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• Washington State Department of Natural Resources
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• Snohomish County Public Works
• City of Bothell

Individuals, Businesses, Other Organizations

• Ann-Charlotte Gavel Adams, Birney Adams, Kristina Adams
• Ann Aagaard
• James E. Hutter, Jr. - Enviro-Drain, Inc.
• Sue Kienast - Bothell Historic Museum Society
• Gordon J. and Jannelle W. Loewen
• Janis and Chris Newman
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• Patricia M. Pierce
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• George F. Sherwin, Jr. - Quadrant
• Richard H. Truly
• Scott Wands
• James and Karen Wharton
LIST OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT
LIST OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Natural Environment

Earth ................................................. Discussed
   Geology
   Soils
   Topography
   Unique Physical Features
   Erosion/Enlargement of Land Area (Accretion)

Air .................................................. Discussed
   Air Quality
   Odor
   Climate

Water & Wetlands .................................. Discussed
   Surface Water Movement/Quantity/Quality
   Runoff/Absorption
   Floods
   Ground Water Movement/Quantity/Quality
   Public Water Supplies

Plants & Animals .................................. Discussed
   Habitat for and Numbers or Diversity of Species of Plants, Fish and Other Wildlife
   Unique Species
   Fish or Wildlife Migration Routes
Built Environment

Environmental Health
Noise
Risk of Explosion
Releases or Potential Releases to the Environment Affecting Public Health, Such as Toxic or Hazardous Materials

Land and Shoreline Use
Relationship to Existing Land Use Plans and to Estimated Population
Housing
Light & Glare
Aesthetics
Recreation
Historic and Cultural Preservation
Agricultural Crops

Transportation
Transportation Systems
Vehicular Traffic
Waterborne, Rail and Air Traffic
Parking
Movement/Circulation of People or Goods
Traffic Hazards

Public Services and Utilities
Fire
Police
Schools
Parks or Other Recreational Facilities
Maintenance
Communications
Water/Storm Water
Sewer/Solid Waste
Other Governmental Services or Utilities
HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, BOTHELL BRANCH AND
CASCADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE COLLOCATION PROJECT
AT THE TRULY FARMS/STRINGTOWN SITE,
BOTHELL, WASHINGTON

Prepared for

L. C. LEE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
221 1st Avenue West, Suite 415
Seattle, Washington 98119

By

John P. Warner
Research Historian

HISTORICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.
119 Pine Street, Suite 207
Seattle, Washington 98101

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HRA# 420CIS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Higher Education Coordinating Board proposes to construct a new college campus at the Truly Farms/Stringtown site in Bothell, Washington (Project). The 130-acre campus will house the University of Washington, Bothell Branch campus and Cascadia Community College.

L. C. Lee & Associates, Inc. contracted with Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA) to perform a cultural resources assessment of the Project Area. The purpose of the assessment is to locate any significant prehistoric or historic archaeological sites in the area that might be impacted by construction, to evaluate the historic buildings and structures in terms of their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and to recommend measures to mitigate adverse Project effects on such cultural resources. This document reports on the methods and findings of the assessment of historical buildings and structures. A companion report discusses the assessment of historic and prehistoric archaeological resources for the Project (Stutzman 1995).

The historical resource work used background research, oral history, and field survey to inventory nineteen buildings and one structure at the site. The Dr. Reuben Chase House is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. HRA believes that several buildings and one structure of what is now the Truly Farm are eligible for listing in the National Register as an historical district. The potentially-eligible Boone Farm Historic District consists of the Main House, Wash House, Garage, Root Cellar, Hay Barn, Machine Shop, Horse Barn, Hired-hand House, and Cattle Pens. The District is significant for long-term history in the agricultural land use of the Bothell area. The eligibility of the Bothell Cemetery will be determined in an upcoming meeting of the State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Construction of the Project will adversely affect the Boone Farm Historic District, although Project plans call for the preservation of its most important element, the Main House and perhaps also the Wash House and Garage. Preservation in place, adaptive reuse, and moving elements of the Historic District appear to be infeasible. Adverse effects to the Historic District may be mitigated by documenting it, curating this information, and using it in an interpretive center located onsite in one of this historic buildings. Project construction and operation, as currently planned, apparently will not adversely affect the Dr. Reuben Chase House.
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INTRODUCTION

The Higher Education Coordinating Board proposes to construct a new college campus at the Truly Farms/Stringtown site in Bothell, Washington (Project). The 130-acre campus will house the University of Washington, Bothell branch campus and Cascadia Community College. The proposed facilities will include classrooms, administrative space, office space, student services, a library, a theater, recreation facilities, and parking.

NBBJ is preparing a Master Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Project. L.C. Lee & Associates, Inc., which is performing work related to wetlands, contracted with Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA) to perform a cultural resources assessment of the Project Area. Cultural resources include historical buildings and structures along with historic and prehistoric archaeological sites. The purpose of the work is to locate cultural resources in the Project Area, to evaluate their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and to recommend measures to mitigate adverse effects on significant resources. This report discusses the historical buildings and structures; a companion study reports the archaeological assessment for the Project (Stutzman 1995).

The Truly Farms/Stringtown site lies northwest of the intersection of Interstate 405 and State Route (SR) 522, approximately 0.5 miles east of downtown Bothell, in Township 26 North, Range 5 East, Sections 5, 8, and 9. The Project Area is bounded by Interstate 405 on the east, SR 522 on the south, Beardslee Boulevard and 112th Avenue NE on the north and northwest, and by property and fencelines on the west (Figure 1-1).

1.1 Project Personnel

John Warner, Research Historian, served as the Principal Investigator for the historical resources assessment. He conducted the inventory, completed the Historic Property Inventory and Request for Determination of Eligibility forms, prepared the report, and consulted with the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP). Linda Stutzman and Paula Johnson conducted preliminary archival research to determine historical land ownership and to assemble the background material for the historical context. Dr. Lisa Mighetto, Associate Historian, also conducted preliminary research, reviewed the inventory forms and the report, and Dr. Gail Thompson, Vice President, reviewed the report.

1.2 Report Organization

This report discusses the work completed for the historical study and its results. A companion report deals with the archaeological resource assessment (Stutzman 1995). Including the introduction, this report contains eight sections and three appendices. Section 2.0 explains
the research methods employed and Section 3.0 presents the historical context for the Project Area. Section 4.0 provides the results of the inventory; Section 5.0 evaluates the significance of historical resources inventoried; Section 6.0 discusses the project's impact on significant resources; and Section 7.0 discusses actions that might mitigate the project's adverse effects on these resources. Section 8.0 lists the references cited in the report. Appendix A includes copies of the State of Washington Historic Property Inventory Forms; Appendix B includes the Request for Determination of Eligibility Form for the identified historic district; and Appendix C contains copies of the National Register nomination forms for the Dr. Reuben Chase House and the Bothell Cemetery.
HRA staff conducted background research and field survey to inventory the historical resources and determine if any appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (see Section 5 for evaluation criteria). Nineteen buildings and one structure are located on the Truly Farms/Stringtown site, which is discussed for convenience in four sections (Figure 2-1). Eleven buildings and the structure are located in Section I; one building is in Section II, seven buildings are in Section III, and there are no buildings in Section IV. In 1988, the City of Bothell Department of Community Development inventoried four of the buildings in Section III. One of these buildings, the Olin Davenport residence, was demolished in 1992. HRA staff evaluated the remaining fifteen buildings and the structure through background research, oral history interviews, and field inventory. The Bothell Cemetery is not on the Truly Farms/Stringtown site; however, its close proximity to the site requires consideration of the cemetery. Effects of the proposed project are discussed in Section 6 of this report.

For the remaining 15 buildings and the structure on the Truly Farms/Stringtown site, the researchers used the records of the King County Assessor's Office, National Archives Pacific Northwest Region, Washington State Archives Puget Sound Regional Branch, and maps from the University of Washington (UW) Map Collection. Conversations with the current owner and other local, long-time residents aided in determining the age, condition, and original or current uses of the various buildings. A search for historical photographs, historical newspaper articles, and periodicals from the Bothell area was conducted in the UW Special Collections. Kroll's Atlas of Seattle, for the years 1950 and 1987, provided information on the locations of buildings on the Truly property. The Sanborn fire insurance maps were consulted, but these maps do not include areas outside Bothell City limits. The Seattle Public Library, Northwest Index Clipping Files, were consulted for biographical information on George R. Wilson and Benjamin E. Boone. The Bothell Historical Society supplied some information on local personalities and events.

After the research was completed, the investigator conducted the field inventory, which included photographic and written documentation of the buildings and the structure. During the field inventory phase, the investigator filled out the OAHP inventory forms, photographed the buildings while conducting a walking reconnaissance of the farm, and met with the present owner, Richard Truly. Accompanied by Mr. Truly, the investigator visited the interior of the main house and went into the basement to look at the foundation. Throughout the field inventory, the investigator evaluated the farm for the aspects of integrity used to determine potential eligibility.
LEGEND
No. Building
1. Meat-packing Business
2. Hay Barn
3. Root Cellar
4. Garage/Wash House
5. Main House
6. Machine Shop
7. Storage Shed
8. Horse Barn
9. Hired Hand House
10. Residence<50 years old
11. Residence<50 years old
12. Cattle Pens
13. North Creek Landscaping
14. Simulated Log Cabin
15. Jamison House
16. 1936 House
17. Dr. Reuben Chase House
18. Residence<50 years old

SECTION I
TRUELY FARM

SECTION II
TRUELY SON

SECTION III
STRINGTOWN

SECTION IV
QUADRANT
3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Sammamish River Valley, situated in King County, was permanently settled by EuroAmericans in the early 1870s. The land around the Bothell area was not surveyed by the federal government until 1870-71. It was opened for homesteading to anyone willing to make the improvements required by the Homestead Act of 1862.

Although David C. Bothell is credited with founding, in 1889, the town that bears his family name, permanent settlement of the area began with the arrival of Columbus Greenleaf and George Rutter Wilson in mid-1870. Wilson arrived before Greenleaf, staked a claim in the vicinity of Woodinville's present location, and returned to Seattle to find summer work. However, upon Wilson's return in the autumn, he found that Greenleaf had settled on his original claim. There being no shortage of land, Wilson moved his claim; he and Greenleaf were neighbors for many years (Evans 1988:4; Stickney 1977:3).

A native of England, George Rutter Wilson entered Washington Territory in the early 1860s by jumping ship at the Hood Canal port of Seabeck. Wilson worked his way toward the Seattle area for the next six or seven years. In 1870, he had occasion to visit Issaquah. He was struck with the notion that this area might be a place to settle; it was then that he staked his original claim. While Wilson's earliest residence was a simple cabin, he later built a small house to accommodate his extensive library (Stickney 1977:4; Evans 1988:4).

Throughout the ensuing years, Wilson continued to add to his original claim, buying land from a number of speculators. He purchased the 160-acre claim of Edmond Guthrie and another 40-acre timber claim. His two-acre purchase from a man named Bishop became the site of his permanent residence. This final purchase brought Wilson's land holdings to approximately 360 acres. Although Wilson never married, he was popular in the community because of his open-handed generosity, his scholarly ways, and his concern for the community-at-large. Local children held annual fruit-picking forays in his orchards. Wilson was the first clerk of the Bothell school board, and he donated land for the Bothell Cemetery. In 1902, he became a charter member of the local Masonic lodge (Stickney 1968:25; Stickney 1977:5).

A heart condition forced Wilson to board with the E.J. Ross family for the last twenty-eight years of his life. Originally, Ross and his family had come to the Wilson Farm to help log the land and prepare for the fields and pastures to come. Wilson died on May 17, 1916, at the age of 75, leaving an estate valued at approximately $250,000. He is buried in the Bothell Cemetery (Stickney 1968:5).

The Wilson Farm was bought by Benjamin E. Boone, the president of a prosperous Seattle automobile and truck dealership, around 1924. According to a local resident familiar with the property, Boone leased rights to the property from Wilson's estate to use the old house as a hunting cabin. This same source related stories of Boone's use of the area for duck hunting before buying the property outright in 1924-25. Boone erected his permanent residence, in the
style of a Craftsman bungalow, on the same spot that Wilson’s permanent house once stood (Stickney 1968:24; Keener 1995).

Boone proceeded to create a cattle ranch in the western tradition; most of the permanent buildings on the current Truly Farm were built toward that objective. Benjamin E. Boone died on November 3, 1960 at the age 84. His obituary noted his ranch near Bothell and an estate valued at $105,000 left to his wife and four daughters (Seattle Times 1960:B4).

In 1964, Richard H. Truly, one of Boone’s sons-in-law, bought the property which included the present buildings, the cattle pens, and the fields in the North Creek floodplain, east of the main buildings. Around this same time, North Creek was straightened and channelized as part of a larger Army Corps of Engineers dredging project in the Sammamish River. Truly has retained the ranching tradition and has raised cattle on the site to the present day. The fields in the floodplain continue their traditional role of providing timothy grass for the cattle (King County Tax Assessor’s Cards; Grace: 1995).

The history of the Wilson/Boone/Truly property and its buildings spans 125 years and myriad social changes in a continuum of agricultural productivity. Wilson began this process when he cleared the land, sold the timber, and planted his fruit orchards. Boone kept the land productive by growing fodder for his cattle, by grazing them on the natural grasses, and by producing beef. He established a small-scale western cattle ranch on the property, kept alive the western tradition of an annual roundup and branding of cattle, and fostered interest in preserving cowboy skills by actively participating in cattle drives to Issaquah that provided stock for annual rodeos in the late 1920s. After Richard Truly bought the ranch, the rodeos may have been already a thing of the past, but the cattle-raising tradition and the roundups continued for many years (Klein 1992:72, 181; Seattle Post-Intelligencer: June 20, 1942).

While agricultural pursuits in the Sammamish River Valley were fairly commonplace, the presence of a working cattle operation was unusual west of the Cascades. This unique enterprise, fostered by Benjamin E. Boone and continued by Richard Truly, remains as an excellent example of the transition from forest to productive farmland that is interwoven throughout the history of the Bothell area and the Sammamish River Valley.

The small cluster of buildings southeast of Bothell known as Stringtown was on a portion of the John M. Keener property and situated near both Columbus Greenleaf’s and George R. Wilson’s claims. Stringtown was home to the first doctor in the Bothell area, Dr. Reuben Chase. A veteran of the Civil War, Dr. Chase settled in Bothell, in 1889, after being advised by the medical association that Bothell was a good place to locate because of a typhoid epidemic in the community (Stickney 1977:77, 79). Stringtown remained a small collection of residential buildings surrounded by pasture and uncleared land for most of its life (Real Property Cards 1924-1936).
4.0 RESULTS OF THE INVENTORY

Work at the Truly Farms/Stringtown site inventoried 19 buildings and 1 structure. Truly Farm, designated as Section I in Figure 2-1, contains 13 buildings and 1 structure. The corrugated metal building northwest of the main house, used by a meat-packing business, is less than 50 years old, and therefore was not inventoried. Buildings less than 50 years old are not eligible for the National Register unless they have exceptional significance. The following paragraphs describe the buildings in Section I.

The Hay Barn is a rectangular building with corrugated metal roofing, board and batten siding, and hay racks on 3 sides. Although the building is missing the ground floor doors and the upper loft doors, it exhibits significant integrity in workmanship, design, association, and location.

The Root Cellar is a rectangular building with brick veneer walls and a shingle roof. The building was used to store perishable fruits and vegetables, and for aging meat butchered at the farm. In conjunction with the Garage, the Wash House, and the Main House, the Root Cellar was an integral part of domestic activities on the ranch.

The Garage is a rectangular building with wood siding and a tin-metal roof. The doors on the north end of the Garage have been modified, but the building retains integrity in materials, design, workmanship, and location.

The Wash House, immediately south of the Garage, does not appear in Figure 2-1. This is a small square building, with a tin-metal roof, and wood siding. It may have been a milk house at one time, but has been a laundry facility for many years. The Wash House retains integrity in design, location, workmanship, and association.

The Main House, a Craftsman-style bungalow, is a square, one and one-half story building with a wing on the south side. It is an example of a local artisan's interpretation of the higher style Craftsman house and includes many of the character-defining features found in pattern books of the 1920s. The house is in excellent condition. Examination of the foundation reveals that the current residence was very likely constructed around at least a portion of the old Wilson permanent residence. A review of old photographs and a visual inspection revealed that detailing on the ends of fascia boards on the Garage and Wash House once appeared on the Main House. The current owner noted that the roof was recently replaced. It is likely that similar re-roofing work in the past resulted in the replacement of rotted or damaged wooden trim, i.e., rotten fascia boards. The Main House retains significant integrity.

The stable is less than 50 years old and therefore was not inventoried.

The Machine Shop is a rectangular building with wooden siding and a corrugated metal roof. It possesses integrity in association, design, workmanship, and location.
The storage shed is less than 50 years old and therefore was not inventoried.

The Horse Barn is a rectangular building with a barrel-vault roof and board-and-batten siding. The roof, originally wood shingle, is badly deteriorated. The Horse Barn has integrity in workmanship, design, location, and association. It has been an integral part of ranch activities.

The Hired-hand House is a small rectangular building with wood siding and the remains of a composition roof. Although this residence had a number of additions, and is now in very poor condition, original workmanship and design features remain visible.

Two other buildings in Section I are less than 50 years old. They consist of a vernacular ranch-style residence and a gray bungalow.

The Cattle Pens are the only structure inventoried. They are located to the southeast of the hay barn on the east side of North Creek and consist of three enclosures constructed of boards and square posts. The Cattle Pens have been extensively repaired over the years, but they retain integrity in association, design, location, and workmanship.

Section II, shown in Figure 2-1, contains one building that is part of North Creek Landscaping and is less than 50 years old. It was not inventoried.

Section III, shown in Figure 2-1 and called Stringtown, contains the five buildings described below:

The residence north of 180th Street NE, a simulated log cabin, is less than 50 years old, and therefore was not inventoried.

The Dr. Reuben Chase House is a rectangular house with clapboard siding and a wood shingle roof. The house was inventoried in 1988 and has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places. A copy of the nomination form is provided in Appendix C.

The residence just north of the Dr. Reuben Chase House is less than 50 years old, and therefore was not inventoried.

The Jamison House is a small one and one-half story residence of irregular plan. The exterior is clad in wood siding, and the gabled roof is sheathed in wood shakes.

The 1936-1948 House is one story, L-shaped residence with exterior walls clad in wood shingle. The gabled roof is sheathed in composition shingle.

The Olin E. Davenport House, which was located south of the Chase House, was demolished in 1992.
The Bothell Cemetery is located outside the boundaries of the Project site, but its eastern property line abuts the site's southwest corner. The City of Bothell has nominated the Bothell Cemetery for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. A copy of the nomination is provided in Appendix C. As of July, 1995, a resubmittal of this nomination is pending before the State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.
5.0 EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria serve as the basis for evaluating a property's eligibility for listing at the national, state, and local levels.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, objects, and structures that possess integrity of design, location, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR Part 60).

Individual Eligibility. Benjamin E. Boone's ranch complex, established around 1925, remains relatively intact in its original location. The Main House, a Craftsman-style bungalow, individually meets National Register eligibility standards under Criterion C. After nearly 70 years, this building retains the distinctive characteristics of the high style. Although Wilson's permanent home, built circa 1890, is not present, some evidence supports local contentions that the present Main House incorporates part of the earlier building. Different subflooring and supporting piers from a smaller building are present within the foundation of the current building.

District Eligibility. The present Truly Farm retains the primary elements that defined the Boone Ranch: the Hay Barn, the Root Cellar (which was used to hang butchered beef for aging), the Garage, the Wash House, the Main house, the Horse Barn, the Machine Shop, the Hired-hand House, and the Cattle Pens. The complex of buildings and pens that remain on the Truly Farm constitute a unique example of the historical development of agricultural pursuits in the Sammamish River Valley. A long and continuous agricultural tradition is associated with this property. An agricultural property with historical integrity such as the Truly Farm is difficult to find anywhere but the occurrence of a historical a ranch in the Northshore region of King County is unique.
The Boone Ranch -- now the Truly Farm -- retains a high degree of integrity in design, location, materials, and association as an historic district. HRA believes that the Boone Ranch Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A as a set of buildings and a structure associated with events that made a significant contribution to the history of Bothell and the Sammamish River Valley. Although most of these buildings individually are not eligible for National Register listing, they form a cohesive historical representation of the Boone Ranch during its more active life. The buildings that contribute to the historic district are the:

1. Hay Barn
2. Root Cellar
3. Garage
4. Wash House
5. Main House
6. Machine Shop
7. Horse Barn
8. Hired-hand House

The stable and the storage shed are non-contributing buildings.

The Cattle Pens are a contributing structure to the Historic District. The presence of the Cattle Pens and their association with earlier local historical events such as annual roundups and rodeos, adds substance to the historical theme established by the current farm. The fact that the land and the buildings are still in agricultural use reinforces the District’s importance as the only surviving example of cattle ranching in the Sammamish River Valley and its importance to the greater historical fabric of the Bothell community.

The Jamison House and the 1936-1948 House do not appear to be eligible for National Register listing. The 1992 City of Bothell resources inventory considered both residences for inclusion in a potential historic district. This potential district also included the Dr. Reuben Chase House and the Davenport house that was demolished in 1992. The loss of this residence, the extremely deteriorated condition of the Jamison House, and the degradation of integrity in the surrounding area make the establishment of a historic district infeasible. Neither residence possesses sufficient architectural or historical significance to be eligible individually.

*Landscape Eligibility.* The Truly Farms/Stringtown site was evaluated for its potential as a Historic Vernacular Landscape. While National Register criteria apply to rural landscapes, the concept of integrity is applied to rural landscapes in a special way. For example, in the evaluation of rural landscapes, the integrity of design incorporates the components of patterned spatial organization, circulation networks, and clusters. The land immediately surrounding the farm retains some aspects of historic uses, but encroachment by office buildings, apartment complexes, and single-family residences has obscured or destroyed many characteristics of intact rural landscapes. The loss of spatial organization patterns, circulation networks, land uses and activities, and boundary demarcations adversely impacts the integrity of the Truly
Truly Farms/Stringtown site as a Historic Vernacular Landscape. For example, most of George Wilson's orchards are gone, although a few trees scattered around the property remind observers of the orchards every spring. HRA believes the Truly Farms/Stringtown site is not eligible for the National Register as a Historic Vernacular Landscape.
6.0 IMPACTS

Construction of the University of Washington, Bothell branch and Cascadia Community College campus will adversely affect the Boone Farm Historic District with its eight contributing buildings and one structure. Construction plans call for removal of the structure and all of the buildings except for the Main House and possibly the Wash House and Garage. Even if additional buildings of the District could be preserved, its integrity would be adversely affected by the visual impacts of locating campus buildings in and around the historical buildings.

The Dr. Reuben Chase House, already listed in the National Register of Historic Places, could be affected by the Project. The current Master Plan calls for preserving the house and, if necessary, raising the elevation to correspond with an off-ramp of SR 522 that will be constructed. This should result in a determination of No Adverse Effect. If changes to the plan are made in the future, impacts could reduce or eliminate the integrity of the Dr. Reuben Chase House.

The Bothell Cemetery has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places again. Until the status of the resubmittal is known, the impact of proposed plans can not be determined. If the Bothell Cemetery is determined to be eligible and is listed in the Register, the impact of placing a 650-car parking structure immediately adjacent to the cemetery could result in degradation of integrity in the aspects of location, association, setting, and feeling.
The Project will impact the historical resources listed in or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as discussed in Section 6.0 above. The Master Plan calls for raising the grade of the Dr. Reuben Chase House to mitigate the impact of constructing an off-ramp nearby from SR 522. This form of mitigation should result in a determination of No Adverse Effect for the property.

The ideal treatment for the Boone Ranch Historic District would be to avoid impacts by preserving it in place within its natural setting. Such treatment is impossible in view of the need to develop a college campus on the Truly Farms/Stringtown site. Even if the campus were not developed, the size of the Truly Farm parcel and its proximity to Seattle and Bellevue suggest that another large-scale development would soon make it infeasible to preserve the Historic District and its setting. For the same reasons, adaptive reuse and abandonment in place also are impractical measures for treating the Historic District.

Although the Project will adversely affect the Historic District, some mitigation measures are possible. The Master Plan calls for preserving the Main House and the adjacent Wash House and Garage, buildings that appear to share the same time period and builder. In addition to this measure, HRA recommends that Higher Education Coordinating Board provide additional documentation of the history and architecture of the buildings that will be removed: the Root Cellar, Machine Shop, Hay Barn, Horse Barn, and Hired-hand House. This documentation should include photographs and drawings of all of the contributing buildings along with a search of local newspaper accounts and photographs to develop a more detailed history of the property. The documentation should be assembled into a report and provided to a repository such as the Bothell Historical Society or Special Collections Division of the University of Washington Suzzallo-Allen Library for curation.

Finally, the Project should include public interpretation of the site’s history. The most appropriate setting for interpretation is in part of the Main House, Wash House, or Garage. A series of historical maps, photographs, and textual quotations could be used to present information on past changes in the natural landscape and the Boone Ranch’s historical use of it. Some information on Native American land use also might be appropriate because prehistoric archaeological sites have been found nearby. Interpretation also could include a description of environmental restoration at the Truly Farms/Stringtown site.
8.0 REFERENCES CITED

Evans, Jack

Grace, Barbara
1995  Associate City Planner, City of Bothell, WA, Department of Community Development. Personal Communication with John Warner, HRA, August, 16th.

Keener, Vernon

Klein, Fred

McAlester, Lee and Virginia McAlester

Phillips, Steven J.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer
1942  "Ben Boone To Be $1 A Year Man." Biography File, UW Special Collections.

Seattle Times
1960  "Family Gets Boone Estate." Northwest Index Clipping File, Seattle Public Library.

Stickney, Amy


Stutzman, Linda Goetz

University of Washington Map Collection.
1961  Orthophotograph of Section 8, T26N, R5E. Flown 8-7-61 by Pacific Aerial
Surveys, Inc.

Washington State Archives
1939  King County Assessor Records (Real Property Cards)

Washington State OAHP
APPENDIX A
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORMS
IDENTIFICATION SECTION
Field Site No.  #1 Hay Barn  OAHN No. Date Recorded 06 July 1995
Site Name Historic

Common Truly Farm

Field Recorder John Warner
Owner's Name Richard H. Truly
Address  11119 NE 185th St.
City/State/Zip Code Bothell, WA 98011

LOCATION SECTION
Address  11119 NE 185th Street
City/Town/County/Zip Code Bothell, WA 98011
Twp. 26N  Range SE  Section 8  1/4 Section NE  1/4 1/4 Section
Tax No./Parcel No. 0682-605-9209

Quadrange or Map Name USGS/Bothell Quadrange

UTM References Zone 10  Easting 560701  Northing 528995

Status
X Survey/Inventory

PHOTOGRAPHY
Photography Neg No.

(Roll No. & Frame No.)

Determined Eligible

View of North Facade

Determined Not Eligible

Date 06 July 1995

Local Designation

Classification
X District  Site  Building  Structure  Object

District Status
NR  SR  LR  X INV

Contributing
X Non-Contributing

District/Thematic Nomination Name Boone Ranch Historic District

DESCRIPTION SECTION
Materials & Features/Structural Types

Building Type Agricultural

Plan Rectangular

Structural System Frame

No. of Stories 1

Cladding (Exterior Wall Surfaces)
Log
Horizontal Wood Siding
Rustic/Board
Clapboard
Wood Siding
X Board and Batten
Vertical Board
Asbestos/Asphalt
Brick
Stone
Stucco
Terra Cotta
Concrete/Concrete Block
Vinyl/Aluminum Siding
Metal (specify)
Other (specify)

Roof Material
Wood Shingle
Composition
Slate
Tar/Built-Up
Tile
Metal (specify)
Other (specify)

Roof Type
X Gable
Hip
Flat
Pyramidal
Monitor
Other (specify)

High Styles/Forms (check one or more of the following)
Greek Revival
Gothic Revival
Italianate
Second Empire
Romanesque Revival
Stick Style
Queen Anne
Shingle Style
Colonial Revival
Beaux Arts/Noucletical
Chicago/Commercial Style
American Foursquare
Mission Revival

Vernacular House Types
Cross gable
Gable front and wing
Side gable
Other (specify)

Integrity (Include detailed description in Description of Physical Appearance)
Changes to plan X
Changes to windows X
Changes to original cladding X
Changes to interior X

Other (specify) The shingle roof has been completely replaced with corrugated metal.

SEE ATTACHED PHOTOGRAPH PAGE
NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit Themes (check one or more of the following)

☐ Agriculture
☐ Architecture/Landscape Architecture
☐ Arts
☐ Commerce
☐ Communications
☐ Community Planning/Development
☐ Conservation
☐ Education
☐ Entertainment/Recreation
☐ Ethnic Heritage (specify)
☐ Health/Medicine
☐ Military
☐ Politics/Government/Law
☐ Religion
☐ Science & Technology
☐ Social Movements/Organizations
☐ Transportation
☐ Other (specify)
☐ Study Unit Sub-Theme(s) (specify)

Statement of Significance

Date of Construction: 1924  Architect/Engineer/Builder: Unknown

☐ In the opinion of the surveyor, this property appears to meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places: NO
☐ In the opinion of the surveyor, this property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): YES

- The Hay Barn served two purposes in the overall operation of the ranch. First, it provided storage for hay and other grasses for fodder. Secondly, it reduced the workload required to feed the stock by making hay accessible 24 hours daily in the hay racks.
- The Truly Farmstead still contains the primary elements that defined the Boone ranch: the hay barn, the main house, the horse stable, the root cellar (which was used to hang butchered beef for aging), the cattle pens, the hired hand house, and the garage/wash house next to the main house. The presence of a working cattle operation is not routine west of the Cascades. The complex of buildings and corrals that remain on the Truly farm constitute a unique example of the historical development of agricultural pursuits in the Samish Valley. A long and continuous agricultural tradition resides in this property. There is a sense of historical integrity associated with the site and in its contributing buildings that is difficult to find anywhere, but especially in a ranch in the Northshore region of King County.

Description of Physical Appearance

The hay barn is a one and one-half story, rectangular, gabled, frame building situated in the flat pasture land 150 meters northeast of the main house. The long axis is north-south.

The North facade is open from ground level to approximately one-half the height of the facade. Originally two large doors closed off the interior from the elements. Above and centered in the gable is a door opening in the board and batten wall. There are no doors to cover the opening. There is no evidence that a loft existed in the structure.

The East and West facades are identical. Hay racks constructed of debarked saplings cantilevered outward from the foundation at an angle of 45 degrees, form the lower portion of the exterior sidewalls. The hay racks are covered by shed roofs of corrugated iron which connect to the main building frame under the eaves of the main roof. The steep pitched main roof is sheathed in corrugated iron sheets.

The South facade has hay racks constructed in the same manner as those discussed already. The upper half of the gable is board and batten. A small square ventilation opening appears in the peak of the gable.

Major Bibliographic References

McAlester, Lee and Virginia McAlester
1989 A Field Guide to American Houses
New York: Alfred A. Knopf

Phillips, Steven J.
1989 Old House Dictionary
Washington DC: Preservation Press

Stickney, Amy
1968 Queen City Suburbanite
Bothell, Washington

1977 Squak Slough 1870-1920
Bothell, WA: Friends of Bothell Library

Washington: AOAH
1978 Architectural Description Guide

rsic ram
Section 8 Township 26 North Range 5 East
County King
This is a nearly square (24 x 30) hipped roof house. Stairs to wood shuttle, roof is composition shingle. Window.

Wooden Old business as the Bothell Land Co.

Woody old business as the Bothell Land Co.
The early 1900's. He became involved in Bothell real estate and the first Bothell newspaper. Holman and mayor of.

The house was built in 1900. At that time, it was a hipped roof, two story above ground, between 1939-1959, the

In the opinion of the owner, this property is located in a potential historic district (National Register or Local)
Covered in composition shingle. It has ornamental windows. Stairs to horticultural wood shingle. Roof is...
APPENDIX B
REQUEST FOR DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORMS
Site #11 - Cattle Pens - Aerial View
Field Site No. #11 Castle Pwrs  
Site Name  
Common_TRUE Farm

Owner's Name  Richard H. True  
Address  
11119 NE 185th Street
City/State/Zip Code  Bothell, WA 98011

Classification  X District  
District/Thematic Nomination Name  Boone Ranch Historic District

DESCRIPTION SECTION  
Materials & Features/Structural Types  
Building Type N/A  
Plan N/A  
Structural System N/A  
Cladding (Exterior Wall Surfaces)  
Roof Type  
Cladding (Exterior Wall Surfaces)  
Roof Material  
High Styles/Forms (check one or more of the following)  

Integrity (Include detailed description in Description of Physical Appearance)  
Changes to plan  
Changes to windows  
Changes to original cladding  
Changes to interior  
Other (specify)  

Vernacular House Types  

SEE ATTACHED PHOTOGRAPH PAGE
NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit Themes (check one or more of the following)

☐ Agriculture
☐ Architecture/Landscape Architecture
☐ Arts
☐ Commerce
☐ Communications
☐ Community Planning/Development
☐ Conservation
☐ Education
☐ Entertainment/Recreation
☐ Ethnic Heritage (specify)
☐ Health/Medicine
☐ Military
☐ Politics/Government/Law
☐ Religion
☐ Science & Technology
☐ Social Movements/ Organizations
☐ Transportation
☐ Other (specify)
☐ Study Unit Sub-Theme(s) (specify)

Statement of Significance

Date of Construction: Ca. 1924
Architect/Engineer/Builder: Unknown

In the opinion of the surveyor, this property appears to meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. Yes

In the opinion of the surveyor, this property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local). YES

The cattle pens are significant to the operation of the Boone Ranch because they were the focal point of much of the activity of the ranch. Used to contain the cattle in one location, the pens were the site of the annual roundups and the branding of the new calves.

The history of the Wilson/Boone/Truly property spans two centuries as one continuum of agricultural productivity.

The Truly farmstead still contains the primary elements that defined the Boone ranch: the hay barn, the main house, the horse barn, the root cellar (which was used to hang butchered beef for aging), the cattle pens, the hired-hand house, and the garage/wash house next to the main house. The presence of a working cattle operation is not routine west of the Cascades. The complex of buildings and corrals that remain on the Truly farm constitute a unique example of the historical development of agricultural pursuits in the Sammamish Valley. A long and continuous agricultural tradition resides in this property. There is a sense of historical integrity associated with the site and in its contributing buildings that is difficult to find anywhere, but especially in a ranch in the Northshore region of King County.

Description of Physical Appearance

The cattle pens are South of the hay barn on the East side of North Creek. The pens have been rebuilt over the years but the configuration and location of the pens have not changed. They are constructed in a generally square pattern and subdivided by interior fencing into one large pen and two small pens. Originally constructed from native cedar, the pens have experienced numerous changes in material but native cedar withstands the ravages of insects, wood disease, and weather. The largest section of the pens has a loading chute on the north side. The smaller pens were used to separate cattle for different purposes, branding or veterinary treatments.

Major Bibliographic References

McAlester, Lee and Virginia McAlester
1989 A Field Guide to American Houses
New York: Alfred A. Knopf

Phillips, Steven J.
1989 Old House Dictionary
Washington DC: Preservation Press

Stickney, Amy
1968 Queen City Suburbans
Bothell, Washington
1977 Squax Stough 1870-1920
Bothell, WA: Friends of Bothell Library

Washington State OAHPP
1978 Architectural Description Guide
Olympia, WA: WA State Historical Preservation Program
Site #10 - Hired Hand House - East Facade

Site #10 - Hired Hand House - West Facade
Major Bibliographic References

McAlester, Lee and Virginia McAlester
1989  A Field Guide to American Houses
      New York: Alfred A. Knopf

Phillips, Steven J.
1989  Old House Dictionary
      Washington DC: Preservation Press

Stickney, Amy
1968  Queen City Suburbanite
      Bothell, Washington

1977  Squak Slough 1870-1920
      Bothell, WA: Friends of Bothell Library

Washington State OAHP
1978  Architectural Description Guide
      Olympia, WA: WA State Historical Preservation Program
SEE ATTACHED PHOTOGRAPH PAGE
NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit Themes (check one or more of the following)

☐ Agriculture
☐ Architecture/Landscape Architecture
☐ Arts
☐ Commerce
☐ Communications
☐ Community Planning/Development
☐ Conservation
☐ Education
☐ Entertainment/Recreation
☐ Ethnic Heritage (specify)
☐ Health/Medicine
☐ Military
☐ Study Unit Sub-Theme(s) (specify)
☐ Politics/Government/Law
☐ Religion
☐ Science & Technology
☐ Social Movements/Organizations
☐ Transportation
☐ Other (specify)

Statement of Significance

Date of Construction 1924
Architect/Engineer/Builder Unknown

☐ In the opinion of the surveyor, this property appears to meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. NO
☐ In the opinion of the surveyor, this property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local). YES

- Although now in disrepair, the hired hand house is reminiscent of a time when the ranch was unmechanized and more labor intensive.

- The Truly farmstead still contains the primary elements that defined the Boone ranch: the hay barn, the main house, the horse barn, the root cellar (which was used to hang butchered beef for aging), the cattle pens, the hired hand house, and the garage/wash house next to the main house. The presence of a working cattle operation is not routine west of the Cascades. The complex of buildings and corrals that remain on the Truly farm constitute a unique example of the historical development of agricultural pursuits in the Sammamish Valley. A long and continuous agricultural tradition resides in this property. There is a sense of historical integrity associated with the site and in its contributing buildings that is difficult to find anywhere, but especially in a ranch in the Northshore region of King County.

Description of Physical Appearance

The hired hand house is a single story, rectangular, gabled, frame building situated approximately 125 meters south of the main house. The long axis is East-West. All facades are clad in horizontal wood siding.

The East facade has a door off-center, left, and a window to the right of the door. The door architrave is plain, with embrasure and the side trim is plain. The door has 4 recessed panels separated by rails. The window has a plain lintel and plain side trim. A lugsill extends across the bottom of the window opening. The window has a double hung sash with single glazing. A shallow rake is formed by the extension of roofing underlayment past the opening edge of the gable.

The North facade has three windows; two identical and one added as part of a shed extension to the original building. The original windows have plain lintels, plain side trim, and lugsills. The sashes are double-hung with single glazing in each sash. The added window has plain trim on 4 sides, a fixed sash, and a fixed glazing. Immediately above is a small screened opening for ventilation of the addition. Short rafter ends extend to form a narrow eave. The low sloped roof is sheathed in composition shingles.

The West facade is a shed addition to a gable end. There is one window centered in the wall and a door opening is off-center, right. The window has plain trim on all 4 sides. The sash is fixed and was single-glazed. There is no door. The door opening has remnants of plain side trim. The wall is clad in horizontal wood siding.

The shed roof is sheathed in composition shingles. A small square brick chimney, originally outside the roof line, penetrates the shed roof left of the gable peak.

The South facade contains the remains of an addition to the original structure. The addition has no door or door opening. The window opening has plain trim the top and sides, and a lugsill across the bottom. A fixed, single-glazed window fills the opening. The low-pitched shed roof on the addition and the original roof, is sheathed in composition shingles. The framing for portions the roof is either gone or in disrepair.
Site #8 - Storage Shed - West Facade

Site #8 - Storage Shed - South Facade
The door is the entrance to the house. It is made of wood and has a glass panel in the center. The house is surrounded by a garden with flowers and plants.

The yard is well-maintained and there is a small pond with fish in it. The house has a large window that looks out over the yard.

The interior of the house is furnished with modern furniture and has a open-plan layout.

The kitchen is equipped with modern appliances and has a large island.

The living room is spacious and has comfortable seating.

The bedrooms are all equipped with double beds and have ample storage space.

The bathrooms are modern and have walk-in showers.

The house is located in a quiet neighborhood and is surrounded by trees.

The owner of the house is a successful businessman who has lived there for 20 years.

The house is currently for sale and is listed at $1.2 million.

For more information, please contact...

[Contact Information]
Site #6 - Stable - West Facade

Site #6 - Stable - South Facade
The door to the house is open. The foundation is visible. The sky is bright and sunny. The grass is green. The trees are tall. The river is calm.

In the kitchen, the stove is lit. The pot is boiling. The pot lid is on. The spoon is in the pot. The ingredients are fresh.

The bathroom is clean. The towel is dry. The sink is shiny. The water is running. The soap is in the soap dish.

The living room is cozy. The couch is comfortable. The coffee table is tidy. The window is open. The view is beautiful.

The bedroom is peaceful. The bed is made. The sheets are crisp. The window is closed. The curtains are drawn.

The backyard is spacious. The garden is blooming. The tree is tall. The flowers are colorful.

The driveway is empty. The car is parked. The mailbox is empty.
Site #5 - Main House - West Facade

Site #5 - Main House - East Facade
McAlester, Lee and Virginia McAlester
1989  A Field Guide to American Houses  
       New York: Alfred A. Knopf

Phillips, Steven J.
1989  Old House Dictionary  
       Washington DC: Preservation Press

Stickney, Amy
1968  Queen City Suburbanite  
       Bothell, Washington
1977  Squak Slough 1870-1920  
       Bothell, WA: Friends of Bothell Library

Washington State OAHP
1978  Architectural Description Guide  
       Olympia, WA: WA State Historical Preservation Program
Site #4 - Wash House - South Facade

Site #4 - Wash House - East Facade
SCALE 1:24000

Section  8  Township  26 North  Range  5 East
County  King
The roof is made of gray metal. The windows have a plain design, and the door is plain as well. The shape of the roof is rectangular with a slight overhang. The overall structure of the building is simple, with no decorative elements.

- **Location:** End of the street
- **Building Features:** Plain, no ornamentation
- **Exterior Design:** Rectangular, gray metal roof

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

The building is situated at the end of the street, surrounded by open space. The roof is made of metal, and the windows are plain, without any decorative elements. The overall design is minimalist, with no ornate features.

**Location:** End of the street

**Building Features:**
- Plain design
- No ornamentation
- Rectangular metal roof

**Exterior Design:** Minimalist, simple structure.
Site #3 - Garage - North Facade

Site #3 - Garage - West Facade
Page 792 of 793

1966
Salem, Oregon

1979

1986

1996

1999

2000

2003

2006

2009

2012

2015

2018

2021

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2027

2030

2033

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2095
This 1885 house, like its neighboring residences, is an example of early farmhouse architecture. It is true to original form, no alterations have been made and it holds its integrity well. Dr. Reuben Chase arrived in Bothell in 1889 and was Bothell's first doctor. Besides his medical practice he was remembered for his interest in photography and for taking a part in local plays. He was known as a real ham actor. Chase was not the first owner of this house. He became the owner in 1889. This area is referred to as String Town.

Description of Physical Appearance

This one and one-half story farmhouse is a cross-gable wood structure. Windows are original, double-hung. There is a one story small entry/porch with a hip roof covering. Exterior siding is horizontal wood, roof is wood shingle.

King County Tax Assessor Records, Seattle, WA, 1988; King County Historical Tax Cards, Washington State Archives, Burien, WA.; Kroll's Atlas of Seattle/Eastside Supplement, King County; Chas. F. Metsker Historical Property Maps for King County (1926 and 1936); Amy Eunice Stickney and Lucile McDonald, Squak Slough, Evergreen Printing Co., Seattle, WA., 1977; Walker and Associates, Seattle, 1936 Aerial Photos; U.S.G.S. Map-Washington/Bothell Quad, 1953 (Photo-revised 1981).
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See Instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property
   historic name Chase, Dr. Reuben, House
   other names/site number N/A

2. Location
   street & number 17819 113th Ave. N.E.
   city, town Bothell
   state Washington
code WA county King
code 033
   zip code 98011
   not for publication
   vicinity

3. Classification
   Ownership of Property
   X private
   □ public-local
   □ public-State
   □ public-Federal
   Category of Property
   X building(s)
   □ district
   □ site
   □ structure
   □ object
   Number of Resources within Property
   Contributing
   □ 1 buildings
   □ 1 sites
   □ 1 structures
   □ 1 objects
   Total
   □ 1
   Name of related multiple property listing:
   □ Toric Resources of Bothell
   □ Toric Resources of Bothell
   □ 0
   Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
   □ 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria.
□ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Washington State Department of Community Development Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

Date 7/9/90

In my opinion, the property □ meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. □ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
□ entered in the National Register. □ See continuation sheet.
□ determined eligible for the National Register. □ See continuation sheet.
□ determined not eligible for the National Register.
□ removed from the National Register.
□ other, (explain):
6. **Function or Use**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)</th>
<th>Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic: single dwelling</td>
<td>Domestic: single dwelling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. **Description**

**Architectural Classification**
(enter categories from instructions)

**Other:** gable front and wing

**Materials (enter categories from instructions)**

- foundation: concrete & wood; post & beam
- walls: wood; weatherboard
- roof: wood; shingles
- other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Dr. Reuben Chase House is a one-and-one-half story Victorian cottage, built of frame construction and located in Bothell's Stringtown neighborhood, a largely undeveloped area near the Sammamish riverfront southeast of downtown. The cottage, which reflects the characteristic gable-front-and-wing form, is built on a T-plan composed of a front facing gabled unit and a recessed perpendicular side gabled wing. The house sits on a small lawn, about 600 feet from State Route 522, a major east-west highway through the eastside suburbs of Seattle. The house is one of three extant late 19th century homes that were constructed by pioneers to the Bothell area along a route that eventually became the well-travelled Bothell-Redmond highway. Today, Stringtown is one of the few areas of the city that retains a sense of its original character, and, despite some later additions, the Chase house is a well preserved reminder of the area's 19th century heritage.

The Chase house is built of frame construction, rests on a wood post and pier (at the northern wing) and poured concrete foundation (providing a root cellar at the southern wing), and is sided in horizontal drop siding with corner board trim. The gable roof of the main house is covered in wood shingles, while the rear shed is roofed with composition shingles. The eaves of the roof are ornamented with narrow bargeboards, with simple volutes at the ends, and the cornice is outlined with flat moldings. The original brick chimney with corbelled cap rises from the northern gable end of the house, while a chimney that rose through the eastern gable end has been removed.

The southern, front gable wing measures 14 feet by 20 feet and is punctuated on the facade by tall and narrow, two-over-two double hung wood sash windows with simple wood surrounds. Two windows are placed on the main floor and one in the gable end, and a central basement door, with pediment-like surround, allows entry to the root cellar. Similar double hung windows are located on the south and west side walls of the wing and a bay window projects from the south wall. The bay, which may have been added in the late 19th century after original construction, is lighted by double hung sash windows on all three sides. A small gabled dormer (probably added in the early 20th century) projects from south slope of the gable above this wall.

To the north, a side gabled wing is perpendicular to, and recessed from, the front gabled wing. This northern wing, which rises one and one half stories, measures 20 feet by 14 feet and features a shed roof porch which spans the facade, shelters the front entry in the juncture of the L, and wraps around the north side of the building. The porch is supported by simple posts with knee braces. The two front doors at the 'L' (one located on the side gable and one in the front gable) are paneled, single leaf doors with glazed upper panels and pediment-like hood moldings. To the north, is an enclosed projecting box bay (enclosed sometime after original construction) lighted by four double hung two-over-two wood sash windows. Above the porch on the slope of the gable is a small gabled dormer window. A similar rear dormer window projects from the west slope of the roof, and a brick chimney rises through the ridge of the roof at the northern end.

A one-story shed roof addition is built onto the rear of house, lighted by double hung windows. The addition, which was probably built in the early 20th century, measures approximately 30 feet by eight feet and is lighted by three windows—a paired set of double hung windows and a small square window. The shed roof has extended eaves supported by brackets. The first floor interior of the Chase house reflects the original floor plan, with two front parlors, and features simple wood trim around windows and doors. A one story frame garage, with gable roof and wood siding, does not contribute to the historical significance of the property.
Built about 1885, the Dr. Reuben Chase house is historically significant for its association with Bothell's first doctor and as an example of pioneer era residential architecture in the city. The house, which is characterized by its simple gable-and-wing form, was the site of the doctor's office and the community's first hospital, established at a time when the area was suffering from a typhoid epidemic. The house is located in Stringtown, the area's first residential neighborhood on the north bank of the Sammamish River and is the best preserved of the houses built in that district. Today, the Chase house is among a handful of significant structures associated with the city's formative years of the 1880s.

Historical Background: Dr. Reuben Chase was a native of Rutland, Vermont, who, after service in the Civil War, studied medicine in Cincinnati, where he earned his medical degree from the Eclectic Medical College in 1877. In 1889, Chase migrated west to the Pacific Northwest searching for a favorable climate in order to relieve recurrent attacks of malaria. Upon his arrival in Seattle that year, the state medical association directed Chase to the small community of Bothell which at the time was without a physician and in the midst of a typhoid epidemic that had totalled 40 cases. In the Bothell area, Chase set up practice in a frame house probably built a few years earlier in the community's first residential area known as Stringtown. The house served both as office, the community's first hospital, and Chase's residence. During his tenancy he expanded the building slightly by adding several bay windows, including a box bay beneath the front porch. Chase was successful in fighting the typhoid epidemic; reputedly, he saved all but one of his patients. In addition to serving as the town doctor, Chase contracted to cut wood to heat the schoolhouse. Chase lived in the house until 1895, when he moved to Snoqualmie. In 1905, he moved to Snoqualmie to open another practice and died there in 1908. He is buried in the Bothell Cemetery.

The Chase house was built about 1885 and is a good example of the pioneer gable-and-wing form common to the period. Like others of the type, the Chase house is characterized by horizontal siding with simple corner and cornice trim, doublehung windows, and a T plan. At some point in the late 19th century, the porch was partially enclosed for a bay window, and a second bay was added to the side elevation. These changes to the house are consistent with the traditional character of the form, and reflect common alterations to houses at the turn of the century. A cultural resource survey identified the house as the best preserved of the three extant houses in Stringtown and among the earliest and best preserved frame houses in the area.
9. Major Bibliographical Reference

10. Geographical Data
Acreage of property less than one

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Verbal Boundary Description
Tax lot 11, Township 26 North, Range 5 East, Section 8, NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4.

Boundary Justification
The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with Dr. Reuben Chase.

11. Form Prepared By
Name/title: Robert D. Garwood, edited by L. Garfield
Organization: City of Bothell
Street & number: 18305 101st N.E., Bothell
Date: June 29, 1989
Telephone: (206) 486-8152
State: Washington
Zip code: 98011
Dr. Reuben Chase House
Bothell, King County, Washington
Photo by: Rob Garwood, 8/89
Negative location: Office of Arch & Hist Pr
View of front (east) façade
Photo 1 of 2
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1952. Field checked 1953
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Washington coordinate system, north zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 10, shown in blue, 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 23 meters north and 93 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

This map complies with FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPH...
# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 18). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets Form 10-900B). Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property

- **Historic name**: Bothell Cemetery
- **Other names/site number**: NA

## 2. Location

- **Street & number**: NE and SE corners of 108th Ave, NE
- **City, town**: Bothell
- **State**: Washington
- **County**: King
- **Code**: WA 033
- **Zip code**: 98011

## Classification

- **Ownership of Property**: [ ] private  [ ] public-local  [ ] public-State  [ ] public-Federal
- **Category of Property**: [ ] building(s)  [ ] district  [ ] site  [ ] structure  [ ] object
- **Number of Resources within Property**:
  - Contributing: 1
  - Noncontributing: 1
  - Total: 1

## State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [ ] nomination  [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

- **Signature of certifying official**: [ ]
- **Date**: [ ]

## National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- [ ] entered in the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.
- [ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.
- [ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.
- [ ] removed from the National Register. [ ]

(Explain: [ ])

Date: [ ]
Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Bothell Cemetery is a rare, pastoral open space in the extremely fast growing community of Bothell, Washington. Bothell is adjacent to and northeast of Seattle, Washington.

Originally located outside the Bothell city limits, the approximately five acre cemetery is located on a hillside less than a mile east of Bothell's business district. The cemetery site was chosen, perhaps, for its location on N.E. 180th Street, the old road to Redmond and for its hillside location overlooking the Sammamish River to the south and Bothell to the west.

The Bothell Cemetery is bordered on the west by 108th Avenue N and on the north, south, and east by residential property. One gravel lane enters the cemetery from 108th Avenue N.E. The entrance to the lane is cut into the hillside and retained by stone walls.

N.E. 180th Street bisects the cemetery and is rimmed on the north by an avenue of fir trees as it cuts through the cemetery. The south side of the street is defined by a low rock retaining wall and a substantial hedge of ferns, privet and junipers.

Predominant features of the Bothell Cemetery include east-west grave orientation, a well-defined plan in an unstructured lawn-type setting, old plantings of cedar and fir trees and statuary and monuments representative of the late 19th and early 20th century.

Heavy perimeter plantings and undergrowth mitigate the effect of adjacent residential development while the cemetery is planted with cedar and fir trees. Holly bushes and flowering shrubs are also abundant. In the summer, the cemetery lawn becomes a meadow of yellow wild flowers.

7. Description
Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

| No style |

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

| foundation | NA |
| walls      | NA |
| roof       | NA |
| other      | STONE/marble, STONE/granite |
8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally  ☐ statewide  ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria
☐ A  ☑ B  ☑ C  ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)
☐ A  ☐ B  ☑ C  ☑ D  ☐ E  ☐ F  ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Art

Exploration/settlement

Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance

1889-1939

Significant Dates

1889, 1900

1902

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Significant Person

Multiple

Architect/Builder

NA

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Bothell Cemetery is significant because it embodies aesthetic principles and social ideals characteristic of late 19th and early 20th century funerary design. Its plan, landscaping, plot delineation, grave markers, statuary and memorial inscriptions clearly express the evolution of burial practices in the United States in general as well as provide specific valuable information about the formation and development of the community of Bothell, Washington. Indeed, the Bothell Cemetery is of singular local significance because it is directly associated with individuals of importance to the formation of the town, for whom no other associative properties are known to have survived. The Bothell Cemetery is thus a repository of local history and cultural artifacts unavailable elsewhere in the community.

The Bothell Cemetery was begun in 1889 on one-half acre of land provided by George Rutter Wilson, one of the area's earliest settlers and upon whose land Bothell was platted in 1888.

By 1900, five more acres had been added to the original cemetery and George Wilson, William Johnston, George Bothell and John Felmley were serving as trustees of the Bothell Cemetery Association. A transaction notarized in August of 1902, legalized the transfer of the Bothell Cemetery to the Odd Fellows Lodge and the Knights of Maccabees. Interestingly, George Wilson had sold his interest in the Cemetery to the Odd Fellows for $250 in August of 1900. That deed contained a clause stipulating that the cemetery would become the property of the school board, should the Odd Fellows and Knights of Maccabees ever cease to exist.
Bothell, Washington Multiple Properties Documentation Form and sources, 1989.


King County Property Records. Bothell Cemetery deed dated August 11, 1900 and plat dated August 25, 1902.


Previous documentation on file (NPS):
☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:
☐ State historic preservation office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☒ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Specify repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately five acres

UTM References

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Verbal Boundary Description

NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of T26 R5E S8 Commencing at the Southwest corner and running north twenty-three rods and six inches thence east forty rods thence south twenty-three rods and six inches thence west forty rods to place of origin.

Boundary Justification

These boundaries correspond to the legally recorded boundary lines of the property. See attached map.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marilyn B. Sullivan, Consultant
date August 1, 1990
organization 3923 NE 45th Street #209
street & number Seattle
city or town
state WA
zip code 98103
telephone (206) 522-6686
Late 19th and early 20th century graves are rather evenly distributed throughout the cemetery. It appears, however, that the ridge along the north side of the cemetery was considered a choice site. It is here that a concentration of characteristically 19th century plots is located. They are family plots individually delineated by low masonry and pebble walls and characterized by granite and marble obelisks and headstones decorated with shallow etched religious and natural symbols. Here and elsewhere in the cemetery there are examples of "scraped earth" graves.

The most common historic grave marker in the Bothell Cemetery is an obelisk form usually etched with shallow designs. Some are engraved. Many of the historic markers rest on masonry bases that have been scored in a harlequin pattern. In most cases the obelisk marks a family plot. Common symbols from nature that are used to represent life and eternal life include ivy and oak leaves and lilies. Christian symbols predominate and include crosses and open Bibles. Bible verses are quoted liberally.

The Bothell Cemetery includes a notable collection of markers representative of children's burials from about 1890 to the present. These include diminutive adult-like markers of the 19th century and Victorian markers symbolic of childhood innocence.

Additionally, the Bothell Cemetery has several tree and log shaped stone markers indicative of the community's logging heritage.

Some of the markers in the cemetery are in need of repair and most need a sensitive cleaning, but the historic markers, walls and landscape features that characterize the Bothell Cemetery are intact. While about twenty burials a year have continued to the present, they have not impacted the historic identity of the cemetery because of the 20th century preference for flat, unobtrusive headstones. Thus the cemetery retains the essential features of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association that define its historic integrity.
Founded during a time of transition in American attitudes about cemeteries, the Bothell Cemetery incorporates characteristics of the rural or garden type cemetery which dominated 19th century thought about burial but predominantly illustrates the transition to lawn-type burial grounds which occurred at the turn-of-the-century. Additionally, the cemetery exhibits certain characteristics associated specifically with the historic trades of the Pacific Northwest.

Rural cemetery regulations encouraged lot owners to embellish their individual lots. This is, perhaps, attributable to the European preference for individually delineated graves. Stone and pebble copings and retaining walls delineate many of the older pioneer plots on the Bothell Cemetery. Examples, most of which rim the north side of the cemetery, include the Wilson, Erickson, Wiley and Bartelson plots.

Some of the older plots in the Bothell Cemetery are also scarred of grass or paved in the 19th Century tradition. This characteristic, too, is of European origin and related to the idea that vegetation covering a grave was somehow unsanitary.

Additionally, the graves in the Bothell Cemetery have the typical 19th Century east-west orientation.

By 1900, however, cemeteries including Bothell were beginning to reflect social ideals of the turn-of-the-century. Cemetery publications began to espouse egalitarian regulations which would restrict monuments, fences and other embellishments which "bespoke of selfish and exclusive possessive individualism." Thus, the growing trend to eliminate markers, headstones and monuments made way for lawn-type cemeteries where simple markers and plaques float unconfined on a broad lawn.

At this writing, it is generally believed that all of the records of the Bothell Cemetery were destroyed in a fire about 1960. Thus, it is impossible to tell if the trustees of the cemetery drafted regulations that discouraged delineation of individual plots and other 19th century practices. However, the first known plat of the cemetery dated in 1902, clearly reflects the transition to a well-defined plan. It is a utilitarian grid served by one efficient lane.

It is interesting to note that this trend coincided with growing concern about cemetery maintenance. As one writer in a cemetery managers publication described it "the lawn cemetery stemmed from a marriage of aesthetic ideals and the gospel of efficiency."
The Bothell Cemetery also expresses late 19th and early 20th century statuary and memorial preferences, containing marble and granite markers embellished with a variety of religious and natural symbols. Christian symbols including crosses and open Bibles are the predominant religious theme while symbols from nature of life and eternal life include oak and ivy leaves and lilies.

Of particular note, the cemetery has a graphic collection of children’s markers from the solemn diminutive adult-type markers of the town’s pioneer days to the distinctive forms of the Victorian period rich in symbols of childhood innocence. In fact, according to one source, the first two burials in the Bothell Cemetery were children, Maybelle and Frederick Lufkin, who died in 1889.

19th Century children’s graves were usually marked by small, plain rectangular headstones as illustrated by the simple headstones of the Bailey and Wiley infants and the more embellished stones of the Bartelson children.

By about 1900, however, children’s gravestones had become symbols of Victorian attitudes about childhood innocence. Markers were typically more soft-edged and embellished with lambs, doves, flowers, angels and sleeping babies. Several variations of the lamb motif dating from about 1900 until 1920 survive in the Bothell Cemetery including one particularly fine example where the lamb rests on a rusticated scored stone which is draped in a scroll. The scroll contains information about the child and is embellished with ivy. Typically, these early 20th century markers bear inscriptions such as "a little time on earth he spent, till God for him his angels sent" and "gone but not forgotten."

Several contemporary markers carry the theme to the present including one which is engraved with symbols, presumably of the child’s interests including cars, trucks, a Cub’s baseball cap and coins dated the year of the child's death (1980).
The Bothell Cemetery is significant, too, for its associations with individuals of importance to the formation and development of Bothell. Major fires in 1908 and 1911 and exceptionally rapid growth during the last twenty-five years have left Bothell bereft of most of its historic fabric. The Cemetery provides in many instances Bothell's last tangible association with its pioneers. Examples include, George R. Wilson who provided land for the cemetery and is buried there. There is no other property surviving which is directly associated with Wilson as the founder of Bothell. David Bothell who platted the town is also buried there with his family, as is early mayor, George Bothell. Local businessman and state legislator, Gerhard Ericksen is buried there. He is credited with promoting the construction of the first road to Seattle which became of tremendous importance when the lake levels were lowered in 1917 leaving Bothell inaccessible by steamboat.

A roll call of Bothell's earliest settlers, most of whom were German and Scandinavian can also be found in the Bothell Cemetery. Accordingly, the site yields valuable information about the ethnic makeup of pioneer Bothell; immigration patterns of settlers; and religious, social and aesthetic ideas of the early community.

In many cases, the gravestones reveal places as well as dates of birth and even marriage. The cemetery is also rich in information regarding military service which in turn offers information about immigration patterns and political persuasions. Gravestones in the Bothell Cemetery commemorate service to both the Confederate States and the United States during the Civil War and to the US during the Spanish American War, World War I, World War II and the Korean Conflict.

Additionally, the cemetery records membership in numerous home guards and fraternal and civic organizations including the Grand Army of the Republic (organized in 1902), Women of Woodcraft, the National Guard and, of course the Odd Fellows.

In 1990, the Odd Fellows Lodge deeded the Bothell Cemetery to the City of Bothell. While burials have continued to the present, the cemetery retains its historic integrity, in part, because of the 20th century preference for flat, unobtrusive headstones. Its original plan, historic markers and walls and old plantin
Bothell Cemetery
108th Avenue NE at NE 180th Street
Bothell. Washington 98011
Photographer: M. Sullivan
June-July, 1990
Location of negatives: Washington State Office of Archaeology and
Historic Preservation

1. NE 180th Street as it bisects cemetery. Camera facing SE.
2. Cemetery lane entrance off 108th Ave. NE. Camera facing E.
3. George R. Wilson marker. Camera facing W.
4. Example of scraped-earth plot. Camera facing E.
5. Early 20th century marker. Notice log shape with lilies at
   base. Camera facing W.
6. Late 19th century marker. Camera facing W.
7. Ornate late 19th-early 20th century marker. Camera facing
   SW.
8. Typical cemetery view. Late 19th and early 20th century
   obelisk showing patterned base. Adjacent family members
   markers record military service. Camera facing E.
10. Typical marker. Camera facing E.
11. Typical marker.
12. Bartelson plot showing two late 19th century children's
    headstones (behind obelisk). Camera facing NW.
13. c.1900 children's marker. Camera facing W.
14. c.1900 children's marker (#13). Camera facing NE.
15. Typical early 20th century children's marker. Camera facing
    W.
    wall. Camera facing NW.
17. Contemporary children's marker. Camera facing W.
DESCRIPTION

Know all men by these presents that Whereas Bothell Lodge Number 12 Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Washington Jurisdiction, by its Noble Grand, John M. Hayer, its Chief Orator, and E. W. Ross, its Secretary, duly authorized for and purpose, and Stephen J. McNeely, its Worthy Grand Master of the Northwestern Division, Washington Jurisdiction, of Bothell, Washington, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Washington, enacted the following resolution at Bothell, in and for the County of King, State of Washington, on the 23rd day of March, 1901:

The above resolution was passed at the meeting of the Bothell Lodge Number 12 Independent Order of Odd Fellows, held at Bothell, in and for the County of King, State of Washington, on the 23rd day of March, 1901.

SIGNED this 23rd day of March, 1901.

E. W. Ross, Noble Grand.

S. J. McNeely, Worthy Grand Master.

Dedication

DEDICATION

Now Therefore, the saidBothell Lodge Number 12 Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Washington Jurisdiction, by its Noble Grand, John M. Hayer, its Chief Orator, and E. W. Ross, its Secretary, duly authorized for and purpose, and Stephen J. McNeely, its Worthy Grand Master of the Northwestern Division, Washington Jurisdiction, of Bothell, Washington, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Washington, enacted the following resolution at Bothell, in and for the County of King, State of Washington, on the 23rd day of March, 1901:

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SIGNED this 23rd day of March, 1901.

E. W. Ross, Noble Grand.

S. J. McNeely, Worthy Grand Master.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of Washington

The undersigned hereby acknowledges the receipt of the following acknowledgment:

The undersigned hereby acknowledges the receipt of the following acknowledgment:

SIGNED this 23rd day of March, 1901.

E. W. Ross, Noble Grand.

S. J. McNeely, Worthy Grand Master.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of Washington

The undersigned hereby acknowledges the receipt of the following acknowledgment:

The undersigned hereby acknowledges the receipt of the following acknowledgment:

SIGNED this 23rd day of March, 1901.

E. W. Ross, Noble Grand.

S. J. McNeely, Worthy Grand Master.
are intact. Threats to its integrity stem from heavy development pressure in the area and increased traffic which recently threatened the landmark fir trees along N.E. 180th Street. The City is currently drafting protective covenants and a maintenance program for the cemetery.

Criteria Consideration D

The Bothell Cemetery derives its significance from distinctive design features which are characteristic of late 19th and early 20th Century cemeteries. These features include its location outside the original city limits, the east-west grave orientation, generous plantings of cedar and fir trees, examples of "scraped earth" graves, a well-defined plan in an unstructured lawn type setting and representative statuary and monuments of the period. Of particular interest is the collection of children's grave markers representing children's memorials from the late 19th and early 20th Century to the present.

The cemetery also exhibits features specifically associated with the pioneer trades of the Pacific Northwest including log shaped markers and nautical symbols.
Criteria Consideration C

Although a cemetery and thus not ordinarily considered eligible for National Register listing, the Bothell Cemetery qualifies for listing because of its direct associations with individuals of importance to the formation and development of the town for whom no other associative properties are known to exist. The Bothell Cemetery is a repository of local history and cultural artifacts unavailable elsewhere in the community.

Bothell's business district suffered major fires in both 1908 and 1911. Because of this and because of its rapid growth during the last twenty-five years, the community has lost most of its historic identity. For instance, there are no known properties other than the cemetery which are associated with George R. Wilson, Bothell's founder and donor of the cemetery. Other examples include David Bothell, George Bothell and Gerhard Ericksen who are also buried there, their homes and stores long gone.

In fact, a roll call of Bothell's earliest settlers, most of whom were German and Scandinavian, can be found in the Cemetery. Accordingly, the Bothell Cemetery yields valuable information about the ethnic makeup, immigration patterns, mortality and life expectancy rates, military and civic service and religious, social and aesthetic ideas of early Bothell.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, BOTHELL BRANCH AND
CASCADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE COLLOCATION PROJECT
AT THE TRULY FARMS/STRINGTOWN SITE,
BOTHELL, WASHINGTON

Prepared for

L. C. LEE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
221 1st Avenue West, Suite 415
Seattle, Washington 98119

By

Linda Goetz Stutzman
Research Archaeologist

HISTORICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.
119 Pine Street, Suite 207
Seattle, Washington 98101

August 18, 1995

HRA# 420CIS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Higher Education Coordinating Board proposes to construct a new college campus at the Truly Farms/Stringtown site in Bothell, Washington (Project). The 130-acre campus will house the University of Washington, Bothell Branch and Cascadia Community College.

L. C. Lee & Associates, Inc. contracted with Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA) to perform a cultural resources assessment of the Project Area. The purpose of the assessment is to locate any significant prehistoric or historic archaeological sites in the area that might be impacted by construction, to evaluate the historic buildings and structures in terms of their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and to recommend measures to mitigate adverse effects on such cultural resources in the Project Area. This document reports the prehistoric, ethnohistorical, and historic archaeological resources assessment. A companion report discusses the assessment of the the historical buildings and structures at the Truly Farms/Stringtown site (Warner 1995).

Before conducting the archaeological survey, HRA personnel examined King County archaeological survey and site records on file at the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) and reviewed pertinent archaeological, ethnohistorical, and historical literature available at the Special Collections Library at the University of Washington, National Archives Puget Sound Region, King County Landmarks Preservation Board, City of Bothell Community Planning Department, Bothell Historical Society, and Bothell Public Library.

HRA staff surveyed the Project Area in July, 1995. The crew inventoried the upland portions of the study area by pedestrian survey using a 30-m transect interval. Where less than 50 percent of the surface was visible, the archaeologists cleared 1-m² exposures every 50 meters using a flat-bladed shovel. Within the North Creek floodplain, the crew used 10-cm-diameter manual augers to examine the subsurface for buried cultural deposits.

HRA did not survey an approximately five-acre segment of the Project Area that was cultivated just prior to the field investigation. This segment is located in the northern half of the Project Area, in the western half of the North Creek floodplain, and is bisected by a gravel road easement.

As a result of the archaeological survey, HRA identified no significant prehistoric or historic archaeological materials. HRA recommends no other archaeological resources studies at the proposed University of Washington, Bothell Branch and Cascadia Community College Campus Collocation site.
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Higher Education Coordinating Board proposes to construct a new college campus at the Truly Farms/Stringtown site in Bothell, Washington (Project). The 130-acre campus will house the University of Washington, Bothell Branch and Cascadia Community College. The proposed facilities will include classrooms, administrative space, office space, student services, a library, a theatre, recreation facilities, and parking space.

L. C. Lee & Associates, Inc. contracted with Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA) to perform a cultural resources assessment of the Project Area. The purpose of the assessment is to locate any significant prehistoric or historic archaeological sites in the area that might be impacted by construction, to evaluate the historic buildings and structures in terms of their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and to recommend measures to mitigate adverse effects on such cultural resources in the Project Area. In this report, prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic backgrounds are presented with an emphasis on archaeological resources. A companion report deals with historical buildings and structures on the Truly Farms/Stringtown site (Warner 1995).

The Truly Farms/Stringtown site and adjacent properties lie northwest of the intersection of Interstate 405 and State Route (SR) 522, approximately 0.5 miles east of downtown Bothell, in Township 26 North, Range 5 East, Sections 5, 8, and 9. The Project Area is bounded by Interstate 405 on the east, SR 522 on the south, Beardslee Boulevard and 112th Avenue NE on the north and northwest, and by property- and fencelines on the west (Figure 1-1).

1.1 Project Personnel

Linda Stutzman, Research Archaeologist, supervised the archaeological survey, performed the background research, and prepared the report. Dr. Gail Thompson, Vice President, served as Principal Investigator for the Project and reviewed the report.

1.2 Report Organization

This document presents the results of the Truly Farms/Stringtown site archaeological assessment. The report contains six sections, including this introduction. Section 2.0 provides an environmental overview. The prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic background\(^1\) of the region are presented in Section 3.0, while Section 4.0 discusses the methods and results of the

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\(^1\) Information on the historical background of the Bothell area and the Truly Farm site is included in a separate report: John P. Warner, HRA, Inc., 1995, *Historical Resources Assessment of the University of Washington, Bothell Branch and Cascadia Community College Collocation Project at the Truly Farms/Stringtown Site, Bothell, Washington*. 
background research and field survey. An evaluation of the archaeological resources is provided in Section 5.0. Section 6.0 lists the references cited in the report.
2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

2.1 Geology, Hydrology, and Climate

*Geology and Hydrology*

The Project Area is located within the Puget Lowland Physiographic Province (Franklin and Dyrness 1973; Rosenfeld 1993:41), a long, narrow depression bounded by the Canadian border on the north, the Olympic Peninsula and the northern portion of the Coast Range on the west, and the Southern Washington and Northern Cascades on the east (Figure 2-1).

The Project Area lies within the Sammamish watershed. The Sammamish River flows out of Lake Sammamish, approximately 9 miles southeast of Bothell, Washington. From its headwaters, the Sammamish flows north-northwest to Woodinville, where it turns due west and empties into Lake Washington near Kenmore. Numerous tributaries drain into the Sammamish including North Creek, which currently roughly bisects the Truly Farms/Stringtown site as it flows through the Project Area.

In overall structure, the Puget Lowland is a tertiary down warp between the Cascade and Coast Range uplifts. Hills within the lowlands are most frequently composed of Eocene basalts that are relatively resistant to erosion. On the eastern edge of the Puget Lowlands Province, the bedrock consists primarily of nonmarine andesitic and basaltic flows correlated with the Cascades. Sedimentary formations are interbedded with the flows and often contain fossils that are useful for dating and interpretation (McKee 1972).

The present topography of the Puget Lowland Province is primarily a result of glaciation. During the Vashon Stade, which reached its maximum approximately 18,000 years ago (Pielou 1991), the Cordilleran ice sheet split into two lobes at the junction of the Puget Lowland with the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The eastern lobe, known as the Puget Lobe, pushed into the area that is now Puget Sound and extended over the entire Puget basin to a depth of 4,000 feet. As it advanced, the glacier extended to the northeast front of the Olympic Mountains and effectively dammed the entire lowland. By approximately 14,000 years ago the Puget lobe had retreated from its southern terminus just south of Olympia to the vicinity of Seattle. By 13,000 years ago the glacier had thinned sufficiently to allow marine water into the Puget Lowland. The remaining ice floated, resulting in the eventual deposition of glaciomarine drift over an area of approximately 18,000 km$^2$. A series of radiocarbon dates derived from shells and wood preserved in the drift indicate that it was deposited from berg ice over the entire region nearly simultaneously, as opposed to transgressively from a retreating, calving ice front (Blunt et al. 1987). Geologists now maintain that the Cordilleran ice sheet readvanced a short distance into the northern Puget Lowland during the Sumas Stade, approximately 11,500 years ago. Radiocarbon dates indicate that the Sumas ice had again retreated by 10,000 years ago.
There is no doubt that the repeated advance and retreat of glacial ice in the Puget Lowland and the resulting changes in sea level due to isostatic and eustatic processes has major implications for the preservation and visibility of archaeological remains in the region (cf. Campbell 1981; Johnson and Stright 1991; Stright 1990; Whittaker and Stein 1992). The deposition of glaciomarine and other sediments (e.g., till and outwash sands and gravels), as well as erosion and inundation, play a role in determining the nature and age of archaeological remains recoverable in the region. Relict late Wisconsin landforms (e.g., river valleys, bays, lagoons, and rock outcrops) are areas where cultural deposits are most likely to be discovered (Stright 1990:461).

**Climate**

Since it is a commonly held view that humans did not populate the New World until the end of the Pleistocene, many studies of climate change in the archaeological literature concentrate on the last 12,000 years. The standard scenario, supported by palynological studies in the Puget Lowland (e.g., Barnosky 1981, 1985; Barnosky et al. 1987; Hansen 1946; Heusser 1960, 1983, 1985), is that the Northern Hemisphere has experienced broad climatic shifts since the late Pleistocene, summarized as follows: 1) late Pleistocene glacial to periglacial conditions (approximately 20,000 to 14,500 years ago); 2) early Holocene warming with generally cool and moist conditions (14,500 to 9,500 years ago); 3) mid-Holocene warm and dry period, known as the Hypsithermal (approximately 9,500 to 4,500 years ago); and, 4) late Holocene (4,500 years ago to the present) return to cooler, more moist conditions marking the beginning of the Neoglacial.

A broad area like the Pacific Northwest can experience substantial local climatic variation that is suppressed over larger geographic areas (Campbell 1981:23). Thus, although the scenario of late Pleistocene and Holocene climatic change outlined above appears adequately to reflect broad-scale tendencies, caution must be exercised in applying the scheme to specific regions.

**2.2 Flora and Fauna**

As the glacial ice retreated near the end of the Pleistocene, the exposed land that had been covered by ice was essentially barren. Over the centuries, the glaciated landscapes became colonized with a variety of plants and animals that were previously confined to glacial refugia (Pielou 1991), and processes of plant succession created vegetated landscapes. The distribution and kinds of species have changed dramatically over the millennia following the melting of the glacial ice (Martin and Klein 1984; Pielou 1991).

The distribution of plants across the landscape is commonly classified using a hierarchical system. Provinces are the highest level of the plant hierarchy and are based upon physiognomic and geographic criteria. In Washington, three (Frenkel 1985:60) or four (Franklin and Dymnss 1973:44) provinces are recognized. The three-province scheme divides the state into Forest Province, Shrub-Steppe Province, and Alpine Province. Although there is no one-to-one
relationship between physiographic provinces and vegetation provinces, there is a high
correlation. This is simply because plant colonization depends on the same variables that suggest
the boundaries for the physiographic province divisions: elevation, geology, and climate.

Zones may be defined as the area in which one plant association is the climax community
(Franklin and Dyrness 1973:46). They are the most useful division for this report because they
ideally delineate an area of uniform macroclimate and extend over broad regions. Although zonal
divisions tend to reflect plant responses to strong gradients in temperature and moisture, they
are generalizations and must be applied with caution.

The dominant vegetation province in the Puget Lowland is the Forest Province (Franklin
and Dyrness 1973; Frenkel 1985). A single zone is dominant in the Puget Lowland: the Tsuga
heterophylla or Western Hemlock Zone. Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii) is actually the
dominant tree in this zone even though the zone is not named for this tree. Western red cedar
(Thuja plicata) is the third tree that consistently occurs in the Tsuga heterophylla zone. Western
white pine (Pinus monticola) and lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta) are common in the Puget
Sound area of this zone, as they grow on glacial drift. Much of the Puget Lowland has been
heavily logged. In disturbed areas that are moist, western red cedar is often replaced by red
alder (Alnus rubra) and bigleaf maple (Acer macrophyllum). In disturbed drier areas, western
hemlock gives way to Douglas fir and, at higher elevations, Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis).

Terrestrial fauna common to the Puget Lowland include deer (Odocoileus spp.), elk
(Cervus canadensis), black bear (Ursus americanus), coyote (Canis latrans), fox (Vulpes fulva),
mountain lion (Felis concolor), and bobcat (Lynx rufus). All of these large mammals have fairly
extensive ranges and were at one time common in both bottomland and upland areas of the
province. Mountain sheep (Ovis canadensis) and mountain goat (Oreamo americanus) once
common, still inhabit the higher elevation areas of the region. Marshy habitats in the region
typically supported a specialized but diverse array of fauna that still includes raccoon (Procyon
lotor), mink (Mustela vison), river otter (Lutra canadensis), beaver (Castor canadensis), and
muskrat (Ondatra zibethica). In addition, a great variety of migratory waterfowl spend a portion
of the year in the marshy areas of the Puget Lowland (Blukis Onat 1987; Campbell 1981;
Dalquest 1948; Thompson 1978).

The aquatic environments of the Puget Lowlands are varied and include freshwater lakes,
streams, and rivers, and a variety of marine microenvironments. Estuarine tidal flats,
characterized by sandy to muddy substrate, support native oyster (Ostrea lurida), basket cockle
(Clinocardium nuttalli) and a number of species of clams. A variety of estuarine fish are
common in the region.

Anadromous fish also pass through the riverine microenvironment. These fish, primarily
various species of salmon (Oncorhynchus spp.), were probably the most important staple for
native people living in the Puget Lowland during late prehistoric times. The relative abundance
of different species of anadromous fish in the river channels and the timing of their passage is
specific to each river drainage. Other fish that are permanent residents of the Puget Lowland
rivers, streams, and lakes include various species of trout \((Salmo\ spp.)\) and Dolly Varden \((Salvelinus\ malma)\).
3.0 CULTURAL OVERVIEW

The following report sections provide general information regarding the cultural setting of the region. The vicinity of the Project Area may have been used by prehistoric and ethnohistoric inhabitants gathering/processing resources in, or traveling through, the wooded uplands and along the margins of the Sammamish River and North Creek. Archaeological materials associated with these activities could be present in the Project Area. Historic-period activities such as logging, agriculture, and residential use could produce archaeological deposits in the Truly Farms/Stringtown site. The methods used during the archaeological survey to test these expectations are outlined in Section 4.0 of this report.

3.1 Prehistory

In the course of 325 archaeological surveys conducted in the Southern Puget Sound Study Unit as of 1987, archaeologists recorded 299 prehistoric sites (Wessen and Stilson 1987). These are categorized into four descriptive types, based on their content and geological context: shell middens, wet sites, lithic sites, and rock shelters (Wessen and Stilson 1987:13-16).

Knowledge of the region’s prehistory is built primarily on data recovered from shell middens and lithic scatters. Information is limited regarding other aspects of the cultural adaptation and how they are interrelated. Consequently, there presently exists no comprehensive synthesis of regional chronology, subsistence and trading systems, and cultural dynamics for the region as a whole.

The cultural sequence that has been developed is based on the chronology devised by Kidd (1964 [see Table 3-1]), and is usually divided into three developmental periods. These divisions are arbitrary and should not necessarily be assumed to be correlated with adaptational shifts in the aboriginal settlement and subsistence systems (Campbell 1981). The “current” portion of Table 3-1 reflects an evolution of views over the past three decades.

Kidd’s chronology reflects a lack of consideration of geologic processes and the interaction of such forces with the archaeological record. Data about site formation and processes such as sea level change are just recently being integrated into archaeological research to provide a more complete understanding of the record.

For example, early lowland sites that indicate a dependence on marine resources are likely to have been inundated by rising sea levels (Whittaker and Stein 1992; Stright 1990). Consequently, remaining late Pleistocene/Early Holocene sites would be those located in non-littoral, inland contexts that represent only part of the total subsistence system. Later sites, however, would still be archaeologically visible along the modern shorelines. Thus, the apparent increasing dependence on marine resources over time may only reflect preservation bias,
changing distributions of resources, geological processes preferentially obscuring shoreline sites, or a combination of these factors.

3.2 Ethnohistory

The Project Area and its vicinity was occupied by the Duwamish Indians, a Coast Salish-speaking group (Figure 3-1) (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Spier 1936; Swanton 1952). The Duwamish consisted of a number of bands, including the Sammamish who occupied much of the area along the river that bears their name (Swanton 1952).

The Duwamish bands oriented their settlement-subsistence systems toward the saltwater, riverine, and inland environments in their territories (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930). As with other Coast Salish groups in western Washington, the Duwamish relied on salmon and shellfish as staple resources. They established fishing stations along area streams, from which they
harvested various salmonid runs, including steelhead trout, which were probably available from September through December (Campbell 1981; Haeberlin and Gunther 1930).

The focus of the Duwamish yearly cycle was the permanent winter village, which consisted of one or more cedar plank longhouses in which as many as eight families resided (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Smith 1940). At other times of the year, the Duwamish used temporary pole and mat structures that were easily transported. Winter villages may not have been completely abandoned during the warmer months as family groups moved to various environmental zones seasonally to harvest abundant resources, process them for storage, and then transport the supplies to the permanent village. These resources included roots, berries, and other plant products. Hunting land mammals was important to inland groups, with some men specializing in the pursuit of deer, elk, bear, and beaver. The groups also trapped waterfowl in nets and hunted other birds.

Duwamish place names in the vicinity of the Project Area include slstap, meaning "crooked" or "meandering," located upriver from Bothell at Squawk Slough; Tlahwa’dis, "something growing or sprouting," a village on the north shore of Lake Washington at the mouth of the Sammamish River; and Cxa’teuguwEs, "where the lake becomes elongated," referring to the narrow estuary where the Sammamish River enters Lake Washington (Waterman 1922:179, 190). Another village, Stsapabsh, was located on the present site of Woodinville (Margeson 1982:C1). The Duwamish called North Creek, which flows through the Project Area, Ccel. A stream entering the Sammamish River from the south, below the town of Bothell, was called Xa’palbl, meaning "brush piled up" (Waterman 1920).

**Effects of Contact**

The arrival of Euroamericans in the Pacific Northwest altered the economy and technology of the Native Americans. Euroamericans introduced cloth, kettles, pots, guns, beads, and tobacco into the region as trade goods in exchange for beaver, sea otter, fox, and other furs (Silverstein 1990:535). Unfortunately, disease was another import to the Pacific Northwest. At least two waves of smallpox, in 1801 and 1853, and the "fever and ague" malaria epidemic of 1830 decimated the Native American populations of the Northwest Coast (Cook 1955:313; Boyd 1990:139). Pre-Euroamerican contact population figures for the Northwest Coast before the epidemics are as high as 188,344. However, by 1870 Native Americans numbered less than 35,000 (Boyd 1990:147).

**Treaties**

In 1855, Isaac I. Stevens, Governor and ex officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Washington Territory, initiated a series of treaty negotiations with the Duwamish, Suquamish, Snoqualmie, Snohomish, Stillaguamish, Swinomish, Skagit, Lummi and other western Washington Tribes. The treaties created small reservations within the Tribes' traditional territory, and protected fishing, hunting, and harvesting rights. During the winter of 1855-1856, several hundred Indian warriors, from several different tribes, staged an uprising and attacked
the town of Seattle on two separate occasions. The Indians scored several victories, but failed to dislodge the EuroAmericans from the area (Marino 1990).

Although the Governor assigned western Washington Native Americans to reservations, no removal program was instituted for the groups in the northeastern portion of Puget Sound (Marino 1990). The Duwamish, Samish, Snohomish, Snoqualmie, and Steilacoom formed the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington in the late 1960s to consolidate their efforts to receive a settlement and recognition from the United States for seizure of their tribal lands (Marino 1990).

3.3 History

The earliest American settlers in the Puget Sound region came in 1845 (Heritage League 1990:4). By the following year the Americans were able to push the English up to the Fortyninth Parallel. Distractions from Ireland, the demise of the fur trade, and a desire to avoid war with the United States prompted the English to relinquish most of the lands north of the Columbia. In 1853 there were nearly 4,000 non-Indian residents in the lower Puget Sound region — and that year they convinced Congress to create Washington Territory (Schwantzes 1989:95-106; Kavanaugh 1977:7). By 1889 the population was sufficient for Washington to achieve statehood. At this time, the Puget Sound area was well-known for its dairy farms as well as for logging and lumbering.

An especially significant stimulus for settlement was the Donation Land Claim Act of 1850. This law allowed each white male citizen of at least eighteen years of age 320 acres of land. If he was married, his wife was entitled to claim an additional 320 acres. The government required the claimant to reside on the land and cultivate it for four years. The liberal terms of the Donation Land Claim Act helped swell the stream of immigration to the lower Puget Sound Basin (Schwantzes 1989:103).

During the 1850s, this influx of settlement resulted in conflicts with Native Americans, who resented encroachment on their lands. The Donation Land Act, which encouraged whites to squat in some areas not yet ceded by the Indians, was a major cause of animosity. In fact, one of the initial tasks of Isaac Stevens — Washington’s first territorial governor — was to reach agreements with Native Americans for land cessions. The goal was to remove Indians from areas of white settlement to reservations, opening the area for continued settlement. After hasty negotiations, Stevens convinced most Native Americans in Washington Territory to relinquish title to more than sixty-four million acres of land in exchange for annuities, retention of their fishing rights, and title to circumscribed areas of land. Stevens was "heavy handed" in his

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2 Information on the historical background of the Bothell area and the Truly Farm site is included in a separate report: John P. Warner, HRA, Inc., 1995, Historical Resources Assessment of the University of Washington, Bothell Branch and Cascadia Community College Collocation Project at the Truly Farms/Stringtown Site, Bothell, Washington.
negotiations – and many Indians did not understand the terms of the treaties. Consequently, resentment erupted in warfare throughout the Puget Sound area. Frightened whites, some of whom lost their cattle and cabins to the Indians, sought refuge in block houses. The uprising in the Puget Sound area lasted from around 1855 until 1857 (Schwantes 1989:104-106; Johansen and Gates 1967:256-258; Heritage League 1990:22).

The arrival of the railroad was a momentous development in the region’s history. Once the lines were complete, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railways embarked on an intensive worldwide campaign to promote the Puget Sound Basin. They issued advertisements and brochures describing opportunities for homesteading, and offered to transport settlers at a reduced rate (Schwantes 1989:153-161; Morgan 1979:76-211). The railroads also commissioned and circulated paintings of the region’s spectacular scenery, hoping to lure tourists. Through opening eastern markets to the Puget Sound Basin, they promoted the development of natural resource-based industries, including agriculture, fisheries, and forest products.
4.0 METHODS AND RESULTS

4.1 Background Research and Consultation

HRA personnel examined King County archaeological survey and site records on file at the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) and reviewed pertinent archaeological, ethnohistorical, and historical literature available at the Special Collections Library at the University of Washington, National Archives Puget Sound Region, King County Landmarks Preservation Board, City of Bothell Community Planning Department, Bothell Historical Society, and Bothell Public Library. Publications used in the preparation of this report are listed in Section 6.0.

Three archaeological assessments have taken place within the immediate vicinity of the Project Area. In the late 1970s, archaeologists surveyed the Sammamish River Trail (Kennedy and Thomas 1977; Thomas 1978). The trail is located along the bank of the Sammamish River, and runs from Blyth and Sammamish River Parks in Bothell, to Redmond’s Marymoor Park. Archaeologists examined site 45K112, which was originally recorded in 1964, and noted thermally altered rock (TAR), debitage (flakes produced during stone tool manufacture), and a cobble tool in the area (Kennedy and Thomas 1977:2). This site lies approximately 0.2 miles south of Project Area. In 1981, archaeologists performed a cultural resources assessment of the Quadrant Corporate Park located northeast of the intersection of Interstate 405 and SR 522. The survey documented an archaeological site (45K172), approximately 0.2 miles east of the Project Area. Materials observed at 45K172 include TAR, debitage, a biface (a stone tool exhibiting flaking on both sides along an edge), cobble tool, and a lanceolate projectile point (Chatters 1981).

In 1985, archaeologists investigated portions of the Project Area in conjunction with a proposed retail development. Researchers sampled the Project Area by performing shovel tests in areas that they considered to contain the greatest potential for cultural deposits. These areas included the terraces in the western half of the Project Area, a knoll at the northern boundary, and the floodplain adjacent to the former channel of North Creek. No significant cultural resources were documented in the sampled areas (URS Corporation 1985). The retail development project was eventually dropped and, consequently, no formal report on the survey was filed with OAHP.

4.2 Field Survey

Methods

Prior to the survey, HRA examined 7.5-minute quadrangle maps and aerial photographs of the Project Area. This research facilitated identification of geomorphic features and areas of potential archaeological and historical sensitivity during the survey.
A crew of two HRA archaeologists surveyed the proposed campus site during July, 1995. The crew inventoried the upland portions of the study area by pedestrian survey using a 30-m transect interval. Portions of the survey area are characterized by very dense vegetation that severely limits ground visibility, making it nearly impossible to identify cultural material during surface inspection. To ease this source of inventory bias, where less than 50 percent of the surface was visible, the archaeologists cleared 1-m² exposures every 50 meters using a flat-bladed shovel (shovel scrapes). The field crew also inspected soil exposures such as heavy equipment disturbances, creek banks, windthrown trees, and molehills.

Within the North Creek floodplain, the crew used 10-cm-diameter manual augers to examine the subsurface for buried cultural deposits. Figure 4-1 shows the location of pedestrian and subsurface survey. Crewmembers excavated auger tests in 20-cm levels, screened sediment matrix through one-quarter-inch wire mesh, and recorded vegetation and landform information, and archaeological resources identified during the survey in field notebooks.

HRA did not survey an approximately five-acre segment of the Project Area that was cultivated just prior to the field investigation. This segment is located in the northern half of the Project Area, in the western half of the North Creek floodplain, and is bisected by a gravel road easement. The western border of this area is adjacent to the upland terrace (Figure 4-1).

The field crew recorded archaeological resources identified during the field inventory as either sites or isolated artifacts (isolates). Following standards accepted by the Washington OAHP, HRA defines a site as a cultural deposit exhibiting a density of ten or more artifacts per 10-m². Deposits not meeting this criterion were recorded as isolates. The surveyors used copies of the project site map, pacing, and a compass to facilitate plotting the location of isolates, sites, and environmental features encountered during the course of the survey.

Results

The upland portions of Project Area are characterized by a thick understory of berry vines, ferns, mosses, and shrubs. Mixed fir and deciduous trees occur on the upland terraces as well as along the banks of North Creek. Vegetation on the floodplain consists of numerous varieties of tall and short grasses. A segment of the northern half of the Project Area contains recently planted crops.

Sediments in the upland areas consist of silt with rounded and subrounded gravel and pebble inclusions. Auger tests in the North Creek floodplain reached an average depth of 106cm. Excavated sediments included silt, generally in the upper 60cm, with increasing clay with depth. Pebble and gravel inclusions were confined to the upper 50cm, and typically occurred in concentrations of less than 10 percent. The field crew noted clearly defined lenses of medium sand in three of the auger tests. The sand may indicate former channels of North Creek. A fine, light brownish-gray ashy silt and/or ashy clay layer occurred at an average depth of 73cm, with an average thickness of 36cm. These ashy deposits may be due to volcanic events (tephra), or localized forest fires.
As a result of the field survey, HRA documented three historic-period isolates in the western, upland portion of the Project Area. Two of the isolates consist of bottle glass fragments, the third is a single fragment of green-glazed ceramic. The historic-period glass and ceramic fragments lacked chronologically-diagnostic markers to aid in dating the materials, and in the absence of other historical associations, they do not appear to be significant cultural resources. HRA recommends no further archaeological work at the site.
5.0 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the archaeological survey, HRA identified no significant prehistoric or historic archaeological materials. HRA recommends no other archaeological resources studies at the proposed University of Washington, Bothell Branch campus and Cascadia Community College Campus Collocation site. If archaeological remains are encountered during construction, supervisors should redirect activity away from the area and should contact Dr. Robert Whitlam of the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (360-753-4405) to arrange for evaluation and treatment of the remains.
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Whittaker, F.H. and J.K. Stein
APPENDIX C
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION FORMS
### HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

**Identification Section**
- **Field Site No.** 10-408
- **DAHP No.**
- **Date Recorded** 3/10/88

**Site Name**
- **Historic** 1936-1948 House
- **Common**
- **Owner's Name** Marie Newberg
- **Address** 17825 - 113th Ave. N.E.
- **City/State/Zip Code** Bothell, WA 98011

**Status**
- [x] National Register
- [ ] State Register
- [ ] Determined Eligible
- [ ] Determined Not Eligible
- [ ] Other (HABS, HAER, NHL)
- [ ] Local Designation

**Classification**
- [ ] District
- [x] Site
- [ ] Building
- [ ] Structure
- [ ] Object

**Date** 3/10/88

**Photography**
- **Photography Neg No.** 8 E-15
- **View of** East side

**Description Section**

**Building Type** Residential

**Plan** L-shape

**Structural System** Frame

**No. of Stories** One

**Roof Type**
- [x] Gable
- [ ] Hip
- [ ] Flat
- [ ] Pyramid
- [ ] Monitor
- [ ] Other (specify)
- [ ] Gambrel
- [ ] Shed

**Roof Material**
- [x] Wood Shingle
- [ ] Wood Shake
- [ ] Composition
- [ ] Slate
- [ ] Tar / Built-Up
- [ ] Tile
- [ ] Metal (specify)
- [ ] Other (specify)
- [ ] Not visible

**Foundation**
- [ ] Log
- [ ] Post & Pier
- [x] Block
- [ ] Stone
- [ ] Concrete
- [ ] Other (specify)
- [ ] Not visible

**Integrity**

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### LOCATION SECTION
- **Address** 17825 - 113th Ave. N.E.
- **City/Town/County/Zip Code** Bothell/King/98011
- **Tax No./Parcel No.** 082605-9011
- **ACREAGE**
- **Quadrangle or map name** USGS/Bothell Quad
- **UTM References** Zone: 10 Easting: 560780 Northing: 5289460
- **Plat/Block/Lot** See Bibliography

### PICTURES

- Image 1: Photograph of the property.
- Image 2: Another photograph showing the property from a different angle.

### HIGH STYLES/FORMS (check one or more of the following)
- [ ] Greek Revival
- [ ] Spanish Colonial Revival / Mediterranean
- [ ] Gothic Revival
- [ ] Craftsman / Arts & Crafts
- [ ] Italianate
- [ ] Bungalow
- [ ] Second Empire
- [ ] Prairie Style
- [ ] Romanesque Revival
- [ ] Art Deco / Art Moderne
- [ ] Stick Style
- [ ] Russian Style
- [ ] Queen Anne
- [ ] International Style
- [ ] Shingle Style
- [ ] Colonial Revival
- [ ] Mission Revival
- [ ] Beaux Arts / Neoclassical
- [ ] Commercial Vernacular
- [ ] Mission Revival
- [ ] American Foursquare
- [ ] Other (specify)
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

I understand that the Higher Education Coordinating Board is requesting the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer concerning the eligibility of Boone Ranch Historic District for inclusion in the National Register and that my opinion may be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior with a formal request for a determination of eligibility on this property. This statement confirms that I have been consulted as part of the determination of eligibility process.

(1) In my opinion, the property is eligible for inclusion in the National Register

(2) In my opinion, the property is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

(3) I have no opinion and prefer to defer to the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior.

Comments:

Signed: ____________________________
Mary Thompson, State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: ________________________________
**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EASTING</th>
<th>NORTHING</th>
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<tr>
<td>A 560640</td>
<td>5289950</td>
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<tr>
<td>B 560805</td>
<td>5288950</td>
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<td>5289610</td>
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<tr>
<td>D 560640</td>
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</table>

*Attach a copy of the U.S.G.S. Quad. indicating the property and UTM boundaries*

**FORM PREPARED BY**

Name: John Warner  
Organization: Historical Research Associates, Inc.  
Address: 119 Pine Street, Suite 207, Seattle, WA 98101

Date: July 21, 1995

Phone: (206) 343-0220

Recent photographs must be included as part of the determination.

See attached photographic documentation pages.
DESCRIPTION

Condition
___excellent ___deteriorated
___good ___ruins
___fair ___unexposed

Check one
___unaltered
___altered

Check one
___original site
___moved date:

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

See attached Historic property inventory forms for the Eleven properties in the district.

SIGNIFICANCE

Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below
-------|---------------------------------------------
___prehistoric | ___archaeology-prehistoric
___1400-1499 | ___archaeology-historic
___1500-1599 | ___agriculture
___1600-1699 | ___architecture
___1700-1799 | ___art
___1800-1899 | ___commerce
___1900- | ___communications

___landscape architecture
___law
___literature
___military
___music
___philosophy
___politics/government
___religion
___science
___sculpture
___social
___theater
___human
___invention
___other(specify)

Specific Dates 1924 to present
Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance

The history of the Wilson/Boone/Truly property spans two centuries as one continuum of agricultural productivity. Wilson began this process when planted his fruit orchards in the late nineteenth century. Boone increased the land's productivity by introducing cattle that grazed on natural grasses and consumed fodder grown in the adjacent fields. Boone maintained the western tradition of an annual roundup and branding of cattle. He preserved cowboy skills like roping and bronc riding by supporting local, annual rodeos in the late 1920s. During his ownership, Truly has retained the tradition of an active ranch.

The Truly farmstead still contains the primary elements that defined the Boone ranch: the hay barn, the main house, the horse barn, the root cellar (which was used to hang butchered beef for aging), the cattle pens, the hired hand house, and the garage/wash house next to the main house. The presence of a working cattle operation is not routine west of the Cascades. The complex of buildings and corrals that remain on the Truly farm constitute a unique example of the historical development of agricultural pursuits in the Sammamish Valley. A long and continuous agricultural tradition resides in this property. There is a sense of historical integrity associated with the site and in its contributing buildings that is difficult to find anywhere, but especially in a range in the Northshore region of King County.
REQUEST FOR DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

NAME
Historic Boone Ranch historic District (Proposed)
Common Truly Farmstead
Site Number(s) #1 - 11

LOCATION
119 NE 185th Street
Bothell, WA 98011

CLASSIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Present Use</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>X public</td>
<td>X occupied</td>
<td>X agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ building(s)</td>
<td>___ private</td>
<td>___ unoccupied</td>
<td>___ commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ structure</td>
<td>___ both</td>
<td>___ work in progress</td>
<td>___ educational</td>
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<tr>
<td>___ site</td>
<td>Public Acquisition</td>
<td>Accessible</td>
<td>___ entertainment</td>
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<tr>
<td>___ object</td>
<td>___ in process</td>
<td>X yes:restricted</td>
<td>___ government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X being considered</td>
<td>___ yes:unrestricted</td>
<td>___ industrial</td>
<td>___ military</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OWNER
Richard H. Truly
11119 NE 185th Street
Bothell, WA 98011

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

Federal___ State___ County___ Local___