WASHINGTON HERITAGE REGISTER

Guidebook

March - 2006

WASHINGTON HERITAGE REGISTER

TO QUALIFY:

- *A building, site, structure or object must be at least 50 years old. If newer, the resource should have documented exceptional significance.*
- *The resource should have a high to medium level of integrity, i.e. it should retain important character defining features from its historic period of construction.*
- *The resource should have documented historical significance at the local, state or federal level.*

STEPS TO NOMINATION:

- *An applicant completes a Washington Heritage Register form and submits it to the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Nominations cannot be processed until all sections of the form have been completed. All applications must be typed and edited; no hand written applications will be accepted.*

- *Once a nomination is considered complete, the state historic preservation officer schedules the nomination for consideration.*

- *Property owners and nomination authors are informed in writing of the upcoming consideration of the property for listing in the Washington Heritage Register. Private property owners have the right to consent to, or object to, the listing of their property.*

- *The Washington Heritage Register form is reviewed by the State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation at one of their regularly scheduled meetings.*

- *Property owners and nomination authors are notified of the state historic preservation officer's decision.*

- *Owners of properties listed in the Washington Heritage Register receive a certificate of listing.*

WASHINGTON HERITAGE REGISTER

IMPLICATIONS OF LISTING IN THE WASHINGTON HERITAGE REGISTER

Listing in the Washington Heritage Register is an honorary designation and raises the public awareness about historic and cultural values. While there are presently no financial incentives available for the rehabilitation of listed properties, a designation to the State Register can be beneficial in securing state grants or other funding awards.

For owners of private properties, the effects of listing in or a determination of eligibility for listing in the Washington Heritage Register, are parallel to the effects of listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No restrictions by the State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation are imposed by a Washington Heritage Register designation when private funds are used to alter a significant property.

However, any subdivision of state government or recipient of state funds, shall comply with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA, Washington Administrative Code 197-11-330). This process requires that significant properties, specifically those listed in or eligible for the Washington Heritage Register, be given consideration when state undertakings (permits, grants, construction, etc.) affect historic and cultural values. If significant resources are identified, the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation considers the effects of a proposed project on such resources, and makes a professional recommendation for appropriate treatments or actions. The Department does not regulate the treatment of properties that are found to be significant; a local governing authority may choose to uphold the Department's recommendation and may require mitigation of adverse effects to significant properties.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION

All entries must be typed and submitted on disk using this form. Please be careful to check for grammar, punctuation and spelling. Additional information should be provided on continuation pages. You can download a form from at: http://www.oahp.wa.gov/

A) Identification

Provide the common and/or historic name of the property, as well as a current site address, county and zip code.

B) Site Access

Describe the best means of accessing the property, such as, "Milepost 23, turn right onto dirt road." Note any physical barriers such as steep geography, rivers, lack of roads, dense vegetation, etc.. This information may be used only for future research or verification of property status. If access is restricted, please state "RESTRICTED ACCESS".

C) Property Owner

Provide the name and address of all current property owners associated with the nominated property.

D) Legal boundary description/justification

In addition to the address, provide a legal description for the property and verbally explain why this boundary has been chosen. Examples:

> *"Lots 5 and 6, block 24 of the original townsite. The boundaries are established by the legal description which has always been associated with the property."*

> *"Commencing at the northwest corner of Section 7, Township 34, Range 17, proceed 1300 feet west, then 800 feet south, then 1300 feet east, then 800 feet north. The boundary includes the largest remaining parcel of the original acreage which is intact."*

Form Prepared By

Provide the name address and phone number of the preparer of the nomination.

E) Category of property

Choose one property category or categories, which best apply to the nominated property:

*A **building** is a construction used primarily for human shelter or to house animals.*

*A **structure** is a construction used for purposes other than human shelter, such as bridges, grain elevators, dams, roadways, aircraft and vessels.*

*An **object** is a construction used for purposes other than sheltering humans, animals or machinery and which is important primarily for artistic values. Monuments, statues, grave markers, fountains, etc., fall into this category.*

*A **historic site** is the location of an important historical event or a place which was occupied during a historically significant period of time. The significance of a historic site does not depend upon the survival of original standing structures and may include buried archeological materials, accurately reconstructed buildings or visible alterations of the land. However, the setting must retain integrity and be mostly free of modern or non-historic elements, which confuse the historical relationship of the site with its period of significance.*

*A **traditional cultural property** is a parcel of land, which has been important throughout time as the location of a specific activity which has documented religious or cultural value to a group of people. The parcel may include natural or human made features which are essential for conducting the activity, such as plant material, bodies of water, or rock formations, and may also include archeological deposits or human made features. When traditional cultural properties are strictly spiritual in nature there may be no visible alteration of the land.*

*A **cultural landscape** differs from a historic site or traditional cultural property in that a landscape must show visible evidence of a historic and possibly ongoing manipulation of the land. The cultural landscape has a distinctive appearance or land use pattern which results from artistic design or from the extraction or cultivation of resources. Cultural landscapes may include supporting constructions such as buildings, structures and objects. Examples of cultural landscapes include farmlands, formally landscaped gardens, industrial and mining areas, etc..*

*A **district** is defined as a collection of buildings, structures, objects or archaeological features, or landscape elements, each of which shares the same theme, place or general historical period -- and possibly over a span of several years. Single properties may not be significant by themselves, but still contribute to the whole by providing continuity of historic era, design, appearance, cultural use or function. Examples:*

> *A residential neighborhood representing several periods of development and architectural designs would be considered a district.*

Archaeological sites and features, which are related by period, type and location, may be considered a district, provided they are not scattered too widely.

A building complex such as a factory or mill would be considered buildings or structures, not a district, because its parts originated from a common source and have inter-dependent functions.

*The category **cemetery or burial site** encompasses properties, which are associated with ancient or historic burials of individuals or groups of people. Cemeteries or burials must have documented importance to a settlement or townsite, or to a cultural group, or must be significant for artistic or landscaping values.*

F) Area of Significance

Choose the area of significance that applies to the nominated property. If more than one category applies, identify the most important category as a (1), and assign a (2) for the less significant category, and so on. Nominated properties must satisfy at least one area of significance, however, as many areas as apply may be checked.

All areas checked must be explained in the statement of significance and supported by some type of documentation.

G) Property Description

In this space provide a description of the nominated property, noting all buildings, structures, and features that fall within the property boundaries. Discuss any of the following that apply:

setting	*design qualities*	*roof type*
orientation	*dimensions*	*interior features*
landscaping	*materials*	*replacement materials*
vegetation	*structural system*	*modern intrusions/additions*
associated buildings	*architectural style*	*development impacts*
associated structures	*craftsmanship*	*interior design & finishes*
building arrangements	*natural features*	*floor plan*

*The description should also explain why the property has good **integrity**. Integrity is the ability of the property to accurately represent the past through original design qualities, materials, landscape, setting, etc.. While many properties have experienced change, certain qualities must survive in order to understand how, when, and why the property is said to have historic or cultural value. In other words, the property should "read" as historic and be able to transport the observer into a historical period without written explanation.*

***Condition** should not be confused with integrity. Properties which have suffered deterioration and appear to be in poor condition -- sagging roof, rotting foundation, faded paint, broken window glass, logging, cultivation, etc. -- may still retain enough original qualities to make a historic presentation and thus be worthy of designation.*

When considering the integrity of a property, it is also important to identify which changes are reversible. That is, which alterations, additions, or applications can be removed or undone without harm to the property? Is the original fabric or character of the property intact in spite of these changes?

Finally, were some of the alterations or changes made at least fifty years ago? Such changes may have become significant in their own right because they help to explain the property's development during over time.

No buildings, features or parcels of land historically or culturally associated with the development of the property should be excluded from the nomination boundaries, unless they have lost the qualities which originally identified them as historic. Alterations which have changed the historic appearance of buildings or features, or new construction and road building which have impacted the nominated property's setting or character should be described. Examples:

> *A farmstead may have a house which has survived intact, however, the original barn may have been dramatically altered with new siding, larger doors, metal roof, etc.. In this example, the house and all associated outbuildings would be considered significant, while the barn would be discussed as an altered and non significant building.*
>
> *A 1915 airport may include the original airplane hangar and parachute building which are located close together. A deteriorated but intact fire hall and barracks located further away might also be included, so long as the historic relationship among the buildings has not been confused or disrupted by extensive modern construction.*

H) Significance

Justify the Areas of Significance checked on the previous page. Discuss specific events, dates, persons, cultural issues, architectural or artistic qualities, etc.. At a minimum, supply a page of information.

When explaining why the property is significant, it is important to compare and contrast it with similar properties in the local area. Comparisons should demonstrate that the nominated property is an especially good or unusual example of its kind/type, or that it has remained intact while most other related properties have been changed, or that events or individuals connected with the property had a long lasting impact on the town, community or region.

I) Evidence for Significance/Documentation

Attach copies of historic photographs and maps, newspaper clippings, articles, etc.. ***Copies of supporting documentation should not exceed ten pages.***

Also in this section, provide the names and sources for all documentation that verifies the historical development and significance of the nominated property. For example, if it is possible to interview original property owners or other individuals familiar with the

property, enter their names and the dates and place of the interviews. For written sources, provide bibliographic citations, including the name of the publication, author, year and place of publication and the relevant page numbers. Historic maps or photographs should be cited if they are used to verify the original appearance of a property, or to compare the past and present setting and location of the property.

J) Map and Photographs

Map Include a photocopy section (8 ½ x 11size) of the appropriate section of a United States Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) map and a parcel map which locates the nominated property. Clearly mark the location of the property or outline the property boundaries. U.S.G.S. maps are available at local map suppliers or by contacting the Department of Transportation, Aerial Photograph Division, 1655 S. 2nd Avenue Tumwater, WA 98512, (360) 709-5550. Please feel free to use any web sites, which generate U.S.G.S. Quad maps. Topozone.com is a helpful web site that offers user friendly free on-line map.

Photographs Include one good set of 5" x 7" black and white photographs or printed digital images with accompanied digital files meeting NPS standards, which clearly illustrates the nominated property. Black and white photographs are preferred because they have greater archival stability than color. Views should show all related buildings, structures, objects and features that fall within the nomination boundaries. Photographs should also show, up-close, any important architectural details or functional details, and should illustrate all sides of buildings and structures, and the overall setting of the property. Copies of historical images are encouraged to be included in the nomination.

On the backs of the photographs, provide the following information with a permanent marker (no sticky labels)

- *Property Name, Address & County*
- *Date photo was taken*
- *Description of photo*
- *Number of photo (ie. 1 of 6)*

Digital Images Include color digital images of the property (eight to twelve representative property views). Views should show all related buildings, structures, objects and features that fall within the nomination boundaries. The inside and outside of the resource should be represented. The digital images should show any important architectural details or functional details. Images should have a minimum of 150 dpi.

Requirements for WHR Submission

Only one single-sided copy is required for submission to the DAHP. The following documents should not be stapled, punched, or bound in any manner:

1. registration form,
2. Assessor's or plat map (or 8 ½ 11 inch),
3. USGS Quad excerpt (8 ½ 11 inch),

4. site plan with north arrow,
5. sketch floor plans or architectural drawings (8 ½ x 11 format),
6. any additional exhibits in 8 ½ x 11 format,
7. properly labeled chemically processed photographs (1 sets of B&W 5x7), or printed digital images with accompanied digital files meeting NPS standards
8. color digital images of the property, min.150 dpi (eight to twelve representative property views),
9. and a copy of the nomination saved to a 3.5 disc or CD rom.

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A) Identification

SAMPLE

Property Name: **Carlson, Otto & Inga, House**

Address: 116 E. Highland Avenue

City: Mount Vernon County: Skagit

B) Site Access (describe site access, restrictions, etc.)

The Carlson Home is located on E. Highland Avenue between Fourth and Sixth Streets in the City of Mount Vernon just east of Interstate 5.

C) Property owner(s), Address and Zip

Name: Stacey & Jennifer Davis
Address: 116 E. Highland Ave.
City: Mount Vernon State: WA Zip: 98273

D) Legal boundary description and boundary justification

Tax No./Parcel: ID 3760-003-017-0017 Parcel # P54430. Stories & Carpenter's Addition to Mount Vernon, Lot 17, Block 3. Township 34N, R 04E, Sec 20.

Boundary Justification: The property includes the current parcel associated with the Carlson House

FORM PREPARED BY

Name: Jennifer Davis
Address: 116 E. Highland Avenue
City / State / Zip: Mount Vernon, WA 98273 Phone: 360-336-2461

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E) Category of Property (Choose One)

☒ *building* ☐ *structure (irrigation system, bridge, etc.)* ☐ *district*
☐ *object (statue, grave marker, vessel, etc.)* ☐ *cemetery/burial site*
☐ *historic site (site of an important event)* ☐ *archaeological site*
☐ *traditional cultural property (spiritual or creation site, etc.)*
☐ *cultural landscape (habitation, agricultural, industrial, recreational, etc.)*

F) Area of Significance – Check as many as apply

☐ *The property belongs to the early settlement, commercial development, or original native occupation of a community or region.*

☐ *The property is directly connected to a movement, organization, institution, religion, or club which served as a focal point for a community or group.*

☐ *The property is directly connected to specific activities or events which had a lasting impact on the community or region.*

☐ *The property is associated with legends, spiritual or religious practices, orlife ways which are uniquely related to a piece of land or to a natural feature.*

☐ *The property displays strong patterns of land use or alterations of the environment which occurred during the historic period (cultivation, landscaping, industry, mining, irrigation, recreation).*

☐ *The property is directly associated with an individual who made an important contribution to a community or to a group of people.*

☒ *The property has strong artistic, architectural or engineering qualities, or displays unusual materials or craftwork belonging to a historic era.*

☐ *The property was designed or built by an influential architect, or reflects the work of an important artisan.*

☐ *Archaeological investigation of the property has or will increase our understanding of past cultures or life ways.*

G) Property Description

The Otto & Inga Carlson House is located in the city of Mount Vernon, just north of the downtown commercial district and east of Interstate 5. The home, constructed circa 1915, sits on a flat lot on south side of E. Highland Avenue between Fourth and Sixth Street. The surrounding neighborhood contains turn-of-the-century dwellings of upper and middle class residences and is known by local citizens as "The Hill". The 1 1/2 story home is executed in the Craftsman Bungalow style and is distingished by its front-facing gable roof and smaller gable covered porch. The stick frame dwelling has an asphalt composition roof with exposed rafter tails, and clapboard siding. Architectural details are limited to a string course where the roof touches the main body of the home. Here a change in siding width from 4" to 2", breaks down the expansive height of the main. The west facade has a large gable dormer with a grouping of three double hung windows seperated by paneled mullions.

The house sits on a raised concrete foundation with full basement. The small entry porch is located on the east side of the main. Raised, six steps above the ground, the porch has simple square columns resting on a solid baluster wall. The entrance door is a half lite wooden door. All windows are one-over-one double hung with simple wood surounds. Some windows on the main facade and side elevations have diamond pane leaded glass in the upper sashes.

The 2,100 sq. ft. home contains three bedrooms, 1 3/4 baths and a full basement. The upper floor contains the master bedroom, a walk-in closet, and a small linen closet. Towards the rear of the home is a second bedroom with a sloped ceiling, a walk-in closet with and a large bathroom with the original claw foot tub. The main floor has a large 18' x 16' living room off the front door, with a centrally mounted art deco style light fixture and deco sconces. The 15' x 16'6" dinning room is separated from the living room by built-in craftsman style bookcases. Here leaded glass door match the upper sashes of the homes exterior windows. Also on the first floor in the southeastern corner of the home, is the kitchen. The space features some original cabinets, and leads to an enclosed rear porch. The porch allows access to the basement via an interior stairwell. The full basement includes a large laundry room with cabinets and countertops, a work/craft area, two stairways, and a third bedroom with a walk-in closet, built-in bookcases, and a built-in desk. All interior walls are lath and plaster. Doors are five-panel wooden doors with simple Arts & Crafts style surrounds and brass hardware. The floors are wood. White Oak floors are found on the main level and straight grain fir on the upper level and stair balusters.

A freestanding single garage is located at the rear of the property abutting an alley. The building has a shed style roof and is a half of a building. It was reportedly cut in half to make room for the now existing ally sometime in the mid 1920s.

The home is currently fenced in the front with a hand-made white picket, and the back yard is fenced with 6 foot cedar. The landscaping is mature with a stately monkey puzzle tree towering to a height of 90 feet in the front yard, and a holly tree, both planted by the original owner. Other landscaping includes a koi pond, flowering shrubs indigenous to the area, and numerous flowering bulbs.

H) Significance

Since its construction in 1915, the home has been occupied by just three owners; Otto and Inga Carlson, the Vanesse family, and the current owners. Reportedly the house was constructed by Beam Builders, a local construction firm. Unfortunately, to date no information has been found regarding the activities of the company.

The first owners of the home, Otto & Inga Carlson, were married in Skagit City, June 27, 1907. A typical mid-class family, Inga worked as a bookkeeper at Skagit Laundry & Dye Works (located at the end of the viaduct in Mount Vernon on the corner of S. 2nd and Washington Streets) for over thirty years. Otto Carlson was a rancher on Dyke Road with his brothers in Mount Vernon, (Carlson Brothers Farm & the Kragnuss farm), until his health failed. When Otto and Inga bought the newly constructed Highland Avenue home in 1915, Otto had retired from farming to work at the Buick Garage in downtown Mt. Vernon.

Unfortunately Otto passed away on April 22, 1927 (b. No 22, 1878) leaving the family home and their children, Kermit and Berniece, to Inga's care. Inga Carlson was well known in the community for her planting of a victory garden in the front yard at the end of World War II. Newspaper articles written about her called her "plucky" and "headstrong". Inga reside in the home from 1915 to 1977. She passed away on May 20, 1982 (b. Aug 4, 1886) after living her remaining years at Josephine Sunset Convalescent Home. Both Inga and Otto are buried at the Mount Vernon Cemetery (lot 5 & 6, Blk 308, Sec 6).

The Carlson House is historically significant as an intact example of one of the most prolific architectural styles in the State of Washington, the Craftsman Bungalow style. It was during the teens and twenties, when the Craftsman style took America by storm, that the Otto and Inga Calrson House (a front-facing gable Craftsman style Bungalow) was built. The Craftsman Bungalow, some costing as little as $900, helped many Americans' like the Carlson's, fulfill their wishes of owning their own home.

The origins of the Craftsman Bungalow as a housing type are still under debate. Historians as distinguished as Vincent Scully and Harold Kirker have attributed the invention of the bungalow form to architects Charles and Henry Greene, and claim for

them the first bungalow built (1903). Robert Winter in his popular book Bungalow (1980) questions that claim, noting that the Greene brothers were only slightly involved in the paternity of the bungalow.

Regardless of its origins, most dictionaries are explicit when defining the term bungalow as a small one or one-and- a-half story dwelling. This definition would work except that since the period when most bungalows were constructed (roughly 1880 to 1930 in the United States) literally every type of house has at one time been called a bungalow and stylistically they range from Colonial to Mission, to Tudor, to Craftsman. Even two-story houses built on the grounds of hotels are still called bungalows. And to further muddy the definition, the Greene brothers went out of their way to call the Gamble House (1909) in Pasadena, California, a bungalow. Instead, the Gamble house is a sprawling multi-story residence with a third-floor poolroom.

Promotional literature in the early 20th century almost always noted the chief purpose of the Craftsman bungalow was, “to place most of the living spaces on one floor.” The one-story plan simplified the building process where utilities could be installed more easily than in a two-story house. Safety was at a premium because, in the event of fire, windows as well as doors, offered easy escape on a one-story home.

Most historians however can agree that the bungalow form has its roots in the Indian province of Bengal. There, the bangla (a common native dwelling) was a one-story dwelling with a thatched roof and open porch. In the eighteenth century the native hut design was adapted by the British, who used the form to build houses for colonial administrators and summer retreats in the Himalayas. Eventually, this economical, practical type of house invaded North America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The “Craftsman style” Bungalow design spread rapidly across the country by architects, builders and designers in the early part of the 20th century. The style developed fully out of the work of Gustav Stickley, publisher of The Craftsman magazine (1903-1933), and Henry H. Saylor, author of Bungalows (1911). Together the authors promoted the style as a reaction to the excessive use of ornamentation by the Victorian style and called for a return to naturalism in architecture and landscape design. National periodicals such as Sunset, Ladies Home Journal, House Beautiful, and Good Housekeeping assisted in the promotion, publishing plans, elevations and numerous articles. Sears & Roebuck, Montgomery Wards and many other companies even offered Craftsman style “kit houses”. Ordered by mail and sent by rail, the mail-order house arrived in two boxcars ready for assembly by the buyer or a hired contractor. As a result of these tireless efforts, the Craftsman style was the most frequently constructed house type in the country between 1903 and 1930.

Craftsman style Bungalows are defined as buildings one to one-and-a-half stories tall with hipped or gabled roofs and large front porches. The essential elements include: exposed rafter tails, low-pitched roofs with over-hanging eaves, an emphasis on horizontal planes, exterior walls clad with horizontal lap board siding, stone, brick, shingle or stucco or any combination thereof, an honest use of natural, local materials for chimneys, foundations, and porch piers, and a clear interpretation of inner and

outer spaces. Shed, gable and hipped roof dormers add elaboration the style. Dormers can be functional to allow additional headroom to the second floor or can be merely decorative and add light to an attic space. Among the most distinctive features of the Craftsman style are junctions where the roof joins the wall. This eave area almost always has exposed rafter tails. The tails may be cut in many different shapes and patterns. The roof commonly has wide overhanging eaves (up to 3 feet) on all sides of the house. On the raking edge, large triangular knee braces support the large roof overhangs. Many models have decorative purlins instead of knee braces on the raking edge.

Porches are an integral part of the transition from exterior to interior space and are essential on Craftsman style Bungalows by definition. Porches themselves vary in composition but have certain similarities. Porch posts are usually square and can be full in height. More commonly however are half-size posts placed on large piers of stone, stuccoed block or brick. A typical design is to have full tapered post (also called battered posts), in which the neck is smaller than the base, or to have merely a tapered pier and a square post. The desired effect is to have a porch post that appears to be able to hold the weight of the house and in many cases, often even looks largely over-scaled for the home. The location of the porch is usually at the front of the house as a symbol to welcome the visitor. A Craftsman Bungalow porch can stand-alone or be incorporated under the main roof of the house.

Perhaps the most distinctive feature of a Craftsman style Bungalow home is the use of natural materials that are native to the region where the building was constructed. Within the State you can find exterior cladding of brick, stucco, clapboard, shingle, lava rock and any combination thereof. Chimneys, porch posts and foundations are usually left exposed to show the natural material. Basalt stone, Lava rock, brick and tuff stone are common materials for chimneys and foundations. Roofing material was commonly wood shingles, although many asphalt shingles and tile shingles do show up in historical photos of the area. Pressed metal finials and ridge caps often add decorative touches to a roofline. Sometimes, gable roofs are clipped (also called a jerkin head) forming a small hip roof at the ends. Decorative wood patterns, open framing and board & batten, applications are often found above the porch area in the pediment.

The interiors of most Craftsman style Bungalows are characterized by open floor plans with a minimum number of doors. The result is that spaces feel much larger than they actually are. Many Craftsman Bungalows have open living/dining room arrangements that are usually separated by a screen that consists of truncated columns sitting on half walls or bookcases with glass doors. Fireplaces of stone and brick (often found in Bungalows of over 1,000 square feet) are commonly flanked on either side by built-in bookcases and small windows. More elaborate Craftsman style homes have boxed beam ceilings, wood paneled walls with plate rails, hardwood floors and built-in sideboards and cabinets. Door and window moldings are often large in size, measuring at least 4”. Baseboards are commonly 8” high. Craftsman style trim is simple in design and is usually stained a natural color. Interior walls are often painted the same natural earth tone colors of the exteriors and may have decorative stenciling or a wallpaper border as a frieze around a room.

There are seven basic Craftsman style Bungalow forms: (1) the simple side-gable with a front porch, (2) the simple-hipped or pyramidal with attached porch, (3) the simple-front-gable with a front porch, (4) a more complex double-front-gable plan where the house and the porch roofs both create front-facing gables, (5) an even more complex triple-front-gable plan where the house and porch roofs create three front-facing gables, (6) the cross-gable plan where the house is side-gabled and a porch or wing forms the cross gable, and (7) the Horseshoe Bungalow where two gables face the street and a cross gable forms a porch. Numerous variations on these designs can occur.

The Carlson House represents an intact example of the simple front-gable with a porch form. It boasts all of the typical features of a Craftsman style Bungalow including exposed rafter tails, an open entry porch on the main facade, a use of natural local materials and an open interior.

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I) Documentation

Xerox and attach any information or evidence that supports the property's significance.

Written Sources *(books, articles, newspapers):*

1. Book- History of Skagit & Snohomish Counties, Washington- Published 1906 by Interstate Publishing Company, page 542- highlighting Otto Carlson's brother, Swan Carlson , and stating Otto Carlson as his brother in Skagit County.

2. Obituary of Ingeborg Carlson, May 20, 1982, The Mount Vernon Argus

3. Kern Funeral Home letter, Oct. 17, 2000

4. The National Funeral Record, 5-20-1982

5. Index- Skagit County Funeral Home Records, showing Otto M. Carlson 1927.

6. Skagit Valley Herald Home Accent, April 17, 2005, pages 10, and 13.

7. Polks Skagit County, WA directory volume XII, 1937, Published by R. L. Polk & Co. Publishers, 71 Columbia St., Seattle, Wash. Copyright 1937, page 88 showing Inga Carlson as a bookkeeper at Skagit Laundry & Dye Works, 116 Highland av.

8. Book-Skagit County Grows Up 1917-1941, No. 7 in the Skagit County Historical Series, Published by Skagit County Historical Society, Copyright 1983- Page 97 -Skagit County Historical Society, P. O. Box 424, Mount Vernon, WA 98273 (Picturing Inga and others at Skagit Laundry & Dye Works)

SAMPLE

Oral History/Interviews:

Elane Phipps Carpenter, original owner's granddaughter, 2720 Oakes Ave., Anacortes, WA 98221. 360-293-8131

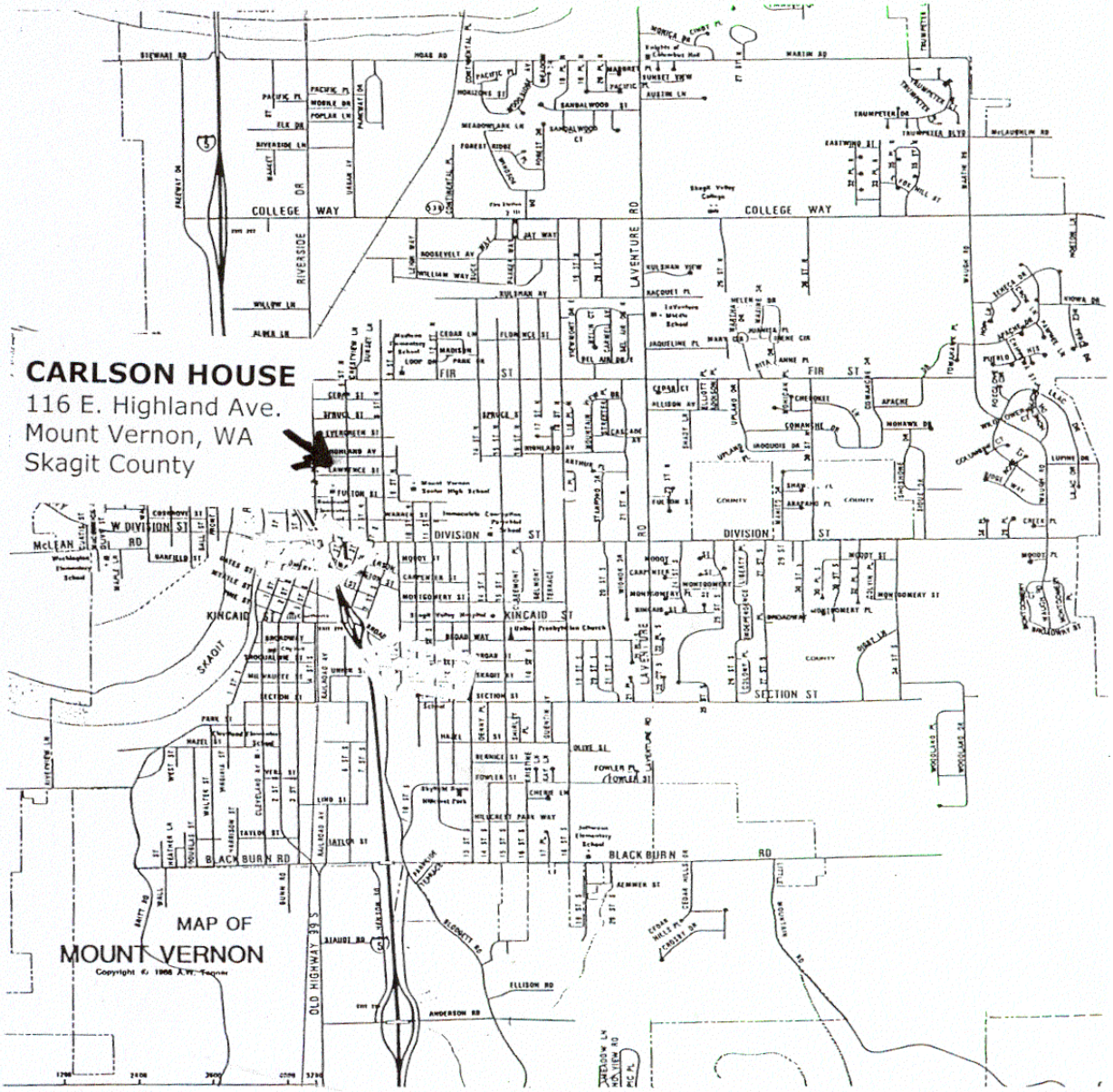
Noel Johnson, neighbor, (since 1950's) 410 N. 4th, Mount Vernon, and former Editor of The Skagit Valley Herald, deceased.

Nina Slostad, neighbor (since approx. 1950), 126 E. Highland, deceased

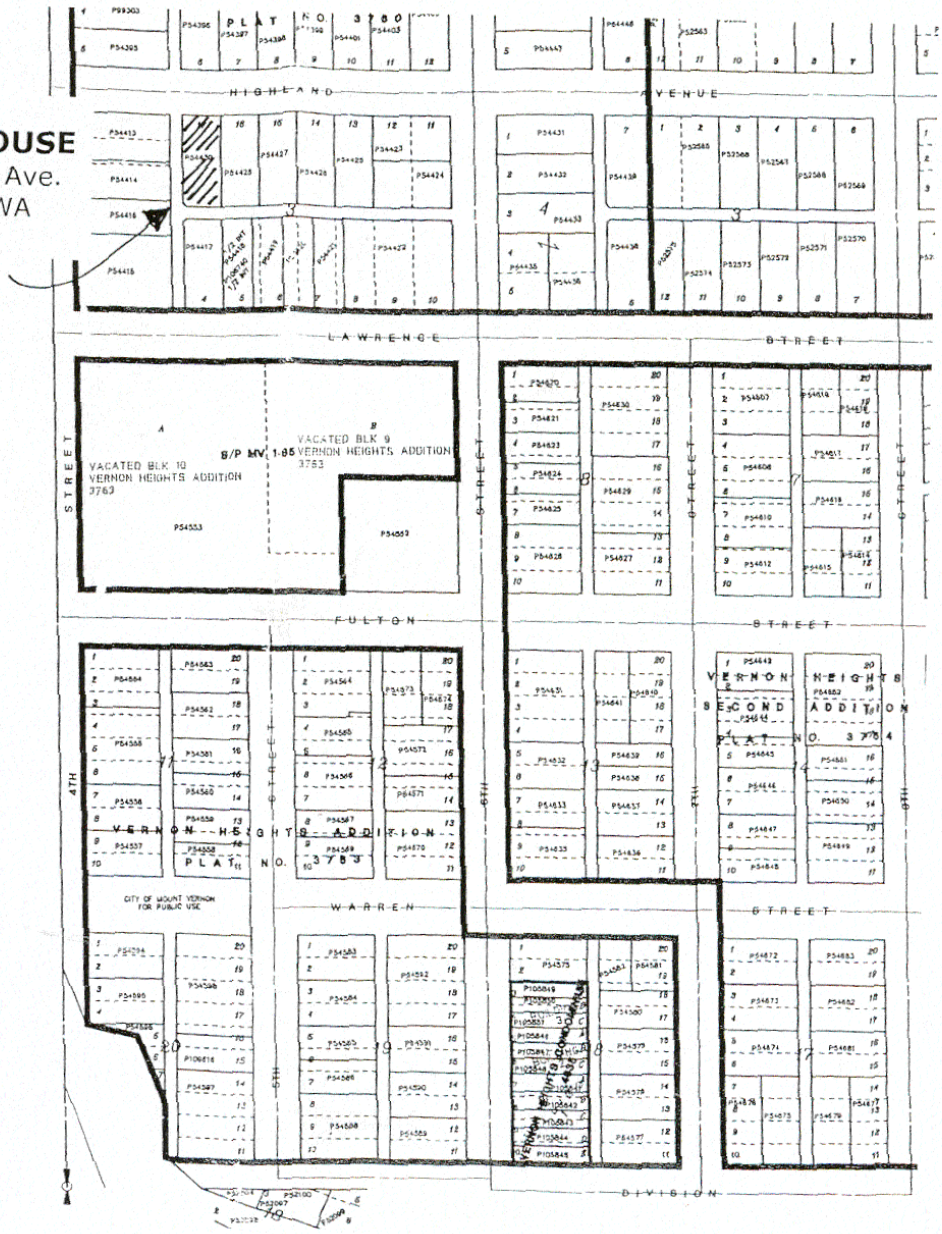
Claudia McIsaac- friend of Carlson family, 25915 NE 146th Way, Brush Prairie, WA 98606. 360-254-5318

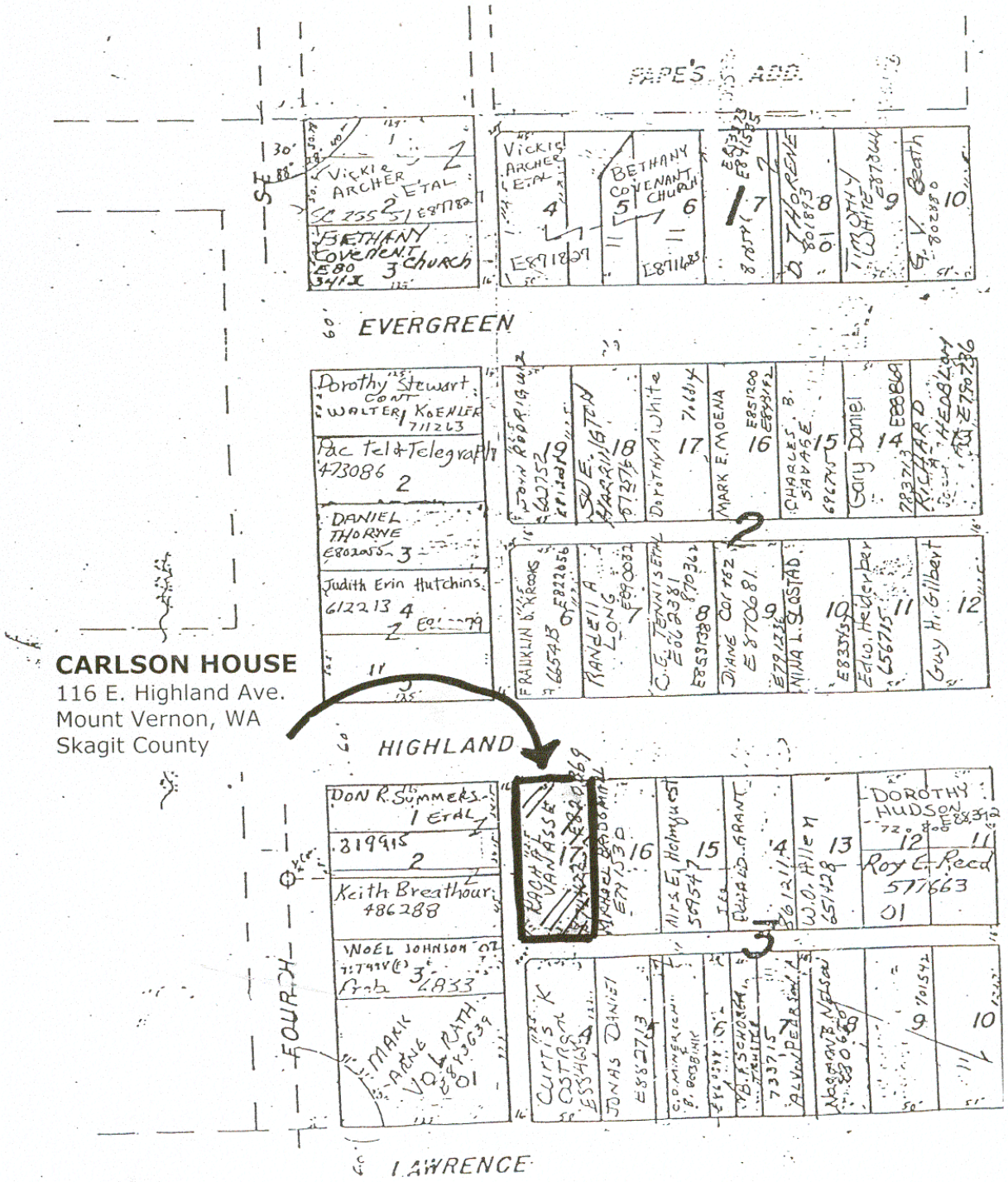
J) Map and Photographs

Attach copies of historic maps or photos if available, and current photos (5 x 7 B & W). Include a current map – appropriate U.S.G.S. map and parcel map – with the location of the property and its boundaries clearly marked. (see instructions)


CARLSON HOUSE
116 E. Highland Ave.
Mount Vernon, WA
Skagit County
MAP OF
MOUNT VERNON
COLLEGE WAY
LAVENTURE RD
FIR ST
DIVISION ST
KINCAID ST
SECTION ST
BLACKBURN RD
OLD HIGHWAY 99 S
SKAGIT
McLEAN RD

CARLSON HOUSE
116 E. Highland Ave.
Mount Vernon, WA
Skagit County

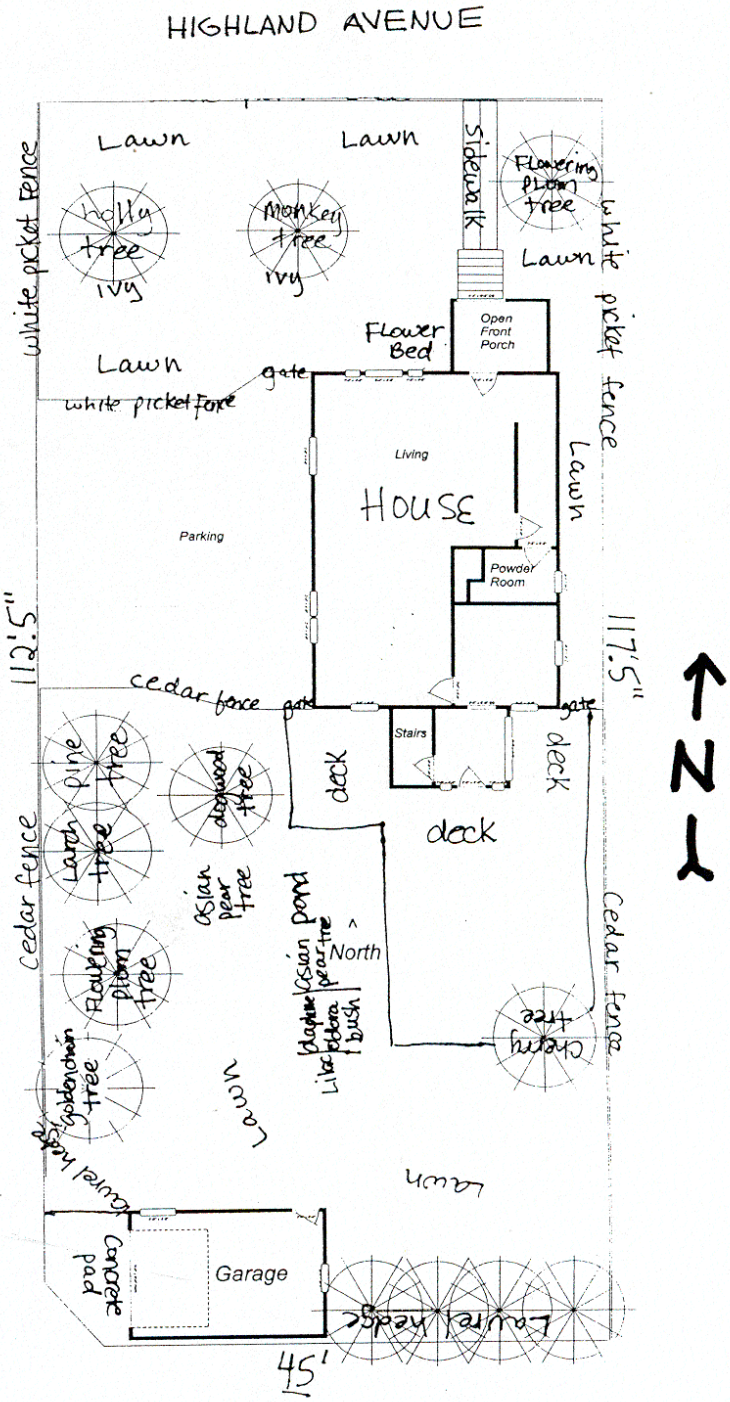




CARLSON HOUSE
116 E. Highland Ave.
Mount Vernon, WA
Skagit County

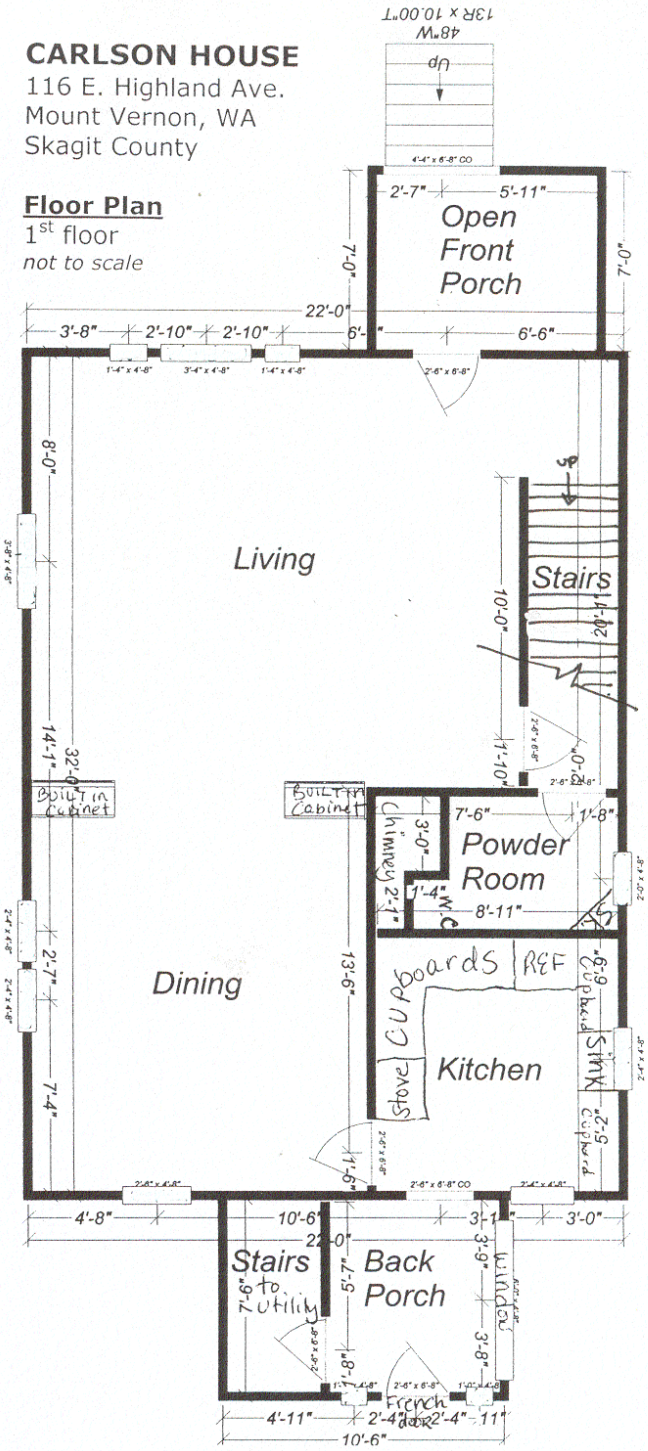
CARLSON HOUSE
116 E. Highland Ave.
Mount Vernon, WA
Skagit County

Site Plan
not to scale


HIGHLAND AVENUE
Lawn
Lawn
Sidewalk
Flowering plum tree
white picket fence
holly tree
ivy
monkey tree
ivy
Lawn
Open Front Porch
Flower Bed
Lawn
gate
white picket fence
Living
HOUSE
Lawn
Parking
Powder Room
112'5"
117'5"
cedar fence
gate
Stairs
gate
deck
deck
deck
pine tree
larch tree
dogwood tree
Asian pear tree
pond
Asian pear tree
North
Flowering plum tree
Lilac
Elderberry bush
cherry tree
cedar fence
cedar fence
goldenchain tree
Lawn
Lawn
Lawn

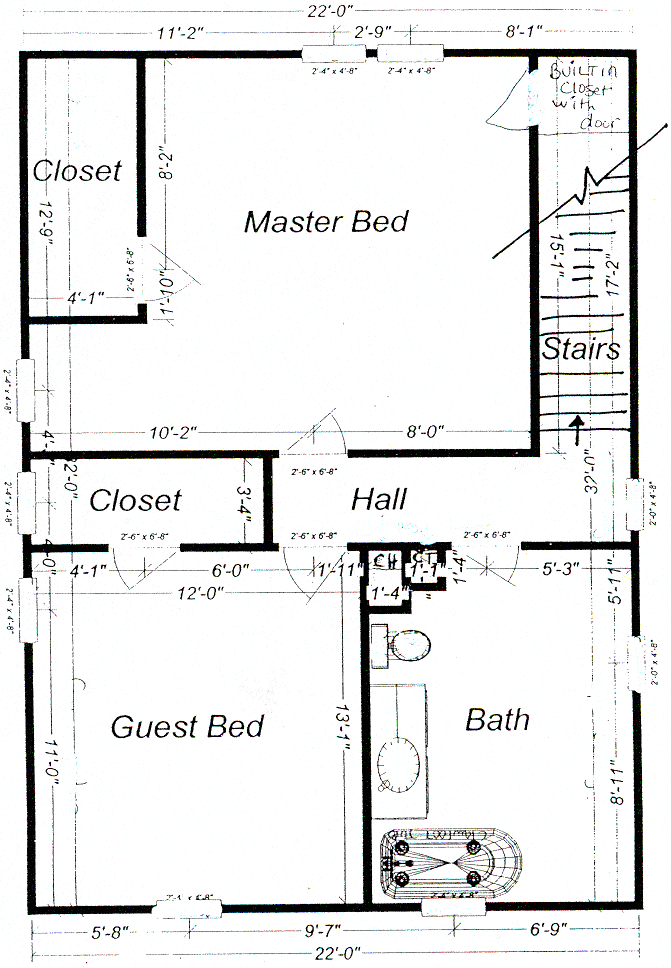
CARLSON HOUSE
116 E. Highland Ave.
Mount Vernon, WA
Skagit County

Floor Plan
1st floor
not to scale



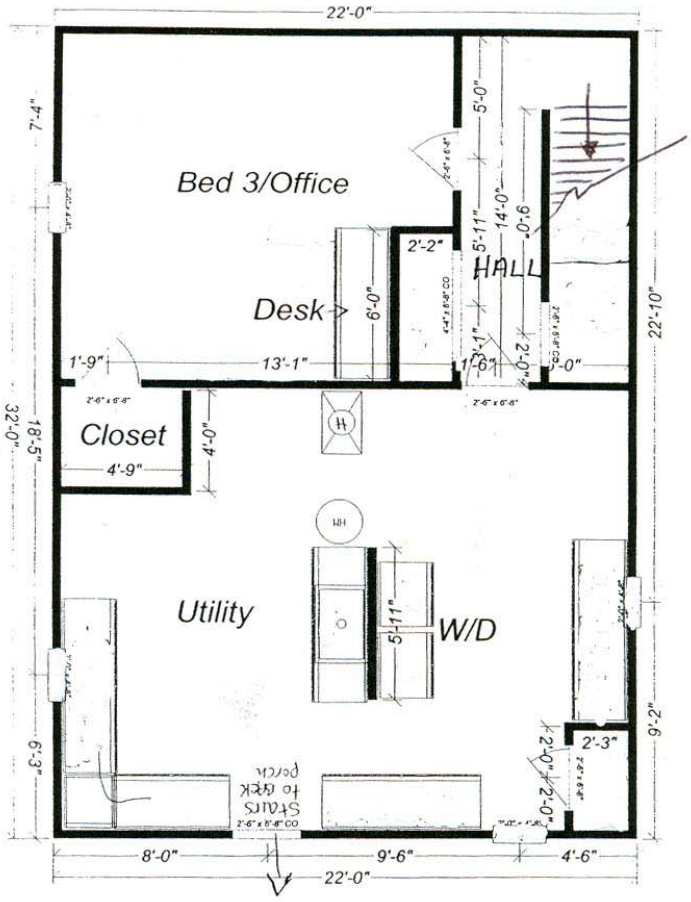
CARLSON HOUSE
116 E. Highland Ave.
Mount Vernon, WA
Skagit County

Floor Plan
2nd floor
not to scale



CARLSON HOUSE
116 E. Highland Ave.
Mount Vernon, WA
Skagit County

Floor Plan
Basement
not to scale



Inga Carlson
and son (Kermit), 1911

SAMPLE