Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Legislative Building

Property ID: 675422

Location





Address: 416 Sid Snyder Ave SW, Olympia, WA 98501

Tax No/Parcel No: 09850005000

Plat/Block/Lot: SYLVESTER DC

Geographic Areas: Thurston County, OLYMPIA Quadrangle, T18R02W47

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1928	☐

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Government	Government - Capitol
Government	Government - Capitol

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture

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Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Pratt and Watson
Architect	Wilder and White
Builder	Sound Construction & Engineering Co.

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Washington State Capitol Historic District	☑

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes

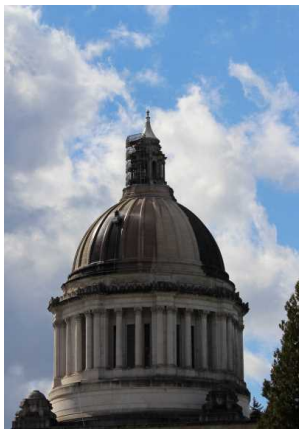
Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2015-10-00257, , Capitol Campus	4/14/2014	Not Determined	
2019-12-09153, DES, Legislative Building - exterior repairs	12/6/2019	Determined Eligible	Nicholas Vann, 12/6/2019

Photos



100218 dome cleaning_Ben Helle (1).JPG



100218 dome cleaning_Ben Helle (2).JPG



Northeast corner



Southeast corner



North facade



Southwest corner



Interior view of Rotunda, looking east



Interior view of Senate Chamber



Interior stairway leading to south port cochere

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Inventory Details - 4/14/2014

Common name: Legislative Building

Date recorded: 4/14/2014

Field Recorder: Susan Johnson, Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Gable
Structural System	Mixed
Plan	Rectangle
Roof Type	Conical
Cladding	Stone - Ashlar/Cut

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Mid-Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals	Neoclassical

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: Completed in 1928, the Legislative Building is the focal point for the Capitol campus. The significance of the Legislative Building stems from both the architectural and historic context associat¬ed with its planning, construction, and sustained state government use. The Legislative Building's spaces have been host to events and decisions that shaped Washington state history.
Architects Walter Wilder and Henry White designed the Legislative Building in the Neoclassical Revival style, which conveys an imposing governmental presence. Conversely, the building also welcomes the public and reflects the development of Washington state. The exterior cladding is Wilkeson sandstone, quarried in Pierce County, Washington. The main north entrance bronze doors exhibit panels showing symbolic scenes from the state's history, from the Territorial Legislature Building to logging and tall ships.
The historic associations central to the Legislative Building's significance are the continued realization of Wilder and White's master plan and the provision of and con¬tinued use as state government space on the West Capitol Campus. The present building resulted from the second design contest for the Washington state Capitol.

Preparations for construction of the present Legislative Building began in 1920. Wilder and White had found that the existing foundation constructed for an earlier design by Ernest Flagg would limit the size of the future building, thereby negatively impacting the size of the interior offices as well as creating a size disproportion between the building and its envisioned dome. Therefore, with some convincing by Wilder and White, the State Capitol Committee approved the abandonment of the Flagg foundation and the resultant expansion of the proposed floor plans. Work began in March, 1922, with the Tacoma-based firm Pratt and Watson as general contractors for Phase One (primarily foundation and first floor). Ground was broken to unearth the Flagg foundation, which had sat exposed to the elements for more than 20 years, used by local children as a playground and as a sheep corral by a local citizen.

On September 1, 1922, a cornerstone containing a time capsule was laid at the northwest corner of the building. By February, 1923, the contractors completed Phase One of construction. The Seattle-based Sound Construction and Engineering Company undertook phases two and three, beginning in August, 1923. Phase Two focused on the remaining floors. Phase Three addressed the dome's assembly as well as interior finishing, lighting and heating systems, elevators, and wall hangings.

After construction began, Wilder and White continued to refine design details. Among these, they changed the dome dimensions, reducing the original proposed height by 20 feet and returning to a more circular structure on a central square base. The dome also became more florid in appearance with the addition of a line of lunettes. Each floor's allotment for office space increased, and a set of stairs on the southern end of the second floor Rotunda was removed for north–south access to a ceremonial landing directly beneath the dome, where the state seal was embedded in the marble floor.

One of the highlights of Phase Two came in late October, 1923, as crews prepared a giant concrete slab to be used as the dome's foundation. This slab covered 130 square feet and measured more than 22 feet thick in places. Concrete was poured over reinforcing steel for four straight days and nights to ensure maximum cohesiveness. The remaining construction work during Phase Two progressed rapidly. By the end of 1924, much of the Legislative Building's exterior walls were complete. The walls were over two feet thick and consisted of precisely cut stone from Tacoma, weighing from only a few pounds to over 18 tons, pieced together as an enormous jigsaw puzzle over a backing of concrete and brick. By late 1924, much of the roof was completed and the base for the dome was taking shape.

The third construction phase, the dome, began in July, 1925. For construction of the dome, stone cut in Tacoma was once again shipped to Olympia and pieced together meticulously. Masons maintained the dome's constant circle as they moved upward and inward, setting more than 1,400 stones, each with a precise location. On October 13, 1926, masons placed the final stone in the dome. The Legislative Building was the second to last of the domed Capitol buildings to be built in the U.S., and one of the last to employ a self-supporting masonry construction. With a height of 278 feet, the Legislative Building dome ranks among some of the tallest in the world, including the domes of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, St. Paul's Cathedral in London, and the United States Capitol Building in Washington, D.C.

While construction of the dome was progressing, workers continued with finishing details of the building, including ornamental stone carvings on the Corinthian columns. Despite initial difficulties finding skilled stone carvers, Sound Construction Company eventually assembled a team of carvers from all over the country as well as a number of skilled craftsmen from Scotland. They completed the work with a combination of hand tools and sandblasting equipment.

Governor Hartley dedicated the Legislative Building on March 28, 1928 without a ceremony. The Legislature of 1929 served as the first to convene inside the new building.

The Old Capitol still housed the legislators' offices at that time, with the Legislative Building functioning as meeting space. Hartley's 1928 re-election campaign succeeded, making him the first governor to be sworn into office inside the Legislative Building in January, 1929. It was not until the State Centennial in 1989 that the building's ornamental interior plasterwork was painted and the first formal dedication of the building was celebrated.

The concept and design of the Legislative Building, along with the rest of the Capitol group, date from an era of monumental architecture in the U.S. The design, in particular, derives from the City Beautiful Movement and from the American Renaissance of the early 20th century. The Legislative Building shares its classical, Roman-inspired heritage with New York City's Pennsylvania Station and Metropolitan Museum of Art. By the time the Legislative Building was completed in 1928, a much broader stream of architectural and engineering concepts had swept over America's cities. Modern design ideas, skyscrapers, streamlined aesthetics and production line construction methods all shifted American architectural expression. Although some modern Art Deco influences may be seen in the stone carving and interior detailing, Wilder and White realized their monumental vision in an unalloyed, graceful expression from a classical moment in American architectural design.

Physical description:

The Legislative Building is located at the center of the Capitol group, west of the intersection of 14th Avenue Southwest and Cherry Lane Southwest. Character-defining spaces and features include:

- Massing
- Masonry structural system
- Wilkeson sandstone elements
- Granite elements
- Pedimented temple fronts on north and south entrances
- Marble elements
- Bronze elements
- Dome
- Grand stairways
- Floor plan
- Rotunda
- Legislative spaces including but not limited to the Senate and House chambers
- Executive branch office spaces
- Public spaces

The Legislative Building is surrounded on three sides (west, north and east) by a raised plaza at the first story level. Granite clads the retaining walls and forms the balustrade that rings the edge of the plaza. Interspersed at regular intervals there are stone pedestals between the balusters. Alternate pedestals serve as bases for bronze lampposts, which feature lion's feet at their bases and are topped with a spherical lamp. The plaza serves as a roof for the garage space underneath. Concrete panels form the plaza's deck; some of the panels originally incorporated cast glass tiles to provide natural light to the garage. The pedestals at the north monumental stairway are carved with the state seal.

The main part of the building forms a square block behind the pediments on the north and south. Four story wings extend the footprint to the east and west, giving an overall rectangular plan. Wilder and White divided the building horizontally in a Classical tri-partite manner with a base, middle body and upper cap. The first story serves as the base and supports the middle body's second and third stories. The fourth floor is the cap.

The exterior walls feature broad expanses of relatively unadorned Wilkeson sandstone. The cladding covers a concrete and brick structural system. Ornamentation, such as the carved stone cheneau (cresting) and cornices, occurs near or at the roofline. The four-

story, gable-roofed wings extend east and west of the domed section of the building. The first story serves as a base for colonnades of two-story columns on three sides of the wings. The stonework is set in large blocks with emphasized joints in an ashlar pattern. The bronze-framed windows are set deeply into regularly spaced recesses in the podium. Freestanding, two-story Doric columns support a simple but tall cornice, topped with a short parapet wall. Behind the columns, the wall of the building is a smooth ashlar stone surface. Bronze-framed windows are located between each column. At the base of the columns, simple iron railings line the promenade outside the windows. On the third story, iron railings protect the lower window openings.

The fourth story is set back from the face of the building, partially hidden by the entablature above the colonnade. The entablature, decorated with bands of various motifs, is topped with a stone cheneau, or cresting. This entablature wraps around the block from the pediment; a similar entablature wraps the wings at slightly lower level on the walls. Above the pediments, the stone walls continue to rise before ending in a simple cornice.

The core's square block steps back above the fourth floor, providing the base for the dome. Round-topped pylons with volutes ease the connection between the square block and the circular footprint of the dome on the four corners. Several bands encircle the drum, serving as a base for an open colonnade of columns. Pairs of engaged Corinthian columns are located at the eight points of the drum; in between are two freestanding columns. Behind the columns is a stone drum pierced by tall windows. An ornate stone cornice with cheneau tops the columns. The round ribbed dome rests on a carved band of garlands and swags. A stone lantern graces the top of the dome. Its base has a sandstone baluster railing. Eight arched openings are emphasized by intervening columns. Above the cornice over the colonettes, volutes flank round, recessed panels. The flared conical roof at the summit ends in a ball finial.

Wilder and White designed the Legislative Building with formal, public, central entrances in the north and south facades. Pedimented fronts mark both these entrances. Stone beams, coffers and rosettes divide the soffits of the pedimented fronts. The north entry is the primary formal entrance, with a monumental granite stairway leading up to the second floor. Rising from a broad base, the stairs narrow to the width of the entrance as they continue upward. Stone ramparts flank the ends of the upper level of stairs. At the summit of the stairs, a classical pediment is supported on eight Corinthian columns. The pediment was left undecorated but the top edge of the roof is ornamented with a carved stone cheneau.

The other formal entrance, in the south facade, is on the first floor. Distinct from the north entrance, the south entrance features a porte cochere formed by the pediment and columns extending from the building. The columns rest on a sandstone podium which contains three openings that match the locations of the doors to the building's entrance doors. A driveway and raised concrete sidewalk were designed to pass under the porte cochere. A bronze lantern, suspended by chains from the center of the soffit, illuminates the pathways below. The State Reception Room windows on the third floor overlook the porte cochere. The three bronze-framed, French windows line up with the windows over the doors on the first floor. Visitors to the Reception Room used to be able to open the windows and walk onto a stone balcony. On the roof above the State Reception Room, a bronze-framed skylight illuminates the room below.

At both the north and south entrances, three pairs of massive, cast bronze exterior doors shield pairs of bronze-framed, glazed interior entry doors. The north exterior doors feature panels illustrating the various industries and occupations in the state. These doors are topped with cast bronze cornices and glass transoms covered with bronze grilles. The central north doors are fixed shut now but the flanking doors remain operable. Bronze lanterns are mounted on the walls on either side of the north entrance.

At the south entrance, the bronze doors have simpler decoration, as rosettes. The south main entrance's central doors are raised two steps above the first floor.
Secondary entrances are located at the four corners of the building at the first floor level. On the east and west facades, the doorways are recessed into the podium of the building. These private entries lead to adjacent offices and contain stairs to the elected officials' offices on the upper floors. Bronze doors with asterisk grilles connect to the interior, except at the modified southeast ADA entrance. Two secondary entrances also flank the monumental stairway on the north side of the building, accessing the first floor. The garage is entered from driveways on either corner of the north side. The paved driveways slope gently down between the plaza walls and granite wing walls.
Interior
The basic floor plan of the Legislative Building is simple, formal and symmetrical. There is a square, central section of four floors, surmounted by a dome. The Rotunda under the dome contains eminent public space above the first floor. Rectangular wings of equal size on the east and west flank this central sections and contain House and Senate activities, as well as offices for elected officials.
Finishes reflect the level of public access. The most important public spaces in the building have always been the Rotunda and the main (north and south) entrance lobbies. These impressed upon visitors and staff alike the important governmental role of the building. Public spaces received the highest quality finishes. In contrast, less public spaces feature modest finishes and materials. Nearly all the marble in the public areas of the building is Alaskan—white and gray, heavily figured. Some of the pattern is book-matched; other areas are laid up in ashlar form. Typically, the top trim of the wainscots, bases and borders around the floors are darker pieces of the same marble to accentuate the edges. Some of the floors are laid in patterns of compasses or receding squares of lighter and darker marble.
The formal south entrance accesses the first floor. A grand marble staircase leading up to the second floor corridor and Rotunda dominate that entrance lobby. The opening to the corridor is supported with square piers which are repeated as pilasters in the east and west walls. Major girders in the ceiling have been boxed in with marble. The minor beams are plaster and the ceiling is coffered with rosettes. Two bowl-shaped Tiffany chandeliers hang from the marble girders. These have a cast glass saucer at the bottom and 16 torches with glass shades around the rim. In 1996, bronze handrails were installed at the south entrance lobby staircase to the second floor.
On the second floor, the north entrance lobby directly connects to the main (north) public entrance. Oriented with the long axis east-west, the north entrance lobby's ends form apses with semi-domed ceilings coffered with rosettes. There are two wide bands containing bas relief panels on industrial themes between the semi-domes and the barrel vaulted ceiling above the center of the room. Bronze lanterns hang from chains attached to these broad bands. A large skylight with bronze grille work runs the length of the barrel vault, which is also coffered with rosettes. There are curved bronze grilles set in the semi-circular end walls.
Public corridors flank both sides of the south entrance lobby and lead to the interior circulation corridors. These corridors form a continuous square around the Rotunda and are relatively ornate with marble walls and floors. Pilasters mark the important connections to openings and directional changes. Plaster ceilings are illuminated with cast glass bowl light fixtures suspended on decorative chains. Marble water fountains are built into the walls in each hallway.
Secondary corridors from the minor entrances are less ornate than the Rotunda corridors to which they connect. The secondary corridors exhibit marble wainscot, plaster walls and plaster cornices. Openings in the masonry walls are formed into elliptical arches of plaster. The etched schoolhouse light fixture shades are mounted on gold plated bases.

Smaller elevators are located in the north and south corridors just off the Rotunda area. These originally had bronze grille doors and interiors.
The first floor Rotunda corridors exit out the north facade on either side of the monumental stairway. Those vestibules are lined with marble on the floors and walls. Ornamental cornices with dentils connect the walls to the flat plaster ceiling. A painted metal door with a glass panel leads from the stair alcove to the vestibule. A large bronze mechanical grille dominates the south wall of the vestibules. Schoolhouse light fixtures on gold bases illuminate these spaces.
The four public stair towers adjacent to the Rotunda bear similar details to each other. The stairs and surrounding floors are Alaskan marble. The walls are paneled with ashlar or slab marble to the bottom of the stringers, except at the first floor, where the marble stops at wainscot height with plaster above. The stair railings are cast in iron and painted. The railing panels form an asterisk pattern and are topped with wood handrails. The paneled square newel posts are surmounted with a ball finial.
The Rotundais centered in the floor plan. This tall, open space soars 174 feet from the floor to the top of the interior dome. The square room has massive piers in each corner supporting four large arches, which in turn support the base of the dome. Set a half story above the second floor, the Rotunda floor is accessible via marble staircases leading up from the north and south corridors or down from the east and west corridors. Above the second floor, the corridors surrounding the space overlook the Rotunda, with balustrades along the north and south corridors. Marble railings with urn shaped balusters protect the third floor overlooks; bronze railings wrap the fourth floor level.
In the center of the floor is a bronze casting of the Washington State Seal. The Rotunda walls are Alaska Tokeen marble laid up in an ashlar pattern to the springline of the dome. In the four corners of the Rotunda, wing walls flank the stair openings, creating platforms at the third floor level. At these platforms there are ornamental, bronze Roman firepots. Bronze grilles mounted in the floors of these platforms provide heating. An ornate chandelier is suspended from the center of the dome. Massive arched window openings in the north and south walls above the fourth floor level permit daylighting to the space.
Small rooms located on the north walls of the north Rotunda corridor, near the entrance lobby, originally held a telegraph office and a newsstand. They now serve as storage. In the south corridor, these small rooms are devoted to elevators. In the interstitial spaces of the outer walls of the east and west Rotunda corridors, two small storage rooms flank the entrances to the House and Senate locker rooms, each containing a private stair for elected officials. These stairs have marble walls and steps and plaster ceilings.
At the first floor, the circular room underneath the Rotunda initially functioned as a lunch room. Walls have marble to seven feet above the floor. The shallow domed ceiling is plastered. The floor originally consisted of rubber tiles. The cafeteria function relocated on the same floor; the circular space is now reservable for large meetings and gatherings.
At the third floor, the State Reception Room is located off the Rotunda to the south. This ornate, formal space has a high level of finish befitting its ceremonial functions, such as hosting the Governor's Inaugural Ball. The rectangular room has marble fireplaces at the east and west ends. A bank of doors opens onto the Rotunda corridor through the north wall of the room. Opposite, in the south wall, three windows overlook the porte cochere and south entrance. The walls are finished with Violet Breche marble from Italy. Marble panels over the windows and doors are carved in low relief.
The shallow barrel-vaulted ceiling has a large central skylight with bronze grille work installed over. Two ribs cross the vault at the ends of the skylight with cast plaster details in a bay leaf motif. Two Tiffany crystal chandeliers hang from these ribs. The remainder of the ceiling has a checkerboard of octagonal and diamond coffers with rosettes, bordered with a Greek key motif. The deep cast plaster cornice is of a Doric design with mutules, triglyphs, and guttae. The herringbone teak floors are bordered with a dark Levanto

marble at the edges. A wool carpet was specially woven for the room in a lively floral pattern to protect the wood floor. The original mohair drapes are intact, as are the original furnishings, including two sets of bronze andirons and a massive central table. The andirons and table were gifts of the architects.

Placement of offices along the outer wall perimeters of the east and west wings afforded the greatest amount of day lighting. Offices continue to be located along the outer perimeter and display a range of finishes, from moderate to high quality, depending on the original occupant and the level of alteration over time. Originally, these spaces typically had plaster walls and ceilings with rubber tile flooring. Inside the ring of offices are two large, enclosed courts. These courts have thick masonry walls. At the first floor, the courts in the wings are cut in half on a north-south axis with hallways connecting to the secondary corridors.

At the second floor, Senate and House locker rooms are centrally located in the east and west wings, flanking the Rotunda. The locker rooms are split into two spaces: the locker room itself and a long narrow kitchen (originally toilet rooms) for the respective Senate and House cafeterias. The locker rooms once contained rows of freestanding lockers in the center of the room and wall mounted lockers on the perimeters and balcony areas overlooking the room. The balconies have been enclosed with glazed partitions.

At the third floor, the two-story tall Senate and House chambers are centrally located in the east and west wings, flanking the Rotunda. The Senate Chamber is situated in the east wing, the House Chambers in the west. Corridors and offices surround them on their three outside walls. Both chambers are highly decorated, reflecting their formal role. The long dimension of the chambers is oriented east–west with a raised dais and podium at one end. The plaster walls on the four sides of the rooms have segmental arches over inset alcoves—one arch per wall, meeting in the corners of the room. At the north and south walls, these arches span the openings over the fourth floor visitor galleries. At the east and west walls, the arches create alcoves over the dais and entry. Cast plaster eagles on brackets serve as the keystones for these arches. The four arches and main ceiling are decorated with similar motifs as the ceiling and other spaces in the building, including egg and dart molding, coffers with rosettes, and garlands. The lower half of the Senate Chamber walls are clad with German Rose Formosa marble. The lower half of the House Chamber walls are clad with French Escalette marble. Carpeting covers the concrete floor in both chambers.

On the second floor, four elected officials (Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Lieutenant Governor) occupy office suites at the four corners of the wings. Each office suite forms an L-shape and includes offices on either the north or south perimeter wall. Each suite typically has a long, open reception room entered through a pair of oak paneled doors. Adjacent to the doors are private elevators for officials and legislators. Elected officials have private toilets on the outside corners, as well as private stairs to the exterior of the building. There are also staff toilets and vaults in each suite.

On the third floor, the perimeter spaces surround the House and Senate chambers include lounges, committee rooms, toilet rooms, and offices of various size and import. The Lieutenant Governor's original office suite is at the northeast corner of the third floor, now serving as the Senate Majority Leader's suite. Repurposing of these spaces over time have resulted in the addition and/or relocation of some partition walls. The fourth floor originally contained similar perimeter spaces. Multiple renovations, including a major remodel in 1988, heavily modified these spaces at the fourth floor.

The public toilet rooms throughout the building were consistently designed with similar details. Marble covers the floors and much of the walls. Simple flat trim borders the windows and doors. A simple cove cornice connects the plaster on the walls above the marble wainscot to the plaster ceiling. Marble partitions on nickel legs along with quarter-sawn oak doors form the stalls. There are public toilets adjacent to the south

entrance lobby. The toilet rooms were modified twice during the two ADA upgrades in 1974 and 1992, and fluorescent lights replaced the original fixtures.
Narrow fan rooms and additional toilet rooms are located where the north walls of the wings connect to the Rotunda pavilion. Although the fan rooms contain updated or additional equipment, the rooms themselves, with their exposed brick walls and concrete floors and ceilings, remain unchanged.
The finishes in the garage under the north stairway are mostly exposed concrete, except for some granite slabs in the stair vestibules at the north end. On the south side of the garage, two bronze grille doors access the north Rotunda stair towers. From the garage, underground tunnels on the east and west sides lead to fan rooms and equipment spaces.
Alterations
Alterations to the Legislative Building have focused mostly on seismic damage repairs and reinforcing the building for future seismic events. User comfort standards, technological advances, and the basic utility of the building prompted upgrades in building systems, including electrical, heating, ventilation, lighting, and communication and data systems. Legislators' need for individual offices led to the conversion of large committee rooms on the third and fourth floors into smaller, private spaces. Hearing rooms moved to the O'Brien and Cherberg buildings.
Several structural repair projects followed major earthquakes in 1949 and 2001, including seismic reinforcement measures to ensure the building's longevity. For example, concrete shear walls were installed in the Rotunda stair alcoves and in a U-shape around the interior offices and House and Senate chambers. Floor diaphragms were reinforced in the corners of the Rotunda corridors.
The following list contains the known major projects undertaken since completion of the building. Projects are arranged chronologically.
• 1949 Repairs to building following major 1949 earthquake. Stone lantern at the dome's cupola replaced with a metal one. At that time, the cupola was also reinforced with steel in the columns, cornice and sides of the arches.
• 1956 Elevator upgrades, including replacement of original bronze grille doors, rebuilding of cabs, and updates to operating equipment.
• 1973 Major structural upgrade installed concrete shear walls in select locations (e.g., corridors). Air conditioning system added, requiring installation of acoustical drop ceiling in most perimeter offices. Radiators in those spaces also replaced with fan coil units.
• 1974–1975 ADA updates, including conversion of private southeast corner entrance to a public, universally accessible, entrance. Public restrooms updated for ADA.
• 1985 Realization of original decorative paint schemes in Rotunda, House and Senate Chambers as well as some elected officials' offices. Plaster repairs. New metal railings installed in galleries. General cleaning of marble and bronze elements.
• 1988 Remodel of fourth floor perimeter offices. All partitions removed and replaced with new, replicating the detailing of the originals. Upper walls redone in gypsum board.
• 1992 Additional ADA updates to restrooms.
• 2001 Seismic repairs and building rehabilitation following major Nisqually (2002) earthquake. Reinforcements included strengthening the dome. Concrete shear walls installed in the colonnade drum, requiring most of the windows to be infilled. In the Rotunda, marble panels were removed and later reinstalled after the insertion of shear walls. Areas of rubber tile flooring disturbed by reinforcement measures were replaced with vinyl flooring.

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The Washington State Archives provided the majority of information pertaining to the design, construction, and subsequent occupancy of the Capitol campus buildings. The Archives maintains a notable collection of original drawings.
The Washington State Department of Enterprises Services, Facilities Division, also

maintains an impressive record of drawings, including specifications, in their Records Center.

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Legislative Building

Property ID: 675422

Inventory Details - 12/6/2019

Common name:

Date recorded: 12/6/2019

Field Recorder: Nicholas Vann

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination