APPENDIX A I-405 CORRIDOR PROGRAM CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES

I-405 Corridor Program Cultural Resources Assessment Guidelines
For Compliance with Washington State Department of Transportation Policy
And Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
November 15, 2006

The WSDOT receives federal highway funds to complete I-405 Program improvement projects and thus must comply with the provisions of 36 CFR 800, the regulations that implement Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

The guidelines for cultural resource assessments presented below represent newly revised agency standards designed to increase the likelihood that all cultural resources in project areas are identified early in the process, to reduce the number of unanticipated discoveries during construction (and the associated increased costs).

The most notable changes in protocol are:

- increasing the intensity of subsurface probing, by increasing the number of shovel probes excavated per unit area,
- increasing the probabilities of detecting deeply buried resources by using heavy machinery to excavate to necessary depths,
- phasing subsurface investigations in some project areas to reduce the number of shovel probes that would otherwise be excavated in previously disturbed locations, and
- requiring more substantive reporting of sedimentary horizons and profiles to ensure comprehensive sampling of the entire Holocene epoch.

Identify Project Elements and Assess Effects
Project elements may include: roadway widening strips, stormwater conveyances, detention ponds, front- and backslope modifications, retaining walls, noise barriers, ecology embankments, staging areas, and cut and fill areas.

The CONSULTANT should assess project effects by comprehensively identifying areas where ground disturbance will take or likely take place, and where indirect effects such as changes in views or increased noise will occur.

Define Area of Potential Effects (APE)
The APE, both below and above the ground surface, is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes to the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The CONSULTANT should coordinate with the Project Environmental Manager (PEM) and the WSDOT Cultural Resource Specialist(s) (CRS) to define the APE. The APE should include both the area where ground disturbance is anticipated or possible, and the area where standing structures are recorded for the purposes of acquisition or determining indirect project effects. An important consideration for archaeological sampling design is the depth of Holocene sediment profiles over glacial sediments. The entire vertical APE must be sampled, and WSDOT will work closely with the CONSULTANT to determine the 3-

dimensional APE of the project. See the section on Subsurface Exploration, below, for details on sampling.

This task shall be accomplished by means of a review of the proposed project, its boundaries, and identified areas of ground disturbance, if any, in coordination with the Project Environmental Manager (PEM) and CRS. It is assumed that determining the APE will require 3 rounds of map review cycles by the I-405 Team of the materials submitted by CONSULTANT. The PEM will let the CONSULTANT know through correspondence (any verbal correspondence will need to be followed up with an e-mail or written letter) if changes are needed, and will approve up to two additional review cycles, if deemed necessary by WSDOT.

Define Archaeological Probability Areas

Probability (high, moderate, low) attribution should be based explicitly on environmental variables, including but not necessarily limited to slope, topographic position, distance to permanent water sources/channels, and vegetation ecotone. Probability areas, geomorphological work, and project design will dictate pedestrian survey and shovel testing locations.

The research design for sampling project areas should consider environmental factors along with the fact that channel positions of the major rivers are known to have meandered across time during the last 15,000 years.

Gently sloped areas and areas within 200 feet or so of permanent water sources (lakes or streams) are considered high-probability zones for cultural resources. Moderate slopes and areas farther from water courses/natural wetlands are considered moderate probability areas. Steeply sloped areas and areas relatively far from water courses are low probability areas.

Background Search

The CONSULTANT should conduct background research at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and at other appropriate repositories, to determine the nature and distribution of known cultural resources within the vicinity of the project area.

Collected information may include:

- recording forms, other descriptions, and photographs of historic structures, landmarks, districts, ethnographic sites, historic and pre-contact archaeological sites, and other culturally significant sites within 1 mile of the proposed APE (if known and available),
- completed assessments for previous I-405 projects located nearby or partially subsumed by the project, such as the I-405 “Nickel” projects, and
- geology, surficial geomorphology, and soil studies of the project area and vicinity.

Tribal Consultation
FHWA, through WSDOT, is responsible for tribal consultation, and will identify concerned tribes for the project. With approval from the I-405 Environmental Manager, the CONSULTANT may coordinate with tribes to gain information through the Section 106 process. Absent that approval, all coordination with the tribes will be through the I-405 Environmental Manager.

The CONSULTANT may be asked to participate in Section 106 consultation meetings, which will be considered extra work unless the meetings are already included within the scope of work.

Pedestrian Survey
Survey of the entire APE should be completed using adjacent transects spaced at 10 meter intervals (maximum). When reporting the results of pedestrian survey, the transect interval description should reflect where transects were actually walked, and transects should be shown on project maps. All areas not subjected to pedestrian reconnaissance due to artificial surface coverage (pavement or imported fill) should be identified.

Subsurface Exploration
The intensity of planned shovel probing should maximize the chances of detecting any buried or obscured resource. This protocol is intended to minimize the chances of encountering a buried cultural resource during construction.

Probes should each be 40 centimeters in diameter and should be excavated to a depth slightly into glacial sediments, anticipated in the I-405 area to be firmly compacted pale light brown to yellow to olive to gray silts with broad variation in rounded clasts.

Shovel depth may be 80 to 120 centimeters below the surface; those requiring deeper excavation should be completed using a 10-centimeter (4-inch) bucket auger. All excavated sediments should be sifted through ¼-inch mesh screen.

Artifacts should be returned to shovel probes, not collected, during the discovery phase.

In some project areas, ground disturbance will be planned, but shovel testing is not indicated because the area is currently paved or geomorphological study (discussed below) has shown the area to be covered with modern fill.

<u>Geomorphology and Modern Landscape Development</u>
Because the corridor traverses a highly modified landscape, many places in the APE may be covered in modern artificial fill, or the Holocene sediments may have been removed. If this can be clearly demonstrated using geomorphological techniques or other documentation, those areas need not be tested but should be pedestrian surveyed. On the other hand, placing a few probes to determine the actual subsurface conditions is important to verify or falsify assumptions about previous ground disturbance. The CONSULTANT must consult with the PEM and the Urban Corridors Office CRS prior to fieldwork and following the first phase of subsurface investigations to discuss areas to be

excluded or sampled at a lower intensity due to indications of previous ground disturbance.

Shovel Probe Frequency Based on Probability

The CONSULTANT will excavate shovel probes in areas of proposed roadway widening, conveyances, ecology embankments, noise barriers, and retaining walls at 10 meter intervals in high probability areas, at 20 meter intervals in moderate probability areas and at 30 meter intervals in low probability areas. It is expected that probability will fluctuate along roadway alignments and shovel probe density should fluctuate according to experienced in-the-field terrain conditions.

Probes will be excavated at 10 meter intervals in areas proposed for new or expanded water detention facilities (ponds) or wetland creation or enhancement, regardless of defined probability area. However, this work may be phased, as described in the following section.

Phased Testing Protocols for Specific Project Elements (Optional as Conditions Allow)

Shovel probe work in selected areas that may include detention ponds, wetland creation/enhancement sites, and proposed roadway widening strips, may be phased, because these project elements often occur in or near previously graded areas. In the phased approach, the CONSULTANT will provide the PEM and CRS with a table of shovel probe numbers per project area element or feature - right-of-way widening strips, pond number, and wetland location - prior to fieldwork, then will excavate 33% of the indicated shovel probes for each element/feature. Probes should be placed in a spatial distribution that provides a representative sample of the entire project element. The CONSULTANT then will provide the PEM with a representative sediment/soil profile description, sketch, and photograph or profile for each work area which shows Holocene soil horizons, other horizons, and glacial sedimentary unit(s). The WSDOT PEM and CRS will use this information to determine if an additional work phase is necessary in particular area(s). WSDOT either will determine that no historic properties could be present at the location, or request another 33% of the indicated shovel probes be completed. After excavating the additional 33%, the CONSULTANT will again provide shovel probe results and stratigraphic information to the PEM. WSDOT will either determine that no historic properties could be present, or request that the remaining shovel probes be excavated.

Deep Testing

In areas with high deposition rates, archaeological materials can be deeply buried. Deep testing, defined as probing deeper than the effective limit of a shovel and auger, may be necessary to sample the entire vertical APE. Deep testing excavations may include backhoe trenches, backhoe pits, augured bores, and solid core samples retrieved using vibra-coring or sonic coring. Project areas that likely will require deep testing procedures include bridge crossings over rivers, the locations of elevated structure pillars/supports in floodplains, and some detention ponds.

The PEM and the WSDOT CRS should be consulted prior to the initiation of deep testing to assess which project elements will require deep testing. If necessary, the CONSULTANT may also consult with the PEM and WSDOT CRS during creation of the scope of work.

Recording Archaeological Sites
The CONSULTANT should use the following archaeological definitions: an "isolate" is a single artifact; a “site” is two or more artifacts or a single cultural feature or a combination of artifacts and feature.

All newly identified resources should be investigated with shovel probes (if artifact observed on surface) or additional shovel probes (if an artifact found in a shovel probe) during the initial or discovery phase of fieldwork to obtain a general understanding of character and complexity. The CONSULTANT does not need to establish a reliable site boundary or representative characterization of artifact assemblage or feature association during the initial fieldwork phase; such tasks are considered extra work to be completed during the site evaluation phase.

Recording Historic Structures
The CONSULTANT should record and evaluate all historic structures within the APE and prepare Historic Property Inventory Forms for each. Historic structures are defined as being 50 years or older when highway construction is anticipated to begin.

The CONSULTANT will record all historic structures within the adjacent tax parcel to each side of the WSDOT right-of-way or associated urban intersections and streets improved by projects. Based on the circumstances of each project, WSDOT may determine that it is sufficient to record and evaluate historic structures whenever they are within the adjacent tax parcel or within 200 ft. of I-405 right-of-way or urban intersections scheduled for improvements, whichever is the shorter distance.

Project Specific Issues
Each of the individual projects within the I-405 corridor improvement project may have project-specific testing issues. The CONSULTANT will work with the WSDOT CRS to produce an appropriate testing protocol for each project.

Technical Report Requirements
Technical Memoranda must include reporting of all methods and results presented in this guide, and also must meet all requirements for survey reports as provided by the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) (available on-line). The CONSULTANT should ensure reports submitted to WSDOT meet all the DAHP requirements, which do change periodically.

APPENDIX B I-405, SR 520 TO I-5 IMPROVEMENT PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE EVALUATION TEST PROTOCOL

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

LANDAU ASSOCIATES
ENVIRONMENTAL | GEOTECHNICAL | NATURAL RESOURCES

TO: William Jordan
I-405 SR-520 to I-5 Project Environmental Manager

FROM: Doug F. Tingwall and Linda C. Naoi Goetz
Landau Associates

DATE: May 14, 2007

RE: I-405 SR-520 TO I-5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE EVALUATION TESTING PROTOCOL

INTRODUCTION

The I-405 Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) Team contracted Landau Associates to conduct an archaeological assessment of the I-405 SR-520 to I-5 Area of Potential Effect (APE) to identify cultural resources that could be impacted by the proposed construction of the I-405 road improvements. The archaeological shovel testing conducted by Landau Associates personnel in November 2006 represents the initial fieldwork for the I-405 SR-520 to I-5 project in accordance with protocol as outlined in WSDOT's November 15, 2006 document, "I-405 Corridor Program Cultural Resources Assessment Guidelines For Compliance with Washington State Department of Transportation Policy and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act" (ICPCRAG). The purpose of this document is to provide a context for the follow-up testing and summary of the field methodology that will be used for the subsequent Site Evaluation Phase as outlined in the same document. The two archaeological sites identified during the preliminary testing phase that will be revisited for site evaluation consist of a prehistoric tool scatter (NBA-1) at Locus VII near milepost 23.1 (on the east side of I-405) and a historic debris scatter (NBA-2) with one prehistoric flake at Locus V near milepost 22.0 (on the west side of I-405). WSDOT archaeologists recommended further site evaluation for these two sites: excavation of 50 additional shovel probes in NBA-1 and 30 in NBA-2, using a combination of probes arrayed in a grid surrounding the original stone artifact finds and discretionary probes placed further away to define the respective site boundaries. The shovel probes will be arranged in a grid around the locations of the preliminary test probes that yielded archaeological material. The 2-meter (m) interval shovel probes will be located to sample the landforms surrounding the locations of previous positive tests more intensively while other probes will be judgmentally placed at distances more removed in an attempt to define the respective site boundaries. Landau Associates staff will test 50 percent of the total shovel probes projected and consult with the I-405 SR-520 to I-5 Project Environmental Manager (PEM) and WSDOT archaeologists to see if further work is required. However, all of the shovel probes may not be

excavated if the initial results of the follow-up site evaluations yield no or sparse artifact counts. Landau Associates staff will consult with the PEM and WSDOT archaeologists for concurrence.

SAFETY PROTOCOLS

The archaeological field crew will comply with I-405 Corridor and Landau Associates work safety protocols. The field crew and site visitors will wear hard hats, ear and eye protection (where required), gloves, work boots, and orange safety vests. Identified hazards include bodily injury associated with vehicular traffic, slumping soils and talus, treefall, falls, insect and animal bites, toxic plants (e.g., poison oak and poison ivy), soil pathogens (e.g., tetanus), cold and heat stress, etc. Fragments of historic asbestos cladding have been previously identified at Locus V, and fieldworkers or visitors will be required to wear work gloves or nitrile gloves when screening matrix for artifacts. Access to Locus VII will require coordination between Landau Associates staff, the PEM, and Garth Merrill to provide safe access to and from the site off the shoulder of the northbound lanes of I-405.

OBJECTIVES AND CONSIDERATIONS OF SITE EVALUATION PHASE

Description of Sites

The prehistoric tool scatter at NBA-1 consists of two artifacts: a small tested cobble/core and a thin, tabular piece of schist with beveled edge. The former artifact is a subrounded pale olive (5Y6/3), fine-grained metasedimentary cobble/core measuring 6 centimeters (cm) by 4.5 cm by 4 cm that exhibits percussion flake scars along one lateral margin and an amorphous rind of iron oxide concretions on its ventral surface. The latter artifact is a lamellar fragment of quartzofeldspathic schist measuring 5.5 cm by 3.5 cm by 2 millimeters (mm) with broken proximal and distal edges and one beveled lateral margin. A sinuous step fracture runs parallel to the beveled edge and may represent fissile decortication or the intentional removal of a piece of the schist to facilitate edge modification. Both artifacts were recovered in the same shovel probe (SP 32) at depths of 24 cm below ground surface (BGS) and 27 cm BGS, respectively. The artifacts were found in a layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy loam containing less than 5 percent gravels where it came in contact with an overlying stratum of brown, sandy silty loam. Although the schist artifact was found slightly beneath the tested cobble within the dark yellowish brown stratum, both artifacts are most likely associated with the overlying dark brown (10YR3/3), sandy silty loam and were displaced by tree roots. The shovel probe in which the artifacts were identified is situated in a slightly west sloping forested bench approximately 10-12 feet (ft) above the northbound lanes of I-405. The artifacts are not temporally diagnostic but given their depth and

geomorphic setting, the site could represent an early to middle Holocene occupation and therefore warrants further investigation.

The historical debris scatter at NBA-2 consists of a light distribution of flat and vessel glass fragments, rusted metal nails, fragments of textured asbestos cladding, and ceramics. These artifacts were concentrated in the upper 20 cm of the soil profile, although some artifacts were found at 60 cm BGS, their displacement attributable to krotovina that was evident in some of the shovel probe profiles. The historic artifacts were concentrated within a stratum of very dark brown (10YR4/3), sandy silty loam with gravels. One isolated dark reddish brown (2.5YR3/3), opaque cryptocrystalline silicate flake was found at a depth of 27 cm BGS in an underlying stratum of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6), sandy loam with gravels. The artifact is plano-convex in cross section and represents a primary decortication flake with percussion scars along its ventral surface and two percussion scars on its dorsal cortical surface. The artifact measures 5.5 cm by 4 cm by 2cm and may also have been displaced from the upper very dark brown stratum by krotovina. Site NBA-2 is approximately 8-10 ft below the level of the southbound I-405 lanes in a sparsely forested residential area that appears to have been graded and cleared recently. An area of ground disturbance that yielded historical artifacts is located approximately 20 m south of the shovel probes. The disturbed area exhibits modern trash and debris. Slash piles of wood debris were located just west of the shovel probes that tested positive for cultural material. All together, the scatter may represent the location of a former historical structure, but the presence of the prehistoric isolated flake suggests the possibility of a prehistoric component here and so warrants further evaluation.

Geomorphologic Context and Testing Implications

One important preliminary step was to arrive at a consensus as to what constitutes glacial till within the project APE. During a team fieldtrip on January 25, 2007, WSDOT archaeologists concluded that those profiles exhibiting an upper reddish brown horizon beneath the organic horizon would represent a relatively intact Holocene-aged soil profile. Those profiles exhibiting “light brown to yellow to olive to gray silts” would be classified as weathered till to account for the lack of compaction or a true hardpan. Till needs to be defined due to cultural resource assessment guidelines which stipulate that testing must sample “the entire vertical APE” or stratigraphic column of Holocene sediment within areas of proposed ground disturbance that have not otherwise been excluded on the basis of prior disturbance and modern fill. Moreover, Landau Associates staff and WSDOT archaeologists agreed that glacial sediments are defined as any undifferentiated basal Pleistocene deposit including till, outwash, diamicton, and drift (Catt 1986). Therefore, subsequent testing will refer to basal deposits as weathered glacial sediments. The depth of shovel probes will be commensurate with the upper till contact at each of the identified sites.

Research Issues and Possible Artifact Types

The archaeological sites that have been identified at Locus V and Locus VII could provide additional information regarding prehistoric and historic settlement, subsistence, and land use within the APE. Historical artifacts can provide information regarding historic land use and modification, commerce, material consumption, and dietary issues. Possible prehistoric and ethnohistoric research issues for the project area include hunting, fishing, and gathering technology, subsistence practices, settlement patterns, and seasonality of site occupation. The recovery of additional prehistoric or ethnohistoric artifacts are important because so few archaeological sites remain intact or have been recorded in upland interior settings like those represented in the APE.

Preliminary shovel testing indicates the probability of encountering further subsurface archaeological deposits at NBA-1 and NBA-2. A description of potential archaeological materials is listed below. The expected types of historical resources from NBA-2 could include more artifacts associated with 19th to 20th century structural and domestic categories.

Structural elements would be composed of materials used to build domestic structures such as vertical wood posts and pilings, cladding, concrete foundations, sheet metal, plaster, flat glass, asbestos, railings, fuses, wiring, ceramic and/or metal pipes, storm drains, sewers, corrugated metal, nuts, nails, and bolts. In addition, soil stains and/or discolorations may be present from rotting vegetation, historical and modern fires, and wood or rust remnants.

Domestic items dumped as refuse include such artifacts as appliances, light bulbs, household or culinary ceramics, glass bottles and containers, tin cans and metal containers, metal utensils, botanical and faunal remains, toiletries, toilets, bathtubs, furniture, coins, clothing, shoes, stove parts, smoking pipes, cookware, toys, figurines, cosmetic cases, medical bottles and tins, tobacco tins, ink bottles, and oil and gas cans. These domestic items may reflect changes in gender or ethnic and cultural group ratios over time.

Possible prehistoric/ethnohistoric artifacts, features, and site types for NBA-1 and NBA-2 could include further evidence of upland occupation, charcoal, thermally-altered rocks (TAR), stone and bone tools, faunal remains, and evidence of structures such as postholes and cooking pits and occupation horizons. Inhumations could also potentially be present (see Unanticipated Discovery Plan below).

FIELD PROTOCOL

Site Designation and Sampling Design

The team will request the Smithsonian site numbers (State-County-Site number) for the archaeological resources identified at NBA-1 and NBA-2. Permanent site datums will be identified for

each location (i.e., the test well location at NBA-1) for spatial reference and located with a hand-held global positioning system (GPS) unit. Each site will be investigated with shovel probes using a combination of systematic and discretionary placement, the former used to search for additional artifacts in direct association with initial finds, the latter to delineate site boundary. Each locus will have an alignment of shovel probes centered around the previous positive tests, with 2-m intervals between probes and transects. Five transects of six probes and twenty judgmental probes will be established at NBA-1. Four transects of five probes and 10 judgmental probes will be established at NBA-2. The transects will be aligned north to south at each of the loci and parallel to one another, with each axis being identified by an alphabetical designation. Each of the test probes will be spaced at 2-m intervals along the transects and will be numbered from north to south with respect to their transect designation (i.e., A1, A2, A3; B1, B2, B3, etc.) The shovel probe alignments at NBA-1 and NBA-2 will measure 8 m by 10 m and 6 m by 8 m, respectively. Every other shovel probe will be excavated on a given transect and the spacing will alternate between transects to get a checkerboard coverage. Judgmental shovel probes will be excavated in more level topographic settings peripheral to the aforementioned grid probes to delineate site boundaries. Fifty percent of each of the total grid and judgmental probes that WSDOT recommended for each site will be excavated unless, as previously mentioned, the absence or low returns on artifacts in consultation with the PEM and WSDOT archaeologists determines otherwise. Moreover, discretionary probes will be located with a hand-held GPS unit, as will the corners of each test grid. The presence of slash piles at NBA-2 and blow downs at NBA-1 may necessitate adjusting the locations of some of the test probes.

Preliminary Work

Prior to commencing site testing, the shovel probes from the preliminary shovel testing phase will be relocated and flagged, conditions at each site permitting. The wind storm that occurred between the preliminary shovel testing and project fieldtrip created tree blow downs in the vicinity of the NBA-1 site. The NBA-1 site area will require clearing of these blow downs by WSDOT personnel before the subsequent testing phase is carried out. Landau Associates staff will attempt to relocate and collect the prehistoric artifacts identified during the preliminary testing phase, conditions at each site permitting, and bag these by site number, shovel probe number, and depth.

Site Testing

Pointed shovels will be employed to excavate 40 cm wide test probes by natural stratigraphic horizons down to basal glacial sediments at each of the site locations. The depth and character of each

stratigraphic horizon will be noted on Landau Associates standard Shovel Probe Forms as work proceeds (see the Field Forms section below). Munsell Soil Color Charts will be employed to define hue and chroma variables for each stratigraphic horizon. These horizons will be numbered from top to bottom of each shovel probe and drawn on an accompanying Shovel Probe Form. Excavated matrix will be sifted through ¼" mesh screens. All prehistoric artifacts will be collected and bagged according to project name, site number, test probe number, stratigraphic horizon, sample type, date, and initials of excavator. Prehistoric and historical artifacts will be bagged separately and according to their respective test probe. All historic artifacts will be tallied, but only temporally diagnostic historical artifacts will be photographed, collected, and bagged. Additionally, the depths of prehistoric formed tools and historic diagnostic artifacts will be described in centimeters below ground surface (cm BGS) wherever they are recovered *in-situ*. Features (e.g., pits, hearths, thermally altered rock, middens, activity surfaces), if encountered, will be identified with respect to depth, stratum, and soil/fill characteristics. Artifacts derived from features will be bagged separately from other artifacts encountered within the same shovel probe. All bones/bone fragments, TAR, and charcoal from identified cultural features will be tallied and collected for future analysis and curation. Total tallies of artifact bags and individual artifact counts and descriptions will be collated and noted on their appropriate Shovel Probe Form. Digital photographs will be taken of the respective site locations, representative test probes, and diagnostic artifacts. A photo log will be kept to record the site number, date, and descriptions associated with each photo.

Unanticipated Discovery Protocol (UDP)

If human remains are encountered during follow-up site evaluations at NBA-1 and/or NBA-2, the excavation will be halted and the field crew supervisor will notify the I-405 Project Manager and WSDOT archaeologists who will, in turn, initiate the Unanticipated Discovery Protocol.

FIELD FORMS

For more detailed information pertaining to the field forms, please see the examples attached to this protocol. Each form will be completed as legibly and completely as possible. Any questions regarding what to put in a blank field on a form would be addressed to the field crew chief.

Shovel Probe Form

A shovel probe form will be filled out for each test probe excavated at NBA-1 and NBA-2. The form includes: project name (I-405 SR-520 to I-5), project number (0244043.010), site number (Smithsonian trinomial and/or temporary site number), field recorders, date, probe number, and Landau

representative (field crew chief). Alternative number fields will be left blank, as they are not applicable. Each form has accompanying fields to fill in level/stratigraphic information and depths as well as sediment descriptions, artifacts, and volume. Profile sketches will be completed for each of the test probes, with scale and maximum depth noted. All prehistoric artifacts, all definitively historic artifacts (>50 years) with the exception of generic building materials (e.g., bricks, milled wood fragments, shingles, nails), charcoal from identified cultural features, bones, shell, and TAR will be collected, and notes will be kept for any other observations with respect to the test probe.

Historic Artifact Summary

Field recorders will fill out a Historic Artifact Summary form for each test probe in which they encounter historic artifacts, whether the artifacts are collected or not. The general information fields are similar to those described above for the shovel probe form but categorize historics under glass items, ceramics, tin cans, and additional items that do not fall under the previous three categories. Each of the primary categories is further divided into subcategories based on descriptive attributes. Test probe designations will be substituted for Excavation Unit on the form and % Entity Sampled will be left blank.

Prehistoric Artifact Summary

Field recorders will fill out a Prehistoric Artifact Summary form for each test probe from which they recover flaked and ground stone tools and bone artifacts. The generic information fields are similar to those described for the shovel probe form, with % Entity being left blank and test probe designations being substituted for excavation unit on the form. The flaked stone tools are subdivided into functional categories based upon morphology and lithic type. Prehistoric flaked toolstone will be broken into three broad classes (tool, core, and debitage) based upon a flowchart modeled from Andrefsky (Andrefsky 1998) and Sullivan and Rozen (1985) (see attached Flaked Toolstone Identification Flowchart).

Tools will be subdivided into bifaces and unifaces exhibiting or lacking cortex. Bifaces will be identified as projectile points, generic hafted, or generic unhafted specimens. Projectile points will be photographed, illustrated, and measured (where enough of the specimen remains) in the lab for maximum length, maximum width, maximum thickness, blade length, base width, neck width, neck height, and shoulder to corner distance. Other descriptive attributes will include cross section (i.e., lenticular, biconvex, plano-convex), notch type and/or shouldering (where applicable), basal and blade edge descriptions (i.e., strait, convex, concave), flaking pattern (i.e., irregular, collateral, transverse parallel oblique). Unifaces will be categorized as flake tools or core tools.

Cores will be subdivided into exhausted or not exhausted types with either unidirectional or multidirectional flaking and presence or absence of cortex.

Lithic Inventory Form

A field Lithic Inventory Form will be filled out for each test probe from which stone tool debitage in the form of flakes or lithics are recovered. Fieldworkers will fill out the Lithic Inventory Form with respect to the categories under debitage in the Flaked Toolstone Identification Flowchart. Utilizing a modified Sullivan and Rozen typology, flakes will be sorted into four categories (complete, broken, fragment, and shatter) with respect to size grades, presence or absence of cortex, and material type, and bagged according to site number, test probe number, stratigraphic horizon, and/or feature.

REFERENCES

Andrefsky Jr., William. 1998. *Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis*. Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology. Cambridge University Press. New York.

Catt, J.A. 1986. *Soils and Quaternary Geology: a Handbook for Field Scientists*. Monographs on Soil and Resources Survey No. 11. Clarendon Press. Oxford.

Sullivan III, Alan P. and Kenneth C. Rozen. 1985. "Debitage Analysis and Archaeological Interpretation." *American Antiquity*. 50:755-79.

APPENDIX C HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORMS

Historic Property Inventory Report for *Blackman Property* **at** *11616 NE 132nd St, Kirkland, WA 98034*

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No. NBH-002 **OAHP No.:**

Historic Name: *Blackman Property* **Common Name:** *Pinkley Residence*

Property Address: 11616 NE 132nd St, Kirkland, WA 98034 **Comments:**

County	Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	Quadrangle
King	T26R05E	21	SW	SW	KIRKLAND

UTM Reference
Zone: 10 **Spatial Type:** Point **Acquisition Code:** TopoZone.com
Sequence: 1 **Easting:** 561084 **Northing:** 5285356

Tax No./Parcel No.	Plat/Block/Lot	Supplemental Map(s)	Acreage
2126059125	None		0.74

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: I-405, SR 520 to I-5 Improvement Project

Field Recorder: Doug Tingwall and Linda Naoi Goetz **Date Recorded:** 1/31/2007

Owner's Name:	Owner Address:	City/State/Zip:
Robert Pinkley	11616 132nd Street	Kirkland, WA 98034

Classification: Building **Resource Status** Survey/Inventory **Comments**

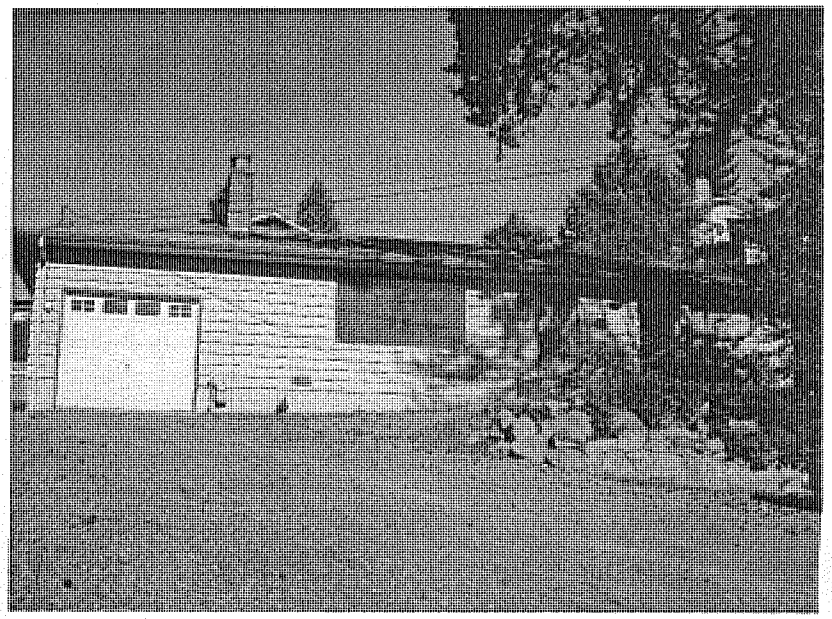
Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of South Elevation-Front **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: South Elevation-Front-Looking northeast

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle **No. of Stories:** 1

Structural System: Unknown

Changes to plan: Intact **Changes to interior:** Unknown **Style** Vernacular **Form/Type** Single Family

Changes to original cladding: Intact **Changes to other:**

Changes to windows: Intact **Other (specify):**

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
Wood - Clapboard	Concrete - Block	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle	Hip

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other

Date Of Construction: 1959

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

Statement of Significance

The city of Kirkland was founded by Peter Kirk who hoped to begin a steel town. Kirk, a steel industrialist from Britain, partnered with Leigh S. J. Hunt to acquire 1,200 to 1,400 acres in which to found the City of Kirkland. Kirk and Hunt platted the town and named streets; however, difficulties with the railroads, finances, and ultimately the nationwide economic depression of 1893 forced Kirk and Hunt to give up their plans to make Kirkland into a steel town. The Panic of 1893 began on May 5 when prices on the New York Stock Market tumbled. In the West, financial collapse in San Francisco rapidly spread northward into the Puget Sound region. Before prosperity returned to the country, banks throughout the Puget Sound area had failed and unemployment had reached 20 percent. National fortunes reversed by 1897 after William McKinley was elected President; timber and agricultural exports from Washington State rose and settlers resumed moving to the Pacific Northwest (Ficken and LeWarne 1988; History Link 1999). The city of Kirkland first appears on the census rolls in 1900 with a population of 392. The City of Kirkland was incorporated on October 12, 1905, and in 1910, the vacant tracts were acquired by Burke and Farrar and new subdivisions were created. By 1920, the population of Kirkland was 1,354 (Bagley 1929; Ely 1975).

A review of historical literature pertaining to King County and Kirkland, Washington did not reveal any associations between this property and significant historical events. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

This property is associated with Jesse Blackman, who owned the property in the early 1960s through the 1970s. Records on file at the Puget Sound Archives and the University of Washington and King County Public Libraries did not indicate that Mr. Blackman or his family were significant in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

Although the residence features intact cladding and windows, and shows no changes to its original plan, it does not appear to be significant under Criterion C based on its architectural characteristics. It does not represent the work of a master.

Description of Physical Appearance

Description: This property is located along a busy arterial street in a mixed use neighborhood; single-family and multi-family residences as well as commercial buildings surround the parcel. The property has minimal landscaping; two coniferous trees and a holly bush grow in the center of the graveled front yard near a basalt boulder retaining wall. The parcel is cut and graded into a south sloping hillside and bounded by a wood slat fence on its north and west sides.

This one-story rectangular plan house has a hipped roof clad in composition shingles. The projecting eaves have plain wood boxed cornices. A joined chimney clad in garden wall pattern brick is located offset left in the front slope of the roof. Two terra cotta caps and two metal spark arrestors appear on top of the chimney. The walls are clad with wood clapboard siding and sit on top of a poured concrete foundation.

South Elevation: The front (south) elevation has a plain single-leaf wood door located offset right that opens onto a poured concrete stoop. Three concrete steps lead up the stoop in a straight approach. The door has plain wood surrounds and an aluminum slipsill. A metal roll-up garage door is located offset far left. The door has twelve beveled panels, and four fixed panes appear in the top tier of the garage door. This elevation has two windows. The first is located offset left and is a fixed picture window with plain wood surrounds. The second is a two-pane fenestration located offset far left. This window has one fixed pane and a casement sash with plain wood surrounds.

East Elevation: The east elevation has two identical windows located offset left and right. Both of these sashes are the same as the two-pane window described in the front (south) elevation.

West Elevation: A small single-pane fixed sash aluminum window without surrounds or a sill is located offset right of center in this elevation.

North Elevation: The rear (north) elevation has one single-leaf door offset far right, one aluminum and glass sliding door offset slightly left of center, and two windows. Both windows are aluminum and glass two-pane types without surrounds or sills. The single-leaf vinyl door with six beveled panels has molded wood surrounds and an aluminum slipsill, and opens onto a small poured concrete threshold. The sliding glass door has molded wood surrounds and a continuous aluminum slipsill, and it opens onto a poured concrete stoop with two concrete steps aligned in a straight approach. A two-pane window with a side casement is located offset far left. The remaining two-pane window has a top hinged lower sash and is located offset right between the sliding glass and single-leaf doors.

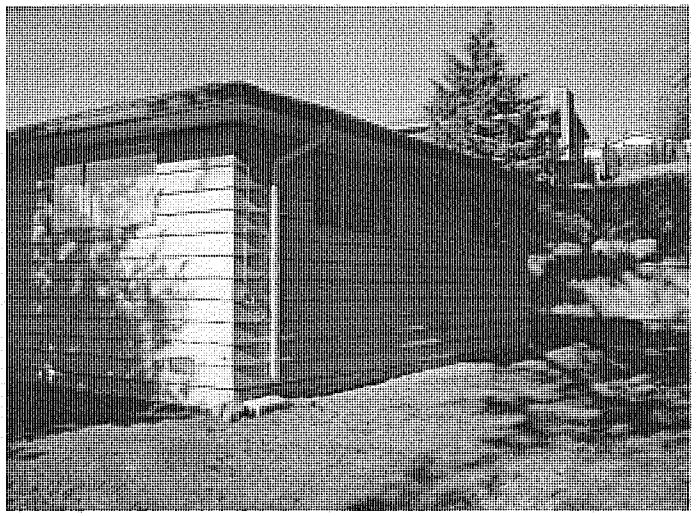
Major Bibliographic References

Bagley, Clarence. 1929. History of King County Washington. Volume I. S.J. Clarke. Chicago, Illinois.

Ely, Arline. 1975. Our Founding Fathers: The Story of Kirkland. Kirkland Public Library. Kirkland, Washington.

History Link. 1999. Panic of 1893 sends King County and the Puget Sound region into a four year depression on May 5, 1893. http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file_id=1972. Accessed July 17, 2007.

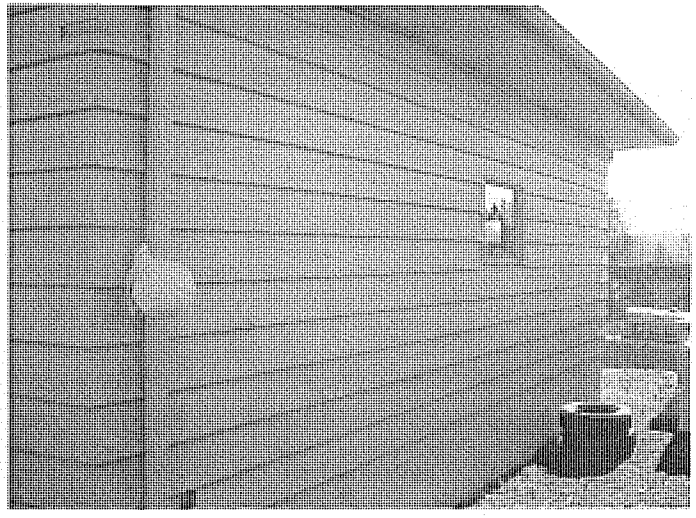
Additional Photos for: Blackman Property **at** 11616 NE 132nd St, Kirkland, WA 98034



View of East and South Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

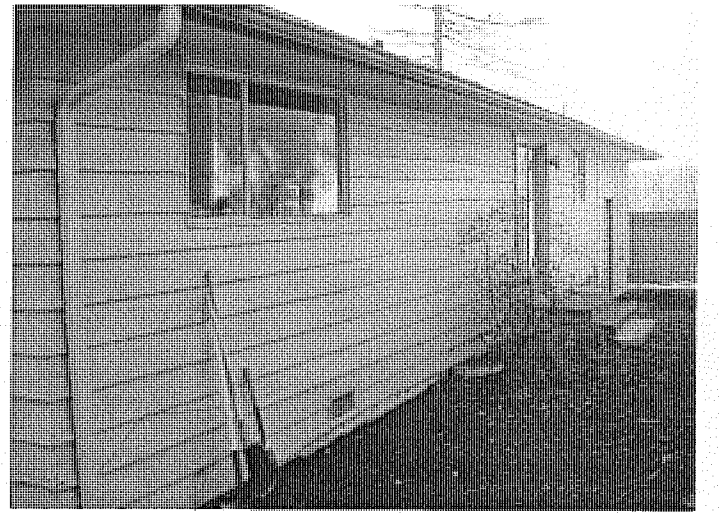
Comments: East and South Elevation-Looking northwest



View of West Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: West Elevation-Looking southeast



View of North Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: North Elevation-Looking west southwest

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

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Historic Property Inventory Report for Cobb Property at 13605 115th Ave NE, Kirkland, WA 98034

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No. NBH-003 **OAHP No.:**

Historic Name: Cobb Property **Common Name:** Verme Residence

Property Address: 13605 115th Ave NE, Kirkland, WA 98034 **Comments:**

County	Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	Quadrangle
King	T26R05E	20	SE	NE	KIRKLAND

UTM Reference
Zone: 10 **Spatial Type:** Point **Acquisition Code:** TopoZone.com
Sequence: 1 **Easting:** 561404 **Northing:** 5285507

Tax No./Parcel No. 3876000150

Plat/Block/Lot Kingsgate Highlands Div. No. 1

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage 0.23

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: I-405, SR 520 to I-5 Improvement Project

Field Recorder: Linda Naoi Goetz and Jill Raben **Date Recorded:** 9/19/2006

Owner's Name: Robert and Joan Verme **Owner Address:** 13605 115th Ave NE **City/State/Zip:** Kirkland, WA 98034

Classification: Building **Resource Status** Survey/Inventory **Comments**

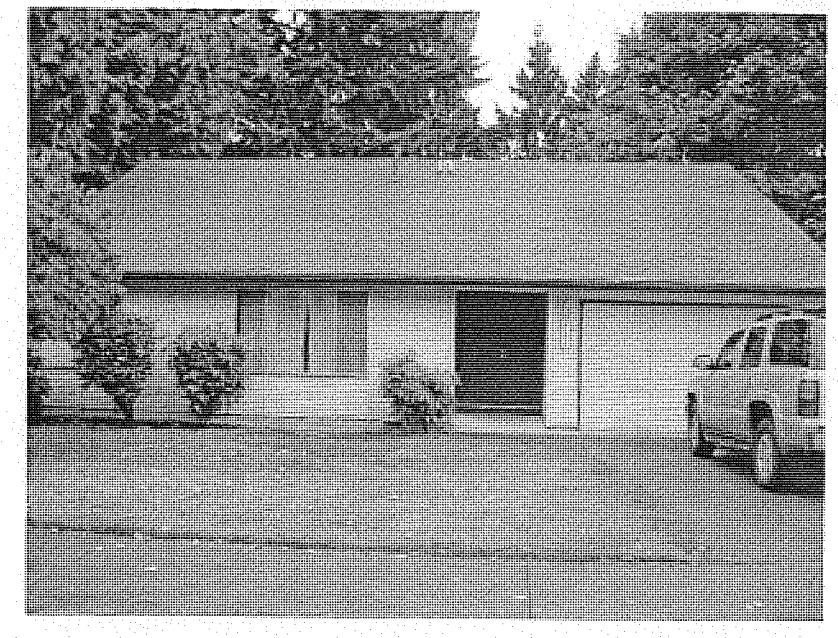
Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of East Elevation-Front **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: East elevation-Front-Looking west

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle **No. of Stories:** 1.5

Structural System: Unknown

Changes to plan: Intact **Changes to interior:** Unknown **Style** Vernacular **Form/Type** Single Family

Changes to original cladding: Intact **Changes to other:**

Changes to windows: Intact **Other (specify):**

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
Wood - Clapboard	Concrete - Poured	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle	Gable - Side Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other

Date Of Construction: 1965

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unkown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

Statement of Significance

The city of Kirkland was founded by Peter Kirk who hoped to begin a steel town. Kirk, a steel industrialist from Britain, partnered with Leigh S. J. Hunt to acquire 1,200 to 1,400 acres in which to found the City of Kirkland. Kirk and Hunt platted the town and named streets; however, difficulties with the railroads, finances, and ultimately the nationwide economic depression of 1893 forced Kirk and Hunt to give up their plans to make Kirkland into a steel town. The Panic of 1893 began on May 5 when prices on the New York Stock Market tumbled. In the West, financial collapse in San Francisco rapidly spread northward into the Puget Sound region. Before prosperity returned to the country, banks throughout the Puget Sound area had failed and unemployment had reached 20 percent. National fortunes reversed by 1897 after William McKinley was elected President; timber and agricultural exports from Washington State rose and settlers resumed moving to the Pacific Northwest (Ficken and LeWame 1988; History Link 1999). The city of Kirkland first appears on the census rolls in 1900 with a population of 392. The City of Kirkland was incorporated on October 12, 1905, and in 1910, the vacant tracts were acquired by Burke and Farrar and new subdivisions were created. By 1920, the population of Kirkland was 1,354 (Bagley 1929; Ely 1975).

This property is associated with the Kingsgate Highlands Division No. 1 plat. This plat was recorded on April 21, 1964 and created by W.R. MacPherson and Murdock D. MacPherson of the Mac Land Corporation for the purpose of creating a subdivision and constructing houses.

A review of historical literature pertaining to King County and Kirkland, Washington did not reveal any associations between this property and significant historical events. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

This property is associated with "C" Land Inc., Mac Land Inc., and Donogh Homes, developers that owned and developed the property before 1966. Records on file at the Puget Sound Archives and the University of Washington and King County Public Libraries did not indicate that these companies, their builders, or their architects were significant in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

Although the residence features intact cladding, windows, and shows no changes to its original plan, it does not appear to be significant under Criterion C based on its architectural characteristics; it does not represent the work of a master.

Description of Physical Appearance

Description: This property is located at the end of a dead-end street and immediately adjacent to an I-405 noise wall. The area has a mixture of late 20th century houses, primarily 1960s to 1980s. The houses in the neighborhood have mature landscaping, including Douglas fir, cedar, spruce, cottonwood, and maple. This property has a screen of 50-foot tall Douglas fir along its western side.

This one-and-a-half-story house has a side gable roof clad in composition shingles. The eaves have plain wood vergeboards and exposed rafters. The walls are clad with thin wood clapboard, evenly spaced thin vertical braces, and endboards.

East Elevation: The front (east) elevation has a recessed doorway centered in the wall. The double leaf plain wood doors open onto a concrete stoop. The doors have molded wood surrounds and a continuous wood slipsill. A wide solid panel pull-up garage door is offset right. The garage door has the same cladding as the exterior of the house. Two

identical windows appear in the left half of the elevation. Both are three-pane windows with a fixed central sash flanked by horizontal sliding sashes. They have aluminum frames and no surrounds.

South Elevation: A dropped hip roof with composition shingles and plain wood vergeboard extends across the entire elevation, forming a gablet above it. A rectangular, aluminum-framed ribbon window with three sashes and two aluminum mullions is centered in the gablet. The left and right sashes slide open while the center sash is fixed. Two rectangular wood louvered vents are left and right of the window in the gablet. Below the dropped hipped roof centered in the elevation at ground level is a rectangular, aluminum-framed, sliding window with no surrounds. The right side is fixed.

West Elevation: At the far left side of the elevation is a rectangular, aluminum-framed, sliding window. The right side is fixed. An identical window is at the far right side of this elevation in the upper story. An irregular-shaped wood plank deck with several side steps, plain wood railings, and wood lattice is centered in this elevation. Square wood posts support the deck, which leads to an aluminum sliding glass door. To the left of the door is a single-stack brick chimney in stretcher bond pattern. The chimney foundation is concrete blocks. Three-quarters of the way up the right side, the chimney angles inward with a thin concrete layer on top of the angle. The top course of bricks projects slightly. It has no cap. Just right of the deck is a rectangular, aluminum-framed, ribbon window with three sashes and two aluminum mullions. The center sash is fixed; the left and right sides open.

North Elevation: A dropped hip roof with composition shingles and plain wood vergeboard extends across the entire elevation, forming a gablet above it. A rectangular, aluminum-framed ribbon window with three sashes and two aluminum mullions is centered in the gablet. The left and right sashes slide open while the center sash is fixed. The lower story has three windows evenly spaced across the elevation. All of these fenestrations lack surrounds or sills. Each window is an aluminum framed sliding sash.

Major Bibliographic References

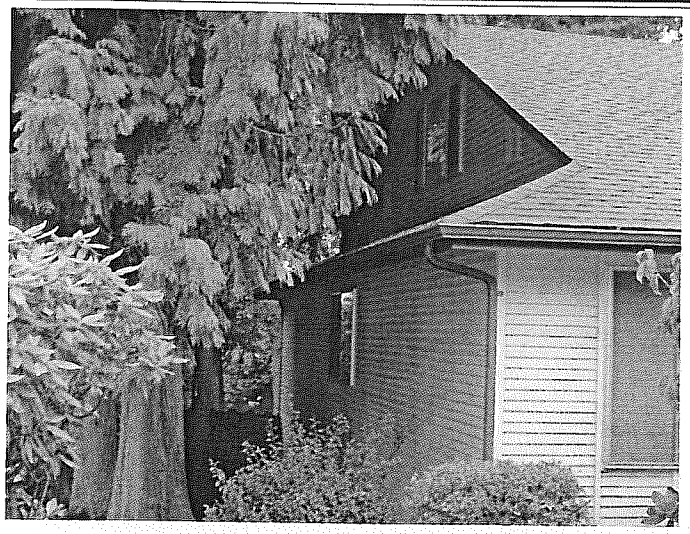
Bagley, Clarence. 1929. History of King County Washington. Volume I. S.J. Clarke. Chicago, Illinois.

Ely, Arline. 1975. Our Founding Fathers: The Story of Kirkland. Kirkland Public Library. Kirkland, Washington.

Ficken, Robert E. and Charles P. LeWarne. 1988. Washington: A Centennial History. University of Washington Press. Seattle, Washington.

History Link. 1999. Panic of 1893 sends King County and the Puget Sound region into a four year depression on May 5, 1893. http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file_id=1972. Accessed July 17, 2007.

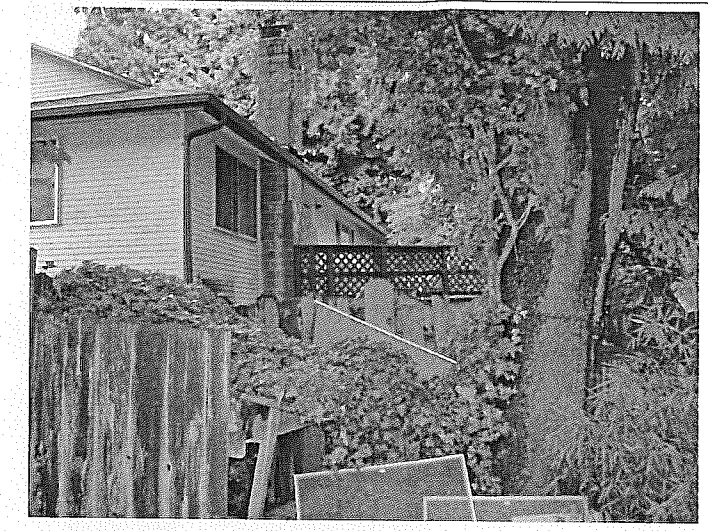
Additional Photos for: Cobb Property **at** 13605 115th Ave NE, Kirkland, WA 98034



View of South Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

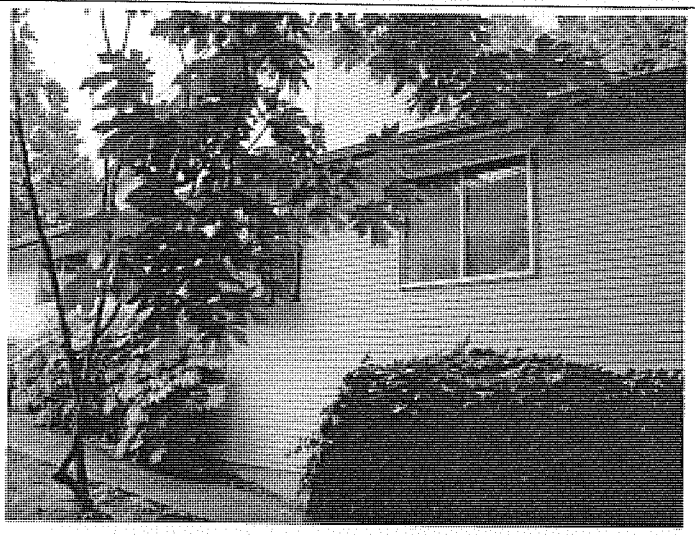
Comments: South elevation looking west northwest



View of West Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: West elevation looking southeast



View of North Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: North elevation looking southeast

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

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Historic Property Inventory Report for Donogh Homes Inc. **at** 13613 115th Ave NE, Kirkland, WA 98034

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No. NBH-004 **OAHP No.:**

Historic Name: Donogh Homes Inc. **Common Name:** Xue Residence

Property Address: 13613 115th Ave NE, Kirkland, WA 98034 **Comments:**

County	Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	Quadrangle
King	T26R05E	20	SE	NE	KIRKLAND

UTM Reference
Zone: 10 **Spatial Type:** Point **Acquisition Code:** TopoZone.com
Sequence: 1 **Easting:** 560714 **Northing:** 5285732

Tax No./Parcel No. 3876000160 **Plat/Block/Lot** Kingsgate Highlands Div. No. 1 **Supplemental Map(s)** **Acreage** 0.2

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: I-405, SR 520 to I-5 Improvement Project

Field Recorder: Linda Naoi Goetz and Jill Raben **Date Recorded:** 9/19/2006

Owner's Name: Yuan Tao Xue and Jiao Ping Hui **Owner Address:** 13613 115th Ave NE **City/State/Zip:** Kirkland, WA 98034

Classification: Building **Resource Status** Survey/Inventory **Comments**

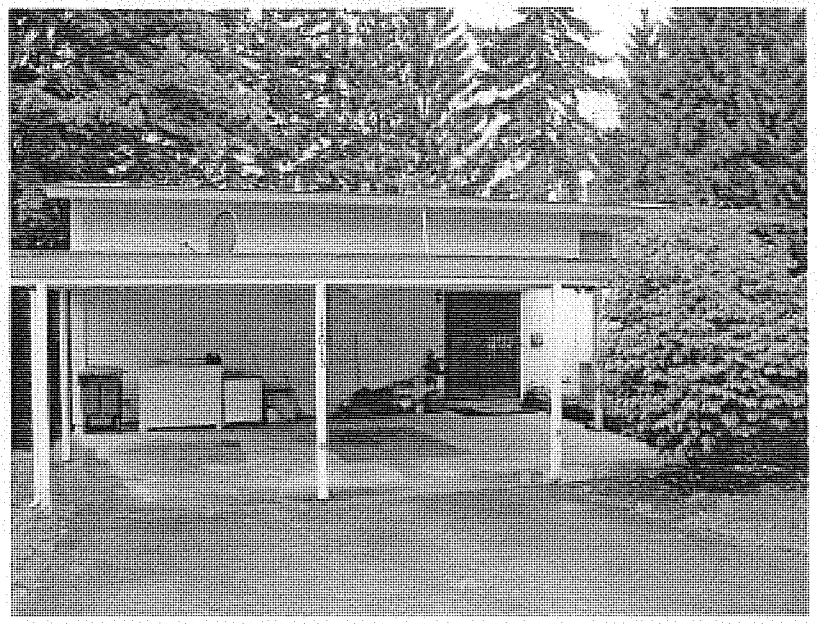
Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of East Elevation-Front **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: East elevation-Front-Looking west

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle **No. of Stories:** 2

Structural System: Unknown

Changes to plan: Intact **Changes to interior:** Unknown **Style** Vernacular **Form/Type** Single Family

Changes to original cladding: Intact **Changes to other:**

Changes to windows: Moderate **Other (specify):**

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
Wood - Clapboard	Concrete - Poured	Asphalt / Compostion - Rolled	Gable - Side Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other

Date Of Construction: 1965

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unkown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

Statement of Significance

The city of Kirkland was founded by Peter Kirk who hoped to begin a steel town. Kirk, a steel industrialist from Britain, partnered with Leigh S. J. Hunt to acquire 1,200 to 1,400 acres in which to found the City of Kirkland. Kirk and Hunt platted the town and named streets; however, difficulties with the railroads, finances, and ultimately the nationwide economic depression of 1893 forced Kirk and Hunt to give up their plans to make Kirkland into a steel town. The Panic of 1893 began on May 5 when prices on the New York Stock Market tumbled. In the West, financial collapse in San Francisco rapidly spread northward into the Puget Sound region. Before prosperity returned to the country, banks throughout the Puget Sound area had failed and unemployment had reached 20 percent. National fortunes reversed by 1897 after William McKinley was elected President; timber and agricultural exports from Washington State rose and settlers resumed moving to the Pacific Northwest (Ficken and LeWame 1988; History Link 1999). The city of Kirkland first appears on the census rolls in 1900 with a population of 392. The City of Kirkland was incorporated on October 12, 1905, and in 1910, the vacant tracts were acquired by Burke and Farrar and new subdivisions were created. By 1920, the population of Kirkland was 1,354 (Bagley 1929; Ely 1975).

This property is associated with the Kingsgate Highlands Division No. 1 plat. This plat was recorded on April 21, 1964 and created by W.R. MacPherson and Murdock D. MacPherson of the Mac Land Corporation for the purpose of creating a subdivision and constructing houses.

A review of historical literature pertaining to King County and Kirkland, Washington did not reveal any associations between this property and significant historical events. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

This property is associated with "C" Land Inc., Mac Land Inc., and Donogh Homes, developers that owned and developed the property before 1966. Records on file at the Puget Sound Archives and the University of Washington and King County Public Libraries did not indicate that these companies, their builders, or their architects were significant in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

Although the residence features intact cladding and plan, the house does not appear to be significant under Criterion C based on its architectural characteristics; the original windows have been replaced with modern vinyl sashes, and the structure does not represent the work of a master.

Description of Physical Appearance

Description: This property is located at the end of a dead-end street and immediately adjacent to an I-405 noise wall. The area has a mixture of late 20th century houses-primarily 1960s to 1980s. The houses in the neighborhood have mature landscaping, including Douglas fir, cedar, spruce, cottonwood, and maple. This property has a screen of 50-foot tall Douglas fir along its western side.

This split level house with a side gabled roof is clad with rolled composition paper. A single-stack stretcher bond brick exterior chimney is located on the outer wall. The chimney has a terra cotta cap. The walls are clad with thin wood clapboard. Wood plank endboards are on the corners and a wide flushboard frame surrounds the front door. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation.

East Elevation (Front): A double leaf wood door is offset right in this elevation. Each door has two recessed panels separated by a curved horizontal brace. The door has molded

wood surrounds, a continuous wood slipsill, and is covered with an ornate wrought iron and glass storm door. A dropped flat roof carport covers the left two-thirds of the elevation, including the doorway. The carport roof is supported by six square wood posts. Four windows appear in this elevation. All are offset right with two in each elevation. Each window is a vinyl horizontal sliding window with vinyl surrounds.

South Elevation: Two rectangular vinyl-framed windows with no surrounds are present in this elevation. A two-sash sliding window with one vinyl mullion is offset right in the upper story; the right sash is fixed. Below it at ground level is a
single-pane fixed window. A rectangular, metal, louvered vent is centered in the gable. A second metal louvered vent covering is located to its right.

West Elevation: A dropped shed roof clad with plastic corrugated sheeting and plain wood vergeboard covers the left half of the lower elevation. The ends of the shed roof project downward at an angle and are covered in composition shingles. Four square wood posts support the shed roof and cover an open concrete patio with no railings. The patio leads offset left to a vinyl sliding glass door with no surrounds. A total of seven rectangular windows are present in this elevation. Four windows in the upper story are spread evenly across the elevation, and three windows are in the lower story. All have vinyl frames and no surrounds. In the upper story, the leftmost ribbon window has three sashes and two vinyl mullions; the center sash is fixed and the left and right sides slide open. An identical window is present in the lower story under the shed roof to the left of the door. In the upper story to the right of the ribbon window is a two-sash sliding window with one vinyl mullion; the right sash is fixed. The next two windows in the upper story are identical to this two-sash window. The two windows in the lower level to the right of the shed roof are identical to, and directly below, the ones in the upper story.

North Elevation: A single-stack, exterior brick chimney in stretcher bond brick pattern is offset right in this elevation. It has a poured concreted foundation and terra cotta cap. Three-quarters of the way up on the right side, the chimney angles inward and becomes narrower. The angle portion is covered with a thin layer of concrete. The top course of bricks in the chimney is slightly projecting. A rectangular, metal, louvered vent is centered in the gable.

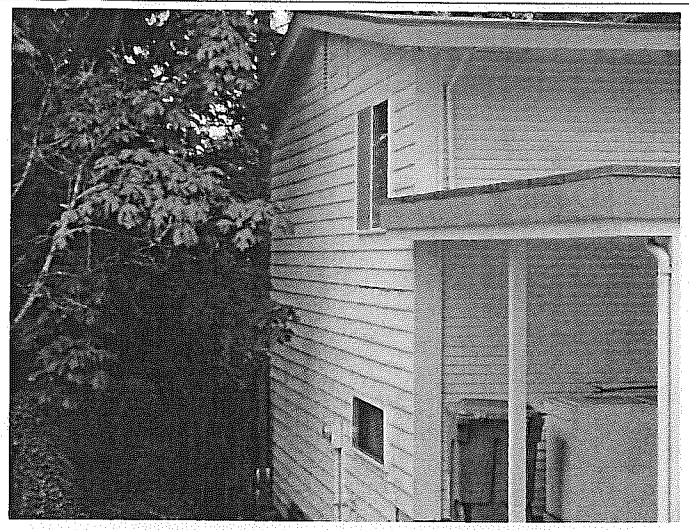
Major Bibliographic References

Bagley, Clarence. 1929. History of King County Washington. Volume I. S.J. Clarke. Chicago, Illinois.

Ely, Arline. 1975. Our Founding Fathers: The Story of Kirkland. Kirkland Public Library. Kirkland, Washington.

History Link. 1999. Panic of 1893 sends King County and the Puget Sound region into a four year depression on May 5, 1893. http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file_id=1972. Accessed July 17, 2007.

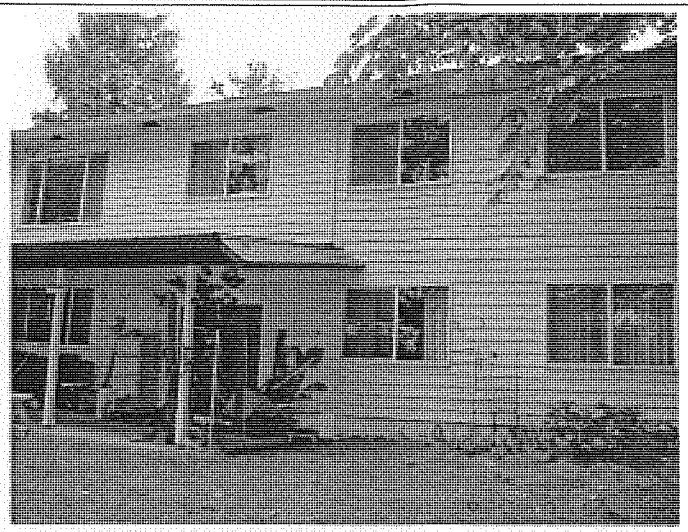
Additional Photos for: Donogh Homes Inc. **at** 13613 115th Ave NE, Kirkland, WA 98034



View of South Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

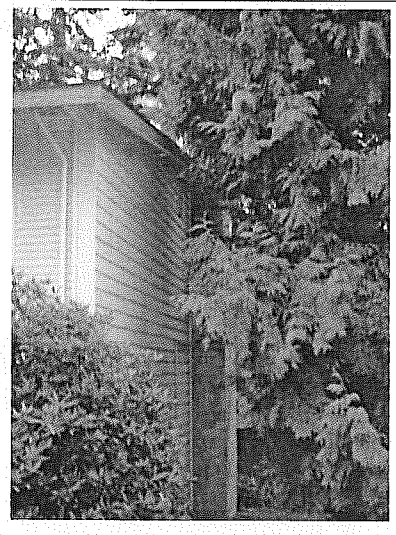
Comments: South elevation looking northwest



View of West Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: West elevation looking east



View of North Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: North elevation looking west southwest

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

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Historic Property Inventory Report for Donogh Homes Inc. **at** 13619 115th Ave NE, Kirkland, WA 98034

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No. NBH-005 **OAHP No.:**

Historic Name: Donogh Homes Inc. **Common Name:** Lizarraga-Garcia Residence

Property Address: 13619 115th Ave NE, Kirkland, WA 98034 **Comments:**

County	Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	Quadrangle
King	T26R05E	20	SE	NE	KIRKLAND

UTM Reference
Zone: 10 **Spatial Type:** Point **Acquisition Code:** TopoZone.com
Sequence: 1 **Easting:** 560918 **Northing:** 5285722

Tax No./Parcel No. 3876000170 **Plat/Block/Lot** Kingsgate Highlands Div. No. 1 **Supplemental Map(s)** **Acreage** 0.19

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: I-405, SR 520 to I-5 Improvement Project

Field Recorder: Linda Naoi Goetz and Jill Raben **Date Recorded:** 9/19/2006

Owner's Name: Eneida E. Lizarraga-Garcia **Owner Address:** 13619 115th Ave NE **City/State/Zip:** Kirkland, WA 98034

Classification: Building **Resource Status** Survey/Inventory **Comments**

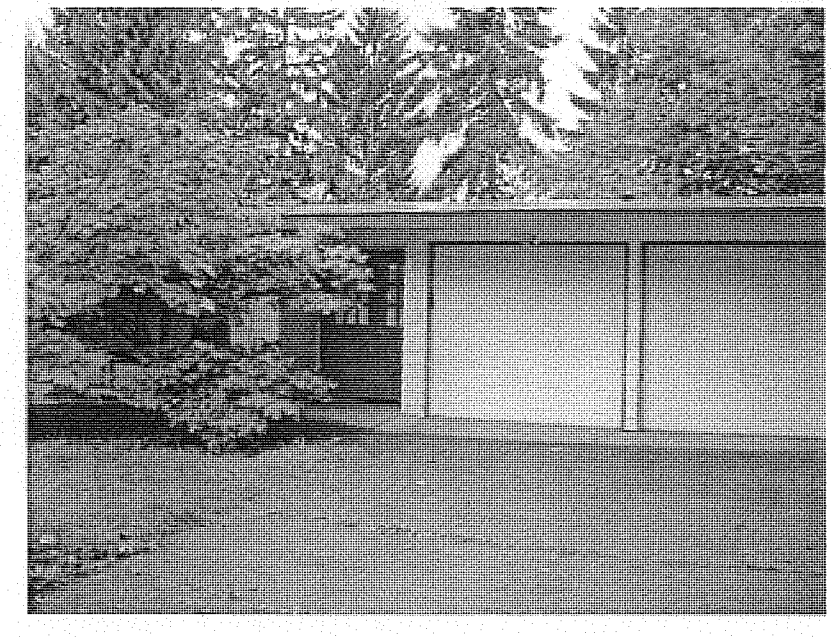
Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of East Elevation-Front **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: East elevation-Front-Looking west

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle **No. of Stories:** 1

Structural System: Unknown

Changes to plan: Intact **Changes to interior:** Unknown **Style** Vernacular **Form/Type** Single Family

Changes to original cladding: Intact **Changes to other:**

Changes to windows: Intact **Other (specify):**

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
Wood - Clapboard	Concrete - Poured	Asphalt / Compostion - Rolled	Gable - Side Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other

Date Of Construction: 1965

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

Statement of Significance

The city of Kirkland was founded by Peter Kirk who hoped to begin a steel town. Kirk, a steel industrialist from Britain, partnered with Leigh S. J. Hunt to acquire 1,200 to 1,400 acres in which to found the City of Kirkland. Kirk and Hunt platted the town and named streets; however, difficulties with the railroads, finances, and ultimately the nationwide economic depression of 1893 forced Kirk and Hunt to give up their plans to make Kirkland into a steel town. The Panic of 1893 began on May 5 when prices on the New York Stock Market tumbled. In the West, financial collapse in San Francisco rapidly spread northward into the Puget Sound region. Before prosperity returned to the country, banks throughout the Puget Sound area had failed and unemployment had reached 20 percent. National fortunes reversed by 1897 after William McKinley was elected President; timber and agricultural exports from Washington State rose and settlers resumed moving to the Pacific Northwest (Ficken and LeWarne 1988; History Link 1999). The city of Kirkland first appears on the census rolls in 1900 with a population of 392. The City of Kirkland was incorporated on October 12, 1905, and in 1910, the vacant tracts were acquired by Burke and Farrar and new subdivisions were created. By 1920, the population of Kirkland was 1,354 (Bagley 1929; Ely 1975).

This property is associated with the Kingsgate Highlands Division No. 1 plat. This plat was recorded on April 21, 1964 and created by W.R. MacPherson and Murdock D. MacPherson of the Mac Land Corporation for the purpose of creating a subdivision and constructing houses.

A review of historical literature pertaining to King County and Kirkland, Washington did not reveal any associations between this property and significant historical events. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

This property is associated with "C" Land Inc., Mac Land Inc., and Donogh Homes, developers that owned and developed the property before 1966. Records on file at the Puget Sound Archives and the University of Washington and King County Public Libraries did not indicate that these companies, their builders, or their architects were significant in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

Although the residence features an intact plan, windows, and cladding, the house does not appear to be significant under Criterion C based on its architectural characteristics. The structure does not represent the work of a master.

Description of Physical Appearance

Description: This property is located at the end of a dead-end street and immediately adjacent to an I-405 noise wall. The area has a mixture of late 20th century houses, primarily 1960s to 1980s. The houses in the neighborhood have mature landscaping, including Douglas fir, cedar, spruce, cottonwood, and maple. This property has a screen of 50-foot tall Douglas fir along its western side.

This one story rambler has a low pitched side gable roof clad in rolled composition paper. The open eaves have exposed rafters and plain wood vergeboard. A single-stack, exterior brick chimney in stretcher bond pattern is at the far right side of the north elevation. It extends through the open eaves of the roof. The chimney has a poured concrete foundation and concrete cap. Three-quarters of the way up on the right side, the chimney angles inward and becomes narrower. The angled portion is covered with a thin layer of concrete. The top course of bricks in the chimney is slightly projecting. The exterior walls are clad with wood clapboard siding. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation.

East Elevation (Front): The front (east) elevation has a recessed doorway centered in the wall. The double leaf wood doors have nine fixed panes in the upper half and a crossbuck below. The door has molded wood surrounds and a wood slipsill that leads out onto a concrete stoop. Two metal roll-up garage doors appear offset right. Each door has 16 beveled panels, molded wood surrounds, and a concrete slipsill. One window appears offset left. It has six aluminum framed panes and the outer panes are casement openings. Plain wood surrounds, a continuous wood lugsill, and ornamental louvered wood shutters decorate the window.

South Elevation: The south elevation has six windows: three in the first story and three at basement level. All are aluminum framed horizontal sliding windows with no surrounds. The first window is located offset far left in the first story in the overhang above the back patio/porch. The second is offset left, and the third is offset right. The three basement windows are evenly spaced across the elevation. A metal louvered vent is centered under the gable.

West Elevation: An upper story addition projects out over an open concrete patio with no railings. Six square wood posts support the addition which extends from the right side to three-quarters of the way across the elevation. Offset left under the addition is a two-sash, aluminum framed, sliding glass door with one aluminum mullion and no surrounds. The left side is fixed. There are a total of seven windows in this elevation. All have aluminum frames and no surrounds. A rectangular, two-sash, sliding window with aluminum mullion is present at the far left of the elevation in the upper story; the right sash is fixed. An identical window is present at ground level. A molded square wood panel is centered between these two windows. Three identical windows are evenly spaced across the projecting upper story addition, and two identical windows are to the right of the sliding glass door at ground level. Above the far right window at ground level is a portion of a matching molded square wood panel that has been covered over by the addition.

North Elevation: A rectangular, two-sash, aluminum framed sliding window with aluminum mullion is present at the far left side of the elevation in the upper story. The right sash is fixed. An identical window is offset right in the upper story, and another identical, but smaller, window is directly below it at ground level. A single-stack, exterior brick chimney in stretcher bond pattern is at the far right side of this elevation. It extends through the open eaves of the roof. The chimney has a poured concrete foundation and concrete cap. Three-quarters of the way up on the right side, the chimney angles inward and becomes narrower. The angle portion is covered with a thin layer of concrete. The top course of bricks in the chimney is slightly projecting. A rectangular, metal, louvered vent is centered in the gable.

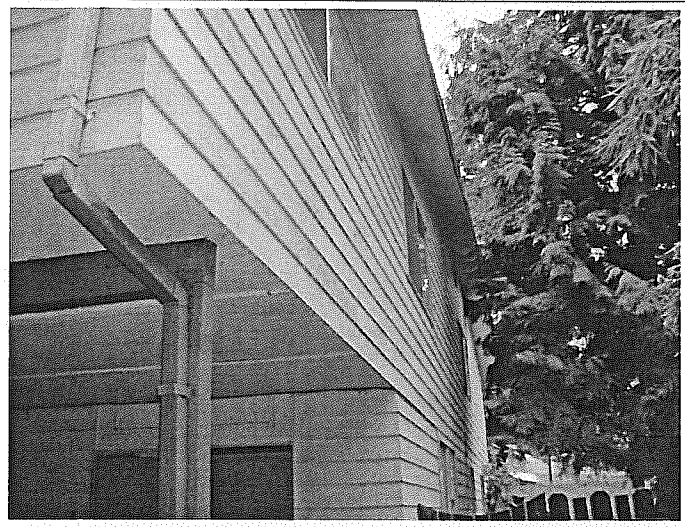
Major Bibliographic References

Bagley, Clarence. 1929. History of King County Washington. Volume I. S.J. Clarke. Chicago, Illinois.

Ely, Arline. 1975. Our Founding Fathers: The Story of Kirkland. Kirkland Public Library. Kirkland, Washington.

History Link. 1999. Panic of 1893 sends King County and the Puget Sound region into a four year depression on May 5, 1893. http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file_id=1972. Accessed July 17, 2007.

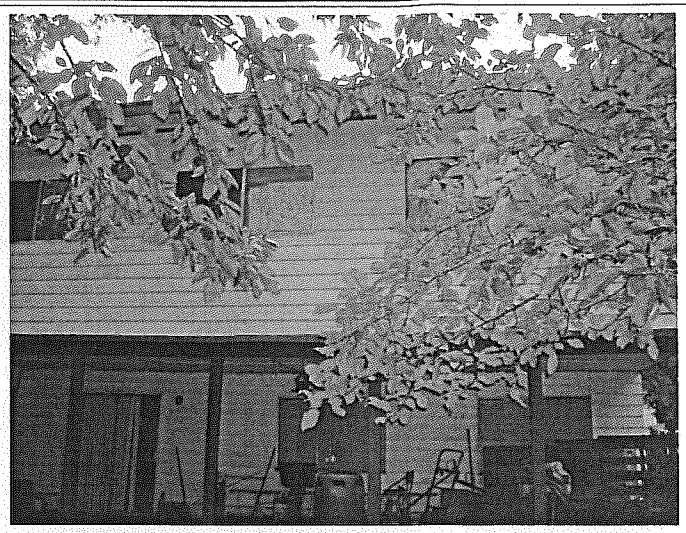
Additional Photos for: Donogh Homes Inc. **at** 13619 115th Ave NE, Kirkland, WA 98034



View of South Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

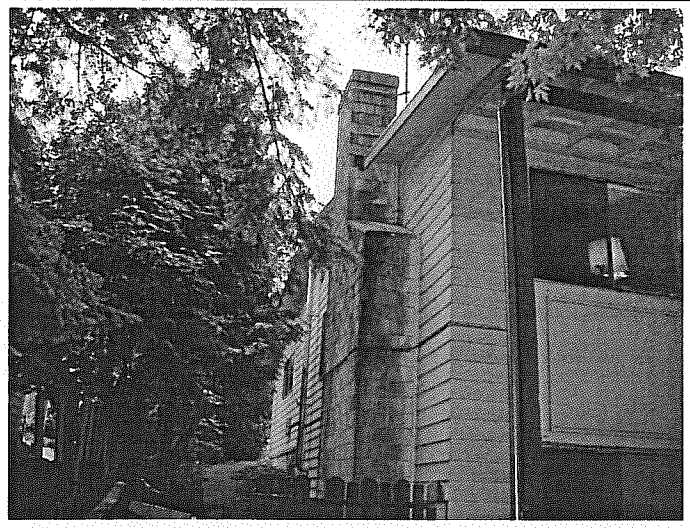
Comments: South elevation looking northeast



View of West Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: West elevation looking east



View of North Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: North elevation looking southeast

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

Printed on 7/19/2007 8:09:59 AM

Historic Property Inventory Report for Berger Residence at 13817 115th Ave NE, Kirkland, WA 98034

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No. NBH-006 **OAHP No.:**

Historic Name: Berger Residence **Common Name:** Manalo Residence

Property Address: 13817 115th Ave NE, Kirkland, WA 98034 **Comments:**

County	Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	Quadrangle
King	T26R06E	20	SE	NE	KIRKLAND

UTM Reference
Zone: 10 **Spatial Type:** Point **Acquisition Code:** Unknown
Sequence: 1 **Easting:** 560882 **Northing:** 5285953

Tax No./Parcel No. 3876000260
Plat/Block/Lot Kingsgate Highlands Div. No. 1 Replat
Supplemental Map(s)
Acreage 0.23

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: I-405, SR 520 to I-5 Improvement Project

Field Recorder: Linda Naoi Goetz and Jill Raben **Date Recorded:** 9/19/2006

Owner's Name: Eve and Raymond Manalo **Owner Address:** 13817 115th Ave NE **City/State/Zip:** Kirkland, WA 98034

Classification: Building **Resource Status** Survey/Inventory **Comments**

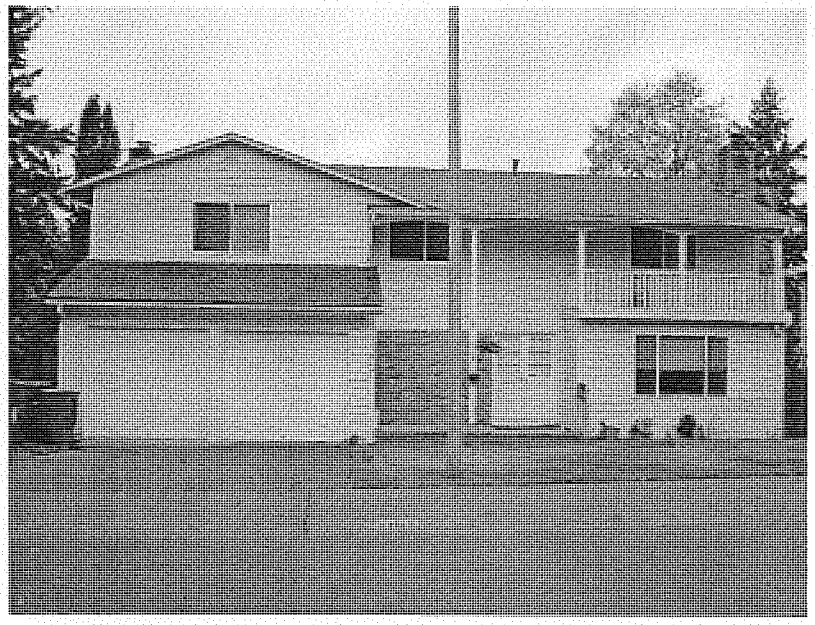
Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of East Elevation-Front **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: East elevation-Front-Looking west

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape **No. of Stories:** 2

Structural System: Unknown

Changes to plan: Intact **Changes to interior:** Unknown **Style** Vernacular **Form/Type** Single Family

Changes to original cladding: Intact **Changes to other:**

Changes to windows: Intact **Other (specify):**

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
Wood - Clapboard	Concrete - Poured	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle	Gable - Front Gable Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other

Date Of Construction: 1965

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

Statement of Significance

The city of Kirkland was founded by Peter Kirk who hoped to begin a steel town. Kirk, a steel industrialist from Britain, partnered with Leigh S. J. Hunt to acquire 1,200 to 1,400 acres in which to found the City of Kirkland. Kirk and Hunt platted the town and named streets; however, difficulties with the railroads, finances, and ultimately the nationwide economic depression of 1893 forced Kirk and Hunt to give up their plans to make Kirkland into a steel town. The Panic of 1893 began on May 5 when prices on the New York Stock Market tumbled. In the West, financial collapse in San Francisco rapidly spread northward into the Puget Sound region. Before prosperity returned to the country, banks throughout the Puget Sound area had failed and unemployment had reached 20 percent. National fortunes reversed by 1897 after William McKinley was elected President; timber and agricultural exports from Washington State rose and settlers resumed moving to the Pacific Northwest (Ficken and LeWame 1988; History Link 1999). The city of Kirkland first appears on the census rolls in 1900 with a population of 392. The City of Kirkland was incorporated on October 12, 1905, and in 1910, the vacant tracts were acquired by Burke and Farrar and new subdivisions were created. By 1920, the population of Kirkland was 1,354 (Bagley 1929; Ely 1975).

This property is associated with the Kingsgate Highlands Division No. 1 plat. This plat was recorded on April 21, 1964 and created by W.R. MacPherson and Murdock D. MacPherson of the Mac Land Corporation for the purpose of creating a subdivision and constructing houses.

A review of historical literature pertaining to King County and Kirkland, Washington did not reveal any associations between this property and significant historical events. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

This property is associated with "C" Land Inc. and Mac Land Inc., developers that owned and developed the property before 1966. Records on file at the Puget Sound Archives and the University of Washington and King County Public Libraries did not indicate that these companies, their builders, or their architects were significant in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

Although the residence features intact cladding and windows, and no changes appear to have been made to its original plan, the house does not appear to be significant under Criterion C based on its architectural characteristics. The structure does not represent the work of a master.

Description of Physical Appearance

Description: This property is located at the end of a dead-end street and immediately adjacent to an I-405 noise wall. The area has a mixture of late 20th century houses, primarily 1960s to 1980s. The houses in the neighborhood have mature landscaping, including Douglas fir, cedar, spruce, cottonwood, and maple. This property has a screen of 50-foot tall Douglas fir along its western side.

This two-story house has a composition shingle clad front and wing gable roof. The gable has molded vergeboards and rafters are exposed under the eaves in the remainder of the roof. Two exterior stretcher bond brick chimneys appear on the north and south elevations respectively. The chimneys have a terra cotta top and metal spark arrestor. The walls are clad with wood clapboard siding and plain wood endboards. Clinker brick covers the lower wall to the left of the front door. The house sits on a poured concrete foundation.

East Elevation (Front): The front (east) elevation has a wood double-leaf doorway centered in the wall. Each door has nine panes, with wood muntins in the upper half and a crossbuck in the lower half. The door has molded wood surrounds and a continuous wood slipsill. Two roll-up metal garage doors appear offset left. The doors each have 16 beveled panels, plain wood surrounds, and no sill. The garage projects forward from the main wall of the house and has a dropped shed roof. Three windows are evenly distributed in the upper story. All of the sashes are vinyl horizontal sliding windows. The two on the right appear beneath the scalloped vergeboard trimmed eaves of the house. Four square wood posts support the overhanging eaves. A small open porch with square wood rails appears below the rightmost window. A three-pane window appears offset right in the first story. It is located in a flat roofed projection; the roof serves as an upper story porch. The center pane of the window is fixed and the other two sashes are horizontal sliding. The window has no surrounds.

South Elevation: Offset left in this elevation is a single-stack, exterior brick chimney in stretcher bond pattern. The chimney has a poured concrete foundation and terra cotta cap with spark arrester. One-third of the way up on the left side, the chimney angles inward and becomes narrower. The angle portion is covered with a thin layer of concrete. The top course of bricks in the chimney is slightly projecting. To the right of the chimney is a single-leaf, plain wood door with molded wood surrounds. Two concrete steps lead up to this door. A rectangular, aluminum-framed, two-sash sliding window with aluminum mullion and no surrounds is offset right in the upper story. A rectangular metal louvered vent is centered in the gable.

West Elevation: Eight vinyl-framed windows with no surrounds are present in this elevation, with four in the upper story and four at ground level. Starting at the left side in the upper story is a rectangular two-sash sliding window with vinyl mullion and no surrounds; the right side is fixed. An identical window is to its right in the upper story.
A small one-over-one, single-hung window is offset right in the upper story. At the far right in the upper story is a ribbon window with three sashes and two vinyl mullions. The center sash is fixed; the left and right sashes slide open. A rectangular two-sash sliding window with vinyl mullion and no surrounds is present at the far left side of this elevation at ground level. A smaller, but otherwise identical, window is to its right and another identical window is centered in this elevation at ground level. Offset right is a two-pane vinyl-framed sliding glass door with a modern metal screen door; the right side is fixed. Below the door is a square wood deck with square wood railings. Five wood side steps lead to the deck, which is supported by square wood posts on concrete piers. To the right of the door is a window identical to the one at the far left side of the elevation. A rectangular screen with plain wood surrounds is centered in the upper story close to the eaves.

North Elevation: Offset left in this elevation is a chimney that is identical to the one in the south elevation. A rectangular metal louvered vent is centered in the gable. At the far left side of this elevation in the upper story is a porch opening with wood railings, square wood posts, and plain wood surrounds.

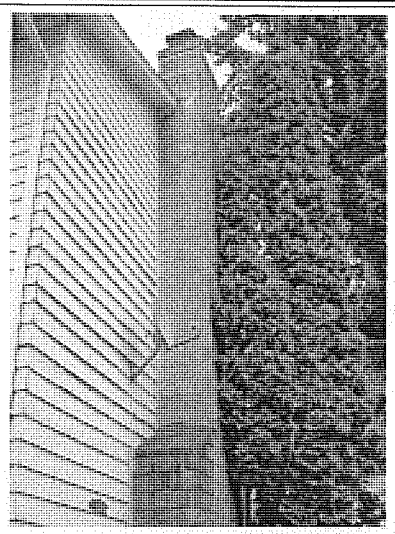
Major Bibliographic References

Bagley, Clarence. 1929. History of King County Washington. Volume I. S.J. Clarke. Chicago, Illinois.

Ely, Arline. 1975. Our Founding Fathers: The Story of Kirkland. Kirkland Public Library. Kirkland, Washington.

History Link. 1999. Panic of 1893 sends King County and the Puget Sound region into a four year depression on May 5, 1893. http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file_id=1972. Accessed July 17, 2007.

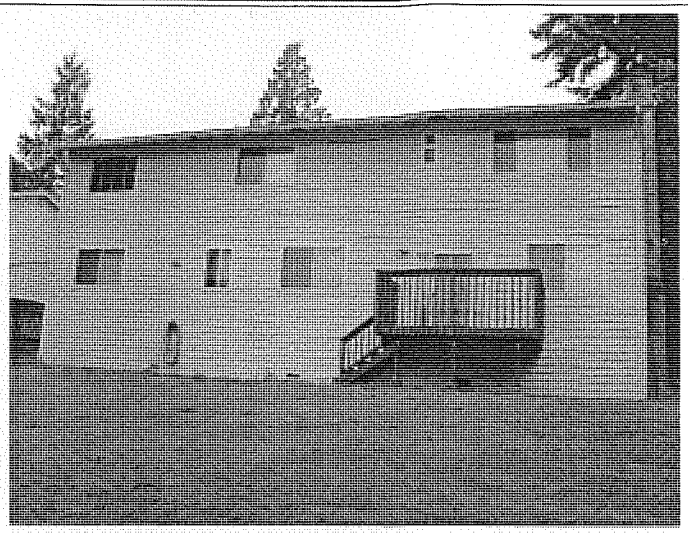
Additional Photos for: Berger Residence **at** 13817 115th Ave NE, Kirkland, WA 98034



View of South Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

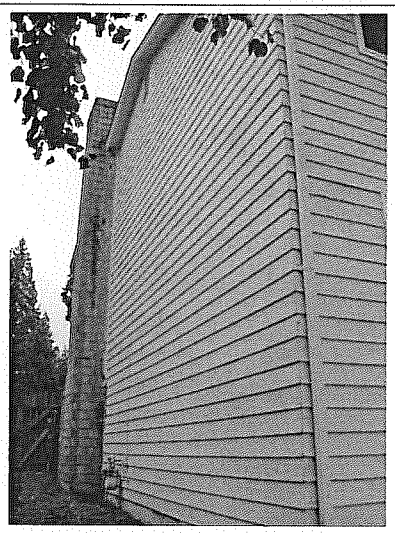
Comments: South elevation looking northeast



View of West Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: West Elevation looking east



View of North Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: North elevation looking southeast

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

Printed on 7/19/2007 8:25:00 AM

Historic Property Inventory Report for Kauffman Residence at 13839 115th Ave NE, Kirkland, WA 98034

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No. NBH-007 OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Kauffman Residence

Common Name: Nygaard Residence

Property Address: 13839 115th Ave NE, Kirkland, WA 98034

Comments:

County	Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	Quadrangle
King	T26R05E	20	SE	NE	KIRKLAND

UTM Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com
Sequence: 1 Easting: 560979 Northing: 5285990

Tax No./Parcel No.: 3876000290

Plat/Block/Lot: Kingsgate Highlands Div. No. 1 Replat

Supplemental Map(s):

Acreage: 0.21

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: I-405, SR 520 to I-5 Improvement Project

Field Recorder: Linda Naoi Goetz and Jill Raben Date Recorded: 9/19/2006

Owner's Name: Gloria Nygaard
Owner Address: 13839 115th Ave NE
City/State/Zip: Kirkland, WA 90834

Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments

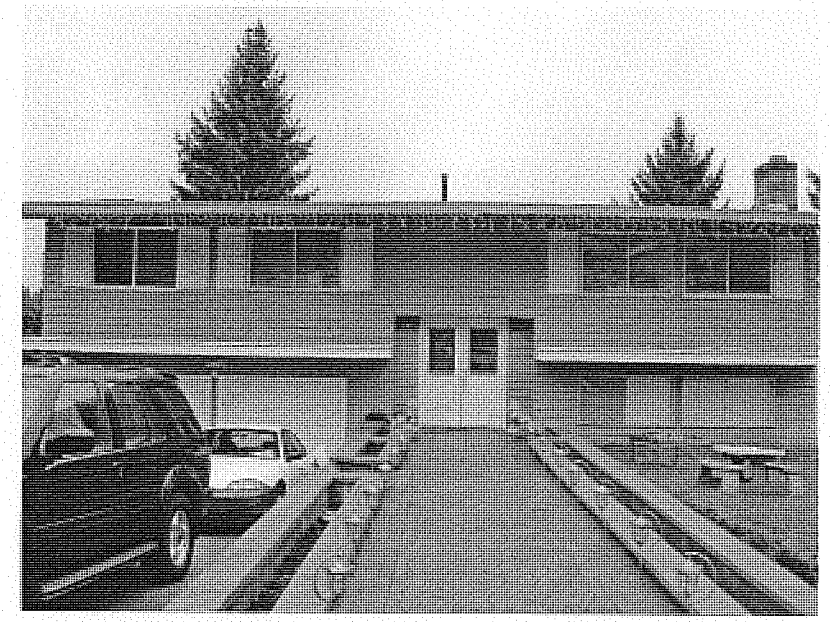
Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of East Elevation-Front taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: East elevation-Front-Looking west

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 1 SPLIT

Structural System: Unknown

Changes to plan: Intact
Changes to interior: Unknown
Changes to original cladding: Intact
Changes to other:
Changes to windows: Slight
Other (specify):

Style: Vernacular

Form/Type: Single Family

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
Wood - Clapboard	Concrete - Poured	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle	Gable - Side Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other

Date Of Construction: 1965

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

Statement of Significance

The city of Kirkland was founded by Peter Kirk who hoped to begin a steel town. Kirk, a steel industrialist from Britain, partnered with Leigh S. J. Hunt to acquire 1,200 to 1,400 acres in which to found the City of Kirkland. Kirk and Hunt platted the town and named streets; however, difficulties with the railroads, finances, and ultimately the nationwide economic depression of 1893 forced Kirk and Hunt to give up their plans to make Kirkland into a steel town. The Panic of 1893 began on May 5 when prices on the New York Stock Market tumbled. In the West, financial collapse in San Francisco rapidly spread northward into the Puget Sound region. Before prosperity returned to the country, banks throughout the Puget Sound area had failed and unemployment had reached 20 percent. National fortunes reversed by 1897 after William McKinley was elected President; timber and agricultural exports from Washington State rose and settlers resumed moving to the Pacific Northwest (Ficken and LeWarne 1988; History Link 1999). The city of Kirkland first appears on the census rolls in 1900 with a population of 392. The City of Kirkland was incorporated on October 12, 1905, and in 1910, the vacant tracts were acquired by Burke and Farrar and new subdivisions were created. By 1920, the population of Kirkland was 1,354 (Bagley 1929; Ely 1975).

This property is associated with the Kingsgate Highlands Division No. 1 plat. This plat was recorded on April 21, 1964 and created by W.R. MacPherson and Murdock D. MacPherson of the Mac Land Corporation for the purpose of creating a subdivision and constructing houses.

A review of historical literature pertaining to King County and Kirkland, Washington did not reveal any associations between this property and significant historical events. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

This property is associated with "C" Land Inc. and Mac Land Inc., developers that owned and developed the property before 1966. Records on file at the Puget Sound Archives and the University of Washington and King County Public Libraries did not indicate that these companies, their builders, or their architects were significant in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

Although the residence features intact cladding and no changes appear to have been made to its original plan, the house does not appear to be significant under Criterion C based on its architectural characteristics. Several of the original windows have been replaced with vinyl sashes. The structure does not represent the work of a master.

Description of Physical Appearance

Description: This property is located at the end of a dead-end street and immediately adjacent to an I-405 noise wall. The area has a mixture of late 20th century houses, primarily 1960s to 1980s. The houses in the neighborhood have mature landscaping, including Douglas fir, cedar, spruce, cottonwood, and maple. This property has a screen of 50- foot tall Douglas fir along its western side.

This split level house has a side gable roof with plain wood vergeboards. The raftered front eave of the house deeply overhangs the east elevation while the remaining eaves are slightly open. An exterior stretcher bond brick chimney is located offset left in the east elevation. The house is clad in wood clapboard siding and it rests on a poured concrete foundation.

East Elevation (Front): The front (east) elevation has a slightly recessed double-leaf doorway centered in the wall. The metal doors have stained glass in the upper half and two

beveled panels below. The surrounds are plain wood and the continuous slipsill is metal. A long and wide brick paved walkway leads up to the doorway. Two roll-up metal garage doors appear offset left and slightly below grade. Each door has 16 beveled panels and plain wood surrounds. A dropped flat roof with plain wood vergeboards appears above the garage doors. This elevation has six windows. A set of two aluminum frame horizontal sliding windows with decorative louvered wood shutters appears left and right of center in the upper story. The third pairing appears offset right in the lower level; these lack shutters. These windows have an identical dropped flat roof over them. All of the windows have plain wood surrounds.

South Elevation: The south elevation has two windows, both of which are horizontal sliding and have vinyl frames but lack surrounds. A metal door appears offset right in the lower level. It has a fixed light in the upper half and two beveled panels below. The door has molded wood surrounds and an aluminum slipsill. A concrete stoop is located in front of the door.

West Elevation: A square wood deck with wood railings is present in the upper story of this elevation. No stairs lead to this deck from ground level. The deck is supported by two square wood posts with metal brackets going into the ground. The deck extends out from a metal-framed sliding door offset left in the elevation. It has no surrounds. Below the deck at ground level is a two-leaf metal French door; each leaf has 10 false panes created by vinyl muntins. It has no surrounds and a metal lugsill. Four wooden straight steps with no railings lead to the French door. There are five windows in this elevation; all have vinyl frames and no surrounds. A rectangular sliding window is present on the left side of this elevation in the upper story; the right side of this window is fixed. On the right side in the upper story is a rectangular three-sash ribbon window with two vinyl mullions. The central sash is fixed; the left and right sides slide open. At ground level to the left of the French door is a sliding window identical to the one above it in the upper story. Two identical windows are to the right of the French door at ground level. A square metal louvered vent is centered in the elevation.

North Elevation: A single-stack, exterior brick chimney in stretcher bond pattern is at the far left side of this elevation. It extends through the open eaves of the roof. The chimney has a poured concrete foundation and terra cotta cap.
Three-quarters of the way up on the left side, the chimney angles inward and becomes narrower. The angle portion is covered with a thin layer of concrete. The top course of bricks in the chimney is slightly projecting. Centered in this elevation in the upper story is a rectangular vinyl-framed two-sash sliding window with vinyl mullion and no surrounds. The right side is fixed. An identical window is below it at ground level. A slightly smaller, but otherwise identical, window is offset right in the upper story. A rectangular metal louvered vent is centered in the gable.

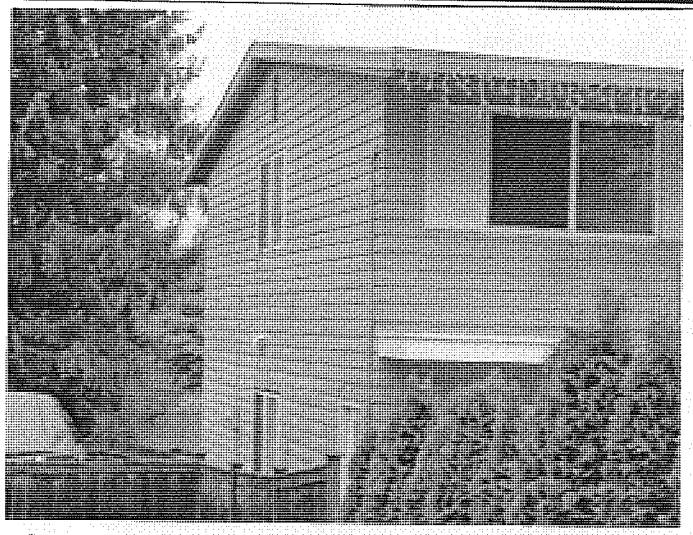
Major Bibliographic References

Bagley, Clarence. 1929. History of King County Washington. Volume I. S.J. Clarke. Chicago, Illinois.

Ely, Arline. 1975. Our Founding Fathers: The Story of Kirkland. Kirkland Public Library. Kirkland, Washington.

History Link. 1999. Panic of 1893 sends King County and the Puget Sound region into a four year depression on May 5, 1893. http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file_id=1972. Accessed July 17, 2007.

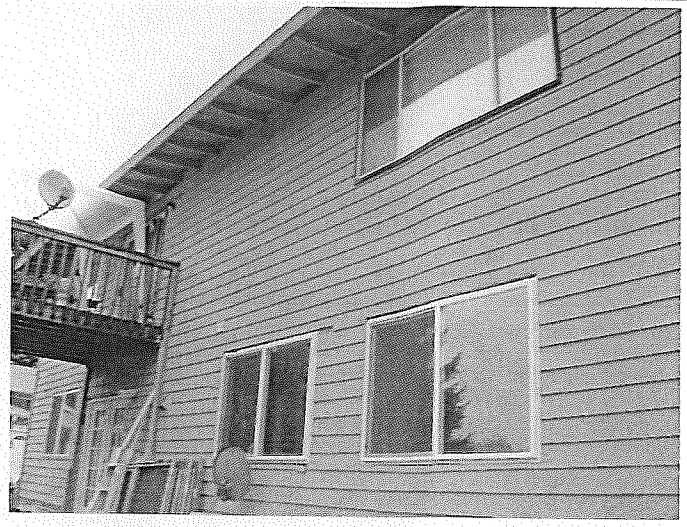
Additional Photos for: Kauffman Residence **at** 13839 115th Ave NE, Kirkland, WA 98034



View of South Eelvation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

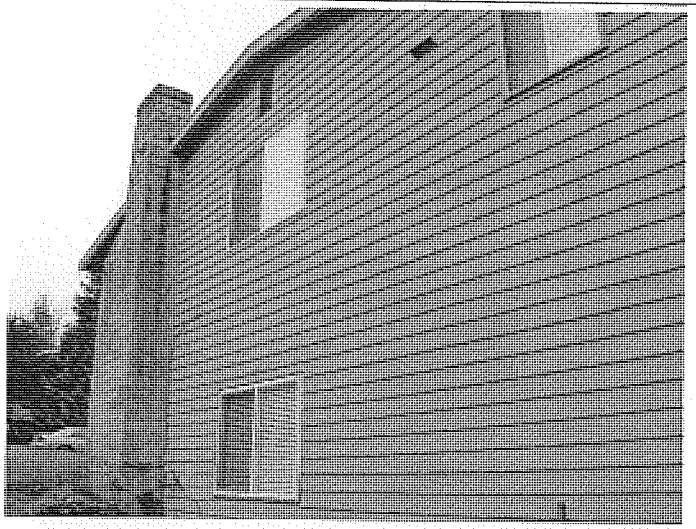
Comments: South elevation looking northwest



View of West Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: West elevation looking northwest



View of North Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: North elevation looking southeast

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

Printed on 7/19/2007 8:11:04 AM

Historic Property Inventory Report for Matson Residence at 13851 115th Ave NE, Kirkland, WA 98034

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No. NBH-008 **OAHP No.:**

Historic Name: Matson Residence **Common Name:** Tovar Residence

Property Address: 13851 115th Ave NE, Kirkland, WA 98034 **Comments:**

County	Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	Quadrangle
King	T26R05E	20	SE	NE	KIRKLAND

UTM Reference
Zone: 10 **Spatial Type:** Point **Acquisition Code:** TopoZone.com
Sequence: 1 **Easting:** 560873 **Northing:** 5285988

Tax No./Parcel No. 3876000310
Plat/Block/Lot Kingsgate Highlands Div. No. 1 Replat
Supplemental Map(s)
Acreage 0.14

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: I-405, SR 520 to I-5 Improvement Project

Field Recorder: Linda Naoi Goetz and Jill Raben **Date Recorded:** 9/19/2006

Owner's Name: Roberto G. Tovar **Owner Address:** 13851 115th Ave NE **City/State/Zip:** Kirkland, WA 98034

Classification: Building **Resource Status** Survey/Inventory **Comments**

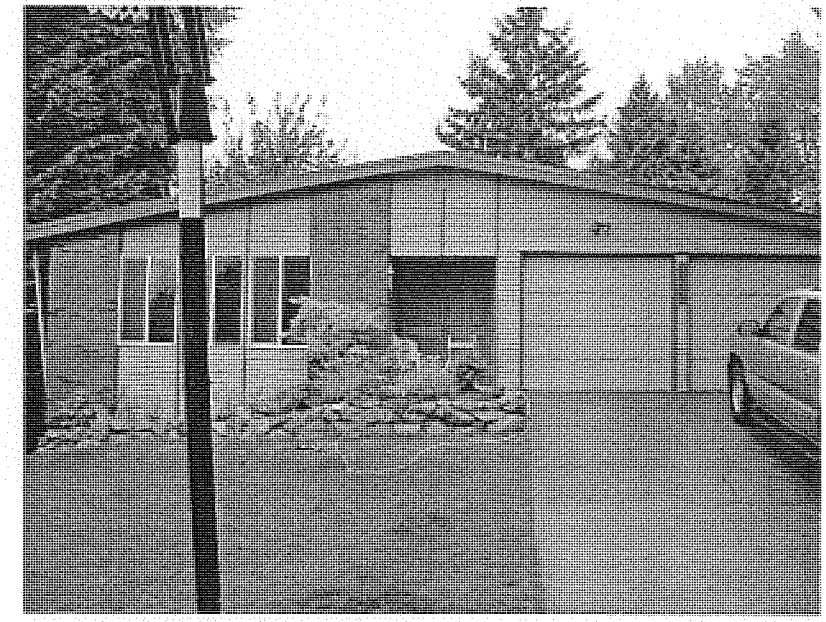
Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of South Elevation-Front **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: South elevation-Front-Looking north

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle **No. of Stories:** 1

Structural System: Unknown

Changes to plan: Intact **Changes to interior:** Unknown **Style** Vernacular **Form/Type** Single Family

Changes to original cladding: Intact **Changes to other:**

Changes to windows: Intact **Other (specify):**

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
Wood - Clapboard Brick - Stretcher Bond	Concrete - Poured	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle	Gable - Front Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other

Date Of Construction: 1965

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

Statement of Significance

The city of Kirkland was founded by Peter Kirk who hoped to begin a steel town. Kirk, a steel industrialist from Britain, partnered with Leigh S. J. Hunt to acquire 1,200 to 1,400 acres in which to found the City of Kirkland. Kirk and Hunt platted the town and named streets; however, difficulties with the railroads, finances, and ultimately the nationwide economic depression of 1893 forced Kirk and Hunt to give up their plans to make Kirkland into a steel town. The Panic of 1893 began on May 5 when prices on the New York Stock Market tumbled. In the West, financial collapse in San Francisco rapidly spread northward into the Puget Sound region. Before prosperity returned to the country, banks throughout the Puget Sound area had failed and unemployment had reached 20 percent. National fortunes reversed by 1897 after William McKinley was elected President; timber and agricultural exports from Washington State rose and settlers resumed moving to the Pacific Northwest (Ficken and LeWarne 1988; History Link 1999). The city of Kirkland first appears on the census rolls in 1900 with a population of 392. The City of Kirkland was incorporated on October 12, 1905, and in 1910, the vacant tracts were acquired by Burke and Farrar and new subdivisions were created. By 1920, the population of Kirkland was 1,354 (Bagley 1929; Ely 1975).

This property is associated with the Kingsgate Highlands Division No. 1 plat. This plat was recorded on April 21, 1964 and created by W.R. MacPherson and Murdock D. MacPherson of the Mac Land Corporation for the purpose of creating a subdivision and constructing houses.

A review of historical literature pertaining to King County and Kirkland, Washington did not reveal any associations between this property and significant historical events. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

This property is associated with "C" Land Inc. and Mac Land Inc., developers that owned and developed the property before 1966. Records on file at the Puget Sound Archives and the University of Washington and King County Public Libraries did not indicate that these companies, their builders, or their architects were significant in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

Although the residence features intact cladding and windows, and no changes appear to have been made to its original plan, the house does not appear to be significant under Criterion C based on its architectural characteristics; the structure does not represent the work of a master.

Description of Physical Appearance

Description: This property is located at the end of a dead-end street and immediately adjacent to an I-405 noise wall. The area has a mixture of late 20th century houses, primarily 1960s to 1980s. The houses in the neighborhood have mature landscaping, including Douglas fir, cedar, spruce, cottonwood, and maple. This property has a screen of 50- foot tall Douglas fir along its western side.

This one-story house has a low pitched front gable roof clad in composition shingle. The roof has plain wood vergeboards with open eaves and exposed rafters. A stretcher bond brick exterior chimney is located offset right in the east elevation. The single stack extends through the roof and is capped with terra cotta. The walls are clad with wood clapboard siding. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation. The house is on a slope so the basement level is exposed in the back and west elevations.

South Elevation (Front): The front (south) elevation has a recessed doorway centered under the gable. The double-leaf doors are made of wood and each has six beveled panels. The doorway has molded wood surrounds and a metal slipsill. The doors open onto a concrete stoop. Two garage doors appear offset right. Each wood roll-up door has 24 recessed panels, plain wood surrounds, and a concrete slipsill. One window appears offset left. The ribbon window is made up of three two-pane horizontal sliding sashes and a continuous aluminum lintel. The window is flanked by stretcher bond brick cladding. Thin decorative vertical planks are located between each window sash on both sides of and above the door. A louvered wood vent is centered under the gable.

West Elevation: The west elevation has five windows. One of these is in the first story, the remainder are at basement level. The upper window is offset right of center and is an aluminum horizontal sliding sash. A similar window that is slightly shorter appears offset far left in the basement level. Three smaller aluminum-framed horizontal sliding windows appear evenly spaced in the rest of the basement level. None of the windows have surrounds.

North Elevation: A large, irregular, multi-level deck with wood railings covers a large portion of this elevation, extending from the left corner to two-thirds of the way across. Twelve wood side steps with a landing lead up to the lower deck level, and one additional wood step leads from the lower deck to the upper deck. The deck is supported by multiple square wood posts with metal brackets going into the ground. An aluminum-framed sliding door with no surrounds is offset left in the upper story, accessible from the deck. At ground level, a single-leaf wood door with six panels is centered in the elevation; it has molded wood surrounds and metal slipsill. There are six windows in the elevation, three in the upper story and three in the lower. All have aluminum frames and no surrounds. In the upper story to the left of the sliding door is a rectangular sliding window with aluminum mullion; the right sash is fixed. Two identical windows are to the right of the door in the upper story. Three identical windows are at ground level, one to the left of the wood door and two to the right. Two wood flower boxes supported by plain wood planks are built into the wall directly below the leftmost window. A rectangular metal louvered vent is centered under the gable in this elevation.

East Elevation: An exterior joined brick chimney in stretcher bond pattern is at the far right side of this elevation. It extends through the open eaves of the roof. The chimney has a poured concrete foundation and metal cap on the left chimney opening. Both openings have metal spark arresters. Three-quarters of the way up on the right side, the chimney angles inward and becomes narrower. The angle portion is covered with a thin layer of concrete. The top course of bricks in the chimney is slightly projecting. There are three windows in this elevation. The leftmost rectangular sliding window has an aluminum frame and no surrounds. The right sash is fixed. Centered in the elevation in the upper story is a rectangular wood ribbon window with four sashes and wood mullions. Each sash has eight panes with wood muntins. The inner two sashes are fixed and the outer two appear to be casement. The window has molded wood surrounds. Below the ribbon window at basement level is an aluminum-framed sliding window; the right sash is fixed. It has no surrounds. Two square metal louvered vents are to the left of this window.

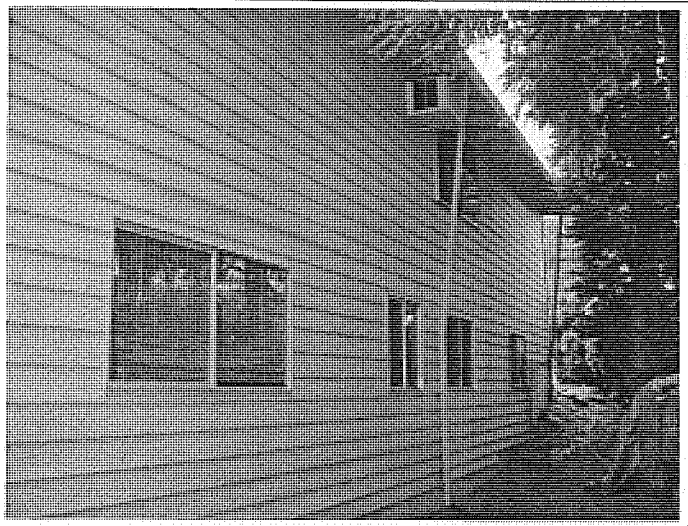
Major Bibliographic References

Bagley, Clarence. 1929. History of King County Washington. Volume I. S.J. Clarke. Chicago, Illinois.

Ely, Arline. 1975. Our Founding Fathers: The Story of Kirkland. Kirkland Public Library. Kirkland, Washington.

History Link. 1999. Panic of 1893 sends King County and the Puget Sound region into a four year depression on May 5, 1893. http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file_id=1972. Accessed July 17, 2007.

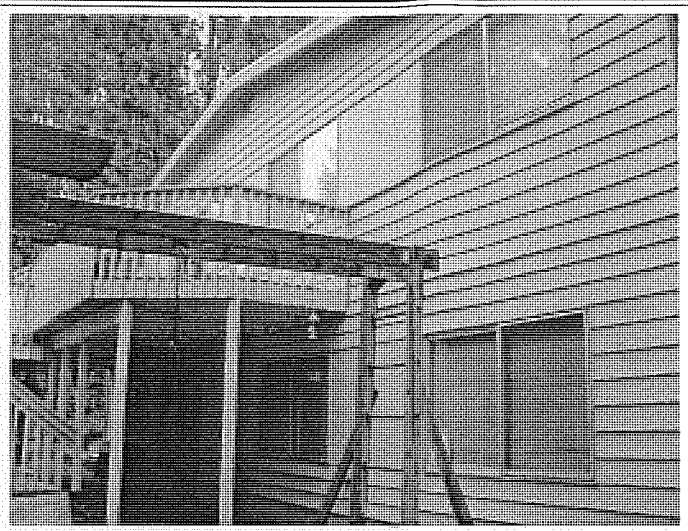
Additional Photos for: Matson Residence **at** 13851 115th Ave NE, Kirkland, WA 98034



View of West Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

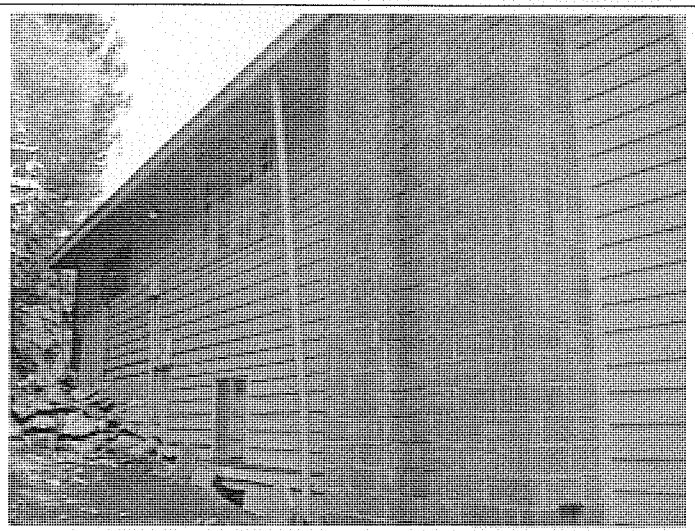
Comments: West elevation looking southeast



View of North Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: North elevation looking southeast



View of East Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: East elevation looking southwest

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

Printed on 7/19/2007 8:11:59 AM

Historic Property Inventory Report for *Farr Residence* **at** *11501 NE 140th St, Kirkland, WA 98034*

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No. NBH-009 **OAHP No.:**

Historic Name: *Farr Residence* **Common Name:** *Molina Residence*

Property Address: 11501 NE 140th St, Kirkland, WA 98034 **Comments:**

County	Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	Quadrangle
King	T26R05E	20	NE	SE	KIRKLAND

UTM Reference
Zone: 10 **Spatial Type:** Point **Acquisition Code:** TopoZone.com
Sequence: 1 **Easting:** 560881 **Northing:** 5286110

Tax No./Parcel No. 3876000430 **Plat/Block/Lot** Kingsgate Highlands Div. No. 1 Replat **Supplemental Map(s)** **Acreage** 0.21

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: I-405, SR 520 to I-5 Improvement Project

Field Recorder: Linda Naoi Goetz and Jill Raben **Date Recorded:** 9/19/2006

Owner's Name: Juan and Michelle Molina **Owner Address:** 11501 NE 140th St **City/State/Zip:** Kirkland, WA 98034

Classification: Building **Resource Status** Survey/Inventory **Comments**

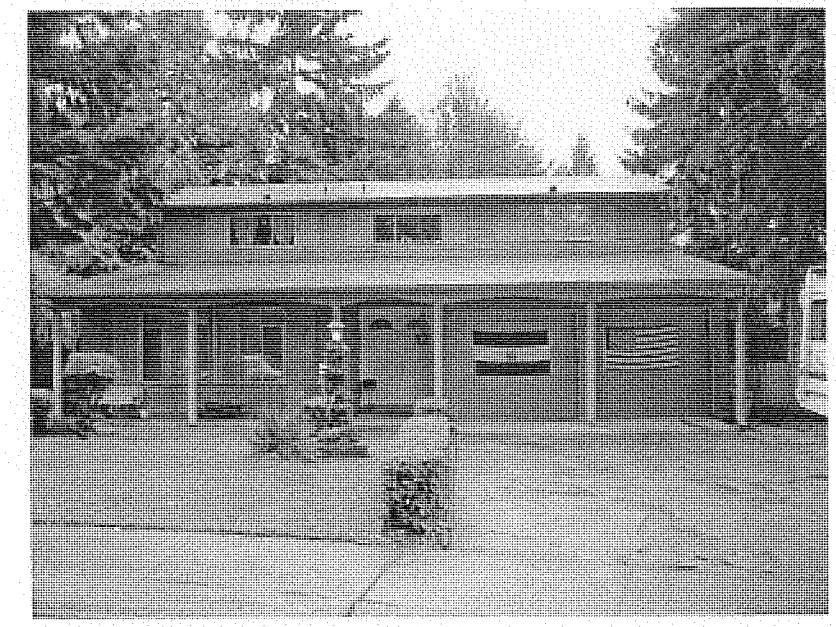
Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of North Elevation-Front **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: North Elevation-Front-Looking south

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle **No. of Stories:** 2

Structural System: Unknown

Changes to plan: Intact **Changes to interior:** Unknown **Style** Vernacular **Form/Type** Single Family

Changes to original cladding: Intact **Changes to other:**

Changes to windows: Slight **Other (specify):**

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
Wood - Clapboard	Concrete - Poured	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle	Gable - Side Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1965

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Study Unit Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

Statement of Significance

The city of Kirkland was founded by Peter Kirk who hoped to begin a steel town. Kirk, a steel industrialist from Britain, partnered with Leigh S. J. Hunt to acquire 1,200 to 1,400 acres in which to found the City of Kirkland. Kirk and Hunt platted the town and named streets; however, difficulties with the railroads, finances, and ultimately the nationwide economic depression of 1893 forced Kirk and Hunt to give up their plans to make Kirkland into a steel town. The Panic of 1893 began on May 5 when prices on the New York Stock Market tumbled. In the West, financial collapse in San Francisco rapidly spread northward into the Puget Sound region. Before prosperity returned to the country, banks throughout the Puget Sound area had failed and unemployment had reached 20 percent. National fortunes reversed by 1897 after William McKinley was elected President; timber and agricultural exports from Washington State rose and settlers resumed moving to the Pacific Northwest (Ficken and LeWarne 1988; History Link 1999). The city of Kirkland first appears on the census rolls in 1900 with a population of 392. The City of Kirkland was incorporated on October 12, 1905, and in 1910, the vacant tracts were acquired by Burke and Farrar and new subdivisions were created. By 1920, the population of Kirkland was 1,354 (Bagley 1929; Ely 1975).

This property is associated with the Kingsgate Highlands Division No. 1 plat. This plat was recorded on April 21, 1964 and created by W.R. MacPherson and Murdock D. MacPherson of the Mac Land Corporation for the purpose of creating a subdivision and constructing houses.

A review of historical literature pertaining to King County and Kirkland, Washington did not reveal any associations between this property and significant historical events. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

This property is associated with "C" Land Inc. and Mac Land Inc., developers that owned and developed the property before 1966. Records on file at the Puget Sound Archives and the University of Washington and King County Public Libraries did not indicate that these companies, their builders, or their architects were significant in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

Although the residence features intact cladding and no changes appear to have been made to its original plan, the house does not appear to be significant under Criterion C based on its architectural characteristics; several of the original windows have been replaced with vinyl sashes and the structure does not represent the work of a master.

Description of Physical Appearance

Description: This property is located at the end of a dead-end street and immediately adjacent to an I-405 noise wall. The area has a mixture of late 20th century houses, primarily 1960s to 1980s. The houses in the neighborhood have mature landscaping, including Douglas fir, cedar, spruce, cottonwood, and maple. This property has a screen of 50-foot tall Douglas fir along its western side.

This two-story house has a side gable composition shingle clad roof. The second story includes only the back half of the house. The first story in the front half is covered by a dropped shed roof. The gabled eaves are closed with plain vergeboards, but the other margins of the roof are open with exposed rafters. The walls are clad with wood clapboard siding with metal end caps. An exterior single-stack brick chimney in stretcher bond pattern is at the far right side of this elevation. The chimney has a concrete block foundation and terra cotta cap. One-quarter of the way up on the right side, the chimney angles inward and becomes narrower. The angled portion is covered with a thin layer of concrete. The top course of bricks in the chimney is slightly projecting. The foundation is poured concrete.

North Elevation: The front (north) elevation has a doorway centered in a recessed entry way. Each double-leaf metal door has a semi-lunate light in the top quarter above four beveled panels. The door has molded wood surrounds and a concrete slipsill. Two solid panel pull-up garage doors appear offset right. Each door has decorative molding defining two panels, plain wood surrounds, and a concrete slipsill. The shed roof of the first story overhangs the entire elevation to form an open porch. Six square wood posts support the roof which is trimmed with a scalloped, narrow vergeboard overhanging a pebble aggregate concrete walk or patio. One window appears in the first story offset left. It has eight panes, two of which are casement. Three windows appear evenly spaced in the upper story. Each window has three sashes: two fixed and one on the left with a casement opening. All of the windows in this elevation have aluminum surrounds and muntins, no sills, and decorative louvered wood shutters.

East Elevation: A rectangular, aluminum-framed, sliding window is centered in the elevation at ground level. It has no surrounds and the right sash is fixed. A rectangular metal louvered vent is centered under the gable in this elevation.

South Elevation: On the left side of this elevation is a modern aluminum-framed sliding glass door with no surrounds. A wood plank deck with no railings is present in front of the door. The deck frame is set on concrete piers. One straight wood step leads to the deck, and two wood benches are on the left and right sides of the deck. Offset right in the elevation is a vinyl-framed sliding window with vinyl mullion and molded wood surrounds. The right sash is fixed. To its right is an aluminum-framed sliding window with aluminum mullion and no surrounds. The right sash is fixed.

West Elevation: An exterior single-stack brick chimney in stretcher bond pattern is at the far right side of this elevation. The chimney has a concrete block foundation and terra cotta cap. One-quarter of the way up on the right (south) side, the chimney angles inward and becomes narrower. The angled portion is covered with a thin layer of concrete. The top course of bricks in the chimney is slightly projecting. Two rectangular aluminum-framed sliding windows are to the left of the chimney. Each has no surrounds and the right sash is fixed. One is offset left and the other is slightly offset right of center.

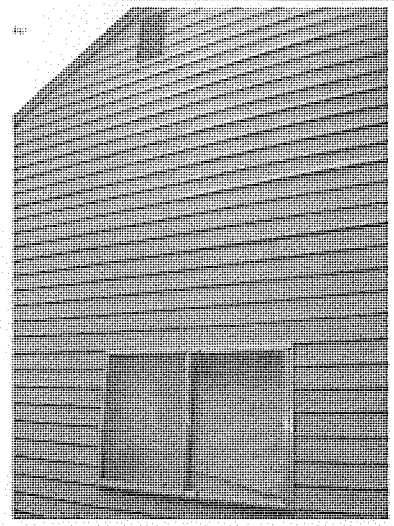
Major Bibliographic References

Bagley, Clarence. 1929. History of King County Washington. Volume I. S.J. Clarke. Chicago, Illinois.

Ely, Arline. 1975. Our Founding Fathers: The Story of Kirkland. Kirkland Public Library. Kirkland, Washington.

History Link. 1999. Panic of 1893 sends King County and the Puget Sound region into a four year depression on May 5, 1893. http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file_id=1972. Accessed July 17, 2007.

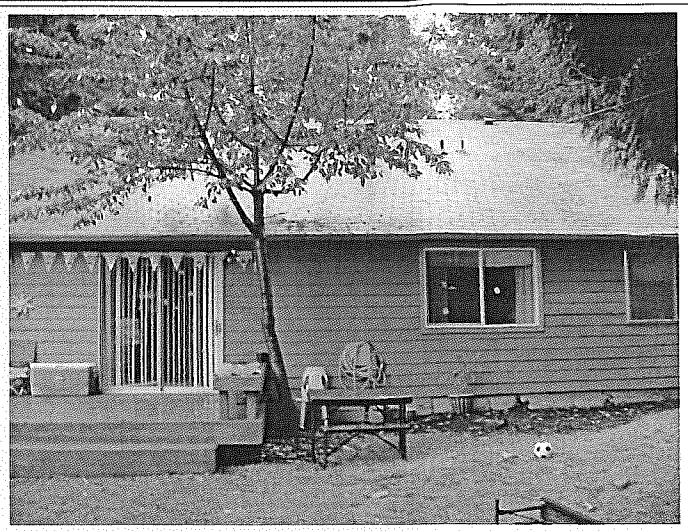
Additional Photos for: Farr Residence **at** 11501 NE 140th St, Kirkland, WA 98034



View of East Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

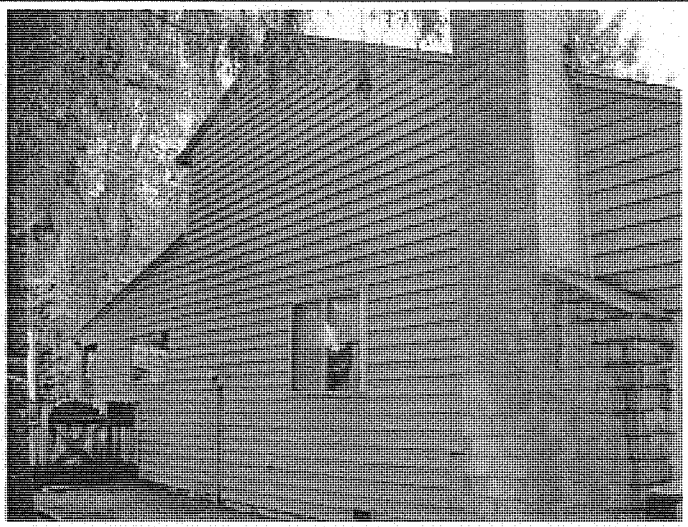
Comments: East elevation looking southwest



View of South Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: South elevation looking north



View of West Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: West elevation looking northeast

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
Wood	Concrete - Poured	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle	Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1936

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Study Unit **Other**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

Statement of Significance

The area that was to become the City of Bothell was first settled in 1870 by Columbus S. Greenleaf and George R. Wilson who established homesteads in the area. In 1876, George Brackett began a logging operation. The logging camp associated with the logging operation became known as Brackett's Landing. In 1885, David Bothell and his family moved to the area, and in 1888 he established the first plat. The City of Bothell was named after David Bothell, the founder of the town. By 1900, the City of Bothell had a population of 600, and the city was incorporated in 1908 (Bagley 1929; Evans 1988).

A review of historical literature pertaining to King County and Bothell, Washington did not reveal any associations between this property and significant historical events. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

Although the residence was constructed in 1936, county assessor records definitively associate this property with Bert Pearce and M. Thursey who owned the parcel during the 1940s. Eula M. Haney bought the property in 1955. She transferred the property to George H. Bean in 1957; Mr. Bean owned it until 1972. Records on file at the Puget Sound Archives and the University of Washington and King County Public Libraries did not indicate that any of the property owners were significant in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

Although the buildings feature intact cladding and no changes appear to have been made to their original plans, a recessed porch on the lower terrace residence has been fully enclosed and is now part of the main body of the house, and several of its windows have been replaced. The property does not appear to be significant under Criterion C based on its architectural characteristics; the structure does not represent the work of a master.

Description of Physical Appearance

Description: This property is located on the west side of I-405 just north of 195th Street (Exit 24) in a forested semi-rural setting. A total of five buildings and associated chicken pens occupy the property. Two buildings are on a lower terrace and three buildings are on an upper terrace. The property is accessed by two gravel drives off the west side of 112th Avenue NE. All of the structures are one-story and rectangular in floor plan atop poured concrete foundations. The roofs of the buildings are all medium pitch gable varieties with composition shingles or rolled composition paper. The cladding is comprised of wood shingle. Structures have closed eaves with plain wood vergeboards in the gable ends.

Lower Terrace-Residence
Description: This house has two single-stack stretcher bond brick chimneys offset far right and center in the ridgeline. The main entrance is on the east elevation and consists of a modern wood door offset far right that leads out to a square modern wood patio and is accessed by six cement steps and stoop. The door has a combination of plain wood and aluminum surrounds, and aluminum lugsills, as well as a projecting gable roof dormer over the door supported by two square wood posts. The cement stoop has a wrought iron balustrade.

East Elevation: The east elevation has four sets of ribbon windows. A two-sash fixed pane window with plain wood surrounds, muntins, and lugsills are left and right of the door. A smaller set of the same windows is offset left at 6 feet (ft) above ground surface (AGS). These are all modem renovations (storm windows). The remaining window is a four-

sash ribbon window; each fixed sash has twelve panes with wood surrounds, muntins, and lugsills and is offset far left.

South Elevation: The south elevation has one two-panel wood door with two window uppers and a projecting shed roof offset far right. The door has plain wood surrounds and no sill. Two windows are evident. One single-hung six-over-six window is far left on the elevation and one two-sash single-hung six-over-six ribbon window is just left of the door.

West Elevation: The west elevation has four windows. One single-hung six-over-six window is offset far left. One smaller, single-hung two-over-two window is centered at 6 ft AGS. One two-sash ribbon window, with each sash being single hung six-over-six pane, is offset right, and a single-hung six-over-six pane window is offset far right.

North Elevation: The north elevation has an exterior single-stack brick chimney offset left and a small projecting window with a shed roof offset just right of center. A total of five windows are located here, each with wood surrounds and lugsills. Two fixed sash single-pane windows are located about 7 ft AGS just right and left of chimney. One fixed sash four-pane window is centered in the wing, and one single-hung six-over-six pane window is offset far right.

Lower Terrance-Out Building

Description: The building has a single-stack stretcher bond brick chimney in the roof at far right.

East Elevation: The east elevation has one two-beveled panel wood door with a four-pane window upper offset far right. This elevation has a simple shed roof overhang of wood with no sill. Two pairs of hinged doors are located center and offset far left. The center pair is comprised of side-hinged outward swinging doors with six-pane window uppers and a projecting wood shed roof. The pair at far left are plain wood. Two fixed sash six-pane windows are offset left and right of a two-panel wood door.

South Elevation: The south elevation has one six-pane fixed sash window located centrally.

West Elevation: The west elevation has the aforementioned shed far left and one boarded over window far right.

North Elevation: The north elevation has one six-pane fixed sash window 4 ft AGS offset right. A small enclosed shed with a shed roof is attached to the exterior far right.

Upper Terrace-Main Residence

Description: The upper terrace of the main residence has an L-shaped floor plan and a single-stack stuccoed chimney centered in the east-west wing.

South Elevation: The south elevation has one large (new) fixed sash window offset left in the east-west wing. A single-beveled wood panel door with two-pane glass uppers is offset left at end of the north-south wing and is accessed by two cement cinder block steps.

West Elevation: The west elevation has no windows and faces the edge of the cut in slope along the East-West aligned wing. A four-pane fixed sash window is situated right along the north-south axis of the building.

North Elevation: The north elevation has a one-panel beveled wood door with a six-pane window upper offset left. The door has a projecting shed roof and a wood stoop accessed by four steps and no sill. Three windows are on this elevation: one fixed sash four-pane window at the far left, an identical window at the center, and a fixed sash six-pane window at the far right.

East Elevation: The east elevation has three windows: one large fixed sash six-pane window (panes are rectangular) located offset left and two smaller fixed sash six-pane windows offset right as a pairing.

Upper Terrace-Out Building #1
Outbuilding #1 has no cement base but sits atop wood piers.

South Elevation: The south elevation has paired side-hinged outward-swinging wood doors with simple cross bracing and a projecting short wood shed roof offset right. With simple cross bracing and a short, wood projecting shed roof offset right.

West Elevation: The west elevation is in a state of disrepair with exposed wood framing along the left half covered with wood slats. One four-pane fixed sash window with no surrounds or sill is offset left of center.

North Elevation: The north elevation has one partially boarded over window aperture offset right.

East Elevation: The east elevation has a projecting shed roof mounted atop three evenly spaced square wood beams anchored in trapezoidal cement footings. A former paired-door aperture offset right has been built over with a single wood door entrance with no surrounds or sill. One six-pane fixed sash window is offset left at 5 ft AGS.

This building is probably an old garage and is located just 15 ft south of residence.

Upper Terrace Outbuilding #2
A storage shed without a cement foundation is located 20 ft south of the garage. The building has endboards and exposed rafters.

North Elevation: The north elevation has one three-beveled panel wood door with six-pane glass uppers offset far left. It has a wood dripsill and no surrounds.

East Elevation: The east elevation has one centered fixed sash six-pane window without surrounds.

South Elevation: The south elevation has one centered fixed sash six-pane window with no surround or sills.

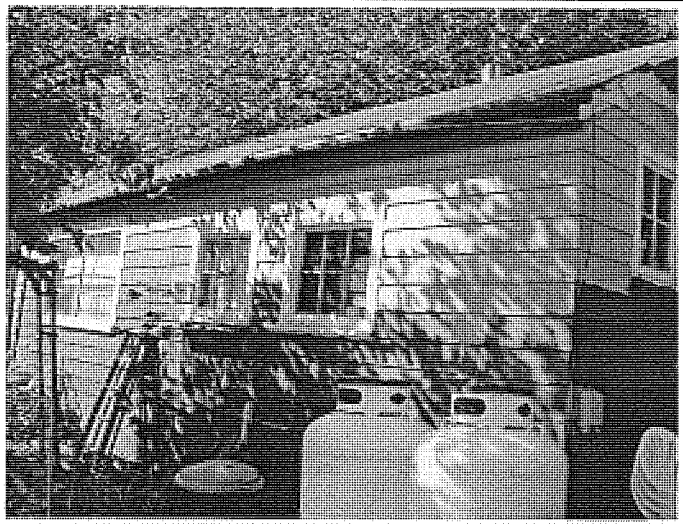
West Elevation: The west elevation is excavated into a hillside and has one square aperture offset left at ground level.

Major Bibliographic References

Bagley, Clarence. 1929. History of King County Washington. Volume I. S.J. Clarke. Chicago, Illinois.

Evans, Jack R.. 1988. Little History of Bothell, Washington. SCW Publications. Seattle, Washington.

Additional Photos for: Haney Residence **at** 19509 112th Ave NE, Bothell, WA 98011



View of East Elevation-Upper Residence **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: East elevation-Upper residence-Looking southwest

View of South Elevation-Upper Residence **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: South elevation-Upper residence-Looking northeast

View of West Elevation-Upper Residence **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: West elevation-Upper residence-Looking northeast

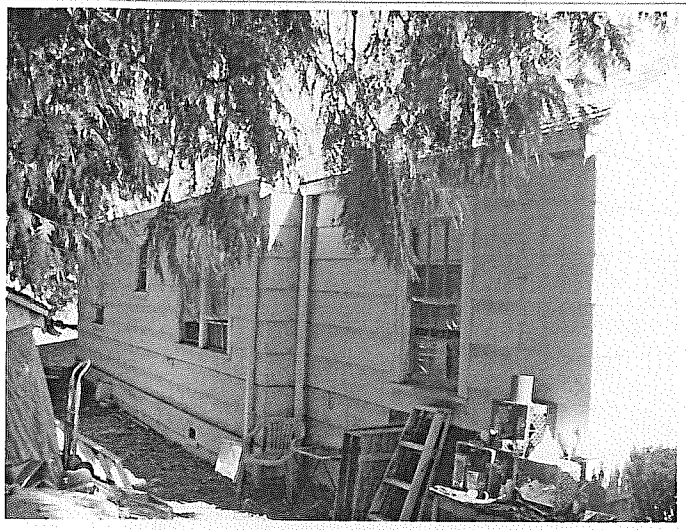
View of East Elevation-Front-Lower Residence **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: East Elevation-Front-Lower Residence-Looking southwest

Printed on 7/19/2007 8:15:03 AM

Additional Photos for: Haney Residence **at** Haney Residence



View of West Elevation-Lower Residence **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

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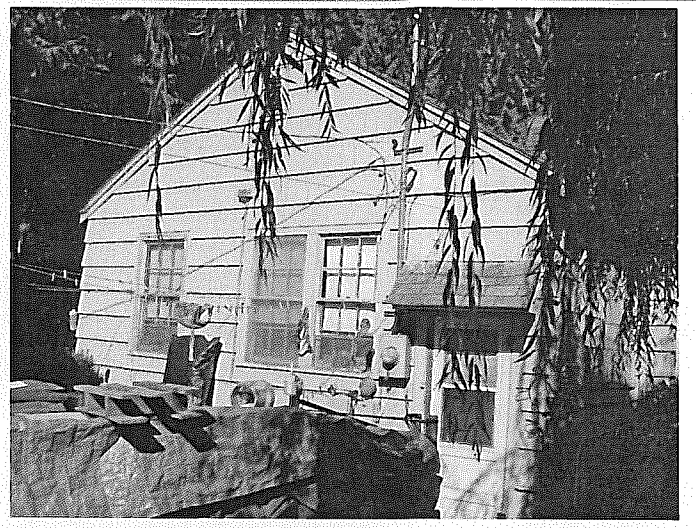
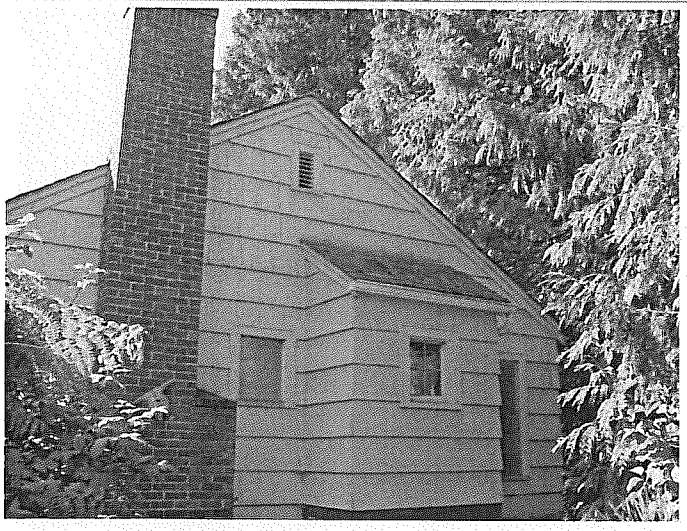


View of South Elevation-Lower Residence **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: South Elevation-Lower Residence-Looking northwest



View of North Elevation-Lower Residence **taken**

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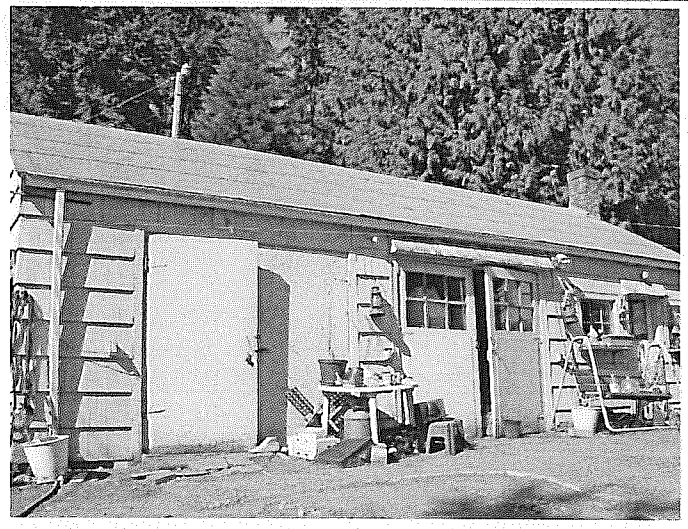


View of East Elevation-Front-Garage **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

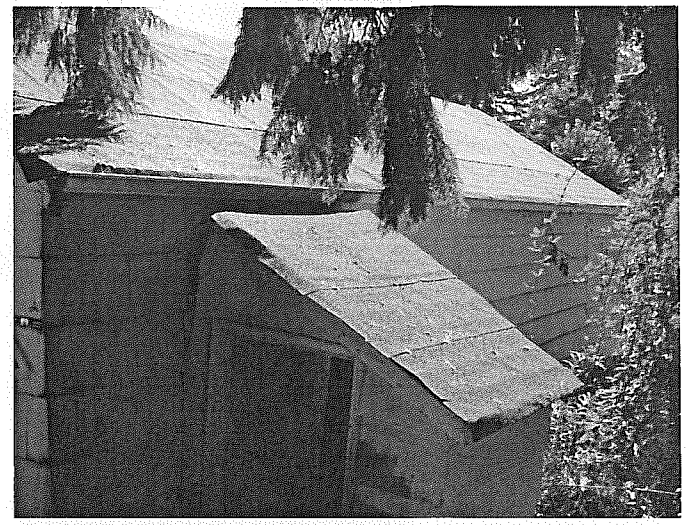
Comments: East Elevation-Front-Garage-Looking northwest

Additional Photos for: Haney Residence **at** Haney Residence

View of South Elevation-Garage **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

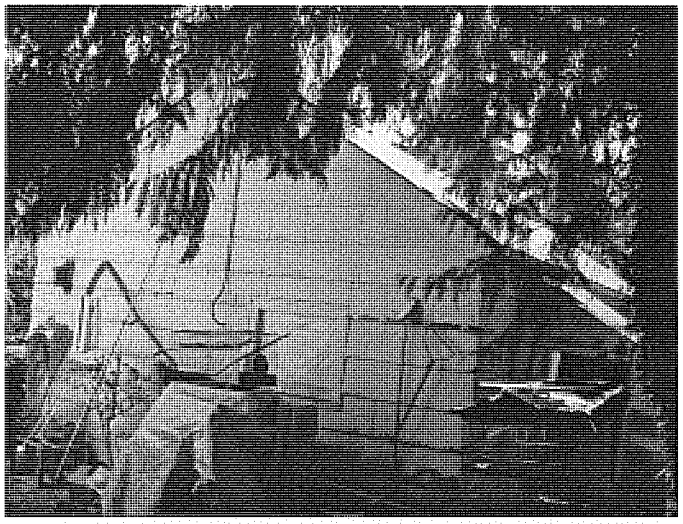
Comments: South Elevation-Garage-Looking northeast



View of West Elevation-Garage **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

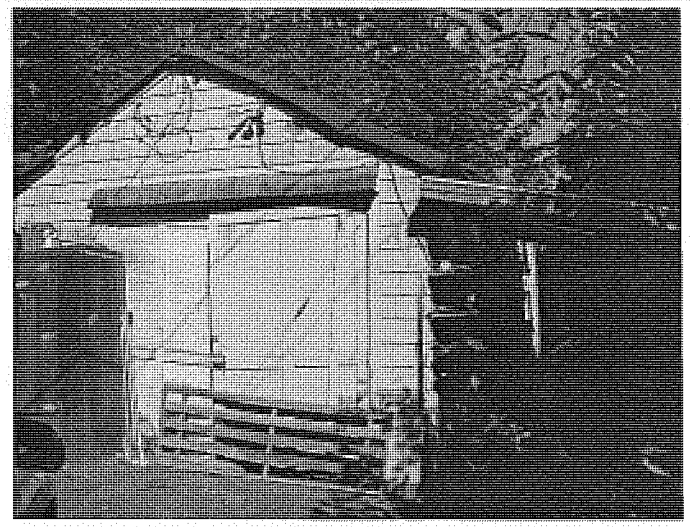
Comments: West Elevation-Garage-Looking southeast



View of North Elevation-Garage **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: North Elevation-Garage-Looking southeast



View of South Elevation-Front-Outbuilding # 1 **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: South Elevation-Front-Outbuilding # 1-Looking northwest

Historic Property Inventory Report for Haney Residence at 19509 112th Ave NE, Bothell, WA 98011

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No. NBH-011 **OAHP No.:**

Historic Name: Haney Residence **Common Name:** Bean Residence

Property Address: 19509 112th Ave NE, Bothell, WA 98011 **Comments:**

County	Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	Quadrangle
King	T26R05E	05	NE	SW	BOTHELL

UTM Reference
Zone: 10 **Spatial Type:** Point **Acquisition Code:** Unknown
Sequence: 1 **Easting:** 560609 **Northing:** 5291023

Tax No./Parcel No. 0526059048 **Plat/Block/Lot** **Supplemental Map(s)** **Acreage**

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: I-405, SR 520 to I-5 Improvement Project

Field Recorder: Doug Tingwall **Date Recorded:** 9/28/2006

Owner's Name: Ross Road Investors **Owner Address:** 9720 NE 120th PL 100 **City/State/Zip:** Kirkland, WA 98034

Classification: Building **Resource Status** Survey/Inventory **Comments**

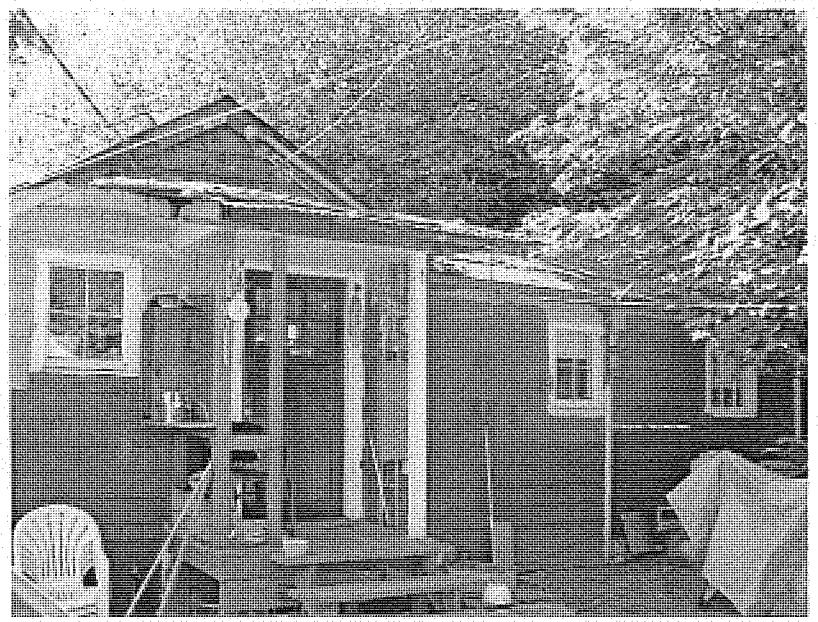
Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of North Elevation-Upper residence-Front **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: North elevation-Upper residence front-Looking southwest

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: **No. of Stories:** 1

Structural System: Unknown

Changes to plan: Intact **Changes to interior:** Unknown **Style** Vernacular **Form/Type** Single Family

Changes to original cladding: Intact **Changes to other:**

Changes to windows: Intact **Other (specify):**

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
Wood	Concrete - Poured	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle	Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1936

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Study Unit **Other**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

Statement of Significance

The area that was to become the City of Bothell was first settled in 1870 by Columbus S. Greenleaf and George R. Wilson who established homesteads in the area. In 1876, George Brackett began a logging operation. The logging camp associated with the logging operation became known as Brackett's Landing. In 1885, David Bothell and his family moved to the area, and in 1888 he established the first plat. The City of Bothell was named after David Bothell, the founder of the town. By 1900, the City of Bothell had a population of 600, and the city was incorporated in 1908 (Bagley 1929; Evans 1988).

A review of historical literature pertaining to King County and Bothell, Washington did not reveal any associations between this property and significant historical events. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

Although the residence was constructed in 1936, county assessor records definitively associate this property with Bert Pearce and M. Thursey who owned the parcel during the 1940s. Eula M. Haney bought the property in 1955. She transferred the property to George H. Bean in 1957; Mr. Bean owned it until 1972. Records on file at the Puget Sound Archives and the University of Washington and King County Public Libraries did not indicate that any of the property owners were significant in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

Although the buildings feature intact cladding and no changes appear to have been made to their original plans, a recessed porch on the lower terrace residence has been fully enclosed and is now part of the main body of the house, and several of its windows have been replaced. The property does not appear to be significant under Criterion C based on its architectural characteristics; the structure does not represent the work of a master.

Description of Physical Appearance

Description: This property is located on the west side of I-405 just north of 195th Street (Exit 24) in a forested semi-rural setting. A total of five buildings and associated chicken pens occupy the property. Two buildings are on a lower terrace and three buildings are on an upper terrace. The property is accessed by two gravel drives off the west side of 112th Avenue NE. All of the structures are one-story and rectangular in floor plan atop poured concrete foundations. The roofs of the buildings are all medium pitch gable varieties with composition shingles or rolled composition paper. The cladding is comprised of wood shingle. Structures have closed eaves with plain wood vergeboards in the gable ends.

Lower Terrace-Residence
Description: This house has two single-stack stretcher bond brick chimneys offset far right and center in the ridgeline. The main entrance is on the east elevation and consists of a modern wood door offset far right that leads out to a square modern wood patio and is accessed by six cement steps and stoop. The door has a combination of plain wood and aluminum surrounds, and aluminum lugsills, as well as a projecting gable roof dormer over the door supported by two square wood posts. The cement stoop has a wrought iron balustrade.

East Elevation: The east elevation has four sets of ribbon windows. A two-sash fixed pane window with plain wood surrounds, muntins, and lugsills are left and right of the door. A smaller set of the same windows is offset left at 6 feet (ft) above ground surface (AGS). These are all modem renovations (storm windows). The remaining window is a four-

sash ribbon window; each fixed sash has twelve panes with wood surrounds, muntins, and lugsills and is offset far left.

South Elevation: The south elevation has one two-panel wood door with two window uppers and a projecting shed roof offset far right. The door has plain wood surrounds and no sill. Two windows are evident. One single-hung six-over-six window is far left on the elevation and one two-sash single-hung six-over-six ribbon window is just left of the door.

West Elevation: The west elevation has four windows. One single-hung six-over-six window is offset far left. One smaller, single-hung two-over-two window is centered at 6 ft AGS. One two-sash ribbon window, with each sash being single hung six-over-six pane, is offset right, and a single-hung six-over-six pane window is offset far right.

North Elevation: The north elevation has an exterior single-stack brick chimney offset left and a small projecting window with a shed roof offset just right of center. A total of five windows are located here, each with wood surrounds and lugsills. Two fixed sash single-pane windows are located about 7 ft AGS just right and left of chimney. One fixed sash four-pane window is centered in the wing, and one single-hung six-over-six pane window is offset far right.

Lower Terrance-Out Building

Description: The building has a single-stack stretcher bond brick chimney in the roof at far right.

East Elevation: The east elevation has one two-beveled panel wood door with a four-pane window upper offset far right. This elevation has a simple shed roof overhang of wood with no sill. Two pairs of hinged doors are located center and offset far left. The center pair is comprised of side-hinged outward swinging doors with six-pane window uppers and a projecting wood shed roof. The pair at far left are plain wood. Two fixed sash six-pane windows are offset left and right of a two-panel wood door.

South Elevation: The south elevation has one six-pane fixed sash window located centrally.

West Elevation: The west elevation has the aforementioned shed far left and one boarded over window far right.

North Elevation: The north elevation has one six-pane fixed sash window 4 ft AGS offset right. A small enclosed shed with a shed roof is attached to the exterior far right.

Upper Terrace-Main Residence

Description: The upper terrace of the main residence has an L-shaped floor plan and a single-stack stuccoed chimney centered in the east-west wing.

South Elevation: The south elevation has one large (new) fixed sash window offset left in the east-west wing. A single-beveled wood panel door with two-pane glass uppers is offset left at end of the north-south wing and is accessed by two cement cinder block steps.

West Elevation: The west elevation has no windows and faces the edge of the cut in slope along the East-West aligned wing. A four-pane fixed sash window is situated right along the north-south axis of the building.

North Elevation: The north elevation has a one-panel beveled wood door with a six-pane window upper offset left. The door has a projecting shed roof and a wood stoop accessed by four steps and no sill. Three windows are on this elevation: one fixed sash four-pane window at the far left, an identical window at the center, and a fixed sash six-pane window at the far right.

East Elevation: The east elevation has three windows: one large fixed sash six-pane window (panes are rectangular) located offset left and two smaller fixed sash six-pane windows offset right as a pairing.

Upper Terrace-Out Building #1
Outbuilding #1 has no cement base but sits atop wood piers.

South Elevation: The south elevation has paired side-hinged outward-swinging wood doors with simple cross bracing and a projecting short wood shed roof offset right. With simple cross bracing and a short, wood projecting shed roof offset right.

West Elevation: The west elevation is in a state of disrepair with exposed wood framing along the left half covered with wood slats. One four-pane fixed sash window with no surrounds or sill is offset left of center.

North Elevation: The north elevation has one partially boarded over window aperture offset right.

East Elevation: The east elevation has a projecting shed roof mounted atop three evenly spaced square wood beams anchored in trapezoidal cement footings. A former paired-door aperture offset right has been built over with a single wood door entrance with no surrounds or sill. One six-pane fixed sash window is offset left at 5 ft AGS.

This building is probably an old garage and is located just 15 ft south of residence.

Upper Terrace Outbuilding #2
A storage shed without a cement foundation is located 20 ft south of the garage. The building has endboards and exposed rafters.

North Elevation: The north elevation has one three-beveled panel wood door with six-pane glass uppers offset far left. It has a wood dripsill and no surrounds.

East Elevation: The east elevation has one centered fixed sash six-pane window without surrounds.

South Elevation: The south elevation has one centered fixed sash six-pane window with no surround or sills.

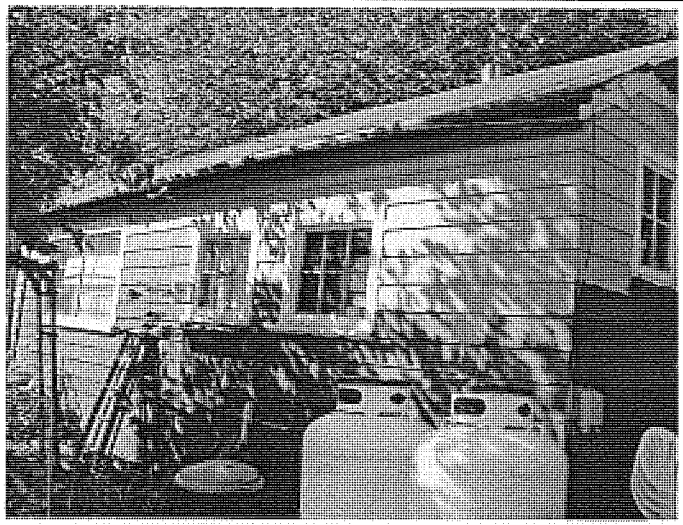
West Elevation: The west elevation is excavated into a hillside and has one square aperture offset left at ground level.

Major Bibliographic References

Bagley, Clarence. 1929. History of King County Washington. Volume I. S.J. Clarke. Chicago, Illinois.

Evans, Jack R.. 1988. Little History of Bothell, Washington. SCW Publications. Seattle, Washington.

Additional Photos for: Haney Residence **at** 19509 112th Ave NE, Bothell, WA 98011



View of East Elevation-Upper Residence **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: East elevation-Upper residence-Looking southwest

View of South Elevation-Upper Residence **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: South elevation-Upper residence-Looking northeast

View of West Elevation-Upper Residence **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: West elevation-Upper residence-Looking northeast

View of East Elevation-Front-Lower Residence **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: East Elevation-Front-Lower Residence-Looking southwest

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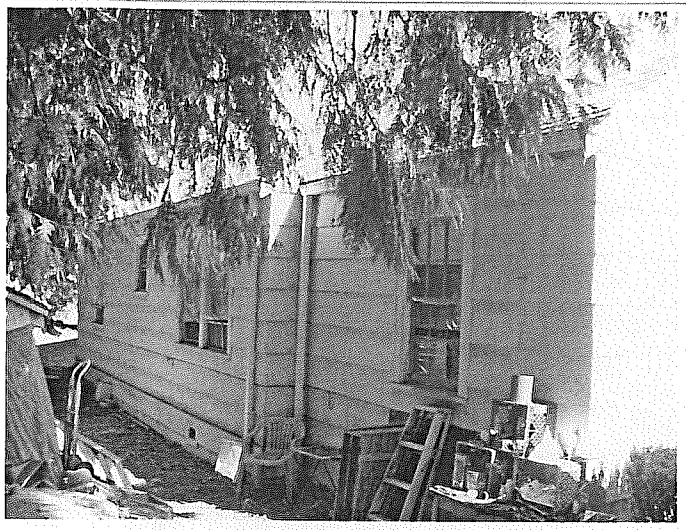
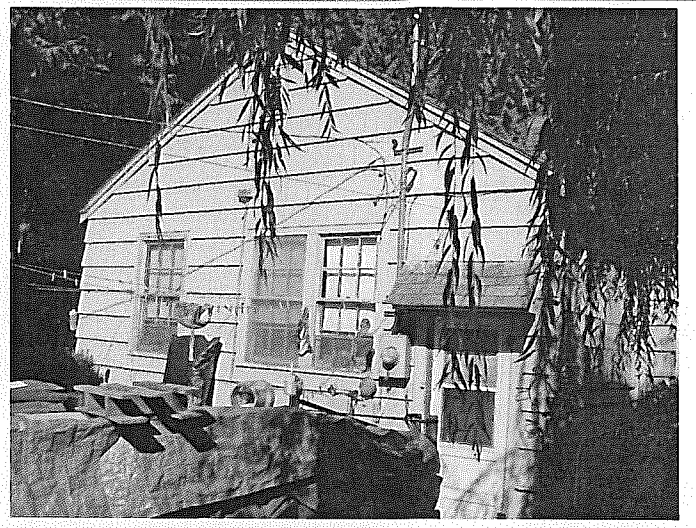
Additional Photos for: Haney Residence **at** Haney Residence



View of West Elevation-Lower Residence **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

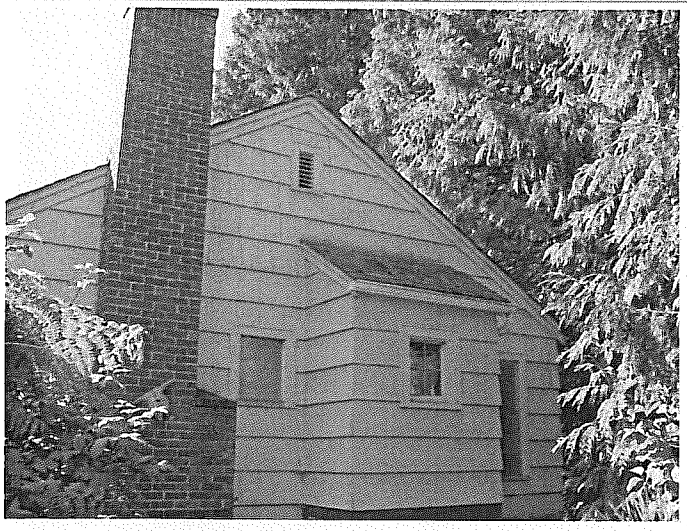
Comments: West Elevation-Lower Residence-Looking North



View of South Elevation-Lower Residence **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

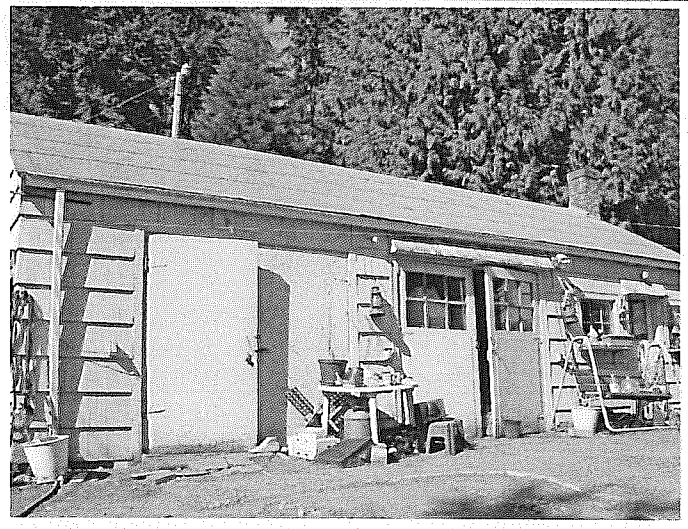
Comments: South Elevation-Lower Residence-Looking northwest



View of North Elevation-Lower Residence **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: North Elevation-Lower Residence-Looking southwest



View of East Elevation-Front-Garage **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

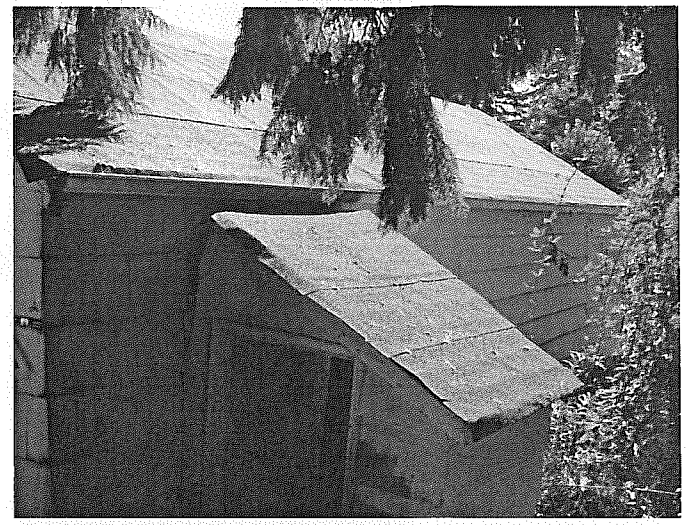
Comments: East Elevation-Front-Garage-Looking northwest

Additional Photos for: Haney Residence **at** Haney Residence

View of South Elevation-Garage **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

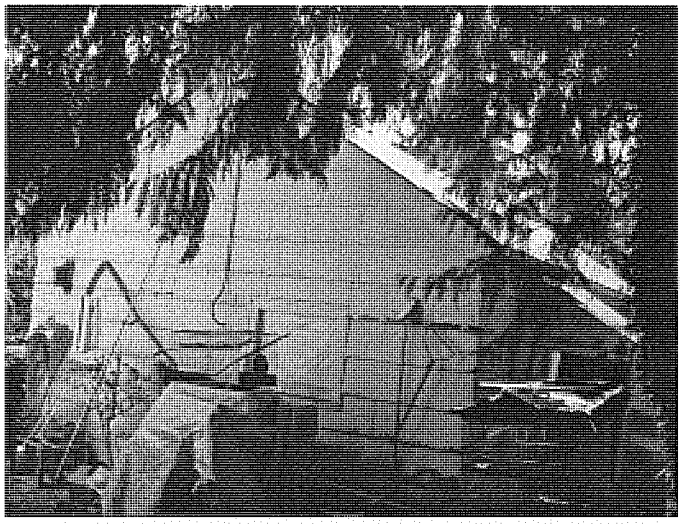
Comments: South Elevation-Garage-Looking northeast



View of West Elevation-Garage **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

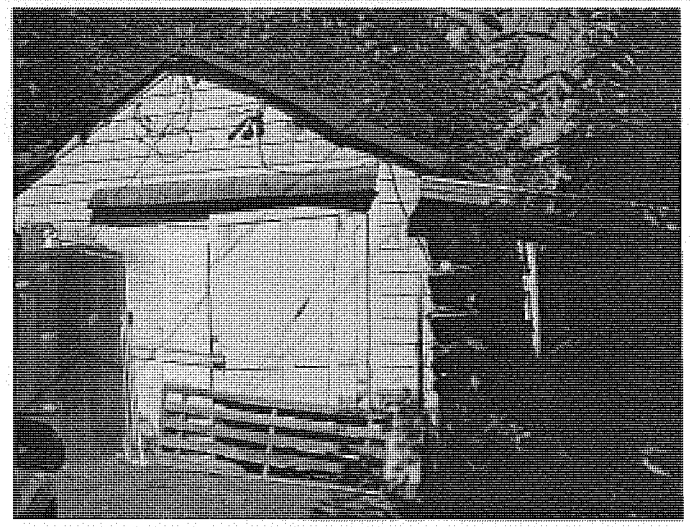
Comments: West Elevation-Garage-Looking southeast



View of North Elevation-Garage **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: North Elevation-Garage-Looking southeast



View of South Elevation-Front-Outbuilding # 1 **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: South Elevation-Front-Outbuilding # 1-Looking northwest

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No. NBH-012 **OAHP No.:**

Historic Name: Holman Property **Common Name:** Boe Residence

Property Address: 20329 112th Ave NE, Bothell, WA 98011 **Comments:**

County	Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	Quadrangle
King	T26R05E	05	NE	NW	BOTHELL

UTM Reference
Zone: 10 **Spatial Type:** Point **Acquisition Code:** TopoZone.com
Sequence: 1 **Easting:** 560591 **Northing:** 5291496

Tax No./Parcel No. 0526059083 **Plat/Block/Lot** None **Supplemental Map(s)** **Acreage** 8.81

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: I-405, SR 520 to I-5 Improvement Project

Field Recorder: Linda Naoi Goetz and Jill Raben **Date Recorded:** 9/19/2006

Owner's Name: Roger and Donna Boe **Owner Address:** 20329 112th ave NE **City/State/Zip:** Bothell, WA 98011

Classification: Building **Resource Status** Survey/Inventory **Comments**

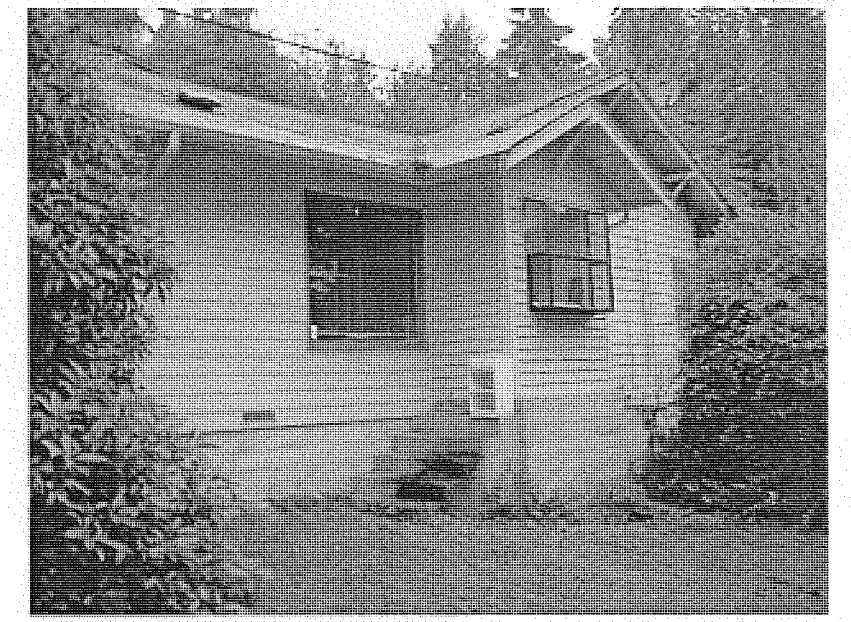
Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of East Elevation-Front **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: East elevation-front-Looking northwest

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Square **No. of Stories:** 1.5

Structural System: Unknown

Changes to plan: Slight **Changes to interior:** Unknown **Style** Vernacular **Form/Type** Single Family

Changes to original cladding: Intact **Changes to other:**

Changes to windows: Moderate **Other (specify):**

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
Wood - Clapboard	Concrete - Poured	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle	Gable - Cross Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other

Date Of Construction: 1918

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

Statement of Significance

The area that was to become the City of Bothell was first settled in 1870 by Columbus S. Greenleaf and George R. Wilson who established homesteads in the area. In 1876, George Brackett began a logging operation. The logging camp associated with the logging operation became known as Brackett's Landing. In 1885, David Bothell and his family moved to the area, and in 1888 he established the first plat. The City of Bothell was named after David Bothell, the founder of the town. By 1900, the City of Bothell had a population of 600, and the city was incorporated in 1908 (Bagley 1929; Evans 1988).

A review of historical literature pertaining to King County and Bothell, Washington did not reveal any associations between this property and significant historical events. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

Although this property was built in 1918, county assessor records definitively indicate that the parcel is associated with Lena Holman, who owned the parcel from 1940 until 1943. She sold the property to Roland Walker who owned the property until the 1970s. . Records on file at the Puget Sound Archives and the University of Washington and King County Public Libraries did not indicate that Mrs. Holman and Mr. Walker were significant in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

Although the residence features intact cladding, the house exhibits moderate changes (replacement) to the windows and an addition on its west elevation. Therefore, the house does not appear to be significant under Criterion C based on its architectural characteristics. In addition, the structure does not represent the work of a master.

Description of Physical Appearance

Description: The historic property is located on the west side of I-405 just north of 195th ST exit 24 in a forested semi-rural setting. The residence faces east onto 112th Street. A total of four structures occupy the property: the main residence and three outbuildings. Mature cedar, Douglas fir, maple and alder trees are on the parcel and characterize the neighborhood.

East Elevation (Front): The front (east) elevation faces east onto 112th. The original projecting doorway has been boarded over with clapboard wood siding and endboards are affixed to the corners of the projection. The original five concrete steps lead up from the left to a concrete stoop. The projection has a gable roof supported by a central wood bracket. A two leaf, diagonal plank door leads into the home at basement level. The door has plain wood surrounds and a wood slipsill; it is located offset right. This elevation has five windows. Four are in the first story. A two-sash casement window appears under the gable. Each sash has six panes, wood surrounds, muntins and mullion. The window has a concrete lugsill. The first window in the ground story appears offset far left. It is a fixed picture window with plain wood surrounds and a lugsill. An identical window appears on the other side of the projecting original doorway. The east wall of the projection has a modern metal frame greenhouse window located in the center. A one-over-one single hung window appears far right. This window has molded wood surrounds and a slipsill.

South Elevation: The south elevation has one window located offset far left. It is a modern metal frame sash with two panes. The upper light is fixed and the lower is top hinged. The window lacks surrounds. The exterior chimney appears offset right. The stack extends through the edge of the gable.

West Elevation: The left side of this elevation has a gable roof with flat boxed cornice and plain vergeboard. A projecting addition is offset left with the middle section extending out farther than the sides. The addition has a dropped shed roof with open eaves, exposed rafters, and composition shingles. The siding on the addition is vertical wood planks. A square, metal, louvered vent is centered under the gable. On the right side of the addition is a plain, single-leaf, wood door with plain wood surrounds and a slipsill. One concrete step leads up to the door. A rectangular, metal-framed, casement window with a single pane is to the right of the door. Centered in the elevation is a one-over-one single-hung wood window with molded wood surrounds and a lugsill. The far right side of this elevation is recessed from the gable section. Offset right is a single-leaf wood French door with 16 panes separated by wood muntins. Two concrete steps lead up to the door. A two-sash, fixed, aluminum-framed window is to the right of the door. An aluminum mullion separates the top sash from the bottom. There are no surrounds.

North Elevation: The left side of this elevation is obscured by overgrown vegetation. Centered in the elevation is an aluminum-framed, one-over-one, single-hung window with molded wood surrounds and lugsill. (An identical window can partially be seen on the left side of the elevation.) Below and offset right at basement level in the poured concrete foundation is a three-pane fixed window with two wood muntins. The center pane has been replaced by a screen. It has plain wood surrounds and a wood lugsill. The projecting addition is at the right side of this elevation. It has no features.

Outbuilding 1

This building is located southwest of the house. It is rectangular in plan with a composition shingle clad front gable roof. The roof has slightly projecting eaves and plain verge boards in the gables. The building has tongue-and-groove wood siding, endboards, and a wood post and concrete pier foundation.

A dropped gable porch roof with composition shingles, plain vergeboard, and plywood triangle supports is centered in front (south) elevation. It is directly above a single-leaf wood door with plain wood surrounds and a plain wood lintel. The west elevation has no features. The north elevation has one door located offset left. The single leaf wood door has two recessed panels, plain wood surrounds and no sill. A boarded over window is located offset right and has the same surrounds and a lugsill. A two-sash window with wood mullion is centered in the east elevation. Each sash has been boarded over.

Outbuilding 2

This two story building is located approximately fifty feet south of outbuilding 1. This rectangular plan building has a front gable roof clad in composition shingle. The projecting eaves feature exposed rafters and the gable ends have plain wood vergeboards. The walls are clad with horizontal wood planks. A doorway is located offset right of center. The doorway is covered with blackberry vines, but an angled lintel on exposed rafter ends and plain surrounds are partially visible. A segmented terra cotta chimney pipe emerges from the second story offset left and extends through the front gable roof. A two sash ribbon window appears centered under the gable in the second story. Each sash is two-over-two single hung with wood muntins and plain wood surrounds. The window has a wood mullion and a continuous lugsill. Two small four pane, fixed windows appear in the first story offset far right and right. These windows have wood muntins and no surrounds. The west elevation has three windows in the second story. A four-diamond pane, fixed window is centered under the gable. An eight pane casement window flanks it on either side. All the windows have plain wood surrounds and no sill. A pole beam dropped shed roof extension covers the length of the elevation. The roof has collapsed. A window opening appears offset left in the first story;the glass is missing. A molded wood door is offset right and near as surr, lugsill.

Outbuilding 3

This rectangular-plan building has a poured concrete foundation and square boomtown facade on the front (east) elevation. Projecting, open eaves with exposed rafters clad in composition shingles extend to the left and right behind the boomtown facade. The right eaves almost touch Outbuilding 2. The building is clad in horizontal wood clapboard siding with endboards.

In the front elevation, two aluminum-framed sliding windows are offset left and right in the upper story. There are no surrounds. At ground level in this elevation, two large openings that have been boarded over are offset left and right. A single-leaf wood door with six beveled panels is built into the right opening. The right opening has plain wood surrounds.

The north elevation is clad with plywood. There are no features.

The west elevation is also clad with plywood. There are no features. The back gable is open, exposing the roof trusses and rafters.

Major Bibliographic References

Bagley, Clarence. 1929. History of King County Washington. Volume I. S.J. Clarke. Chicago, Illinois.

Evans, Jack R. 1988. Little History of Bothell, Washington. SCW Publications. Seattle, Washington.

Additional Photos for: Holman Property **at** 20329 112th Ave NE, Bothell, WA 98011

View of South Elevation **taken**

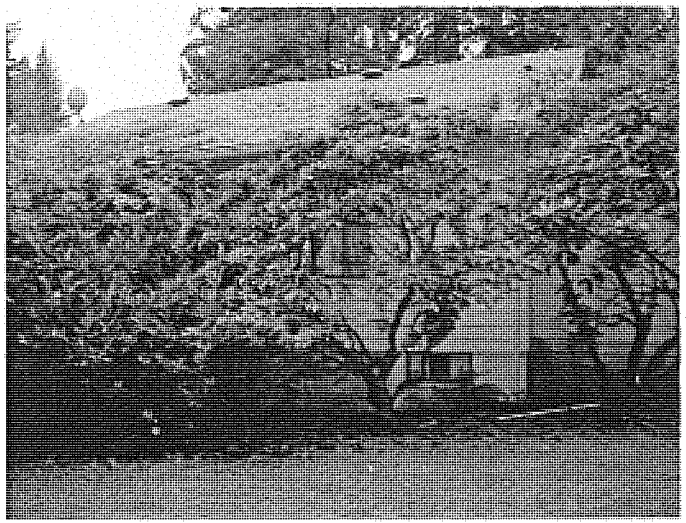
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: South elevation looking north

View of West Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

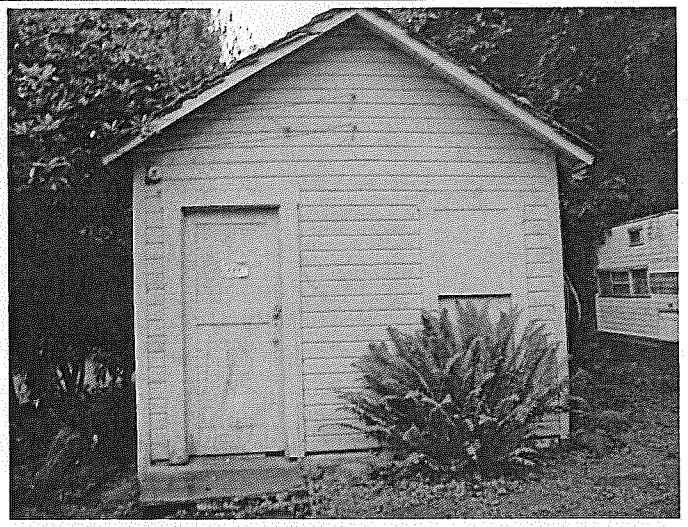
Comments: West elevation looking east



View of North Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: North elevation looking south



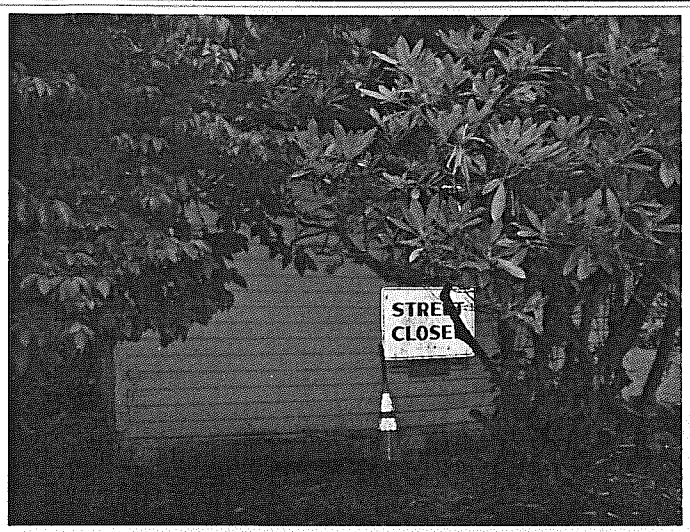
View of North Elevation-Front-Outbuilding #1 **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: North Elevation-Front-Outbuilding #1-Looking south

Printed on 7/19/2007 8:17:14 AM

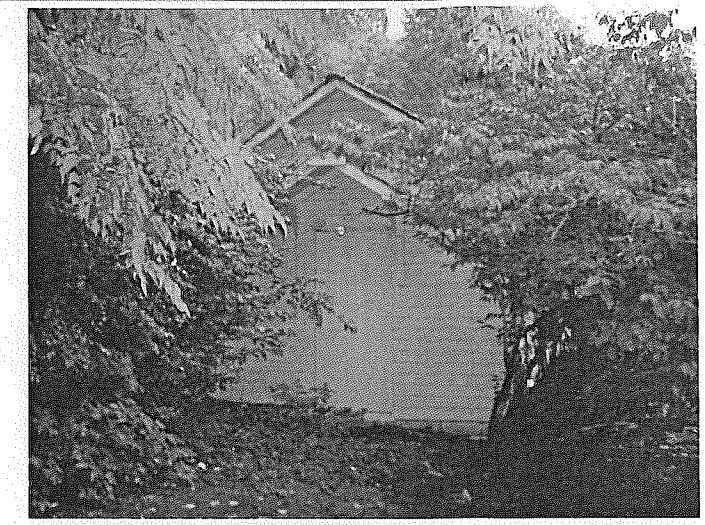
Additional Photos for: Holman Property **at** Holman Property



View of East Elevation-Outbuilding #1 **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

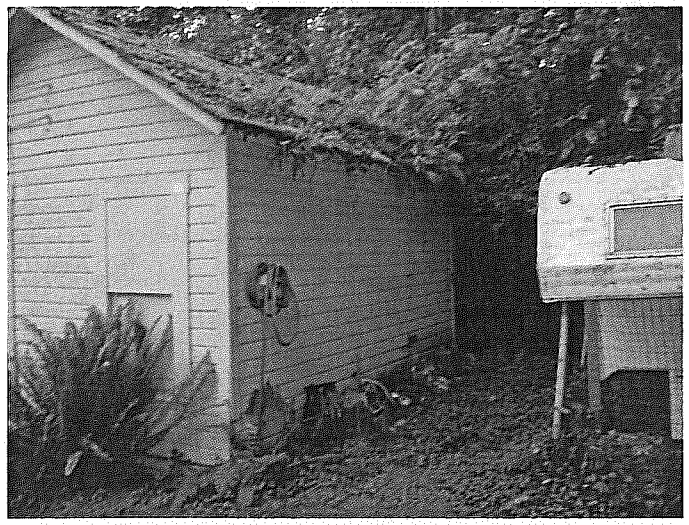
Comments: East Elevation-Outbuilding #1-Looking West



View of South Elevation-Outbuilding #1 **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

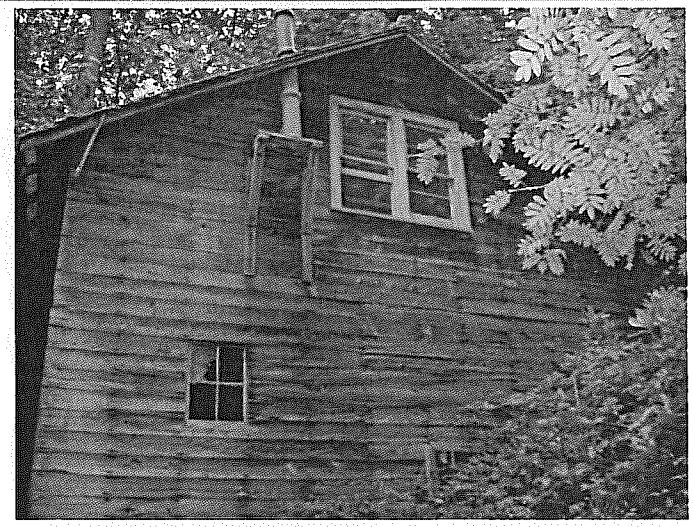
Comments: South Elevation-Outbuilding # 1-Looking north



View of West Elevation-Outbuilding #1 **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: West Elevation-Outbuilding #1-Looking Southeast

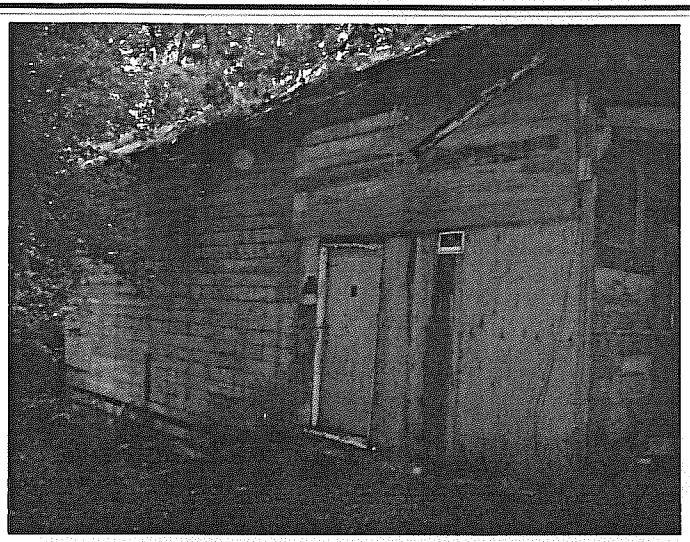


View of East Elevation-Front-Outbuiliding #2 **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: East Elevation-Front-Outbuilding # 2-Looking west

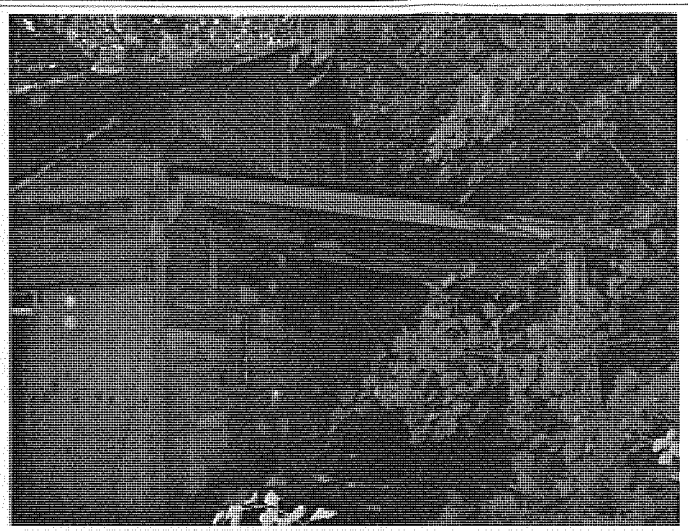
Additional Photos for: Holman Property **at** Holman Property



View of North Elevation-Outbuilding # 2 **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

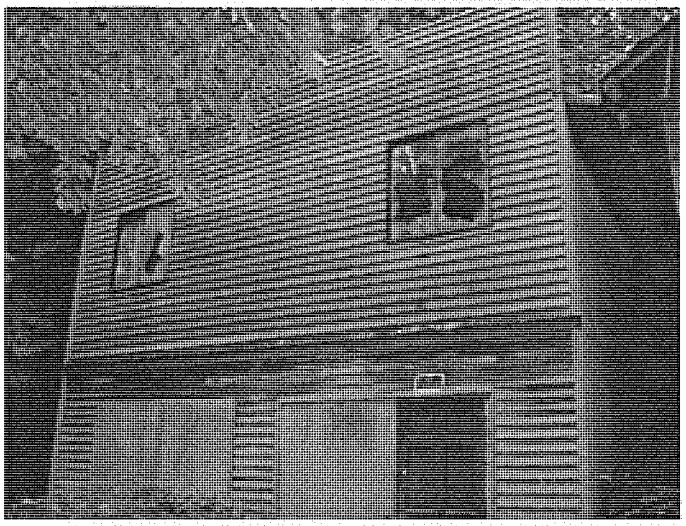
Comments: North Elevation-Outbuilding # 2-Looking Southeast



View of West Elevation-Outbuilding # 2 **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: West Elevation-Outbuilding # 2-Looking South Southeast



View of East Elevation-Outbuilding # 3 **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: East Elevation-Outbuilding # 3- Looking West

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

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Historic Property Inventory Report for Hosmer/Fries Residence at 20115 112th Ave NE, Bothell, WA 98011

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No. NBH-013 **OAHP No.:**

Historic Name: Hosmer/Fries Residence **Common Name:** Fries Residence

Property Address: 20115 112th Ave NE, Bothell, WA 98011 **Comments:**

County	Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	Quadrangle
King	T26R05E	05	NE	NW	BOTHELL

UTM Reference
Zone: 10 **Spatial Type:** Point **Acquisition Code:** TopoZone.com
Sequence: 1 **Easting:** 560668 **Northing:** 5291266

Tax No./Parcel No.	Plat/Block/Lot	Supplemental Map(s)	Acreage
0526059032	None		8.23

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: I-405, SR 520 to I-5 Improvement Project

Field Recorder: Linda Naoi Goetz and Jill Raben **Date Recorded:** 9/19/2006

Owner's Name:	Owner Address:	City/State/Zip:
Fries Family LCC	20115 112th Ave NE	Bothell, WA 98011

Classification: Building **Resource Status** Survey/Inventory **Comments**

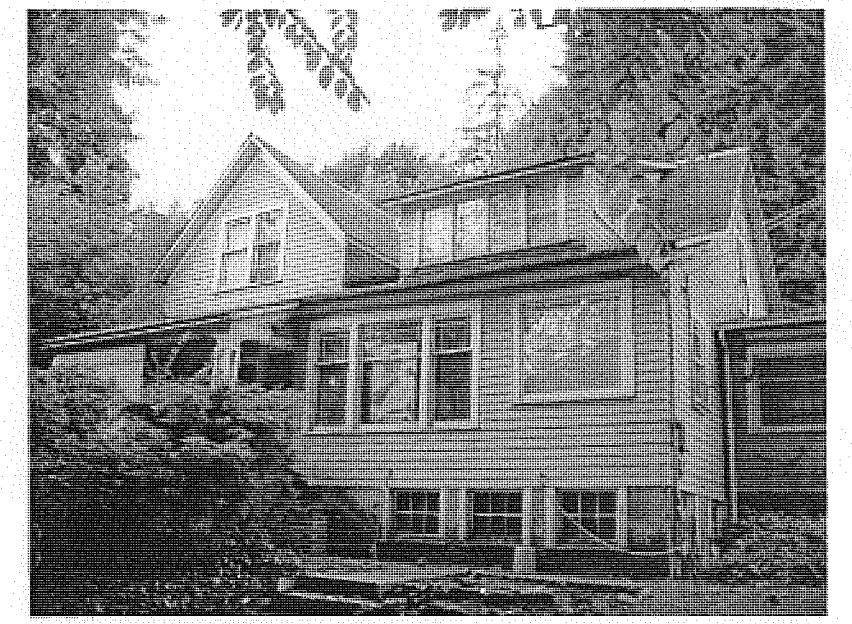
Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of East Elevation-Front **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: East elevation-Front-Looking west southwest

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Irregular **No. of Stories:** 1.5

Structural System: Unknown

Changes to plan: Intact **Changes to interior:** Unknown **Style** Arts & Crafts - Craftsman **Form/Type** Single Family

Changes to original cladding: Intact **Changes to other:**

Changes to windows: Intact **Other (specify):**

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
Wood - Clapboard	Concrete - Poured	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle	Gable - Side Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other

Date Of Construction: 1910

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Howard Hosmer

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

Statement of Significance

The area that was to become the City of Bothell was first settled in 1870 by Columbus S. Greenleaf and George R. Wilson who established homesteads in the area. In 1876, George Brackett began a logging operation. The logging camp associated with the logging operation became known as Brackett's Landing. In 1885, David Bothell and his family moved to the area, and in 1888 he established the first plat. The City of Bothell was named after David Bothell, the founder of the town. By 1900, the City of Bothell had a population of 600, and the city was incorporated in 1908 (Bagley 1929; Evans 1988).

A review of historical literature pertaining to King County and Bothell, Washington did not reveal any associations between this property and significant historical events. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

Although this property was originally part of John M. Keener's 40-acre preemption of 1884, the house was built in 1910 by Howard Hosmer, who was associated with Bothell's logging industry. Philip Fries owned the parcel beginning in 1922 and it remains in his family (Foster 1977). Records on file at the Puget Sound Archives and the University of Washington and King County Public Libraries did not indicate that Mr. Hosmer or Mr. Fries were significant in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion B.

The Fries residence occupies its original location and semi-rural setting, and features intact cladding and windows; no changes appear to have been made to its original plan. In addition, trees planted in 1900 still appear in the residence's yard. The house exhibits excellent integrity of design and original materials, and displays classic Craftsman architectural features such as multiple ribbon windows, open porches leading from the main living areas, and horizontal massing. Therefore, the Fries house appears to be significant under Criterion C based on its architectural characteristics.

Description of Physical Appearance

Description: This property is located on a mixed residential street; older homes are interspersed with newer apartment and townhouse complexes. The house faces onto 112th Avenue NE and the I-405 right-of-way is immediately beyond the street. Mature cedar, Douglas fir, maple, elm, and alder trees surround the home and characterize the neighborhood. The elm tree was planted on the property in 1900 (Foster 1977).

This one-and-a-half story Craftsman house has a side gable roof clad in composition shingles. The roof has open eaves with plain vergeboards and boxed cornices with sloped soffits and fascia. A single-stack stretcher bond brick exterior chimney is centered in the south elevation. The walls are clad with wood clapboard siding. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation.

East Elevation (Front): The front (east) elevation has one gabled and one shed roof doorway. The gable dormer is offset left and has a two-sash ribbon window. Each sash is an asymmetrical six-over-one single-hung window with plain wood surrounds, wood muntins, and a mullion. The shed roof dormer has a four-sash ribbon window. Each sash is smaller than those previously described. Both windows have continuous wood lugsills. The front door is located offset left in the elevation. The single-leaf wood door has six asymmetrical panes cut to a similar pattern as the windows. The lower two-thirds of the door has three recessed panels. An asymmetrical six-over-one shingle hung window flanks each side of the door. The door and windows share the same surrounds similar to those described in the upper story. The doorway is centered on an open porch with a

continuous shed roof. The porch roof has plain wood verge boards, sloped soffits, and fascia. Four small square posts rest on brick pilasters that support the roof. Six poured concrete steps lead up from the right to the brick-faced concrete porch. A window identical to that in the gable appears left of the porch. A three-sash ribbon window and a single sash appear to the right of the porch. Both windows feature the same asymmetrical six-over-one single hung wood sashes described previously. An identical single sash asymmetrical six-over-one single hung window appears in the east wall of a north projecting side entry way. Three six-pane fixed windows appear offset right at basement level. Each window has plain wood surrounds, wood muntins, and a wood lugsill.

West Elevation: A front gable roof with plain wood vergeboard and flat boxed cornice is offset right in this elevation. A dormer is on the left side of this elevation. It has a front gable roof with overhang, plain wood vergeboard, and no exposed rafters. The dormer roof is clad in wood shingles. A dropped shed roof with wood shingles, open eaves, and exposed rafters is centered in this elevation. Below it at basement level is a single-leaf metal door with molded wood surrounds and metal slipsill. Three concrete steps lead down to the door. At the far left side of the elevation in the recessed entryway is a single-leaf wood door with nine fixed panes, with wood muntins on top and a crossbuck on the bottom. The door has molded wood surrounds and a wood lugsill. At the far right side of the elevation is a projecting addition with corrugated plastic walls and roof. A modern metal screen door is cut out of the west side of this elevation. It has no surrounds.

North Elevation: Centered in this elevation is a projecting extension and recessed entryway. Both are covered by a front gable roof with open eaves, flat boxed cornice, and plain vergeboard. The roof is covered in wood shingles and connects to the detached garage roof. A poured concrete stoop is present in the recessed entryway. A decorative turned wood post supports the roof at the outer corner of the stoop. Six wood windows are present in this elevation: two in the upper story, two in the main level, and two at basement level. In the upper story at the far left, a single fixed rectangular window with six irregular panes is located in the continuous shed roof dormer. It has plain wood surrounds and a wood lugsill. To its right and centered under the main front gable is a one-over-one single-hung window with plain wood surrounds and a wood lugsill. Offset left at main level is a six-over-one single-hung window with plain wood surrounds and a wood lugsill. A ribbon window with two sashes and one wood mullion is offset left in the projecting extension. Both sashes are six-over-one, single-hung windows with wood muntins; the right sash is narrower than the left sash. The ribbon window has plain wood surrounds and a continuous lugsill. Two matching six-pane fixed windows are located in the poured concrete foundation at basement level left of the projecting extension. Both windows have plain wood surrounds with lugsills. A rectangular metal louvered vent with no surrounds is located at the far left in the main portion of the house.

South Elevation: The south elevation has a one-story gable roof extension located offset right. The extension has a steeply pitched roof featuring the same cladding as the remainder of the home. The exterior chimney described previously is centered in the south wall of the extension. Two fixed single- pane windows flank the chimney. Each window is made of circle glass and has plain wood surrounds and a lugsill. A one-story dropped shed roof lean-to appears on the left. The walls and roof are made of corrugated fiber glass. A single fixed-pane window appears offset far right in the lean-to immediately beneath the exposed roof rafters.

Barn

Description: This rectangular-plan, two-story barn has a front and back gable roof covered in rolled composition. The roof has open eaves with exposed rafters and molded vergeboard on the gable ends. The siding is horizontal wood planks with endboards. A continuous shed roof clad in wood shingles with open eaves and exposed rafters covers a projecting extension to the west. Overgrown vegetation surrounds the barn, particularly on the east and west sides.

South Elevation (Front): In the front (south) elevation, the original doorway has been covered by vertical wood planks. A door is formed by a cutout in these wood planks at ground level. A smaller loft door in the upper level is cut from the original horizontal wood plank siding. In the upper story of the projecting extension, plywood covers a previous opening. In the extension at ground level, a one-over-one single-hung wood window with plain wood surrounds is offset right. The rest of the extension is covered by ivy. Two triangular wood open vents are centered directly under the front gable.

West Elevation: The west elevation was not recorded because it was obscured by overgrown vegetation. The ground level of the extension is open. The east and west elevations were not recorded because they were obscured by overgrown vegetation.

North Elevation: The north elevation features the same small loft door in the upper story cut from the horizontal wood plank siding. The ground level is covered by plywood, as is the upper level of the projecting extension.

East Elevation: The east elevation was not recorded because it was obscured by overgrown vegetation.

Garage

Description: A one-and-a-half story car garage is located northwest of the house. It has a front gable roof and is architecturally similar to the house except for its wood shiplap cladding.

North Elevation (Front): The front (north) elevation features an open doorway offset far left. The doorway has plain wood framing that rests on the concrete foundation. A two-

pane fixed window with plain wood surrounds, muntins, and a lugsill appears centered under the gable.

East Elevation: The east elevation has an open doorway located offset left. The doorway has plain wood surrounds and no sill. A two-sash casement window appears offset right. Each sash has two lights separated by a wood muntin. The window features plain wood surrounds, a wood mullion, and a continuous lugsill. A wood gutter sits above the exposed rafters along the length of the elevation.

South Elevation: A window identical to that on the north elevation appears on the south elevation but is offset left of center.

West Elevation: The west elevation has no features.

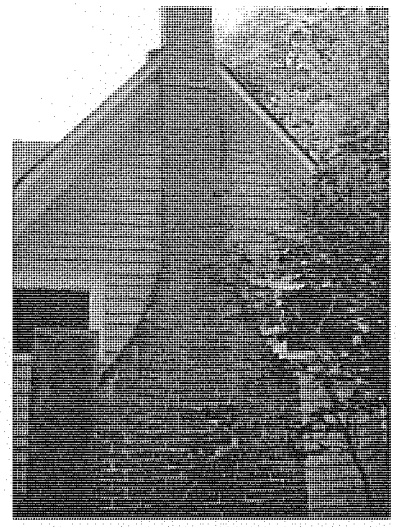
Major Bibliographic References

Bagley, Clarence. 1929. History of King County Washington. Volume I. S.J. Clarke. Chicago, Illinois.

Evans, Jack R. 1988. Little History of Bothell, Washington. SCW Publications. Seattle, Washington.

Foster, Malia. 1977. King County Historic Sites Survey Inventory Sheet, Field No. MF-18. Manuscript on file at Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Olympia, Washington.

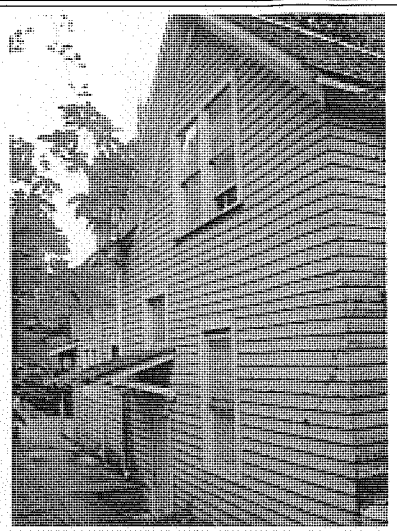
Additional Photos for: Hosmer/Fries Residence **at** 20115 112th Ave NE, Bothell, WA 98011



View of South Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: South elevation looking north



View of West Elevation **taken**

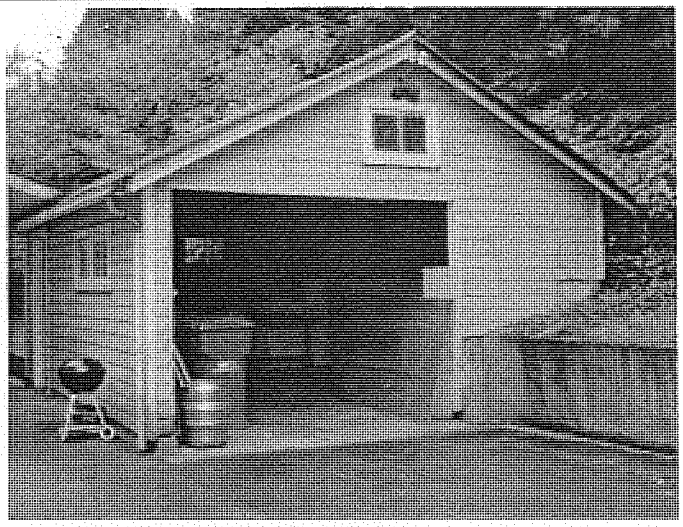
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: West elevation looking north northeast

View of North Elevation **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: North elevation looking south



View of North and East Elevation-Front Garage **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: North and East Elevation-Front-Garage-Looking southwest

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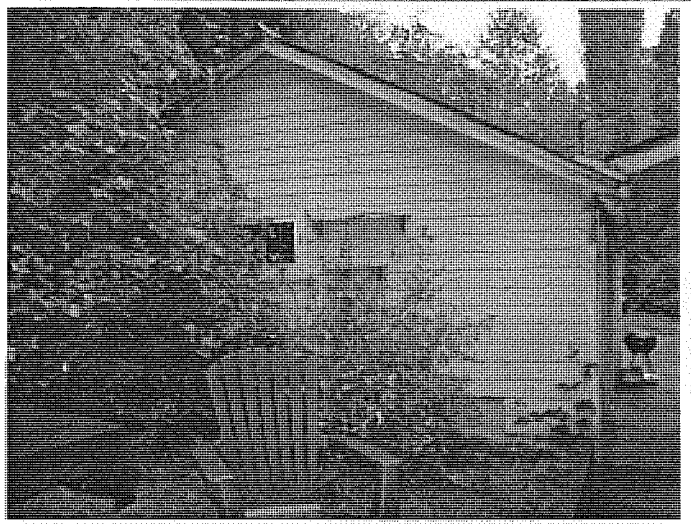
Additional Photos for: Hosmer/Fries Residence **at** Hosmer/Fries Residence



View of South Elevation-Garage **taken**

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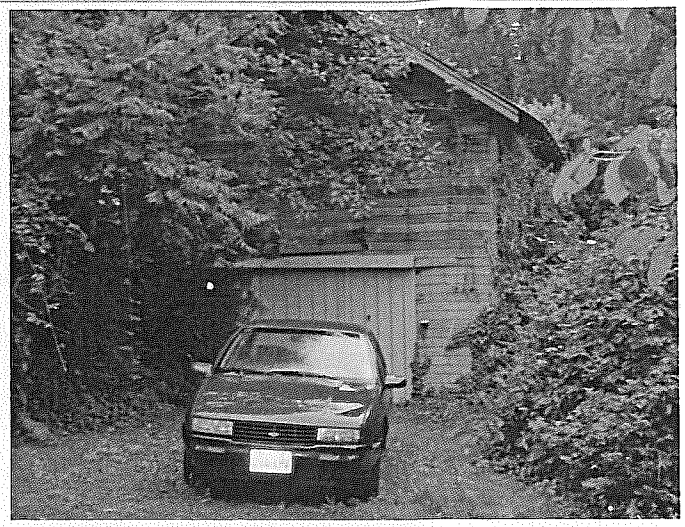
Comments: South Elevation-Garage-Looking north



View of South Elevation-Front-Barn **taken**

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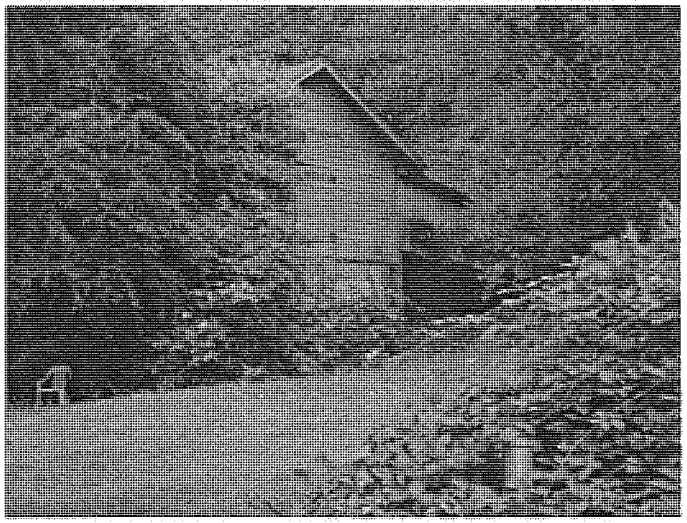
Comments: South Elevation-Front-Barn-Looking north



View of North Elevation-Barn **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: North Elevation-Barn-Looking southwest

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: