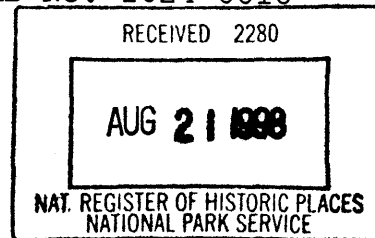


1186

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



**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: *Utsalady Ladies Aid Building*

other names/site number: .

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number: *.78 Utsalady Road* not for publication
city or town: *Camano Island* vicinity
state: *Washington* code: *WA* county: *Island County 029* zip code: *98292*

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] *ACTING Supt*

Signature of certifying official

8.17.98

Date

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): _____

Elson H. Beall 9-25-98

for

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
_____	<u> 1 </u> buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
_____	<u> 1 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: *n/a*

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

n/a

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: SOCIAL Sub: meeting hall
SOCIAL clubhouse
SOCIAL civic

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: SOCIAL Sub: meeting hall
SOCIAL clubhouse

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: vernacular

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
roof COMPOSITION
walls WOOD
other _____

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

The Utsalady Ladies Aid Building is a large, simple one-story, clipped gabled meeting hall located at the intersection of Utsalady and Essex Roads, in Utsalady Cove of Camano Island, Washington. The building faces west, overlooking the Cove, towards Whidbey Island. Constructed in 1923, to serve the needs of the large Norwegian community, the Utsalady Ladies Aid Building stands today as a symbol of community spirit and cohesiveness for those living on the north-end of the island.

The Utsalady Ladies Aid Building has a rectangular plan measuring approximately 42 feet by 30 feet, including a central open porch facing northwest, with a rear door leading to a porch and stairs facing southeast. The building originally sat on a concrete block foundation, which was replaced in 1981 with a poured concrete foundation that raised the building above flood level. The wood-frame building is clad in horizontal drop siding with vertical board-and-batten skirting. A central entry with original large double doors is flanked by paired six-over-one windows. Window and door surrounds are plane-milled boards with no molding. A gabled roof porch protects the central entry. It was originally supported by four round columns that were replaced with four square posts after the installation of a wheelchair access ramp in 1986. The main gabled roof was originally covered with cedar shakes, which remain under modern composition roofing. A brick chimney remains from the original wood stove.

The building stood virtually untouched until the 1980s. The only concessions to modernization have been the installation of plumbing and running water in 1936 and upgrades in electrical wiring. The building was heated by a wood stove until the 1960s. In 1981, the new concrete foundation was poured and in 1986 the entry porch was redesigned to accommodate wheelchair access. Because the Ladies Aid is a community organization, reliant on volunteer labor, exact dates of remodeling and upgrades are difficult to determine. X see continuation sheet

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7

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Utsalady Ladies Aid Building
name of property

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The interior of the hall consists of a large meeting room, kitchen and bathroom. The floors are wood and the walls are covered with many layers of paint and wallpaper. The kitchen is original to the building, with a wood stove, a serving alcove that separates the kitchen from the meeting room and a three-foot storage space between the kitchen and bathroom. The original interior plan of the building is intact. Over time modern appliances and electric heat have been added.

The new concrete block foundation was added in 1981. The Utsalady Ladies Aid Building is the only remaining intact structure of the old community of Utsalady. The area surrounding the building is now single-family residential development, but the view across the cove, and the access to the beach, have remained unchanged. Despite the physical changes in the surrounding community, the building remains at the center of local life.

=====

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)

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Norwegian

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance 1923-1948 Significant Dates 1923

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above) n/a

Cultural Affiliation: Norwegian

Architect/Builder Unknown

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

X see continuation sheet

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 1 *Utsalady Ladies Aid Building*
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The Utsalady Ladies Aid Building is historically significant for its long association with community and Island life and its adaptability as a social and civic venue for all aspects of local history. It is the last remaining building from old Utsaladdy (Utsalady was first spelled with two d's) and to this day, it plays a significant role as the center of the Norwegian community on Camano Island. Since its construction in 1923, it has served as a community center and meeting place for Sunday school, 4-H and community clubs, polling place, funerals and weddings, local service districts, local churches for services and the Utsalady Ladies Aid Organization. The simple wood-frame structure is well preserved and carefully maintained and continues to serve Utsalady in the same capacity today.

The nominated building is a north Camano Island landmark. Camano Island is one of many islands that extend up to Washington's San Juan Islands, into the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The glaciation of the Ice Age left many lakes and marine passages, which resulted in the land formations of today. The coming of the first humans is variously estimated at between 10,000 to 12,000 years ago. At this time, Native Americans arrived in the Puget Sound region, perhaps from the interior. By 1300 AD, the Salish Indian culture had become dominant, replacing an earlier group. Within this large cultural grouping, a number of tribes, often-loose associations of villages untied by kinship and language, occupied the general area of the Sound. At some point, two of these groups; the Kikiallus and the Snohomish, created summer and winter camps on Camano Island. The camps were called Kol-lut-chen, land-jutting-out-into-a-bay. Chief Utsalal was one of many Kikiallus at Utsalady Bay that occupied the land for many years. The name "Utsaladdy" or "Land of Berries" was given to Camano, honoring Chief Utsalal. The population of Salish Indians on Camano in the 1780s was larger than the white population of 1910. The Great Pestilence, 1830-1835, wiped out most Natives,

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with diseases such as smallpox and venereal disease which thrived in the bark of the communal long house they occupied in their community. The Native Americans ceded away their land in the Point Elliot treaty of 1855, though the logging of their land had already begun two years prior.

In the mid to late 1800s many young fishermen in Norway came out to America on sailing boats as cabin boys. Upon their arrival, they settled in Utsaladdy to work in the mill. Oftentimes, these men were the third or fourth son in their families and with no land to inherit, they left Norway to find a better life and for land of their own. By the early 1900s, word had traveled back to Norway about the "free" land in America if you homesteaded and, more and more Norwegians found their way to Camano Island because of its strong resemblance to the Old Country. With the extensive Norwegian immigration to Camano in the early 1900s, Utsaladdy had become a busy, tight-knit community. There was a hotel, two saloons, a Masonic Hall and a boardwalk that followed the beach around the bay. With the closure of the mill, the workers began to farm the logged land, often referred to as "stump farms."

The Norwegian women of Utsalady became concerned over the lack of Sunday school or other religious training for the children of the community. Their desire was to raise money to have a parochial school in the summer as well as a community organization to help out not only in times of need, but times of celebration as well. With that, they began to meet and formed "The Utsalady Ladies Aid Organization." It is now Island County's second oldest organization. The first meeting was held on March 8, 1908 at the H.P. Olsen home, with Pastor George Larson assisting Mrs. William Lund, Mrs. Lena Lyngstad, Mrs. I.E. "Grandma" Rolfson, Mrs. Sam Mathison, Mrs. E. Rindahl, Mrs. Theo Rolfson and Mrs. H.P. Olsen. The ladies met each month with the exception of the summer months, during harvest-time. The original minutes of record are written in Norwegian and brief, circa 1914. In these records the name had changed to simply Utsalady Ladies Aid (from Utsaladdy Lutheran Ladies Aid) although the building was never affiliated with a church. The original constitution and bylaws have

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since been lost, however, their original three rules of the building:
1. No drinking or gambling, 2. No dancing, 3. The building is to be referred to as a building, not a hall; still apply today. The building was and still is a community center and in-following with the intent of the Ladies Aid in 1908, there has never been any charge for church groups, Sunday school or any other community project.

In 1923, the Utsaladdy Ladies Aid bought one lot from Mr. Ekle for \$51.00 which was later traded back for their present location and the Ekle Estate contributed another lot for which the Ladies Aid paid \$10.00 filing fees. The minutes of February 20, 1924 read, "a committee of five couples was chosen to go ahead with the building." The building was built at the cost of \$566.73, with only \$45.00 paid out for labor. The labor was donated by the community, husbands, friends, Jack Brown, the mill owner, as the Ladies Aid truly was a community-oriented organization. Over the years, they served the traditional lutefisk and sometimes clams at their fundraising dinners.

During the 1930s, Union Sunday School and WPA met in the building. On July 1, 1932, the Ladies Aid received their first flag from the Stanwood American Legion. The flag is still used today.

During the war years of the 1940s, the building was equipped as a first aid station. The women in the community used the building as a sewing center, making bandages and many other articles for the Red Cross. They monitored and recorded aircraft. In 1953, the Ladies sent a milk goat to Korea and sponsored a child from whom they still receive letters.

Throughout the years, the role of the Ladies Aid has been a source of community pride and the building holds the same significance.

With a strong Norwegian population, many attending Camano Lutheran Church, the close-knit community planted its roots and suffered through the Depression years. Many descendants of those pioneers still live in Utsalady and the tight-knit community of the 20s can

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still be found today. They came back to the Utsalady Ladies Aid Building for a pioneer picnic and reunion in August of 1997. At the dinners and events held at the Utsalady Ladies Aid Building today, you will find the fifth-generation descendants of the founders of the organization. The Utsalady Ladies Aid Building is the last piece of Norwegian history that tells a rich story about the lives of the forebears of Camano Island. Yet it still serves its original purpose, serving its community and keeping Utsalady the tight-knit community it was in 1900 on into the 21st century.

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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

Name of repository: _____

X see continuation sheet

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property: *less than one acre*

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing
10	538,823 meters	5,344,245 meters

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

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

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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RESOURCES

Collins, Terry. Washington State Dept. of Natural Resources,
engineer.

Dean, John. "The Camano Story" (Stanwood News, 1971)

Shields, James. Western Washington University Student. Tribe
research.

Thompson, Mary. Consultant.

Utsalady Ladies Aid Organization Members
Conversations and Interviews: 1997-1998

Betty Rolfson Bonjorni
Mary Margaret Olsen Haugen
Donna Strand Shroyer
Myrl Jones
Marian Larson Hansen Turner
Pam Mellum Lindahl
Eileen Lund Garrison
Carrie Huntington Wang
Richard Olsen
Melvin Olsen
Susan Smith Banelle

Utsalady Ladies Aid, meeting minutes 1908-present

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Utsalady Ladies Aid Building
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Verbal Boundary Description:

Tract 3, Lot 16 and 17, Section 19, TWP 32N, R3E, WM

Verbal Boundary Justification:

The nominated party includes both parcels of land, historically associated with the hall.

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title: *Ms. Kristen LeMieux*

organization: *Utsalady Ladies Aid*

date: *9 April 1998*

street & number: *1268 North Olsen Road*

telephone: *360-387-5181*

city or town: *Camano Island*

state: *WA* zip code: *98292*

=====
Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

=====
Property Owner
=====

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

name: *Utsalady Ladies Aid Organization*

street & number: *78 E. Utsalady Road* telephone: *360-387-6106*

city or town: *Camano Island*

state: *WA* zip code: *98292*

=====
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.