

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 01000063

Date Listed: 2/13/2001

Sehome Hill Historic District
Property Name

Whatcom
County

WA
State

N/A

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

2/13/01
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Location:

This verifies that the property is located in the *City of Bellingham, Washington* and the appropriate county code is *073*. [This information was omitted from the nomination cover document.]

Resource Count:

The number of resources should read: *153 contributing buildings* and *32 non-contributing buildings*. [This is verified by the map and inventory count.]

U. T. M. Coordinates:

The correct UTM coordinates, as noted on the attached USGS map, are:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. 11 538460 5398600 | B. 11 538675 5398850 |
| C. 11 538780 5398310 | D. 11 538975 5398565 |

Acreeage: The correct acreage is approximately 35 acres.

Verbal Boundary Description:

The VBD should be amended to add: "*see also attached district sketch map.*"

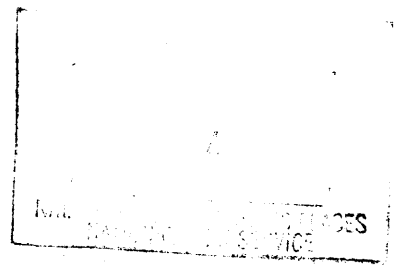
These revisions were confirmed with WA SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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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 Sehome Hill Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number portions of Jersey, Key, Liberty, Mason, Newell, E. Myrtle, E. Laurel, E. Maple Street
 not for publication
city or town _____ vicinity _____
state Washington code WA county Whatcom code _____ zip code 98225

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Allyson Brooks 12/21/00
Signature of certifying official Date
Allyson Brooks, PhD. State Historic Preservation Officer
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 commenting or other official 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:) _____

Ed B. Fager 2/13/2001

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

tn

USSDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

Property Name Sehome Hill Historic District

County and State Whatcom Co., WA

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>144</u>	<u>34</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<u>144</u>	<u>34</u> Total

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

n/a

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:

n/a

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.)

Craftsman
Late Victorian
Prairie School

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation Concrete, Stone
walls Wood, Brick

roof Wood, Asphalt
other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

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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.)

- 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.
- 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.)

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry (Timber)

Architecture

Ethnic Heritage (Scandinavian)

Period of Significance

1895-1930

1895

1895-1930

Significant Dates

1895

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

Property Name Sehome Hill Historic District

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9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Specify repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property _____

UTM References

1	///	///	///	///	///	3	///	///	///	///	///	///
	Zone	Easting	Northing				Zone	Easting	Northing			
2	///	///	///	///	///	4	///	///	///	///	///	///

_____ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carol Yoon

organization _____ date _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name various

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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DESCRIPTION

The Sehome Hill Historic District is a residential district situated on the northeast slope of Sehome Hill, a 640 foot rise overlooking downtown Bellingham to the north and east and Bellingham Bay to the west. Just above the district is the Sehome Arboretum, a 165 acre native forest preserve and city park which caps the summit of Sehome Hill. The district stretches down the hillside below the arboretum to its other borders, the residential streets East Maple, Newell and Jersey, which are at or near the base of the hill. The district is a highly intact example of an early twentieth century working and middle-class neighborhood. It is comprised of 153 contributing structures, predominantly in the Craftsman style but including homes in other styles, most commonly Victorians and Foursquares. 146 of the contributing resources are residences and 7 are outbuildings. The district is one half mile south of downtown Bellingham and one half mile east of Bellingham Bay.

Bellingham is a city of 70,000 lying 16 miles south of the Canada border. The city itself encircles the northeast shore of Bellingham Bay. To the north of Bellingham lies the Canadian Cascade Range and to the east Mount Baker, both visible from the elevated vantage point of the district. Situated on the Puget Sound and with ready access to natural resources, in particular timber, Bellingham has been an active port and mill town since the late 1800s. Bellingham has also been a college town for over one hundred years, home to what was one of the state's first Normal Schools and what is now Western Washington University. The city is also a major transportation hub as the terminus of the Alaskan ferry and the gateway to the Mt. Baker recreational region. Bellingham's downtown has a number of buildings listed in the National Register. Bellingham is also home to two National Register Historic Districts, both of which are quite distinct in nature from the Sehome Hill Historic District. Fairhaven Historic District is a strictly commercial area and Eldridge Historic District is a residential historic district comprised largely of upper class, high style homes.

Before the town of Bellingham was formed in 1903, there were four towns along Bellingham Bay: Fairhaven, Bellingham, Whatcom and Sehome, of which the district was a part. Streets in the Sehome Hill Historic District were platted in 1889, forming the major part of what was named the Eldridge and Bartlett Addition to the town of Sehome. The addition was named for its owners, Edward and Theresa Eldridge, two of the original pioneers who helped settle Bellingham Bay, and Erastus Barlett, another early settler.

Following the rest of the town of Sehome, the district streets were a grid of north-south street names following an alphabetical progression climbing up the hill. The

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names began outside the district with Army Street down by the bay and progressed east over the hill through the district with Jersey, Key, Liberty, Mason and Newell. The East-West Streets followed a botanical theme. In the district, those streets are East Maple, East Laurel and East Myrtle. While outside the district some of the historic street names have changed, those within the district have been retained.

Street layouts and platting remain as they were originally designed in 1889. Blocks are platted to contain 16 lots and are bisected by an alley. The houses have retained their uniform setbacks, with the pattern of house, yard, sidewalk and planting strip defining the rhythm of the streetscapes. In addition, Liberty Street, in the center of the district, retains its original cement paving from the 1920s which is scored for improved traction up the steep hill. The district also retains a few of the original cement sidewalks with their 1920s pouring dates marked on them. As a result, the overall feel and the character created when the neighborhood was built is maintained today.

Trees and other landscaped plants in the district, and outside of it in the arboretum, have matured since 1930. The arboretum is a mature forest and yards and parking strips in the district today are intermittently lined with large shade trees, most notably on Key Street. Large trees have been avoided in some parts of the neighborhood to protect views of the bay or Mt. Baker. The botanical theme of street naming has been capitalized on on East Maple Street, where the parking strips enjoy the shade of grand, old Big Leaf Maple trees. Plantings otherwise are fairly typical of urban settings on the west side of the Cascade mountains. Typical yard plantings include conifers, rhododendrons, laurel, hazelnut trees, fruit trees, berry bushes and perennial flowers.

The district also has a cohesiveness and uniformity that results from the relatively short period over which most of the homes were built. The first house was built in the district in 1895 and by 1930, 90 percent of the houses in the district had gone up with few empty lots remaining. 70, or nearly half of the contributing residences, were built in a ten year boom period of prosperity in Bellingham from 1905 to 1915. Houses are typically wood clad and many have inviting front porches. The result is a historical and architectural cohesiveness to the district and an inviting and neighborly feeling that has been maintained since the district was built. With most homes still largely intact and only 20 structures built since 1930, there has also been little overall change.

In addition, the district is provided a cohesiveness due to topography. Houses in the district are set apart by being on the hill, encircled above by the arboretum, and set off below by the base of the hill. The district is set apart as well by being free of the commercial developments and frequent modern intrusions seen outside its

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boundaries. In addition, houses off the hill and outside the district tend to be in poorer condition.

The homes of the district reflect the domestic styles in vogue in the Northwest between 1895 and 1930: Victorian, Foursquares and Craftsman. Craftsman homes predominate, however, reflecting the fact that the major building boom in the neighborhood came at a time of extreme popularity of the style, 1905-1915.

Most of the homes for which the builder is known were built by the Scandinavian millworkers and carpenters who lived in them. Rather than building in the styles of their native countries, quickly assimilating Scandinavian woodworkers built in the modern American styles of the day, as was typical of their immigrated countrymen across the United States. Many of these builders likely took advantage of the readily available house plans and possibly even the kit homes to be found in catalogues of the day. The result is that a walk through the district is a bit like a stroll through the pages of these early 20th century catalogues. The legacy of these Scandinavian builders, known for their carpentry skills, is also evident in the fine woodworking found both in the exteriors and interiors of these homes. The woodworking shows an attention to detail and profusion of elaborate, ornamentation that is unusual for houses of these modest sizes.

Many of the earliest houses are excellent examples of working and middle-class interpretations of the Victorian style. Some homes show many classic Victorian features and laborations. For example 814 East Maple, which when built was featured in the Bellingham Herald's "Bellingham Beautiful Homes Series", is a Queen Anne Victorian. In 1907, the paper described the house as "one of the first and prettiest homes in the area." The house shows the typical assymetrical facade, wrap around front porch and bay windows. Other houses are fine examples of folk interpretations of the Victorian style. Narrow farmhouses with Victorian influence are common in the district, with narrow, simple front porches and few, if any, elaborations. For example, 916 East Maple displays Victorian proportions without the complexities of Queen Anne detailing or the elaborations of gingerbread ornamentation. These farmhouses with minimal Victorian influence are in greatest abundance on East Maple Street where the first houses in the district were built. Other good examples of Victorian influence include 1000 Key, 926 Mason with its full width porch, 1007 Mason with its assymetrical facade, turret and front porch and 1000 East Maple with its corbelled chimney and palladian windows.

There are also a number of excellent examples of Foursquares. This style was extremely popular from 1900 to 1915 and was a favorite with the rapidly growing

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middle-class in American that demanded both plenty of useable space and handsome design. Many of these homes bear striking resemblance to kit houses in catalogues or readily available house plans of the day. 919 East Maple Street shows a typical expression of the style with its imposing cube shape, hipped roof, hipped dormers and a full width porch with massive square columns. Another handsome example is 1016 Key with hipped roof, hipped dormer and in this case a half-width front porch. Other excellent examples include 808 East Maple, whose enclosed porch still retains its original porch supports and 924 Jersey with its through-cornice dormers.

The district is particularly rich in Craftsman style homes and it is the most common style in the neighborhood. As with the Foursquare homes, many Craftsman homes bear a strong resemblance to plan book homes or kit houses that were popular at the time suggesting builders may have relied on the readily available plans or kits themselves or used them as inspiration. There are many fine examples of Craftsman style houses in the district. 916 Liberty Street is a Craftsman style home built in 1910 by Hans O. Knutsen, a Norwegian laborer who lived in the house and also built several others in the neighborhood. The facade is essentially unchanged in appearance from the time it was built, retaining its classic Craftsman style features: low, overhanging eaves, decorative triangular knee braces, block modillions, battered columns and the typical box bay window seen in Northwest expressions of the style. Other Knutsen homes include 914 Liberty and 1007 Liberty which both show the block modillions and triangular knee braces favored by Knutsen. 910 East Myrtle Street is another fine example of the style. This Craftsman style home was built by Danish carpenters, two brothers, Hans and Anton Swanson, who lived in the house and also built several others in the neighborhood. It is noteworthy for retaining not only its elaborate decorative false beams but its roof ornaments that adorn the gable peaks as well. Other excellent examples of the style by the Swanson brothers include 901 Liberty with a river rock porch and numerous decorative beams. 825 and 830 Liberty are also good examples of the Swanson's work. Another excellent example of the style is 1001 Key, whose finely worked interior fir cabinetry, trim and other detailing is also perfectly intact, was built by Peter Osberg. Osberg, a Swedish carpenter, worked on numerous houses in Bellingham's early history and was described in his obituary in the local newspaper as "a Pioneer Carpenter".

921 Key and 800 East Laurel are handsome examples of the Craftsman style as well. These two homes were both built by George Moon, described as one of Bellingham's most prominent contractors. Moon also built bridges, local mills and Edens Hall, the first dormitory for what is now Western Washington University.

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The district also has some fine examples of simpler Craftsman style homes. 1004 Liberty is a handsome diminutive example of the style with its braces and battered columns on the porch. 1025 Mason retains its original contrasting shingling in the gable, a common feature of district homes. 1015 Mason, which has particularly elaborate woodworking for its size, appears entirely unchanged from the time of its building.

In addition to these three major house styles, the contributing structures in the district exhibit a variety of other styles as well including Tudor and Colonial Revival. There are also a number of extremely simple houses that lack obvious styles, for example 916 Mason or 904 Newell, both unadorned, one story side gabled houses.

There are numerous outbuildings in the district, though most are non-contributing as they were built after the period of significance ended. However, seven contributing outbuildings have been identified. Six are garages and one is a large shed. Like the garage at 1005 Key, for example, most of these outbuildings mimic the stylistic details of the houses with which they are associated.

In all the styles of homes, builders made good use of local natural materials. Local timber, in particular cedar and fir, were widely used in the building of these homes. Many of the Craftsman style homes use fir in floors, window trim, mantels and doors and in the style's distinctive box beams and columned half-walls. This local lumber was also often offered at a discount to millworkers, many of whom lived in the neighborhood and built their own homes. Sandstone from local quarries, possibly even from the short-lived Sehome Quarry on Sehome Hill, was used in foundations for homes.

The arboretum, which is a forest preserve and city park, creates a natural border on the southern boundary of the district and has added to the beauty and attraction of the district since the park was established in 1920. So while this lone patch of native forest in downtown Bellingham is not part of the district, because it is both visible from and adjacent to the neighborhood it is an important element in the look and feel of the district. The arboretum, which is the highest elevation city park in Bellingham, has long been recognized as adding to the beauty of the area. A professor at what is now Western Washington University was quoted in the 1915 local paper as saying, "Visitors are much impressed with the magnificent setting. Sehome hill in its natural state makes a beautiful background."

Within the boundaries of the district, the houses remain highly intact. Of 178 residences, 146 are contributing residences. There are also 7 contributing outbuildings.

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Within the district there are also 31 non-contributing residences. There is also one non-contributing commercial building, the former neighborhood grocery store known as Liberty Market, whose original facade remains intact underneath the modern facade. All resources, contributing and non-contributing are listed below.

The total number of resources listed below is 185. One is a commercial building. Seven are contributing outbuildings. 177 are residences. Of these 177 residences, 146 are contributing and 31 are non-contributing.

Resources are considered to be contributing if they have sufficient historic integrity. Contributing resources have retained most of their original, stylistic features, present original massing and have not experienced major alterations to window openings or rooflines. Contributing properties typically have some but not many of the following kinds of changes: replacement of some original windows but with retention of the size and shape of original window openings, replacement of original porch supports or railings with compatible alternatives. Other easily reversed alterations and those that leave the essential elements of the house intact are considered acceptable. For example, the addition of a deck that does not obscure original features or the enclosure of a porch that has not resulted in the removal of original columns and other details and is compatible with the original style are both considered acceptable. Unobtrusive changes, for example small additions to the back of a house that are not visible from the street, are also considered acceptable.

Most outbuildings in the district were built after the period of significance and are considered non-contributing and are not listed below. These garages, carports and sheds typically are not easily visible from the street and neither contribute nor detract from the integrity of the district. The seven contributing outbuildings, that date from the period of significance and retain sufficient historic integrity, are listed below.

Non-contributing houses are those that were built after the period of significance or were moved into the neighborhood after the period of significance or have lost their historic integrity. Alterations that render a historic house non-contributing include changes to its roofline or massing. For example, the addition of large dormers or the addition of wings to the side of a house renders a house non-contributing. The removal of a preponderance of the stylistic details is also not acceptable. In addition, the removal of key stylistic details or drastic changes to window openings can render a house non-contributing. Examples of such changes are the removal of bay windows or creation of bay windows or the removal of an entire front porch.

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SEHOME HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT, BELLINGHAM
INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Contributing resources are listed first. Each resource is listed by address. The style and year built of the resource is given and the name of the builder, where known. Resources are described and rated as to their level of integrity from moderate to good to excellent. Excellent indicates none to a few minor changes to the visible exterior since the period of significance. Good indicates some, but not many, minor changes, for example replacement of original windows or porch supports or enclosure of a porch without the loss of original porch elements. Moderate indicates a greater number of minor changes or a more significant alteration, for example a change of siding or the addition of a deck but that does not remove significant features of the house.

Only contributing outbuildings are listed and they are listed together with the house at the address. The one exception is the one contributing outbuilding that is on a lot with a non-contributing house.

Non-contributing resources are listed second.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

ADDRESS	STYLE	YEAR BUILT	BUILDER
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900 Jersey	Craftsman	1910	
This 1 1/2 story house is side-gabled with a front shed dormer. The dormer has a ribbon of five one-over-one windows. The house is wood-sided and has Craftsman features including decorative braces in the eaves. The house has had a front deck added since the period of significance, but the deck did not remove or alter any original features. The house has moderate integrity.			

901 Jersey	Tudor	1929	
This Tudor farmhouse has overlapping gables, a gabled dormer and is clad in all wood shakes. The house has excellent integrity retaining nearly all its original features, including doors, windows and even its original external light fixtures.			

905 Jersey	Craftsman	1918	
This 1 1/2 story, side gabled house is wood clad, with a side porch used as the entryway. The house also has a front-facing shed dormer. The house has moderate integrity.			

906 Jersey	Craftsman	1900	
This house is 1 1/2 stories, side gabled and wood clad with a front porch. The house has a front facing gable dormer. The house has moderate integrity.			

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- 908 Jersey Craftsman 1922
This small 1 1/2 story, side gabled house is wood clad. The house features decorative braces under the front entryway's eaves and exposed rafter tails. Two front windows are one-over-one. The house has excellent integrity.
- 911 Jersey Craftsman 1924
This 1 1/2 story side-gabled house is wood clad with an enclosed front porch and two front facing gable dormers. The house has good integrity.
- 914 Jersey Cross gabled farmhouse 1906
This 1 1/2 story house has a full width front porch. Gables have cornice returns and fish scale shingling. Windows are adorned with decorative muntins in the transoms. The house has good integrity.
- 916 Jersey Foursquare 1904
This Foursquare has a full width front porch with classical columns and a full width balcony. The house has moderate integrity.
- 924 Jersey Foursquare 1910
This two story Foursquare house has an unusual vertical aspect, contrasting wood siding on the first and second stories and through-cornice dormers. The house has excellent integrity. This address also is the site of one of the district's few contributing outbuildings. The outbuilding is a very simple, one story wood clad garage.
- 927 Jersey Foursquare 1914
This two story Foursquare house has contrasting wood siding on the first and second stories. The house has an open partial front porch on one side and an enclosed partial front porch on the other side. The house has excellent integrity.
- 931 Jersey Tudor 1926
This stucco-clad house features a dramatically steeply pitched front-facing gable. The house is essentially unchanged from its original condition, retaining not only its original door but the leaded glass in the ribbon of three windows on each side of the front door and in its two front dormer windows. The house also retains its original external light fixtures. The house has excellent integrity.
- 1000 Jersey Side-gabled house 1910
This 1 1/2 story house has a large front gable dormer and a partially enclosed, full width front porch. The front dormer has its own balcony. The house has moderate integrity.
- 1004 Jersey Foursquare 1911
This two story, wood-clad house has a front porch with classical columns and a front bay window with decorative muntins in the transom. The house has good integrity.

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- 1006 Jersey Foursquare 1910
This two story, wood-clad house has a full width porch with its original classical columns and railing. The house also has an second story bay window. The house has moderate integrity.
- 1013 Jersey 1 story with hipped roof 1911
This simple, unadorned one story house is wood clad. The house has good integrity.
- 1016 Jersey 1 1/2 story house with hipped roof 1905
This simple wood-clad house has a nearly full width enclosed porch and tiny hipped dormer. The house has moderate integrity.
- 1017 Jersey Late Victorian-influenced 1900
This tiny 1 1/2 story wood-clad house has a small front porch entry and front-facing hipped dormer. The house has excellent integrity.
- 1019 Jersey Late Victorian-influenced 1900
This simple, tiny 1 1/2 story house has a hipped roof and front-facing hipped dormer. The house has excellent integrity.
- 1020 Jersey 1 1/2 story front gabled house 1910
This simple, wood-sided house has a front bay window and an enclosed front porch. The house has moderate integrity.
- 1023 Jersey Craftsman 1925
This 1 1/2 story wood-sided house has a front-facing gable and front porch. The house features triangular knee braces, block modillions and square wooden porch supports and railing. The house has moderate integrity.
- 1024 Jersey Side gabled farmhouse 1906
This 1 1/2 story house has a through-cornice dormer and nearly full width front porch with its original square columns and railing. The house, though in somewhat deteriorated condition, has excellent integrity.
- 816 Key 1 1/2 story cross gabled house 1909
This simple, unadorned wood-clad house has a front porch entry. The house has moderate integrity.
- 820 Key Front gabled farmhouse 1907
This 1 1/2 story wood-clad farmhouse has a nearly full width front porch with square columns and wooden railing. The house has good integrity.

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- 830 Key 1 story L-shaped house 1900
This simple, unadorned house is L-shaped. The house has good integrity.
- 900 Key Craftsman 1916
This 1 1/2 story, front-gabled, wood-sided house has a full width front porch with square columns. The house retains its decorative braces and a ribbon of four casement windows in its front gable. The house has moderate integrity.
- 903 Key Front gabled farmhouse 1911
This house features narrow wood siding, an enclosed front porch and a conspicuous brick chimney in the front. The house has excellent integrity.
- 904 Key Craftsman 1933
This side gabled house has a large front gable dormer and front porch entry. The house has moderate integrity.
- 905 Key Tudor 1910
This 1 1/2 story side gabled house features a prominent front cross gable and narrow wooden siding. The house has excellent integrity.
- 911 Key Craftsman 1912 Peder Eriksen
This 1 1/2 story, front gabled house with front porch retains its original contrasting wooden siding on the upper and lower story. The house has seven triangular knee braces in the main gable and three in the porch gable. There is a ribbon of three one-over one windows in the front gable. The house has moderate integrity.
- 912 Key 2 story house with hipped roof 1926
This house with a pronounced vertical aspect has stucco cladding, casement windows and a basement garage. The house has six-over-one windows. The house has good integrity.
- 915 Key Craftsman 1918 Alfred Lokness
This 1 1/2 story front gabled house has a front porch. The house has excellent integrity retaining essentially all its original decorative features from contrasting wood siding on the upper and lower stories to a profusion of triangular knee braces and block modillions. The front porch is unchanged as are the doors and windows.
- 921 Key Craftsman 1913 George Moon
This 1 1/2 story front gabled house has a front porch with square columns. The house has narrow wood siding and triangular knee braces. The house has excellent integrity.

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- 927 Key Craftsman 1914
This 1 1/2 story front gabled house has an enclosed front porch house. The house has triangular knee braces in the main and porch gables. The house's front porch was enclosed during the period of significance. The house has excellent integrity.
- 928 Key 1 1/2 story with hipped roof 1908
This wood-sided house has an enclosed front porch and front bay window and hipped dormers. The house has excellent integrity.
- 1000 Key Gabled farmhouse 1906
This 2 story, L-shaped house with wood siding features minimal Victorian treatment. The porch remains enclosed, as it was during the period of significance, and retains its windows from the period. The house has moderate integrity.
- 1001 Key Craftsman 1911 Peter Osberg
This 1 1/2 story front gabled house is wood-sided, has a full width front porch with battered columns and porch railing. The front gable features a profusion of nine decorative braces and a ribbon of four one-over-one windows. The house has excellent integrity both outside and inside.
- 1004 Key Craftsman 1906
This 1 1/2 story side gabled house is stucco clad with a large front gable dormer and a front porch entry. The house has retained its decorative braces and original windows. The house has excellent integrity.
- 1005 Key Craftsman 1921
This 1 1/2 story wood-clad house is front gabled with a wrap around front porch. Gables have triangular knee braces and front door has sidelites. The house has excellent integrity. The property also has one of the district's few contributing outbuildings. This concrete walled garage in the front of the property has moderate integrity and mirrors the style of the house with front facing gable and decorative braces.
- 1012 Key One story with hipped roof 1900
This wood clad house has an open front porch with classical wooden columns and railing. The house has flared eaves and good integrity.
- 1015 Key Front gabled farmhouse 1906
This 1 1/2 story front gabled farmhouse has a front porch with classical columns. The house, which features minimal Victorian treatments, has fish scale shingling and cornice returns in the front gable. The house has good integrity.
- 1016 Key Foursquare 1914
This 2 story Foursquare has a hipped roof, wooden siding and a front porch with classical columns. The house has excellent integrity.

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1110 Key L-shaped farmhouse 1904
This farmhouse with minimal Victorian treatments is wood clad and has a partial front porch with turned porch supports. The house has a front bay window. The house has moderate integrity.

1112 Key Front gabled farmhouse 1905
This two story, wood-clad farmhouse has a front porch with original porch columns. The house has fish-scale shingling in the gable contrasting with narrow wood siding below. The house has good integrity.

800 E. Laurel Craftsman 1920 George Moon
This cross gabled Craftsman style house has an enclosed porch, wood siding, decorative braces and exposed rafter tails. The house has excellent integrity both inside and outside, retaining nearly all its original features.

802 E. Laurel L-shaped house 1901
This 1 story house has a partial front porch and a front bay window. The house is wood clad with a mixture of fish scale and coursed shingling. The house has good integrity.

912 E. Laurel Craftsman 1921
This 1 1/2 story front gabled house has a front porch entry with square wood columns and railings. There are decorative braces and contrasting siding in the gable. The house has good integrity.

914 E. Laurel Late Victorian influenced 1921
This cube shaped house, with hipped roof, is wood clad and has an enclosed, partial width porch. The house has a hipped front-facing dormer. The house has good integrity.

916 E. Laurel Craftsman 1911
This 1 1/2 story side gabled house is wood clad with front porch entry and two front facing gable dormers. The porch has square wood columns and railings. The house has good integrity.

808 Liberty Side gabled house 1928
This small side gabled house is largely unadorned. The house has good integrity.

816 Liberty Craftsman 1920 Hans & Anton Swanson
This modest side gabled house, with front porch entry, has flared eaves and a distinctive wide wooden siding. The house has pairs of twelve lite windows on either side of the front entry. The house has excellent integrity.

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824 Liberty Tudor influenced 1926 Hans & Anton Swanson
This side gabled stucco house has two prominent front cross gables with cornice returns, one serving as the entryway, the other framing the prominent front chimney. The house retains its seven-over-one front windows. The house has good integrity.

825 Liberty Craftsman 1914 Hans & Anton Swanson
This L-shaped house with multi-level eaves is wood sided with a front porch. The house features decorative beams, block modillions and retains its original doors and windows. The house has good integrity.

826 Liberty Craftsman 1924 Hans & Anton Swanson
This simple house is side gabled with a front porch entry. Gables have cornice returns. The house has moderate integrity.

830 Liberty Craftsman 1921 Hans & Anton Swanson
This 1 1/2 story side gabled house is wood clad and features a large front porch with front facing gable and large front facing gabled dormer. The porch retains its original battered columns and railings. The house has good integrity.

901 Liberty Craftsman 1916 Hans & Anton Swanson
This 1 1/2 story side gabled house has a full width front porch and front facing gabled dormer. The house is wood clad and the chimney is battered and built of clinker brick. The porch retains its original doubled porch supports, wooden railings and river rock base. The house has good integrity.

906 Liberty Craftsman 1911
This 1 1/2 story, side gabled house is wood clad, has a front porch and features a front facing shed dormer. The porch has square porch columns and railings. Gables have decorative braces. The house has seven-over-one windows. The house has excellent integrity.

914 Liberty Craftsman 1916 Hans O. Knutsen
This 1 1/2 story, front gabled house has a full width front porch and retains its original square, doubled porch supports and porch railing. The house retains its triangular knee braces and block modillions. The house has excellent integrity.

916 Liberty Craftsman 1910 Hans O. Knutsen
This 1 1/2 story side gabled house has a full width porch and a large front facing gable dormer. The house features triangular knee braces and block modillions, battered porch supports and wooden railings. The house has excellent integrity.

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- 917 Liberty Craftsman 1908 Anton Swanson
This side gabled house has a front porch entry. Gables feature cornice returns. The house is wood clad and has good integrity.
- 920 Liberty Front gabled farmhouse 1900 Hans O. Knutsen
This relatively unadorned farmhouse is wood clad and has a front porch with an arched entryway. The house has good integrity.
- 930 Liberty Craftsman 1928
This 1 1/2 story side gabled house has a front porch with arched entryway. Gables have cornice returns. The house is stucco with a battered chimney. The house has good integrity.
- 1000 Liberty Craftsman 1915
This front gabled house with front porch is wood clad and retains its original porch supports and decorative braces in gables. The house has good integrity.
- 1004 Liberty Craftsman 1918
This front gabled house has a front porch with battered porch supports and wood railings. The house has triangular knee braces and retains its original door. The house has good integrity.
- 1005 Liberty Craftsman 1900
This front gabled house is wood clad and has a front porch. Gables feature triangular knee braces. The house has moderate integrity.
- 1007 Liberty Craftsman 1914 Hans O. Knutsen
This front gabled house is stucco clad and has a front porch with battered porch supports made of wood and brick. The chimney is battered as well and the house has exposed rafter tails, block modillions and triangular knee braces. The house has good integrity.
- 1011 Liberty Craftsman 1927 Perdin Korsmo
This 1 1/2 story side gabled house is wood clad and has a partially enclosed front porch. The house has exposed rafter tails and retains its original door and one-over-one windows. The house has excellent integrity. In the middle of the property is a contributing outbuilding, a small, wood clad garage whose roofline mimics the house. The garage has wood panelled doors and has moderate integrity.
- 1012 Liberty Craftsman 1921 Carl F. Hansen
This 1 1/2 story side gabled house has a front porch with original river rock columns and a large front facing gabled dormer. The house is wood clad, has false half-timbering in the gables, roof ornaments on gable peaks and unusual decorative beams. The front porch has been enclosed since the period of significance ended but the original features of the porch were retained. The house has good integrity.

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| 1013 Liberty | Craftsman | 1926 | Conrad Lind |
| This 1 1/2 story side gabled house is wood clad, has a full width front porch and front-facing gabled dormer. Porch columns are battered and gables have decorative braces. The house retains its original doors, windows and exposed rafter tails. The house has excellent integrity. | | | |
| 1014 Liberty | Craftsman | 1914 | Carl F. Hansen |
| This 1 1/2 story front gabled house is wood clad and has a front porch with its original doubled porch supports and wooden railings. Gables have triangular knee braces and the house retains its exposed rafter tails. The house has good integrity. | | | |
| 1017 Liberty | Craftsman | 1922 | |
| This tiny, L shaped house is wood clad with a partial porch. The house has decorative braces and battered window frames. The house has excellent integrity. | | | |
| 1018 Liberty | Craftsman-influenced | 1906 | |
| This simple front gabled house is wood clad with an open front porch entryway. The house retains the few stylistic features it was built with including exposed rafter tails and decorative braces. The house has good integrity. | | | |
| 1020 Liberty | Craftsman-influenced | 1906 | |
| This simple front gabled house is wood clad and has a nearly full width front porch with its original turned porch supports. The house has decorative braces in the front gable. The house has good integrity. | | | |
| 1022 Liberty | Front gabled farmhouse | 1901 | |
| This 2 story wood clad house has minimal Victorian treatments and an enclosed porch. The house has good integrity. | | | |
| 1106 Liberty | Craftsman | 1900 | |
| This side gabled house is wood clad and has a front porch with square porch supports and a wooden railing. The house has good integrity. | | | |
| 710 E. Maple | Craftsman | 1900 | |
| This 1 1/2 story front gabled house is wood clad and has a front porch with square porch supports and a wooden railing. The house has shingling in the gable that contrasts with the narrow wood siding below it. Gables have triangular knee braces. The house has good integrity. | | | |
| 712/714 E. Maple | Craftsman | 1900 | |
| This 2 story duplex is front gabled and wood clad and has a full width front porch with square porch supports and wooden railing. The house has shingling in the gable that contrasts with the narrow wood siding below it. Gables have triangular knee braces. The house has good integrity. | | | |

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- 718 E. Maple Side gabled house circa 1900
This 1 1/2 story side gabled house has a front facing flush gabled dormer and front porch entry. The simple house is largely unadorned. The house has moderate integrity.
- 808 E. Maple Foursquare 1898 Peter Brandt
This 2 story Foursquare has narrow wooden siding, an enclosed front porch with square columns and through-cornice hipped dormers. The house has good integrity.
- 814 E. Maple Late Victorian, Queen Anne influence 1900
This 2 story Victorian has upper and lower story bay windows and a wrap around front porch. The porch has classical columns and the house is wood clad. The house has good integrity.
- 818 E. Maple Front gabled Farmhouse 1898
This wood clad farmhouse with wrap around front porch retains its original turned porch supports. The house has corbelled chimneys and both the house and its windows have a notable vertical aspect. The house has good integrity.
- 903 E. Maple Front gabled Farmhouse 1903
This 1 1/2 story wood clad farmhouse has a front bay window and front porch entryway. Gables are pedimented and the porch retains its original rounded porch columns. The house has good integrity.
- 905 E. Maple Craftsman 1930
This 1 1/2 story front gabled house is wood clad and features false half-timbering in the gable. The house has a front porch with doubled square wood supports and the house has exposed rafter tails. The house has good integrity.
- 906 E. Maple Craftsman 1928
This 1 1/2 story house is wood clad and gables have cornice returns. The front porch has square columns and a brick base. The house has good integrity.
- 908 E. Maple Craftsman 1926
This 1 1/2 story side gabled house is wood clad and has a large front facing gabled dormer and front porch. Gables feature decorative braces and the porch has battered columns of wood and brick. The house has exposed rafter tails and original windows and doors. The house has excellent integrity.
- 909 E. Maple Late Victorian influenced 1910
This 1 1/2 story house with hipped roof and hipped dormers is wood clad and has a front porch. The porch has large square, shingled columns. The house also has a box bay window in front. The house has moderate integrity.

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- 910 E. Maple Side gabled farmhouse 1901
This unadorned 1 1/2 story farmhouse has a front porch with square porch supports. The house is wood sided. The house has moderate integrity.
- 911 E. Maple Craftsman 1915 Robert Nichols
This front gabled house with full width front porch is wood clad. The porch has battered porch supports. The house has decorative braces and gabled side dormers. The house has good integrity.
- 912 E. Maple L shaped farmhouse 1905
This farmhouse has a partial front porch with square porch supports and wooden railing. The front gable has diamond pane and fish scale shingling. The house has good integrity.
- 916 E. Maple Side gabled farmhouse 1901
This 2 story farmhouse has a full width front porch with a wooden railing and original porch columns. The house is wood clad and has good integrity.
- 919 E. Maple Foursquare 1911
This Foursquare has a full width front porch with square columns. The house has a hipped, pyramidal roof and hipped dormers. The house has good integrity.
- 1000 E. Maple Late Victorian 1905
This Late Victorian house is wood clad and has a pyramidal roof. The front porch has classical columns. The house has through cornice hipped dormers with palladian windows and a corbelled chimney. The house has good integrity. It is deteriorated in its condition but is being restored. At this address there is also a contributing outbuilding. The outbuilding is a side-gabled shed that is clad in the same wood siding as the house. The shed has exposed rafter tails, a brick chimney, a side window and a sliding wooden panelled front door. The shed, while deteriorated in condition, has good integrity.
- 1005 E. Maple Side gabled Duplex 1925
This 2 story duplex with side gables is wood clad and has a gabled dormer and enclosed front porch. The front porch has classical columns and all gables have cornice returns. The duplex has moderate integrity.
- 1006 E. Maple Craftsman 1930
This 1 1/2 story front gabled house has a front porch and is wood sided. Gables have cornice returns and the front porch has original square columns. The house has excellent integrity.
- 1010 E. Maple Front gabled farmhouse 1908
This 1 1/2 story farmhouse has a front porch with wooden porch supports. The gable has fish scale shingling. The relatively unadorned house has good integrity.

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- 1012 E. Maple Front gabled farmhouse 1909
This 1 1/2 story farmhouse has an enclosed front porch with square columns and contrasting shingling in the gable. The house has good integrity.
- 1014 E. Maple 1 Story with hipped roof 1912
This unadorned house has a front porch with square columns. The house has a hipped roof with a ridge. The house has moderate integrity.
- 1016 E. Maple 1 Story with hipped roof 1912
This unadorned house has a hipped roof with a ridge and an enclosed front porch with arched entryway. The house has moderate integrity.
- 1102 E. Maple Side gabled house 1895
This 1 1/2 story house has a front porch, front and side bay windows and shed dormer. The porch has doubled wooden porch supports and a wooden railing. The house has good integrity.
- 1104 E. Maple Craftsman 1916
This 1 1/2 story front gabled house has a front porch, box bay windows and is wood clad. The house has decorative braces, square porch supports and a wooden porch railing. The house has good integrity.
- 1108 E. Maple Craftsman 1920
This 1 1/2 story front gabled house has a front porch with square wooden supports and wooden railings. The house has decorative braces and one-over-one windows. The house has good integrity.
- 1110 E. Maple Front gabled farmhouse 1906
This 1 1/2 story front gabled house has a nearly full width front porch with square columns and wooden railing. The house has a large side-gabled dormer. Gables have cornice returns. The house has good integrity.
- 1112 E. Maple 1 Story with hipped roof 1906
This simple one story house with front porch is wood clad. The front porch has turned porch supports. The house has good integrity.
- 905 Mason Craftsman 1913
This 1 1/2 story front gabled house has a front porch with square wooden columns and wooden railings. The gables have decorative braces and the house is wood clad. The house has good integrity.
- 909 Mason Front gabled house 1906
This 1 1/2 story house has wood cladding, a front porch and two side shed dormers. The porch has square wooden columns.

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- 910 Mason Craftsman 1928
This small side gabled house has a front porch entry and is wood clad. The little adorned house has exposed rafter tails. The house has good integrity. In the middle of the lot is a contributing outbuilding. This side gabled carport is wood clad and has a roofline matching the house as well as matching exposed rafter tails. The carport has good integrity.
- 913 Mason Front gabled farmhouse 1907
This 1 1/2 story farmhouse has a full width front porch with square wooden porch supports and a wood shingled railing. The wood-clad house is unadorned and simple. The house has good integrity.
- 914 Mason Craftsman-influenced outbuilding circa 1920
This 1 story, front gabled outbuilding served as a carport. It is wood clad and has good integrity. (Note that the house at this address is non-contributing.)
- 916 Mason Side gabled farmhouse 1900
This small, simple house has a front porch with square porch supports. The unadorned house is wood clad. The house has good integrity.
- 919 Mason 1 Story with hipped roof 1905
This simple house has a hipped roof, a front porch entry and a front bay window. The porch has square porch supports. The house is unadorned and is wood clad. The house has good integrity.
- 920 Mason Craftsman 1925
This front gabled house has a front porch and is wood clad. Craftsman style features include exposed rafter tails and small decorative braces. This simple house has moderate integrity.
- 925 Mason Side gabled house 1902
This simple wood clad house has a front facing flush gabled dormer and an enclosed front porch entry. The house has moderate integrity.
- 926 Mason Side gabled farmhouse 1904
This side gabled farmhouse has a full width porch with wooden porch supports. The wood clad house also has a front facing flush gabled dormer. The house has moderate integrity.
- 930 Mason Craftsman 1916
This 1 story, front gabled house has a wrap around porch with battered columns. This wood clad house also has exposed rafter tails and decorative braces. The house has good integrity. On the back of the property, against the alley is a contributing outbuilding as well. The wood clad garage has a vertical aspect and swinging wooden doors. The garage has moderate integrity.

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- 931 Mason Craftsman-influenced 1921
This 1 story front gabled house is wood clad and has decorative braces. This simple house has moderate integrity.
- 1000 Mason Side gabled house 1926
This unadorned 1 1/2 story side gabled house has a front porch entryway and box bay window on the side. The house is stucco clad with brick chimney. The house has moderate integrity.
- 1001 Mason Late Victorian, Queen Anne influences 1906
This 2 story house has a hipped roof, gables with cornice returns and a wrap around porch. The porch has turned porch supports. The house, while once deteriorated, is currently being restored. The house has moderate integrity.
- 1004 Mason Front gabled farmhouse 1898
This 1 1/2 story house has a full width front porch with turned porch supports. The house is wood clad and largely unadorned. The house has moderate integrity.
- 1005 Mason Late Victorian, Queen Anne influences 1906
This L-shaped house has a hipped roof and front gable with cornice returns. The partial front porch has a pedimented gable and classical columns. The wood clad house has good integrity.
- 1007 Mason Late Victorian, Queen Anne influences 1906
This L-shaped house has a hipped roof, front gable with cornice returns and turret over the front porch. The partial front porch also has a pedimented gable and classical columns. The house has excellent integrity.
- 1009 Mason Side gabled farmhouse 1909
This side gabled farmhouse has a prominent front cross gable with cornice returns and a box bay window. The house also has an enclosed front porch. The house has moderate integrity.
- 1010 Mason Front gabled house 1902
The gables on this largely unadorned house have cornice returns and the front door frame simulates classical columns and entablature. The house has a gabled side dormer. The house has moderate integrity.
- 1014 Mason Craftsman 1930
This 1 story, side gabled house has a small front porch. The house has a prominent chimney in front, exposed rafter tails and decorative braces. The house has moderate integrity.

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- 1015 Mason Craftsman 1910
This 1 story house is front gabled and dominated by two additional front facing gables, one over the porch entry and one over a box bay window. The house is decorated in contrasting shingling and has exposed rafter tails and heavy decorative braces. The windows retain their original leaded glass. The house has excellent integrity.
- 1018 Mason Craftsman 1914
This 1 story side gabled house is wood clad and has a front porch entry. The house has an unusual row of fourteen decorative beams extending out of the front facade of the house. The house has good integrity.
- 1020 Mason Craftsman 1900
This 1 1/2 story cross gabled house has a full width front porch with square columns and wooden railings. The porch is partially glassed in. The house has decorative braces. The house has moderate integrity.
- 1021 Mason Front gabled house 1905
This 1 1/2 story front gabled house has a full width front porch with doubled wooden porch supports. The house is wood clad and has moderate integrity.
- 1025 Mason Craftsman 1912
This 1 1/2 story front gabled house is wood clad with shingling in the gable that contrasts with narrow wooden siding below. This house has decorative braces but is otherwise relatively unadorned.
- 910 E. Myrtle Craftsman 1916 Hans & Anton Swanson
This 1 story front gabled house has an enclosed porch with doubled porch supports. The house has two different kinds of decorative beams and has roof ornaments on the peaks of the gables. The house also has shingling in the gables that contrasts with narrow and wider wood siding below. The house has good integrity.
- 904 Newell Side gabled house 1916
This simple one story house has a new small wrap around porch but is otherwise unadorned. The porch did not remove or alter any features of the house. The house has moderate integrity.
- 907 Newell Front gabled farmhouse 1900
This 2 story farmhouse has a front facing gable with decorative truss and an enclosed front porch. This wood clad house has moderate integrity.
- 910 Newell Craftsman 1904
This side gabled house with flared eaves has a front facing gable dormer and a front porch. The porch has battered wood columns. The house has moderate integrity.

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- 914 Newell Craftsman 1918
This front gabled 1 1/2 story house has a front porch and six-over-one windows. There are decorative triangular braces in the house and porch gables. The house is wood clad. The house has moderate integrity.
- 915 Newell Minimalist Colonial Revival 1915
This side gabled 1 story house has minimalist Colonial Revival features as well as Art Moderne style windows that warp around the corners of the front of the house. The house is wood clad and relatively unadorned. The house has moderate integrity.
- 919 Newell Side gabled house 1918
This 1 1/2 story side gabled house has an enclosed front porch entry and is wood clad. The front porch has square columns and a curved roof line. The house has moderate integrity.
- 923 Newell Front gabled farmhouse 1910
This 1 1/2 story farmhouse has a front porch with false half timbering and decorative beams in the gable. The porch also has battered river rock supports. The house has moderate integrity.
- 925 Newell Cross gabled farmhouse 1910
This 1 1/2 story cross gabled farmhouse has a full width front porch and fish scale shingling in the gable. The porch has turned columns. The house has moderate integrity.
- 926 Newell Late Victorian 1906
This 1 1/2 story house has a hipped roof, hipped front facing dormer and front porch. The front porch has square wooden columns and a wooden railing. The house has good integrity.
- 930 Newell Side gabled house 1928
This side gabled house has a front porch with a pedimented gable, battered wooden porch supports and front facing eyebrow dormers. This wood clad house has good integrity.
- 931 Newell Craftsman 1924
This front gabled house has a full width porch with battered porch supports. Gables are adorned with decorative braces. Front windows have decorative muntins in the transoms. The house has good integrity.
- 1000 Newell Craftsman-influenced 1910
This long, simple and nearly unadorned house is front gabled with a small porch entryway. The porch has square wooden columns and gables have decorative braces. The house has moderate integrity.

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- 1003 Newell Late Victorian 1906
This 1 1/2 story house has hipped roof and a hipped front facing dormer. The house has a porch with classical wooden columns and wooden railing. The front window is an eight-over-one lite window with decorative muntins in the transom. The house has good integrity.
- 1005 Newell Craftsman 1925
This 1 story house has front facing gables and a front porch. The porch has battered wooden porch supports and a wooden railing. Gables are adorned with decorative braces. The house has exposed rafter tails and good integrity.
- 1009 Newell Craftsman 1911
This 1 1/2 story house has a front facing gable, enclosed original front porch entry and a new, large wrap-around front deck. The deck did not remove or alter any original features of the house. The house has decorative braces in the gable. The house has moderate integrity.
- 1010 Newell Side gabled house 1910
This simple side gabled house has an enclosed front porch entry and is wood clad. The house is unadorned and has moderate integrity.
- 1014 Newell Front gabled house 1909
This 2 story front gabled house has a front porch with wooden porch supports. This large but simple house has decorative braces in the gables. This wood clad house has moderate integrity.
- 1017 Newell Front gabled farmhouse 1906
This 1 1/2 story house has an enclosed front porch and a side shed dormer. The house is wood shingled and essentially unadorned. The house has moderate integrity.
- 1020 Newell Late Victorian 1910
This 1 1/2 story house has a hipped roof and hipped front facing dormer. The wood clad house has an enclosed front porch entry. The house has moderate integrity.

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NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

ADDRESS	STYLE	YEAR	BUILDER
915 Jersey	2 Story house	1977	
This wood-clad house with large, wrap around front porch is non-contributing because it was built after the period of significance.			
920 Jersey	Ranch	1950	
This ranch house with pyramidal roof and picture window was built after the period of significance.			
1012 Jersey	Cube-shaped duplex	1918	
This wood-clad building, with full width front porches on each story, was moved to the area in the 1940's.			
1014 Jersey	Front gabled house	1941	
This unadorned, front gabled 1 1/2 story house was built after the period of significance.			
908 Key	Side gabled duplex	1966	
This wood clad duplex was built after the period of significance.			
916/918 Key	Side gabled duplex	1976	
This wood clad duplex was built after the period of significance.			
920/922 Key	Side gabled duplex	1975	
This wood clad duplex was built after the period of significance.			
924/926 Key	Side gabled duplex	1975	
This wood clad duplex was built after the period of significance.			
919 Key	Front gabled farmhouse	1906	
This wood clad farmhouse with front porch entry and front facing gable had its historic integrity comprised with the creation of a large addition on the side of the house featuring bay windows on two stories.			
1008 Key	Ranch	1955	
This ranch house with pyramidal roof was built after the period of significance.			
1011 Key	Front gabled duplex	1900	
This front gabled duplex has been altered to the point where its historic integrity has been compromised.			

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1017 Key Two story apartment building 1966
This apartment building was built after the period of significance.

1020 Key 1910
This four square house with corner oriels has deep soffits and a porch with classical columns. This house, built during the period of significance, relates to the built environment but is considered non-contributing because it was moved to the district after the period of significance. Note, however, that this house was moved from just a few blocks away. In addition, county assessor's photos show the house having been moved by sometime in the 1950's. As a result, the house is quickly approaching historic 50 year status and should be reconsidered as a contributing property in the near future. The house has excellent integrity, internally as well as externally. The architect was Seattle-based Victor W. Voorhees. The house is Design #91 in Voorhees' book of house plans, "Western Home Builder".

900 Liberty Side gabled fourplex 1967
This 2 story fourplex was built after the period of significance.

909 Liberty Side gabled house 1939
This 1 1/2 story, side gabled house with enclosed front porch entry was built after the period of significance.

915 Liberty Craftsman 1908
This 1 1/2 story, front gabled house had its historic integrity comprised by the addition of large dormers on both sides of the house.

923 Liberty Ranch with hipped roof 1941
This ranch house was built after the period of significance.

924 Liberty Craftsman 1910
This 1 1/2 story, front gabled house had its historic integrity compromised by numerous alterations including a change of siding, removal of front and side bay windows, and removal of original front porch elements.

1021 Liberty Ranch 1957
This ranch with hipped roof was built after the period of significance.

800/804 E. Maple Side gabled Fourplex 1964
This wood clad fourplex was built after the period of significance.

816 E. Maple Front gabled house 1950
This simple house was built after the period of significance.

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-
- 900 E. Maple 2 Story house 1906
This front gabled house had its historic integrity compromised by the addition of a complete second floor to what was a 1 1/2 story house.
- 1001 E. Maple Mansard roofed commercial building 1922
This sole commercial building in the district was formerly the neighborhood grocery known as Liberty Meat & Grocery. The building is considered non-contributing because of substantial changes to facade. Restoration is possible, however, as the original roofline and grocery sign are retained beneath the large mansard roof that was applied in the 1970s.
- 914 Mason Craftsman 1905
This 1 1/2 story, front gabled house with front porch had its historic integrity compromised by the addition of large dormers on both sides of the house.
- 921 Mason Ranch 1975
This side gabled ranch house was built after the period of significance.
- 1017 Mason Craftsman 1918
This front gabled house had its historic integrity comprised by the removal of the key feature imparting historic character to the house, the front porch.
- 911 Newell 2 Story house 1986
This 2 story house was built after the period of significance.
- 916 Newell Craftsman 1901
This front gabled house with decorative braces and front porch entry had its historic integrity comprised by the addition of a garage on one side of the house and a wing on the other side.
- 922 Newell Craftsman 1911
This front gabled house with decorative braces had its historic integrity compromised by the removal of the front porch and alteration of front windows to a box bay window.
- 1004 Newell Ranch 1955
This ranch house with hipped roof was built after the period of significance.
- 1013 Newell Ranch 1957
This side gabled ranch house was built after the period of significance.
- 1016 Newell Ranch 1948
This side gabled ranch house was built after the period of significance.

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SIGNIFICANCE

The Sehome Hill Historic District is a highly intact, residential, Scandinavian millworker neighborhood in Bellingham, Washington. Built between 1895 and 1930 on the north slope of Sehome Hill, the district is entirely residential in character, with the exception of the former neighborhood market. The Sehome Hill Historic District is significant under National Register Criteria A and C. The district meets Criterion A as it is associated with two historic events, the lumber boom in the Pacific Northwest and the immigration of Scandinavian millworkers to work in the lumber industry. As a result, the district comes under the areas of significance of Industry (lumber boom) and Ethnic Heritage (Scandinavian millworkers).

The district also meets Criterion C, with the area of significance being Architecture, as it is a well preserved and finely built example of an early 20th century working and middle class neighborhood. The architecture is also significant as a well preserved example of the excellent woodworking skills of the Scandinavian millworkers and carpenters who built in and lived in these homes. Many homes, even very modestly sized houses, in the district show woodworking that is particularly artful, elaborate and well crafted on all the most popular styles of the day: Craftsman, Foursquare and Victorian.

The vast majority of the 178 residences have retained their historic integrity and only 20 new homes have been built since 1930. While clusters of houses of similar age, size and style can be found throughout Bellingham, the district contains the city's largest concentration of such residences and is the most discrete, topographically distinct, recognizable collection with few modern intrusions. The built environment is very self-contained and the district is related by both class and occupation. The district is also distinguished from other areas of similar aged homes both in Bellingham and other parts of the state by the wealth of historical information that has been gathered for every house as well as on the more than 2000 former residents in the district between 1895 and 1930.

The period of significance is 1895 to 1930. Its start marks the year the first house in the district was built as well as the start of the rapid growth of lumber mills in Bellingham and around the Pacific Northwest. The ending date, 1930, marks the start of the rapid decline of the lumber industry due to the depression and the simultaneous end of the building boom in the district (90 percent of the houses had been built by this date).

Historical Development

Bellingham Bay was first settled by Europeans in 1853. At the time, Henry Roeder and Russell V. Peabody settled a sawmill site beginning a history of growth

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and development in the area that was intimately tied to the lumber industry. By 1855, a number of pioneers had arrived in the area to stake land claims under the Oregon Land Bill Act of 1850-1855. The district, still virgin forest, became part of the Jones Donation Land Claim of Thomas and Betsy Jones, one of many such 320 acre claims staked in the area.

In 1889, the district was platted as the Eldridge and Bartlett Addition, part of the town of Sehome. Sehome was one of four towns on the bay, the others being Whatcom, Fairhaven and Bellingham. The owners of the land comprising the district were Theresa and Edward Eldridge, two of the pioneers who helped settle Bellingham Bay, and Erastus Bartlett, another early pioneer. The three sold the land in 1890 to the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company, a real estate and lumber venture. The Bellingham Bay Improvement Company logged and cleared the hill and began selling the land in the district lot by lot and promoting the development of the area.

By the late 1890s Washington's lumber industry was rapidly growing. By 1900 lumber had become the state's leading product and in 1905, Washington became the leading producer of lumber in the nation. The boom lasted until the Great Depression of 1929 drastically reduced the state's production of wood.

At the same time, Washington was quickly growing, its population quadrupling between 1890 and 1910 to over one million. Fifty percent of the population were either foreign immigrants or the children of immigrants and most were Scandinavians. In fact, one quarter of Washington's residents were Scandinavian and many of these newly arrived Washingtonians took up work in the burgeoning mills of the day.

Bellingham Bay mirrored these decades of lumber industry growth and prosperity. By 1900, according to Polk's City Directory, the towns of Bellingham Bay were home to 72 mills, many of them small shingle mills, but also the largest shingle mill in the world. By 1903 the four growing towns had merged into the single rapidly growing city of Bellingham. Between 1905 and 1915, the greatest period of growth in the district, there were six large mills along the Bay, Puget Sound Sawmill & Shingle Co., the E.K. Wood Mill, the Morrison Mill, the Whatcom Falls Mill, the Siemons Mill and the Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mill - the district's number one employer and, in the 1920s, reputed to be the largest mill in the world. In addition to Bloedel Donovan, several other mills were within easy walking distance of the district.

By no coincidence, at the same time, the area was also experiencing the state's large influx of Scandinavians, many of whom began working in the lumber and fishing industries.

Building in the district reflects both these trends of lumber industry boom and the influx of Scandinavian millworkers.

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While more moneyed families in the area were building houses elsewhere in what was the town of Sehome, for example on Forest and Garden Streets, the district was attracting the laborers and middle-class residents who were drawn by and supporting the lumber industry boom. The first house was built in the district in 1895 at the start of the rapid growth of the mills. By 1905, rapid growth in the neighborhood followed. The city, encouraging development and prospering itself, carried out numerous street improvements in 1906 and 1907 in the district. Stumps were cleared, sidewalks were planked and streets were graded. In 1907, the local paper sang the praises of the district's rapid development in newspaper articles. One article, headlined, "Jersey Street Fast Becoming Very Attractive", noted that the area was "for people desiring a pretty home site at a moderate price." That year lots on Key, Liberty and Mason were selling for \$350 a piece. Three to four bedroom houses were selling from upwards of \$1000. Seventy, or nearly half of the contributing residences, were built in a ten year boom period of prosperity in Bellingham between 1905 to 1915. In fact, between 1905 and 1910 alone, 48 houses were built in the district, an average of nearly one house per month going up.

The district was an ideal setting for the working man's family since it was within easy walk of several mills. While Bellingham had a once extensive trolley system, the nickel price of a ride would have been a considerable cost for some residents of the district and oral history tells us that many of these men walked the quick walk to Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mill each day.

By 1930, 90 percent of the houses in the district were built with few empty lots remaining. The Great Depression radically reduced lumber production, jobs disappeared and building all but ceased in the district. Because the district was mostly built up and there were few empty lots available, the look of the area has changed little since 1930.

A study of all the residents listed in Polk's City Directory in the district between 1895 and 1930 shows that the great majority were Scandinavian. Newspaper accounts, census records and oral history from residents reveals that many were newly arrived immigrants. Often the family matriarchs and patriarchs did not speak English. Instead Danish, Norwegian and Swedish could easily be heard on the streets and in the homes in the district. Photos from 1908 and 1909 show Norwegian families gathering in the arboretum to celebrate Norwegian holidays as well as American holidays like the Fourth of July. Norwegian flags were waved, Norwegian fare was eaten. Newspaper accounts describe Norwegian celebrations at local gathering places which district residents attended. For example on May 18, 1906, the local paper reported that Hans Bugge, a lawyer who resided at 1000 Jersey Street, read original poetry at a Norwegian Independence Day celebration in the Eagles Hall.

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Drawn to the region by the plentiful millwork, these Scandinavian newcomers became one of the major ethnic groups to keep the mills running and the lumber industry growing. So plentiful was wood and labor, that Bellingham's Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mill - the biggest employer of district residents - became the largest mill in the world during the 1920s.

Newspaper accounts of the day also reveal that the district was a cohesive ethnic community. The Social and Personal Column of the Bellingham Herald recounts numerous events in the district. Oftentimes many of the guests at an event at a home in the district were other residents of the district.

Even as families moved, the district retained its cohesiveness as they often moved within the district. Related families often moved to live near each other, resulting in certain families dominating particular streets. For example, several members of the Hans O. Knutsen family lived in different homes on Liberty Street. On Jersey Street, members of Andrew Knutsen's family could be found in several different homes. Members of Christopher Holmes family lived in a number of houses on Mason Street, and so on.

But while most residents were Scandinavians who labored in the mills, the district was also home to others including Scots, Italians, Germans and Canadians. And while the number one occupation was millworker or laborer and the number one employer the Bloedel Donovan Mill, residents from 1895 to 1930 did many other kinds of jobs as well. Other working class occupations included plumbers, chocolate dippers, tailors, egg candlers, laundry workers and teamsters. More middle class vocations in the district included shop owners, teachers, bookkeepers, lawyers, ministers, and insurance agents. Particularly noteworthy residents include Frank Frost of 927 Key, the vice-president and treasurer at Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mill, George Moon, a contractor who built and lived at 800 East Laurel Street and also built numerous buildings around town including Edens Hall, the first dormitory at the State Normal School, and Robert Nichols, who lived at 911 East Maple Street and was a city councilman.

The State Normal School also had an influence on the neighborhood. By 1900 the State Normal School, just one half mile to the south of the district, had the largest enrollment of any of the normal schools in the state. Today known as Western Washington University, the Normal School has continued to grow and has long been an important influence in the district. Many students, teachers and staff have been an important part of this residential community.

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Architectural Development

The houses in the district are significant, not only as the homes of Scandinavian immigrants, but as the skilled handiwork of these same people built in the styles most popular at the time: Victorian, Foursquare and Craftsman.

While these styles do not reflect the architecture of the homelands of these carpenters, they are a reflection of the ethnicity of these builders. As is typical of Scandinavian immigrants, the millworkers and carpenters who came to Bellingham were quick to assimilate, a drive that included abandoning the architecture of their native lands for styles in vogue in the United States. As a result, the modern American fashions expressed in the styles of these homes and the lack of ethnic architecture in the district is in fact a reflection of the ethnicity of its builders.

The other reflection of the ethnicity of the builders is the fine carpentry and woodworking seen in the exteriors and interiors of these homes. While done in styles typical of the period, these homes display a quality and profusion of woodworking details - an attention to both ornamentation and texture - that is unusual and is attributable to the well-acknowledged skills of Scandinavian carpenters.

Among the known builders are Hans O. Knutsen, a Norwegian millworker, who, along with his sons, built at least 5 homes on Liberty Street. Other Scandinavian owner-builders in the district include Peter Osberg who built 1001 Key, Anton and Hans Swanson, two brothers who built and lived in at least 8 houses in the district, Peder Erickson who built 911 Key and Alfred Lokness who built 915 Key.

While not the luxuriant mansions of the rich, these modestly sized homes were recognized even during their day as finely built and featuring more details of ornamentation and varying texture than would be expected for houses of their size. Homes in the district were sometimes written up in the real estate section of the local paper, the Bellingham Herald, as particularly fine examples of their style.

Homes were also fashioned using local materials. Foundations can be seen made of locally quarried sandstone, for example at 1003 Newell Street. The abundant lumber many of these men produced in the mills by day, they used to build their homes at nights and on weekends. At one time such millworking neighborhoods were commonplace. Today, however, many others of these working and middle-class neighborhoods have lost their integrity to modern intrusions, gradual degradation or wholesale destruction of homes.

In the district, Craftsman homes predominate, reflecting the popularity of this style of homes both in Bellingham, statewide and nationwide during the district's biggest building boom from 1905 to 1915. Reputedly the most popular building style in the 1910s nationwide, the style was extremely popular in Bellingham as well. A July 3, 1910 Bellingham Herald headline reads, "Bungalows are Prevailing Type of Home." The article indicates a local enthusiasm about the style as well, as the paper quotes an

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unnamed leading Bellingham architect as saying, "their coziness [exemplifies] the true home life" and says that bungalows provide important features including "nearness to the earth, incentive to outdoor exercise, ventilation, pure air, possibility of scientific color treatment with nature's surroundings" and so on all of which "should result in good health and general cheerfulness."

Many of these Craftsman homes look much like plan book homes or kit houses that were popular at the time and builders may have relied on the readily available plans or kits themselves or used them as inspiration, as was typical across the state. Particularly good examples of the style include: 916, 914 and 1007 Liberty Street. All three were built by Hans O. Knutsen and show the block modillions and triangular knee braces he favored. 1001 Key, whose finely worked interior fir cabinetry, trim and other detailing is also perfectly intact, was built by Peter Osberg. Osberg, a Swedish carpenter, worked on numerous houses in Bellingham's early history and was described in his obituary in the local newspaper as "a Pioneer Carpenter." 921 Key and 800 East Laurel are also handsome examples of the Craftsman style. These two homes were both built by George Moon, described as one of Bellingham's most prominent contractors. Moon also built bridges, local mills and Edens Hall, the first dormitory at the State Normal School (now Western Washington University). The district also has a number of fine examples of diminutive and less elaborate examples of the style, including 1004 Liberty and 1015 Mason.

Also popular at the time and well represented in the neighborhood were Victorian and Foursquare style homes. One nice example of the Victorian style was written up in the local paper for its beauty. 814 East Maple was featured in the Bellingham Herald's "Bellingham Beautiful Homes Series." It is a Queen Anne Victorian. In 1907, the paper described the house as "one of the first and prettiest homes in the area." Peter Brandt, a local German carpenter, built one of the handsome Foursquare style homes in the neighborhood at 808 East Maple with typical through-cornice dormers.

In addition to the contributing residences, there are seven contributing outbuildings. Six of them are garages and one is a shed. Few outbuildings have survived since the period of significance ended in 1930, in part because of the relatively ephemeral nature of these structures. Those that did survive tended to be the larger structures functioning as garages. But few survive also because garages were relatively rare in the district. In the district, most residents were working and middle class and were unlikely to have a car in 1930. Instead they were likely to walk and take trolleys to their destinations. In contrast, in wealthier nearby areas, for example certain blocks of Garden Street, most of the addresses did have garages in 1930. As a result, the lack of garages then, and contributing garages now, can be seen as a remnant of the working and middle class origins of the district.

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The materials seen in contributing structures show local influence and retain their integrity as well. Typically the cladding was and is the overly abundant lumber of the day. Most homes also retain some or all of the very high quality wood used in interiors (from often spectacular wood floors to the subfloor beneath) that was used to build these homes. Even the structural wood which cannot typically be seen beneath the polished floors or behind the walls is so rare and of a quality so high that it is not normally commercially available today.

In Bellingham there are other scattered collections of houses of similar age, size or style. The district, however, is the largest and most intact such neighborhood and is the most architecturally, historically and topographically cohesive. Many builders of homes are known, even though these men were not famous in their day or now, but were immigrant laborers and carpenters who crafted these homes with their own hands.

In Bellingham, there certainly were other areas that housed Scandinavian millworkers. However, no area is known to have had such a large number and concentration of homes of Scandinavian millworkers, or homes built by such workers. Also, the district shows excellent preservation relative to other clusters of working-class homes in Bellingham and elsewhere in the state, areas which often have suffered more degradation, alteration and modern intrusions.

In contrast, the district shows a high level of integrity. Ninety percent of the houses were built between 1895 and 1930, designating these years as the district's period of significance. 146 of the 157 pre-1930 residences are contributing. Unlike most such working and middle-class neighborhoods near a downtown and busy commercial thoroughfares (Ellis Street and Samish Way), the district has retained the great majority of its homes as contributing structures. Even some of the resources designated as non-contributing add to the early 20th century feel of the district. For example, 1020 Key is a pre-1930 non-contributing structure that was moved into the neighborhood, but it retains its architectural authenticity. In addition, many of other remaining pre-1930 homes that have been classified as non-contributing retain their original massing and some or even much of their original appearance and character or have been remodelled but in keeping with the original style, helping to aid the integrity of the neighborhood.

Since 1930, only 20 new homes have been built. Some, like 1017 Key Street, a 1966 apartment building, are true modern intrusions that do not contribute to the historic feeling of the neighborhood. However, the new, non-contributing single-family structures, 1013 Newell or 909 Liberty, tend to be relatively unobtrusive, similar in scale and massing to contributing structures, and aiding in leaving the feeling of authenticity intact. The one commercial building in the district is 1001 East Maple Street which was formerly the neighborhood market. It is non-contributing but could

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easily be restored. Underneath its 1970s mansard roof, the original storefront sign and roof detailing wait to be uncovered.

A stroll through the district recalls a walk through 1920s Bellingham with homes retaining much of their original look and feel and the streetscape retaining its rhythm and feel as well.

The past five years have seen a revival of interest in early 20th century homes, particularly bungalows, across the country and in Bellingham as well. This revived interest has led to increasing restoration efforts in the neighborhood and an increased awareness of the value of restoring rather than renovating. Also noteworthy is the formation of the Sehome History Group. This group has researched the history of the district, written a book on the district with individual house histories and is continuing to have success stimulating consciousness raising about the value and beauty of historic homes in the district.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See USGS map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Boundaries of the district were chosen to include as many of the historic houses in the area concentrated on the north slope of Sehome Hill and to exclude the new construction and the similar-aged houses around and below the hill that have been altered to the point of being non-contributing. For the most part boundaries follow the beginning or end of a complete city block beyond which are a preponderance of structures that are non-contributing. Some blocks are partially included. Newell Street's 900 block is incomplete and does not include 900 Newell because it is non-contributing and the adjacent 800 block is largely non-contributing. Mason Street's 900 block is incomplete and does not include 900 and 903 Mason because they are non-contributing and the adjacent 800 block is largely non-contributing. Liberty Street's 800 block is incomplete and does not include 800, 809, 811 or 815, a contiguous block of non-contributing structures. Liberty Street's 1100 block contains only 1106 because the only other residential structure on the street 1107 is non-contributing and beyond 1106 are non-contributing commercial resources. There were no resources to consider beyond these addresses because they are adjacent to city park property. The 800 block of Key is incomplete and does not include 831 Key because it is at the edge of the residential area, is non-contributing and is entirely surrounded by city park property. The 1100 block of Key is incomplete and ends at 1112 Key because beyond that house is a predominance of non-contributing structures.

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PHOTO INFORMATION

1 -

Photographer: Paul Brower (same for photos #1 -59)

Date of Photograph: June 2000 (same for photos #1 - 59)

Location of Negatives: 1007 E. Maple Street, Bellingham, WA (same for photos #1 -59)

View and Direction of Camera: 901 Jersey, NW

2 -

View and Direction of Camera: 914 Jersey, SE

3-

View and Direction of Camera: 924 Jersey, SE

4-

View and Direction of Camera: 931 Jersey, NW

5-

View and Direction of Camera: 1014 Jersey, SE

6-

View and Direction of Camera: 911 Key, NW

7-

View and Direction of Camera: 915 Key, NW

8-

View and Direction of Camera: 919 Key, NW

9-

View and Direction of Camera: 921 Key, NW

10-

View and Direction of Camera: 920/922 Key, SE

11-

View and Direction of Camera: 1000 Key, SE

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- 12-
View and Direction of Camera: 1001 Key, NW

- 13 -
View and Direction of Camera: 1015 Key, NW

- 14-
View and Direction of Camera: 1016 Key, SE

- 15-
View and Direction of Camera: 1017 Key, NW

- 16-
View and Direction of Camera: 1020 Key, SE

- 17-
View and Direction of Camera: 1112 Key, SE

- 18-
View and Direction of Camera: 830 Liberty, SE

- 19-
View and Direction of Camera: 900 Liberty, SE

- 20-
View and Direction of Camera: 914 Liberty, SE

- 21-
View and Direction of Camera: 916 Liberty, SE

- 22-
View and Direction of Camera: 1007 Liberty NW

- 23-
View and Direction of Camera: 1004 Liberty, SE

- 24-
View and Direction of Camera: 1011 Liberty, NW

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25-

View and Direction of Camera: 1012 Liberty, SE

26-

View and Direction of Camera: 1013 Liberty, NW

27-

View and Direction of Camera: 1014 Liberty, SE

28-

View and Direction of Camera: 808 E. Maple, SW

29-

View and Direction of Camera: 814 E. Maple, SW

30-

View and Direction of Camera: 905 E. Maple, NE

31-

View and Direction of Camera: 909 E. Maple, NE

32-

View and Direction of Camera: 912 E. Maple, SW

33-

View and Direction of Camera: 916 E. Maple, SW

34-

View and Direction of Camera: 919 E. Maple, NE

35-

View and Direction of Camera: 1000 E. Maple, SW

36-

View and Direction of Camera: 1001 E. Maple, NE

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37-

View and Direction of Camera: 1005/1007 E. Maple, NE

38-

View and Direction of Camera: 1110 E. Maple, SW

39-

View and Direction of Camera: 905 Mason, NW

40-

View and Direction of Camera: 914 Mason, SE

41-

View and Direction of Camera: 921 Mason, NW

42-

View and Direction of Camera: 926 Mason, SE

43-

View and Direction of Camera: 1007 Mason, NW

44-

View and Direction of Camera: 1010 Mason, SE

45-

View and Direction of Camera: 1015 Mason, NW

46-

View and Direction of Camera: 1025 Mason, NW

47-

View and Direction of Camera: 910 E. Myrtle, SW

48-

View and Direction of Camera: 904 Newell, SE

49-

View and Direction of Camera: 915 Newell, NW

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50-

View and Direction of Camera: 922 Newell, SE

51-

View and Direction of Camera: 923 Newell, NW

52-

View and Direction of Camera: 1003 Newell, NW

53-

View and Direction of Camera: 800 Block E. Myrtle, NW

54-

View and Direction of Camera: 1000 Block of Liberty Mason Alley, NE

55-

View and Direction of Camera: 1000 Block of Liberty, NE

56-

View and Direction of Camera: 1000 Block of Key, SW

57-

View and Direction of Camera: 900 Block of Key, SW

58-

View and Direction of Camera: 1000 Block of Jersey Key Alley, SW

59-

View and Direction of Camera: 900 Block of Jersey, SW

60-

Photographer: J. Wilbur Sandison

Date of Photograph: circa mid-1920s

Location of Negatives: Whatcom Museum of History & Art, Bellingham, WA

View and Direction of Camera: Sawyer at Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mill, direction
unknown

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61-

Photographer: J. Wilbur Sandison

Date of Photograph: circa mid 1920s

Location of Negatives: Whatcom Museum History & Art

View and Direction of Camera: Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mill, East

62-

Photographer: Unknown

Date of Photograph: July 4, 1909

Location of Negatives: Whatcom Museum of History & Art

View and Direction of Camera: Fourth of July, 1909 picnic in Arboretum, direction unknown

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SEHOME HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
WHATCOM CO.

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LIST OF OWNERS AND ADDRESSES

All are Bellingham, WA 98225

Helmut Sonnenschein, 900 Jersey
Ellen Siegwarth, 901 Jersey
Robert and Martha Burns, 905 Jersey
Robert and Martha Burns, 906 Jersey
Bochat Heritage Homes, 908 Jersey
Paul Closson, 911 Jersey
Barbara Carr, 914 Jersey
Timmins Building Account, 915 Jersey
Henning Gatz, 916 Jersey
Dennis Corfee, 920 Jersey
William Family and Mary Turpin, 924 Jersey
Kenneth Innis, 927 Jersey
Milton Moldenhauer, 931 Jersey
James Gregory, 1000 Jersey
Sterling Vasquez, 1004 Jersey
Carlos Buhler, 1006 Jersey
Toshiko & Wilma Yamada, 1013 Jersey
Bruce Relay, 1016 Jersey
David Hansen, 1017 Jersey
David Hansen, 1019 Jersey
Clarence Bliesner, 1020 Jersey
Glen & Katrina Whitfield, 1023 Jersey
Thomas French, 1024 Jersey
Dewey Desler, 816 Key
Wesley Barker, 820 Key
Robert Kerr, 900 Key
Laura Laffrado, 903 Key
Charles Alston, 904 Key
Jonathan Broderick, 905 Key
Catherine Sarette, 911 Key
Theresa Porter, 912 Key
Kaye Dykas, 915 Key
Steve & Cynthia Aubert, 921 Key
Claudia and Dan Hollod, 927 Key
Walter Robinson, 928 Key
Allison Williams and Kevin Burke, 1000 Key

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John Holroyd, 1001 Key
Jerome Waninski, 1004 Key
Anna Ryan, 1005 Key
Ian Monson, 1012 Key
Francis Dedourek and Caroline Hoehline, 1015 Key
James and Evelyn Swann, 1016 Key
Rolf Oakley, 1110 Key
Kathleen and Mitch Blanton, 1112 Key
James Kudsk, 800 E. Laurel
James Kudsk, 802 E. Laurel
Douglas Hutton, 910 E. Laurel #B
Fred Bergstrom, 912 E. Laurel
Richard Helberg, 914 E. Laurel
Dale Green, 916 E. Laurel
Douglas and Paula Ward, 808 Liberty
Sandra Powers, 816 Liberty
Deborah Okon, 816 Liberty
Carlin Freeberg, 825 Liberty
Robert Anselmi, 826 Liberty
Carole Martinson-Mcfarland, 830 Liberty
Leslie Spanel, 901 Liberty
Gary Peers, 906 Liberty
Martin and Cheryl Knapp, 914 Liberty
John Stark, 916 Liberty
David New, 917 Liberty
James Miller, 920 Liberty
Eric and Anne Poulson, 930 Liberty
David Mackay, 1000 Liberty
John and Kristi Thorndike-Kent, 1004 Liberty
Vincent and Dianne Foster, 1005 Liberty
Merrill Peterson, 1007 Liberty
Peter Frey, 1011 Liberty
Mitch Blanton, 1012 Liberty
Scott and Amy Wilson, 1013 Liberty
Jeanne Boni, 1014 Liberty
Adam Jamison, 1017 Liberty
Jody Bradshaw, 1018 Liberty
John Groom, 1020 Liberty
Daniel Giarde, 1021 Liberty
Spencer and Yvonne Anthony-Cahill, 1022 Liberty

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Dorothy Berry, 1106 Liberty
Claudia Olsen, 710 E. Maple
Frank Ward, 714 E. Maple
Thomas Bowhay, 718 E. Maple
William Weissenborn, 808 E. Maple
Barbara Macklow, 814 E. Maple
Marjorie Hanson, 818 E. Maple
Allen Loftus, 903 E. Maple
Jean Ulm and Anthony Trust, 905 E. Maple
Steven Trulson, 906 E. Maple
John Tsimouris, 908 E. Maple
Donna Dahms, 909 E. Maple
Raymond Russell, 910 E. Maple
Michael and Ann Dwyer, 911 E. Maple
Richard Meek, 912 E. Maple
Annelise Pysanky, 916 E. Maple
Corinne Riddle, 919 E. Maple
David Coburn, 1000 E. Maple
Paul Brower, 1005 E. Maple
Daniel Washburn, 1006 E. Maple
Heather Othmer, 1010 E. Maple
David Hamiter, 1012 E. Maple
Ursula Dewitt and Gretchen Pfueller, 1014 E. Maple
Kenneth Hilliard, 1016 E. Maple
George Zaroni, 1102 E. Maple
Earl Farrow, 1104 E. Maple
Michael Bobink, 1108 E. Maple
Wade Metz, 1110 E. Maple
Herbert Linde, 1112 E. Maple
Stanley P. Miller, 905 Mason
Patricia Lindquist, 909 Mason
Nanette Mcdowell, 910 Mason
Christopher Duncan, 913 Mason
Roger Carter, 916 Mason
Theodore Mischaikov, 919 Mason
Robert Burfeind, 920 Mason
Ernest Adamson, 925 Mason
Michael Cunningham, 926 Mason
Timothy Ansorge, 930 Mason
Robert Bennett, 931 Mason

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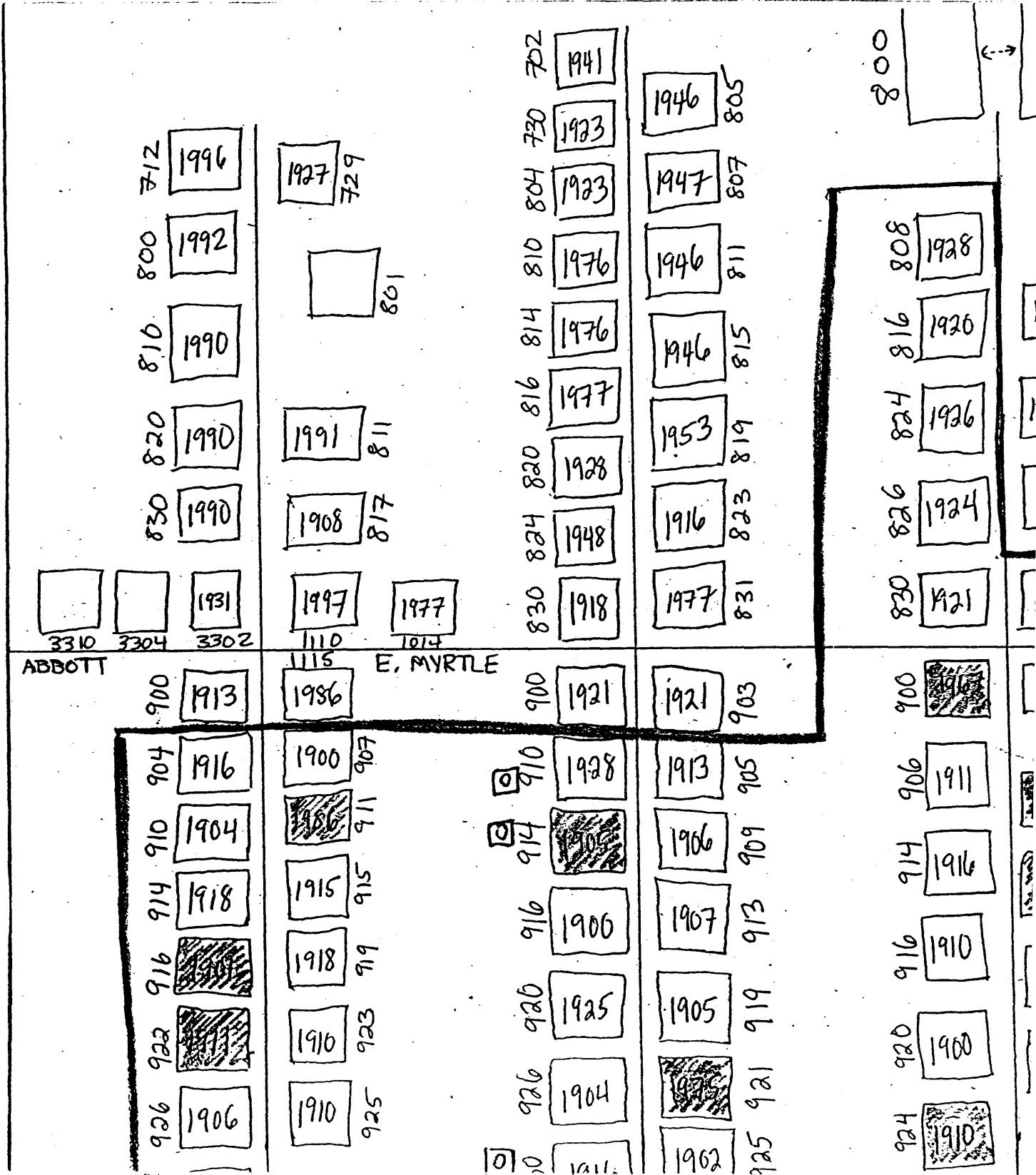
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SEHOME HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
WHATCOM CO.

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George Family, 1000 Mason
Stevenson Real Estate, 1001 Mason
Shirley Newberry, 1004 Mason
Karin Maya, 1005 Mason
Anna Aliotta, 1007 Mason
Mary Mullen, 1009 Mason
Rex Miller, 1010 Mason
Lawrence Palmer, 1014 mason
Peter Kegel, 1015 Mason
Bobbette Whetsell, 1018 Mason
Beverly Niederhauer, 1020 Mason
Erick Yurk, 1021 Mason
Beverly Wiltshire, 1025 Mason
Lisa Weydert, 910 E. Myrtle
Owner unlisted, 904 Newell
Joan Ofteness, 907 Newell
Doris Spinks, 910 Newell
Mark Bussell, 911 Newell
Norma Keene, 914 Newell
Ellen Williams, 915 Newell
David Welch, 919 Newell
David Welch, 923 Newell
David Welch, 925 Newell
Edward Seafeldt, 926 Newell
Ford Hill, 930 Newell
Fred Marchand, 931 Newell
Jeffrey Woods, 1000 Newell
Terri Plake, 1003 Newell
Jorgenson, 1004 Newell
Robert Kerr, 1005 Newell
Jacqui Macconnell, 1009 Newell
William Faust, 1010 Newell
Scott Oliver, 1014 Newell
Corina Conner, 1017 Newell
Paul McMullen, 1020 Newell

SEHOME HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARIES



E. LAUREL

1020 1016 1014 1010 1004 1000

1916

1958

1916

1909

1916

1906

1925

1911

1906

1017 1013 1009 1005 1003

1026 1018 1014 1010 1004 1000

1900

1914

1920

1902

1926

1906

1906

1906

1909

1910

1905

1912

1025 1021 1017 1015 1009 1007 1005 1001 1000

1022 1026 1028 1018 1014 1012 1008 1004 1000

1901

1906

1906

1914

1918

1921

1915

E. MAPLE

[]

[]

1018 1016 1014 1012 1010 1008

1906 1906 1920 1916 1895

1016 1014 1012 1010 1006 1000

1912 1912 1909 1908 1930 1905

1925

1005/1007

1106

1900

1001

NEWELL

MASON

LIBERTY

~ 1/4 mile

1911 916
914
1921 912

1901 802
1920 830

900 1005
914 1007
927 1010
926 1013
922 1017
1021

1000 1906
1004 1906
1008 1955
1012 1900
1016 1914
1020 1910

1911 1001
1921 1005
1900 1011
1906 1015
1017

1000 1910
1004 1911
1006 1910
1012 1918
1014 1941
1016 1905
1020 1910
1024 1906

1013
1900 1017
1900 1019
1925 1023

901 1905 901 1926 900
916 912 910 908 900

1898 1900 1898
818 816 814 808

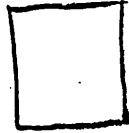
718 1900 1900 712 710

911 1915 1910 1970 1903
919 911 909 905 903

1107
1904
1905

KEY

JERSEY



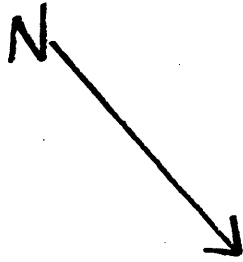
= CONTRIBUTING



= NON-CONTRIBUTING



= CONTRIBUTING OUTBUILDING



12 609

77 811

77 815

14 825

1916 910

816 1909
820 1907

830 1900

1940 831

826 1920

16 901

39 909

08 915

08 917

94 923

900 1916

904 1933

908 [hatched]

912 1926

916/918 1976

920/922 1975

924/926 1975

928 1908

1911 903

1910 905

1912 911

1918 915

[hatched] 919

1913 921

900 1910

906 1900

908 1922

911 1906

916 1904

920 [hatched] 1950

924 1910

1929 901

1918 905

1924 911

[hatched] 915

1914 927

1926 931