

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
- Monorail
- Area Boundary
- Building Reference Number
- Urban Design Reference No.
- Common Building Reference No.

SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS

- Heman Building, 1904, 2201 1st Ave. (Continental Furniture). Rattail 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.
- 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.
- False Front, c.1890, 2139 1st Ave. (Fore & Aft Tavern). A very unusual example of a decorated wooden falsefront.
- Pike Place Market Livestable, c.1910, 2200 Western Ave. (Bjorklund Volkswagen).*
- Dr. Bradish Office, c.1890, 2319 1st Ave. (Lamp & Electric Shop).*
- Leader Building, 1890, 2323 1st Ave. The "Leader" was an early Seattle newspaper. This office is a valuable example of a pioneer hotel or boarding house for sailors and dock workers; a once common type which is now rare.
- 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.
- 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.*
- Hull Building, c.1895, 2401-05 1st Ave.*
- 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.*
- 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.
- American Can Company, 1924, 2601 Elliott Ave.*
- Pier 64, c.1930, Princess Marguerite Shipping Line. A pier terminal with a well-designed and maintained front facade, as well as an interesting overall form.
- 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-Renaissance Revival in style.
- Calhoun Hotel, 1918, 2000 Virginia St. Noteworthy for strong massing and unique Jugendstil (similar to Art Nouveau) character.
- Otis Elevator Building, 1923, 2200 4th Ave.*
- Firestation No. 2, 1920, 4th & Battery St.*
- 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.
- Apartment Buildings, c.1910, 2600 3rd Ave.*
- Cedar Apartments, 1916, 320 Cedar. A fine, well maintained, apartment block.
- Hermosa Apartments, c.1915, 2700 4th Ave. Noteworthy for its strong massing, restrained detailing and relationship to Tillamook Place.
- KOMO Broadcasting Studio, 1948, 4th Ave. N. & N. Denny Way.*
- 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.
- Lannon Apartments, 1908, 1st Ave. & Thomas St. A noteworthy example of an early apartment block relating successfully to the street.
- Residence, c.1895, 402 Republican St. A well-maintained Victorian house with vaguely Italianate elements.
- Residence, c.1895, 515 1st West.*
- Episcopal Book Store, c.1895, 27 W. Roy St. A modest shingle style house with a cylindrical turret and geometric massing.
- Sunday's Restaurant, c.1895, 620 1st Ave. N. A fine church building which has been converted into a restaurant.
- The Hansen Baking Company, c.1897, 100 Mercer St.*
- 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.
- Parks Department Headquarters, 1948, Denny Way & Dexter Ave. N.*
- United Airlines Building, c.1965, 2033 6th Ave.*
- Johnson Hudson Dealer (Westlake Chevrolet), 1928, 2030 8th Ave. Imaginative and colorful use of terra cotta facing is representative of the approach to decoration in the late 'twenties.
- 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 quality.
- Apartment, c.1900, 1211-1213 Denny Way. A good example of a modest early apartment building.

*See captioned Photographs below.

DENNY REGRADE

COMMON BUILDING TYPES

The commercial buildings in the Denny Regrade are designed in a wide variety of historical, eclectic, and 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.

Twentieth-century non-traditional styles of architecture are especially well represented. There 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 unsympathetic design.

Besides the commercial buildings which have a recognizable architectural style, there is a wide

variety of utilitarian buildings with little or no formal stylistic treatment. The small Pioneer false fronts along First Avenue as well as the industrial wharf buildings are important resources.

There are still a few scattered turn-of-the-century houses, most of them located in the extreme eastern and north-western areas. Those houses which are scattered throughout the commercial areas can perhaps only survive if they are relocated in small groups creating more unified residential pockets.

8. AUSTIN A. BELL BUILDING 1889 Architect: Elmer Fisher. An excellent example of a masonry, Gothic Revival commercial building. Features pointed-arched openings, and a strong vertical pattern

27. RESIDENCE c.1895 One of the few Victorian houses left in an area where they once were most common.

5. DR BRADISH OFFICE c.1890 An important example of an early wood frame commercial building with some Victorian ornamentation. The Leader building is on the right.

9. HULL BUILDING c.1895 Deeply recessed windows and a stern facade appearance add to the impressive visual strength of this building.

10. PACIFIC HOSPITAL 1904 This building is typical of turn-of-the-century vernacular construction but was once considered an up-to-date hospital building with "modern conveniences."

35. CHURCH, c.1910 A Northwest version of the Gothic Revival wood frame church building. The steeple is a landmark.

4. PIKE PLACE LIVESTABLE, c.1910 Formerly a horse stable used by farmers selling produce at the Pike Place Market, it was the largest of its kind west of the Mississippi.

17. FIRESTATION NO. 2 1920 The city architect, D.R. Huntington, chose not to decorate this building with a decorative eclectic ornament but rather to accentuate the structure with contrasting infill brick.

16. OTIS ELEVATOR BUILDING 1923 Built from standard plans which Otis refined eclectic small commercial structure in excellent condition.

12. AMERICAN CAN COMPANY 1924 Engineer: O.G. Preis of New York. A straightforward industrial building which also has excellent esthetic qualities.

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

32. PARKS DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS 1948 Architects: Young & Richardson. This pleasantly landscaped building won an A.I.A. grand honor award based on its modern architectural qualities of the time.

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

20. APARTMENT c.1910 Remodeled: N. Aehle. A pleasant apartment building which illustrates environmentally successful residential development through building rehabilitation.

30. HANSEN BAKING CO. c.1897 Remodeled: Rich. An imaginative re-use of an old bakery into a pleasant mall of shops and restaurants.

EARLY STOREFRONT 1870-1900 Part of old Belltown, these wood frame and masonry buildings are among the city's oldest commercial buildings in an area scheduled for major redevelopment.

BRICK APARTMENT The many medium-rise apartments add a sense of stability and grace, while providing a frame of reference for new residential development.

CALIFORNIA STYLE 1910-1940 Stucco walls, tile roofs, parapets, towers, and arched openings identify this style frequently used to embellish many commercial buildings.

MODERNISTIC 1928-1940 Imaginative, non-eclectic ornament and cubistic building forms characterize this category of styles which bridges the transition between traditional styles and "modern architecture" of the early residential communities.

INTERNATIONAL STYLE 1935- Characterized by unornamented glass, stucco, or smooth masonry surfaces composed in rectangular or cylindrical forms, this style is used for a variety of commercial buildings.

CONTEMPORARY OFFICE BUILDING The architectural quality of these buildings varies markedly from sensitive design to straightforward construction to stereotypical brutal work.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING There is a wide variety of typical utilitarian buildings of various periods ranging from old wooden building to steel and concrete structures.

WARF BUILDING Angled and spaced regularly along the waterfront for more efficient rail and ship access, the pier buildings show how strict functional requirements can result in a unique visual pattern.

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

TURN OF THE CENTURY HOUSE These last remnants of the early residential communities will need care and protection if they are to survive.

