

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination

*Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office, City Hall, Third Floor
808 Spokane Falls Boulevard, Spokane, Washington 99201-3337*

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Trolan, Daniel and Mary Ann, Homestead
Common Name: Trolan-Ellsworth Property; Trolan-Ellsworth House; Ellsworth, Fred and Lula M., Farm; Ellsworth, Freddie and Velma, Farm; Long, Connie and James, Farm

2. Location

Street & Number: 7701 W. Cross Cut Rd.
City, State, Zip Code: Deer Park, WA 99006
Parcel Numbers: 28321.9015, 28321.9016

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building	<input type="checkbox"/> public <input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure			<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> residential
<input type="checkbox"/> object	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes, restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes, unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

Name: Connie and James Long
Street & Number: 7701 W. Cross Cut Rd.
City, State, Zip Code: Deer Park, WA 99006
Telephone Number/E-mail: 509-951-2439, cajbeach@gmail.com

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds: Spokane County Courthouse, Assessor's Office
Street Number: 1116 West Broadway Ave.
City, State, Zip Code: Spokane, WA 99260
County: Spokane

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title: N/A
Date: N/A ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local
Depository for Survey Records: N/A

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Condition

- ☐ excellent
- ☐ good
- ☒ fair
- ☐ deteriorated
- ☐ ruins
- ☐ unexposed

Check One

- ☒ unaltered
- ☐ altered

Check One

- ☒ original site
- ☐ moved & date _____

Narrative statement of description is found on one or more continuation sheets.

8. Spokane Register Criteria and Statement of Significance

Applicable Spokane Register of Historic Places criteria: Mark "x" on one or more for the categories that qualify the property for the Spokane Register listing:

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Spokane history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory history.
- ☐ E Property represents the culture and heritage of the city of Spokane in ways not adequately addressed in the other criteria, as in its visual prominence, reference to intangible heritage, or any range of cultural practices.

Narrative statement of significance is found on one or more continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography is found on one or more continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 8 acres

Verbal Boundary Description: Boundary encompasses the historic Trolan homestead buildings on County Tax Parcels 28321.9015 and 28321.9016 (Figure 1)

Verbal Boundary Justification: Boundary encompasses the historic Trolan homestead buildings on County Tax Parcels 28321.9015 and 28321.9016

11. Form Prepared By

Name and Title: Ann Sharley, Senior Architectural Historian

Organization: Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!)

Street, City, State, Zip Code: 109 S. Holiday Rd., Spokane Valley, WA 99016

Telephone Number: 509-998-5074

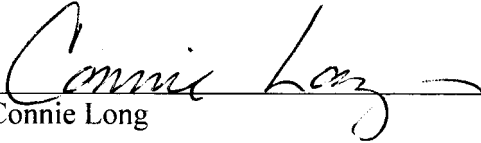
E-mail Address: ann@AHAexclamation.com

Date Final Nomination Heard: October 17, 2018

12. Additional Documentation

Additional documentation is found on one or more continuation sheets.

13. Signature of Owner(s)



Connie Long

James Long

14. For Official Use Only:

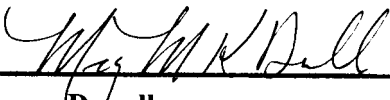
Date nomination application filed: 10/1/18

Date of Landmarks Commission Hearing: 10/17/18

Landmarks Commission decision: Approved

Date of City Council/Board of County Commissioners' hearing: 11/6/18

I hereby certify that this property has been listed in the Spokane Register of Historic Places based upon the action of either the City Council or the Board of County Commissioners as set forth above.



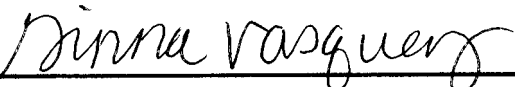
Megan Duvall

11/1/18

Date

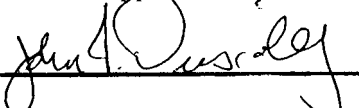
City/County Historic Preservation Officer
City/County Historic Preservation Office
Third Floor – City Hall
808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd.
Spokane, WA 99201

Attest:



County Clerk

Approved as to form:



County Attorney

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The small agricultural complex at 7701 W. Cross Cut Road is situated at the western edge of Wild Rose Prairie, in the low hills overlooking the relatively flat farmlands to the east. Although buildings on the property date from the 1880s or 1890s through the 1950s, only the oldest, those known or believed to be associated with the 1880s to 1910s Trolan Homestead, are currently being nominated to the Spokane Register of Historic Places – the 1890s frame farmhouse, pre-1895 log barn, early wood frame garage, and early wood frame outhouse. The farmhouse, a long vacant two-story cross-gabled Folk Victorian style building, L-shaped in plan and resting on a native stone foundation, is situated at the northern edge of the complex. The garage, 30 feet northeast of the farmhouse, is a long narrow front-gabled building, conveniently placed where the long original driveway enters the complex. The log barn, 200 feet south of the farmhouse, features V-notched corners, the most common type of log construction in the region during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The small side-gabled two-seat outhouse was recently moved from the vicinity of the farmhouse to a location near the barn. The log barn is now open to the elements, following collapse of the roof some years ago, while the farmhouse, garage, and outhouse remain essentially intact. All four buildings are examples of locally constructed vernacular architecture, with much of the work undoubtedly accomplished by the homesteaders themselves. The farmhouse design is probably derived from plans in one of the architectural pattern books popular during the construction era.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The four buildings currently being nominated to the Spokane Register of Historic Places are part of a cluster of farm buildings at 7701 W. Cross Cut Road, in the low hills along the western edge of Wild Rose Prairie in northwestern Spokane County (Figure 1). Buildings in the complex date to the 1880s or 1890s through the 1950s, but only the oldest, those known or believed to be associated with the 1880s to 1910s Trolan Homestead, are presently being nominated to the Spokane Register – the 1890s frame farmhouse, pre-1895 log barn, and early wood frame garage and outhouse (Figure 2). Today the Trolan Homestead property (Trolan Homestead/ Ellsworth Farm) and surrounding areas remain in use as rural agricultural land, accessed from U.S. Route 395 by a grid of graveled and paved county roads.

1890s Farmhouse: The 1890s farmhouse is a well-preserved example of the Folk Victorian architectural style, common throughout the nation during the 1870 to 1910 period. Classic features of this style include turned spindlework detailing and flat jigsaw-cut ornament added to porches and cornices of simple symmetrically arranged folk house forms. The Folk Victorian style came into use as railroads accessed remote regions, allowing pre-cut ornamental detailing to be imported from distant mills (McAlester and McAlester 1984:309-310). The 1890s farmhouse was built between 1894 and 1899, inclusive: it was not yet present when the government issued the final certificate for the Trolan homestead in May 1894, while modern residents note construction of the house prior to 1900, making it one of the earliest wood frame homes on Wild Rose Prairie

(North Spokane Farm Museum 2000; Spokane Falls Land Office 1894). This time period corresponds well with completion of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway (SF&N) through the Wild Rose area in 1889 (Cheever 1949:94). The farmhouse is an example of vernacular architecture constructed by local builders, with much of the work undoubtedly accomplished by the Trolans themselves. The building design is probably derived from plans in one of the architectural pattern books commonly used for vernacular construction during the late nineteenth century.

This large two-story cross-gabled wood frame house, L-shaped in plan, is oriented east-west and north-south based on true compass directions (Figures 3 to 47). The building consists of a simple rectangular western section, 18 feet wide and 26 feet long, and an eastern (now front) cross-gabled wing, also 18 feet wide and 26 feet long. The western section may have been built first and the eastern wing added later: a vertical seam, visible on the south side of the building where loss of siding has exposed the diagonal sheathing, marks the juncture of the two building sections. Identification of rooms within the house, with labels such as “possible dining room” and “probable bedroom,” is based on room size, location, ornament, and existing features. Although the complete label is provided in Figure 3, the qualifiers “possible” and “probable” are omitted from the report text to increase readability.

The 1890s farmhouse rests on a mortared stone foundation, composed of uncoursed and unshaped native stone, mostly granite, ranging from six inches to two feet in diameter. Cladding is horizontal lapped 3.5-inch wide beveled boards with 4-inch wide vertical cornerboards and 10-inch wide horizontal boards at the base of the walls. Remnant paint can be seen in places, although fading may have altered the original colors: orangish-tan cladding, porch post horizontal bands, and porch post jigsaw ornament; yellowish porch posts, cornerboards, and window/door trim; greenish trim under the eaves on the south side of the house; and a green front (east) screen door.

The roof on both sections of the house is steeply pitched with moderately overhanging rakes and moderately overhanging boxed eaves. The eaves are ornamented with wood molding fascia, and wood molding and board trim on the building face beneath the eaves and rakes adds additional decorative interest. Jigsaw-cut ornament with a turned pendant originally decorated the peak of each gable, although portions of these elements are now deteriorated or missing. Two prominent cross-gables, both with jigsaw-cut ornament and a turned pendant, embellish the highly visible north side of the eastern wing, each centered above a wood sash double-hung second story window. Wood shingle roofing, now deteriorated, is covered in places with corrugated galvanized sheet metal or modern standing seam sheet metal. The building originally had two chimneys, one slightly south of center on the west section’s roof crest and one slightly east of center on the east section’s roof crest. Both have now been removed and the openings covered with sheet metal.

A seven-foot wide wraparound front porch with 3.5-inch tongue and groove decking extends across the entire front (east) and north sides of the east wing. A low-pitched hip-

roofed porch canopy with boxed eaves is supported on turned wooden posts with jigsaw cut ornament, five posts across the front and five across the north side (the corner post is counted twice in this tally); the end posts, one on the front (east) and one on the north side, are half posts (engaged columns) attached to the building face. Latticework covers the space between the porch deck and the ground, while the front steps are currently missing.

Windows and doors are generally symmetrically arranged over the building elevations. All windows are one-over-one wood sash double-hung units, arranged singly or in pairs, and all are provided with simple board trim, board sills, and wood molding crowns. The glass exhibits wavy, rather than smooth, surfaces. Although most windows are intact, some panes are missing and a few sash are damaged or missing. A one-story rectangular bay window with a low-pitched hip roof is centered on the north side of the western section, with a pair of wood sash double-hung windows on its face and one wood sash double-hung window on each side.

The front (east) door, an original wood panel unit with an ornate cast metal escutcheon plate and black glass knob, is centered on the east face of the eastern wing. An original screen door at this entrance features two bands of turned spindlework ornament, an original metal latch, and ornate cast metal hinges embossed "SHELBY". Another wood panel door with an ornate escutcheon plate and black glass knob opens into the living room (#5 on Figure 3) from the northern wraparound porch, while a panel and glass door with an original escutcheon plate and black glass knob opens into the dining room (#2 on Figure 3) from the northern wraparound porch. Although the small south porch has been removed, the door – a wood panel and glass unit with four small leaflike wood ornaments attached to the panel, an ornate escutcheon plate, and black glass knob – remains, flanked by two turned spindlework half posts attached to the building face. This entrance is provided with an original screen door with turned spindlework ornament similar to that of the front (east) screen door but with simple metal hinges. A native stone foundation outlines the footprint of the former porch deck.

The farmhouse was built using platform frame construction. Lumber throughout the house is less than full dimension and wire (round) nails are used exclusively.

The building interior remains little changed from its period of use, with no evidence of indoor plumbing or electrical wiring. Interior doors are all wood panel, most with original ornate metal escutcheon plates and black glass knobs. The windows are provided with ornate metal hardware. All stoves have now been removed. A number of windows are broken and birds and insects have taken up residence in the house through the years, while roof deterioration has resulted in water damage. Several boxes of documents, severely water-damaged unidentified photographs, clothing, and memorabilia related to the Ellsworth occupations of the house remain in the building. These artifacts, while of interest, provide little historical information relevant to the present study.

The front (east) door opens into the entry (#1 on Figure 3). This small room features linoleum flooring, beadboard wainscoting, plaster wall and ceiling finishes, a lath and plaster chimney, simple board trim, and wire (round) nail hooks. The dining room (#2 on Figure 3) is accessed from the entry. This large room features linoleum flooring, beadboard wainscoting, plaster wall and ceiling finishes, a stovepipe opening, simple board trim, and narrow wood molding around the upper wall. A pantry (#3 on Figure 3) is accessed from the entry (#1) or dining room (#2). This small narrow room has built-in shelves along the walls, beadboard wainscoting, plaster wall and ceiling finishes, and a large board hatch with a metal ring handle in the linoleum-covered board floor. The hatch opens to reveal a low unfinished cellar/crawlspace, accessed by board steps, beneath the floor. A number of old cans and bottles can still be seen in the cellar. A bedroom (#4 on Figure 3) is accessed from the dining room (#2) via the stairwell. The bedroom (#4) features a board floor, plaster wall and ceiling finishes, a small storage space with board shelves beneath the stairs, and simple board trim. One proceeds from the bedroom (#4) into the living room (#5 on Figure 3), a large room also accessed from the northern wraparound porch and the dining room (#2). The living room (#5) features a board floor painted blue or grey, plaster wall and ceiling finishes, a lath and plaster chimney, simple board and molding trim, wood molding around the upper walls, and a prominent rectangular bay window, as previously described, with crocheted fabric curtains and turned spindlework ornament at each side corner. The stairway to the second floor is L-shaped in plan with unpainted wood steps.

The landing (#6 on Figure 3), a room at the top of the stairway, features an unfinished board floor, plaster wall and ceiling finishes, simple wood trim, a large attic hatch in the ceiling, and a decoratively angled balustrade along the edge of the stairwell with turned spindlework balusters and posts. The bedroom (#7 on Figure 3) is accessed from the landing (#6). This room has an unfinished board floor and presumably had plaster wall and ceiling finishes. The lath and plaster walls had already been removed by the time this room was recorded, leaving the studs and ceiling joists visible. A chimney opening can be seen on the south wall. The hallway (#8 on Figure 3) extends from the landing (#6) to the bedroom (#10). The hallway's lath and plaster walls have also been removed, leaving the studs and joists visible. The bedroom (#9 on Figure 3) is accessed from the hallway. This small room and its adjoining closet have also been stripped down to the studs and joists. The final bedroom (#10 on Figure 3) is accessed from the hallway (#8). This room and its adjoining closet have also been stripped to the studs and joists. A chimney opening can be seen on the west wall.

Garage: Although the construction date for this vernacular utilitarian building was not located, County Assessor's records note that it is "old" (Spokane County 1956-1999), an assessment supported by its construction materials, as well as the stone foundation.

This one-story front-gabled wood frame building, a simple rectangle in plan, is 34 feet long and 12 feet wide (Figures 48 to 63). The building is oriented east and west, in alignment with the true cardinal directions. The building rests on an irregular series of uncut and unmortared native granite stone piers. A few wood blocks of irregular shapes

and sizes supplement the stone piers, while portions of the building, particularly along the upslope (north) side, currently appear to rest on the ground. Cladding, horizontal false bevel drop siding painted barn red, continues into the gables, while vertical cornerboards are painted white. The paint is currently flaking and some has weathered away. The roof is moderately pitched with moderately overhanging open eaves, exposed square cut 2x2 rafter ends, and simple red-painted board bargeboards in the gables. Sheathing consists of 1x6 boards with gaps between the boards, and roofing is corrugated sheet metal, on the north side installed over earlier wood shingles.

All nails are wire and all lumber is commercially sawed and less than full dimension. A large double vehicle door, handcrafted of horizontal drop siding boards – 7-inch wide false bevel like the building cladding and 5.5-inch wide simple drop siding – opens into each end of the building. Vehicle door hardware includes strap hinges of two styles, one apparently older than the other, metal and wood block latches, and metal D-shaped handles of two different types. A sliding multiple-light wood sash window with simple white board trim is placed east of center on the south wall, the panes and one sash now missing. An unglazed window is cut from the siding near the west end of the north wall, the shutter held in place with wood block latches. Two 40-inch diameter cottonwood trees (recently removed) stood at the north and south sides of the building, causing the building walls to bow inward as the trees grew. The floor of the building is dirt. Straw on the floor and a roughly built manger across the center of the building indicate recent use of the garage as an animal barn. The building is currently used for storage.

Barn: The V-notched log barn was built between 1887, when the Trolans first settled on their homestead, and May of 1894, when a log barn of the same dimensions was noted on the Trolan homestead in the land entry file (General Land Office [GLO] 1887; Spokane Falls Land Office 1894). V-notched log construction is believed to have been introduced to North America in the 1730s by the Schwenkfelders, a religious group who emigrated to Pennsylvania from the German province of Silesia. V-notches were designed to shed water and, as American settlement expanded westward, this practical design spread into localized areas of the Midwestern and Western states (Glover 1982:171; Rock 1979:8, 9). By the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, during Euro-American settlement of northeastern Washington, V-notching was the most popular type of log construction in the region. Construction of the Trolan log barn in this regionally popular style is probably evidence that local residents assisted the newly-arrived homesteaders with construction of their first buildings.

This log building, 28 feet wide (north-south) and 37 feet long (east-west), was constructed as a simple rectangular barn, probably with a hay loft based on the height of the remaining walls (Figures 64 to 77). The barn faces generally east, its orientation 92 degrees true, slightly divergent from true east at 90 degrees. Today only the building walls remain standing, the roof having collapsed some years ago. Most structural debris from the roof has now been removed leaving its construction uncertain. The walls are peeled 6- to 9-inch logs stacked horizontally with V-notched corners [in V-notching the top of the log is cut in an inverted V shape while a perpendicular inverted V is cut into

the bottom of the log to fit over the log below it]. Remnant board cladding can be seen in places on both the interior and exterior of the building – vertical board and batten on the eastern (front) section and horizontal boards on the western (rear) section. Cladding boards are sawmill cut and full dimension 1x12s or 1x11s. Most planks used in the building are sawmill cut, while a few are hewn logs. Nails are a mix of cut (square) and wire (round) nails. A large window opening is centered on the west (rear) wall and a high nearly full-width doorway is centered on the east (front) wall. The building site was not leveled prior to construction and the earthen floor slopes noticeably downward from the rear to the front of the building. Due to the slope of the floor the side walls are higher in the eastern (front) part of the structure than in the western part. Remnant sawmill cut flooring boards are visible in the eastern (front) part of the structure. A small enamelware pan filled with corroded cut nails and a galvanized washtub filled with corroded metal fragments, wires, cut nails, and a horseshoe rest on the barn floor. The building remains open to the elements and weeds are growing in the interior. No building foundation is visible.

At some point a large full-width wood frame addition was built onto the south side of the log barn. This feature, 20 feet wide (north-south) and 37 feet long (east-west), appears to rest on uncut native stone piers. The addition, which is partially collapsed, has double thickness vertical board walls – 1x boards of various widths, 5.5 to 11 inches wide. A low-pitched shed roof slopes from what was probably the barn eaves to a point about six feet above the ground surface. Rafters are 4-inch diameter peeled poles with a double layer – an east-west layer and a north-south layer – of 1x board sheathing, covered in places with remnant sheet metal panels. Wire nails were used exclusively in the addition. One small square window opening, with small strap hinges indicating closure with a now missing shutter, is centered on the south wall. At least five board stalls are arranged along the north wall on the interior of the feature.

Outhouse: Although the construction date for this vernacular utilitarian building was not located, it would pre-date construction of the 1949 farmhouse which was built with indoor plumbing. An outhouse, this one or an earlier version, would have been present on the property from the earliest occupation of the Trolan homestead.

This small one-story side-gabled wood frame building, a simple rectangle in plan, is 5.5 feet wide and 4 feet deep (Figures 78 to 82). The building has recently been moved and now sits at an angle, facing northwest, near the northwest corner of the barn. The outhouse, painted barn red (the paint now flaking and weathered), rests on the ground, rather than on a foundation. Cladding is horizontal 4-inch wide simple drop siding boards with vertical corner boards. The roof is moderately pitched with moderately overhanging open eaves and exposed 1.5-inch x 2.5-inch rafter ends cut at an angle. Sheathing is 8-inch wide boards and roofing is corrugated sheet metal, installed over earlier wood shingles. The door, hand-crafted of vertical boards with a metal latch and handle, is placed off-center on the building face. The interior has a plank floor and a plank bench with two rounded-edge oval holes cut into it. All nails are wire and all lumber is

commercially sawed and less than full dimension. The outhouse is currently non-functional as there is no pit.

ORIGINAL APPEARANCE & SUBSEQUENT MODIFICATIONS

Over the years buildings have been added and removed from this farm complex. The 1894 Trolan homestead land entry file notes the present log barn already on the property in May of that year, along with a log house, granary, and rail fence, none of which survive today (Spokane Falls Land Office 1894). Today the 1890s farmhouse remains little changed from its period of use, although the highly deteriorated south side porch and both chimneys have recently been removed and weathering has taken its toll (Brown ca. 2014). Additional changes are planned for this building, which never had plumbing or electricity, to modify the structure for modern use. The garage and outhouse also remain little changed from their primary periods of use. Additional buildings, including a new farmhouse and machine shed, were added to the property in the 1940s and 1950s, structures that remain in use today (Spokane County 2018). County Assessor's records note removal of two simple chicken houses during latter years of the twentieth century (Spokane County 1956-1999). The barn roof collapsed some years ago leaving the building open to the elements, and most of the structural debris has now been removed.

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES OF THE FOUR BUILDINGS

Certain characteristics allow a building to be recognized as historical. These character-defining features, which tie the building to a particular time period or architectural style, include the building's original form and the shapes and materials of original porches, roofs, doors, windows, chimneys, and decorative detailing.

When rehabilitating historic buildings, such character-defining features should, whenever possible, be preserved and retained. Retention of original features or repair using like materials, is recommended. If the feature is too deteriorated to repair, replacement with features of the same material and appearance is desirable. If this is not possible, replacement with features of a different material that retain the original features' appearance is often acceptable. Addition of conjectural elements is strongly discouraged.

Character-defining features and rehabilitation recommendations for the four Trolan homestead buildings include the following:

1890s Farmhouse:

- Original form of the house
- Original form of the roof, including gables and cross-gables
- Original turned wood ornament in gables
- Original porches, including roofs and turned wood posts
- Original doors and hardware
- Original wood sash double-hung windows
- Original bay window
- Original or identical replacement cladding

Original native stone foundation or, if needed, replacement with a foundation that appears similar to the original

Reconstruction of chimneys based on historical photographs

Original paint colors, if this can be determined

Garage:

Original form of the garage

Original doors and hardware

Original windows

Original or identical replacement cladding

Original paint colors

Barn:

Allowing the building to deteriorate naturally is acceptable

Repair and reconstruction of missing elements based on photographs, if available

If photographs are not available, repair and replacement based on similar regional barns of the period

Outhouse:

Original form of the outhouse

Original door and hardware

Original or identical replacement cladding

Original paint color

Moving the outhouse is acceptable

SUMMARY STATEMENT

In 1887 Daniel and Mary Ann Trolan and their four children settled on a homestead in the Wild Rose Prairie area of Spokane County, becoming some of the earliest Euro-American residents in the region. Two buildings, known to date to the early days of the Trolan homestead, remain extant today: the 1890s Folk Victorian style frame farmhouse and the remains of the pre-1895 V-notched log barn. Other buildings are present on the property, including an early frame garage and a frame outhouse, both of which are believed to date to the homesteading period. The four buildings associated with the Trolan homestead are examples of locally constructed vernacular architecture, with much of the work undoubtedly accomplished by the Trolans themselves. Today the cluster of buildings at 7701 W. Cross Cut Road remains as evidence of the hard work of settlers who transformed the Wild Rose forests into the rich farmlands seen in the area today. The Trolan Homestead property, consisting of the four previously mentioned buildings, is therefore eligible for listing in the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Category A, for its association with early Euro-American settlement of Wild Rose Prairie during the 1880s through 1910s period, part of a broader settlement pattern that significantly changed the course of Spokane County history. The 1890s farmhouse is also individually eligible for Spokane Register listing under Category C, as an excellent example of the Folk Victorian architectural style. In addition to its historic significance, the Trolan Homestead property as a whole retains sufficient integrity – of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association – to remain readily recognizable as historical and to qualify as an example of early regional settlement. The 1890s Folk Victorian farmhouse remains highly intact, possessing all aspects of integrity to a degree rarely seen in historical buildings.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Since time immemorial the falls of the Spokane River, fifteen miles south of the Trolan homestead in present downtown Spokane, were rich fisheries, hugely important to local Native American residents. The fisheries formed the heartland of the Native Spokane people's traditional territory, and well-used trails connected villages at the falls with additional campsites, plant gathering locations, and hunting grounds in surrounding areas. Wild Rose Prairie was part of these traditional lands and early settlers reported a large, frequently used Native American campsite just west of the Trolan farmhouse (Ray 1936:116, 136; Ross 1998:271-282; Tri-County Tribune 1976).

In the early 1870s, the first Euro-Americans settlers arrived at the falls of the Spokane River, attracted by the falls' water power potential or the region's arable land. Sawmills and flour mills soon occupied the banks of the Spokane River and settlers' homes began to dot the landscape. Construction of the transcontinental Northern Pacific Railroad through Spokane Falls in 1881 connected the fledgling community with the rest of the nation and immigration into the region surged (Kensel 1971:18-23; Stimson 1985:22, 23).

As prime areas near Spokane Falls were claimed, settlement began to expand into the surrounding hills. The Colville Road, a rough 1850s/1860s military trail to Colville, connected Spokane Falls with the Wild Rose region and potential settlers followed this route into the area (General Land Office [GLO] 1890; Kingston 1981:224-227). The Henry Maxum family arrived on Wild Rose Prairie in the spring of 1882, becoming the first settlers in the area, and Mrs. Maxum is credited with naming the prairie for its profusion of wild rose bushes. Others settlers soon followed, including the D. B. Rhodes family in the fall of 1882; John Broadbent, the Jessie W. Howell family, Ruben Sayles, and Frank Kimlin in the spring of 1883; and D. B. Rhodes' three sons in the fall of 1883 (Deer Park Tribune 1999; Woodard and Eichmeyer 1935).

The original Wild Rose Prairie was a relatively small irregularly shaped grassland, while surrounding areas were forested with pine, fir, and larch (GLO 1890). Settlement led to land clearing and, as farms replaced the forests, the entire area became known as Wild Rose Prairie. Due to the ready supply of timber, most early homes and buildings in the area were constructed of logs. This started to change in the fall and winter of 1883-1884 when Clem Carter and George Brown set up a small water-powered sawmill on Dragoon Creek, just east of Wild Rose Prairie, and lumber became available to those who could afford it (Woodard and Eichmeyer 1935).

Passing years saw a steady stream of settlers enter the Wild Rose area, many of whom filed claims for up to 160 acres of federal government land under the Homestead Act of 1862. After five years of residence and cultivation of the land, the government issued the homesteader a patent, or title, to the property. Other early settlers purchased properties from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which had been granted large tracts of land as compensation for transcontinental rail line construction (Bureau of Land Management 1976a, 1976b; Muhn and Stuart 1988:14, 16).

The Daniel Trolan family took up a homestead in the Wild Rose area in 1887 (Figures 83 to 89). Detailed maps show a small stream rising just west of the Trolan house and flowing southeast to Wethey Creek, a tributary of Dragoon Creek. This water source (probably also the reason for the Native American campsite) likely influenced Daniel Trolan's selection of the parcel – the Northeast Quarter of Section 32, Township 28 North, Range 42 East, Willamette Meridian (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2018; Fidelity Abstract Co. 1905; Ogle & Co. 1912). The parcel was relatively level and entirely forested and a wagon road – a branch of the Colville Road – passed within 0.1 mile of the property. By this date a neighboring homesteader, R. R. Hazard, had established a store and post office less than a mile to the southeast, and a blazed forest trail – later called Spotted Road due to the blazes – guided settlers to the store (GLO 1887, 1890; Tri-County Tribune 1976; Woodard and Eichmeyer 1935).

Daniel Trolan was born in Draperstown, Cahore, County Derry, Ireland, on August 15, 1845. Trolan emigrated to the United States when he was 19 years old and soon found work as a puddler in a Philadelphia iron foundry, followed shortly by employment with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. He next moved to New York state where he worked

on the New York & Oswego Railroad. After two years in New York, Trolan returned to Pennsylvania where he found work in the coal mines near Wilkes-Barre, a job he held for 20 years. It was apparently a hazardous occupation as Trolan was seriously burned twice in mining accidents. Daniel Trolan applied for U.S. citizenship during this period and in October of 1875 became a naturalized U.S. citizen (Deer Park Union 1916; Edwards 1900:511; Find a Grave 2007a; Pennsylvania Inspectors of Mines 1882; Spokane Falls Land Office 1894).

In 1874, while employed in the coal mines, Daniel Trolan married Annie Laden and the couple had three children, James (ca. 1877), Daniel (1878), and Andrew (birth year unknown). Annie died around 1880 and two years later Trolan married Mary Ann Quigley and two more children were born, Alice (ca. 1884) and Margaret (1885). Although no biographical information was located for Annie Laden, Mary Ann Quigley was born in 1842, probably in Pennsylvania, to Irish immigrant parents. Daniel Trolan was identified as a member of the Catholic church and presumably the rest of his family were also members (Bradsby 1893:1264; Deer Park Union 1916; Edwards 1900:511; Find a Grave 2007a; U.S. Census 1880, 1910).

On April 4, 1887, Daniel Trolan left Miner's Mills, Pennsylvania, on the midnight train for Washington Territory. He traveled with a James Whitehead, also of Miner's Mills, and both planned to settle in the Yakima Valley due to its pleasant climate. A local newspaper account notes that both men were "well known citizens of Miner's Mills" and a number of friends accompanied them to the depot to bid them farewell (Edwards 1900:511; Wilkes-Barre Times Leader 1887a, 1887b).

During the trip the men apparently changed their plans, as both ended up selecting homesteads in the Wild Rose Prairie area north of Spokane Falls, with James Whitehead's claim only 0.5 mile northeast of Daniel Trolan's (BLM 2018). On May 9, 1887, one month after Daniel left Pennsylvania, his wife Mary Ann and their four children – Jimmy, Danny, Margaret, and Alice [Andrew had apparently passed away by this time] – boarded the train for Spokane Falls to join Daniel on the homestead (Wilkes-Barre Times Leader 1887c). The family cleared the timber from a portion of the homestead and used the logs to build a large cabin, 14 feet wide and 24 feet long, as well as a 27 feet wide by 36 feet long barn (Hall-Greiff et al. ca. 2000:36; Spokane Falls Land Office 1894). By July 1887, when the U.S. government surveyed the section line immediately north of the homestead, the Trolans already had about 20 acres under cultivation and had constructed "good buildings and fence" (GLO 1887:General Description). Thirteen years later, in 1900, the Trolan family was successfully farming about 75 acres of the homestead and U.S. Censuses for both that year and 1910 list Daniel Trolan's occupation as "farmer" (Edwards 1900:511; Hall-Greiff et al. ca. 2000:36; U.S. Census 1900, 1910).

In 1890, three years after moving to Wild Rose Prairie, Daniel Trolan wrote a letter to the Wilkes-Barre newspaper noting that, after an exceptionally hard winter, the crops and cattle were again doing well. He went on to report that, when they first arrived, no one

lived north of them for 20 miles, but now three years later every government section “worth having” had been claimed. Local amenities at the time included a school with an eight-month term, three stores, a butcher shop, a shoemaker, three blacksmiths, and once-a-week mail service. Three sawmills were operating in the area and the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway (SF&N), constructed north from Spokane in 1889, passed five miles to the east (Cheever 1949:94; Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer 1890:4).

Daniel Trolan formally filed his homestead claim at the Spokane Falls Land Office on December 9, 1890. Since the General Land Office had published the survey for that township earlier the same year, Trolan presumably filed as soon as he was allowed to do so (BLM 1976a, 1976b; GLO n.d., 1890). The Trolans received the patent or title to their homestead – Document Number 4235 – on December 10, 1894 (BLM 2018). By this time, in addition to the log house and barn, improvements included a granary, well, two miles of rail fence, 40 acres of cleared land, and 30 fruit trees (Spokane Falls Land Office 1894).

Although the exact construction date for the Trolan’s large frame house is not known, it was built between 1894 and 1899, inclusive, one of the earliest frame homes on the prairie. The building’s Folk Victorian architectural style supports this construction period as its decorative elements would have required rail transportation for import into a region as remote as Wild Rose Prairie (McAlester and McAlester 1984:309; North Spokane Farm Museum 2000; Spokane Falls Land Office 1894).

According to the federal census, none of the Trolan children were still living at home in June of 1900. Daniel and Mary Ann continued to live on and farm the Wild Rose Prairie homestead until their deaths, Mary Ann in 1914 at age 72 and Daniel in 1916 at age 70. The couple were buried in adjoining plots in the Wild Rose Cemetery and Daniel’s obituary notes that he was “a man well liked by all who knew him” (Deer Park Union 1916; Find a Grave 2007a, 2007b; U.S. Census 1900).

Settlements sprang up along the SF&N railroad in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including Deer Park, which soon became the service and supply center for Wild Rose Prairie and other surrounding areas. Lumber mills, farming, horticulture, and service industries continued to support the Deer Park and Wild Rose economies well into the twentieth century (Deer Park Tribune 2003, 2008, 2012).

In 1919, three years after Daniel Trolan’s passing, his children and their spouses – James F. and Nellie O. Trolan, Margaret G. and J. R. Meeker, and Daniel and Selma Trolan – sold the homestead to local residents Fred Ellsworth, Sr., and his wife Lula M. Coffin Ellsworth (Figures 90 to 99) (Spokane County various dates).

Fred Ellsworth, Sr., was born in Hamburg, Fremont County, Iowa, on November 15, 1872. In 1888, at age 16, Fred accompanied his parents to the Wild Rose area in a covered wagon, and the family homesteaded near Fan Lake north of present-day Deer Park. As a young adult Fred Ellsworth moved to Deer Park where he met and married

Lula M. Coffin, who was born in Oregon in 1876. Over the years the couple had six children: Eva (born 1897), Lula (1899), Alfred (1901), Jesse (1902), Fred, Jr. "Freddie" (1906), and Florence (1908). In the 1910 and 1920 censuses Fred, Sr., is identified as a farmer (Deer Park Tribune 1988; Deer Park Union 1944; Find a Grave 2009a; U.S. Census 1910, 1920).

In July 1902, while the family was living in Deer Park, one-year-old Alfred died of myocarditis, a heart condition. The following year the family moved to a farm in the Twin Mountains area of Stevens County, several miles west of the Trolan property, where they lived for 16 years. In 1918 tragedy again struck the family, when the oldest Ellsworth son, 16-year-old Jesse, drowned in the Spokane River. The following year the Ellsworths and their two youngest children, Freddie and Florence, moved from the Twin Mountains farm to their new home on Wild Rose Prairie, the former Daniel Trolan homestead. Eva was already married by this time and the next eldest daughter Lula probably no longer lived at home (Deer Park Union 1918, 1944; North Spokane Farm Museum [NSFM] 2000; Slater 1902; Martha Yager, Ellsworth descendant, personal email communication 2018; U.S. Census 1910, 1920).

Lula M. Coffin Ellsworth passed away in 1922, but Fred, Sr., continued to live on the Wild Rose property until his death in 1944 (Deer Park Union 1944). Fred, Jr. ("Freddie") and Velma married in 1933 and, at some point, Freddie and his wife moved back to the Wild Rose property. Following Fred Sr.'s death, ownership of the property passed to Freddie and Velma, who continued to farm the land (Ellsworth 1966; U.S. Census 1940). Freddie built a new house on the property in 1948-1949 and the couple moved out of the old Trolan house, which was never reoccupied (North Spokane Farm Museum 2000). The property remained in the Ellsworth family until 2015, as the 1995 Fred and Velma Ellsworth Revocable Living Trust, the 1999 Estate of Fred Ellsworth, Jr., the 2001 property of Ellsworth nephew Len B. Wooton [Freddie and Velma had no children], and the 2001 Wooton-Ellsworth Farms LLC (Spokane County various dates).

In 2015 Wooton-Ellsworth Farms LLC sold the property to the present owners, Connie and James Long, who continue to farm the land and are actively rehabilitating the long-vacant Trolan-Ellsworth house (Spokane County 2018).

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 1887 Daniel and Mary Ann Trolan and their four children settled on a homestead in the Wild Rose Prairie area of Spokane County, becoming some of the earliest Euro-American residents in the region. Two buildings, known to date to the early days of the Trolan homestead, remain extant today: the 1890s Folk Victorian frame farmhouse and the remains of the pre-1895 V-notched log barn. An early frame garage and a frame outhouse are also present, both of which are believed to date to the homesteading period. All four of these buildings are examples of local vernacular architecture, with much of the construction work undoubtedly accomplished by the Trolans themselves. Today the cluster of buildings at 7701 W. Cross Cut Road remains as evidence of the hard work of

settlers who transformed the Wild Rose forests into the rich farmlands seen in the area today.

The Trolan Homestead property, then, consisting of the four previously mentioned buildings, is eligible for listing in the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Category A, for its association with early Euro-American settlement of Wild Rose Prairie during the 1880s through 1910s period, part of a broader settlement pattern that significantly changed the course of Spokane County history. The 1890s farmhouse is also individually eligible for Spokane Register listing under Category C, as an excellent example of the Folk Victorian architectural style.

All four Trolan Homestead buildings are in their original locations with the exception of the outhouse, formerly located to the rear of the 1890s farmhouse but recently moved 200 feet south near the barn. This move does not disqualify the outhouse from contributing to Spokane Register eligibility of the Trolan Homestead property, since this building is a minor secondary structure and outhouses were frequently relocated during their periods of use. Collapse of the log barn roof affects this building's integrity of design and workmanship. The standing walls, however, of this very early building contribute significantly to Spokane Register eligibility of the property. Although weathering has taken its toll on all of the buildings, the exteriors of the 1890s farmhouse, garage, and outhouse have changed relatively little since the Trolan homestead period.

In addition to its historic significance, then, the Trolan Homestead property as a whole retains sufficient integrity – of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association – to remain readily recognizable as historical and to qualify as an example of early regional settlement. The 1890s Folk Victorian farmhouse remains highly intact, possessing all aspects of integrity to a degree rarely seen in historical buildings.

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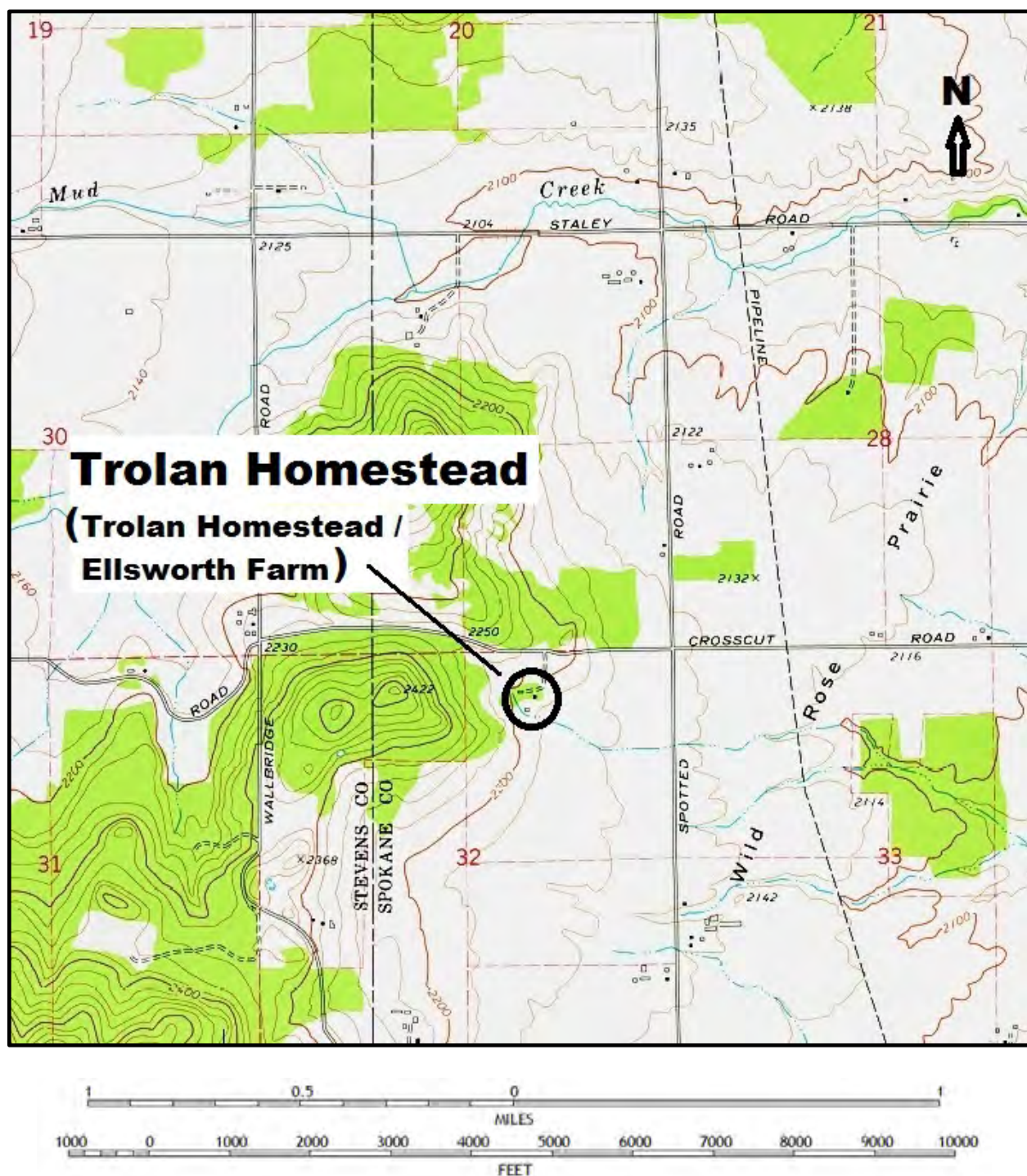


Figure 1. Location of the Trolan Homestead (Trolan Homestead/Ellsworth Farm), 7701 W. Cross Cut Road, Deer Park (adapted from Clayton, Wash., 7.5-minute quadrangle, U.S. Geological Survey, 1973).

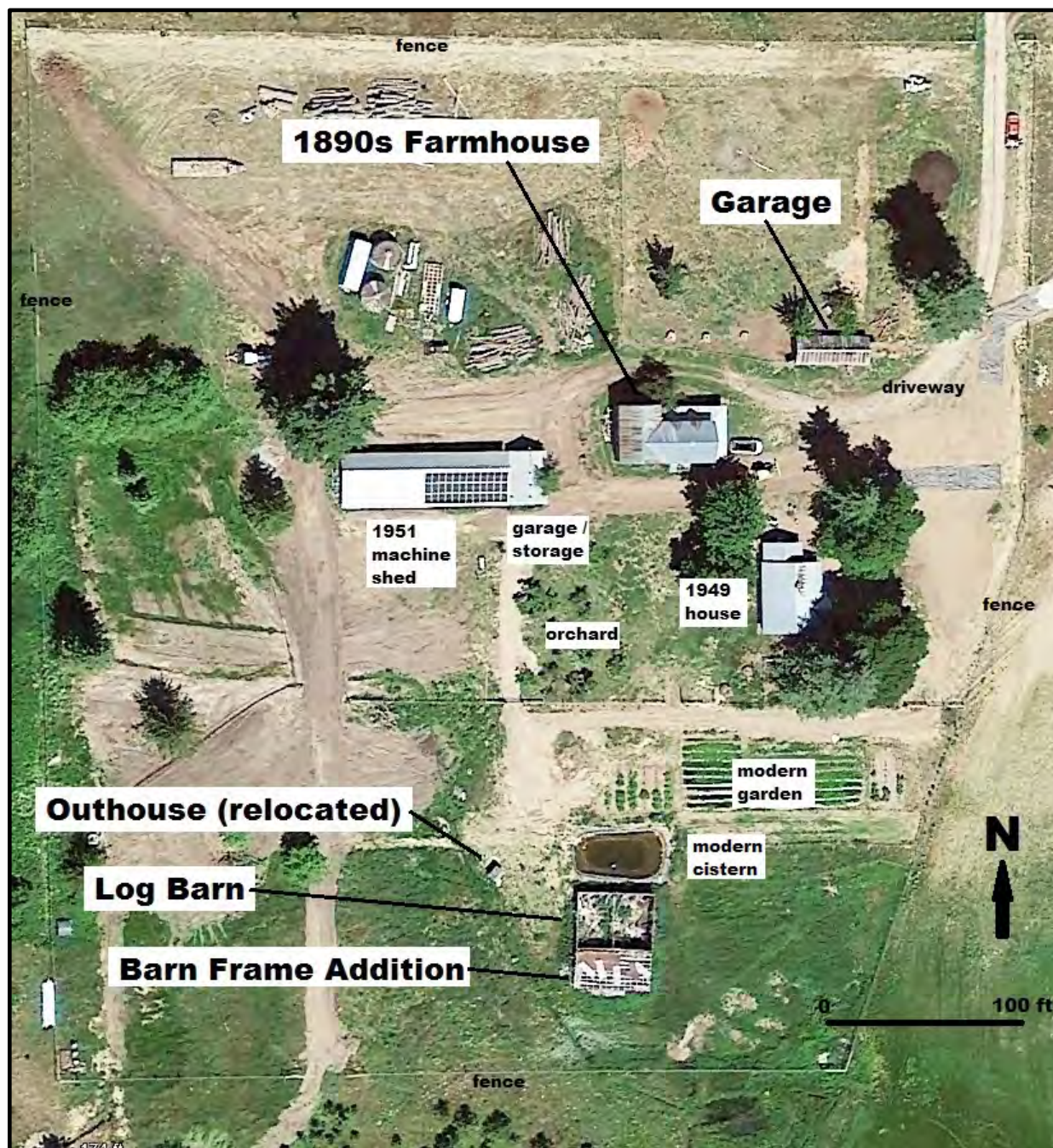
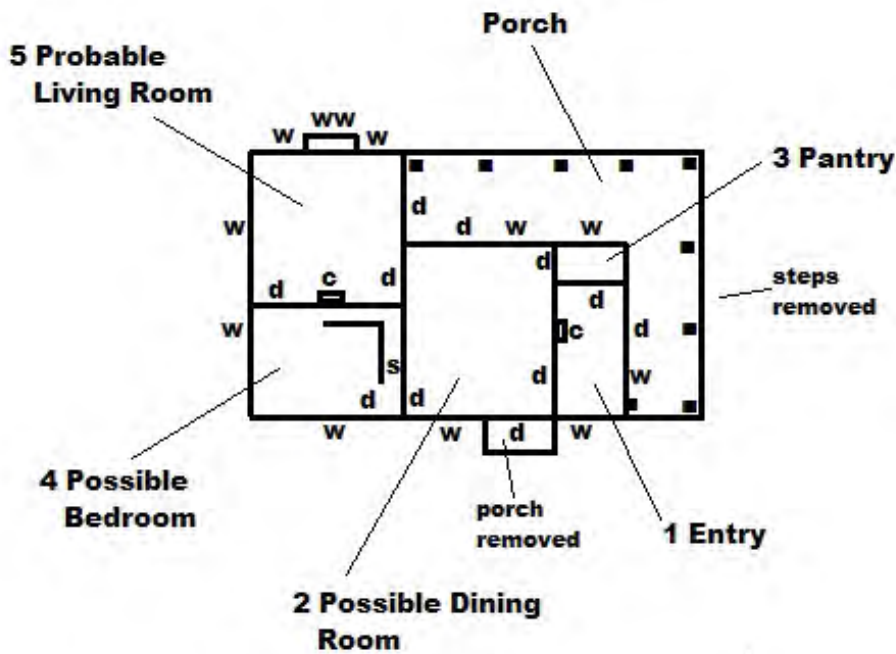
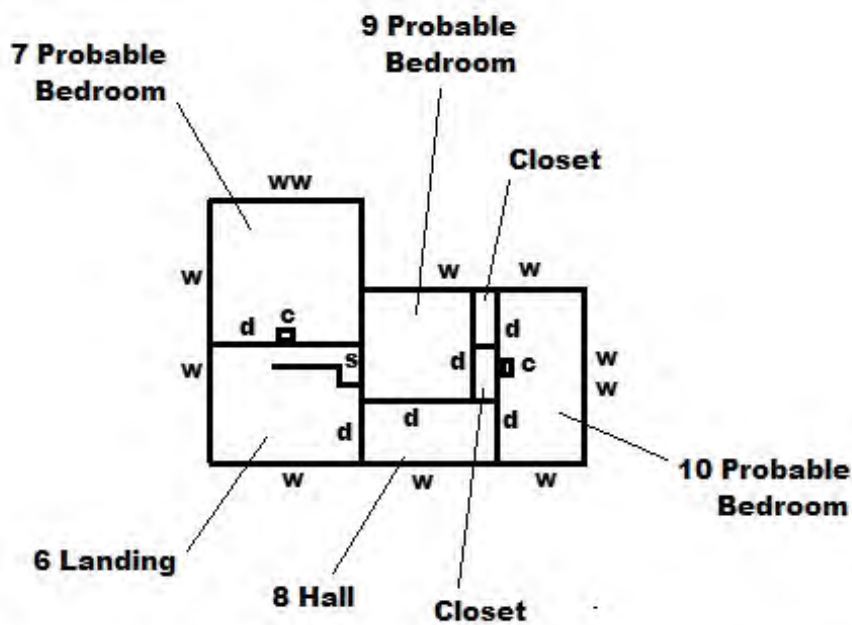


Figure 2. Trolan Homestead (Trolan Homestead/Ellsworth Farm) buildings and features, 7701 W. Cross Cut Road, Deer Park (adapted from Google Earth aerial photograph, 2017).

1890s Farmhouse, First Floor:



1890s Farmhouse, Second Floor:



1890s Farmhouse, Roof Lines:

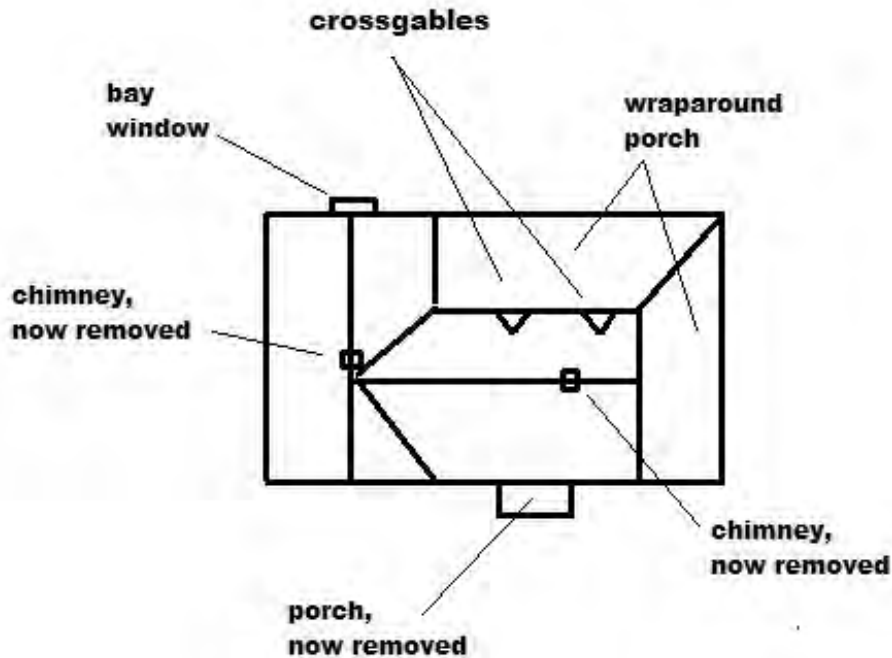


Figure 3. 1890s Farmhouse: floor plan and roof line sketches. Sketches are oriented with north to the top. Key: d = door, w = window, c = chimney, s = stairway, small black rectangle = porch post; exterior doors and windows indicated on exterior sides of walls, interior doors indicated on interior sides of walls.



Figure 4. Overview of the Trolan Homestead (Trolan Homestead/Ellsworth Farm) property: left to right, garage, 1890s farmhouse, 1951 machine shed, barn. View to the southeast.



Figure 5. Overview of the Trolan Homestead (Trolan Homestead/Ellsworth Farm) property: left to right, 1951 machine shed, 1890s farmhouse, 1949 house, outhouse, barn. View to the northeast.



Figure 6. Overview of the Trolan Homestead (Trolan Homestead/Ellsworth Farm) property: left to right, 1949 house, 1890s farmhouse, garage. View to the southwest.



Figure 7. Overview of the Trolan Homestead (Trolan Homestead/Ellsworth Farm) property: left to right, outhouse, barn. View to the east.



Figure 8. 1890s Farmhouse, east/front elevation.



Figure 9. 1890s Farmhouse, east/front and north sides.



Figure 10. 1890s Farmhouse, north elevation.



Figure 11. 1890s Farmhouse, north and west sides.



Figure 12. 1890s Farmhouse, west elevation.



Figure 13. 1890s Farmhouse, west and south sides.



Figure 14. 1890s Farmhouse, south elevation.



Figure 15. 1890s Farmhouse, south and east/front sides.



Figure 16. 1890s Farmhouse, detail of east/front window and door; view to the southwest.



Figure 17. 1890s Farmhouse, detail of east/front door knob and escutcheon plate; view to the southwest.

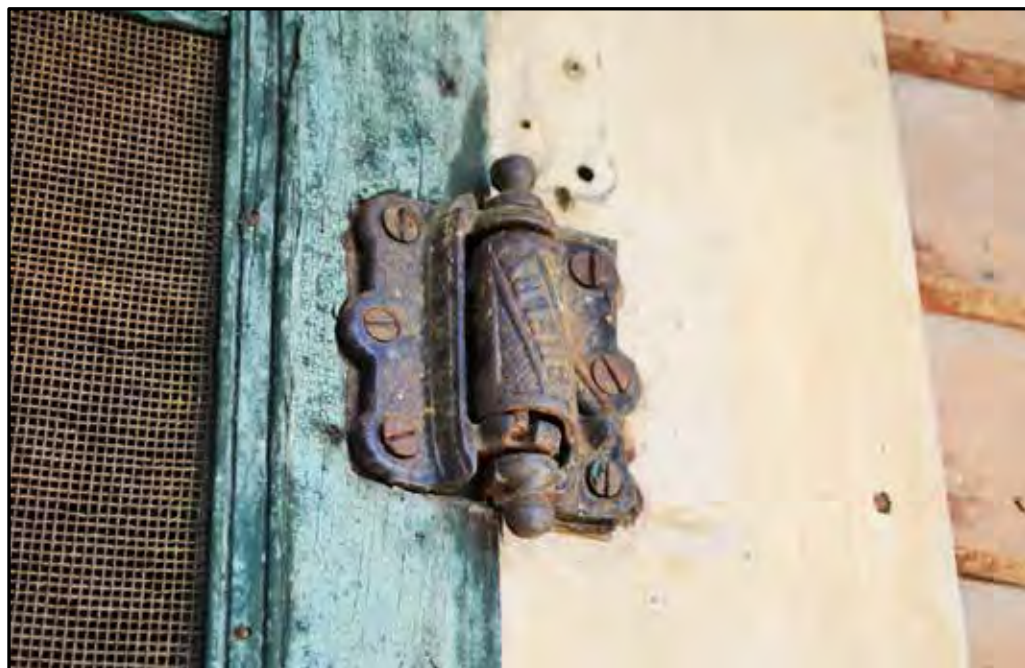


Figure 18. 1890s Farmhouse, detail of east/front screen door hinge; view to the west.



Figure 19. 1890s Farmhouse, detail of wraparound front porch on east section's north side; view to the southwest.



Figure 20. 1890s Farmhouse, detail of cross-gables on east section's north side; view to the southwest.



Figure 21. 1890s Farmhouse, detail of ornament in west section's north gable; view to the southeast.



Figure 22. 1890s Farmhouse, detail of bay window on west section's north side; view to the southwest.



Figure 23. 1890s Farmhouse, detail of seam between west and east sections of house; view to the north.



Figure 24. 1890s Farmhouse, detail of south door and remnants of removed porch; view to the northeast.



Figure 25. 1890s Farmhouse, detail of cladding at west section's northwest corner; view to the southeast.



Figure 26. 1890s Farmhouse, detail of stone foundation on east section's south side; view to the northeast.



Figure 27. 1890s Farmhouse, first floor: Entry (#1 on Figure 3) northeast corner, pantry (#3) door, left, front door, right; view to the northeast.



Figure 28. 1890s Farmhouse, first floor: Entry (#1 on Figure 3) southwest corner, door to possible dining room (#2), center, chimney, right; view to the southwest.



Figure 29. 1890s Farmhouse, first floor: Linoleum in entry (#1 on Figure 3); view to the northeast.



Figure 30. 1890s Farmhouse, first floor: Possible dining room (#2 on Figure 3) northeast corner, door to pantry (#2), left, door to entry (#1), right; view to the northeast.



Figure 31. 1890s Farmhouse, first floor: Possible dining room (#2 on Figure 3) southeast corner, entry (#1) door, left, door to removed south porch, right; view to the southeast.



Figure 32. 1890s Farmhouse, first floor: Linoleum in possible dining room (#2 on Figure 3); view to the southwest.



Figure 33. 1890s Farmhouse, first floor: Pantry (#3 on Figure 3) east end, door to entry (#1), right; view to the east. Note hatch with metal ring in floor.



Figure 34. 1890s Farmhouse, first floor: Pantry (#3 on Figure 3) hatch open, allowing access to cellar/crawlspace below; view to the east.



Figure 35. 1890s Farmhouse, first floor: Possible bedroom (#4 on Figure 3) southeast corner, bottom of stairway, left, door to stairway and possible dining room (#2), right; view to the southeast.



Figure 36. 1890s Farmhouse, first floor: Probable living room (#5 on Figure 3) southwest corner, chimney, left, door to possible bedroom (#4), right; view to the southwest.



Figure 37. 1890s Farmhouse, first floor: Probable living room (#5 on Figure 3) northeast corner, bay window, left, exterior door to porch, right; view to the northeast.



Figure 38. 1890s Farmhouse, first floor: Detail of curtains at bay window, probable living room (#5 on Figure 3); view to the northeast.



Figure 39. 1890s Farmhouse, first floor: Detail of woodwork at bay window, probable living room (#5 on Figure 3); view to the northeast.



Figure 40. 1890s Farmhouse, second floor: Stairway as seen from landing (#6 on Figure 3); view to the southeast.



Figure 41. 1890s Farmhouse, second floor: Landing (#6 on Figure 3) northwest corner, door to probable bedroom (#7), center, stairway balustrade, right; view to the northeast.



Figure 42. 1890s Farmhouse, second floor: Detail of attic hatch in ceiling of landing (#6 on Figure 3); view to the northeast.



Figure 43. 1890s Farmhouse, second floor: Hallway (#8 on Figure 3) as seen from landing (#6); view to the east.



Figure 44. 1890s Farmhouse, second floor: Probable bedroom (#7 on Figure 3) northwest corner; view to the northwest.



Figure 45. 1890s Farmhouse, second floor: Probable bedroom (#9 on Figure 3) southeast corner, closet door, left, hallway door, right; view to the southeast.



Figure 46. 1890s Farmhouse, second floor: Lath and plaster construction visible in probable bedroom (#9 on Figure 3), left, probable bedroom (#7), right; view to the southwest.



Figure 47. 1890s Farmhouse, second floor: Probable bedroom (#10 on Figure 3) southwest corner, hallway door, center, former chimney, right; view to the southwest.



Figure 48. Garage, east/front elevation.



Figure 49. Garage, east/front and north sides.



Figure 50. Garage, north elevation.



Figure 51. Garage, north and west/rear sides.



Figure 52. Garage, west/rear elevation.



Figure 53. Garage, west/rear and south sides.



Figure 54. Garage, south elevation.



Figure 55. Garage, south and east/front sides.



Figure 56. Garage, detail of east/front door hardware; view to the northwest.



Figure 57. Garage, detail of east/front door hinge; view to the southwest.



Figure 58. Garage, detail of window on south side; view to the northeast.



Figure 59. Garage, bowing of north wall due to growth of cottonwood tree; view to the southeast.



Figure 60. Garage, east interior; view to the west.



Figure 61. Garage, east interior; view to the west.



Figure 62. Garage, west interior; view to the east.



Figure 63. Garage, west interior; view to the east.



Figure 64. Barn, east/front elevation.



Figure 65. Barn, east/front and north sides.



Figure 66. Barn, north elevation.



Figure 67. Barn, north and west/rear sides.



Figure 68. Barn, west/rear elevation.



Figure 69. Barn, west/rear and south sides.



Figure 70. Barn, south side (frame addition).



Figure 71. Barn, south and east/front sides.



Figure 72. Barn, east/front interior of original log section; view to the east.



Figure 73. Barn, west/rear interior of original log section; view to the west.



Figure 74. Barn, detail of corner notching at southwest corner of log section; view to the southeast.



Figure 75. Barn: enamelware pan of corroded cut (square) nails in original log section; view to the northeast.



Figure 76. Barn: plank flooring, washtub, and horseshoe in original log section; view to the southeast.



Figure 77. Barn: stalls in frame addition; view to the northeast.



Figure 78. Outhouse, northwest/front elevation.



Figure 79. Outhouse, northwest/front and southwest sides.



Figure 80. Outhouse, southwest and southeast/rear sides.

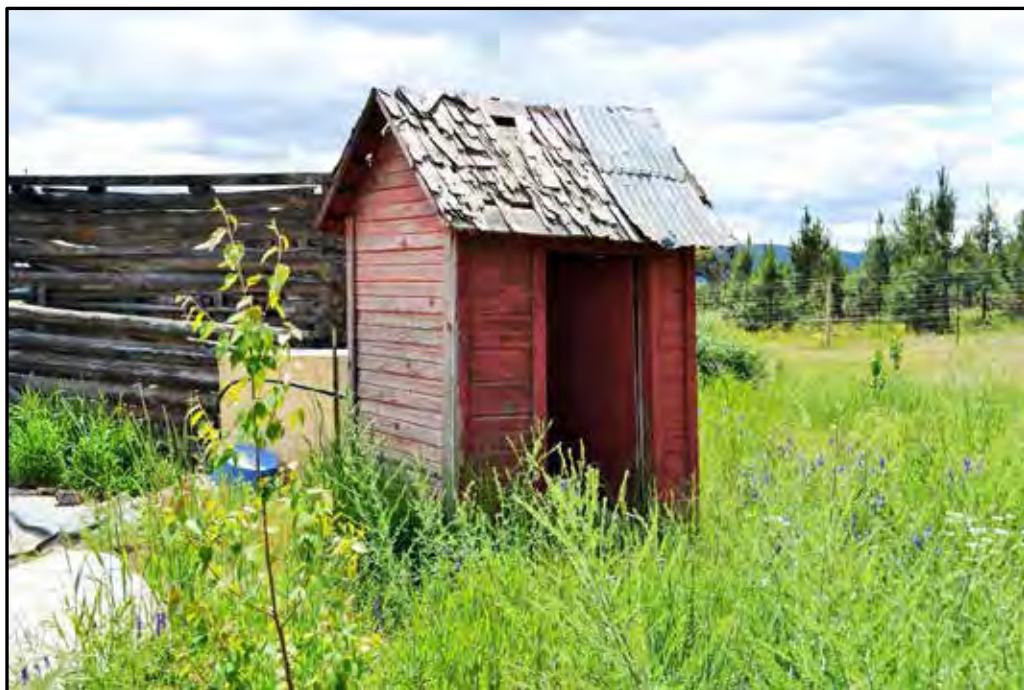


Figure 81. Outhouse, northeast and northwest/front sides.



Figure 82. Outhouse, door and interior.

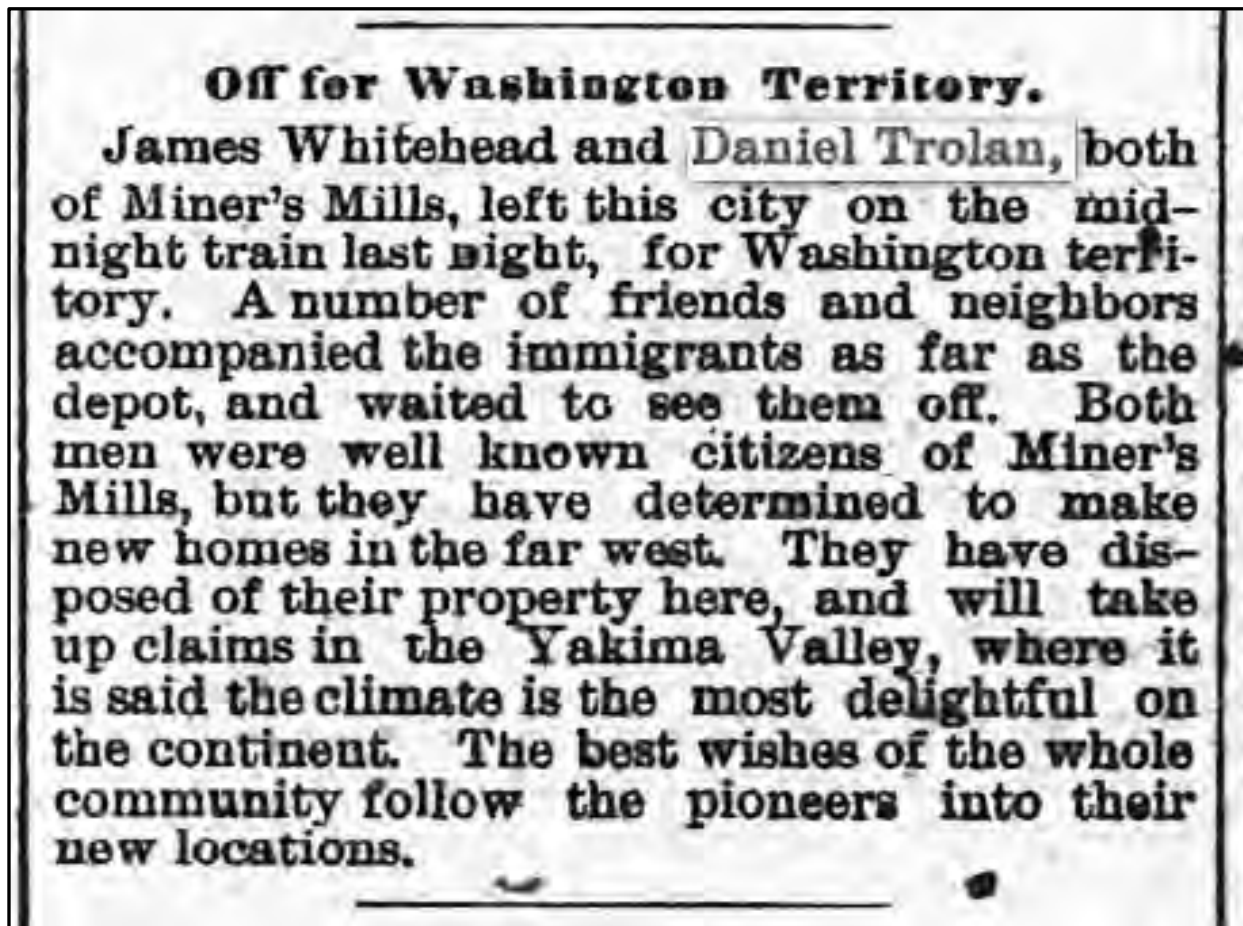


Figure 83. Newspaper clipping, *Wilkes-Barre Times Leader* April 4, 1887, page 4.

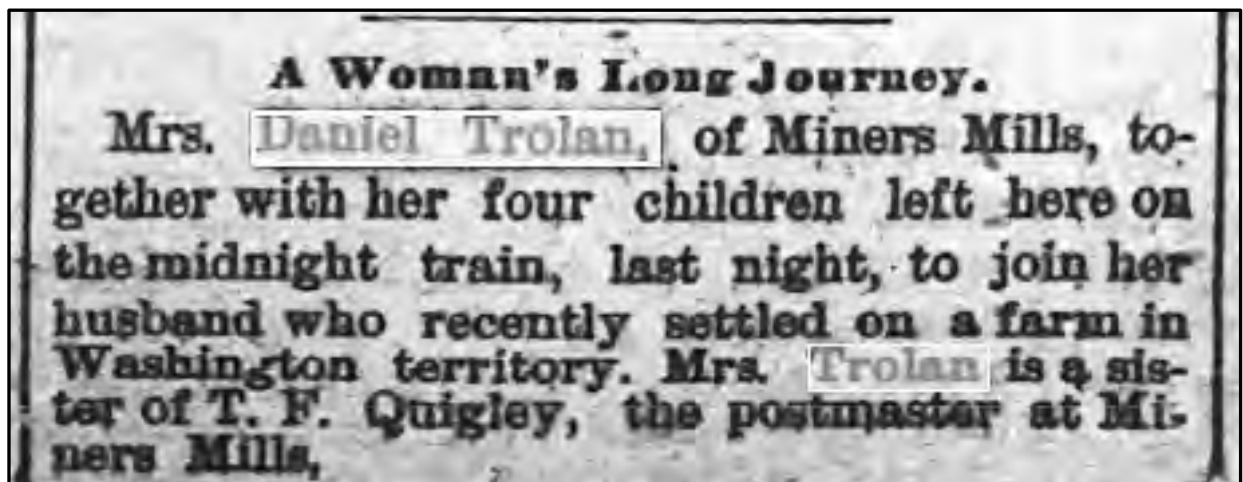


Figure 84. Newspaper clipping, *Wilkes-Barre Times Leader* May 9, 1887, page 4.

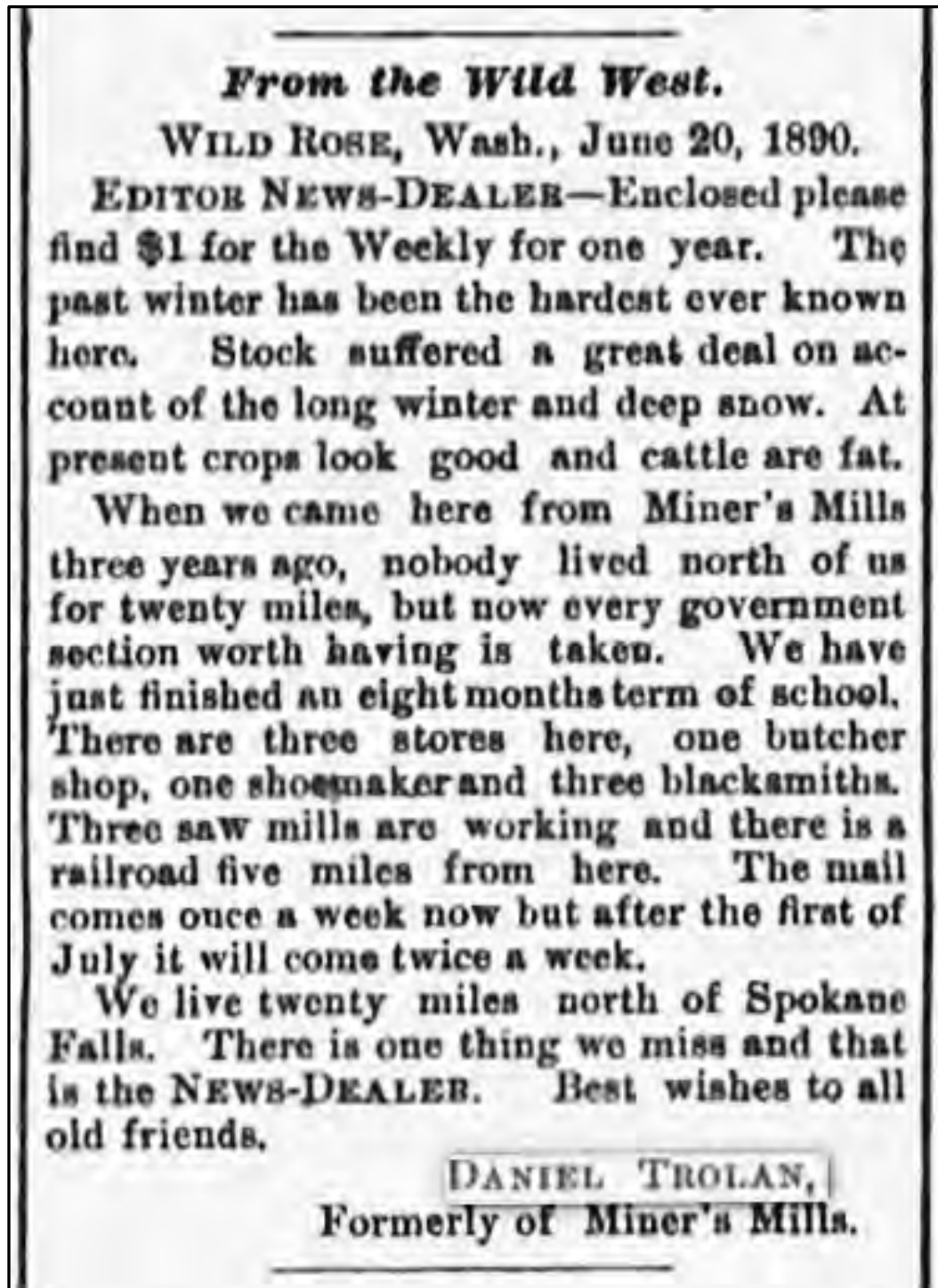


Figure 85. Newspaper clipping, *The Wilkes-Barre News* June 28, 1890, page 4.

(4-063.)

HOMESTEAD.

[AFFIDAVIT.]

Land Office at Spokane Falls Wash.

Dec. 9th, 1890.

I, Daniel Trolan, of Nagard Wash.

having filed my application, No. 7683, for an entry under

Section No. 2289, Revised Statutes of the United States, do solemnly swear

that I am the head of a family and

a naturalized citizen of the United

States

that said application, No. 7683, is made for the purpose of actual

settlement and cultivation; that said entry is made for my own exclusive

benefit, and not directly or indirectly for the benefit or use of any other

person or persons whomsoever; and that I have not heretofore had the benefit

of the homestead laws.

Daniel Trolan

Sworn to and subscribed this 9th day

of Dec, 1890, before

Ag. Strong

Register of the Land Office.

NOTE.—If this affidavit be acknowledged before the Clerk of the Court as provided for by Sec. 2284, U. S. Revised Statutes, the homestead party must expressly state herein that he or some member of his family is residing upon the land applied for, and that some ~~has~~ ^{has} been made. He must also state why he is unable to appear at the Land Office.

1001 (4-063.)

Figure 86. Daniel Trolan homestead entry document, dated December 9, 1890 (Spokane Falls Land Office 1894). Another document in the land entry file corrects the spelling of Trolan's surname.

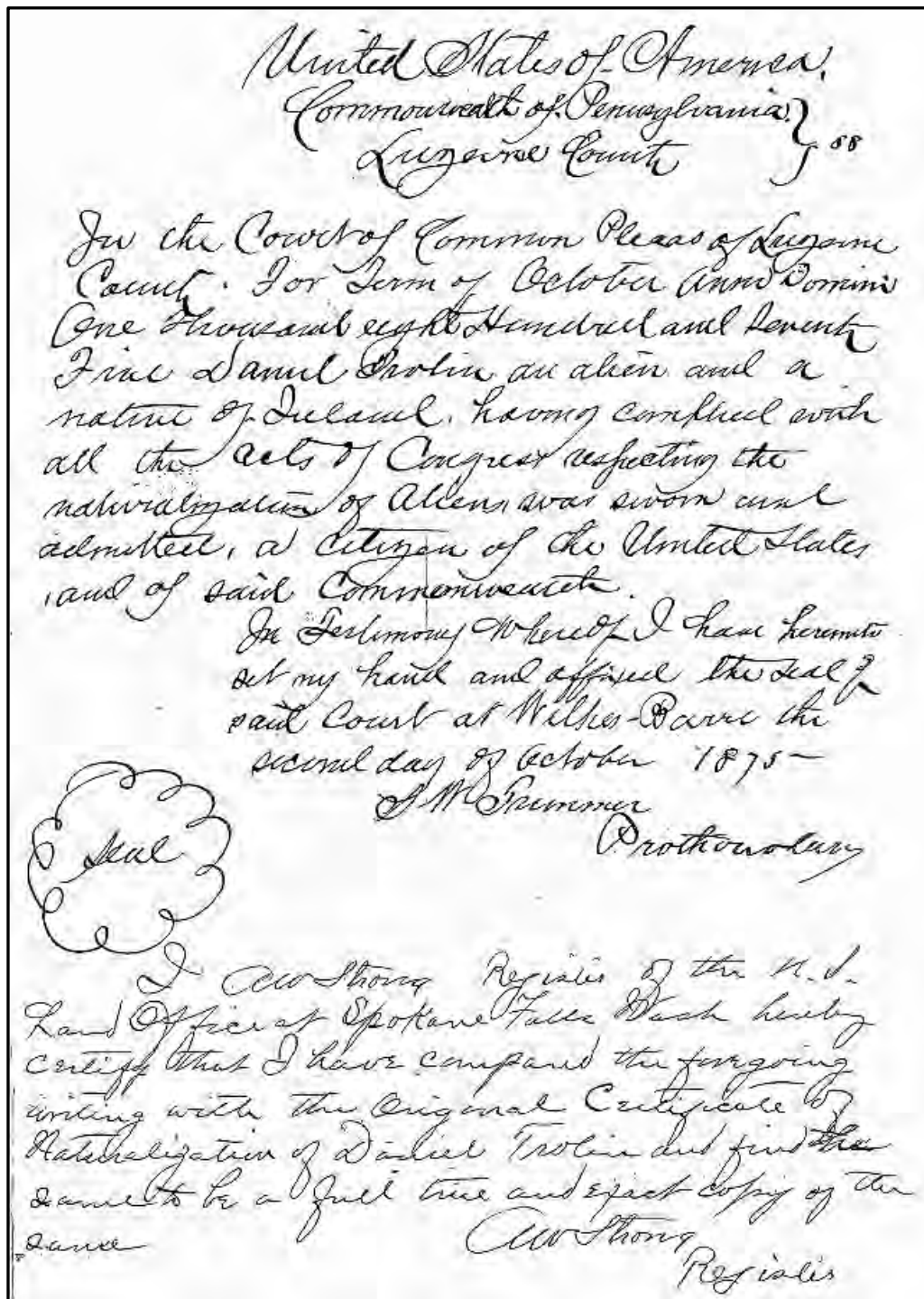


Figure 87. Copy of Daniel Trolan's naturalization document (Spokane Falls Land Office 1894).

Figure 88. Daniel Trolan homestead proof document, dated May 7, 1894 (Spokane Falls Land Office 1894).

(4-196.)

HOMESTEAD.

Land Office at Spokane Falls, Wash,

May 7, 1894

FINAL CERTIFICATE, No. <u>4235</u>	APPLICATION, No. <u>7680</u>
---------------------------------------	---------------------------------

It is hereby certified That, pursuant to the provisions of Section No. 2291, Revised Statutes of the United States, Daniel Trolan has made payment in full for NE 4

of Section No. 32, in Township No. 28 N, of Range No. 42 East, of the Willamette Principal Meridian Washington, containing 160 acres.

Now, therefore, be it known, That on presentation of this Certificate to the COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, the said Daniel Trolan shall be entitled to a Patent for the Tract of Land above described.

Matthew E. Logan
Register.

ELECTRO'S

Patent to contain reservation according to proviso to the Act of Aug. 30, 1890.

2744 b-25 m

Figure 89. Final Certificate for the Daniel Trolan homestead, dated May 7, 1894 (Spokane Falls Land Office 1894).



Figure 90. The Fred Ellsworth family, ca. 1912, probably at their Twin Mountains farm: left to right, Eva, Lula, Florence, Lula (Coffin), Fred (Sr.), Jesse, and Freddie (photograph courtesy of Martha Yager, Ellsworth descendant).



Figure 91. Florence Ellsworth with pet pig, ca. 1912, probably at the Twin Mountains farm (photograph courtesy of Martha Yager, Ellsworth descendant).



Figure 92. Either Eva or Lula Ellsworth, ca. 1918, probably at the Twin Mountains farm (photograph courtesy of Martha Yager, Ellsworth descendant).



Figure 93. Freddie Ellsworth, left, and Jesse Ellsworth, right, ca. 1912, probably at the Twin Mountains farm (photograph courtesy of Martha Yager, Ellsworth descendant).

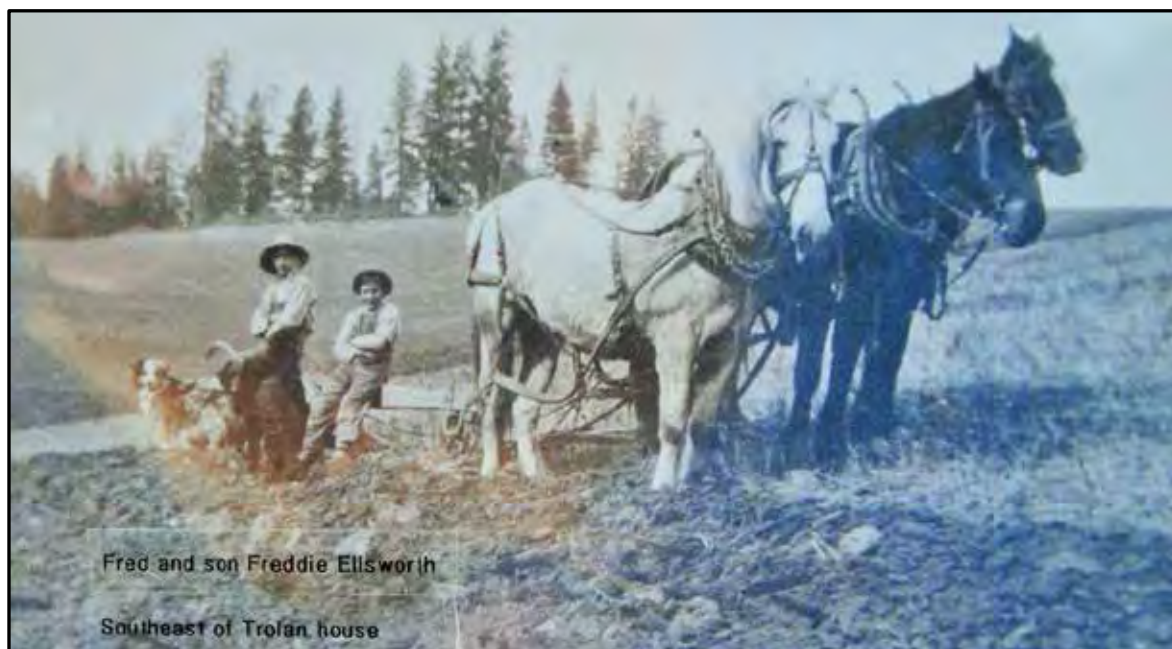


Figure 94. Fred (Sr.) and Freddie Ellsworth, 1919, at the Wild Rose Prairie farm (photograph courtesy of North Spokane Farm Museum, Deer Park).



Figure 95. The Wild Rose Prairie (Trolan homestead/Trolan-Ellsworth) house, ca. 1919 (photograph courtesy of Martha Yager, Ellsworth descendant).



Figure 96. Fred Ellsworth, Sr., probably at left, and his brother Martin Ellsworth, ca. 1930s, at the Wild Rose Prairie (Trolan-Ellsworth) house (photograph courtesy of Martha Yager, Ellsworth descendant).



Figure 97. Fred Ellsworth, Sr., probably at left, and his brother Martin Ellsworth, ca. 1930s, at the Wild Rose Prairie (Trolan-Ellsworth) house (photograph courtesy of Martha Yager, Ellsworth descendant).



Figure 98. Trolan homestead (Trolan-Ellsworth) house, ca. 2014, prior to removal of the south side porch, chimneys, and a number of trees (photograph by Kristy Brown, courtesy of Connie and James Long).



Figure 99. Outhouse, ca. 2014 prior to its relocation, just southwest of Trolan homestead (Trolan-Ellsworth) house (photograph by Kristy Brown, courtesy of Connie and James Long).