

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Downtown Ellensburg Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by 2nd Avenue on the south, Ruby Street on the east, not for publication
6th Avenue on the north, & Water Street on the west.

city or town Ellensburg vicinity

state Washington code WA county Kittitas code 37 zip code 98926

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

Washington State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
76	12	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
73	12	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Office, Department Store,

Specialty Business, Financial

SOCIAL: Community Hall, Fraternal Hall

RECREATION: Theatre

GOVERNMENT: City Hall, Administration Building,

Post Office

DOMESTIC: Hotel, Dwellings

INDUSTRY: Warehouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE; Office, Department Store,

Specialty Business, Financial

SOCIAL: Church, Meeting Hall, Fraternal Hall

RECREATION: Museum, Park

DOMESTIC: Dwelling

GOVERNMENT: Administration Building, Post

Office

Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN STYLES

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco, Art Moderne,

Mid-Century Modern

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK/WOOD/STONE/STUCCO/

CONCRETE/METAL

roof: ASPHALT/METAL/TERRA COTTA

other: Tar; T 1-11 siding;

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary

The Downtown Ellensburg Historic District is a roughly rectangular area in central Ellensburg, Washington, encompassing three blocks east to west and three blocks north to south. Although primarily commercial in character, the District has other property uses within its boundaries such as residential and fraternal buildings. The Downtown Ellensburg Historic District is contained within the center of the original Ellensburg town site plat established in 1875 by John A. Shoudy.¹ The District contains buildings along Water, Main, Pearl, Pine and Ruby Streets along with 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Avenues. Note that resources are counted as one property if they were built at the same time, regardless of their current tax lot status. As such, some structures with two distinct façades are counted as one resource since they were built originally as one structure. These resources will have two tax lots.

The district has 76 Historic Contributing resources dating from 1888 to 1966; 10 Historic Non-Contributing resources; 3 Non-Historic Non-Contributing resources and 1 vacant property. The 13 non-contributing buildings and one vacant lot (former site of the Blumauer-Webb Block) in the district are either non-historic or historic but lacking sufficient integrity. As a whole, the districts buildings convey the significant commercial and social growth that provided the foundations for downtown Ellensburg's distinct character.

Setting

Ellensburg is located in the Kittitas Valley along the east slope of the Cascade Mountains near the geographic center of Washington State. The city is surrounded on three sides by mountains; the heavily forested Cascades Mountains and Wenatchee Mountains to the west and north, respectively and the mostly shrub-steppe grasslands covering Manastash ridge to the south. The topography to the east, beyond the rich farmland of the valley, is a series of shrub-steppe ridges leading down to the Columbia River, 31 miles (50 kilometers) east of the City. As of 2017, Ellensburg has a population of 20,326 people (excluding the student population of Central Washington University, which was 11,376 in the 2017-18 academic year). The city's growth rate since the 2010 census (which counted 18,174 residents) is 10.5%.² The City of Ellensburg encompasses 6.6 square miles (17 km²) of land.³ As the Kittitas County seat, the city is a crossroads community on Interstate 90 and the northern terminus of I-82, as well as U. S. Highway 97 and State Route (formerly US Hwy.) 10. Established in 1891, Central Washington University is located on a 380-acre campus immediately northeast of the central business district.⁴ The campus has a number of notable buildings, including the tallest building in the City, the six-story Barge Hall. Built in 1893, it is the only surviving example of the Richardson Romanesque-style in Ellensburg. Meandering down from the Cascades across the valley floor, the Yakima River is the basin's principal drainage with a system of branching creeks that join it from all directions. While downtown is quite flat, the land area immediately surrounding has a rolling or gently sloping topography, with the prominent Craig's Hill residential area east of downtown overlooking the Kittitas County Fairgrounds and Rodeo Complex (home to the World-renowned Ellensburg Rodeo, established in 1923).

Ellensburg has a four-season semi-arid climate (being in the Cascade Mountains rain shadow), where daytime temperatures during the dry summers can exceed 100° F (38° C). Rain is most likely to fall in autumn and spring (with numerous windy days) and snow is common in the winter season. However, temperatures rarely dip below

¹ "Map Locates 'Roost'" *Ellensburg Daily Record* (Ellensburg, WA) Aug. 18, 1948.

² U.S. Census estimate, July 1. 2017, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/ellensburgcitywashington/PST045217>.

³ "Ellensburg, Washington," *Wikipedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ellensburg,_Washington, accessed November 2012.

⁴ Central Washington University's Ellensburg campus employs more than 1,300 people, with a student population of 7,000 (*Ellensburg Comprehensive Plan – 2006 Update*, 2011).

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10° F (-12° C) unlike locales further east, since the Kittitas Valley is within 100 miles (160 kilometers) of Puget Sound. This moderates the cold somewhat, despite the latitude of 47° N. Indeed, Ellensburg is in Zone 6b on the USDA Plant Hardiness Map with the most extreme minimum annual temperature of -5 to 0° F (-20.5° to -18° C) in the survey period, 1976 to 2005.

Due to numerous surface rivers and streams, large scale irrigation was developed over a century ago. It continues to produce good yields of hay, alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, peas, apples and pears.⁵ While historically the earliest settlers were drawn to the Kittitas Valley for its lush grassy plains to raise beef cattle, today the area produces Timothy Hay that has an international reputation for its quality.⁶

Boundaries

The Downtown Ellensburg Historic District includes a variety of building types, the majority being commercial edifices built between 1888 and 1966. The district's boundaries delineate the concentration of these commercial buildings. District boundaries were set to exclude buildings that were either lacking integrity or fell outside of the period of significance.

Construction Dates, Resource Types and Architectural Styles

Most of the contributing properties in the district are one- and two-story commercial block unreinforced masonry or reinforced concrete edifices with retail uses and restaurants at the street level, and office, residential, or vacant space above. The exception is the three-story Kleinberg building, which is the tallest building in the district. While the buildings in the district span the period of significance, 1888-1966, one of the most striking periods of construction occurred immediately following the devastating fire on Independence Day, 1889. Within fifteen months following the fire at least twenty-one (21) of the contributing building in this district were constructed representing the most rapid period of development in downtown Ellensburg's history.

Resource types within the district that reflect the historic use of downtown include the above mentioned traditional mixed-use commercial types as well as, hotels, rooming houses and apartment buildings; social and fraternal buildings; automobile service stations and garages; theatres; utility company buildings; office buildings; and civic buildings including a city hall, fire station, and federal post office. Most building were constructed in the architectural styles popular in the late nineteenth thru the mid-twentieth century. These include, Queen Anne; Colonial Revival, Art Deco and Art Moderne-style edifices.

Streetscapes

Ellensburg displays the typical grid street pattern of cities in the American West. In the downtown core the avenues are oriented east-west and typically consist of two lanes of travel with parallel parking on both sides of the street, although some left-hand-turn pockets are located at intersections. Fourth Avenue has diagonal parking on each side. The streets are oriented north-south, and also typically consist of two travel lanes with parking on both sides. North Pearl Street and North Pine Street have diagonal parking on both sides between 2nd and 5th Avenues, also. Alleys are intact and are oriented north-south.

Condition and Integrity

As a group, the Downtown Ellensburg's buildings and site are in good condition and maintain sufficient integrity to convey their historic functions and collective significance as a late 19th to mid-20th century downtown. Despite some individual building alterations (e.g., storefront alterations and/or window replacements), as a group the buildings show moderate to high integrity of design, location, feeling, setting, workmanship, materials,

⁵ Large-scale irrigation began as early as 1903, when the 42-mile Cascade Canal was constructed to divert water from the Yakima River for farming in the Kittitas Valley (Caveness, 2009:114).

⁶ Lacitis, Erik, "Japanese pay top dollar for Ellensburg's timothy hay," *Seattle Times*, September 4, 2011.

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and association. Some storefront alterations within the period of significance have achieved significance in their own right. Some historic buildings have been lost to surface parking lots, modern infill, or extensive alterations. These cases are relatively few, and most of the surface parking supports the functions of the historic, contributing buildings. Overall, the District's contributing buildings maintain their historic massing, form, fenestration patterns, and interrelationships. Most of the contributing buildings retain the original main facades and ornamentation. In 2000, a Certified Local Government was established. The enabling legislation established

Classification of Properties

Contributing and Non-Contributing

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Number of Resources</u>
Historic Contributing properties in the District	76
Historic Non-Contributing properties in the District	10
Non-Historic, Non-Contributing properties in the District	3
Total Resources in the District	89

Property Descriptions

The resources within the Downtown Ellensburg Historic District are described on the following pages. Note: Some of the construction dates are estimates (circa date) based on historic maps, newspaper articles, assessor records, and/or other sources. The "Historic Name" of the property most generally reflects the earliest known owner or business; sometimes these vary and the common name is used for the building.

301-311 North Water Street Historic Name: Milk Products Co. Building Built: 1934
Style: Art Deco Moderne Builder: Unknown Architect: John Maloney

Classification: Historic Contributing **Site ID# 1**
Description: The Milk Products Co. Building sits on the NW corner of W. 3rd Avenue N. Water Street. It is a complex building that has evolved over time to serve the businesses that have been located there, primarily businesses connected with the dairy industry. It ranges +in height from one story on the Water Street façade to two stories on the alley to the west. The building is concrete, concrete block, oversize brick masonry, brick masonry and structural clay tile and has concrete foundations, and a flat roof. At the far northwest corner of the building is a one-story structural clay building that houses a restroom. It has paneled doors and multi-light wood sash windows. At the far northeast is a small, one-story, poured concrete infill building with a storefront window (311 Water). A metal canopy extends over the alley, used as a service dock. On the 3rd Ave. and south Water St. side are loading docks and openings with concrete block infill. Bays are separated by striated concrete pilasters, indicative of the Art Deco style "Milk Products Company" and "Loudon Brothers Milk & Cream" is spelled out here in the concrete. Faded painted signs include "Maid O'Clover" and "Carnation." Windows are multi-light wood and steel sash. It has a combination of metal overhead doors. Two small wood-frame buildings are located in the yard to the west that appears to be used for tourism purposes. The building is in moderate condition and has moderate integrity.

Cultural Data: This building was developed by the Loudon Brothers of Yakima and was designed by Yakima architect John Maloney. In 1945 the plant was updated and became home to the Darigold brand. By the mid-1990's the building had fallen out of use as a dairy storage and distribution site and had become home to artists' studios and small-scale independent businesses that benefited from the buildings open spaces and low rent. The structure was gutted by fire in March of 2007 the cost of damages was estimated at \$1.2 million. The fire that burned most of the interior of the building was determined to be caused by a space heater placed on a sofa.

313 North Water Street Historic Name: Kittitas Reclamation District Maintenance Building Built: 1920
Style: Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing **Site ID #2**
Description: The Kittitas Reclamation District Maintenance Building at 313 N. Water Street is a one-part commercial block,

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brick masonry building with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. It has a central opening on the front façade of tall, hinged doors of diagonal wood topped by an eight-light transom. The central bay is flanked by two bays of large, multi-light, wood frame, industrial sash with smaller lights above. There is one doorway on this facade. On the north elevation, there is a mural, but this is obscured by a fence which encloses the small parking area between this building and the one to the north, also owned by the Kittitas County Reclamation District. The side of the building is a large external stack. On the south elevation (which faces a small parking lot) are a number of multi-light windows within arched openings and a door. On the west (rear) elevation are wood-frame, double-hung windows with nine-over-nine-lights within arched openings. As this building still functions as a maintenance building with vehicles going in and out, the west elevation large sliding door on a tract of diagonal wood panels is also located on this façade.

Cultural Data: The Kittitas Reclamation District (KRD) Maintenance Building at 313 N. Water Street appears on the 1928 Ellensburg Sanborn fire insurance map as a garage that could hold 30 vehicles. The original federal water supply contract with the KRD was dated February 16, 1921, and the first construction contract was dated December 19, 1925. The KRD construction was completed in 1933 (<http://www.krdistrict.org/history.htm>).

315 N. Water St. **Historic Name: Kittitas Reclamation District Building** **Built: 1933**
Style: Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Non-Contributing **Site ID# 3**

Description: The Kittitas County Reclamation District building is a one-story commercial block located on the southwest corner of N. Water Street and W. 4th Avenue. It is a square and built of structural clay tile with a flat roof with a tile coping crowning the parapet and concrete foundation. The windows on the street-facing façades were altered at some point; the three-part metal sash windows with six lights and a concrete lintel have had the lower half filled-in with brick. The original six over six windows still exist on the west and south elevations. Entry to the building is from W. 4th Ave.; a new door has replaced the original and an ADA ramp has been built to provide handicapped access to the building. A three-sided metal shed with a shed roof is located on the rear (west) side of the lot.

301 West 4th Avenue **Historic Name: Ellensburg YMCA** **Built: 1911**
Style: Mission Builder: Unknown Architect: Fay R. Spangler
Classification: Historic Contributing **Site ID# 4**

Description: The YMCA is a two story free-standing edifice with a raised basement, a slightly L-shaped plan, and a flat roof with shaped parapets in the Mission style. It is a brick masonry building with a flat roof and a faux stone foundation. The building was designed and constructed in 1911 by architect Fay R. Spangler and is located on the northwest corner of W. 4th Avenue and N. Water Street, fronting south. The main entry is on the south façade and a secondary entry is located to the east on Water Street. Both are raised. The entry to the south façade is accessed via two sets of stairs to the east and west. It is recessed and covered with a shaped Mission-style parapet with a stylized "Y" on the front. Three bays with brick-clad columns frame the opening, and a solid rail with quatrefoil, (common to this style), openings encloses the porch. To the east and west are two-story bays. At the main level, three-part windows flank a blind window bay. These windows consist of three tall, narrow windows with three transoms above, with terra cotta frames with quoins, and molded hoods above. The windows are typical of those found throughout the main floor of the building. At the upper level are tall, narrow windows in a 3-2-2-3 pattern, in a bay surmounted by a molded hood. At the ground level, the concrete is scored to emulate a stone base and a splayed lintel over four regularly spaced openings. The Mission-style parapet is a diamond-shaped pattern in the brick, accented by terra cotta. The east façade has five bays, the central bay being a recessed entry covered by an arched opening with terra cotta ornamentation. This entry is accessed from the south with a single staircase with an enclosed rail with quatrefoil openings in the brickwork. The bays to each side display tall, three-part windows with transoms, with the same ornamentation as on the other windows. The five window bays above consist of three ganged, one-over-one-light, double-hung windows topped by a molded hood. At the ground level are three ganged square windows at each bay, topped by a flat 'arch' of scored concrete. Windows and openings on the north façade are more utilitarian, with no ornamentation, but are within arched or flat-arched openings. An opening at the basement level here is accessed via concrete stairway. A small wing near the rear of this façade extends to the north. On the west façade toward the south end are five bays of tall, narrow, paired windows topped by transoms within arched openings at the first level. At the second level are paired, one-over-one-light, double-hung windows separated by heavy mullions, under flat arches. There are no openings at the north end of this façade.

Cultural Data: Sven Pearson donated the site to the city and the Ellensburg community raised nearly \$50,000 to pay for construction, quite a sum of money in 1910. The building, designed by architect F. R. Spangler, featured a basement-level swimming pool, a first-floor gymnasium, and second-floor housing. It served the community for many years before eventually being purchased by the Catholic Church and converted into a school and home for boys. In 1980 the Fraternal Order of Eagles bought the building. Barry Donahue of Donahue Properties LLC purchased it in 2003. The main floor is currently vacant and closed to the public; the daylighted basement level houses Moose Lodge # 494.

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213 West 4th Avenue

Historic Name: The Garage

Built: 1910

Style: Vernacular

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Non-Contributing

Site ID# 5

Description: 213 W. 4th Avenue is a brick masonry commercial building with four bays that faces south. The two bays to the east are one story in height and have a flat roof, and the two bays to the west, under a gable roof, are one-and-one-half stories. It has a rectangular footprint. Each storefront is different in design, although it is apparent that each storefront originally had a storefront window(s), single entry, and transom above. Brick pilasters separate them. Each storefront today displays a different fenestration pattern and the westernmost storefront has a double-height, hinged opening with eight four-light windows. The gabled storefront has three-part window surmounted by an arched window in the gable end. The west side façade of the building has three openings under a metal awning at the first floor. Above, on the side of the building, is signage for the various businesses. The east façade of the building, which is on the alley, displays a row of regularly spaced, six-light windows within arched openings, and a large, wood, hinged door within an arched opening. The two windows to the rear, also within arched openings, are full height with multiple lights. On the original portion of the rear of the building, which faces north, are five bays of full height openings composed of nine-over-nine-light, wood-frame, and double - hung windows. The two bays to the right, under the gable end, are heavily modified, including two, three-part windows under an arched window. At the northwest corner of the building is a small, one-story wood structure with T 1-11 siding and a gabled, corrugated metal roof.

Cultural Data:

220 West 4th Avenue

Historic Name: F.O.E. Lodge Hall

Built: 1930

Style: Art Deco

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 6

Description: The commercial building at 220 W. 4th Avenue is a one-story building with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. It is a poured concrete building with concrete block on the front facade, a built-up roof and concrete foundation. The structure, which has Art Deco detailing, was constructed in 1930, according to Assessor data. The front façade of the building, which faces 4th Ave., has a recessed entry flanked by three bays. The entry is faced with tile and features a full-height glass door with a sidelight and trapezoidal transom windows. The windows were altered to their present configuration at some point. Above the entry is tile and incised ornamentation. Three-dimensional ornamentation is also applied above the window bays, which are separated by scored pilasters. The windows themselves are paired, horizontally oriented, fixed light windows within the upper portion of the bays. They are cut into the existing building and framed with anodized aluminum. On the side facades are additional entries and a few windows similar to those found on the front façade. Toward the rear of the west façade, on Water Street, is another recessed entry similar in design as the entry on the front façade. The rear façade has three bays with large, fixed, horizontal windows. There are no other openings. The building is in good condition and displays moderate integrity due to changes in the windows and the addition of windows.

Cultural Data: "Ellensburg Aerie, No.120 Fraternal Order of Eagles, was organized February 10, 1901, by Grand Organizer E.P. Edson, with fifty charter members." (An *Illustrated History of Klickitat, Yakima and Kittitas Counties* 1904, 298.) While the Ellensburg Fraternal Order of Eagles still exists today it no longer occupies this building. Today the building houses the offices of Central Washington Comprehensive Mental Health.

211, 213, 215, 217, 219 West 3rd Avenue Historic Name: Creger Block

Built: 1889

Style: Vernacular

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 7

This building is individually Landmarked as the Creger Block on the Ellensburg Landmarks Register.

Description: The vernacular, one-part commercial block at 211, 217 and 219 W. 3rd Avenue is an 1889 commercial building. It is one story with a rectangular footprint with a flat roof and parapet to the front, and two shed roofs towards the rear. It is a brick masonry building on the front with concrete block with rough stucco and horizontal wood towards the rear. The storefront on the south face of the building has a recessed central entry with an aluminum door, flanked by vertically oriented aluminum windows. Above the transom is a steel beam. The area above the transom, traditionally the place for a sign on a false front building, is clad in brick veneer. On the west façade of the main portion of the building are two additional doors and a two-part, aluminum-frame, sliding window. On the first rear addition is another storefront with a wood door and wood-frame window. This property relates to the underlying themes in the Ellensburg National Register Historic District of commerce and industry, is a building type that is representative of the district and retains sufficient integrity to convey the reasons for its significance. The 219 W 3rd Ave. façade was restored by the owner in 2018.

Cultural Data: Built as part of reconstruction following the big Ellensburg fire of July 1889 the Creger Block was originally conceived as a 60X120 two-part brick commercial block yet only a one-part commercial block was ever constructed. (Ellensburg Capital, Aug 1, 1889) The December 1889 Ellensburg Sanborn Map clearly shows the original 5 bays each containing separate businesses including a restaurant and a tailor.

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301-313 North Main Street

Historic Name: Shoudy-Cadwell Block

Built: 1889

Style: Italianate

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 8

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The two-part commercial block at 301-313 N. Main/201-203 W. 3rd is known by the historic name of the Shoudy-Cadwell Bldg. The south and east facades of the building display a relatively uniform treatment, while the west building face on the alley differs from bay to bay. There are seven large bays on N. Main Street and five on W. 3rd Ave. Two narrow bays on each façade contain stairways to the upper stories. The lower levels on Main Street typically consist of a central recessed or flush entry flanked by large storefront windows, with tall transom windows above. Each bay has two cast iron columns inside the storefront. Brick pilasters separate the bays. At the second level are two-to-four round-arched, wood-frame, double-hung windows per bay with arched hoods above, reflecting the Italianate-style of the edifice. Crowning the top of the building is an elaborate brick entablature. The building is brick masonry construction; the foundation is unknown. The south building façade displays the same treatment at the second level as the building front. At the lower level, the storefronts are less uniform. There are two relatively traditional storefronts. The second bay from the west has large, hinged wood doors over the opening. The middle bay retains round-arched openings that are clad in wood.

Cultural Data: The Shoudy-Cadwell Block was constructed immediately following the devastating fire of July 4, 1889 by John Shoudy and Edward Cadwell. John Shoudy who laid out the original Platt for Ellensburg in 1872, built this block as a hotel with street level store fronts. The upper story of the building housed the Hotel Ellensburg considered quite elegant for its day with 90 rooms, a large lobby with an open fireplace and a library (Ellensburg Public Library Local building files). The hotel continued to operate, with rooms and apartments to rent, until the 1960's. The street level storefronts have had many occupants but one of the earliest and most well-known was T.W. Farrell's Harness and Saddle at 301 North Main. Farrell occupied this location on the corner of 3rd and main starting in November 1894 into the early 1900s and was the creator of the "Ellensburg Tree Saddle" used for roping cattle (*Ellensburg Localizer* Nov. 24, 1894, Washington Rural Heritage). Over the years many other businesses have occupied these storefronts including cafes, bike shops, clothing stores and a printing shop.

315-317 North Main Street

Historic Name: Geiger & Woods Building

Built: 1890

Style: Queen Anne

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 9

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The Geiger & Woods Building is a two part commercial block building with a largely rectangular footprint (the rear façade is irregular) and a flat roof with a shaped parapet. It is located on the west side of Main Street and faces east. It's a brick masonry building with a built-up roof; the foundation is unknown. It was constructed in 1890. The left storefront displays a classic configuration with a central, recessed entry with a double door and cast-iron posts at the corner; two storefront windows with brick-clad kick-plates; and enclosed transom windows. The entry that typically goes to the second level on a building such as this is the entry to Pounders Grill. To the right is a modified storefront with a large, horizontally oriented window with brick veneer below the sill, a contemporary door with a light in the upper portion, a transom covered in vertical board; with a large panel above. A band of patterned brick separates the lower and upper levels. There are three bays at the upper level made up of three tall, narrow, one-over-one-light, double-hung windows with vinyl frames, separated by decorative mullions, topped by transom windows. The entablature on the building is very ornate which is indicative of the Queen Anne style, with decorative panels under the cornice, elaborate corbels, a short decorative parapet, and "Geiger & Woods" spelled out below a triangular shape with a sunburst.

Cultural Data: Built as part of reconstruction following the big Ellensburg fire of July 1889 by John Geiger and Alfred Woods. John Geiger was a tailor and Alfred Woods was a barber and each owned and operated a suite on each side of the building giving the building its distinctive double entry way.

323 North Main Street

Historic Name: Pearson Building

Built: 1908

Style: Vernacular, with Neoclassical influences

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 10

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The Pearson Building is a vernacular, two-part commercial block with Neo-classical influenced symmetry in its

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windows and doors. It has an L-shaped footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. It is located at the southwest corner of N. Main Street and W. 4th Avenue and faces east. It is a gray brick masonry building; the foundation is unknown. It was constructed in 1908. The building includes two storefront bays at the ground level that houses the Palace Café, the most recent of several locations that this restaurant has occupied over time. At the second level are three bays separated by wide pilasters with incised panels. Each bay has four tall, fixed lights with reflective glass separated by engaged columns. Above a tall, relatively plain entablature is a dentil course, topped by a simple parapet. An oversized projecting blade sign is located at between the second and third bay at the second level. This treatment continues on the north façade, which has eight bays. At the first level there is some traditional treatment of the bays on the west side of the north facade. Most of the first floor is taken up by the café, however, which has been altered with narrow, wood frame, fixed windows above square slate tiles most likely in the 1970s or 80s. There are two entry bays on the west façade. Most of the west and north facades are covered by a large, cloth canopy. Transoms on the east side of the north facade displays what appears to be the narrow windows of the traditional transom windows, which are painted. The rear, west façade on the alley has some arched windows at the second level and two small infill buildings at the lower level, one constructed of cinder block and one finished in wood. Two painted signs, one historic and one contemporary, are located on the rear façade. The building is in good condition with moderate integrity, due to changes to windows and storefront cladding.

Cultural Data: Sven Pearson, owner of eight corner lots throughout downtown Ellensburg, constructed the Pearson Building. Part of the second wave of post-fire building, it replaced a building called the Blumauer Store. The Ellensburg chapter of the Brotherhood of Elks commissioned the top floor to their own specifications: a ballroom/clubroom with a large fireplace, a banquet hall, a large kitchen, and a lodge room. After the Elks moved to a new building at 5th Avenue and Main Street in 1923, the Kittitas County offices of the Federal Bureau of Reclamation took over the space. The upstairs was later home to the Palace Restaurant and now houses artist studios.

401 North Main Street

Historic Name: The Record Press Building

Built: 1910/c.1980

Style: Original style eradicated by 1980s remodel

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Non-Contributing

Site ID# 11

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District, but is non-contributing.

Description: The Daily Record Bldg. is located at the corner of E. 4th Avenue and N. Main Street and fronts Main St. It is one-part commercial block with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. The building is clad in brick veneer with largely 'blind' bays at the ground level. The recessed entry is located at the corner, marked by a large, brick-clad, open-frame structure above. Flanking the entrance are two bays with tall, narrow, anodized aluminum fixed windows. There are two large fixed windows on the N. Main St. façade. Bays are separated by shallow pilasters. The panels at the transom level are clad in small, colored tiles. Above the 'transom' is a tall entablature with a corbelled treatment surmounted by a tall, plain parapet with a metal coping. Facades on the alley are brick and large clay tiles.

Cultural Data: The Daily Record building houses the local newspaper The Daily Record which was established in 1909 by Clifford Kaynor after taking over one of the existing local papers the Ellensburg Weekly Localizer established in 1883. (*Daily Record* July 6th, 1953 pg. 61) The Daily Record Building was extensively remodeled in the 1980s with a new brick façade covering the entire building.

405 North Main Street

Historic Name: Heinrich's Auto Electric Building

Built: 1910

Style: Vernacular

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site # 12SiteID#

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The Heinrich Auto Electric building served as the Daily Record Bldg. Annex for several decades and is a vernacular one-part commercial block with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof. It is located on the west side of N. Main Street and front that street. It is a brick masonry edifice; the foundation is unknown. The front façade of the building is divided into three bays, the two on either side of the central bay being broader showing a neoclassical symmetry. The central entry bay has an anodized aluminum entry door with two full-height windows with anodized aluminum windows to the right, with vertical wood 'transom' above. The bays to each side have very large, six-light, anodized aluminum frame windows with vertical wood at the kick plates. The glass in all windows is slightly reflective. Above the storefronts is the traditional brick finish of the building. It has two large, brick panels where signage would traditionally be displayed and a corbelled cornice above. To the left (north), on the rear of the building, are two large openings with overhead doors. To the right (south), are five large industrial sash windows (double-hung with twelve-over-twelve lights) within arched openings. The building is in good condition and has moderate integrity. Changes seen on the building today, including the removal of the transom windows, are relatively recent. The wood beltcourse, now heavily weathered, is a later addition, probably in the 1970s or 80s.

Cultural Data: The Heinrich's Auto Electric building is part of a grouping of buildings on the west side of Main Street between 4th and 5th dedicated to serving the growing needs of the automotive public starting as early as 1909. By the late 1920s the Westside of Main Street between 4th and 5th Avenues were filled with automotive oriented businesses (Sanborn 1928). F.J. Heinrich established his automotive repair business in the building starting in 1926 and operated it until he sold the business

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to John McCullough in 1947 (*The Ellensburg Capital* Nov. 6, 1936). McCullough continued to operate the business as Heinrich's Automotive Electric until he retired in 1987. Today the building houses and antique mall.

413 North Main Street

Historic Name: B.F. Reed Building

Built: 1910

Style: Mission

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 13

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The B. F. Reed Bldg. is a one-part commercial block with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof. Its Mission style is most apparent in its parapet. It is modeled on the parapet on the Mission San Antonio de Valero (The Alamo) in San Antonio, Texas. The edifice is located mid-block on the west side of N. Main Street. Like many Mission style buildings, it is finished in stucco with tile coping; the foundation is unknown. Constructed in 1910, the building has four bays on the front façade and two storefronts, the first one on the far left (south) side and the second one just right (north) of center in the third bay. Both entry doors have three-quarter height glass in the wood doors. There are two large windows per bay, with a large fixed light under multiple lights with plastic grids. The transoms are under round-arched openings and feature multiple lights that appear to be original. The kick-plates are paneled. There is a quatrefoil in the gable, but rather than being a window, it is a-sign that says, "B. F. Reed, 1910." The rear of the building is concrete with two overhead doors and a variety of other openings. The building is in good condition and has good integrity.

Cultural Data: Briggs Franklin Reed, a local dairyman and owner of the Ellensburg Creamery Company, had the B.F. Reed building constructed to house the Ellensburg Automobile Company. The Ellensburg Auto Co. was started as a showroom for the Buick Dealership (*Daily Record*, July 20, 2005). Today the building has been converted into nine different office and shop spaces.

415 North Main Street

Historic Name: Busby Blacksmith Annex

Built: 1912

Style: Vernacular

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification:

Historic Contributing

Site ID # 14

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The Busby Blacksmith Annex is a small, vernacular one-part commercial block with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof. It has a parapet with a metal coping and is located on the west side of N. Main Street. It was constructed of concrete block and concrete foundation. To the right (north) side of the storefront is the entry, with wood-frame windows, wood-paneled kick-plate, a recessed wood door, and large wood frame transom window above. To the left of the front façade is a wood-frame fixed window with four lights above. The rear of the building is concrete block with a fixed light and one recessed entry with a flush door.

Cultural Data: This building was constructed as an addition to Busby's Blacksmith Shop and but was used as turned into a garage for automotive repair by the 1920s. The Busby Annex represents the continued expansion of Ellensburg's auto row from the 1920s thru the 1940s. Today the building houses The Recycle Bicycle Shop.

421 North Main Street

Historic Name: Busby Blacksmith Building

Built: 1912

Style: Vernacular with Colonial Revival and Neoclassical style elements

Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 15

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The Busby Blacksmith Shop is a small, one-part commercial block with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. It is located on the west side of N. Main Street. It is a brick masonry building with three bays. The central bay has recessed entry with double wood doors (a later addition) with a large single pane in each. Above the doors is a Neoclassical influenced multi-paned transom and a Colonial Revival style pediment in brick. The narrow bays to each side have a large, wood-frame, eight over one fixed panes. Above each bay is intricate symmetrical brickwork topped by a plain parapet.

Cultural Data: This little building was constructed by A.C. Busby at first as a blacksmith shop where Ellensburg's many horses were shod and where wagons were mended. Later the business expanded to a welding shop where automobiles could be repaired. In 1955 Busby fabrication moved to Moses Lake out of a desire for more space. (*Ellensburg Daily Record* Nov. 26, 1976 p.7). Today the building houses offices for Central Washington University.

423-429 North Main Street

Historic Name: Butterfield Garage

Built: 1925

Style: Vernacular

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 16

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The Butterfield Garage Building is a large, two-part commercial block with a rectangular footprint with a 'cut-

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out' at the northeast corner at the first level, and a flat roof with a parapet. It is located at the southwest corner of N. Main Street and W. 5th Avenue and fronts Main Street. It is a blond brick masonry building with structural clay tile on the rear façade; the foundation is unknown.

Cultural Data: The building was constructed in 1925. Known as the Butterfield Garage, it was one of Ellensburg's earliest automobile showrooms, Ellensburg Chevrolet. Built of structural clay tile, painted but not faced with anything else, the building features a recessed corner where cars could pull in for gas. The Chevrolet showroom was in the front of the building and the repair garage was in the rear. An exercise club gym now uses the upper story and a deli the lower.

600 North Main Street

Historic Name: Camozzy & Williams One-Stop Station

Built: 1929

Style: Vernacular

Builder: Earnest W. Ames

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 17

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: Camozzy & Williams station now houses the Ellensburg Pasta Company and is a one-story, enframed window wall building. It is rectangular with vaulted roof on the north two-thirds and a flat roof on the front (south) one-third of the building. It is located at on the northeast corner of N. Main Street and W. 6th Avenue. The building corner is 'cut out' at the southwest corner from its former use as a service station, to allow vehicles to pull under the roof to be serviced. It is a brick-clad building with structural clay tile on the rear, and concrete foundation. Like enframed window wall edifices, it has a large plate glass on the east side of the south façade, with enclosed transom windows above. This bay is occupied by the Ellensburg Pasta Company Restaurant. The two bays to the left are open to the cut-away for outdoor dining. The interior of the cut-away features large plate glass windows with transoms above, and large banks of multi-light windows above solid panels that have a garage door appearance. On the west façade are three storefronts, the southerly one with the same multi-light treatment as the adjacent window in the cutaway. The middle bay, which houses another business, has two fixed lights and an entry door with full-height glass within a recessed opening. It is covered by folding doors. A third storefront, toward the rear of this façade, also has tall multi-light windows. The rear of the building displays four large openings, three with industrial steel sash and one enclosed with a panel.

Cultural Data: Milton Camozzy attended Seattle Technical School and served in the U. S. Navy during World War I. He was actively involved in city politics and served several terms on the Ellensburg City Council and as mayor. Milton owned and operated a tire and service station in this building until his retirement in 1943. (Rural Heritage Site) Constructed in 1929 the new station cost an estimated \$15,000 and was considered to be a "One-Stop" service station for travelers. The Camozzy and Williams One-Stop Station was equipped to give gas, oil, tires, tire repairing, wheel and rim service and car washing and greasing. (*The Evening Record* July 15, 1929)

111 West 6th Avenue

Historic Name: Ellensburg Masonic Temple

Built: 1890

Style: I Queen Anne Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 18

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The Ellensburg Masonic Temple is a two-part commercial block with a very high second story, a rectangular footprint, and a flat roof. It is located adjacent to the garage, on the north side of the street, and fronts 6th Avenue. It is a Queen Anne style brick masonry building with elaborate cast iron building elements and a bay window on the left side of the upper story, both indicative of this style; the foundation materials are unknown. It was constructed in 1890 as a Masonic Hall. There are two storefronts on the ground level. Storefronts consist of doors with full-height glass, large plate glass windows and transom windows. Above the transom windows are wood panels. On the left (west) side, double entry doors with six lights in the upper portion and panels below, topped by a tall nine-light transom, lead to the hall upstairs. The entry to the hall upstairs is separated by paneled pilasters. The entire lower level storefront is surmounted by a steel beam. Above the three-part window is a gable-shaped parapet with the Masonic insignia. The Queen Anne façade is divided by plain and decorative pilasters that terminate in ornate corbels that support the deep, projecting cornice. The west façade appears to be finished in stucco. The east facade displays its original brick finish above with stucco at the ground level. There is a large door, a pedestrian door, and a paired window on this lower façade. On the upper façade are four tall, narrow, one-over-one-light, double-hung windows with short transoms below a slightly arched opening. Below these windows is a brick sill course and above, under the coping, are four incised brick panels separated by shallow pilasters. The rear of the building is also finished in stucco. At the upper level are four double-hung windows and one door with a transom, accessed via a metal stair. There are two small openings at the lower level. The building is in good condition and has excellent integrity.

Cultural Data: Local members of the Masonic Order lost their original building to the July 4, 1889, fire. Lacking funds to rebuild the structure, they turned to the community for help, soliciting materials from local brickworks companies. The decorative cast-iron rosettes, shells, and fleurs-de-lis bolted to the building's exterior were cast at the Ellensburg Foundry (the last "h" was not dropped from the city's name until 1894) from locally milled and fabricated ore. "The lot on which the building stands was donated by W.H. Peterson, and the building as it appears today has cost over \$15,000." (*Ellensburg*

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Daily Record, Oct. 15, 1975) The Masonic Hall is the only pre-1900 commercial building in downtown Ellensburg still used for its original purpose.

109 West 6th Avenue **Historic Name: None** **Built: 1915**
Style: Craftsman Bungalow Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing **Site ID# 19**

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: One-story stone dwelling built in the Craftsman Bungalow style. It features a front facing gable with triangular knee braces, collar beam. The roof features exposed rafters and a tall stone exterior chimney on the west (alley) side of the house. The small front porch is supported by a single post, of the same stone as the walls of the house. It features a common bungalow window pattern of one large window pane with a multi-pane sash above, flanked by one-over-one single-hung windows on each side.

Cultural Data: The property is owned by the Kelleher Motor Company, a large local auto dealer in Ford Motor Vehicles. The entire property, which includes the Kelleher Garage (1918) on the parcel, as well as the historic Kelleher Automobile showroom (1925) across the street at 602 N. Pearl St., is included within the local Downtown Landmarks District.

110 West 6th Avenue **Historic Name: County Garage** **Built: 1920**
Style: Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing **Site ID# 20**

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The County Garage is a one-part commercial block with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. It is located on the south side of W. 6th Avenue, on the alley. It is a brick masonry building with a concrete foundation. The front façade of the building has a storefront just west of center that was formerly the garage door. It is made up of an aluminum door with full-height glass and two storefront windows, a transom above the door, wood kick-plates, and three transom windows above this ensemble. To the left of this storefront is a pedestrian door with a light in the upper portion, topped by a wood frame, fixed window with nine lights in the upper portion. At each side of the front façade are large, double-hung windows with twelve-over-twelve lights within a wood frame. The parapet is topped by a narrow coping. On the west, side façade there are few openings; a flush pedestrian door and two double-hung windows of the same twelve-over-twelve configuration as those on the front façade (one panel within these windows has a single light, likely a repair). On the east, side façade is a flush, double door set within a wood panel (likely originally a garage entry), with a twenty-light transom. It is flanked by two tall, narrow, twelve-over-twelve-light, double-hung windows. To the left (north, are four large, twelve-over-one-light windows. The rear of the building has just one opening, a twelve-over-twelve-light window.

Cultural Data: It was constructed circa 1920 and used for many years as the Kittitas County Garage. It currently houses the UPS Store.

119 West 5th Avenue **Historic Name: Ellensburg Elks Building** **Built: 1923**
Style: Colonial Revival Builder: McWilliams & Ross Architect: C.I. Carpenter
Classification: Historic Contributing **Site ID# 21**

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The Elks Lodge is located on the northeast corner of N. Main Street and W. 5th Avenue. It is a two-story building with a largely rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. It is a brick masonry building with a concrete foundation which was constructed in 1923 in the Colonial Revival style. The front façade is organized in three bays separated by plain brick pilasters above a sill course that is about six feet above grade on this façade, constructed of concrete with a stucco finish. A simple temple front marks the central front entry, with a double paneled door topped by a plain paneled transom. The entry is flanked by four-light sidelights above the beltcourse. The entry ensemble is embellished by four wood Tuscan pilasters surmounted by a simple entablature, topped by a wrought iron rail. To each side is a tripartite window made up of three lights, each separated by wide mullions. At the second level the entry is surmounted by a Palladian window with a three-part, twelve-light window in the center topped by a round-arched panel with a keystone above. The central window is flanked by two four-light windows. The windows in the flanking bays are three-part windows with four lights each, topped by the same round-arched panel with a sunburst motif and a keystone. A deep cornice is surmounted by a shaped parapet with openings above the side bays and a shallow gable above the central bay with a "B.P.O.E." sign. The Main Street façade of the building has three bays separated by brick pilasters, with two windows in each of the flanking bays and five in the central bay. The street slopes down toward the south at this point. A beltcourse marks the lower windows, below which the building is concrete. The windows at the first-floor level are tall, three-part windows with wider lights in the center. The windows at the second level are also tall, three-part windows with four lights each, surmounted by a round-arched panel with a modified sunburst motif. Above the cornice, as on the front façade, is a tall parapet with openings

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marking each bay.

Cultural Data: The trustees of the Ellensburg Lodge No. 1102, B.P.O.E awarded the contract for the construction a new Elks Building on the corner of 5th and Main in June 1923. The contract for construction of the lodge went to McWilliams & Ross of Yakima for the amount of \$46,242, while wiring and plumbing would add on another \$10,000 cost of the original structure. (*Evening Record* June 9, 1923) The Architect for the project was C.I. Carpenter of Spokane former partner of Karl G. Malmgren. (*American Architect* 1921). The building stood vacant for a decade before it was acquired by a Wenatchee preservationist in 2015. He proceeded to rehab it into office space and a restaurant, The Kabob House, on the first floor. The second-floor ballroom was restored and is now used for special events. Infill development, in the form of a 4-story hotel designed to blend in with the character of the historic district, is being built on the long vacant lot immediately north of the Elks Lodge.

118 West 5th Avenue Historic Name: Sterling Bank Built: 1976

Style: Pavilion

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Non-Historic Non-contributing

Site ID# 22

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District, but is non-contributing.

Description: The Sterling Bank building is a one-story building with the distinctive Pavilion style roof construction. Pavilion buildings with their layered roofing styles stacking a steep sloping crown on a more shallow hipped roof gives the Sterling Bank building its unique hat like silhouette. The building appears to be in good condition and has good integrity but falls out of the period of significance. It would be eligible for listing when it turns fifty years old, as a good example of its architectural style.

416 North Main Street Historic Name: None Built: 1937

Style: Vernacular

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic contributing

Site ID# 23

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: This very small building is brick masonry construction with a parapet, which features a brick soldier course. A centered wood door with full-height glass is flanked by two wood-frame, horizontally oriented, two-light windows. A similar window is located on the south façade. On the east (rear) façade is a secondary entry with wood door and single light, and a small window. This leads to a rear yard that is partially enclosed with a concrete block windbreak and a wrought iron fence. A small window is located on the rear façade and there is evidence of bricked-in openings. The only decorative feature on the building is the parapet, which features a brick soldier course. The building displays good integrity.

Cultural Data: This small storefront has housed many restaurants & cafes over the years and is currently the offices of the Kittitas County Democratic Party.

412 North Main Street Historic Name: Built: 1915

Style: Vernacular

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic contributing

Site ID# 24

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The building at 412 N Main Street is one-part commercial block with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof. It was constructed in 1915, according to Assessor records of oversized brick. The front façade of the building has the original storefront, with a centered recessed entry. The newer entry door is wood with a single-pane glass and a small transom. The front windows each have three tall lights with wood frames, with a low kick-plate. Above, across the façade, is a transom with decorative wood patterning, topped by a steel beam.

Cultural Data: The 1928 Sanborn Map for Ellensburg shows this building housing a Battery and Electric shop in keeping with the locations association with Ellensburg's early automotive row on Main Street between 4th and 5th Avenues. Today the building is the home of Iron Horse Brewery.

408 North Main Street Historic Name: Built: 1915

Style: Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown

Site ID# 25

Classification: Historic contributing

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The building at 408 N Main Street is one-part commercial block ~~story~~ with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof. It is located ~~toward~~ in the center of the block fronting N. Main Street. It is constructed of oversized painted brick. It was constructed in 1915, according to Assessor records and can be found on Ellensburg's the 1928 Sanborn Insurance Map. The front façade has a centered recessed entry with an early, if not original, front door. Over the entry door is a small transom. The front windows are single fixed lights. Above, across the length of the façade, is a transom with small panes of prism glass, surmounted by a steel beam. It appears to be original. The building adjoins the buildings to the north and south with party walls.

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Cultural Data: As indicated by the 1928 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, this property historically was considered 410 North main and in mid to late 1940s that address housed Ellensburg Body and Fender Works specializing in auto painting and glass according to advertisements in the local paper the *Ellensburg Daily Record*. This historic use is in keeping with this building being associated with automotive related trades. However, what this building is most closely associated with later is as a music store called Rodeo City Records. It was located in this building in the late 1990s and early 2000s was owned and operated by Mark Pickerel, an American musician best known as the original drummer for the Screaming Trees Band. Today the store is operated as a pizza restaurant.

400 North Main Street Historic Name: Castle Building Built: 1889

Style: Italianate Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic contributing

Site ID# 26

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The Castle Building is a two-part commercial block with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof. It is located on the northeast corner of 4th Ave. and Main St. and is oriented toward that corner with an angled entry. The brick masonry building, constructed in 1889, has a stucco finish and a concrete foundation. The building has seven bays on Main Street, separated by pilasters, and three bays on 4th Avenue. The bay at the corner is the width of a single window; the entry door is deeply recessed, with a tall vertically oriented fixed window above it in the plane of the building exterior. Windows at the upper level are typically paired, one-over-one-light, wood-frame windows within Italianate-style shallow-arched openings. The two windows are separated by a decorative mullion. A storefront is located on the north side of the building on the Main Street face. It consists of a recessed entry with a wood door with full-height glass, flanked by window bays. The windows on the front façade consist of a large, single, fixed pane surmounted by a tall, two-light transom. To the right of this bay is a door with full -height glass and a tall transom that leads to a stair to the second floor. Two bays on this façade are "blind," enclosed with brick. The corner storefront has a window bay similar to the north storefront on the Main Street side. The 4th Avenue displays five tall, fixed-light windows with smaller transoms above. The building is a party wall structure, adjoining buildings to the north and east. Murals are located on the upper part of the north façade advertising the Palace Care and Branding Iron Motel and "modern trailer court." The building parapet is finished with a metal coping.

Cultural Data: In the spring of 1889, Orin B. Castle opened the Keg House, in a wooden building that was lost 3 months later in the Great Ellensburg Fire. It sold the "choicest liquors and cigars" (*Kittitas Localizer*, April 13, 1889). An historic photo taken of 4th Avenue in circa 1920 show the Castle Building with an unfinished cornice and simple exposed brick work supporting the story that he completed the building quickly and cheaply to cash in on the thirsty reconstruction crews busy in Ellensburg after the July 4th, 1889 fire. By the 1930s, the building had acquired the stucco finish that it sports today. Well-known businesses housed here include Mill's Saddle and Togs, a western wear and accessories store famous locally for their wooden horse standing in the doorway, from 1957 until the 1980s. In 1988 the building was occupied by the Children's museum (Ellensburg Public Library, Building Files) and since a 2010 rehabilitation, now houses Sleep Country USA on the ground floor and three residential units in the upper level.

117 West 4th Avenue Historic Name: Rehmke Building Built: 1889/ 1951

Style: Italianate, partially altered in 1968

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic contributing

Site ID# 27

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The Rehmke building is a 1-story building and has walls clad primarily in brick. Originally a two-story Italianate structure housing retail on the bottom floor and boarding rooms on the second story the building was devastated by a fire on June 15, 1951 causing the loss of the second story (Daily Record June 15, 1991). The lower sills of the original second story windows can still be seen on the upper façade of the existing building. The original brick façade was partially covered by wood veneer below the windows when the current business opened in 1968. At the same time, faux gables were installed over the storefront windows on the west side of the building and in the segmented arch Italianate brick doorway in the center of the façade, completely at odds with it. The right side of the façade has not had these inappropriate embellishments added and is much closer to the original style of the building. This includes original iron columns on either side of the secondary door on the east side of the façade.

Cultural Data: Built in 1889 by William and Henry Rehmke, two brothers from Germany, to house their jewelry store as can be seen on Ellensburg's 1889 Sanborn Insurance Map. Since 1968 the main occupant of the building has been a local restaurant and bar called The Tav (Daily Record Feb. 19, 2009). While this building has gone through many changes over its life time the history of the building and its relationship to the evolving downtown district can still be read on the exterior of the building.

111 West 4th Avenue Historic Name: Frontier Tavern Built: 1900

Style: Vernacular

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic contributing

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This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The one-story Frontier Tavern building has a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. It is located on the alley between N. Main and N. Pearl Street and faces south, overlooking 4th Avenue. This single storefront is flanked by two pilasters that rise slightly above the parapet line. Constructed in 1900 (Assessor records), the building is brick masonry construction with a stucco finish at the storefront, a built-up roof and unknown foundation material. The central recessed entry is flanked by walls, one enclosed with wood and the other displaying a window in the upper portion. The flush entry door is surmounted by a transom window. To either side of the entry are horizontal fixed light windows with brick veneer under the sills. Above the storefront are three decorative, recessed panels. The building adjoins The Tav to the west. The east façade has two small window openings toward the rear of the building that are boarded up and a large, contemporary painted sign. The parapet here steps down toward the rear of the building. The rear façade features a central entry within an arched opening flanked by two tall window openings that are boarded up, also within a shallow arch.

Cultural Data: Built as part of the second wave of construction following the recession of 1893 the Frontier building retains its original foot print and one-story design as indicated on the 1909 Ellensburg Sanborn Insurance Map. In 1909 this structure housed a saloon as it still does today.

114 West 4th Avenue

Historic Name: Fitterer Brothers Block

Built: 1907

Style: Vernacular with Neoclassical influences

Builder: Ackley and Love Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic contributing

Site ID# 29

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The Fitterer Brothers building is a two-story building with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. It is located on the southeast corner of 4th and Main Street, with its main entry on the Main Street façade. Constructed in 1907, the building is brick masonry construction with a built-up roof; foundation materials are unknown. The building has 6 bays on the Main Street (west) façade and 3 bays on the 4th Avenue façade, separated by plain pilasters. The bays on the Main Street façade consist of fixed, single light windows on the upper portion (two per bay) within shallow-arched openings. The storefronts have a large, two-part window with aluminum frames that extend from pilaster to pilaster above a brick veneer kick-plate below and are enclosed with wood panels above with battens. The main entry occupies the middle bay. It is slightly recessed and consists of a broad, central wood door with full-height glass and two sidelights, flanked by tall, single, fixed light, storefront windows. A secondary entry is located in the center bay on the 4th Avenue side. At the second level are five, equally spaced windows within shallow-arched openings. Three have single fixed lights and two are three-light windows with what appears to be aluminum frames. The entry here is recessed; the wood entry door has full-height glass flanked by sidelights and topped by transom windows within a shallow-arched opening. Flanking the entry ensemble are two large, fixed, storefront windows. The main storefront windows fill the entire bay from pilaster to pilaster and consist of three-part, fixed light windows with aluminum frames. The upper level, covered by awnings, is wood paneled with battens, similar to the treatment on the Main Street façade. Each ensemble is topped by a steel beam. The south façade of the building used to be a party wall with the neighboring building, which is now a vacant lot used for parking. This façade is finished with concrete and has no openings, although it does display a faded painting of the building. The east, rear façade of the building is on the alley and displays two, one-over-one-light windows with wood frames and arched openings at the second level, and a hinged, two-leaf door at the ground level. A shallow corbelled brick cornice is located at the roofline, topped by a metal coping.

Cultural Data: The Fitterer family was 1860s pioneer emigrants to Washington Territory, settling in Ellensburg in 1892, where they managed the Horton House (later Antlers) hotel. Brothers Phil and Frank Fitterer became involved in the retail furniture business in 1896, launching the Fitterer Brothers Furniture Store that same year. As downtown Ellensburg's second wave of construction continued to grow with the completion of the Milwaukee railroad so did the need for The Fitterer brother to expand predicated the construction of the current Fitterer store starting in June of 1906. The construction of the building used some 225,000 locally fired bricks from the Cobel brick yard (*Ellensburg Daily Record* June 29th, 1976 pg. 8). Completed by September of 1907 the Fitterer Brothers furniture store has been in constant operation and family ownership since that time.

318 North Main Street

Historic Name: Vacant Lot

Built: N/A

Style: N/A

Builder: N/A

Architect: N/A

Classification: Non-contributing

Site ID# 30

Description: The site is a vacant lot where the Blumauer-Webb block stood until it was destroyed by fire in February of 1986. Has steel frame bracing buildings that flank the vacant lot. Along the side walk facing the street is a decorative art screen depicting the rodeo and Mountains. The steel art screen is resting on Ecology blocks.

308-314 North Main Street

Historic Name: Wippel's Saloon

Built: 1908

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Style: Richardson Romanesque

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic contributing

Site ID# 31

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The Arcade Building is a two-part commercial block with a rectangular footprint and flat roof with a parapet. It occupies the center of the block between 3rd and 4th Avenues and fronts Main Street. The building, constructed in 1908 (Assessor records) may actually have been built earlier, given its Richardson Romanesque styling, although some nineteenth century styles remained popular in the Western United States, particularly in smaller cities and towns, after they had gone out of style in the East. The edifice is imposing with brick masonry and rough-faced, squared or ashlar stonework arches on the first floor that spring from the wall surfaces, rather than piers. The main façade, which is on Main Street, is composed of five bays on the ground level and has nine regularly spaced windows on the upper level. The building displays three storefronts on the Main Street side, flanked by two narrow bays that contain recessed entries to stairways to the second level. The two arches marking the doorways to the second level are also round-arched, with a fixed light transom the same shape as the arch. The central bay is the largest. In the center is a slightly recessed entry door with full-height glass. Three small transom lights above have the same elliptical-shape as the larger transom above it, and the arch enframing it. Flanking the entry are two large, two-fixed-light plate glass windows, with wood kick-plates. The large transom window above the storefront ensemble has radiating muntin bars (historical photos show that these were once narrow, vertical lights). The storefronts to each side are slightly smaller than the central storefront but exhibit the same design features. The windows at the upper level are within round-arched openings. They have one-over-one lights topped by a narrow transom. The opening above the windows is filled in. The north, side façade of the building faces a parking lot. It displays several infilled openings. The south, side façade has no openings, but displays a faded painted "Welcome to Ellensburg" mural. The rear façade extends to the alley on the north end. It has three openings under shallow arches. The northernmost opening is clad in plywood with two openings, one occupied by a door and the other boarded up. Above is a five-light transom window. The central opening is screened, with what was a two-light transom above. To the left is a horizontal opening high above the street, also screened. Above are two windows that have fixed lights below a small transom in a shallow-arched opening. The two bays to the south extend short of the alley, this space being occupied by a one-story concrete building that may have served as a garage or storage. Above the flat roof of this structure is a wood deck on the north side. It is surrounded by the original walls of the building, with single windows within shallow-arched openings that are similar to the other windows on the structure.

Cultural Data: This building, part of a second wave of downtown construction, was built by John H. Wippel. Wippel operated a saloon that boasted the longest bar in Kittitas County. The bar extended 120 feet, running the entire length of the building and affording thirsty railroad men, cowboys, and anyone else who happened in ample elbowroom until the coming of Prohibition in 1920. A public meeting hall occupied the upstairs. For a short time after the saloon closed due to Prohibition, the building housed the Ellensburg Opera House. During the 1940s John Wippel's son Maurice (called Mose, later mayor of Ellensburg) used the Arcade to store overflow produce from his Wippel Food Mart. Later a meat market called The Locker occupied about a tenth of the large floor space. In 1991 the facade was restored and the upstairs area made into apartments. (Source: HistoryLink.org).

300 North Main Street

Historic Name: Lyon's Block

Built: 1897/ 1963

Style:

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Non-Contributing Site ID# 32

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: This building, addressed as 300-306 N. Main and 111-115 W. 3rd, is what remains on the Lyons Block building, which is missing the corner bay at 3rd and Main today. The remainder of the building has the same irregular footprint it did in the 1897 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. The building, which is brick masonry construction with a built-up roof, is today finished in stucco and wood panels, with a concrete foundation. The building was heavily remodeled in 1963 after the original structure was devastated by fire in 1962. Today the building has three modern storefronts on the 3rd Avenue façade, two storefronts on the N. Main Street façade that are set back from the street and fronted by a parking area, and one storefront on Main Street that is located in the back of the sidewalk. The storefronts have a stucco finish and aluminum-frame windows. Above all the storefronts is a continuous tall plywood panel with battens that extends to the parapet, which is finished with a narrow, metal coping. On the rear of the building is a recessed opening to a lower level. On the alley façade can be seen a bricked-in opening of a shallow-arched window, the remains of the original building. In the northeast corner of the building is a freestanding concrete wall at the second level. A historic photograph (n.d.) shows that this building was once two stories, with five bays on the W. 3rd Avenue side. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps show the same irregular configuration that the building has today, minus the corner building.

Cultural Data: Historically this site held an Italianate two-story block building with a corner entry at 3rd and N. Main with multiple storefronts, and apartments above. On April 2, 1962 the upper story of the Lyons building was destroyed by fire. Following the April 1962 fire, the Lyons building was completely remodeled into Modern style building it is today. Traces of the original 1897 building can be seen in the alley of the building showing exposed brick and historic signage as well as the footprint and internal layout still match closely to the 1897 Sanborn Maps showing the building. The Lyons Block was

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remodeled in 1963 in to a "modern business and office building" while under the ownership of Cy Morgan. The Ellensburg Chamber of Commerce praised Cy Morgan and this building, "for taking the lead in modernization in an area which badly needed face-lifting." (*Ellensburg Daily Record* June 28th, 1963).

300 North Main Street

Historic Name: New York Café Building

Built: 1911/c.1938

Style: Art Moderne

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 33

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: This building at the southeast corner of 3rd and Main is two stories with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. Constructed in 1911 (*Ellensburg Capital* Nov. 16, 1911) the building faces north, overlooking 3rd Avenue. The building is reinforced concrete construction. It has a built-up roof and a concrete foundation. The front façade displays glass block and red and black Vitrolite glass, evidence of a ground floor remodel sometime between 1930 and 1940. There are four bays on the north façade and seven bays on the west façade, separated by pilasters. On the north façade, the centered front entry is slightly recessed. Two double doors with a Chinese sun motif in the window design is flanked by curved walls of glass block, surmounted by a projecting, angled canopy. Mounted on the canopy are two pagoda-like shapes containing the signage for the building. The entry is flanked by storefront windows that continue around the west side of the building. These consist of fixed, plate glass windows separated by decorative wood surrounds, with structural glass below and a continuous band of glass block at the transom level. On the east side of this façade is a recessed entry to the second level surmounted by glass block. At the upper level, two window openings within each bay can be seen, although they are boarded up. Above are two panels within each bay at the parapet level. The entire second level has been sprayed with a rough stucco finish, obscuring all details. The west facade of the building is completely enclosed, with the exception of two storefront bays on the north side at the corner and two entries to the building toward the rear, within a boarded up bay. A neon sign spelling out "Chinese Food" is located above the storefronts. The rear façade of the building displays its original windows at the second level, which are double-hung, six-over-one-light windows with molded surrounds. The bays below are enclosed. At the southeast corner is a small wood enclosure. At the easternmost bay can be seen some of the original building materials, including a double paneled door and a multi-light transom. The east side façade is a mirror image of the west façade, with no openings. Evidence can be seen here of a one-story party wall structure that used to exist where there is now a parking lot. A blade sign is located on the corner of the building. The building may be an early example of a reinforced concrete structure in Ellensburg (*Ellensburg Capital* Nov. 16, 1911).

Cultural Data: Commonly referred to as the New York Café, the Giovanni Building appeared in the *Ellensburg Capital* on November 2, 1911 Newspaper announced that the (Peter) Giovanni building on third and Main Street was about ready for occupancy with a rooming house on the second story and the east ground floor was leased for a restaurant. On November 16, 1911 Huie Doo Tang, opened a café called the "New York Cafe." This building and business became the most prominent Chinese owned buildings and businesses in Ellensburg.

106 West 3rd Avenue

Historic Name: T.W. Farrell Block

Built: 1908

Style: Vernacular

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 34

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The T.W. Farrell Block is a one-part commercial block with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. It is located on the alley between Main and Pearl Streets, and faces north, overlooking 3rd Avenue. The 1908 building is brick masonry construction; the foundation material is unknown. The lower front façade of the building is clad in T 1-11. It displays a flush, hollow-core door in an angled recess, and four horizontally-oriented, fixed-light windows. Above the storefront is a steel beam. At the parapet level are five recessed panels. The central panel reads "T. W. Farrell, 1908." The west façade displays two tall chimney stacks and a flush door toward the rear. Otherwise there are no openings. There are three historic painted signs on this façade, including an ad for the Palace Café, that were restored in 1993. The rear façade displays two small windows at what may be a mezzanine level, and two bricked-in openings at the ground level. Another tall brick stack is located here. The east façade is a party wall with the neighboring structure.

Cultural Data: This building bears the name of T.W .Farrell, who was the well-known owner of Farrell's Harness and Saddle on the corner of 3rd Ave and Main Street about a block east of this location. The 1909 Sanborn insurance map for Ellensburg shows that this building housed a restaurant. By 1911 the Ellensburg Polk city directory as a saloon T.W. Farrell block under the name "Whitman & Lee." An *Ellensburg Daily Record* article titled "Horseshoe windows mirrored history" dated Dec 28, 1970 outlines much of the history of the bars that have long resided in the T.W. Farrell block. According to the article Louis Bender Sr., owned the Horseshoe Cigar Store prior to 1918 and sold it just before prohibition and in 1936 his son Louis Bender Jr. bought the building and reopened it as the Horseshoe Cigar Store. The article states that even when it was a

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restaurant the building was referred to as the Horseshoe Cigar Store. The section of 3rd street where the T.W. Farrell block is located was once filled with saloons on both sides of 3rd street leading up from the railroad station at the base of 3rd and leading into downtown according to the 1909 Sanborn fire insurance map. The Horseshoe not only functioned as a bar but as a formal and informal employment office where bailing crews would go to be paid and hired out. Louis Bender Jr. retired in 1970 and sold the Horseshoe to Neil G. Brower. Today the current business occupying the T.W. Farrell Building is Arnie's Horseshoe Sports Bar.

100 West 3rd Avenue**Historic Name: Kathleen Sirvik Real Estate****Built: 1998**

Style: N/A

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Non-Historic Non-Contributing**This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District, but is non-contributing.**

Description: One-story block, brick cladding, concrete foundation. This building is outside of the periods of significance for this nomination. Commercial space used for offices of the real estate firm Kathleen Sirvik. The building won a design award for compatible infill in a historic district.

109 West 3rd Avenue Historic Name: SRG Building**Built: 1889**

Style: Queen Anne

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing**This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.**

Description: The SRG Building, constructed in 1889, is a two-part commercial block with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof behind a shaped Queen Anne-style parapet. It is located on the alley between Main and Pearl Streets, on the north side of the street, and faces south, overlooking 3rd Avenue. It is brick masonry construction; foundation materials are unknown. The narrow building contains one storefront, with a central recessed entry. The wood entry door has a full-height glass light, and is flanked by tall fixed storefront windows. Above the storefront is a tall transom with narrow lights of obscure glass, surmounted by a steel beam extending the width of the storefront, with an elaborate entablature above. The building is enframed by highly decorative wood pilasters. At the second floor are three tall, one-over-one-light, wood-frame windows with slight arches and decorative hoods. Between each are ornate rosettes. The building is crowned by a shaped parapet displaying the same decorative touches as seen elsewhere on the building. It is called out as the S. R. G. building, 1889. The alley (west) side of the building displays regularly spaced, two-over-two-light, wood-frame windows within shallow-arched openings at the upper level. At the lower level are two wood entry doors surmounted by transom windows. Also at this level is a round-arched opening with an overhead garage door. Portions of this façade have been finished in concrete. The east side façade is a party wall with the adjacent building at the first level. There are no openings above this. The rear of the building has a door at the second level that opens onto the flat roof of a one-story building to the rear of this building. The building has excellent integrity and appears to be in excellent condition.

Cultural Data: Sylvanus R. Geddis played a major role in rebuilding Ellensburg after the July 4th fire of 1889. He simultaneously built the SRG Building as well the much larger Geddis Block on the corner of North Pearl Street and 4th Ave immediately following the Great Fire (1889 Sanborn Map).

105-107 West 3rd Avenue**Historic Name: Valley Café****Built: 1900/c.1940**

Style: Art Moderne

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing**This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.**

Description: The Valley Café building is one story with a rectangular footprint and flat roof with a high parapet. It is located mid-block on the north side of 3rd Avenue and faces south. Constructed in 1900, according to Assessor records, the building is brick masonry construction with structural glass facing on the front façade, and a built-up roof; the foundation material is unknown. The building displays two storefronts, both of which have Art Moderne detailing. The storefront to the left (west, housing the "Monster Melts" Restaurant) was remodeled in the Art Moderne Style in the 1980's by Mathew and Kaiser architects of Spokane, to match the storefront on the east side, which had been remodeled in the same style in 1940. It has a recessed entry on each side, separated by a square bay with structural glass on the lower portion and plate glass on the upper portion within narrow aluminum frames (*Daily Record* Jan. 3, 1989). Above is a tall, eight-light transom with metal frame. The brick of the original building is evident above this storefront, as is the brick pilaster on the left side. When "Wild Huckleberry Restaurant" storefront on the right (east) was updated in 1940, the smooth stucco finish was given black horizontal banding, so common in the Art Moderne style. In addition, a recessed entry with an Art Moderne inspired entry door and a decorative transom is located to the right. The main storefront window is curved on the left side and displays four vertical lights with narrow aluminum framing; this window wraps around the corner, as such windows in this style did.

Cultural Data: Gustavo and Juanita Carras owned and operated the Valley Cafe from the 1930s to the early 1960s and it was under their ownership that the building was remodeled in the Art Moderne Style, probably within two years of the New

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York Café across the street receiving the same kind of update in 1938. After the business sold, the building went through several short lived business, but in the late 1980's owner Greg Beach returned the building to its earlier use as the Valley Café (*Daily Record* Jan. 3, 1989). That iteration of the Valley Café closed in 2016. Since 2018, the building has housed a Wenatchee-based brunch restaurant, The Wild Huckleberry, which has retained its original Art Moderne-style interiors.

301 North Pearl Street Historic Name: Martha's Tavern

Built: 1940

Style: Art Moderne

Builder: George V. Jones Construction

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 38

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: This one-story building has an L-shaped footprint and a flat roof and parapet. It is located on the northwest corner of N. Pearl Street and 3rd Avenue. According to an "Ellensburg Daily Record" article dated Aug 22, 1940 the building was constructed that year. The building is a concrete and concrete block building finished in stucco with three horizontal scoring bands running the length of the upper façade. The East façade facing 3rd Ave. retains its two original small rectangular single light windows just above the first horizontal band line, according to historic photos from 1941. The door facing 3rd street has been filled in with cinder blocks, but the salute and entrance light still remain. The building has a concrete foundation and built-up roof. The front entry is angled and features a double door with full-height glass in an anodized aluminum frame, flanked by broad sidelights. The door is flush with the building face and the glass is reflective. On the Pearl Street side is a long, horizontally oriented window with anodized aluminum frame, two lights, and reflective glass.

Cultural Data: According to an "Ellensburg Daily Record" article dated Aug 22, 1940 Martha's Tavern had its grand opening on August 24th 1940 in the "new and modern" building on the corner of 3rd and Pearl Street. The owner of Martha's Tavern was William Joseph Masilan a Lithuanian immigrant who came to Ellensburg in 1920 and who had ran a confectionary for 20 years previously. Martha's Tavern was built by the Ellensburg construction firm of George V. Jones. The tavern was named Martha after Mr. Masilan's wife.

307 North Pearl Street Historic Name: Kleinberg building Built: 1889

Style:

Italianate

Builder: Unknown

Architect: J.B. Randall

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 39

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The three-story 1889 Kleinberg Building is an L-shaped footprint, a flat roof, and a high parapet that steps down toward the rear of the building. To the rear of the building is a one-story addition. The lower level of the building is currently being renovated to resemble 1890's storefront that would have been associated with the Kleinberg Building. The second and third levels display their original architectural detailing. At the second level are four, one-over-one-light, wood-frame windows within segmental-arched openings. Detailing at this level includes recessed vertical panels with terra cotta 'tiles' of rosettes and bands of anthemion between the windows at the spring point of the arch. This same detail appears under the sills of the windows at the third level and between the round-arched windows, which are in vertical alignment with the windows below. The panels between these windows contain a Greek key motif and vases of flowers in terra cotta. The south side façade of the building displays two window openings at the second level and four at the third level, all one-over-one-light, wood-frame, double-hung windows. The north side façade is a party wall with the neighboring building; above the second floor level it displays another Ross Bros. sign. The one-story addition to the rear of the building is not visible. The building displays excellent integrity being the only three story commercial building remaining in to the downtown.

Cultural Data: German Jewish immigrants Henry and Samuel Kleinberg were successful hay merchants with warehouses near the Northern Pacific Railroad depot. By 1890 they also operated a clothing store, Mills Saddle 'N' Togs, at this location. The facade is constructed of pressed brick imported from Chicago with a pressed metal cornice and pediment and terra cotta details. During the time that Henry Kleinberg owned the building third floor was referred to as "Kleinberg Hall" many events were held in the hall including boxing, masquerade balls and meetings of the Improved Order of Red Men of which Henry was a member (*Ellensburg Dawn* March 24, 1889). In 1908 another clothing merchant, J. B. Moser, purchased the building and renamed the store The Hub, the business remained until 1961. In 2012 Dale Sherman and his Wife Susan purchased the Kleinberg Building and are in the process of renovating the building to more closely match the facades historical architectural style.

309 North Pearl Street Historic Name: Boss Bakery

Built: 1889

Style: Italianate

Builder: Unknown

Architect: J.B. Randall

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 40

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

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Description: The 1889 Boss Bakery building is a two-part commercial block with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof behind an Italianate-style parapet. It is located mid-block and fronts Pearl Street. It is a brick masonry building; the foundation material is unknown. The lower level storefront displays cast iron or wood pilasters enframed the building. The main entry is recessed and has a double wood door with large lights, sidelights, and a transom window. It is flanked by the main storefront windows, with a wood kick-plate below. To the left of the storefront is an entry to the upper level, with a wood door with full-height glass and a transom window. The transom above the storefront has been painted. At the second level are two paired, two-light windows and two single windows, all within shallow-arched openings with a decorative keystone. The paired windows are separated by decorative mullions. The windows are separated by corbelled pilasters that extend to the parapet. The parapet is embellished with recessed panels with an informal decorative pattern. It is topped by a triangular sign that says, "Boss Bakery." The building is a party wall structure. A one-story addition is located on the rear of the building. From the alley this can be accessed via a vertical wood door. Two openings in this façade, which is clad with stucco, are boarded up. A two-part vinyl-frame window is located within one of the openings. A fire stair accesses the ground level from this addition. Two openings on the main portion of the Boss Bakery building are visible from the alley. Today the building houses the Western Art Association and Gallery. It displays good integrity and is in good condition.

Cultural Data: German immigrant Frank Bossong built this structure to replace a wood frame building housing his bakery that burned in the Great Fire. Like its neighbor the Kleinberg Building, it has a Chicago pressed brick facade and cast stone trim. In 1913 A. F. Schultz bought the bakery, remodeled it, and added an ice cream parlor. The building now houses retail space with apartments upstairs.

311 North Pearl Street Historic Name: Geddis Block Built: 1889

Style: Queen Anne

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 41

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The 1889 Geddis Block occupies the north half of the block between 3rd and 4th Avenues and faces east, overlooking Pearl Street. It is a two-part commercial block with a rectangular footprint and an interior atrium, and a flat roof with a parapet. Multiple accretions are located on the rear façade, along the alley. It is a brick masonry building with cast iron pilasters separating many of the storefronts and decorative gabled cast iron hoods above the windows. There are seven storefront bays on the Pearl Street façade. A modern angled entry is located at the corner of Pearl and 4th Avenue, where the soffit is supported by a simple column. The storefronts along Pearl Street display a variety of designs and finishes. Four are flush with the building face, and three are recessed. The storefront on the far south side may be original enough to be described as typical. It has a recessed central entry with a paneled wood door with a light in the upper portion, surmounted by a transom window. The strong windows are framed in wood and the wood kick plate is embellished with molding. The transom above the storefront displays narrow windows of obscure glass. Other storefronts have been altered, but most contain some original fabric such as the stone stringcourse at the transom level. At the second level three-light windows capped with unique scrollwork Queen Anne-style window hoods and resting on stone sills are regularly spaced along this façade, with three windows per storefront bay. The cornice of the building has been removed and today the ornate parapet is covered in stucco. On the 4th Avenue side of the building is one storefront. An original door is located on the west side of this façade. It is a narrow, two-leaf paneled door with glass in the upper portion and a transom. Above the door is a peaked hood with a keystone, a similar design as seen above the windows. Two openings on this façade are boarded up, and the rest is finished in stucco. At the second level are windows of a similar design as those seen on Pearl Street, with a plain parapet. The rear façade of the building displays one-over-one-light, double-hung windows within shallow-arched openings regularly spaced at the second level, and numerous one-story additions of brick and concrete at the ground floor level.

Cultural Data: Wealthy rancher and Kittitas County Commissioner Sylvanus Ray Geddis built the Geddis Block. Geddis owned a number of properties in Ellensburg and throughout the Kittitas Valley. This structure includes iron columns imported from Chicago. The upper floor was the Vendome Hotel and now houses apartments and offices. Recent renovations have exposed the original brickwork and retail bays framed by the cast-iron Columns.

106 West 4th Avenue

Historic Name: Bank Saloon Building

Built: 1889

Style: Italianate

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 42

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: This two-part commercial block constructed in 1889, has a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. It is located on the alley between Pearl and Main Streets fronting 4th Avenue. It is brick masonry construction with larger brick or block on the front façade; the foundation material is unknown. This free-standing narrow building has a slightly recessed entry on the left (east) side with a paneled door with a single light in the upper portion surmounted by a transom that is boarded up. To the right is a two-over-two-light, metal-frame window. The full-width deck at the second level is supported by decorative wood posts with brackets with pendants. It is enclosed with a wood rail with turned balusters. At the second level is a paneled door in the center of this façade with a narrow transom, within a shallow-arched opening. It is

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Name of Property

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flanked by two tall, narrow, one-over-one-light, double-hung windows within shallow-arched openings. The parapet treatment is very simple. It is capped by brick finished in stucco. There appears to be no openings on the east side of the building, which are just a few feet from the Hubbell Building. A metal stair here accesses an upper level. On the alley side are four double-hung windows, two on the first level and two above. To the rear of the building are two, one-story additions that appear to be part of the Hubbell Building. At the second level on the Bank Saloon Building is one double-hung window on this façade. The building retains good integrity and is in good condition.

Cultural Data: Little is known of the history of this unique Ellensburg building. The *Ellensburg Capital* in a July 8, 1889 article published a map showing that the block that the Geddis Block and the area where the Bank Saloon building stood was completely leveled by the July 4th fire. The 1889 Sanborn map of Ellensburg shows a "Tin Shop" in the current location of the Bank Saloon, yet the image even on the Sanborn map shows the distinctive setback of the building and the exposed stair on the eastside of the building. The large safe in the back interior wall of the building gives the Bank Saloon its name.

401 North Pearl Street Historic Name: Cadwell Olympia Block Built: ca 1980

Style: N/A Classification: Non-Historic Non-contributing

Site ID# 43

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District, but is non-contributing.

Description: This is the former site of the Cadwell-Olympia Block, a two-story brick Richardson Romanesque style building which stood from 1889 until a fire consumed it in 1979. (*Ellensburg Daily Record* June 20, 1979). A one-story block building with brick cladding and a concrete foundation was erected in 1980 on the 4th Avenue side of the site, while the Rotary Pavilion is in the center of the eastside of the block facing Pearl Street. It is a wood-frame pavilion positioned on a stepped concrete platform.

Cultural Data: Beginning in the early 1980's shortly after the Cadwell-Olympia Block burned, the local Rotary Club raised funds for the construction of the pavilion that has become an active site for community celebrations in downtown Ellensburg. The building was leased by Wells Fargo Bank for a number of years and had a drive-in. The bank abandoned this use in 2017 and the office space has been used as an Ellensburg welcome center since then.

415,417 North Pearl Street Historic Name: Dickson Block Built: 1919

Style: Vernacular

Builder: W.O. Ames

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 44

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: This 1919 building is a one-part commercial block with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. The building is located toward the north side of the block between 3rd and 4th Avenues, fronting Pearl Street. The building is brick masonry construction with a concrete foundation. The three-bays contains two storefronts, with the Dakota Café occupying the two northerly bays and Edward Jones Investments the other one. The tall parapet, which spans the entire frontage, is separated into three bays by shallow pilasters and plain panels, with soldier and dogtooth courses embellishing the upper portion. The Dakota Café has a largely centered, recessed entry with a double aluminum-frame door with a transom. It is flanked by large plate glass windows with paneled wood kick-plates. Above these two bays is the original transom window displaying vertical lights with obscure glass. A flat canopy covers the entire frontage. The Edward Jones storefront has been altered and has a broad central door of anodized aluminum, flanked by slightly vertically oriented, one-over-one, and fixed lights with wood frames. The transom has been boarded up and is covered by a cloth canopy. This storefront is faced with brick veneer. The north façade of the building is a party wall with the adjoining building. The south façade has no openings. The rear façade is structural clay brick. Two openings with flush doors occur at the ground level. A row of windows that are boarded up occur at both the upper and lower levels.

Cultural Data: Dickson building stands on the site of an old billboard lot. When it was constructed in 1919 it closed the gap between the Cadwell-Olympia Block and the Lynch Block. The first occupants of the building were C. E. Wheeler & Co. (mercantile) on the north side and J. N. O. Thompson (jewelry) on the south side. According to the *Ellensburg Downtown Historic District Walking Tour* guide local architect and builder W.O. Ames finished the building for Elizabeth Dickson. One of the buildings longest running tenants from 1968 to 2004, was Dean's Radio and Television (*Daily Record* Mar. 3, 2004). The interior was remodeled for the current tenant, the Dakota Café.

421 North Pearl Street Historic Name: Lynch Block

Style: Italianate

Builder: John Nash

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 45

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The two-story Lynch Block, constructed in 1888, has a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. The building is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Pearl Street and 5th Avenue, and faces east, overlooking Pearl Street. It is brick masonry construction with a built-up roof; foundation materials are unknown. All embellishment on

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the building is achieved through the brickwork. Three shallow pilasters define the two storefronts. A decorative course in brick occurs between the first and second levels. Under the brick sills of the windows is a dog tooth course. The shallow-arched hoods over the windows are also embellished with brick. At the parapet is a more ornate pattern in brick that extends around the building. The northerly storefront, addressed as 423 N. Pearl, has a central recessed entry with side walls, defined by decorative cast-iron pilasters. The door is broad, with narrow sidelights and a narrow transom. It is flanked by large, fixed lights set in wood. Above the entire storefront is a tall transom that extends to the ceiling of the first floor. The kick-plate is finished in vertical board. The storefront to the south, addressed as 421 N. Pearl, is a similar design, with the exception that the entry has been broadened to accommodate doors on the north and south sides to two separate businesses. Three one-over-one-light, double-hung windows are located above each storefront. The north façade of the building displays similar features, but with fewer openings. A first bay to the east has storefront windows. Two round, stained glass windows are located on this facade. A secondary entry is located toward the rear of this façade. It is slightly recessed with narrow, double, wood doors with full-height glass with a two-light transom. This entry accesses the businesses at the second level. Another storefront is located on the far west side of this façade, with the same design features as the storefronts on the front façade. The rear of the building, on the alley, has regularly spaced, double-hung windows at the upper level and two openings at the lower level. In the center is a steel frame, industrial sash window. To the right is a vinyl-frame, sliding glass door. There are few openings on the south, side façade, about half of which adjoins the building to the south. The building has excellent integrity and is in good condition.

Cultural Data: Construction of the Lynch block started in 1888 and was funded by Pat Lynch and built by John Nash. The Lynch Block was one of a handful of buildings that survived the firestorm that leveled 10 blocks of downtown on July 4, 1889 (*Seattle Times* July 5, 1889). Being only moderately damaged, the Lynch Block was the first building downtown to reopen after the fire. Today the Lynch Block is the only remaining pre-fire building downtown. In 1976 the Lynch Block received funds for renovation work through a Bicentennial grant, but the pressure washing used on the building scoured some of the bricks on the façade. This damage can still be observed today.

101-105 West 5th Avenue

Historic Name: Farmers' Bank

Built: 1911

Style: Beaux Arts

Builder: unknown

Architect: Gould and Champney/ Fay R. Spangler

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 46

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The Farmer's Bank is a two-story building with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with an ornate parapet. It is located at the northwest corner of W. 5th Avenue and N. Pearl Street and faces east, overlooking Pearl Street. It is a brick masonry building with stone veneer and details on the public facades, with a built-up roof; foundation materials are unknown. It was designed in 1911 in the Beaux Arts style by Gould (Austin Warren Gould) and Champney (Edouard F. Champney) of Seattle with Faye R. Spangler as the local architect. The building displays three bays on the front, east façade and eight on the south side façade, which fronts on W. 5th Avenue. The bays are separated by pilasters and engaged columns in the Tuscan order on tall bases. The central entry, which displays double doors with full-height glass and a tall transom window, as well as the flanking windows, are within round-arched openings with elaborate keystones. Five steps access the entry, which is recessed. The windows have a large central light above two lights, with an enclosed opening in the arched portion. At the second level are broad, three-light windows under simulated flat arches. The frieze band displays alternating corbels and garlands, below a raked cornice. The parapet consists of a classical balustrade with an elaborate shield with cornucopia noting the construction date of 1911 A.D above the entry. On the south side façade a secondary entry is located in the third bay from the west. It consists of an aluminum-frame door with full-height glass and a sidelight to the left, surmounted by a transom window. Another secondary entry is located in the narrow, far western bay. Windows at the lower level along this façade display the same design as the windows on the front façade, as do the windows at the second level. The upper portion of the building also exhibits the same design treatment. The rear of the building reveals the underlying brick masonry construction. The window and door openings here are purely functional, reflecting interior uses. Most are within segmental arched openings. The north side façade is not visible, as it is a party wall with the neighboring annex to the New Farmer's Bank.

Cultural Data: A. W. Gould and Edouard Frere Champney of Seattle with F. R. Spangler, an Ellensburg architect, designed this building (Ochsner, 1998:135). Spangler oversaw its construction. Spangler also designed the Ellensburg YMCA in 1911. The Farmer's Bank was the first fully Neo-Classical building in Ellensburg. The building is constructed of brick faced with Tenino sandstone featuring decorative elements representing sheaves of wheat (*The Spokane Review* Mar. 23, 1911). Farmer's Bank later became the National Bank of Ellensburg. In 2016 the Farmer's Bank building is occupied by a land title company as well as other offices.

503 North Pearl Street Historic Name: Zwicker Block Built: 1912

Style: Neoclassical Builder: W.O. Ames Architect: W.O. Ames

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 47

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The 1912 Zwicker Block is a two-part commercial block with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a

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parapet. It is located toward the south end of the block between 5th and 6th Avenues, fronting Pearl Street. It is a brick masonry building faced with pressed brick, foundation materials are unknown. The building is one bay wide, with an altered, contemporary storefront at the lower level and two windows above. In 1975 the street-level storefront was remodeled by architect Tom Connor. The storefront displays a largely centered entry that rises to the top of the transom and features a curved, varnished vertical wood surface and vertical wood door. Windows at the lower level are tall, narrow and lozenge-shaped with reflective glass set in wood. The windows in the transom are similar. The whole ensemble is set back slightly from the sidewalk and lit from above. To the right (north) of the storefront is a multi-light door that accessed the upper level, surmounted by a transom with an Art Nouveau motif in prism glass. Above is a course of dog tooth brick, part of the original building. At the second level are two, one-over-one-light windows. All embellishment on the building is accomplished by the brick, including the pilasters enframing the storefront and separating the windows, which display horizontal reveals, and create a corbel and dental course at the parapet. A half-round shape at the parapet contains the name of the building and year of construction. The building is a party wall structure, adjoined on either side by buildings. The rear façade, which does not have the pressed brick face, displays the same brick pilasters as the front of the building. A centered, flush door installed in 1975 is flanked by two tall, two-over-two-light windows in openings with a shallow arch at the ground level. Above are two, two-light windows in wood frames, also in a shallow-arched opening.

Cultural Data: This structure was built for Barthel Zwicker, a German immigrant who homesteaded in the Kittitas valley and was well known for his breed of Durham cattle (*Illustrated History of the Klickitat, Yakima and Kittitas Counties, 1904*). Zwicker hired local architect and builder W.O. Ames to design his building to "harmonize" with the recently completed Farmer's Bank next door. Completed in October of 1912, its first retail occupant was H.F. Bledsoe's grocery store. Today the lower portion of the building serves as an annex to the Amerititle Building (formerly Farmers' Bank) next door. The upstairs of the Zwicker Building continues to be used for apartments (*Ellensburg Daily Record* Apr 22, 1976).

503 North Pearl Street Historic Name: Reynolds Motor Co.

Built: 1915

Style: Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 48

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: This 1915, one-story enframed window wall building has a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. It is located mid-block between 5th and 6th Avenues, and fronts Pearl Street. The building is masonry construction foundation materials are unknown. The building displays many of the details in brick seen on the Zwicker Building to the immediate south, although it appears that the brick on the Sears building has been painted. The building has three bays, separated by pilasters with horizontal reveals, topped by a dog tooth course in brick, with a corbel course at the parapet. The center bay contains the main entry, which has been modernized. All windows and the door here have aluminum frames. The entry is recessed. The entry door is broad, with full-height glass, sidelights, and transom lights, flanked by storefront windows. The outer bays have three vertically oriented lights above a low kick-plate. The transoms on all three bays are enclosed with wood panels. The "Sears" sign is displayed above the storefront with large, backlit, individually placed letters. There are no openings on the north, side façade. The south side façade adjoins the Zwicker building to the south. The rear of the building, which is on the alley, has two double metal doors (not in original openings), and numerous bricked-in openings.

Cultural Data: Constructed in 1915 the Reynolds Motor Co. was closely associated with the Antlers Hotel that sat directly to the north. In 1910 Roscoe V. Reynolds and his wife leased the Antlers Hotel and operated it until his death in 1933. R.V. Reynolds and his father were partners in Reynolds Motor Co. for many years (*Evening Record* Apr. 26, 1933). In a 1915-1916 edition of *Western Motor Car*, the Antlers Hotel and the Reynolds Motor Co. advertise nearly side by side promoting the Antlers as a "headquarters for touring parties" and an "ideal location" while the Reynolds Motor Co. advertised their excellent service and ample supplies (*Western Motor* (1915-1916), vol. 7 pg. 23). According to historic photos, the building remained a garage but in the 1950's it was the location of Jerrold TV Cable Corporation (*Ellensburg Daily Record* July 28, 1954). The current occupant is the Sears Home and Appliance Store.

500 North Pearl Street

Historic Name: National Bank of Commerce Building

Built: 1966

Style: New Formalism

Builder: Jake Leingang Architect: Villesvik and Smith

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 49

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The National Bank of Commerce building is an imposing single story building with a rectangular footprint and flat roof with large over hanging eves. The building is located at the northeast corner of Pearl and 5th street with the main entrance Vestibule inset in the corner of the building overlooking the intersection. The National Bank of Commerce building was designed by Villesvik & Smith an architectural firm from Yakima and constructed by Jake Leingang (*Daily Record* Sept

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10, 1966). The building is in the New Formalist architectural style represented in this building by its monumental scale and symmetry of design. The building has a red brick exterior, highlighted by cast white stone columns emphasize the grid patterning of the building. The south façade facing 5th street is dominated by five large 3x3 windows separated by white columns as depicted in the architect's original conceptual drawings. The building has two entrances, one from the street on the corner of 5th and Pearl and another on the eastern façade of the building opening to the parking lot. Each entrance features a vestibule of quarry tile. The northern façade of the building includes a drive in banking window. According to an article announcing the building of the new National Bank of Commerce building, the structure contains 9,300 square feet of space and the sidewalks surrounding the building will be heated in the winter to melt snow (Daily Record June 16, 1966).

Cultural Data: The National Bank of Commerce building is an excellent example of the architectural and economic revival Ellensburg was experiencing during the early to mid-1960s. The building's New Formalist style makes it unique in the building stock of downtown Ellensburg, but in keeping with the growing number of mid-century buildings being developed at that time. The architects for the building John S. Villesik and Maurice R. Smith were partners in one of the most prominent architectural firms in the region based out of Yakima. The architectural firm of Villesik and Smith also designed other large commercial and civic building in the New Formalist style such as the Yakima Valley Museum in 1958.

420 North Pearl Street

Historic Name: National Bank of Ellensburg

Built: 1930

Style: Art Deco

Builder: William M. Yeaman

Architect: John W. Maloney

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 50

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The striking 420 N. Pearl Street building is a three-story building with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. It is located at the southeast corner of 6th Avenue and Pearl Street and faces west, overlooking Pearl Street. The National Bank of Ellensburg was designed in the Art Deco style in 1930 by prominent Yakima architect John W. Maloney, later of Seattle. The building is brick masonry faced with stone and displays decorative metalwork and leaded glass windows throughout. The roof is built-up and the foundation material is unknown. Fluted pilasters with rise a full two stories and separate the building into three bays on the front façade and seven on the north side façade (the building has a party wall with the neighboring 414 N. Pearl Street building to the south). The front façade has a broad, decorative entry with a cast stone surround replete with Art Deco styling. The front entry door, which is slightly recessed within the central bay, is anodized aluminum and replaces earlier Art Deco-styled doors. Above the entry is a large, three-part, leaded glass window that is a full story in height. Above the second story a band of bas-relief decorative detailing encircles the building. The Art Deco motifs in the band are repeated at the cornice. Above the second story, on the front of the building, is carved "The National Bank of Ellensburg." Windows on the two lower levels rise a full two stories. They are composed of a single fixed pane within an aluminum frame at the bottom, and twelve large lights in a metal frame above. A decorative metal panel with acanthus-like detailing separates the bottom pane and the upper glazing. Windows at the upper level are three-part, aluminum-frame windows. A secondary entry is centered on the north façade, with a louvered grill above a recessed, flush door. This is surmounted by a nine-light window. At each end of both facades are narrow bays with deep recesses. At the bottom of these bays are stone planters. The back walls display a two-part, metal-frame window at the street level, surmounted by a decorative metal panel. Above this are leaded glass windows with the same motifs seen in the window above the main entry. The rear of the building is finished in brick. A portion of this façade is faced with concrete. The interiors of the building display original detailing and finishes throughout.

Cultural Data: The new National Bank of Ellensburg Building opened to a joyful public on November 13, 1930. The building replaced the earlier 1888 National bank building, which had survived the devastating fire of July 4, 1889, apparently the building retains the 1888 basement of the original bank building at this site. Boasting of everything modern and luxurious with mahogany interior spaces and a highly embellished Art Deco design both inside and out the National Bank building represented hopefulness and buoyancy in a time of economic uncertainty and unemployment. The building has often been attributed to Seattle architects Bebb & Gould, but further research has shown that the bank was designed by noted regional architect John W. Maloney of Yakima and constructed by William M. Yeaman general contractors also from Yakima (*Ellensburg Daily Record* Nov. 13, 1930). John W. Maloney is perhaps best known for the A. E. Larson Building (1931), an eleven-story Art Deco masterpiece and Yakima's first skyscraper, though he remained active until his retirement in 1970 showing his ability to work expertly in many architectural styles. Banking unfortunately was bad business during the Great Depression, and the National Bank of Ellensburg failed within seven years. The City of Ellensburg purchased the building in 1937 and until 2004 used it as City Hall. The building was sold to a private party in 2007 and is now used for retail and gallery space.

414-416 North Pearl Street

Historic Name: Ramsay Building

Built: 1901

Style: Vernacular with Neoclassical influences

Builder: William O. Ames

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 51

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The 1901 Ramsay Building is separated into two separate parcels under separate ownerships (parcels 447033 addressed as 414 N. Pearl and 367033 addressed as 416 N. Pearl). The description below encompasses both parcels.

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The building is two stories with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a stepped parapet on the front façade. It is located toward the north end of the block between 4th and 5th Avenues and faces west, overlooking Pearl Street. The building is brick masonry construction with a built-up roof; foundation materials are unknown. The decorative features of the building are accomplished by the brick patterning. Four pilasters enframe the three bays. These rise above the parapet with corbelled piers. Rows of depressed 'squares' separate the first floor and second floor, and occur at the parapet above a corbel course. The front façade is organized in three bays that house two businesses. The two northerly bays are occupied by the Clymer Museum and the south bay is occupied by a pharmacy. The entry to the museum occurs in the center bay. And angled storefront here is terminated by a double wood entry door with two lights at the north side, surmounted by a transom window. Windows to the left are tall, vertically oriented lights separated by anodized aluminum mullions, with brick veneer below the sills. The northernmost bay is flush with the plane of the building with the same anodized aluminum-frame windows with brick veneer below. The transom windows above both bays are enclosed by plywood with battens. An entry to a stair to the upper story is located between the northerly bays and the south bay. The entry here is separated from the south bay by a brick-clad pier. The entry door is anodized aluminum with a tall transom above. The south bay has a sliding glass door on the north side of anodized aluminum. The remaining windows, including transom windows, are also framed in anodized aluminum. A low kick-plate is clad in brick veneer. The transom above this storefront is clad in what appears to be stucco scored for a tile appearance. At the second level are four windows per bay, with one-over-one-lights and wood frames, set into the brick with a splayed, flat arch. This is a party wall structure. The north side façade at the rear displays a door to a lower level at the far-east corner and two openings enclosed with concrete block at the first level. On the second level is a paired window within a shallow-arched opening. A sign here says "Ramsay Sheet Metal Wks, furnaces, fans, air conditioning, pipe fittings, faucets, valves." A one-story concrete block addition is located toward the rear of the lot, extending the two northerly bays of the building to the alley. It has a flat roof with deep overhanging eaves to the north, a pedestrian door, and an overhead garage door. There are no openings on the alley side of this addition. The south façade of the main building at this location displays one window enclosed with concrete block. The southerly bay displays the original openings of the building, including three four-over-four-light, double-hung windows at the second level. The building is in good condition and displays moderate integrity.

Cultural Data: Two brothers, the Scottish immigrants David and James Ramsay, constructed the Ramsay Building of local brick to house their hardware business. The building's lintels are reportedly to have been reused from a demolished music hall in Chicago. The building opened with a masquerade ball at Christmastime 1901. Ramsay Hardware sold produce along with wagons and farm implements on the lower level. The upstairs housed medical offices and a ballroom. The construction and potentially the design of the building is associated with the local contractor William O. Ames (Ellensburg Public Library-local history file "Ellensburg Buildings"). Today the Ramsay Building is home to the Clymer Museum of Art. Ellensburg artist John Clymer reached national prominence. His western-themed paintings appeared on more than 80 Saturday Evening Post covers. The upper floor, now used for storage, is undergoing a restoration process.

412 North Pearl Street

Historic Name: Wilson Building

Built: 1889

Style: Italianate

Builder: Thomas Wilson

Architect: J.B. Randal

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 52

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The 1889 Wilson Building is a two-part commercial block with a rectangular footprint, with the main two-story portion being rectangular with a one-story addition to the rear. It has a flat roof with a parapet at the front with a triangular feature in the center. It is located in the center of the block and faces west, overlooking Pearl Street. The building is brick masonry construction with concrete stucco below the sills on the storefront; the foundation material is unknown. The main entry is recessed with a broad door of anodized aluminum with full height glass. Sidelights to each side rise above the sill level of the storefront windows. There is no transom window. Plate glass storefront windows are broad, with slender frames. A solid canopy covers the transom windows. To the right of the storefront is a door to the second level, which is accessed via one concrete step. The door is wood with narrow, horizontal lights.

At the second level a paired, three-part window is located to left of center, flanked by two three-part windows to the right and one to the left. The windows display an Italianate-styled segmental arch with projecting hoods. An elaborate cornice is the most intact feature on the building. The lower portion of the windows have been replaced with a variety of vinyl-frame inserts which do not respect the original window operation. The upper portions are enclosed with plywood. The building is a party wall structure, so no side facades are visible. On the rear of the building is a flat-roofed addition. A portion of the addition toward the west is fenced in with a deck and seating area. The ground level on the alley has a broad flush door that is largely centered on this façade, and three other boarded-up openings. The building has moderate integrity and is in moderate condition.

Cultural Data: Built by Thomas Wilson, owner of the Ellensburg and Waterville Stage Line by local architect J.B. Randell the Wilson building is associated with the initial phase of reconstruction immediately following the devastating Ellensburg Fire of July 1889. The brick used in the construction of the Wilson building was from Chicago, however, the iron columns were fabricated locally at the Ellensburg Foundry. The tenant that gives the building its name is Robert B. Wilson, 1856-1926, who opened his two stores in 1891 at 410 and 412 N. Pearl Street straddling both the Wilson Building and part of the Stewart

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Building and operated these stores until his death in 1926. The stores sold everything to wear for both sexes (Rural Heritage: The General Store of R. B. Wilson & Co., Ellensburg.-Photo by Pautzke).

408 North Pearl Street

Historic Name: Stewart Building

Built: 1889

Style: Queen Anne

Builder: William O. Ames

Architect: J.B. Randall

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 53

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The Stewart Building occupies a parcel just south of the center of the block between 4th and 5th Avenues, fronting Pearl St. The two-part commercial block has a rectangular footprint, excluding some minor additions on the alley, and a flat roof with an elaborate parapet along the front façade. The 1889 building is brick masonry construction; foundation materials are unknown. There are many exuberantly Queen Anne details on the edifice. The entry to the second floor of the building is centrally located, with narrow double doors of wood with two lights in the upper portion and two lights below. Above is a tall, six-light transom within a round-arched opening. This opening is flanked by pronounced pilasters, marking it as the main entry to the second level. Flanking the main entry are two storefronts. Each have a recessed, two-leaf, wood entry door with nearly full-height glass, topped by a six-light transom. Each is flanked by slightly vertically oriented storefront windows with fixed light transoms within a shallow-arched opening. The entire building is enframed by pilasters identical to those that frame the main entry. Above the entire first story is a steel beam and intermediate cornice. At the second level are seven regularly spaced, three-part windows (a double-hung window with a fixed light transom above) within shallow-arched openings, separated by broad pilasters. Rusticated cast concrete marks the spring point of the arch and a band of rusticated cast concrete links the windows between the windows and the transoms. The transom displays small, colored lights. Above is a plain entablature, surmounted by a deep cornice with pronounced corbels and a paneled frieze. The building is a party wall structure, for the most part. On the rear of the building, which exhibits a low-stepped parapet, are double-hung windows in wood frames at the second level and at least two additions at the ground floor level. One is a contemporary building with a flat roof, metal coping, and overhead garage door facing north

Cultural Data: Commissioned by J. B. Davidson, designed by J. B. Randall, and constructed by William Ames, the Stewart Building was under construction at the time of the 1889 fire. Like its neighbor the Davidson Building, it is constructed of brick imported from Chicago. The ironwork and artificial stone elements were produced locally. The stained glass windows visible on the upper floor were also used in the lower floor transoms but have not survived. Davidson, a prominent local attorney, shared the second-floor space with his law partner D. H. McFall's. During its first 10 years the building was known by various names. Construction records from 1889 designate it as the Brick Block of Pearl Street. It was also known as the Davidson and McFall's Block and perhaps briefly as the Gotzian Block. Charles H. Stewart bought the property in 1899 and after that time the name Stewart Building gradually took hold. The Stewart building is now owned by Gallery One community visual arts center and has been through a series of remodels including storefront renovations (Ellensburg Public Library-local history file "Ellensburg Buildings").

400, 402, 404, 406 North Pearl Street

Historic Name: Davison Building

Built: 1889

Style: Queen Anne

Builder: William O. Ames

Architect: J.B. Randall

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 54

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The 1889 Davidson Building is a massive two-part commercial block with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with an embellished Queen Anne-style parapet. An ornamented, enclosed pediment topped by a phoenix is located on the south façade and a faceted turret is located at the corner. Both display the name "Davidson." The building is located on the northeast corner of Pearl and 4th Avenue. The building is brick masonry construction with sheet metal detailing, cast iron pilasters; foundation materials are unknown. There are four bays on the west façade and six on the south façade, separated by pilasters with paneled faces and ornate capitals displaying anthemia. The main entry is at the corner. It is recessed, the opening to the vestibule flanked by columns. The main door is wood, with an oval light, leaded glass transom, and sidelights. A typical storefront is as follows. The entry is recessed with a paneled wood door with a fixed light in the upper portion. The entry bay is framed with narrow wood pilasters. Window surrounds are wood and unembellished. Kick-plates are paneled. The transom windows above the storefront are tall, with single fixed lights, surmounted by a steel beam with rosettes. The storefronts are separated by decorative, cast iron pilasters. At the second level, a typical bay has three windows with one-over-one-light, double-hung windows with a transom in a shallow arched opening. The windows display ornamented hoods and are linked with decorative bands of anthemia above the window, and a projecting sill course below. They are separated by pilasters, described earlier. Above is a paneled frieze. The corbels that separate the bays here also display anthemia. The turret has narrow, three-part windows at the upper level and panels decorated with a floral motif separated by pilasters at the cornice level. The eight-sided turret roof is painted to appear shingled. The rear (east) building façade is on the alley. There are a few small openings at the ground level; at the second level are five paired windows of a similar design as those on the front facades of the building, only simplified. On the north side of the building is an exterior stairway to an upper-level entry. Visible here is a large, bricked-in opening at the ground level and a double-hung window above. The remainder of the north façade is a party wall with the neighboring structure.

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Cultural Data: Like its neighbor the Stewart Building, the Davidson Building was under construction at the time of the Great Fire and shares architect J. B. Randall and builder William Ames. Its most distinctive feature is a three-foot Phoenix atop the pediment on the south facade. The Phoenix symbolizes downtown Ellensburg's rebirth from the ashes of the 1889 Great Fire. Ellensburg attorney, and later judge, J. B. Davidson commissioned the building. Davidson lost ownership of the building during the 1890's depression (Ellensburg Public Library-local history file "Ellensburg Buildings"). Designed in a Queen Anne-style with the style's trademark turret (on the southwest corner of the building here), it also features recessed entryways, ornately arched windows, and prefabricated pressed-tin decorative elements that mimic expensive stone work. The Davidson Building is the only remaining downtown building with a tower, since the Kreidel Building (#57) suffered a "modernization" in the 1940s that removed its tower and original façade.

104 East 4th Avenue **Historic Name: Washington National Bank** **Built: 1889/1946**

Style: Stripped Classicism (PWA Moderne) Builder: C. F. Daum Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 55

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The 1889 Ben Snipes bank is two stories in the northerly portion and one story on the south side, with an irregular footprint with a flat roof with a parapet. It is located on the southeast corner of 4th Avenue and Pearl Street and faces north, toward 4th Avenue. The parcel encompasses three separate buildings that were historically oriented toward Pearl Street. The original Richardson Romanesque-style stone facing façade on the building was removed by a remodel in 1946 and the two northerly buildings are now faced with stone veneer on the main portion of the building and marble under the sills of the ground level windows (*Ellensburg Daily Record* Feb. 17, 1976). The roof is built-up; the foundation material is unknown. It is a Stripped Classicism or PWA Moderne building today. The main front entry is slightly offset, with two bays to the west and three toward the east. The main front entry has a two-leaf, metal-frame door with sidelights and three tall transom windows above. Rising above the entry is a textured metal panel that extends to the top of the second floor windows. The entry is flanked by full-height, fluted pilasters. Above is the name of the building at the time of the remodel, "Washington National Bank," etched in stone. The metal-frame windows on the main floor are tall, with twelve lights, the two center lights being the largest. The windows on the second level have nine lights, the center light being the largest. A secondary entry on the north side near the alley has bronze double doors with full-height glass and a curved, flat canopy above, surmounted by a six-light metal-frame window. The north façade on Pearl Street exhibits two windows at the upper level of the same design as the second floor windows on the north facade two-story portion, and no openings on the one-story portion to the south. There are no openings on the alley side of the building, but for a small pedestrian entrance on the north side of the south rear façade. The south façade has a party wall with the building to the south. The alterations to the building are over 50 years in age and have gained historic significance. The building has very good integrity to ca 1940 and is in very good condition. The building to the south was historically a separate structure and appears as a separate building today, although it is all under the same ownership. Addressed as 314 N. Pearl, it is oriented to the west. It is a one-story building with a flat roof and plain metal coping at the parapet. The building height and the plane of the front façade is the same as that of the rear portion of the Wells Fargo building to the north. It is clad in Roman brick veneer and features two storefronts. The entries to the storefronts are to the right (south) of the storefront windows. The northerly storefront has a wood door with full-height glass and two windows with aluminum frames. The south storefront has a slightly recessed entry with a wood door with full-height glass and a single fixed storefront window to the left. To the rear of the building a shorter, poured concrete addition extends to the alley, with a single flush door off the alley.

Cultural Data: The original Ben Snipes bank building was reconstructed of sandstone pointed in red concrete with finely carved stonework. C. F. Daum planned and oversaw construction of the building. The Ben Snipes Bank failed during the national Panic of 1893, and its failure hit the Kittitas Valley extremely hard. No bank creditors recouped more than 10 percent of their investment. According to Ruth Rogers in an interview from 1976 the First Interstate Bank significantly remodeled the exterior and interior of the existing stone bank building in 1946 right after WWII (*Ellensburg Daily Record* Feb. 17, 1976). The design was completed by architect John Maloney. Well-known Northwest artist Ernest R. Norling (1892-1974) painted a mural in the lobby depicting life in the Kittitas Valley. The building now houses the Wells Fargo Bank.

310 North Pearl Street **Historic Name: Smithson Building** **Built: 1889**

Style: Italianate

Builder: Peter Garvey

Architect: William O. Ames

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 56

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The 1889 building at 310 N. Pearl Street is two stories with a flat roof and a parapet. It has been a hardware store since at least 1909, when it appeared in that year's Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. It is located mid-block between 3rd and 4th Avenues and faces west, overlooking Pearl Street. The building is brick masonry construction with a built-up roof;

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the foundation material is unknown. The building has three broad bays on the front façade. There are two main entries, one located in the middle of the North Bay and one on the south side of the middle bay. The northerly entry has a broad wood door with full-height glass, with a transom above, flanked by two narrower windows in wood frames, also with transoms. The second main entry, which appears to be newer, has a sliding, metal-frame door with two lights each, surmounted by a single transom light. Separating the storefronts at the ground level are two brick pilasters, which correspond with the bays at the upper level. The large plate glass windows have wood and anodized aluminum frames and no internal divides. Below the windows is brick veneer. The windows at the upper level are primarily organized in banks of three. They have one-over-one-lights within a round-arched opening. The hoods defining the windows at the upper level continue below the spring of the arch, linking all windows on this façade. Below, the brick is patterned with horizontal reveals. Two rows of recessed "squares" in brick embellish the parapet. The south side of the building is a party wall with the neighboring structure. The north façade has a partial party wall with the neighboring structure and no openings. There are two additions on the rear of the building. The addition to the north is constructed of structural clay tile and has a slanted roof that extends from the second floor to a lower two-story façade on the alley. It has a corrugated metal roof and a concrete finish over brick on the alley. One double, aluminum, sheet-metal door within a timber frame is located on the alley. There are seven one- and two-light square windows in wood frames at the upper level. The building as a whole is in good condition and has good integrity.

Cultural Data: The Smithson Building is part of the first phase of construction immediately following the Ellensburg Fire of July 4th 1889. John H. Smithson who funded the construction of the Smithson building had lost property in the Ellensburg Fire of July 1889, but with insurance and his success as a rancher and businessman Mr. Smithson was able rebuild immediately after the fire (An Illustrated History of Klickitat, Yakima and Kittitas Counties, 1904). According to the "Ellensburg Building" files at the Ellensburg Public library William O. Ames was hired as the architect for the Smithson Building and Peter Garvey was retained as a laborer and contractor. The first business to occupy the Smithson Building was the hardware company Williams-Smithson Co. that John Smithson had created with F.A. Williams (An Illustrated History of Klickitat, Yakima and Kittitas Counties, 1904). Williams-Smithson Hardware Co. stayed in this location almost until Woods hardware took over the retail space in the Smithson Building in 1943. Woods-Ace Hardware business still remains a family business to this day 2016.

300 North Pearl Street

Historic Name: Kreidel Building

Built: 1889/c.1940

Style: Art Moderne

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 57

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The two-story building at the northeast corner of 3rd Avenue and Pearl Street was constructed in 1889 and remodeled in the 1940s into a theater. It has a corner entry that faces southwest and recalls its history as a theater. Storefronts are located along the Pearl Street façade. It has a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. The brick masonry building is finished in stucco and has a built-up roof. The foundation material is known. The first floor of the building is covered with a flat canopy that curves around the building at the corner entrance. It is supported here by two plain columns. Three tall anodized aluminum doors with single, full-height glass are located here, flanked by window boxes with stone facing under the sills and horizontal reveals above. The six storefronts along Pearl Street are irregular, with recessed doors and relatively small storefront windows. They are finished in stucco. The windows above, at the second level, are primarily single and paired metal-frame, three-light windows in a symmetrical pattern, interspersed with three broader, three-light windows. There is very little other embellishment on this façade. The windows on the south façade are "blind" at the lower level. A secondary entry is located at the far right (east) side. Above the canopy are three small windows in shallow-arched openings at the level of a mechanical room. Above, at the second level, are windows of the same design as the windows on the west façade.

Cultural Data: Ellensburg merchant Samuel Kreidel, a German Jewish immigrant, constructed this building, but lost ownership during the 1890s and moved his business into a storefront in the Davidson Building. Originally the Kreidel Building featured a cupola, dome, and finial, and it towered over the corner of Pearl and Third. These features were removed in the 1940s when the building was remodeled. After purchasing the Liberty Theatre in 1938 and completing its construction, Fred Mercy Sr. of Yakima purchased the Kreidel Building on the corner of 3rd and pearl and remodeled it into the Art Moderne style movie house the PIX (Ellensburg Daily Record July 25, 2005). As early as June of 1941 the PIX theatre was advertising double features in the *Campus Crier* Central Washington Universities school newspaper. In the 1970s the Pix was converted into the Village Theatre and later it became the Grand Central Theatre which lasted until 2005. Today the building is used for a mix of retail and office space as well as the Umpqua Bank.

103 East 3rd Avenue

Historic Name: Audion Theatre

Built: 1889/1935

Style: Art Deco

Builder: unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 58

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The Audion started out life as an Italianate two-part commercial block, the twin to the 1889 Fogerty Building

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immediately to the east. The identical buildings were retained by the same owner and were both used for his businesses until they were later separated. They are two buildings today as well, but under one ownership and assessed as one building. The building to the west identified as the Audion is two stories with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a stepped, decorative parapet. Remodeled in 1935 in the Art Deco style. The main entry is centrally placed, with two wood doors with full-height glass. It is flanked by two walls of faceted glass within curved openings, one containing a ticket window and the other with two large windows enclosing a display area. Two window boxes to display posters are located to either side of the entrance. Above the entire entry is a flat canopy with a tall fascia and decorative panels on the soffit that are lit at night. The entire remaining front façade consists of three bays with no openings that extend up and over the parapet with a curved detail. In the center panel is a decorative feature with elements of Art Deco and that is the focal point for the building. On the west façade and rear of the building are party walls to the neighboring structures. The few openings visible on the east façade are enclosed with brick. The ~~renovation~~ alteration of this building is over 50 years of age and is historically significant in itself. It displays very good integrity and seems to be in good condition.

Cultural Data: Constructed in the spring of 1890 the building identified as the Audion Theatre started off as the twin to the (John) Fogerty Building immediately to the east of it sharing a common central entrance to the rooms and offices above according to historical photos. By 1916 the building became the Colonial Theatre, showing silent movies. It operated in that capacity until the fall of 1935, when under the management of Clarence E. Farrell it was remodeled into Audion opening to crowds on Thanksgiving Day 1935. The new Audion theatre could host both Vaudeville and feature motion pictures and was considered as a "marvel of modern theatre design" (*The Ellensburg Capital* Nov. 25, 1935). Along with its new dramatic swooping art deco façade the entrance of the building used neon-lighting and "artistic" coloring to make it one of the most visually outstanding spots in town. The Audion was closed in 1946 after Clarence Farrell purchased the Pix and Liberty Theatres in Ellensburg from Fred Mercy (*Box-office* July 20, 1946). In 1979 the Audion and Fogerty buildings were purchased and converted into retail spaces and continue in use until today. Recently, a nonprofit has been fundraising for the theatre's restoration, so that live performances could be performed on its stage again.

107 East 3rd Avenue

Historic Name: Fogarty Building

Built: 1889

Style: Italianate

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 59

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: Fogarty Building still retains its historical 1889 appearance at the address of 107 E. 3rd Ave. It borders the alley and fronts 3rd Avenue. It is two-part commercial block built of brick with a stone stringcourse between the floors. It has a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet; foundation materials are unknown. The building has two storefronts today, although historical maps show that it was originally one storefront. The centrally located entry has two wood doors with full-height glass. There are two lights in a wood frame on the storefront to the left; the storefront to the right has one plate glass window. The transom above is made up of narrow lights in wood frames. Above this is a steel beam. The storefront ensemble is covered with a flat arch that appears to be cast stone. At the second level are five windows, two paired ones indicative of the style and one single one, each with one-over-one-lights with a transom above, within shallow-arched openings. The cornice features a paneled frieze with decorative brackets supporting the projecting corner, enframed by brackets at each end that top the pilasters. The west wall is a party wall with the neighboring structure. It displays two historic painted signs, a three-part, wood-frame, multi-light window and a secondary door at the first level, and four double-hung windows at the second level. On the rear, north façade of the building is a metal stair to an entry door to the second level, and two windows at the upper level. A window and two doors at the lower level are partially enclosed. This building displays good integrity.

Cultural Data: The Fogarty Building was constructed by John B. Fogarty of Springfield, Illinois immediately following the fire of July 4, 1889 and was completed by October of that year. The downstairs portion of the building served as a dry goods and grocery store. In 1890, Fogarty built an identical structure to the west which is now the Audion Theatre. The adjoining twin building was remodeled in the 1930s in the Art Deco style, and became the Audion Theater, a vaudeville, and then a motion picture house. The Fogarty building has retained much of its original architectural integrity and over the years has housed many different retail establishments and today is a tattoo parlor and specialty iron works store.

114 East 3rd Avenue

Historic Name: U.S. Post Office

Built: 1963

Style: Vernacular

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID # 60

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The US Post Office building is on a .7-acre lot fronting 3rd Avenue. The northern portion of the lot is taken up by the building, with a yard occupying the rear (south) portion. It is a one-story building with a higher portion surrounded on the north and west sides by a lower portion, and a lower, covered loading area to the rear. It is concrete block construction with over-sized brick veneer and solid panels (material unknown). The roof is built-up and the foundation is concrete. The 1963 building is a simple vernacular building. The building presents five bays on the front façade, three bays of curtain walls

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flanked by two bays of brick veneer with no openings, which extend the line of the flat canopy over the central bays. There are two entries in the two eastern-most bays. The entry doors are aluminum-frame, double doors with full-height glass. They are part of an ensemble of solid panels and glass – fixed and awning sash - within narrow aluminum frames. The flat canopy over these three bays is supported by two substantial, brick-clad piers and anchored by the two brick-clad panels. Visible above the entry is the façade of the taller work area, which has no openings. On the west, Pearl Street façade of the building are two curtain wall bays the front (north), and a wall of brick veneer with regularly spaced, two-over-two-light, horizontally oriented, aluminum-frame windows along the rest of this façade toward the top of the wall. The west façade of the building is on the alley. It is painted, concrete block construction with regularly spaced, six-light windows with two awning sash separated by concrete pilasters on the main body of the building. Toward the front is the lower bay that encloses the lobby, which is clad in brick veneer and has a band of one-over-one-light windows close to the roofline, similar to those seen on the rest of the building. The rear of the building is open to a loading dock although enclosed on the east side. It has a concrete loading area under the roof and a concrete ramp on the east side.

Cultural Data: According to an Ellensburg Daily Record article dated March 3, 1961 the decision to build a new Post Office facility and move out of the 1916 Federal building was overcrowding and the need for enlarged parking for a-truck facilities. In 1916 the Ellensburg post office had approximately 8 employees and by 1961 the post office had over 25 employees. The new location on 3rd Ave and Pearl St. was selected because of the ample space for parking and loading of trucks. By 1961 nearly all first class mail was carried by trucks rather than trains. When the Ellensburg post office moved into its new location on the 14th of March 1963 it also became the regional hub handling all mail for Kittitas County (Ellensburg Daily Record Mar 13, 1963). Today the Ellensburg post Office remains at this location.

114 East 3rd Avenue

Historic Name: Cadwell Building

Built: 1889

Style: Queen Anne

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 61

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The one- and two-story Cadwell Building, which now houses the Kittitas County Museum, has an irregular footprint and a flat roof with an elaborate, stepped parapet on the main front façade. It is located at the southwest corner of 3rd Avenue East and N. Pine Street and faces north, overlooking 3rd Avenue. The building's irregular footprint is due to it being combined with a one-story building to the west along 3rd Avenue and three one-story buildings to the southeast, addressed as 114 E. 3rd, which expands the museum's capacity. The building is brick masonry construction foundation materials are unknown. The main building façade, which is the original Cadwell Building, is an elaborate building, constructed in 1889, with elements of the Queen Anne style. The front façade features three entry bays, with a double paneled wood door in the center with two narrow lights in each leaf, surmounted by a tall transom with multiple colored lights. This door leads to the Cadwell Apartments. This entry is flanked by two storefronts, both with double paneled wood doors within a recess, with single lights in the upper portion. Both display transoms with multiple colored lights. These entries are flanked by large storefront windows with multiple colored light transoms and wood bulkheads below. They are also marked by cast iron columns. At the second level are four bays with paired, one-over-one-light, double-hung, vinyl-frame windows. The two central pairs are within horseshoe arched openings and the outer pairs feature horseshoe arched hoods framing round-arched transoms. The building cornice is elaborate, with large corbels, egg-and-dart molding, pendants, and other detailing. The one-story building to the west has an anodized aluminum storefront, a simple recessed entry with full-height glass, and wood panels where the transom would be. The east side façade of the main building features few openings, including four double-hung windows at the second level and two enclosed openings at the ground level. The lower level of the building here is finished in painted concrete. The one-story building addition that is located south and east of the main building has two overhead garage doors and a man door on the north-facing façade. The east façade of this building is actually made up of two buildings, both brick masonry construction. The building to the north features two large, two-over-two-light, fixed windows. The building to the south has a recessed entry with double wood doors with full-height glass. It is flanked by large, one-over-one-light, fixed windows with brick veneer below the sills. A bank of three-over-three-light, fixed windows with brick veneer under the sills is located to the south of the entry. This building has a small, stepped parapet. There are no openings on the south side of this addition, which appears to be board-formed concrete. A small addition to the west appears to be concrete block. It has a flush door on the west façade and three bricked-in openings. A metal fire escape for the main building is located behind this addition. Visible at the second level of the main building are single and paired double-hung windows in segmental arched openings. The windows are vinyl frame and are surmounted by louvered vents where the transom would ordinarily be. At the lower level on the main body of the building is an entry with a flush metal door within a recess flanked by two large window covered by corrugated metal and grills. A small addition with a corrugated metal shed roof is located on the west side of this rear façade. The west façade of the complex, which is located on the alley between Pearl and Pine Streets, is a blank wall; all openings are bricked-in. The building is in moderate condition and displays moderate integrity, due to the number of additions. But the striking façade, which is a landmark in Ellensburg, mitigates the effect of the additions.

Cultural Data: The Cadwell Building, recognizable by its distinctive horseshoe-shaped windows, cost \$15,000 to build and was one of at least four large commercial blocks E. P. Cadwell helped fund. Cadwell was an attorney for the Northern Pacific

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Railroad and his investment funds were instrumental to Ellensburg residents rebuilding their city after the July 4, 1889, fire. Reportedly he imported most of the building materials for the building from the East, including tin fabricated to look like stone. According the Ellensburg Public Library building files quoting an 1890 local news article, in 1890, "One EP. Cadwell...Beat a well conducted but hasty retreat last week seeking new pastures in various directions. He went unwept, dishonored and unsung." Like many who rebuilt Ellensburg quickly after the Fire of 1889, Cadwell was caught off guard by the economic recession which began in 1890 and hit its low in 1893. He retained ownership of the Cadwell Building until 1895, when it was sold in a sheriff's sale because of unpaid mortgage payments. The downstairs housed a succession of grocery and furniture stores, while the upstairs housed offices, including those of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad. The building was purchased in 1974 by the Kittitas County Historical Society to be used as a county museum. In 1976 the storefronts were restored with the help of historical photos. Cadwell also built a large commercial block (known as the Cadwell Block) at the NW corner of 4th & Pearl.

109 East 3rd Avenue

Historic Name: H.H. Stoms Co. Building

Built: 1909

Style: Vernacular

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Non-Contributing

Site ID# 62

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District, but is non-contributing.

Description: 109 E. 3rd Avenue is a one-story building with a largely rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. The west portion of the building appears on 1909 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps and the east portion appears in 1928 Sanborn maps. (Note that the Assessor records note a construction date of 1890). It is located on the east side of the alley and overlooks 3rd Avenue to the south. It is brick masonry construction; the foundation material is unknown. The building has two storefronts. The storefront to the south has a central, recessed, entry with a paneled wood door with a light in the upper portion. It is flanked by large storefront windows in aluminum frames, with brick veneer under the sills. The east bay has a storefront with a similar design, with the exception that the entry is on the west side of the storefront and set into a plywood panel. The storefronts are flanked by brick-clad square pilasters. The entire panel above the storefronts is finished with brick veneer, a recent addition, and topped by a cornice, also a recent addition. There are few openings on the alley side. This facade exhibits a variety of brick finishes and steps down toward the rear of the lot. A small loading area of concrete block is located to the rear of the westerly building. All other facades abut neighboring buildings.

Cultural Data: A 1936 photograph of the building shows both store fronts being used by H.H. Stoms Co. 5-10-25 Cent store (Ellensburg Public Library Collection). At some point the entire façade bricks have been replaced causing the building to lose sufficient integrity to be included as a contributing building in the district.

201 North Pine Street

Historic Name: Kittitas Electric Laundry

Built: 1920

Style: Vernacular

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 63

This building is individually Landmarked as the Kittitas Electric Laundry on the Ellensburg Landmarks Register.

Description: The 1920 Kittitas Electric Laundry is a one-story building with a largely rectangular footprint and a flat roof with the exception of a long penthouse with a shallow-sloped gable roof in the middle of the roof. It is located at the northwest corner of 2nd Avenue and Pine Street, fronting Pine Street. It is brick masonry construction with a striated brick veneer on the front façade; the foundation material is unknown. The penthouse has wood cladding with a metal roof. The main entry is on the east façade, below a slight step in the parapet. It is located toward the right (north) side of this façade, with one large industrial sash to the north and three to the south. The paneled wood door has a light in the upper portion. Sidelights to each side match the door detailing. Above is a two-over-two-light, wood-frame window over the door and one-over-one-lights above the sidelight. The industrial sash has a solder course above the window and a concrete sill. The five-by-eight-light windows have a sixteen-light operable sash in the center. Toward the front of the south, side façade is a two-leaf wood carriage door with six lights each in the upper portion. Another door with a similar design is located toward the rear of this façade. A large sash of the same design as the windows on the front façade is located to the left of this door. In the center is a bank of twelve industrial sash of twenty lights each with an eight-light pivoting sash in the middle of each window. Another entry with a flush door is located within this bank. The west, rear façade is located on the alley. A large industrial sash is located on the south wide. On the north side is a large, sheet metal door flanked by two boarded up openings. Above is a bank of five windows of eight lights each. Most of the north, side façade abuts the neighboring building. The penthouse is wood with the walls made up primarily of banks of twelve-light windows; two anodized aluminum sliding windows have been added.

Cultural Data: The Kittitas Electric Laundry was described in an *Ellensburg Capital* article published Feb 8, 1929. In the article the Kittitas Electric Laundry is described as having the most modern laundry equipment available insuring that your clothes will not be torn regardless of how fine the fabric may be. At the time of the article the Kittitas Electric Laundry was managed by Mr. L.L. Scott. The Scott family continued to own and operated the Laundry until 1982. In 2004 Theresa and Tim Barlen, the current owners of the Kittitas Electric Laundry building, began an extensive remodel converting it into the

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home of Blue Stone Academy of Cosmetology Arts and the Barlen Institute of massage.

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205 North Pine Street Historic Name: Built: ca 1925

Style: Vernacular Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Non-Contributing

Site ID# 64

Description: It is a party wall structures one-story building with rectangular footprint and flat roofs with parapets and simple metal copings. The building at 205 N. Pine appears to be brick masonry construction, but has been severely altered as it is now covered with painted tiles around the entry and painted corrugated metal on the front façade. The 205 N. Pine building has a recessed central entry with a vertical board door, flanked with small windows in the upper portion. Flanking the door are fixed, nearly square lights. This is set in a painted, tiled façade. The rest of the storefront is clad in painted corrugated metal or fiberglass. The rear façade has a contemporary roll-up garage door and two industrial sash lights to its right (south), one of which is boarded up.

Cultural Data:

207 North Pine Street Historic Name: K.E Laundry Building Built: ca 1925

Style: Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown

Site ID# 65

Classification: Historic -Contributing

Site ID# 65

Description: 207 North Pine Street is a party wall structures one-story building with rectangular footprints and flat roofs with parapets and simple metal copings. The building at 207 N. Pine appears to be concrete with a stucco finish on the front and a brick addition on the rear, a built-up roof, and concrete foundation. The main entry on 207 N Pine has a slightly offset aluminum-frame door with full-height glass, flanked by steel-frame, multi-light, industrial sash windows with some operable panels. On the north, side façade are two entries facing a parking lot, both aluminum doors, the westernmost door flanked by two sidelights. To the left of the east door is a contemporary, three-light, anodized aluminum window. The remaining windows on this façade are industrial sash. The rear of the building has one industrial sash on the north side and a large opening infilled with concrete with a four-part, aluminum-frame window to its right (south). Another pedestrian door-sized opening is located to its right, also infilled with concrete block.

Cultural Data: The K.E. Laundry was first established in 1912 by the parents of Lee Scott who sold it to their son in 1923. The original K.E. Laundry and cleaners building was located at 203 N. Pine but stretched along Pine Street covering the location of the current K.E. Laundry building completed ca.1925. At one time the K.E. Laundry employed as many as 40 workers. On June of 1945 Lee L. Scott sold the K.E. Laundry plant to Larry O'Leary and Gordon Ablitt of Seattle (*Ellensburg Daily Record* Jun. 7, 1985). In 1945 the K.E. Laundry became known as the Model Laundry. In 2016 the Model Coin-op Laundry and Cleaners still occupies this space.

301 North Pine Street Historic Name: Black and White Service Station, Built: 1931

Style: Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown

Site ID# 66

Classification: Historic Non-Contributing

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: 301 N. Pine is a vernacular, one-story enframed window wall style building with an irregular footprint and a flat roof. The two rear portions of the building have a parapet and the front portion have a flat roof that extends into a curved canopy around south and east sides. The building is located on the west side of its parcel, with an open lot on the east side. From the beginning, the building was an auto garage and gas station, and it still retains some of that appearance. It is concrete block with a built-up roof on the rear portion and a concrete foundation. The middle portion of the building contains two large windows set into infill panels that enclose the original garage door openings. They are large, six-light, vinyl-frame windows with one awning-style window. A flush pedestrian door with a light in the upper portion is located on the south side of this bay. A small addition to the rear has one entry with a contemporary paneled door with a light in the upper portion. It is finished in stucco. The front portion of the building is the restaurant. It has a contemporary door set at an angle near the rear with a light in the upper portion and a narrow transom window. The remaining storefront wood and metal storefront windows follow the curve of the front façade. A concrete planter east of the storefront may have contained a pump island originally. To the rear of the building (north side) is a service yard and outdoor eating area that is enclosed with chain link fence with slats. It is partially covered with a canopy. The west side of the building is a party wall with the building to the west. The building has poor integrity and is in good condition. The current parking lot is where the gas pumps once stood.

Cultural Data: The Black and White Service Station occupied the building from the 1930s until the 1960s. Later, a dry cleaners operated in the building and most recently, it was a D&M Coffee location. D&M moved to a larger space in the Geddes Building in 2017. The Red Pickle Restaurant opened in the building in 2019.

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307 North Pine Street

Historic Name: IOOF Building

Built: 1913

Style: Vernacular with Neoclassical influences

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 67

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The IOOF Hall is a vernacular two-part commercial block with Neoclassical influences. It has a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. It is located mid-block between 3rd and 4th Avenues and fronts Pine St. a stucco finish. The roof is built-up and the foundation is concrete. There are two storefronts at the first floor of this building which appear to have remodeled in a mid-century style. The southerly storefront is has a recessed entry and a broad, aluminum-frame door with full-height glass. It is flanked by large storefront windows with aluminum frames. The northerly storefront is asymmetrical with a recessed entry and side walls with accents of Roman brick. All details on the lower level are obscured by plain panels finished in stucco. To the right (north) side is an entry to the upper level, which is recessed with a wood door with full-height glass and a sidelight to the left. Above the door is a four-light window with a neon sign to the IOOF Hall. At the upper level the pilasters that frame the building and separate the two bays are still apparent. There are four windows on this façade, each with six lights within wood frames, with the lower central light being the largest. The upper level is enframed with slight corbelling in the upper portion. The south side façade displays the board-formed concrete of the building. There are two paired, one-over-one-light, double-hung windows on the upper portion of this façade with wood frames, separated by wide mullions, and one single window. The rear façade displays three levels. It has two double doors and one single door slightly above the street, flanked by one-over-one-light, wood-frame, and double - hung windows. At the mezzanine level is a row of irregularly spaced double-hung windows of the same design. The windows at the third level are paired and regularly spaced, of the same design. The north façade is a party wall to the neighboring structure. T

Cultural Data: The Ellensburg chapter of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized on April 9, 1881. In 1884 the lodge purchased its 38-acre cemetery site off Brick Road. In 1885 town founder John Shoudy donated land for a lodge on Pearl Street and 3rd Avenue, but that structure burned down four years later in the Great Fire (*Ellensburg Daily Record* Feb. 16, 2010). In 1901, the lodge purchased this site containing the Maxey Building (ca 1889) and a vacant lot to the south (*Ellensburg Daily Record* Feb. 16, 1910). The existing IOOF Building reached completion in October of 1913, building an addition to the Maxey building to the South and completing an entirely new revival style front façade (*Ellensburg Capital* Oct. 30, 1913). The Lodge has continued to be an active member of the Ellensburg community since that time.

120 East 4th Avenue

Historic Name: Collins Block

Built: 1910

Style: Vernacular with Neoclassical influences

Builder:

Unknown Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 68

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The 1910 Collins Block is a two-part commercial block with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. It is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Pine Street and E. 4th Street and faces north, overlooking 4th Street. It is a brick masonry building that is tiled at the storefront, with a built-up roof; foundation materials are unknown. There are two storefronts at the ground level. Both have central entries with sidewalls, and aluminum-frame doors with transoms above, flanked by large storefront windows with aluminum frames. The pilasters and kick-plates of both storefronts are clad in small, ceramic tiles. The storefront motifs turn the corner and appear also at the northeast corner. The storefronts are covered by a flat, fixed canopy these storefronts represent ca 1955 remodel into the Mid-Century style. At the second level are four, one-over-one-light, double-hung windows with splayed lintels within slightly recessed panels separated by pilasters that extend to a stringcourse below the windows. The ground level has a number of blind bays on the east façade. Just south of center at the ground level is a recessed entry with side walls clad in the same small tiles as seen on the front façade, with an aluminum-frame door with full-height glass. Toward the rear of the building here is a flush, double wood door accessed via two small steps. A small double-hung, wood-frame window is located to its right. The treatment of the eight bays at the upper level echoes that of the north façade. The south and west facades are party walls with neighboring structures. The building retains moderate integrity and appears to be in good condition.

Cultural Data: Construction on the Collins block began in August of 1910 and was scheduled to be completed by November of that year (*Ellensburg Capital* Aug. 19, 1910). The Collins building closed up a gap in downtown Ellensburg between the IOOF building to the South on Pine and the Bath Block to the West on 4th Street. The building was constructed to house C.L. Collins clothing store with rooms above. The building is most commonly associated with Ostrander's Drug store, which moved in to this location in 1964 and stayed until it closed in 2004 (*Ellensburg Daily Record* Aug. 10, 2004). Today it is the location of Ellensburg Floral.

116 East 4th Avenue

Historic Name: Fish Block

Built: 1889

Style: Art Deco

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 69

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Name of Property

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County and State

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: This 1889 building is two stories in height with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a shaped parapet. It is located east of the alley between Pearl and Pine Street and faces north, overlooking 4th Street. It is a brick masonry building with a smooth concrete stucco finish and a built-up roof; the foundation materials are unknown. It also has two cast-iron posts at the main entry that support the recessed entry. (These posts were uncovered during an 1983 remodel by architect Rick Sparks, according to a newspaper article). The building has been renovated with an Art Deco-type treatment. The broad storefront contains just one business, Maurice's, where traditionally there would have been two storefronts. There is a double, metal-frame entry door on each side with full-height glass and a wide transom. Two large decorative cast iron posts separate the back of the sidewalk from the entry vestibule, which is paved with modern pavers. At the second level are single and paired, one-over-one-light, double-hung windows with wood frames separated by inset panels with fluting. Above the windows is a deep row of chevron-shaped decorative treatments recalling Art Deco styling and above that, at the parapet, is a geometric winged shape, recalling the same style. This treatment turns the corner for a few feet, appearing on the alley façade as well. The west alley façade has few openings. At the second floor level are five two-over-two-light, wood-frame, and double - hung windows in shallow-arched openings. There is one entry at the ground level, which is deeply recessed and accessed via four concrete steps, and has a flush door. To the rear of the building is a one-story addition that is a warehouse. It is a constructed of over-sized concrete bricks and finished with concrete stucco. One door on the alley is diagonal wood. All other faces of the building are party walls with neighboring structures.

Cultural Data: W. W. Fish of Elmira, New York, built the Fish Block in 1889 on the south side of Fourth Avenue between Pearl and Pine streets (*Ellensburg Capital*, May 8, 1913). The Capital newspaper office moved into the Fish Block, later known as the Bath Block in 1890, and occupied it for 25 years. Owned by John Satterwhite, the building was remodeled to its present Art Deco style (*Ellensburg Daily Record*, Nov. 2 1972). The building was home to the Diamond Five & Ten Cent Store before in 1988 it became Maurice's Clothing Store.

111-117 East 4th Avenue

Historic Name: Elmira Hotel Block

Built:

1889

Style: Italianate

Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown

Site ID# 70

Classification: Historic Contributing

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The Elmira Block is brick masonry construction with a flat, built-up roof; foundation materials are unknown. It consists of four storefronts on the ground floor and five bays above. The three westerly storefront spaces retain the appearance they took on when renovated in the 1950s. They have aluminum-frame doors with full-height glass and a small transom above. Storefront bays tend to be angled and the large windows are framed in aluminum. The kick plates underneath are oversized brick. The transom has been enclosed with smooth panels. The four storefront to the east has been renovated. It displays original cast iron pilasters, an upper, multi-light transom has been added, and the steel reinforcing beam with rosette detailing is revealed. The storefront below is recessed with storefront windows set back from the sidewalk. The entry is set back from the windows and has a door with three-quarter-height glass and two sidelights. On the upper level the original windows and window pattern is being restored. Currently the original paired, one-over-one-light, wood-frame, double-hung windows have been revealed, as are the shallow-arched openings and brick patterning, which is a veneer. The double-hung windows are interspersed with round-arched window openings, which are boarded up at this time. The cornice is missing at this time. A simple metal coping tops the parapet. The east side façade is clad in concrete. The west façade is also finished in a layer of concrete but displays original openings. Toward the rear of this façade, which is on the alley, are two doors. At the second (mezzanine) level are four arched openings. Originally windows, they are now boarded up. At the top level are ten two-over-two-light, wood-frame, and double - hung windows in shallow-arched openings. The rear, north façade displays a variety of openings at the ground level, some enclosed. At the upper level are ten window openings that are now boarded up.

Cultural Data: Built by Wilbur W. Fish, this was the first brick building to be completed in the areas completely leveled by the July 4th 1889 fire. Fish named the building after his hometown of Elmira New York. W.W. Fish was one of the major property owners of downtown Ellensburg before the Great Fire of 1889 and immediately thereafter building the Fish Block across the street on 4th and owning many of the surrounding properties (*Ellensburg Capital*, May 8, 1913). Initially the building housed the Elmira Hotel and the New York Store. Later it became the Vanderbilt hotel until it was closed down.

119 East 4th Avenue

Historic Name: Button Bldg.

Built: 1899

Style: Vernacular

Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown

Site ID# 71

Classification: Historic Contributing

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: This one-part commercial block to the east of the Elmira Block on the same parcel as the Elmira Block. It is brick masonry construction with a flat roof and short parapet that displays brick corbelling. The building has been recently renovated into a social space. The front façade is enclosed with flat panels and no window openings, although it appears to

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retain its original configuration, which was also retained in the ca 1950 renovation. The area above the storefront is clad in horizontal wood. The entry is recessed in an opening, with a vertical wood entry door with strapping. The corner at 4th and Pine is slightly _____, with no other markings. Four of the original broad window openings on the east façade, which fronts on Pine Street, have been retained; three of them are screened. Another opening toward the front of this east side façade is also retained, although partially boarded up. Toward the rear of this façade is a broad door, slightly recessed, with a metal screen. The building is apparently in good condition. Its integrity is fair-to-moderate, although it appears that changes are reversible.

Cultural Data: In August of 1905 J.W. Vanderbilt was awarded a ten-year contract to furnish a room and all equipment for a post office. That year an agent of the government was sent to oversee the construction of the building and the arrangement of the buildings fixtures. The post office built of the corner of 4th and Pearl was proposed to be 30 x 80 feet (*Ellensburg Capital Aug. 15, 1905*). Work was not completed on the new post office until January of 1906 as W.O. Ames and Frank Schorman were still installing the final fixtures early in the beginning of the month (*The Ellensburg Dawn* Jan. 11, 1906). In preparing the lot for the construction of the post office it would require the "removal of one of the old landmarks-the pillow on the corner of Fourth and Pine- The fire relic of 1889." The "pillow" refers to the corner architectural stone support of the Masonic Hall that stood on that location before the fire of July 1889. Comparing old pictures of the "pillow" and images of the post office building, as it exists today it is unclear if they incorporated that architectural relic or mimicked it in the new construction of the post office in 1905. The post office remained in this location until 1916 when the new Federal Building post office was built on the corner of 4th and Ruby Street. The business most commonly associated with this location is Button Jewelers, which operated in the building from 1952 until 2005 (*Ellensburg Daily Record* Oct. 12 2005). The current owners removed the changes made to the building in the 1950 to expose the structure you see today.

407, 409 North Pine Street

Historic Name:

Built: ca 1928/1948

Style: Vernacular

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 72

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: This one-part commercial block to the east of the Elmira Block and is on the same parcel as the Elmira Block. The 1928 Sanborn fire insurance map for Ellensburg shows a building matching the footprint of the existing building with two separate storefronts. A complete remodel, possibly in the late 1940s defines the exterior style of the buildings. It is concrete block construction with a stucco finish and a simple metal coping. The storefront to the left (south) has an opening and narrow storefront windows, with a flush door. The storefront to the right (north) has an aluminum-frame door with full-height glass and a narrow transom, and two aluminum-frame storefront windows that are flush with the plane of the building. There are no other details on this building. It appears to have good integrity.

Cultural Data: In a 1952 edition of *Hyakem*, Central Washington College of Education's yearbook has advertisements for Casey's Music located at 407 N. Pine and Al's Den at 409 N. Pine. Al's Den was owned by Stewart Allen who came to Ellensburg in 1946 to start a restaurant, which was one of the earliest fast food establishments in Ellensburg. In 1955 Carlyle Waters purchased the dinner and turned it into Carlyle's Fountain Lunch. Carlyle's Fountain Lunch remained a family business for 40 years until in 1985 when it was sold to Chris Bach (*Ellensburg Daily Record* Aug. 3, 1985) Advertisements in the *Ellensburg Daily Record* show that Casey's Music was located at 407 N. Pine through the mid-1940s until Casey's Music relocated to Moses Lake in 1952, Casey's Music was run by Lin Casey and his wife Josephine who moved to Ellensburg in 1941 (The *Spokesman-Review* Feb. 9, 1995).

411, 413, 415, 417 North Pine Street Historic Name: JC Penney Co. Building

Built: 1961

Style: Vernacular

Builder: Locher Construction Architect: James & Hicks

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 73

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The JC Penney Co. building at the Northeast corner of 5th and Pine Street is a one-part commercial block with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. The dimensions of the building are 122 feet facing north on 5th street by 177 feet facing east on to Pine Street. Constructed in 1961 the JC Penney Co. building is a complete remodel of the former Greyhound Bus Terminal an earlier concrete and stucco building (*Ellensburg Daily Record* Apr. 26, 1961). The JC Penney Co. is reinforced concrete construction with a concrete foundation. The east façade facing Pine Street is broken up in to 4 storefronts separated by concrete pillars. The first storefront on the southern end of the east facade has 25 feet of street frontage and a recessed entry with glazed tile entry and aluminum framed plate glass display windows. The storefront has 33 feet of street frontage with a four-panel display window separated by aluminum mullions as well as a recessed entry with glazed tile and a double aluminum frame door. The third storefront has 16 feet of street frontage with a deeper recessed entry, decorative tile and large box shaped aluminum frames. The fourth storefront on northern portion of the building that contained the former JC Penney store occupies 103 feet of street frontage on 4th street with an additional 122 feet of street frontage on 5th street. The JC Penny's section of the building retains its original 4-door aluminum frame foyer on 4th street

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and its additional 2-door entrance on 5th street. In 1978 the earlier "Look-through" display windows still evident in the smaller store fronts were enclosed in the JC Penny section with decorative diamond patterned brickwork to increase display capacity on the inside of the store (*Ellensburg Daily Record* April. 2, 1985). Despite this alteration the original window massing is still evident. Above the storefronts is a continuous, tall, corrugated aluminum panel that extends to the parapet contributing to the continuity of the building as one business block. Between the corrugated panel and the storefronts on the east façade of the building is an aluminum corrugated panel awning extending over the sidewalk matching in material and texture to the panel running along the top of the building, both the corrugated panel capping the building and the aluminum awning can be seen in early architectural sketches and images of the building (*Ellensburg Daily Record* Nov. 14, 1961).

Cultural Data: J.C. Penney first opened in Ellensburg on April 23, 1920 at 311 N Main Street. After moving to several different locations within downtown Ellensburg JC Penney opened at its Fifth Avenue and Pine Street location on November 16th 1961. The first occupants for the building were J.C. Penney in the largest store front along with Bailey-Powell Drugs and Mode O' Day. The extensive remodeling of the former Greyhound Bus terminal was taken on by James and Hicks an architectural firm from Spokane and Locher Construction Company also from Spokane. The new Modern Style building was part of a post-war building boom that was going on not only downtown, but on Central Washington University's campus as well partially spurred on by the construction of the Interstate through the Kittitas Valley.

111 East 5th Avenue

Historic Name: Liberty Theatre

Built: 1937

Style: Art Moderne

Builder: Jim Shields Architect: Bjarne Moe

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 74

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The 1937 Liberty Theater is a one-story building with a mezzanine that has the appearance of a two-story structure due to its height as a theater. It occupies a rectangular footprint and has a flat roof with a parapet, with the exception of the marquee that rises above the roofline in the southeast corner. It is located at the northwest corner of 5th Avenue and Pine Street. To the west is a parking lot servicing the building, which is on a separate parcel. The board-formed concrete building has a concrete foundation. The 1937 building is Art Moderne styles. The entry to the building is recessed, under a deep flat canopy that angles around the corner with 'canned' down lights. Two anodized aluminum double doors with full-height glass flanked by a wide sidelights on the left face the intersection. To each side are window boxes for posters. To the left of the entry, on the south façade of the window, is a three-light window lighting the lobby. An angled projection with a curved footprint in this location is also designed to hold movie posters. This feature, as well as the entire entrance, once had a row of tile accents. Above the canopy level and curved face on the left gives way to a recess with a fluted panel, topped by a flat projection that carries the horizontal line of this face. This is continued on the far side of the marquee in the curved (southeast) corner of the building. The blade sign begins at the canopy level and extends high above the parapet, terminating in a small platform. The name "Liberty" is spelled out on the marquee in vertical letters. On the east façade, on the other side of the angled projection, is another set of anodized aluminum double doors with full-height glass with two sidelights. To either side are angled boxes for posters, with downlights under the canopy. There are no other openings on the east façade of the building but for a flush door to the far north of this façade, which leads to the church offices at 507 N. Pine. Shallow pilasters reinforce the structure. The west façade is similar, with the exception that the Art Moderne horizontal bands on the building around this corner and embellish the south portion of this façade as well. The rear of the building is also plain, although a portion of it is not visible as it forms a party wall with the building to the north. This building has excellent integrity and appears to be in very good condition.

Cultural Data: The Liberty Theatre is representative of Art Moderne architectural movement that were occurring in Ellensburg during the interwar period along with other buildings such as the Audion Theatre, Martha's Tavern and the Valley Café and the New York Café. The architect for the Liberty Theatre was Bjarne H. Moe of Seattle who specialized in movie theatres designing many in the Art Moderne style. Construction began on the Liberty Theatre in 1937 partially in response to the recent Art Deco façade being applied to the front of the Audion Theatre. Owner Jim Shields began the project, but before completing it he sold the Liberty to Fred Mercy of Yakima (*Ellensburg Daily Record* 7-25-05). The Liberty Theatre opened in 1937 and ran continuously as a cinema until 2009 when it was taken over by the Calvary Baptist Church. Under the Calvary Baptist Church management, the theatre has been renovated with fresh neon and exterior paint.

430 North Pine Street

Historic Name: PERNAA Office

Built: 1930

Style: Art Moderne

Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Non-Contributing

Site ID# 75

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: This 1930 building is one-part commercial block with a largely rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. Constructed of concrete block, it is located at the southwest corner of 5th and Pine and looks northwest from a corner entry. It displays modest Moderne elements with the horizontal scoring around the building at the lintel level. Windows are recent replacements, as they are reflective glass with anodized aluminum frames. The recessed entry ensemble also features anodized aluminum frames. Because as a simple building, the windows and doors are primary

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elements, changes to these features have rendered the building ineligible as a contributing resource to an enlarged National Register District.

Cultural Data:

426 North Pine Street Historic Name: Herbert Snowden Insurance Built: 1945

Style: Art Moderne Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 76

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: This 1945 building is one-part commercial block with a largely rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. The west façade is constructed of thin Roman bricks using both lateral and horizontal patterning. The building is located near the southwest corner of 5th Ave. and Pine, fronting Pine Street. It displays Art Moderne Architectural elements with its rounded walls framing each side of the west façade of the building. The Herbert Snowden Building has a recessed entry with a large central display window flanked by locations for two doors. The door on the south side of the façade has been removed and replaced with a panel. Despite some alterations to the windows and removal of one door, this building has excellent integrity and appears to be in very good condition.

Cultural Data: **World War I veteran** Herbert Snowden started his insurance company in 1923, serving the people of Ellensburg both as an insurance agent and member of many fraternal organizations until he passed away in 1965 (Washington Rural Heritage).

410, 416, 420, and 422 North Pine Street Historic Name: The Dawn Newspaper Building Built: c.1910

Style: Vernacular with Neoclassical influences
Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 77

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: This is a circa 1910 two-part commercial block with four storefronts. While vernacular, the block has the symmetry of the Neoclassical style. It has a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. The building is constructed of concrete block and the foundation materials are unknown. It is located east side of Pine Street and each of the storefronts and the four corresponding bays above are separated by concrete block pilasters. Historic photos show the ground floor storefronts containing multi-light transom windows and large plate glass display windows with a variety of kick-plate configurations. While the arrangement and massing of the storefronts has stayed consistent with the original design, the materials used on the original left two store fronts were all removed and replaced by the late 1960's with different materials including aluminum, brick, glass and wood. The second story bays have retained a higher degree of integrity with the southern two upper bays retaining the original paired, one-over-one-light, wood-frame, double-hung windows. While the northern left two upper bays have replaced windows using both vinyl and aluminum, the massing of the windows has not been changed and the original concrete sills and sash are still visible. The building retains its original simple concrete cornice, which is used to tie the four storefronts together visually. The building appears to be in poor condition but retains moderate integrity.

Cultural Data: The building is significant as the home of the Ellensburg Dawn a Populist newspaper. In 1907 Robert Turner the owner and publisher of the Ellensburg Dawn purchased the two story building at 416 N. Pine street, now 422 N. Pine (Schmitt, Robin). The 20x40, two-story building housed The Dawn's presses and area for composing on the first floor and what later become known as Turner's Hall on the second floor. The Dawn represented the American political reform movement of the 1880's and 1890's which desired to bring government back in to the hands of "Plain People." Robert A. Turner produced the Ellensburg Dawn under a number of name variations for twenty years in Ellensburg from 1894 to 1914. The Ellensburg dawn was housed in the northern most section of the four storefronts and bays that make up this commercial block. Immediately to the south of The Dawn at 414 N. Pine now 420 N. Pine was Manners Bros Hay, Grain & Feed. Next to Manner's was Empire Furniture and in the southern most storefront of the building was Enterprise Market according to the 1911-1912 Polk Ellensburg City Directory.

404 North Pine Street Historic Name: Built: 1964

Style: Western False-front reproduction Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Non-Contributing

Site ID# 78

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: This building is one story with a largely rectangular footprint and a flat roof. The western style false front parapet was added as part of a significant remodel of the exterior and interior of the building that occurred after 2003 when Goodwill Industries moved locations to Water Street.

Cultural Data: Goodwill Industries occupied this building from 1994 to 2003 with a combination repurposed retail store and

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job training facility. A book store occupied the left (north) side of the building until 2017, while the south (right) side has housed the Blue Rock Saloon (formerly Lily's Cantina) for a decade.

312, 314 North Pine Street Historic Name: Built: ca 1910

Style: Vernacular with Neoclassical influences and a small late Italianate-styled cornice

Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 79

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The building at 312-314 N. Pine is a two-part commercial block with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet. It features an unusual small Italianate-style bracketed cornice at the center. The façade overall has a Neoclassical symmetry, however. It is located midblock, fronting N. Pine Street. It is a brick masonry, party wall structure: foundation materials are unknown. The commercial structure was constructed in 1906 according to the County Assessor records though it does not appear on the 1909 Sanborn Fire Insurance map so it is possible that the building dates to slightly after that time period. At the center of the ground floor is an entry leading to the second floor with full-height glass in the door and multi-light sidelights. Above, on the main body of the building, is a fixed, nearly square light. To the right is a storefront bay with an entry and storefront windows, with a wood, paneled kick-plate below. A matching storefront is located to the left. At the second level are six, one-over-one-light, double-hung windows with flat arches. The steeply peaked parapet detail above displays the only decorative detailing on the building. On the south façade are eight small openings that have been cut into the brick masonry for louvered vents. On the rear façade are two entries off the alley and a wood stair leading to an enclosed wood deck affixed to the second story level for a secondary entry. Several openings at the ground floor are boarded up. At the second level are one-over-one-light, double-hung, vinyl-frame windows similar to those found on the front façade. A slight step occurs in the rear parapet, which is finished with a simple metal coping. It retains most of its historical integrity as many of the building's features appear to be original.

Cultural Data: This building appears on the 1928 Sanborn Fire Insurance map for Ellensburg showing lodging on the second floor and two storefronts on the street level. In 1928 the storefront located at 314 N. Pine was a retail store and the storefront at 312 N. Pine was an office. In the 1990's 314 N. Pearl contained H&H Furniture, today it is the location of Central Washington school of Karate.

310 North Pine Street Historic Name: Ellensburg City Hall Built: 1898

Style: Italianate Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 80

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The building at 310 N. Pine is a two-part commercial block with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet topped by a simple metal coping. It is located near mid-block on N. Pine Street between E. 4th and E. 3rd Avenues, fronting Pine Street. The building is brick masonry construction; foundation materials are unknown. The building displays one storefront, with a deeply recessed entry to the left with three-quarters high glass in a wood door and a narrow transom above and narrow sidelight to the right. To the right are storefront windows with paneled wood below. The transom windows above the storefront are intact but painted in an opaque paint. Above are three paired, double-hung windows with wide mullions between them. The central windows are one-over-one-light, double-hung windows, while the flanking pairs have fixed lights. All the arched upper lights have been enclosed. The central pair is topped by a round-arched detail, while the flanking pairs are in very shallow-arched openings. A corbelled detail in brick between flanking pilasters is the only detail above the second floor. To the right of the storefront is a single story portion with narrow, two-leaf doors under a round-arched opening leading to a stair to the second level. The doors have two lights above wood panels. The rear of the building is finished in concrete block. It has two hollow core doors at the ground level, one single door and one double door. At the second level are four, one-over-one-light, double-hung windows. The building has good integrity and is in good condition.

Cultural Data: The Ellensburg Steam Laundry, was owned and operated by William F. Doughty, 1871-1926, until 1920. The business not only cleaned laundry but also worked with leather goods and carpets. The business was in the same building as the Ellensburg City Hall and early Fire Department (Ellensburg Heritage: Ellensburg Steam Laundry).

306 North Pine Street Historic Name: Ellensburg Fire Department Built: 1898/ c.1950

Style: Vernacular Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Non-Contributing

Site ID# 81

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

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Description: The one-part commercial block at 306 N Pine (historically 308 N Pine) has a narrow parking lot adjacent to it, to the south, with a telecommunications tower at the rear of the lot. The building has a largely rectangular footprint with a shed roof with a simple parapet. It is located on the east side of Pine Street between 3rd and 4th Avenues. The building originally constructed as the Ellensburg City Hall and fire department in 1898 was significantly altered starting in the 1950s. The structure appears to be concrete construction, with a concrete foundation. The front façade has an entry to the right with an aluminum-frame door with full-height glass, and a small transom above. To the left are two, two-light storefront windows with 1950s or 60s era stone veneer below at the kick-plate. Above the storefront is a tall panel with a three-dimensional design in vertical wood. A pilaster rises to the right and extends to the parapet. The south façade, along the parking area, is clad in contemporary corrugated metal with few openings. The rear of the building displays a shed roof sloped to the south, and a concrete wall with a broad, paneled overhead garage door of wood. The southeast corner of the building is notched to accommodate the cell tower.

Cultural Data:

304 North Pine Street

Historic Name:

Built: c.1925

Style: Vernacular

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 82

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The enframed window wall commercial building at 304 N. Pine has a narrow parking lot adjacent to it, to the south. A small notch which contains the entry is 'cut' out of the southwest corner of the building. It has a largely rectangular footprint, however, with a flat roof and simple parapet. It is located close to the northeast corner of intersection of E. 3rd Avenue and N. Pine Street and faces west, overlooking N. Pine Street. It is a concrete block and over-sized brick building with a built-up roof and concrete foundation. The entry has an anodized aluminum double door with full-height glass, sidelights, and transom windows. A flat canopy wraps around the building from the entry across the front façade. To the right of the entry, within the notched out portion, is a slightly vertically oriented fixed light window. To the left, on the main face of the building, is a bank of six vertically oriented lights in anodized aluminum frames. Above the canopy, the transom lights are painted. On the south, side façade of the building is a large, overhead door and one man door toward the rear. A large stack is located in the rear corner of the building. On the rear façade are two very large aluminum overhead doors and on the north side facade are three man doors located toward the rear of the building. In the parking area to the north of the building is located a large cell tower.

Cultural Data: This building appears on the 1928 Sanborn Fire Insurance map for Ellensburg simply identified as a store. In 2004 ABC Donuts started a bakery and café in this building.

305 North Ruby Street

Historic Name: Ellensburg Telephone Co. Building

Built: c.1946

Style: Stripped Classicism (PWA Moderne)

Builder: Unknown

Architect: John Maloney

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 83

Description: The Ellensburg Telephone Co. Building is a free-standing one story building with a nearly square footprint and a flat roof. It is located on N. Ruby Street between 3rd and 4th Streets and faces east, overlooking Ruby Street. It is a modern building constructed c.1946 (Ellensburg Capital May 4, 1945) and enlarged in 1965. It is a brick veneer and concrete building with a concrete foundation and a built-up roof. The main entry to the building is located on the original portion and is slightly offset within a squared recess. It is a side entry door, accessed via three tile-clad steps enclosed with a solid concrete rail. The double entry doors are aluminum frame with full-height glass surmounted by a tall transom window. A bank of aluminum-frame windows are located on the back wall of the recess. To the right of the entry are two large, steel sash windows with horizontal panes separated by a concrete panel. The addition to the north features a blank stucco-clad wall and a small recess with a secondary entry; this face originally had a large, steel sash window similar to the one on the main body of the building. The south side façade of the building features a flat steel awning over another large, steel sash window and a drive-up window. To the rear is a secondary entry. The remaining walls are blank. Two secondary entries are located on the rear, west façade.

Cultural Data: As early as 1928 according to Sanborn Fire map the Ellensburg telephone Company had an "Exchange" on this location. The first telephone service in Ellensburg arrived circa 1890 and was supplied by the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company, part of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company. In 1908 it became the Ellensburg Telephone Company (Historylink.org). Construction of the building singled a shift from manual to dial operations for the business. In the early 2000s South Carolina based Fairpoint Communications purchased the Ellensburg Telephone Company and continues to operate a customer service center out of the former Ellensburg Telephone building.

305 North Ruby Street

Historic Name: Federal Building and Post Office

Built: 1916

Style: Neoclassical

Builder: Thomas E. Young

Architect: James A. Wetmore

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID# 84

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This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The Post Office building is located at the southwest corner of E. 4th and N. Ruby Streets and faces north measuring about 60 x 74 feet, built of brick and trimmed with limestone. It is a one- and two-story building with a raised basement and a flat roof with a parapet. It is reportedly a steel-frame building with brick veneer, a concrete foundation, and built-up roof. The building was constructed in 1916 for a post office and displays elements of the Neoclassical style. The building has seven bays on the front façade separated by pilasters with bases and capitals that extends to a plain architrave, which is surmounted by an intermediate cornice over a dentil course. The main entry is located within the central bay, accessed by nine concrete steps. They lead to a double, ten-light door below a five-light transom. Within each of the narrow bays are eight-over-eight-light, double-hung windows with wood frames, surmounted by a four-light transom. Within the outer bays are six-over-six-light windows of the same design as the other windows on this façade. At the second level are nine-light windows within the outer bays. The raised basement is clad in stone with small, two-light windows on all sides of the building. Brick patterning includes soldier courses above the transom windows and colored bricks laid in a Flemish bond pattern. The two side facades are identical. They display three six-over-six-light, double-hung windows at the first level and nine-light windows in vertical alignment at the second level. On the rear portion of the building, which is set back slightly from the main body of the building, are tall, eight-over-eight-light windows surmounted by an eight-light transom. The rear portion of the building one story. A small one-story wood addition is located in the center of this façade, accessed via five concrete steps with a simple metal rail. The face of this addition exhibits a double wood door with single lights in the upper portion, surmounted by a five-light transom. A second door is on the south façade of this addition. Flanking the central addition are two banks of eight-over-eight-light, double-hung windows with eight-light transoms (some of these transoms are boarded up). On the north side of this façade is an external stair to the basement, which is concrete and brick. The building is in good condition and displays excellent integrity.

Cultural Data: Construction began on the new Ellensburg Federal Building and Post Office in early February 1916. The United States Treasury Department awarded the construction contract to Thomas E. Young of Seattle for \$53,916. James A. Wetmore was the acting supervisory architect. After many months of construction problems, the post office was completed in the late winter of 1916-17. In the spring of 1917, Postmaster Robert A. Turner moved into the new quarters. During the 1950s, in addition to the post office, the U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmer's Home Administration was located in the building. In the spring of 1963, the post office was moved and the Ellensburg School District used the building for administrative offices (http://digitalcommons.cwu.edu/ellensburg_history/73).

200, 202 East 4th Avenue

Historic Name: McCormack Building

Built: c.1940

Style: Art Moderne

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Site ID# 85

Classification: Historic Contributing

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: This one-story office enframed window wall building has a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a parapet topped by a simple metal coping. It is located at the southeast corner of E. 4th Avenue and N. Pine Street and faces northwest. The building appears to be constructed of a combination of structural clay brick and concrete; foundation materials are unknown. The building was constructed in 1940, according to Assessor records, and displays subdued elements of the Streamline Art Moderne style. The main entry to the building is within a corner at 4th Ave. and Pine Street. It has an aluminum-frame door and wood-frame, fixed light windows, and is covered by a fixed, flat canopy. The storefronts in the building display a variety of configurations, materials and workmanship, and some are boarded up with a stucco finish to match the rest of the building. Original windows appear to be steel-frame with multiple, horizontally oriented lights.

Cultural Data: According to the Ellensburg Sanborn fire insurance map of 1928 and similarly proportioned building was located at 200 and 202 E 4th Avenue at that time including the corner entrance at the corner of 4th and Pine. This building represents the third phase of development in downtown Ellensburg in which many of the older buildings were being remodeled often with stucco over original brick facades to represent a more modern architectural style such as Art Deco or Art Moderne.

215, 217 East 4th Avenue

Historic Name: Thayer Realty Co.

Built: 1948

Style: Vernacular

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The one story, enframed window wall commercial building at 215-217 E. 4th Avenue has a flat roof with deep eaves on the front façade and a raised skylight that runs north-south down the center of the building. It is located on the north side of E. 4th Avenue, adjacent to and east of the alley between Pine and Ruby Streets. It is a concrete block building with an aluminum frame storefront, a built-up roof, and a concrete foundation. The building was constructed in 1948. The

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main entry to the building is centrally located on the south façade, in a broad, recessed space. Two aluminum-frame doors with full-height glass topped by a tall, transom window are located here. The back and sidewalls are clad in Roman brick. Two small rounded planters with large stones in them are located to each side of this entry. Flanking this entry are large, storefront windows. The storefront to the right consists of a secondary entry topped by a transom and four broad lights. The storefront to the left consists of four broad lights on the 4th Street façade and a secondary entry with a transom flanked by sidelights with transoms at the corner. The west side façade consists of a secondary entry with a tall single light in the upper portion of the door. It is flanked by four, nine-light industrial sash windows and displays a tall parapet with a simple metal coping. Another secondary entry and additional industrial sash windows are located on the rear façade. The east side façade is not visible as it is a party wall with the neighboring structure. The raised skylight, which has a flat roof and small windows to the east and west, is visible here. The building is in good condition and displays good integrity.

Cultural Data: The second storefront 215 E 4th Avenue was formerly ~~currently~~ occupied by the dental offices of Siks Mark DDS, but now houses the temporary offices of the Kittitas County Republican Party.

221, 223 East 4th Avenue

Historic Name: McCormack Building

Built: 1940

Style: Art Deco

Classification: Historic Contributing

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The property at 221-223 E. 4th consists of two buildings under one ownership. The building addressed as 221 E. 4th is located to the west of the building at 223 E. 4th. It is a one-story, enframed window wall building with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof. The building is constructed of concrete block and concrete foundation and is devoid of ornamentation. The County Assessor lists it as being constructed in 1940, but given its distinct difference from 223 W. 4th Avenue, it may have been built after World War II. It displays a plain storefront with four tall, narrow fixed lights in aluminum frames to the left, and an aluminum-frame door with full-height glass and a small transom to the right. Fronting the storefront is a low, angular, concrete planter. On the rear of the building is a secondary entry with a single fixed light in the door, flanked by two small windows. The building at 223 E. 4th is also a one story enframed window wall building, with Art deco-style fluted pilasters framing the storefront, a built-up roof and concrete foundation. It is a concrete block building with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a low parapet along the front (south) façade. The central entry is recessed and features an aluminum-frame door with full-height glass is flanked by traditional storefront windows. The entire storefront is surmounted by a thirteen-light transom. On the east side façade are five windows within three bays separated by fluted pilasters. The windows here have sixteen lights each with an operable central panel. Toward the rear of the building is a secondary entrance with a three-light sidelight. Fronting the windows are large, low, concrete planters. Both buildings are in good condition and display good integrity.

Cultural Data: Simple Art Deco building representing the third phase of architectural development in downtown Ellensburg. For many years this building was the home for Kittitas County's oldest real estate company Thayer Realty. Founded in 1939 by Bert A. Thayer he was joined by his son in 1946 shortly after that time they located their offices at 217 E 4th Avenue. In 1980 the real estate firm was renamed Thayer-Case Realtors (*Ellensburg Daily Record* Aug. 18 1980).

512 North Pearl Street

Historic Name: Shaw Bldg.

Built: c1925

Style: Vernacular

Classification: Historic Contributing

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: This is a one-story enframed window wall commercial building. It is built of brick with a brick foundation and is free-standing. Two bays of featuring three large panes of glass are framed by brick pilasters, on the right is a recessed entry framed by a brick pilaster and three large recessed windows of single-pane glass also. The wood framed door features one large glass pane and appears to be original. It features a single-pane transom above it. The building is in good repair.

Cultural Data: The building has been occupied by Shaw's Furniture and Appliance for a number of years

507 North Pine Street

Historic Name: Sigman Food Store

Built: c.1947

Style: Vernacular

Classification: Historic Contributing

This building is within the Downtown Ellensburg Landmark District.

Description: The property at 507 N. Pine Street. It is a one-story building with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof. Toward the rear of the building is a secondary entrance with a three-light sidelight. Fronting the windows are large, low, concrete planters. The building is in good condition and displays good integrity.

Cultural Data: Full service market managed by W.T. Henderson.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our 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 or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Commerce

Period of Significance

1888-1966

Significant Dates

1889-1899, Post Fire Boom and Bust Speculation and Recession

1900-1929, Downtown Economic Growth

1930-1940, Depression Years and New Deal Recovery

1941-1966, World War II, Growth of University, & the Interstate

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Randall, J.B. (architect); Ames, O. William (architect/bldr);

Maloney, John (architect); Spangler, R. Fay (architect);

Moe, Bjarne (architect); Gould & Champney (architect);

James & Hicks (architect); Carpenter, C.I. (architect);

Villesvik & Smith (architect); Wetmore, A. James (architect);

(Builders) Nash, John; Wilson, Thomas;

Daum, C.F.;

Gavey, Peter; Love, J.B.; Ames & Mc Carthy; Young, E.

Thomas; McWilliams & Ross; Yeaman, M. William;

Shields, Jim; Locher Construction; Leingang, Jake

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Downtown Ellensburg Historic District is on the National Register of Historic Places. It was approved on July 1, 1977, under Criteria A and C, at the local level. This nomination represents an updating of the original 1977 National Register District of Downtown Ellensburg. Updating of the 1977 nomination was necessary to include buildings that have become eligible over the nearly four decades since the original approval. Through this process of reassessing building ranking the boundaries of the original district have been expanded to incorporate buildings that now contribute to the District. Many of these are protected by the local historic district established in 2000, known under the Ellensburg City Code as the Downtown Landmark District (ECC. 15.280.080.C and 15.300.060.C)

The buildings in the Downtown Ellensburg Historic District are the embodiment and reflection of the historical trends and events that put Ellensburg at the center of this farming, ranching and governmental community in central Washington. The properties in the proposed expansion area are eligible to be added to the existing National Register District based on the following Criteria.

Under *Criterion A*,

- Commerce, for the historic role of prominent financial institutions within the Downtown Ellensburg Historic District such as the Farmers Bank and National Bank of Commerce (now U.S. Bank). Additionally, Ellensburg's downtown witnessed commercial business development for both small businesses and large: the J.C. Penney building at 417 N. Pine St., completed in 1961 (now the Dollar Store), the Liberty Theatre (1937) at 111 E. 5th Ave. and the Elmira Hotel Building at 115 E. 4th Ave.

Under *Criterion C*, the district has significance under Architecture for the contribution of numerous (including many uncredited) designers and builders as well as locally, regionally, and nationally renowned architects such as Joseph B. Randall, William O. Ames, Fay R. Spangler, Gould & Champlley, James A. Wetmore, C.I. Carpenter, John W. Maloney, Bjarne Moe, James & Hicks, and Villesvik & Smith. The district represents a variety of architectural styles and building types from the period 1888 to 1966.

The period of significance for the Downtown Ellensburg Historic District begins in 1888, the construction year of the earliest contributing building (the Italianate-style Lynch Block, 421 N. Pearl Street), and ends in 1966, the construction year of the district's most recent contributing building (the New Formalism-style National Bank of Commerce (now US Bank), 500 N. Pearl Street). Ellensburg's historic core remained economically viable from its establishment through the 1960s, despite being bypassed by the new interstate highway system, completed in the late 1960's. I-90 passes south of the city connecting Seattle to the west with points east cross-country to the Eastern Seaboard. The northern terminus of I-82 is immediately southeast of the City, via I-90. This freeway connects Central Washington to I-82 in Oregon. New construction downtown embodied features of midcentury architecture, and many older buildings received modern facades or remodels. From the 1970s on, Ellensburg's Downtown core continued to be a focal point of economic activity and business development, though new construction and traffic patterns established commercial to areas in the S. Main St. /Canyon Rd. corridor, south to the I-90 Interchange.

The four development periods within the period of significance include the following:

- 1889-1899, Post Fire Boom and Bust
- 1900-1929, Downtown Economic Growth
- 1930-1940, Depression Years and New Deal Recovery
- 1941-1966, World War II, Growth of the University and the Interstate

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

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The City of Ellensburg is located in Central Washington on the Yakima River of the Kittitas Valley at the foot of the Cascade Mountain range forests transition to the grasslands of Washington's Shrub Steppe Region. This large valley is traversed by the Yakima River and bordered by three mountain ranges: the Cascades settlement of Ellensburg and the dry interior of Washington State did not start as a wave but as small streams along well-worn paths.⁷ The earliest white settlers to this region that lies beyond the peaks of the Cascade Mountain Range established themselves on lands that had already been proven to support gardens, fields and livestock.⁸ As early as 1840 Chief Ow-hi of the Kittitas band of the Yakima tribes traded horses and furs for cattle at Ft. Nisqually and introduced the first herd of cattle to the Kittitas Valley.⁹ Cattle would be the economic engine that drove the early frontier development of the Kittitas Valley beginning in the early 1860s.

In 1870 a young cattleman and cowboy by the name of Andrew Jackson Splawn established a trading post locally known as "Robbers Roost" near what is now 3rd and Main Street in downtown Ellensburg hoping to capitalize on the passing cattle drives and trading furs with the local tribal members. Then in August of 1871 John Shoudy who had been hired by residents of Seattle to find an improved route over the Cascades purchased the log-hewn trading post of Andrew Jackson Splawn along with 160 acres of his squatter's rights near the geographic center of the valley.¹⁰ Shoudy commissioned a civil engineer in 1873 to survey 80 acres of his holdings for the plat of a town site. Shoudy and his wife, Mary Ellen, filed the plat July 20, 1875 in Yakima, the county seat (Kittitas County was not separated from Yakima County until nine years later). They named the town "Ellensburg" after Mrs. Shoudy. The final "h" was deleted at the request of the Post Office in 1894.

The 80-acre town site was divided into 24 blocks. Streets that ran east and west were designated First through Seventh; streets oriented north and south were named Water, Main, Pearl, and Pine. Lots were offered for sale at \$2.00 each for a home site and \$10.00 for commercial properties. John Shoudy himself built the town's first frame structure, a two-story building on the northwest corner of Third and Main Streets. Additional new development proceeded incrementally at first but by 1879 the settlement had grown to include a saloon and a hotel, as well as a second trading post, a general store, and a butcher shop. In 1883 Kittitas County was formed from the northern part of Yakima County and Ellensburg was incorporated and became the official County seat.

The Northern Pacific Railroad selected Ellensburg in 1884 as the location for a terminal and distribution center to serve the Kittitas Valley. A substantial real estate subsidy was granted to the railroad by local property owners as an inducement to construct a depot on an extension of Third Street within a half mile of Main. As anticipated, the Northern Pacific's decision created a wave of business and real estate speculation followed closely by intense building activity. With the enthusiastic support of the local newspaper editor, a group of citizens began a determined campaign to have the territorial capital relocated to Ellensburg. Although Olympia had been the capitol of Washington Territory since 1854, a number of cities were vying for the chance to become the new state capitol, including North Yakima, Ellensburg, and Olympia.

By 1885 the population was estimated to be 600 people, but would double in two years to 1,200 by 1887, and then double again to 3,000 within a year. In 1887, Mayor Austin Mires reported that 73 dwellings were built in that year and a three-story flouring mill had a capacity of 100 barrels a day. A new brick bank building was also constructed by the First National Bank. The town had 12 saloons, seven breweries, three printing shops, and an ornate brick courthouse was just completed by contractor John Nash for \$15,000. In 1888 the population nearly doubled again and real estate transfers for the first ten months of that year aggregated to \$560,000 dollars.

⁷ D.W. Meinig, *the Great Columbia Plain: A Historical Geography, 1805-1910* (Seattle, University of Washington Press. 1968), 201.
⁸ Ibid, 202.

⁹ *Kittitas Frontiersman*, Ed Earl T. Glauert and Merle H. Kunz (Ellensburg, Ellensburg Public Library. 1976), 1

¹⁰ John Shoudy, Unpublished Papers, John Shoudy File, Local History Collection, Ellensburg Public Library, Ellensburg.

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Spurring such growth was the arrival of the railroad which reached Ellensburg on February 26, 1886, a full year before it reached Puget Sound. This placed Ellensburg along the route of a direct transcontinental rail connection with access to markets and manufacturing centers in both directions.¹¹

1889-1899: Post Fire Speculation and Recession Boom and Bust

By the spring of 1890 Kittitas County was in the midst of a great economic boom. The residents were convinced that their town would soon be the industrial center of the Pacific Northwest.¹² The hills and mountain ranges that had once been seen, as inhibitors of development were now believed to be filled with the mineral wealth that would be the economic engine for the county for the years to come. In addition to the perceived mineral wealth, promoters of Kittitas County also advertised that it would soon be a regional railroad hub connecting with the Puget Sound. This claim of becoming a railroad center was supported by James. J Hill who had been quoted as saying that the Snoqualmie route that led through the Kittitas Valley may be selected for his Great Northern Railroad.¹³ All of this speculative energy and real connection with new markets brought settlers streaming into Kittitas County during the late 1880s and early 1890s. In the year 1888 alone the population of the city of Ellensburg had doubled and by 1890 the county had nearly 9,000 residents.¹⁴ In Ellensburg between the years 1888-1891 twenty-five additions to the city were platted.¹⁵ In response to all of this speculative energy in Kittitas County investment from the East began to pour into Ellensburg and the surrounding county especially in real estate. Once connected to the railroad Ellensburg typified the rapid development and speculative frenzy of a western railroad town.

It was amongst this period of buoyant optimism about the future of the city of Ellensburg that one of the most defining events for Ellensburg occurred. On the evening of July 4th 1889 at approximately 10:30 PM the fire alarm sounded in downtown as flames were seen issuing from J.S. Anthony's grocery store on the east side of Main Street between Fourth and Fifth. With the Ellensburg wind blowing its usual gale, and little water to be had to fight the flames the firestorm raged almost unchecked through ten city blocks burning down 200 homes and leaving nearly the entire commercial core of Ellensburg in ashes.¹⁶ The estimated property loss was valued at over \$2 million dollars. On the night of the fire, the recently completed Lynch Block (1888) with its Italianate brick construction acted as a bulk-ward helping keep the fire from moving north and doing further damage. Of the handful of buildings that survived the fire, only the Lynch Block (ID#45) remains today.

In the same *Seattle Times* article that announced the utter devastation of the city of Ellensburg, it also included a proclamation that the city would be built bigger, better and stronger than ever. After all, the territory of Washington was on the cusp of becoming a State and the City of Ellensburg was in the running to replace old territorial capital of Olympia and become the new capital of the state of Washington.¹⁷ Within 10 days after the fire, work either on the plans or the actual construction of 43 business blocks averaging in cost of \$12,000, was underway and the resurrection of Ellensburg began. The months following the July 4th fire of 1889 represent the single most significant construction period for the commercial center of the city. Before the dawn of the following year, over two- dozen brick commercial blocks and buildings were constructed in the core of downtown. Twenty of those buildings remain today including the Davison Building (400-406 N. Pearl Street) designed by local architect Joseph B. Randall. Its most distinctive feature is a three-foot Phoenix atop the pediment on the south facade. The Phoenix symbolizes downtown Ellensburg's rebirth from the ashes of the 1889 Great Fire. Ellensburg attorney, and later judge, J. B. Davidson commissioned the building. Designed in an Italianate style, it features recessed entryways, a corner turret, ornately arched windows, and prefabricated pressed-tin decorative elements that mimic expensive stone work.

¹¹ 1977 National Register Nomination for the Downtown Ellensburg Historic District

¹² Mohler R Samuel, "Boom Days in Ellensburg, 1888-1891" *The Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, Vol.36, No.4, (October 1945), 299.

¹³ *The Ellensburg Localizer (WA)*, October 11, 1890.

¹⁴ Richard A Painter, "An Historical Atlas of population Distribution in Kittitas County, Washington A Teaching Guide" (Masters Thesis Central Washington University, 1973), 70.

¹⁵ Mohler R Samuel, "Boom Days in Ellensburg, 1888-1891" *The Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, Vol.36, No.4, (October 1945), 297.

¹⁶ "Burned Out!" *Seattle Times* (Seattle, WA), July 5, 1889.

¹⁷ Washington State Library. "Archives Treasure #3: 1889 Election Proclamation,"

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Generally, the structures built immediately after the Great fire and indeed those built right up to the end of the 19th century are mostly Italianate in spirit with hooded arches, complex pilasters, wide decorative friezes, large decorative corbels, cast iron columns and pilasters, and projecting cornices, either sheet metal or corbelled brick. The cornice is often interrupted by a projecting, often ornate, parapet inscribed with the name of the building and its date of construction. Examples of this can be seen in the SRG Building (1889, 109 W 3rd St) and in the Cadwell block (1889, 114 E 3rd St). Many of the core buildings that in the downtown were constructed at a staggeringly rapid pace following the fire of July 4th 1889. No fewer than eighteen of the buildings included within the boundaries of the nomination were constructed in the six months following the fire. Partially facilitating this rapid reconstructing was the availability of mass produced architectural elements such as cast iron pillars and even complete storefronts at the end of the 1800s. Locally sourced cast iron elements from the Ellensburg Iron Foundry can be found on the 1890 Masonic Lodge (1890, 111 W. 6th St) and the Cadwell block (1889, 114 E 3rd St). Prefabricated cast iron columns were also shipped in from the Dearborn Foundry in Chicago and used on the Geddis Block (1889, 311 N. Pearl St) and the Davidson Building (1889, 400-406 N. Pearl St) along with many others in downtown.

Much to the disappointment of the local citizenship of Ellensburg, on Nov. 4, 1890, voters overwhelmingly picked Olympia as their state capital with 37,413 votes. Ellensburg, still busily rebuilding after its 1889 fire, received only 7,722 votes, and North Yakima came in third with just 6,276.¹⁸ Losing the bid for the capital was just the first in a series of blows to the newly emerged commercial core that had just added hotels (Shoudy-Cadwell Block 1889) bakeries (Boss Bakery Building 1889), barber shops (Greiger & Woods Building 1889), and social organizations like the 1890 Masonic Lodge (111 W. 6th Ave.). By the summer of 1891, real estate values in Ellensburg collapsed and businesses began to fail.¹⁹ Ellensburg's economic fate was only a precursor to a much larger economic depression that would take hold across the continent by the middle of 1893. Known as the Panic of 1893, the economic upheaval had been set in motion by the rapid expansion and investment into places such as Ellensburg and the Kittitas Valley. Between 1870 and 1890 the number of farms in the United States rose by nearly four-fifths, to 4,545,000 spurred on by the new railroad tracks that were being laid through nearly every part of the American West.²⁰ Thousands of new towns sprung up along these tracks each professing to be the metropolis of the west and investment flowed in from the east hoping to cash in on this new potential. But starting in 1887 railroad building began to slow. This shift marked a decline in the investment opportunities of the west and began an economic down turn.²¹ But the massive economic drop that had occurred little more than a year previous had marked the end of the first boom period in Washington State and the first great era of railroad building.

However, by the fall of 1894 prices for crops in Eastern Washington had proved to be stable and a certain amount of stability returned to the market.²² But as prosperity slowly returned to the market the ground work that was laid out in the previous decade of economic and structural development would provide the bases for the exceptional growth that would occur in Washington State during the first part of the twentieth century.

Another bright spot for the economy of Ellensburg was the decision by the Washington State legislature to construct a state Normal School in Ellensburg just blocks outside of the downtown core. Starting in the spring of 1893, \$60,000 was appropriated to start construction on the school. Local contractor John Nash who had been the contractor on the Lynch block was selected to oversee the initial construction of a grand

¹⁸ ibid.

¹⁹ Mohler R Samuel, "Boom Days in Ellensburg, 1888-1891" *The Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, Vol.36, No.4, (October 1945), 307

²⁰ Douglas W. Steeples, David O. Whitten, *Democracy in Depression: The Depression of 1893*, (Westport, Westport Press, 1988), 15.

²¹ Peter J. Lewty, *Across the Columbia Plain: Railroad Expansion in the Interior Northwest, 1885-1893* (Pullman, WSU Press, 1995), 211.

²² John Fahey, *Inland Empire: Unfolding Years, 1879-1929* (Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1986), 18.

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administration building named Barge Hall. Bricks for the construction of Barge Hall were acquired from A.O. Fowler's Ellensburg brickyard.²³

The economic recovery had really taken hold by 1897, although a review of the 1897 Ellensburg Sanborn Fire Insurance maps reveals that there were still numerous 'gaps' in the city's urban fabric at this time. In the closing years of the 1890s two new buildings were added to the commercial core of downtown after almost a decade without new construction. The first was the commercial and residential Lyon's block on the corner of 3rd and Main in 1897 followed by the Ellensburg Steam Laundry building and adjoining Ellensburg City Hall in 1898 (308-310 N. Pine Street).²⁴

1900-1929: Downtown Economic Growth

At the turn of the twentieth Century the downtown commercial core of Ellensburg entered into a period of nearly 30 years of steady growth. As such a significant number of building were constructed in the downtown. Washington State starting in 1897 had begun to head into one of its greatest periods of wealth it would ever experience.²⁵ In the agricultural regions of Washington farmers would see the prices paid for their products more than double between 1900 and 1910. Fueling the rapid economic rise of the state was a renewed effort by the railroads to expand their lines into nearly every corner of the Pacific Northwest. Including the completion of the last transcontinental railroad the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul Railroad which crossed through Ellensburg on its way to its West Coast terminus reaching Seattle in 1909. These new tracks not only brought new products to market and investment from the east, they also produced a rush of immigration that would cause Ellensburg's population to increase from 1,737 residents in 1900 to 4,209 residents in 1910 a jump of 142 percent.

In this period of rapid growth in downtown Ellensburg a more anonymous architectural treatment was generally used that might be classified as a vernacular commercial style that persisted through the end of the 1920s. Typical examples of this simpler vernacular commercial style can be found in the Fitterer Brothers Block (1907, 114 W. 4th St), Pearson Building (1908, 323 N. Main St), and the Collins Block (1910, 120 E 4th St). In these buildings the use of decorative brickwork is very restricted with little relief in the wall plane other than shallow pilasters and a simple corbelled cornice. Structural openings have flat arches or lintels, although segmental and semicircular arches persist on some upper stories. The use of pressed sheet metal was essentially eliminated. All three of these buildings represent a two part commercial block typical of many of the commercial spaces in downtown Ellensburg during this period with storefronts facing the main street, flush with pedestrian walkways, service and residential entrances located on primary or secondary facades, and the upper floors were commonly occupied by offices or residential spaces.

Similar in the simpler vernacular style during this time period was the increased appearance of the one-part commercial block construction that became associated with the rise of automobile related businesses in downtown Ellensburg particularly on north Main Street and 6th Street. Downtown during this period experienced a rapid rise of automobile use and interest causing automobiles to greatly influence downtown character. From the time when automobiles were introduced, downtown had the majority of the auto-related businesses in the city. Even before automobile use became widespread, new downtown businesses began emerging to serve the pioneering owners of the "horseless carriages." The Mission Style B.F Reed building at (1910, 413 N. Main St) housing the Ellensburg Auto Co. was an early example. These businesses often occupied simple, one-story buildings with large shop windows and oversize shop doors to allow vehicle access. Increasingly through the 1910s and 20's, automotive garages and tire shops were locating downtown. Lasting examples include the Busby Black Smith shop (1912, 421 N. Main St); the Reynolds Motor Co. (1915, 505 N Pearl St); and the Country Garage (1920, 110 W. 6th St). By the mid-1920s, several automobile dealers and garages occupied corner lots along Main and 6th Street where they included buildings with large over hanging rooflines where cars could drive in for gas or service. Good examples include the Butterfield Garage (1925, 423-429 N. Main St) and the Camozzy & Williams One Stop Station (1929, 600 N. Main St).

²³ "Barge Hall" *Ellensburg Public Library Local History Collection* (Ellensburg, WA)

²⁴ The Lyon's Block was remodeled in 1963 and is now significant as a sample of Modern architecture.

²⁵ Carlos A. Schwantes, *Railroad Signatures Across the Pacific Northwest* (Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1993), 126.

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Much of the excitement and energy for increased automobile traffic in downtown Ellensburg at this time came from the development of the Sunset Highway that crossed through Ellensburg and connected the community to Seattle in the west and to Spokane and beyond in the East. However it was not until 1909, when the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition's transcontinental auto race over Snoqualmie Pass generated widespread publicity that focus shifted to improving this road for the motorcar. The Sunset Highway was established in 1913 as a primary state highway. Prior to this designation, the road was known as State Road no.7. On July 1, 1915 The Sunset Highway was officially dedicated. The roadway continued to improve through the 1920s and 30s and is known today as U.S. Highway 10, but the name "Sunset Highway" has persisted.²⁶

While the vast majority of the buildings constructed during this period of rapid growth in downtown Ellensburg were often lacking in significant ornamentation there are a handful of buildings that stand out as having notable architectural styles and are associated with known regional architects. Constructed in 1911 both the Farmer's Bank Building (101-105 W. 5th St) and the YMCA building (301 W. 4th St) represent Ellensburg's economic strength and desire to make an architectural statement. The 1911 American Renaissance Farmer's Bank Building at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Pearl Street was designed by Seattle architects Augustus Warren Gould and Edouard Frere Champney, with assistance from local architect Fay R. Spangler. The Farmer's Bank Building is a full-blown and fairly cosmopolitan example of the style skillfully executed in smooth-dressed Tenino sandstone. Solid stone columns, pilasters, a massive cornice, and crowning balustrade are typical of a number of banks and federal buildings found in cities throughout the northwest dating from the same period. The 1911 Jacobean Revival YMCA building on 4th and Water Street was also designed by local architect Fay R Spangler, who resided in Ellensburg before moving to San Francisco in 1912. These two buildings are excellent examples of the high architectural style represented in downtown Ellensburg during this buoyant period of economic growth.

1930-1940: Depression Years and New Deal Recovery

The 1929 stock market crash and the national economic depression of the 1930s slowed the pace of private construction in cities across the country, including Ellensburg. Passenger and freight rail transportation, already under pressure from competition from automobiles and trucks, experienced further decline. Washington's few large cities fared better than the many small cities and rural areas during the Great Depression. In Ellensburg after the storm of immigration and investment that had defined the first decade of the 20th Century Ellensburg's population actually decreased between 1910 and 1920 and only rebounded to 4,621 people by 1930 setting a slower pace of growth in the city even before the national depression took hold. Despite this sluggishness in the economy downtown Ellensburg continued to change and grow moving into a period defined by readapting older building rather than constructing a large number of newer ones.

Downtown businesses and retailers suffered during the depression since unemployed residents had little or no money to spend on goods and services. One of the most dramatic local casualties was the 1930 National Bank of Ellensburg 420 N Pearl Street. The National Bank Building is an elegant Art deco design elaborately cast with a combination of geometric and curvilinear ornament against a flat ground of smooth stone block, and was designed by the Yakima architect, John W. Maloney known for Yakima's A. E. Larson Building (1931), an eleven-story Art Deco masterpiece and the city's first skyscraper. The new National Bank of Ellensburg Building opened to a joyful public on November 13, 1930. The building had replaced an earlier bank building, which had survived the devastating fire of July 4, 1889, (reportedly the building retains the 1888 basement of the original bank building). Boasting of everything modern and luxurious with mahogany interior spaces and a highly embellished Art Deco design both inside and out the National Bank building represented hopefulness and buoyancy in a time of economic uncertainty and unemployment. Unfortunately banking was bad business during the Great Depression, and the National Bank of Ellensburg failed within seven years. The City of Ellensburg purchased the building in 1937 and until 2004 used it as City Hall.

²⁶ "The Historic Sunset Highway," *Washington's Historic Sunset Highway*, Accessed August 16, 2016, www.sunset-hwy.com.

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While examples of Ellensburg's Art Deco style buildings might have found its most elegant expression in the 1930 National Bank Building it was in no way alone in its use of Art Deco and Art Moderne styling that came to dominate development and redevelopment in downtown Ellensburg during this period. As a rule, however, building development during the 1930s and early 1940s was limited, with only a handful of new buildings being constructed while several other storefronts during this era received "upgrades" reflecting the Art Moderne and Streamline Moderne motifs such as horizontal score lines and materials such as stucco, Carrara glass and glass block.²⁷ Prime examples of Ellensburg's Art Moderne repurposing of historic storefronts can be seen in the ca. 1940 Valley Café 105-107 W. 3rd Street and the 1935 Audion Theatre 103 E 3rd Street. The Audion Theatre located near the corner of 3rd and Pearl Street is one of the earliest and most dramatic examples of an older storefront receiving a distinctly new façade. Constructed in the spring of 1890 the building identified as the Audion Theatre started off as the twin to the Italianate Fogerty Building immediately to the east. By 1916 the building became the Colonial Theatre and operated in that capacity until the fall of 1935 under the management of Clarence E. Farrell when it was remodeled into Audion opening to crowds on Thanksgiving Day 1935. The new Audion theatre could host both Vaudeville and talking pictures and was considered as a "marvel of modern theatre design."²⁸ Along with its new dramatic swooping art deco façade the entrance of the building used neon-lighting and "artistic" coloring to make it one of the most visually outstanding spots in town. The completion of the "face lift" of the Audion Theatre seemed to have set off a wave of Art Moderne and Streamline Moderne construction and repurposing of older storefronts in the city that lasted for the next five years.

Jim Shields began construction of the Liberty Theatre in 1937. The Liberty Theatre located at 111 E. 5th Street is representative of Art Deco/Art Moderne architectural movements with its swooping vertical stucco facade. The architect for the Liberty Theatre was Bjarne H. Moe of Seattle who specialized in movie theatres designing many in the Art Moderne style. Before completing the building Jim Shields sold the Liberty to Fred Mercy of Yakima.²⁹ The Liberty Theatre started operation in 1938 and ran continuously as a movie house until 2009. Fred Mercy who ran a number of theatres in Yakima and around the region would continue to expand the use of Art Moderne architectural styling for theatres in Ellensburg with the purchase of the 1889 Kreidel Block 300 N. Pearl Street, an ornate Victorian-era building that rivaled the Davidson Building with an onion dome turret overlooking the corner of 3rd and pearl. Fred Mercy would convert the ornate Kreidel Block into the modest streamlined detailing and steel sash windows that appear today. As early as June of 1941 the PIX theatre was advertising double features in the *Campus Crier* Central Washington University's school newspaper. In the 1970s the Pix was converted into the Village Theatre and later it became the Grand Central Theatre which lasted until 2005. Today the building is used for a mix of retail and office space as well as the Umpqua Bank.

Besides theatres several other retail buildings in downtown Ellensburg were constructed in or received the Streamline Moderne styling the most notable of these being the Valley Café (1940, 105-107 W. 3rd St). The Valley Café building was originally constructed in 1900, according to Assessor records and was an exposed brick masonry construction. Gust and Juanita Carras owned and operated the Valley Cafe from the 1930s to the early 1960s and it was under their ownership that the building took on its ca. 1940s façade with a smooth stucco finish with horizontal scoring that contributes to the streamlined appearance of the building. A recessed entry with a Streamline Moderne inspired entry door and a decorative transom window is located to the right. The main storefront window is curved on the left side and displays four vertical lights with narrow aluminum framing; this window turns the corner, also appearing to the left of the entry door. It is possible that the recovering of the original Valley Café building was inspired by the construction of its new neighbor immediately to the west, Martha's Tavern. According to an *Ellensburg Daily Record* article dated Aug 22, 1940 Martha's Tavern had its grand opening on August 24th 1940 in the "new and modern" building on the corner of 3rd and Pearl Street. Martha's Tavern shares many of the characteristics defining the Art Moderne style with

²⁷ Note that in the Depression years over five billion dollars were invested by financial institutions, merchants and property owners nation-wide in improving storefronts, creating a nation-wide trend to modernize in the Streamline Moderne style. At the same time the FHA initiated a "Modernize Main Street" program within 1934 National Housing Act (Esperdy, 2008:3).

²⁸ *The Ellensburg Capital* Nov. 25, 1935.

²⁹ *Ellensburg Daily Record* July 25, 2005.

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its horizontal score lines and the use of stucco to cover the façade. The owner of Martha's Tavern was William Joseph Masilan a Lithuanian immigrant who came to Ellensburg in 1920 and who had ran a confectionary for 20 years previously. Martha's Tavern was built by the Ellensburg construction firm of George V. Jones. The tavern was named Martha after Mr. Masilan's wife. Other examples include Martha's Tavern (1940, 301 N. Pearl St) and a large one-story commercial building located at 200 E 4th Street.

The depression era buildings constructed or repurposed in the commercial core of downtown Ellensburg during this period are defined by their use of new materials such as stucco, art glass and neon in a desire to "update" the look of Ellensburg's aging downtown core. This trend of refacing older building with new materials that started in the 1930s was carried over in the World War II era and post War period in downtown Ellensburg. Even as the nation pulls itself out of the Great Depression, economic vitality is slow to return to Ellensburg until investments in the university and the creation of a new freeway breathe new life into downtown.

1941-1966: World War II, Growth of the University, and the Interstate

During World War II and the years immediately following it the population of Ellensburg grew from 5,944 in 1940 to 8,625 1950, an increase of 42%. Despite this rapid population growth very little building occurred in downtown Ellensburg during this period. The limited growth in downtown Ellensburg partially reflects restrictions on private development during the war years and an overall disinvestment in the downtown. This was not due so much from competing development outside the city center, but a general period of stagnation in the Ellensburg economy. In the post-World War II years between 1945 and 1950 a few scattered commercial buildings were added within the business district, although the most visible changes were storefront renovations intended to "freshen up" downtown.

In some cases the storefront facelift was a simple matter of paint and stucco as can be seen in the Castle Block (1889, 400 N. Main St). Historic photos taken on 4th Avenue, ca. 1920 show the Castle Building with an unfinished cornice and simple exposed brick exterior. By 1957, when the building became the long running home of Mill's Saddle and Togs, a western wear and accessories store, it had been surfaced with stucco and painted white. Another more extensive example of the Post-World War II building alteration in downtown was the loss of the Richardson Romanesque-styling of the Ben Snipes Bank (now Wells Fargo, on the southeast corner of 4th Avenue and Pearl St. The original stone façade of this 1889 landmark was removed 1946 when it was given a Stripped Classicism or PWA Moderne style with stone veneer on the main portion of the building and marble under the sills of the ground level metal-framed windows.³⁰ While devoid of most ornamentation, like the International Style, Stripped Classicism does feature a few classical elements. Here, there are two-story tall, fluted recessed columns on either side of the main entrance on 4th Avenue. A screen-grille, or brise-soliel was added later, when the Central symmetrical doors were reconfigured, probably in the 1960s or 70s.

While readapting remodeling existing storefronts and buildings may have been the norm during this period, some new construction occurred, also. A stylish addition to the urban landscape in the post-war era is the Ellensburg Telephone Co. building (c.1946, 305 N. Ruby St). The Building is a one story edifice is in the Stripped Classicism style of Wells Fargo building with a nearly square footprint and a flat roof. The exterior of the building is made up of a brick veneer with a concrete foundation that mimics marble. Steel sash windows with horizontal panes define the original west façade on Ruby Street. The addition to the north features a blank stucco-clad wall and a small recess with a secondary entry; this face originally had a large, steel sash window similar to the one on the main body of the building.

In the 1950s, Ellensburg gained only about 200 residents, which is reflected in the near stagnant growth in downtown Ellensburg. No new buildings were constructed during this time. The only development in downtown was represented by additional storefront facelifts, as illustrated herein involving the Cadwell Block on 3rd Ave (now the Kittitas County Historical Museum). However, the Rehmke Building (1889, 117 W. 4th Ave) that had

³⁰ Ellensburg Daily Record Feb. 17, 1976.

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some serious unintended alterations. Originally a two-story Italianate structure housing retail on the bottom floor and boarding rooms on the second story, the building was devastated by a fire on June 15, 1951 which consumed the second story.³¹ The owners of the building simply capped the lower storefronts with a new roof. The lower sills of the original second story windows can still be seen on the upper façade of the existing building. In 1968, when the current business, "The Tav", opened, a wooden "false-front" with cross-hatch beams and faux gables framing was installed over the brick on the first floor to imitate a "Western" look. An Italianate brick doorway was filled in with the same awkward treatment, faux gable frame and all. A disproportionately outsized blade sign juts out over the street, advertising the business.

By the early 1960s though the tides of fortune began to change for downtown Ellensburg and a new era of commercial development began. The 1960s represented a new era of prosperity for the city of Ellensburg and visions of a "Downtown Revival." The new development that began to occur in downtown Ellensburg during the decade was driven by the massive growth of Central Washington College and the completion of two Interstates, I-90 and I-82 (referenced above) that would give Ellensburg better connectivity with the rest of the state and the nation. In 1961, Central Washington College announced embarked on the first in a series of multi-million dollar building plans boasting a two-year budget of \$7,967,712 dollars.³² All of this activity contributed to the population of Ellensburg expanding between 1960 and 1970, by 57%, adding about 5,000 new residents. This decade of growth was reflected in several new buildings in the downtown, including a new post office, several banks, and some retail stores.

The push in the 1960s was for urban renewal, which in reality, was urban destruction of historic buildings. Prior to the passage of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act, a number of notable buildings were demolished nationwide and this unfortunate trend did not spare Ellensburg. The most egregious example locally occurred in 1965-66. The National Bank of Commerce building (US Bank) located at 500 N. Pearl sits on the location of the 1889 Honolulu Block, which was destroyed to make room for its construction.³³ The bank building is single story building, in the New Formalism style. The architects were John S. Villesik and Maurice R. Smith, from Yakima, partners in one of the most prominent architectural firms in the region at that time. Also designed other large commercial and civic building in this style such as the Yakima Valley Museum in 1958. The building's New Formalism style is represented by its symmetrical façade with white, slender columns and unadorned red brick over concrete. It features a flat overhanging roof, also indicative of the style. This is the only New Formalism-style edifice in the building stock of downtown Ellensburg. However, a more elaborate example of the style can be found on the CWU Campus. Buillion Hall (1960), originally constructed as the main library, features massive brise-soleils over all its windows and rare wavy roof.

In addition to the urban renewal threat in the 1960s, fire continued to pose an age-old threat to the historic fabric of downtown Ellensburg. On April 2, 1962 the upper story of the Lyons Block (1897) at 300 N Main was destroyed by fire. The subsequent "remodel" in 1963 completely obliterated the original look of the building, giving it the appearance it has today. The second story was removed, along with the section of the building closest to Main Street, to provide for off-street parking. Traces of the original 1897 building can be seen in the alley, where exposed brick and historic signage, as well as the footprint and internal layout still match closely to the 1897 Sanborn Maps showing of the building. The Ellensburg Chamber of Commerce praised Cy Morgan and this building at the time, "for taking the lead in modernization in an area which badly needed face-lifting."³⁴

Another example of a complete remodel of an older storefront is the 1961 JC Penny building which replaced the earlier Greyhound Bus Station on the corner of 5th Ave. and Pine Street. The 1961 Modern style JC Penney building 411-417 N. Pine Street was designed by the architectural firm James and Hicks from Spokane and is broken up in to 4 storefronts separated by concrete pillars. The first storefront on the southern end of the east facade has 25 feet of street frontage and a recessed entry with glazed tile entry and aluminum

³¹ Daily Record June 15, 1991.

³² Ellensburg Daily Record Apr 3, 1961.

³³ Ellensburg Daily Record June 16, 1966.

³⁴ Ellensburg Daily Record June 28th 1963.

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framed plate glass display windows. The storefront has 33 feet of street frontage with a four-panel display window separated by aluminum mullions as well as a recessed entry with glazed tile and a double aluminum frame door. The third storefront has 16 feet of street frontage with a deeper recessed entry, decorative tile and large box shaped aluminum frames. The fourth storefront on northern portion of the building that contained the former JC Penney store occupies 103 feet of street frontage on 4th street with an additional 122 feet of street frontage on 5th street. The JC Penny's section of the building retains its original 4-door aluminum frame foyer on 4th street and its additional 2-door entrance on 5th street. In 1978 the earlier "Look-through" display windows still evident in the smaller store fronts were enclosed in the JC Penny section with decorative diamond patterned brickwork to increase display capacity on the inside of the store.³⁵ Despite this alteration the original window massing is still evident. Above the storefronts is a continuous, tall, corrugated aluminum panel that extends to the parapet contributing to the continuity of the building as one business block. Between the corrugated panel and the storefronts on the east façade of the building is an aluminum corrugated panel awning extending over the sidewalk matching in material and texture to the panel running along the top of the building, both the corrugated panel capping the building and the aluminum awning can be seen in early architectural sketches and images of the building.³⁶

Along with older buildings in downtown being remodeled as was mentioned above, there are examples new buildings being added to the commercial building stock of downtown Ellensburg during this period of growth in downtown in the 1960s. The first of these is the 1963 US Post Office at 100 E. 3rd Street. The 1963 US Post Office building is Modern in style. The building presents five bays on the front façade, three bays of curtain walls flanked by two bays of brick veneer with no openings, which extend the line of the flat canopy over the central bays. There are two entries in the two eastern-most bays. The entry doors are aluminum-frame, double doors with full-height glass. They are part of an ensemble of solid panels and glass – fixed and awning sash - within narrow aluminum frames. The flat canopy over these three bays is supported by two substantial, brick-clad piers and anchored by the two brick-clad panels. Visible above the entry is the façade of the taller work area, which has no openings. On the west, Pearl Street façade of the building are two curtain wall bays the front (north), and a wall of brick veneer with regularly spaced, two-over-two-light, horizontally oriented, aluminum-frame windows along the rest of this façade toward the top of the wall. The new location on 3rd and Pearl was selected because of the ample space for parking and loading of trucks. By 1961 nearly all first class mail was carried by trucks rather than trains increasing the need for additional parking and easy access to the highways. When the Ellensburg post office moved into its new location on March 14, 1963 it was developed with additional parking and access allowing it to become the regional hub handling all mail for Kittitas County.³⁷

Conclusion

The many historic buildings of the Ellensburg Downtown Historic District serve as landmarks, providing character and context to newer infill development surrounding the downtown. Some continue their original functions and others have been adapted to new uses, particularly local specialty shops and restaurants. Two major transcontinental railroad lines, two major Interstates, and a state university brought increased activity to downtown, encouraging financial and commercial growth. Downtown's physical character has been shaped by changes in building technology and architectural expression over the years. As a group, the district's contributing resources represent a cohesive, yet diverse set of architectural trends and multiple areas of significance. The Downtown Ellensburg Historic District retains the essential physical characteristics of a late 19th/early 20th century western town, a very good example of an urban center within rural eastern Washington. Originally the center for an extensive ranching community, its economy has diversified with the continued growth of Central Washington University.

³⁵ *Ellensburg Daily Record* April. 2, 1985.

³⁶ *Ellensburg Daily Record* Nov. 14, 1961.

³⁷ *Ellensburg Daily Record* Mar 14, 1963.

Downtown Ellensburg Historic District Expansion
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9. Major Bibliographical References

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20 September 1947. "Casey Music."
3 April 1961. "Massive Building Plan Set."
26 April 1961. "Retail Center Readied for Penny, Bostic."
14 November 1961. "Sleek and Streamlined"
1 January 1963. "Build with Ellensburg 1963."
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25 February 1966. "Interstate Planning Complete from Ellensburg to Pendleton."
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10 Sept 1966 "Lull in City Building Boom."
21 November 1968. "State Officials Attend Ellensburg-Vantage Freeway Opening."
28 December 1970. "Horseshoe Windows Mirrored History."
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15 October 1975. "Masonic Hall."
17 February 1976. "Bank has Rich Local History."
22 April 1976. "Bicentennial Landmark"
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2 April 1985. "Penney's celebrates 65 Years in Ellensburg."
3 August 1985. "Waters sells Carlyle's."
3 January 1989. "Celebrating a Mealtime Milestone."
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21 February 2004. "J.C. Penny to Close Store."
28 January 2005. "Building Restored, Transformed for Schools."
25 July 2005. "Liberty: Ellensburg has Rich Theatrical History."

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18 April 1923. "Elks Let Contract for New Building."
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The Ellensburg Capital (Ellensburg, WA)

15 August 1889. "A Growing City."
3 September 1889. "Ellensburg for Capital."
19 September 1889. "A Model Block"
3 October 1889. "Falling Walls."
17 October 1889. "Capitolians"
7 November 1889. "Good Bye, Tents!"
15 August 1905. "Fourth Street Gets It."
29 January 1908. "Back to the Old Home, After so Long."

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19 August 1910. "C.L. Collins Building a Fine Brick Block."
2 November 1911. "Giovanni Building on Third and Main."
16 November 1911. "Another Chinese Café."
30 October 1913. "Lodge has Fine Home."
19 October 1934. "Milk Products Open Factory."
25 November 1935. "Audion Theatre Opens."
6 November 1936. "Heinrich's Auto Electric"
24 December 1937. "City Light Pays \$10,000 for Former Bank Building."

Seattle Times (Seattle, WA)
5 July 1889. "Burned Out!"

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23 March 1911. "New Ellensburg Bank Building."

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 25 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	10	686390	5207670	3	10	686790	5207240
Zone		Easting	Northing	Zone		Easting	Northing
2	10	686750	5207680	4	10	686430	5207220
Zone		Easting	Northing	Zone		Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary for the Downtown Ellensburg Historic District encompasses the mostly densely re-developed blocks after the fire of 1889, within the original townsite, and extends to north of 6th Avenue on the north; Ruby Street on the east; south of 2nd Avenue to the south; and the alley between Water and Kittitas Streets on the west. It describes a roughly diamond shape and includes the commercial, recreational, governmental and industrial properties that make up the urban core.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The National Register boundary for the Downtown Ellensburg Historic District includes those properties that are historically associated with the commercial and architectural development of the central business district, and retain sufficient integrity to portray their relationship during the period of significance (1888-1966).

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Tanner Dotzauer	(Edited by DAHP Staff)
organization	Dotzauer Preservation Consulting	date November 2016
street & number	1218 Castle rock Ave	telephone 509-944-6140
city or town	Wenatchee	state WA zip code 98801
e-mail	dotzauer.tanner@gmail.com	

Edited by Jonathan G. Kesler, Senior Planner – Historic Preservation, City of Ellensburg, Washington

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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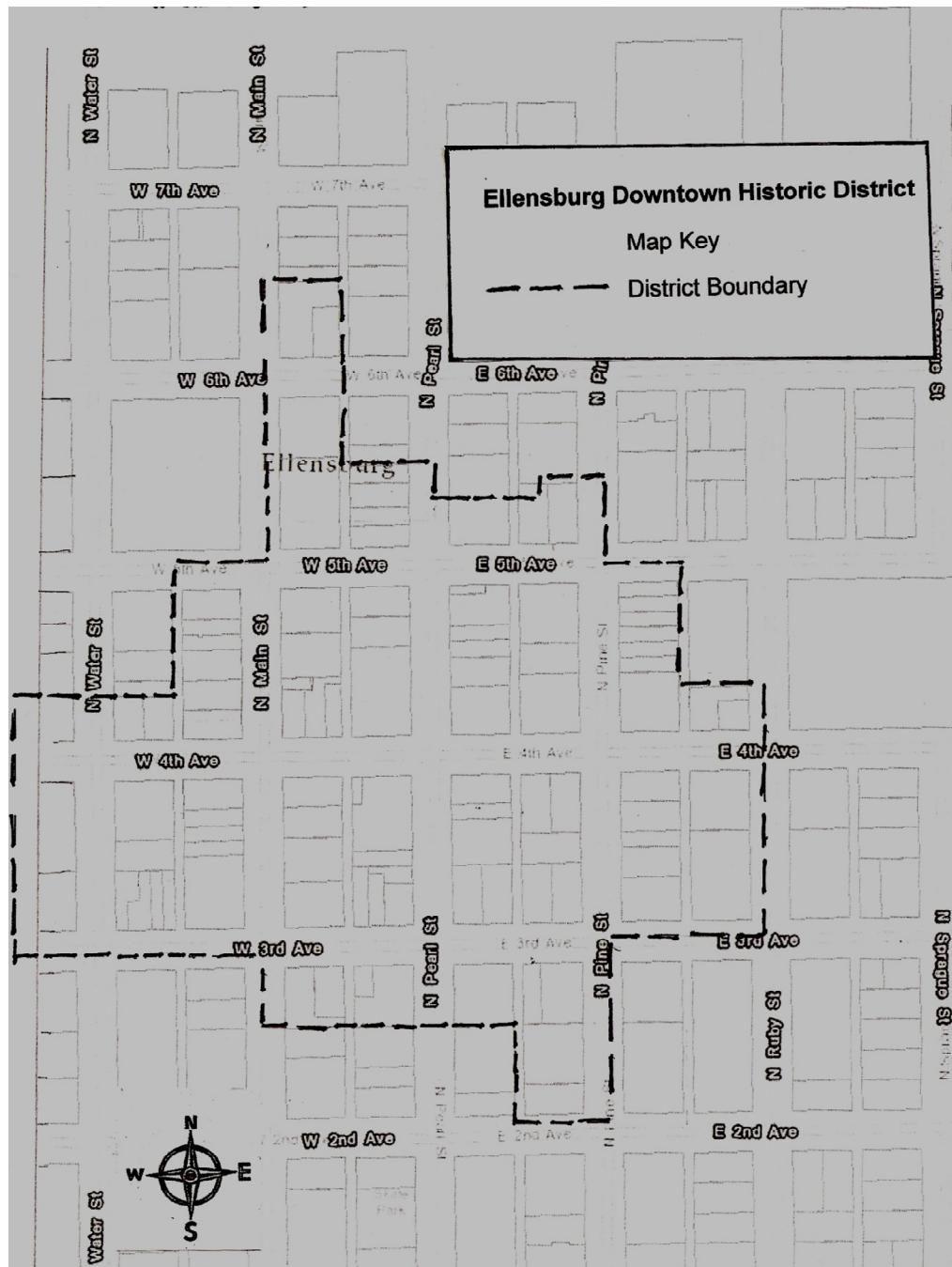


Figure 1: Downtown Ellensburg Historic District Boundaries

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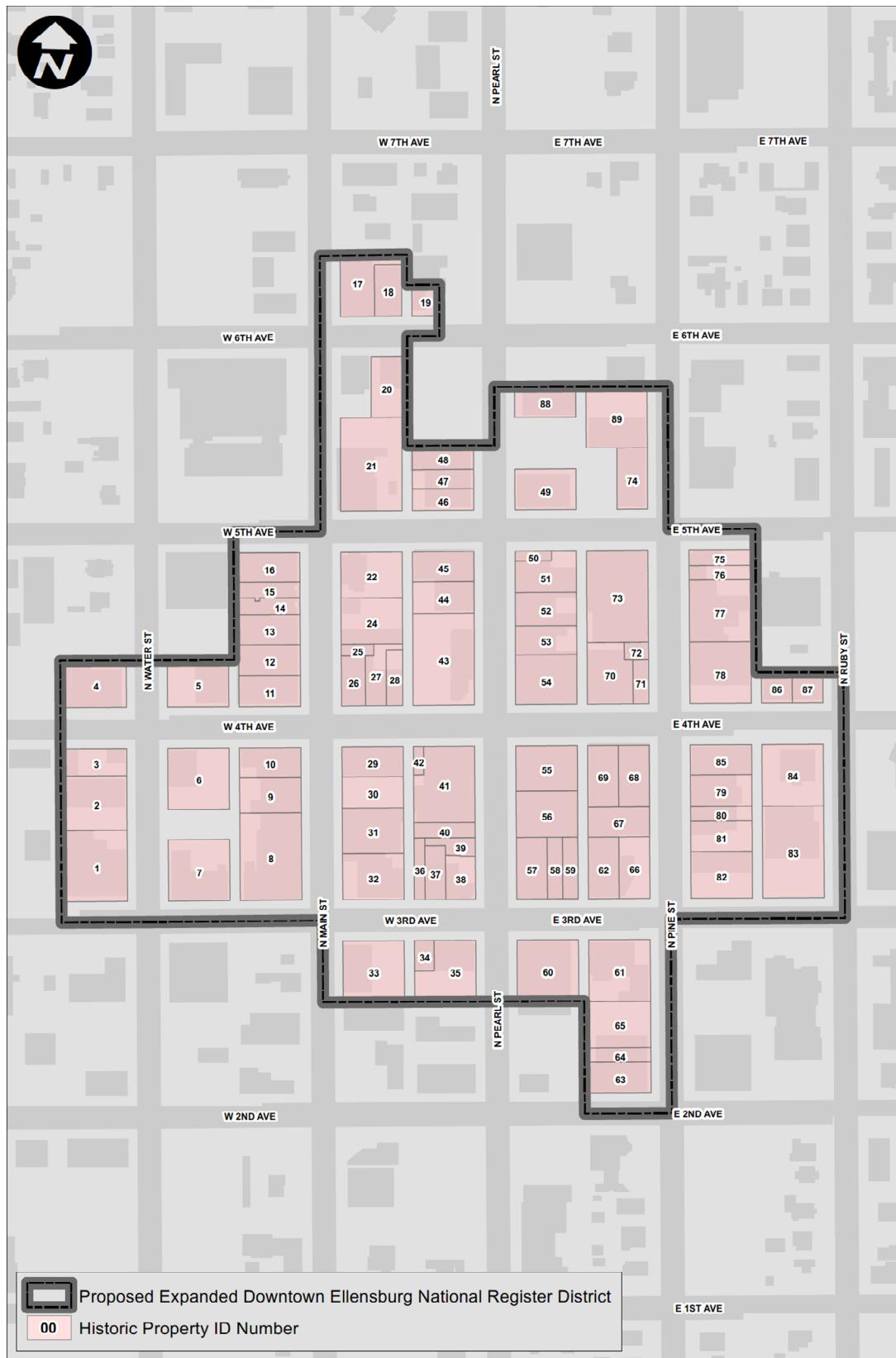


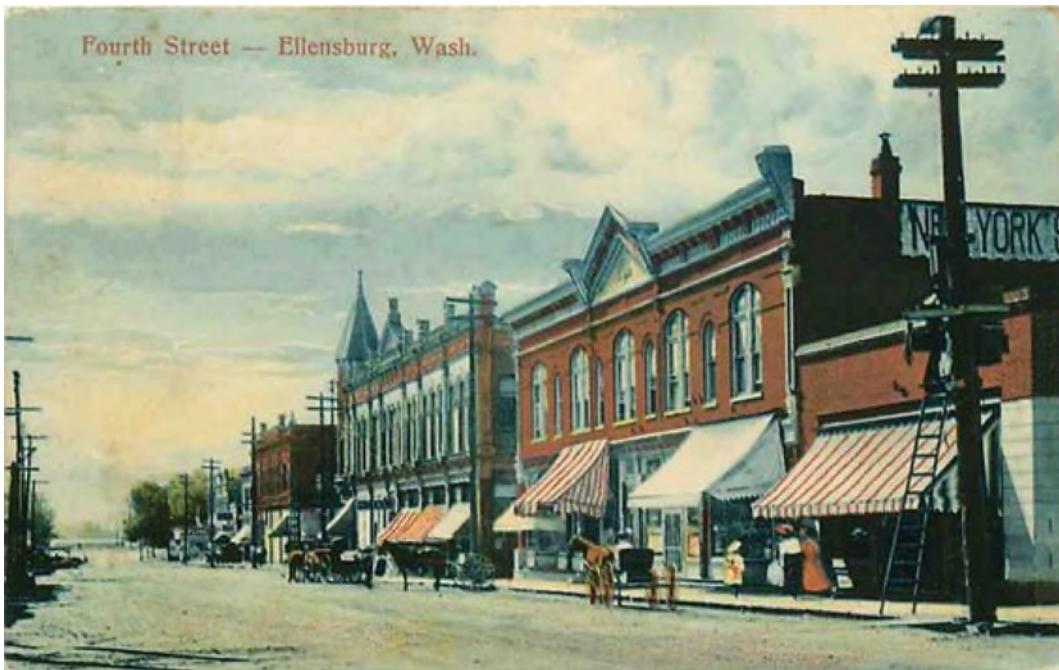
Figure 3: Downtown Ellensburg Historic District Property Index Map

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Corner of Pine Street and W 4th St. looking west following the July 4th fire of 1889. Image shows the remains of the Masonic Hall. The lower corner section known as the "Pillow" exists today as part of the 1906 Vanderbilt Post Office #71
Courtesy Ellensburg Public Library



Corner of Pine Street and 4th St. looking west ca 1910. Buildings in the image include the 1906 Vanderbilt Post Office (#71) in the immediate foreground followed by the 1889 Elmira Block (#70) and 1889 Davidson Building (#54) in the mid-

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ground and the 1889 Cadwell-Olympic Block in the background.
Courtesy of the Ellensburg Public Library



Photo taken on the corner of Pearl Street and 4th Avenue looking northeast ca 1906. Buildings in the image include the 1889 Davidson Building (#54) in the immediate foreground followed by the 1889 Elmira Block (#70) looking east on 4th Avenue and the 1889 Stewart Building (#53) looking north on Pearl Street.
Courtesy of the Ellensburg Public Library

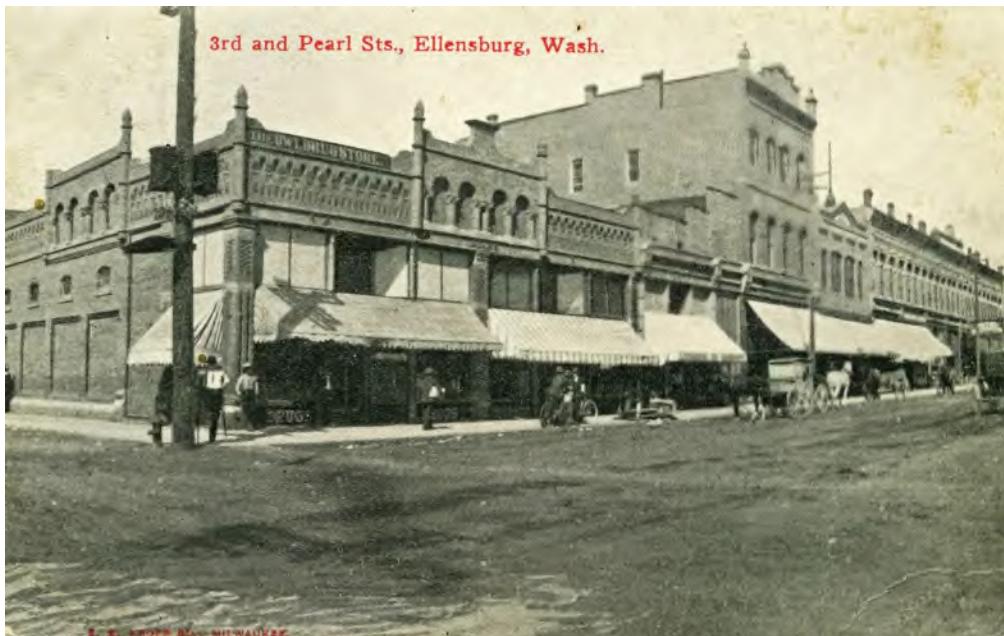


Photo taken on the corner of 3rd Avenue and Pearl Street looking northwest ca 1900. Buildings in the image include the

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three-story 1889 Kleinberg Block (#39) in the mid-ground followed by the 1889 Boss Building (#40) looking north on Pearl Street. In the background just north of the Boss Building is the 1889 Geddis Block 1889 (#41) at 311 N. Pearl Street.
Courtesy of the Ellensburg Public Library



Photo taken looking east on 4th Avenue toward Main Street ca 1919. Buildings in the image include the 1908 Pearson Building (#10) on the right side of the photo in the foreground on the corner of 4th and Main Street. In the mid-ground on the left-hand side of the photo on the eastside of Main Street is the 1889 Castle Building (#26). In the mid-ground on the right-hand side of the photo on the eastside of Main Street is the 1907 Fitterer Brothers Block (#29)
Courtesy Ellensburg Public Library

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View down Pearl Street looking northeast ca 1920. Davidson Building (#54) in the foreground.



Photo taken looking southwest on the corner of 4th and Main Street ca 1919. The buildings in the foreground is the 1908 Pearson Building (#10). Looking south on main street in the mid -ground is the 1889 Geiger & Woods Building (#9). In the background of the photo at 301-313 Main Street is the 1889 Shoudy-Cadwell Block (#8).
Courtesy Ellensburg Public Library

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Photo taken looking north at 3rd & Main Street ca 1919. The building in the foreground on the left side of the image is the 1889 Shoudy-Cadwell Block (#8) followed by the 1889 Greiger & Woods Building (#9) and the 1908 Pearson Building (#10). The building in the foreground on the right side of the images is the ca 1897 Lyons Block(#32) followed by the 1908 Wippel's Saloon with the arched storefront windows (#31).

Courtesy Ellensburg Public Library



Photo looking north at 3rd & Pearl Street east side of the street ca 1915. The building in the foreground on the right with the tower is the Kreidel Block (#57). The tower was removed and the bay windows were chopped off and the building was covered in stucco c. 1949.

Courtesy Ellensburg Public Library

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Photo looking north at 4th & Pearl Street, west side of street ca 1915. The Cadwell-Olympic Block was one of the buildings constructed in the immediate post fire era. It was removed after a fire in 1979 destroyed much of the building. Shortly thereafter it was replaced by Wells Fargo Bank (#43) and a public park/plaza.

Courtesy Ellensburg Public Library



Photo looking northwest on Main Street near the corner of 5th Street on the corner of 4th ca 1925. Buildings in the foreground are the one-story 1912 Busby Blacksmith (#15) shop and the two-story 1925 Butterfield Garage (#16).
Courtesy Ellensburg Public Library

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Photo taken looking south on Pearl Street near the intersection of 5th Street ca. 1919. Buildings in the foreground of this image on the right-hand side of the photo include the 1912 Zwicker Building (#47) and the 1911 Farmers Bank Building (#46) on the corner of 5th and Pearl Street. Just passed the Farmers Bank Building on the south side of 5th street is the 1888 Lynch Block (#45). The building in the foreground on the left hand side of the image is the Honolulu Block that was torn down in 1966 to make room for the National Bank of Commerce.

Courtesy Ellensburg Public Library



Photo taken looking south on Pine Street ca. 1911. The building in this image 422-410 N. Pine Street (#77) built ca. 1910 is representative of the simpler vernacular buildings that emerged at this time in downtown Ellensburg.

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Courtesy Ellensburg Public Library



Photo taken looking northwest at the corner of 5th and Pearl Street ca. 1913. In the foreground of the photo is the Beaux Arts-style 1911 Farmer's Bank Building (#46) and just to the (right) is the 1912 Zwicker Building (#47)
Courtesy Ellensburg Public Library



1923 Ellensburg Elks Building (#21) 119 W. 5th Street. Photo was taken ca.1925.
Courtesy Ellensburg Public Library

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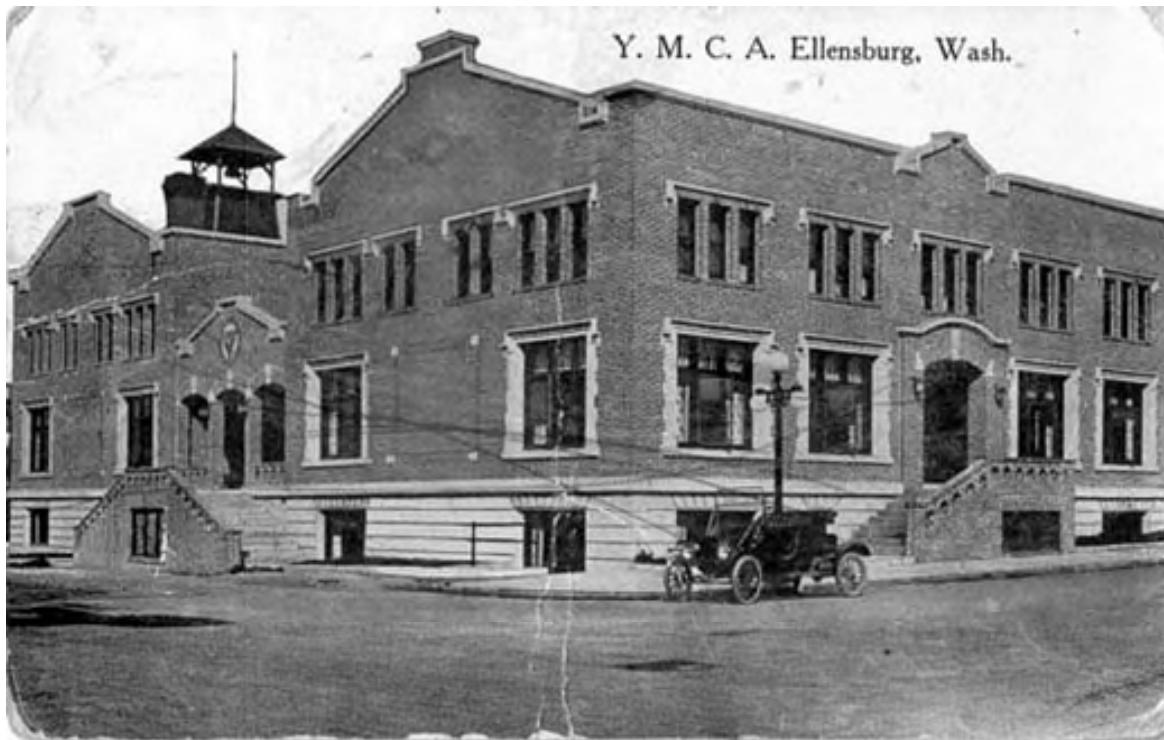
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1930 National Bank of Ellensburg (#50) 420 N. Pearl Street. Photograph taken ca. 1938 shortly after the building was purchased by the city of Ellensburg for use as the City Hall.

Courtesy Ellensburg Public Library



1911 Mission-style YMCA Building (#4) 301 W 4th Ave, photographed ca. 1912.
Courtesy Ellensburg Public Library

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The Fish Block was originally constructed in 1889 but was given an Art Deco remodel in 1931 (#69) 116 E 4th Ave, photographed ca. 1960.

Courtesy Ellensburg Public Library



Photo looking west on 3rd Avenue at the block located between Pine and Pearl streets ca. 1936. Buildings in the foreground (R to L) include the one-story H&H Stoms Co. (#64) ca.1925; the 1889 Fogerty Building (#59); the 1890/1935 Audion Theatre (#58) with its recently completed Art Deco remodel; then at the corner of 3rd and Pearl is the 1889 Kreidel Block (#57).

Courtesy Ellensburg Public Library

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Post Office / Button Jewelers (#71). Originally built as a post office by J.W. Vanderbilt, this building is one of several which were updated during the post WWII era with a new modern façade. The Post Office was housed here until the federal building was constructed in 1916. Button Jewelers occupied the building from 1952 until 2005.

Courtesy Ellensburg Public Library



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Photo taken looking south on Pearl Street near the intersection 4th Avenue. Top photo shows Ben Sipes/ Washington National Bank (#55) c.1914. The bottom image shows the same corner ca.1949 after its ca.1946 remodel in a Stripped Classicism (or PWA Moderne) style. To the right is the 2 story Italianate style 1889 Smithson Building (#56). In the background at the corner of 3rd and Pearl is the 1889 Kreidel Block (#57) after it was remodeled into the Art Moderne Pix cinema.

Courtesy Ellensburg Public Library



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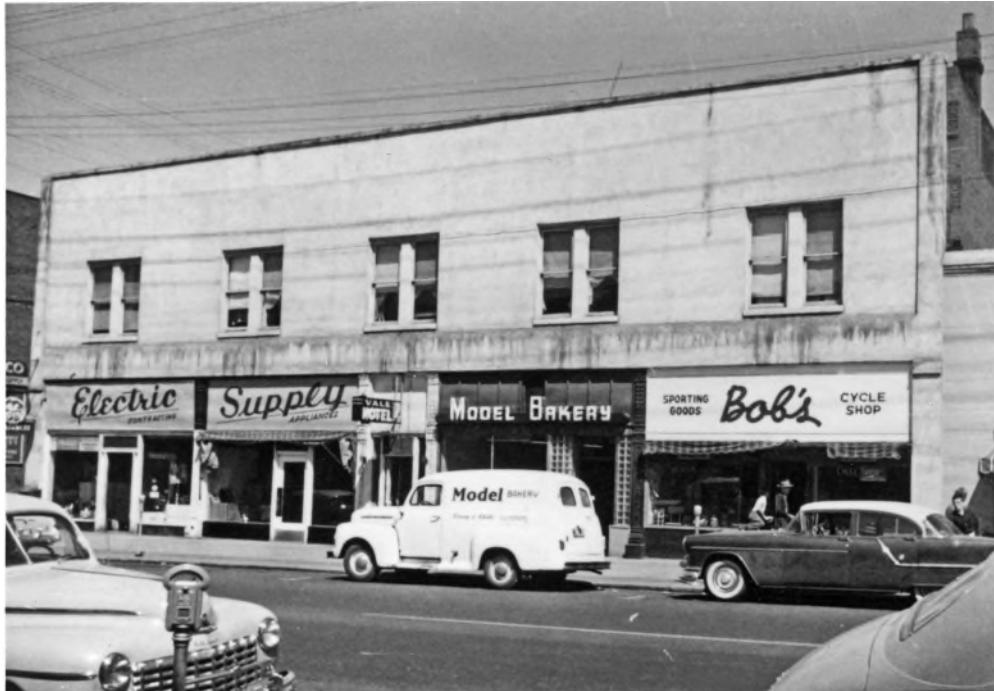
Cadwell Block as it originally looked, circa 1890s, the circa 1950 alteration which obscured the first-floor façade and the contemporary view after the 1970s restoration. The building was one of several large commercial blocks developed by E.P. Cadwell and built immediately after the July 4, 1889 Fire. The building was purchased by the Kittitas County Historical Society in 1974 and the organization spearheaded an accurate restoration to the 1889 appearance.

Courtesy Ellensburg Public Library



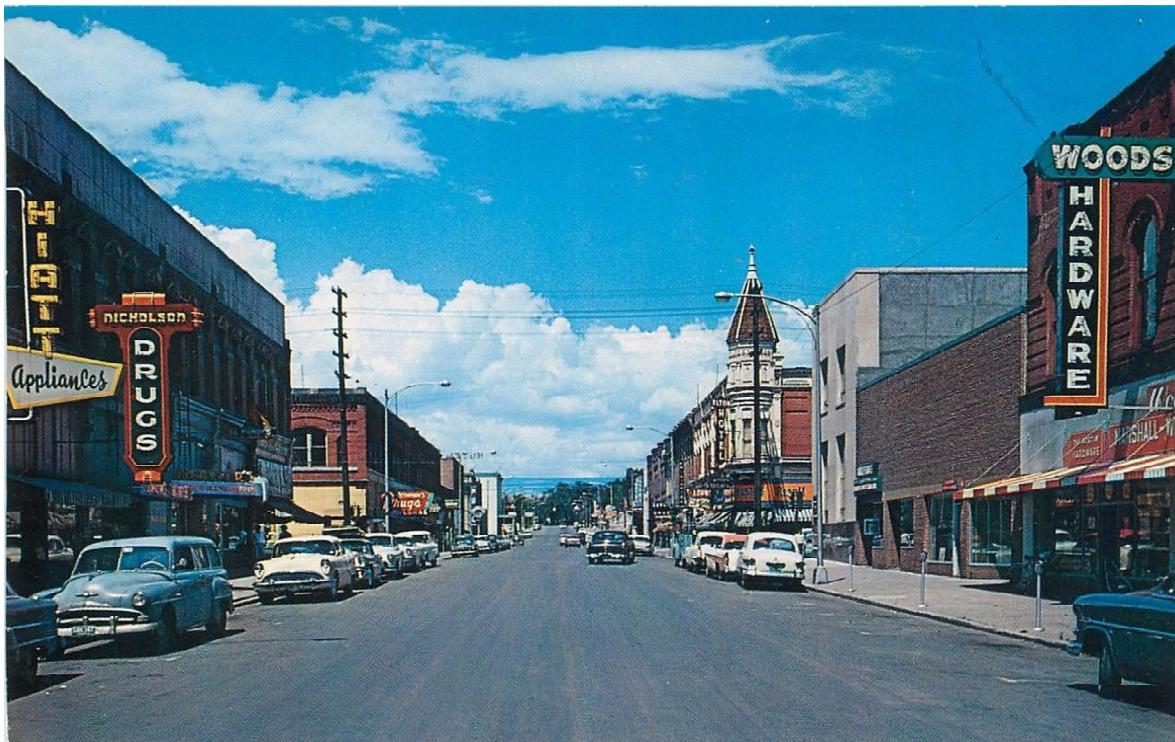
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Elmira Block showing before and after photos of remodel. The building was the first to be completed downtown after the great fire of 1889 and was developed by Wilbur W. Fish. Fish was from Elmira, New York and as a major property owner in downtown, he built several buildings. The top image, c. 1900 shows the building as the New York Store and the Elmira Hotel. Later it was renamed the Vanderbilt Hotel. The bottom image shows a c.1950 remodel in which the original ornate storefront had been removed and the brick façade has been covered with stucco. This later façade remodel was removed in 2008 and the building, as of 2019, is undergoing a rehabbing. Plans call for the restoration of the original Italianate style cornice.

Courtesy Ellensburg Public Library



N Pearl Street looking north from mid-block between 3rd & 4th Avenue - circa 1955. Note replacement of storefronts and

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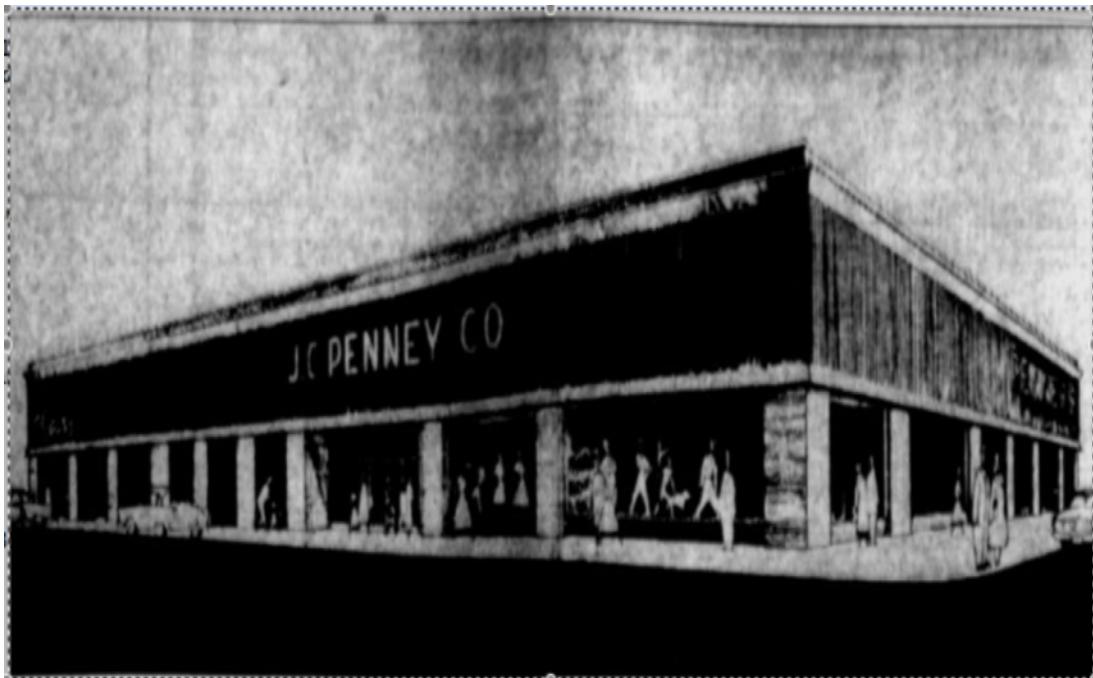
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newer signage. The Davidson Building is on the right in the background.



N Pearl Street looking north from mid-block between 3rd & 4th Avenue - circa 1965. Note replacement of storefronts and newer signage. The Davidson Building is on the right in the background. The Geddis block upper stories have been completely sheathed in aluminum!



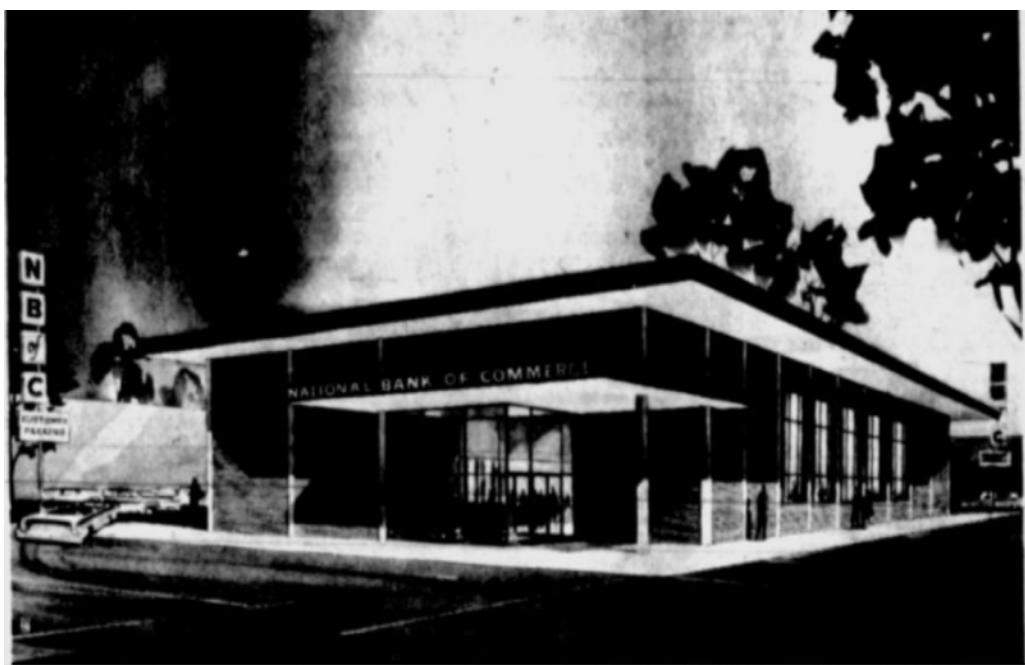
Architectural sketch of the 1961 J. C. Penney Building built on the corner of 5th Avenue and Pine Street, as it appeared in the *Ellensburg Daily Record*, April 26, 1961.

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1961 vernacular J.C. Penney Building (#73), now the Dollar Tree Store, 411-417 N. Pine Street. Photo taken in 2015.



Architectural sketch of the New Formalism-style National Bank of Commerce (#49, now US Bank) located on the corner of 5th Avenue and Pearl Street, as it appeared in the *Ellensburg Daily Record*, June 16, 1966.

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

See attached photograph sheets and key maps for contemporary and historic photographs of the district.

Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Various street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Downtown Ellensburg Historic District Indexed List of Properties.

ID#	Historic name	Address	Date	Classification
1	Milk Products Co. Building	301-311 N Water St.	1934	Historic Contributing
2	Kittitas County Reclamation	313 N Water St.	1920	Historic Contributing
3	Kittitas County Reclamation	307 W 4 th Ave.	1930	Historic Non-Contributing
4	Ellensburg YMCA	301 W 4 th Ave.	1911	Historic Contributing
5	The Garage	213 W 4 th Ave.	1910	Historic Non-Contributing
6	FOE Lodge Hall	220 W 4 th Ave.	1930	Historic Contributing
7	Creger Block	211-219 W 3 rd Ave.	1889	Historic Contributing
8	Shoudy-Cadwell Block	301-313 N Main St.	1889	Historic Contributing
9	Geiger & Woods Building	315-317 N Main St.	1889	Historic Contributing
10	Pearson Building	323 N Main St.	1908	Historic Contributing
11	Daily Record Building	401 N Main St.	1910	Historic Non-Contributing
12	Heinrich's Auto Electric	405 N Main St.	1910	Historic Contributing
13	B.F. Reed Block	413 N Main St.	1910	Historic Contributing
14	Busby Blacksmith Annex	415 N Main St.	1940	Historic-Contributing
15	Busby Blacksmith	421 N Main St.	1912	Historic Contributing
16	Butterfield Garage	423-429 N Main St.	1925	Historic Contributing
17	Camozzy & Williams Station	600 N Main St.	1929	Historic Contributing
18	Ellensburg Masonic Temple	111 W 6 th Ave.	1890	Historic Contributing
19		109 W. 6 th Ave.	1915	Historic Contributing
20	County garage	110 W 6 th Ave.	1920	Historic Contributing
21	Ellensburg Elks Building	119 W 5 th Ave.	1923	Historic Contributing
22	Sterling Savings Bank	118 W 5 th Ave.	1976	Non-Historic Non-Contributing
23		416 N Main St.	1937	Historic Contributing
24		412 N Main St.	1915	Historic Contributing
25		408 N Main St.	1915	Historic Contributing
26	Castle Building	400 N Main St.	1890	Historic Contributing
27	Rehmke Building	117 W 4 th Ave.	1889/1951	Historic Contributing
28	The Frontier Tavern	111W 4 th Ave.	1900	Historic Contributing
29	Fitterer Brothers Block	114W 4 th Ave.	1907	Historic Contributing
30	Vacant Lot	318 N Main St.	N/A	Vacant
31	Wippel's Saloon	308-314 N Main St.	1908	Historic Contributing
32	Lyon's Block	300 N Main St.	1897/1963	Historic Non-Contributing
33	New York Café Building	116 W 3 rd Ave.	1911/1938	Historic Contributing
34	T.W. Farrell Block	106 W 3 rd Ave.	1908	Historic Contributing
35		100 W 3 rd Ave.	1998	Non-Historic Non-Contributing
36	SRG Building	109 W 3 rd Ave.	1889	Historic Contributing
37	Valley Café	105-107 W 3 rd Ave.	1900/1938	Historic Contributing
38	Martha's tavern	301 N Pearl St.	1940	Historic Contributing
39	Kleinberg Block	307 N Pearl St.	1889	Historic Contributing
40	Boss Bakery	309 N Pearl St.	1889	Historic Contributing
41	Geddis Block	311 N Pearl St.	1889	Historic Contributing
42	Bank Saloon Bldg.	106 W 4 th Ave.	1889	Historic Contributing
43	Rotary Pavilion/Wells Fargo	401 N Pearl St.	c1980	Non-Historic Non-Contributing
44	Dickson Block	415-417 N Pearl St.	1920	Historic Contributing
45	Lynch Block	421 N Pearl St.	1888	Historic Contributing
46	Farmers Bank Building	101-105 W 5 th Ave.	1911	Historic Contributing
47	Zwicker Building	503 N Pearl St.	1912	Historic Contributing
48	Reynolds Motor Co.	505 N Pearl St.	1915	Historic Contributing
49	National Bank of Commerce	500 N Pearl St.	1966	Historic Contributing
50	National Bank of Ellensburg	420 N Pearl St.	1930	Historic Contributing
51	Ramsay Building	414-416 N Pearl St.	1901	Historic Contributing

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52	Wilson Building.	412 N Pearl St.	1889	Historic Contributing
53	Stewart Building	408 N Pearl St.	1889	Historic Contributing
54	Davidson Building	400-406 N Pearl St.	1889	Historic Contributing
55	Washington National Bank	104 E 4 th Ave.	1889/1946	Historic Contributing
56	Smithson Building	310 N Pearl St.	1889	Historic Contributing
57	Kreidel Block	300 N Pearl St.	1889/1940	Historic Contributing
58	Audion Theatre	103 E 3 rd Ave.	1889/1935	Historic Contributing
59	Fogerty Building	107 E 3 rd Ave.	1889	Historic Contributing
60	Cadwell Block	114 E 3 rd Ave.	1889	Historic Contributing
61	US Post Office	100 E 3 rd Ave.	1963	Historic Contributing
62	H.H. Stoms Co. Building	109 E 3rd Ave.	1890	Historic Non-Contributing
63	Kittitas Electric Laundry	201 N Pine St.	1920	Historic Contributing
64		205N Pine St.	c1925	Historic Non-Contributing
65	K.E. Laundry	207 N Pine St.	c1925	Historic Contributing
66	Auto Service	301 N Pine St.	1928	Historic Non-Contributing
67	IOOF Building	307 N Pine St.	1913	Historic Contributing
68	Collins Block	120 E 4 th Ave.	1910	Historic Contributing
69	Fish Building	116 E 4 th Ave.	1889/1930	Historic Contributing
70	Elmira Block	111-117 E 4 th Ave.	1889	Historic Contributing
71	Vanderbilt Post Office	119 E 4 th Ave.	1906	Historic Contributing
72		407-409 N Pine St.	1928/1948	Historic-Contributing
73	JC Penney Co. Building	411-417 N Pine St.	1961	Historic Contributing
74	Liberty Theatre	111 E 5 th Ave.	1937	Historic Contributing
75	P.E.R.N.A.A. Offices	430 N Pine St.	1930	Historic Non-Contributing
76	Herbert Snowden Insurance	426 N Pine St.	1945	Historic Contributing
77		422-410 N Pine St.	1910	Historic Contributing
78		404 N Pine St.	1964	Historic Non-Contributing
79		312-314 N Pine St.	ca1910	Historic Contributing
80	Ellensburg Steam Laundry	308-310 N Pine St.	1898	Historic Contributing
81	Ellensburg City Hall	306 N Pine St.	1898/1950	Historic Non-Contributing
82		304 N Pine St.	c1925	Historic Contributing
83	Ellensburg Telephone	305 N Ruby St.	1948/ 1965	Historic Contributing
84	US Post Office	222 E 4 th Ave.	1916	Historic Contributing
85	McCormack Building	200-202 E 4 th Ave.	1940	Historic Contributing
86	Case Building	217 E 4 th Ave.	1948	Historic Contributing
87	Thayer-Case Building	221-223 E 4 th Ave.	1940	Historic Contributing
88	Shaw Building	510 N Pearl St.	c1925	Historic Contributing
89	Liberty Theatre Annex	507 N Pine St.	1947	Historic Contributing