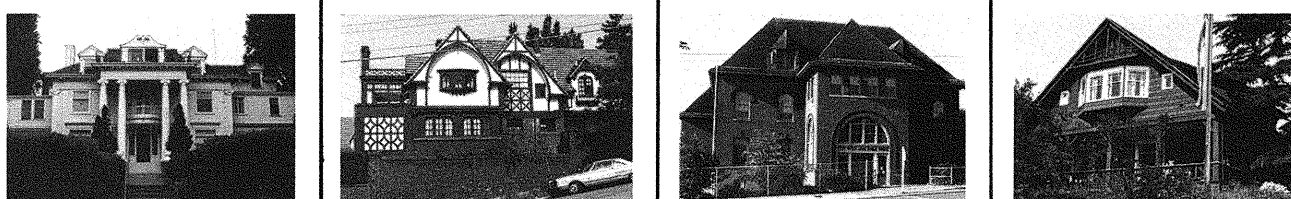


## SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS

1. Residence, c. 1890, 1414 Valley
2. Seattle Public Schools Admin. Bldg., 1947, 815 - 4th Ave.
3. Residence, c. 1900, 515 Ward
4. Aloha Terrace Apts., 1955, 200 Aloha
5. Valcha Crest Apts., 1955, 111 Aloha
6. Gibbs House, 1933, 1004 Warren Ave. N.
7. Knott House, c. 1910, 158 Prospect
8. Stimil House, c. 1910, 127 Highland
9. Riddle House, c. 1898, 153 Highland
10. Judge Robertson House, c. 1900, 169 Highland
11. Whitney House, c. 1903, 154 Highland
12. Kline House, c. 1907, 120 Prospect
13. Chappell House, c. 1907, 21 Highland
14. Ballard House, 1915, 22 W. Highland
15. Mayor Miller House, 1892, 108 Prospect
16. Victoria Apts., 1921, 100 W. Highland
17. Ankenney House, c. 1890, 912 - 2nd Ave. W.
18. Residence, c. 1890, 918 - 2nd Ave. W.
19. Black House, 1912, 222 W. Highland
20. Stimson House, c. 1910, 405 W. Highland
21. Residence, 1899, 520 W. Kinnear
22. Residence, c. 1907, 715 Prospect
23. Parson House, c. 1910, 618 Highland
24. Pfeiffer House, 1968, 540-1/2 - 7th Ave. W.
25. Alexander House, 1905, 615 W. Lee
26. W. Queen Anne Elementary, 1907, 515 W. Galer
27. Raff House, 1970, 411 W. Comstock
28. Duplex, 1892, 1324 - 4th Ave. W.
29. Hammond House, 1930, 1423 - 7th Ave. W.
30. Residence, c. 1915, 1423 - 7th Ave. W.
31. Warrack House, 1924, 1423 - 7th Ave. W.
32. Shorrock House, 1911, 432 - 8th Ave. W.
33. Queen Anne Library, 1913, 400 W. Garfield
34. Residence, 1890, 1516 - 3rd Ave. W.
35. Residence, c. 1875, 2048 - 13th Ave. W.
36. Residence, 1890, 1311 W. Newton
37. Residence, c. 1900, 2000 - 14th Ave. W.
38. Torbach House, c. 1890, 2014 - 14th Ave. W.
39. Gilman House, 1891, 2016 - 14th Ave. W.
40. Residence, c. 1890, 1830 - 7th Ave. W.
41. Residence, c. 1920, 2435 W. Wheeler
42. Mayor Cottrell House, 1910, 2501 West View W.
43. 7th Church of Christ Scientist, 1926, 2555 - 8th Ave. W.
44. Reichert House, 1958, 2500 W. Smith
45. Dental Office, 1889, 1909 Queen Anne Ave.
46. Wilke Farmhouse, 1898, 1902 - 2nd Ave. N.
47. Stillwell House, c. 1910, 517 Crockett
48. Queen Anne High School, 1909, 215 Galer



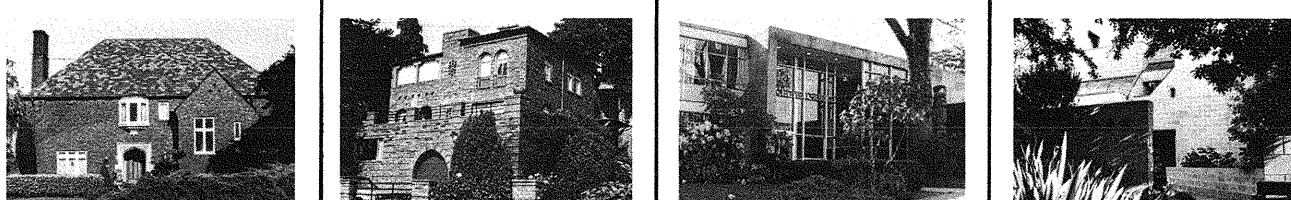
47. WILKE FARM HOUSE c. 1889 (M. Smith) Simple pioneer farm house with ornate Victorian woodwork details. The original exterior appearance is complemented by an adjacent small barn.
18. ANKENNEY HOUSE c. 1890 (Mrs. C. Cowie) Charming middle class Shingle Style home built as a bride's gift from her father. The decorative exterior complements a conventional form.
29. DUPLEX 1892 (R. N. Scott) A restrained Victorian duplex house with imposing presence among less decorated later homes. This well maintained Victorian Stick Style residence adds spice and interest.
10. CHARLES A. RIDDLE HOUSE 1889 (R. Noble) Architect: E. W. Houghton. Excellent Shingle Style mansion built during Alaskan Gold Rush prosperity. Effective massing of forms and fine exterior.



15. G. BALLARD HOUSE c. 1905 An impressive Classic Revival mansion using monumental classic wooden elements and large symmetrical white massing of traditional forms as in Southern Colonial.
14. W. M. CHAPPEL HOUSE 1906 (J. Hansen) The variety of roof shapes, gable ends and dormers, combined with contrasting dark ornamental woodwork and white stucco are in a French Gothic Style.
27. WEST QUEEN ANNE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 1907 One of the oldest and most picturesque of public schools. Style is Romanesque Revival (late) with French aspects. Harmoniously integrated additions.
43. G. A. COTTERILL HOUSE 1910 (G. A. Cohen) Remarkable progenitor of regional style architecture with its use of shingle siding walls and direct wood construction. Simple but elegant form and detailing.



20. BLACK HOUSE 1912 (F. H. Tolan) Architects: Willatsen and Byrne. Authentically landscaped residence by architects who worked with Frank Lloyd Wright. Color, lower windows not authentic.
34. QUEEN ANNE LIBRARY 1913 Architects: W. Somervell and H. Thomas. Pleasantly scaled neighborhood institution in Late Tudor Revival style with brick and cast stone exterior.
17. VICTORIA APARTMENTS 1921 Architect: J. Graham. The spacious, traditionally landscaped court gives a luxurious quality to the plain brick structure. Sparse ornament is late English Gothic.
44. SEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST 1926 Architect: Thomas Grainger and Thomas. Outstanding eclectic work reflecting Early Christian and Byzantine styles. A unique landmark.



32. JAMES WARRACK HOUSE 1930 (Dr. H. Harris) Fine brick and cast stone residence as an example of eclecticism authentically and creatively used. Dignified restraint is expressed in the building.
33. SHORROCK HOUSE c. 1904/remodeled 1930 (A. Warrick) This fine residence in Late Romanesque Revival manner with a California or Spanish flavor achieved through extensive remodeling.
2. SEATTLE PUBLIC SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING 1947 Architect: J. Holmes and Associates. Characteristic post World War II contemporary style office structure. Clean, direct, simple.
28. D. RAFF HOUSE 1970 Architect: G. Walker. One of few high quality contemporary residences in this community. Notable for the interesting strong geometric sculptural massing of the concrete block.

# QUEEN ANNE

## 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
- Area Boundary
- 12 Building Reference Number



0 100 400 600 FT

## URBAN DESIGN ELEMENTS

Queen Anne is uniquely endowed with urban design resources that are well appreciated by the general public, including views, tree lined boulevards, well designed road and stairway elements, and landmark structures at the top of the hill. Other resources are less dramatic and consequently more difficult to recognize, but are of vital importance to the desirable residential environment of Queen Anne. Some of these aspects contribute significantly to the overall quality of the city, as well.

Major groupings of trees and vegetation along the edges of the hill give it an appearance of being endowed with abundant green open space. Queen Anne has many formal or semi-formal tree lined boulevards, creating a streetscape which presents a sense of continuity and order. These boulevards

are remnants of past plans and are reminders of local attempts to emulate the City Beautiful movement at the turn of the century. A few of these streets are unusual in their sensitivity to the topography and a pleasant relief from the traditional street grid pattern along the edges of the hill.

Queen Anne's steep slopes and grid street pattern result in many panoramic views and view corridors. Where the topography is too steep for street use, the right-of-way remains in the public domain providing view corridors which are often landscaped and used as pedestrian paths, with stairs and street furniture. Many public stairways are exemplary of the period in which they were designed and are worthy of preservation. Some of the most remarkable architectural examples are those designed by architect W. R. B. Wilcox at Queen

Anne Boulevard which are designated as landmarks. Some new viewpoint locations might be designed in conjunction with present locations to further general awareness of the city. There are several designated viewpoints along the south and southwest slopes, but there is an apparent lack of similar public vantage points in the north and east portions of Queen Anne which also possess dramatic views.

The streets also provide the neighborhood with a record of its development. Many cobbled stone streets with brick edges have been noted as well as special kinds of street furniture. Split roadways with a planting median are quite common along the slopes and often are fine examples of landscaping as well as establishing a more intimate street scale.



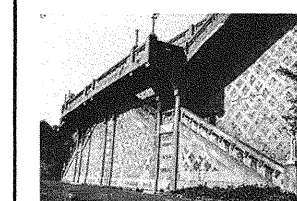
**QUEEN ANNE AVENUE**  
The controlled view down the former "Counter-balance" illustrates Queen Anne's potential of building groups that reinforce the experience of the natural setting as a view corridor.



**VIEW OF LAKE UNION**  
The northern and eastern views across Lake Union encourage awareness of the city's changing appearance. Additional view points in these directions are desirable.



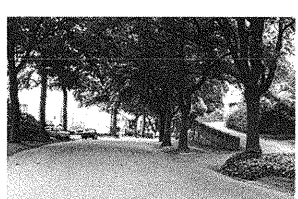
**GRAIN TERMINAL**  
Landmarks can be intrusive as well as serving as reference points. The Port of Seattle grain terminal has had an unfortunate impact on Kinnear Park and other western views.



**STAIRS AT QUEEN ANNE BOULEVARD WEST**  
The stair complex designed by W. R. Wilcox is excellent civic architecture serving utilitarian needs as well. It offers an enjoyable sequential experience.



**STREET END WITH STAIRS**  
The unusual number of public stairways on Queen Anne provide pedestrian paths and landscaped open spaces. It shows sensitivity in use of concrete.



**STREET TREES BIGELOW AVENUE**  
As a segment of the boulevard and tree planting goals in the Olmsted Plan of 1903, this curvilinear street is significant as part of the City Beautiful Movement.



**QUEEN ANNE BOULEVARD**  
The decorative railing and light fixtures accentuate the sweep of the roadway and the view, complementing the residential setting. Built as a result of community action.



**DIVIDED ROADWAY**  
Sharp topographic changes have resulted in a number of split level streets which provide visual interest as well as open space. The terracing of the land offers additional views.



**STREET PAVING**  
The color and texture of various paving materials may add additional visual interest and provide a way of articulating various street functions such as sidewalk, gutter, or roadway.



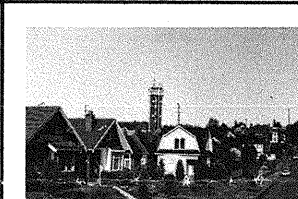
**BENCH AT CUL DE SAC**  
The innovative and free-form use of concrete in this combination of bench and wall exemplifies ingenuity in street furniture design. Proper maintenance is necessary.



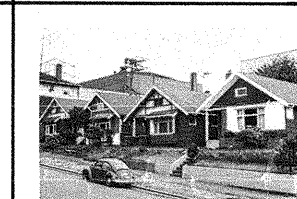
**KERRY PARK LOOKOUT**  
One of several viewpoints dependent on continued availability of existing panoramic views suggests the need for designated scenic corridors. Sculptured by Doris Chase (1969).



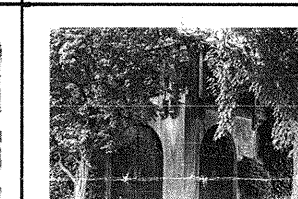
**QUEEN ANNE HIGH SCHOOL**  
The visibility and dominant form of this skyline building has become synonymous with Queen Anne. Strong vertical associations give it additional significance.



**TELEPHONE RELAY TOWER**  
Architects: Decker, Kolb and Stanfield. Perhaps the most successful of utilitarian towers in direct handling of functional elements as a technical collage.



**BUILDING GROUPS AT First Avenue West and West Garfield Street**  
These Craftsman bungalows are of minor significance individually. As a group, they provide a rhythm and consistency of scale.



**ENTRANCE GATES AND GARDEN TRELLIS AT Sixth Avenue West and West Comstock**  
The architectural design of this garden structure creates a pleasing street corner.

## COMMON BUILDING TYPES

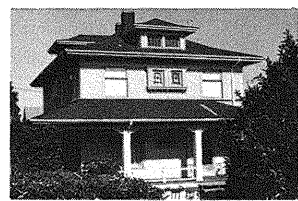
The range of building types and styles found in Seattle is well distributed through the Queen Anne community from the earliest times to the present. The community is mainly residential, both single family and apartments, with semi-public institutions and few commercial or industrial types. Examples of every era and almost every style architecture or building have been identified in the Queen Anne inventory. Older Pioneer style homes located in an early settlement near Smith's Cove along Fourteenth Avenue West near West Newton and West Boston Streets. Other small early pioneer homes remain in the vicinity of Valley Street and Fifth Avenue North, and a few are scattered on the top of the hill. Stylistically, other houses gradually form the transition into the later decorated Victorian styles.

Victorian was the prevalent architectural style of the first important development era during the late 1900's, and the Victorian Queen Anne style gave the hill its name. Most of the fine period homes were located along the south slopes, but have given way to modern profit-oriented apartment developments. The struggle of high-rise exploitation versus quality single family living continues today. The inventory indicates areas of special quality as significant architectural and urban design resources in need of protection.

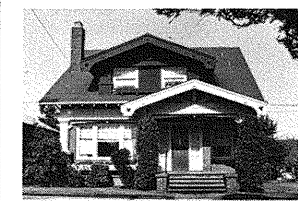
The eclectic revival styles of Classic, Colonial, Tudor, and Spanish or California Colonial from the "Gold Rush" building boom at the turn of the century until the Great Depression of the 1930's are still well represented by many existing examples.

These occur mainly along the more valuable perimeter view sites. There are fewer examples of the progressive Shingle, Craftsman, and Northwest Regional styles, although these are scattered throughout and range from standard builder types to a few luxurious mansions. There are few good examples of contemporary style homes of mediocre quality with their over-abundant glass areas and varied, popular stylistic "structural" expressions are common along the view slopes.

Queen Anne is probably as typical and representative an area of Seattle as can be found. The overall evaluations of both buildings and urban design resources indicate an expression of strong conservatism as well as a tendency toward environmental classicism.



**CLASSIC BOX c. 1900-1918**  
Middle-class houses of staid appearance and generous bulk expressive of the conservative middle-class attitude of their times and location. Most prevalent on the flat central area.



**BUNGALOW c. 1906-1922**  
Although a popular Seattle type, these compact Craftsman style houses are not numerous. Their progressive originality apparently was not sought by local residents.



**SHINGLE STYLE c. 1895-1918**  
Actually a kind of Bungalow but more standardized and less flamboyant. They are the middle-class houses are common in level areas developed by speculative builders.



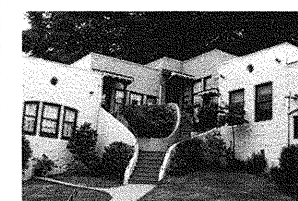
**TUDOR c. 1900-1930**  
Luxurious and well-designed homes of several eclectic styles are located along the view slopes and boulevards. Lovely traditional landscaping is often part of the scene.



**ENGLISH or TUDOR c. 1918-1930**  
These staid but romantic homes are scattered into many locations. They are the middle-class version of the nostalgic elegant mansions of nearby prestige slopes.



**COLONIAL c. 1912-1940**  
Tradition and conservative classicism combine in these builder stock plan homes which are sparsely scattered throughout the area. Pretentious arches are along the south slope.



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



**PLAIN SMALL STORE c. 1910-1940**  
Small, unpretentious owner-operated stores usually at neighborhood centers. Commonly of brick used in a simple anonymous fashion, they lend a personal quality.



**PRE-WORLD WAR II APARTMENT c. 1910-1940**  
These typical adequate apartment buildings are common along the foot of the hill. Others are near shopping activities. Eclectic decoration is superficially stylistic.



**CONTEMPORARY APARTMENT c. 1940-1970**  
Along the view slopes and replacing earlier mansions are these efficient-looking, high-rise apartments changing community appearance.