

Snohomish County Register of Historic Places Application

Submittal of the completed application will begin the process of evaluation for listing a property or District on the Snohomish County Register of Historic Places. Please fill out the application as thoroughly as possible and attach any supporting documentation. If an item does not apply, please enter "NA" rather than leave a blank line. Please type or print clearly.

Email this application and supporting documentation to Gretchen.kaehler@co.snohomish.wa.us

OR mail to: Snohomish County Historic Preservation Commission
Snohomish County Cultural Resources Division, Gretchen Kaehler
14405 179th Ave, MS 602
Monroe, WA 98272

I. Property Identification

Property Name: The Bush House

Property Address: 308 5th St, Index, WA 98256

Property Owner: Adventure Hotels, LLC

Property Owner Address (if different than above): 1708 MAGNOLIA BLVD W, SEATTLE, WA 98199

Legal Description of Property: Section 17 Township 27 Range 10 Quarter SW INDEX PLAT OF BLK 024 D-00 - ALL LOTS 29-30-31-32-33 TGW VAC NLY 15FT OF INDEX AVE ABTG SD LOTS 29 - 33 BLK 24 PER TOWN OF INDEX ORD #432 REC AFN201203050151

Tax Parcel Number: 00479902402900

II. Descriptive Information Regarding Property

Classification of Property:

- Private
- Public-local
- Public-State
- Public-Federal

Historic Use of Property:

Current Use of Property:

Category of Property:

- Building
- Structure
- Object
- District

- Cemetery/burial site
- Historic site of an important historic event
- Property of cultural importance
- Cultural or historical landscape (habitation, agricultural, industrial, recreational)

Age of Property: 108 years **(Property must be at least 50 years old; or, in the event that it has exceptional historical significance, 40 years old).** If property is not 50 years old, list characteristics which contribute to exceptional historical significance:

Property Integrity: Please check all that apply

Location (building, structure, or object has remained on same site for 50 yrs. or more)

Materials (materials used in the building, object, or structure are either original or have been reproduced to replicate, as closely as possible, the original materials.)

Design (design of a building, object, or structure, or the buildings contributing to a district, have remained unchanged for 50 years or more.)

Workmanship (Building exhibits original workmanship; or if repairs or reconstruction of a building, structure, site or object have been or need to be carried out, the methods used as similar to the original construction methods as possible.)

Ordinance Criteria Met: Please check all that apply. Explain in an attachment exactly how one or more of the criteria (A-K) below is met.

A. Property is associated with events that made an important contribution to national, state, or local history.

B. Property embodies architectural characteristics of a distinctive and defined type, period, style or method of design or construction.

C. Property is an outstanding work of a recognized designer, builder, or architect.

D. Property exemplifies or reflects elements of Snohomish County's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering or architectural history.

E. Property has an association with the life of a person of documented importance in national, state, or local history.

F. Property yields, or is likely to yield, important archaeological information related to history or prehistory.

G. Property has been removed from its original location, but has significant and documented architectural value, or is the only surviving building or structure associated with a historic person or event.

H. Property is the birthplace or grave of a historical figure of documented importance.

I. Property is a cemetery which derives historical significance from age, design features, or association with historic events or possesses cultural relevance.

J. Property is a building that has been reconstructed in a historically accurate manner on the original site.

K. Property is an example of folk architecture and design which is creative and unique but which does not fit into formal historical or architectural categories.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, application may be strengthened by the following factors. Explain how in an attachment.

Present Condition of Property (select one): poor fair good **X excellent**

Architectural Style of property: Western False Front

Materials of Construction:

Foundation: Concrete

Walls: Wood

Roof: Wood Shake

Other: Brick Chimneys

Acreage: 1.88 acres

III. Summary and Descriptive Statements

Site Location Description (Include access information if applicable):

The site is location along Index Avenue with on-site parking in spaces along the front of the building on Index Avenue. There is some parking for loading and unloading on the northeast side of the building

Site characteristics (Place summary statement here, with more detailed information attached):

The site is located on approximately half acre lot that slopes northward. There are residential buildings both to the east and west. Index Avenue is a two-lane road and there is no sidewalk. There is lawn on the east and north sides of the building and a garden in the back (north side). Currently there are no bushes or ornamental plantings on the lot although there is a large magnolia tree at the northeast corner of the property.

Descriptive information property owner wishes to provide (Place summary statement here with more detailed information attached):

The Bush House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Washington Heritage Register.

IV. Historic Integrity and Significance - Use as much space or attach additional pages as needed.

A. To what extent has the original appearance of the property been altered? (Place summary statement here with more detailed information attached as needed):

The original building was a two-story rectangular structure with a Western False front that is recorded as being constructed in 1898 or 1899 next to the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad Depot in Index, Washington. The appearance of the building remains much these same as it did in the early 1900s. The siding, window, roof, chimneys and foundation have been replaced. The siding, windows and roof were replaced in-kind with historical materials such as cedar shake roofing and milled siding. The foundation was replaced with concrete and a crawl-space was added.

The northwest corner of the building has a reconstructed two-story addition that forms the ell of the building. The original addition was smaller and contained a large guest room on the second floor as well as an event space on the main floor. The reconstructed addition is larger and more complex but will also house an event space. A wraparound porch has been added along Index Avenue wrapping around the east side of the building along 5th Street. The deck is horizontal cedar planking.

The interior of the building has been altered through years of different owners and uses. A large river rock fireplace was added in the first floor main room presumably to provide ambience to the restaurant in the 1980/90s. The main floor appears to have sustained the most alterations but retains the narrow open staircase to the hotel rooms on the second floor.

“...two large arched openings existed in the interior wall of the restaurant, between what is now the kitchen and the restaurant entry. Another interior restaurant wall reveals that it previously contained a pocket door to separate the dining area into two rooms. It also appears that a small room to the rear of the restaurant was the original location of the “bar” room, which due to its limited space was relocated to the rear addition in the 1950s to accommodate larger groups and functions. Selective demolition revealed that some of the original openings had been replaced with large aluminum framed “picture windows” in what was believed to be an effort to introduce more light into the dining room. Selective demolition revealed that some of the original openings had been replaced with large aluminum framed “picture windows” in what was believed to be an effort to introduce more light into the dining room. Per historic photographs and evidence of the original frame openings, new windows have been installed which match the dimensions of the original units. (Corson 2017).

The second floor retains the narrow hallway with rooms to either side and remains much the same as it was during the historic period. The third floor, which may have been residence for staff or domestic help and was remodeled in the 1930s. The third floor is currently being rehabilitated for additional hotel space.

B. What architectural features contribute to the historical character of the property? (Place summary statement here with more detailed information attached as needed):

Exterior: White painted siding

Wrap around porch

Western False Front Façade with parapet wall

Side gable roof and dormers

Cedar shake roof

Interior: Wood flooring

Tongue and groove wainscoting around stairwells and in second floor hallways.

Original staircases and balusters

Signature of Clarence Bush under the south staircase

C. Period(s) of Significance:

D.

1898 to present.

E. Narrative (historic context):

The following is taken from the National Register of Historic Places Nomination form for Bush House (Corson 2017):

The community of Index began as a wayside stop on a long popular mountain trail. Reportedly as early as 1859 miners Emory C. Ferguson and Edson Cady had regularly trekked past the future townsite while searching for a new route to gold fields of the Similkameen River. They often visited and traded with tribes on the east side of the Cascades. The area was home to the Skykomish People before European immigrants came to mine the mountains and log the forest. Ferguson and Cady named the spot “Cady Pass.”

In the late 1880s prospectors looking for gold, silver, lead, and copper followed Ferguson and Cady’s trail on their way to the mining areas of Silver Creek. Seeing the potential for a business venture, in April 1890, Amos D. Gunn and his wife, Persis, purchased a squatter’s claim directly on the trail and established a hotel. The hotel, which they called “Cady Lodge,” served as a miners’ hotel. Quickly it became the primary hostelry and supply depot for those heading east to the towns of Galena, Mineral City, and Monte Cristo.

Persis Gunn was impressed by Index Mountain, which looked to her like an “index finger pointing toward heaven”. Through her influence the name “Index” was chosen when a post office was established in December 1891. Soon the Gunns’ settlement prospered not only through the need for lodging and supplies by the miners, but due to the 1890 survey and later construction of the Great Northern Railway. Seeing potential to make a substantial profit from his holdings, on April 25, 1893, Gunn platted the Town of Index. His hotel and packing business had prospered, and he sold lots from \$25 to \$50 each. Seemingly overnight the population grew to 500 people. Hopes were high enough that Gunn platted one street exceptionally wide at 100 feet to accommodate an expected rail line to go over Cady Pass. The line never was built. In July 1893 the Gunn’s hotel burned to the ground, spreading fire to every other building, except the train depot. Quickly Gunn and other investors rebuilt. However, the timing was poor - the main line of the Great Northern Railway was just finishing and the countries financial panic of 1893 halted many mining efforts in the Silver Creek area. Monte Cristo was no longer reached via Index since a new route had been opened 11 miles north along the South Fork Stillaguamish River. Growth slowed to a near crawl.

However by 1898 the discovery of the copper in the hills outside of Index ended those hard times. Soon Index was booming again, with 800 to 1,000 prospectors coming and going at any given time. Among the discovered mines was the Sunset Copper Mine, which would remain the community’s largest employer until 1935. The *Index Miner*, a four-page weekly paper, reported that: “*Index was in the throes of a wild mining boom. The town was crowded with prospectors, men working on some of the mines being opened up and the usual riffraff and promoters and grafters. ... The one hotel had men sleeping in the hallways and wherever there was a chance to lie down.*” While new buildings were being constructed at a rapid pace, newly formed mining companies were announced, and new mineral claims were being filed on a daily basis.

Aided by the recent arrival of the Great Northern Railway, other investors arrived. Sylvester Smith built a large combination saw and shingle mill near town in 1903. The sawmill had a capacity of 40,000 feet per day and the shingle mill a capacity of 30,000 shingles per day. The mill also contained an electric lighting plant of sufficient power to supply the town. The mill was sold in 1908 to a partnership which greatly expanded and improved the operation and re-named it the Index-Galena Company, employing an average of 150 men at its peak making it the largest employer of the area at that time.

Helping to further diversify the local economy, in 1904 John A. Soderberg developed the Index Granite

Company, a large quarry along the Great Northern tracks three-quarters of a mile west of town. Seventy men were employed there most of the time, supplying material for construction of prominent buildings in Seattle, Spokane, and Everett, including the State Capitol in Olympia.

With its sublime rugged peaks and wonderful waterfalls by the turn-of-the-century Index was also increasingly becoming a popular summer resort area for fishing and hiking. As a result, hundreds of tourists came by train, each stopping at one of five hotels operating in the city at that time. It was during this boom period that Clarence and Ella Bush arrived.

BUSH HOTEL

Clarence N Bush (1860-1931) the son of a miner, and his wife Ella Elizabeth (1849-1925) arrived in Index in 1899 just as the mining industry was taking off. Once there they set about establishing a home and an income for themselves in the heart of the growing city. In two separate transactions of \$100 each, Ella purchased four adjacent prime lots from the Gunn family; two lots from Amos Gunn on May 24, 1899, and two more from his daughter, Mary Persis Gunn, two days later on May 26th. The lots were located on prime real estate, directly on Index Avenue - then the main travel route through town and part of the original Cascade Highway, and just a block from the railroad depot. It was also directly across the street from the town hall. The site was perfect spot for a hostelry/tavern.

Immediately after the purchase, the Bush's set out to build a hotel which they named "Bush House." Reportedly construction of the modest two-story western false front designed structure before the land could be officially surveyed and was still being cleared of standing timber. Later maps show the hotel was constructed at an angle compared to the street and within the street right-of-way. Clarence and Ella's timing was ideal, as the town was experiencing a surge in mining activity due to the 1898 discovery of the Copper Bell and Sunset copper mines, and there was an overwhelming need for transient lodging to serve the local workforce. The town was crowded with prospectors. As most prospectors were only in the area temporarily, hotels and rooming houses were preferred over residences. With this regular influx of laborers to work the mines, lumber mills, and quarry, the business boomed and they decided to build a large addition to the east side original structure around 1901.

Ella was the primary manager of the hotel business, while Clarence dabbled in mining and other local investment opportunities. During the bustling years she would hire a waitress, chamber maid or other household help to assist in the daily duties of the hotel. Reportedly in 1900 she employed her 31-year-old friend and neighbor Nettie (Gunn) Doolittle – daughter of Amos and Persis Gunn - as a waitress. This serendipitous arrangement undoubtedly influenced Nettie and her husband, Fred C Doolittle, to purchase and operate the Bush House after Ella and Clarence decided to retire in 1920.

In the summer of 1919 Ella had placed an advertisement in the *Seattle Times* to "sell my hotel property at a bargain... on account of failing health." On May 25, 1920 exactly 21 years after Ella had purchased the four lots, the Bush's formally entered into a \$10 contract with Fred C. Doolittle for the sale of the Bush House. After Ella's death the deed changed hands in 1926 and ironically the property was officially returned to members of the Gunn family. Nettie retained ownership of the hotel until its sale to George and Minnie Bingham on May 7, 1945. Clarence Bush passed away on October 25, 1931 and Ella passed away on March 13, 1925. Both are buried in the Grand Army of the Republic Cemetery in Snohomish.

As one of the founding businesses in the community, the Bush House served the Town of Index in a variety of ways. The hotel provided basic and essential services to wayfarers and the transient workforce, as well as tourist and hikers in need of meals and lodging for over 60 years; serving as a mid-point for drivers on the first automobile trips over the mountain; as an auto stage stop for travelers between Monroe and Index. It also served as a community gathering space for hosting out of town guests, community meetings, and celebratory meals. Industrial businesses near Index often lacked adequate office space and housing for their management, and at times the Bush House served as a temporary housing and office space. This is noted in a July 5, 1902 article in the *Seattle Times* which noted that during the summer of 1902 the Bush House would be serving the needs of the growing Miller Lumber Company by hosting their new superintendent and his

family. Many settled in Index to raise families, and as former transients turned into homeowners the Bush House continued to serve them as a community venue for meetings of the Index Commercial Club, birthday celebrations, festive meals as well as Sunday brunches, weddings and honeymoons.

As with many boom-town communities, the town experienced nearly two and a half decades of growth and success. Its fortunes began to fade in the 1920s due to the high costs of lumber production and shipping, the collapse of demand for quarried granite and the unstable market for silver and copper ore. Only tourism remained a viable industry as many visitors came to hike and fish. However, the Bush House continued to serve the local population as the town's primary commercial building for family-oriented activities. In May 1932 the granite quarry shed with its massive crane burned. The shed was never rebuilt and the business was closed. While the Miller Logging Co. moved its operations to Index in 1936 and put a million dollars into re-opening the Index-Galena mill, the effort did not pay off and by 1939 logging ground to a halt.

The Sunset Copper Mine began to shut down periodically during the 1930s and 1940s. Copper ore was beginning to be harder to find than gold and the ores found were of lesser quality. Production finally ending in 1946. Another major blow to the community was the reconfiguration of State Highway 2 in 1933 which bypass Index. The late 1940s through the 1970s saw a town in a reduced state. High school students were transferred to Sultan in 1942, and several buildings were demolished. In 1961 fire destroyed the resort at Garland. Then in 1962 the sharp curve of the railroad tracks was widened and the grade raised above street level, effectively cutting the town into two parts, each hidden from the other. Since trains no longer stopped in Index the depot was demolished.

While several other hotels had been established in Index, including the Hotel Index, the Cascade Hotel, and the Globe Hotel, the Bush House may have been the most modest. Several devastating fires damaged or destroyed the competing hotels. Today it is the only hotel left standing in the community.

F. Description:

The following is taken from the National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the Bush House (Corson 2017:3):

“The Bush House is a 2 ½ story rectangular structure and was built in two-phase; the first in 1899, then an addition c. 1901. The building rests on a new poured concrete foundation and its slightly above grade. The original portion of the hotel features a western false front façade with a parapet wall which hides the gable roof. The addition features a side gable roof with three gable dormers. The roof has recently been resheathed in cedar shingles. Three simple brick chimneys puncture the north and south slopes of the addition. A flat-roofed front porch supported by simple rectangular posts, wraps nearly all the facades of first floor, and creates a covered walkway along the length of the structure parallel to and abutting Index Avenue. The underneath side is beadboard and the deck is horizontal laid cedar planking. The building's exterior is finished with beveled-cut shiplap cedar siding (painted white), and wide simple cedar trim boards (painted dark green). New two-over-two double hung wood windows are placed symmetrically on the main façade. The three original half-light, paneled wood doors are highlighted by transom windows. The upper 2nd floor of the east end of the building and original portion of the building on the south facade also boasts door openings to the porch roof. These exits are created via a hinged fixed sash window. At the rear northwest corner a new 2 ½ story addition has been constructed. This mimics the original rear ell in spirit, but the footprint is larger and is more detailed. Still under construction at the time of listing, the addition boasts details similar to the 1901 wing with three gable dormers on the east and west elevations. The rear façade has a full width porch, matching the porch on the main façade but shelters a window wall of floor to ceiling sliding door units. While altered throughout the years the interior still features many of its character defining features such as many sections of wood fir flooring, a steep and narrow open wooden staircase (with original wooden baluster), wide trim around the double-hung windows and doorways, and tongue and groove wainscoting. Remnants of the various layers of original wallpaper can be found. While the floorplan of the main floor has been changed over the years, the second floor hallways and the rhythm of nine hotel

room entrance doors remain. Here original lath and plaster walls are highlighted by tongue and groove painted wainscoting. Both floors have nearly 10' ceiling heights.

Behind the main building in the northeast corner of the lot and accessible from 5th Street sits 2 noncontributing buildings thought to be built around 1935. The first is a modest single-story caretakers cabin. This building has a front facing gable roof covered in standing seam metal. The exterior clad with wide exposure weatherboard. The cabin has a small inset covered porch on the southeast corner. Windows are simple one-over-one double hung units. Also on site, in front of the cabin is a small shed-like building. This building has a side facing gable roof covered in wood shingles. It has drop shiplap siding and simple one-over-one double hung windows. This building has been converted to use as a small retail space. The construction date is unknown.”

G. Significance Statement (describe how the property meets integrity and ordinance criteria for significance above):

H. Integrity

I. Describe how the property meets the Ordinance Criteria for designation of the Snohomish County Register of Historic Places:

1. The building is over 50 years old or older with the original part of the building constructed in 1898 and an addition in 1901.

2a. The building possesses significant and important association with early mining community history that helped to fuel the development and growth of Snohomish County as well as the growth of tourism in the county.

2b.

- (i) The building possesses integrity of location and has remained in place for over 100 years.
- (ii) The building retains integrity of design and footprint that have remained unchanged for the past 100 years.
- (iii) The building retains integrity of materials and workmanship and/or has been rehabilitated using period materials, such as cedar shake roofing, or replicated elements like the manufactured wood framed windows specially replicated to reflect the historic period of significance.

2c.

- (i) **The Bush House is associated with events that made an important contribution to national, state, or local history.**

The Bush House is associated with the development and growth of a mining and logging community and the development of tourism in Snohomish County.

By 1898 the discovery of copper in the mountains near Index fueled a new mining boom to Index with the discovery and opening of the Copper Bell and Sunset Mines. A roughly two-year period following the opening of those mines brought between 800 and 1,000 miners and prospectors, miners, laborers and developers to Index. The Bush House was built by Clarence and Ella Bush to take advantage of the influx of people needing lodging and food. Because prospectors, speculators and investors usually did not intend to make Index their permanent home, the demand for temporary housing was great. The 1901 east addition was built to meet the continuing demand for temporary room and board in Index. Eventually many of the miners and other workers became permanent residents of the town. By the early 1900s the following mines maintained headquarters in Index: Bunker Hill Mining & Smelter Company, Good Hope Mining Company, Homestead Copper Mining Company, Index Bornite Mining Company, Smugglers Gold Mining Company, and Trout Creek Mining Company (Whitfield 1926:612).

The Bush House is associated with the tourism and recreation in Snohomish County. Snohomish County was generally considered a sportsman's dream as it contained mountains, lakes, rivers and streams bursting with fish. In the 1930s and 1940 it was far less populated than the neighboring King County and maintained a rugged frontier-like feel especially in the sparsely populated eastern two thirds. As soon as 1894, the Town of Index was hailed as "becoming a mecca for the sportsman of the county" and "a paradise for sportsmen and nature lovers" (Whitfield 1926:608). The proximity of the Great Northern Railroad Depot to the Bush House deposited hundreds of tourists each summer and fall. These tourists needed lodging and food either for a few weeks or an entire season. The Bush House provided food and lodging to less hearty hikers and tourists who preferred their nature in small does while partaking of the creature comforts of clean sheets and homely meals. The Snohomish County Sportsman, a periodical published from 1934-1941, supports the fame and importance of Snohomish County for hunting and fishing. The magazine reported fishing statistics, dates for fishing seasons/species starts, hunting news, anecdotes and advertisements for fishing and hunting lodges and resorts, tackle, guns, gear as well as information for the licenses required.

With the decline of railroad travel and the rise of automobile travel by the middle class after the end of World War I, Bush House became a final stop or midpoint of a journey over the Stevens Pass. Prior to 1915 vacations were too expensive for any but the more wealthy class. By 1916 the idea of vacationing became more popular and by the 1930s, vacationing and s began to extend to the middle class who travelled to Index to fish and hike. Bush House also served as a midpoint stop for early automobile travelers travelling over the mountains on the Cascade Highway. From the 1940 until the Bush House closed in 2002, it was a destination that provided tourists and nature enthusiasts with temporary lodging and food as well as a restaurant and space for events and special occasions.

(ii) The Bush House embodies architectural characteristics of a distinctive and defined type, period, style, or method of design or construction

The Bush House is an example of Western False Front commercial architecture. This type of architecture was prevalent on commercial streets in western frontier towns. A photograph of Avenue A in Index, Washington, ca. 1900 shows multiple buildings in this style (Lindgren 2009). Western False front architecture which was used primarily in the western part of the United States for commercial rather than residential buildings. The style became increasingly popular in the frontier and mining towns after the 1849 California Gold Rush. The style is characterized by a façade that hides the roofline as well as the view behind it. According to Walker (1996:142) the style was a result of "small frontier town merchants attempting to make their simple shed and gable roof buildings appear larger and more important...: as well as wanting the potential customers to see the establishment's sign which was usually on the façade rather than the picturesque mountains behind." The facades on commercial streets where used to create a sense of urbanism and stability, two things that were lacking in the early days of small mining towns like Index.

The former building to the east of the Bush House along Index Avenue and on the east side of 6th Street was Red Man Hall, historically known as the Red Man Wigwam which was the home of a fraternal organization. This building was a two-story building also built with a Western false front style in 1903 which makes it contemporaneous with the Bush House. The Red Man Hall collapsed under the weight of heavy snow in January of 2009.

As these small town became more established and prosperous, the need for the façade promoting stability and urbanism became less important and Western False Front style of architecture became less essential and newer buildings were constructed in other more contemporary styles. The Bush House is the last hotel left in Index and is representative of the original commercial district.

(iii) The Bush House exemplifies or reflects elements of Snohomish County's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering or architectural history;

They Bush House reflects the growth and development of a mining town and the growth of early tourism in Snohomish County. The Bush House was built by a miner, Clarence Bush, to cater to other miners as well as prospectors and developers during a roughly 20 year period of growth from the late 1800s to the first decades of the Twentieth Century.

In the 1920s, as the demand for quarried minerals and metals dwindled, the Bush House continued to serve as a destination and lodging for sportsman, hikers and early automobile tourists. The building continued this role well into the 1990s and served as a community space for meetings, weddings and birthdays and other special occasions.

J. Additional Factors:

The Bush House is currently being rehabilitated and will be reopened as a hotel and restaurant which is compatible with its commercial historic use. The rehabilitation will retain the historic feeling and integrity of the building including the use of historical materials as well as historically accurate reproductions.

V. Bibliography

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1979 *Index: A Historical Perspective*. Snohomish Publishing, Snohomish, Wa.

Bush House Inn

2019 <https://www.bushhouseinn.com/history>. Accessed November 15, 2019

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Whitfield, William

1926 *History of Snohomish County Washington, Vol. I*, Pioneer Historical Publishing Co., Seattle, Washington.

VI. Supporting Documentation

Attach photographs of property for nomination (required).

Please attach copies of any supporting documentation such as historical information, written sources (books, articles, newspapers), interviews (oral histories), etc.

Maps (Please attach a USGS map showing the location of the building, structure, site or district).

VII. Contact Information

Applicant Organization: Adventures Hotels. LLC

Applicant Address: 1708 MAGNOLIA BLVD W, SEATTLE, WA 98199

Applicant Name (type or print): Cathy Corson

Applicant Signature


Date of Application

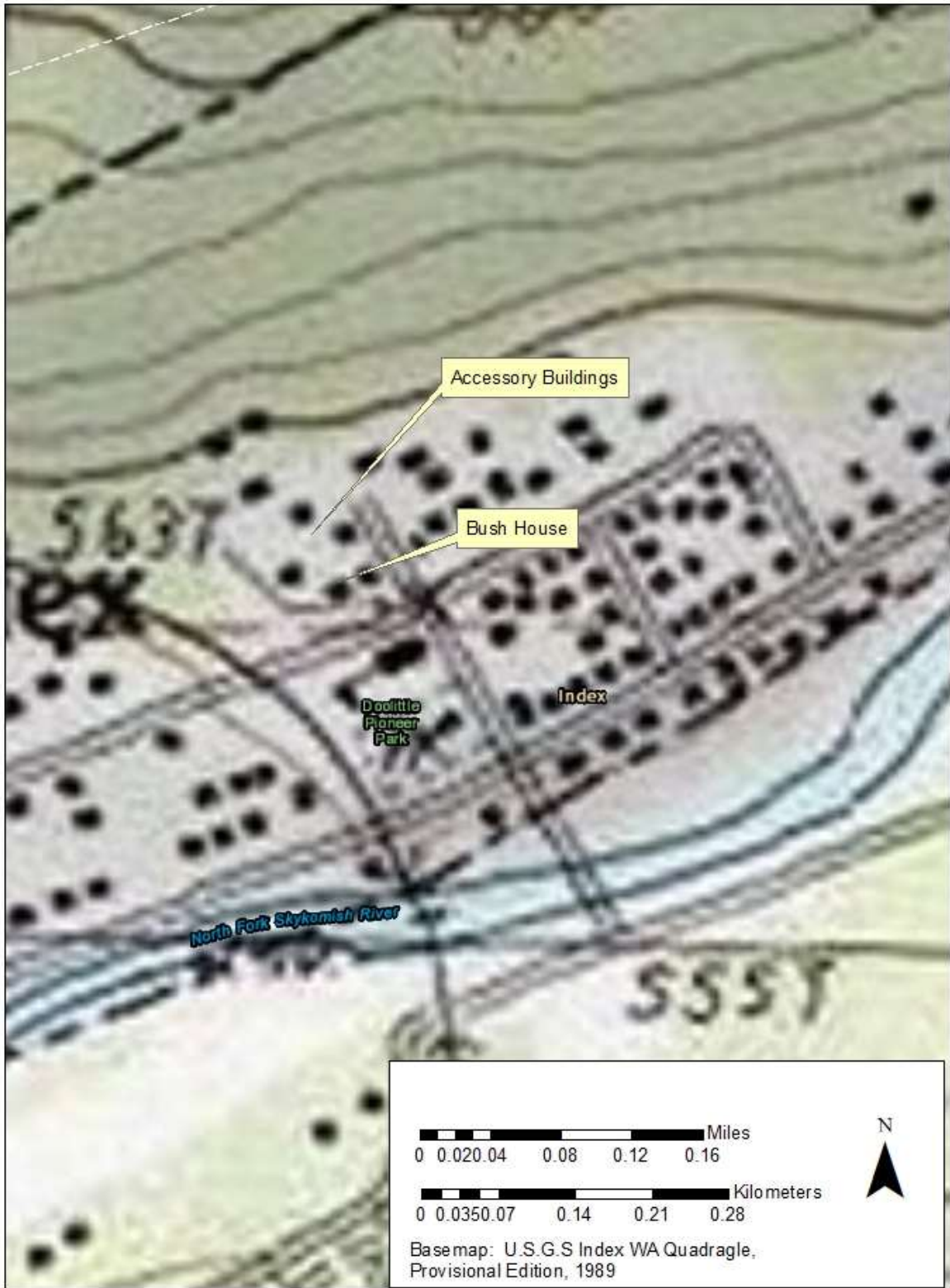
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For Commission use only:

I certify that the Snohomish County Historic Preservation Commission has reviewed the application for the following nomination and that the property meets criteria to be listed in the Snohomish County Register of Historic Places.

The Bush House-SCRHP-003 _____
Nomination

 _____ 12/17/2019 _____
Snohomish County CLG Coordinator Date



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Applicant Signature

12-6-19
Date of Application

* * * * *





Original portion of Bush House constructed in 1898. Photographed by Lee Pickett c. 1900.



Bush House c. 1908 showing expansion constructed in 1901. Photographer Lee Pickett



Front View of Bush House from Index Avenue, 2019 (view north).



Side view of Bush House showing wraparound porch, 2019 (view west).



Accessory Building (non-contributing) currently a gift shop (view north).



Caretakers Cottage, constructed c. 1935, (non-contributing) currently storage (view north).



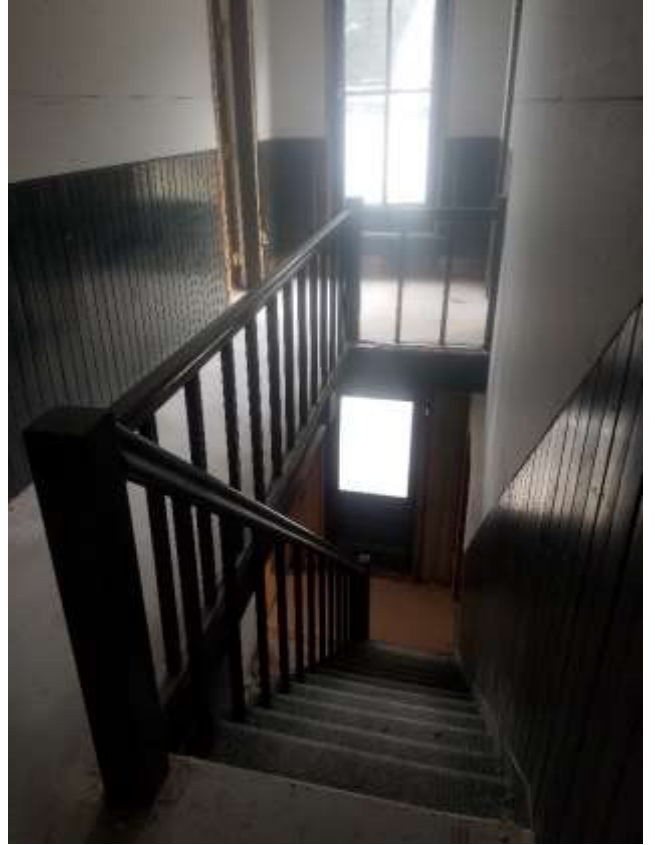
Bush House Interior, Main Floor, west side, during drywalling (view south).



From left to right: New event space, main floor (view north). Replicated wood window replacement, third floor (view east). Old wallpaper exposed during drywall installation.



Signature of Clarence Bush in Stairwell, main floor



Original narrow staircases, painted beadboard and balusters with view of narrow hallways to hotel rooms on second floor.