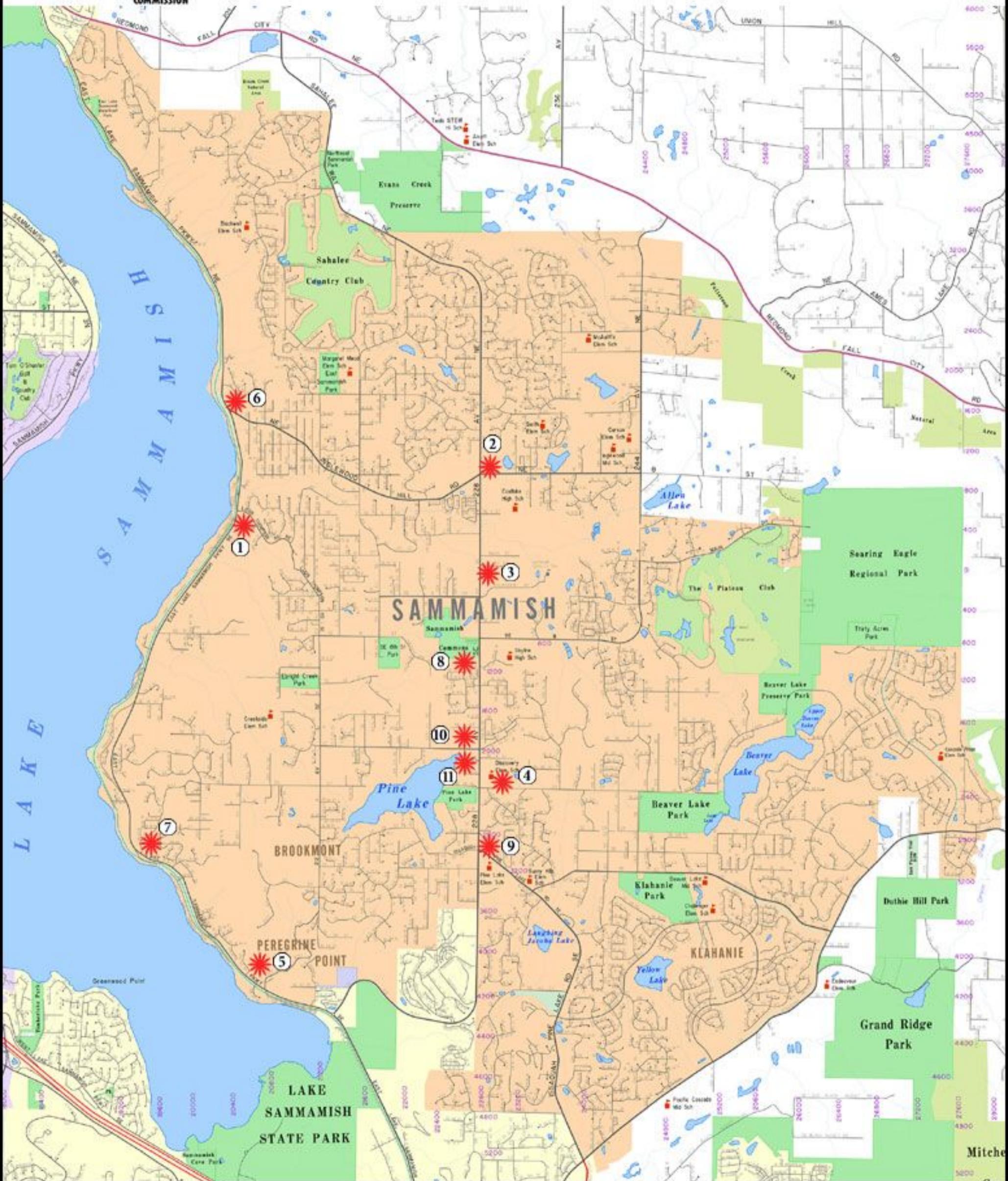




Sammamish Arts Commission presents Sammamish Historical Traffic Signal Utility Box Wraps



Installed 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021

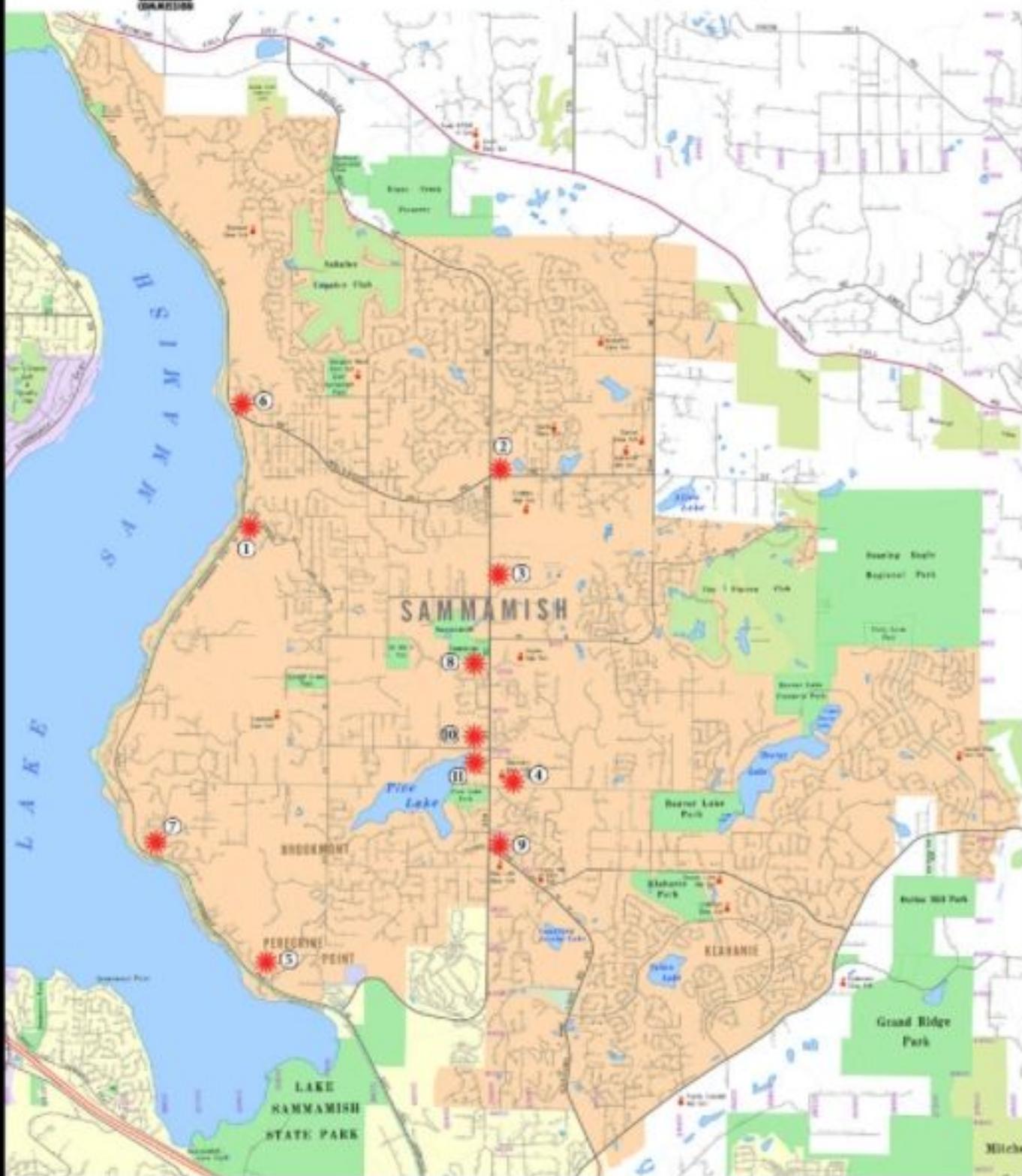
Locations

Locations numbered below in sequence of installation.

- (1) East Lake Sammamish Parkway NE and Louis Thompson Road
- (2) 228th Avenue NE and Inglewood Hill Road (NE 8th) (Saffron Center/Safeway)
- (3) 228th Avenue NE and NE 4th Street (Metropolitan Market)
- (4) 228th Avenue SE and SE 24th Street (entrance to Pine Lake Park)
- (5) East Lake Sammamish Parkway SE and SE 212th Street (Sunderhauf Road/Snake Hill Road)
- (6) East Lake Sammamish Parkway NE and Inglewood Hill Road NE
- (7) East Lake Sammamish Parkway SE and SE 24th Way (flashing light)
- (8) 228th Avenue SE and SE 8th Street (City Hall)
- (9) 228th Avenue SE and Issaquah Pine Lake Road (Evergreen Center/QFC)
- (10) 228th Avenue SE and SE 16th Street (Water Tower)
- (11) 228th Avenue SE and SE 20th Street



Sammamish Arts Commission presents Sammamish Historical Traffic Signal Utility Box Wraps



Installed 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021

Project-Utility Box Wraps; 2018-2021

Pictured below are the first four installations completed in 2018.

Three Stages of Box; East Lake Sammamish Parkway & Louis Thompson Road
(drone 10/22/19: https://youtu.be/-VUO_x1V5iU)



East Lake Samm Pkwy PCab, Serv.



East Lake Samm Pkwy Measurements



East Lake Samm Pkwy West
Elevation

Three Elevations of Box; 228th and Inglewood Hill Road (4th Street NE)
(drone: 10/23/19: <https://youtu.be/MWajnbXXsfA>)



P Cabinet and Tesco Extension

Southwest Elevation

East Elevation

Three Stages of Two Boxes; 228th and 4th Street SE (Metropolitan Market)
 (drone: 10/23/19: <https://youtu.be/6xuWVqKAmjA>)



Met Mkt: P Cabinet and Service Box

Met Mkt: Measurements

Met Mkt West Elevation

Three Elevation of Two Boxes; 228th and 24th Street SE (Pine Lake/Discovery School)
 (drone: 10/23/19: <https://youtu.be/dcqr54jT31Q>)



P Cabinet and Tesco Extension



Pine Lake/Discovery Southwest Elevation



Pine Lake/Discovery Southeast Elevation

A series of articles is being written on each individual installation.
(text submitted for the first two articles appears below)



QR code generated for connectivity to the Snoqualmie Tribe website

2018: Snoqualmie Tribe Website



youtube URL appearing on utility box:
<https://www.snoqualmieltribe.us/>

Article for *Sammamish Neighbors Magazine* regarding installation at East Lake Sammamish Parkway NE and Louis Thompson Road NE, Sammamish, WA . Appeared in January, 2019 issue.

Wednesday, September 26, 2018
Sammamish remembers its roots...

Our modern day Sammamish began creating roots for our community approximately 163 years ago with the 1855 Point Elliott Treaty In the Washington Territory. East Coast residents made their treks toward the unexplored and uncharted West Coast, lured by the Gold Rush in California (1848-1855) and the Federal Homestead Act of 1862 (signed into law by Abraham Lincoln on May 20, 1862). The Homestead Acts were several laws in the United States by which an applicant could acquire ownership of government land or the public domain, typically called a "homestead." In all, more than 270 million acres of public land, or nearly 10% of the total area of the U.S., was given away free to 1.6 million homesteaders; most of the homesteads were west of the Mississippi. Families made the covered wagon arduous journey via the Oregon Trail. Those settling in California and Oregon extended their migration to enter our present Washington State. Claimants (adult heads of families) were required to "improve" the plot by building a dwelling and cultivating the land, most often comprised of 160 acres of surveyed public land. After five years on the land, the original filer was entitled to the property, free and clear, except for a small registration fee. Title could also be acquired after only a six-month residency and minor improvements, provided the claimant paid the government \$1.25 per acre. After the Civil War, soldiers could deduct the time they had served from the residency requirements. Of some 500 million acres dispersed by the General Land Office between 1862 and 1904, only 80 million acres went to homesteaders because few laborers and farmers could afford to build a farm or acquire necessary tools, seed and livestock.

Native American tribal communities populating the Washington Territory included Chinook, Duwamish, Muckleshoot, Sammamish, Skokomish, Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Stillaguamish, Suquamish, Tulalip, Walla Walla, and Yakima. Seasonal tribal residents worked in the hops fields, logging, and coal mines. During the hop field harvesting, they were here. Most tribal residents then walked back to their other communities as far away as Yakima. Yes, they walked back!

Rumored consideration on naming the city at the time of incorporation on August 31, 1999, had included Sahalee, Inglewood, Pine Lake, Timberline, Monohon, and Heaven (a proposition quickly withdrawn).

The name Sammamish is derived from "samma" meaning "the sound of the blue crane" and "mish", meaning "river." Another source says its name is derived from the Native American words "samena" meaning "hunter", and "mish" meaning "people."

Lake Sammamish was originally named Squak Lake. Sammamish itself has been formerly named Adelaide, Gilman, Inglewood, Issaquah, Monohon, and Pine Lake.

Several years ago, local Arts Commissioner Claradell Shedd proposed to the Sammamish City Council that a project be entertained to "artistically wrap" local traffic signal utility boxes. Two members considered the idea premature and untimely, so the prospect of the project was shelved, but not forgotten. When other local jurisdictions began artistically wrapping their respective utility boxes, the Sammamish City Council requested that the Sammamish Arts Commission, specifically Claradell Shedd, revisit the project and produce representative samples.

Sammamish residents of over 32 years, the Shedd observed historic remnants of the Sammamish past were being demolished at an unbridled pace. Claradell Shedd pondered, "Why not utilize the location of the Sammamish utility boxes to artistically portray what had historically occurred at that precise physical Sammamish location?" With this goal

propelling the pursuit, many hours of visits to research archival files, photos, and conversations with long-time Sammamish residents or their descendants have combined to amass material from which one could selectively and technologically transfer those memories onto exclusive DuPont TW 360c/TW 360hd protectant, chemical resistant Tedlar film embracing our local Sammamish traffic signal utility boxes.

The first installation is located at the corner of East Lake Sammamish Parkway NE and Louis Thompson Road (Louis Tahalthkut from U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Land Management records dated June 8, 1888). Images include

- (1) Mary Whullah Graham Louie, the local Snoqualmie Tribal Medicine Woman, who, various texts indicate, often pulled her canoe up to that approximate location.
- (2) James Zackuse, his wife, Amelia Brown Zackuse, and son, Lolota (Snoqualmie).
- (3) Edward and Louisa Johnny Davis family with daughters Elizabeth and Hazel (Snoqualmie).
- (4) Kelly Louis Louie and James Louie, grandsons of Mary Whullah Graham Louie (Snoqualmie).
- (5) Davis residence (U.S. Dept of Interior Bureau of Land Management records indicate George Davis, February 7, 1893)
- (6) Kroll Street Base Map on which I've typed in locations for George Davis Creek, Zackuse Creek, Ebright Creek, and Pine Lake Creek. On each map, you will find indicated "You are here".
- (7) Top of box (which is not easily viewed because of the height): Kroll 1958 Township map showing parcel ownership

Technically, the process I employ is:

- (a) Photograph each elevation; i.e., north, south, east, west
- (b) Measure the utility boxes up to ¼" precision to include vents, police doors, popouts, etc.
- (c) Exhaustively research "What happened here or who lived here?"
- (d) Pursue images of those events/individuals. All images must be at least 600 dpi to achieve maximum clarity and precision.
- (e) Utilizing Photoshop, Illustrator, and other software packages, I restore those very often damaged images and "fit" them into the elevation desired. (I had already sat at the intersection and determined what would be the desirable image to observe for the northbound, southbound traffic, etc. Obviously, the selection for stoplight pausing would be for pictorial images, and the text would be confined to an elevation where one would be walking.)
- (f) Submit all proposed elevations to the contractor who transfers my research, design, and layout to the final film product.
- (g) The printed final film product is installed by very artistically professional installers. (Walk up to one of the locations and observe the incredible precision of the installation.)

Summarizing, the project is requiring:

- (1) Being a caring and involved Sammamish resident
- (2) Being a member of the Sammamish Heritage Society
- (3) Creating a Sammamish Heritage Tree on ancestry.com as a tool to locate historic records of Sammamish residents and former residents. (I have established over 4,400 individual profile pages in this search.)
- (4) Being a graphic artist. After retiring, I re-entered the "go back to school" environment, obtaining my credentials in website design with graphic design emphasis (I have 40 nonprofit websites; grade school, junior high, high school, college, quilting, etc.)
- (5) Being a Sammamish Arts Commissioner. I am dedicating hundreds of hours in this focus to share the historic depth of our wonderful City.

After each installation is completed, I am generating QR codes to incorporate GPS or sounds, this QR code being affixed to a box at each location. Pedestrians utilizing the qr code reader app on their cell phones can scan the QR code with the resultant hyperlink taking one to an appropriate specific online page on the Sammamish Heritage Society's website or youtube for sounds. One can then access a much more detailed history of that specific location. There are affixed QR codes

for "a rooster crowing, chickens clucking, trains whistling, etc." I am incorporating images using my drones which can illustrate a "current vista" next to that of the same location in the 1800's. I will utilize augmented reality technology on the wraps for additional images. My intent/goal is to create through these traffic signal wraps a historic walking and driving tour of Sammamish. The proposed plan includes eleven (11) Sammamish geographic locations encompassing twenty-three (23) different boxes.

As already requested, the local schools will be offered "field trips" to supplement student exposure to the heritage of our community. Citizens who have access to historic photos of this area are encouraged to share those images with me for consideration of additional planned installations. The plan is to publish a separate informative and descriptive article on each individual installation. A Powerpoint presentation is being created for future local presentations. A youtube will eventually be posted which will contain specifics on all eleven installed locations.

"In the end, our society will be defined not only by what we create, but by what we refuse to destroy." John Sawhill

Claradell Shedd
Sammamish, WA
shedd@hshedd.com



QR code generated for scanning by smart phone

Clark Farm-Anna Clark Fortescue



URL to Clark Farm:
(disconnected; try using below)
annaclarkfarm

School Days; 1907; Cobb/Edwards



URL to youtube sounds: (bypass ads)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Bd84CzRuxY>

Article for *Sammamish Neighbors Magazine* regarding installation at 228th NE and Inglewood Hill Road (NE 8th), Sammamish, WA. Appearing in February, 2019 issue.

Tuesday, January 15, 2019

Sammamish remembers its roots...Inglewood Grammar School

Our modern day Sammamish began creating roots for our community approximately 163 years ago with the 1855 Point Elliott Treaty In the Washington Territory. East Coast residents made their treks toward the unexplored and uncharted West Coast, lured by the Gold Rush in California (1848-1855) and the Federal Homestead Act of 1862 (signed into law by Abraham Lincoln on May 20, 1862). The Homestead Acts were several laws in the United States by which an applicant could acquire ownership of government land or the public domain, typically called a "homestead." In all, more than 270 million acres of public land, or nearly 10% of the total area of the U.S., was given away free to 1.6 million homesteaders; most of the homesteads were west of the Mississippi. Families made the covered wagon arduous journey via the Oregon Trail. Those settling in California and Oregon extended their migration to enter our present Washington State. Claimants (adult heads of families) were required to "improve" the plot by building a dwelling and cultivating the land, most often comprised of 160 acres of surveyed public land. After five years on the land, the original filer was entitled to the property, free and clear, except for a small registration fee. Title could also be acquired after only a six-month residency and minor improvements, provided the claimant paid the government \$1.25 per acre. After the Civil War, soldiers could deduct the time they had served from the residency requirements. Of some 500 million acres dispersed by the General Land Office between 1862 and 1904, only 80 million acres went to homesteaders because few laborers and farmers could afford to build a farm or acquire necessary tools, seed and livestock.

Native American tribal communities populating the Washington Territory included Chinook, Duwamish, Muckleshoot, Sammamish, Skokomish, Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Stillaguamish, Suquamish, Tulalip, Walla Walla, and Yakima. Seasonal tribal residents worked in the hops fields, logging, and coal mines. During the hop field harvesting, they were here. Most tribal residents then walked back to their other communities as far away as Yakima. Yes, they walked back!

Rumored consideration on naming the city at the time of incorporation on August 31, 1999, had included Sahalee, Inglewood, Pine Lake, Timberline, Monohon, and Heaven (a proposition quickly withdrawn).

Lake Sammamish was originally named Squak Lake. Sammamish itself has been formerly named Adelaide, Gilman, Inglewood, Issaquah, Monohon, and Pine Lake.

In the series of the first four (4) wraps, the second traffic signal utility box wrap is located at the corner of 228th NE and Inglewood Hill Road (NE 8th Street).

Images include:

- West exposure: Inglewood Grammar School, circa 1890's identifying teacher Anna Clark. Text: "Probably built in early 1890's. Documents indicate it was operating as a school from 1895 until 1920. It was located on the SE corner of this intersection where the 76 Service Station now resides. It was a traditional one-room school, with cloakroom and porch in the new building (around 1900). One teacher taught first through eighth grades, and the students were seated according to their grade.

"

- South exposure: Inglewood Grammar School from top to bottom: 1890's, 1902, 1960's, 1970's. Text: "After 1920: Became a community center. 1930: Floyd and Ruby Eddy lived in the house for 4-5 years. Late 1930's: Converted

to a chicken coop. 1970's: Some Sammamish residents recall the schoolhouse.

"

- East exposure: Top: Story of Teacher Anna Clark's Christmas Cactus with qr bar code linking back to story of the Clark homestead built across the street close to the existing McDonald's. "Sources: Lucille McDonald, Kathryn Martin, Lily Mae Anderson interview of Teacher Anna Clark Fortescue, Marymoor Museum, Redmond, WA, March 15, 1978. 2018: Research and Design by Claradell Shedd, Sammamish Arts Commissioner. Images from Faye Sween, the Issaquah History Museum, the Sammamish Heritage Society, Claradell Shedd"
Bottom: Ledger page from King County School District 150 Archived expenditures for year ending June 30, 1910 (teacher Anna Clark's salary shown as \$60./month).
QR code linking to children in a one-room schoolhouse singing "School Days."
- North exposure: Kroll 1912 Township Map: Sections 33, 34. Indicates location of Inglewood Grammar School and residence of Clark Family (Teacher Anna Clark) plus "You are here."
- Top: Kroll 1912 Township Map: Sections 33, 34. Tops are covered because satellite maps can enlarge geographic areas to read details of signage. After an installation is completed, I will be incorporating drone photos of the tops of the units which should be a higher quality than one can achieve with an enlarged satellite image.

Text from Story of Teacher Anna Clark's Christmas Cactus:

"In 1906, Anna Clark's parents purchased 80 acres several blocks west of the present 228th and Inglewood Hill Road intersection. For about \$600, her father built a two-story seven-room house with its customary outhouse. The Clarks used a well for drinking, cooking, and bathing. In 1908, Anna Clark graduated from Seattle High School (renamed Broadway High School). Anna's first teaching assignment was at the Inglewood Grammar School, a short walking distance from her parents' house. Anna Clark's students were aware that her sentimental favorite plant was her Christmas cactus being nurtured there at the school. A young student named Freddie Dodd had performed admirably, and Miss Clark wanted to acknowledge his commendable performance. What could she give him which would be significantly representative of her appreciation? Miss Clark approached her favorite plant, removed a tendril, and presented it to Freddie. Inglewood farmers were chicken and egg producers, and Freddie Dodd's family home and chicken coops were located where we now view the Metropolitan Market. Over the years, the cactus flourished under the care of Freddie and his mother, Bertha Dodd. During the 1970's, neighbors from across the street, Donovan and Helen Albrecht, befriended the Dodd family. Helen Albrecht's green thumb beckoned for a sliver of "Miss Clark's" Christmas cactus. Advance to present day 2018: Pictured above is the late Helen Albrecht's sliver of Miss Clark's treasured plant. Recently Donovan Albrecht asked a Sammamish resident, "Would you like a start from the cactus?" Excitedly "Absolutely!" was the response. Starts from this cactus are being cultivated on a kitchen window sill. Anna Clark Fortescue's granddaughter has been located in Tennessee. She will be gifted with a start from her late grandmother's original cactus. The Clark farmhouse, pictured above, has been moved at last twice, once in the late 1970's and in the 1990's, about a block further west and has been continuously occupied. The present homeowners of the Clark farmhouse will also become the recipients of a start from Anna Clark's Christmas cactus 110+ years later! What could be more appropriate than to return Anna Clark's original Christmas cactus to her house in Inglewood/Sammamish?"

Teacher Anna Clark's Christmas Cactus



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This is as the article appeared in the February, 2019 issue of *Sammamish Neighbors*:

Sammamish Remembers its Roots...

Part 2 of 4 Utility Box Wrap

By Claradell Shedd - Arts Commissioner



Claradell Shedd

Our modern day Sammamish began creating roots for our community approximately 163 years ago with the 1855 Point Elliott Treaty in the Washington Territory. East Coast residents made their treks toward the unexplored and uncharted West Coast, lured by the Gold Rush in California (1948-1855) and the Federal Homestead Act of 1862 (signed into law by Abraham Lincoln on May 20, 1862). The Homestead Acts were several laws in the United States by which an applicant could acquire ownership of government land or the public domain, typically called a "homestead." In all, more than 270 million acres of public land, or nearly 10% of the total area of the U.S., was given away free to 1.6 million homesteaders; most of the homesteads were west of the Mississippi.

Families made the covered wagon arduous journey via the Oregon Trail. Those settling in California and Oregon extended their migration to enter our present Washington State. Claimants (adult heads of families) were required to "improve" the plot by building a dwelling and cultivating the land, most often comprised of 160 acres of surveyed public land. After five years on the land, the original filer was entitled to the property, free and clear, except for a small registration fee. Title could also be acquired after only a six-month residency and minor improvements, provided the claimant paid the government \$1.25 per acre.



Inglewood Hills utility box, SW exposure



Inglewood Hill utility box NW

Clark (who was paid \$60/month as a teacher). The school was probably built in early 1890's. It was operating as a school from 1895 until 1920.



It was located on the SE corner of this intersection where the 76 Service Station now resides. It was a traditional one-room school, with cloakroom and porch in the new building (around 1900).

One teacher taught first through eighth grades, and the students were seated according to their grade.

• **South exposure:** Inglewood Grammar School from top to bottom: 1890's, 1902, 1960's, 1970's.

After 1920: Became a community center. 1930: Floyd and Ruby Eddy lived in the house for 4-5 years. Late 1030's: Converted to a chicken coop. 1020's: Some Sam-

Inglewood Hills utility box progression



After the Civil War, soldiers could deduct the time they had served from the residency requirements. Of some 500 million acres dispersed by the General Land Office between 1862 and 1904, only 80 million acres went to homesteaders because few laborers and farmers could afford to build a farm or acquire necessary tools, seed and livestock.

Several years ago, I proposed to the Sammamish City Council that a project be entertained to "artistically wrap" local traffic signal utility boxes. The idea was thought then to be a bit premature, so the prospect was shelved, but not forgotten. When other local jurisdictions began artistically wrapping their respective utility boxes, the Sammamish City Council requested that the Sammamish Arts Commission revisit the project, and produce representative samples.

As a Sammamish resident of over 33 years, I observed historic remnants of the Sammamish past were being demolished at an unbridled pace. I pondered, "Why not utilize the location of the Sammamish utility boxes to artistically portray what had historically occurred at that precise physical Sammamish location?" With this goal propelling the pursuit, many hours of visits to research archival files, photos, and conversations with long-time Sammamish residents or their descendants, were combined to amass material from which one could selectively and technologically transfer those memories onto DuPont Tedlar film, thus embracing our local Sammamish traffic signal utility boxes as historical monuments.

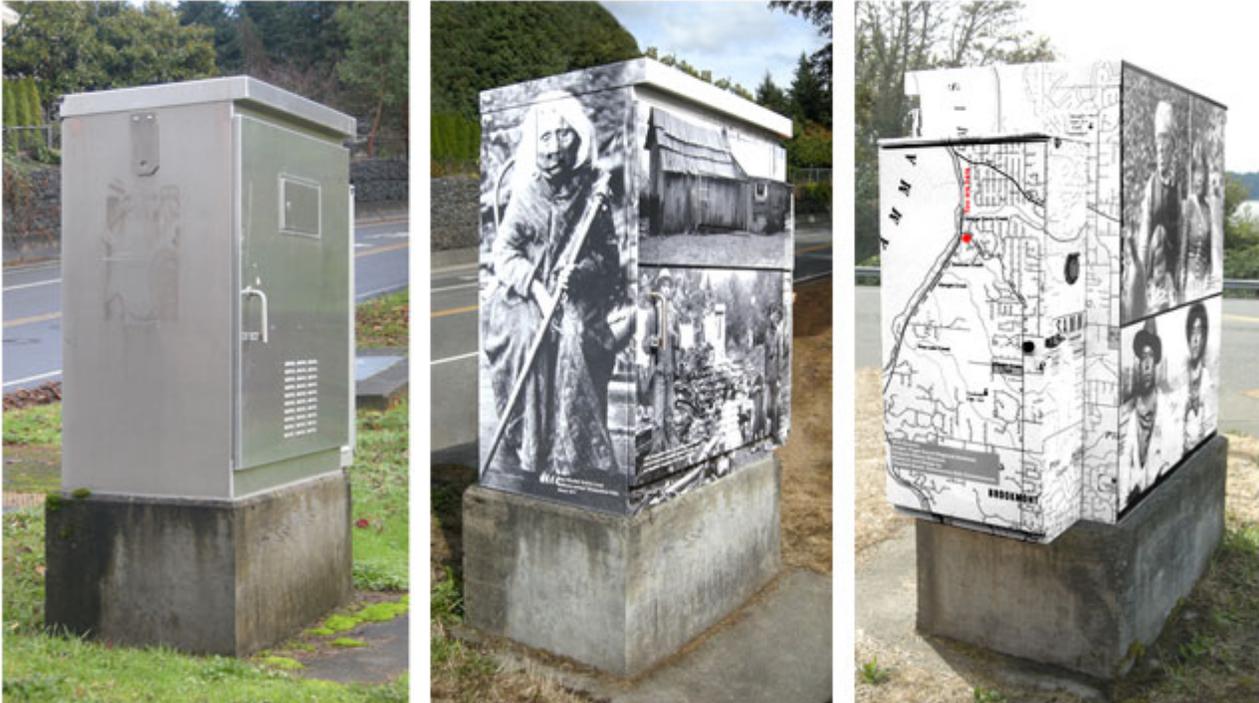
In the series of the first four (4) wraps, the second traffic signal utility box wrap is located at the corner of 228th NE and Inglewood Hill Road (NE 8th Street).

Please stop by and see this wrapped utility box for yourself. It is located directly in front of the new BECU in the Saffron Center. There are QR codes on the box itself, which will give you a full description of the images.

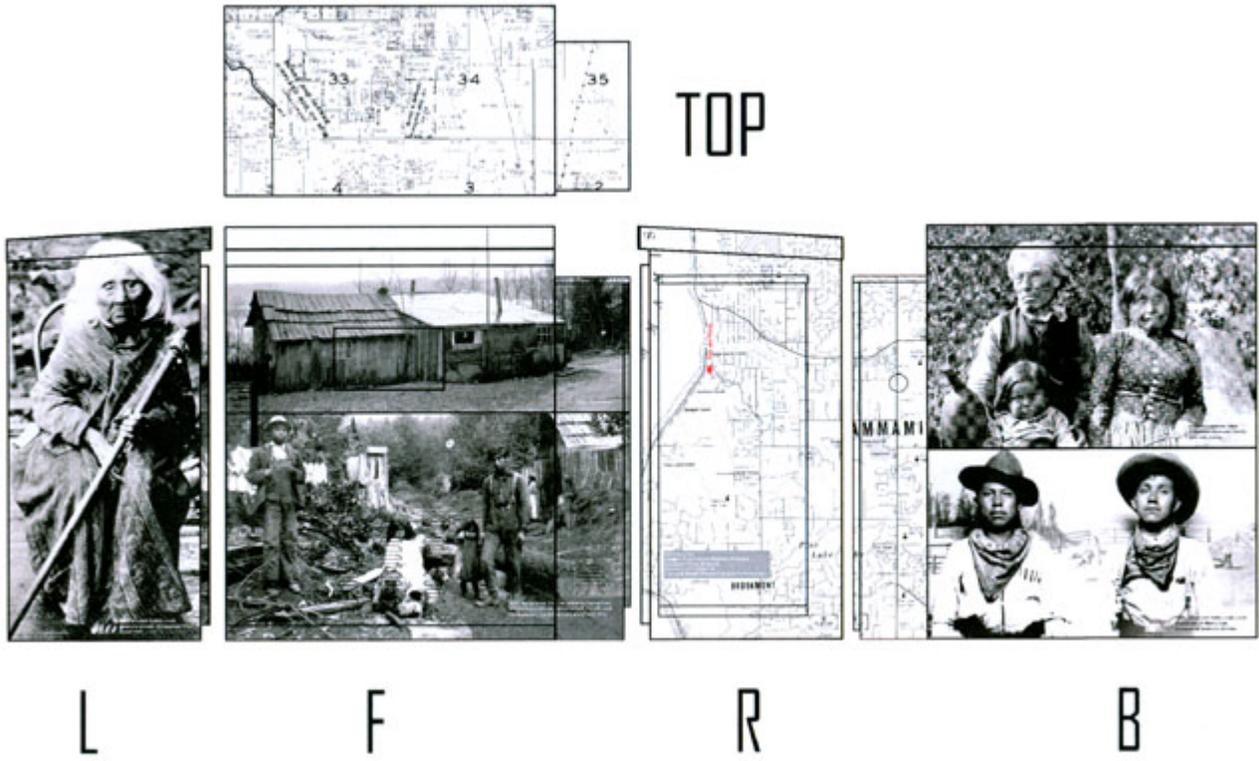
The images appearing here and on the wrapped utility box are:

• **West exposure:** Inglewood Grammar School, circa 1890's. The Teacher was Anna

Final Tri Graphic; East Lake Sammamish Parkway & Louis Thompson Road



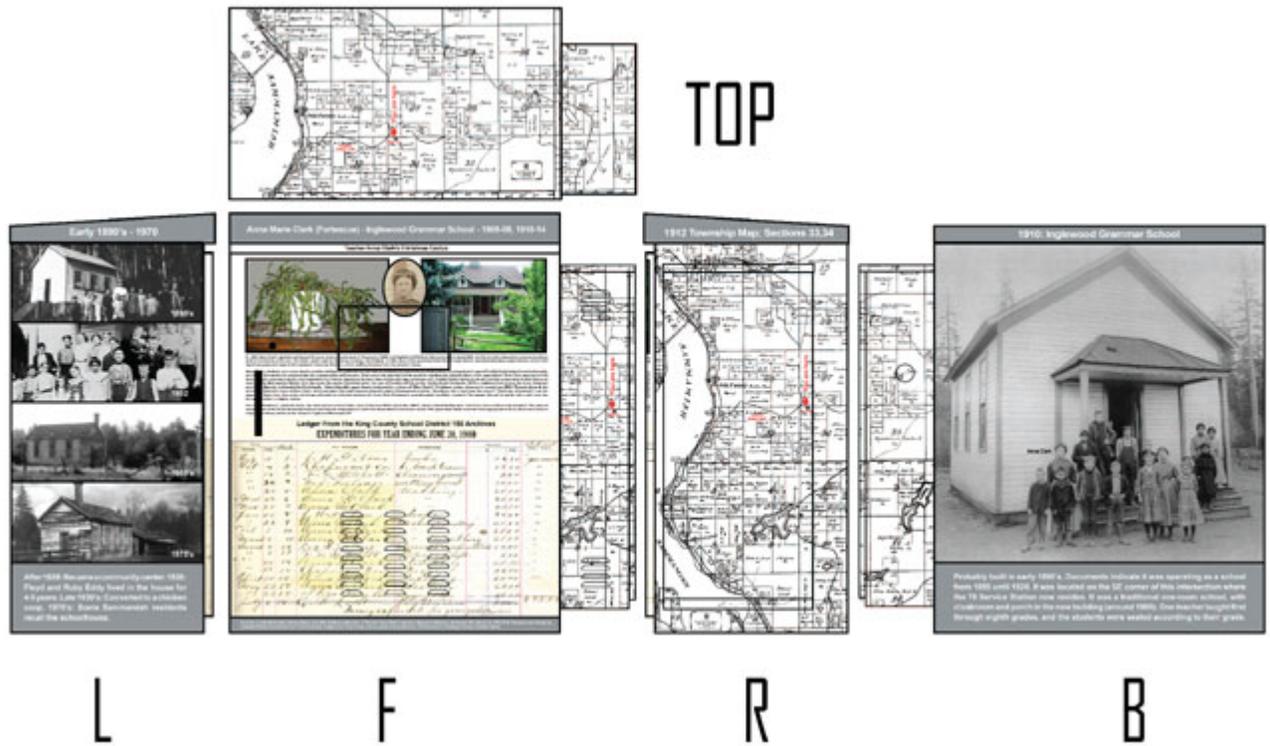
Final Layout Proof; 228th and 4th Street SE P Cabinet



Tri-Graphic; 228th and Inglewood Hill road (4th Street NE)



Final Layout Proof; 228th and Inglewood Hill Road (8th Street NE)



Tri-Graphic to City Council; Met Market



QR code generated for scanning by smart phone

<p>Clucking Chickens for Sween Poultry Farm</p> 	<p>Crowing Rooster-V&B/Sween Logo</p> 	<p>Burlington Northern Train Sounds</p> 
<p>URL to chicken sounds: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ixPDbXVQXKM</p>	<p>URL to rooster sounds: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K3CenN7d30Y</p>	<p>URL to train sounds: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QTwpV1G2nR0</p>



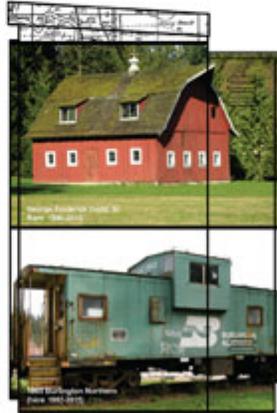
TOP



L



F



R

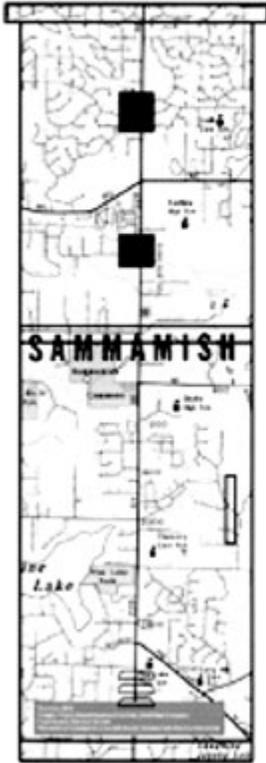


B

Final Layout Proof; 228th and 4th Street S; Service Cabinet



TOP



F

R

B

L

This is as the article appeared in the March, 2019 issue of *Sammamish Neighbors*:

Sammamish Remembers its Roots...

228th Avenue SE and SE 4th Street utility box history wraps

By Claradell Shedd - Arts Commissioner



Claradell Shedd

Continuing with the third in a series of four... As a Sammamish resident of over 33 years, I observed historic remnants of the Sammamish past were being demolished at an unbridled pace. I pondered, "Why not utilize the location of the Sammamish utility boxes to artistically portray what had historically occurred at that precise physical Sammamish location?" With this goal propelling the pursuit, many hours of visits to research archival files, photos, and conversations with long-time Sammamish residents or their descendants, were combined to amass material from which one could selectively and technologically transfer those memories onto DuPont Tedlar film, thus embracing our local Sammamish traffic signal utility boxes as historical monuments.

In the series of the first four (4) wraps, the third traffic signal utility box wrap is located at the corner of 228th Avenue SE and SE 4th Street.

Please stop by and see this wrapped utility box for yourself. There are QR codes on the box itself, which will give you a full description of the images.



The images appearing here and on the wrapped utility box are:

LARGER "P" CABINET:

West exposure:

- Top: Freddie Dodd house circa 1940
- Center: Sween Poultry Farm circa 1914-1965
- Bottom: Sween Brooder House circa 1924



North exposure:

- Parker barn circa 1946 (when demolished, the Sammamish Arts Commission used the weathered wood for the wooden sculptures located at various Sammamish roundabout locations)
- Burlington Northern caboose circa 1969 (with affixed qr code for Burlington Northern train sounds)

Text continues at right column and then proceeds below.

- Caboose was here from 1997 until 2015. The caboose was sold to a Sammamish couple who relocated it to a Cle Elum property near I-90 where they hope to refurbish the caboose. A note of interest: the caboose had many bullet holes in its metal siding, an example of how individuals could not resist firing at a moving target.

South exposure:

- 1912 Kroll Township Map

East exposure:

- Top: 2015: Dodd/Parker/Woloszyn barn, caboose; Norbert Woloszyn, owner
- Center: Sween/Albrecht Brooder house circa 1936-present (with qr code for clucking chickens)
- Bottom: Metropolitan Market circa 2017



TALL TESCO BOX:

West and south exposures:

- Rooster logo for Sween Poultry Farm (with two qr codes for crowing rooster sounds and link to details on Sween Poultry Farm). The metal rooster sculpture now residing at Lower Commons



Tri-Graphic; 228th and 24th Street SE (Pine Lake/Discovery) This includes 1890 kids' reports cards, teacher's contract, etc..



This is as the article is to appear in the April, 2019 issue of *Sammamish Neighbors*:

Monday, April 8, 2019

Sammamish remembers its roots...228th Avenue SE and SE24th Street (Pine Lake/Discovery School)

Continuing with the fourth in a series of four.... (another seven locations comprised of thirteen more boxes proposed for 2019).

This installation contains a lengthy history lesson. Minnie Burney Baker taught at Pine Lake Elementary around 1904. After Minnie had married Earl Tucker Baker and was thereby forced to resign her teacher's credentials as a result of her marriage, Minnie and Earl lived in the historic Baker House which was moved on two occasions to eventually be located on the premises of the common area of the Homeowners Association of the present "The Laurels" off of SE24th Street between Pine Lake and Beaver Lake. In 2018, the Association demolished the Baker House. Earl and Minnie Baker had one son, Edward Baker, born 1910. Earl, Minnie, and their son Ed moved to Sammamish so that Ed would be able to access special education services from the Issaquah School District. The family moved to Sammamish after the Seattle School District refused to serve their son, and Ed became one of the first special education students to go through the Issaquah District.

When I was designing the wraps for the two boxes at this location, I included a captivating photo of Minnie Burney Baker with their infant son, Edward. In researching Edward's various activities while he lived in Sammamish, I came across his obituary. In his obituary, I noted that Edward was fascinated and heavily engaged in building projects with Legos. The obituary said that for the last ten years of his life, he celebrated his birthday by traveling to Legoland in Southern California.

My personal involvement with the Sammamish Arts Commission's annual "Build It Sammamish/Lego Event" took me back to 2013 when I remembered taking numerous photos of that event and its participants. I vividly recalled an elderly man who was involved and very focused in working with the Lego building units. I retrieved my archived 2013 Arts Commission photographs and there at that January 26, 2013 event was Edward Baker! Edward Burney Baker died two months later, April 10, 2013, at the age of 103.

In the series of the first four (4) wraps, the fourth traffic signal utility box wrap is located at the corner of 228th Avenue SE and SE24th Street (near the entrance to Pine Lake Park). Images include:

Larger "P" cabinet:

- Northwest exposure: (photos approximately 1930's to present)
top: Pine Lake
center: Pine Lake
bottom: Local residents on the roof of the Pine Lake Grocery Store; circa 1960
- Southwest exposure:
(1) Pine Lake School (1895-1940's)
(2) Lists Pine Lake School teachers from various years (1895-1923).
(3) Discovery School; built 1991
- Southeast exposure:

1912 Kroll Township Map (two sides) "You are here" showing location
" Top of "P" cabinet: Continuation of 1912 Kroll Township Map

Tall Skyline Box:

- North exposure: Large photo, circa 1910, of Minnie Burney Baker (1885-1977) with son Edward (1910-2013)
- Northwest exposure: (1-3) Three versions of Baker House; top/1920, next down; 2012; next down 2018 (4) Bakers farming; circa 1925; (5) Bakers farming; circa 1925
- East exposure:
(1) Text explaining requirements/qualifications of teachers; (2) teachers' contract, circa 1923; (3) Attendance record, circa 1890; (4) Grade (report card entries) and school district subjects; 1895; students Leo and Agnes Goebel, circa 1900; Inventory of Movable Property (alarm clock, broom, etc.) circa 1922
- Southeast exposure:
(1-2) King County Assessor's Maps; 1956 and 1946; (3) Three photos of Pine Lake waterfront; circa 1966; (4) Pine Lake School children; circa 1913; (5) District Library Record; circa 1920-1922; (6) Minnie Burney Baker's 1904 Teacher's Certificate
- Top of Skyline cabinet: 10 Loggers; Pine Lake/Settum and Jones Shake Mill; 1909-1911

Stop by this location and engage an app included on most smart phones, that of a qr code reader. Using that reader, just scan the externally affixed qr codes at this location to connect with youtube files to hear the horses neigh, logging sounds, the kids singing "School Days", etc..



Mentioned in text above:
Ed Baker; 103 years old;
At Legos Event at City Hall;
January 2, 2013.
Ed died two months later in
April, 2013.

NOTE: This project could not have been executed without the genuine and sincere efforts of the following employees at TrafficWrapZ: (1) Herb Kiekenapp, Global Director and local coordinator of all details, (2) Dan Gittere, VP of TrafficWrapZ, (3, 4, 5, 6) Aaron Reinbold, Pablo Marin, Latashia Benjamin, and Sara Segall, genius layout designers and

publication experts, and (7, 8) Nick Nagel and Li Vara Plazas, indescribable exceptional installation artists. This is a professional privilege to experience how this organization listens, executes, and assures satisfaction of a quality product.

Below is the entry included in the 2018 Winter REC Guide of a Sammamish City Newsletter

Sammamish Traffic Signal Artistic Utility Box Wraps

The Sammamish Arts Commission is researching and designing historical traffic signal utility box wraps to be installed in Sammamish where various traffic signals exist, as shown on map below. The wraps will depict what historically happened at that precise geographic location, focusing on a time frame of about 1880 to the present.

For a Sammamish history lesson of those installed, take a walk and a glimpse. On your smart phone, access your bar code reader app to scan affixed bar codes and be entertained with further information and sound effects.

(1) East Lake Sammamish Parkway NE and Louis Thompson Road



(2) Inglewood Hill Road/NE 8th/228th



(3) 228th and SE 4th Street



(4) 228th and SE 24th Street



If you have access to historical pictures focusing on the locations proposed (blue sunburst on map), your photos are encouraged and welcomed. Please send emails to Arts Commissioner Claradell Shedd at CShedd@sammamish.us



Sammamish Arts Commission presents Sammamish Historical Traffic Signal Utility Box Wraps



These are on the drawing board for East Lake Sammamish Parkway NE and Inglewood Hill Road NE (Sammamish's First Service Station and First Post Office)

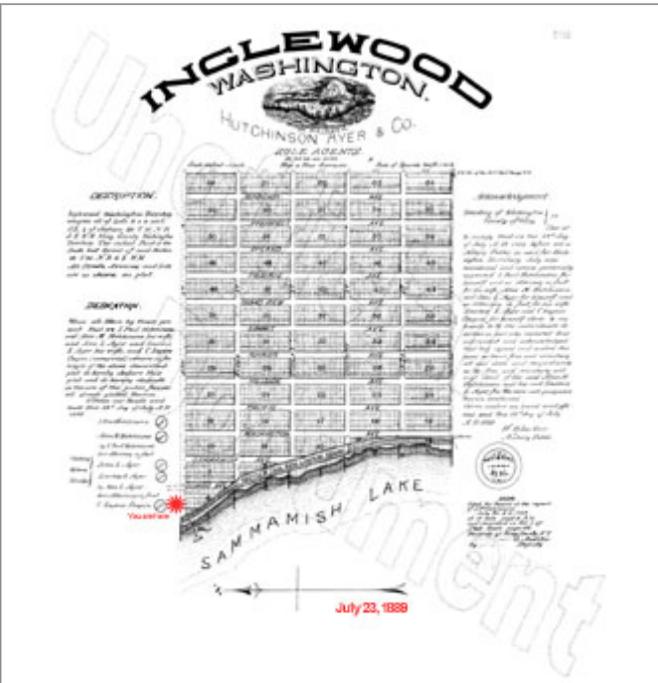


Southwest Elevation of East Lake Sammamish Parkway NE and Inglewood Hill Road NE



Northeast Elevation of East Lake Sammamish Parkway NE and Inglewood Hill Road NE

Each box installation provides a poignant Sammamish story. These boxes describe how this land was sectioned in 1895 to entice individuals to acquire "Lake Sammamish waterfront."



1895: Lots platted at Inglewood, WA at intersection of East Lake Sammamish Parkway NE and Inglewood Hill Road NE

Inglewood was platted on July 23, 1889 as shown in document directly to the left here. On August 21, 1889, three weeks after the town was platted, the Inglewood Post Office was created. John L. Ayer, shown as a principal in plotting the original Inglewood area, was the first postmaster. In 1888, John L. Ayer had graduated from a Massachusetts law school. In May, 1888, he married Emelene E. Baker, and they moved to the Seattle area. On July 23, 1889, John L. Ayer signed the platting of the Inglewood Plat, and Inglewood/Sammamish was born.

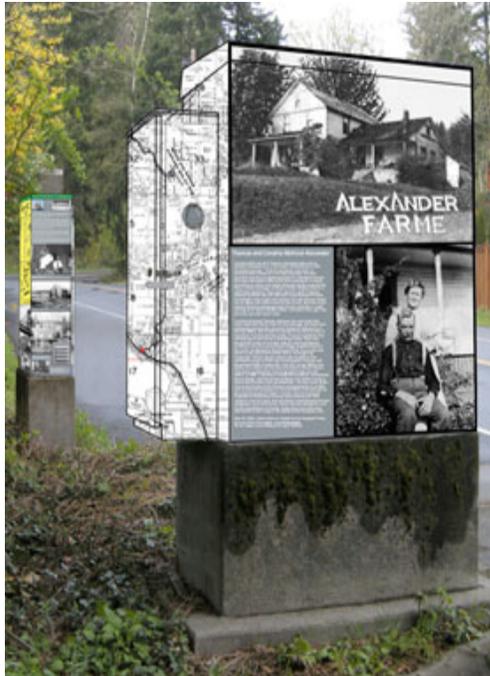
"An interesting but unconfirmed story about the 1889 Inglewood Plat with its 25 foot wide lots describes how a new hotel in Seattle conceived a marketing strategy to entice Eastern tourists to come to Seattle and stay at this new hotel. Guests were offered a free lot above Lake Sammamish with waterfront rights to the lake if they were to stay at the Seattle hotel. It is noteworthy that the Hotel Seattle was built in 1890 from the ashes of the Great Seattle Fire on what is now known as the Sinking Ship Car Park. My own experience was that I bought three contiguous Inglewood lots in the 1980's and was told by King County that because of septic drain requirements, I could only build one house on the three lots. Now that sewer is available, houses can be built more closely in this plat."

...Don Gerend

Don and Sue Gerend came to Sammamish in 1979. Don served on the Sammamish City Council for over 18 years and is a four-time Mayor of Sammamish.

Four-time Mayor Sammamish, Don Gerend, shares his personal experience.

(In Work) Six Elevations of Proposed Box; East Lake Sammamish Parkway & 212th SE (Sunderhauf Road) (Alexander's Beach and Resort)



Pictured above:

Left exposure, top to bottom, P cabinet

- Alexander Family Homestead located at corner of East Lake Sammamish Parkway SE and present 205th Avenue SE (Eagle Ridge)
- Thomas and Caroline McKivor Alexander circa 1912
- 1958 Kroll Township Map
- Photo on top of P cabinet is of Alexander's Monohon Donkey Crew; circa 1924-1927
- Smaller Skyline cabinet in rear contains.
- Brochures from Alexander's Beach
- Alexander's Beach Resort slide on Lake Sammamish; circa 1930's
- Mayflower to Monohon Canoe images

Pictured above:

Left side exposure, top to bottom, P cabinet

- Cabinet top: Loggers above Alexander's Beach Monohon Crew; 1924-1927
- 1960: Racing on Sammamish Slough
- Alexander's Beach Resort sign
- 1908: John Otto Sunderhauf and Alden Rutherford Kingsbury in front of their Monohon Boat and Canoe Company at Monohon
- 1958 Kroll Township Map

Right exposure, top to bottom; Skyline cabinet:

- Top of Skyline Cabinet; Monohon Mill #2; 1933-1939
- Sunderhauf Road header
- 1958 Kroll Township Map showing Sunderhauf property and location of Alexander's Beach Resort
- Photo of Alden Rutherford Kingsbury, co-founder of Monohon Boat and Canoe Company
- Photo of 1909 house of John Otto Sunderhauf, co-owner of Monohon Boat and Canoe Company

Pictured above:

Cabinet top: Monohon Mill #2; 1933-1939

Left exposure, top to bottom:

- Monohon Boat and Canoe Company header
- Text story of "From the Mayflower to Monohon Canoe"
- Monohon Boat and Canoe photos; circa 1908-1913

Right exposure, top to bottom:

- Sunderhauf Road header
- 1958 Kroll Township Map indicating location of Alexander's Beach Resort and Sunderhauf parcels (in green)
- 1940 Photo of 1909-built house of John Otto Sunderhauf, co-owner of Monohon Boat and Canoe Company. Car is 1931 Ford Model T.



Pictured above:

Photo on top of P cabinet is of Alexander's Monohon Donkey Crew; circa 1924-1927
 Left exposure, top to bottom, P cabinet

- Alexander Family Homestead located at corner of East Lake Sammamish Parkway SE and present 205th Avenue SE
- Thomas and Caroline McKivor Alexander circa 1912
- Alexander/Ek/Haro/Olson/Crossley family photos
- 1958 Kroll Township Map

Smaller Skyline cabinet in rear contains:

- Brochures from Alexander's Beach
- Alexander's Beach Resort slide on Lake Sammamish; circa 1930's
- Mayflower to Monohon Canoe story with pictures

Pictured above:

P cabinet

- Cabinet top: Loggers above Alexander's Beach Monohon Crew; 1924-1927

Left exposure, top to bottom

- Alexander/Ek/Haro/Olson/Crossley family photos

Front exposure, top to bottom

- 1960: Racing on Sammamish Slough
- Alexander's Beach Resort sign
- 1908: John Otto Sunderhauf and Alden Rutherford Kingsbury in front of their Monohon Boat and Canoe Company at Monohon
- 1958 Kroll Township Map on side

Pictured above:

Cabinet top: Monohon Mill #2; 1933-1939

Left exposure, top to bottom:

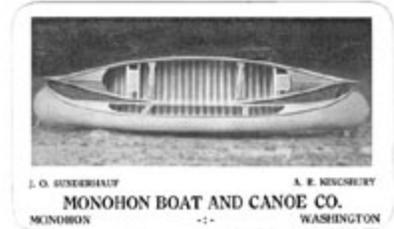
- Alexander's Beach Resort header
- Brochures from Alexander's Beach Resort
- Alexander's Beach Resort slide on Lake Sammamish; circa 1930's
- Matt Mattila family photos; circa 1917 and 1924

Right exposure, top to bottom:

- Monohon Boat and Canoe Company header
- Photos of Monohon Boat and Canoe Company and story of "From the Mayflower to Monohon Canoe"
- Alden Rutherford Kingsbury family photo; circa 1912



From the Mayflower to Monohon Canoe



The Voyage that made a Nation...

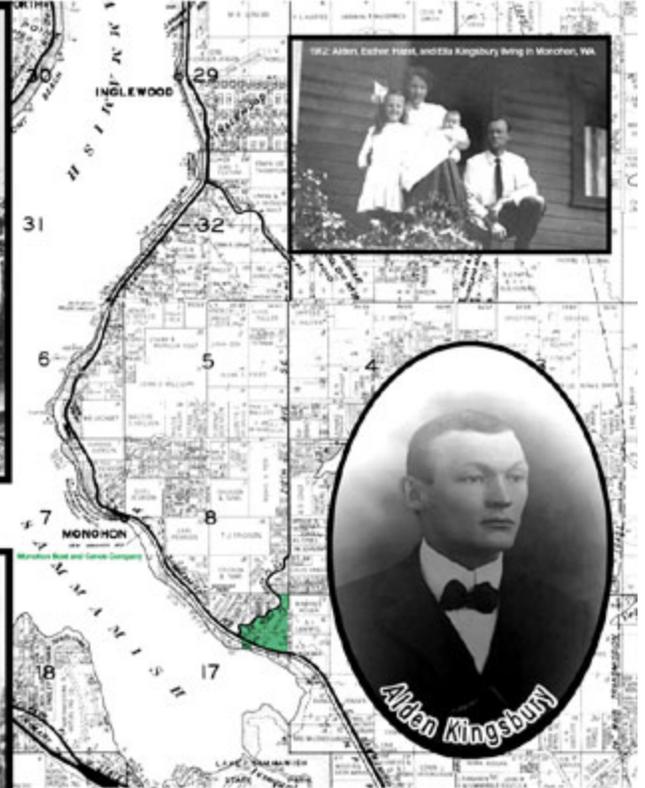
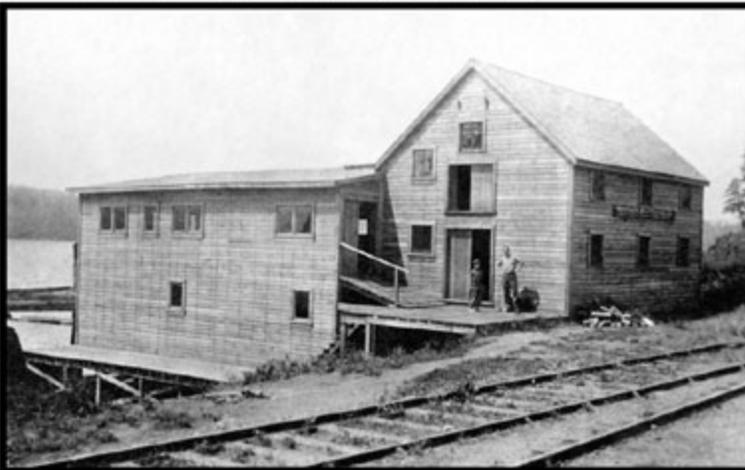
From the Mayflower (1620) to Monohon, WA (1908). John Alden, Priscilla Mullins, and Myles Standish were among the 102 passengers (plus a crew of about 30) on the Mayflower, departing from Plymouth, England on September 6, 1620 and arriving in Plymouth, MA (Cape Cod) on November 9, 1620. John Alden married Priscilla Mullins in 1621. Ten generations later, John Alden's tenth great grandson, Alden Rutherford Kingsbury, arrived in Monohon, WA to build and operate the Monohon Boat and Canoe Company, with John Otto Sunderhauf as his co-owner.

On September 6, the Mayflower departed from Plymouth, England and headed for America. By the time the Pilgrims had left England, they had already been living onboard the ship for nearly a month and a half. The voyage itself across the Atlantic Ocean took 66 days, from their departure on September 6, until Cape Cod was sighted on November 6, 1620. The first half of the voyage went fairly smoothly; the only major problem was sea sickness, but, by October, they began encountering a number of Atlantic storms that made the voyage treacherous. Several times the wind was so strong they had to just drift where the weather took them, and it was not safe to use the ship's sails. The Pilgrims intended to land in Northern Virginia, which at the time included the region as far north as the Hudson River in the present state of New York. The Hudson River was, in fact, their originally intended destination. They had received good reports on this region while in the Netherlands. All things considered, the Mayflower was almost right on target, missing the Hudson River by just a few degrees. Time onboard the ship was measured by an hourglass. Navigation was by compass and star location.

As the Mayflower approached land, the crew spotted Cape Cod just as the sun rose on November 9. The Pilgrims decided to head south to the mouth of the Hudson River in New York, where they intended to make their plantation. However, as the Mayflower headed south, it encountered very rough seas and nearly shipwrecked. The Pilgrims then decided, rather than risk another attempt to go south, they would just stay and explore Cape Cod. They turned back north, rounded the tip, and anchored in what is now Provincetown Harbor. The Pilgrims would spend the next month and a half exploring Cape Cod, trying to decide where they would build their plantation. On December 25, 1620, they had finally decided upon Plymouth, and they began construction of their first buildings.



Above: John Otto Sunderhauf (left) and Alden Rutherford Kingsbury; Monohon Boat and Canoe Company; 1908-1913.
Below: Alden Rutherford Kingsbury with unidentified youngster; before 1913.



Alden Rutherford Kingsbury and John Otto Sunderhauf operated the Monohon Boat and Canoe Company from 1908 until about 1913 when Kingsbury moved back to New England following the death of his father. Kingsbury and Sunderhauf had experience building canoes in the Charles River area near Boston prior to moving to Washington. Following his departure to Massachusetts, Kingsbury operated Kingsbury Canoes for years. Sunderhauf likely abandoned boatbuilding after Kingsbury left, but remained in Washington and worked as an architect and farmer. His architectural skills were utilized in several buildings in Sammamish and Issaquah. The Monohon Boat and Canoe building was destroyed by fire, along with most of Monohon, in 1925.
Alden Rutherford Kingsbury (1878-1958)
John Otto Sunderhauf (1871-1942) Buried in Hillside Cemetery, Issaquah, WA.

The above material will appear on the Proposed Box Design; East Lake Sammamish Parkway & 212th SE (Sunderhauf

Road)
 (Alexander's Beach and Resort)
 (In Work) Three Elevations of Proposed Box; East Lake Sammamish Parkway & 24th Way SE (flashing light)



Pictured above:

Left exposure, top to bottom:

- "Chapel Hill Road" sign
- Lakeview Chapel on corner of East Lake Sammamish Parkway SE and Chapel Hill Road (SE24th Way)
- Preacher Ben Willis; circa 1940's
- Arie & Jakoba Pillie Family, 1919/Netherlands

Right exposure, top to bottom:

- Meindert Pillie Lakefront; circa 1943
- Ted & Nellie Mae Nolet Family; late 1930's-early 1940's
- Pillie Pile Driver on Lake Sammamish; circa 1943

Music: "Let There Be Peace"

Pictured above:

Left side exposure, top to bottom:

- Meindert Pillie Lakefront; circa 1943
- Ted & Nellie Mae Nolet Family; late 1930's-early 1940's
- Pillie Pile Driver on Lake Sammamish; circa 1943

Right exposure, top to bottom:

- "Was Chapel Hill Road" sign
- Annie Cary (Costello); circa 1940
- James McNabb with son Kirk; circa 1951
- Bud and Shirley McNabb with son Doug; circa 1950 on frozen Lake Sammamish

Pictured above:

Left exposure, top to bottom:

- 1958 Kroll Township Map showing properties for Brown, McNabb, Pillie, Schumacher

Right exposure, top to bottom:

- "Chapel Hill Road" sign
- Lakeview Chapel on corner of East Lake Sammamish Parkway SE and Chapel Hill Road (SE24th Way)
- Preacher Ben Willis; circa 1940's
- Arie & Jakoba Pillie Family, 1919/Netherlands

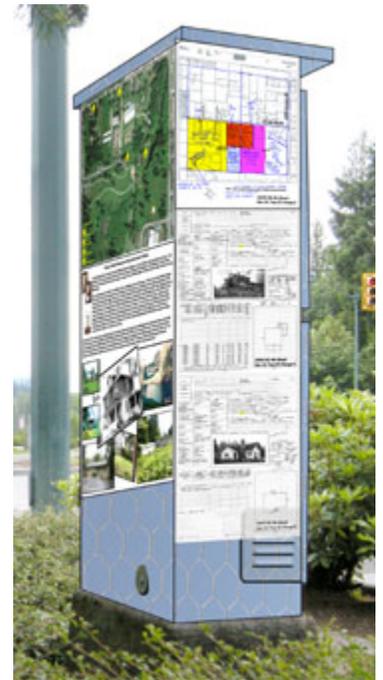
(In Work) Three Elevations of Proposed Box; 228th Avenue SE and Issaquah-Pine Lake Road SE (Sadlier's Store)

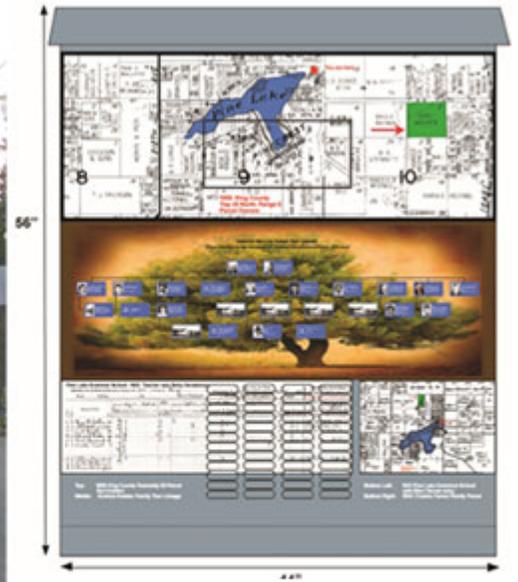
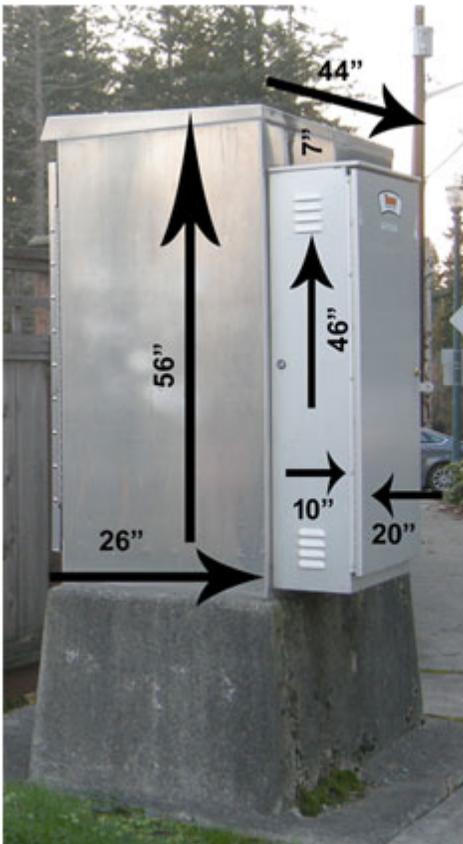


[Image recognizing equestrian activity on the Plateau appearing on the top of the large P cabinet above.](#)

Explanation of images to follow.

(In Work) Three Elevations of Proposed Box; 228th Avenue SE and SE 8th Street (City Hall)





Preferred P Cabinet back elevation design

Explanation of images to follow.

Location at 228th Avenue SE and SE 16th Street coming: [one graphic is Andrew Holsten bio page](#)

[Newspaper:2001](#) | [Harry Military](#) | [Sammi Award](#) | [Golf](#) | [Claradell Hall of Fame](#) | [Volunteer](#) | [Skates](#) | [Contact](#) | [Projects](#)

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