

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



166

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name **Nelson-Parker House**

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 17605 - 182nd Ave NE _____ not for publication

city or town Woodinville _____ vicinity

State Washington code _____ county King code 033 zip code 98072

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

2-28-14

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State

or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.

_____ See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.

_____ See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

4.21.14

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not incl. previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
2		buildings
		sites
	2	structures
		objects
2	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: hewn log house

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD: Log

roof WOOD: Shake

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

1896 - 1946

Significant Dates

1896

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
#
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
Record#
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record#

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
X Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

King County Historic Preservation Program

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 3.64 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>47°45'22.19"N</u>	<u>122° 5'53.37"W</u>	3	<u>47°45'18.86"N</u>	<u>122° 5'48.11"W</u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	<u>47°45'20.81"N</u>	<u>122° 5'47.39"W</u>	4	<u>47°45'18.76"N</u>	<u>122° 5'53.25"W</u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description: Lots 23, 24, 25 of Woodland Lane Plat; Government Lot 2, Section 7, Township 26 North, Range 6 East WM. It is otherwise known as parcel No.9522400240.

Boundary Justification: Boundaries include log house, outbuildings and land area that have been historically part of the Nelson-Parker log house property and maintain historic integrity. Parcels that were once associated with the house and have been sold off and either subdivided for residential development or are in public ownership are not included in the boundaries.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Holly Taylor , edited by King County Historic Preservation staff (EDITED by DAHP STAFF)
 organization King County Historic Preservation Program date February 2014
 street & number 201 S. Jackson Street, Suite 700 telephone 206.296.8689
 city or town Seattle state WA zip code 98104

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name [REDACTED]
 street & number [REDACTED] telephone [REDACTED]
 city or town [REDACTED] state WA zip code [REDACTED]

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

The Nelson-Parker House was built ca. 1896 of hand-hewn cedar planks likely cut from cedar trees harvested on the property. The most striking feature of this one-and-one half story log house is the contrast of the lower story vertical planks with the upper story horizontal planks which are joined at the corners with unusual keyed or tooth notching. The house is in good condition and retains integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling.

Site

The property is located approximately three miles east of Woodinville in the Cottage Lake vicinity, on a west-facing slope. It is sited on a 2.6 acre parcel [#9522400240], which together with two smaller adjacent undeveloped parcels of .57 acres [#9522400230] and .45 [#9522400240] comprise the current Thomas property, 3.62 acres in total.

On the west side of the property is an historic blueberry farm previously associated with the house, until the property was subdivided in the 1960s. The blueberry farm acreage is now included within the Cold Creek Natural Area, a King County open space property. From the time of the house's construction in the 1890s, through much of the 20th century, the farm and woodland property associated with the Nelson-Parker House included all of Government Lots 1 and 2 of Section 7, Township 26 North, Range 6 East as well as the northeast corner of Section 12, Township 26, Range 5 East, a combined holding of approximately 146.7 acres.

The main entry of the house faces east. The house is reached by two access roads, a long-established dirt road approximately ¼ mile in length which connects with the Woodinville-Duvall Road to the north, and a newer driveway off of 182nd Avenue Northeast to the east, which was established when the eastern portion of the property was platted in the 1960s. The northern access drive is relatively flat, and terminates in a dirt/gravel parking area inside a wooden swing gate near the northeast corner of the house, while the eastern access includes a wooden swing gate at the street, and a sloping driveway which cuts approximately 100' through the garden at a northwestern angle and terminates in the same dirt/gravel parking area.

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The eastern (upland) and southern portion of the property are dominated by stands of mature western red cedar trees that are 50 - 100 feet tall, as well as large stump remains of old-growth cedars with spring board notches indicating that the property was logged in the late 19th or early 20th century. A well-established garden of ornamental trees, shrubs and perennial beds is located in the central portion of the property, surrounding the driveway east of the house's main entrance.

The western portion of the property, sloping from the house down to the western boundary, is a broad sweeping lawn with a few ornamental planting beds. A vegetable garden fenced with wire mesh is adjacent to the northern boundary. The property is surrounded by a perimeter fence comprised of open wire mesh with wooden posts.

House - Exterior

The Nelson-Parker House is a one-and-one half story hewn log building, rectangular in plan, measuring 30' x 40'. The gently sloping roof, on both the main gable and cross gable, is covered with thick cedar shakes and has projecting eaves. A brick chimney with a metal cap straddles the ridge slightly to the north of center. Cedar gutters and copper downspouts were custom fabricated by owner Paul Thomas. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation and has a full basement or cellar with concrete steps down to an exterior entrance door on the north elevation.

The house is constructed primarily of western red cedar. The main story consists of vertical cedar planks which are 9'-6" high, several inches deep and ranging in width from 12" to 18". Abutting logs are tightly fitted using a tongue and groove system, chinked in places with small amounts of oakum, a tarred fiber typically used as caulking in wooden boat building. Corner planks on the main story are anchored with cedar pegs and meet flush. The vertical planks are pegged at the bottom into a two-course squared horizontal sill joined at the corners with square notches. The cedar pegs are reinforced in some places with metal spikes, likely added in the 1940s when a concrete foundation was poured. Planks are similarly pegged at the top into the first of the horizontal band courses that form the second story wall.

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These horizontal bands are comprised of hewn cedar planks. The first three are approximately 6" square. Above these, the planks are larger, approximately 12" high and approximately 6" deep and they are interrupted by windows. On all four elevations, vertical planks fill in the space between the windows; above the windows, horizontal courses continue up to the juncture with the roof. Joinery on the upper half story is a rare example of keyed notching (also called tooth notching), in which an interlocking key is added to a square notch, locking alternating timbers tightly in place. Scholar Jennifer Attebery further describes this joinery type:

In cross section, the crown of a keyed notch has a flat or slanted top. The bottom of the crown, instead of being flat (as in square or half-dovetail notching) or slanted (as in full-dovetail notching), has a rectangular section cut out on the exterior half of the crown to produce a tooth-like key on the interior. This key firmly locks the logs together. (Attebery 1998: 20)

Keyed notching is visible on second story corner timbers on all four elevations, creating strikingly clean and smooth edges.

Hewn planks throughout the house are unpainted and untreated. They are a rich, reddish-brown color and have weathered remarkably well. Isolated rotting is visible in the heartwood of some especially large planks, but generally the cedar planks are in good condition. The house has no exterior cladding or interior wall covering.

Fenestration consists primarily of two-over-two double-hung windows measuring 70" tall by 30" wide. These uniform, large windows are found on all four elevations, and their thin muntins and plain sashes are all painted red, while headers and surrounding trim boards are unpainted. Windows are operable, and in the summer, several windows are covered by custom-built inset exterior mounted screens hinged at the top, with trim painted the same shade of red as the window sashes.

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East (primary façade) elevation

The east elevation is the primary façade, and contains the main entrance. The centrally placed door is sheltered by a projecting porch, measuring 18' across and 5'-10" deep, which was added during the 1940s. The roof is supported by peeled logs and has purlins. A decorative railing encloses the porch deck.

The pitch of the porch roof echoes that of the central cross-gable, and it is covered with the same thick cedar shakes as the main roof. Two central concrete steps flanked by rustic railings provide access to the porch from ground level, and the porch sits on a concrete pad. The front door, although not original, is a period reproduction having a fixed glass panel above and inset wood panels below. It is set in the original opening. The door and a transom window above it are framed in the same simple wood surrounds as the windows. The porch is flanked by a pair of windows. On the upper half-story, the only openings are a pair of standard large windows in the cross gable.

Dense perimeter plantings surround the porch and east elevation, and a climbing kiwi vine partially covers the porch. Across the front of the house, a pathway of hand-crafted, leaf-shaped stepping stones created by owner Judy Thomas leads away from the porch steps toward the garden and the parking area.

North (side) elevation

This elevation remains virtually unchanged since the house was constructed, having a pair of windows set wide apart on the main story, and another pair of windows set close together in the gable end of the upper half-story, flanked by a pair of smaller fixed single-pane windows. Perimeter plantings hide an exterior concrete stair which provides access to the cellar.

West (rear) elevation

The west elevation of the Nelson-Parker House offers a sweeping view of the lawn, portions of the garden, and the former blueberry farm acreage to the west. A full-width, rustic-style porch supported

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by six peeled log posts extends across this elevation. The shed roof porch projects approximately seven feet from the house and the porch overhang projects out slightly further. The pitch of the porch roof is gentler than that of the front porch and main roof, but its covering of cedar shakes echoes the other roofs on the house.

An expanded kitchen in the southwest corner of the house projects slightly from the otherwise rectangular plan of the building; however, the projection is hidden by the porch overhang.

Openings on the west elevation, lower story, include a central double door, flanked by a pair of windows on the left side, and a slightly smaller pair of windows having similar appearance on the right side. The upper story cross gable has a central door, opening onto a small flat deck which is cut into the porch roof. The door has a small projecting shed roof with knee braces, and it is flanked by a pair of windows.

South (side) elevation

Vertical planks on the south elevation have been noticeably scorched by the sun. Although this gives the elevation a darker appearance than the others, it does not appear to have caused structural damage. Openings on the first floor include a single door on the left, a window just left of center, and a set of double doors on the right side. Small projecting pent roof shields these openings from direct sun. Upper story openings are identical to those on the north elevation: a pair of windows flanked by a pair of smaller single light fixed pane windows. A large, multi-tiered deck built in 1992 off the south elevation includes a hot tub and several levels of seating areas. The deck is surrounded by perimeter plantings.

House Interior

The first floor of the house contains five rooms: living room; dining room; kitchen; bedroom and bath. From the entry vestibule, an open hallway extends from front to rear through the living room and dining room to a set of double doors opening onto the rear porch. To the right of the hallway is the living room which is dominated by a large river rock fireplace which divides the living room from the

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dining room. To the left are two enclosed staircases one leading to the upper floor, and one to the cellar. To the left of the stair are the bedroom and bath.

The dining room is located in the northwest quadrant of the house, and the kitchen in the southwest corner. A vintage natural gas stove divides these rooms. Ceilings throughout the main floor measure 9' from floor to beam. Exposed ceiling beams on two foot centers on an east-west axis, exposed cedar planks forming the exterior walls, and large window openings, give the interior a warm and spacious feeling.

Upstairs, an open office area is located above the living room space, and the remaining second story space is divided into three bedrooms and a bathroom. The central chimney is exposed brick upstairs. Above exposed rafters, the elaborate cross-gable post and beam roof framing system is visible throughout, dividing the upstairs into four gabled alcoves with 12'-6" ceilings at the peak of each elevation and 5'-6" ceilings at the corners.

Evolution of the Nelson-Parker House

The house retains a high degree of exterior and interior integrity, and changes made over time have generally served to structurally stabilize and extend its useful life as a residence. The main façade and north elevation retain the highest levels of integrity, and although there have been changes made to the west and south elevations, these elevations are less visible from the "public" right-of-way.

Several changes were made in the mid-1940s by the Munn family shortly after they purchased the property. A shallow concrete foundation was poured to replace the post and pier supports visible in the 1940 tax assessor photo, and the existing porch was constructed on the main façade. The Munns also replaced all of the windows in-kind with new windows that were nearly identical to those shown in the 1940 tax assessor photo. Interior changes include the addition of a central fireplace in the living room (prior to this the house had been heated by wood stoves), and reconfiguration of the main floor plan to create four more spacious rooms out of what had previously been six small rooms.

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In the early 1970s, the Thomas family added a more substantial poured concrete foundation and full cellar. A substantial renovation project in 1992 was designed by architect Peter Steinbrueck, and included alterations to the porch on the west side, and construction of a new exterior deck on the south elevation. Alterations were also made at this time to some openings on the west (rear) and south (side) elevations; however, the rhythm of openings remains consistent with the building's historic appearance. The kitchen was also expanded and renovated at this time, including pushing the wall out on the west side, which reduced the square footage of the porch's south end but did not alter the overall footprint of the porch. All windows were again replaced with carefully crafted historic replicas, and the shake roof was replaced. More recently, in 2004, the roof was replaced with high quality cedar shakes, and a seismic tie-down project was completed in 2005.

Outbuildings

In addition to the house, the Thomas property includes two outbuildings.

1. A barn sits at the northwest corner of the property, and is currently used for storage. It measures approximately 20' x 30' and has a shed roof which peaks on the west side. The barn was likely constructed ca. 1920 by the Parker family (Parker 1972). It originally measured 40' x 30', but the western half of the building was later removed, perhaps due to deterioration. The barn's framing consists of small partially peeled logs, braced by scrap lumber. It is sheathed in rough sawn 1" x 4" boards, and the flooring consists of sturdier 2" x 12" rough sawn boards. Sills sit on braced, peeled log piers, leaving an open crawl space underneath the building. The roofing material is relatively recent composite shingle. There is a small window on the east side, a sealed door on the north side, and no openings on the west side. A doorway, sheltered by a shed-roof porch, opens on the south side, and two window openings covered by hinged boards are cut into the south wall. A small concrete pad is located outside the doorway.
2. An equipment shed measuring 30' square is located next to the northern boundary fence just east of the north gate. Its roofline and footprint mimic the shape of the barn, but it is of more recent

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(1970s) construction. It is enclosed on three sides, with an open west side facing the parking area. A small pump house is located in the garden, southeast of the house.

Earlier outbuildings associated with the Nelson-Parker House which are no longer extant include a small, primitive log cabin (demolished in the 1960s) and a corrugated metal packing shed used for commercial blueberry packing (demolished in the 1990s), both of which were located west of the present Thomas property boundary, on the farm acreage formerly associated with the Nelson-Parker House. Descendants of Japanese American tenants also report that a *furo* or traditional Japanese bathhouse with a wood soaking tub was constructed on the north side of the Nelson-Parker House in the 1930s, although the exact location of this structure has not been determined.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Nelson-Parker House is historically significant under Criterion A for its association with the settlement and development of the Sammamish River region of east King County in the vicinity of Woodinville. As an intact log house likely constructed in the late 19th century, it reflects the early period of non-native settlement and the evolution of the logging and farming economies of the area. The period of significance is from 1896, the approximate date of construction through 1946 when Howard and Hope Munn purchased the property and undertook several home improvement projects, adding a new foundation, constructing a new front porch, adding a large fireplace in the living room, and replacing windows. The house is also significant under Criterion C as an unusual example of hewn log construction incorporating both vertical and horizontal cedar planks and exhibiting keyed notching, a rare instance of this method of joinery. These distinctive characteristics appear to draw on vernacular construction techniques found in traditional Nordic architecture, reflecting an association with Nordic immigration in King County. Despite alterations in the 1990s, the Nelson-Parker House retains a high degree of integrity, and exhibits a remarkable level of craftsmanship.

Community Context: Sammamish Valley and Woodinville Area

The Nelson-Parker House is located approximately three miles east of Woodinville, near the historic community of Cottage Lake and within the Sammamish Watershed. The Sammamish Valley and surrounding uplands are part of the traditional territory of the Duwamish and Snoqualmie Indian Tribes. The word Sammamish is derived from the name by which local native people were known.

The Sammamish River, also called the Sammamish Slough or the Squak Slough, originally meandered along a 30-mile long course between the north end of Lake Sammamish and the north end of Lake Washington, an actual distance of just ten miles. This waterway served as the primary transportation corridor not only for native people in canoes, but also for early explorers and settlers traveling in rowboats or shallow-draft scows.

The area was first surveyed in 1870, and early non-native settlers claimed lands along the waterway. In 1871, Ira and Susan Woodin established a pre-emption claim of 160 acres in the area that later

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became Woodinville. Community histories note that a large number of early settlers in this region were immigrants from Norway, Finland and Sweden (Stickney & McDonald 1977: 18, Woodinville Historical Society). Early logging in the area was concentrated near shorelines, where logs could be hauled along skid roads and then floated down river to nearby mills or formed into booms for transit to larger regional mills (Freeman et al. 1993: 2, 7). Cedar logs were often cut into rectangular bolts for transport to mills, where they were made into shakes and shingles.

Occasional steamboat service was introduced along the Sammamish Slough in 1876, with more consistent service starting in 1884. However, it was not until the Seattle Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad arrived in Woodinville in 1888 that the pace of settlement accelerated and a town was established. This railroad connected Seattle with the coal mines of Issaquah, and provided a faster and more reliable way for Sammamish Valley farmers to access Seattle commercial markets. The early business district developed in the vicinity of the railroad depot and the Town of Woodinville was platted in 1890.

In addition to the main Seattle Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad line, numerous small logging railways were established in the vicinity of Woodinville. The scope of logging operations expanded as steam donkeys and other equipment could be transported to the timber lands, and teams of oxen and horses were replaced by railcars and later by trucks. East of Woodinville, in the vicinity of the Nelson-Parker House, several logging companies operated in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and many had large land holdings, including the Cottage Lake Lumber Company, the Campbell Lumber Company, the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, the Puget Mill Company and numerous smaller mills.

The first automobile appeared in Woodinville in 1903, though it took many years for a useable road network to develop and for cars to come into widespread use. So in spite of the existence of horseless carriages, a stage line – a three-seater wagon pulled by two horses – was established in 1906 between Woodinville and Cherry Valley near Duvall.

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The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers straightened the Sammamish River's meanders and deepened the river channel in the 1910s, to control flooding and make transportation more efficient.

While logging was the primary economic activity in the upland forested areas around Woodinville, farming was the primary economic activity in the bottomlands along the Sammamish River, where rich floodplain soils produced bountiful harvests of lettuce, other vegetable crops, and berries, and also supported egg and poultry operations, and dairying. Gradually as old growth fir, cedar and hemlock trees were cleared by logging crews and mills sold upland acreage quite reasonably. These upland parcels were known as "stump farms," logged-over lands often of marginal value for agriculture, which had to be cleared with great effort.

Several homesteads were established in the vicinity of Cottage Lake in the 1880s and 1890s. A log schoolhouse was constructed around 1900 to serve area families, and a post office was also established. The Erickson family purchased 40 acres of land on Cottage Lake in 1916, and opened a family park called the Cottage Lake Resort (later known as Norm's Resort) in the 1920s. The road between Woodinville and Cottage Lake was paved in 1929, and electrical power service was extended to the Cottage Lake community at the same time (Woodinville Historical Society). The route was extended east in the 1930s and has been known since that time as the Woodinville-Duvall Road.

Subdivision of large tracts of land for residential development around Woodinville became commonplace in the 1960s, following the opening of the Evergreen Point Floating Bridge across Lake Washington in 1963, and the expansion of the highway network. The designation of a secondary highway as State Route 405 in the late 1960s, and the widening of this route to interstate highway standards in the 1970s, accelerated suburban residential and commercial development in all of the communities on the east side of Lake Washington, including Woodinville. The City of Woodinville incorporated in 1993, although the Nelson-Parker House remains just outside of the municipal boundaries, in unincorporated King County.

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History of the Property

The parcel on which the Nelson-Parker House is located was originally part of a homestead claim of 146.7 acres owned by Moses Lovee. Lovee and his wife Catherine initially claimed the acreage in 1883 and received their Homestead Patent conveying ownership in 1891, indicating that some kind of dwelling was present at that time to meet federal guidelines for "proving up" on the claim. Although the homestead records are inconsistent on this point, most records identify the Lovee's claim as Government Lots 1 (40.18 acres) and 2 (39.73 acres) of Township 26 North, Range 6 East, Section 7, and adjacent property to the west (66.79 acres) in Township 26 North, Range 5 East, Section 12. Improvements on Lot 2 (building and cleared land) were valued at \$150 in 1890. Property tax records show unpaid taxes on the Lovee property in 1891 and 1892.

The Lovee property was purchased by N.E. Nelson in 1892, and Nelson paid off the delinquent taxes in 1893. Property tax records from 1895 show that improvements on Lot 2 (building and cleared land) on the property had decreased in value, presumably due to deterioration of the original Lovee cabin. The Nelson's taxes remained unpaid after 1893. By 1900, property tax records include improvements valued at \$200, which indicates that a new building was constructed between 1895 and 1900 (Kraft 2006), presumably the nominated hewn log house.

Other historical evidence suggests that the house was built in 1896. The 1940 King County Property Record Card for the parcel, which includes a photo of the Nelson-Parker House, lists 1896 as the year it was built. Strangely, this typewritten date was subsequently crossed out, and a hand written date of 1875 was noted, introducing some confusion about date of construction. However, 1875 precedes the initial owner's (Lovee's) claim on the property by eight years, and published histories of the Sammamish River area note that few families were settled in the region in the 1870s and those early settlers generally claimed lands along the Sammamish River, so it is likely that this 1875 date is incorrect. Additionally, newspaper pages dated 1896 have been found stuffed into gaps in the wall planks as chinking. Finally, a written statement by a subsequent resident of the house identifies Mr. Nelson as the builder (Parker 1972).

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Little is known about the Nelson family beyond basic census data. Records from the Avondale Precinct in the 1900 census identify Matilda Nelson as head of the household, and note that her parents were born in Sweden, she was born in Sweden in 1866, had been married for 14 years (since she was 20), immigrated in 1892 (when she was 26), was fluent and literate in English, worked as a farmer, and had four children, all of whom were still alive. The children were son Samie Nelson (born in 1886 in Sweden, worked as a logger), daughter Amanda Nelson (born in 1890 in Sweden, attended school), son Albin (alternatively spelled Alvin and Alben) Nelson (born in 1893 in Washington) and daughter Alma Nelson (born in 1894 in Washington). Mr. Nelson was not enumerated in the 1900 census with his family, indicating that he did not reside with them at that time. Records for the children indicate that both of their parents were born in Sweden, which is the only historical evidence found which documents Mr. Nelson's ethnic background.

Tax records show that the Nelson family retained ownership of the property until it was sold at Sheriff's auction in 1904. However, records also show that overdue taxes were paid by Celestia A. Parker in 1895 and again in 1900 (Kraft 2006).

A memoir statement written by Eleanor Parker Wiggins, daughter of Celestia and Joseph Parker, provides some information on the situation of the Nelson family and the date when the Parker family occupied the property, which they refer to as "the Ranch." Eleanor states that her family bought the Ranch in 1901, when she was five years old, and that she celebrated her sixth birthday shortly after they moved in. Eleanor writes,

Mr. Nelson (I never heard his first name) had...handfelled the cedar trees of the virgin trees on the land. He hewed the cedar logs for the horizontal and perpendicular timbers used to construct the two-story house. Before he finished it, he deserted his wife and four children and went to Alaska, never to return. Papa [Mr. Parker] bought the place from an attorney who had repossessed it through foreclosure...We moved out there in May 1901 and the Nelson children, then living about a mile away, became our young friends. (Parker 1972)

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This unfortunate family situation may help explain why little information is available in Woodinville area community histories about the Nelsons or their remarkable home. Eleanor's recollections do not explicitly confirm that Mr. Nelson built the house himself (it is possible that he hired someone to do the construction, although no other examples of this construction method have been identified), but it is clearly implied in her statement that Mr. Nelson was the designer and builder.

School records for the nearby Cottage Lake School show that three of the Nelson children (Amanda, Alma and Alben), as well as five of the Parker children (Eleanor, Lillian, Margaret, Will and Clark) were all enrolled at the Cottage Lake School in 1903. The oldest Parker child, son Frank, worked as an engineer and no longer lived at home.

The Parkers lived in the house until 1916, although they retained ownership of the property for nearly four decades, until 1941. Eleanor's recollections provide detailed descriptions of the house's condition and family's farming activities. She writes that the place was, "...a great two-story shell of a house, with no windows or doors or floors, except in two rooms which we started with...So Papa put windows and casings, floors and doors in and built a front and back porch. This made six rooms on the first floor and only a floor on the second story. Later he partitioned two bedrooms - kind of under the eaves" (Parker 1972).

Eleanor also describes the improvements made to the property by her family:

Papa built barns, hog pens, a chicken house and yard. He dug ditches, cleared more land and planted a young orchard beyond the apple, cherry and pear trees already covered with fruit. Then below the house he planted red raspberries and some yellow raspberries. The 20 or 30 acres of cleared land below the barns he planted to oats and alfalfa. He always planted a large garden... (Parker 1972)

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The Parkers sold cream to a dairy in Seattle, marketed hogs, turkeys and honey, and sold fruits and vegetables to a grocer in Woodinville, as well as producing most of the food need to feed their large family. Mr. Parker sold the timber on the property to the Campbell Lumber Company in 1904, for \$2,000 (Parker 1972). His sons subsequently derived some income from cutting cedar shingle bolts, as well as from trapping.

Following Mrs. Parker's death in 1916, the family moved to Seattle and began renting the house and farm to a series of tenants. At one point during Prohibition, the property was sold, as Eleanor recalls, to "some people who used it for bootlegging until the Federal Agents caught them and burned their still and building which they had built in the deep woods. We took them to court and got the property back" (Parker 1972: 2). Mr. Parker died in 1926, and maps from 1930 and 1936 as well as tax records identify son "T. William Parker, Administrator" as the property's owner.

One notable long term tenant in the 1930s was the Motomatsu Family. Gonzo "George" and Ishi Miyamoto Motomatsu were both born in Japan, and emigrated to the United States in 1900 and 1920 respectively. They had four daughters, Toshiko, Marilyn, Georgette and Nancy, and three sons, Aki, Henry and Joe. The family lived in Duvall before moving to the Nelson-Parker House in 1931. Washington's Alien Land Law of the time prevented Japanese immigrants from owning land, but the Parkers leased their acreage to the Motomatsus, and daughter Georgette recalled that the family worked very hard to clear the land and re-establish a farm. Daughter Marilyn noted that there were enough Japanese families in the area to support a Japanese Language School held on Saturdays at the Hollywood Schoolhouse in Woodinville, with a teacher sent up from the Japanese Language School in Seattle. The Motomatsu family hosted picnics once or twice each year for the language school at their home and farm.

Mr. Motomatsu built a *furo* or traditional Japanese bathhouse (no longer extant) north of the house, adding to the property's numerous outbuildings, and the family continued to cultivate the orchard on the west side of the house. On the farm acreage further west of the house, the family grew a variety of vegetables which they sold at the Pike Place Market in Seattle. The family of nine lived on the

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main floor, and rented the upstairs to Japanese boarders who typically worked in Alaska summers and stayed with the family during the winters. In the late 1930s, the family moved to another location in the Woodinville-Bothell area, and during World War II, the family was interned at Tule Lake War Relocation Authority camp in Northern California. After the war, the Motomatsus did not return to the Woodinville-Bothell area (Motomatsu 2010).

The property was sold in 1941 to C.A. Shinstrom, about whom little is known. Hope and Howard Munn purchased the property in 1946, including the house and the entire 146.7 acres originally owned by the Lovees. Immediately after acquiring the property, the Munns undertook several home improvement projects, adding a poured concrete foundation, constructing a new front (east) porch, adding a large fireplace in the living room, and replacing windows. The Munns considered either tearing the house down or using it as a barn, and building a new house on the property, but fortunately they decided to renovate it instead (Thomas 2010).

Mrs. Munn was a renowned weaver and a pioneering member of the Seattle Weavers Guild, and the Munns were also founders of the Cottage Lake Presbyterian Church (Taylor 1991). The Munns planted blueberry bushes in the late 1940s or early 1950s, in a former peat bog downhill from the Nelson-Parker House to the north and west. In the 1960s, the Munns began subdividing and selling off portions of their property. In 1964, the Munns sold 20 acres west and north of their home, including 12 acres planted in blueberries, to Warren and Marsha Otteson.

When the Otteson family moved to the property in 1964, they spent their first year living in a small refurbished log cabin west of the Nelson-Parker House, which may have been an original homestead-era structure dating back to the Lovees' ownership. It was the Ottesons who gave the farming operation the name Cottage Lake Blueberry Farm, and in their best year, they harvested 60 tons of blueberries from approximately 12,000 bushes on 12 acres.

From 1964 through 1970, during the Ottesons' early years operating the blueberry farm, the Munns continued to live in the Nelson Log House, and offered generous guidance which helped the Ottesons

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to be successful. However, facing increasing competition from growers in other parts of Washington and elsewhere, the Ottesons sold their 20 acre farm property in 1976.

A subsequent owner sold the property to King County Parks in 1998. The blueberry farm acreage is now incorporated into the Cold Creek Natural Area, a 250 acre open space property which also encompasses the Mary Cash Farm and Bassett Pond. This acreage contains an extensive wetland system, and was identified as a high conservation priority for water quality protection in the Cottage Lake and Bear Creek drainage systems.

A few remnant rows of blueberries containing approximately 100 bushes are left standing adjacent to the northwest corner of the Thomas property. Most of the former farmland is gradually returning to pre-agricultural conditions typical of peat bogs in the area. However, even this limited portion of the Nelson-Parker House's former cultural landscape is historically significant and provides valuable context as an agricultural legacy.

From a portion of Government Lot 2 in Section 7, Township 26N, Range 6E, the Munns created the Woodland Lane Plat, retaining ownership of Lot 24 (parcel #9522400240, 2.62 acres) containing the Nelson-Parker House, as well as two adjacent parcels, Lot 23 (parcel #9522400230, .57 acres) and Lot 25 (parcel #9522400250, .45 acres). The Munns also platted and sold their remaining lands in the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 26N, Range 5E and the northwest quarter of Section 7, Township 26N, Range 6E.

The Munns sold the Nelson-Parker House and two adjacent parcels to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Howard in 1970, and the Howards sold the properties to Paul and Judy Thomas in 1971. For the last four decades, the Thomas's have owned and occupied the Nelson-Parker House, and have devoted themselves to maintaining and rehabilitating it.

The Thomas's named their house *Julabo*, a Swedish word that means "home of happiness and singing" (Thomas 2010). Judy Thomas is an accomplished artist whose work graces the house and

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garden. Paul Thomas is a pioneering Washington State wine maker, as well as a retired educator, having taught at Bellevue High School and Lakeside School. As an element of the Thomas's home renovation project in the early 1970s, the foundation was rebuilt and a cellar was constructed in part to create a place for wine making. A four foot square sink and surrounding work space facilitated the production of as many as 3,000 bottles of wine each year at home, prior to the establishment of a commercial winery in Bellevue.

The Paul Thomas Winery's fruit wines, Chardonnay and Merlot achieved wide acclaim in the 1970s and 1980s. In 1981, Thomas proposed and helped to establish the Washington Wine Institute to advocate for the state's fledgling wine industry, and he served as its first president. The organization worked to secure legislative appropriations to market Washington State wines, which led to the creation of the Washington Wine Commission. Since selling the winery in 1990, Thomas has served as a consultant for the food and wine industry (Thomas 2010).

Nordic Immigration and Settlement

Archival and historic evidence does not definitively show that Swedish immigrant N.E. Nelson built the Nelson-Parker House, although this appears to be the most likely explanation of the house's construction. However, even without explicit evidence for this attribution, several characteristics of the house are associated with Nordic vernacular architecture, and Nordic immigration had a strong impact on the Pacific Northwest in the late 19th and early 20th century, including an influence on the built environment.

The terms Nordic and Scandinavian are sometimes used interchangeably, although generally Nordic refers to the five countries of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, and associated territories, while the term Scandinavian typically refers more narrowly to the countries of Sweden, Norway and Denmark. The region's fluid national boundaries and political history – for example, Finland was part of Sweden in the 17th century, and Norway was long under Danish rule until it came under Swedish control for much of the 19th century – complicate the distinctions among nations. The term Nordic is

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generally preferred in the community as it is more inclusive, and recognizes the interconnectedness of folk traditions.

Nordic immigration to North America dates back to the mid 17th century, when the New Sweden colony was established in the Delaware River Valley. Swedes became known for their construction of sturdy cabins of stacked and notched logs, in settlements throughout the continent, as a small but steady stream of immigrants in the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries settled in many locations in the eastern and mid-western United States.

A small proportion of Washington's population during the Territorial Era was comprised of Nordic immigrants. The arrival of transcontinental railroads in Washington in the 1880s led to a significant increase in the number of European immigrants overall, including large numbers of Swedish and Norwegian immigrants (Forssblad 2002: 133). Letters home to relatives in the old country were supplemented by railroad advertisements promoting emigration, and Swedish and Norwegian language newspapers describing the bounties of the Pacific Northwest. The rate of Nordic immigration to the Pacific Northwest was highest between 1890 and 1920.

At its peak in 1910, 32% of Washington State's foreign born white population had emigrated from Nordic countries, predominantly Sweden and Norway, either directly from Europe or via mid-western states such as Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa (White & Solberg 1989: 53; Dahlie 1970: 66). Nordic immigrants who settled in King County generally became farmers, or found work as loggers, fisherman, miners or boat builders. The Woodinville-Bothell area was particularly known as an area settled in large part by Nordic immigrants. Swedish and Norwegian ancestry was reflected not only in surnames such as Nelson, Larson, Peterson, Anderson, Erickson and Pearson, but also in the establishment of early church congregations in the Woodinville-Bothell area such as the Norwegian Lutheran Church in 1888 and the Swedish Lutheran Church in 1893 (Stickney & McDonald 1977: 135).

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Architectural Significance

The Nelson-Parker House is an outstanding example of hewn log construction in the Pacific Northwest, and exhibits a distinct style and method of construction derived from Nordic vernacular architecture traditions.

Nordic Building Traditions

Woodworking traditions in Nordic countries date back to the Middle Ages and reflect outstanding craftsmanship in boat building and church construction. Norway's famed stave churches, with their highly refined vertical plank or timber palisade construction systems, may be one inspiration for the form of the Nelson-Parker House. To build these churches, staves or standing posts formed walls that were joined at the corners. The bases of the posts were buried in the ground or joined to horizontal groundsills below, and transverse beams above (Bugge 1953, Paulsson 1959).

Traditional 18th and 19th century farmsteads in Norway and Sweden contained a variety of log buildings, including dwellings which typically exhibited horizontal log construction, and lofts or storage buildings which typically had some combination of staves and horizontal logs (Holan 1990: 17). Double notch joinery with extended corners was most common, although dovetail and keyed notching were also used. Vertical planks were sometimes incorporated into farm house construction, though they were typically used as decorative paneling covering horizontal logs, rather than as structural elements (Sjöberg 2003).

Farm houses with large central gables or cross-gables were a typical style constructed by prosperous rural families in 19th century Sweden and Norway (Holan 1990: 75, 86). This form may have derived from two pens built of horizontal logs, with a central door surrounded by vertical planks, covered by a continuous roof, allowing for construction of larger homes using available timber. Central gable or cross-gable homes built in the Swedish tradition typically had symmetrical façades and rectangular floor plans with six rooms on the main floor, a characteristic also found in Swedish immigrant homes in North America (Upton 1986: 155). The form of the Nelson-Parker House likely derives from this vernacular tradition, as it originally had six small rooms downstairs.

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Another trait found in Nordic log construction, and brought to this country by Nordic immigrants, was the process of hewing logs carefully to eliminate tapering and permit a snug fit against one another, precluding the need for chinking (Jordan 1978: 43). After hewing, timbers or planks were sometimes tongued on one edge and grooved on the other to fit even more securely together. Scholar Tom Carter describes this process:

A metal scribe, called in Swedish a *dragjärn*, is used to trace the top side contour of the log onto the bottom of the log in the tier directly above. Both sides are scribed and then hewn with an axe or adz to produce a long groove, or *långdraget*, along the bottom length of the log. The top, or head, of the lower log is then fitted into the long groove to produce a snug, gapless joint. (Carter 1984: 53)

Though more commonly used for horizontal hewn log construction, this process can also be adapted to construction with vertical hewn logs, as it was in the Nelson-Parker House.

Log Construction in North America

Log construction in North America dates back to the mid 17th century in settlements such as New Sweden in the Delaware River Valley. As settlement expanded westward through the 18th and 19th centuries, log construction techniques and traditions came to North America with immigrants from Nordic countries, as well as those from Germany, Switzerland, and the Scotch Irish (Wilson 1984: 5). Notching, or corner joinery, is the primary distinguishing characteristic of log construction. As scholar Terry Jordan explains,

If any single element can properly be called the key to log construction, it is the corner notch, the joint where logs from adjacent walls are attached to one another. The entire weight of the building exclusive of the sills and floor rests on the four corners and therefore on the notches. Not only is the notching weight bearing, but it also holds the walls laterally in place by preventing horizontal slippage. (Jordan 1978: 49)

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The most common notching types identified in studies of American folk architecture are half-dovetail, square, V, and saddle (rounded double) notch, while less common but still widely documented notching types include full-dovetail, semilunate, half notch, and half-notched false corner timbering (Bealer 1978, Jordan 1985, Kniffen & Glassie 1966, Weslager 1969, Wilson 1984).

Keyed or toothed notching is sufficiently rare that it is seldom mentioned in general studies of log construction. When it is identified, it is linked to Nordic building traditions (Atteberry 1998, Carter 1984), and noted as being remarkable for its strength.

Scholar Terry Jordan explains that the keyed or tooth notch is a rare cornering type which "appears in a few Finnish, Scandinavian, and Russian areas, most notably central Utah. This difficult-to-fashion method, also called the hook or tongue notch, never diffused beyond the ethnic context. The most distinctive aspect of the tooth notch is a mortised projection on the bottom side of each log at the joint, formed with a saw." (Jordan et al. 1997: 77). In addition to Utah, Jordan notes that examples have been documented in British Columbia, Alberta, Idaho, Montana and California.

Treatment of logs is also an important characteristic of log construction, distinguishing between unpeeled or peeled logs that are left round, from those which are hewn into square, rectangular, or planked timbers.

In American folk lore, log homes were often described as primitive and rustic, and were typically regarded as expedient structures intended to provide temporary shelter for families in their initial years on land claims, until they could build more permanent and fashionable frame houses. Looking more closely at log homes, scholar Jennifer Attebery (1998: 37) distinguishes two traditions of log construction in the western U.S., based on clusters of features. Often intended for brief occupation, log *cabins* are typically built of round logs with projecting corners; with basic V or saddle notches; a ridgepole-purlin roof structure; and chinking in the gaps between logs made of moss, clay or wood. Chinking was a critical element of construction and maintenance, since cabins were often built of

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unseasoned wood, and chinking compensated for warping and shrinking of logs as they dried over time.

By contrast, Attebery defines log *houses* as typically constructed as permanent sturdy dwellings having hewn timbers; dovetail, half-dovetail or square notching with flush corners; and a rafter roof structure covered with shingles or shakes. Chinking was less critical in these buildings, as seasoned timbers were more often used for hewn log construction. When chinking was needed, it was typically made of stone or plaster. These are generalizations, but the Nelson home clearly falls into the "log house" category.

Attebery also notes that after the first decade of the 20th century, log construction is associated more with recreational housing than with permanent housing, as "rustic" styled buildings made of round, saddle-notched logs were built in parks and forest lands by organizations such as the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration (Attebery 1998: 8, 16).

Scholar Robert Walls's 1987 study of folk architecture in Washington State includes documentation of many log buildings. Walls notes that in descriptions of individual builders, "Ethnicity is... mentioned, often with pride. It is not uncommon to read or hear 'If you can't see light between the logs, you know it was built by a Finn (or Swede or Norwegian)'" (Walls 1987: 22). Walls did not identify any examples in his study of keyed notching in log houses in Washington, although he does reference the use of keyed notching by Finnish immigrants in barn construction in northeastern Washington, and in home construction in Long Valley, Idaho.

The Nelson-Parker House

The Nelson-Parker House exhibits a constellation of distinctively Nordic characteristics, and an unusual method of construction, which make it a uniquely significant resource in King County, and perhaps statewide and nationally.

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Several prosperous settler families constructed elegant frame houses in and around Woodinville in the late 1880s and early 1890s, indicating that both expertise in residential balloon construction, and milled lumber, were widely available in the region by this time. Rather than simply representing expedient construction from available materials, the Nelson-Parker House is a sturdy, elegant and well-proportioned building constructed from large cedar planks, carefully hewn, and used in an unusual vertical arrangement evoking traditional stave church construction.

One possible explanation for the use of vertical cedar planks is pragmatic rather than rooted in folk tradition, and is related to the properties of cedar as a building material. In addition to its good qualities of being defiant of rot, easily hewn, and having aromatic properties which repel insects, cedar is also known for its tendency to twist and warp as it dries. Shorter vertical cedar planks are likely to remain stronger and straighter than longer boards used horizontally, or shorter boards sistered together for use in horizontal courses. Perhaps the use of vertical planks pegged below and above was simply a practical way to build a large log home, having strength and durability, from the cedar trees growing nearby.

The cross-gable form of the Nelson-Parker House draws more directly on Nordic vernacular traditions. Scholar Brian B. Magnusson offered his assessment of the Nelson-Parker House, saying that it was erected (or at least designed) by "a Nordic-born craftsman of singularly high skill in traditional log construction...My immediate impression is that the house was erected by a Swedish, Finland-Swedish, or Norwegian builder, a fact I deduce from the structure's proportions and color combinations (if original)...The log technique, the placement of windows and doors, and the cross-gable (*tvärgaveln*) give evidence of a structure that was erected in tandem with prevailing vernacular building traditions in Finland, Sweden and Norway of the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries" (Magnusson 2010).

Scholar Jennifer Attebery confirms that the overall shape and proportions of the Nelson-Parker House suggest "a Swedish house type built by the middle class that would have a large, wider, central room into which one enters with narrower rooms on either side" (Attebery 2010). Scholar Tom Carter

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concur that the cross-gable form is a typical one for the time period in Nordic countries as well as Nordic settlements in the U.S., and he has documented homes with similar plans in Utah's Sanpete-Sevier Valleys (Carter 2010).

Carter also confirms that the unusual keyed or tooth notch is "a type of corner-timbering becoming popular in the mid-19th century (not an old type particularly) as people throughout Sweden and Norway (and probably Finland) began to favor a flush sided look similar to a wooden/clapboard sided house" (Carter 2010). He describes the notch as one "characterized by an internal interlocking dovetail, that is, the tongue or tooth that projects from the bottom of the otherwise square notch is dovetailed into the top of the log just below it" (Carter 1984: 65). This notch has a different name in each Scandinavian language - in Norwegian it is *suale hale* or "swallow tail" joint, in Swedish it is a *tungknut* or "tongue notch" and in Finnish the term translates as "tooth" or "lock" notch. Carter documented a few examples of this notch in Scandinavian settlements in Utah's Sanpete-Sevier region, and noted that the notch is found in Finland, Sweden and Norway but is nowhere a common form, particularly in the 19th century when the full dovetail notch became the predominant joinery technique (Carter 1984: 65) for hewn log buildings.

Comparable Properties

A search of available published and archival resources identified one house in the western U.S., the 1909 Staley-Rouse House in Frisco, Colorado, which exhibits a similar combination of a one-and-one half story cross-gable form with vertical logs below, and horizontal logs above, joined with keyed notches. Recently designated as a Colorado Landmark, the landmark registration form describes the building's use of vertical logs as "extremely rare" (Simmons 2007). Although the Staley-Rouse House and the Nelson-Parker House share these unusual characteristics, the Staley-Rouse House appears to have smaller overall dimensions, and its vertical timbers are considerably smaller.

Three hewn log houses have previously been designated as King County Landmarks. The Quaale Log House (built in 1907) in the Carnation vicinity is a two-story building, measuring 20' x 25', and is constructed of hewn cedar logs joined at the corners with full dovetail notching. The Harrington Log

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House (built in 1885) on Vashon Island is a one-and-one half story house, measuring 20' x 30', and is constructed of hewn logs with square notching. The Reynolds Farm and Indian Agency Log Cabin (built ca. 1870) in the Auburn vicinity is a one-and-one half story building, measuring 18' x 24', and is constructed of 14" squared logs joined with dovetail notching. All are constructed of horizontal logs, and exhibit a notable level of craftsmanship.

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Harrington, Hilan, Log House, prepared by Mary J. Matthews, 1993.
Reynolds Farm and Indian Agency, prepared by Cheryl Cronander, 1985.
Maps of Township 26N, Range 5E, Section 12 and Township 26N, Range 6E, Section 7:
Anderson 1907
Kroll 1930
Metsker 1936
Kroll 1970

Staley-Rouse House Nomination Form. Prepared by Thomas H. and R. Laurie Simmons. Colorado Historical Society: Colorado State Register of Historic Places, 2007.

Interviews and Personal Communication

Attebery, Jennifer Eastman, Ph.D. Department of English and Philosophy, Idaho State University.
Personal communication. July 15, 2010.

Carter, Thomas, Ph.D. College of Architecture + Planning's Western Regional Architecture Program, University of Utah. *Personal communication.* August 18, 2010.

Magnusson, Brian B., Ph.D. Department of Art and Cultural Studies, Jyväskylä University, Jyväskylä, Finland and Department of Scandinavian Studies, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. *Personal communication.* April 29, 2010.

Motomatsu Sisters (Marilyn Akita, Georgette Yoshikai and Nancy Motomatsu), Former residents of the Nelson Log House. *Interviews.* September 17, 2010.

Otteson, Marsha. Former owner of the Cottage Lake Blueberry Farm. *Interview.* May 19, 2010.

Thomas, Paul. Current Owner of the Nelson Log House. *Numerous conversations and personal communication,* 2009-2010.

NELSON – PARKER HOUSE: 17605 182ND AVE NE, WOODINVILLE



Latitude: 47°45'22.19"N
Longitude: 122° 5'53.37"W
1

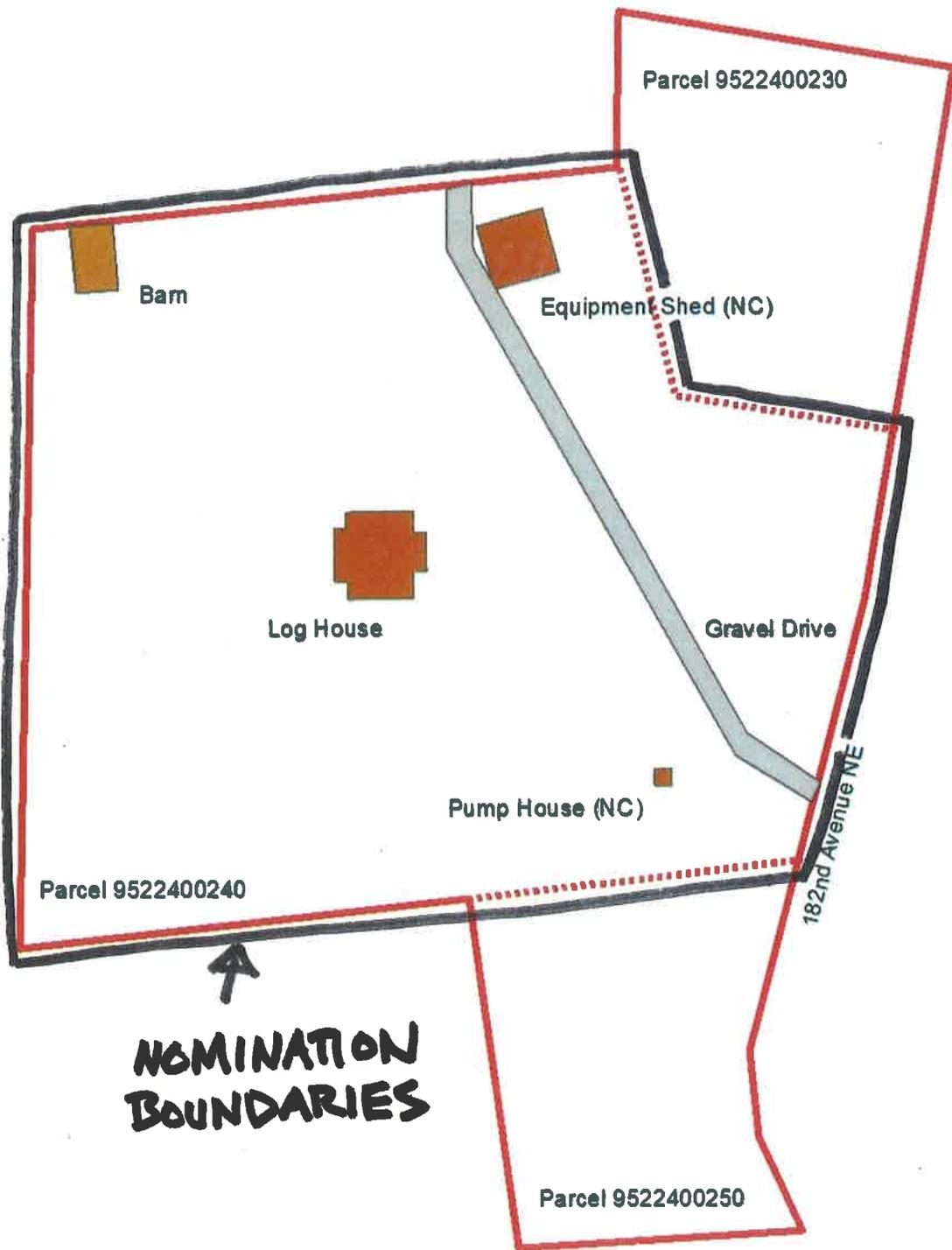
Latitude: 47°45'20.81"N
Longitude: 122° 5'47.39"W
2

Latitude: 47°45'18.86"N
Longitude: 122° 5'48.11"W
3

Latitude: 47°45'18.76"N
Longitude: 122° 5'53.25"W
4

NELSON – PARKER HOUSE
KING CO., WA





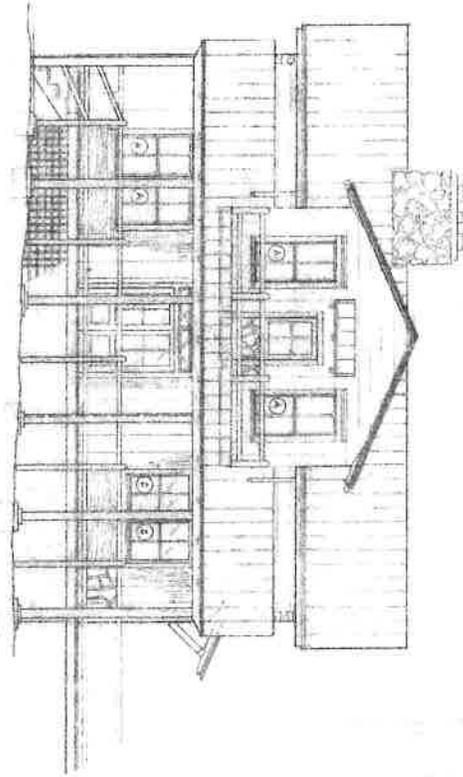
**NOMINATION
BOUNDARIES**

**Nelson-Parker House
Site Plan**

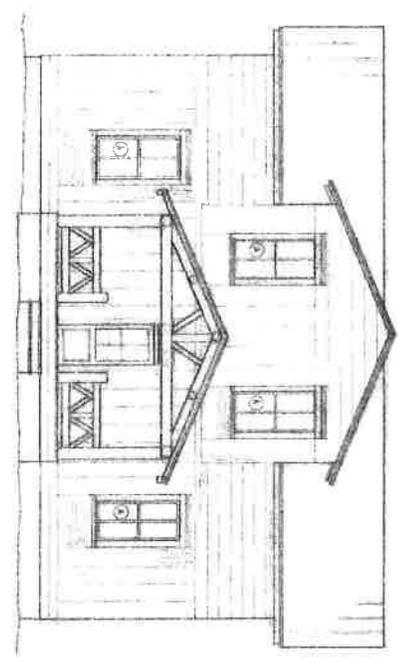
0 100'

North

WEST



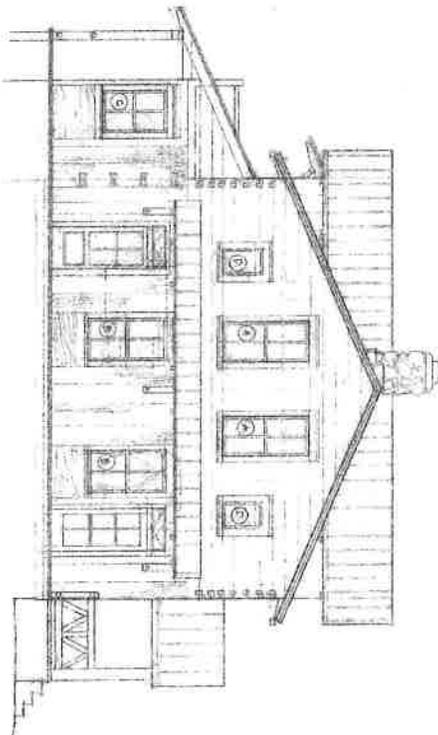
EAST



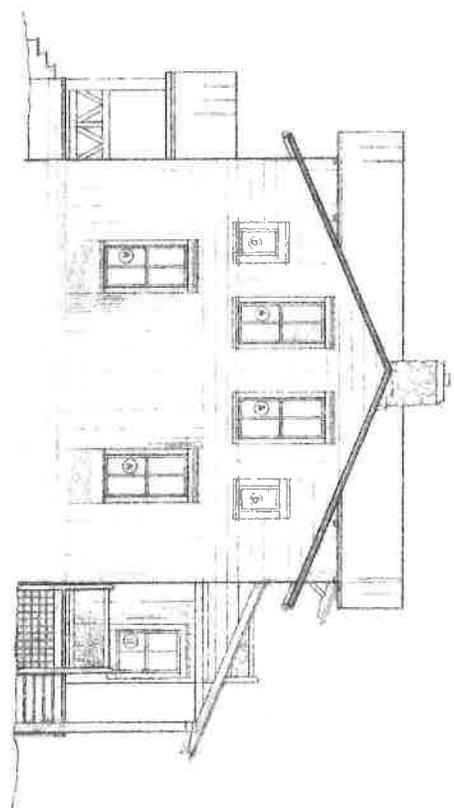
WINDOW SCHEDULE

NO.	WID.	HGT.	SPACE	WID.	HGT.
A	3'-0"	4'-0"	1/2"	3'-0"	4'-0"
B	3'-0"	4'-0"	1/2"	3'-0"	4'-0"
C	3'-0"	4'-0"	1/2"	3'-0"	4'-0"
D	1'-5"	2'-0"	1/2"	1'-5"	2'-0"

SOUTH



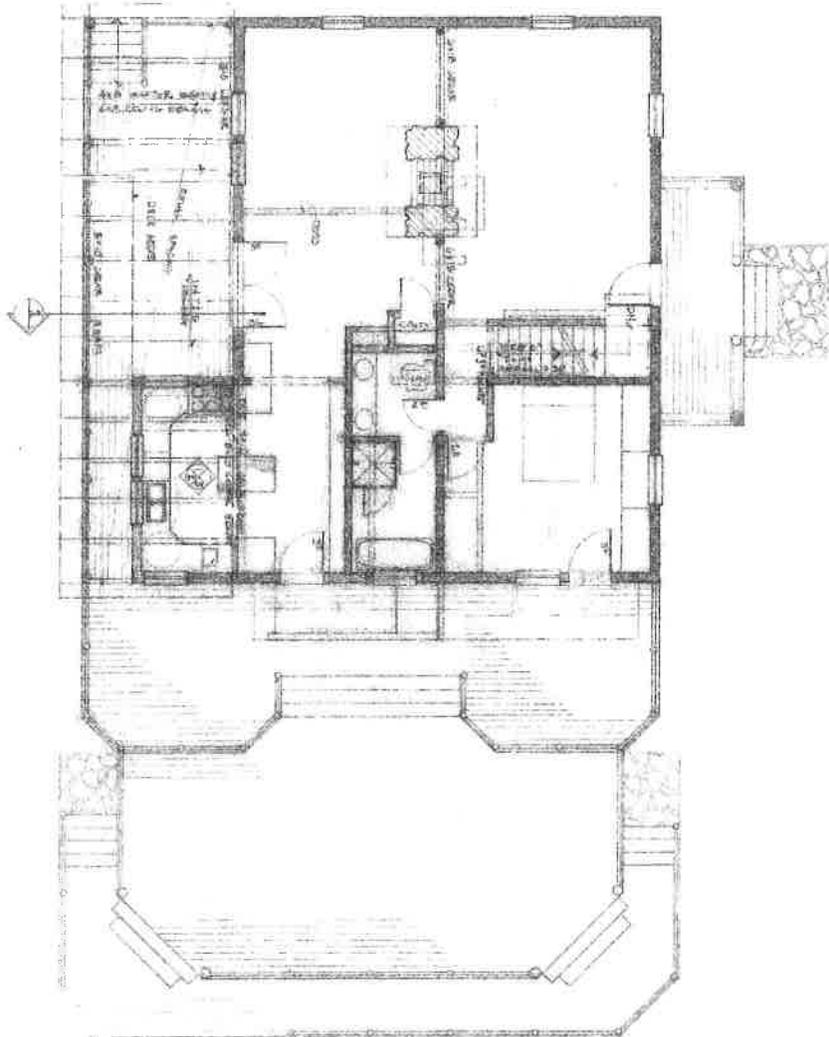
NORTH



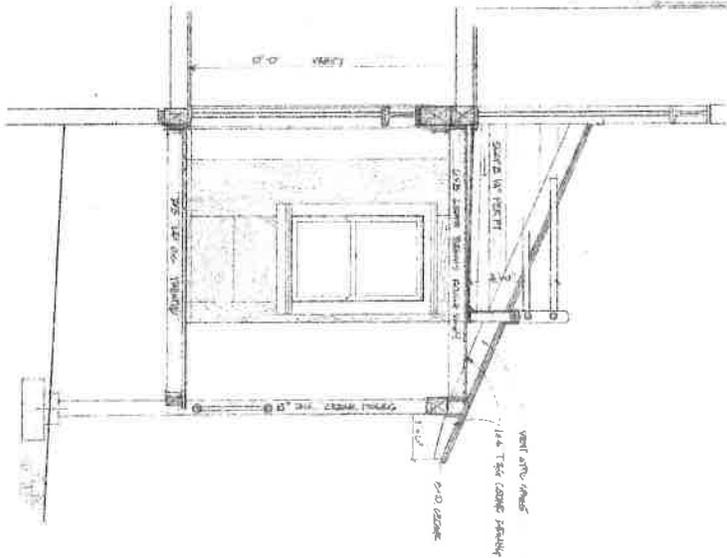
THOMAS RESIDENCE
 1725 S. 10th St.
 WOODVILLE, VA

ELEVATIONS
 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

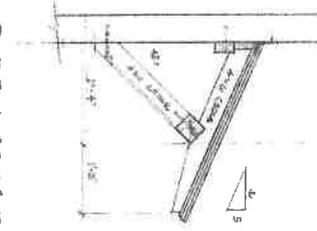
Peter Steinbrueck & Associates
 122 South Highlands Street, Suite 204 Seattle, Washington 98104



SECTION - NORTH WEST

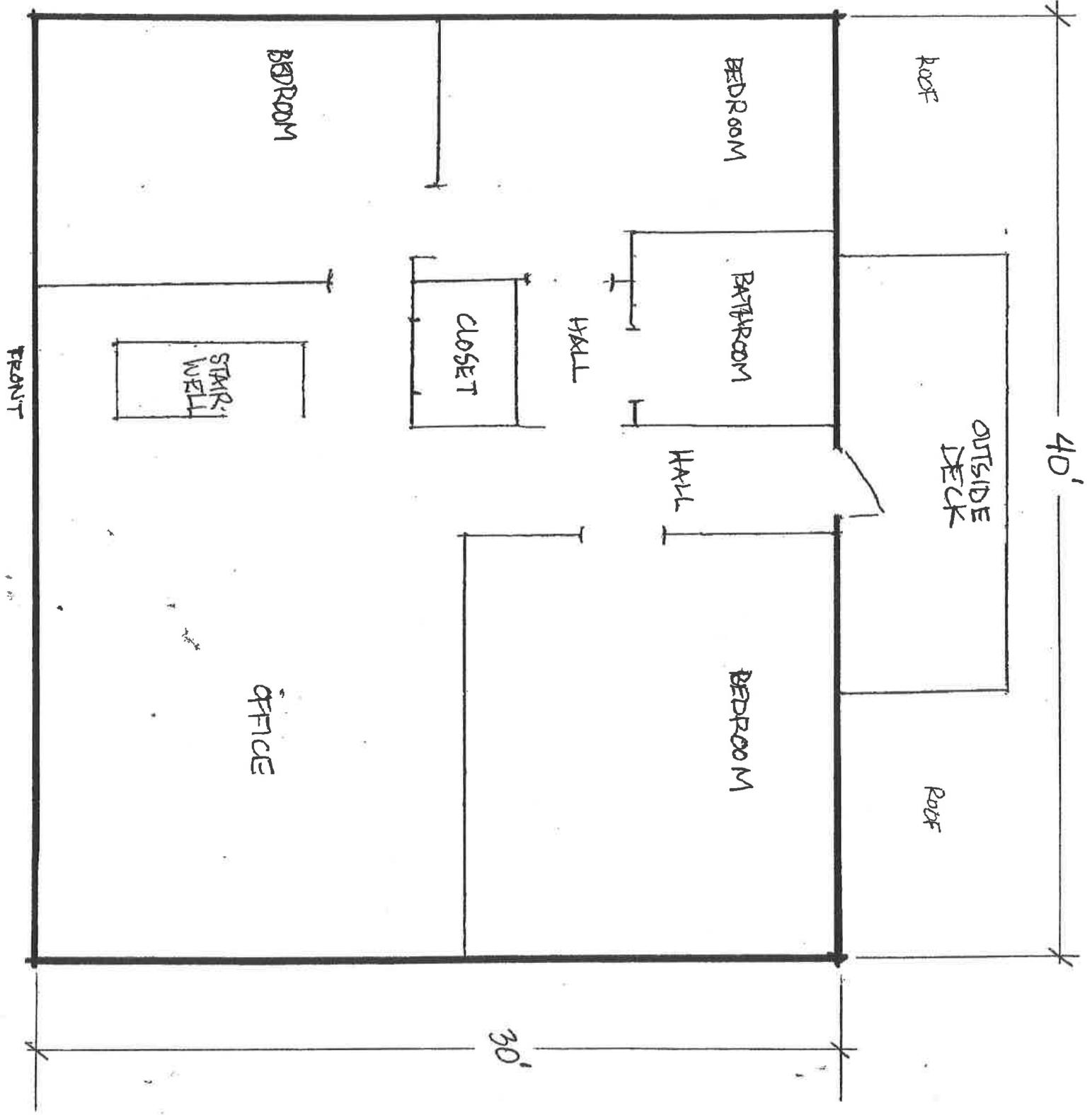
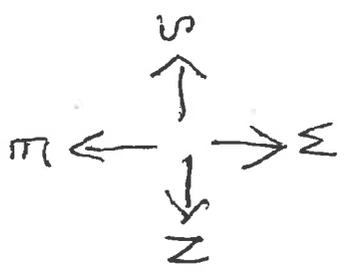


SECTION - PORCH E-DOOR



NELSON-PARKER HOUSE
PLAN OF 2ND FLOOR

1 sq = 1 ft



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PHOTO LOG:

Name of Property: Nelson-Parker House
City: Woodinville
County: King State: WA

Name of Photographer (all current images): Michael Houser
Date of Photographs: August 2011



Image # 0001: Main Façade (east elevation)

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Image #0002: North elevation

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Image #0003: South elevation

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Image #0004: Rear façade (west elevation)

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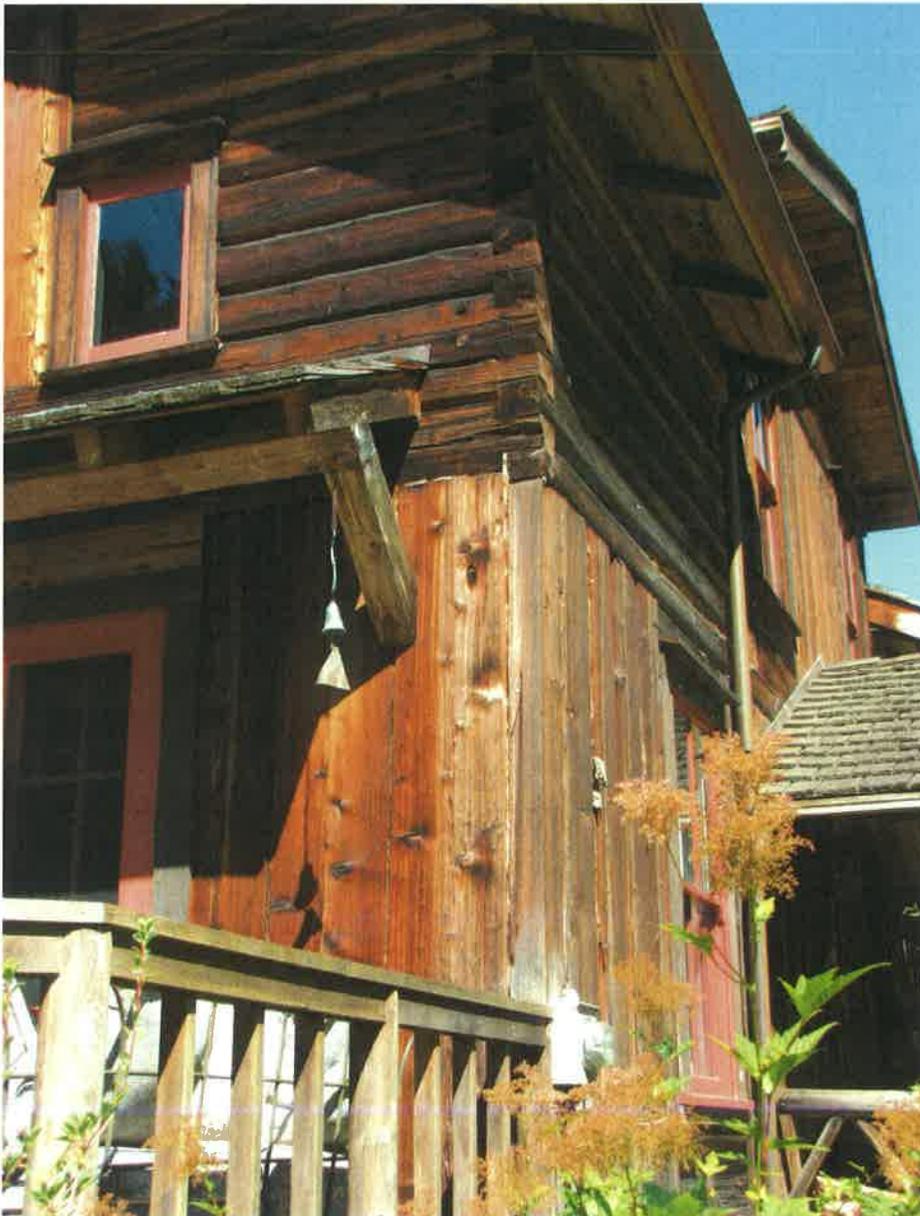


Image #0005: Southeast corner detail showing log notching

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Image #0006: Interior, first floor living area

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Image #0007: Interior, second floor looking north

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Image #0008: Interior, second floor looking south















