CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2023-05-03339

Author: Stoner, Breann, Penelope Cottrell-Crawford, and Paula Johnson

Title of Report: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Bear Creek Verschuyl Demolition Project, Woodinville, WA

Date of Report: September 5, 2023

County(ies): King Section: 8 Township: 26N Range: 6E

Quad: Maltby Acres: 2.44

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) ☒ Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Archaeological Site(s)/Isolate(s) Found or Amended? ☐ Yes ☒ No

TCP(s) found? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Replace a draft? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? ☐ Yes # ☒ No

Were Human Remains Found? ☐ Yes DAHP Case # ☒ No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

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- Submission of PDFs is required.
- Please be sure that any PDF submitted to DAHP has its cover sheet, figures, graphics, appendices, attachments, correspondence, etc., compiled into one single PDF file.
- Please check that the PDF displays correctly when opened.

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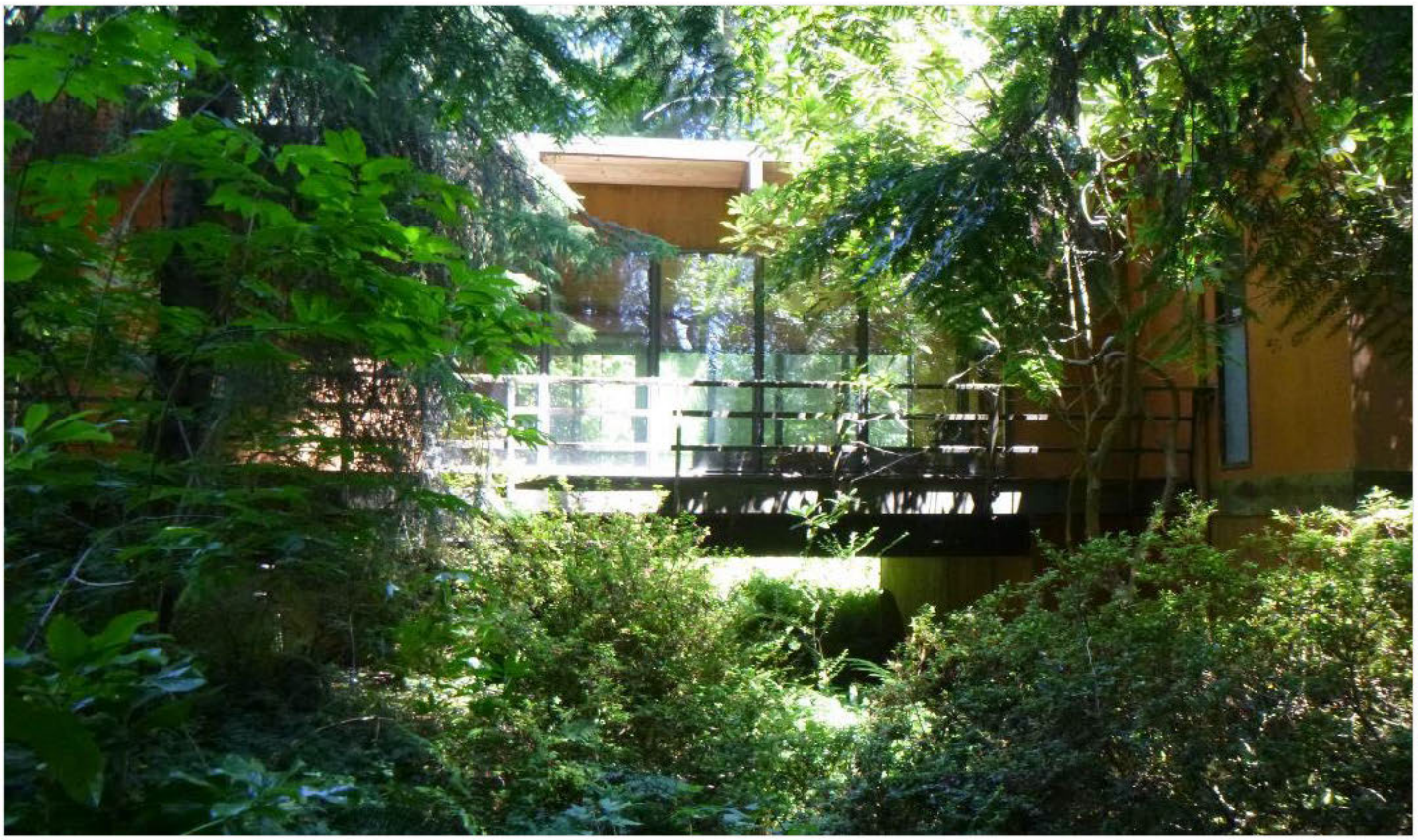

Cultural Resources Assessment for the Bear Creek Verschuyl Demolition Project, Woodinville, Washington

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Prepared by
Breann Stoner, B.A.
Penelope Cottrell-Crawford, MLA
Paula Johnson, M.A., RPA

September 5, 2023

WillametteCRA Report No. 23-58
Seattle, Washington

Prepared for
King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks Recreation Division

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Report Details

Project Name:	Bear Creek Verschuyl Demolition
SHPO/DAHP Number:	2023-05-03339
Agency:	King County Parks and Recreation Division
Client:	King County Parks and Recreation Division
Project Undertaking:	Habitat Restoration
Regulatory Framework:	King County LUD 16-1-1-EP
County(ies):	King
Legal Description:	Township 26N, Range 6E, Section 8
USGS Quad(s):	*Maltby, WA* 7.5-minute
Project Acreage:	2.44
Survey Acreage:	2.44
Curation Location:	N/A
Field Note Location:	WillametteCRA, Seattle Office
Fieldwork Type:	Pedestrian Survey, Shovel Probes, Built Environment Survey
Fieldwork Dates:	Archaeology: May 30, 2023 Built Environment: July 13, 2023
Field Personnel:	Archaeology: Breann Stoner, Julia Kunas Built Environment: Penelope Cottrell-Crawford
Findings:	Archaeology: none Built Environment: 1 resource eligible to NRHP and KCL
Recommendations:	Archaeology: Inadvertent Discovery Plan be in place for demolition Built Environment: mitigation measures to be determined.

Executive Summary

King County Parks and Recreation Division (KCPRD) contracted with Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd. (WillametteCRA) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Verschuyl Demolition Project. The Project is located at 17226 208th Avenue NE, Woodinville, Washington. Project plans include the demolition of a 1973 single family residence and associated carport, shed, wooden fence, and boardwalk as part of a County land restoration project.

In compliance with LUD 16-1-1-EP, King County Historic Preservation Program (KCHPP) reviewed the proposed project and recommended an archaeological survey and intensive level built environment survey be conducted. LUD 16-1-1-EP requires County agencies to consider cultural resources during project planning to eliminate, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to cultural resources.

WillametteCRA conducted an archaeological survey and excavated nine subsurface shovel probes. No archaeological resources were identified during fieldwork. WillametteCRA recommends that demolition follow standard King County unanticipated discovery procedures, including notifications to the KCHPP Archaeologist if archaeological resources are identified during ground disturbing activities.

WillametteCRA conducted an intensive level survey of the Verschuyl House and recommends the house is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. WillametteCRA further recommends that the Verschuyl House is eligible as a landmark under King County Landmark Criterion A3. KCPRD will need to consult with KCHPP to determine whether mitigation measures will be required prior to demolition.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Introduction

King County Parks and Recreation Division (KCPRD) retained Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd. (WillametteCRA) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed demolition of a 1973 single family residence and associated carport, shed, wooden fence, and boardwalk as part of a County land restoration project. The project is located at 17726 208th Avenue NE (King County parcel 0826069090) in Township 26N Range 6E Section 8 (Figures 1 and 2). Ground disturbance is expected to reach depths of no more than 2 feet beyond the footprints of the existing structures. WillametteCRA conducted a subsurface archaeological survey and documented the 1973 residence to the intensive level.

Regulatory Nexus

This project is being funded with local funds and does not require any federal or state permits. The project is subject to King County policy LUD-16-1-1-EP which requires County agencies to consider cultural resources during project planning to eliminate, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to cultural resources. In order to appropriately consider projects, King County Historic Preservation Program (KCHPP) reviews capital projects and recommends if action is required. KCHPP reviewed the project in March 2023 and recommended an archaeological survey and intensive level built environment survey (KCHPP Cultural Resources Review #21-143).

Additional laws that apply to projects conducted within the State of Washington include: the Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53) which prohibits knowingly excavating or disturbing prehistoric and historic archaeological sites on public or private land, the Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44), and the Abandoned and Historic Cemeteries and Historic Graves Act (RCW 68.60) which defines care and maintenance of historic burials and cemeteries, and requires reporting in the event human skeletal remains are observed. If recorded archaeological resources are within the Project Area, an Archaeological Excavation Permit is likely to be required from the state for any ground-disturbing activities within the two-dimensional site boundaries.

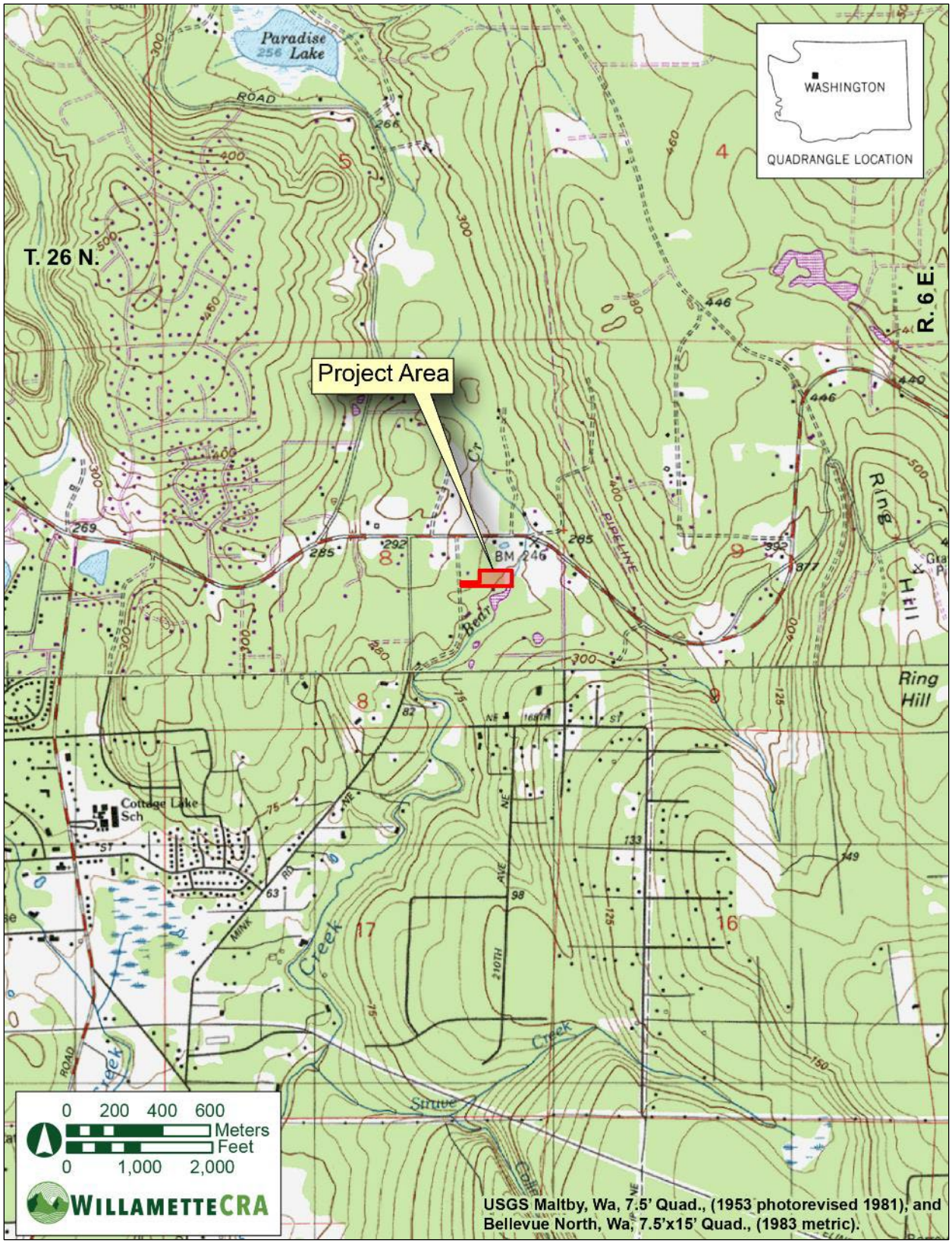

Figure 1. USGS map of Project Area.

Figure 2. Air photo of Project Area.

Natural and Cultural Background

Environmental Setting

The modern landscape of western Washington is characterized by landforms and sediments produced across multiple spatial and temporal scales in glacial, deglacial, and non-glacial environments—many of which are found in the valleys and uplands surrounding the Project. Some physical features associated with earlier glacial and deglacial conditions are still visible on the modern landscape; other landscape features are the products of much more recent Holocene geomorphic processes. The natural setting of a particular place on the landscape, such as the vicinity of this project, may limit or promote human habitation and resource use, which in turn allows an assessment of the sensitivity of this area for archaeological remnants of past human activity. The geological setting and history provide information about the age and potential depth of archaeological remains that may still be found on the landscape, and places where archaeological deposits are preserved or eroded.

The Project Area lies in the eastern Puget Lowland, which is part of a larger structural feature in the Pacific Northwest known as the Puget Trough (Haugerud 2004). The modern topography and surficial geology of the region has been affected by multiple Ice Age glaciations that advanced southward from British Columbia into the lowland between the Olympic Mountains and the western flanks of the Cascade Range. The latest Pleistocene glacial maximum, known in the Seattle area as the Vashon Stade of the Fraser glaciation, began about 17,000–18,000 years before present (BP) and ended abruptly with the onset of climatic warming about 13,000 BP (Easterbrook 1993, 2003; Porter and Swanson 1998). Deglaciation occurred rapidly and was accompanied by a progressively complex succession of meltwater channels and ice-marginal lakes that developed during a period which probably encompassed fewer than 1,000 years (Waitt and Thorson 1983). The Snoqualmie River valley approximately three miles east of the project and Sammamish River valley approximately four miles to the west are remnant features of this process. The rolling upland surfaces between the large river valleys are also remnants of the Late Pleistocene-Holocene transition about 10,000 years ago, having undergone relatively little natural sediment deposition during the Holocene but ongoing erosion by narrow incised streams such as Bear Creek, and the ravine drainages that feed into them such as the unnamed tributary that flows through the project culvert.

The soil in the Project Area is mapped as Alderwood gravelly sandy loam on relatively steep (8–15%) slopes. The typical profile consists of an approximately 18 centimeter (cm) thick soil A soil horizon over much thicker B (71 cm thick) and C horizons (61 cm thick) formed in parent material of glacial drift or outwash (Snyder et al. 1973). The surface geology in the project vicinity (Figure 3) has been mapped as Vashon lodgment till (Qgt), or diamict, that was deposited by the Puget Lobe onto older substrate material during its final advance at the end of the Pleistocene epoch (Allen et al. 2017).

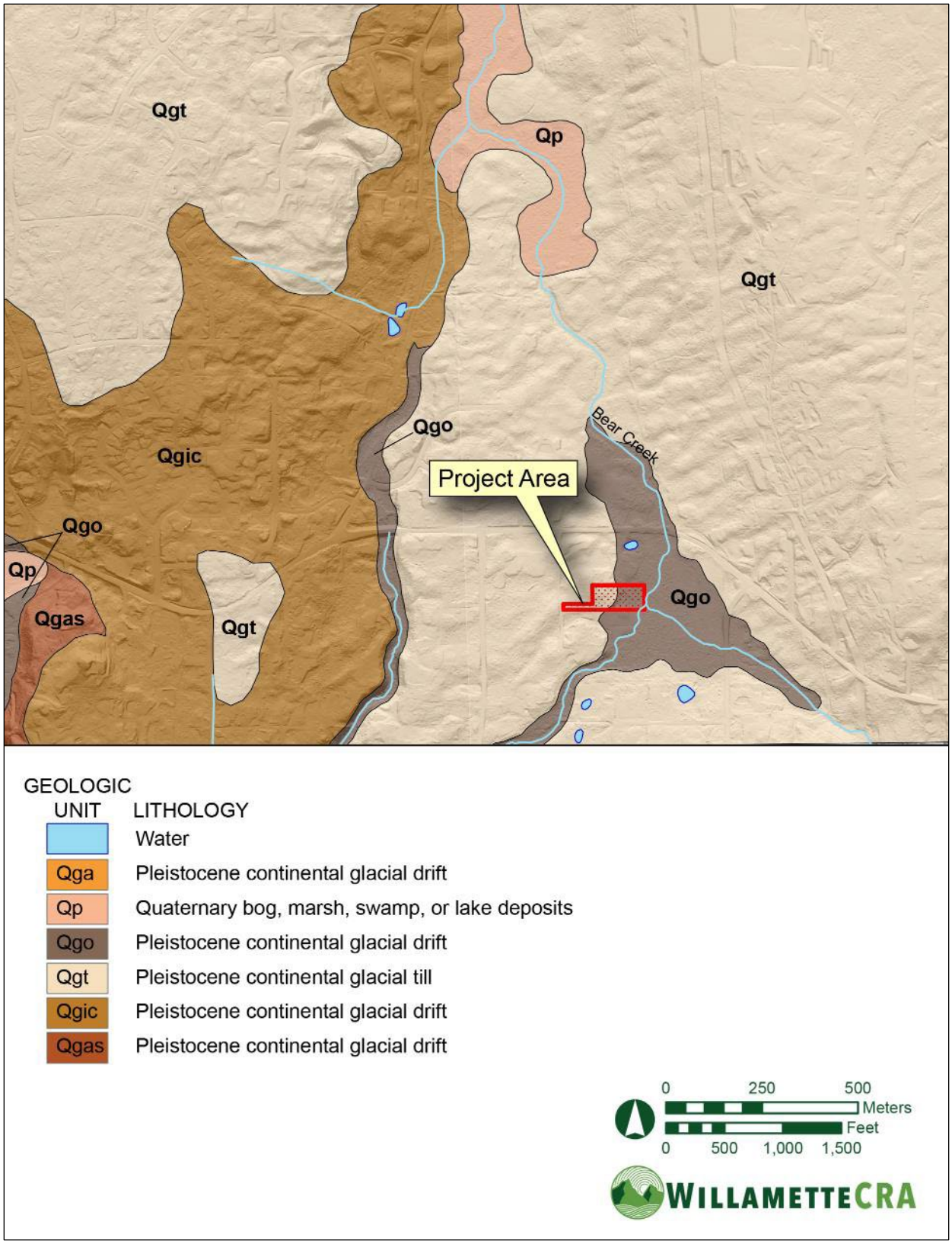

Figure 3. Surface geology in Project vicinity.

Plants and Animals

The Project Area is within the Western Hemlock zone (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). Although the once dense forests of the Puget Basin have been logged, field notes from the earliest land surveyors in the Puget Lowlands indicate a mixed conifer-hardwood forest up the river valleys away from the coastal margin, including vine maple, willow, and red alder (e.g., McKay et al. 1907). Western red cedar, Sitka spruce, and bigleaf maple would have been the largest trees in the forests. Sitka spruce was more tolerant of flooding and was noted in the Snoqualmie River Valley (Collins et al. 2003). Common plants in the modern-day Puget Lowlands include coniferous forests of Douglas fir, western hemlock, western red cedar, with understory species like swordfern, salal, Oregon grape, ocean spray, huckleberry, and red elderberry (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). Common animals include black-tailed deer, elk, black bear, rabbit, fox, raccoon, muskrat, and beaver (Ingles 1965; Larrison 1970). Salmonids present in the Bear Creek basin include Chinook, sockeye, coho, kokanee, coastal cutthroat, and steelhead (Kerwin 2001).

Native People

The uplands and valleys between the Snoqualmie River floodplain, Lake Sammamish, and Lake Washington, which includes the APE, are within the traditional territory of native Lushootseed-speaking peoples named *scababš*, loosely translated as “meander dwellers” (Smith 1940; Waterman et al. 2001). Government officials in the nineteenth century incorrectly anglicized the name of the people to Sammamish. Ethnographer T.T. Waterman (Waterman et al. 2001) recorded several place names in the river valleys to the east and west of the project, which emphasizes the cultural importance still placed on this area by historic and contemporary Native American peoples. These names are listed on the King County Historic Preservation Program ethnographic location database, and some have undergone contemporary revision from the early orthography of Waterman (Steven Moses, Snoqualmie Tribe, personal communication as cited in Kopperl and Carrilho 2019).

Like most other Coast Salish groups, the *scababš* traditionally followed a seasonal round that was linked to available resources. Resources were accordingly accessed by neighboring groups. The region is one of mild climate and abundant resources, and usually enough salmon could be harvested in a few weeks to last through the winter. In spring and summer, people dispersed from winter villages comprised of cedar plank houses to live in temporary camps to fish, hunt land and sea mammals, and collect roots, berries, and other plants. Forested uplands such as those in the project vicinity were utilized most intensively for hunting and some plant gathering activities. In winter, preserved forms of these foods supported the village while important ceremonial work was completed. Winter was also important for establishing and maintaining social relationships (e.g., Haeberlin and Gunther 1930). Traditional lifeways drastically changed after contact with the earliest European American explorers; subsequent white settlement removed land from traditional settlement and subsistence patterns, introduced

materials and goods, altered technological and economic traditions, and spread infectious diseases which decimated Native populations (e.g., Boyd 1999).

Under terms of the Point Elliott Treaty of 1855, many Native American communities in this area were initially assigned to the Port Madison Reservation. Others, including the Snoqualmie (*sduk*^{w}*albix*^{w}) people, were initially assigned to the Tulalip Reservation (Thrush 2017). After hostilities that followed the treaty negotiations in 1855-1856, the Muckleshoot Reservation was established for all of the people of the Duwamish River watershed. While some *scababš* moved to reservations, others moved to the logging community of Monohon on Lake Sammamish, continued to live in traditional locations until the early twentieth century, or filed claims under the Indian Homestead Act in 1875 when congress extended the Homestead Act of 1862 to Native Americans in exchange for adopting farming and abandoning tribal affiliation (Novak et al. 2015). Others became members of the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, and along with the Snohomish, Skykomish, and other groups, became the Tulalip Tribes under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 (Lane 1975a, 1975b). The Snoqualmie Indian Tribe obtained separate federal recognition in 1999.

Precontact Background

Little archaeological evidence has been found so far associated with Late Pleistocene and early Holocene human occupation of the Puget Lowlands, although recent investigation at the Bear Creek site (45KI839), about 7 miles southwest of the APE, has contributed a substantial amount of data from intact archaeological deposits dating between about 10,000 and 12,500 years ago (e.g., Kopperl 2016). Aside from the Bear Creek site, knowledge of this period in the Puget Lowlands and foothills is limited to several isolated finds of artifacts diagnostic to this period but sparsely distributed across the region and lacking context. More common are the somewhat later Olcott sites, named after the type site in Snohomish County near Arlington, and found mostly on glacial outwash surfaces in the Puget Lowland and inland foothill valleys (e.g., Chatters et al. 2011; Kidd 1964). The distinctive Olcott stone tool assemblage consists of large, leaf-shaped and stemmed points and flake tools manufactured from locally available cobbles. These assemblages are usually interpreted as evidence of an early, highly mobile hunting and gathering adaptation. This pattern may have persisted for over 6,000 years and near its end is marked by increasing reliance on marine and riverine resources (e.g., Kopperl et al. 2016).

After about 5,000 years ago, larger populations organized in more complex ways to utilize a wide range of locally available resources including large and small mammals, shellfish, fish, berries, roots, and bulbs, with an increasing emphasis on salmon over time (Kopperl et al. 2016). Shell middens containing large quantities of shellfish remains and marine fish and mammal bone are common on the saltwater shoreline, and freshwater mussel beds were also utilized. The distribution and diversity of site types reflects the increasing richness of habitats included in Native American subsistence. Ground stone, bone, antler, and shell tools became increasingly common and more diversified through time. Full-scale development of marine-

oriented cultures on the coast as well as inland hunting, gathering, and riverine fishing traditions as represented in the ethnographic record are apparent after about 2,500 years ago. Large semi-sedentary populations occupied cedar plank houses located at river mouths and confluences and on protected shorelines. Artifacts made of both local and imported materials occur, indicating complex and diversified technologies for fishing, hunting, food processing, and storage. Wealth-status objects, status differentiation in burials, art objects, and ornaments are also represented during this period (e.g., Ames and Maschner 1999).

Ethnohistoric Background

Euroamerican settlement began in the area between the Sammamish and Snoqualmie rivers in the 1860s and 1870s, leading to the establishment of the towns of Woodinville to the west of the Project Area, Redmond to the south, and Duvall to the east. Ira and Susan Woodin and their children moved from Seattle to Woodinville in 1871 and built their homestead on 160 acres at the intersection of what is today Woodinville Drive and Juanita-Woodinville Way NE. The Woodins became community leaders in a small settlement that developed east of their homestead on the Sammamish River, then called Squak Slough. People traveled to and from the community on the river by steamboat even after the arrival of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad in 1887 (Dougherty 2011).

Much of the early economy in the vicinity of Woodinville, Duvall, and the Cottage Lake area surrounding the Project Area centered on logging. Jams from floating logs down-river made it challenging to use mainstem rivers such as the Sammamish and Snoqualmie Rivers for conveyance, and as a result the US Army Corps of Engineers pulled, blasted, and cut the wood to clear the rivers in the 1870s–1890s (Collins et al. 2003). By the early twentieth century, many of the forests had been cleared, the wood products industry declined, and agriculture became the dominant economic activity in major river floodplains nearby. As shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5, much of the uplands in the project vicinity had been logged off by the start of the twentieth century and the young timber mentioned in the cruise notes in 1907 and shown in a 1952 air photo remains today in places as mature second-growth forest.

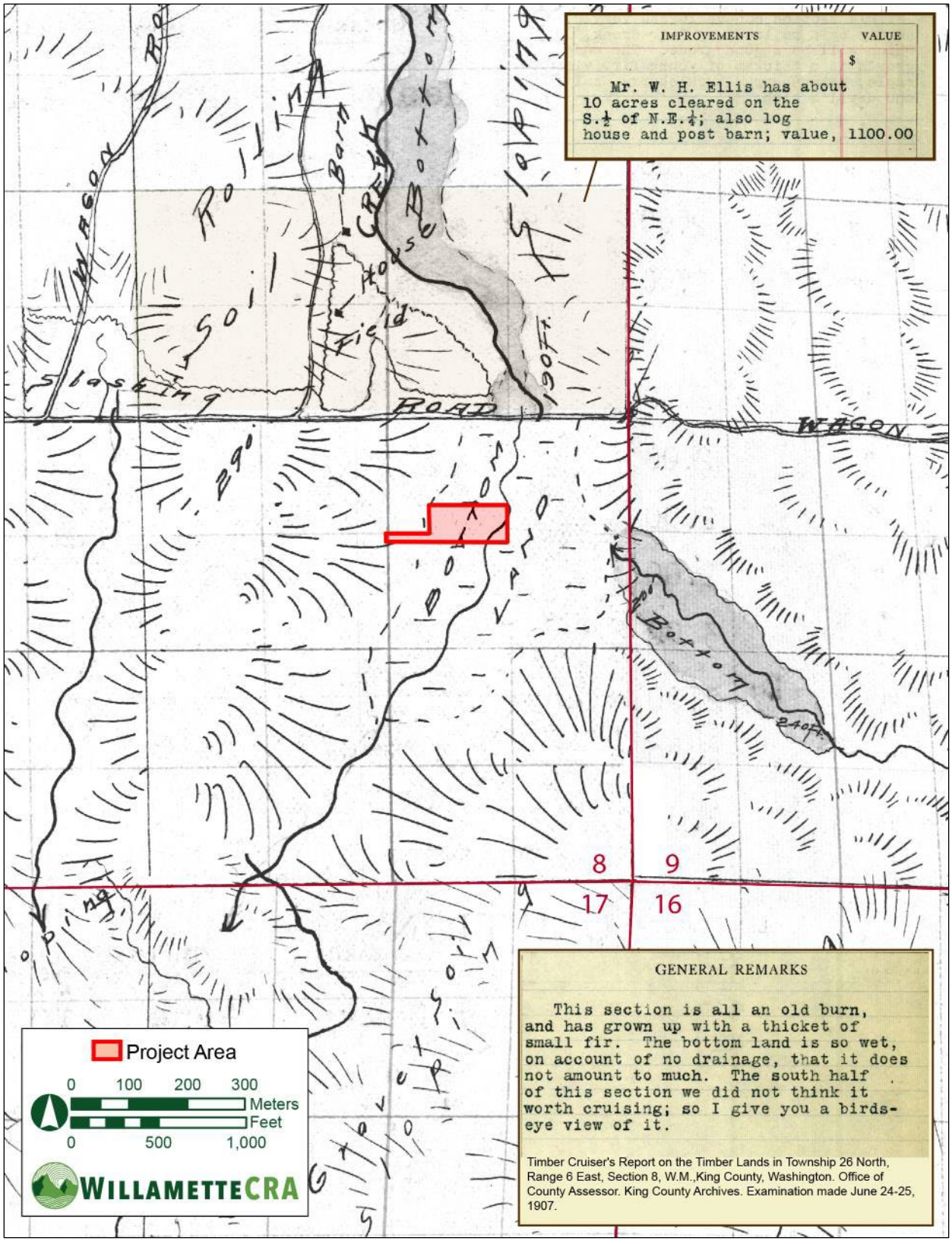

Figure 4. 1908 timber cruise map of Project vicinity.

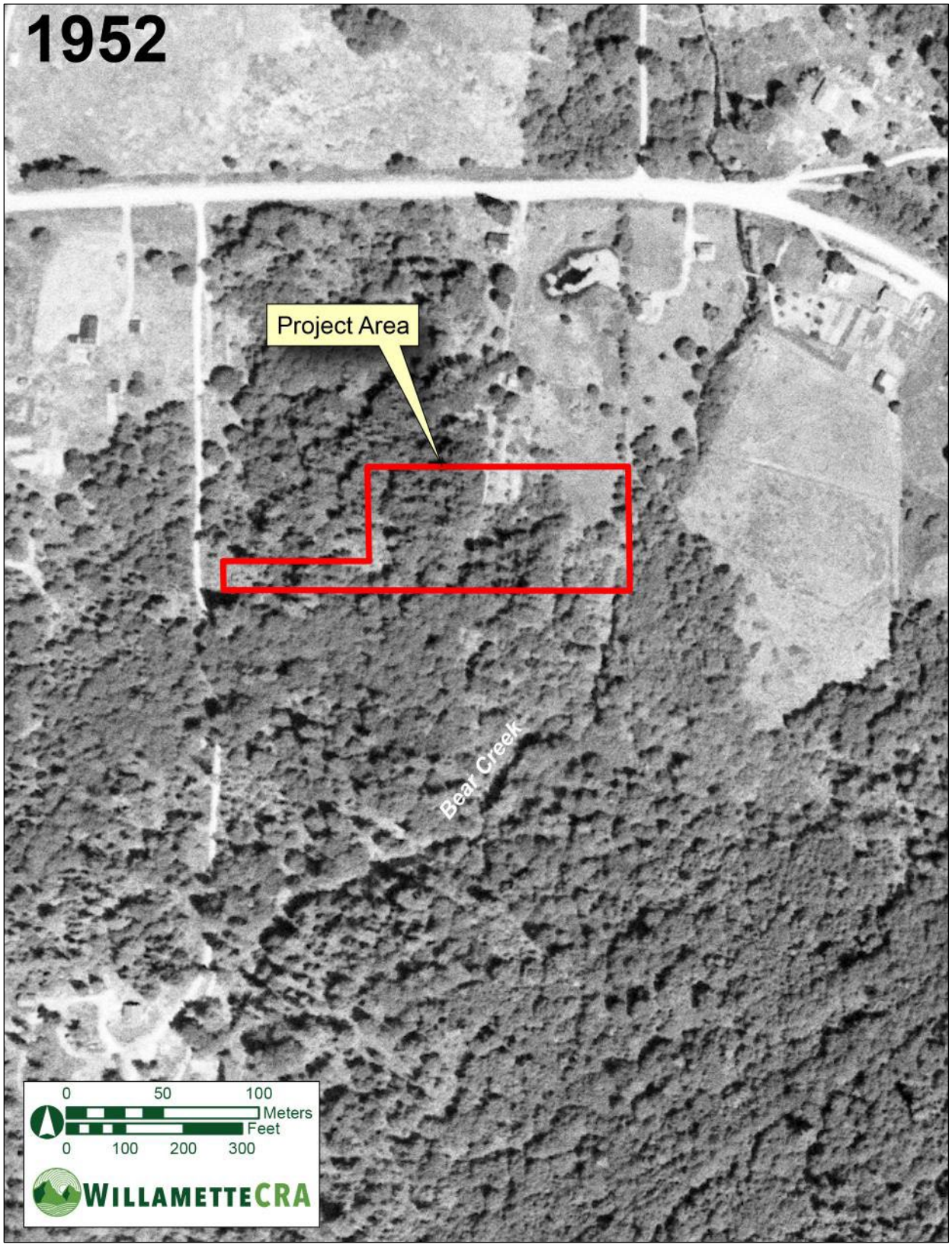

Figure 5. 1952 air photo of Project Area.

History of the Project Area

Historic Property Research

The area was originally platted in 1873, at which time Bear Creek appears to follow the same alignment as it does today (BLM 2023). There were no structures or roads indicated in or near the Project Area at that time. In 1890, William Taylor was issued a land patent In Township 26N Range 6E for the entire southeast 1/4 of Section 8 (BLM 2023). Taylor could not be positively identified in historic records. By 1907, the property had been acquired by O. G. Steel, and a Northern Railroad line had been constructed across the creek from the Project Area, near the eastern edge of Section 8 (Anderson 1907). Steel could not be positively identified in historic records.

By 1912, John A. and James Campbell had acquired the land and retained it until at least 1926 (Kroll 1912, 1926). By 1936, the land was owned by the Campbell Lumber Company, likely the same company associated with the Campbell Lumber Mill located on the northeastern shore of Lake Sammamish (Metsker 1936; Williams 2021). The company was owned by James Campbell and L.B. Stedman. The mill was built in 1905 to process timber harvested from the land east of the lake, operating until a fire destroyed the mill in 1924 (Williams 2021).

The road that would later be named 208th Ave NE, from which the subject property is accessed, was constructed in 1946 originally by the name of Mink Farm Road (King County Engineering Department 1946). At the time of installation, the Campbell Lumber Company owned the portion of land on the west side of the road; and the NE ¼ of the SE ¼ of the section, where the Verschuyl House would be built, is recorded in 1946 as belonging to Howard Vance Dyer (1882–1983). Dyer was a grocery owner and proprietor in Seattle (Ancestry.com 2010; The Bellingham Herald, 23 August, 1934:13). By 1958, Dyer's lot had been subdivided, and the area of the subject property was owned by Charles Leroy O'Dell (1890–1966), an airplane sheet metal manufacturer (Ancestry.com 2002a, 2021; Kroll 1958).

By 1970, the subject property land had been further subdivided into parcels, and parcel 0826069090 was purchased by Ronald Verschuyl (1931–2005) and his wife Juanita Wanda Verschuyl (1932–2021). Ronald was born in the Dutch East Indies in what is now Serang, Java, Indonesia, and immigrated to New York in 1960; at his arrival, his name was recorded under an alternate spelling, Verschuijl (Ancestry.com 2011). Juanita could not be positively identified in historic records aside from property ownership documents. The Verschuyls built a home on the property in 1973; this house is described in more detail below.

Previous Archaeology

WillametteCRA reviewed records on file with the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's (DAHP's) online database system (WISAARD) on May 15, 2023, to identify previous cultural resource studies and archaeological or historical resources at or near the project location. The WISAARD review indicated seven previous cultural resource studies

within 1 mile of the Project Area. Six of the seven were surveys, and the other was additional archaeological testing of a lithic scatter found during one of those surveys. Table 1 lists the report references for these previous investigations.

[redacted] In 2022, KCPRD archaeologists excavated five shovel probes approximately 0.12 miles east of the Project Area, all of which were negative for cultural material (Rinck 2022). KCPRD archaeologists returned to that same area in 2023 to excavate an additional 13 shovel probes, again finding no significant cultural material (Rinck 2023). Other surveys in the vicinity (Demuth et al. 2008; Robinson 1995, 1996) were negative for cultural resources.

Table 1. Reports of Previous Cultural Resource Investigations Within Approx. 1 Mile.

Report Reference	Type of Investigation and Project	Closest Relation to Survey Area	Assoc. Resources Within 2 Miles
Demuth et al. 2008	Survey – Woodinville-Duvall Rd at 212th Ave NE Intersection Improvement	0.2 mile E	-
[redacted]			
Kopperl and Carrilho 2019	Survey – Cultural Resources Assessment for NE 170th Place Culvert Replacement, King County, Washington	0.6 mile E	-
[redacted]			
Robinson 1995	Survey - A Cultural Resource Survey of King County Public Works Roads and Engineering Division's N.E. Woodinville/Duvall Road at 198th Avenue N.E. Project	0.7 mile W	-

*Note: All reports can be found at the DAHP online database system (WISAARD). Only those reports referenced in text are included in the **References** section.*

Expectations for Archaeological Resources

The Washington State archaeological predictive model categorizes the Project Area as Moderate Risk (Survey Recommended) for precontact cultural resources. This ranking is largely due to the proximity of freshwater resources with Bear Creek immediately to the east, although stream activity may have disturbed the nearby sediments. The King County archaeological sensitivity model classifies the Project Area as High Probability for archaeological resources, and a Low to High Probability of intact archaeological resources. Although the Project Area is located on a stable landform, the area could have been subject to disturbances associated with logging and construction of the Verschuyl residence. Parent material is expected to occur before the bottom of the excavation of the shovel probes, so deeper cultural deposits are not expected in the Project Area.

Archaeological Field Methods and Results

Subsurface archaeological survey of the Project Area was conducted on May 30, 2023, by Breann Stoner and Julia Kunas. Weather conditions were overcast and dry. Ground surface visibility was generally poor due to heavy vegetation and duff cover (Figure 6). WillametteCRA notified cultural resources staff at the Muckleshoot, Snoqualmie, and Tulalip Tribes of the fieldwork beforehand.

Locations of a total of nine shovel probes (SP) were laid out in the general locations within the Project Area selected by KCHPP (Figure 7). The Project Area generally slopes gradually downward toward Bear Creek to the east. The SPs measured approximately 40 cm in diameter and were screened through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth. Probes were terminated upon reaching 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs). For each probe, findings were recorded on standard shovel probe forms that include information regarding soil color, texture, composition, and observed cultural materials. A handheld global positioning system (GPS) unit was used to collect the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates of shovel probes. Digital photographs were taken of the project shovel probes and the subject matter recorded on a standard photo log.

The SPs reached between 100 and 116 cmbs in maximum depth. Sediments in the Project Area generally consisted of a brown sandy silt to sand fill over a brownish-gray sandy clay wetland sediment with some mottling (Figures 8 and 9). This appears to be consistent with Alderwood gravelly sandy loam potentially redistributed over wetland sediments. SP 1 and SP 2 showed evidence of some disturbance and native material redistributed as fill in the uppermost layer, but no other SPs had signs of disturbance. No historic or precontact archaeological resources were identified in the SPs.

Figure 6. Vegetation around SP06, view to southeast.

Figure 7. Air photo of Project Area showing shovel probe locations.

Figure 8. SP01 east wall at 100 cmbs.

Figure 9. SP04 profile of south wall at 116 cmbs.

Built Environment Survey

WillametteCRA Architectural Historian Penelope Cottrell-Crawford conducted a field visit to the Project Area on July 13, 2023, to document the 1973 single family residence. She photographed the interior and exterior of the building, documenting the structure at the intensive level. Cottrell-Crawford evaluated the eligibility of the Verschuyl House for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and as a King County Landmark (KCL).

Verschuyl House (Property ID 731339)

The building designer, James E. Cary (1934–1994), drew plans for the subject property in two phases between 1970 and 1971 as "a new residence for Mr. and Mrs. R. Verschuyl," who were recorded as residing in Seattle at the time. Documentation is scarce regarding Cary's design and building career, but it is known that he worked as a building designer and architectural engineer and that he was a member of the Washington State Association of Building Designers (Ancestry.com 2002b). The residence was constructed in the spring and summer of 1973, and the family first occupied the house by September of that year (King County Department of Assessments 1975). After Ronald passed away in 2005, Juanita continued to occupy the residence until 2013; she deeded the property to King County Parks in 2019 (King County Official Records Search 2023).

Exterior Description

The Verschuyl House is a single-story ranch home that is bounded by rural residential parcels to the north and south, 208th Ave NE to the west, and the Upper Bear Creek Natural Area to the east. The property has one building and attached carport, as well as two lean-to sheds, on one tax parcel. The parcel is characterized by lush vegetation typical of the Puget Lowland plant communities, and the parcel's topography is graded in the middle of the parcel and slopes down quickly to the east, where Bear Creek and an associated drainage area pass through the landscape from north to south. The western portion of the parcel is devoted to a single-lane dirt driveway leading from 208th Avenue NE; the residence and carport are situated toward the eastern end of the parcel (Figure 10).

The residence was built in 1973 of post-and-beam construction on a concrete foundation. The building is an L-shaped plan with north and east wings; the north wing measures 60 feet from north to south and 18 feet from east to west; the east wing measures 78 feet from east to west and approximately 18 feet from north to south. A built-in double carport is attached at the northwest corner of the north wing, measuring 20 feet from east to west by 24 feet from north to south. The north wing is constructed on a flat grade; the east wing lies atop the eastern slope and was constructed to emphasize the existing topography and landscape. A bedroom projects approximately 10 feet further south on the southeastern corner of the east wing. The eastern

Figure 10. Verschuyl House, overview of front elevation and carport; view to northeast.

extent of the east wing is constructed on cement and wood piers which allow for enough vertical space for the construction of an unfinished basement, which is located under the master bedroom. A brick chimney is present in the middle of the roof towards the eastern extent of the east wing.

The middle of the east wing is cantilevered over a vegetated drainage, which passes from north to south under the house (Figure 11). Cary's plans describe the drainage as a "landscaped creek" where a drainage area existed prior to installation of the house; decorative elements such as river rock and a small footbridge were added to give the appearance of a distinct creek. Soil was added to the landscape to support the southern portion of the north wing and the southwestern portion of the east wing (see Sheet 3), but this new grading material was likely sourced from off-site because there are no demarcations for cuts within Cary's topographic notes. The topography elsewhere under the building, including the cantilevered section, is described in plans as "existing grade."

The building is clad in painted vertical plywood, with cedar band board flashing at main-floor-height along the eastern extent of the east wing. The building's flat, built-up roof has wide, projecting eaves with metal flashing and cedar soffits, supported by large cedar beams which continue in the interior of the house. The fenestration of the residence is characterized by wood-frame aluminum windows. A ribbon of floor-length windows are present along the north and

Figure 11. Verschuyl House, south elevation showing cantilevered living room; view to north.

south elevations of the cantilevered section of the east wing; they are aligned to illuminate the central living room and provide views of the surrounding vegetated landscape. Narrow and wide floor length windows are present throughout the residence, positioned to take advantage of views of adjacent decking and foliage. Aluminum sash windows are present along the west elevation which looks onto the graded parking area. Sliding glass doors provide access to the southern and northern decks, as well as the eastern private deck. Plywood-covered doors typify the remaining entrance points, with the exception of double wood doors on the southern, primary, entrance.

Original wood decking and a slanted wood baluster extends along each elevation of the building. One deck projects 4 feet from the middle of the west elevation and runs 28 feet to the south corner, where it wraps around and runs another 58 feet before terminating at the projecting wall of the master bedroom. The portion of the deck that is in front of the double entry doors extends 8 feet from the wall and runs at this length for 18 feet; the projected element is sheltered by an extended roof and outfitted with a swinging wood bench. The southwestern corner of the enlarged decking has original wood risers and treads leading down to the vegetated landscape to the south. Another original wood deck is present along the east elevation of the north wing and wraps around to the north elevation of the east wing; this deck also extends 4 feet from the wall and runs 32 feet along the west elevation before intersecting with a corner deck that measures 10 by 10 feet that is outfitted with an original built-in bench;

the 4-foot wide deck continues another 28 feet along the north elevation before terminating at original wood steps which lead down approximately 4 feet to basement doors at the eastern extent of the building. A third original wood deck is constructed on the east elevation of the east wing and is only accessible from the master bedroom doors; it extends 8 by 14 feet and overlooks the designed landscape that surrounds the house to the south, east, and west.

Interior Description

The interior of the residence is organized by a main entrance foyer from the south elevation, which measures 5 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 5 inches; the foyer opens up to the east onto a living room which is illuminated by opposing walls of floor-length windows, to the east end of the room the wide floor is framed and recessed to provide a conversation pit (Figure 12), in which a central fireplace is located. The living room space measures approximately 17 feet 5 inches east to west by 18 feet north to south; the conversation pit measures 10 feet 6 inches square, and is constructed with two recessed risers and treads, leading to a lower area measuring approximately 4 feet from feast to west by 10 feet 6 inches from north to south.

Figure 12. Interior of Verschuyl House, conversation pit in living room; view to southeast.

The main bedroom is to the east, accessed through a short hallway formed by a partial wall behind the fireplace; the bedroom measures approximately 16 feet square and is outfitted with a full bathroom, which is furnished with original laminate countertops and vinyl flooring. The bathroom measures approximately 13 feet from east to west and 12 feet from north to south, and contains a separate water closet, shower, and linen closet. A changing room is affixed to the east end of the bathroom measuring 4 feet 9 inches east to west and 12 feet north to south; it is labelled in Cary's plans as "future sauna."

At the west end of the living room, a partial wall measuring 14 feet south to north helps to divide the living space into a separate room, labelled "dining room" in Cary's plans. The dining room is located at the nexus of the north and east wings and measures approximately 13 feet east to west by 11 feet north to south; it shares its southern wall with the entry foyer, and its north side is open to two hallways leading to the west side door and the north wing. West of the dining room is a separate kitchen, measuring approximately 9 feet 6 inches from east to west by 17 feet 9 inches from north to south.

A hallway, approximately 4 feet wide, runs west from the corner deck through the dining room, past the kitchen, to a side door located on the west elevation. A small pantry measuring approximately 5 feet 6 inches north to south by 14 feet 9 inches east to west, is accessed from the hallway, opposite the kitchen; it is labelled "utility room" on the plans. The hallway splits to the north at its intersection with the dining room and leads to a secondary bathroom and a room that is labelled "rec room" on Cary's plans. The bathroom measures approximately 8 feet from east to west by 5 feet 6 inches from north to south and is finished with original laminate countertops and vinyl flooring. The rec room measures approximately 15 feet from north to south by 18 feet from east to west; a small closet is accessed on the south wall, occupying the space to the west of the bathroom; a single wood door opens up to the deck on the east elevation.

An unfinished workshop is located at the north end of the north wing and is not accessible from within the main residential area; it measures approximately 12 feet from north to south and 18 feet from east to west; its walls are finished in gypsum plaster, ceilings are tongue-and-groove cedar with an exposed beam, and its floor is unfinished poured concrete. An unfinished basement is located at the east end of the east wing and is also not accessed from within the main residential area; it measures approximately 12 feet from north to south by approximately 26 feet from east to west, and it is defined by exposed walls and ceiling, and concrete flooring.

The flooring throughout the residence is characterized by plush carpet in the living room, dining room, master bedroom and rec room; in the kitchen and bathrooms, the floors are vinyl tile. The walls are finished with white gypsum. The kitchen, utility room, and bathrooms have original suspended ceilings with gridded 2 x 2 panels. Cedar details abound throughout the residence: the ceilings in the dining room, living room, master bedroom, rec room, and workshop are tongue-and-groove cedar, supported by large cedar beams; the fireplace is built into wood

housing that is finished with original wood vents; and many of the closets are partially lined with cedar.

Significance Statement

National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Recommendation

The Verschuyl House was constructed in 1973 and therefore meets the minimum age guidelines for listing in the NRHP.

WillametteCRA recommends that the Verschuyl House is significant under Criterion C of the NRHP at the local level in the area of architecture with a period of significance of 1973, encapsulating the year of construction. The resource is an excellent example of a ranch type building constructed in the flat-roof Contemporary style, which flourished after the ascendant popularity of Frank Lloyd Wright (1867–1957) and his Usonian houses (McAlister 2014). Although the nature of James E. Cary's education and architectural background is unknown, it is clear that his design and construction of the Verschuyl House was directly infused with key elements of a Wright-inspired, Contemporary style. Distinct characteristics include the obscured placement of the front entrance; overhanging roof eaves; balcony railings that slant outward; and interior spaces that are open and focused around a central fireplace. Crucially, the Verschuyl House exemplifies an integration between indoor and outdoor throughout the building- this is achieved through multiple means: the use of a cantilevered structure to visually integrate the building within its vegetated surroundings; extensive use of decking along all elevations; an abundance of floor-length windows placed to relate to views and light; and a general accentuation of views from the interior and exterior of the surrounding landscape. Further distinct characteristics include ornamental detail that is integrated into the construction, such as the cedar beams which are first visible under the eaves, and which continue across the interior ceilings to project once more on the opposite exterior elevation (McAlister 2014). Cary's use of plywood cladding evokes that of architect Donald Wexler (1926–2015) who in 1955 described his choice of plywood as "a treasured new material that made many Contemporary features affordable" (McAlister 2014:1963)

The design and methods of construction are distinctive of the Contemporary style and possess high artistic values such as a cantilevered structural design, exposed cedar eaves, extensive original wood decking, original fenestration that heightens the relationship between exterior and interior; interior details such as cedar lined closets, tongue-and-groove wood ceilings, exposed cedar beams, built-in wood cabinetry and furniture, laminate countertops, and a sunken gathering space (also known as conversation pit); and original stylized elements such as exterior lighting fixtures and doorknobs.

The house has remained in its original location and the setting has not changed substantially. Alterations to the property since original construction include one window aperture added to the east elevation of the east wing; two windows have been replaced with vinyl units along the

southwest corner of the residence; a new door has replaced the original side door on the west elevation; a door aperture was added to the unfinished basement area; a portion of an interior closet has been modified with new wall cladding; and a portion of the main bathroom has been updated. The date of these alterations is not known. Despite these alterations, the Verschuyl House retains a majority of original character-defining materials and design elements such as exterior cladding, roof style and detail, wood decking, a majority of original fenestration, and interior features as mentioned above. The resource, therefore, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey historical significance under Criterion C.

Based upon WillametteCRA's evaluation of the Verschuyl House within its historic context, the resource does not possess a sufficiently robust association with a historic event or pattern of events to qualify as significant under Criterion A. Research did not reveal any historically significant individuals associated with the Verschuyl House; therefore, WillametteCRA recommends that the house is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the Verschuyl House is not associated with known archeological sites, does not contain important information, and is ultimately unlikely to yield additional information important to prehistory or history; therefore, WillametteCRA recommends that the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

King County Landmark Eligibility Recommendation

The Verschuyl residence also meets the minimum 40-year age threshold for listing as a KCL. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a ranch home constructed in the Contemporary style and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to communicate its historic significance. The resource, therefore, is recommended as eligible for listing as a KCL under Criterion A3 with a period of significance of 1973, encompassing the year of construction.

Based upon WillametteCRA's evaluation of the resource within its historic context, the building does not possess a sufficiently robust association with a historic event or pattern of events to qualify as significant under KCL Criterion A1. The resource does not possess a sufficiently strong association with personages significant in our past to qualify as significant under KCL Criterion A2. Similarly, the residence is not associated with known archeological sites, does not contain important information, and is ultimately unlikely to yield additional information important to prehistory or history and is therefore recommended as not eligible for listing under KCL Criterion A4. Finally, research did not reveal evidence of a body of work from the building's designer, James E. Cary. As such, the resource does not possess a sufficiently strong association with a designer or builder who has made a substantial contribution to the art to qualify as significant under KCL Criterion A5.

In summary, based upon the firsthand observations, research, and application of the NRHP and KCL criteria, WillametteCRA recommends that the Verschuyl House is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and as a landmark under KCL Criterion A3 with an overall period of significance dating to 1973.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Archaeology

WillametteCRA excavated 9 shovel probes throughout the Project Area. The probes reached depths between 100 and 116 cmbs, with an average depth of 100 cmbs. No subsurface archaeological material was encountered during fieldwork. Sediments observed in the shovel probes were consistent with mapped soil units, which are not conducive to cultural materials at depths beyond a typical shovel probe. Therefore, no further archaeological measures are recommended for this project as proposed. Inadvertent discovery of archaeological material during ground disturbance as part of this KCPRD project should be treated in a manner that follows standard King County procedures, including notification of such discovery to the KCHPP Archaeologist, followed by consultation with affected Tribes and any other appropriate agencies or individuals.

Built Environment

WillametteCRA conducted an intensive level survey of the Verschuyl House and recommends the house is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. WillametteCRA further recommends that the Verschuyl House is eligible as a landmark under KCL Criterion A3. The KCPRD will need to consult with KCHPP to determine whether mitigation measures will be required prior to demolition.

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Appendix A:
Tabulated Summary of Shovel Probes

Table. Summary of Shovel Probe Results.

SP #	Depth (cmbs)	Sediment Characteristics	Augured?	Cultural Material	Reason for Termination
SP01	0–75	Medium brown Sandy Silt; Medium, Coarse; Aggregated; Few (5–15%) Subangular, Subrounded, Rounded Granules (0–0.4 cm), Pebbles (0.4–6.4 cm); Plants, Rootlets, Worms; Some peds of very light greyish brown silt at about 50–60, mixed in; Abrupt (0–2 cm) Wavy boundary; **A horizon, Disturbed horizon; Fill**	No	No	Desired depth
	75–100	Bluish-gray Silty Sand; Coarse, Very Coarse; Massive; Many (30–50%) Subangular, Subrounded, Rounded Granules (0–0.4 cm), Pebbles (0.4–6.4 cm); Water; Channel sed, water starting at 85 cmbs; Unknown boundary; **Alluvium**			
SP02	0–30	Medium brown Sandy Silt; Fine; Granular; Few (5–15%) Subangular, Subrounded, Rounded Granules (0–0.4 cm), Pebbles (0.4–6.4 cm); Roots, Rootlets, Worms; Gradual (5–15 cm) Wavy boundary; **A horizon; Fill**	Yes at 90	No	Desired depth
	30–70	Yellowish-brown Sandy Silt; Very Fine; Aggregated; Common (15–30%) Subangular, Subrounded, Rounded Granules (0–0.4 cm), Pebbles (0.4–6.4 cm), Cobbles (6.4–25.4 cm); Roots, Rootlets, Worms; Clear (2–5 cm) Wavy boundary; **B horizon**			
	70–100	Bluish grey Silty Sand; Coarse, Very Coarse; Aggregated; Many (30-50%) Subangular, Subrounded Granules (0–0.4 cm), Pebbles (0.4–6.4 cm); Moderately compact; Unknown boundary; **C horizon; Glacial Till**			
SP03	0–20	Dark brown Sandy Silt; Fine; Aggregated; Few (5–15%) Subangular Pebbles (0.4–6.4 cm); Roots, Rootlets; Many small to fine roots and rootlets.; Clear (2–5 cm) Wavy boundary; **O horizon, A horizon**	Yes at 40	No	Desired depth
	20–40	Dark brown Sandy Silty Clay; Fine; Blocky; Few (5–15%) Subangular Pebbles (0.4–6.4 cm); Roots; Clear (2–5 cm) Wavy boundary; **A horizon**			
	40–100	Brownish-yellow Clayey Sand; Coarse, Very Coarse; Blocky; Many (30–50%) Subangular Granules (0–0.4 cm), Pebbles (0.4–6.4 cm); Mottles, Water, Common Orange Root like Oxidation; Water at 60 cm; Unknown boundary; **B horizon**			
SP04	0–45	Dark brown Sandy Silty Clay; Fine; Aggregated; Few (5–15%) Subangular Pebbles (0.4–6.4 cm); Charcoal, Roots, Worms, Krotovina; Trace flecks, twigs; Clear (2–5 cm) Wavy boundary; **O horizon, A horizon**	Yes at 70	No	Desired depth
	45–75	Very dark grayish-brown Sandy Clay; Fine; Blocky; Very Few (<5%) Subangular Granules (0–0.4 cm), Pebbles (0.4–6.4 cm); Charcoal, Roots, Water; Trace flecks, twigs; Water at 50 cm, augered at 70 cm due to root obstruction.; Unknown Unknown boundary; **Alluvium**			
	75–116	Dark gray Silty Sand; Coarse, Very Coarse; Granular; Many (30–50%) Subangular, Subrounded Granules (0–0.4 cm), Pebbles (0.4–6.4 cm); Water; Unknown boundary; **Alluvium**			

Table. Summary of Shovel Probe Results (Cont.).

SP #	Depth (cmbs)	Sediment Characteristics	Augured?	Cultural Material	Reason for Termination
SP05	0–30	Dark brown Sandy Silt; Very Fine; Blocky; Very Few (<5%) Subrounded, Rounded Granules (0–0.4 cm); Roots, Rootlets, Worms; Abrupt (0–2 cm) Smooth boundary; **O horizon, A horizon**	No	No	Desired depth
	30–65	Light grey Silt; Blocky; Plants; Abrupt (0–2 cm) Wavy boundary; **Diatomaceous earth**			
	65–95	Dark brown Sandy Silt; Fine; Massive; Plants, Rootlets; Clear (2–5 cm) Unknown boundary; **O horizon; Wetland peat?**			
	95–100	Medium gray Sand; Coarse; Massive; Water at about 95; Unknown boundary; **Alluvium**			
SP06	0–30	Dark brown Silt; Aggregated; Roots, Rootlets, Worms; Abrupt (0–2 cm) Smooth boundary; **O horizon, A horizon**	Yes at 90	No	Desired depth
	30–95	Light grey Clayey Silt; Platy; Plants, Rootlets; Clear (2–5 cm) Smooth boundary; **Diatomaceous earth**			
	95–100	Dark brown Clay; Platy; Water at about 100; Unknown boundary; **Wetland sediment**			
SP07	0–20	Dark brown Sandy Silty Clay; Fine; Aggregated; Few (5–15%) Angular, Subangular Granules (0–0.4 cm), Pebbles (0.4–6.4 cm), Cobbles (6.4–25.4 cm); Roots, Rootlets; Clear (2–5 cm) Wavy boundary; **O horizon, A horizon**	No	No	Desired depth
	20–70	Dark brownish-gray Sandy Clay; Very Fine; Blocky; Few (5–15%) Subangular Pebbles (0.4–6.4 cm), Cobbles (6.4–25.4 cm); Increasing clay content and compaction with depth; Clear (2–5 cm) Wavy boundary; **Alluvium**			
	70–90	Orange and gray Sandy Silty Clay; Very Fine; Blocky; Very Few (<5%) Subangular Pebbles (0.4–6.4 cm); Mottles, Many Orange, Wavy Oxidation; Clear (2–5 cm) Wavy boundary; **Alluvium**			
	90–110	Light gray Clayey Sand; Medium; Massive; Water at 100 cm. Very little clay content; Unknown boundary; **Alluvium**			
SP08	0–15	Medium brown Sandy Silt; Medium; Granular; Few (5–15%) Angular, Subangular, Subrounded Granules (0–0.4 cm), Pebbles (0.4–6.4 cm), Cobbles (6.4 - 25.4 cm); Roots, Rootlets, Worms; Gradual (5–15 cm) Wavy boundary; **O horizon, A horizon**	Yes at 65	No	Desired depth plus 20 cm into glacial
	15–80	Orangish brown Silty Sand; Coarse; Granular; Many (30–50%) Angular, Subangular, Subrounded, Rounded Granules (0–0.4 cm), Pebbles (0.4–6.4 cm), Cobbles (6.4–25.4 cm); Roots, Rootlets; Compact; Gradual (5–15 cm) Wavy boundary; **B horizon**			
	80–100	Olive-orangish-brown Silty Sand; Medium; Aggregated; Many (30–50%) Angular, Subangular, Subrounded, Rounded Granules (0–0.4 cm), Pebbles (0.4–6.4 cm), Cobbles (6.4–25.4 cm); Compact; Unknown boundary; **C horizon; Glacial Till**			

Table. Summary of Shovel Probe Results (Cont.).

SP #	Depth (cmbs)	Sediment Characteristics	Augured?	Cultural Material	Reason for Termination
SP09	0–10	Dark brown Silty Sand; Fine; Granular; Common (15–30%) Subangular Pebbles (0.4–6.4 cm); Plants, Roots, Rootlets; Clear (2–5 cm) Wavy boundary; **O horizon**	No	No	Desired depth
	10–100	Light brownish-yellow Silty Sand; Fine; Aggregated; Many (30-50%) Subangular, Subrounded Pebbles (0.4–6.4 cm), Cobbles (6.4–25.4 cm), Boulders (25.6+ cm); Roots; Abundant large medium and small roots and large cobbles to boulders; Unknown boundary; **B horizon; Glacial Till**			

Appendix B:
Historic Property Inventory Form

Historic Property Report

Historic Name: Verschuyl House

Property ID: 731339

Location

Address: 17226 208th Ave NE, Woodinville, Washington, 98077

Tax No/Parcel No: 0826069090

Geographic Areas: King County, King County Certified Local Government, T26R06E08, MALTBY Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1973	☐

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	James E. Cary

Historic Property Report

Historic Name: Verschuyl House

Property ID: 731339

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes

Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2023-05-03339, , King County Parks Verschuyl Demolition		Survey/Inventory	

Photos

1 - West elevation and carport

34 - Interior, secondary bath detail .jpg

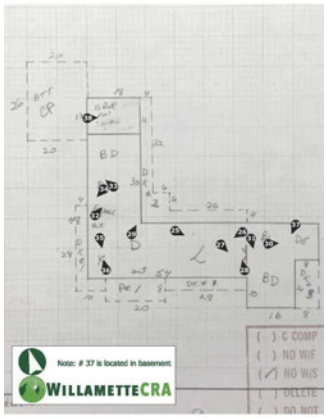
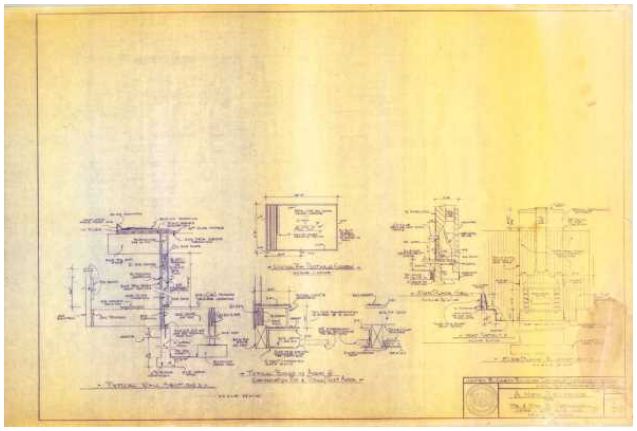
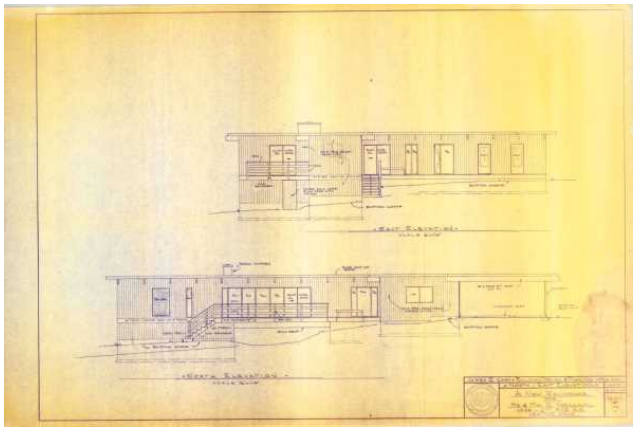


Photo Key - Interior.jpg

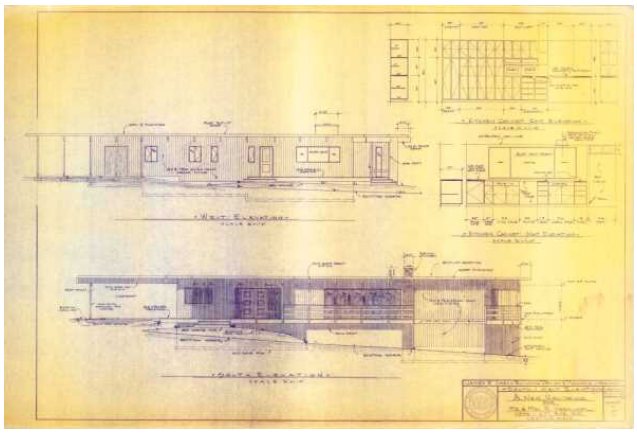
Photo Key - Exterior.jpg



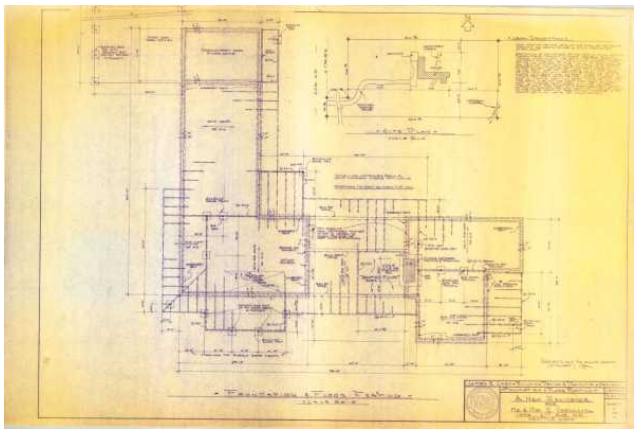
Sheet 5 - Details of Wall, Fireplace, Conversation Pit.jpg



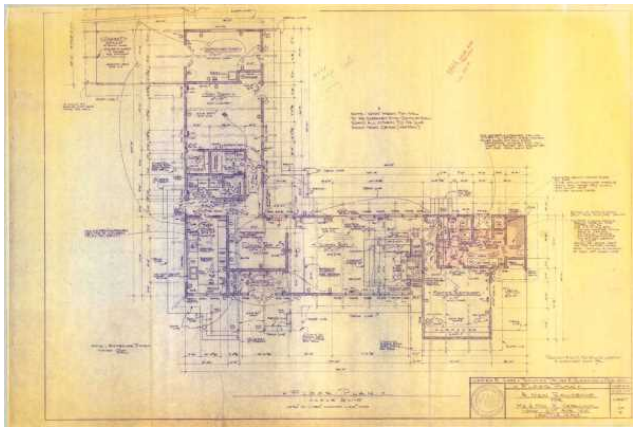
Sheet 4 - East and North Elevations.jpg



Sheet 3 - West and South Elevations, Cabinet Details.jpg



Sheet 2 - Foundation and Floor Framing.jpg



Sheet 1 - Floor Plan.jpg

FLAMES SWEEP LUMBER

Lake Sammamish Plant Destroyed by Fire; 100 Men Are Out of Work

1924-5-19 Campbell Lumber Fire.jpg

INCORPORATIONS

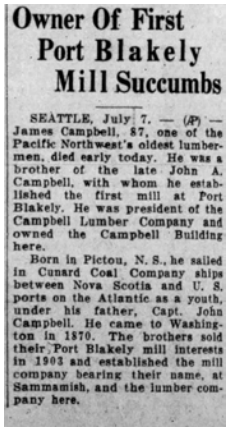
OLYMPIA, Aug. 23.—(AP)—Corporate filings with Secretary of State E. N. Hutchinson today were:

Anderson Lumber Company, Inc., Seattle, $2,500; general lumber, tanning and milling; incorporated by Iver H. and Leroy Cederwall and Carl Christophersen.

Buy-Rite, Inc., Seattle, $500; retail, wholesale groceries; William F. Bennett Jr., Jack Taylor and Howard V. Dyer.

Aberdeen Apparel, Inc., Aberdeen, $5,000; Benjamin Robinson, W. L. Gibbon and F. Sussman.

1934-8-23 Incorporations_BHam Herald.jpg



Owner Of First Port Blakely Mill Succumbs

SEATTLE, July 7. — (AP) — James Campbell, 87, one of the Pacific Northwest's oldest lumbermen, died early today. He was a brother of the late John A. Campbell, with whom he established the first mill at Port Blakely. He was president of the Campbell Lumber Company and owned the Campbell Building here.

Born in Pictou, N. S., he sailed in Cunard Coal Company ships between Nova Scotia and U. S. ports on the Atlantic as a youth, under his father, Capt. John Campbell. He came to Washington in 1870. The brothers sold their Port Blakely mill interests in 1903 and established the mill company bearing their name, at Sammamish, and the lumber company here.

1941-7-7 Bremerton Daily News Searchlight.jpg

38 - Interior, unfinished workshop

32 - Interior, utility room

33 - Interior, secondary bathroom

35 - Interior, kitchen

36 - Interior, kitchen

37 - Interior, unfinished basement

27 - Detail of conversation pit

24 - Detail of roof on southwest corner

28 - Detail of original wood fireplace vent

30 - Interior, original bathroom furnishings

20 - North elevation of east wing

26 - Interior, living room

25 - Interior, living room

29 - Interior, representative detail of fenestration and ceiling

21 - Private deck on east elevation of east wing

22 - Detail of corner deck at intersection of wings

31 - Detail of original cedar lined closets

23 - Detail of carport roof

13 - South elevation showing primary entrance

14 - North elevation of the east wing

15 - North elevation of east wing with cantilevered section

16 - North elevation of the east wing with cantilevered section

17 - North and east elevations of north wing

18 - East elevation of north wing

19 - East elevation of the east wing

11 - South elevation of the east wing with cantilevered section

12 - South elevation of cantilevered east wing

10 - South and east elevations of east wing

2 - West elevation and carport

3 - West elevation

5 - South and west elevations

6 - North and west elevations of north wing

7 - South elevation

8 - South and west elevations of east wing bedroom

9 - East elevation of the east wing

4 - North and east elevations of north wing with carport roof

Historic Property Report

Historic Name: Verschuyl House

Property ID: 731339

Inventory Details - 7/13/2023

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/13/2023

Field Recorder: Penelope Cottrell-Crawford

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Ranch
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Wood - Plywood
Cladding	Wood - Plywood
Structural System	Wood - Post and Beam
Plan	L-Shape

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Modern Movement (1930-1970)	Contemporary

Surveyor Opinion

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

Significance narrative: History

The subject resource is a single-family residence (DAHP Property ID 731339) and is hereafter referred to as the Verschuyl House for its primary and only occupants Juanita and Ronald Verschuyl. The residence is located at 17226 208th Avenue NE in Woodinville, King County, Washington, situated within the boundaries of a 2.5-acre tax parcel in the ¼ of Section 8, Township 26 North, Range 6 East, Willamette Meridian (King County Department of Assessments 2023). The land upon which the building is located was initially platted in an 1873 survey map, at which time Bear Creek appears to follow the same alignment as it does today (BLM 2023). Historic maps and documents indicate that in 1890, William Taylor (no dates) was issued a land patent In Township26N Range 6E for the entire southeast ¼ of Section 8 under the authority of the 1820 Land Act (ch.51, 3 Stat. 566; BLM GLO 2023). Taylor could not be positively identified in historic records. There were no structures or roads indicated in or near the resource's location at that time. By 1907, the property had been acquired by O. G. Steel, and a Northern Railroad line had been constructed across the creek from the future site of the residence, near the eastern edge of Section 8 (Anderson Map Company 1907). Steel could not be positively

identified in historic records. By 1912, John A. Campbell (1862–1927) and James Campbell (1854–1941) had acquired the land and retained it until at least 1926 (Kroll 1912; Kroll 1926). By 1936, the land was owned by the Campbell Lumber Company, likely the same company associated with the Campbell Lumber Mill located on the northeastern shore of Lake Sammamish (Metsker 1936; Williams 2021). The company was owned by James Campbell and L.B. Stedman (no dates); the mill was built in 1903 to process timber harvested from the land east of the lake, operating until a fire destroyed the mill in 1924 (Seattle Star May 19, 1924:1; Bremerton Daily News Searchlight July 7, 1941:1).

The road that would later be named 208th Ave NE, from which the subject property is accessed, was constructed in 1946 originally by the name of Mink Farm Road (King County Engineering Department 1946). At the time of installation, the Campbell Lumber Company owned the portion of land on the west side of the road; and the NE ¼ of the SE ¼ of the section, where the Verschuyl House would be built, is recorded in 1946 as belonging to Howard Vance Dyer (1882 –1983). Dyer was a grocery owner and proprietor in Seattle (Ancestry.com 2010; "Incorporations," The Bellingham Herald, August 23, 1934:13). By 1958, Dyer's lot had been sub-divided, and the area of the subject property was owned by Charles Leroy O'Dell (1890–1966), an airplane sheet metal manufacturer (Ancestry.com 2002a, 2021; Kroll 1958).

By 1970, the subject property land had been further subdivided into parcels, and parcel 082606-9090 was purchased by Ronald Verschuyl (1931–2005) and his wife Juanita Wanda Verschuyl (1932–2021). Ronald was born in the Dutch East Indies in what is now Serang, Java, Indonesia, and immigrated to New York in 1960; at his arrival, his name was recorded under an alternate spelling, Verschuijl (Ancestry.com 2011). Juanita could not be positively identified in historic records aside from property ownership documents.

The building designer, James E. Cary (1934–1994), drew plans for the subject property in two phases between 1970 and 1971 as "a new residence for Mr. and Mrs. R. Verschuyl," who were recorded as residing in Seattle at the time. Documentation is scarce regarding Cary's design and building career, but it is known that he worked as a building designer and architectural engineer and that he was a member of the Washington State Association of Building Designers (Ancestry.com 2002b). The residence was constructed in the spring and summer of 1973, and the family first occupied the house by September of that year (King County Department of Assessments 1975). After Ronald passed away in 2005, Juanita continued to occupy the residence until 2013; she deeded the property to King County Parks in 2019 (King County Official Records Search 2023).

National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Recommendation

The Verschuyl House was constructed in 1973 and therefore meets the minimum age guidelines for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Willamette Cultural Resources (WillametteCRA) recommends that the Verschuyl House is significant under Criterion C of the NRHP at the local level in the area of architecture with a period of significance of 1973, encapsulating the year of construction. The resource is an excellent example of a ranch type building constructed in the flat-roof Contemporary style, which flourished after the ascendant popularity of Frank Lloyd Wright (1867–1957) and his Usonian houses (McAlister 2014). Although the nature of James E. Cary's education and architectural background is unknown, it is clear that his design and construction of the Verschuyl House was directly infused with key elements of a Wright-

inspired, Contemporary style. Distinct characteristics include the obscured placement of the front entrance; overhanging roof eaves; balcony railings that slant outward; and interior spaces that are open and focused around a central fireplace. Crucially, the Verschuyl House exemplifies an integration between indoor and outdoor throughout the building- this is achieved through multiple means: the use of a cantilevered structure to visually integrate the building within its vegetated surroundings; extensive use of decking along all elevations; an abundance of floor-length windows placed to relate to views and light; and a general accentuation of views from the interior and exterior of the surrounding landscape. Further distinct characteristics include ornamental detail that is integrated into the construction, such as the cedar beams which are first visible under the eaves, and which continue across the interior ceilings to project once more on the opposite exterior elevation (McAlister 2014). Cary's use of plywood cladding evokes that of architect Donald Wexler (1926–2015) who in 1955 described his choice of plywood as "a treasured new material that made many Contemporary features affordable" (McAlister 2014:1963)

The design and methods of construction are distinctive of the Contemporary style and possess high artistic values such as a cantilevered structural design, exposed cedar eaves, extensive original wood decking, original fenestration that heightens the relationship between exterior and interior; interior details such as cedar lined closets, tongue-and-groove wood ceilings, exposed cedar beams, built-in wood cabinetry and furniture, laminate countertops, and a sunken gathering space (also known as conversation pit); and original stylized elements such as exterior lighting fixtures and doorknobs.

The house has remained in its original location and the setting has not changed substantially. Alterations to the property since original construction include one window aperture added to the east elevation of the east wing; two windows have been replaced with vinyl units along the southwest corner of the residence; a new door has replaced the original side door on the west elevation; a door aperture was added to the unfinished basement area; a portion of an interior closet has been modified with new wall cladding; and a portion of the main bathroom has been updated. The date of these alterations is not known. Despite these alterations, the Verschuyl House retains a majority of original character-defining materials and design elements such as exterior cladding, roof style and detail, wood decking, a majority of original fenestration, and interior features as mentioned above. The resource, therefore, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey historical significance under Criterion C.

Based upon WillametteCRA's evaluation of the Verschuyl House within its historic context, the resource does not possess a sufficiently robust association with a historic event or pattern of events to qualify as significant under Criterion A. Research did not reveal any historically significant individuals associated with the Verschuyl House; therefore, WillametteCRA recommends that the house is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the Verschuyl House is not associated with known archeological sites, does not contain important information, and is ultimately unlikely to yield additional information important to prehistory or history; therefore, WillametteCRA recommends that the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

King County Landmark Eligibility Recommendation

The Verschuyl residence also meets the minimum 40-year age threshold for listing as a King County Landmark (KCL). It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a ranch home

constructed in the Contemporary style and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to communicate its historic significance. The resource, therefore, is recommended as eligible for listing as a KCL under Criterion A3 with a period of significance of 1973, encompassing the year of construction.

Based upon WillametteCRA's evaluation of the resource within its historic context, the building does not possess a sufficiently robust association with a historic event or pattern of events to qualify as significant under KLC Criterion A1. The resource does not possess a sufficiently strong association with personages significant in our past to qualify as significant under KLC Criterion A2. Similarly, the residence is not associated with known archeological sites, does not contain important information, and is ultimately unlikely to yield additional information important to prehistory or history and is therefore recommended as not eligible for listing under KLC Criterion A4. Finally, research did not reveal evidence of a body of work from the building's designer, James E. Cary. As such, the resource does not possess a sufficiently strong association with a designer or builder who has made a substantial contribution to the art to qualify as significant under KLC Criterion A5.

In summary, based upon the firsthand observations, research, and application of the NRHP and KLC criteria, WillametteCRA recommends that the Verschuyl House is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and as a landmark under KLC Criterion A3 with an overall period of significance dating to 1973.

Physical description: Exterior

The Verschuyl House is a single-story ranch home that is bounded by rural residential parcels to the north and south, 208th Ave NE to the west, and the Upper Bear Creek Natural Area to the east. The property has one building and attached carport, as well as two lean-to sheds, on one tax parcel. The parcel is characterized by lush vegetation typical of the Puget Lowland plant communities, and the parcel's topography is graded in the middle of the parcel and slopes down quickly to the east, where Bear Creek and an associated drainage area pass through the landscape from north to south. The western portion of the parcel is devoted to a single-lane dirt driveway leading from 208th Avenue Northeast; the residence and carport are situated towards the eastern end of the parcel.

The residence was built in 1973 of post-and-beam construction on a concrete foundation. The building is an L-shaped plan with north and east wings; the north wing measures 60 feet from north to south and 18 feet from east to west; the east wing measures 78 feet from east to west and approximately 18 feet from north to south. A built-in double carport is attached at the northwest corner of the north wing, measuring 20 feet from east to west by 24 feet from north to south. The north wing is constructed on a flat grade; the east wing lies atop the eastern slope and was constructed to emphasize the existing topography and landscape. A bedroom projects approximately 10 feet further south on the southeastern corner of the east wing. The eastern extent of the east wing is constructed on cement and wood piers which allow for enough vertical space for the construction of an unfinished basement, which is located under the master bedroom. A brick chimney is present in the middle of the roof towards the eastern extent of the east wing.

The middle of the east wing is cantilevered over a vegetated drainage, which passes from north to south under the house. Cary's plans describe the drainage as a "landscaped creek" where a drainage area existed prior to installation of the house; decorative

elements such as river rock and a small footbridge were added to give the appearance of a distinct creek. Soil was added to the landscape to support the southern portion of the north wing and the southwestern portion of the east wing (see Sheet 3), but this new grading material was likely sourced from off-site because there are no demarcations for cuts within Cary's topographic notes. The topography elsewhere under the building, including the cantilevered section, is described in plans as "existing grade."

The building is clad in painted vertical plywood, with cedar band board flashing at main-floor-height along the eastern extent of the east wing. The building's flat, built-up roof has wide, projecting eaves with metal flashing and cedar soffits, supported by large cedar beams which continue in the interior of the house. The fenestration of the residence is characterized by wood-frame aluminum windows. A ribbon of floor-length windows are present along the north and south elevations of the cantilevered section of the east wing; they are aligned to illuminate the central living room and provide views of the surrounding vegetated landscape. Narrow and wide floor length windows are present throughout the residence, positioned to take advantage of views of adjacent decking and foliage. Aluminum sash windows are present along the west elevation which looks onto the graded parking area. Sliding glass doors provide access to the southern and northern decks, as well as the eastern private deck. Plywood-covered doors typify the remaining entrance points, with the exception of double wood doors on the southern, primary, entrance.

Original wood decking and a slanted wood baluster extends along each elevation of the building. One deck projects 4 feet from the middle of the west elevation and runs 28 feet to the south corner, where it wraps around and runs another 58 feet before terminating at the projecting wall of the master bedroom. The portion of the deck that is in front of the double entry doors extends 8 feet from the wall and runs at this length for 18 feet; the projected element is sheltered by an extended roof and outfitted with a swinging wood bench. The southwestern corner of the enlarged decking has original wood risers and treads leading down to the vegetated landscape to the south. Another original wood deck is present along the east elevation of the north wing and wraps around to the north elevation of the east wing; this deck also extends 4 feet from the wall and runs 32 feet along the west elevation before intersecting with a corner deck that measures 10 by 10 feet that is outfitted with an original built-in bench; the 4-foot wide deck continues another 28 feet along the north elevation before terminating at original wood steps which lead down approximately 4 feet to basement doors at the eastern extent of the building. A third original wood deck is constructed on the east elevation of the east wing and is only accessible from the master bedroom doors; it extends 8 by 14 feet and overlooks the designed landscape that surrounds the house to the south, east, and west.

Interior

The interior of the residence is organized by a main entrance foyer from the south elevation, which measures 5 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 5 inches; the foyer opens up to the east onto a living room which is illuminated by opposing walls of floor-length windows, to the east end of the room the wide floor is framed and recessed to provide a conversation pit, in which a central fireplace is located. The living room space measures approximately 17 feet 5 inches east to west by 18 feet north to south; the conversation pit measures 10 feet 6 inches square, and is constructed with two recessed risers and treads, leading to a lower area measuring approximately 4 feet from feast to west by 10 feet 6 inches from north to south.

The main bedroom is to the east, accessed through a short hallway formed by a partial wall behind the fireplace; the bedroom measures approximately 16 feet square and is outfitted with a full bathroom, which is furnished with original laminate countertops and vinyl flooring. The bathroom measures approximately 13 feet from east to west and 12 feet from north to south, and contains a separate water closet, shower, and linen closet. A changing room is affixed to the east end of the bathroom measuring 4 feet 9 inches east to west and 12 feet north to south; it is labelled in Cary's plans as "future sauna."

At the west end of the living room, a partial wall measuring 14 feet south to north helps to divide the living space into a separate room, labelled "dining room" in Cary's plans. The dining room is located at the nexus of the north and east wings and measures approximately 13 feet east to west by 11 feet north to south; it shares its southern wall with the entry foyer, and its north side is open to two hallways leading to the west side door and the north wing. West of the dining room is a separate kitchen, measuring approximately 9 feet 6 inches from east to west by 17 feet 9 inches from north to south.

A hallway, approximately 4 feet wide, runs west from the corner deck through the dining room, past the kitchen, to a side door located on the west elevation. A small pantry measuring approximately 5 feet 6 inches north to south by 14 feet 9 inches east to west, is accessed from the hallway, opposite the kitchen; it is labelled "utility room" on the plans. The hallway splits to the north at its intersection with the dining room and leads to a secondary bathroom and a room that is labelled "rec room" on Cary's plans. The bathroom measures approximately 8 feet from east to west by 5 feet 6 inches from north to south and is finished with original laminate countertops and vinyl flooring. The rec room measures approximately 15 feet from north to south by 18 feet from east to west; a small closet is accessed on the south wall, occupying the space to the west of the bathroom; a single wood door opens up to the deck on the east elevation.

An unfinished workshop is located at the north end of the north wing and is not accessible from within the main residential area; it measures approximately 12 feet from north to south and 18 feet from east to west; its walls are finished in gypsum plaster, ceilings are tongue-and-groove cedar with an exposed beam, and its floor is unfinished poured concrete. An unfinished basement is located at the east end of the east wing and is also not accessed from within the main residential area; it measures approximately 12 feet from north to south by approximately 26 feet from east to west, and it is defined by exposed walls and ceiling, and concrete flooring.

The flooring throughout the residence is characterized by plush carpet in the living room, dining room, master bedroom and rec room; in the kitchen and bathrooms, the floors are vinyl tile. The walls are finished with white gypsum. The kitchen, utility room, and bathrooms have original suspended ceilings with gridded 2 x 2 panels. Cedar details abound throughout the residence: the ceilings in the dining room, living room, master bedroom, rec room, and workshop are tongue-and-groove cedar, supported by large cedar beams; the fireplace is built into wood housing that is finished with original wood vents; and many of the closets are partially lined with cedar.

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