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Introduction



About Seattle University

St. Ignatius of Loyola founded the Society of Jesus—the Jesuits, as they are commonly called—more than 450 years ago. Seattle University is one of 28 Jesuit universities in the United States and more than 100 around the world.

The Jesuits are well-known and respected as educators and scholars, and for their devotion to social justice. A Jesuit education challenges students to think clearly, think for themselves, and test commonly accepted knowledge. Academic curiosity becomes a lifelong habit.

However, Jesuit education means more than acquiring knowledge. The Jesuits believe what you do with that knowledge is just as important. At Seattle University, students are encouraged to grow personally and spiritually, testing their values, developing a sense of responsibility for themselves and their community, and learning to make ethical choices in their lives. They learn to balance self-reliance with interdependence, knowledge with spirituality, and mind with heart.

Mission

Seattle University is dedicated to educating the whole person, to professional formation, and to empowering leaders for a just and humane world.

Vision

We will be the premier independent university of the Northwest in academic quality, Jesuit Catholic inspiration, and service to society.

Values

- **Care**
We put the good of students first.
- **Academic Excellence**
We value excellence in learning with great teachers who are active scholars.
- **Diversity**
We celebrate educational excellence achieved through diversity.
- **Faith**
We treasure our Jesuit Catholic ethos and the enrichment from many faiths of our university community.
- **Justice**
We foster a concern for justice and the competence to promote it.
- **Leadership**
We seek to develop responsible leaders committed to the common good.

How Seattle University Educates

Excellent teaching, supported by high quality scholarship and personalized attention to student learning, ensures that intellectually challenging education is at the heart of our mission in undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs.

As a community of faculty and colleagues, in partnership with students, we seek a total educational experience encompassing the classroom, campus and community, that develops competence, character, and leadership.

The Jesuit educational tradition promotes independent critical thinkers informed by the humanities, open to finding and serving God in all things, and challenged by the Jesuit priority of “the service of faith and the promotion of justice” to address issues of poverty, injustice, discrimination, violence, and the environment in knowledgeable, committed, and effective ways.

Inspired by the Catholic intellectual tradition, we encourage and assist all students to explore their relationship with humanity, nature, and God; we provide all members of the university community the means to deepen the understanding of their faith; and we identify ourselves as a university that welcomes and promotes free dialogue among persons of diverse religious and intellectual traditions.

The mission of Seattle University will thrive to the extent that all persons within the university engage one another as collaborative colleagues, that our boards guide us in informed and committed ways, that our friends and the wider public take

pride in, support, and call upon the services of Seattle University, and that our alumni manifest the fulfillment of our mission in their lives and professions.

Seattle University is the most racially and culturally diverse, the most genuinely urban, and the largest multidisciplinary independent university of the Northwest. Utilizing these three assets for the education of our students and the service of society presents opportunities unique to Seattle University.

Seattle University is comprised of eight colleges and schools:

- College of Arts & Sciences
- Albers School of Business & Economics
- School of Education
- School of Law
- Matteo Ricci College
- College of Nursing
- College of Science & Engineering
- School of Theology & Ministry

Fall 2006 Enrollment Overview

	Under-graduate	Graduate	Law	Total
Total Enrollment	4,160	1,963	1,103	7,226
% Full-time	95.8%	67.9%	79.2%	85.7%
% Campus Residents	37.1%	0.8%	3.0%	22.6%



Legend

- 1 Administration Building
- 2 Archbishop Murphy Apartments
- 3 Arrupe Jesuit Residence
- 4 Bannan Engineering Bldg.
- 5 Bannan Science Building
- 6 Bellarmine Residence Hall
- 7 Bessie Burton Sullivan Skilled Nursing Residence
- 8 Campion Residence Hall
- 9 Casey Building
- 10 Champion Field
- 11 Chapel of St. Ignatius
- 12 Connolly Center
- 13 Fine Arts Building
- 14 Garrand Building
- 15 Hunthausen Hall
- 16 James Tower
- 17 Lee Center for the Arts
- 18 A.A. Lemieux Library
- 19 Logan Field
- 20 Loyola Hall
- 21 Lynn Building
- 22 Pigott Building
- 23 Seaport Building
- 24 Student Center
- 25 Student Center Pavilion
- 26 Sullivan Hall
- 27 University Services Bldg.
- 28 Xavier Residence Hall
- 29 1218 East Cherry Building

The existing Seattle University campus.

Context

Historical Context

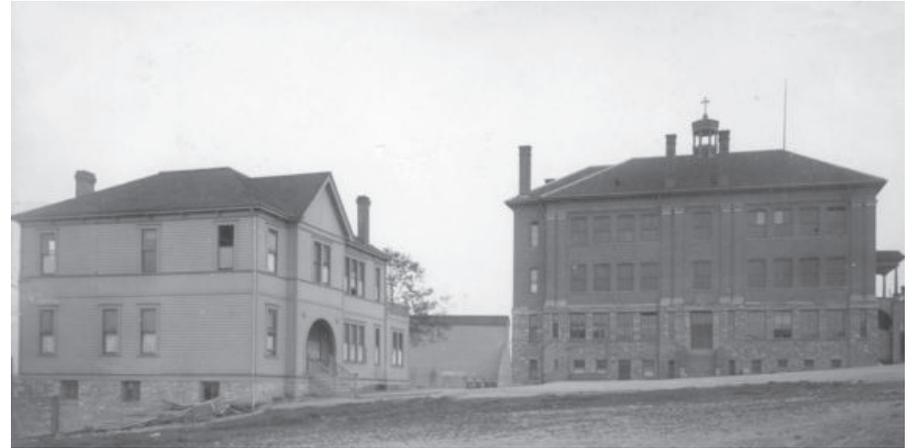
Seattle University was founded in 1891 as a Jesuit Catholic school for boys to meet the educational needs of the booming young city of Seattle. The Jesuits, whose mission revolves around rigorous intellectual study and teaching, sought to establish the school at the urging of Seattle's first permanent priest, Fr. Francis Xavier Prefontaine. He noted the once-frontier city's growing population and position of economic importance in the Pacific Northwest. The Jesuits found a place "beautifully situated on hills, formerly covered with trees where men had to let in daylight with axe in hand." They bought nine lots for over \$18,000 (almost \$400,000 in 2005 dollars) in a recently-platted clear-cut far uphill from the burgeoning city center clustered around Pioneer Square, which at that time was rapidly recovering from a disastrous 1889 fire. The lots were fronted by Madison, Marion (then known as Knight Street), Tenth and Broadway and were part of the Broadway Addition.

Original neighboring development consisted mainly of larger single-family Victorian residences built for the city's merchant elite and the new site surrounded the Women's Christian Temperance Union building, to be purchased later. A two-story wooden Catholic school house, St. Francis Hall, was quickly built on the new property and transferred to the Jesuits to accept 90 students in 1891, under the leadership of Father Victor Garrand. A new stone and brick structure named for Fr. Garrand, designed by John Parkinson to house the growing student body, was completed in 1894 despite a national recession. Seattle

College was formally incorporated in 1898 to focus on a "thorough classical and commercial education", soon adding classes for higher education. In addition to the Temperance Union building and Garrand Hall, a baseball diamond was laid out in the area now occupied by the garden behind the Administration Building.

After World War I, Seattle College moved to a property far north on Capitol Hill of the current site, along Interlaken Boulevard, to the former Adelpia College purchased in foreclosure proceedings. The 'Broadway Campus' was abandoned and offered rent-free to the Knights of Columbus when no buyers could be found. As the university-level component of Seattle College grew, so did pressure to obtain its own campus, separate from the Boys High School. In 1931, Garrand Hall reopened and Seattle College received accreditation. The boys' school became Seattle Prep and remained at the Interlaken site. The College grew rapidly back on its current site and began to acquire surrounding houses and hotels as an almost "potluck campus".

A fund raising drive was launched to build a new Liberal Arts building, designed by John Maloney, who would plan most of the subsequent campus growth. The old Madison Street Seattle Transit Company cable car building was purchased for an engineering school (now the Fine Arts Building). At the time, a college instructor, Fr. Nichols, known affectionately as Fr. Greengrass, hired a local Japanese-American gardener named Fujitaro Kubota and they began to transform the grounds of campus into the lush garden landscape it is today.



The Women's Christian Temperance Union building, on the left, and Garrand Hall on the right formed the early campus. Garrand Hall still stands today.



Campion Hall and its dining facility (now the Ballroom) were built in 1966.



The Liberal Arts building, built in 1941, now called the Administration Building, sits adjacent to Garrand Hall (in the top right hand corner of the photo). Quonset huts occupied what is now known as Union Green.