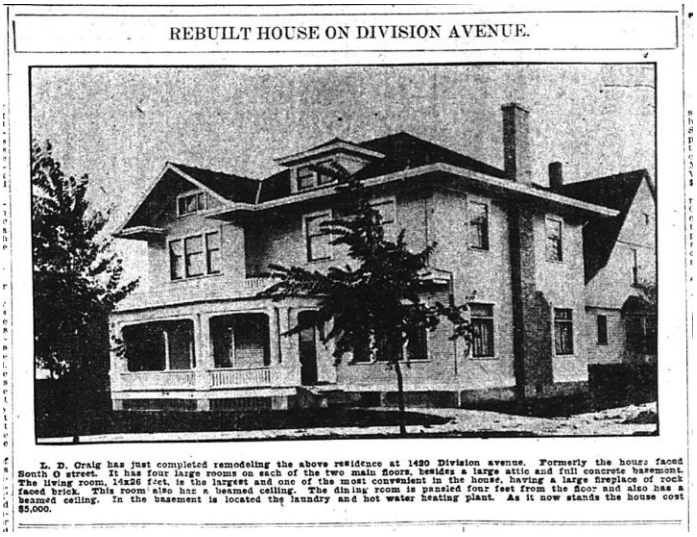
Capt. D.W. Corning House – 410 S "M" St.
Tacoma Daily Ledger – August 23, 1908.



COZY NORTH END DWELLING.

This cozy seven-room residence has recently been completed for Mrs. L. A. Wing at 1412 South 5th street at a cost of $3,500. Besides the seven rooms, there are reception hall, bath, full concrete basement equipped with laundry and hot air furnace, and a roomy attic. The kitchen is of the buffet style and in the living room is a large clinker brick fireplace. Slash grain fr is used throughout for the interior finish, the upper rooms being in white enamel and the lower rooms in golden oak stain.

Lory & Mary Wing House – 1412 S 5th St.
Tacoma Daily Ledger – October 24, 1909.



REBUILT HOUSE ON DIVISION AVENUE.

L. D. Craig has just completed remodeling the above residence at 1420 Division avenue. Formerly the house faced South O street. It has four large rooms on each of the two main floors, besides a large attic and full concrete basement. The living room, 14x26 feet, is the largest and one of the most convenient in the house, having a large fireplace of rock faced brick. This room also has a beamed ceiling. The dining room is paneled four feet from the floor and also has a beamed ceiling. In the basement is located the laundry and hot water heating plant. As it now stands the house cost $5,000.

Lewis D. Craig House – 1420 Division Ave.
Tacoma Daily Ledger – October 24, 1909.

Attractive Eight-Room House

H. Lundgren's eight-room house, at the corner of 5th and O streets, should afford its occupants all the pleasure of an attractive home. Oak flooring and a hot air system of heating are some of the interior features. The house cost $4,000.

Joseph Lee House – 1418 S 5th St.
Tacoma Daily Ledger – December 26, 1909.

Residence of J. C. Todd, corner North N and Fifth street.
Built by Edward C. Hill, contractor, 1909 North Prospect street. Plumbing by Robert Haddow, 747 Tacoma avenue. Photo by French.
This house is piped for gas lights and gas range.

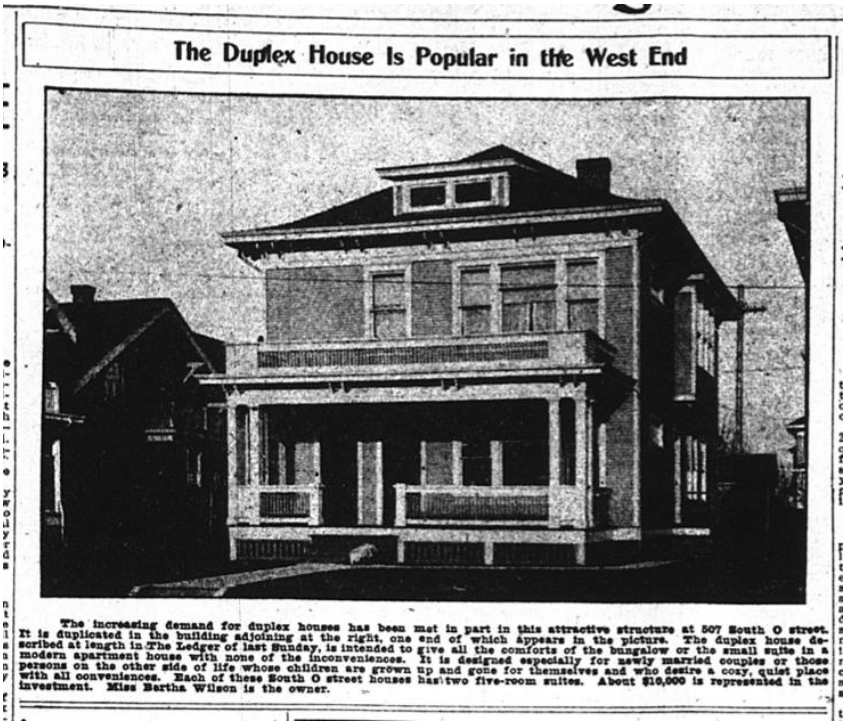
J.C. Todd House – 502 S. Sheridan
Tacoma Daily Ledger – November 24, 1901.

W. W. PICKERILL'S NEW HOME.

One of the handsomest Swiss cottages in the Pacific Northwest is the new home of W. W. Pickerill, which was designed by Architects Russell & [illegible] and recently completed at the corner of South Fourth and N streets. Recently a well known business man of Oakland, Cal., accompanied by his wife, was making a trip through the Northwest, and, incidentally, taking notes on beautiful homes with a view to building when they returned to Oakland. It so happened that they were taken about Tacoma by the leading [illegible] of Mr. Pickerill, who was nearing completion. They were both delighted with the pure Swiss style of architecture and, securing Mr. Pickerill's consent, called upon the architects and secured a copy of the plans. They would not have been sold had the purchasers wished to build in Tacoma or in nearby city. This is merely an instance of the attractiveness of some Tacoma homes. The travelers had been through all of the important cities of the Northwest.

The arrangement of the interior is very simple: On either side of the reception hall are the library and living-room, connected by wide archways. The dining-room, which opens from the library, may also be reached from the hallway. There is also a large pantry and kitchen. The lower floor is finished in Swiss mission style. The dining-room is in Delft colors; the hall and library brown. Upstairs are four bedrooms and a bath. In the attic is a large billiard-room and servants' rooms. In the basement are furnace, laundry and cold storage rooms. One charm of the upper floor is the porch, which extends across the front and one side of the house. The wide overhanging eaves furnish protection from the rain and there are no supporting pillars to mar the free and open effect of it all. The cottage is probably the purest Swiss house in the city. Its cost was $1,800.

Worthington Pickerill House – 1318 S. 4th St.
Tacoma Daily Ledger – October 21, 1906.



The Duplex House Is Popular in the West End

The increasing demand for duplex houses has been met in part in this attractive structure at 507 South O street. It is duplicated in the building adjoining at the right, one end of which appears in the picture. The duplex house described at length in The Ledger of last Sunday, is intended to give all the comforts of the bungalow or the small suite in a modern apartment house with none of the inconveniences. It is designed especially for newly married couples or those persons on the other side of life whose children are grown up and gone for themselves and who desire a cozy, quiet place with all conveniences. Each of these South O street houses has two five-room suites. About $10,000 is represented in the investment. Miss Bertha Wilson is the owner.

Wilson Duplex I – 507 S. Cushman.
Tacoma Daily Ledger – March 27, 1910.

MASTER TABLE FOR PROPERTIES IN WEDGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Historic Contributing
Historic Non - Contributing
Non Historic – Non Contributing
Vacant

Site ID	Street Address	Status	Date	Style
41216	1216 S. 4th St.	Historic Contributing	1924	Craftsman Bung
41218	1218 S. 4th St.	Historic Contributing	1923	Craftsman Bung
41310	1310 S. 4th St.	Non Historic Non-Contributing	1962	Contemporary
41312	1312 S. 4th St.	Historic Contributing	c. 1900	Craftsman
51213	1213 S 5th St.	Vacant		
51301	1301 S. 5th St.	Non Historic Non-Contributing	1959	Contemporary
51315	1315 S. 5th St.	Historic Contributing	1924	Craftsman Bung
51319	1319 S. 5th St.	Historic Contributing	1924	Craftsman
51401	1401 S. 5th St.	Historic Contributing	1926	Craftsman Bung
51405	1405 S. 5th St.	Historic Contributing	1927	Craftsman Bung
51407	1407 S. 5th St.	Historic Contributing	1926	Tudor Cottage
51411	1411 & 1413 S. 5th St.	Historic Contributing	1909	American 4-sq
51412	1412 S. 5th St.	Historic Contributing	1909	Craftsman
51416	1416 S. 5th St.	Historic Contributing	1909	Craftsman
51418	1418 S. 5th St.	Historic Contributing	1909	Craftsman
51419	1419 S. 5th St.	Historic Contributing	1924	Craftsman Bung
51423	1423 S. 5th St.	Historic Contributing	1909	Shingle
51502	1502 S. 5th St.	Historic Contributing	1923	Craftsman Bung
51505	1505 S. 5th St.	Historic Contributing		Park
51506	1506 S. 5th St.	Historic Contributing	1924	Transitional Tudor
51510	1510 S. 5th St.	Historic Contributing	1924	Craftsman Bung
51512	1512 S. 5th St.	Historic Contributing	1910	Craftsman
51516	1516 S. 5th St.	Historic Contributing	1910	American 4-sq
51520	1520 S. 5th St.	Historic Contributing	1910	Classical Revival
61301	1301 Sixth Ave.	Historic Contributing	1910	Classical Revival
61305	1305 Sixth Ave.	Historic Contributing	1911	Classical Revival
61319	1319 Sixth Ave.	Historic Contributing	1909	American 4-sq
61325	1325 Sixth Ave.	Historic Contributing	1931	American Ren
61421	1421 Sixth Ave.	Vacant		
61501	1501 Sixth Ave.	Non Historic Non-Contributing	1946	Streamline Mod
61521	1521 Sixth Ave.	Historic Contributing	1927	Arts & Crafts
61601	1601-1603 Sixth Ave.	Historic Non-Contributing	1929	Spanish Colonial

61615	1615-1619 Sixth Ave.	Historic Contributing	1922	Gothic Revival
61703	1703 Sixth Ave.	Non Historic Non-Contributing	1986	Modern
A504	504 Ainsworth Ave.	Historic Contributing	1901	American 4-sq
A507	507 Ainsworth Ave.	Historic Contributing	1911	Craftsman
A508	508 Ainsworth Ave.	Historic Contributing	1901	American 4-sq
A509	509 Ainsworth Ave.	Historic Contributing	1922	Craftsman Bung
A511	511 Ainsworth Ave.	Historic Contributing	1926	Colonial Rev
A512	512 Ainsworth Ave.	Vacant		
C507	507 Cushman Ave.	Historic Contributing	1909	American 4-sq
C510	510 Cushman Ave.	Historic Contributing	1923	Colonial Bung
C511	511 Cushman Ave.	Historic Contributing	1909	American 4-sq
C514	514 Cushman Ave.	Historic Contributing	1911	American 4-sq
D1304	1304 Division Ave.	Historic Contributing	1916	American Ren
D1318	1318 Division Ave.	Historic Contributing	1906	Chalet
D1410	1410 Division Ave.	Historic Contributing	1926	Craftsman
D1414	1414 Division Ave.	Historic Contributing	1909	Arts & Crafts
D1420	1420 Division Ave.	Historic Contributing	1923	Craftsman
M401	401 S. M St.	Historic Contributing	1909	Classical Revival
M402	402 S. M St.	Vacant		
M406	406 S. M St.	Vacant		
M407	407 S. M St.	Historic Contributing	1907	American 4-sq
M408	408 S. M St.	Vacant		
M410	410 S. M St.	Historic Non-Contributing	1907	Craftsman
M411	411 S. M St.	Historic Contributing	c.1890	Queen Anne
M412	412 S. M St.	Historic Contributing	1916	Craftsman Bung
M413	413 S. M St.	Historic Contributing	1892	Queen Anne
M416	416 S. M St.	Historic Contributing	1922	Craftsman
M417	417 S. M St.	Historic Contributing	1905	American 4-sq
M421	421 S. M St.	Historic Contributing	1918	Classical Revival
M502	502 S. M St.	Historic Contributing	1923	Classical Revival
M502b	502 S. M St.	Vacant		
M506	506 S. M St.	Vacant		
M510	510 S. M St.	Vacant		
S404	404 S. Sheridan Ave.	Historic Non-Contributing	c.1927	American 4-sq
S405	405-407 S. Sheridan Ave.	Historic Contributing	1928	Colonial Revival
S408	408 S. Sheridan Ave.	Historic Contributing	1926	Colonial Revival
S409	409 S. Sheridan Ave.	Historic Contributing	1911	Craftsman
S410	410 S. Sheridan Ave.	Historic Contributing	1899	Classical Revival
S413	413 S. Sheridan Ave.	Historic Contributing	1924	Colonial Bung
S417	417 S. Sheridan Ave.	Historic Contributing	1924	Colonial Bung
S502	502 S. Sheridan Ave.	Historic Contributing	1901	Queen Anne

S503	503 S. Sheridan Ave.	Historic Non-Contributing	1904	American 4-sq
S505	505 S. Sheridan Ave.	Historic Contributing	1919	Craftsman
S506	506 S. Sheridan Ave.	Historic Contributing	1901	Classical Revival
S510	510 S. Sheridan Ave.	Historic Contributing	1903	American 4-sq
S511	511 S. Sheridan Ave.	Historic Contributing	1905	American 4-sq
S514	514 S. Sheridan Ave.	Historic Contributing	1904	American 4-sq
S515	515 S. Sheridan Ave.	Historic Contributing	1905	American 4-sq
S517	517 S. Sheridan Ave.	Historic Contributing	1905	American 4-sq
S520	520 S. Sheridan Ave.	Historic Contributing	1904	American 4-sq
S524	524 S. Sheridan Ave.	Historic Contributing	1903	Queen Anne

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.

Photographs included in attached disc.

Name of Property: Wedge Historic District

City or Vicinity: Tacoma

County: Pierce **State:** Washington

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of ___.

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

name VARIOUS

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.