**Statement of Significance:**

**Early Settlement of the Land:**

Two hundred years ago the Green River Valley was a very different looking place than it is today. The land was in a natural forested state with fir, cedar, madrona, dogwood, yew, cascara and maple trees. Native American people lived both in the valley and on the surrounding hills. Yearly, the valley was inundated by floodwaters from the rivers swollen with melted snow and spring rain. Wildlife was plentiful both in the valley and in the hills. Elk and deer shared the forest with bears, wildcats, cougars and wolves. Small fur bearing animals including beaver, otter, mink, and raccoon roamed the underbrush. The rivers had great runs of fish, salmon and steelhead, which migrated up the rivers in abundance. Puget Sound beaches had crabs, mussels, and many types of clams, which thrived, as did birds of all kinds.

In 1850, change came to the White/Green River Valley as land was made available for settlement by the United States government via land donation claims.(3) Land donation claims drew people to the area. A filed claim entitled the recipient to 160 acres of land with which to live and farm.

**Early Homesteaders and Settlers:**

One of the first settlers to make a land claim was Pennsylvania native Samuel Russell in 1853. That year, David A. Neely of Tennessee also arrived in the valley in 1854 with his family. Neeley and his wife, Irene, took out a 320 acre land claim and built a log cabin alongside the river. In 1862, Captain James Crow, a riverboat pilot, eloped with Samuel Russell’s daughter, Emma. The couple eventually settled in the Kent area where they raised 13 children. John Langston settled on the banks of the White/Green River in 1853 and later built the first store in the area. The first name for Kent became Langston’s Landing.

**Indian Wars:**

By 1855, treaties had been signed with Indian tribes thoughout Puget Sound determining land rights, but the white River Indians were more reluctant to be moved than the Snoqualmie and Snohomish Tribes to the North. Starting in the fall of 1855 some of the local Indians decided to fight back. On October 27, 1855, an Indian ambush killed nine people , including women and children. A few children escaped and were helped by local natives who were sympathetic toward them. This began what is called the Seattle Indian Wars. Many pioneer family’s, including the Neeleys, and the Russells, left the Kent Valley for Seattle during the fighting. Troops were brought into the area, and within a few months the Indians had retreated and the war was over. A new treaty was written which provided the establishment of a reservation at the site of Fort Muckleshoot (near present-day Auburn). The White River tribes previously called the Skyopamish, the Smalhkamish and the Stkamish became known collectively as the “Muckleshoot”s.

After the Indian War settlers were slow to return to the valley. Thomas Alvord purchased the Moses Kirkland land Claim in 1859 between the west side of the river and Lake Fenwick. Initially, he set up a ranching and trading operation. He also established a small jetty where his boat could ferry passengers, cows, and produce across the river. Over time, Alvord’s Landing became a popular mooring for the flat-bottomed steamboats that plied the White River. (6) Another settler, James W. Clark came to Kent, from Indiana, in an ox drawn covered wagon in 1865. He built a cabin by hand using split shakes and hand-hewn cedar in the area of the Mill Creek Junior High School. James Clark and his wife, Laura, had three sons; Jason, David, and James Irving. James W. Clark is buried in the old Saar Cemetery in an unknown grave and his name appears on the Unmarked Graves Monument located in the cemetery. (2) In 1867 David Neeley became the first postmaster of Kent.

The three sons of James W. Clark grew up and Jason Clark bought the Ramsay Farm property which is now Kent Station. James Irving Clark homesteaded the tract of land now covering much of Kent’s East Hill. In a 1970s interview, he recalled that no road existed for settlers on the East Hill in the 1850s.(2) His house was at 120 Kennebeck Avenue (2) and was only 500 feet from the cabin where he was born in 1871. The last son, David Clark, also invested in Kent land when he purchased the North Park Addition (1).

Farmers in the Kent area raised crops of potatoes, onions, and other vegetables in the rich valley soil. Animal stock was brought in to pasture on untilled land. By 1870‘s much of the valley had been cleared and a new cash crop was cultivated –hops used to flavor beer. The first Hop roots were brought to the Kent Valley by Capt James Crow and Richard Jeffs who obtained them from in 878 from Ezra Meeker of Puyallup. Hops became the first commercial cash crop for valley farmers in the 1860s. Several Kent families made substantial fortunes selling hops up the river to Seattle. However, in 1889, hops louse combined with the nationwide economic collapse destroy the hops industry. Even Thomas Alvord became insolvent and his ranch and belongings were sold at public auction. (6)

**City Incorporation and Downtown Development (1890-191**s.

Hops were the first major crop that lead to rapid growth of Kent in its early years. Almost a million pounds of hops were harvested in 1888. Steam Boats became popular many of them mooring at Alvord’s Landing, Soon roads were built and bridges spanned the river and in 1883 work began on a railway through the valley that connected up with the Northern Pacific Railroad. The effort faltered and became known as the orphan line due to neglect. It was only in 1887 that the Northern Pacific moved its terminals from Tacoma to Seattle so that the service in the valley became reliable. (6)

The City of Kent had many names over the years. In 1884 it was called Yesler. By 1884 the rail road arrived in town and the name changed to Tutusville. However on May 28, 1890 land in the valley owned by John Alexander, Ida Guiberson, James Crow and Jason Clarke as well as Ezra Meeker and Henry Yesler was formally incorporated into the new town of Kent. The name was inspired by Kent County in England which is characterized by similar agriculture and topography. The City of Kent became the first city outside of Seattle to incorporate. (3) (6) The first mayor of the new town was Aaron T. Van De Vanter a farmer and dairyman.

**Early Economy of Kent:**

**From 1880 to 1920s** timber was the major industry in the area. Logging, lumber milling, and shingle milling were major employers of Kent area workers. The Pioneer lumber business was founded by Peter Saar in 18831, and was later operated by Albert E and Lysander Smith as The Kent Mill Company, and later still as the Kent Lumber Company. The firm logged off much of East Hill and established other mills throughout the area. The Kent Mill Company was located on the stream above what is now Earth Works Park. (8) In 1899, the hops industry came to end when the hops louse destroyed the entire industry. Evan Thomas Alvord became insolvent and his ranch and belongings were sold at public auction. (6) In 1899 Elbridge A. Stuart’s Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company produced their first case of condensed milk in downtown Kent. The company became the Carnation Milk Company they moved from Kent in 1916, leaving the creamery building as a lasting landmark in the downtown. (6) During the first part of the twentieth century, Kent became known as the “Lettuce Capital of the World. Egg and Dairy farming became popular and businesses like Smith Brothers Dairy and Ponssen Brother’s Kent Poultry Farm came into being. After the condensary moved out of Kent to Tolt (now Carnation) a price drop after WW1, the dairy industry slowed down. Farmers sold their milk to dairies such as the Red rock Creamery which supplied milk and cheeses to Seattle. Waves of immigrants came to live in the valley Canadians homesteaded north of Kent naming their town Orillia. On the East Hill the Finns and Norwegians set up farms. English and Italian immigrants also moved into the valley and by The 1900 Federal Census showed 13 Japanese families living in this area. In 1920 first generation Japanese, the Issei, supplied half the fresh milk consumed in Seattle, and more then 70 percent of the fruit and vegetables for western Washington from their farms in Kent. Milk production declined after World War 1 and vegetable and berry farming became profitable, with markets in Seattle and shipments to Eastern markets. The Anti-Alien law of 1923 prohibited the Japanese from owning land so Japanese farmers worked for established farmers some cleared land and others began to own farms. One of the ways for the Japanese to own land and farms was to put the name of an American born child (if they had one) on the title. In 1930 there were about 200 Japanese families farming in the White River valley. When the great depression struck, Kent suffered but took things in stride. In 1934 the town had a lettuce festival, which drew more than 25,000 people to the community. Lettuce –related floats paraded through town, a lettuce queen was chosen, and 5,000 people got to eat the “world’s largest salad.”

World War 11 changed the community, Japanese Americans, who had already witnessed growing discrimination in the 1930s were forced to relocate due to executive Order 9066, which ordered all Issei and Nissei (second-generation Japanese Americans) to internment camps. Between May 8 and May 11, 1942, entire families, some of whom had lived in the valley for more then 30 years, were placed on trains out of town. Since the Nissei were born on American soil, those with property could sell or turn it over to the government. After evacuation, the government redistributed 1,600 acres of farmland to other farmers. With the removal of the Japanese Americans and the loss of young men into battle, labor shortages arose even though during the war, farming was a top priority. Because of the labor shortages women began to help out in the defense industry school children were enlisted to help out on the farms. After the war was over 30 families moved back into the valley in part because of continued racial prejudice expressed against them by white residents following Pearl Harbor.

**Industrial Development and Annexation (1948-1970)**

Meanwhile changes in water management on the Green River brought more changes to the landscape, but, not in a way that farmers were expecting. Farmers having to deal with annual flooding for years were happy that the Army Corps of Engineers convinced Congress to adopt a plan to create a storage dam at Eagle Gorge. Construction of the Howard A. Hanson dam was completed in 1962, and has prevented major flooding ever since. But instead of opening up more land to farming , developers and industrial giants swooped in and began to transform the valley. Adding to the changes was the Valley Freeway, which opened in 1957. Interstate 5 on the western Rim of the valley was completed in 1966. The City of Kent, seeing the changes on the horizon, began annexing as much land as possible in order to expand its tax base. The physical size of Kent grew from one square mile in 1953 to 12.7 square miles in 1960.

The first major industry to move to Kent was the Boeing Aerospace Center, constructed in 1965. The Appollo Moon Buggie was built here in 1970 located right where the lettuce fields had been a few years before. It was during this period that many of the residential developments were constructed outside of the central core of Kent. These neighborhoods primarily housed workers at Boeing and other industries that followed . Many of these industries were warehouses or manufacturing plants, but by the 1980 high-tech firms began to predominate. Kent has seen many changes in 110 years from use of its land and the people who called the White River area home. Change continues and yet some things are the same Kent is currently home to many new immigrants and Kent is now known as the most International City in Washington State. Transportation to Seattle is by driving a car or catching the Sounder train to communet to work in Seattle for work or play.

**Mill Creek Neighborhood:**

The current Mill Creek Neighborhood is located between Kennebeck Ave N. to the west, Summit Ave N. to the east, Smith Street to the south, and James Street to the north. The first area platted in the Neighborhood was Clark’s First Addition in 1890. Clark’s Second Addition was added in 1907.

Some of the Mill Creek Neighborhood streets and avenues are named after early pioneers who settled the Kent Valley. Jason Ave N. is named after Jason S. Clark. Just west of Jason Ave. N. is Clark Ave N., which is named for either the aforementioned Clark family or for the local photographer, L.W. Clark. Smith Street is named for Lysander Smith. Alvord Ave N. is named after Thomas Alvord.

**Background on Historic Research of the Mill Creek Neighborhood:**

Interest started simply enough with an across the fence talk among neighbors about the ages of their homes. It was soon discovered that many of their homes were over 100 years old.

In 2009, it came to the attention of the Neighborhood Council Officers that the City of Kent had a Neighborhood Grant Program which could be used to recognize the historic nature of the homes. The Council proposed a plaque mounting campaign. Each attractive metal plaque identified the age of the house and commemorated those who had lived in the home.

The project also included the creation of a book, “Mill Creek Neighborhood: A Community of Unique and Historic Homes.” The book exhibited both old and new pictures of each house alongside brief vignettes about the many different people who had lived in the Neighborhood. Much of the research was done at the Washington State Archives in Bellevue where it was possible to get the exact dates of construction and the names of early residents.

The project was such a success that a second grant was awarded in 2011. This allowed for an extension of the plaque project and an update to the book. There are currently 77 homes participating in the project.

The project revealed just how significant the Mill Creek Neighborhood was to the Kent’s early history. Crucially, many of the original homes were also still intact and unaltered.

Some of the highlights of the Neighborhood that were discovered during this research and follow-up activity are summarized below:

1. **Mayors:** Mill Creek Neighborhood homes have sheltered many generations of Kent families including four past Kent Mayors and 2 past presidents of the Kent Historic Society.

1. Mayor L.P. Calhoun served in 1911 while he lived on Prospect and Temperance Ave N.

2 E.W. Bereiter, Mayor from 1912-1913, lived in what is now the Kent Historical Museum located on E. Smith Street.

3. Mayor Dunbar 412 Clark Ave N. 1943-1946.

4. Mayor W.R Murkar lived at 617 Temperance Ave N and served from 1927 to 1930.

**Early Homes In Mill Creek Neighborhood:** By the turn of the nineteenth century, the City of Kent had all the ingredients for a growing community: banks, schools, churches, stores, newspapers, and social organizations. (6) People who owned small businesses in downtown Kent began to buy housing lots in the Clark’s First Addition. The City of Kent was subject to flooding almost yearly until the Howard Hanson Dam was built in 1962. The homes of the Mill Creek Neighborhood reflect the history and the times of early Kent. The age of the homes in the neighborhood range from 72 to 106 years old. Although Clark’s First Addition was platted in 1890, only a few properties had a house or shack built because of the poor economic circumstances.(6) Indeed, almost all of the parcels in Clark’s First Addition were foreclosed upon. Housing starts picked back up when the economy improved. The first new houses were constructed in 1903. The Neighborhood still proudly displays homes from that early period of growth.

***1900 to 1910:***

With the physical development of Kent the Clark 1 and Cark 11 Changing agriculture products and the methods of process and shipping The increase in logging, truck farming, dairy production, the beginning of manufacturing created jobs for the people who lived and worked in Kent. Owners and workers at these companies began to buy property and build homes neighborhood. A new school was built in the down town as well as churches and many social activities were available in down town. The neighborhood had the advantage of being close to the business district so that homeowners could walk or take a horse and buggy from their home to their place of business, church and many other social activities in the down town. The second advantage was that the neighborhood was just high enough up East Hill to be out of the flood plain.

The Mill Creek Neighborhood in Clark 1 gained 16 houses during this time.

**Clark Avenue North.**

Dunbar House, 412 Clark Ave N. Arts and Crafts Bungalow was built in, 1908. Mayor Dunbar served from 1943-1946. Contributing yes. HD. Yes.

Churchill House, 438 Clark Ave N., was built in 1909. Mrs. Churchill started the first Kent Garden Club meetings were held at the home. In the 1940’s Charles Jr. and Doris Becvar owned the home. One of the Becvar children, Jack, along with Audrey Sells and other Kent Historians started The Kent Historical Society in 1992. *Style. Four-Square. Contributing - Yes. H.D. Yes.*

***Jason Avenue North.***

Anderson House, 414 Jason Ave N., was built in 1910. *Style Home Stead ? Contributing-Yes. H.D.-Yes.*

Lyons House, 419 Jason Ave N., was built in 1908. S. Lyon was ? *Style Craftsman. Contributing? H.D.-Yes.*

Ward Radar House, 429 Jason Ave. N., was built in 1907. Ward Radar owned the Rader Bottling Company in Kent at 211 Central Ave. N. They made glass bottles in many shapes and sizes; most famous was Rader Root beer. *Style- Craftsman. Contributing-Yes. H.D.-Yes*

Smith House, 437 Jason Ave N., was built in 1909. Later owners included Frank and June Heutmaker. Frank was the brother of Norman Heutmaker, who founded Valley Glass in Kent. *Style? Contributing? H.D.-Yes*

***Prospect Avenue North***

Calhoun House, 413 Prospect Ave. N., was built in 1904. Mr. Calhoun was Mayor of Kent from 1911 to 1912. *Style-Vernacular side gable. Contributing-Yes. H.D.-No response.*

Calhoun House, 431 Prospect Ave N., was built in 1910. Calhoun was a Mayor and owned several parcels in the neighborhood. *Style Bungalow ? Contributing - Yes. H.D.-Yes*

W.W. Young House, 438 Prospect Ave. N., was built in 1906. W. W. Young is the father of R.E. Young. *Style Arts and Crafts. Contributing. Yes. H.D. -Yes.*

***Hazel Avenue North***

Berg House, 347 Hazel Ave N., was built in 1910 and was originally part of Bereiter property. *Style-Arts and Crafts Bungalow. Contributing -Yes. H.D.-Yes.*

Albert E. Smith House, 387 Hazel Ave N., was built in 1909. Albert Smith operated the Kent Mill Company. *Style Craftsman . Contributing -Yes. H. D.-Yes.*

Estes House, 419 Hazel Ave N., was built in 1903 and was known as the orchard keepers’ house. *Style ? Contributing-Yes. H.D.-No.*

Unk. House, 501 Hazel Ave N., was built in 1910. *Style? Contributing? H.D. No response.*

Knaggs House, 505 Hazel Ave N., was built in 1910. *Style-Minimalist Traditional. Contributing-Yes. H.D.-Yes.*

Dean House. 519 Hazel Ave N., was built in 1903. *Style? Contributing? H.D.-Yes*

***East Smith Street.***

Bereiter House**,** 855 E. Smith St., was built in 1908. Mr. Bereiter was Mayor in 1912-1913. The property was originally bought from Jason Clark by William E. Swentzel on January 16, 1900. Several others owned the property until Emil W. Bereiter bought the property on July 26, 1907 from August Teel. Bereiter began construction of a house using wood from the Bereiter Mill located in the Covington area. He finished the house in 1908, moving in with his wife and two small boys. (7) *Style Foursquaire Contributing-Yes (The house is already a Historic Landmark). H.D.-Yes.*

Berlin House, 833 E. Smith St., was built in 1909. George Berlin owned Berlin Brothers Grocery on Railroad Ave in Kent. *Style-Venacular- front gable. Contributing-Yes. H.D.-Yes*.

***East Temperance Street.***

Murker House, 617 E. Temperance St., was built in 1909. The Murker family owned a shop on the corner of Meeker and Central in the early 1900s. Lloyd and Adelaide Armstrong owned the house in the 1940s. Lloyd (Duffy) Armstrong was owner of a beverage distribution company. Duffy Armstrong was involved with the Becvar brothers in the development of Kent’s first airport. *Style-Arts and Crafts Bungalow. Contributing-Yes. H.D.-Yes.*

Barton House, 701 E. Temperance St., was built in 1909. From 1940 to 1950, Jack Bush lived in the house and owned Bush Hardware on the corner of 1st Ave and Gowe Street. *Style-Arts and Crafts Bungalow. Contributing? H.D.-Yes*

Wall House, 709 E. Temperance St., was built in 1910. *Style Bungalow. Contributing? H. D .- Yes.*

***1911-1920*** *5 houses were built in this time period. Kent*

*Clark Avenue North.*

Neibling House 420 Clark Ave, N, was built in 1919. The Neibling’s owned a five and dime store in downtown Kent. Style Bungalow Contributing Yes H. D. Yes

J. Reed House, 431 Clark Ave N., was built in 1914 by John Reed, a carpenter who also worked on the Bereiter House Museum. *Style – Craftsman. Contributing - Yes. H. D.-Yes.*

Lee House, 425 Jason Ave N., was built in 1920 owned by William Lee, Harvey Lee’s brother. (who is Harvey Lee). *Style Cape Cod? Contributing? H.D.-Yes.*

Kendall House, 426 Jason Avenue N., was built in 1911. The house was occupied in the 1940’s by Nellie Kendall Botting. She worked at the Carnation Condensed Milk Company in downtown Kent until it closed. (Check with Nancy) *Style Contributing-Yes. H.D.-Yes.*

E. Reed House, 512 Jason Ave N., was built in 1911. *Style? Contributing-Yes. H.D.-Yes.*

Prospect Ave N.

Unk. House, 331 Prospect Ave. N., was in built 1920. *Style? Contributing-Yes. H.D.-No.*

The R.E. Young House 426 Prospect Ave N. R.E. (Rob) Young was the first Rural Postal Carrier of Kent. Rob bought his property from his father W.W. Young. He and his wife Sadie built a Craftsman style home along with a carriage barn for his horse and bugy which he used for mail delivery. Sadie Young lived in the home until 1980. Style Craftsman Contributing Yes. E. Reed House, 512 Jason Ave N., was built in 1911. *Style? Contributing-Yes. H.D.-Yes.*

Hazel Avenue N.

Femby House, 1017 E. Smith St., was built in 1915. *Style Contributing-Yes. H.D.-No.*

Standaert House, 1110 E. Smith St., was built in 1915. *Style? Contributing? H.D.-Yes.*

Kayo House (or Pays House), 425 Clark Avenue N., was built in 1930. In the 1950s the house was owned by Joanne and Tom Stafford. Tom worked at Boeing and later worked at Kent Hardware. *Style-Vernacular Cross Gable. Contributing-Yes. H.D.-Yes.*

Schaley House, 436 Clark Ave North, was built in 1922. In the 1940’s and 50’s a widow named Mrs. Grimes and her teenage daughters, Judy and Maxine, lived in the house. *Style? Contributing? H.D.-Yes.*

Bargo House, 432 Clark Avenue N., was built in 1950. The House was built elsewhere and then moved to present location in 1950. *Style? Contributing-No. H.D.-Yes*

Hirfeman House, 314 Jason Ave N., was built in 1944. It was owned by Dutch Randell in the 1950’s. Dutch was a City of Kent Fire Chief and a City of Kent Council member. *Style? Contributing-Yes. H.D.-Yes.*

Morrill House, 318 Jason Avenue N., was built in 1941. Vera Atwater, a neighborhood supporter and activist lived here, from 1990 to 2004. *Style? Contributing-No. H.D.-Yes.*

Scott House, 424 Clark Avenue N., was built in 1954. *Style? Contributing? H.D.-Yes.*

Lyons House, 411 Jason Ave N., was built in 1939. In 1940 Allen Playford lived in the house. He worked for the railroads and his father owned Playford Blacksmith in downtown Kent. *Style? Contributing-Yes. H.D.-Yes.*

Louis Becvar House, 416 Jason Ave N., was built in 1941. Pearl and Louis Becvar, uncle to Jack Becvar past President of Kent Historical Museum. lived in the home from 1941 to the 1960’s. *Style? Contributing-Yes. H.D.-Yes.*

Ottini House, 430 Jason Avenue N., was built in 1938 by Lloyd and Imogene (Bush) Ottini. The Bush family owned Bush Hardware in downtown Kent. *Style? Contributing-Yes. H.D.-No.*

Mergens House, 436 Jason Ave N., was built in 1941 by Harold and Elizabeth Mergens. Son John Mergens is past President of the Kent Historical Society. *Style-Colonial Revival Cape Cod*. *Contributing- Yes. H.D.-Yes.*

Nelson House, 501 Jason Ave N., was built in 1937. It was owned In the 1940’s by Clyde Fox who owned Fox grocery in downtown Kent. *Styl ? Contributing-Yes. H.D.-Yes.*

Kimberlin-Evans House, 508 Jason Ave N., was built in 1993 by Mr. Kimberlin. *Style? Contributing-No. H.D.-Abstain.*

Thomas House, 509 Jason Ave N., was built in 1941 by Harold and Adelaide Thomas. *Style-Minimalist Traditional. Contributing-Yes. H.D.-Yes.*

Matson House, 404 Prospect Ave N., was built in 1937. *Style? Contributing-Yes. H.D.-No.*

Sandwick House, 410 Prospect Ave N., was built in 1940. Mr. Sandwick was a builder and was in real estate. *Style? Contributing-Yes. H.D.-Yes.*

Unk., House, 417 Prospect Ave. N., was built in 1947. *Style-Minimalist Traditional. Contributing-Yes H.D.-No response.*

Cook House, 420 Prospect Ave, N., was built in 1937. *Style? Contributing-Yes. H.D.-Waiting for regulations.*

Ramstead House, 421 Prospect Ave N., was built in 1931. *Style? Contributing-Yes. H.D.-Yes.*

Unk. House, 431 Hazel Ave N., was built in 1958. *Style? Contributing-? H.D.-Yes.*

Goss House, 336 Hazel Ave N., was built in 1937. In the 1940’s, the house was owned by Janet Gonnason. She was a teacher in Kent whose family owned Gonnason Boat Building. The Company is still located in downtown Kent. The carriage barn on the property is still there. *Style? Contributing-? H.D.-Yes.*

Straub House, 406 Hazel Ave N., was built in 1948. *Style? Contributing-No. H.D.-Yes.*

Unk. House, 415 Hazel Ave N., was built in 1954. *Style? Contributing? H.D.-Yes.*

Unk. House, 418 Hazel Avenue N., was built in 1948. *Style? Contributing? H.D.-Yes.*

Unk. House, 431 Hazel Avenue N., was built in 1958. *Style? Contributing? H.D.-Yes.*

Williams House, 432 Hazel Ave N., was built in 1958. *Style? Contributing? H. D.-Yes.*

Unk. House, 615 Hazel Ave N., was built in 1922. *Style? Contributing? (House has been extended in back). H.D.-Yes.*

Erion House, 604 E. Temperance St., was built in 1951. *Style? Contributing-Yes. H.D.-Yes.*

Knapstad House, 704 E. Temperance St., was built in 1947. *Style? Contributing? H.D.-Yes.*

Anderson House, 715 E. Temperance St., was built in 1959. Harold Anderson was a fireman with the Kent Fire Department and later was a supervisor at Howard Manufacturing in Kent. *Style? Contributing- Yes. H.D.-Yes.*

Pozzi House, 721 E. Temperance St., was built in 1943 and then moved from 412 Central Ave North to its’ current location. *Style? Contributing? H.D.-No response-for sale.*

Brown House, 802 E. Temperance St., was built in 1952 and has been remodeled. Style? Contributing- No. H.D.-Yes.

Henning House, 808 E. Temperance St. was built in 1942. In the 40’s and 50’s, the house was owned by Phyllis Cavanaugh. *Style? Contributing-Yes. H.D.-Yes.*

11 Houses from 1911-1920

10 houses from 1921-1930,

17 houses from the 1941-1950,

26 houses from 1951- 1970,

26 1961-1970,

6 houses 1971 1980

and 3 houses from 1981-Present.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation – The Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) –Has 9 homes noted as Significant:

Business owners in Downtown living in Mill Creek Neighborhood

Style of homes:

One thing that stands out in our Mill Creek Neighborhood is the many styles of homes represented in the Clark 1 and Clark 2 Plats.

Four Square: Sometimes known as the “Seattle Box” The Bereiter House now the Kent Historical Museum Kent Washington.

Arts and Crafts:

Cape Cod: The Mergans House 436 Jason Ave N. This style was built in many towns all over the country between 1920 and the 1940s.

Books:

House Styles in America 1996 James Massey & Shirley Maxwell

Bungalow colors and exteriors 2002 1900-1920

Minimalist Traditional Style of the 1940s reflecting the typical roof pitches of earlier styles with a gabled roof line but, lack the decorative detailing of the Tudors, Craftsmen and many other designs .The need for quick construction time and structures that accommodated a life style pattern with a greater focus on technology and has less space for servants made this style popular.

From the North Slope Historic District Web site Tacoma, Washington Styles of Homes within the North Slope Historic District. 816 N. J Street.

1. Biography Notes on Pioneers of Puget Sound. Kent Library
2. A History of Saar Pioneer Cemetery South King County Genealogical Society
3. Kent , Washington a Historical overview Written by Linda Van Nest
4. Kent …Then and Now 1900 to 1960 The Greater Kent Historical Society.
5. History of Kent Washington by C.E. Cameron property of Kent Historical Society.

1. Kent Historical Society and Museum
2. Kent Valley of Opportunity an Illustrated History by Florence K. Lentz

Interviews:

1. Interview with Nancy Simpson. About Emil Kassner March 2012
2. Interview with the Grandson of Albert Smith March 2012.?

Packet of info we sent to the neighborhood