



**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's First Schoolhouse (Historic) Same
Street Address Park at Bothell Landing
Parcel No. 94720-0093 **Plat Name** Bothell Landing Park **Block** N/A **Lot** N/A
Present Owner Name and Mailing Address City of Bothell,
18305 101st Avenue NE, Bothell, WA 98011

Owner's (or Representative's) Signature: _____

residence. A wing to the left of the original structure was added and an addition was made on the back in 1918. The schoolhouse is now located in the Park at Bothell Landing south of NE 180th Street and east of that street's intersection with Bothell Way NE where it was moved on April 25, 1989, 100 years to the day from the date when David C. Bothell filed the first plat of Bothell. The Park lies between NE 180th Street and the Sammamish River.

The schoolhouse is one of four restored historic structures in the Park. In addition, a gazebo, a large brick terrace, amphitheater seating and a bell tower holding Bothell's schoolhouse bell adds to and complements the pleasant historic atmosphere.

The structure, as it sits in the Park, uses two windows, the floor with underlying timbers and the inner framing of the walls and attic from the original structure. Siding remains from the original under the gabled ends. New window frames are patterned after the original. The 1918 additions were removed and the building's original configuration restored. Porches were added front and back to provide access. The schoolhouse is rectangular in shape, 20' by 26' with an offset gable roof constructed in the pioneer frame style. The windows are flat sash with plain trim. A solid core, fire-rated four panel door replaced the single windowed original entry door after the building was moved to the Park. The door has three panels below and a glass window above. This entry door splits two double-hung windows while an identical window is centered in the attic space in the above gable. On the west side, the second door stands adjacent to a half window which mirrors the pair of similar windows set above in the attic space.

The interior has the original oak flooring. The ceiling material was milled to match the original exactly. The same material is used for wainscoting extending 42" above the floor around the room. The walls are painted off-white. Four identical replica "school lamps" hang from the ceiling. There is a crawl space "hatch" in the ceiling to allow access to the attic by ladder.

4. **Statement of Significance**

The City of Bothell Landmark Preservation Board has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: <input type="checkbox"/> Nationally <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Statewide <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Locally

Please check which of the following statements apply:

- 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.
- 4. It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's cultural, special, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering or architectural history.

- 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 a historic person or event.
- 8. It is a birthplace or grave of a historical person of outstanding importance and is the only surviving structure or site associated with that person.
- 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 an 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	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D			
Criteria Considerations (exceptions)	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E	<input type="checkbox"/> F	<input type="checkbox"/> G

4. Statement of Significance (continued)

List areas of significance
(see instructions for assistance)

Period of Significance:

Education

1885-1890

Social History

Significant Dates:

1885, 1890

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect/Builder:

Andrew and August Beckstrom

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

David C and Mary Ann Bothell, Andrew and August Beckstrom, Helen A. DeVoe

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

The schoolhouse was Bothell's first schoolhouse and takes its greatest significance from that fact and its association with prominent pioneer settlers whose children attended the school. The school district (#46) was formed at the November meeting of the King County Commissioners in 1885. It was carved from the western part of District 23, Woodinville.

Assigned to it were sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, and 18 in Township 26 North, Range 4, East W.M.

Isaac P. Rich was King County Superintendent of Schools November 17, 1885, the year the district held an election and David C. Bothell was elected director for 3 years, John M. Keener for 2 years, and Andrew O. Beckstrom for 1 year. George R. Wilson was elected clerk for 1 year. David C. Bothell donated the lot on which to build the schoolhouse on what later became the town's Main Street (upon platting in 1889 and incorporation of the town in 1909). The schoolhouse was built by Andrew Beckstrom and his son August. The construction was reported to have been completed in time to have Christmas celebrations in it.

x See continuation sheet

5. **Major Bibliographical References**

Bothell Citizen, article on file, NW Collection, Suzallo Library, N979.742, University of Washington

Everett Herald, Marla Lee Worl, "Academic Growth Came Quickly to Bothell Area", June 29, 1976, SC-7-11

The Journal American, April 26, 1989, Tina Hilding, "Bothell Moves Historic Schoolhouse".

King County Tax assessor records, Seattle, Wa 1988

King County Historical tax cards, Washington State Archives, Burien, WA

Kroll's Atlas of Seattle (Eastside Supplement, King County)

McDonald, Lucile and Stickney, Amy Eunice. Squak Slough 1870-1920, Seattle: Evergreen Press, 1977

Charles F. Metsker Historical Property Maps for King County (1926 and 1936)

The Northshore Citizen, January 20, 1982, A-16

The Northshore Citizen, April 26, 1989, "Old School Gets New Home"

The Northshore News, April 25, 1989, RE: School

Polk Directories for Bothell

USGS Map, Washington, Bothell Quad, 1953 (photo revised 1981)

Walker and Associates, Seattle, WA, 1936 Aerial Photographs

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. 37-407E)
- Previously designated a National or State Historic Landmark (check and circle one)

Primary location of additional data:

- State Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
- Other State Agency (Name: _____)
- Federal Agency (Name: _____)
- Local Government Agency (Name: City of Bothell, Dept. of Community Development)
- University (Name: _____)
- Other (Name: _____)

6. Geographical Data

Acreage n/a

UTM References:

A	10	559520	5289530
	zone	Easting	Northing
B			
	zone	Easting	Northing
C			
	zone	Easting	Northing
D			
	zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

Bothell's First Schoolhouse is located in the City of Bothell, County of King, State of Washington on Lot 11 of Wilson Garden Tracts according to plats recorded in Volume 22 of Plats, page 91, In King County, Washington, Sec. 8, Township 26 N, Range SE W.M. This describes the boundaries of the Park at Bothell Landing, located on NE 180th Street near and east of the southeast corner of the intersection of NE 180th Street and Bothell Way NE. The schoolhouse is located west of the Hannan House and is approximately 30' south of NE 180th Street.

Boundary Justification

The individual boundary of this property includes the building footprint. The schoolhouse is located within the boundary of the City of Bothell Park at Bothell Landing and is a contributing structure to that historic grouping.

Form prepared and submitted by:

Name and Title: Vicki Somppi, Member

Organization: City of Bothell Landmark Preservation Board

Mailing Address: 18305 101st Avenue NE, Bothell, WA 98011

Telephone: 486-8152

Date Completed 11/17/92

List Photographs Included:

Cover:

1. East Elevation showing the front door
2. West Elevation showing the rear door

Other:

3. Interior, East Elevation, front door, windows and wainscoting
4. Interior, West Elevation, rear door, window and wainscoting
5. Exterior, South Elevation
6. Exterior, North Elevation

Nomination Form Reviewed by: _____ **Date:** _____
Director, Department of Community Development

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

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Settlers subscribed enough money that first winter to be able to hire Miss Helen Godwin De Voe, Bothell's first teacher. She had previously homesteaded 160 acres north of Bothell. When Miss De Voe consented to become the teacher, Mrs. David C. (Mary Ann) Bothell allowed a cabin to be built on her property and Miss De Voe moved in. On March 29, 1886, school opened for a 3-month term. The opening was delayed for a week by a snowstorm. (Until 1907 when the school term was set at 10 months by then Superintendent Henry Simonds, school terms were for as long as the money would allow payments of the teacher.)

Twenty-three students attended the first term, including: Lizzie and Katie Anderson, Frank and Mattie Bennet, Albert and Curtis Bothell, George Brackett, Rose, Frances William and John (Babe) Kesser, Adolph Larson, Charles, Bust and Henning Pearson, Maggie Quartman and Lydia Wissinger. Enough money was found to extend the first term by one month. The pupils then had a vacation until funds were raised for two additional sessions the following year. A note of interest from this time was that during one noon hour while Miss De Voe was at her cabin the pupils gathered dog-tooth lilies which grew on the bank of the river and decorated her desk, completely covering it.

At the annual school election in November 1886, Alfred Pearson was elected director for 3 years and Mr. Beckstrom retired. George R. Wilson was re-elected clerk and a fund of \$100 was subscribed by the patrons of the school which allowed for the hiring of Miss De Voe for another 2-1/2 months starting on January 31, 1887. A 3 week vacation followed this period and school reopened for a four-month period on May 2, 1887. The term ended on August 27, 1887, completing Miss De Voe's 10-1/2 month tenure as Bothell's first teacher. When school opened on January 30, 1888, Miss Eva Bartholomew was the teacher and was paid \$40 a month. On September 3, 1888, Homer E. Turner opened the school with a salary of \$45 a month. He was apparently satisfactory for he was hired for another four month period at \$50 a month.

George C. Bothell succeeded his father as school director in the election of November 3, 1888. School opened again on April 8, 1889, with Margie Stafford as the teacher at a salary of \$45 a month. Mrs. Sarah McNaughton opened the Bothell school for the fall term on September 9, 1889 for a four-month period at \$50 a month. this was to be the last term for the schoolhouse because the board convened on January 24, 1889 and authorized the purchase of a new site and expenditures not to exceed \$2,000 for a new, larger building and additional furniture, for the growing school population.

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

Section Number 4 Page 2

The first positive step in preservation of the schoolhouse came with the donation by the owner, Mr. William McCutchan, to the City of Bothell. Mr. McCutchan was able to deduct the cost of demolition from his development plans and was allowed tax benefits with his donation. King County awarded Bothell a centennial grant on October 18, 1988, (\$25,000) with which the City moved the building to the Park at Bothell Landing, which completed the Park's master plan which had included the schoolhouse as one of four historic buildings to be placed in the Park. With a subsequent award of a Community Development Block Grant (\$19,751), the City was able to complete the restoration and ensure the building's lease on life.

The City of Bothell government, its Parks and Landmark Preservation Boards and countless interested citizens and school children assisted with donations of time, effort and monies. Bothell's first schoolhouse forms a crucial link to the past history of the city and the state.

The men who served on the first and subsequent school boards were all early settlers in the area and were always involved in civic affairs. For instance, Mr. George Wilson also donated the first half acre for the Bothell Pioneer Cemetery. David C. Bothell, for whom the town is named, donated the other four and one-half acres for the Cemetery and was responsible for platting the town and its incorporation in 1909.