

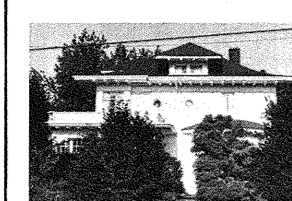





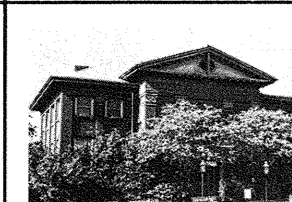


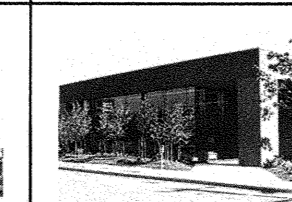


SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS

1. Ballard Fire Station (#18), 1911, Market St
2. Carnegie Free Public Library (Pandora's Castle), 1904, 2026 Market St
3. Puget Sound Mutual Savings Bank, 1975, 5512 22nd Ave N.W.
4. Commercial Building, c. 1900, 5345 Ballard Ave N.W.
5. Commercial Building, c. 1900, 5335 Ballard Ave N.W.
6. Al's Second Hand, c. 1900, 5323 Ballard Ave N.W.
7. Stimson Mill Office, c. 1913, 2116 Vernon Pl
8. The Scandinavian and American Bank Building, c. 1900, 5301 Ballard Ave N.W.
9. Bank Building, c. 1902, 5300 Ballard Ave N.W.
10. Commercial Building, c. 1900, 5202 Ballard Ave N.W.
11. Commercial Building, c. 1900, 5135 Ballard Ave N.W.
12. North Star Bar and Hotel, 1905, 5101 Ballard Ave N.W.
13. Commercial Building, c. 1900, 5220 20th Ave N.W.
14. St. Luke's Episcopal Church, c. 1922, 5710 22nd Ave N.W.
15. Residence, c. 1890, 2202 N.W. 58th St.
16. Residence, c. 1910, 6905 30th Ave N.W.
17. Soby House, c. 1910, 3208 N.W. 32nd St.
18. Chittenden Locks Administration Building, 1916
19. Residence, c. 1890, 6411 22nd Ave N.W.
20. New Age Christian Church, c. 1890, 1763 N.W. 62nd St.
21. Residence, 1900, 1519 N.W. 58th St.

 <p>21 RESIDENCE 1900 (Anne Stuart) Ornamental door, shingles, and type house elements lend individuality to the simple pioneer structure. Front door glass is etched with a clipper ship.</p>	 <p>16 RESIDENCE 1906 (C.S. Reichel) Interesting composition of geometric elements and restrained ornamentation highlight this modest turn-of-the-century house.</p>	 <p>17 SOBY HOUSE 1905 (J. Johnson) The simple "Classic Box" type house was once occupied by a Ballard mill owner and has long been an area landmark.</p>	 <p>20 THE GERMAN CHURCH c. 1890 (The New Age Christian Church) This church displays a restrained pioneer gothic simplicity in its window groupings and side wall details.</p>	 <p>14 ST. LUKES EPISCOPAL CHURCH 1922 Architects: Stoddard and Somers. Similar to an English village church, but the building materials are definitely northwest. Refined detailing and craftsmanship.</p>	 <p>12 NORTH STAR BAR AND HOTEL. 1905 (Le-Corbusier) A bar and hotel, a chinese laundry and a welding shop have all occupied this building since 1905. Fine brickwork and bay window are attractions.</p>
 <p>8 THE SCANDINAVIAN AND AMERICAN BANK c. 1900 (Updeshy Shop) To portray a lasting, secure quality desirable for a bank, classic components were chosen for the false front.</p>	 <p>7 STIMSON MILL OFFICE c. 1913 (C. D. Stimson Co.) Architect: K. C. Coffer. Originally part of the Stimson Mill on Salmon Bay, this well known Ballard building features careful brick work.</p>	 <p>2 CARNEGIE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY 1904 (K. Morrison) Classical architecture inspired the designer of this old library who used local building materials to create a northwest classic.</p>	 <p>18 CHITTENDON LOCKS ADMINISTRATION BUILDING 1916 Army Corps of Engineers. Elegant concrete detailing and an appropriate setting enhance this fine example of a Renaissance Revival building.</p>	 <p>1 BALLARD FIRE STATION #18 1911 Architects: Bebb and Mendel. Unique mission style firehouse carefully designed to allow fire equipment easy access in a column free main floor.</p>	 <p>3 PUGET SOUND MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK 1975 Architects: Wallace and McKinley. The simplicity of the basic form enhances the building materials and acts as a frame for unusual windows.</p>

BALLARD

LEGEND

- Building Significant to City
- Building Significant to Community
- ▭ Building Group
- ▲ Landmark
- ★ Street Furniture
- * Civic Art
- ✱ Landscaping/Vegetation
- ▨ Open Space
- ... Street Trees
- ||||| Streetscape
- Roadway Element
- View
- /// Industrial Waterfront Ambience
- 17 Building Reference Number
- Inventory Survey Area
- Proposed Historic Review District



0 100 400 600 FT

URBAN DESIGN ELEMENTS

Ballard still possesses many of the qualities of its small town past. It has industrial, commercial, and residential districts. Although there is some overlap, these areas are fairly distinct and separate with their own representative spatial and architectural qualities.

Industry is clustered on the sites of the early mills along the shoreline of Salmon Bay, a collage of manufacturing, warehouses and silos, drydocks, marinas and other water related industries. North-South oriented streets form occasional view corridors to the waterfront and provide access to the ambience of the industrial docks. Though examples of public art are few in Ballard, there are many sculptural forms of a utilitarian nature in the industrial and waterfront areas; e.g. the Great Northern Railroad Bridge, which frames the views

to the Sound at the west end of the canal. At the west end of this waterfront are the U.S. Government Locks and the Carl Englund Gardens which will soon be complemented by a fish ladder and its accompanying public information facility.

N.W. Market Street and Ballard N.W. are the major commercial streets. The latter is somewhat dominant with many of the buildings vacant or only partially used and others in the process of being restored. Ballard Avenue has a mellow, used feeling brought about by the aging brick, the fading signs, the detailed cornices and pediments. Where old buildings have been removed and not replaced, nature has reseeded trees, grass and blackberries. The pattern of the diagonal streets adds to the spatial experience and has resulted in flatiron

buildings responding to the street configuration. Market Street is more auto-oriented and contemporary, featuring neon signs, and colorfully painted building groups. The commercial development along 15th Avenue has the characteristics of typical auto-oriented areas in its emphasis on signs and billboard architecture, with the buildings set back from the street and surrounded by generous parking areas. However, the vitality of 15th Avenue, with its flamboyance of signs and buildings is a significant aspect of Ballard's identity.

A rigid grid layout and homogenous, unpretentious group of dwellings are the principal characteristics of Ballard's residential district with playgrounds and school facilities offering the major visual relief to the frequently monotonous street-scapes.



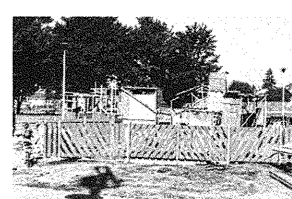
BALLARD AVE The building groups represent turn-of-the-century commercial areas in their emphasis on pedestrian access and consistency of streetscape qualities.



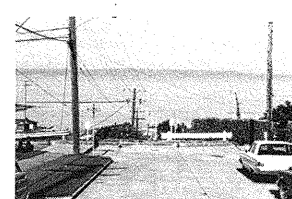
15TH AVE N.W. STRIP While Ballard's older commercial areas remained intact, the new, auto-oriented business located along this major north-south arterial.



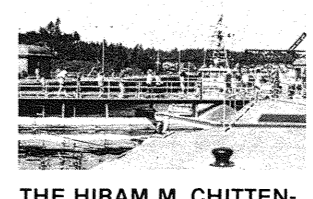
NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS The coherence of neighborhood shopping strips between commercial storefronts with signs communicating the stores' individuality.



GILMAN PLAYFIELD ADVENTURE PLAYGROUND 1973 Seattle's first adventure playground which was built and demolished with donated materials under the supervision of a play leader.



VIEWS OF PUGET SOUND Many street ends such as this exist in western Ballard as opportunities for enhancement as public viewpoints.



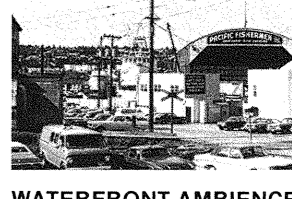
THE HIRAM M. CHITTENDEN LOCKS 1916 Named for the head engineer on the major construction feat, the locks provide a botanical collection with micro-climates suitable for native and tropical plants.



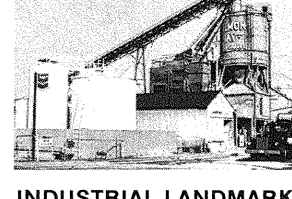
THE CARL S. ENGLISH, JR. MEMORIAL GARDENS 1916 A carefully conceived combination of open space and a botanical collection with micro-climates suitable for native and tropical plants.



BALLARD GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD DRAW BRIDGE 1913 One of two bascule bridges on the Lake Washington waterway, it forms a dominant sculptural landmark for the Government Locks.



WATERFRONT AMBIENCE The activity generated by ship repair and light industry generates a lively and a sense of place that are unique to Ballard.



INDUSTRIAL LANDMARK The sculptural form of utilitarian structures offer a welcome contrast to the bland building forms in other areas and act as visual reference points.



POSTWAR RANCH HOUSE GROUP Relatively large residential areas in Ballard were developed in the 1950s and typify the popular architectural style of that period.



APARTMENT BUILDING GROUP Consistency in form and materials create a uniform but stark street scene noteworthy for its prevalence rather than its merit.



TRAFFIC DIVERTER/LANDSCAPING This example of current urban design efforts to develop safe pedestrian areas is also enhanced by landscaping and parking areas.



SIDEWALK/STREET IDENTIFICATION c.1900 Reminders of the past, these blue and white markers show the old street names which were changed during Ballard's annexation.



INDUSTRIAL SIGN Many industrial buildings express the directness of a utilitarian approach, not only in building form but in signing as well.

COMMON BUILDING TYPES

The characteristics of Ballard's common building types reflect its identity as an every-day, working community, heavily oriented to residential accommodation.

Many industrial mill-type buildings, warehouses, boat repair shops and factories are located in the waterfront industrial belt. Improvised additions, layers of signs, and the aging process itself has given many of these older industrial buildings a comfortable, and often picturesque character, while the newer buildings express a direct, functionally efficient esthetic.

Ballard's typical commercial buildings service the residents' day-to-day needs and are mainly concentrated along the principal traffic routes. Many intimate neighborhood taverns and cafes

dot the community's residential, commercial, and industrial areas. Drive-in restaurants and other auto oriented stores line the commercial strips, while older storefront buildings house established community businesses in the central area. Flat iron buildings often occur on wedge shaped lots where diagonal business streets intersect north-south streets; a clear illustration of the way street layout can effect architectural characteristics to create a unique urban environment.

New chain stores and bank buildings have recently sprung up in the area just north of Market Street. Because of their usually pseudo-eclectic facades amidst an overwhelming abundance of parking lots these new structures appear to have a disruptive impact on the quality of the district.

Ballard also contains an unusual plenitude of middle and lower income class residential types ranging from the early pioneer period to the present day. Examples of pioneer farmhouses, company cottages, bungalows, post war ranch houses and small contemporary apartments occur throughout the residential areas. Houses in Ballard are generally characterized by simplicity, uniformity, and a high level of maintenance rather than stylistic variety or refinement. There are few architect-designed large homes. Many older houses have been remodeled with varying degrees of success. Although small apartments have recently replaced old houses in some areas, much of the original housing stock has been maintained in good condition, another reflection of Ballard's stability and identity as a community.



EARLY FARM HOUSE 1880-1900 Stark, straight-lined design and several additions at the rear characterize the many early farm houses.



'COMPANY COTTAGE' 1880-1910 Standardized design and several minor details were typically built for mill workers' families, and are precursors of today's tract homes.



POSTWAR BUILDER'S COTTAGE Corner windows, Roman brick, and several minor details were typically built for mill workers' families, and are precursors of today's tract homes.



NEIGHBORHOOD CAFE Streetcorner bars and houses tucked under garages, and metal railings characterize these solid small houses. Usually well maintained and landscaped.



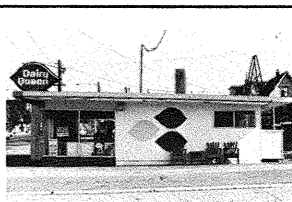
INDUSTRIAL MILL BUILDING Although strictly utilitarian in structure, Ballard's older mills have acquired a picturesque visual character adding to the waterfront ambience.



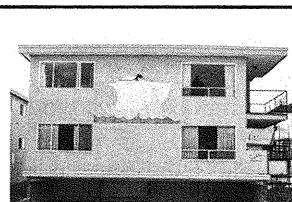
FLAT IRON BUILDING 1890-1910 Characteristic of the old business district these buildings show innovative functional and stylistic adaptation to triangular lots. Corner entry is of note.



STOREFRONT Older stores in the established commercial areas often feature decorative details and building proportions which unify the streetscape, in contrast with newer buildings.



DRIVE-IN Newer chain drive-ins are rapidly becoming a dominant building type along the commercial strips, with their parish signing, often lack even the personality of this example.



SMALL MULTI-FAMILY APARTMENTS The street corner building with facade and gapping is often the economical design and building approach for small apartments. Ornaments attempt a personal identity.



NEW BANK BUILDING Surrounded by parking lots, new commercial buildings are often anti-pedestrian, disrupting the pedestrian street-scapes. Much of the architectural design is stereotypical.