



Theodora Home
Landmark Nomination

submitted by:
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The City of Seattle

Landmarks Preservation Board

Mailing Address: PO Box 94649 Seattle WA 98124-4649
Street Address: 700 5th Ave Suite 1700

Landmark Nomination Application

Name: Theodora Home
Year Built: 1965
Street and Number: 6559 35th Avenue NE
Assessor's File Number: 042504-9047
Legal Description: That portion of the Southeast Quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 4, Township 25 North, Range 4 east, w.m., in King County, Washington, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the south line of East 68th Street and West Line of 35th Avenue Northeast as shown on the plat of Roosevelt Heights Second Addition, according to the plat recorded in volume 33 of plats, page 37, in King County, Washington, thence south along the west line of 35th Avenue Northeast, 234 feet to the North line of Block 5 of said addition; thence west along the North line of said Block, 273.54 feet to the east line of 34th Avenue Northeast; thence north along said east line 234 feet to the south line of East 68th Street; thence east along said south line to the point of beginning.

Plat/Block/Lot: Roosevelt Heights Second Addition, Block 5, (no lot indicated)
Present Owner: Volunteers of America
Attention Robert Gibson, Asset Management
Owner's Address: 1660 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
Original Owner: Volunteers of America
Original Use: Senior and Disabled Housing
Architect: Grant, Copeland and Chervenak
See attached for physical description, statement of significance and photographs
Submitted by: George Petrie, CEO and President
Goodman Real Estate
2801 Alaskan Way, Suite 310
Seattle, WA 98121
Date: March 10, 2014
Rev. 14 April 2014
Rev. 24 June 2014
Reviewed (historic preservation officer): _____ Date: _____

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1. INTRODUCTION

This Landmark Nomination was prepared at the request of the Owner of the Theodora Home to determine the eligibility of the building to be a City of Seattle Landmark. It presents architectural and historical information on the architects, the previous owner and the Ravenna neighborhood.

The following sources were researched during the preparation of this nomination:

- Original construction drawings by Grant, Copeland and Chervenak
- Photographs and property record card, Puget Sound Regional Branch, Washington State Archives
- Publications that include the Theodora Home, the Ravenna/Bryant neighborhood and Northwest Regional Modernism (see bibliography)
- Historical information on Northwest Regional Architecture (see bibliography)
- Historical information on Grant, Copeland and Chervenak (see bibliography)
- Historical maps and images from the Seattle Public Libraries and Special Collections Division at University of Washington Libraries
- Photographs of works by Grant, Copeland and Chervenak in Dearborn-Masser Collection at the Special Collections Division at University of Washington Libraries

2. SITE/CONTEXT

The Theodora Home building is located at the southwest corner of 35th Avenue Northeast and Northeast 68th Street, in a residential neighborhood known as Ravenna (**Figs. 1-2**). Long prior to its incorporation into Seattle, Ravenna was an area that was part of Lake Russell, which was formed from the Vashon Glacial Sheet 50,000 years ago. Green Lake is the remnant of Lake Russell. Green Lake drained into Lake Washington via the Ravenna ravine, which contained Ravenna Creek. Ravenna Creek was the predecessor of the path laid by Ravenna Boulevard.¹

The town of Ravenna was developed by Reverend William Beck, who originally platted the area. Beck also developed Ravenna Park and Seattle Female College (**Fig. 1**).² It was connected to Seattle via the Rainier Power and Railway Company streetcar, which ran up 15th Avenue to Ravenna Park, and on to Ravenna (**Fig. 1**). Ravenna was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1907, and developed quickly with the usual compliment of businesses, housing, churches and schools. The area, located close to the University of Washington, was known for drawing social reformers, and boasted the establishment of the Theodora and the Children's Home Society, both within a block of each other on 34th and 35th Streets.³ Today it is a neighborhood bounded by 15th and 20th Avenues on the west, by 25th and 35th Avenues on the east, 75th and 85th Avenue on the north and NE Ravenna Boulevard, NE Blakely and NE 45th Streets on the south.

Though most of Ravenna was incorporated into Seattle in 1907, the area that included the Theodora Home was not incorporated into the city until the 1940s. Prior to having the current Theodora Home, the site was occupied by a previous Theodora Home from 1914 to 1964 (**Fig. 48**). That building was supposedly named after a gentleman, Theodore, who was born on the property.⁴ When the original Theodora Home was constructed around 1913, it was the second of its kind in the nation to provide housing for dependent mothers and their children.⁵ The focus of the Volunteers of America changed in the mid-1960s, and the original building was torn down when the current Theodora Home was built in 1965, as a residence for low-income seniors and persons with disabilities (**Figs. 12 and 13**).⁶

Currently, the Northeast branch of the Seattle Public Library, a City of Seattle Landmark designed by Paul Thiry, is across the street to the north (built in 1953 – **Fig 39**), the Congregation Beth Shalom Synagogue is across the street to the northeast (built in 1955 - **Fig 40**) and the University Unitarian Church, designed by Paul Hayden Kirk,⁷ is across the street to the east (built in 1957 – **Fig. 41**). Single-

¹Wendell, Ann, *Images of America: Seattle's Ravenna Neighborhood*, Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2007, p. 7

²'Ravenna Seattle', *wikipedia.org*, 2014

³ Wendell, Ann, *Images of America: Seattle's Ravenna Neighborhood*, Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2007, p. 7.

⁴Wendell, Ann, *Images of America: Seattle's Ravenna Neighborhood*, Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2007, p. 44.

⁵Bagley, Clarence, *History of Seattle from the Earliest Settlement to the Present Time, Volume 2*, Chicago, Ill: SJ Clark Publishing Co, 1916, p. 641

⁶Volunteers of America, 'Western Washington', *voaww.org*, 2014

⁷Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl ed., *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects*, Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, 1994, p. 255.

family and multi-family buildings are located directly to the south (built in 1942 and 2001 – **Figs. 42 and 43**). Single family residences are located to the west and north (built in 1945 and 1948 – **Figs. 45-47**). Several Washington Children’s Home Society buildings are located to the west between 32nd and 34th streets, and 65th and 68th streets. The nearest Children’s Home Society building directly to the west of the Theodora is shown in **Fig. 44**.

3. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Theodora Home is a two story wood frame structure with partial basement, designed by the firm of Grant, Copeland and Chervenak. It is an ‘H’ shaped building with residential units on either leg of the ‘H’, organized with central corridors. The legs flank either side of a central two-story portion. (**Figs 7-11, 14-24, see also attached enlarged original building drawings**). The building was designed to provide housing units with access to natural light and views for all residents, as well as central eating and gathering spaces to foster community interaction.

Building Site

Per a site plan included with the drawings for the Theodora (**Fig. 6**), the site included the original Theodora building (**Fig. 48**), curb cuts on 34th and 35th Avenues Northeast on the east and west side of the site, a drive that passed through the site from east to west, a planter to the south of the original building and other small site structures on the west side of the site. It appears that there may have also been a walkway, running east-west, near the south side of the site.

The site plan also shows limited plantings on the site, including four trees designated to be saved. Of those trees, two of them, a Douglas Fir and Bigleaf Maple, still exist. The Douglas Fir is located in a planting area between the central portion at the west wing of the building. The Bigleaf Maple is located at the southeast corner of the site. Today, in addition to the two trees mentioned above, the site has a mix of trees, including young Douglas Firs, mature Japanese and Vine Maples, European White Birches and other species.

Overall Building Design

The building was designed in a style consistent with Northwest Modernism, with its use of exposed wood, overhanging roof, strong relationship to the site⁸ and clean lines. The exterior skin includes stained wood, with strips of windows at the first and second floors, heavy timber beams that project from the building face at both floor levels, and a flat roof with projecting eaves. There are screens in front of the windows on the outside east and west faces. Those screens sit approximately 4 feet from the exterior face of the building.

The exterior design is similar to the Magnolia Library, which was designed by Paul Hayden Kirk, and opened in 1964 (**Fig. 51**). The Library has exposed heavy timber beams and projecting eaves. Kirk also

⁸Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ‘The Unkonwn Paul Thiry’, *Arcade 31.1*, arcadenw.org, 8 December 2012.

designed the church across the street from the Theodora (**Fig. 41**). Given these two facts, there may be a connection between Grant, Copeland Chervenak and Paul Hayden Kirk, but no evidence to support that has been found.

East Elevation

The east elevation has a concrete lower level with two stories of wood construction above. A parking area and basement are located at the lower level. An angled concrete retaining wall provides partial enclosure of the area. The same style of low wall surrounds the planting area to the east of the entry to the parking garage. The first and second floors above the basement are occupied by residential units and have a north and south portion, symmetrically arranged around a central exterior deck element with an angled solid guard rail (**Fig. 25**).

The north and south portions of the east elevation are delineated by stained wood veneer with a stained wood column simply delineated in the façade. Stained wood beams project from above the first and second floors. Each beam supports a stained wood column that extends in front of the façade. The wood skin at the north and south elements is broken by horizontal bands of windows (**Figs. 14-17**). Glass screens sit in front of windows at the first and second floors (**Fig. 26**). The screens are constructed of varying width glass panels with vertical wood supports, and a continuous wood frame element at the top and bottom.

South Elevation

On the south elevation (**Figs. 17-19**), the east and west wings extend beyond the center section of the building, and are terminated in stained wood cladding, with a glass storefront system at the center of each wing. The east wing also has screens in front of the storefront, similar to the ones on the east elevation. The center element between the wings is set back slightly, and has a glass storefront with double entry doors at the first floor and stained wood siding with overhanging canopy at the second floor above. A low brick wall with central opening extends in front of the center element, with a wood canopy above, supported by wood columns. The canopy and brick low wall run between the east and west wings. The brick is a flash fired or iron rust brick with a staggered pattern. South of the building, the site has surface parking. An entry drive comes from 34th Avenue on the west, slopes down to the parking, then slopes down to 35th Avenue on the east, exposing concrete retaining wall similar to that on the east elevation.

West Elevation

The west elevation exterior cladding, windows and screens match those found on the east elevation (**see Figs. 19-20**). An exterior balcony with angled low wall is located at the center of the second level, matching the low walls found on the east elevation, but the first level is located at grade, so only an exterior patio with brick paving exists there.

North Elevation

On the north elevation, the east and west wings are terminated in stained wood cladding, with a glass storefront system at the center of each wing (**Figs. 21-23**). The center element between the wings is set back slightly. The first floor of this element has glazed with storefront and doors. The second floor has stained wood siding. A low brick wall extends in front of the center element, and runs between the east and west wings. It has a flash fired or iron rust brick with a staggered pattern. A similar style staggered brick wall is located on the east and west walls of the center element, at the first level (**Fig. 24**).

Building Interior

There were 116 units for residents when the building was originally designed, each with its own bathroom. They are located on the first and second floors of the east and west wings (**Figs. 32, 33, 35, 36**). Both wings have a central elevator, and egress stairs at the north and south ends. The corridors are painted plaster or drywall, and have a combination of carpet and concrete at the floor. The walls have stained wood chair rails and vertical elements. The ceilings are painted, with exposed, painted wood beams and surface mounted utilitarian light fixtures.

The units have painted walls and ceilings, carpet on the floors and some wood trim. There are radiators located in cabinets below the windows. The bathrooms have ceramic tile on the floor and a shower floor insert with ceramic tile at the shower walls. A simple wall mounted ceramic sink is located beneath a mirror with lighting above.

The center element between each wing has offices, dining room, lounge and commercial kitchen at the first floor, all which surround an atrium (**Figs. 27-31**). Additional offices, which were most likely an original caretakers unit, are located on the second floor above the first floor offices.

A concrete basement, located below the central area on the first floor and behind the parking, has utility and storage spaces (**Figs. 37-38**).

Changes to the Building

The building is highly intact, with few significant changes over time. The layout of the building and units is unchanged, including the wood siding and the screens at the building exterior. There have been some modifications, as listed below. It is likely that the unit restrooms and finishes have been altered, though there is no record of that. Below is a list of changes that have been made per Seattle Department of Planning and Development records.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Date</u>
Repair of Existing Common Decks	1997
Add Sprinkler System to Building	2002
Boiler Replacement	2006
Various Mechanical and Electrical Modifications	1999-2005
Replace Aluminum Windows with Vinyl Windows	no date

4. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Architectural Style

The architectural style of the building is best described as Northwest Modern or Northwest Regional. The style occurred mostly between 1935 and 1960⁹, though this time period is debated, with the time period ending anywhere from the 1950s to the 1970s. Paul Thiry advocated that there was a Northwest regional style in the 1950s, but Victor Steinbruck did not concur until the 1960s. Regardless of the time period, the Northwest Modern style is based on the International Style, which had uninterrupted building lines without details that referenced earlier architectural styles. The style typically utilized northwest materials such as wood, both on the interior and exterior, had open plans, particularly at the public spaces¹⁰, and integrated the building into the landscape.

Similarity between Theodora and other local Northwest Modern buildings can be seen most obviously in two buildings shown within this document, the Magnolia Branch of the Seattle Public Library (**Fig. 51**), opened in 1964 and designed by Paul Hayden Kirk, and the Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Lab at the University of Washington, built in 1964 (**Fig. 52**), also designed by Grant, Copeland and Chervenak. Other buildings designed by Grant, Copeland and Chervenak, which would be considered Northwest Regional, include the Bloedel School of Environmental and Forest Sciences Lab, as well as Christ the King Church in Bellevue (**Fig. 55**) and St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Seattle (**Fig. 56**). The church buildings were constructed with elements of the Northwest Regional style, but don't have the strong formal character that was exhibited by either the Theodora building or the Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Lab.

Architect

Grant, Copeland and Chervenak began their practice in 1955 (**Fig. 50**). The firm was started by Austin Grant, who, having been raised in Seattle, began working for his father, William R. Grant, in Seattle after World War II. Once his father retired in 1953, Austin took on partners, and the firm was renamed Grant, Copeland and Chervenak.¹¹

Ross W. Copeland Jr. was born and raised in Seattle. He attended the University of Washington from 1935 to 1938, but didn't receive a degree. He worked for Harry Nordquist, and then at the Todd-Pacific Shipyards in Tacoma from 1940-45. After World War II, Copeland worked for firms including George Stoddard and Associates, Bain, Overturf & Turner, and Young & Richardson. After receiving his architectural license in 1946, he formed a partnership with Marvin Patterson. This partnership did not last long, and in 1954 he joined Austin Grant, and formed the partnership known as Grant, Copeland and Chervenak.¹²

⁹'Northwest Regional Style', www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northwest_Regional_style

¹⁰*Barksdale House Landmark Nomination, n.p., February 2011*

¹¹*William R. Grant biography, www.dahp.wa.gov, 2014*

¹²*Ross W. Copeland Jr. Biography, www.docomomo-wewa.org, 2014*

Robert A. Chervenak was born and raised in Tacoma. He graduated from the University Of Washington School Of Architecture in 1951. In 1955, he became a partner at Grant, Copeland and Chervenak. In addition, to his practice, Mr. Chervenak was an associate professor at the University of Washington from 1960 to 1974.¹³

Grant, Copeland and Chervenak (GCC) were known for designing many buildings around the region, most notably churches, but also two forest sciences buildings at the University of Washington, Psychology Building at Central Washington University, a King County Medical Services Corp. building, a hospital building in Brewster, Washington, Fire Station 27 on South Myrtle Street and single family residences (**Figs 52-59**). Many of their buildings featured wood exteriors, with some having exposed wood heavy timber beams.

In 1965, they won an Honor Award from the Seattle Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for the King County Medical Services Corporation Building.¹⁴ Located at Terry and Howell Streets in downtown Seattle, the building received an upper floor addition at some point. Nationally, GCC won an Honor Award from AIA in 1966 for the Hugo Winklerwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory, which was constructed in 1964.¹⁵ The Laboratory is designed on a 12 foot module.¹⁶ It has exposed wood and glass screens, similar to those on the Theodora. An adjacent building, the Forest Sciences Building (now the Bloedel Building) was designed by GCC and built in 1971.

The firm's church design experience was extensive. DOCOMOMA-WEWA.org, the website of the organization dedicated to the support of Northwest modernism, indicates that GCC designed over 350 church buildings. The buildings include Christ the King Church in Bellevue (**Fig. 56**) (built sometime during or before 1956), Saint Paul's of Shorewood Lutheran Church in Seattle (1958), Our Savior's Lutheran Church in Everett (1968), a Seattle Chapter AIA award winner, Gloria Dei Lutheran Church in Olympia (1969), Pilgrim Lutheran Church (1968, possibly in Bellevue). In addition, they designed Saint Peter's Episcopal Church in south Seattle, which was built in 1961,¹⁷ and received a 1963 Seattle Chapter AIA award (**Fig. 57**).¹⁸ They also designed an education building for Luther Memorial Church in Greenwood in 1961.

Though GCC designed many churches, only a minimal direct architectural relationship can be drawn between the church designs and the Theodora design. The churches listed above were designed with wood exterior faces and would possibly be considered of the Northwest Regional Modern style, but none of them have Theodora's exposed wood structural beams or columns on the exterior. They may have exposed wood at the interior, but Theodora does not have wood as a prominent interior feature.

¹³Robert A. Chervenak Biography, www.dahp.wa.gov, 2014

¹⁴Todd, Anne G., 'Architects Team with Artists', *Seattle Times*, December 5, 1965, p.107

¹⁵'Forestry Lab Nearly Ready', *Seattle Times*, April 9, 1964

¹⁶Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, 'A Suprising Richness of Order: University of Washington's Winklerwerder Hall', *Arcade* 31.4

¹⁷'Ready by Fall', *Seattle Times*, October 15, 1961

¹⁸'Architects Give Awards', *Seattle Times*, December 15, 1963

Only the Winkenwerder Lab and Bloedel Building, on the University of Washington campus, could be considered stylistically similar to Theodora, with strong horizontal lines accentuated by exposed wood structure and glass screen elements on their facades.

Less was published about GCC's single family residential experience, but an Edmunds house that they designed was published in the Pacific Northwest Living section of the June 1959 issue of the Seattle Times.¹⁹ This house also appears to bear the hallmarks of Pacific Northwest Regional design, with wood siding and exposed wood beams.

It is not certain when the firm disbanded, but the last mention of them in the Seattle Times is in 1973. Given the type of work and awards, the firm was well published and probably well known in the Seattle area.

Structural Engineer

The structural engineer who stamped the structural drawings was Harvey Dodd. He was born in 1922 in Fort Supply, Oklahoma to Isaac Jackson and Anna Dodd. He was a civilian who assisted in salvaging ships after Pearl Harbor, then enlisted in the Navy. He received a Civil Engineering degree from the University of Washington, and later became a Structural Engineer. He was active as a civil and structural engineer in Seattle, and was best known for structural design on the Space Needle and Kingdome. He opened his firm, Harvey Dodd and Associates in 1960. He was a member of the Structural Engineers Association of Washington, and was their president in 1971.²⁰

It is interesting to note that Harvey Dodd was not the only one who stamped the structural drawings for the Theodora set. They were also stamped by Austin Grant, who was the architect for the project.

Contractor

In a Seattle Times article from June 28, 1966, Baugh Construction Company was listed as the contractor for the Winkenwerder Forest Service Lab, but no contractor name could be found for the Theodora building. Baugh became part of the Skanska USA Building after 2000.

Volunteers of America

The Volunteers of America (VOA) is one of the largest organizations in the country to provide housing and assistance to persons of low income, including those with disabilities, throughout America. It was founded in 1896 by Ballington and Maud Booth. Ballington was the son of General William Booth, who founded the Salvation Army. The VOA, a faith-based organization, began their philanthropic efforts in

¹⁹Phillips, Margery R., 'Amid Green Pastures', *Seattle Times*, June 28, 1959

²⁰Obituary, February 17, 2012, *Seattle Times*

the early 1900s. By the 1960s, they changed their focus to housing for the poor. The VOA is still in operation today. They are an Alexandria, Virginia based organization that serves 46 states, Washington DC and Puerto Rico.²¹

The VOA provides a wide range of services for low income seniors, but it appears that the Theodora Home is only one of two buildings that the VOA owns and operates in western Washington. However, the VOA also has housing for women and children in Eastern Washington, and over 200 sites at other sites throughout the country (**Fig. 49**). As mentioned in the Site/Context and Architectural Description above, the VOA constructed a Theodora Home on the site in 1914. It was one of the first in the nation to house dependent mothers and children.²² The first Theodora Home was torn down for construction of a new Theodora Home in 1965, which housed low income elderly and disabled persons. This is the Theodora that exists on the site today.

²¹ 'Volunteers of America', *Wikipedia*, January 2014

²² 'Volunteers of America Western Washington', *voaww.org*, 2014

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6. PHOTOS AND GRAPHICS

All photos are by Clark Design Group, unless otherwise noted.

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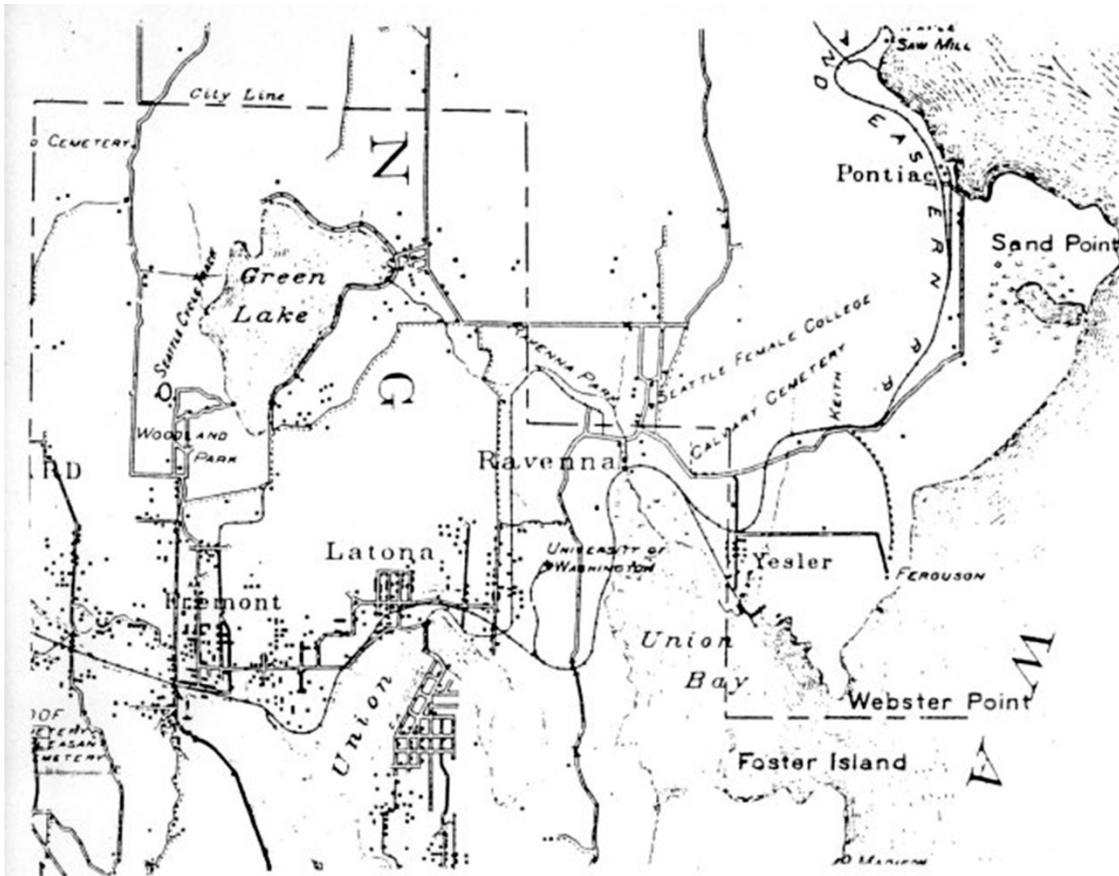


Fig. 1 McKee's Correct Road Map of Seattle and Vicinity, 1894 (Seattle Room, Seattle Public Library)

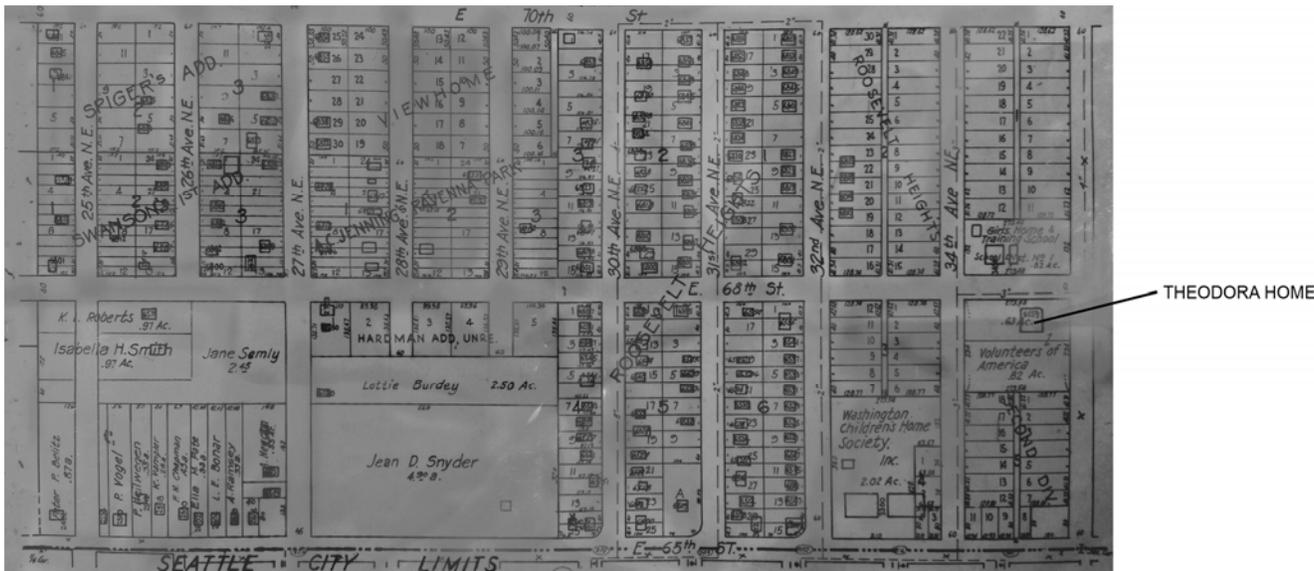


Fig. 2 Kroll Map, 1939 (Seattle Room, Seattle Public Library)



Fig. 3 Kroll Map, 1950 (Seattle Room, Seattle Public Library)



Fig. 4 Current Aerial View, Theodora Apartments at 35th NE and NE 68th (Google Maps, January 2014)

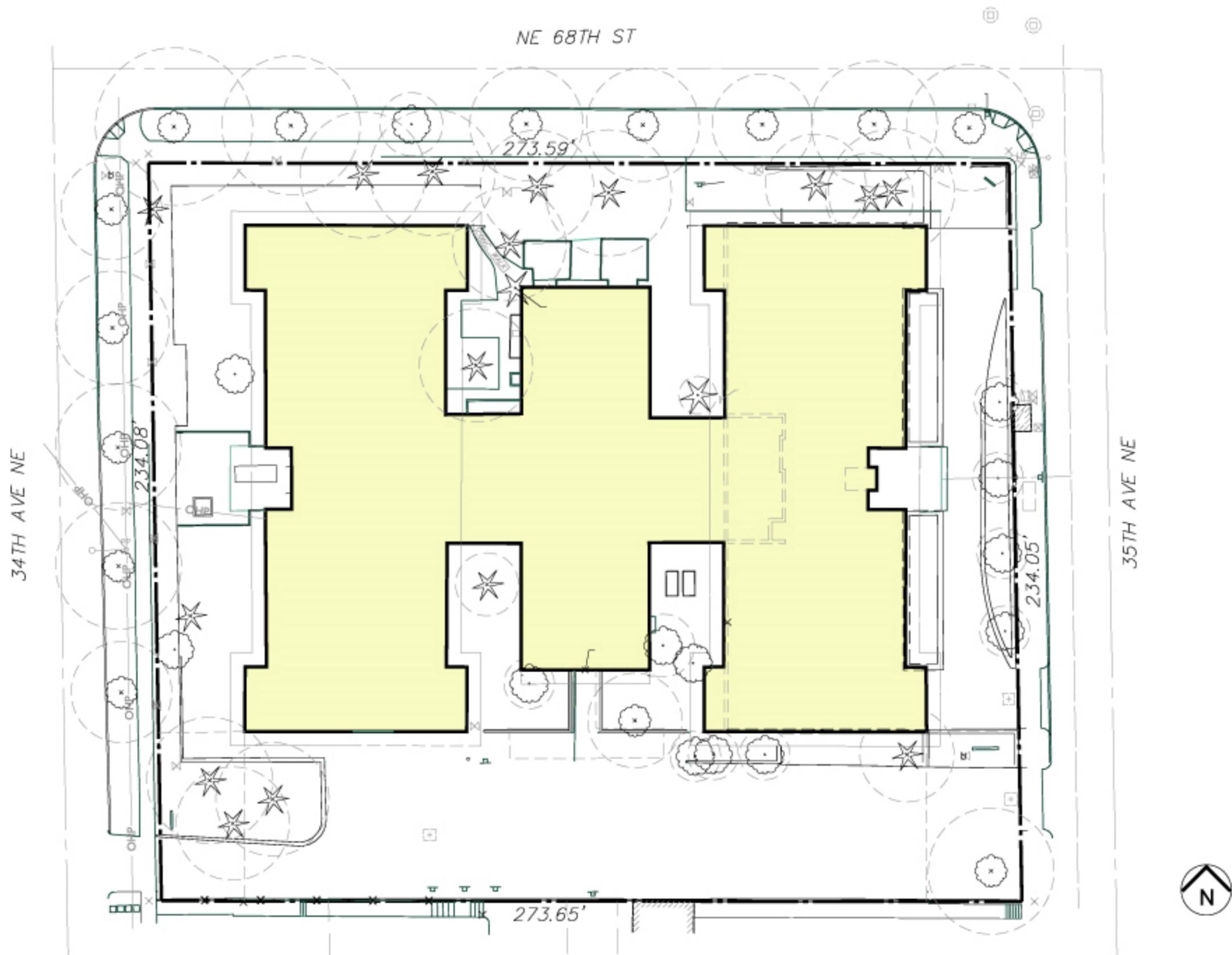


Fig. 5 Current Site Plan, 35th Avenue NE to the right (Triad Associates Survey, January 16, 2014)

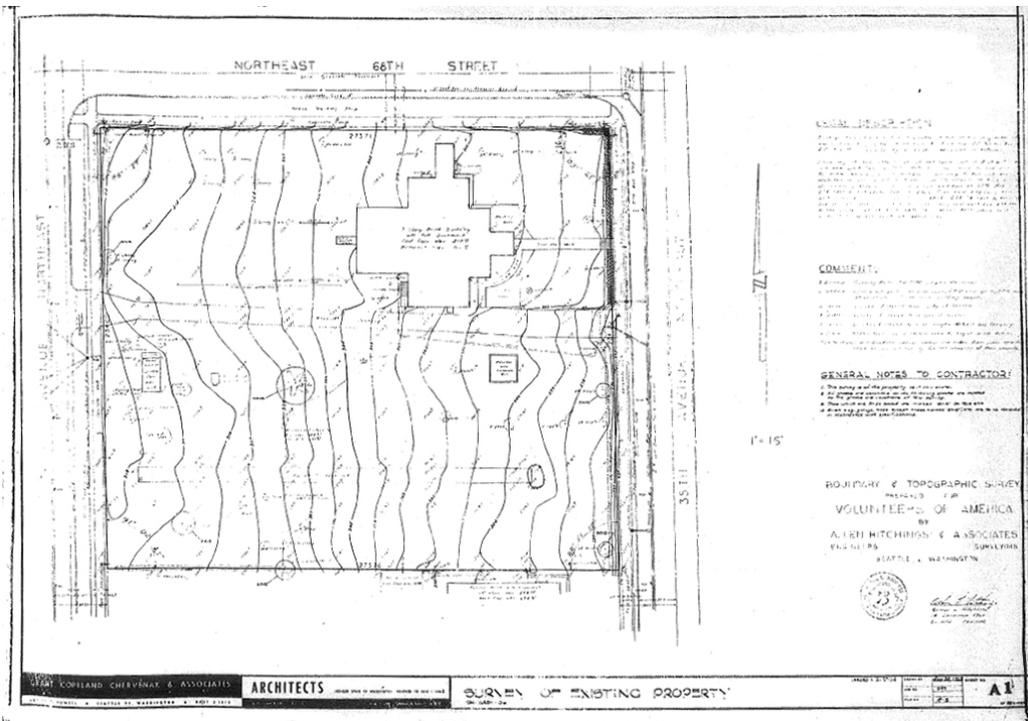


Fig. 6 Original Site Plan (Seattle Department of Planning and Development archives)

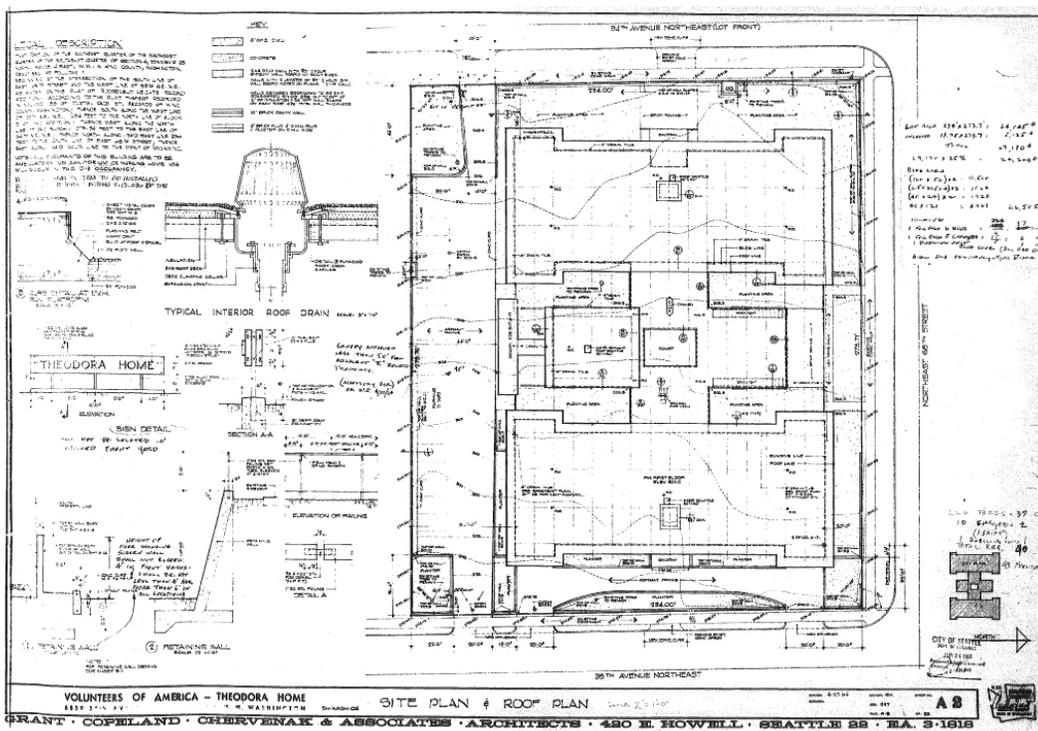


Fig. 7 Original Building Site Plan (Seattle Department of Planning and Development archives)

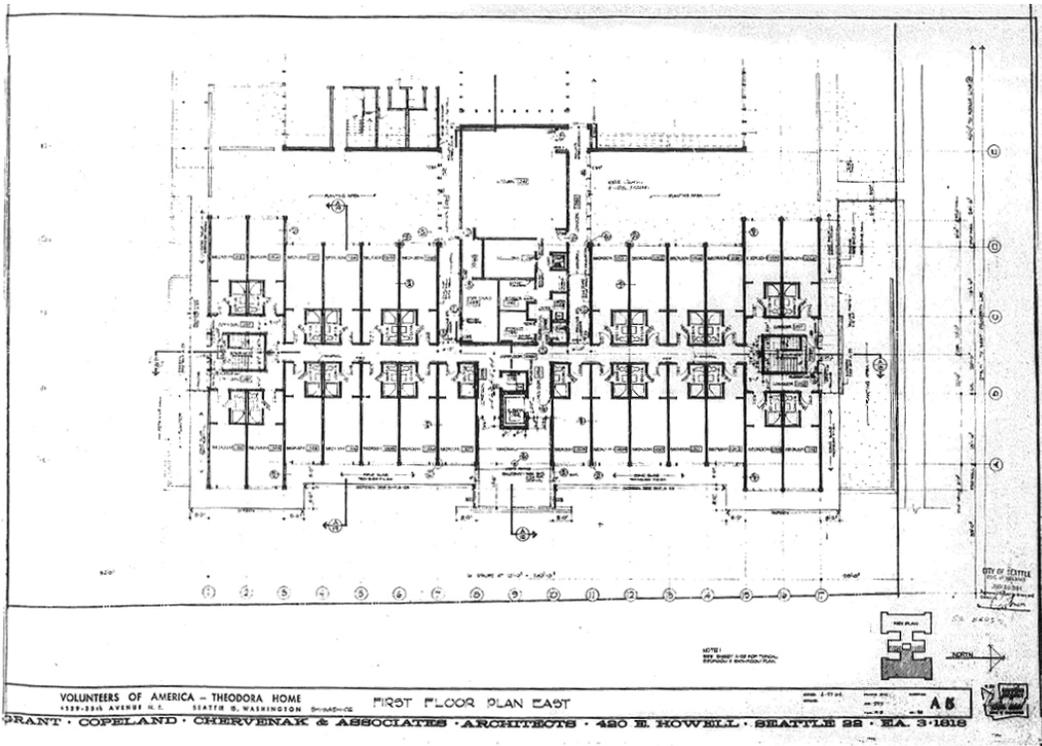


Fig. 8 Original First Floor Plan East (Seattle Department of Planning and Development archives)

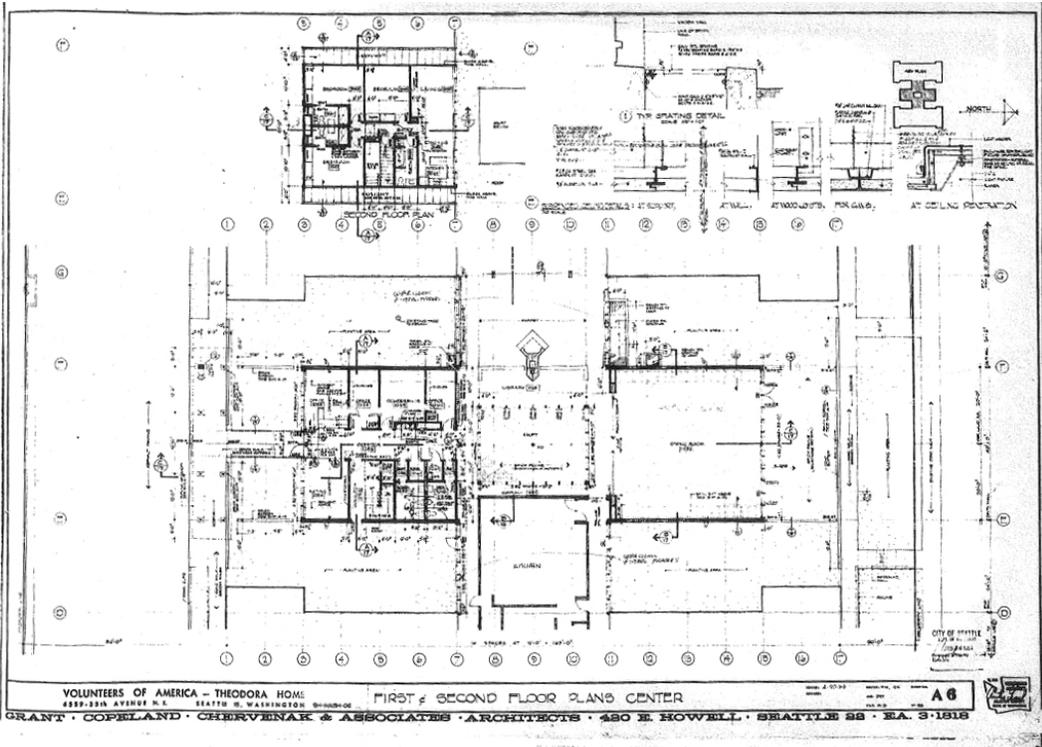


Fig. 9 Original First Floor Plan Center (Seattle Department of Planning and Development archives)

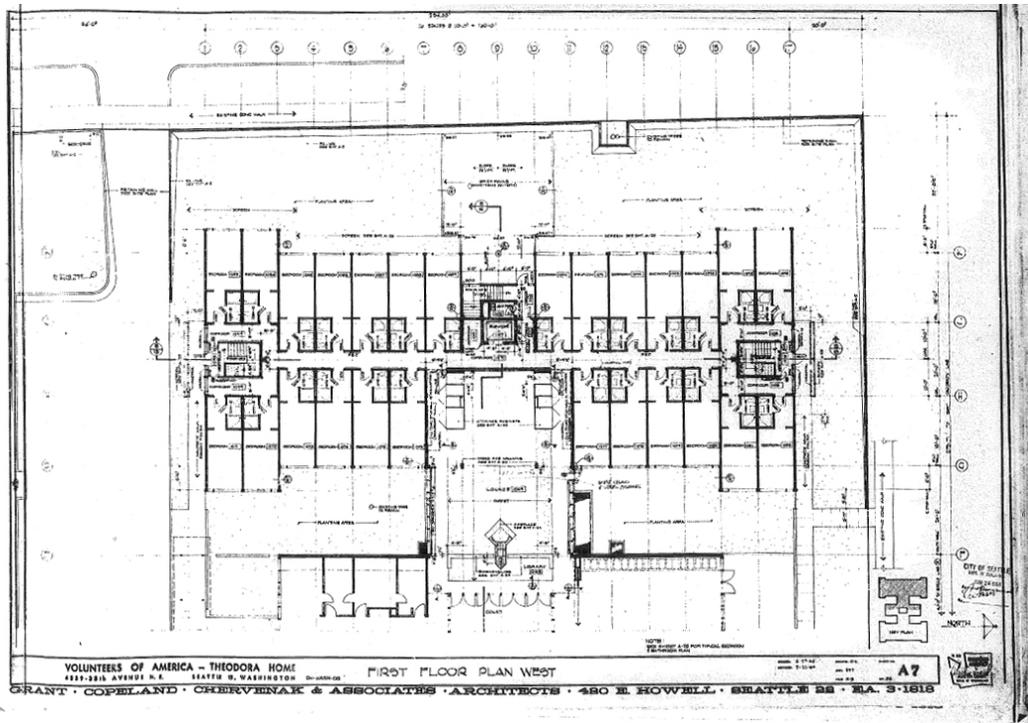


Fig. 10 Original First Floor Plan West (Seattle Department of Planning and Development archives)

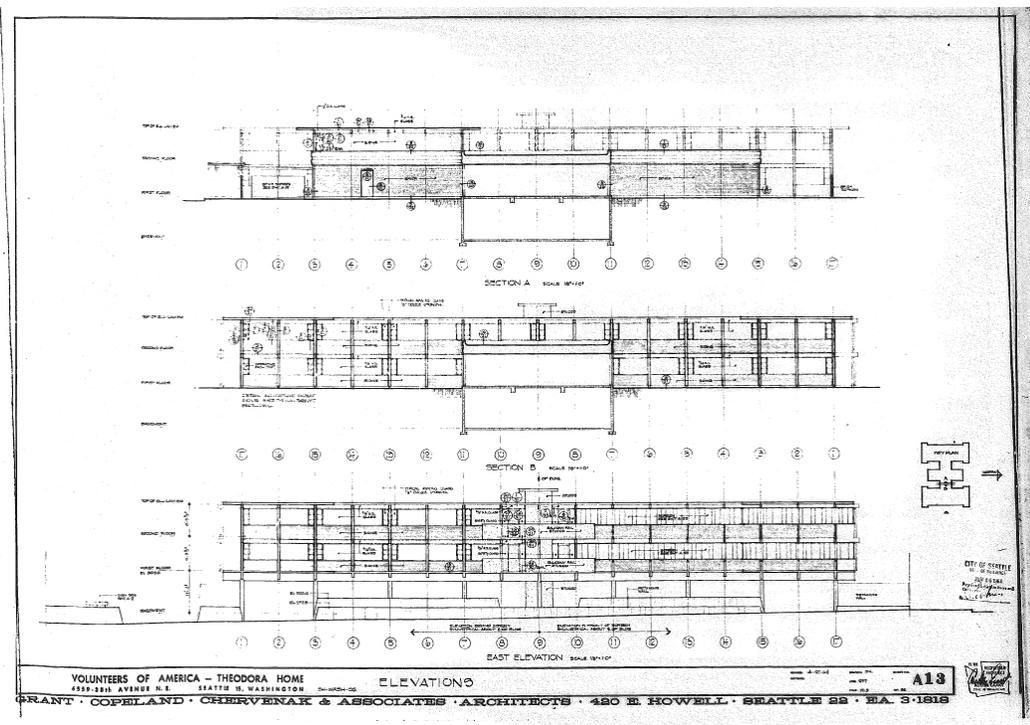


Fig. 11 Original Elevations (Seattle Department of Planning and Development archives)



Fig. 12 Theodora Home, 1966 (Puget Sound Regional Archives)



Fig. 13 Theodora Home, 1966, Rear View from 34th (Puget Sound Regional Archives)



Fig. 14 Overall View of Building's East Façade looking Southwest



Fig. 15 View of East Exterior Façade Looking South



Fig. 16 View of East Façade Looking North



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Fig. 20 View of West Façade Looking South



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Fig. 23 View of North Façade Looking at Northeast Corner



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Fig. 26 View of Screen Detail



Fig. 27 View of Reception



Fig. 28 View of Interior Atrium



Fig. 29 View of Dining Hall



Fig. 30 View of Lounge



Fig. 31 View of Commercial Kitchen



Fig. 32 View of First Floor Corridor



Fig. 33 View of Second Floor Corridor with Unit Entry Door



Fig. 34 View of Interior Stair



Fig. 35 View of Typical Residential Unit



Fig. 36 View of Typical Residential Unit Restroom



Fig. 37 View of Basement Corridor



Fig. 38 View of Basement Activity Room



Fig. 39 Looking North at North East Branch Seattle Public Library



Fig. 40 Looking Northeast at Congregation Beth Shalom Synagogue



Fig. 41 Looking East at University Unitarian Church



Fig. 42 Looking South at Home to South of Theodora



Fig. 43 Looking South at Townhomes to South of Theodora



Fig. 44 Looking Southwest at Cobb Center for Youth, part of Children’s Home Society of Washington



Fig. 45 Looking West at Home to the West of Theodora



Fig. 46 Looking Northwest at Home to the Northwest of Theodora



Fig. 47 Looking North at Homes to North of Theodora



Fig. 48 Original Theodora Home, 6559 35th Avenue NE, 1938 (Puget Sound Regional Archives)



Fig. 49 Map of Volunteers of America Housing sites across the country today (www.voa.org)



Fig. 50 From Left:
 Austin Grant, (www.whatcomcremationandfuneral.com)
 Ross W. Copeland Jr., (www.docomomo-wewa.org)
 Robert Chervenak (www.dahp.wa.gov)



Fig. 51 Seattle Public Library, Magnolia Branch



Fig. 52 Winkenwerder Laboratory, University of Washington



Fig. 53 King County Medical Services Corporation Building when built (*Seattle Times*)



Fig. 54 King County Medical Services Corporation Building today (*Google Maps*)

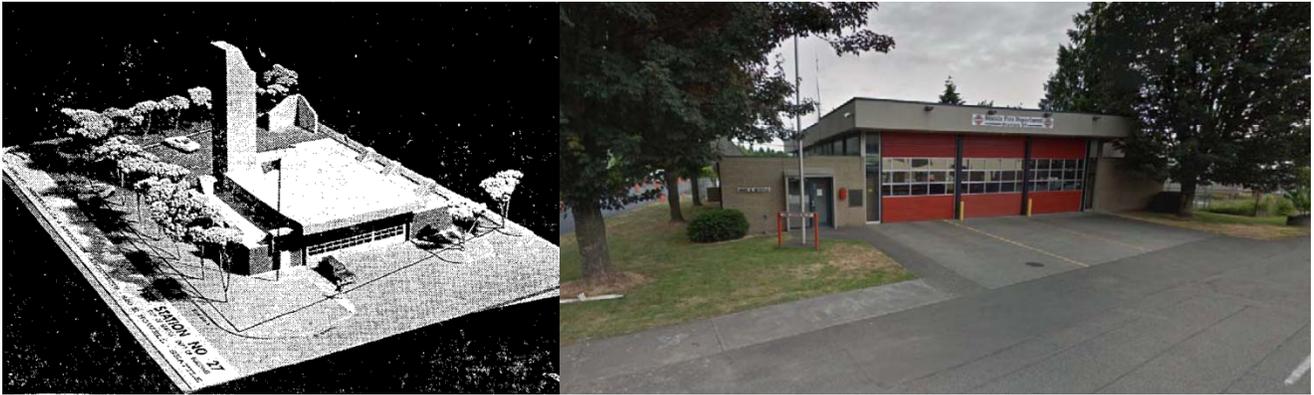


Fig. 55 Fire Station 27 (1969 view from 1969 Seattle Times article and today)



Fig. 56 Christ the King Church, Bellevue (*University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections, DM1639*)



Fig. 57 St Peter's Episcopal Church, Seattle



Fig. 58 Luther Memorial Lutheran Church Parish-Education Addition Building Addition, Seattle

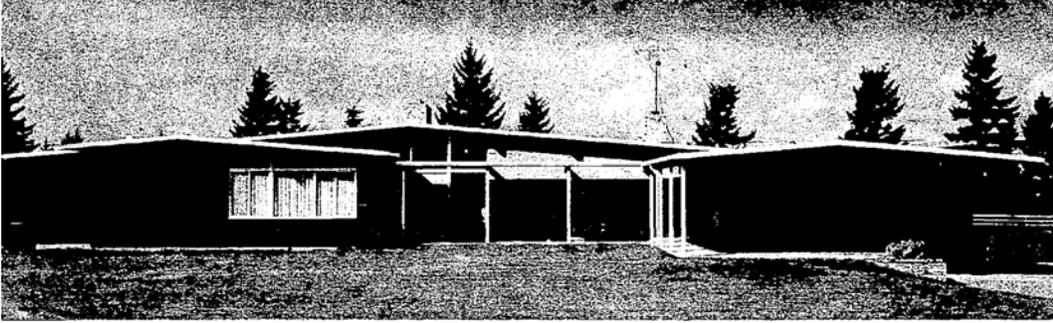


Fig. 59 Gail C. Leslie House, Edmonds (*Pacific Northwest Living, Seattle Times*)