

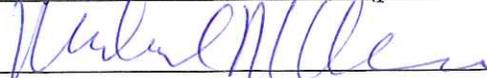


**CITY OF BOTHELL
LOCAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
NOMINATION FORM**

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 Junior High School (Historic) W.A. Anderson School
Street Address 18603 Bothell Way Northeast
Parcel No. 062605-9052 **Plat Name** _____ **Block** ____ **Lot** ____

Present Owner Name and Mailing Address Anderson School Properties, LLC
18603 Bothell Way NE, Bothell, WA 98011 (point of contact: Mike McMenamin)

Signature: 

Original Owner Northshore School District **Original Use** Junior High School

Architect Morrison, Earl Wilson; Burkhard, Ralph H. **Builder** _____

Present Use Vacant

1. Classification of Property

Number of Resources within Property:

Ownership:	Category:	Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>X</u> private	<u>X</u> building(s)	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>
___ public (local)	___ district	_____	_____
___ public (state)	___ site	_____	_____
___ public (federal)	___ object	_____	_____
	___ structure	_____	_____
	Totals:	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>

Number of contributing resources previously listed on the:

___ Local Register ___ State Register ___ Federal Register

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

2. Function or Use (see instructions for assistance)

Historic Functions	Current Function
<u>EDUCATION/school</u>	<u>VACANT/NOT IN USE</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

3. **Description**

Architectural Classification (see instructions for assistance)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/

Art Deco

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/

Modernistic

3. **Description (continued)**

Materials used in (see instructions for assistance)

Foundation CONCRETE

Walls CONCRETE, BRICK

Roof ASPHALT/COMPOSITION

Other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance:

Site

Built in 1931, the Bothell Junior High School Building stands on a gently north/south sloping lot in the heart of the community of Bothell. The school and its associated additions occupy a 2.19 acre site on the west side of Bothell Way Northeast. The school is set back from the road, with the front (east) facade overlooking landscaped grounds between the building and road (east grounds). Breezeways connect the school building to three additions (Units 1-3) to the northwest, west, and southwest. Together, the campus encloses a square courtyard behind the 1931 building.

The rectangular east grounds feature a main lawn expanse broken up by shrubs and trees with planting areas along the base of the school. Paved walkways outline the lawn periphery and an east-west paved walkway bisects the lawn and serves as the main front approach to the school. A pair of large trees flanks the central walkway midway between the school and street. The main entrance has a wide concrete step between the walkway and the stoop which extends along the full width of the entry's protruding bay. Shrubs of various heights are spaced along the front (east) facade. Poured concrete steps bridge a slope change in the walkway along the west side of the lawn. To the north and south of the school building and the east lawn, paved lots provide parking. A metal flag pole rises from the north edge of the lawn, just before the parking area. At the southwest corner of the main building, an added concrete ADA ramp with metal pipe railings connects the south parking area with the courtyard and breezeways.

The courtyard in the center of the campus is similar to the east grounds in terms of vegetation, with grass, shrubs and trees. A series of pathways meander through the mature shrubs and trees within the courtyard. Windows and breezeways from the surrounding structures open onto the courtyard. A planter bed extends along the west facade of the school and contains small scale vegetation. A chain link fence partitions the courtyard at the south end, where there is a sudden drop off in the grade. The chain link fence stretches along the top of a retaining wall, which consists of coursed, broken concrete remnants. The fence ends just west of the main school building, where poured concrete steps and metal pipe railings allow foot traffic to navigate the slope change.

Breezeways with metal supports, open sides and flat roofs connect the school to the three additions. The breezeways extend from both the north and south doorways of the main building and continue along the courtyard-side facades of the three additions. Where the breezeways run along the exterior of a structure, horizontal steel I-beams project perpendicularly from and are bolted directly to the structures' exterior with a steel upright supporting the outer end of each beam. Where the breezeways branch away from a structure, two steel uprights support each cross-beam. Each upright is anchored at the base to the concrete walkways, with beam and upright units regularly spaced. Most of the breezeways feature wood ceilings formed by dimensional lumber set on edge; select sections of the ceilings have been replaced with corrugated metal sheets or plywood. All components of the breezeways are painted. Light fixtures attach to the undersides of the breezeway ceilings.

There are permanent benches scattered around the property, including one across from the south entrance of Unit 2 and the string of benches lining the north wall (courtyard side) of Unit 3. The bench forms typically utilize simple wood slat seats supported by metal straps, with no backrest. Concrete curbs and retaining walls outline planting beds along and between the three associated additions. These planting beds feature a wide variety of vegetation, from trees and evergreen shrubs to rhododendrons and ferns. The vegetation partially screens the associated additions and softens their stark architecture.

Main Building

Exterior

The Bothell Junior High School's horizontal massing is balanced with vertical highlights. The front (east) facade's three protruding bays and shaped parapets exhibit the Art Deco-Zigzag style. The rectangular plan stands on a poured concrete foundation, rising two stories from a daylight basement. A poured concrete structural system is clad with red brick veneer and topped with a flat roof and parapet. The composition is symmetrical with a regular fenestration pattern. A tall, poured concrete water table, topped with a soldier brick course, wraps the building on all sides. A cornice wraps all four facades.

The original 1931 structure consisted of the five northernmost bays. In 1941, a south end addition (one telescoped bay plus the southernmost classroom bay and stairwell) extended the

building by 60 feet (went from 124 feet to 184 feet), matching the original composition and materials. In 1991, the school district was required by public mandate to provide universal access. The southeast corner of the building received an added elevator shaft and associated single story mechanical room. As before, these additions blended with the existing structure.

The east facade is the front of the building and one of the two long sides of the rectangular plan, overlooking the street and east side grounds. This is the most formal and decorated facade. Planter beds stretch along the east facade, with vegetation of varying height partially screening the building. Three narrow bays telescope out and up. Spaced at regular intervals, three protruding bays visually divide the long, horizontal mass into four. The central protruding bay contains the main (east) entrance while the other two only feature windows. The protruding bays display diapering patterns executed in contrasting red and white bricks above the second story windows. The brick parapet steps up on the protruding bays. Between the protruding bays, shaped and overlapping sheet metal components form the cornice which wraps the building. In lieu of a cornice, the protruding bays on have a flush, poured concrete beltcourse which follows the telescoping wall profile. The parapet's profile along with the brick diapering and poured concrete courses accentuate the Art Deco verticality on these bays. Poured concrete panels with incised chevrons between the first and second story windows add to the ornamentation on the east facade's protruding bays.

The west facade is the rear of the building and the other of the two long sides of the rectangular plan, overlooking the courtyard. All bays are flush and the parapet is level along the length of the west facade. Concrete curbing outlines a planting bed which contains small shrubs and bushes. Poured concrete steps with metal pipe handrails navigate the grade change between the north and south extents of this facade. A poured concrete retaining wall extends along the southern end of the west facade at the basement level, continuing the planter bed's outline. Ivy is spreading upwards on sections of the west facade. An exterior air conditioning/heat pump unit has been added, sited in the west side planter bed.

The north and south facades are the short ends of the rectangular plan, both relatively plain and solid. There are no planter beds along the north and south facades. The concrete walkways directly abut the building's foundation. The red brick veneer cladding dominates these facades. The south wall has no ornamentation, whereas the north wall has subtle brick detailing. Stretcher and soldier bricks outline a large, flush square panel on either side of the entryway and window assembly. The south wall features a ventilation grill, above the added (1991) elevator mechanical room.

Windows

Large window expanses dominate the long east and west facades, illuminating the classrooms inside. Single and triple window groupings form nearly continuous bands across the first and second stories on the east facade; the west facade has single, paired and trio groupings. Central, stacked windows in the narrow north and south ends provide daylighting for the stairwells at either end of each story. The daylight basement has windows on the front (east) and rear (west) facades only.

Originally, the primary window type was wood framed, six-over-six double-hung sashes. All windows have been replaced with wood-clad, single-hung aluminum sashes and double-paned Lexan, set within pre-existing wood window frames. Window openings retain original wood mullions, sills, headers, jambs and casing, along with historic fenestration patterns and profiles. Wood exterior sills sit on subsills of concrete at the basement level and brick or concrete at the first and second stories.

On the east and west facades, wood mullions separate the windows within the grouped units; brick mullions separate the central sashes and sidelights within the protruding bays on the east facade. On the north and south facades, wood mullions divide the central sashes from their sidelights. On the east and west facades, windows exhibit soldier brick lintels along the first story and basement levels and rowlock subsills at the first and second stories. In the north facade, the doorway is capped by a stacked, three-part window assembly. A similar but vertically separated assembly is repeated over the south entrance. A modern transom and sidelights assembly surrounds the east doors. Three windows have been in-filled with plywood at the basement level on the rear (west) facade. Vandals have broken select windows in the school, as the building is currently vacant.

Entrances

All facades have one entrance, each consisting of a set of contemporary, push-bar operated double doors.¹ The east and north entrances are original to the 1931 building; the south and west entrances belong to the 1941 addition. Poured concrete courses cap the entrances, all of which are set within projecting brick and concrete surrounds except the flush west entrance.

Both the north and south facades feature central entryways with double doors and breezeways extending perpendicularly. In the north and east walls, the entries are set within a telescoped brick surround with a diapered brick and concrete cap. The north and east doorways both have a concrete stoop, one step above grade.

The added (1941) south entrance is the only one at grade. The south entrance is set within a projecting concrete surround, with a plain brick and concrete cap. The west entrance is flush within the brick wall, highlighted only by a concrete lintel. Poured concrete steps and metal pipe handrails lead up to this entryway located at the far southern end of the west facade and covered by a breezeway.

Roof

A flat roof covers the building, with a parapet along four sides. The parapet is faced with brick, topped by a poured concrete course and metal coping. Along the front (east) facade,

¹ The only exception is the east facade, which also has double metal doors accessing the added (1991) elevator's mechanical room from the exterior.

the parapet steps up and out, emphasizing the Art Deco style of the structure. The roof slopes slightly to the west, draining water to painted metal scuppers and downspouts on the rear (west) facade. The scuppers and downspouts start just above the cornice. Roofing consists of rolled asphalt-composition material. Multiple small ventilation and mechanical units rise from the roof surface.

Interior

Built for education related functions, the main building contains classrooms and administrative spaces. The basement, first and second floors have stairs at either end of a central corridor as well as a stairwell to all floors from the main, central east entrance. Originally, the basement had an exposed concrete floor, while the first and second floors featured maple flooring. Carpeting and contemporary tile cover the original maple floors. On the interior, all floors now feature classrooms and support spaces on either side of the north-south central corridors. A mezzanine office (labeled as Counselor on 1991 floor plan) is located above the central (east) stairwell. The north and south end stairwells connect to their respective building entrances.

The basic interior layout remains intact. The basement floor plan is the most altered, while the first and second floors retain the original corridor width and a high degree of integrity regarding spatial division. In the basement, window trim (stools and aprons in particular) are contemporary, simpler versions of the intact window trim on the upper floors. On the first and second floors, some wood baseboards remain, replaced in some areas with rubber wall bases. Select classrooms retain original built-in or freestanding cabinetry, typically just inside the corridor doorways, with varying levels of integrity. Most interior doors and door trim are contemporary. On the first and second floors, marble thresholds mark original bathrooms. On the second floor, the southwest corner classroom (Room 211) has wooden steps up to the former Reading Room, separated from the main classroom by a historic wood door with glass lites in the upper half. A similar door is extant between the second floor Computer Lab (Room 203) and Career Center (Room 202), along the east side of the corridor.

In 1979, the building received minor life safety updates, including new exit signs and fire doors in the corridors. The Bothell School District extensively remodeled the school building in 1991 in an effort to update seismic, accessibility, and life safety aspects. The north and south stairwells received rated fire enclosures, and a sprinkler system was added throughout the building. An elevator added to the southeast corner of the building provides ADA access to all floors via the south entrance. Ceiling heights from the basement to the second floor were originally 10, 14 and 12 feet, respectively. Throughout all floors, drop acoustic tile ceilings were installed. However, where the drop ceilings approach the exterior walls, the ceiling steps back from window openings and does not obscure them. For seismic purposes, new plywood shear walls (with gypsum wallboard) replaced plaster and lath in the hallways. All building systems were updated, along with bathroom finishes (except the marble thresholds). The remodel removed chalkboards along with most interior wood doors and a large amount of wood millwork. The basement's layout changed to accommodate office suites through relocating the bathroom, removing and installing new partition walls. Changes were

made to some classroom configurations on the first and second floors, where partition walls have been added to reallocate spaces.

Units 1 through 3

Three support additions located to the west of the main building complete the perimeter of the courtyard, all dating to 1959. All three share similar construction materials, massing, and architectural style. All three additions retain a high degree of integrity with regard to the seven aspects, with minor alterations. These are all single-story, tilt up concrete structures with mostly rectangular footprints and executed in the Modern style. Flat roofs with minimal to no eaves cap the buildings. Exterior walls are primarily clad with painted, finished concrete, with some sections of applied texturing or T 1-11. Windows are metal framed, mostly featuring fixed or hopper sashes.² Exterior doors are solid or partially glazed metal types, set within metal doorframes.

Counterclockwise from the main school, these support buildings are known as Units 1, 2 and 3. Unit 1 houses a kitchen, cafeteria, and small rooms for music instruction and other education-related uses. Unit 2 houses a wood shop, a science lab, a home economics room, and support spaces. Unit 3 contains the gymnasium as the primary space, with offices, storage, and gender specific locker rooms at either end.

Located northwest of the main school building, Unit 1's floor plan is rectangular, with the end (east and west) bays being slightly narrower than the central core. The cafeteria is at the center of the floor plan and occupies most of the square footage. The cafeteria space retains original asbestos tile flooring and wood benches along the north and south walls. The benches are simply formed, with a continuous board attached horizontally to the wall as the backrest and another continuous board resting on intermittent brackets as the seat. Behind the benches, the north and south walls feature tall fixed sash windows in a ribbon, permitting natural daylighting of the space. Acoustic ceiling tiles and incorporated light banks are suspended in discontinuous sections from the ceiling.

Unit 2, the smallest of the three 1959 additions, sits directly west of the main school building. This has a T-shaped floor plan divided into three main spaces (wood shop, home economics, and science lab) with additional small auxiliary spaces. This building contains approximately 5,655 square feet. The spaces in Unit 2 feature utilitarian finishes, such as a concrete floor and painted CMU walls in the wood shop. The wood shop has an original utility sink at the south end and cabinets along the west wall. The wood shop has an exposed ceiling with skylights and concrete ceiling beams. Fluorescent light banks are suspended from the ceiling. Auxiliary spaces have painted drywall interior walls, rubber baseboards, utilitarian carpeting, and metal door surrounds. Contemporary single and double doors are located in all four facades. Unit 2 has suffered more vandalism, particularly broken windows, than the other buildings on campus. Restrooms have been updated.

² Unit 2 also has some glass louvers.

In Unit 3, the gymnasium features a tall ceiling, rising above the end bays. The gymnasium retains a maple floor, painted poured concrete walls, and an exposed ceiling. Wood bleachers fold out from the south wall. Bands of fixed sash windows along the top of the north wall permit natural daylighting into the gymnasium. Multiple basketball hoops are attached to all four walls. Large athletic pads are attached to the walls behind and under the basketball hoops. The locker rooms retain original concrete and tile finishes on the walls and floors, original lockers and wire baskets, original light fixtures, toilets, sinks, and more. Smaller auxiliary spaces feature painted concrete walls, metal wall radiators, and carpeting. The entire Gymnasium contains approximately 12, 210 square feet.

On the exterior, the north facade (courtyard side) has two single doors and two sets of double doors. The double doors open onto the gymnasium. The single doors access the secondary spaces at the east and west ends of the north facade. On the south (rear) facade, there are two sets of double doors which access the gymnasium on either side of the bleachers. Poured concrete stairs with metal pipe railings lead up to both of the south entrances, set slightly above the level of the paved parking lot to the south and west. Interior doors in the gymnasium's east and west walls connect with the secondary spaces, including the locker rooms.

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 Locally

Please check which of the following statements apply:

- A. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state or local history.
- B. It is associated with the lives of persons significant in the local, state or national History.
- C. It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's cultural, special, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering or architectural history.
- D. 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.
- E. It is an outstanding work of a designer, builder or architect who has made a substantial contribution to the art.
- F. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- G. Because of its prominence of spatial location, contrasts of siting, age or scale, it is an easily identifiable visual feature of its neighborhood or identity of such neighborhood or the city.
- H. 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;
- I. It is a birthplace or grave of an historical figure of outstanding importance and is the only surviving structure or site associated with that person;
- J. It is a cemetery which derives its primary significance from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events or cultural patterns;
- K. It is a reconstructed building that has been executed in a historically accurate manner on the original site;

as the anchor facility for the junior high school curriculum from which a series of additions expanded to accommodate a growing post-World War II population and curriculum changes. The building's eligibility under Criterion D stems from its embodiment of the Art Deco style. The building largely retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

After a brief overview of Bothell's growth as a community, the significance statement will present a concise history of Bothell education, as well as the evolution of the U.S. educational system to include three distinct school divisions, in order to provide the contextual framework within which to discuss the construction and history of the Bothell Junior High.

Contextual Development of Bothell

The Sammamish band of the Duwamish tribe settled in the Sammamish River Valley, harvesting salmon from the river and gathering food from the rich marshes and forests. Euro-Americans arrived in the 1860s and began staking claims in the Bothell-Woodinville area as early as 1870. Early settlers included George Rutter Wilson, William Kenney, John Blythe, and William Bishop. All the valley's inhabitants relied heavily on the river for transportation. George Brackett began logging an 80-acre tract of forest land in the early 1880s, establishing a logging camp on the site of present-day Bothell. This camp attracted new settlers, including Jacob Mohn, Andrew Beckstrom, and David and George Bothell. David Bothell founded a shingle mill in 1885 and in 1885 the community platted the Bothell town site.³

The arrival of the Seattle, Lake Shore, and Eastern Railroad in 1887-88 brought more settlers to the area. Numerous shingle and lumber mills began to dot the landscape. Logging cleared the land for farming which increased the number of farms, particularly dairy farms, in the community. As the town grew, citizens established additional commercial and civic-minded organizations such as shops, a hotel, and churches. The completion of the Pacific Highway, stretching from Seattle to Bothell, in 1912 created an important transportation alternative for the community, especially after the construction of the Lake Washington ship canal in 1917 lowered the lake level and prevented steamboats from reaching Bothell.⁴

The community continued to steadily grow and farming prevailed as the area's primary industry through the Depression and World War II. However, after the end of the war, the community's identity slowly changed from a small, agricultural town to that of a suburb of Seattle. Technology parks and shopping centers began to take over the landscape in the 1970s and 1980s, firmly establishing Bothell as a suburban community. As of 2011, the city's population was just over 33,000.⁵

³ *Bothell History*. City of Bothell Historic Preservation & Landmarks. <http://www.ci.bothell.wa.us/Site/Content/City%20Council/Boards%20and%20Commissions/Landmark%20Preservation%20Board/Bothell%20background%20history.pdf>.

⁴ *Bothell History*. City of Bothell Historic Preservation & Landmarks.

⁵ U.S. Department of Commerce. U.S. Census Bureau, "State and County QuickFacts: Bothell (city), Washington," 2012 (accessed October 24, 2012), <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/53/5307380.html>

Brief History of Bothell Education and School Construction

Education in the Bothell area has grown in the last century and a half from instruction in a one-room schoolhouse for all grades to a network of over thirty schools including elementary, junior high, high school, and alternative school programs. The Bothell Junior High School building marked the school district's first expansion to incorporate an official intermediate program.

In 1878 Susan Woodin launched the first formal education program for Bothell area children when she opened her Woodinville home to nine students for instruction from an itinerant teacher. In 1885 Bothell petitioned King County for the creation of its own school district, School District #46, separate from the Woodinville School District. In the same year they constructed a one-room schoolhouse on Main Street for their community's children.⁶ The school opened for a 3-month term on March 29, 1886, hiring the town's first teacher, Miss Helen Godwin De Voe to instruct 23 students.⁷ The school operated in the small schoolhouse until 1890 when the school board erected a larger building to facilitate increased enrollment.

When Bothell opened a high school in 1907, neighboring school districts contracted with the Bothell School District to send their students to Bothell for their secondary education. Bothell constructed another school building to serve the growing number of students. The high school students attended classes on the building's upper floor and the 1st – 8th graders occupied the first floor. Five women graduated in 1912 as the school's first graduating class.

By 1921, Bothell had become the center for education for the surrounding communities and experienced tremendous growth in enrollment. The sheer number of students overwhelmed the town's school facilities; 330 students attended the school in 1921, 89 of which were high school students.⁸ The school district responded to the need for additional classroom space by purchasing a site for a new school in 1920 and proposed a \$31,000 bond to pay for the construction of a new two-story brick school building. Voters approved the bond in May 1922 and the new school opened in 1923.⁹ The primary school continued to meet in the 1907 school building while the high school students used the new building. The high school enrollment quickly grew; in 1921 there were 89 high school students. In the 1927-28 school year, enrollment reached 372 for grades 1-8 and 180 for grades 9-12.

As Bothell grew in population, educational needs continued to increase in the community. In 1930 the school district hired E. S. Black, formerly of Mukilteo Junior High, as the district superintendent. The next year, in 1931, the district constructed a junior high school

⁶ Bothell's First Schoolhouse is listed to the City of Bothell Local Register of Historic Landmarks.

⁷ Vicki Somppi. *Bothell's First Schoolhouse*. City of Bothell Local Register of Historic Landmarks Nomination, 1992. section 4, page 1.

⁸ Terri Malinowski, "The Past 75 Years of Northshore Education," Anderson School, City of Bothell.

⁹ Malinowski, "The Past 75 Years of Northshore Education."

to reduce pressure on the high school and primary school. A 1941 addition to the junior high, constructed by the Works Project Administration (WPA), increased the number of classrooms for the school and blended seamlessly with the 1931 building.

In 1949 the school district constructed a new elementary school, called Bothell Primary School and later named the G.E. Ricketts Elementary, adjacent to the junior high. This consolidated all of Bothell's school buildings – elementary through high school – onto one 26-acre site in downtown. The junior high school building is the only remaining building on the site that dates from this period. The district built a new high school on West Hill in 1953 and utilized the old high school building for overflow for the primary and junior high schools. Within the next decade, five more elementary schools were opened in the Bothell School District, beginning with Kenmore Elementary in 1955. In the mid-1950s, the Bothell Junior High, renamed Anderson Junior High School in 1956, took over the adjacent Ricketts Elementary building to accommodate the burgeoning junior high. The dramatic growth in new school construction during this period likely stems from the post World War II baby boom, significantly increasing the population and thus school enrollment.

In February 1959, the Bothell School district merged with the Woodinville School District to form the Northshore School District #417. At the time the district had seven elementary schools, one junior high, and one high school. 1959 also saw the addition of three buildings behind the Anderson Junior High, including a gymnasium (Unit 3), home economics building (Unit 2), and multi-purpose building (Unit 1). In 1961, the 1923 high school was demolished. In the mid-1960s the school district added a second junior high, constructing Canyon Park Junior High. During the same time period, a second high school was built, Inglemoor, as well as a stadium and another elementary school.

The Northshore School District experienced growth through the 1960s, momentarily declining in the 1970s following a brief recession in the Greater Seattle area. Growth returned to enrollment, though, by 1975. As the area has established itself as a suburban community for Seattle, Bellevue, and Everett, the district continues to experience general growth. As of 2012, the Northshore School District is the 11th largest in Washington State, with over 20,000 students and 2,300 employees.¹⁰

Evolution of Education and School Construction in the United States

The significance of the Bothell Junior High School stems not only from its role as the first dedicated junior high school building in Bothell but also from its representation of a larger pattern of intermediate school development. Additionally, the building and its additions visually showcase the expansion of the school's curriculum to include vocational, musical, and physical education programs.

¹⁰ "Frequently Asked Questions - District," 2011, Northshore School District, (accessed October 25, 2012), http://www.nsd.org/education/components/scrapbook/default.php?sectiondetailid=61858&sc_id=1171647053#pitem50071.

The current educational system, with schools organized into three divisions – elementary school, junior high or middle school, and high school – began in the early twentieth century with the establishment of the first junior high schools. Prior to this, schools had been divided into primary and secondary education, with 1st through 8th graders attending school together and 9th through 12th graders receiving more specialized training together. This system began to change following increased complaints on the preparedness of college freshman from college and university faculty. Federal studies on education, organized by the National Council of Education beginning in 1892, began to address some of these concerns, including poor preparation of college freshman and high drop-out rates.¹¹ The results of these studies, conducted over the next decade, called for a reorganization of the school system. Specifically, restructuring called for the shortening of the elementary period down to six grades and adding an intermediate period to better prepare students for the rigors of high school.

The restructuring of the public school system truly began with the establishment of the first junior high schools in Columbus, Ohio, (Indianola Junior High School) and Berkeley, California, in 1909-10.¹² These schools used a 6-3-3 grade structuring, with 1st through 6th graders attending an elementary school, 7th through 9th graders a junior high, and 10th – 12th graders a high school.

The 1930s and 1940s marked the greatest increase in the number of junior high schools, as the concept of an intermediate school became more popular. Between 1926 and 1952 over 2000 new junior high schools were established.¹³ In addition to better preparing students to transition to high school, junior high schools also began to offer an expanded curriculum of “exploratory experiences” to include subjects such as fine arts, industrial arts, musical performance, drama, and homemaking.¹⁴ The inclusion of these programs, a part of the high school curriculum and not the elementary school, further served as a bridge between primary and secondary education. Many exploratory subjects, like vocational trades and physical education, required a nontraditional classroom space, which explains the 1959 additions of a gym (Unit 3), home economics space (Unit 2), and multi-purpose addition (Unit 1) to Bothell Junior High.

By the late 1960s, though, many school reformers began arguing for the creation of middle schools, to move sixth graders out from elementary school. Supporters of the middle school format offered the distinct differences between young children (elementary students), young adolescents (middle school students), and older adolescents (high school students) as justification for separating the grades in such a way. This new structure reconfigured junior high schools into middle schools to consist of grades 6-8. The Bothell Junior High did not

¹¹ Gertrude Noar, “A Movement Emerges,” *Educational Leadership*, May 1957, 468.

¹² Noar, “A Movement Emerges,” 469.

¹³ Noar, “A Movement Emerges,” 470.

¹⁴ http://www.amle.org/portals/0/pdf/publications/On_Target/middle_or_high/middle_or_high_5.pdf, 3.

change over to a middle school during its function as an intermediate school. In 1986, a third of sixth graders were enrolled in middle schools; that number grew to 58 percent by 2001.¹⁵

Junior high schools continue to exist, but are outnumbered by middle schools. As a result, school buildings constructed as junior high schools, like the Bothell Junior High School, clearly represent a relatively short and specific era in educational philosophy.

Construction and History of the Bothell Junior High School

In 1931 the Bothell School District proposed the construction of a junior high school to expand their educational offerings and relieve the burden on their existing facilities. The district placed a bond issue for \$50,000 before Bothell citizens, who passed it on May 16, 1931, by a slim margin of 398-366, not surprising given the economic hardship of the Great Depression.¹⁶ Seattle-based architect Earl W. Morrison created the design for the new building, using the increasingly popular Art Deco style to ornament the school's facades. The school became the first Art Deco-designed building in the community.¹⁷

The district contracted with local building contractors Alfred (A. J.) Sundholm and Guy Person to construct the new school. The contractors broke ground in the summer of 1931 and poured the foundation on July 4, 1931.¹⁸ Sundholm and Person completed construction on the second floor in time for the school year to begin on September 5, 1931. When the school opened for 7th, 8th, and 9th graders, the school day ran from 9:00am to 2:30pm. Ninth graders had their choice of electives, selecting from algebra, French, junior business training, home economics, manual training, and art.¹⁹

Sundholm and Person finished the rest of the building's construction in October, in time for a formal dedication on October 16, 1931. Upon completion, the building featured maple floors throughout the classrooms, an automatic regulating clock system, walnut furniture, built-in lockers, and thermostat heat control for each room.²⁰ The building included 9 classrooms, with a seating capacity of 50 each, a study hall for 150 students, and restrooms. The contractors constructed the school in 65 days, not including Saturdays or Sundays, for a cost of 13 ½ cents per cubic foot.²¹

A 1941 addition to the junior high, constructed by the Works Project Administration (WPA), increased the number of classrooms for the school and blended seamlessly with the 1931 building. The addition provided 6 more classrooms as well as support rooms.²² In 1949, the

¹⁵ Kelly Bedard and Chau Do, "Are Middle Schools More Effective? The Impact of School Structure on Student Outcomes," UC Santa Barbara Department of Economics, (accessed November 9, 2012), <http://econ.ucsb.edu/~kelly/middle.pdf>, 1.

¹⁶ Pierce, Pat. W.A. *Anderson (Bothell Junior High and Anderson)*. Washington Heritage Register Nomination. 2007.

¹⁷ Malinowski, "The Past 75 Years of Northshore Education."

¹⁸ "Contractors on New School Making Speed," *Bothell Sentinel*, July 11, 1931.

¹⁹ "Schools Ready for Opening," *Bothell Sentinel*, September 5, 1931.

²⁰ "Junior High Dedication," *Bothell Sentinel*, October 17, 1931.

²¹ "Junior High Dedication," *Bothell Sentinel*, October 17, 1931.

²² Pierce, W.A. *Anderson (Bothell Junior High and Anderson)*.

school district built an elementary school, Ricketts Elementary, adjacent to the junior high. Enrollment at Ricketts grew significantly and the entire school body moved to the newly constructed Westhill Elementary in 1960, allowing the junior high to take over the building.²³ In 1956, the junior high school's first principal, Wilbur Anderson, retired. The district renamed the school W. A. Anderson Junior High in honor of Anderson.²⁴

Three new buildings, designed by architect Ralph H. Burkhard, constructed on the site in 1959 provided a gym (Unit 3), home economics space (Unit 2), and multi-purpose addition (Unit 3) for the school. A covered walkway, also constructed in 1959, connected all the buildings on the site. As school enrollment increased, the junior high needed more space for classrooms and exploratory subjects. The new additions provided primarily nontraditional classroom space, likely freeing up the 1931 building for more traditional classrooms. These additions, designed in the Modern style, showcased the post-war shift away from traditional 2-3 story brick school buildings to one-story buildings designed to maximize natural light and ventilation.²⁵ The three additions, constructed behind the 1931 building in a U-shape, created an inner courtyard and circulated students around the perimeter with a series of connecting breezeways. The arrangement and design of the additions reflected the prevailing mindset that school buildings needed to be more adaptable to meet ever-evolving educational needs.

Eventually the Bothell Junior High School building ceased to function as a junior high school. Over the years the school district used the building as an overflow building, special education center, an alternative high school, and administrative support offices.

Earl Wilson Morrison - Architect

Architect Earl Wilson Morrison, designer of the 1931 Bothell Junior High building, spent his career designing buildings in Washington State. Born on December 25, 1888, in Sibley, Iowa, Earl and his family moved to Spokane, Washington, when he was four years old.²⁶ He began working as an electrician in 1906 and then as a helper for building contractor F. E. Peterson. In the 1909 Spokane City Directory, he listed himself as an independent designer and by 1911 he advertised as an architect.²⁷

He attended the Armour Institute of Technology (now the Illinois Institute of Technology) in Chicago beginning in 1909 where he earned a B.S. in Architecture in 1913. Morrison designed numerous Spokane houses while he attended college, garnering a reputation

²³ Ray Braga, "About Ricketts" in *NS Lines*, September 1972, from Northshore School District files.

²⁴ "Bothell School To Be Renamed," *The Seattle Times*, June 9, 1956, 4.

²⁵ Lindsay Baker, "A History of School Design and Its Indoor Environmental Standards, 1900 to Today," *National Clearinghouse for Educational Facilities*, National Institute of Building Sciences (Washington, D.C.: January 2012), 11.

²⁶ *Application for Membership: Earl W. Morrison*, Membership File, The American Institute of Architects Archives, (accessed on October 26, 2012), <http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/AIA%20scans/M-P/MorrisonEarlW.pdf>.

²⁷ Linda Yeomans, *Edward & Helen Cannon House*, Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination (2004), Section 8, Page 6, http://properties.historicspokane.org/_pdf/properties/property-1742.pdf.

as Spokane's "boy architect."²⁸ When he returned to Spokane he shared an office with builder Amil T. Johnson, with whom he collaborated on many buildings. As early as 1910, Spokane's prestigious South Hill neighborhood boasted several of Morrison's buildings, including the Ritter House (522 W. Cotta Ave, built 1910), the Bryant House (1214 S Cook St), the Rudberg House (1128 W Eighth Ave), and the Thatcher House (505 W Kiernan Ave). Morrison continued to design impressive residences in Spokane throughout the 1910s, many of which are located within the National Register-listed Rockwood Historic District.

When the United States entered into World War I in 1917, Morrison joined the U.S. Army. He served within the Construction Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) between 1917 and 1919, earning the rank of captain. After his discharge from the Army in 1919, Morrison returned home to Spokane and reopened his practice, setting up his offices in the Symons building.²⁹ Morrison soon partnered with V. S. (Vas Salisbury) Stimson, and the two enjoyed a successful collaboration in Spokane until 1924. While in partnership, Morrison and Stimson designed the Dr. Hopkins House (1305 E Overbluff Road) and a home at 8909 N Mt. View Lane, both in Spokane. Morrison also opened a satellite office in Wenatchee, designing fruit warehouses, two schools, several homes, and a church between 1921 and 1922.³⁰ Morrison and Stimson also designed the second Chelan County Courthouse in Wenatchee.³¹

Morrison moved to Seattle in 1924 and opened a new office with V. S. Stimson. Morrison's move to Seattle also marked a shift in his designs – from predominately single-family residences to larger scale projects like schools, apartment buildings, and even a hospital. His apartment designs in Seattle included the Marlborough House, the Gainsborough, the Le Sourd Apartments, and the Twelve Twenty-Three Spring Apartments.³² He also designed the Canterbury Building in Seattle, the Bellingham Herald building, Everett's Fire Station No. 2, the Medical-Dental Building in Everett, and the South Junior High School (Sequoia High School), also in Everett.

It appears Morrison and Stimson ended their partnership in 1926, with each establishing their own independent firms. Morrison went on to design many other buildings, such as the South Junior High School (1925) in Everett and Rosehill High (1928) in Mukilteo. He also began to frequently utilize the Art Deco style, as seen in the Olive Tower Apartments (1928), Bothell Junior High School (1931), and the Everett High Auditorium (1939). He also designed Seattle's 18-story International style Grosvenor House in 1949.³³

²⁸ Shawn Vestal, "Admirer unearths memory of young architectural genius," *The Spokesman-Review*, July 6, 2012, <http://www.spokesman.com/stories/2012/jul/06/admirer-unearths-memory-of-young-architectural/>

²⁹ "Local Architect Home From France," *The Spokane Chronicle*, July 24, 1919. WSU Libraries Digital Collections.

³⁰ Vestal, "Admirer unearths memory of young architectural genius."

³¹ "Chelan County, Courthouse #2, Wenatchee, WA," Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD), <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/structures/15671/>.

³² Shawn Vestal, "Architect's Work Seen All Over the State," *The Spokesman-Review*, July 7, 2012, <http://www.spokesman.com/stories/2012/jul/07/architects-work-seen-all-over-the-state/>

³³ Mimi Sheridan, "Grosvenor House," Historic Property Inventory Form, April 24, 2010, <https://fortress.wa.gov/dahp/wisaard/dahpreports/historicpropertyreport.aspx?id=15170&ug=1>.

Morrison was a member of the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, joining in 1923. He enjoyed a long and prosperous career in Washington State before eventually moving to San Diego, CA. He passed away in 1955.

Ralph H. Burkhard - Architect

Ralph H. Burkhard, who designed the Bothell Junior High's 1959 additions, established himself as an award-winning architect, well-known for his educational building designs. Born on July 18, 1908 in Bar Harbor, Maine, Burkhard attended Syracuse University, receiving a Bachelor's degree in architecture in 1930, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), earning his Master's degree in architecture in 1931. In addition to his architectural degrees, Burkhard pursued studies in structural engineering and sculpture, enrolling at the Beaux Arts Institute of Design in New York City between 1932 and 1933.

For the first decade of Burkhard's career he designed for several architecture firms, primarily working in New York, Maine, and Washington, D.C. He moved to Seattle in May of 1943 to work for the Boeing Company as a mechanical engineer on the Boeing C-97 Stratofreighter project. Burkhard set up his own architectural practice in Seattle following the end of World War II, quickly establishing himself as an innovative and modern designer. The schools he designed during his career in the Pacific Northwest include: the Mountlake Terrace High School (1959) and Melody Hill Elementary School (1958) in Mountlake; Kenmore Elementary School (1955), Bothell High School gymnasium (1957), and Arrowhead Elementary School (1957) in Bothell; Foster Junior-Senior High School (1951) in Seattle; the Education Building (1958), Nicholson Pavilion (1959), and Courson and Muzzall Halls (1966) at Central Washington University in Ellensburg; Highline Community College (1966); and A.A. Cleveland Hall (1963) at Washington State University in Pullman.³⁴

Burkhard made a name for himself with his distinctively Modern designs, earning numerous awards throughout his career, including a Seattle AIA Honor Award for Southgate Elementary School in 1951, a National Honor Award for Foster Junior-Senior High School in 1953, and other local AIA awards for Clark's Cleaners in 1955 and the Nicholson Pavilion in 1959.³⁵ His design for the gymnasium at Mountlake Terrace High School was the first major project on the West Coast to utilize triangular Glu-laminated beams.

Burkhard continued to design buildings through at least the early 1970s. A long-time resident of Burien's Normandy Park neighborhood, he passed away on December 30, 1993, at the age of 85.

³⁴"Burkhard, Ralph H.," Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD), <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/architects/5587/> (accessed November 13, 2012); "Burkhard, Ralph H.," Docomomo Wewa, http://www.docomomo-wewa.org/architects_detail.php?id=80 (accessed November 13, 2012).

³⁵ "Burkhard, Ralph H.," Docomomo Wewa.

Alfred J. Sundholm – Contractor

Alfred John (A. J.) Sundholm was born in circa 1888 in Sweden. He immigrated to the United States between 1895 and 1900.³⁶ In circa 1907 Alfred married his wife Signe, who emigrated from Sweden in 1906.³⁷ They had four daughters: Blanche, June, Ruth, and Ethel. It is unclear what other buildings Sundholm constructed, but he may have worked alongside the Thompson Brothers building residences.³⁸

August “Gus” Person – Contractor

Born in circa 1885, August “Gus” Person emigrated from Sweden to the United States in 1902 and became a citizen in the same year.³⁹ By circa 1925, Gus had married his wife Lydia and they had a son named Elmer.⁴⁰ Prior to working in construction, Person worked as a farmer. It is unclear what other buildings Person may have constructed.

Architectural Style – Art Deco | Zigzag Moderne

The prominent geometric patterns and bold colors of the Art Deco style, often in stark contrast to the conservatism of classical revival, first emerged in interior architecture and furniture design in the early 1920s. This design aesthetic quickly gained popularity in the United States, particularly after *The Chicago Tribune* hosted an international design competition in 1922 for the design of their new headquarters building. Although the Gothic-inspired design of John Mead Howells and Raymond Hood won the *Tribune’s* competition, Eliel Saarinen’s second prize Deco-style entry arguably influenced ensuing skyscraper design to a greater extent.⁴¹ According to architectural historian Leland Roth in his *American Architecture: A History*, early Art Deco designs “changed the image of the modern skyscraper from corniced classical block to tapered, soaring ziggurat.”⁴² The term “Art Deco” was coined in Paris during the summer of 1925 at the Exposition Internationale des Arts Dècoratifs et Industriels Modernes.

Characteristics of this style include smooth wall surfaces; zigzags, chevrons, and geometric motifs as decorative elements; vertical projections or towers providing vertical emphasis; and reeding or fluting, often around doors and windows. The Bothell Junior High School building reflects the Art Deco – Zigzag Moderne style with the verticality of the main

³⁶ The dates of the Sundholm’s immigration to the U.S. change between the 1910 and 1920 censuses. U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census, Thirteenth Census, 1910, Bruce Creek, Stevens County, Washington, “Alfred Sundholm,” *Heritage Quest*, Heritagequestonline.com; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Fourteenth Census, 1920, Redmond, King County, Washington, “Alfred Sundholm,” *Heritage Quest*, Heritagequestonline.com.

³⁷ “Mrs. A. John Sundholm,” *The Seattle Times*, July 4, 1959, 19.

³⁸ “Vital Statistics: King County Building Permits,” *The Seattle Times*, February 23, 1941, 27.

³⁹ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Fourteenth Census, 1920, Bruce Creek, Stevens County, Washington, “August Person,” *Heritage Quest*, Heritagequestonline.com.

⁴⁰ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census, 1940, Bothell, King County, Washington, “Alfred Sundholm,” *Heritage Quest*, Heritagequestonline.com.

⁴¹ Leland Roth, *American Architecture: A History* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2001), 372.

⁴² Roth, *American Architecture*, 373.

facade's bays and use of geometric motifs, including the incorporation of contrasting red and white brick diapering and cast concrete zigzag patterning beneath windows.

Architectural Style - Modernism

Modernism emerged as an architectural and design movement in the 1920s and 1930s, largely as a reaction to the eclecticism of late 19th and early 20th century period revivals.⁴³ Civilian building construction came to a near halt during the years of World War II with a shortage of materials and skilled labor. Building construction during this period emphasized practicality, dovetailing well with the clean lines of modernistic design. The progressiveness of Modernism also effectively expressed the post-war confidence and success of the American people and economy.⁴⁴

Mid-century Modernist buildings represent a spectrum of various styles, all encompassed by the "Modern" category. These styles include but are not limited to Curtain Wall, Geodesic Dome, Wrightian, Brutalism, International, New Formalism, Neo Expressionism, and Miesian. Many school buildings constructed during the mid-century, like the Burkhard-designed additions to Bothell Junior High, embraced the Modern design aesthetic. Schools stressed the need for functionality and adaptability in their new buildings, a need well addressed by modern utilitarianism.

Architectural Comparisons

The architecture of the Bothell Junior High School not only serves as an example of Morrison's school designs but also one of his first ventures into Art Deco. In order to place the architectural character of the Bothell Junior High in a larger context of school design, several other school buildings, including a few designed by Morrison, will be highlighted for comparison purposes.

Morrison and Stimson designed the South Junior High School (3516 Rucker Ave, Everett, WA, built 1925), now known as the Sequoia High School, in the Beaux Arts tradition. The building's aesthetic differs from that of the Bothell Junior High with its use of classical ornamentation, specifically quoining, a decorative parapet, and an elaborate arched entrance.⁴⁵ Although built only 6 years after the South Junior High, Bothell Junior High clearly illustrates Morrison's shift in design aesthetic away from period revivals towards more modern styles.

After establishing his own firm, Morrison designed Rosehill High School (304 Lincoln Ave, Mukilteo, WA, built 1928). This design, completed only two years after the Beaux Arts South Junior High, demonstrates Morrison's transition into Art Deco. However, a roof addition to Rosehill High in the 1970s significantly obscured many of the building's Art Deco elements

⁴³ Modernism 101, DOCOMOMOWEWA, <http://www.docomomo-wewa.org/modernism.php> (accessed November 14, 2012).

⁴⁴ Roth, 413.

⁴⁵ "South Junior High School," Historic Property Inventory Form (March 1986), <https://fortress.wa.gov/dahp/wisaard/documents/HPIF/0/10/10322.pdf>.

before it was demolished in 2010.⁴⁶ Bothell Junior High, on the other hand, still retains its features that place it within the Art Deco movement.

With his design of the Everett High Auditorium (2415 Colby, Everett, WA, built 1939), Morrison wholeheartedly embraced the PWA Moderne approach of Art Deco.⁴⁷ The auditorium features a soft, rounded form with a smooth wall finish, creating a streamlined look for the building. The building's use as an auditorium and more utilitarian-look sets it apart from the Bothell Junior High and demonstrates the continued evolution of Morrison's style.

The Woodinville School (13209 NE 175th, Woodinville, WA, built 1936), another former Northshore School District building, stands approximately 3 miles west of Bothell Junior High. Designed by architect Fred B. Stephen and constructed with WPA funds, the Woodinville School building sits in the midst of new development on a main thoroughfare. The Woodinville School remains largely intact, retaining even its Art Deco light fixtures flanking the main entrance. While the building's architect utilized Art Deco elements, such as the aforementioned light fixtures as well as brick spandrel courses laid in a dogtooth pattern, the Woodinville School is an even plainer representation of the style in comparison with Bothell Junior High.⁴⁸ The Woodinville School is similar to the Bothell Junior High in that both are the oldest historic schools, in their original locations, in their communities.

An Art Deco school constructed within a year of the Bothell Junior High, John R. Rogers High School (1622 E Wellesley Ave, Spokane, WA, built 1932) was listed to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C on December 29, 2010.⁴⁹ In their design of Rogers High School architects Well & Dow incorporated numerous design motifs reflective of the Art Deco - Zigzag Moderne style including ornamental brick tapestry work, chevrons, and stylized floral and paisley patterns. Although Rogers High School is a more high-style example of Art Deco architecture than Bothell Junior High, both schools feature significantly altered interiors. Furthermore, Rogers High School has a large, multi-tiered addition constructed on the building's rear. Bothell Junior High's major addition, built in 1941, has gained significance due to its design and construction by the WPA. The junior high's other addition, a slim elevator shaft and mechanical addition constructed in 1991, is small and sensitive to the massing of the original building.

Summary

The Bothell Junior High School is a locally significant example of Art Deco and educational architecture in Bothell. Its status as the first Art Deco building in Bothell as well as the oldest school in Bothell in its original location contributes to the building's significance.

⁴⁶ Dorothy Kasch, "Rosehill Community Center," Historic Property Inventory Form (July 18, 1991), <https://fortress.wa.gov/dahp/wisaard/documents/HPIF/0/9/9465.pdf>.

⁴⁷ "Everett High Auditorium," Historic Property Inventory Form (date unknown), <https://fortress.wa.gov/dahp/wisaard/documents/HPIF/0/9/9847.pdf>.

⁴⁸ Phillip Seven Esser, Historic Preservation Services, "Woodinville School," City of Woodinville Landmark Registration Form (September 13, 2001).

⁴⁹ Stephen Emerson, "John R. Rogers High School," National Register of Historic Places nomination (2010).

Furthermore, the Bothell Junior High unmistakably represents a remarkable time of growth in Bothell education. The fact that it is the only remaining educational building from that period only strengthens its significance.

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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. _)
- 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 _____)
- University (Name: University of Washington _____)
- Other (Name: _____)

6. Geographical Data

Acreage 2.19 acres

UTM References:

A 10 zone 0559272 Easting 5290271 Northing

B 10 zone 0559375 Easting 5290252 Northing

C 10 zone 0559380 Easting 5290183 Northing

D 10 zone 0559262 Easting 5290179 Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property occupies 2.19 acres of the 2.92 acre tax parcel 0626059052 of King County, located within Section 6, Township 26 North, Range 5 East of the Willamette Meridian. The nominated property is bounded to the east by Bothell Way Northeast. The south boundary is defined by the tax parcel's extent. The nominated property is set back from the tax parcel's extent on the west and north sides. Tax parcel information is courtesy of the King County Assessor's Office and present property owner.

Boundary Justification

These 2.19 acres are the extent of the Bothell Junior High School's historic campus, including relevant buildings and the designed landscape. It excludes contemporary buildings (eg, Northshore Pool Building) and parking lots.

Form prepared and submitted by: Katie Chase & Susan Johnson **Date Completed** _____
Title: Associates
Organization: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.
Mailing Address: 201 N Yakima Ave, Tacoma, WA 98403
Telephone: (253) 572-4599 x105

List Photographs Included:

Historic & Comparison Photographs

1895 view of the second (constructed 1890) Bothell School. Source: Bothell High School.

1907 view of the newly constructed public school house in Bothell with high school classes on the upstairs (demolished, but previously located across the street from nominated property). Source: Bothell High School.

1923 view of Bothell High School (demolished, but previously located adjacent to nominated property). Source: Bothell High School.

1937 view of Bothell's Junior High School (left) and Senior High School (right). Source: Bothell High School.

1939 view of Bothell schools, looking east with Bothell Junior High School at right. Rear facade shown. Source: Bothell High School.

Bothell Junior High School, prior to south (1941) addition. Source: City of Bothell.

Post-1941 photo of Bothell Junior High School, showing south (1941) addition at left. Source: City of Bothell.

Portrait of Earl W. Morrison, architect of the original 1931 junior high building, courtesy of the City of Bothell.

Portrait of Ralph H. Burkhard, architect of the 1959 Units 1-3, courtesy of Dept. of Architectural Licensing via DOCOMOMO-WEWA.

2010 view of the South Junior High School (3516 Rucker Ave, Everett, WA, built 1925), now known as the Sequoia High School. Morrison and Stimson designed the building. Source: Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD).

1994 view of the Rosehill High School (304 Lincoln Ave, Mukilteo, WA, built 1928), designed by Morrison. The building was demolished in 2010. Source: Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD).

2002 view of the Everett High Auditorium (2415 Colby, Everett, WA, built 1939), designed by Morrison. Source: Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD).

2011 view of the Woodinville School (13209 NE 175th, Woodinville, WA, built 1936). Fred B. Stephen designed the building. Source: Google Maps.

2010 view of the John R. Rogers High School (1622 E Wellesley Ave, Spokane, WA, built 1932). Well & Dow designed the Art Deco building. Source: Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD).

Contemporary Photographs (Taken October 18, 2012)

- Photograph 1 of 24: View of east and north facades.
- Photograph 2 of 24: Partial view of east (front) facade.
- Photograph 3 of 24: View of southwest corner of main building (at center), breezeway, and partial south facade of Unit 3.
- Photograph 4 of 24: Interior view of basement corridor, looking north.
- Photograph 5 of 24: Interior view of typical basement room, looking northeast.
- Photograph 6 of 24: Interior view of first floor corridor, looking north.
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- Photograph 19 of 24: Interior view of Unit 2's Wood Shop, looking south.
- Photograph 20 of 24: View of Unit 3's north facade and breezeway, looking southwest.
- Photograph 21 of 24: View of Unit 3's west and south facades.
- Photograph 22 of 24: Interior view of Unit 3's Gymnasium, looking east.
- Photograph 23 of 24: Interior view of Unit 3, Girls' Locker Room, looking north.
- Photograph 24 of 24: View of a typical breezeway section, looking south along the west edge of the courtyard.

Nomination Form Received by: _____ **Date:** _____

Reviewed by: _____ **Date:** _____
City of Bothell, Landmark Preservation Consultant

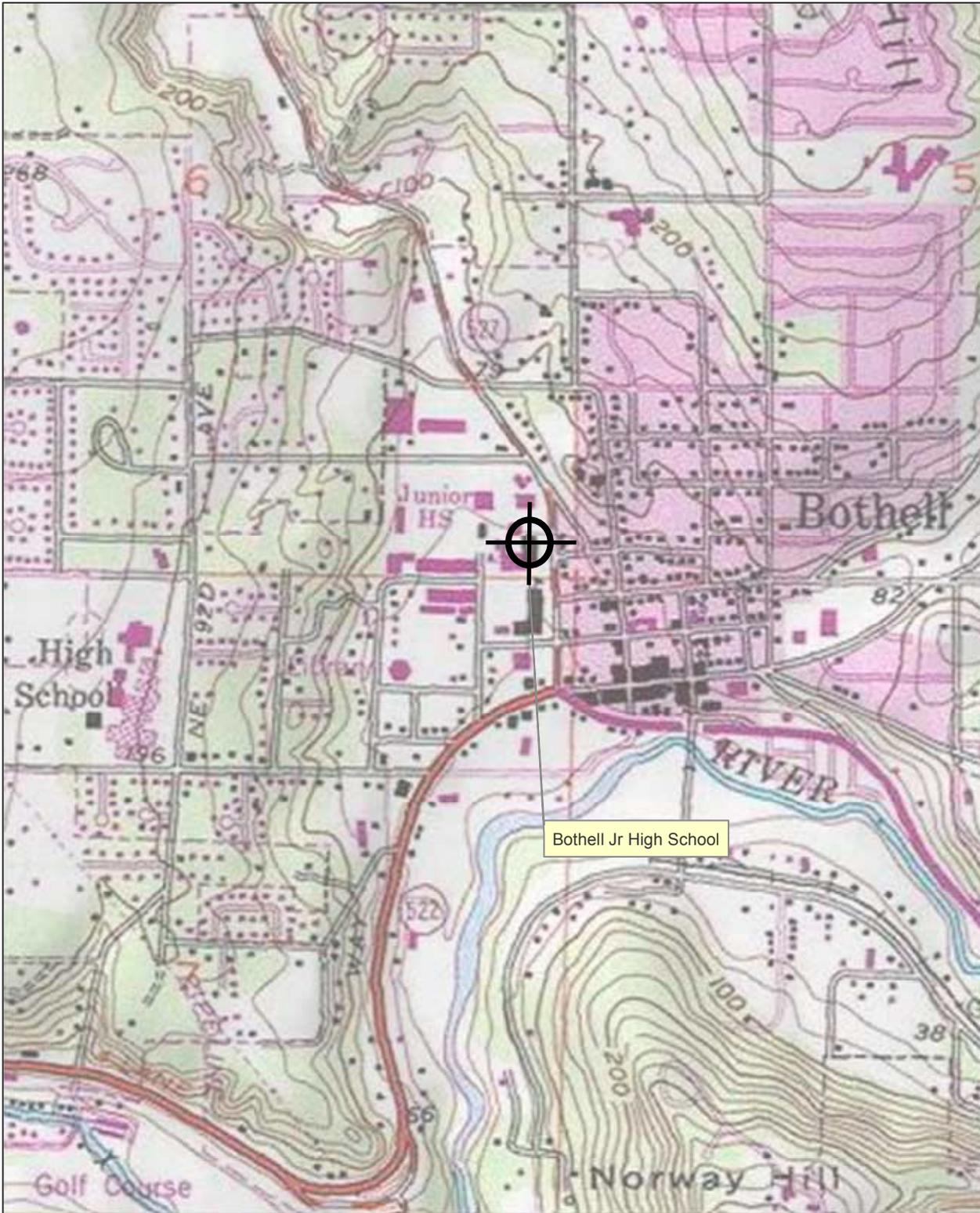
City of Bothell Local Register of Historic Landmarks Nomination

Bothell Junior High School Building

18603 Bothell Way Northeast, Bothell

King County, Washington State

Maps



USGS map detail showing the location of the Bothell Junior High School Building.

City of Bothell Local Register of Historic Landmarks Nomination
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Maps



Site map showing the UTM references for the building. 1) 10 0559272E 5290271N 2) 10 0559375E 5290252N 3) 10 0559380E 5290183N 4) 10 0559262E 5290179N

City of Bothell Local Register of Historic Landmarks Nomination
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Maps



N



Aerial image showing tax parcel outlines, with nominated property outlined with dashed black line. Full extent of the associated tax parcel shown outlined with solid black line. Base map courtesy of ESRI Bing maps, 2012.

City of Bothell Local Register of Historic Landmarks Nomination
Bothell Junior High School Building
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Maps



Site map, with buildings outlined with solid black and nominated property boundary in dashed black line. Base map courtesy of ESRI Bing maps, 2012.

City of Bothell Local Register of Historic Landmarks Nomination
Bothell Junior High School Building
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Photographs



1895 view of the second (constructed 1890) Bothell School. Source: Bothell High School.



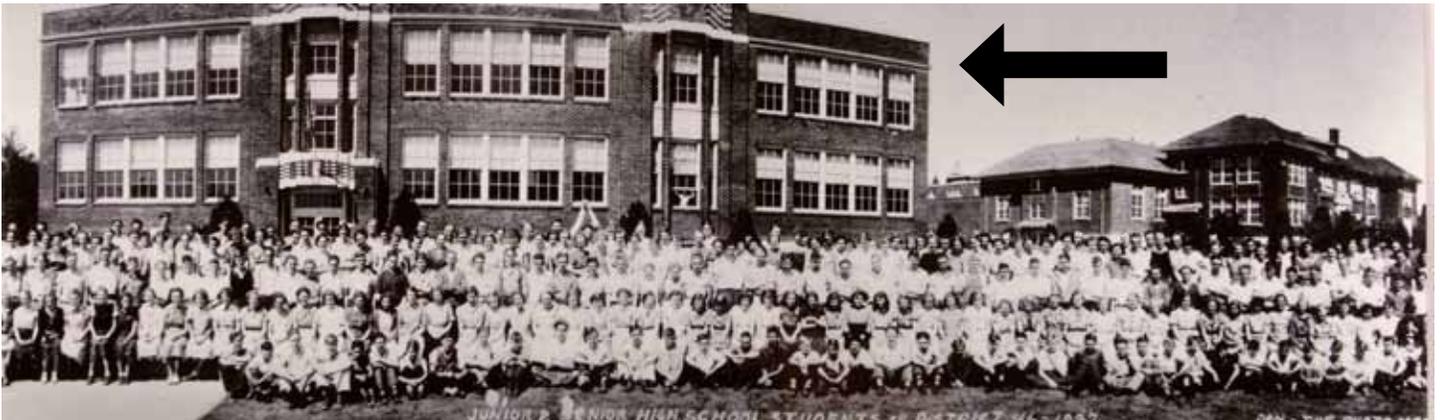
1907 view of the newly constructed public school house in Bothell with high school classes on the upstairs (demolished, but previously located across the street from nominated property). Source: Bothell High School.

City of Bothell Local Register of Historic Landmarks Nomination
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Photographs



1923 view of Bothell High School (demolished, but previously located adjacent to nominated property). Source: Bothell High School.



1937 view of Bothell's Junior High School (left) and Senior High School (right). Source: Bothell High School.

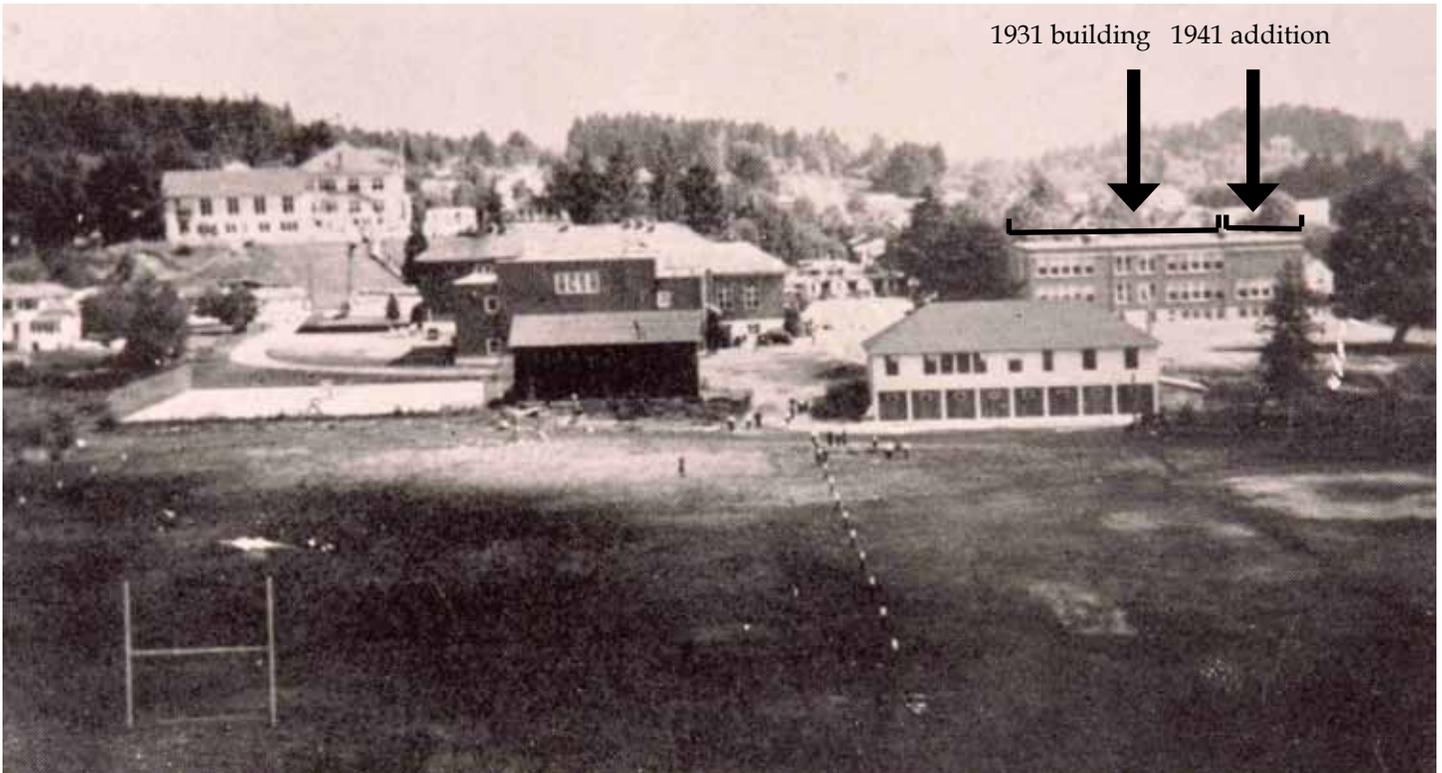
City of Bothell Local Register of Historic Landmarks Nomination

Bothell Junior High School Building

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King County, Washington State

Photographs



1939 view of Bothell schools, looking east with Bothell Junior High School at right. Rear facade shown. Source: Bothell High School.



Bothell Junior High School, prior to south (1941) addition. Source: City of Bothell.

City of Bothell Local Register of Historic Landmarks Nomination
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Photographs



Post-1941 photo of Bothell Junior High School, showing south (1941) addition at left. Source: City of Bothell.



Left, portrait of Earl W. Morrison, architect of the original 1931 junior high building, courtesy of the City of Bothell. Right, portrait of Ralph H. Burkhard, architect of the 1959 Units 1-3, courtesy of Dept. of Architectural Licensing via DOCOMOMO-WEWA.

City of Bothell Local Register of Historic Landmarks Nomination

Bothell Junior High School Building
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Photographs



2010 view of the South Junior High School (3516 Rucker Ave, Everett, WA, built 1925), now known as the Sequoia High School. Morrison and Stimson designed the building. Source: Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD).



1994 view of the Rosehill High School (304 Lincoln Ave, Mukilteo, WA, built 1928), designed by Morrison. The building was demolished in 2010. Source: Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD).

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Photographs



2002 view of the Everett High Auditorium (2415 Colby, Everett, WA, built 1939), designed by Morrison. Source: Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD).



2011 view of the Woodinville School (13209 NE 175th, Woodinville, WA, built 1936). Fred B. Stephen designed the building. Source: Google Maps.

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Photographs



2010 view of the John R. Rogers High School (1622 E Wellesley Ave, Spokane, WA, built 1932). Well & Dow designed the Art Deco building. Source: Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD).

City of Bothell Local Register of Historic Landmarks Nomination

Bothell Junior High School Building
18603 Bothell Way Northeast, Bothell
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Photographs

Name of Property: Bothell Junior High School

City or Vicinity: Bothell

County: King County

State: WA

Name of Photographer: Spencer Howard, Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Date of Photographs: October 18 , 2012

Location of Original Digital Files: 201 N. Yakima Ave, Tacoma, WA 98403

Description of Photograph(s) & Number:

Photograph 1 of 24: View of east and north facades.

Photograph 2 of 24: Partial view of east (front) facade.

Photograph 3 of 24: View of southwest corner of main building (at center), breezeway, and partial south facade of Unit 3.

Photograph 4 of 24: Interior view of basement corridor, looking north.

Photograph 5 of 24: Interior view of typical basement room, looking northeast.

Photograph 6 of 24: Interior view of first floor corridor, looking north.

Photograph 7 of 24: Interior view of central stairs, at first floor level looking east.

Photograph 8 of 24: Interior view of typical first floor room with original window surrounds and floorboards.

Photograph 9 of 24: Interior view of typical first floor room, with original built-in cabinet and drawers to left of doorway.

Photograph 10 of 24: Interior view of south stairwell, between first and second floors

Photograph 11 of 24: Interior view of second floor corridor, looking north.

Photograph 12 of 24: Interior view of classroom and stairs to Reading Room, southwest corner of second floor, looking south.

Photograph 13 of 24: Interior view of second floor Art Room, looking south.

Photograph 14 of 24: View of Unit 1's south facade and breezeway, looking northwest across courtyard.

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Photograph 16 of 24: Interior view of Unit 1's main space (Cafeteria), looking east.

Photograph 17 of 24: Interior view of Unit 1's kitchen space, looking east.

Photograph 18 of 24: Interior view of a typical secondary space in Unit 1 (southwest corner of building, looking northwest).

Photograph 19 of 24: Interior view of Unit 2's Wood Shop, looking south.

Photograph 20 of 24: View of Unit 3's north facade and breezeway, looking southwest.

Photograph 21 of 24: View of Unit 3's west and south facades.

Photograph 22 of 24: Interior view of Unit 3's Gymnasium, looking east.

Photograph 23 of 24: Interior view of Unit 3, Girls' Locker Room, looking north.

Photograph 24 of 24: View of a typical breezeway section, looking south along the west edge of the courtyard.

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Photographs



Photograph 1 of 24: View of east and north facades.



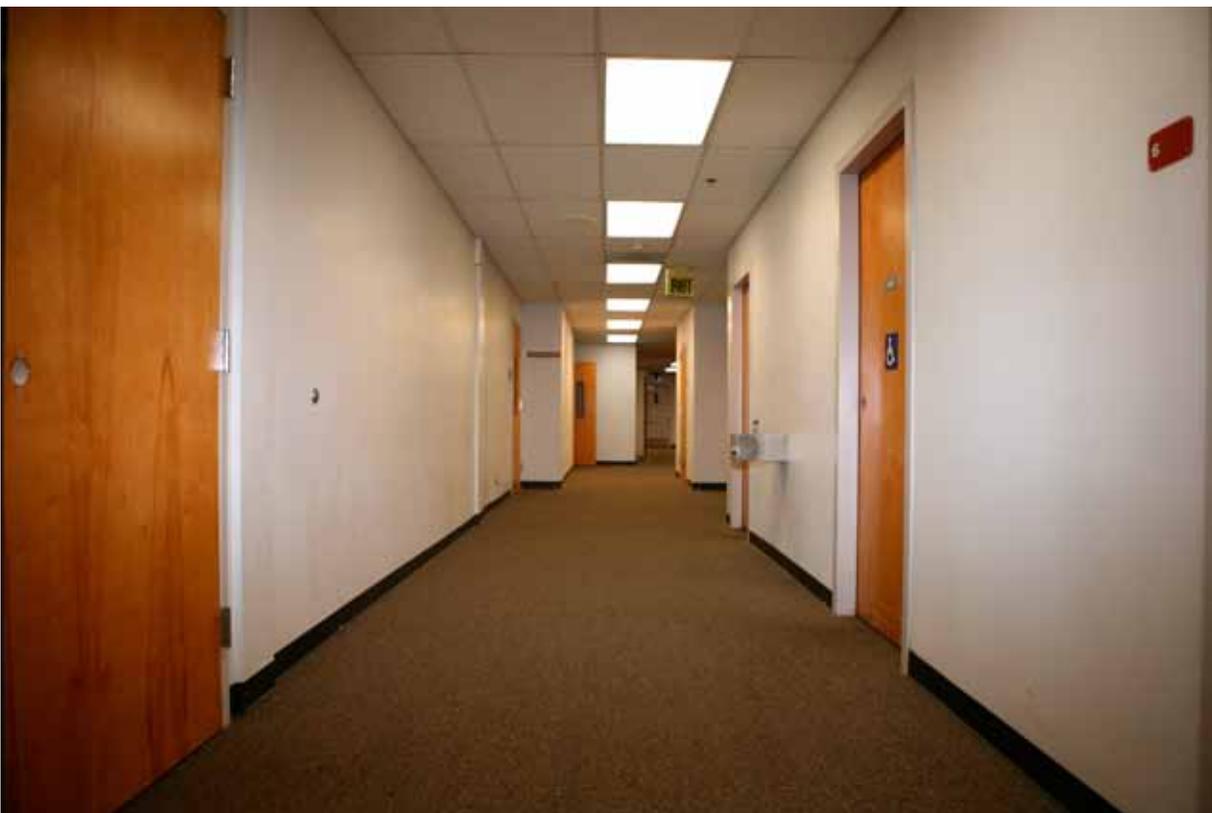
Photograph 2 of 24: Partial view of east (front) facade.

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Bothell Junior High School Building
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Photographs



Photograph 3 of 24: View of southwest corner of main building (at center), breezeway, and partial south facade of Unit 3.



Photograph 4 of 24: Interior view of basement corridor, looking north.

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Photographs



Photograph 5 of 24: Interior view of typical basement room, looking northeast.



Photograph 6 of 24: Interior view of first floor corridor, looking north.

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Photograph 7 of 24: Interior view of central stairs, at first floor level looking east.



Photograph 8 of 24: Interior view of typical first floor room with original window surrounds and floorboards.

City of Bothell Local Register of Historic Landmarks Nomination
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Photographs



Photograph 9 of 24: Interior view of typical first floor room, with original built-in cabinet and drawers to left of doorway.



Photograph 10 of 24: Interior view of south stairwell, between first and second floors.

City of Bothell Local Register of Historic Landmarks Nomination
Bothell Junior High School Building
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Photographs



Photograph 11 of 24: Interior view of second floor corridor, looking north.



Photograph 12 of 24: Interior view of classroom and stairs to Reading Room, southwest corner of second floor, looking south.

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Bothell Junior High School Building
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Photographs



Photograph 13 of 24: Interior view of second floor Art Room, looking south.



Photograph 14 of 24: View of Unit 1's south facade and breezeway, looking northwest across courtyard.

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Photographs



Photograph 15 of 24: View of Unit 1's north facade.



Photograph 16 of 24: Interior view of Unit 1's main space (Cafeteria), looking east.

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Photographs



Photograph 17 of 24: Interior view of Unit 1's kitchen space, looking east.



Photograph 18 of 24: Interior view of a typical secondary space in Unit 1 (southwest corner of building, looking northwest).

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Photographs



Photograph 19 of 24: Interior view of Unit 2's Wood Shop, looking south.



Photograph 20 of 24: View of Unit 3's north facade and breezeway, looking southwest.

City of Bothell Local Register of Historic Landmarks Nomination
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Photographs



Photograph 21 of 24: View of Unit 3's west and south facades.



Photograph 22 of 24: Interior view of Unit 3's Gymnasium, looking east.

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Photographs



Photograph 23 of 24: Interior view of Unit 3, Girls' Locker Room, looking north.

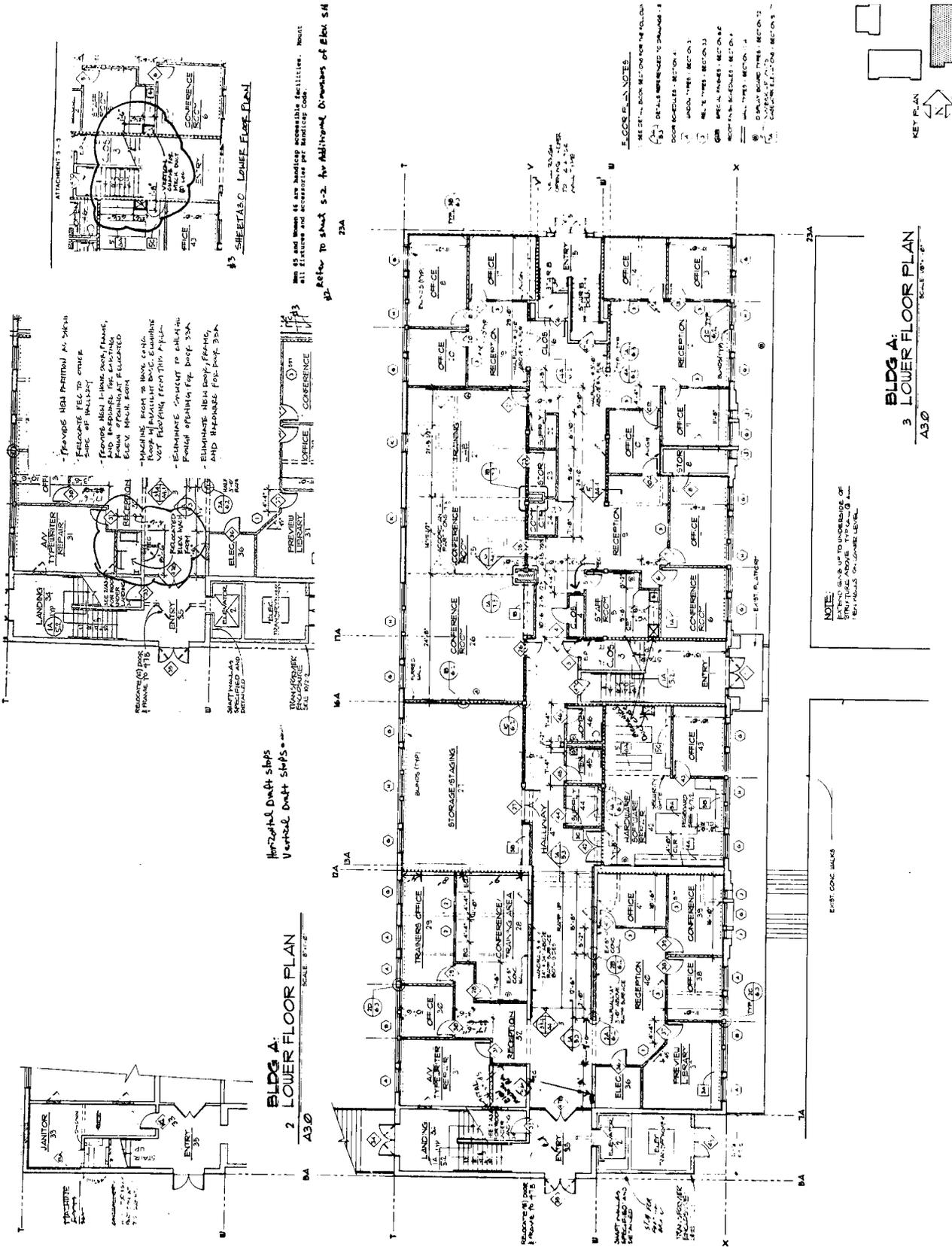


Photograph 24 of 24: View of a typical breezeway section, looking south along the west edge of the courtyard.

City of Bothell Local Register of Historic Landmarks Nomination

Bothell Junior High School Building
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Drawings



BLDG A:
3 LOWER FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

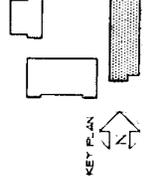
NOTE: SEE SUPPLEMENT TO DRAWING OF EXTERIOR FOR UP TO INCREASE OF EXTERIOR FINISHES ON LOWER LEVEL.

IF THIS MICROFILMED DOCUMENT IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE, IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

24X



- FLOOR PLAN NOTES:
- 1. SEE SUPPLEMENT TO DRAWING FOR DETAILS OF EXTERIOR FINISHES ON LOWER LEVEL.
 - 2. DETAILS REFERRED TO DRAWING 1.
 - 3. DOOR SCHEDULE - SECTION 4.
 - 4. WINDOW TYPES - SECTION 3.
 - 5. WALL TYPES - SECTION 11.
 - 6. ROOF TYPES - SECTION 12.
 - 7. SPECIAL FINISHES - SECTION 8.
 - 8. RECEPTION SCHEDULES - SECTION 6.
 - 9. WALL TYPES - SECTION 11.
 - 10. SPECIAL FINISHES - SECTION 8.
 - 11. WINDOW TYPES - SECTION 3.
 - 12. ROOF TYPES - SECTION 12.
 - 13. CONFERENCE SCHEDULES - SECTION 5.



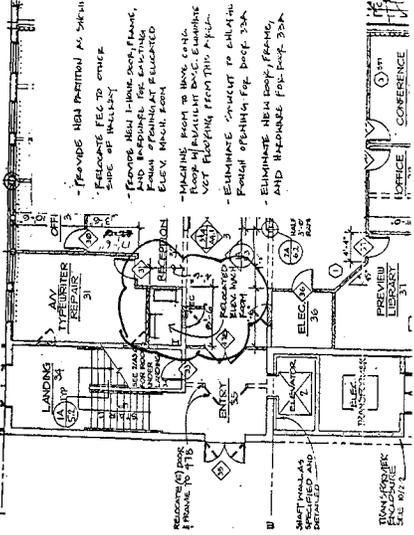
Horizontal Duct Slips
 Vertical Duct Slips

BLDG A:
2 LOWER FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

ATTACHMENT 3-3
SHEET 3.0 LOWER FLOOR PLAN

SEE 45 AND 46 FOR ALL ADA HANDICAP ACCESSIBLE FACILITIES. MEET ALL ELEVATION AND ACCESSES PER BUILDING CODE.

Refer to sheet 3-2 for Additional Drawings of Elev 3.4



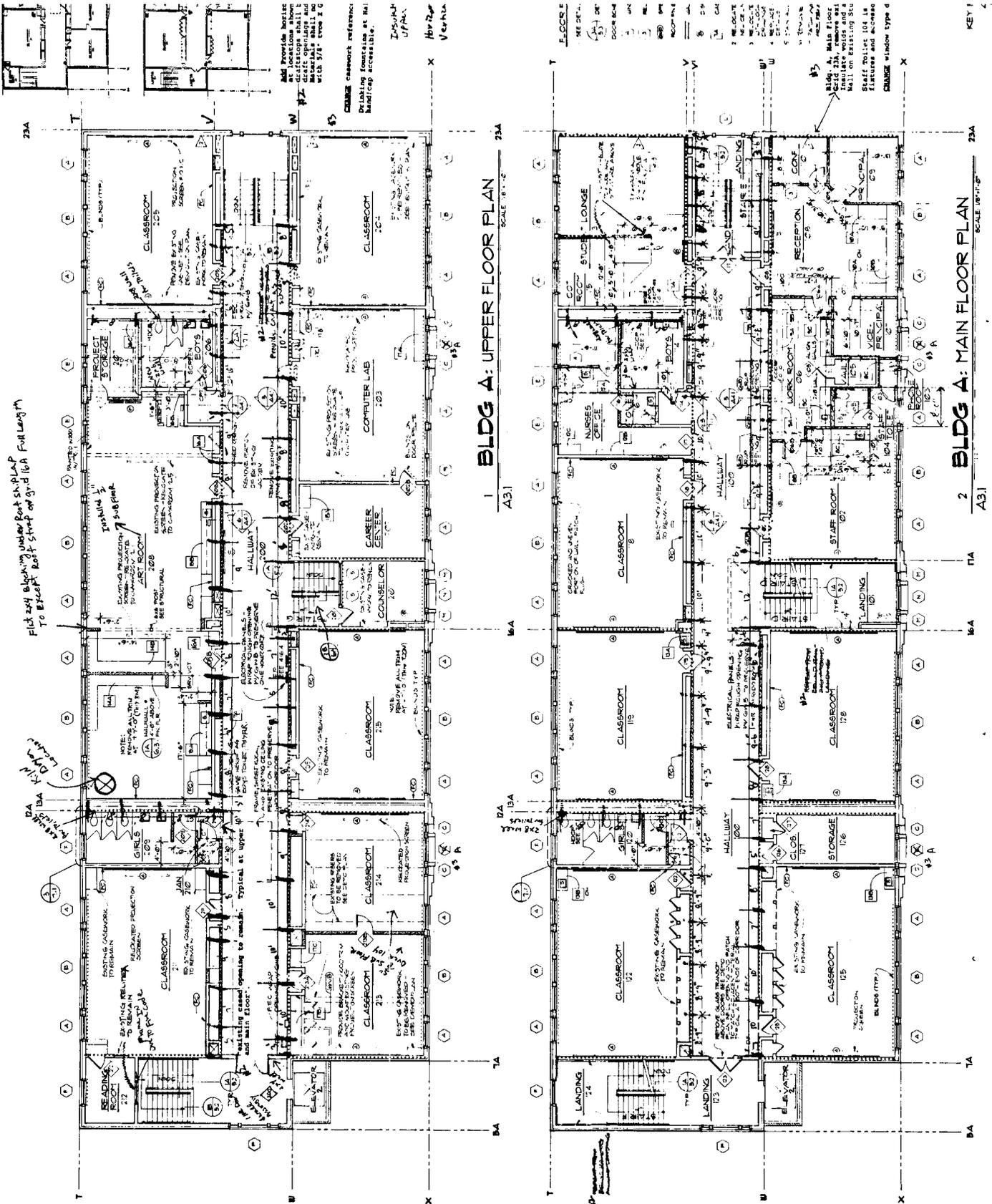
City of Bothell Local Register of Historic Landmarks Nomination

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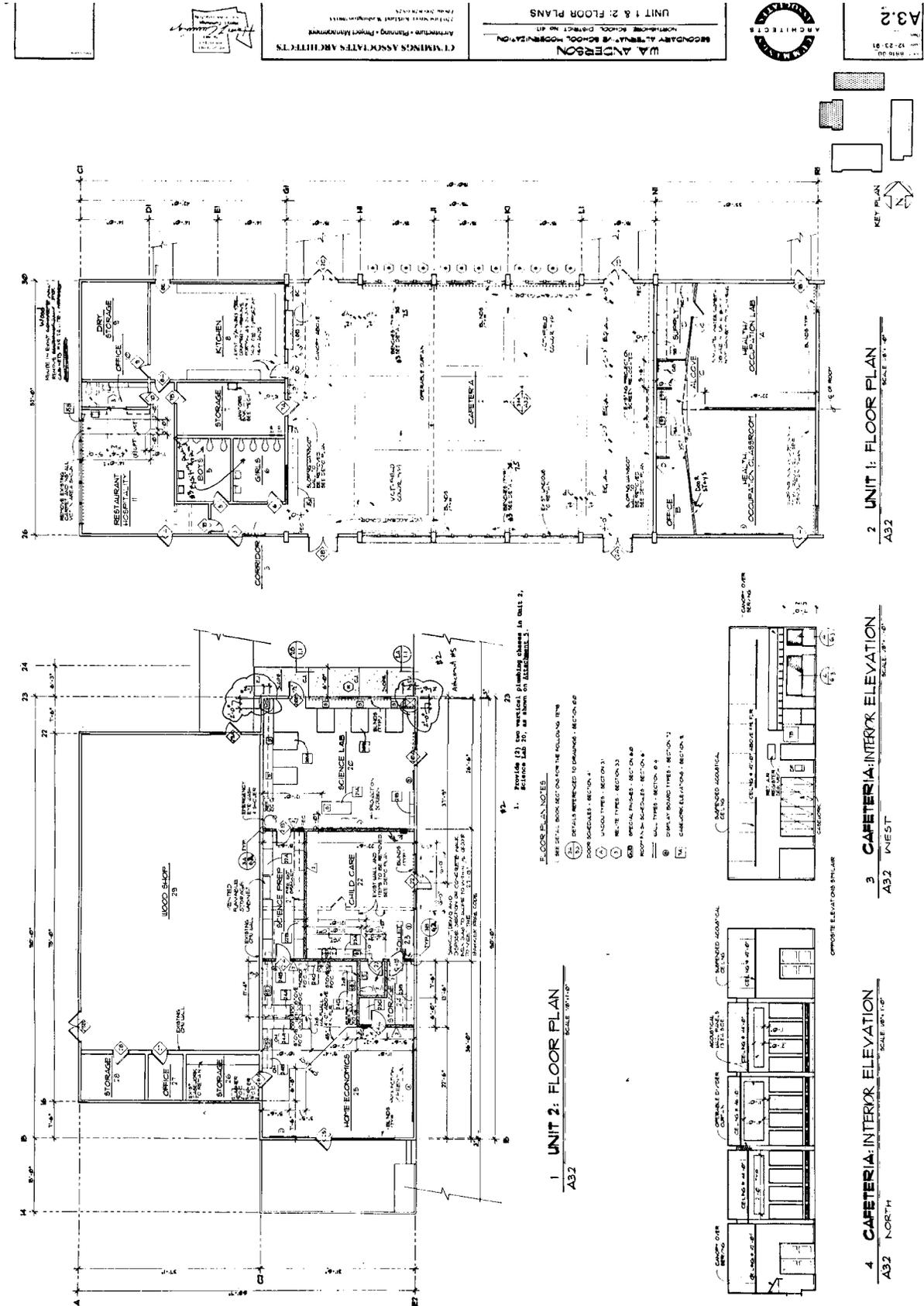
Drawings



As-built floor plans from 1991 for the upper (2nd) and main (1st) floor plans, by Cummings Associates Architects. Upper floor at left, main floor at right. Source: City of Bothell.

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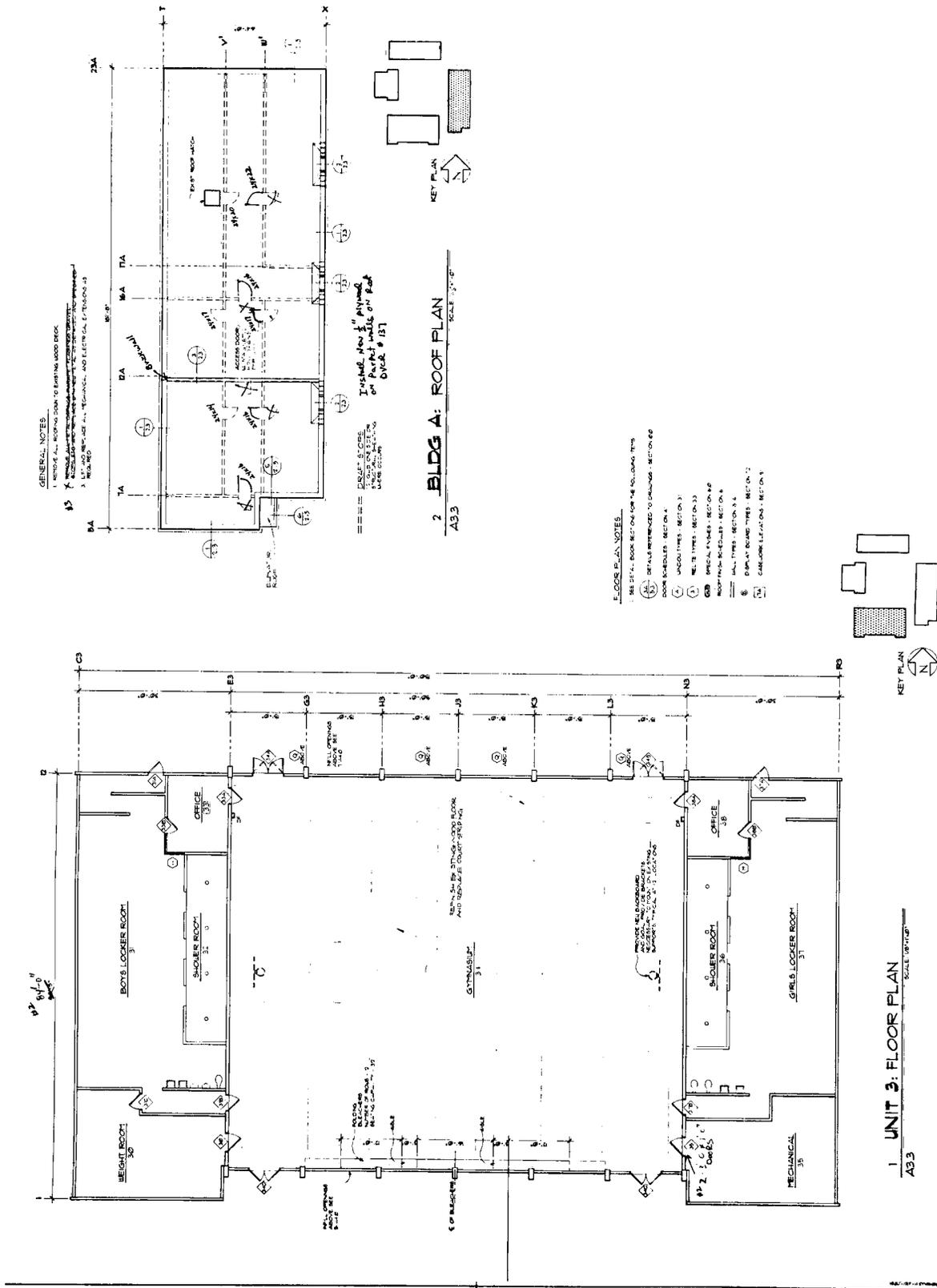
Drawings



As-built floor plans Units 1 and 2, as well as interior elevations of Unit 1, 1991, by Cummings Associates Architects. Source: City of Bothell.

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Bothell Junior High School Building
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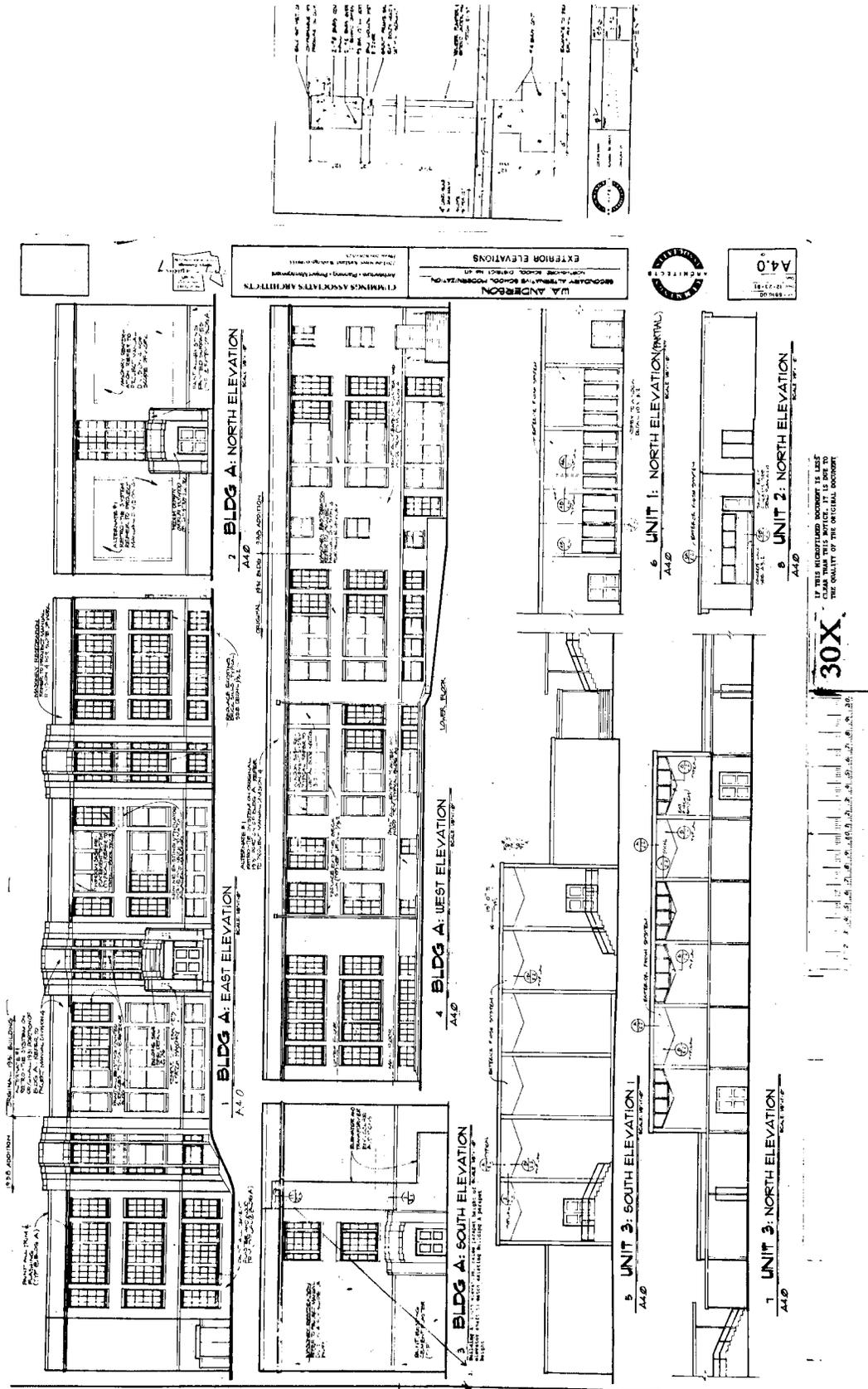
Drawings



As-built floor plan for Unit 3 and roof plan for main school building (Building A), 1991, by Cummings Associates Architects. Source: City of Bothell.

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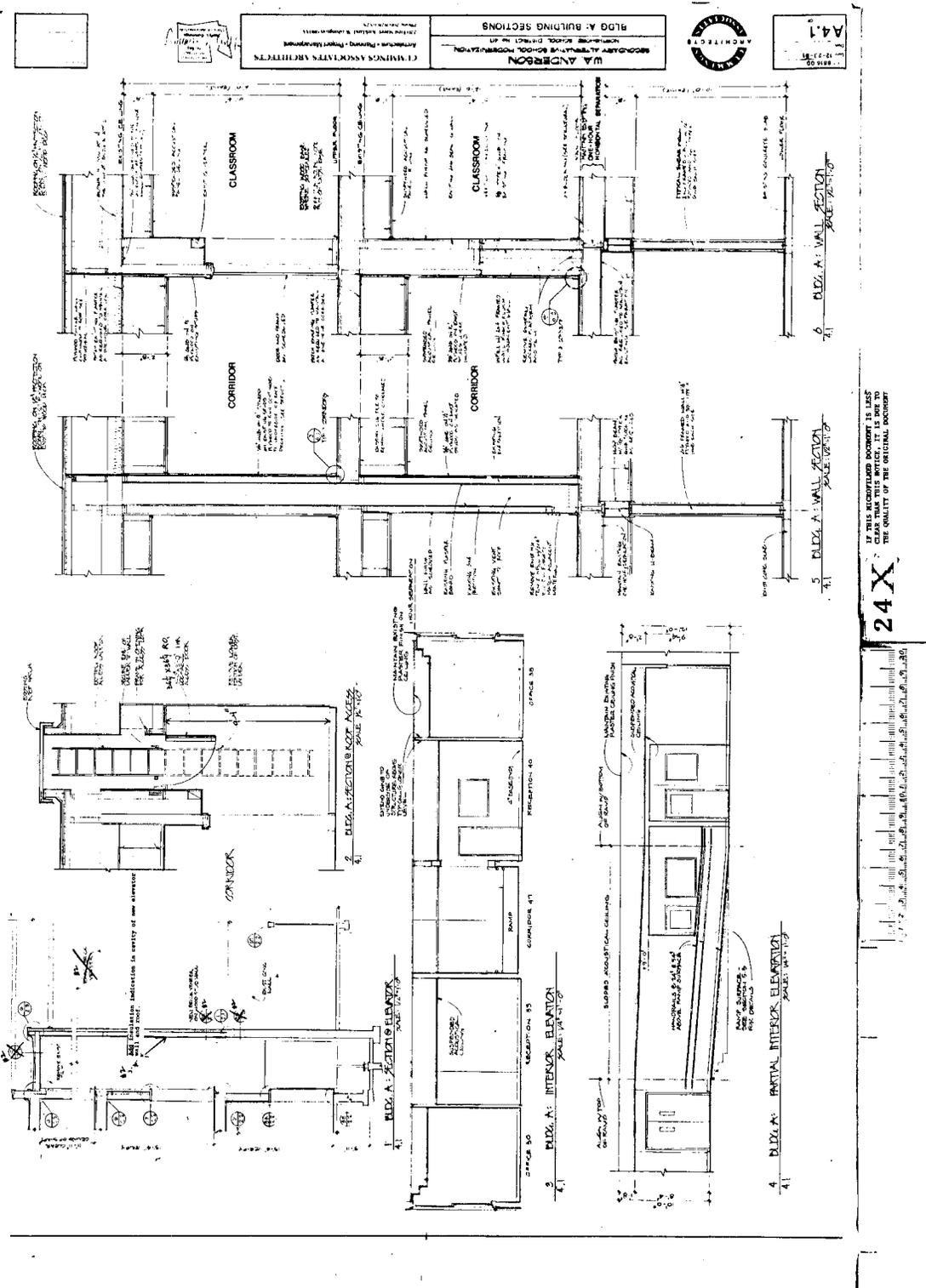
Drawings



Elevations of main building, as well as north elevations of all three associated buildings and south elevation of Unit 3, 1991, by Cummings Associates Architects. Source: City of Bothell.

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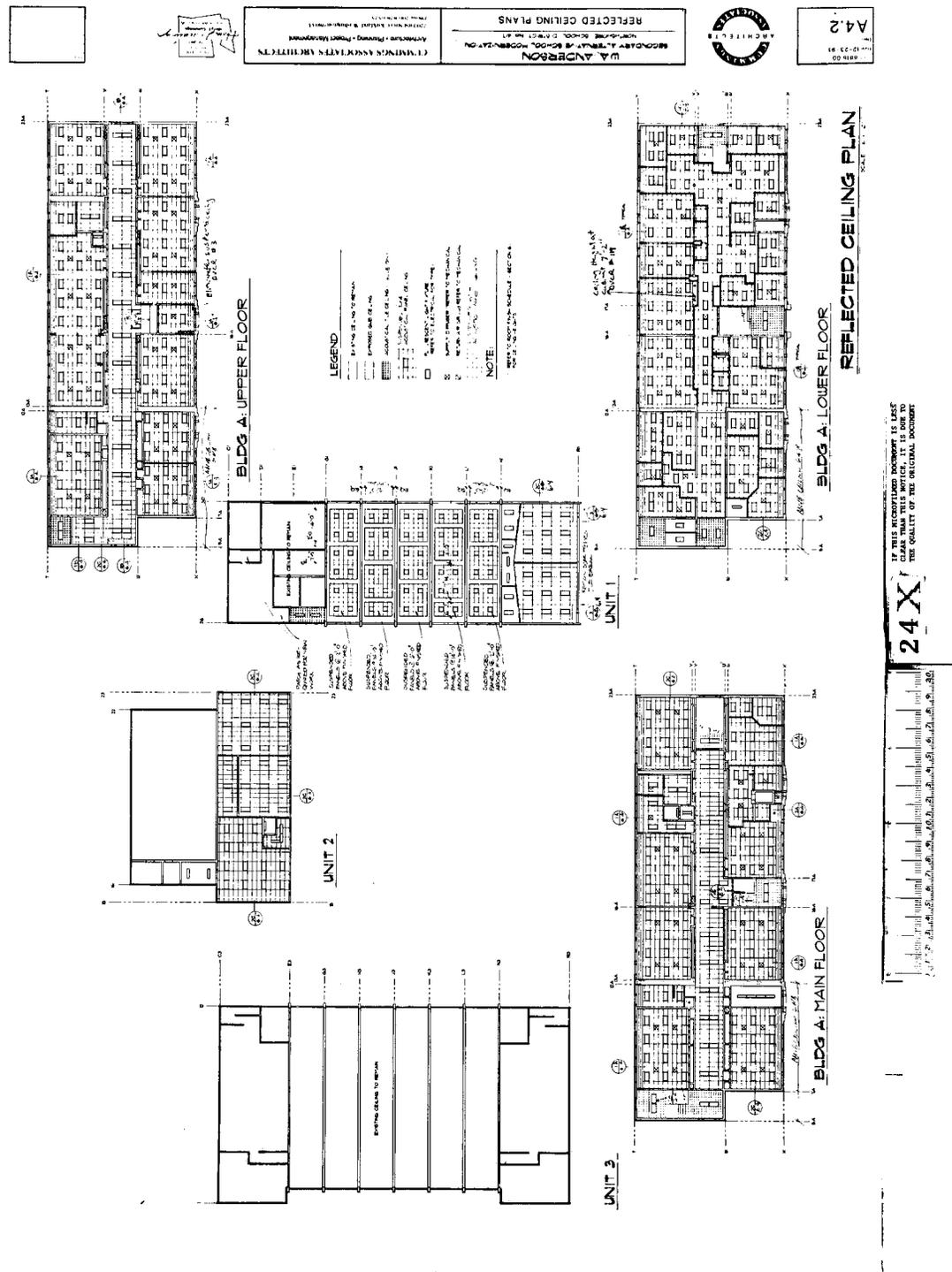
Drawings



Main building sections and interior elevations, 1991, by Cummings Associates Architects. Source: City of Bothell.

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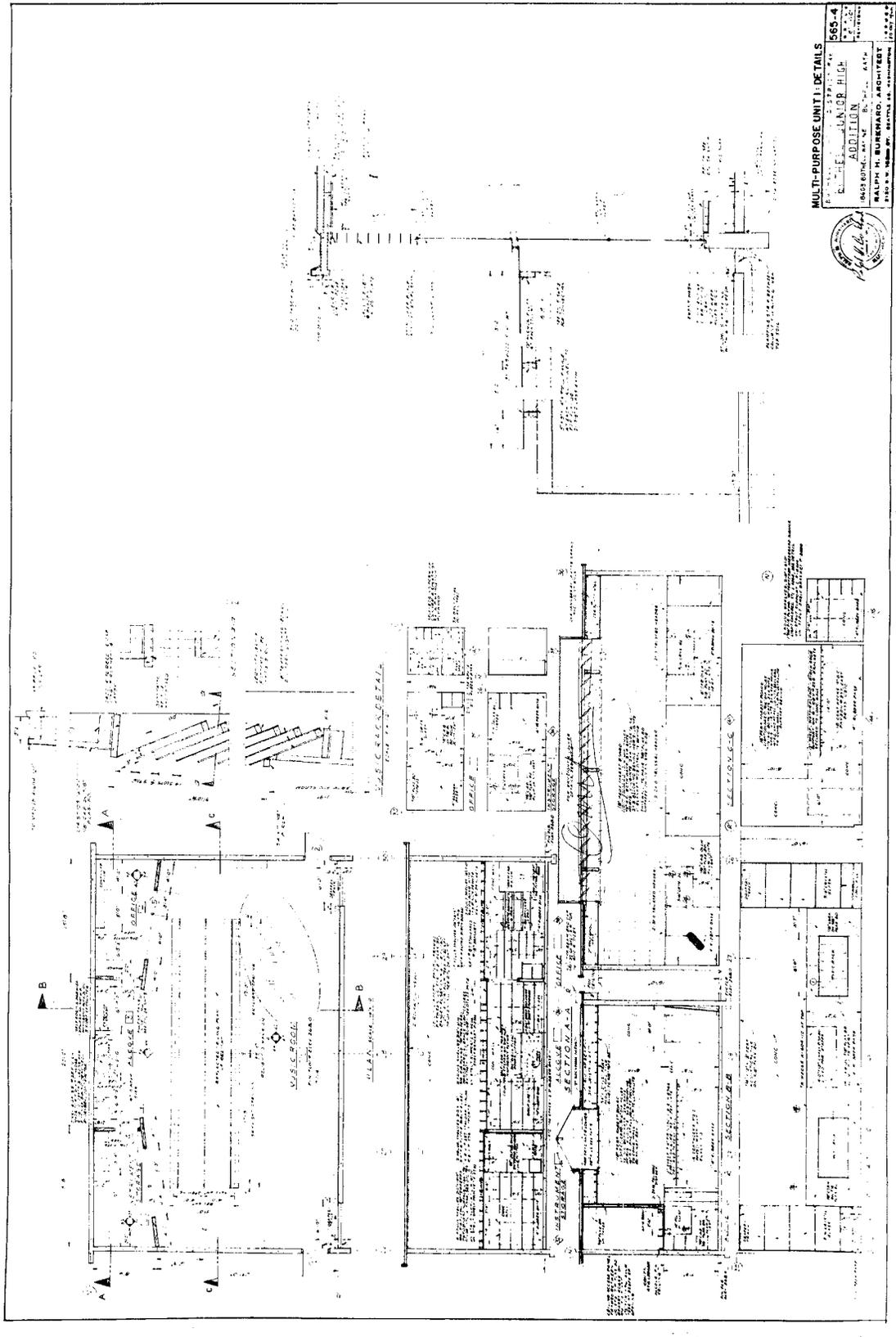
Drawings



Reflected Ceiling Plans for all four buildings, 1991, by Cummings Associates Architects. Source: City of Bothell.

City of Bothell Local Register of Historic Landmarks Nomination
 Bothell Junior High School Building
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Drawings



Unit 1 Details, date illegible, by Ralph H. Burkhard, Architect. Source: City of Bothell.

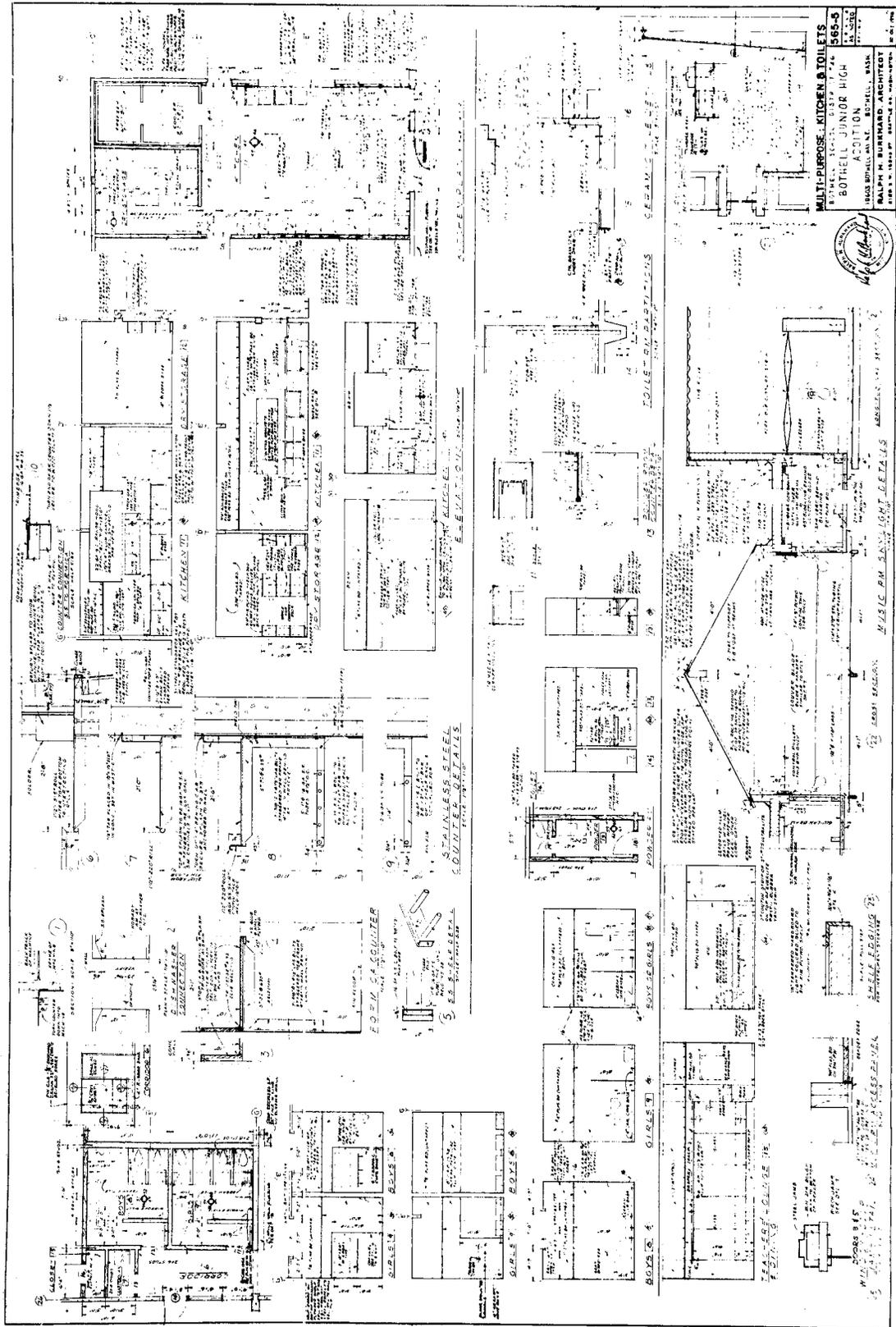
City of Bothell Local Register of Historic Landmarks Nomination

Bothell Junior High School Building

18603 Bothell Way Northeast, Bothell

King County, Washington State

Drawings



Unit 1 Kitchen & Toilets, date illegible, by Ralph H. Burkhard, Architect. Source: City of Bothell.

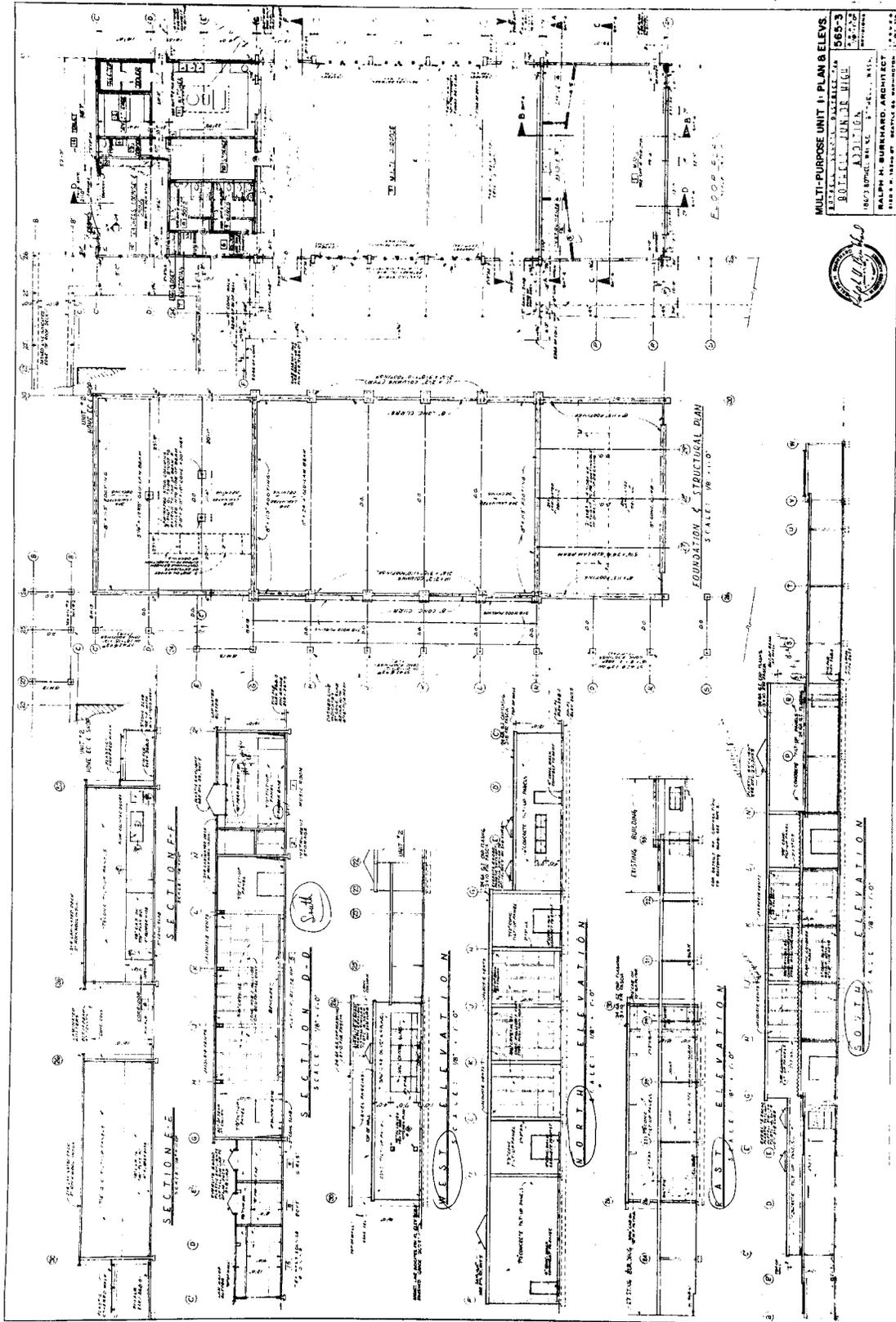
City of Bothell Local Register of Historic Landmarks Nomination

Bothell Junior High School Building

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Drawings



Unit 1 Plans and Elevations, date illegible, by Ralph H. Burkhard, Architect. Source: City of Bothell.