NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1032

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 **Bellingham Herald Building**

other names/site number Herald Building

2. Location

street & number 1155 N State Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Bellingham ☐ vicinity

state Washington code WA county Whatcom code 073 zip code 98225

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**

Allyn M 11-12-13

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

WASHINGTON STATE SHPO

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

for Edson H. Beall 12-31-13

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

BELLINGHAM HERALD BUILDING
Name of Property

WHATCOM CO, 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.)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1		**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.)

COMMERCE/professional

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/professional

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS :
Late Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: TERRA COTTA, CONCRETE, BRICK
roof: ASPHALT
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 Bellingham Herald Building occupies a corner lot at 1155 North State Street in the southern end of the Central Business District in downtown Bellingham, Washington. With its rich terra cotta cladding, Late Gothic Revival ornamentation, and 10-foot high "Herald" sign atop a 40-foot tall frame, the Bellingham Herald Building is an icon in the city.

Setting

Completed in 1926, the Bellingham Herald Building stands at the corner of North State (formerly Elk) and East Chestnut streets in downtown Bellingham, Washington. The site slopes down to the northwest. The 6-story building features a rectangular footprint at the basement level with the upper stories rising up in an L-shape. The rough dimensions of the building's footprint are 137 by 125-feet, oriented lengthwise along North State Street. The two primary facades face northeast (fronting East Chestnut Street) and southeast (fronting North State Street). The rear (northwest) elevation fronts the northeast—southwest running alley and the side (southwest) elevation faces a surface parking lot. A one-story wing, three bays wide, projects from the southwest elevation

Located in the southern extent of Bellingham's Central Business District, the Bellingham Herald is across E Chestnut Street from the National Register of Historic Places listed Daylight Building (1903) and a half a block from the Hotel Laube (1904).

Exterior

The building reflects the Late Gothic Revival style with tracery, sculptural relief work, numerous quatrefoils, and an arched entrance. Structurally, the building features a fabricated steel structure standing on a reinforced poured concrete foundation. Cream-colored terra cotta cladding wraps the primary facades. Granite is present at the base of Gothic pilasters which rise up to separate the facades into bays. Small square tiles clad the bulkheads in the storefront bays. The northeast facade consists of seven equal bays, highlighted by vertical terra cotta elements, while the southeast facade consists of five bays, plus a three bay one-story wing. The one-story wing continues the Late Gothic Revival detailing present on the rest of the building. Brick comprises the southwest wall of the wing. Concrete serves as the finish material on the secondary (northwest and southwest) elevations. A metal fire escape provides egress on the southwest elevation and runs between the second and sixth floors.

Southeast Elevation

The most ornate facade, the southeast elevation features the building's main entrance, highlighted by a Tudor arch. A horizontal band of terra cotta, separating the first and second floors, features a central multifoil with six foils. Vertical emphasis is added to this facade with Gothic stylized pilasters separating each bay, which rise to a quatrefoil just below the parapet. An expressed finial projects from each pilaster at the parapet line, before terminating at a pinnacle. The parapet features the building's most elaborate terra cotta detailing. Tracery highlights the areas between each pilaster. The central bay on this facade has the most intricate tracery design and also has three small lions' heads projecting just above the sixth floor windows.

Northeast Elevation

As the Herald Building is on a corner lot, the northeast elevation is the building's other prominent facade. This facade exhibits the same terra cotta detailing as the southeast facade, including the buttresses, finials, and

quatrefoils. This elevation does not, however, feature the intricate detailing present on the central bay of the southeast facade.

Northwest Elevation
This elevation fronts the alley that runs northeast—southwest behind the building. This facade features a smooth concrete finish. The six-story portion of this facade is divided into three bays. A contemporary awning projects from the one-story wing, sheltering the loading bays on this elevation. Plain finishes are present on this facade.

Southwest Elevation
This elevation faces a surface parking lot. However, when the Herald Building was first constructed, the Brunswick Hotel building abutted this elevation. Plain finishes are present on this facade.

Entrances
The primary entrance to the building is located on the southeast facade and faces North State Street. An ornate Tudor arch highlights this entrance. Gothic tracery with finials, quatrefoil terra cotta tiles, and decorative spandrels further ornament the entrance. A stylized "Herald Building" is printed in the terra cotta above the entrance. The archway and its tracery shelter an entry vestibule, which features a coved vault ceiling. A bronze pendent light fixture hangs from the center of the vaulted ceiling. From the vestibule, contemporary metal doors provide access to the lobby, framed by sidelights and a transom. The original arched stained glass transom was removed when the replacement doors were installed, but has been re-mounted as an artifact in the main lobby.

The original design and historic photographs indicate the storefronts on the southeast elevation – south of the main entrance – have been altered. Originally these storefronts each had a recessed entry, centered within the bay, with tile floors. A metal canopy which ran the length of the storefronts no longer exists. A 1980 renovation removed all the recessed entries and the tiles and replaced them with windows running the entire width of each storefront bay.

A secondary entrance exists on the northeast facade, located in the elevation's center bay. A metal canopy originally sheltered the entrance but has since been removed. The entrance sits between floors and once inside the entrance, a half-flight of stairs led to the first floor. Another entrance on this elevation provides access down to the basement and is located in the furthest northeast bay. The entrance consists of a wood French door. Each door consists of a four-lite panel above a single recessed panel.

Other entrances to the building are located on the northwest elevation at the basement level. They include four loading bays with contemporary roll-up metal doors and a contemporary metal service door.

Windows
While the original storefront windows and transoms have been replaced with contemporary metal windows, the original wood windows are still present in the majority of the upper stories. All of the building's facades feature a regular pattern of fenestration.

The primary facades feature wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. The terra cotta cladding wraps around the window frame and terra cotta sills further highlight the window openings. The secondary facades feature two-over-two, double-hung sash windows.

Roof
A built-up flat roof shelters the building and sheet metal coping protects the parapet. The building's electric "Herald" sign projects from the roof and has neon-lit letters facing northeast and southwest. The sign's steel frame stands 40-feet high, with 10-foot letters. A small one-story penthouse on an irregular footprint is set back from the northeast and southeast parapets; as a result, the penthouse is not visible from the street. Mechanical units project from the roof.

Interior
The building contains six floors plus a basement. The building's primary entrance is located on State Street and leads from a tile-floored vestibule into the main lobby. The main lobby features rich materials, including marble wainscoting, brass-finished elevators, decorative plasterwork, and mahogany French doors with brass kickplates and escutcheons leading to the former business office. The original escutcheons on the French doors feature an imprint of the Gothic tracery present on the main entrance's archway. From the lobby, visitors can access the two elevators that run between the basement and upper floors, a hallway (which leads back to the former Herald editorial room), one of the former retail spaces, or the former business office for the Herald.

Basement
The basement serves as a utilitarian space for the building and houses mechanical, shipping, and storage spaces. All areas feature concrete floors and utilitarian finishes. The building's elevators and main stairwell access the basement.

First Floor
The first floor of the Herald Building includes the ground floor of the six-story office building plus a one-story (with basement) wing that projects from the building's southwest elevation. According to the original design, drawn by Frederick Stanley Piper, the first floor included a lobby, a business office (in the east corner of the building), a composing room with a small advertisers office (in the north corner of the building), five storefronts for retail, two vaults, a camera room with accompanying work rooms, and several restroom facilities. Skylights provided additional daylight in the one-story wing portion of the floor. Flooring materials varied throughout this floor, but included rubber tile (lobby, hallways, and public space in business office), linoleum (business office), cement (vaults), maple (editorial room), terrazzo (restrooms), and even bloxonend flooring (still present in the former composing room).

Mezzanine Level
The mezzanine level exists between the first and second floor and is accessed from the first floor. The mezzanine housed the manager's office and overlooked both the original business office and the composing room.

Floors 2 – 6
The second through sixth floors all feature similar floor plans, consisting of a central double-loaded corridor that runs the length of the L-shaped plan. Original flooring in the corridors consists of terrazzo. Some interior doors have been replaced, but many of the original mahogany doors and transoms – some with privacy glass – remain. Dropped ceilings and contemporary fluorescent lighting have been added on all the floors, as well as wood paneling just outside of the elevator lobbies on several floors. Although many of the individual offices have been modified, the corridors retain a significant amount of original material.

Stairways & Elevators
Two Otis elevators service the building and are original. The elevator cars feature paneling with brass trim and pressed tin ceilings. The building's primary stairwell is located directly behind (northwest of) the elevators. These half-turn stairs feature poured create treads and landings. Painted plaster walls and dropped

ceilings comprise the stairwell finishes. A wooden railing runs along the inner side of the stairway. Mahogany trim caps the half-wall separating the flights of stairs.

Alterations

In 1980, the Herald Building underwent renovations, designed by architects Stradling & Stewart. General alterations under this project included the removal of some walls in the basement and first floor to reconfigure spaces, as well as modifications to the basement men's and women's restrooms. On the exterior, this renovation included a reconfiguration of doors on the alley (northwest) elevation and reglazing of several windows on the State Street (southeast) elevation.

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.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNICATIONS

Period of Significance

1926

Significant Dates

1926

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Piper, Frederick Stanley (Architect)

Morrison & Stimson (Architect)

Belanger & Ford (Builder)

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

The Bellingham Herald building was constructed in 1926 for the Bellingham Publishing Company. The Bellingham Herald building is eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criteria A and C. The building is eligible under Criterion A for its association with newspaper publishing in Bellingham, under the area of significance of Communications. The building is also eligible under Criterion C as a striking representative example of Late Gothic Revival architecture in downtown Bellingham as designed by Bellingham architect Frederick Stanley Piper and Seattle architects Morrison & Stimson. The period of significance begins and ends in 1926 with the completion of the building's construction. The Bellingham Herald building continues to serve as the home for *The Bellingham Herald*, the most widely read newspaper in Whatcom County.

Bellingham and the Central Business District[i]

The Herald Building is located in the Central Business District of Bellingham, a city sited along Bellingham Bay in Whatcom County in northwest Washington State. The earliest inhabitants of the area were the Lummi, Semiahmoo, and Nooksack tribes. The Spanish explorer Francisco Eliza first sailed to the area in 1791. He mapped and named the bay the Seno de Gaston (Gulf of Gaston). The following year, other Spanish explorers called it the Bahia de Gaston (Bay of Gaston).[ii] However, Britain's Captain George Vancouver and his crew named the bay Bellingham Bay in 1792, the name still in use today.

Euro-American settlement along Bellingham Bay began in 1852, a year prior to the 1853 establishment of the Washington Territory. Settlement along Bellingham Bay developed into four distinct towns – Fairhaven, Bellingham, Whatcom, and Sehome. Despite early hopes for local development, the towns did not begin to gain a solid foothold and experience sustainable growth until 1882.

From 1882 through 1891, the promise of railroads encouraged investment and speculation throughout Whatcom County, and marked the beginning of concerted efforts to exploit the natural resources of the region.[iii] With this shift in 1882 came a more permanent identity for the Bellingham Bay settlements, resulting in higher quality buildings by the 1890s. In 1899, the communities of Fairhaven and Bellingham incorporated as Fairhaven. Sehome reincorporated as New Whatcom and then joined with Whatcom in 1891 under the name of New Whatcom (later dropping the "New"). In 1903, Fairhaven and Whatcom consolidated to become the City of Bellingham.[iv]

Commercial activity flourished within downtown Bellingham with industries, retail and wholesale businesses, financial institutions, restaurants, hotels and rooming houses, and professional offices establishing themselves in the district. Many of the large downtown buildings constructed between 1900 and 1910 had retail space on the ground floor with hotel rooms, professional offices, or other business services occupying the upper floors. By 1914, Bellingham's urban identity had solidified after the completion of a major railroad terminal, a federal building, and an expanded streetcar system. World War I (1917-1918) brought increased production in Bellingham's mills, canneries, and other industries to supply the war.

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[i] Text for this section compiled from "Bellingham Central Business District: Historic Resource Survey & Inventory Report," prepared for the City of Bellingham by Artifacts Consulting, Inc., August 2012.

[ii] E.S. Meany, "Origin of Washington Geographic Names," as cited in *A History of Bellingham, Washington* (Bellingham: The Argonaut Press, 1926), 5-6.

[iii] Kathryn Franks, "Commercial Buildings of the Central Business District of Bellingham, Washington, 1882-1915."

[iv] 1907 Bellingham City Directory, as cited in *A History of Bellingham, Washington* (Bellingham: The Argonaut Press, 1926), 5.

With the increasing density of the downtown, Bellingham's fire department served a vital role. The growth of the fire department between 1918 and 1926 presumably happened at least in part because of the damage and fear incurred by some of the city's worst fire disasters. These disasters included fires at the B. B. Furniture Company (April 1924), the Bloedel-Donovan box factory (September 30, 1924), and the E. K. Wood Lumber Company's mill (September 25, 1925).

A brief recession followed World War I, but did not last long for Bellingham. By 1919, the downtown and waterfront areas boomed again with shipping and industrial activity. The 1920s also ushered in the automobile era and a decade of extraordinary activity in the arena of commercial (re)development for downtown. Recreation and tourism attractions lured more and more visitors to the city, particularly by car. Visitors to Mount Baker National Forest used Bellingham as a jumping off point, and the hotels and restaurants of the time were still located in the city's commercial core.[v]

In the 1930s, the Great Depression plunged most private development across the country into a state of suspension. Bellingham fared no better. Like the rest of the nation, Bellingham wrestled with the economic depression and downtown businesses struggled to keep their doors open. Mills and fishing enterprises, already hard hit by the dwindling availability of raw resources, further slowed or closed as markets collapsed. Passenger and freight rail transportation, already under pressure from competition from automobiles and trucks, experienced further decline. Federal work relief projects brought some measure of stimulus to the local economy through public infrastructure projects, including dock and warehouse improvements, construction of a new sea wall, creation of a protected harbor for small fishing boats, modernization and construction of public buildings, construction of an airport, and repair of streets and sewers.[vi]

The economic decline of the 1930s reversed with the advent of World War II. The U.S. entered the war in 1941, and Bellingham's industry quickly ramped up to meet the new demand. Jobs reappeared, producing canned salmon and other food products for the troops and building ships for the government. Demand for lumber and wood products rose to meet wartime needs. Growth of war related industries also brought an influx of workers to the city, increasing demand for residential accommodations.[vii]

After the end of World War II and into the 1950s, Bellingham's waterfront remained an active industrial area. Industries operating along the waterfront included the nation's largest sulphite pulp mill, plywood plants, steel and iron manufacturers, a furniture industry, boat building, cement and chain works, manufacturing, and canneries. The 1960s saw a shifting of retail and commercial activity outside of the downtown. At the start of the decade, the city's department stores were still concentrated in the downtown. Most of the former downtown hotels shifted to new uses, such as retirement living or apartments, after new hotels and motels went up along Interstate 5. In the late 1980s a shopping mall was built near the interstate, and drew long-time retail enterprises out of the downtown. Modernist style health clinics, churches, and banks occupied lots where older buildings formerly stood. The shift in transportation routes and modes, along with a change in residential patterns, altered where Bellingham residents lived, shopped, and conducted business. As of 2013, the downtown has slowly regained its status as a hub for cultural, civic, financial, and service functions of the greater Bellingham community.

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[v] Puget Sound Power and Light Company Records Finding Aid, Northwest Digital Archives.

[vi] Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Washington, *Washington: A Guide to the Evergreen State* (Portland, Oregon: Binfords & Mort, revised 1950), 181.

[vii] Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Washington, *Washington: A Guide to the Evergreen State,* 181-182.

Newspaper Publishing in Bellingham & the Bellingham Herald

The first newspaper in Bellingham was the *Northern Light*, first published in 1858. Numerous newspapers came and went in Bellingham following the *Northern Light*, but the *Bellingham Herald* remains as the community's only daily newspaper. The *Bellingham Herald* paper can trace its history back to 1890, with the establishment of the *Fairhaven Herald*, which printed its first issue on March 11, 1890. Colonel William L. Visscher served as editor. Under Visscher's leadership, the paper went from tri-weekly circulation to daily.[viii] According to an article in the *Bellingham Herald*, commemorating the paper's history, Col. Visscher declared the mission of the *Fairhaven Herald,*

> *With malice toward none, but with charity for all, this newspaper will be published in the interest of Fairhaven, Whatcom County, the State of Washington, the big round world, the boundless universe and all that is good therein.*[ix]

In 1891, the *Fairhaven Herald* was consolidated with its competitor the *Fairhaven World*. On March 13, 1900, the *Fairhaven Herald* published its first evening edition and ultimately discontinued its morning edition in June 1900. On August 1, 1903, Sidney Albert Perkins - publisher of the *Tacoma Daily Ledger* and *Tacoma News* as well as dailies in Olympia, Everett, and Chehalis – purchased the majority stock of the *Fairhaven Herald*.

The earliest building for the *Fairhaven Herald* was a two-story building at Larrabee Avenue and 14th Street. On September 1, 1902, the paper moved to a bank building at Harris Avenue and 11th Street. When the cities of Fairhaven, Sehome, and Whatcom were incorporated into the City of Bellingham in 1903, the *Fairhaven Herald* became the *Bellingham Herald*. After Perkins took over ownership he purchased the Roehl Block on Dock Street (formerly Cornwall Avenue) on December 24, 1904. Perkins moved the paper to the north side of the building on the site of the current Hotel Leopold and published on site until the paper was consolidated with the *Morning Reveille* and *Evening American* in 1911. The *Morning Reveille* continued to serve as the morning edition while the *Bellingham Herald* was the evening newspaper. Frank Sefrit came on as editor during this consolidation. The *Reveille* was discontinued on March 15, 1927, and the *Herald* became the morning edition and Bellingham's sole daily publication.

Perkins owned the paper until his death in 1950. His heirs continued to own the company until 1967, when they sold it to Federated Publications, which later merged with Gannett Co., Inc. in 1971. The *Herald* was still an evening paper until 1997 when it switched to a morning edition. Knight Ridder purchased the *Herald* in 2005 and the McClatchy Company acquired Knight Ridder in 2006.[x] While the paper was originally printed at the Herald Building, by 2010 the paper was printed in Mount Vernon at the *Skagit Valley Herald*'s printing facility on a Manugarphy DGM 440 press.[xi]

Sidney Albert Perkins[xii]

The son of a Congregational minister and his wife, Sidney Albert Perkins came to be a central figure in the Washington State newspaper industry and national level political policy in the first half of the twentieth century. Born on May 6, 1865, in Boston to the Reverend George Goodwin Perkins and his wife Emily (nèe

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[viii] "The Bellingham Herald," *The McClatchy Company*, www.mcclatchy.com/2012/06/29/2790/the-bellingham-herald.html (accessed July 2, 2013).

[ix] "Herald Survives Spectacular Period of News Coverage," *Bellingham Herald*, April 28, 1953.

[x] "The Bellingham Herald," *The McClatchy Company*, www.mcclatchy.com/2012/06/29/2790/the-bellingham-herald.html (accessed July 2, 2013).

[xi] "The Bellingham Herald," *The McClatchy Company*.

[xii] Compiled from the National Register nomination for the Perkins Building, written by Michael Sullivan and Valerie Sivinski of Artifacts Consulting, 2000.

Cleveland) Perkins, Sidney began his business career as a travelling salesman, first selling pots and pans in rural Iowa. He also worked as a railroad brakeman and herded cattle. With the money he made, he attended business school and also became a licensed pharmacist.[xiii] After finishing school, he worked as a traveling salesman for a Chicago-based drug firm; it was through this job that he first came to the West. He eventually arrived in Tacoma on May 6, 1888, just in time to celebrate his 23rd birthday. While in Tacoma, he met up with businessman William Bonney, who convinced Perkins to join him in a drug store partnership – called Bonney and Perkins. Briefly successful, the business ended with the economic panic of 1893.

Perkins took on odd jobs – wrestling shingle bolts on Fox Island and checking city water meters – to repay his debts, but eventually found work with the Republican Party.[xiv] He became the personal secretary and confidante of Mark Hanna of Ohio, while Hanna was running William McKinley's presidential campaign. In addition to his political work, Hanna owned several industrial enterprises in Cleveland, including the *Cleveland Herald* – likely Perkins' introduction to the newspaper business. After McKinley won the presidency in 1896, Hanna was promoted to General Secretary of the Republican Party. Then in 1897, Hanna was elected to the United States Senate. Now a U.S. Senator, Hanna hired Perkins as his personal secretary, showing Perkins the inner workings of the majority party. Perkins' employment with Hanna was only the beginning of his long and influential involvement with Republican politics. During his career, Perkins was elected several times to the Republican National Committee, where he served on both the executive and campaign committees.

On December 19, 1896, Perkins married Ottilie Walther, who he met while on the campaign trail.[xv] The couple had four children: a son Sidney Albert, Jr. (who died of spinal meningitis at the age of 7) and three daughters Virginia, Ottille, and Eleanor.

While still working for Hanna, Perkins purchased the *Tacoma Evening News* in 1898 for $18,000 with financing from his friend Chester Thorne, President of the National Bank of Commerce. The following year, C. M. Schultz, President of the *Tacoma Daily Ledger*, made Perkins an offer to purchase the *Ledger*. During the early 1900s, Perkins' newspaper empire grew to seven newspapers, including the *Aberdeen Washingtonian*, the *Bellingham Herald,* the *Everett Herald*, the *Olympia Recorder*, and the *Olympian.* Perkins headquartered his newspaper empire in Tacoma, WA, where his first two newspapers resided. The growing demands of his burgeoning Western Washington newspaper chain led Perkins to depart from Senator Hanna in 1901. Throughout his career, his editorial positions heavily favored Republican candidates and political positions.

In 1911, Perkins entertained President William H. Taft on a trip through Tacoma. It was during this trip that Perkins earned the nickname "Sam." Repeatedly the President erroneously referred to Sidney as Sam. Not wanting to embarrass the President by pointing out the gaff, Sidney Perkins became Sam Perkins. Although he never sought political office himself, Perkins was on a first name basis with six Presidents – McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover.[xvi]

Perkins managed his regional newspaper empire from the building that bore his name (the National Register listed Perkins Building in Tacoma) for almost half a century. In 1918, he sold the *Ledger* and *News* to Frank L. Baker's growing Tacoma Tribune Company that merged the evening *Tribune* with the *News* and continued to publish the morning *Ledger*. However, Perkins continued to control the papers in Bellingham and

[xiii] Paul O. Anderson, "'Sam' Perkins, Lad 'Who Came West,' Is Successful Publisher," *Seattle Times*, May 1, 1955.
[xiv] Anderson, "'Sam' Perkins, Lad 'Who Came West,' Is Successful Publisher."
[xv] "Sidney Perkins Married. United to Miss Ottilie Walther at St. Paul, Minn." *Morning Olympian*, December 19, 1896.
[xvi] "Sidney A. Perkins, Herald Publisher, Passes in Tacoma," *Bellingham Herald*, October 31, 1955, box 6, folder 1, Sefrit Family Biographical Information, Bellingham Publishing Company, Center for Pacific Northwest Studies, Heritage Resources, Western Washington University, Bellingham WA 98225-9123.

Olympia until his death on October 31, 1955, at the age of 90. At the time of his death, Perkins had been the publisher of the *Bellingham Herald* for 52 years.[xvii]

In addition to his newspaper publishing empire, Perkins' other business interests throughout his career included serving as president of the Alaska-Mexico Transportation Co., chairman of the board of Standard Gypsum Co., and vice president of the Pacific Alaska Steamship Co.[xviii] Between 1911 and 1912, Perkins was president of the Washington Good Roads Association and participated in the Washington Automobile Club. He also served the Washington State Historical Society as president for several terms. Perkins owned his own yacht (at one point co-owning the vessel with Chester Thorne), the 137-foot *El Primero*, and served as commodore of the Tacoma Yacht Club.[xix] Perkins entertained four presidents on that yacht – Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, Harding, and Hoover.[xx]

Bellingham Herald Editors and Managers

Although numerous editors and general managers supervised the *Bellingham Herald* (and its predecessors) in its early years, one family of newspapermen oversaw the paper, under the ownership of the Perkins Press, for over 50 years – the Sefrits. Beginning with Frank Sefrit in 1911, three Sefrit men served as the general managers of the paper, influencing the paper's editorial stance for decades. Prior to the Sefrit's supervision, editors and general managers of the *Herald* included: Colonel Visscher (1890-1891), O. H. Culver (1891-1893), J. H. Schively (1893-unknown), Albert Johnson[xxi] (August 1903-October 1903), John H. Leonard (1903-1904), and W. D. Dodd (1904-1911).

Frank Sefrit

Born on August 29, 1867, to Moses and Eleanor (nèe McDonald) Sefrit in Knox County, Indiana, Frank Sefrit grew up in the newspaper business. His father, Moses, published the *Washington Daily* and the *Weekly Gazette* in Washington, Indiana. Frank got his start in newspapers in 1879, working as a carrier and office boy. After Moses died in 1892, Frank became half owner of the papers. In 1903, Frank and his wife Ethel (nèe Leonard) – who married on June 10, 1891 – moved to Salt Lake City, Utah. Frank and Ethel had three children: Charles, Irene, and Ben. Frank started as the editor of the *Salt Lake Tribune*, quickly rising up in the ranks to assistant general manager then general manager of both the *Tribune* and the *Evening Telegram*.[xxii]

In the early 1900s, the owners of the *Seattle Times* (including *Seattle Times* founder Colonel Alden J. Blethen) brought Frank up north to inventory their Bellingham newspapers, the *Evening American* and the *Morning Reveille*. After his inventory, the *Seattle Times* transferred the papers to a new business group in Bellingham. In 1911, the *Evening American* and the *Morning Reveille* were consolidated with the *Bellingham Herald*, owned by Sidney Perkins, and Frank was hired as the general manager. Frank served as the general manager, working alongside his two sons, Charles and Ben, until his death in 1950.

[xvii] "Sam Perkins," *Bellingham Herald*, October 31, 1955.
[xviii] "Sidney A. Perkins, Herald Publisher, Passes in Tacoma," *Bellingham Herald*, October 31, 1955, box 6, folder 1, Sefrit Family Biographical Information, Bellingham Publishing Company.
[xix] "S.A. Perkins Publisher, Dies at 90," *Seattle Times*, October 31, 1955.
[xx] Anderson, "'Sam' Perkins, Lad 'Who Came West,' Is Successful Publisher."
[xxi] Johnson later served in the U. S. House of Representatives for 20 years.
[xxii] G. W. Gannon to Mr. H. Phil Brander, December 20, 1951, box 6, folder 1, Sefrit Family Biographical Information, Bellingham Publishing Company.

Charles Sefrit

The eldest of Frank and Ethel Sefrit's two sons, Charles "Chick" Leonard Sefrit was born on December 7, 1895, in Washington, Indiana.[xxiii] Charles started at the Bellingham Herald as the assistant manager in 1921 before serving as the paper's business manager between 1923 and 1950. Charles married his wife, Marian Wood, in 1928, and they had three children: Frank, Anna, and Mary.

After Frank's death in 1950, Charles took over as general manager until his retirement in 1960. Charles had to retire due to a new Perkins Press company-wide policy requiring employees to retire at 65.[xxiv] Prior to his retirement, Charles had served on the executive committee of the Allied Daily Newspapers of Washington for over 20 years and was elected president during 1938 and 1939, and then again in 1956. He was also a member of the Pacific Northwest Newspaper Association. Even after his retirement, Charles maintained a private office in the Herald Building. Charles passed away in April 1965.[xxv]

Ben Sefrit

The youngest son of Frank and Ethel Sefrit, Ben Harrison Sefrit was born on October 1, 1906, in Salt Lake City, Utah.[xxvi] Ben got his start in the newspaper business as a reporter for the *Bellingham Herald* in 1928. Ben married his wife, Dorothy Norris, on October 23, 1931, and they had two children: Bernard and George. Ben continued as a reporter until 1938 when he was promoted to Sunday editor, a position he held until 1940. Between 1940 and 1943, Ben worked as the paper's photo editor and then the city editor between 1943 and 1958. In 1959 he became the managing editor, before rising to general manager in 1960, upon his brother Charles' retirement. During his career, Ben was a member of the Allied Daily Newspaper and elected president of the organization in 1965. Ben also served on the Chamber of Commerce, the Mt Baker National Forest Advisory Council, and the Whatcom County Industrial Council. Ben passed away in May 1984.[xxvii]

Construction of the Bellingham Herald Building

In 1925, Publishers' Investment, owned by Perkins' Bellingham Publishing Company, hired local architect Frederick Stanley Piper to design a new building for the *Herald* at the corner of State (formerly Elk) and Chestnut streets. Piper collaborated with architects Earl Wilson Morrison and Van Salisbury Stimson and engineer W. H. Witt on the design of the Herald Building.[xxviii] It is unclear whether Piper or Morrison & Stimson were the principal architects on the Herald Building design. In at least one article in the *Bellingham Herald*, it is mentioned that Piper served as the chief architect, while Morrison & Stimson were responsible for the design of the exterior. Piper is mentioned more frequently in various *Bellingham Herald* articles referencing the building's construction and his name appears as the building's architect on a billboard advertising the

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[xxiii] "Sefrit, Charles Leonard," *Who's Who in Washington,* Whatcom (1963), 548 in the Sefrit Family Biographical Information, Bellingham Publishing Company.

[xxiv] Sefrit Family Biographical Information, Bellingham Publishing Company.

[xxv] "Social Security Death Index – Washington – Charles Sefrit," Washington State Archives – Digital Archives, (accessed July 8, 2013) www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/.

[xxvi] "Sefrit, Ben Harrison," *Who's Who in Washington,* Whatcom (1963), 548 in the Sefrit Family Biographical Information, Bellingham Publishing Company.

[xxvii] Social Security Death Index – Washington – Ben Sefrit, Washington State Archives – Digital Archives, www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/ (accessed July 8, 2013).

[xxviii] Lynette Ferber, "F. Stanley Piper: Bellingham's Versatile and Productive Architect" (Research paper, Western Washington University, September 24, 2009), 7, 23; "Piper, Frederick," Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD), University of Washington, https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/architects/4215/ (accessed July 11, 2013).

construction site in historic photographs. However, the scale and ornament of the Herald Building aligns with buildings Morrison & Stimson designed in Everett around the same time – the 8-story Medical and Dental Building (1925) and the 6-story Central Building (1925). An original drawing of the first floor identifies Piper as the architect, but original drawings of the exterior elevations have not been found to definitively prove if Piper or Morrison & Stimson designed the building's exterior.

The Herald Building's design featured a fabricated steel structure on a reinforced concrete foundation – reportedly the first steel building erected in the west with gypsum fireproofing.[xxix] Fear of fire, after numerous downtown Bellingham fires, likely inspired the fireproof construction of the Herald Building. Piper designed the building in the Late Gothic Revival style to be clad in terra cotta with quality interior finishes, including Philippine mahogany trim, bird's eye maple flooring in the offices, terrazzo in the hallways, and marble in the lobby. The building's floor plan included 140 offices, accessed by twin elevators, with the newspaper to be housed on the first floor and rented offices on the upper floors.[xxx] Belanger & Ford of Seattle were awarded the construction contract with G. J. Wallace of Seattle serving as the superintendent of construction and Larry George as the foreman for steel construction.[xxxi] At the time of a November 27, 1925, *Bellingham Herald* article, near the completion of the steel construction, the project had used 1, 746 pieces of steel (plus 594 floor joists), drilled 2,766 nine-sixteenth inch holes, and clinched about 9,000 bolts.

In addition to a stunning Gothic design, the new building featured a new electric sign, broadcasting the *Herald's* new location for miles. Constructed of steel and lit by more than 500 incandescent bulbs, the sign's frame stood 40-feet high, with each letter 10-feet high.[xxxii]

After months of construction, the *Herald* moved into its current building, at 1155 North State Street, on April 11, 1926.[xxxiii] The 6-story building served as a combined newspaper plant with business and professional office space and was constructed for a cost of $400,000. The move didn't stop the presses – after the type for the Sunday *Reveille* was set, the linotype machines were taken to the new building. The linotype machines worked in conjunction with a new Hoe press, which had a capacity of 24,000 papers an hour, printing a maximum of 24 pages at one run.

In addition to housing the newspaper's offices, over the years the Herald Building has housed medical practices, retail, and other professional businesses.

Frederick Stanley Piper – Architect

Frederick Stanley Piper worked as one of Bellingham's most prolific architects between 1908 and 1937. Piper was born on July 7, 1883, in Hull, Yorkshire, England, to Edwin Piper and his wife Sarah (neè Payne). He received his degree in architecture from Blundell's College at Tiverton, Devonshire, England, graduating at the age of 17. After completing his schooling, Piper went to work as a draftsman for the prominent Plymouth firm of King & Lister until 1907 when he immigrated to the United States, arriving first in New York City before settling in Seattle, Washington.[xxxiv] In 1908, Piper moved north to Bellingham and shortly thereafter opened a firm, Piper & Carder, with architect Thomas H. Carder; however, this partnership was brief. Some of the first commissions Piper received after moving to Bellingham included designs for the

[xxix] "Fabricated Steel for Herald Building to be Here Oct. 1," *Bellingham Herald*, September 26, 1925.
[xxx] "Fabricated Steel for Herald Building to be Here Oct. 1," *Bellingham Herald*, September 26, 1925.
[xxxi] "Steel Construction Work on Herald Building Now Approaches Completion," *Bellingham Herald,* November 27, 1925.
[xxxii] "Progress Made on Newspaper Building; May Be Ready for Occupancy April 4; Electric Sign Will Contain 500 Lights." *Bellingham Herald*, February 5, 1926.
[xxxiii] "First Edition of The Herald Issued From New Home," *Bellingham Herald*, April 12, 1926.
[xxxiv] Ferber, "F. Stanley Piper," 1.

Anacortes Public Library, the Northwest Hardware Building, and the Kulshan Club – all constructed in 1909.[xxxv] His architectural legacy remains in Bellingham, with at least 43 buildings still standing.[xxxvi]

In addition to his work with Carder, Piper also partnered with other key Pacific Northwest architects, including William Cox, Earl Wilson Morrison, and John Graham, Sr. He briefly partnered with William Cox, another architect who emigrated from England, sometime between 1909 and ca. 1914.[xxxvii] Piper collaborated with Graham on the Bellingham National Bank Building in 1912, with Graham serving as Piper's associate. Earl Morrison has been credited has a collaborator on the design for the Bellingham Herald Building; during that time Morrison shared a practice with Van Salisbury Stimson.[xxxviii]

Additional notable buildings designed by Piper include the following: Donovan Building, Grand and Edison theatres, Bellingham National Bank Building (1912), the Great Northern Passenger Station (1927), and residences for Robert Forbes (1917), Dr. A. Macrae Smith (1911), J. J. Donovan (1924), Daniel Campbell (1912), and Stuart Deming (1907).

On April 30, 1913, Piper married Minnie H. Bell, in Boonville, Missouri.[xxxix] They had one son, Lawrence, born in August 1925.[xl] Piper was a member of the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Devon & Exeter Architectural Society of the Royal Institute of British Architects. In addition to his professional associations, Piper belonged to the Bellingham Country Club, Bellingham Yacht Club, and Kiwanas Club, and attended St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Piper continued to live and work in Bellingham until his death in 1950 at the age of 66.

Morrison & Stimson – Architects

In 1919, after the end of World War I, Earl Wilson Morrison and Vas Salisbury (V. S.) Stimson formed an architectural practice in Spokane, Washington. Morrison (born on December 25, 1888, in Sibley, Iowa) moved to Spokane with his family at the age of four. He attended the Armour Institute of Technology (now the Illinois Institute of Technology) in Chicago beginning in 1909 and earned a B. S. in Architecture in 1913. Stimson (born on September 3, 1888, in Massachusetts) received a B. S. in Architecture from Cornell University in 1908. After working in New York and California, Stimson relocated to Spokane in 1915. The two enjoyed a successful collaboration in Spokane until 1924. Morrison also opened a satellite office in Wenatchee, designing fruit warehouses, two schools, several homes, and a church between 1921 and 1922.[xli] Morrison and Stimson also designed the second Chelan County Courthouse in Wenatchee.[xlii]

In 1924, both Morrison and Stimson moved to Seattle and opened a new office. For Morrison, the move to Seattle marked a shift in his designs – from predominately single-family residences to larger scale projects like schools, apartment buildings, and even a hospital. His apartment designs in Seattle included the

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[xxxv] Ibid.
[xxxvi] Ibid.
[xxxvii] Marie Hapeman, Anacortes Museum of History and Art, "Anacortes Public Library," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Section 8, Page 2.
[xxxviii] "Bellingham Herald, Office Building, Bellingham, WA," Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD), University of Washington, https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/structures/13580/ (accessed July 11, 2013).
[xxxix] Herbert Hunt and Floyd C. Kaylor, "F. Stanley Piper," in *Washington, West of the Cascades*, vol. 2 (Seattle: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1917), 219 from the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's architect clippings file.
[xl] "Piper, Frederick," Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD).
[xli] Vestal, "Admirer unearths memory of young architectural genius."
[xlii] "Chelan County, Courthouse #2, Wenatchee, WA," Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD), https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/structures/15671/.

Marlborough House, the Gainsborough, the Le Sourd Apartments, and the Twelve Twenty-Three Spring Apartments.[xliii]

It appears Morrison and Stimson ended their partnership in 1926, with each establishing their own independent firms. Morrison went on to design many other buildings, such as Rosehill High (1928) in Mukilteo, the Olive Tower Apartments in Seattle (1928), Bothell Junior High School (1931), and the Everett High Auditorium (1939). He also designed Seattle's 18-story International style Grosvenor House in 1949.[xliv] Stimson established his own practice, but in 1929 formed a new partnership; the Willatsen - Stimson & Company. Then, between 1930 and 1935, Stimson formed a partnership with Donald N. McDonald. Known projects are limited to alterations for Dr. Sender's Optical Office in Seattle (1935), alterations to the Camlin Hotel (1931), a new store building for Martin Thomas at 8518-24 14th Ave S. (1931) in Seattle, the Elwha Theatre in Port Angeles (1931), Union High School (1934) in Quilcene, and the Masonic Temple Building in Port Townsend (1932).[xlv]

Both Morrison and Stimson enjoyed long and prosperous architectural careers. Morrison retired to San Diego, CA, and passed away in 1955. Stimson remained in Seattle until his death in 1956.[xlvi]

Belanger & Ford – Contractor

The construction company Belanger & Ford served as the contractor for the Herald Building construction. In October 1926, Belanger-Ford Company formed, based out of Everett, with incorporators A. D. Belanger and Paul N. Ford.[xlvii] However, by 1927, A. D. Belanger had broken out on his own, forming A. D. Belanger & Co. With his new company, Belanger supervised construction of a new wing to the St. Joseph's Hospital in Bellingham (1927) and an annex to the federal courthouse and post office in Missoula, Montana (1936). [xlviii] Paul Ford (b. 1886 in Ledgerwood, ND) was trained as a civil engineer.[xlix] Prior to and after working with Belanger, Ford worked on his own and often collaborated with architects Morrison and Stimson. Ford was well known for building the Medical and Dental Building in Everett (1925), the Olive Tower in Seattle (1928), the North and South Junior High Schools in Everett (1924), and the Mount Baker Hotel in Mount Baker (1927), all designed by Morrison and/or Stimson.[l] Ford also went on to design buildings and became a well-known designer and builder.[li]

Architectural Style – Late Gothic Revival

The architectural design of the Bellingham Herald building exhibits characteristics and design elements of the Late Gothic Revival style. Defining characteristics of buildings designed in the Late Gothic Revival style

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[xliii] Shawn Vestal, "Architect's Work Seen All Over the State," *The Spokesman-Review,* July 7, 2012, http://www.spokesman.com/stories/2012/jul/07/architects-work-seen-all-over-the-state/

[xliv] Mimi Sheridan, "Grosvenor House," Historic Property Inventory Form, April 24, 2010, https://fortress.wa.gov/dahp/wisaard/dahpreports/historicpropertyreport.aspx?id=15170&ug=1.

[xlv] "Stimson and McDonald, Architects," Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD), https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/partners/2872/.

[xlvi] "Stimson, Vas," Washington State Death Records, Washington State Archives, http://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/C43D866F27B959F3E1BFAEB3349124AE.

[xlvii] "New Incorporations," *Seattle Times*, October 8, 1926, 31.

[xlviii] "Contract Awarded for Hospital at Bellingham," *Seattle Times*, April 27, 1927; "Seattle Firm Wins Missoula Contract," *Seattle Times*, February 25, 1936, 15.

[xlix] "Terrace Park Apartments," National Register Nomination, Section 7, 8, page 5.

[l] "Start Jan, 4 on New Building to Total $1,500,000," *Seattle Times*, January 2, 1927.

[li] "New Building Here For 1938," *Seattle Times*, December 26, 1937, 42.

include: English and French medieval precedents; pointed arches; simple, smooth stone surfaces; leaded stained-glass windows; window tracery; crenellated parapets; and pinnacles.[lii]

The Late Gothic Revival style is a late nineteenth and early twentieth century resurgence of the elaborate ornamentation from medieval English and French architecture, predominately seen in ecclesiastical buildings. Prominent elements in medieval Gothic architecture – including buttresses, load-bearing masonry, and tall, narrow windows – were necessary structural elements for buildings of such scale. Although technological advancements in building construction pushed the style out of favor, the Gothic aesthetic reappeared during the late nineteenth century. According to architectural historian Leland Roth, architect Ralph Adams Cram helped spur on this revival, stating, "Cram saw the Gothic idiom not as a dead style but one interrupted in its development by the interjection of Renaissance classicism; Gothic architecture was not so much a collection of details as it was an embodiment of principles of truth in responding to function and structural integrity."[liii] The Late Gothic Revival style became quite popular in ecclesiastical and collegiate architecture, but was also used in commercial design found throughout the Pacific Northwest.

Architectural Comparisons

The remarkable architecture of the Bellingham Herald Building is a significant and extant example of Late Gothic Revival architecture in Bellingham. The uncertainty surrounding the building's architect(s) does not detract from the building's significance. In order to place the architectural character of the Bellingham Herald Building in a larger context of Bellingham architecture, a few other buildings designed by Piper will be discussed for comparison purposes. During his career, Piper typically worked within two architectural movements – the Arts and Crafts style and the Tudor or Gothic Revival styles – but he was also a true eclectic, mixing stylistic elements in his designs. His use of the Arts and Crafts style appeared most frequently on his residential designs, with Gothic and Tudor Revival designs typically reserved for large-scale projects like public buildings and estates. Piper's Gothic and Tudor commercial and public designs utilized tracery, rosettes, plaques, medallions, and arches.[liv] In a paper on Piper, historic preservationist Lynette Ferber suggests Piper's use of Gothic and Tudor may be a result of "his English heritage, and perhaps the traditions of his Episcopal upbringing."[lv]

The Bellingham Herald Building is unique in Bellingham with its display of the Late Gothic Revival style. No other commercial building in the downtown appears to showcase the same level of gothic detailing as the Herald Building. The following are buildings designed by Piper within only a few years of each other, all utilizing various Gothic or Tudor stylistic elements.

Fine Arts Building, Bellingham

The Fine Arts Building, at 314 East Holly Street, Bellingham, WA, was built in 1929 in the Tudor Revival style. The building was constructed with an auditorium and nine classrooms for use by music teachers and a union. By the late 1940s, the building was increasingly used by state and federal agencies and physicians.[lvi]

[lii] "Late Gothic Revival (c. 1895-1940)," Historic Denver, http://www.historicdenver.org/resources/late-gothic-revival/ (accessed July 9, 2013); "Late Gothic Revival Style/Collegiate Gothic." City of Omaha Landmarks. http://www.cityofomaha.org/planning/landmarks/styles/late-gothic-revival-stylecollegiate-gothic (accessed July 9, 2013); "Collegiate Gothic Style 1890-1940," *Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission.* http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/late_19th___early_20th_century_revival_period/2390/collegiate_gothic_style/294789 (accessed July 9, 2013).

[liii] Roth, *American Architecture*, 355.

[liv] Ferber, 5.

[lv] Ibid, 6.

[lvi] Artifacts Consulting, Inc., "Fine Arts Building," Historic Property Inventory Report, February 19, 2012.

Tudor details incorporated into Piper's design included front-gable dormers with half-timbering (since removed) and a Tudor arch entrance, punctuated by terra cotta jambstones and quatrefoils. A diamond pattern in the building's brick cladding further lends itself to the Tudor Revival style. The building exhibits Tudor Revival details, but the presence of other stylistic elements such as rafter tails and the mixture of materials allow it to serve as an example of Piper's tendency towards eclecticism.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Bellingham

Piper was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Bellingham, which likely aided him in receiving the commission for the church's new building. The building, at 2116 Walnut Street, was completed in 1927 and features a cruciform design with a mix of Gothic and Tudor details. Clad in light-colored tapestry brick, the building features Gothic ornamentation emphasized with cream terra cotta trim. A Gothic arch with terra cotta jambstones, tracery, and rosettes surround the church's main entrance and many stained glass windows. Drip molds further highlight the building's windows. A pinnacle and Gothic cross cap the church's steeple. While this building clearly represents Piper's use of Late Gothic Revival in his designs, it is quite restrained in comparison to the Herald Building's elaborate terra cotta facades.

Columbia (Elementary) School, Bellingham

Located at 2508 Utter Street in Bellingham, the Columbia School was completed in 1925. The building, designed by Piper, again features Gothic and Tudor Revival elements. The two-story building is clad in tapestry brick with terra cotta trim. Decorative elements include terra cotta jambstones, Gothic pilasters, a Tudor arch, rosettes, and castellated parapet with terra cotta coping. The Columbia School is a fine example of Piper's designs, but at only two stories, it does not have the same vertical emphasis as the Herald Building.

Summary

The striking Bellingham Herald Building is truly one-of-a-kind in Bellingham – unique for its extensive use of rich terra cotta and the architect's consistent and detailed application of the Late Gothic Revival architectural style. The building retains a high degree of integrity and it is significant as the work of the distinguished Bellingham architect Frederick Stanley Piper and the Seattle architectural firm of Morrison & Stimson as well as for its association with the city's newspaper, the *Bellingham Herald*.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References ____ NAD 1927 or X NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	05-38-277	53-99-518	3			
2				4			

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

	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
1			3		
2			4		

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

The nominated property occupies less than one acre, the full extent of tax parcel 380330-171039-0000. This lot is located within Township 38 North, Range 3 East, Section 30 of the Willamette Meridian. The tax parcel is the NE ½ of Lot 14 and all of Lots 15-16 in Block 50, New Whatcom. The lot is bounded to the northeast by East Chestnut Street, to the southeast by North State Street, to the southwest by a surface parking lot, and by an alley to the northwest.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property comprises the full extent of Whatcom County tax parcel 380330-171039-0000.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katie Chase, Partner
organization Artifacts Consulting, Inc. date July 2013
street & number 201 N Yakima Avenue telephone (253) 572-4599
city or town Tacoma state WA zip code 98403
e-mail kchase@artifacts-inc.com

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.)

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Bellingham Herald

City or Vicinity: Bellingham

County: Whatcom **State:** Washington

Photographer: Katie Chase

Date Photographed: June 27, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 18: View of southeast facade.

2 of 18: View of southeast and northeast facades.

3 of 18: View of northeast and northwest facades.

4 of 18: View of southwest facade.

5 of 18: View of southwest and southeast facades.

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17 of 18: View of roof and parapet, looking northeast.

18 of 18: View of roof, looking southeast.

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

name Herald Building LLC (contact Bob Hall)

street & number 1155 N State Street #620 telephone (360) 734-6600

city or town Bellingham state WA zip code 98225

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.).

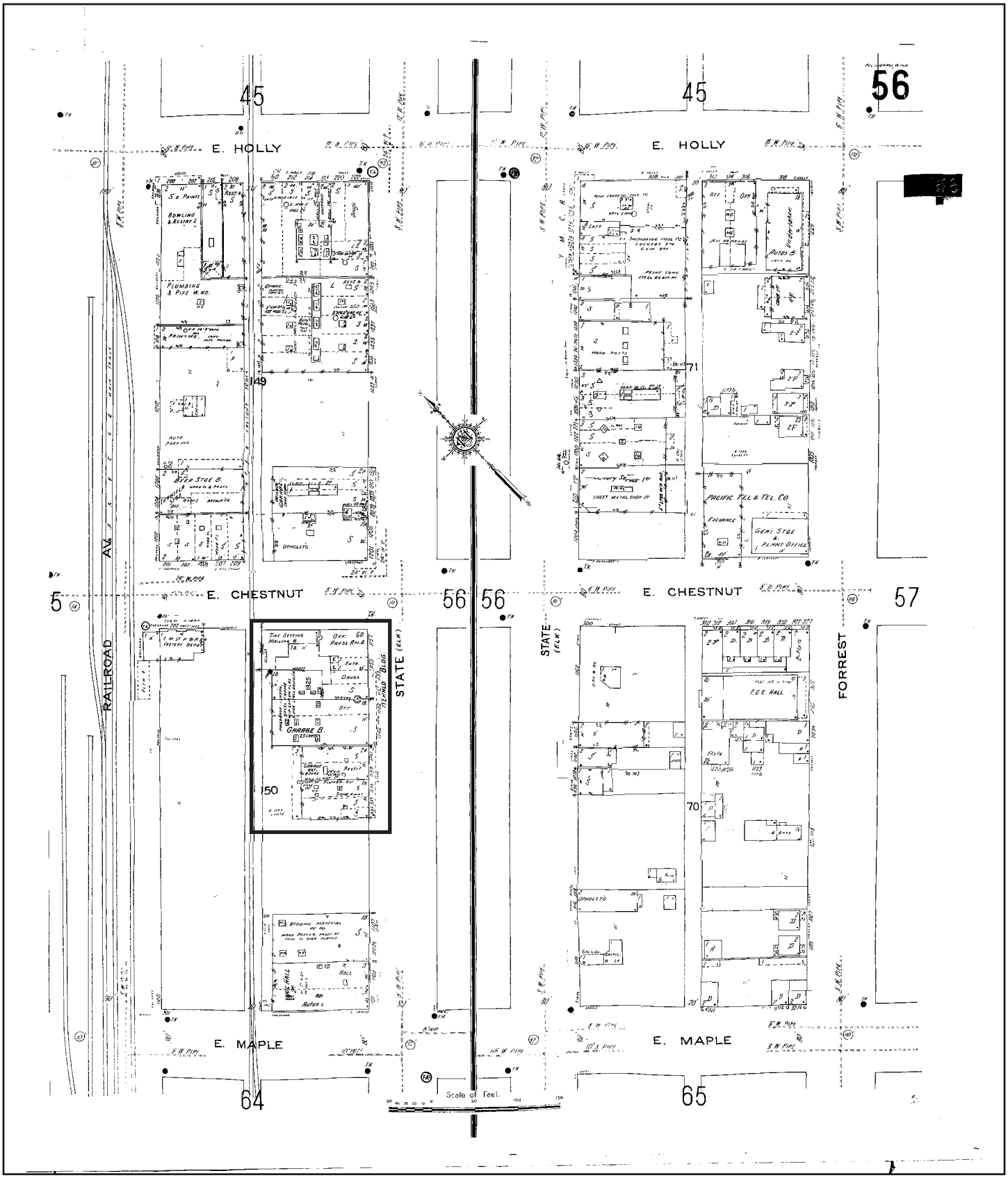
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to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

N

Site map showing the UTM reference for the building. 10 0538277E 5399518N
Base map courtesy of ESRI Bing maps, 2012.

N

Site map showing the location of the nominated property, outlined in black. Outline corresponds with property parcel boundaries. Base map courtesy of ESRI Bing maps, 2012.

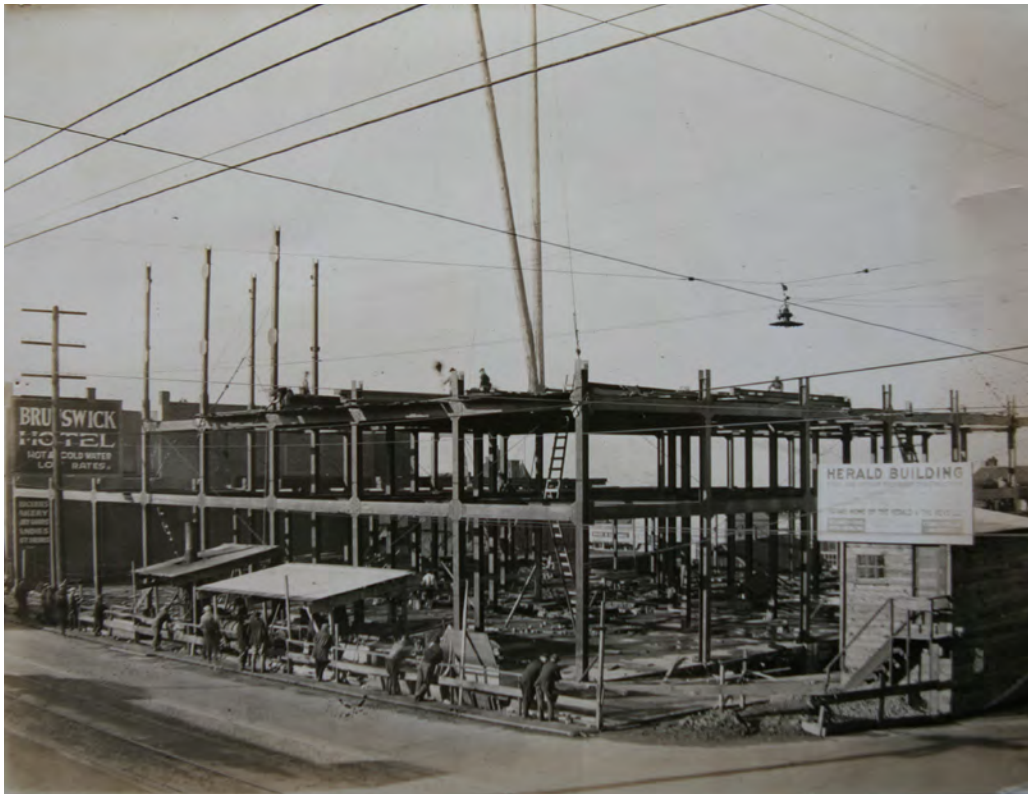


Bellingham Herald Building outlined in black on a historic Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (created 1913, updated through 1950, sheet 56). Source: Seattle Public Library.

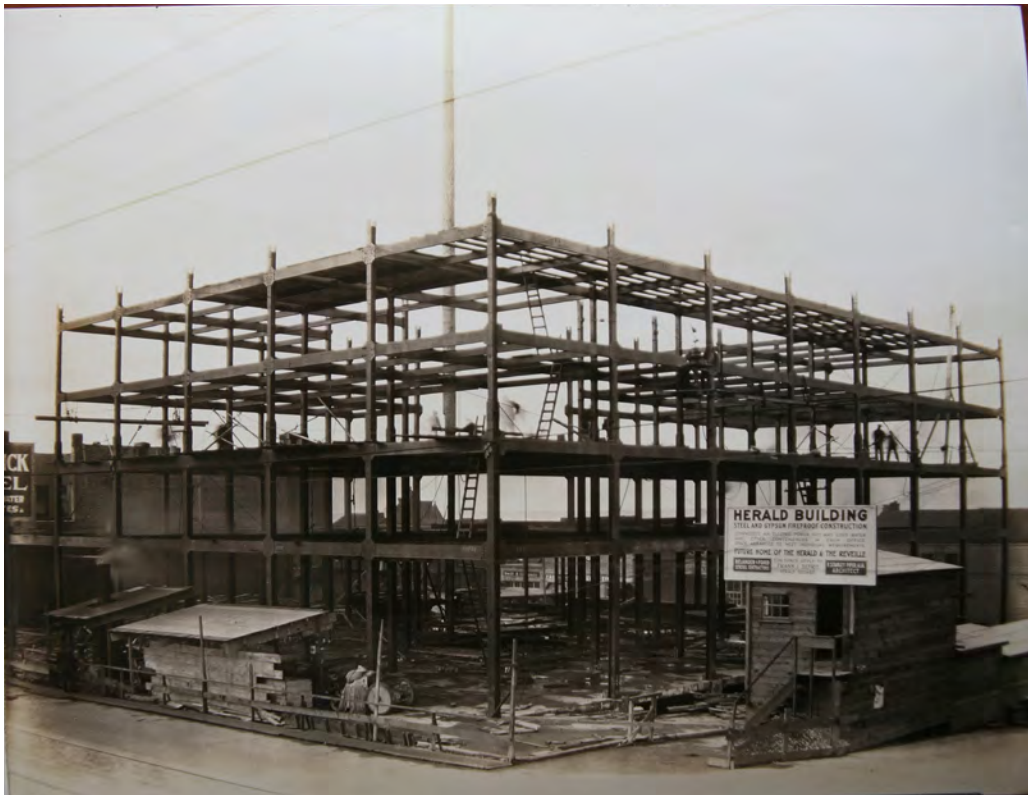
1925 view of foundation work on Herald Building, looking west. Source: Bellingham Herald's Jack Carver Collection, Whatcom Museum of History and Art, Bellingham, WA. Courtesy Daylight Properties.

1925-26 view of steel work commencing, looking west. Source: Bellingham Herald's Jack Carver Collection, Whatcom Museum of History and Art, Bellingham, WA. Courtesy Daylight Properties.

Photographs



1925-26 view of steel work, looking west. Source: Bellingham Herald's Jack Carver Collection, Whatcom Museum of History and Art, Bellingham, WA. Courtesy Daylight Properties.



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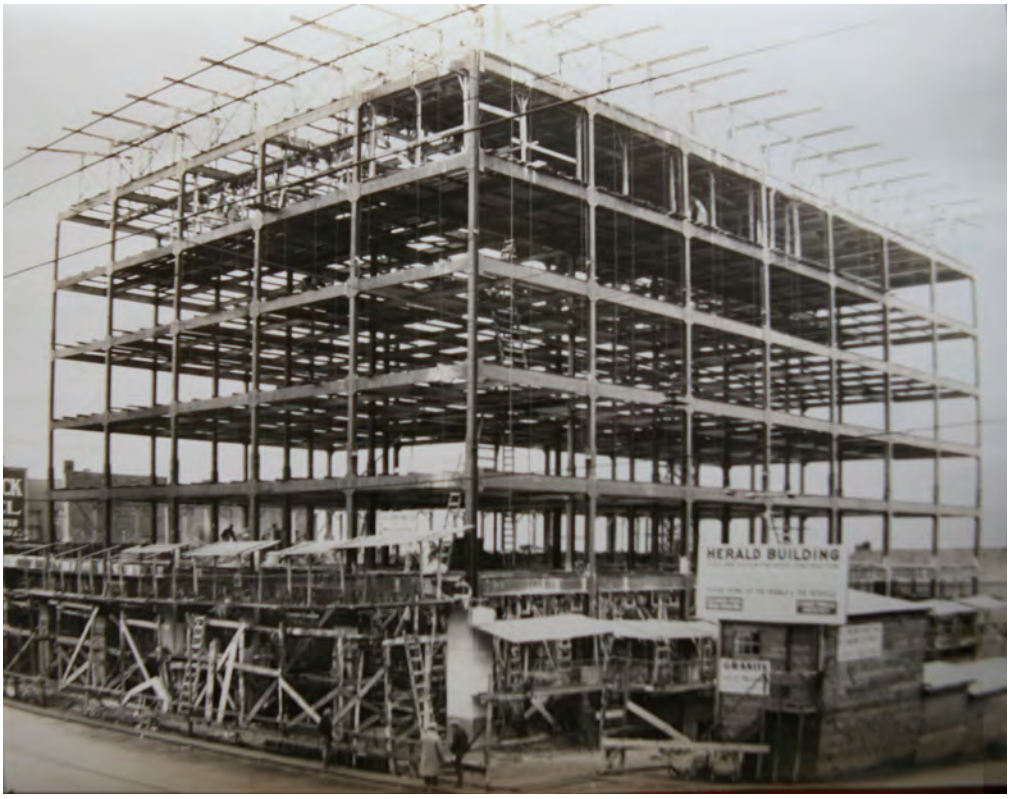
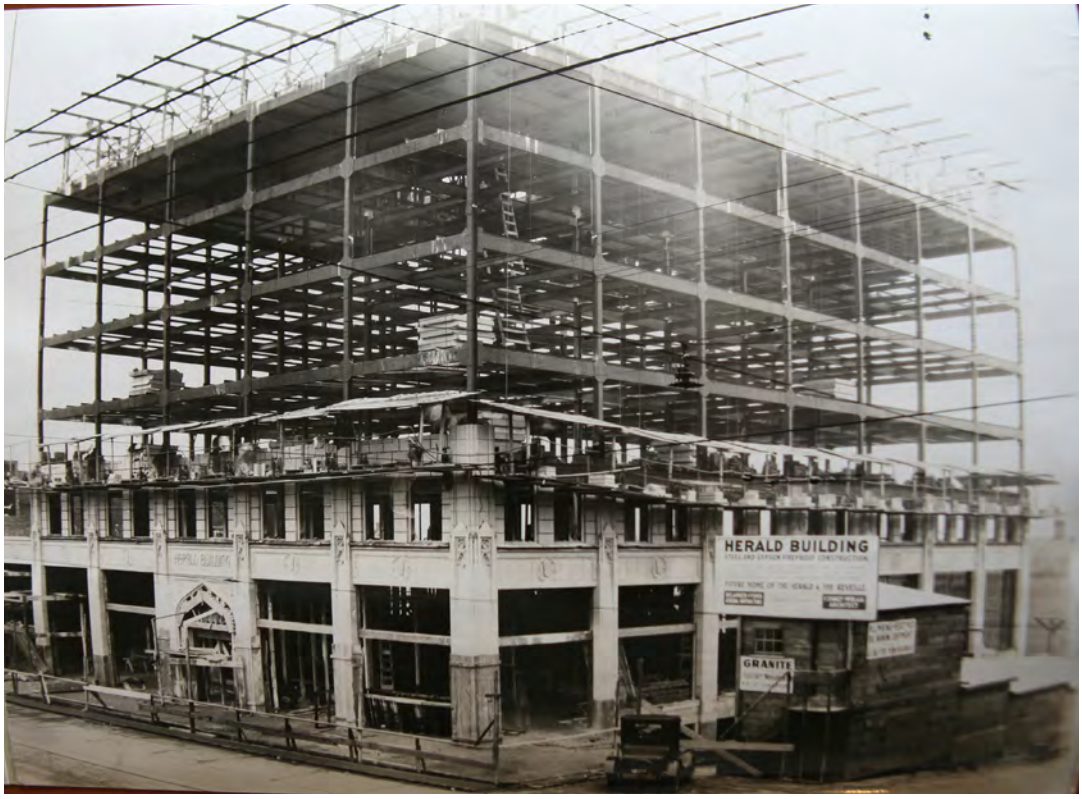


1925-26 view of completed steel structure and terra cotta going up, looking west. Source: Bellingham Herald's Jack Carver Collection, Whatcom Museum of History and Art, Bellingham, WA. Courtesy Daylight Properties.

1925-26 view of completed steel structure and terra cotta going up at the 2nd floor, looking west. Source: Bellingham Herald's Jack Carver Collection, Whatcom Museum of History and Art, Bellingham, WA. Courtesy Daylight Properties.

Photographs



1925-26 view of completed steel structure and terra cotta going up at the 2nd floor, looking west. Source: Bellingham Herald's Jack Carver Collection, Whatcom Museum of History and Art, Bellingham, WA. Courtesy Daylight Properties.

1925-26 view of terra cotta going up at the 4th floor, looking west. Source: Bellingham Herald's Jack Carver Collection, Whatcom Museum of History and Art, Bellingham, WA. Courtesy Daylight Properties.

Photographs

1925-26 view of terra cotta going up at the 6th floor and parapet, looking west. Source: Bellingham Herald's Jack Carver Collection, Whatcom Museum of History and Art, Bellingham, WA. Courtesy Daylight Properties.

1925-26 view of construction in progress, upper story windows not yet in place. Source: Bellingham Herald's Jack Carver Collection, Whatcom Museum of History and Art, Bellingham, WA. Courtesy Daylight Properties.

Photographs

Undated view of completed building. Source: Bellingham Herald's Jack Carver Collection, Whatcom Museum of History and Art, Bellingham, WA. Courtesy Daylight Properties.

Undated view of completed building, decorated in flags. Source: Bellingham Herald's Jack Carver Collection, Whatcom Museum of History and Art, Bellingham, WA. Courtesy Daylight Properties.

Photographs

Undated aerial view of downtown Bellingham. Source: Bellingham Herald's Jack Carver Collection, Whatcom Museum of History and Art, Bellingham, WA. Courtesy Daylight Properties.

Undated view of group of children standing outside of the Herald Building's main entrance. Source: Bellingham Herald's Jack Carver Collection, Whatcom Museum of History and Art, Bellingham, WA. Courtesy Daylight Properties.

February 19, 2012, view of Fine Arts Building, Bellingham. Source: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Undated view of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Bellingham. Source: Whatcom County Assessor.

September 2012 view of Columbia School, Bellingham. Source: Google Maps.

National Register Nomination
Bellingham Herald Building
1155 North State Street, Bellingham
Whatcom County, Washington State

Name of Property: Bellingham Herald Building
City or Vicinity: Bellingham
County: Whatcom County
State: WA
Name of Photographer: Katie Chase, Artifacts Consulting, Inc.
Date of Photographs: June 26, 2013
Location of Original Digital Files: 201 N. Yakima Ave, Tacoma, WA 98403

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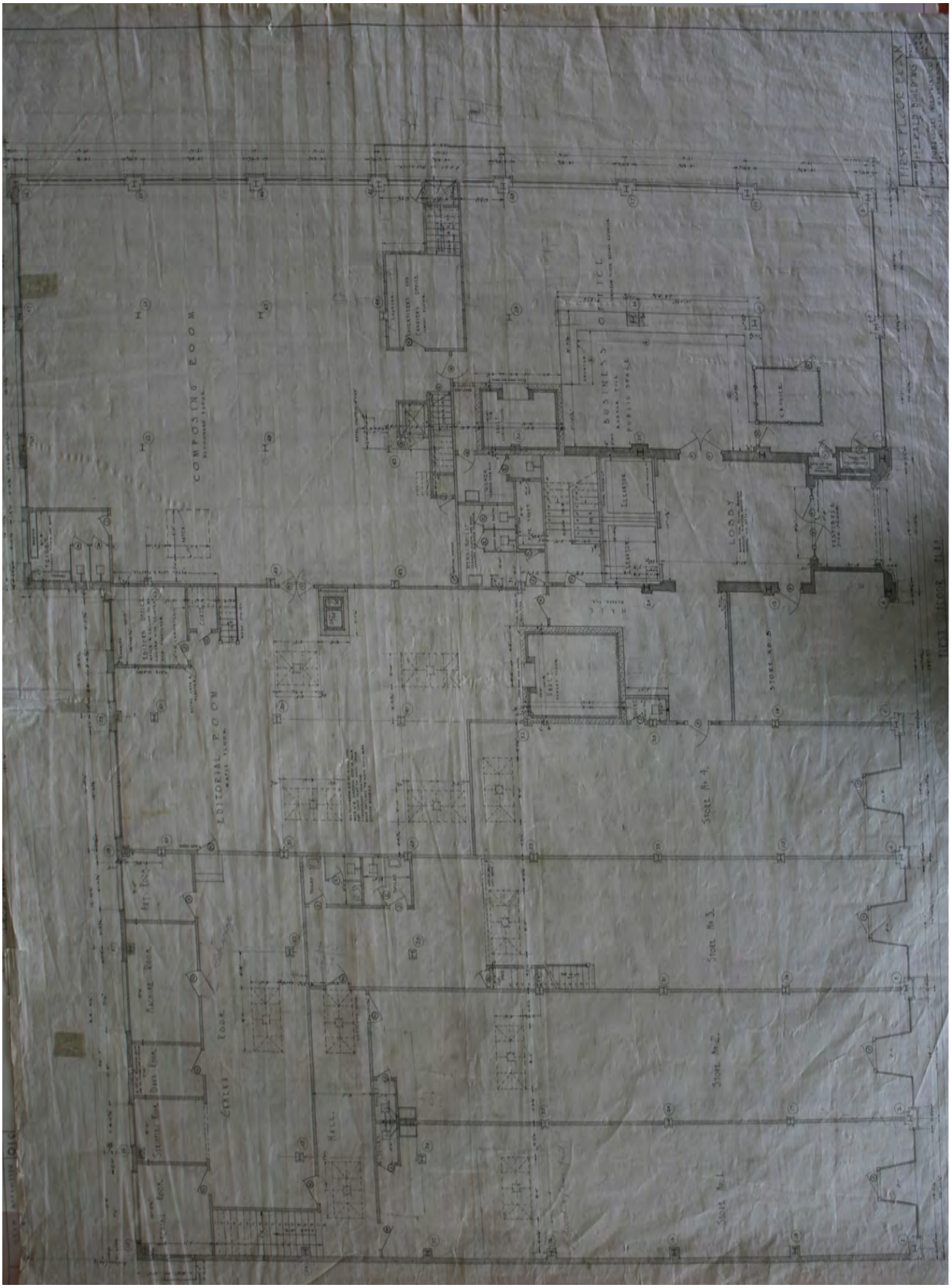
Drawings



First Floor Plan, 1925, by Frederick Stanley Piper. Source: Daylight Properties.

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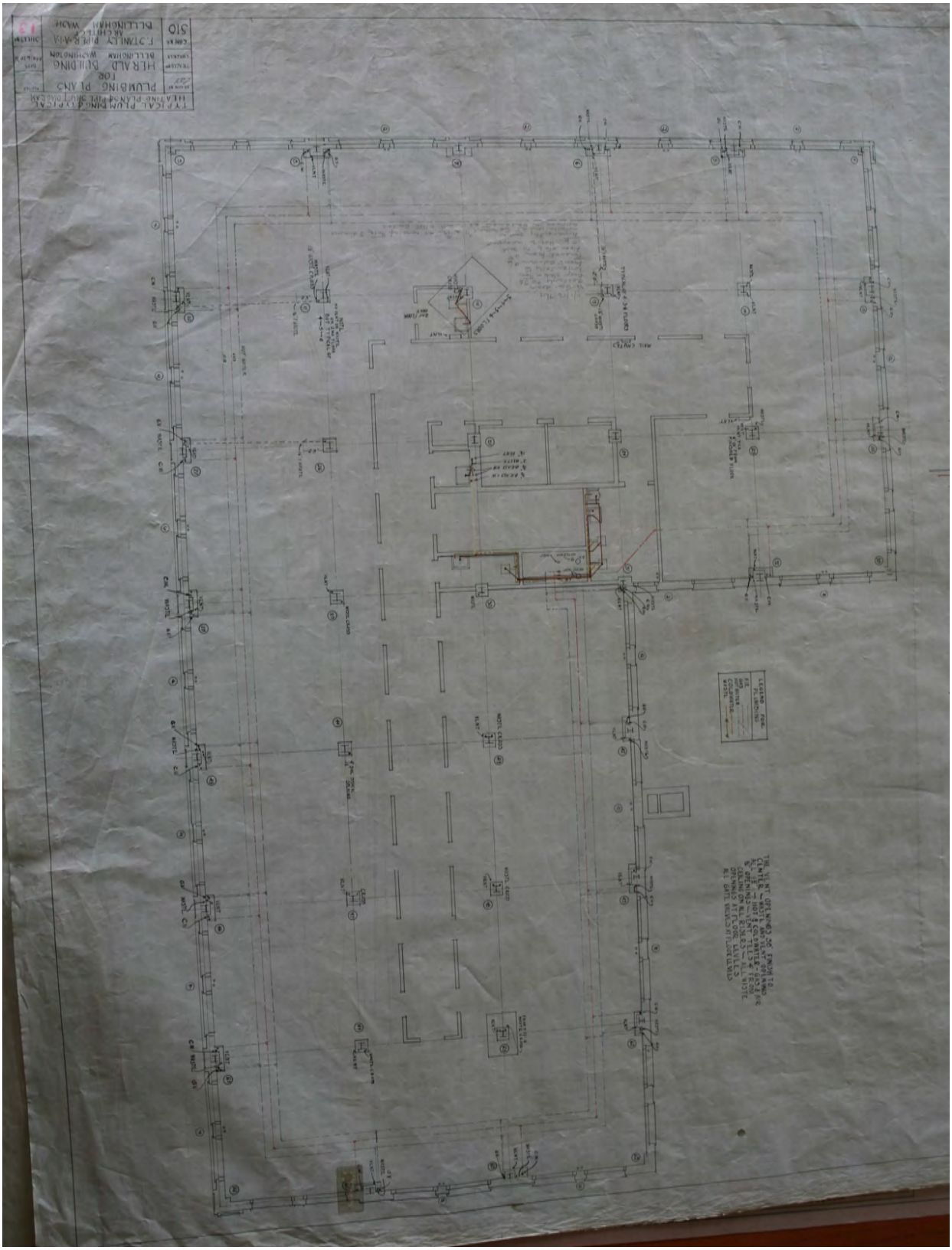

Plumbing Plan, 1925, by Frederick Stanley Piper. Source: Daylight Properties.

HERALD BUILDING
Chameleon
Tattooing & Body Piercing
676-7330
TATTOO
& Piercing

HERALD
HERALD BUILDING

HERALD BUILDING
200
E. CHESTNUT
ICEHOLE

HERALD
THE BELLINGHAM HERALD
THE BELLINGHAM HERALD

AM HERALD

HERALD BUILDING
Chameleon
Tattooing & Body Piercing
676-7330
TATTOO
& Piercing

HERALD

HERALD BUILDING

Whatcom Wins 2015!
Campaign Office
Whatcom Wins 2015!
Attention Herald Customers
We have moved!
All Bellingham Herald
business offices are now
located on the 2nd floor of The
Herald Building. General
office hours are from 8:00AM
to 5:00PM Monday through
Friday. Customer Service can
be reached at 676-5060
Thank You.
BUSINESS
BUILDERS

EXIT