

HISTORY  
*of*  
KING COUNTY  
WASHINGTON

*By*  
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*Volume I*

*Illustrated*

CHICAGO—SEATTLE  
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY

1929

## CHAPTER XLVI

### OTHER COMMUNITIES

SKYKOMISH — BOTHELL — WOODINVILLE—JUANITA—HOUGHTON—BELLEVUE—MEDINA—MAPLE VALLEY—OSCEOLA—RAVENSDALE—TUKWILA—PACIFIC CITY—DES MOINES—VASHON ISLAND.

#### SKYKOMISH

Skykomish, on the north bank of the river of the same name, was platted on August 11, 1899 by John Maloney and Louisa J. Maloney. The townsite is on the Great Northern Railroad. The Maloneys platted an addition on November 29, 1904. The town name comes from the Indian words *skaiikh* meaning "inland," and *mish*, "people" the designation of the tribe whose name was taken for both river and town. Among the many spellings of the word has been "Skywhamish," which was employed by Capt. George B. McClellan.

The town of Skykomish was incorporated on June 5, 1909, with John Maloney, mayor, D. J. Manning, treasurer, and the following councilmen: Andrew Polick, P. McAvoy, Andrew Pasco, George Pierce, and Oliver Dean. Certain adjacent territory was annexed on April 2, 1913, when C. E. Greason was town clerk. The population in 1929 was estimated at 944.

Skykomish school district, No. 192, covers a large territory, including Skykomish, Scenic, Alpine, Miller River, and Wellington. Miller River was known as Berlin before the United States entered the European war. The district includes a high and grade school at Skykomish, and the Scenic, Alpine, and Miller River schools, as well as the Tye school at Wellington. In 1929 D. H. Johnston was superintendent, Leonard S. Eckman, principal of the high school, and Marie Reese, grade school principal. There were 319 children in attendance and two high school and nine grade school teachers.

Skykomish has a Masonic Lodge, No. 259, F. and A. M., chartered June 11, 1924. Asa H. Smith was first worshipful master, Jasper W. Gould, senior warden, and Chester W. Miller, junior warden.

#### BOTHELL

Bothell, the largest community in the region northeast of Seattle, and so near to the city that it is virtually a suburb, was named in honor of David C. Bothell, who with his wife Mary Ann filed the first plat of the town on April 25, 1888. George Bothell, the son, however, is usually considered the founder of the town, as he and his brother started logging there in 1889. The family had come from Seattle in 1886. The Bothell

mill was the largest industry in the region in those days, cutting about 80,000 shingles and 25,000 feet of lumber daily.

David Bothell and his wife platted an addition on December 31, 1889 and S. J. Bower laid out another on May 31st of the following year. Bothell Cemetery was platted on September 2, 1902 by the Odd Fellows, and the Knights of the Macabees. Anna M. Fryer platted Woody's First Addition on October 1, 1907, and P. J. Bolstad and his wife Bertha platted an addition on February 7, 1911. The town was incorporated on April 14, 1909 with the following officers: George Bothell, mayor; S. R. Reder, treasurer; and W. A. Hannan, J. H. Fitzgerald, G. A. Anderson, W. G. Graham, and A. F. Bothell, councilmen.

In 1900 Bothell Precinct had a population estimated at about 600. The precincts, Bothell No. 1 and No. 2, first appear on the United States census rolls in 1910, when the total population of precinct and town was 1,526, of which 599 were in the town. In 1920 the population of the town was 502 and outside, 494. In 1929 the town population was estimated at 613.

Superior Court Judge J. T. Ronald of King County is authority for a story that illustrates the character and personality of George Bothell, the rough and ready logger. In October of 1886, the Judge, then a young lawyer, was running on the Democratic ticket for a second term as district attorney. A Democrat, needless to say, has always had a hard row to hoe in King County. Ronald went up to Bothell where he was scheduled to make a speech as the Democratic candidate for the office. George Bothell met him before he crossed the river.

"What in H--- are you up here for?" demanded Bothell, who was the Republican leader of the precinct. Although they differed over politics, the two were old friends.

"Why, I've come up to make a speech as the Democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney," replied Ronald.

"You might as well go back to Seattle—ain't no Democrats up here," said Bothell.

Bothell ferried him across the river and they stopped to have dinner. As they ate, Bothell told him again that there were no Democrats in town and that he couldn't see "why in H---" Ronald had come. Ronald knew Bothell for somewhat of a wag, so laughed him off, and pointed to a placard on the wall of the store in which Ronald's speech was announced for that evening in the schoolhouse.

But Ronald gradually began to think that after all perhaps Bothell wasn't joking, for here it was almost time for him to go to the schoolhouse and no local Democrat had appeared to extend the glad hand of fellowship.

Pretty soon a small boy appeared and wanted to know if the speaker had arrived, that the crowd was waiting "aover in the skiulhaouse."

"Well, I guess you'd better go," said Bothell, but ain't goin' to be no Democrats there."

The house was fairly well filled, but not a soul got up to welcome the Democratic candidate from Seattle.

Ronald was becoming genuinely embarrassed.

He and Bothell took seats down in front. "Well, you better start the meetin'," he said under his breath to Ronald.

"But I've got to be introduced, where's the Democratic chairman?" queried Ronald.

"Told you wan't goin' to be no Democrats here!" said Bothell—"get up there 'n introduce yourself."

Ronald felt he had to go through with it, so mounted the platform.

He thought quickly, then began briskly, "Gentlemen, before we go any further we've got to elect a chairman of the evening. I nominate Mr. J. T. Ronald.

"Second the nomination" spoke up Bothell promptly.

The question was put by Ronald—there were no other nominations—he was elected unanimously, for there were no dissenting votes.

He then proceeded to introduce a gentlemen as candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney of King County whom he described as a brilliant young lawyer, highly successful in private practice, and one who had served the county loyally and well for the last two years as Prosecuting Attorney.

"He is a young man of such promise that I predict a distinguished future for him. Some day I expect to see him practice before the Supreme bench of this Nation," he said.

With that he introduced J. T. Ronald of Seattle as the speaker of the evening.

By this time Ronald could feel that he had won his audience. Republican faces that had been stoney or on the verge of mocking when he first mounted the platform were now smiling, and when the introduction was finished he was greeted with a burst of applause.

Then Ronald proceeded to tell these Republicans why they should vote Democratic. He felt encouraged after the ice was broken, and delivered a particularly effective address. When he sat down he received great applause.

After the election was over Ronald was curious as to whether he would get even a single vote in Bothell precinct.

The day after the election George Bothell himself came over to Seattle with the result as messenger.

He looked very glum as he greeted Ronald.

"—— — — H—, Ronald, you've put me in a fine boat!" he exclaimed petulantly. "Here I thought I'd do you an act of charity by giving you a complimentary vote so that you'd have at least one, and here you've got every vote in the precinct—thirty-eight. Every other —— — —— up there had the same idea, and what's worse—they all know that the Republican leader in the precinct voted Democratic!"

A small church was organized by the Methodists at Bothell shortly after the town was platted. The Rev. George R. Osborn was the first pastor, coming in 1891. He was succeeded by Alfred Crumley in 1892. Of his pastorate, T. B. Ford, presiding elder of the Seattle District of the Methodist Episcopal Church later said that if Brother Crumley had not been willing and able to 'split shingle-bolts' as well as to preach (and he is

said to be master at both) we should have been compelled to leave them without a shepherd. The church has grown and thrived in subsequent years. Brother Crumley's successors down to the present day with the date of their appointment have been as follows: William Metcalf, 1895; J. W. Kern, 1897; T. L. Dyer, 1900; A. J. Whipkey and later C. Lambert in 1901; Lorenzo Jean, 1902; S. J. Buck, 1903; F. H. Calder, 1904; Richard Oates, 1905; R. H. Carter, 1908; H. W. Michener, 1909; H. C. Leavenworth, 1911; A. W. Brown, 1913; B. W. Rinehart, 1916; O. F. Krieger, 1919; A. H. Thompson, 1922; C. A. Bowen, 1924; and J. H. Beall, 1926.

Several of the larger and some of the smaller fraternal organizations have been represented at Bothell for many years. The Odd Fellows' lodge, Bothell No. 124, was instituted on July 9, 1892, with the following members: John Moore, Frank Frost, B. L. Anderson, John Bothell, Charles W. Latham, H. G. Dunson, James Brackett and John Bettinger. Officers were elected as follows: John Moore, N. G.; Frank Frost, V. G., and B. L. Anderson, secretary.

The Masonic lodge, Ashlar No. 121, was chartered on June 12, 1902. M. E. Durham was first Worshipful Master, Olin F. Davenport, Senior Warden, and E. H. Severance, Junior Warden.

Sammamish Camp No. 653, Woodmen of the World, was organized on July 25, 1901, with the following officers: R. W. Randall, consul commander; T. B. Bell, adviser lieutenant; S. J. Bowen, clerk; R. W. Campbell, banker; R. W. Bate, escort; George Shelley, watchman; D. H. Niemeyer, sentry; F. Moncrief, J. Olsson, and R. A. Deemer, managers, and E. E. Lytle, physician.

Sammamish Lodge No. 175, Knights of Pythias, was instituted at Bothell on May 24, 1911, with the following members:

Charles E. Hoffman	E. H. Severance
Oliver Campbell	G. E. Parsons
D. C. Roberts	Gus Stadig
R. W. Scott	W. G. Everett
C. F. Johnson	Victor E. Smith
S. A. Callicott	J. J. Smith
W. O. Smith	Arnold Mohn
A. L. Victor	Wm. Shephard
A. M. Shaw	Chas. Zilske
Roy M. Worley	Hugh Higgins
W. R. Hall	R. C. Kissel
W. R. Campbell	Edwin Jacobsen
Lars Eidbo	Robt. Nitzschke
Ulrick Beckstrom	G. McClintock
G. W. Briggs	M. Montague
Guy T. Sanders	Ed. Hanschel
F. E. Ellington	M. Kane
Millard S. Hill	Frank Montague

Bothell veterans of the European war organized Bothell Post No. 27 of the American Legion. Almon Hannan was elected first commander and Irving Domergard, adjutant.

Several branches of the Patrons of Husbandry have been formed by farmers in or near Bothell.

Avondale Grange No. 344 was organized six miles east of Bothell on December 13, 1909 with twenty-one members. W. H. Sales was first master, Miss Lottie Mitchell secretary, and Carl Ekdahl lecturer.

Sammamish Valley Grange No. 286 was organized at Bothell on January 29, 1909, with thirty-nine members. John H. Fitzgerald was chosen first master, Mrs. H. H. Hollingsworth secretary, and E. A. Seaton, lecturer. Other members were as follows: Hans Donnergard, Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Della Ross, Clarke and Carrie Ross; H. A., Sarah, and Esther Simonds; E. A. Seaton; Mrs. Alie Alice Seaton; Mrs. H. H. Hollingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Nims, Swan A. Johnson, J. W. Moore, Mrs. M. L. Martin, Atlee and Mary Hollingsworth, J. H. Fitzgerald, T. W. Carlberg, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Morse, Merle M. and Emma Olin, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Bronson, Maude Hull, Charles V. and Mollie Beardslee, William A. Simonds, Mrs. Floyd Olin, Fay Olin, Bill Guernsey, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Graham, Mr. Roomer, G. M. Beard, August Carlberg.

Derby Grange No. 327 was organized near Bothell on September 27th, 1909 with thirty charter members. Robert W. Peterson was chosen first master, James Reily secretary, and Chris Sand, lecturer. All three were from Kirkland. Other members were as follows: Ole Madsen, George A. Peterson, Thor W. Carlburg, Hans Donnergard, William J. Evans, Al Fladland, Elmer Carlburg, W. T. Hansen, W. C. Sorensen, H. A. Apt, Aug. Carlburg, James Reily, Clarence Madison, George Madison, Emma Carlburg, J. J. Anderson, Chris Sand, E. Glashee, Bertha Carlson, Isabel Evans, John W. and Esther Peterson, J. H. Mull, W. L. Weppler, Sam Denny, William Fisher, Walter Carlson, Neils Hansen, and Frank Montague.

The Coöperative Shingle Company of Bothell was incorporated on October 21, 1910, with \$8,000 capital by R. B. Bothell and Johnston Bothell, in association with the following: W. R. Campbell, trustee and general manager; J. E. Mohn, secretary and treasurer; G. A. Anderson, George Basley, and S. R. Reder.

The Bothell Telephone Company was organized on December 8, 1916 with \$1,500 capital. The promoters were as follows: Earl G. Rice, W. E. Nims, L. P. Jacobus, M. E. Smith, L. Eyde, and Alfred Ruille. The original telephone company had been founded in 1903, and there were only seven subscribers in 1904. In 1929 the local company, connecting with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, was operating 388 connections.

Banking facilities are provided the farmers and townspeople today by the Bothell State Bank, organized on March 25, 1908, with \$12,500 capital. The incorporators were as follows: M. D. Keeney, Gerh Ericksen, S. F. Woody, W. A. Hannan, J. Rodgers, S. R. Reder, W. F. Hollingsworth, Peter Schranz, and J. E. Mohn. A. G. Worthington was president in 1929, R. O. Worthington and George Basley, vice presidents; Robert Barlow, cashier, and W. Buffington, assistant cashier. The capital had not been increased but the institution reported \$11,420 surplus and profits, and deposits aggregating \$364,070.

Bothell in 1929 had a high and grade school, with an enrollment of 592. The District, No. 46, includes Woodinville and Wayne, and employs two principals and nineteen teachers. M. H. Baker was superintendent, Nelson V. Lloyd high school principal, and Wilbur A. Anderson in charge of the grade school.

#### WOODINVILLE

Woodinville, historic railroad town, was named by the early settlers in honor of Ira Woodin.

Woodin settled in March, 1872, at the point later called Woodinville Junction on the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad. He preëmpted eighty acres of land and subsequently opened a general merchandise store under the firm name of Sanders and Woodin, which he conducted for some years.

In 1886 the settlement had a population of sixty and mail was delivered twice a week.

The town later became the junction of the Northern Pacific branch between Seattle and Vancouver; and the Snoqualmie branch as well as the Lake Washington branch of the same road run through the town.

In 1883 the Rev. Samuel Greene of Seattle established a station of the Congregational church there. At that time there were twenty communicants and eighteen children in the Sunday school.

The first settlers took up land on the banks of Sammamish Slough and for years the fine timber in this district supported a number of saw and shingle mills in the town and vicinity. A large number of poles were cut and shipped from this place. The town in 1909 had a Methodist Church, two sawmills, two shingle mills, and a schoolhouse erected shortly before at a cost of \$1,800, as well as several stores, a blacksmith shop, and other small establishments. There was also a hotel.

Woodinville Grange No. 609 was organized on April 13, 1916 by twenty-six farmers, who elected G. E. Parsons master, L. W. Crim, secretary, and J. H. O'Dell, lecturer. Other members were the following: A. H. Kelley, W. V. Crim, Mrs. L. M. Crim, Mrs. R. W. Crim, H. J. Hammer, G. E. Parsons, S. L. and B. C. Cates, R. O. Raerson, Nels Carlson, Ralph Miller, A. Larsen, E. A. Waller, Henry Van Gemert, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Callicott, George Eddy, Fred W. and George Peterson, W. Hutchinson, Mrs. J. H. O'Dell, Tony Howell, Walter M. Seeley, and G. Ormbrick.

In 1929 Woodinville had an estimated population of 780. The town was the seat of school district No. 23, which had a school with an enrollment of eighty-five. Virgil H. Miller was principal, assisted by three teachers.

#### JUANITA

Juanita, at first known as Hubbard, on the east shore of Lake Washington, was settled in 1870. In the middle '80s the village had a water-power sawmill and shipped lumber and shingles. The population was then 150 and mail was delivered twice a week. An early logger was Harry W.