

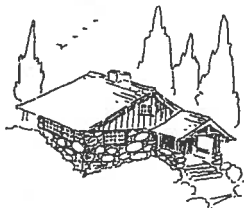
HISTORIC RESOURCES ADDENDUM

A SURVEY OF SIX POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITES
OWNED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
FOR THE UW HOUSING PROJECT SEIS

MARCH 2009

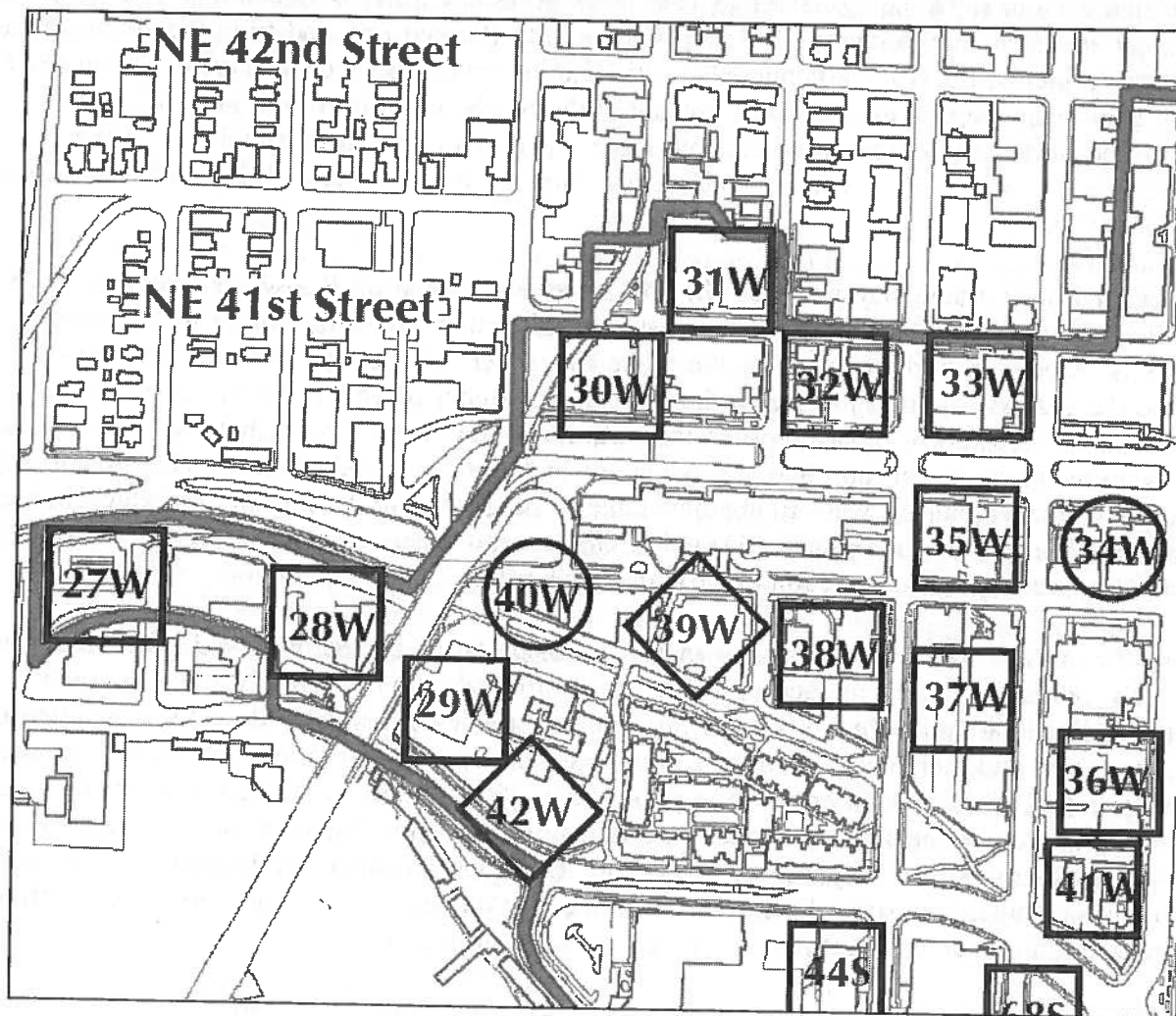
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Historic Resources Addendum (HRA) Overview

This Historic Resources Addendum (HRA) surveys historic resources over 50 years of age located on or near six potential development sites owned by the University of Washington and provides a recommendation of significance and an analysis of potential impacts for alternatives outlined in the UW Housing Project SEIS. Phase 1 Sites include 31, 32, 33, and 35 as shown on the map below from the *University of Washington Master Plan Seattle Campus* (January 2003). Phase 2 Sites include 30, and 29/42. Pursuant to the Campus Master Plan, preparation of an HRA is required to accompany project documentation for buildings 50-years or older that will undergo changes or removal as part of a major project. For each site, the HRA will identify any historic resources that are listed or potentially eligible for listing on the site or within a one-block vicinity and will describe the relationship of SEIS alternative development to these structures.



University District Historic Context

The area of northeast Seattle now known as the University District has as its boundaries Interstate 5 on the west, Ravenna Boulevard and Ravenna Park on the north, 15th Avenue NE along the main University of Washington campus and 25th Avenue NE north of campus on the east, and Lake Union and Portage Bay on the south. A 2002 historic resources survey of the neighborhood used these boundaries to delineate the area under study. Although the survey excluded the main campus because of University ownership, the survey report recognized the pivotal role that the University has played in the growth of the neighborhood among the variety of forces that have shaped its development.

The first Euro-American settlers to homestead in the area were Christian and Harriet Brownfield who filed a claim for some 174 acres in 1867. Six years later, they obtained title to a parcel of land that extended from today's NE 45th Street south to Portage Bay and from the approximate location of Interstate 5 to 15th Avenue NE. Although the first plats in the area were filed in 1883, the largely undeveloped land remained outside of the Seattle city limits until annexed in May of 1891. The North Seattle Annexation encompassed the northern ends of Capitol and Queen Anne Hills as well as Magnolia, Fremont, Wallingford, Green Lake, Latona, and Brooklyn, the future University District.

Stretching from Portage Bay north to NE 45th Street and east from Roosevelt Way NE to 15th Avenue NE, the Brooklyn Addition had just been platted in December of 1890 by developer James A. Moore in partnership with the Clise Investment Company. Moore had previously platted the Latona Addition located to the west in November of 1889. At the time, the Seattle Lake Shore & Eastern Railway crossed through the southern portions of both additions as its tracks skirted the northern shoreline of Lake Union and looped around Union Bay before heading north to continue along the western shore of Lake Washington. In April of 1885, Judge Thomas Burke had joined with entrepreneur Daniel J. Gilman and others to incorporate the railroad in order to provide a direct connection to the Canadian border.

While the rail line had reached the area in 1887, transportation access improved substantially in the early 1890s with the construction of the Third Street & Suburban Railway from downtown Seattle to Ravenna Park. Begun in 1891, the streetcar line extended from downtown Seattle out to Lake Union and then along Eastlake and across to Latona and Brooklyn before it terminated near Ravenna Park's original entrance at present-day 20th Avenue NE along the southern lip of the ravine. Because the streetcar crossed Lake Union at Latona, this area initially experienced greater development than neighboring Brooklyn. By 1895, however, the Brooklyn community had eleven commercial establishments listed in the city directory, including a real estate office, two builders, a grocer and meat market as well as two boarding houses.

That same year in September of 1895, the relocated University of Washington held its first classes in the newly completed Administration Building (later renamed Denny Hall), forever altering the course of development in the area. Founded in 1861, the University had occupied its original ten-acre downtown campus until it proved to be inadequate for future expansion plans. The present location, then a heavily wooded site, was chosen in 1891 due to its relative proximity to the downtown, its generous amount of available and undeveloped acreage, and its great potential for fabulous views. In addition, both the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway

and the Seattle-Snohomish road passed through the site and provided adequate transportation access. However, it was not until March of 1893 that the Washington State Legislature formally approved the purchase of the entire 583-acre site and the appropriation of \$150,000 for building construction. Construction did not begin on the main University building until over a year later and did not finish until the fall of 1895.

The University of Washington's enrollment was initially low, and the campus grew slowly in its first decade. However, the University's presence quickly exerted enormous influence on the development of the area. Real estate developers platted additional subdivisions, including James Moore's 1899 University Heights Addition, and construction began on homes for faculty and staff and other new residents drawn to the area. As evidenced by historic maps and photographs, wood frame single-family dwellings predominated with much fewer multi-family or commercial buildings. The pace of development accelerated after the turn of the twentieth century, especially following the completion of the University Heights School in 1903 and the platting of James Moore's University Park Addition in 1906. However, this was nothing compared to the growth the area would experience after the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition was held on the University's grounds in 1909.

Civic boosters had conceived of the international exposition to enhance the reputation of the city and underscore its strong economic ties with the Pacific Rim. After the largely undeveloped campus was selected as the venue for the fair, the Olmsted Brothers landscape firm was hired to draw up a site plan. During its 138-day run, the fair, which opened on June 1, 1909, attracted almost four million visitors, exceeding expectations and bringing increased public exposure to the area. Long-lasting benefits for the University and its neighboring community included new permanent campus buildings constructed as part of the fair and major improvements in transportation and infrastructure. The huge influx of visitors as well as the growing number of university students encouraged many homeowners to rent rooms or convert them to multi-family dwellings. New commercial buildings along University Way NE and eventually along NE 45th Street were also erected to cater to community needs, gradually displacing some of the earlier single-family homes that had once lined these thoroughfares.

During the 1920s, the University of Washington and its surrounding neighborhood, by then generally referred to as the University District, experienced a period of dramatic growth and developed a strong community identity. The success of the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition secured the future of the district, which began to grow at a rapid pace with increased university enrollment, expanded streetcar service and the completion of the Lake Washington Ship Canal in 1917 and the University Bridge in 1919. This boom established the commercial district along University Way NE from about NE 40th to NE 50th Streets as northeast Seattle's primary business district, serving both the residential and student populations.

Increased residential demand and a growing local business district encouraged significant new construction in the community during this decade. While new single family homes predominated in the blocks north of the campus, the blocks west of the campus boasted an increasing number of apartment buildings, reflecting the growth of similar types of housing in neighborhoods such as First Hill, Capitol Hill, and Queen Anne Hill. These new apartments provided yet another option for the University's ever-changing student body and growing faculty

and staff who had previously relied upon the district's large number of boarding houses, rental cottages, and housekeeping units for their housing needs. By 1925, a University Herald editorial estimated that there were more than 100 apartments in the University District, exemplifying the community's explosive growth during this period. The district contained a wide mix of apartment styles and sizes, including a number of much taller buildings with six to eight stories or more. This incredible surge of building continued, although somewhat reduced in volume, until the early 1930s, when the sagging economy eventually gave way to the onset of the nationwide economic Depression.

Although residential and commercial construction largely ceased during the 1930s, public infrastructure improvements, some completed by Depression-era federal relief agencies, set the stage for future development. These included widening and adding streetlights to University Way NE north of NE 50th Street, replacing the original timber approaches to the University Bridge with wider concrete structures, and completing the viaduct connecting NE 45th Street with Montlake Boulevard NE. Following the Second World War, enrollment increased at the University of Washington with the influx of students who benefited from "G.I. Bill" college loans for war veterans. From a low of 5,200 during the war to 14,600 by 1950 and over 18,000 in 1960, these increases resulted in a great demand for inexpensive housing near the University. Single family homes were converted to boarding houses, and apartment buildings and dormitories were developed to meet the need.

The increased enrollment also caused the University to expand beyond its original campus, especially in the light industrial and commercial district along the Portage Bay and Lake Union waterfront to the south and southwest of the main campus. The early residential and commercial neighborhood south of NE 45th Street and west of University Way NE also experienced the effects of expansion as the University began purchasing land in anticipation of future growth outlined in the revised campus plan of 1948. This plan recommended acquisitions in the area south of NE 41st Street to Portage Bay and west of 15th Avenue NE to the University Bridge. The plan also called for the development of the long-proposed formal west entry to the campus. Dedicated in 1950 and completed in 1953, NE Campus Parkway cut across the center of five blocks bounded by NE 41st Street on the north and NE 40th Street on the south and provided improved vehicle connections between the campus and the University Bridge.

While most of the land in this area is now under University ownership, development of new University facilities has been focused on the margins with low-density buildings and surface parking lots predominating at its core. Notable exceptions are the two high-rise dormitories, Terry Hall (1953) and Lander Hall (1957), and the former home of the law school, Condon Hall (1971), which anchor the western end of NE Campus Parkway. Although much of the land north of NE 41st Street remained in private ownership, the effects of University expansion were seen in the increased density of residential housing as apartment development accelerated in the post-war period, a trend that continues to the present.

PHASE 1 SITES

Site 31

Located at the southern end of a block bounded by NE 41st and NE 42nd Streets and 11th and 12th Avenues NE, this site is a surface parking lot with no structures. The *University District Historic Survey Report* (September 2002) identifies two properties in the vicinity that are of historical or architectural interest in the University District. Located across the street to the east of Site 31, the Noble T. and Elizabeth Jolliffe House at 4106 12th Avenue NE (UD023), a simple vernacular residence, was built in 1891 as a single family home and later converted to multi-family use. Located immediately north of Site 31 on the west side of 12th Avenue NE, the house at 4119 12th Ave NE (UD067), a residence with a foursquare form known in Seattle as a Classic Box, was built in 1907 as a single family home and appears to retain this use today. However, the report concludes that neither property meets any of the criteria for Seattle Landmark or National Register of Historic Places designation. This is despite the fact that the Jolliffe House is the only property among 126 identified that dates from the era of pioneer development (to 1895). Field and archival research confirms this recommendation. Although these two properties do not appear eligible for historic designation, it is not anticipated that development on Site 31 will result in adverse impacts other than noise and street disruptions during construction. A side setback along the property line with the house at 4119 12th Ave NE will also serve to minimize the impact of a building that has an allowable height limit of 65 feet.

Site 32

Located on a block bounded by NE Campus Parkway and NE 41st Street and 12th and Brooklyn Avenues NE, this site contains six structures older than 50 years. These include a 3-story brick apartment building and five single-family residences:

- 4045 Brooklyn Avenue NE – Patterson Apartments (now the Brooklyn Building), 1909
- 1209 NE 41st Street – One-story, single-family residence, 1918
- 4046 12th Avenue NE – One-story, single-family residence, 1918
- 4042 12th Avenue NE – One-story, single-family residence, 1918
- 4038 12th Avenue NE – Two-story, single-family residence, 1913
- 4034 12th Avenue NE – One-story, single-family residence, 1917

A *Historic Resources Addendum* prepared in October 2008 by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. determined that none of these properties met the criteria for Seattle Landmark or National Register of Historic Places designation at an individual level. Although the buildings contribute to the contextual understanding of the University District's growth and development over time, the structures do not maintain direct associations with exceptional persons, events or architectural design. In addition, none of the properties were identified in the *University District Historic Survey Report* of September 2002.

Site 33

Located on a block bounded by NE Campus Parkway and NE 41st Street and Brooklyn Avenue NE and University Way NE, this site is a surface parking lot with no structures, occupying the western half of the block. On the eastern half of the block, there are two structures older than 50 years. Located at the northeast corner of the block, the Seattle Repertory Playhouse (later known

as the Playhouse Theater and now known as the Floyd and Delores Jones Playhouse) was originally built as a warehouse and remodeled into a theater space in 1930 with designs by architect Arthur L. Loveless. Subsequent alterations to the brick building in the later 1960s and more recently have rendered the building ineligible for historic designation although it retains strong historic associations.

Located at the southeast corner of the block, the University of Washington's Staff Employment Building has a complicated construction history that renders the building ineligible for historic designation although it may retain historic associations. The main block was originally a c. 1908 three-story, wood frame building located within the current right of way of NE Campus Parkway. When plans proceeded in the late 1940s to construct the new parkway just to the south of the current Staff Employment Building, the then owner of the site, the Church of the People, decided to move the structure to their lot and remodel it for use as part of their church facility in 1948. At the time, this consisted of "Independence Hall," a c. 1904 one-story, wood-frame office building converted for use as a church with the addition of a Temple Front façade that fronted onto University Way NE, and a smaller pre-fabricated structure that served as the temporary church office. The remodeled structure had an L-shaped plan and continued in church ownership until the mid-1950s when the University of Washington purchased it and converted it for use as the Speech and Hearing Clinic. The building remained largely unchanged until the early 1980s when the building was converted to its present use and appearance. Substantial alterations included removing the original church portion that had been modernized in the early 1950s and replacing it with a smaller wing addition. As a result, this building does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance.

The *University District Historic Survey Report* (September 2002) does not identify the two structures on the eastern half of the block as having any historical or architectural interest in the University District. In the block to the north, the Bucklin Building at 4137 University Way NE (1908; Frank H. Fowler, 1916) (UD112) was identified in the report and included in the survey inventory. However, the report concludes that the property does not meet any of the criteria for Seattle Landmark or National Register of Historic Places designation. Field and archival research confirms this recommendation. Although these properties do not appear eligible for historic designation, it is not anticipated that development on Site 33 will result in adverse impacts other than noise and street disruptions during construction.

Site 35

This site contains the Cavalier Apartments at 1309 NE Campus Parkway and the UW Arts Ticket Office Building at 4001-07 University Way NE. While the Cavalier Apartments merit further analysis as to whether the building meets the criteria and retains sufficient integrity for historic designation, it can be determined that the UW Arts Ticket Office Building does not merit such analysis due to the substantial alterations that it has undergone since it was constructed in 1925. Although portions of the original storefronts remain extant, extensive changes to the original cladding, windows, plan and interior diminish the building's integrity to the extent that it can no longer convey the historic significance it may have.

Cavalier Apartments

Description of Physical Appearance

Designed by Earl Roberts for Mr. Herbert Smith, this five-story brick apartment building occupies a corner lot on the eastern side of Brooklyn Avenue NE between NE Campus Parkway and NE 40th Street. Built with a concrete frame, brick masonry cladding and terra cotta trim designed in a Collegiate Gothic mode, the flat roof structure has a rectangular plan at the first floor and basement levels that measures 100 feet by 103 feet. The four upper floors display a roughly T-shaped plan with a main block and rear ell. This configuration reflects the building's phased construction over a two-year period. The first floor and basement were completed in 1925 as a two-story garage for storing cars. The following year, the garage became the base for a five-story apartment building with the addition of four floors and the reconfiguration of the first floor. The plans for the garage show that this was the intention from the beginning. Originally, the building contained 48 dwelling units, including 35 two-room and 13 three-room apartments, all with kitchens and bathrooms, as well as room for 100 cars in the basement.

On the primary west elevation, textured variegated brick clads the façade below a parapet stepped at the center and at each end and embellished by terra cotta pendants. Below the parapet's center gable, a terra cotta plaque features a "C" entwined with an "A," presumably to highlight the building's name. An intermediate cornice of cream-colored terra cotta lines the base of the parapet above the windows of the top floor. An intermediate cornice also extends across the façade below the top floor windows, serving as a connecting sill. On the first through fourth floor levels, bands of decorative terra cotta trim the lintels of the window openings set with terra cotta sills. The fenestration pattern varies between one, two or three windows to an opening. All of the original double hung wood windows have been replaced with modern sash with faux divided lights in the upper portion. Near the southern end of the ground floor level, a large garage opening is set within an elaborate terra cotta surround topped with pendants. The original pair of wood doors has been replaced by a modern overhead garage door. South of this garage entrance is an entrance to a small storefront containing a hair salon. A modern fabric awning covers the glass and aluminum framed door, transom and sidelights. Originally, there was a window opening in this location, but the entrance replaced it in 1961 to convert an existing basement room to a barber shop.

Originally, the entrance to the apartments on the upper floors was located at the northern end of the ground floor level. A wide arched opening set within an elaborate terra cotta surround contained stairs leading to the entrance at the first floor level. When plans proceeded in the late 1940s to construct NE Campus Parkway just to the north of the Cavalier Apartments, the building's owner, Paul Raden, decided to create a new entrance that would open onto the new street. At the ground floor level of the main block's north elevation, a new door was recessed within a terra cotta surround with a vaguely Streamline Moderne appearance. An existing window opening was included within the wide panel of terra cotta blocks. Because this had been a minor elevation when it was constructed, it had been clad with a common brick, and it lacked the terra cotta detailing found on the west façade. As part of the alterations, the façade's variegated brick veneer and terra cotta trim details were extended across this elevation however, the north elevation of the rear ell retained its original common brick cladding. At the same time, the original entrance was removed and replaced with a window opening matching those on the

rest of the façade. Although the new entrance lacked the character of the original, the alterations were completed in a seamless manner.

The building's minor elevations have a much more utilitarian appearance, particularly the exposed concrete exterior of the garage level and the south elevation of the main block. The common brick cladding the east elevations of the main block and the north and south elevations of the rear ell has no additional embellishments. The windows set singly and in pairs all have simple brick lintels and sills. All of the original double hung wood sash windows have been replaced on these elevations as have the windows on the ell's rear east elevation. On this elevation, the window openings are set within the exposed concrete frame's brick infill. Most of the original steel sash windows at the garage level remain intact although some have been painted over. At the ground floor level of the rear alley elevation, a recessed entrance door is located adjacent to a wide garage door opening.

Statement of Significance

Constructed in two phases between 1925 and 1926, the Cavalier Apartments does not meet any of the criteria for Seattle Landmark or National Register of Historic Places designation nor does it retain sufficient integrity to merit consideration. This recommendation concurs with the findings of the *University District Historic Survey Report* (September 2002), which did not identify the property among those considered eligible for such designation. Although representative of the growth and development of the University District, the five-story structure does not have an important association with this historic trend. The property is also not associated with any significant person and lacks the architectural distinction that would make it significant for its physical design or construction. Furthermore, it retains insufficient integrity of design, setting, materials, feeling, and association due to alterations to the building and to changes in the surrounding area.

When Herbert Smith hired architect Earl Roberts to design the Cavalier Apartments in the mid-1920s, he was following firmly established development trends that encouraged the construction of apartment buildings to meet the University District's increased demands for housing. Smith, a certified public accountant by profession, likely viewed this building as an investment and teamed with Roberts on at least two other projects, the 1925 Commodore Apartments at 4005 15th Avenue NE and the 1927 Duchess Apartments at 4009 15th Avenue NE. Located less than two blocks from the Cavalier Apartments, these buildings are two of the most prominent multi-family dwellings constructed in the boom decade of the 1920s, occupying an important site across from the University of Washington campus and its NE 40th Street entrance. In comparison, the Cavalier Apartments is just one of many similar buildings constructed during this time within the University District. For that reason, it cannot be said to have had an important association with the growth and development of the University District neighborhood. Further, while the Herbert Smith was associated with the development of apartment houses in the 1920s, he cannot be considered a significant individual within that same historic context.

In terms of the building's design and construction, it is obvious that it does not represent the work of a master nor does it possess high artistic value. Due to a lack of prominence, little is known of the career of architect Earl Roberts although his works also include the 1926 Washington Manor (later known as the Malloy or University Manor) at 1305 NE 43rd Street and

the 1928 Malloy Apartments at 4337 15th Avenue NE in addition to the Commodore and Duchess Apartments. Located in the University District, these large-scale apartment buildings were designed in the Collegiate Gothic mode, echoing the preferred style of the nearby University of Washington campus. These works represent the highlights of Roberts' many years of practice in the Seattle area. In comparison, the Cavalier Apartments cannot be considered one of his best works. Although the building's decorative terra cotta elements are vaguely reminiscent of the Collegiate Gothic style, these seem to be applied elements rather than integral parts of the design or part of a specific design intent in the case of this structure. In contrast, the minor elevations clad with common brick display only the necessary arrangements of window and door openings. Clearly the intent was to present an attractive street elevation while minimizing costs elsewhere. As a result, the design does not have sufficient architectural merit such that the building embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction.

In addition to a lack of architectural distinction, extensive window replacements and changes to the primary façade elevation reduce the building's physical integrity. There have also been significant changes to the surrounding area that diminish the building's integrity to the extent that it can no longer convey the historic significance it may have. It has gone from being primarily a residential area to an extension of the University of Washington campus, a trend that has accelerated since the creation of NE Campus Parkway which radically altered the existing street grid, traffic patterns and development in the area. In anticipation of future development, surface parking lots also cover much of the block occupied by the Cavalier Apartments. These and other changes have completely altered the setting and character of the neighborhood surrounding this building. These changes also combine to diminish the integrity in terms of feeling and association.

Historic Resources in the Vicinity

Although the structures situated on Site 35 do not merit historic designation, there are four nearby properties that have either been listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Washington Heritage Register or determined eligible for such listing. It also appears that these structures could meet the criteria for Seattle Landmark designation. Although these four properties have been determined eligible for historic designation, it is not anticipated that development on Site 35 will result in adverse impacts other than noise and street disruptions during construction.

Located on the block to the east of Site 35, the Ye College Inn (now known as the College Inn) at 4000 University Way, NE was constructed in 1909 in conjunction with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Designed by the architectural firm of Graham & Myers for developer Charles Cowen, this Tudor-style hotel building is one of the most significant structures from this time. In recognition of this, it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Washington Heritage Register in 1982 at the local level of significance under Criteria C for its architecture.

In addition, some historic properties in the area were previously included in a cultural resources survey conducted by Courtois & Associates for the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit Authority as part of the planning for the Sound Transit light rail project in the late 1990s. Also

located on the block to the east of Site 35, the 1925 Commodore Apartments at 4005 15th Avenue NE and the 1927 Duchess Apartments at 4009 15th Avenue NE were determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and the Washington Heritage Register. Architect Earl Roberts designed both buildings for Mr. Herbert Smith, likely for investment purposes. As noted above, these buildings are two of the most prominent multi-family dwellings constructed in the University District's boom decade of the 1920s. Although initially built as separate structures, the two apartment buildings were combined shortly after their construction as a single facility, connecting aligned floors and a common corridor system. Until the early 1960s, they were in private ownership, at which time the University purchased them for student and family housing. Although they have undergone a complete renovation for use as married student housing, they retain sufficient physical integrity to convey their historic significance.

In the block located to the south of Site 35, the 1930 Columbia Lumber Company Office (now University of Washington offices) at 3935 University Way NE was determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and the Washington Heritage Register. Designed by E. Hinshaw, this one-story, wood-frame store and office building has a distinctive projecting Temple Front façade and exhibits excellent physical integrity. The Columbia Lumber Company constructed this small office building shortly after taking over the operations of the Ranning Lumber Company, a lumber company complex that appears to have been established at this site c.1902. The Potlatch Lumber Company and then Mauk Seattle Lumber subsequently owned and used the complex, which also included a large one-story lumber shed and sales room. In 1962, the University of Washington purchased the entire property and demolished most of the buildings but continues to use this remaining structure for office purposes. In an area now predominated by the University, this building is one of the few to remain, which relates to the earlier commercial and industrial uses.

PHASE 2 SITES

Site 30

Located on a block bounded by NE Campus Parkway and NE 41st Street and the extension of Eastlake Avenue East from the University Bridge and 11th Avenue NE, this site is a surface parking lot with no structures. Due to the site's location near major street right of ways, there are very few structures currently in the vicinity and no buildings older than 50 years.

Site 29/42

Located between the approach to the University Bridge on the west, the Burke-Gilman Trail on the north, Adams Drive NE on the east and NE Pacific Street on the south, this site contains a surface parking lot on the western half and the 1970 Mercer Hall on the eastern half. At this time, Mercer Hall, coeducational student housing in two hip-roofed, four-story, brick clad structures, is less than 50 years old and cannot be considered for its historic designation. For this site, the UW Housing SEIS Project is considering two development alternatives that would require the removal of Mercer Hall and one that calls for the construction of a new L-shaped structure that would extend along the housing complex's west and south elevations. Depending on the timing of this project and the alternative selected, it may be necessary to re-examine the potential for historic designation for Mercer Hall if it reaches the age of 50 years. However, based on information available, it appears that the property would not meet the criteria for Seattle

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Landmark or National Register of Historic Places designation. Due to the site's location near major street right of ways, there are very few structures currently in the vicinity and no buildings older than 50 years.

HISTORIC RESOURCES ADDENDUM

APPENDIX A: CURRENT & HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

PHASE 1 SITES

Site 31

Noble T. and Elizabeth Jolliffe House, 4106 12th Avenue NE



House, 4119 12th Ave NE

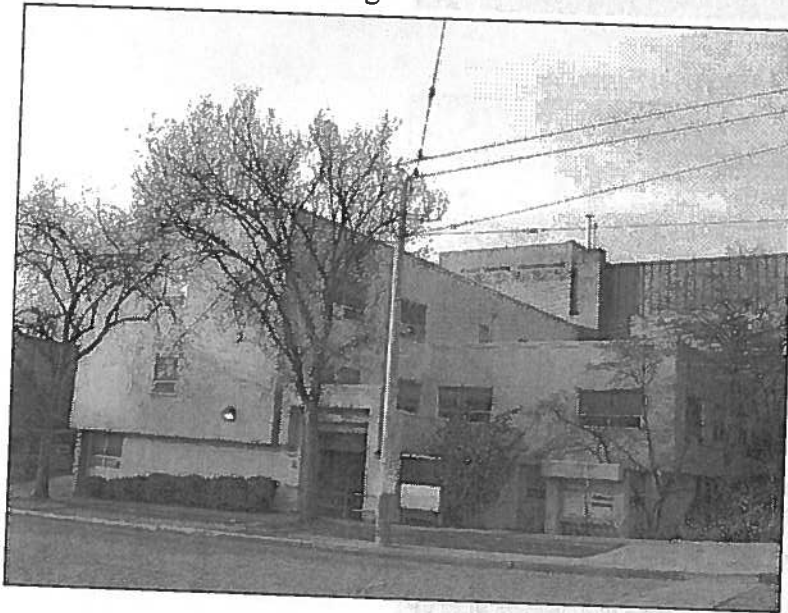


Site 33

Playhouse Theater (now known as the Floyd and Delores Jones Playhouse)



Staff Employment Building



Site 35

Cavalier Apartments, 1309 NE Campus Parkway, North & West Elevations



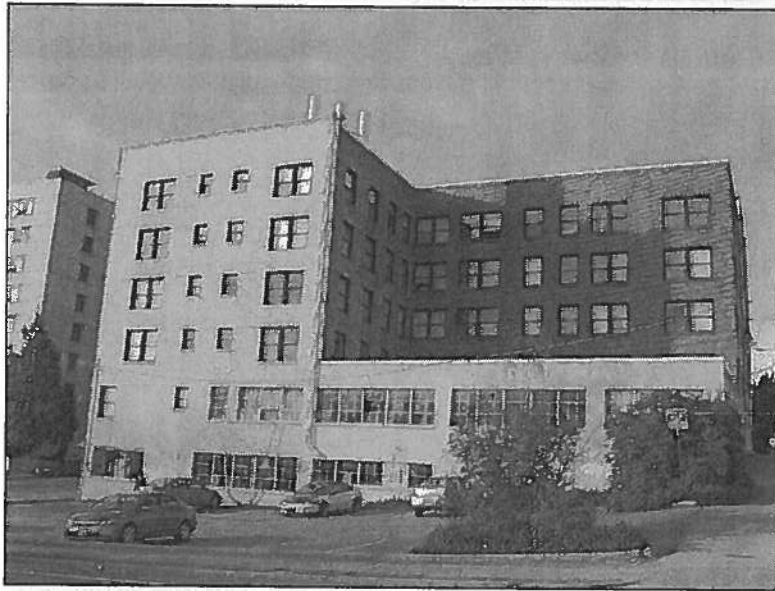
Cavalier Apartments, 1309 NE Campus Parkway, West Elevation



Cavalier Apartments, 1309 NE Campus Parkway, West & South Elevations



Cavalier Apartments, 1309 NE Campus Parkway, South & East Elevations



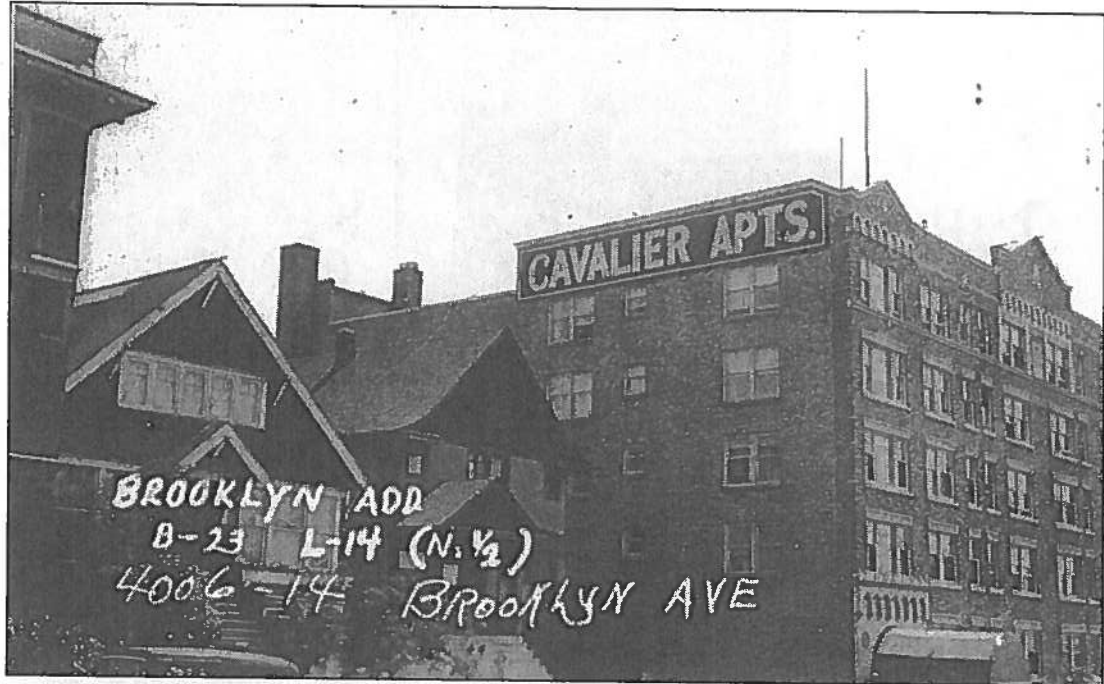
Cavalier Apartments, 1309 NE Campus Parkway, East Elevation



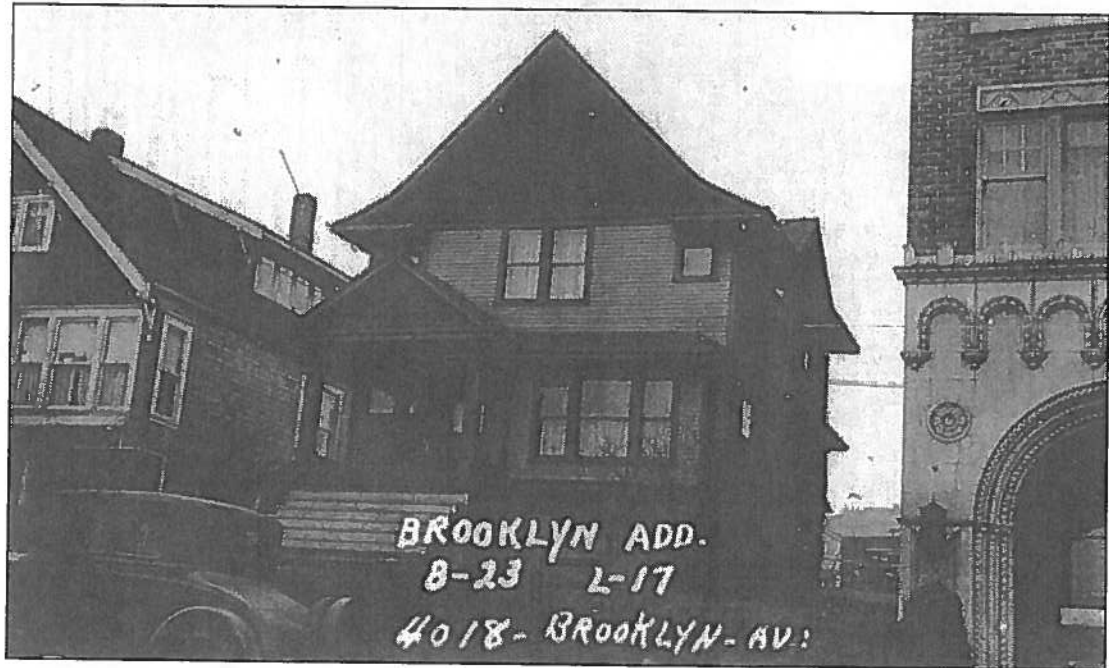
Cavalier Apartments, 1309 NE Campus Parkway, North Elevation



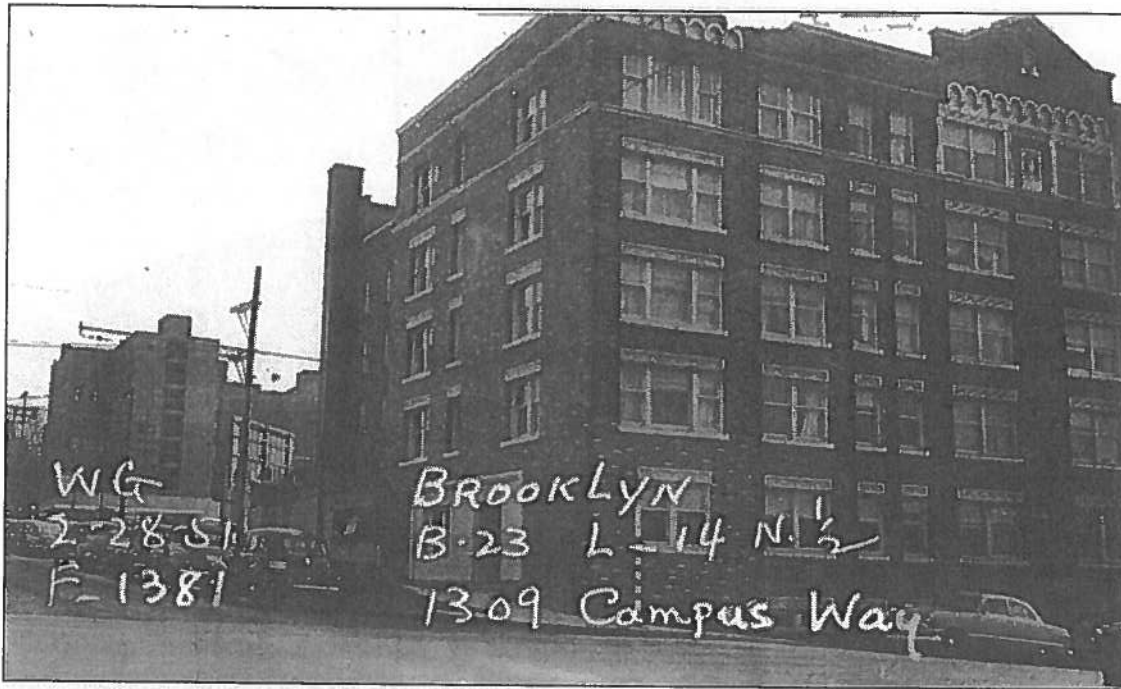
Cavalier Apartments, 4006-14 Brooklyn Avenue NE, c1937



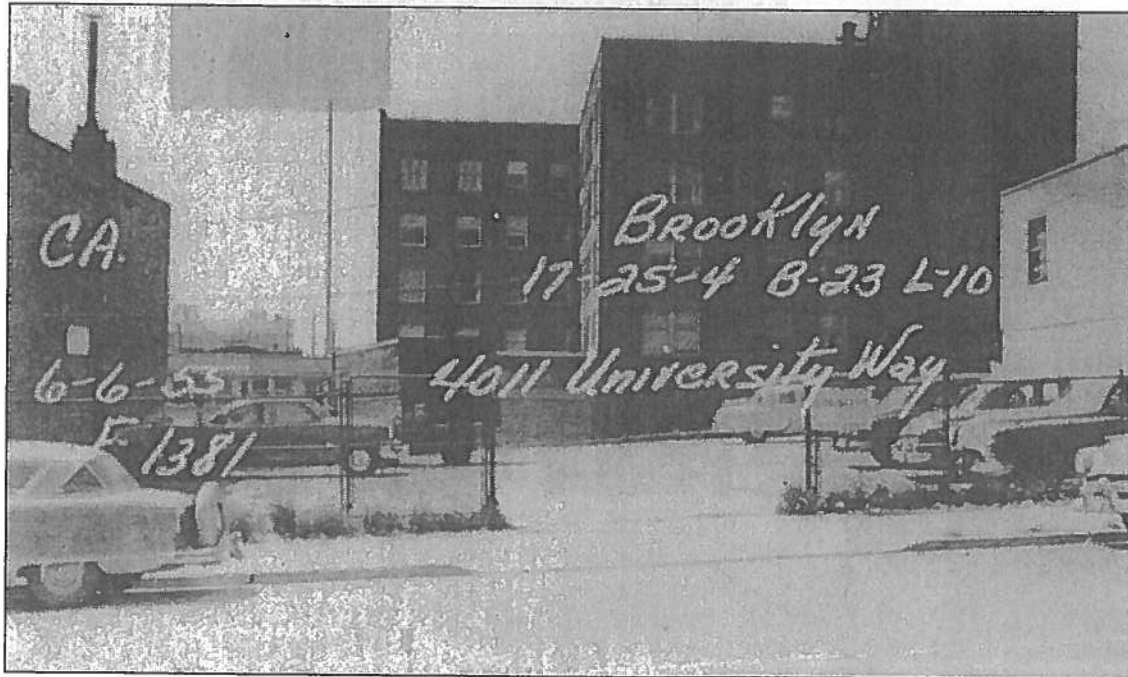
Cavalier Apartments, 4006-14 Brooklyn Avenue NE, c1937, Entrance Detail



Cavalier Apartments, 1309 NE Campus Parkway, c. 1951



Cavalier Apartments, 1309 NE Campus Parkway, c. 1955, Rear Elevation



UW Arts Ticket Office Building, 4001-07 University Way NE, South & East Elevations



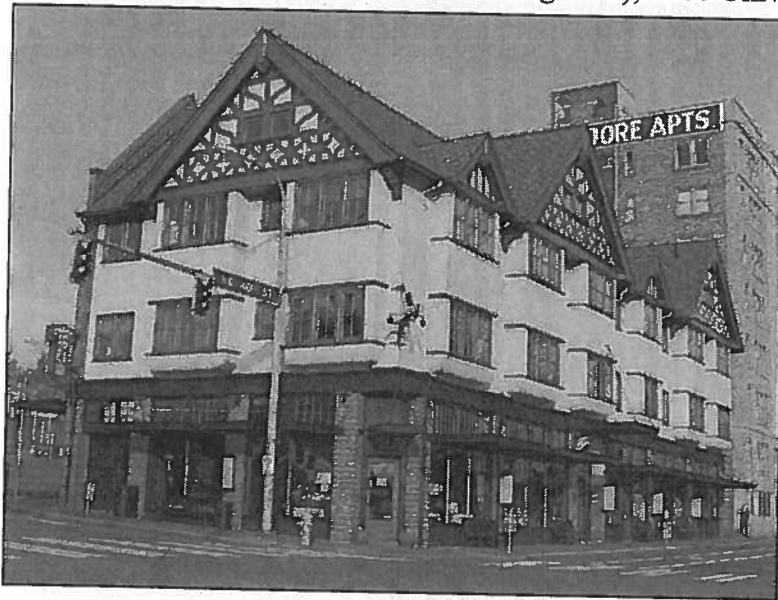
UW Arts Ticket Office Building, 4001-07 University Way NE, East Elevation



UW Arts Ticket Office Building, 4001-07 University Way NE, East & North Elevations



Ye College Inn (now known as the College Inn), 4000 University Way NE



Commodore Apartments, 4005 15th Avenue NE, and the Duchess Apartments 4009 15th Avenue NE



Columbia Lumber Company Office (now University of Washington offices), 3935 University Way NE

