



City of Bothell™

## Historic Register Properties May 2020

The following properties have been voluntarily listed on the Bothell Register of Historic Landmarks, National Register of Historic Places and/or Washington Heritage Register and are recognized as being significantly associated with the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering or cultural heritage of Bothell.

For more information and to view individual nomination forms please visit the Landmark Preservation Board web pages at <http://www.ci.bothell.wa.us/271/Landmark-Preservation-Board>

### Bothell Register of Historic Landmarks (BRHL) properties:

1. Andrew and Augusta Beckstrom Cabin, 1884
2. Bothell's First Schoolhouse, 1885
3. Bothell-Lake Forest Park Brick Highway, 1913
4. A.P. Burrows House, 1912
5. J. Skirving House, c.1902
6. Dr. Elmer E. Lytle House, 1898
7. North Creek Schoolhouse, c.1885
8. Bothell Pioneer Cemetery, 1889
9. Bothell Fire Department Ford Model A. Firetruck, 1929
10. W.A. Anderson School, 1931
11. Swedish Cemetery, 1900
12. Wayne Curve Bridge, 1917
13. William Hannan House, 1890
14. August Bartelson House, c.1884
15. Roberts House, 1909
16. Washington Federal Savings and Loan, 1936

### National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

1. Bates-Tanner Farm, c.1919
2. Dr. Reuben Chase House, c.1895
3. Faust-Ryan House, 1923
4. Lilly Kirk House, 1923
5. North Creek Schoolhouse, c.1885
6. Bothell Pioneer Cemetery, 1889
7. Sorenson House, 1922
8. William Harper Thornton House, 1922

9. Winningham Farm Log House, c.1925

Washington Heritage Register (WHR)

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 <p>Andrew &amp; Augusta Beckstrom Cabin, 1884</p>	<p>BRHL NRHP WHR</p>	<p>This cabin housed Andrew and Augusta Beckstrom and their 16 children. Their 3rd child, John, was born in the cabin, and is the first recorded birth in Bothell. Andrew Beckstrom was born in Sweden in 1852 and immigrated in 1869 bringing his wife, Augusta. They were one of the first families on the river, arriving in 1883. While forging a life in the wilderness, the Beckstroms were very much a part of shaping Bothell, being actively involved with the school board, the Swedish Lutheran Church, the Masons and Eastern Star.</p> <p>Location: Park at Bothell Landing, NE 180<sup>th</sup> Street.</p>
 <p>Bates-Tanner Farm, c.1919</p>	<p>NRHP WHR</p>	<p>The Bates-Tanner farm, purchased by Ray Bates and John Tanner from G. C. and Frances F. Hubbell in 1919, was originally a small (10-acre) poultry farm.</p> <p>Location: 3420 240<sup>th</sup> Street SE. This house is a private residence.</p>

 <p>Bothell's First Schoolhouse, 1885</p>	<p>BRHL WHR</p>	<p>While the schoolhouse itself was built in 1885, weather delayed the opening and it wasn't until March of 1886 that the doors opened to teach the children. Miss Helen DeVoe, originally from New York state, was the first school teacher for Bothell; some of her first students were William Keener, Albert Bothell, Annie Beckstrom, and George Brackett.</p> <p>Location: Park at Bothell Landing, NE 180<sup>th</sup> Street.</p>
 <p>Bothell-Lake Forest Park Brick Highway, 1913</p>	<p>BRHL WHR</p>	<p>This .2 mile stretch is all that remains of the old Bothell Lake Forest Highway (known today as Bothell Way or SR 522). It is a treasured piece of history that once served as Bothell's lifeline toward the Ports of Seattle and Everett, and then in turn, to the rest of the world. The four mile, two-lane highway was finished in 1913. It replaced the wagon road that was cut through the forest as a result of early logging activities along the Sammamish Slough. Imagine the hard labor endured by the immigrant Greek and Italian craftsman who laid each brick by hand. By 1934, the handmade brick highway became outdated and a four lane asphalt pavement was laid over the top of the bricks by machine. Today, the City of Bothell has preserved this original artifact to celebrate a bit of Bothell's rich heritage.</p> <p>Location: NE Bothell Way and 96<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE</p>
 <p>A.P. Burrows House, 1912</p>	<p>BRHL</p>	<p>The Burrows House was built in 1912 by Daniel F. Hall who was on the Bothell Town Council from 1926- 1929. In 1921, Mr. Hall and his wife sold the house and property to Augustus P. Burrows and his wife Evelyn (Severence). They owned the house for 37 years. Augustus P. Burrows is a significant figure in Bothell's history. He published the <i>Bothell Independent</i> newspaper (1903-1904) and later the <i>Bothell Citizen</i> newspaper (1933-1935). In addition, he ran a publishing business in Bothell for decades and was a member of the Bothell Town Council (1928 and 1929) and several community organizations.</p> <p>Location: 17505 Eason Avenue</p>
 <p>Dr. Reuben Chase House, c.1895</p>		<p>This small house located on the University of Washington/Cascadia Community College campus was originally occupied by Reuben Chase, Bothell's first doctor. Dr. Chase was a Civil War veteran at the young age of 15. Dr. Chase and his family arrived in Bothell in 1889. A typical charge for a house call and medicine was about \$1.50, but Dr. Chase often accepted produce or meat in lieu of cash.</p> <p>Location: University of Washington/Cascadia Community College Campus.</p>

 <p>Faust-Ryan House, 1923</p>	<p>NRHP WHR</p>	<p>The Faust-Ryan house was built in 1923 by well-known Bothell builder Alfred John Sundholm for Lloyd and Mabel Faust. Lloyd Faust was manager of a stock brokerage firm in Seattle. The house had a number of owners after the Fausts sold in 1924, but is most remembered as the home of Joe Ryan, Bothell's notorious mayor who was elected in 1944 but was recalled before he could serve his term. From 1957 to 1970, the house was owned by Marshall and Nancy Paris, who kept records of the changes made to the property over the years. The current owners have completely restored this historic house and grounds.</p> <p>Location: 18604 104<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE. This house is a private residence.</p>
 <p>J. Skirving House, c.1902</p>	<p>BRHL WHR</p>	<p>The American Foursquare style house was built for James Skirving who was a Bothell businessman and farmer. Skirving owned a feed mill in Bothell and hay fields in Eastern Washington.</p> <p>Location: 10425 E Riverside Drive. This house is a private residence.</p>
 <p>Lilly Kirk House, 1923</p>	<p>NRHP WHR</p>	<p>The house and garage were built in 1923 by Lilly Mortenson Kirk's brother, W. C. "Bill" Mortenson, a builder from Seattle and later Bothell. Mr. Kirk was a salesman for Grossman Brothers Produce Company in Seattle. Mr. Kirk and his wife purchased the property in 1914 from Mrs. Clara Ellis Gardner, widow of a prominent Bothell citizen, Dr. Penbroke Seward Gardner.</p> <p>Location: 19619 100<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE. This house is a private residence.</p>
 <p>Dr. Elmer E. Lytle House, 1898</p>	<p>BRHL</p>	<p>The home of Bothell's second doctor originally stood at the northwest corner of 102nd Avenue NE and Main Street and was moved to Bothell Landing in the Early 1970s. Dr. Lytle was originally from Ohio and practiced medicine in Everett and Edmonds before coming to Bothell. He was partnered with D.J. Cain in the grocery and mill business until the Mill burned in 1911 and then committed his hours completely to his medical practice. The Lytles also owned one of the first "horseless carriages" in Bothell, a "Fliver", driving to the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 (the location of the University of Washington campus today).</p> <p>Location: Park at Bothell Landing, NE 180<sup>th</sup> Street.</p>

 <p>North Creek Schoolhouse, c.1885</p>	<p>BRHL NRHP WHR</p>	<p>At the turn of the century, this schoolhouse was considered north of Bothell and had only a few children in attendance. The first teacher on record at this school was Edgar Turner and then for a time Charles Beardslee, who was said to have let his students go fishing at recess.</p> <p>Location: Centennial Park, 1129 208th St SE, Bothell, WA 98021</p>
 <p>Bothell Pioneer Cemetery, 1889</p>	<p>BRHL NRHP WHR</p>	<p>This late 19<sup>th</sup> century cemetery contains the remains of early settlers/pioneers/workers in Bothell including those from the logging and timber industry. George R. Wilson, one of Bothell's first settlers (arriving in 1870), is buried in this cemetery. His grave is marked by a large stone obelisk.</p> <p>Location: 180<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE and Valley View Street.</p>
 <p>Ford Model A Firetruck, 1929</p>	<p>BRHL</p>	<p>The City Fire Department's 1929 Ford Model A Fire Truck is an intact example of a fire fighting vehicle and apparatus from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The 1.5 ton fire truck was outfitted with equipment by the Howe Fire Apparatus Company, founded 1872 in Anderson, Indiana. The fire truck features a self-priming Waterous rotary pump capable of 300 gallons per minute, and a 100 gallon water tank. This pump was innovative in its day and has no valves, pistons, or connecting rods. The Ford engine in the truck still operates, with a top speed of 35 miles per hour. The truck is powered with a 200.5 cid L-Head four-cylinder engine rated at 40 horsepower, three-speed manual transmission, four-wheel mechanical brakes.</p> <p>Location: a mobile resource</p>
 <p>Sorenson House, 1922</p>	<p>NRHP WHR</p>	<p>The home was built in 1922 by Mr. James "Jim" Sorenson on a gift of land from his father-in-law, Alfred Pearson. James and Mary (Pearson) Sorenson were married in the second recorded ceremony in Bothell. Mr. Sorenson began his partnership with William Schrotke in a woodworking, cabinet-making and contracting business in 1910 (the year he married Mary Pearson). He became a well-respected builder of many Craftsman style homes in Bothell.</p> <p>Location: 10011 W Riverside Drive. This house is privately owned.</p>

 <p>W.A. Anderson School, 1931</p>	<p>BRHL</p>	<p>The W.A. Anderson School occupies a 2.19-acre site on the west side of Bothell Way Northeast, and was designed by Seattle architect Earl W. Morrison and built by local contractors Alfred (A. J.) Sundholm and Guy Person. The groundbreaking ceremony was held in July and it was formally dedicated on October 16, 1931. The Art Deco style building contained nine classrooms featuring maple floors, an automatic regulating clock system, walnut furniture, built-in lockers, and thermostat heat control for each room. In 1941, a southern extension was added by the Works Project Administration, matching the original design and providing six more classrooms. The building was further expanded in 1959 to accommodate the area's growing post-war population and curriculum changes. Architect Ralph H. Burkhard was commissioned to design three ancillary buildings including a gym, home economics space, and multi-purpose addition. Eventually the building ceased to function as a junior high school, later serving as an overflow building, special education center, an alternative high school, and administrative support offices.</p> <p>Location: 18603 Bothell Way Northeast</p>
 <p>Swedish Cemetery, 1900</p>	<p>BRHL</p>	<p>Johannes (St. John's) Swedish Lutheran Church was founded in Bothell in 1893 and a church building was completed two years later on the northwest corner of NE 183<sup>rd</sup> and 103<sup>rd</sup> NE. Charles Erickson, charter member of the church, donated one acre from his homestead for a cemetery along what would become the south side of NE 191<sup>st</sup> Street in 1900. The Swedish Cemetery is significant because it contains the graves of important Bothell pioneers who came to Bothell prior to 1885.</p> <p>Location: South side of NE 191<sup>st</sup> Street (south of 94<sup>th</sup> Place NE)</p>
 <p>William Harper Thornton House, 1922</p>	<p>NRHP WHR</p>	<p>William Harper Thornton had the house constructed in 1922. He owned and operated the "French Market", which was a meat market, in Seattle's Pike Street Market. His family was the first owner and occupant. It was sold to the Sathers around 1929. The style of the house is known as a Craftsmen Airplane Bungalow. This is the only example of this style in Bothell.</p> <p>Location: 17424 95<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE. This house is a private residence.</p>

 <p>Wayne Curve Bridge, 1917</p>	<p>BRHL</p>	<p>The Wayne Bridge was built in 1917. The bridge was constructed by King County and the builder is listed as L. H. Goerig. Ownership of the bridge was taken over by Washington State ca. 1936. The once 24-foot wide concrete bridge spanned the Burlington Northern Railroad tracks. The tracks were removed and the railroad bed has been converted to a trail (known as the Burke Gilman Trail).</p> <p>Location: NE Bothell Way and 96<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE</p>
 <p>William A. Hannan House, 1890</p>	<p>BRHL WHR</p>	<p>Now the Bothell Historic Museum, this home was built by William Hannan himself. Born in Pennsylvania in 1853 and moving to the Northwest in 1888, Hannan bought property in Bothell in 1890. This was the beginning of a long history in which Hannan was involved in the shaping much of early Bothell. He had the post office from 1894 until 1898 and was Bothell's mayor from 1916 to 1919; he was also member of the school board, the Commercial Club, Odd Fellows and Masons.</p> <p>Location: Park at Bothell Landing, NE 180<sup>th</sup> Street</p>
 <p>Winningham Farm Log House, c.1925</p>	<p>NRHP WHR</p>	<p>Winningham Farm was owned by Dr. M. A. Winningham, a dentist, sportsman and farmer who was instrumental in the agricultural development of the Bothell area. Dr. Winningham was responsible for developing the Winningham Trout and Game Farm and the Winningham Mink Farm.</p> <p>Location: 3214 228<sup>th</sup> Street SE. This house is a private residence.</p>
 <p>August Bartelson House, c.1884</p>	<p>BRHL</p>	<p>This 1884 house is an example of the Western Farmhouse style, also referred to as the American Vernacular style, which was especially popular in rural areas in the western part of the United States during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is associated with the life of August and Anna Bartelson and Sterling, Ethel, and Victor Shellito, persons significant in Bothell's economic development history.</p> <p>Location: 234<sup>th</sup> St. SE and Bothell-Everett Highway. Currently being rehabilitated for sale as part of the Poet's Cove development.</p>

 <p data-bbox="120 527 397 562">Roberts House, 1909</p>	<p data-bbox="561 197 643 224">BRHL</p> <p data-bbox="680 197 1479 359">The Roberts House is a vernacular bungalow built the same year Bothell was founded. Dewitt Clinton Roberts was a telephone lineman and served on Bothell's City Council 1915-1916. The bell-shaped hipped roof features unique exposed rafter ends cut into curved wave patterns.</p> <p data-bbox="680 396 1406 459">Location: 10119 NE 189<sup>th</sup> Street. This house is a private residence.</p>
 <p data-bbox="120 932 496 995">Washington Federal Savings and Loan Building, 1936</p>	<p data-bbox="561 567 643 594">BRHL</p> <p data-bbox="680 567 1479 863">The Washington Federal bank building was constructed in 1936 to house Washington Federal Savings and Loan, an independent organization in Bothell which eventually merged into the current Washington Federal bank. Arnold Mohn, one of Bothell's early pioneers, persuaded eight other prominent businessmen to organize and deposit money into the new institution. The building is a good example of an Art Deco styled One-Part Commercial Block, typical of small downtown streets in Washington.</p> <p data-bbox="680 900 1304 928">Location: 10130 Main Street, Bothell, WA 98011</p>