



# CITY OF WOODINVILLE LANDMARKS COMMISSION

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES  
17301 133<sup>rd</sup> Avenue NE  
Woodinville, Washington .98072

## LANDMARK REGISTRATION FORM

### PART I: PROPERTY INFORMATION

#### 1. Name of Property

historic name: JOHN AND ELLEN DEYOUNG HOUSE

other names/site number:

#### 2. Location

street address: 14121 NE 171<sup>st</sup> Street

parcel no(s): 1026059125

legal description: W 82.5 FT OF E 165 FT OF W 660 FT OF POR OF W 1/2 OF SE 1/4 LY SLY OF D T  
DENNY RD LESS S 1385 FT THOF

#### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- Private  
 public-local  
 public-State  
 public-Federal

Category of Property:

- building(s)  
 district  
 site  
 structure  
 object

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

NA

#### 4. Property Owner(s)

name: Woodinville Heritage Society

street: P.O. Box 216

city: Woodinville

state: WA

zip: 98072

#### 5. Form Prepared By

name/title:

organization: Woodinville Heritage Society

date: September 2010

**6. Nomination Checklist**

- Site Map (REQUIRED)
- Photographs (REQUIRED): *please label or caption photographs and include an index*
- Last Deed of Title: *this document can usually be obtained for little or no cost from a title company*
- Continuation Sheets
- Other (please indicate):

## PART II: PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

### 7. Alterations

Check the appropriate box if there have been changes to plan, cladding, windows, interior features or other significant elements. These changes should be described specifically in the narrative section below.

- |                              |  |  |                              |  |  |
|------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | Plan (i.e. no additions to footprint, relocation of walls, or roof plan) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | Interior features (woodwork, finishes, flooring, fixtures) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | Cladding   | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No            | Other elements   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | Windows  |                              |  |  |

### Narrative Description

Use the space below to describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance, condition, architectural characteristics, and the above-noted alterations (use continuation sheet if necessary).

The DeYoung House was built in the Dutch Colonial style. It is located southeast of Woodinville's primary commercial center on a busy arterial, NE 171<sup>st</sup> Street, at its intersection with the minimally improved 141<sup>st</sup> Place NE. The building is oriented north toward NE 171st. It sits back from the street and the front lawn is surrounded by a wood picket fence. A two-car garage and concrete parking pad are located to the rear of the house. This garage was likely constructed in the mid-1970s when the house was moved to this location. Immediately across NE 171st is a condominium complex and church. To the west is the Woodinville Medical Center, and adjacent commercial blocks. To the south and east of the property are residential neighborhoods, primarily consisting of single family homes. The area around the DeYoung House, particularly to the north and west, is automobile oriented.

### Exterior

The DeYoung House is a one and one-half story, wood frame building. It is rectangular in plan and has a side-gabled gambrel roof with large shed dormers. A small one-story addition extends from center rear of the house. The house has a concrete foundation and a steeply pitched gambrel roof covered with asphalt shingles. The narrow overhanging eaves are slightly bellcast and have eave returns on both the main roof and the dormer roofs. Exterior walls are clad in narrow drop wood siding with mitered corners. Walls and windows are painted off-white, while window frames and decorative elements are painted dark blue. Fenestration throughout the building consists of original wood windows.

On the facade (north elevation) a shallow front stoop is inset and framed with fluted pilasters on either side and a keyed wooden arch across the top. A set of concrete steps with a pair of metal railings leads from the stoop down to the front yard. The front door is a paneled wood door with sidelights and a fanlight above. On this elevation fenestration consists of triple windows on either side of the front stoop, a triple window centered in the second floor dormer, and double-hung ten-over-one windows centered over the first floor windows. These triple windows consist of a wider center ten-over-one, double-hung wood window that matches those on the second floor and a narrow, four-over-one, double-hung window on either side of the center. The components of the triple windows are separated by a wide mullion, but are otherwise framed together with a single width of casing surrounding the entire group. Two-light awning windows are centered below the first floor triple windows at the basement level.

The west (side) elevation has a centered, tapered wall chimney that extends through the eave at the ridgeline. Fenestration consists of a single eight-over-one double-hung window on either side of the chimney at the second floor level; single ten-over-one double-hung windows on either side of the chimney at the first floor level; and, two-light awning windows on either side of the chimney at the basement level. The east (side) elevation consists of two eight-over-one double-hung windows at the second floor level, two eight-over-one double-hung windows toward the north end of the first floor level, and a pair of four-over-one double-hung windows toward the south end. There are also two awning windows at the basement level.

The rear (south) elevation of this building has been slightly altered, with the addition of a rear deck and pergola. The upper floor consists of a large shed dormer with two-over-one double-hung windows toward the ends of the dormer and a smaller eight-over-one double-hung window in the center. The first floor is characterized primarily by the small front-gabled addition extending from the center of this elevation. This addition has a door at ground level that provides access to the basement and the first floor. High in the rear wall of this addition is a grouping of four fixed windows each with four lights. A wood pergola extends out from the rear wall approximately four feet, just below these windows, providing a cover for the door. To the west of this addition is another triple window, identical to those on the front of the house. To the east of the addition is a pair of short six-over-one double-hung wood windows covered by another pergola similar to the one on the addition itself. A second door on the addition is accessed at this location, at the level of the first floor. Beyond this pergola is a large wood deck that consists of several levels, ultimately leading down to the center of the back yard. The deck includes a length of solid wooden railing along the west edge, and a large hot tub along the east side.

On the back portion of the lot is a large two-car garage oriented to the west. The building has a front-gabled roof and is sided with the same drop siding that is used on the house. The side (north) elevation, facing the house contains a single horizontal aluminum slider window and a single flush pedestrian door. The garage is missing the vehicular door.

### **Interior**

The DeYoung House has undergone minimal interior changes since its original construction. The first floor plan is simple with a central foyer and stairwell, large living room along the west, dining room and kitchen on the east, and a small bathroom at the center rear. Second floor plan has a central foyer with two bedrooms on each side, a bathroom at the center rear, and a small partially enclosed nook at the center front. Throughout the house the flooring is original and hardwood, with the exception of the bathrooms and kitchen. Stained or painted wood trim is original and used in all rooms, except the bathrooms. Several original light fixtures remain. The living room has a single fireplace centered on the west wall, and is surrounded by ceramic tile in a medium beige color. A small decorative ceramic panel is centered in the surround, and two decorative ceramic brackets support a wooden mantel.

The kitchen feature an inset breakfast nook with wooden benches attached to the wall. Another feature of the kitchen is the ventilated cabinet, with shelves cut back to allow for air to flow through the cabinet and an exterior air vent. Counter tops and flooring in the kitchen have been replaced.

**Physical Integrity**

The DeYoung House has undergone minimal change over the years. The primary integrity issue is that the house has been relocated from its original location, to a residential lot about one-half mile away. But the placement of the house on the new lot is nearly identical to the original placement. The lot is about half as wide as the original lot, but the original setback was approximately 60 feet; the house faced north; the driveway was to the west; and the garage was at the rear, facing north. At the new location the setback is approximately 60 feet; the house faces north; the driveway is to the west; and the garage is located at the rear, although it now faces west. The character of the existing street in front is also somewhat similar to the street at the original location based on 1936 aerial photography. Exterior modifications include the small rear addition, and large rear deck, both likely constructed when the house was relocated or later. There appear to be no other changes to the house with the exception of some minor kitchen and bathroom remodeling. The garage is a new addition, but it approximates the size of the original, and the front yard fencing is original to this location only. It is unknown when the white wooden picket fence was installed. Overall, the house has a high degree of integrity.

**PART III: HISTORICAL / ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

**8. Evaluation Criteria**

Woodinville Municipal Code recognizes five designation criteria for consideration as a City of Woodinville Landmark.

Designation Criteria:

- A1 Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state, or local history.
- A2 Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in national, state, or local history.
- A3 Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, style, or method of design or construction or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- A4 Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- A5 Property is an outstanding work of a designer or builder who has made a substantial contribution to the art.

Criteria Considerations:

Property is

- a cemetery, birthplace, or grave owned by a religious institution/used for religious purposes
- moved from its original location
- a reconstructed historic building
- a commemorative property
- less than 40 years old or achieving significance within the last 40 years

**Historical Data (if known)**

Date(s) of Construction: 1930	Other Date(s) of Significance:	
Architect:	Builder: Ed Miller	Engineer:

**Statement of Significance**

Describe in detail the chronological history of the property and how it meets the landmark designation criteria. Please provide a summary in the first paragraph (use continuation sheets if necessary). If using a Multiple Property Nomination that is already on record, or another historical context narrative, please reference it by name and source.

The John and Ellen DeYoung House is significant under designation criterion A3 as an exceptionally well-preserved and rare example of period revival style domestic architecture in Woodinville. It was built in 1930-31 for the DeYoung family. The house was moved to its current location in 1973 from its original location on Northeast 175<sup>th</sup> Street (originally called Woodinville-Duvall Road); however, because it is being nominated for architectural significance, the loss of locational integrity does not affect its eligibility for landmark designation. The house retains excellent integrity of design and materials. The DeYoung House is also significant under designation criterion A2 for its association with John and Ellen DeYoung, prominent citizens in the early development of Woodinville. John DeYoung was a successful entrepreneur and started several business ventures in Woodinville. He was also a

founding member of Washington Federal Savings and Loan. Ellen DeYoung was involved in numerous civic projects within the community.

### **Historic Context**

Like other nearby settlements, Woodinville had its roots in the logging industry, became a farming center in the early decades of the 20th century, and developed into a suburb of Seattle after World War II. In the mid-1920s, when John and Ellen DeYoung arrived, it was still a rugged community. In 1871, Ira Wood and his wife Susan moved to the area from Seattle where they built a cabin, logged, and raised cattle on the banks of Squak Slough (Sammamish River). The river was an important transportation corridor since there were few roads at this time. A small settlement gradually built up around the cabin, which served as the area's first school and post office. Susan Woodin served as postmaster. Woodin and his son-in-law Thomas Sanders established the first general store. The community did not develop in earnest until the Seattle-Lake Shore & Eastern Railway arrived in 1888. The early business district evolved around the railroad depot. During these early years, lumber mills and logging were the primary employers.

In the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century agricultural activity in the Sammamish Valley increased as the land was cleared. In 1916 the lowering of Lake Washington served to decrease flooding in the valley and farming spread across the valley. Much of the produce was processed at John DeYoung's Produce Packing Shed and shipped by rail to the East Coast as well as to Seattle. The Produce and Packing Shed later became the Lowell DeYoung Feed Mill, which continued to operate into the 1980s. Early dairy farms included Jess Brown's Millview Dairy and Fred Stimson's Hollywood Farms which is a City of Woodinville landmark.

### **The DeYoung Family**

John DeYoung (1891-1966) was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He came west by train in 1898 with his parents, Harry and Ida, and two siblings Henry and Ben. They stayed in Oak Harbor for a brief period with Harry's brother Pete who had a dairy farm there. Shortly thereafter the family moved to Kent. At that time Kent was surrounded by fertile farm land and reminiscent of Harry's homeland, Friesland, Holland. According to family informants, it was here the boys asked their parents to change their name to DeYoung from de Jong because they were tired of being teased by schoolmates.

Saryelen (Ellen) Priest (1893-1982) was born in Green Forest, Arkansas in the Ozarks. By all accounts an adventuress soul, she came west by herself on the train in 1911. She was 18 years old. She met up with relatives near Lebam, Washington and worked for a short time as a cook in logging camps. Soon she found herself in Kent where she took employment as a domestic for the Painter family, relatives of her cousin's wife. The DeYoung family lived next door to the Painters and by 1913 John and Ellen had married. They would have six children.

At some point, John got a job with Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company (later Carnation Evaporated Milk Co) as a tool and die man. His father Harry had worked for the company since 1900. When the Kent plant closed in approximately 1920, John was offered a job at a company facility in San Jose, California. He worked there briefly before returning to Kent. John had always harbored dreams of being in the mercantile business. Within a short time of his return to Washington, he found employment at a mercantile in Seattle and then a hardware store in Auburn. In 1925 John and A.M. Waage purchased a general store in Woodinville, with an option to buy, from Clara Teagarden. John

and Ellen moved their young family into the back of the building for a short period before moving to a rental in Bothell. The partnership with Waage did not last long; when Waage was caught stealing the DeYoung's bought out his share. The DeYoung's did not exercise their option to buy the building and instead built a new building next door.

John went on to become a successful businessman in Woodinville and Ellen was very involved in civic projects. Their granddaughter Lucy DeYoung writes, "my Aunt told me that shortly after they moved to Woodinville my Grandfather wanted to leave because Woodinville was rough and tumble and it "wasn't the type of town he wanted to raise his family in." My Grandmother told him (and I can just hear her) that well, they weren't moving and it was up to them to make Woodinville the type of town he wanted - and they did. They were quite an example for our family!"

In addition to his mercantile business, John owned a shingle mill on the Sammamish Slough not far from his mercantile building. He also owned a tug boat which he used to haul logs from Lake Sammamish to make shingles. In addition, residents of the area would remove the many old growth cedar stumps that remained after the trees were felled and bring them to his mill to make a few extra dollars. During this period the Sammamish Valley had many Italian and Japanese farmers whose produce was hauled back east by rail car. John built an ice house and lettuce packing plant to ice the lettuce for the journey to market.

John eventually sold the mercantile and built a hardware store, which according to his granddaughter Lucy, was his first love. She recalls that he was a hard worker and dedicated family man. John was a founding member of the Washington Federal Savings and Loan which still operates today. According to Lucy, "Although he started a bank, we fondly remember that he ran the unofficial Bank of Woodinville out of his front pocket. He had a piece of paper in his pocket where he kind of kept track of who he lent money to. He helped many families during the Depression who otherwise would have lost their homes. He extended them credit so they could buy groceries. Before WWII he started stockpiling gas, oil and staples. He must have believed that we were going to war. He stockpiled shingles too. My father says that my grandmother was so mad that he had all these shingles and wanted him to sell them. But he just kept stockpiling them. When the war came he sold the shingles to roof houses in West Seattle and Magnolia where they were building houses for Boeing workers. My father remembers that during the war they would deliver groceries to the outlying farmers. They used to trade food and gas stamps for sugar. These farmers used the sugar to make liquor in their stills. There were quite a few stills in this area during that period. Woodinville – 30 miles outside of Seattle – was still a wide spot in the road.

### **The House**

John and Ellen built their handsome Dutch Colonial House in 1931. It was located on then Woodinville-Duvall Road and at that time the area was residential in character. It has since become the city's commercial center. Woodinville-Duvall Road was paved just before the DeYoung's built the house. The paving was part of the farm-to-market program meant to improve roads so that farmers could bring their goods to market more easily.

Describing the road project and the house construction, John's son writes, "Erickson Paving company of Seattle brought sand and gravel in (railroad) hopper cars. The cement came in bags. The paving was all done by hand. When the road was finished – they paved from the river to Cottage Lake – they had some sand and gravel left over. Dad bought it and Erickson hauled it up to the property (the house). A Bothell man named Dietrich laid the foundation (using the leftover materials from the road construction.) Ed Miller was the contractor. Bill Morris was his helper. The plumbing was done by Nat Manners, a school custodian and bus driver who did plumbing on the side. Hugo Jacobson did the wiring. L.C. Lynch did the plastering. Olaf Wikdahl did the floors. The lumber for the house came from the Preston Mill." Ellen found the plans for the house in a home magazine.

John DeYoung died in 1966. Sometime after that the estate sold the parcel on which the DeYoung home stood to Shoreline Savings, which eventually was sold to Washington Mutual [and subsequently Chase.]. The bank gave the house to Harland Peterson in the early 70s if he would move it off the property. Peterson had the house moved in 1973 to its current location. In 2008, John's sons, Lowell and Al DeYoung bought the house and donated it to the Woodinville Heritage Society for use as a Museum.

### **Architectural Associations**

The DeYoung House is a remarkably well-preserved and singular example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style in Woodinville. The Revival Period in American architecture peaked in the first three decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The building designs of this era were intended to be more exact versions of earlier architectural styles and traditions. In the Victorian periods, elements of various styles, often European-influenced, were combined to create new styles like Gothic Revival, Italianate, or Second Empire. As these periods waned, there was a desire to model buildings more closely after the original forms that inspired them. For the first time, the old buildings of early America were included as inspiration for architectural style.

The two most prevalent styles of this period were the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival which were inspired by early American buildings of Georgian, Federal, or Greek/Roman Revival styles. The Spanish Revival and to some extent Tudor Revival styles also looked back to the buildings of America's colonial past. This period of architecture was the last to focus on the recreation of past form.

The Dutch Colonial style was popular in urban and suburban settings throughout western Washington during the 1920s, and is particularly ubiquitous in historic residential neighborhoods in Seattle. Typically, such house designs were more substantial in character and cost, and were built by businessmen or professionals who had attained some position within the community. With its roots in classicism, the style conveyed more traditional, conservative values than the equally popular Craftsman mode, still in favor during that decade. Use of the style in the 1920s was less common in rural communities such as Woodinville. John DeYoung gained some degree of status locally due to his successful businesses. The choice of the Dutch Colonial Revival style is indicative of the family's social and economic status.

## PART IV: MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

### 9. Previous Documentation

Use the space below to cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form (use continuation sheet if necessary).

Previous documentation on file:

- included in Woodinville Historic Resource Inventory # 186
- previously designated a Redmond Landmark
- previously designated a Community Landmark
- listed in Washington State Register of Historic Places
- 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, Rec. #:

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- King County Historic Preservation Program
- Local government
- University
- Other (specify repository)

### Bibliography

Bagley, Clarence B., History of King County, Washington, Vol. 1, S.J. Clarke Publishing Company: Chicago, Seattle, 1929.

DeYoung, Lucy. "Generation 9 – Hans John DeJong>DeYoung and Saryelen Priest," Lucy DeYoung's Family History and Genealogy. <http://www.lucysfamilytree.com/deYoung.cfm?ald=7636B5DF-C29B-57E0-8D005AEAE30443A5>, 2009.

DeYoung, Lucy. "John DeYoung Family," Lucy DeYoung's Family History and Genealogy. [http://www.deyoungmatson.com/DeYoung/pages/john\\_deyoung\\_family%20photos.htm](http://www.deyoungmatson.com/DeYoung/pages/john_deyoung_family%20photos.htm), 2007.

Foster, Malia. "De Young House," King County Historic Sites Survey File No. 186, 1978.

"Home of Note," Northshore Citizen, ca. 1965.

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"Woodinville, Washington," Wikipedia, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woodinville,\\_Washington](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woodinville,_Washington), 2010.

Woodinville Weekly article, November 2008.