

SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS

1. Col. Boyer House, 1907, 1617 26th Ave. E.
2. Residence, 1922, 2008 26th Ave. E.
3. Montlake Elementary School, 1924, 2409 22nd Ave. E.
4. Hews House, 1913, 2021 E. Lynn St.
5. St. Demetrios Greek Orthodox Church, 1962, 2100 Boyer Ave. E.
6. Stevens House, 1970, 2181 Boyer Ave. E.
7. Johnston House, 1964, 2401 19th Ave. E.
8. Mason House, 1952, 2525 Boyer Ave. E.
9. Gunby House, c. 1930, 118 E. Roanoke St.
10. Museum of History and Industry, 1950, 2161 E. Hamlin
11. Houlahan House, 1915, 2159 E. Shelby St.
12. Phi Chi Medical Fraternity, 1925, 1800 E. Shelby St.



1 COL. BOYER HOUSE 1907 (R. Lambert) The dominantly sheltering roof and rough stonework with the circular arch show progressive architectural influences.



11 HOULAHAN HOUSE 1915 Fine workmanship is featured in this home built for the widow of a prominent brick yard owner. Derivative of Eclectic Renaissance style.



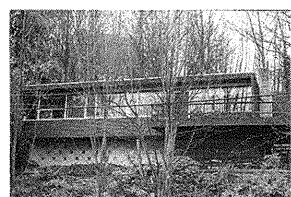
2. BLOGG HOUSE 1922 (M. Samuels) Architect: H. Blogg. Skillfully designed house which was modelled after a Welsh cottage. Shows refinement in composition and attention to detail.



12 PHI CHI MEDICAL FRATERNITY HOUSE 1925 Excellent composition of building elements and a fine setting are the primary attractions.



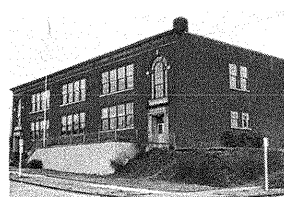
9 GUNBY HOUSE c. 1930 Architect: J.T. Jacobsen. Forerunner in development of an appropriate local architecture. Shows Scandinavian influence.



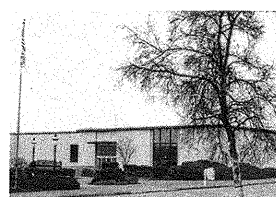
8 MASON HOUSE 1952 Architect: V. Steinbrueck. Influential house of its time because of its compact form efficient planning and direct use of materials.



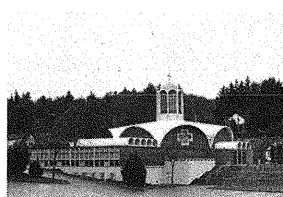
6 STEVENS HOUSE 1970 Architect: G. Zema. A fine example of contemporary regionalism. Refined handling and refined detailing.



3 MONTLAKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 1924 A straight-forward institutional block with little ornamentation. Noteworthy for its prominent siting and community associations.



10 MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND INDUSTRY 1950 Architect: P. Thiry. Excellent example of Miesian Style public building. Additions by other architects are complementary.



5 ST. DEMETRIOS GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH 1962 Architect: P. Thiry. Excellent combination of traditional elements and modern architectural ideas.

COMMON BUILDING TYPES

There are relatively few examples of very fine high-style architecture in Montlake, although the community includes a uniformly superior level of common residential stock. Typical houses are generally modest in size and stylistic refinement, and most are substantially built, well maintained, and pleasantly landscaped. Many portions of the community were developed by various small-scale tract builders through the years of growth, consequently there are groups of similar houses scattered throughout Montlake, adding to the consistency and homogeneity of the streetscapes.

Because residential development construction occurred almost continuously from 1900 to the present time, there are many examples of common house types that were popular during each decade

of this century. From the turn of the century, there remain a few scattered early farm houses. Bungalows and Craftsman styled houses are the principal reminders of the period from 1900 to World War I. Both types reflect progressive attitudes toward functional house planning, stylistic preferences, construction methods, and use of materials. They are a manifestation of a larger movement favoring a return to a simpler, "more informal" lifestyle, and a generally progressive social and political climate.

The 1920's was a period of comparative conservatism and eclecticism as evidenced by the number of Colonial, Tudoresque, and California styled houses built during this decade. During this period even the basic bungalow was clad in Colonial

or Gothic facade. The depression of the 30's virtually halted all construction; however, after World War II, the Ranchhouse emerged as the most popular type and there were several groups of these built. A few architecturally designed "modernistically styled" houses were also built in scattered locations, adding variety and interest.

The Colonial style remained popular through the 50's and 60's although details of elements became less refined and less authentic. By 1960 most of the lots on the level lands had been developed and the only opportunities for new construction were the steep slopes to the south and west. Consequently, there are numerous examples of typical contemporary houses showing a mixture of Northwest Regionalism, Oriental influences and contemporary formalism in their stylistic character.



"PLAIN-EARLY" HOUSE 1895-1910 Straight-forward homes built by the area's early residents feature simple basic forms and minimal ornamentation.



CRAFTSMAN STYLE HOUSE c. 1900-1920 Progressive houses distinguished by original and craftsman-like use of materials, e.g. rough masonry, exposed structural elements and stained wood.



BUNGALOID 1905-1920 A popular, modest type showing California influences. Considered more architecturally progressive than more elaborate eclectic homes.



COLONIAL STYLE HOUSE c. 1900-1960 Conservative traditionalism is expressed in these very popular homes of varying size, quality, and age. A hipped roof identifies this "Georgian Revival" type.



BUILDER'S TUDOR COTTAGE c. 1918-1940 Steep pitched, multi-gabled and brick or stucco walls characterize these houses very common to the area.



COLONIAL BUNGALOW c. 1920-1940 Colonial style millwork applied to a simple, 1-1/2 story frame characterizes this bungalow variation developed during the 20's.



SPANISH or CALIFORNIA c. 1918-1930 Expressive of the exotic qualities of the promised land of sunshine, movies, and orange ranches, these buildings are climatically and traditionally inappropriate.



BUILDER'S RANCH HOUSE 1950-1960 Immensely popular after WW II, ranch houses emphasized a horizontal profile and incorporated modern innovations with traditional stylistic motifs.

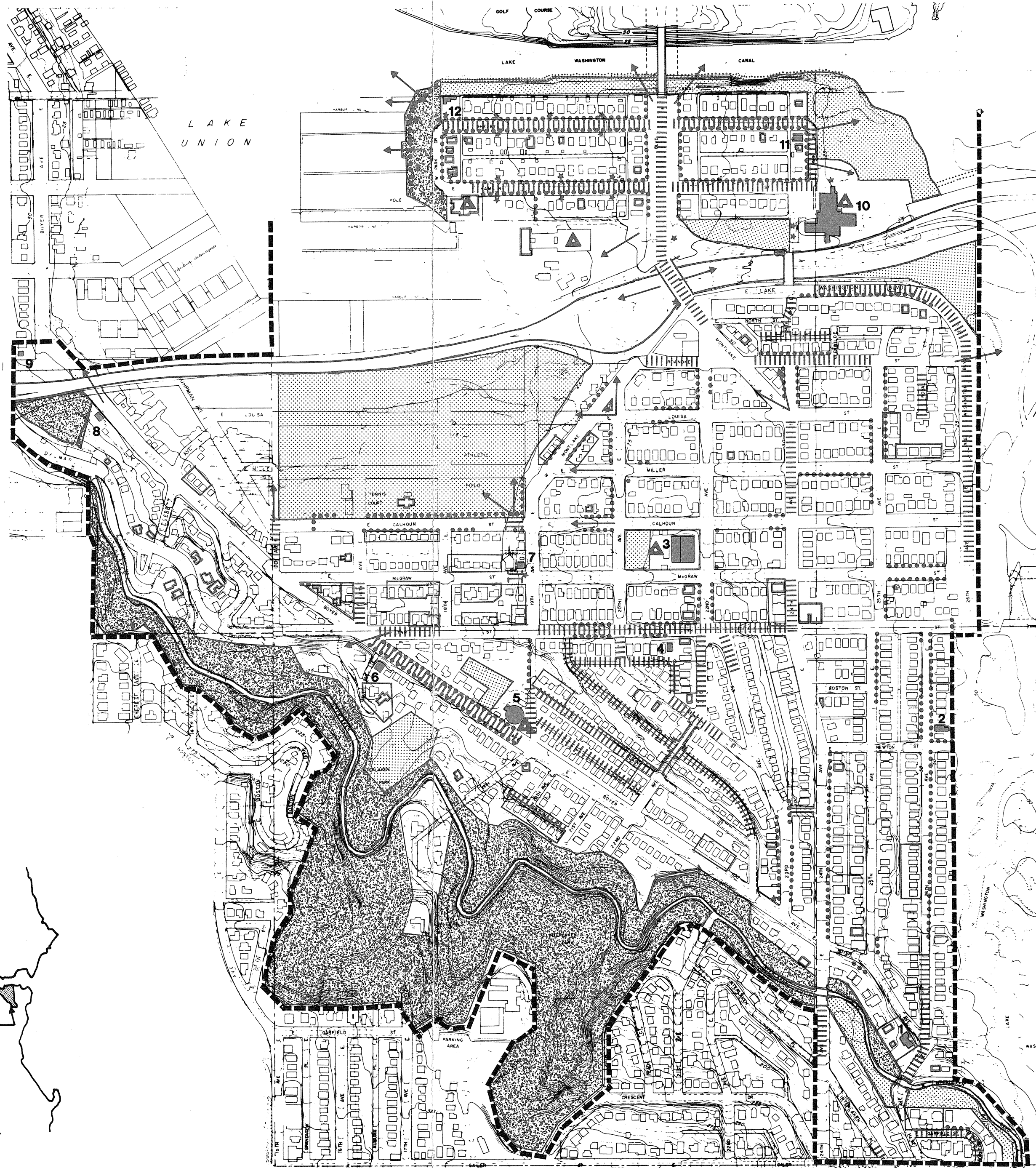


POST WW II "MODERN" STYLE HOUSE c. 1950-1960 Incorporating elements of the International, Wrightian and Expressionist styles, architecturally designed houses of this period are relatively common.



CONTEMPORARY HOUSE c. 1960- Widely varied in architectural design, the contemporary homes on the steep slopes feature flat or shed roofs with clerestories, and irregular massing of forms.

Inventory Survey Area



URBAN DESIGN ELEMENTS

Montlake's unique physical character is, in large measure, a result of its rich endowment of urban design features. Surrounded as it is by a belt of parks and water, and complemented with undeveloped hillsides, building groups, landmarks, and streetscape elements, Montlake offers a wide variety of visual and recreational opportunities.

There is a broad range of public open space, both in terms of activity and landscaping characteristics. Montlake Playfield and the Montlake Elementary School playground provide space for active sports, while West Montlake Park, the Foster Island Trail,

and the U.W. Arboretum are excellent areas for more passive, contemplative pursuits. Both the Foster Island Trail and West Montlake Park offer access to Portage and Union Bays, with their procession of pleasure boats and other water oriented activities. Montlake's close relationship to the water, though it has been severely disrupted by the Freeway interchange, is one of its most important assets and should be carefully maintained against further encroachment.

Although Montlake is predominantly residential, the area's institutional buildings such as St. Demetrios Church, Montlake Elementary School, the Seattle

Yacht Club and the Museum of Science and Industry serve as neighborhood landmarks without disrupting the residential qualities.

On a more intimate scale, local streetscape features add much to the quality of the neighborhood. Many streets are well landscaped with trees and provide pleasant view corridors. House groups of homogenous building styles with consistent scale, form, and detail add a visual continuity which is characteristic of the area and can perhaps be considered as the major man-made urban design resource in the area.



ALLEY Used especially by young children, such alleys can also be pleasant pedestrian experiences if properly maintained. Note unusual view of St. Demetrios.



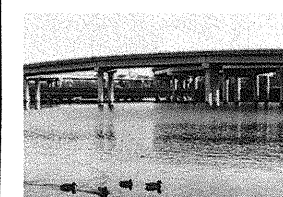
E. HAMLIN ST. STREET-SCAPE Fine light standards and regular planting of ornamental trees add charisma to the street and the neighborhood.



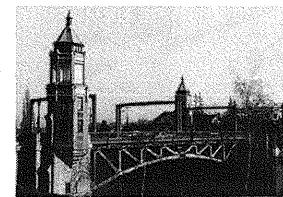
COBBLE STONE STREET PAVING The remaining stone paving adds additional interest and texture to more intimate residential streets.



INTERLAKE BLVD. Dense vegetation on the steep slopes provide spatial definition for the neighborhood as well as privacy for adjacent residents and a habitat for natural wildlife.



FREEWAY Disrupting one of the city's few remaining natural fresh-water shorelines, the freeway takes its toll in the environmental quality as well.



MONTLAKE BRIDGE The superbly designed towers help the bridge to function as a visual and imageable gateway to the University and the neighborhood. Architectural design by Blaine & Assoc. in 1925.



NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL BUILDING GROUP Important activity center because it houses neighborhood businesses and the branch public library. Originally included a movie theatre



"BUILDER'S TUDOR" COTTAGE GROUP The number and quality of this house type contributes to the neighborhood's imageability.



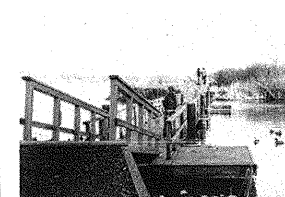
POSTWAR BUILDERS' HOUSE GROUP Although considered more appropriate in the outer suburbs, such 1950s houses fit well into Montlake because of their traditional materials, low profile, and landscaping.



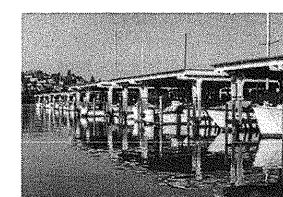
BRIDGE AT 26th E. and INTERLAKE BLVD. The pedestrian scale, carefully designed ornamental lamp-posts, and landscaping all contribute to this bridge's visual character.



VIEW OF ARBORETUM The extensive collection of plant and tree species are an important learning resource while also giving the eastern area a unique naturalistic quality.



FOSTER ISLAND TRAIL Through appropriate paving and pedestrian bridges, the trail provides a truly unique opportunity to experience a wetland marsh.



SEATTLE YACHT CLUB The club acquired this site in 1920 and its clubhouse has become a local landmark. The covered moorages, however, add to the congestion of Portage Bay.



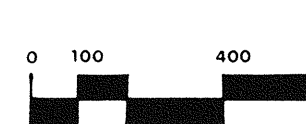
WEST MONTLAKE PARK Panoramic water views, open space, and formal planting of poplar trees make this small park an important neighborhood amenity.



MONTLAKE PLAYFIELD Currently undergoing improvements, the playfield acts both as a community active-recreation center and as a visual landmark.

MONTLAKE

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
- ~~~~~ Waterfront Ambience
- ▬ Area Boundary
- 9 Building Reference Number