



**CITY OF BOTHELL
LOCAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
NOMINATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. For aid in completing this nomination form, see applicable instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking an "x" in the appropriate space or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable". For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. Please use the official continuation sheets if additional space is needed. This form must be type written and have a 4" x 6" black and white photo of the property nominated attached above. DO NOT ENTER INFORMATION IN SHADED AREAS.

Name of Property (Common) Bothell Cemetery (Historic) Bothell Pioneer Cemetery
Street Address Northeast and Southeast corners of 108th Avenue NE and NE 180th Street
Parcel No. 082605-9133 **Plat Name** Bothell Cemetery **Block** **Lot**
Present Owner Name and Mailing Address City of Bothell 18305 101st Avenue NE,
Bothell, WA
Signature: _____

Original Owner George Rutter Wilson Original Use Cemetery (1889)

Architect N/A Builder N/A

Present Use Bothell Pioneer Cemetery

1. **Classification of Property**

Ownership:	Category:	Number of Resources within Property:	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	_____	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public (local)	<input type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> public (state)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> public (federal)	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____
	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____
	Totals:	<u>1</u>	_____

Number of contributing resources previously listed on the:

_____ Local Register 1 State Register _____ Federal Register

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of Bothell, Washington
(Example: Historic Resources of Bothell, Washington)

2. **Function or Use (enter categories using federal guideline instructions)**

Historic Functions	Current Function
<u>Funerary</u>	<u>Funerary</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

3. **Description**

Architectural Classification (enter categories from federal guideline instructions):

N/A

3. Description (continued)

Materials used in (enter categories from federal guideline instructions):

Foundation N/A

Walls N/A

Roof N/A

Other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance:

The Bothell Cemetery is a rectangular piece of land approximately five and one-half acres in size located inside the limits of the City of Bothell at the northeast and southeast corners of the intersection of 108th Avenue NE and NE 180th Street. The parcel is in the southwest corner of the northwest corner of Section 8 of Township 26, Range 5 east. The cemetery is bordered by quiet residential areas on the east, south and north sides. It is set on top of a hill and is bisected by NE 180th, the old road to Redmond and Stringtown, areas which lie to the east. The western entrance is marked by a road cut for an unpaved road which enters the cemetery off 108th Avenue NE. The road then runs east, makes a ninety-degree turn and joins NE 180th Street. The cemetery is an operating cemetery containing over 1,400 grave sites dating from 1889 to the present (either occupied or as a pre-need sale). Graves of historically significant persons and others are dispersed throughout the cemetery. There remains 54 individual plots within the originally platted blocks. Currently, from 10 to 15 burials occur each year. A large row of fir trees lines the north side of NE 180th Street and groupings of fir trees and shrubbery buffer the north and east boundaries of the site.

The City of Bothell presently maintains the site using an approach which seeks to imitate to the extent possible the practices of 100 years ago. Minimal mowing and weeding occurs and no fertilizers are used. Headstones remain from the earliest years, several representing unique designs reflective of the timbering industries responsible for Bothell's beginning. Many of the founding residents of Bothell are buried in the cemetery, representing the only remaining physical connection to their existence.

An earlier practice of burying people within the pathways of the originally platted blocks has been discontinued. The amount of this type of intrusion into areas outside the originally platted blocks (243 graves) is judged to not have a significant impact on the site's historic integrity. (see attached map)

___ See continuation sheet

4. Statement of Significance

The City of Bothell Landmark Preservation Board has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: ___ Nationally ___ Statewide x Locally

Please check which of the following statements apply:

- x 1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state or local history.
- ___ 2. It embodies the distinctive architectural characteristics of a type, period, style or method of construction, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- ___ 3. It is an outstanding work of a designer, builder or architect who has made a substantial contribution to the art.
- x 4. It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering or architectural history. (check and circle which one or ones apply)
- x 5. It is associated with the lives of persons significant in national, state or local history. (check and circle which one or ones)
- ___ 6. It has yielded or is likely to yield important archaeological information.
- ___ 7. It is a building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the only surviving structure significantly associated with an historic person or event.
- x 8. It is a birthplace or grave of a historical person(s) of outstanding importance and is the only surviving structure or site associated with that person(s).
- x 9. It is a cemetery which derives its primary significance from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events, persons or cultural patterns.
- ___ 10. It is a reconstructed building that has been executed in a historically accurate manner on the original site.
- ___ 11. It is a creative and unique example of folk architecture and design created by persons not formally trained in the architectural or design professions, and which does not fit into formal architectural or historical categories.

Applicable National Register Criteria: x A x B ___ C ___ D

Criteria Considerations (exceptions): ___ A ___ B x C x D ___ E ___ F ___ G

4. Statement of Significance (continued)

List areas of significance from federal guidelines:

Community Planning and Development
Exploration/Settlement
Social History
Religion

Period of Significance:

1870 - 1889
1889 - 1910

Significant Dates:

1889 - began operations
1902 - platted/recorded

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect/Builder:

N/A

Person(s) of Significance in Local, State or National history:

George R. Wilson, Bothell Family, Gerhard Ericksen, John Keener, Dr. Chase

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

The significance of the Bothell Pioneer Cemetery lies in its association with the lives of persons significant in Bothell's past (National Register Criterion B and Special Considerations C and D) and as an example of late 19th-century cemetery design and location (National Register Criterion A) which is tied to early town settlement and community planning based on the settlers' social history and customs and their religious beliefs in an afterlife. The Cemetery also meets designation criteria (14.16.010.B., C., D., G., I., J., M.) of Chapter 14.16 of Title 14, Landmark Preservation, of the Bothell Municipal Code (BMC). A

The cemetery serves as an important reminder of a number of pioneers who began the logging and timber industries which first caused the establishment of Bothell (1870 - 1889). Please see the attached list of settlers buried in the cemetery. No other reminders, either through buildings or other contributions to local history, of these first settlers remain. George R. Wilson, whose grave is one of the most notable in the cemetery being marked by a large stone obelisk, first came to the area in 1870. He donated the south portion of the cemetery in 1889 for the burial of two children, Maybelle and Freddie Lufkin. Mr. Wilson was buried in the cemetery in 1916. Gerhard Ericksen, who arrived in 1885 and served on the school board, in the state legislature and as postmaster, was responsible for the naming of the town after the Bothell family. He was buried in the cemetery in 1920. The original members of the Bothell family to reside in the area, David C. and Mary Ann, arrived in 1884, platted the town in 1889, and were buried in the cemetery in 1905 and 1908, respectively.

 x See continuation sheet

5. Major Bibliographical References

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

Farrell, James. Inventing the American Way of Death: 1830-1920. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1980.

Kroll's Atlas of Seattle--Eastside Supplement. Seattle: Kroll Map Co., 1987.

Metsker's Property Map of Snohomish County. Seattle: Metsker Map Co., 1927 and 1936.

Stickney, Amy Eunice and McDonald, Lucile. Squak Slough. Seattle: Evergreen Printing Co., 1977.

Vaughan, Thomas and Ferriday, Virginia. Space, Style, and Structure. Portland, OR: Oregon Historical Society, 1974.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Preliminary determination of individual listing has been requested (36 CFR 67)
- Previously listed in the Bothell Register
- Previously determined eligible for the Bothell Register
- Recorded in Bothell Inventory of Historic Resources (Site No. 3-408E)
- Previously designated a National or State Historic Landmark (check and circle)
(Pending)

Primary location of additional data:

- State Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
- Other State Agency (Name: _____)
- Federal Agency (Name: _____)
- Local Government Agency (Name: _____)
- University (Name: _____)
- Other (Name: _____)

6. Geographical Data

Acreage 5.5

UTM References:

A	10	560400	5289600
	zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Bothell Pioneer Cemetery is shown on the accompanying vicinity map and the attached copy of the original plat map showing the burial blocks within the cemetery. The cemetery is traversed by NE 180th St., creating two triangular pieces of property at the northeast and southeast corners of the intersection of NE 180th Street and 108th Avenue NE. The northeast corner is comprised of approximately five acres and the southeast corner approximately one-half acre. The west boundary line extends north of 180th by 174 feet and south by 143 feet where both turn at right angles to the east. The road right-of-way is approximately 63 feet wide. The eastern boundary is 660 feet from the intersection of NE 180th and 108th NE.

Boundary Justification

Boundaries used are those of the original plat of the cemetery, filed in 1902 by the International Order of Oddfellows. The entire cemetery is included in the area of significance since grave sites of locally significant historical personages are dispersed throughout.

Form prepared and submitted by: _____ Date Completed 10/21/92
Name and Title: Barbara Grace (Associate Planner), on behalf of Landmark Preservation Board
Organization: City of Bothell, Department of Community Development
Mailing Address: 18305 101st Avenue NE, Bothell, WA 98011
Telephone: (206) 486-8152

**Bothell Local Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 4 Continuation Page 1

Their son, George (a civil war veteran like his father), became the first mayor of Bothell and also served in the first and second legislative sessions of 1889 and 1891 when Washington became a state. He was buried in the cemetery in 1922. John Keener married Rachel Bothell, daughter of David C. and Mary Ann, and helped found the town. He and Rachel were buried in the cemetery in 1919 and 1921, respectively. Many other members of the Bothell family are buried in four other blocks and current residents of the Bothell family have their spaces reserved.

Other pioneers who have other historical properties associated with them remaining today include William Hannan, a prominent businessman and whose house serves today as the Bothell Historical Museum, arrived in 1889 and was buried in the cemetery in 1930. Dr. Reuben Chase also arrived in 1889 and was the area's first doctor. He was buried in the cemetery in 1908. His house is currently on the National Register of Historic Places.

By 1900 five more acres were added to that originally donated by Mr. Wilson and the Bothell Cemetery Association had been formed. In August of 1900, the trustees of the association, George R. Wilson, William Johnston, George Bothell and John Felmley, transferred title to the International Order of Odd Fellows Lodge and the Knights of Maccabees for a fee of \$1. Two years later the organization filed a plat with King County. The plat contained a grid of 43 blocks generally with four lots in each block except where the blocks intersected the county road which bisected the area. The dirt roadway existed prior to the establishment of the cemetery and was used as a route to Stringtown and Redmond to the east. The roadway remained in private ownership until 1920 when it was formally turned over to the County. From 1889 to around 1910, the timber industries flourished and are reflected in the design of some of the headstones in the cemetery.

As with other 19th century rural cemeteries, the Bothell Pioneer Cemetery was placed on the top of a hill away from the primary settlement area and outside the town's original plat. This was done primarily for health and sanitation reasons (a reaction to the poor conditions of inner-city graveyards in the older cities of the east) and was a common 19th century preference. Such cemeteries also reflected the respect the people of the time felt for the remains, their religious beliefs in an afterlife, and their desire to soften the blow of death with a beautiful resting place reflective of the beautiful place where they believed their souls would reside after death. A line of fine evergreen trees was planted along the south side of the northern portion of the cemetery very soon after the platting of the cemetery, probably to increase the beauty of the setting. This familiar element of the rural late 19th century cemeteries would have also identified the property from a distance and made it a community landmark. The cemetery must have commanded a spectacular view of the Sammamish River Valley below it when first established.

 x See continuation sheet

**Bothell Local Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 4 Continuation Page 2

Today the trees have grown and help to preserve the cemetery's serenity, still marking the cemetery as a community landmark and remaining an important element in the site's historic significance. Other characteristics of 19th century rural cemeteries found in the Bothell cemetery include individual lots circumscribed by stone or concrete copings and large monuments rising from the center of several of the lots, towering over head and foot stones of the individual graves.

 See continuation sheet