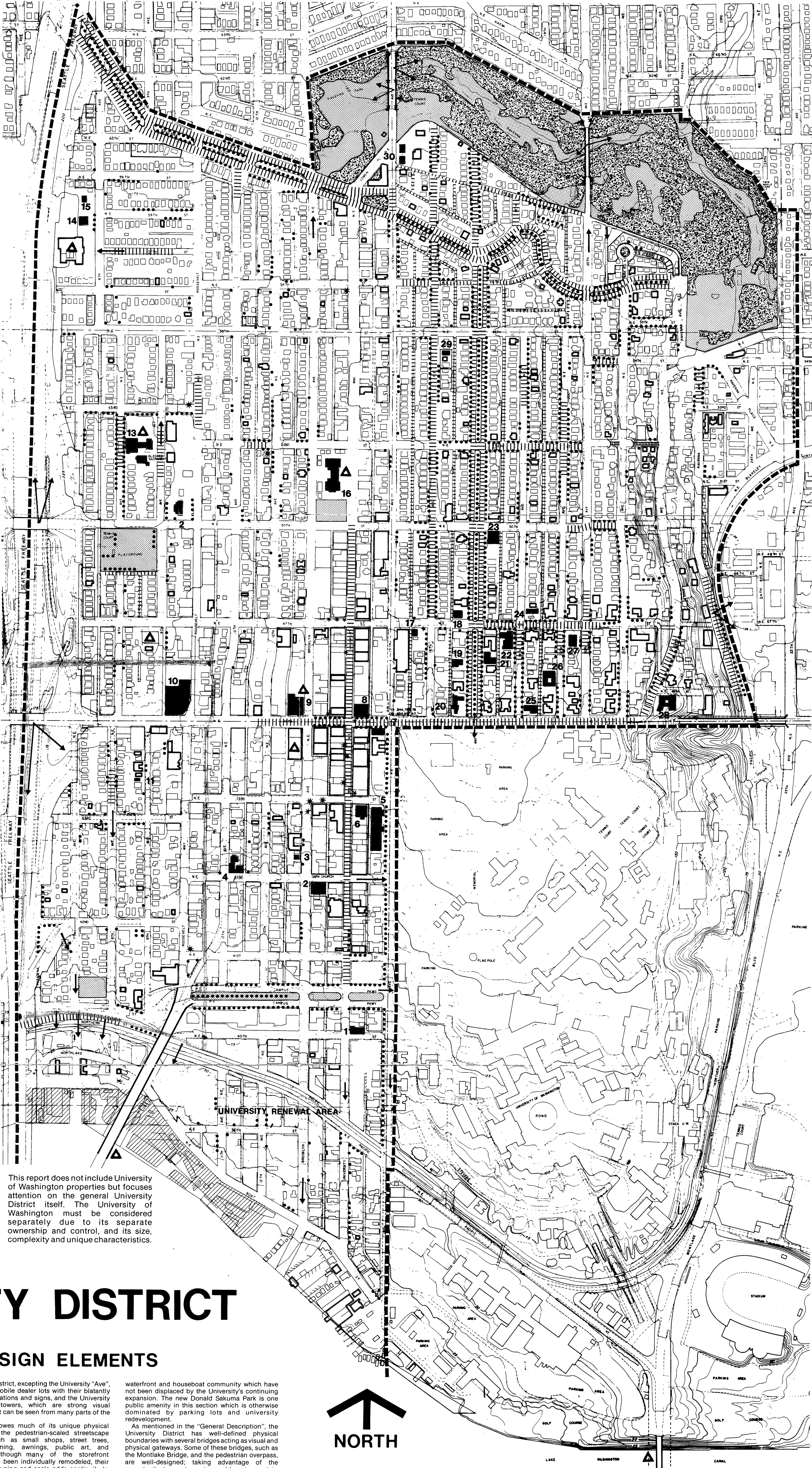
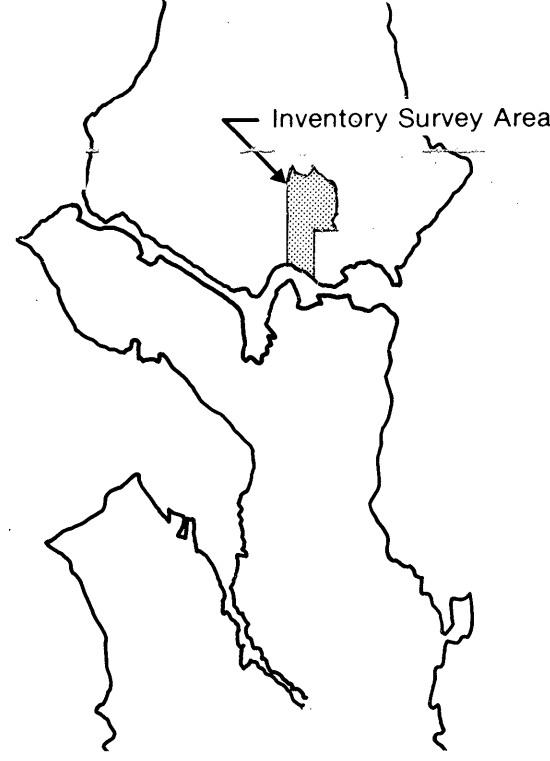


SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS

- 1. "College Inn", 1909, 4000 University Way N.E.
- 2. United Methodist Church, 1891, N.E. 42nd St. and Brooklyn Ave. N.E.
- 3. Residence, c. 1900, 4211 Brooklyn Ave. N.E.
- 4. El Monterey Apartments, 1928, 4225 Brooklyn Ave. N.E.
- 5. University Methodist Temple, 1927, 1415 N.E. 43rd St.
- 6. U.S. Post Office, 1937, 4224 University Way N.E.
- 7. University Crest Building, c. 1965, 1415 N.E. 45th St.
- 8. Pacific National Bank, 1912, 4500 University Way N.E.
- 9. University Tower Hotel, 1931, 4507 Brooklyn Ave. N.E.
- 10. University Chevrolet, 1926, N.E. 45th and Roosevelt Way N.E.
- 11. Residence, c. 1900, 4321, 9th Ave. N.E.
- 12. University Branch Public Library, 1910, 5009 Roosevelt Way N.E.
- 13. Blessed Sacrament Church and Rectory, 1910, 1910 and 1909, 5041, 9th Ave. N.E.
- 14. Annie Russell House, 1904, 5721 8th Ave. N.E.
- 15. Homer Russell House, 1904, 5803 8th Ave. N.E.
- 16. University Heights School, 1902, 5031 University Way N.E.
- 17. University Presbyterian Church, c. 1920, N.E. 47th Ave. and 16th Ave. N.E.
- 18. Sigma Nu Fraternity, 1926, 1616 N.E. 47th St.
- 19. Theta Chi Fraternity, 1932, 4535, 17th Ave. N.E.
- 20. Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, 1927, 4504 17th Ave. N.E.
- 21. Phi Mu Sorority Sorority, c. 1955, 4540 17th Ave. N.E.
- 22. Chi Omega Sorority, c. 1925, 4549 18th Ave. N.E.
- 23. Third Church of Christ Scientist, 1921, 1707 N.E. 50th St.
- 24. Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity, 1929, 1800 N.E. 47th St.
- 25. Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority, 1930, 4504 18th Ave. N.E.
- 26. Campus Christian Ministry Center, 1967, 4525 19th Ave. N.E.
- 27. Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity, 1922, 4554 19th Ave. N.E.
- 28. Sigma Kappa Sorority, c. 1920, 4510 22nd Ave. N.E.
- 29. Residence, c. 1910, 5260 16th Ave. N.E.
- 30. Ravenna Parkside Apartments and Heather Arms Apartments, c. 1915, 5800-5936 15th Ave. N.E.

LEGEND

- Significant to the city—warrant further evaluation for designation as historic landmark
- Significant to the community—special quality and character in relation to this neighborhood
- ▭ Building Group
- ▲ Landmark
- ★ Street Furniture
- ✱ Civic Art
- 🌳 Landscaping/Vegetation
- 🌳 Open Space
- 🌳 Street Trees
- |||| Streetscape
- == Roadway Element
- View
- Area Boundary
- 19 Building Reference Number
- Industrial Waterfront Ambiance



This report does not include University of Washington properties but focuses attention on the general University District itself. The University of Washington must be considered separately due to its separate ownership and control, and its size, complexity and unique characteristics.

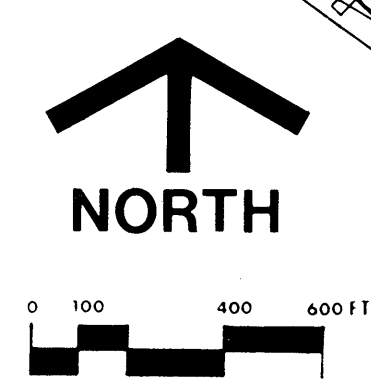
UNIVERSITY DISTRICT

URBAN DESIGN ELEMENTS

The wide variety of the urban design elements found in the University District reflects the area's diversity of activities and land use. Moreover, each identifiable sub-area within the community, such as the residential area, the commercial strip, Fraternity Row, and the "Ave", have their own set of characteristic urban design features. The northern residential area, east of 15th Avenue N.E., is characterized by tree-lined streetscapes and pedestrian pathways. The residential streets to the west of 15th Avenue N.E. have fewer street trees and depend upon groups of well-maintained, small houses for their visual interest. Ravenna Park and the University Playground provide open space, and the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, the University Heights Elementary School and Latter Day Saints North Stake Church serve as obvious local landmarks. The University itself is also a visual resource with its towers and buildings set amongst trees and green open space.

The most dominant urban design elements in the commercial district, excepting the University "Ave", are the automobile dealer lots with their blatantly colorful decorations and signs, and the University and Safeco towers, which are strong visual landmarks that can be seen from many parts of the city. The "Ave" owes much of its unique physical character to the pedestrian-scaled streetscape elements, such as small shops, street trees, furniture, signage, public art, and street marquees. Although many of the storefront buildings have been individually remodeled, their consistent grouping and scale adds continuity to the streetscape. Taken together, the buildings and the urban design elements provide a rich and varied physical environment for the diverse activities found along the "Ave".

Urban design elements in the south-western portion of the District are primarily oriented toward the waterfront. The views of Portage Bay and Lake Union are often quite interesting, and there are still some remaining portions of the industrial waterfront and houseboat community which have not been displaced by the University's continuing expansion. The new Donald Sakuma Park is one public amenity in this section which is otherwise dominated by parking lots and university redevelopment.



SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS

<p>UNIVERSITY "AVE". As one of the most distinctive shopping areas, the "Ave" attracts a wide variety of shoppers from the entire city.</p>	<p>STOREFRONT SIGN. Carefully designed, hand-made signs such as this are a common feature on the "Ave", contributing a personal and colorful touch.</p>	<p>BENTON'S CLOCK. Reminiscent of an era when advertising was an integral street language which innovatively conveyed the nature of the merchant's wares: a tradition worth reviving.</p>	<p>BRIDGE OVER 15TH AVE. The graceful concrete arch was designed to minimize its intrusion into the natural setting. Includes fine street lights on 15th.</p>	<p>UNIVERSITY PLAYFIELD. This centrally located playfield provides much needed active open space for the community.</p>	<p>11 RESIDENCE, c. 1900. An example of the simple wood frame houses built by pioneers who settled the area, it retains its original design and restrained decorative details.</p>	<p>14 RUSSELL HOUSE, 1904 (Holmes). One of two houses built by a pioneer doctor, Annie Russell, who with her son Homer courageously combated local epidemics. Constructed from plans of a French chalet.</p>	<p>18 SIGMA NU FRATERNITY, 1926. Architect: Ellsworth Storey. Although the interior has been remodeled, the exterior is a classical interpretation of the Prairie School.</p>	<p>20 PHI GAMMA DELTA FRATERNITY, 1927. Architects: Meigs and Howes, Philadelphia. The distinctive use of chimneys, windows, gables, and bays, to form a strong but informal composition.</p>	<p>24 ALPHA TAU OMEGA FRATERNITY, 1929. Architect: Lionel Pries. An example of a simple yet elegant use of ornament to denote the entrance of an otherwise plain collegiate brick building.</p>
<p>RAVENNA BOULEVARD. Suggested in the 1904 Olmstead plan, the boulevard is a result of the "City Beautiful" movement. It also includes a bikeway.</p>					<p>16 UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS SCHOOL, 1902. Architects: Sebb & Mendall. Its firm massing and well-articulated roof and window details are characteristic of the city's early wooden schoolhouses.</p>	<p>2 UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, 1907. One of the few remaining shingle-style churches in the city, its expansive interior space and bold exterior form recall the early optimism for Seattle's future.</p>	<p>17 UNIVERSITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, c. 1920. Architect: Ellsworth Storey. A branch of the main church, "The Inn" houses the youth group and reveals a creative use of Tudor and Craftsman styles.</p>	<p>4 EL MONTEREY APARTMENTS, 1928. An expression of the romantic eclecticism of the twenties, this literal imitation of a Spanish style is a contemporary of the popular English-Tudor apartments.</p>	<p>6 U.S. POST OFFICE, 1937. Architect: Gilbert Stanley Underwood. A community landmark and fine example of a Moderne style federal building of the Post-Expression era, complete with an interior WPA mural.</p>
<p>HOUSE GROUP. Rows of modest homes reinforce the residential nature of the northern areas, distinguishing them from the diverse commercial and transitional areas to the south.</p>		<p>HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS. The Safeco and University Towers serve as orienting landmarks and can be seen from many parts of the City.</p>	<p>LAKE UNION VIEW. The waterfront offers many unusual views. In this case the juxtaposition of the bridges defines a dramatic industrially-scaled space.</p>	<p>UNIVERSITY BRIDGE. Although an essentially utilitarian structure, this "bascule" (French for teeter-totter) type bridge serves as an imageable entrance to the District.</p>	<p>1. COLLEGE INN, 1907. Built by J.R. Hendres as a guest house for the Alaska-Pacific-Yukon Exposition, its non-institutional qualities are a welcome relief from the false monumentality of neighboring buildings.</p>	<p>8 PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, 1912. Originally the University State Bank, this facility is solidly built with fine detailing in terracotta, mahogany, marble and onyx. The second floor functioned as a ballroom and a gym.</p>	<p>10 UNIVERSITY CHEVROLET, 1926. Architects: Shack, Young and Meyers, Remodel: Brouillon Assoc. Flamboyant eclectic ornamentation on a sweeping, curved facade make it a local landmark.</p>	<p>9 UNIVERSITY TOWER HOTEL, 1931. Architect: R.C. Neilsen. An architectural landmark, it reflects the most progressive design and restrained ornamentation of its era, becoming a prototype for future tower structures.</p>	<p>26 CAMPUS CHRISTIAN MINISTRY, 1967. Architects: Neilsen, Sabin and Vorey. An award-winning design, sympathetic to its surroundings in form and materials. It contains an interior court and fountain.</p>

