

SOUTHEAST Seattle

See the world in Southeast Seattle



ARTS & CRAFTS
The Searle-Cleland influenced home in Mount Baker was designed by Seattle architect Ellsworth Storey, and built in 1922.

艺术品与工艺
这座位于 Mount Baker 区的具有本土特色小资风格的房屋，由西雅图建筑师 Ellsworth Storey 设计，并在 1922 年落成使用。



NEW URBANISM
Initially created as housing for WWII defense workers, Rainier Vista and Holly Park (now New Holly) have been redeveloped as dense and diverse urban neighborhoods.

全新都市生活
Rainier Vista 社区和 Holly Park，即新 New Holly 社区最初是为第二次世界大战期间的国防工人建造和居住的，现在重新开发为一系列人口稠密且拥有多种族群的都市社区。



VICTORIAN STYLE
Belcon Hill's Turner-Vogel House, built in 1882, was once a private residence and is now home to the Washington State Federation of Garden Clubs.

维多利亚风格
位于山丘的 Turner-Vogel 房屋于 1882 年建成，曾经作为私人住宅使用，现已成为华盛顿园艺俱乐部联盟 (Washington State Federation of Garden Clubs) 的总部。

MID-CENTURY MODERN
The post World War II economic boom spurred construction of distinctively modern ranch-style homes throughout Southeast Seattle.

中世纪现代风格
第二次世界大战后经济复苏，也为整个西雅图东南地区建造了独具特色的牧场风格房屋。

HOME SWEET HOME

甜蜜之家

Real estate developers built the first streetcar line through Rainier Valley in 1891 in order to sell lots in newly platted Columbia City. Lots sold for around \$300 each, provided that buyers agreed to build a house within a year. Since then, housing in Southeast Seattle has taken many forms.

A shortage of housing for defense workers spurred building during World War II, and the post-war economic boom brought residential development to the last remaining rural pockets of Southeast Seattle. Racial covenants restricted housing opportunities for people of color in some neighborhoods, until passage of an Open Housing ordinance banned discrimination in 1968.

Economics often determine where we live, but so do other factors – for example, many Orthodox Jews live close to the synagogues near Seward Park so they can walk to services on the Sabbath. Community organizations like SEED have converted historic buildings into housing, and many new residential developments meet “green building” standards.

为了顺利售出在哥伦比亚市 (Columbia City) 内最新规划的土地，房地产开发商于 1891 年在 Rainier Valley 修建了第一条有轨电车线路。每块土地的售价在 300 美元左右，前提是置地者同意在一年内建造房屋。自此，西雅图东南地区产生了多种形式的住房。

在第二次世界大战期间，国防工人面临的住房短缺问题推动了房地产业务的蓬勃发展，而战后经济复苏亦为西雅图东南地区最后保留的郊区创造了住宅开发的良机。街区种族契约给有色人种带来了住房供给约束，直至 1968 年通过的自由租房法案 (Open Housing) 法令提出禁止歧视，这种情况才有所缓解。

经济状况通常决定我们居住的地。不过，其他因素也会产生同样的效果。例如，许多正统犹太教徒会选择居住在毗邻犹太教堂的西华堡公园 (Seward Park) 附近，这样，他们便可以在安息日徒步前往教堂做祷告。社区组织 (如 SEED) 已将历史建筑改建为住宅，而许多新的住宅开发项目也符合“绿色建筑”标准。

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