## **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

III Streetscape

Roadway Element

Monorail

View

Area Boundary

17 Building Reference Number

K Urban Design Reference No.

a Common Building Reference No.

## SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS

Heman Building, 1904, 2021 1st Ave. (Continental Furniture). Rather delicately decorated in a French empire style. A 1920's Speak-easy in the basement is reminiscent of the one-time "red light" district here.

2. Guiry Building, c.1895, 2101-05 1st Ave. (Continental Furniture). The pleasant composition of the facade modeling at a prominent location on 1st Ave. is noteworthy. 3. False Front, c.1890, 2139 1st Ave. (Fore & Aft

Tavern). A very unusual example of a decorated wooden falsefront.

& Electric Shop).\*

4. Pike Place Market Livery Stable, c.1910, 2200 Western Ave. (Bjorklund Volkswagen).\* 5. Dr. Bradish Office, c.1890, 23191st Ave. (Lamp

6. Leader Building, 1890, 2323 1st Ave. The "Leader" was an early Seattle newspaper. This office is a valuable example of a small masonry and timber frame building with a partial cast-

7. Barnes Building, 1889, 2320 1st Ave. This fine brick building complements the Bell Building. It is closely associated with the history of the Masonic movement as the only Masonic lodge in the Northwest until 1916.

8. Austin A. Bell Building, 1889, 2326 1st Ave. Named for the son of William Bell (of Belltown) who was one of Seattle's city founders. The architect, Elmer Fisher, was one of Seattle's most prominent architects and is credited with the design of some 54 structures during the city's reconstruction after the fire.\*

9. Hull Building, c.1895, 2401-05 1st Ave.\*

10. Pacific Hospital, 1904, 2600 1st Ave. (New Pacific Apartments). Built by Dr. L.C. Neville to serve as a hospital and a school for nurses.\*

11. Rooming House, c.1885, 2700 Elliott Ave. An excellent example of a pioneer hotel or boarding house for sailors and dock workers; a

once common type which is now rare.

12. American Can Company, 1924, 2601 Elliott

13. Pier 64, c. 1930, Princess Marguerite Shipping Line. A pier terminal with a well-designed and maintained front facade, as well as an interestingoverall form.

14. Crystal Swimming Pool, c. 1925, 2033 2nd Ave (Bethell Temple). Architect: B. Priteca. Although the entrance has been unsympathetically remodeled, most of its decorative terra cotta work remains. Baroque-Reniassance Revival in style.

15. Calhoun Hotel, 1918, 2000 Virginia St. Noteworthy for strong massing and unique Jugendstil (similar to Art Nouveau) character.

16. Otis Elevator Building, 1923, 2200 4th Ave.\* 17. Firestation No. 2, 1920, 4th & Battery St.\*

18. Farwest Lithocraft Building, 1937, 3rd Ave. & Wall St. Architect: J. Lister Holmes, A fine small-scale example of a well-designed building typical of the Thirties.

The Post-Intelligencer Building, 1948, 521 Wall St. Architect: Lockwood-Greene (of New York). An important landmark because of its modernistic architectural design and the very visible rotating globe.

20. Apartment Buildings, c. 1910, 2600 3rd Ave.\* 21. Cedar Apartments, 1916, 320 Cedar. A fine,

well maintained, apartment block. 2. Hermosa Apartments, c.1915, 2700 4th Ave. Noteworthy for its strong massing, restrained detailing and relationship to Tillicum Place.

23. KOMO Broadcasting Studio, 1948, 4th Ave. N. & N. Denny Way.

5. DR BRADISH OFFICE

of an early wood frame

on the right.

commercial building with

17. FIRESTATION NO. 2

Huntington, chose not to

decorate this building with

eclectic ornament but rather

with contrasting infill brick.

some Victorian ornamenta-

tion. The Leader building is

c.1890 An important example

24. Sacred Heart School, 1928, Warren Ave. & John St. Architect: W.L. Smith. A refined example of the Renaissance Revival style. Appropriate landscaping adds to its Northern

Italian character.

25. Lannon Apartments, 1908, 1st Ave. & Thomas St. A noteworthy example of an early apartment block relating successfully to the

maintained Victorian house with vaguely

27. Residence, c.1895, 515 1st West.\*

turret and geometric massing.

29. Sunday's Restaurant, c.1895, 620 1st Ave. N. A fine church building which has been converted into a restaurant.

31. City Light - Broad Street Sub Station, 1949, 526 Harrison St. Architect: Ivan Paulmall, Strong cubistic massing, a lack of ornamentation, and use of exposed concrete make this architecturally progressive for its time.

Way & Dexter Ave. N.\*

1928, 2030 8th Ave. Imaginative and colorful use of terra cotta facing is representative of the

35. Church, c.1910, 1900 Stewart St.\*

Norway Hall (Boren Disco), c.1905, 2015 Boren Ave. An interesting and somewhat stereotypical version of European mountain architecture gives the building a Scandinavian

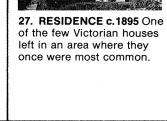
37. Apartment, c.1900, 1211-1213 Denny Way. A good example of a modest early apartment

\*See captioned Photographs below.

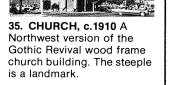




a strong vertical pattern

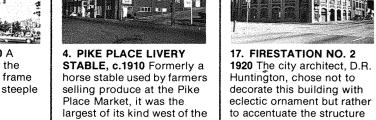


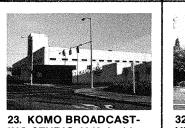












ING STUDIO 1948 Architects: Austin Co. A fine "streamed-line Modern" building, sensitively remodeled by Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson in 1974.



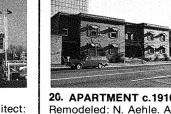


Richardson. This pleasantly landscaped building won an A.I.A. grand honor award based on its modern archiates mirrored glass and tectural qualities of the time.

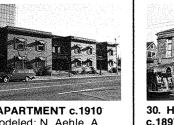


33. UNITED AIRLINES BUILDING c. 1965 Architect: C. Lindsey. Made architecturally significant by Roland Terry's 1975 refined remodeling which incorpor polished stone.





mentally successful through building rehabilita-



20. APARTMENT c.1910 Remodeled: N. Aehle. A pleasant apartment building which illustrates environresidential development



10. PACIFIC HOSPITAL

was once considered an

12. AMERICAN CAN

COMPANY 1924 Engineer:

remodel: A. Willatzen (1942)

A straightforward industrial

O.G. Preis of New York,

building which also has

excellent esthetic qualities.

of turn-of-the-century

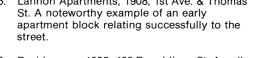
1904 This building is typical

vernacular construction but

up-to-date hospital building

with "modern conveniences."

30. HANSEN BAKING CO. Rich. An imaginative re-use of an old bakery into a pleasant mall of shops and restaurants.



Residence, c.1895, 402 Republican St. A well-Italianate elements.

28. Episcopal Book Store, c.1895, 27 W. Roy St. A modest shingle style house with a cylindrical

30. The Hansen Baking Company, c.1897, 100 Mercer St.\*

Parks Department Headquarters, 1948, Denny

33. United Airlines Building, c.1965, 2033 6th Ave.\*

34. Johnson Hudson Dealer (Westlake Chevrolet), approach to decoration in the late 'twenties.

9. HULL BUILDING c.1895

Deeply recessed windows

and a stern facade appear-

ance add to the impressive

visual strength of this

16. OTIS ELEVATOR

BUILDING 1923 Built from

standard plans which Otis

used throughout the U.S.

A refined eclectic small

commercial structure in

excellent condition.

building.

## DENNY REGRADE

Inventory Survey Area

The commercial buildings in the Denny Regrade are Twentieth-century non-traditional styles of variety of utilitarian buildings with little or no formal contemporary styles, representing a microcosm of Western American architecture. Many low and medium rise commercial buildings have been embellished with Classic Revival, Romanesque, Renaissance Revival or Mediterranean style facades. There are several brick English Gothic-Tudor and Neo-Colonial style apartments, and also scattered examples of ornamentation drawn from Islamic or Moorish sources.

**BRICK APARTMENT** The

many medium-rise apart-

ments add a sense of stability

and grace, while providing a

frame of reference for new

residential development.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

There is a wide variety of

and concrete structures.

sensitive design to straight- old wooden building to steel

typical utilitarian buildings of

various periods ranging from

**EARLY STOREFRONT** 

1870-1900 Part of old

Belltown, these wood frame

commercial buildings in an

CONTEMPORARY OFFICE

quality of these buildings

varies markedly from

forward construction to

stereotypical brutal work.

BUILDING The architectural

area scheduled for major

redevelopment.

and masonry buildings are

among the city's oldest

designed in a wide variety of historical, eclectic, and architecture are especially well represented. There stylistic treatment. The small Pioneer false fronts are excellent examples of the "Art Deco" and "Moderne", and one can find Sullivanesque. International Style Miesian and Neo-Brutalist buildings scattered throughout. Some of the contemporary buildings are intrusions into the existing cityscape because of their large bulk and and north-western areas. Those houses which are unsympathetic design.

WARF BUILDING Angled

the waterfront for more

strict functional require-

visual pattern.

and spaced regularly along

efficient rail and ship access.

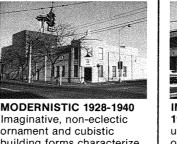
the pier buildings show how

ments can result in a unique

buildings are important resources. Besides the commercial buildings which have a

groups creating more unified residential pockets. recognizable architectural style, there is a wide











**MOTELS** Architecturally minimal buildings with amusing stereotypical ornamentation line the major arterials into the C.B.D.

-000000

THE SEATTLE CENTER



**HOUSE** These last remnants of the early residential communities will need care and protection if they are to

