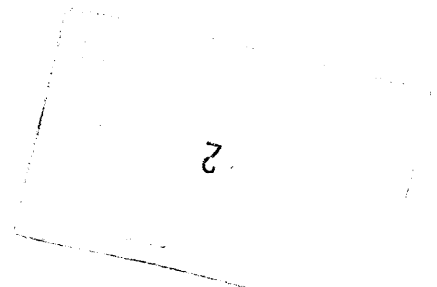


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name DAYLIGHT BUILDING  
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1201-1213 North State Street not for publication N/A  
city or town Bellingham vicinity N/A  
state Washington code WA county Whatcom code 073  
zip code 98225-5015

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 \_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_ statewide  locally. ( \_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.  
( \_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the  
National Register  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the  
National Register  
 removed from the National Register  
\_\_\_ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Keeper:

Date of Action:

Edson H. Beall 12/15/04

**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
<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

Commercial Buildings of the Central Business District of Bellingham, Washington, 1882-1915

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

None

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Commerce/Trade

Sub: Professional

Specialty Stores

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Commerce/Trade & Domestic

Sub: Multiple Dwelling

Specialty Stores

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Sandstone

roof Asphalt

walls Brick, Sandstone

other

**Narrative Description** (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

**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.)

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce  
Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1904-1918

**Significant Dates**

1904 date of construction

1904-1918 Second floor function as professional office space

1918 conversion of second floor professional offices to apartments

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Burns, Frank C. (Architect)

**9. Major Bibliographical References****Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary Location of Additional Data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository:  
**Whatcom Museum of History & Art**

**10. Geographical Data****Acreage of Property Less than one acre (0.32 acres)****UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>10</u>	<u>538322</u>	<u>5399538</u>	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

The nominated property includes Lots 9-10 Blk 49-Exc Nely 1 Ft Of Lot 10, Town Of New Whatcom Plat, Bellingham, Whatcom County, Washington.

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

The nominated property encompasses the portions of the urban tax lots occupied by the Daylight Building.

**11. Form Prepared By**name/title **Michael Sullivan, Principal/Spencer Howard, Associate**organization **Artifacts Consulting, Inc.** date **28 May 2004**street & number **201 North Yakima Avenue** telephone **253.572.4599**city or town **Tacoma** state **WA** zip code **98403**

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets****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.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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**Property Owner**

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

name **Robert K. Hall**

street & number **115 Unity Street, Suite B** telephone **360.734.6600**

city or town **Bellingham** state **WA** zip code **98225**

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**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. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**DAYLIGHT BUILDING  
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**Narrative Description:**

Built in 1904 in downtown Bellingham at the corner of North State (formerly Elk) and Chestnut Streets, the Daylight Building (1201-1213 North State Street) stands in the southern portion of Bellingham's Central Business District. The building remains as one of the few, intact multiple-story commercial buildings on an important city block just south of the Central Business District's main thoroughfare of East Holly Street. The period of significance for the Daylight building, 1904 to 1918, encompasses the building's date of construction (1904) and use as first floor commercial retail space, formative use of the second floor for professional offices (1904-1917), and subsequent functional change of the second floor to apartments (1918).

The Daylight Building draws its architectural significance from its overall well-proportioned, Classically-influenced stylistic composition and the local importance of the building's designer, Frank C. Burns. The substantial, rectangular, two-story sandstone and dark red brick masonry building nearly fills two 55' by 125' corner lots for a total footprint dimension of 110' by 120'. The back 5' adjacent to the alley is open. Employing thick, un-reinforced sandstone and brick masonry walls, broad storefront and upper story window openings, and a flat roof having a projecting cornice and low parapet, the Daylight Building presents an intact, character-defining example of a multiple-storied commercial building. The primary front, southeast facade faces North State Street. A primary, southwest facade fronts East Chestnut Street. The primary rear, northwest facade faces the alley. The secondary, northeast party wall abuts the adjacent parking lot.

Substantial historically significant alterations to the building occurred in:

- **1918** Conversion of the second floor professional offices into apartments, while retaining the original hallway, principal partition and door placements.
- **1926** Fire in the basement, damaging basement spaces and automobiles parked in the basement, causing \$40,000 in damages, and prompting repairs to these spaces.
- **1928** Fire reportedly starting in the rear of a first floor store, gutting the building, causing an estimated \$100,000 in damage in the basement, first and second floors, and prompting repairs to the building interior.

Today the Daylight Building retains a substantial proportion of original structural, exterior building envelope fabric, upper story windows, storefront and entrance detailing. The interior retains building fabric, spatial configurations, first floor commercial volumes, second floor hallway, door and principal partition placement, as well as the main stairway off the front 1207 entrance.

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**Site**

The 1883 plat of the *Town of New Whatcom* orients the street grid (and consequently the buildings in this area) to Bellingham Bay; placing north south streets approximately parallel to the bay and the Daylight Building's facades approximately 22 degrees east of North. Industrial buildings and rail lines associated with Bellingham Bay bound the west side. The building stands on the side of a gentle slope terraced by the north/south-running streets. The slope leaves the basement exposed on the northwest facade along the alley and below grade on the front southeast side. The north/south-running North State Street bounds the site's southeast side. East Chestnut Street extends along the southwest side of the site. An alley borders the rear, northwest side of the site. An open parking lot, formerly occupied by the adjacent building, borders the site's northeast side. An open areaway with a concrete floor and metal tube railing extends along the south end of the building's southwest side. Multiple story commercial buildings stand across North State Street and the Bellingham Herald Building is across East Chestnut Street.

The condition of the site in 2004 is fair to good with the sidewalk and areaways in good repair. The site retains the overall topography, including the areaway and railing along the building's southwest facade. Demolition of the former adjacent building to the northeast exposes the adjacent site to storm water runoff. This site is used for parking. Ca 1927, a gas pump stood along North State Street, servicing the automobile repair shop in 1205 North State Street. Previous owners removed the pump and undertook repairs to the sidewalk along the southeast and southwest sides.

**Foundation**

The foundation is not visible for inspection. To date no original or previous remodel drawings have been located indicating below grade footing and foundation assembly and composition type. Based on the building type and above grade portions, spread footings likely carry the foundation walls and interior columns. The condition of the foundation in 2004 is fair. Demolition of the former adjacent building exposes the northeast foundation to increased storm water runoff and potential erosion. There are no overt signs of eccentric settlement, soil failure, cracks or sagging in the walls to indicate foundation or bearing soil failure.

**Exterior Walls**

Exterior walls feature a basement level sandstone base, with sandstone detailing accenting the dark veneer of smooth, dense brick cladding on the first and second stories. The rear northwest and side northeast walls feature a more utilitarian, lighter toned, exterior brick. Basement walls along the southwest and northwest feature an exterior wythe of coursed, pitched-face ashlar sandstone with an inner wythe of un-coursed rubble sandstone. The northeast wall features exterior and interior wythes of un-coursed rubble sandstone with dressed sandstone corners. The inner wythe of the southeast wall, visible in the basement, is similarly un-coursed rubble sandstone. Beaded joint widths (both head and bed) within the exterior stonework average approximately 1/4". Interior struck joints range in width from 1/4" to 1/2" and wider. All original mortar is soft lime-containing mortar with a harder pointing mortar for the exterior beaded joints on the southwest and northwest facades. Joint widths (both head and bed) within the

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brickwork on the primary southeast and southwest facades average approximately  $\frac{1}{8}$ " in width. Joints feature their original, nearly flush, slightly concave profile. Softer, reddish brick comprises the inner core of the walls. Joint widths on the northwest and northeast facades feature slightly larger mortar joints.

Broad plate glass display windows with large 1:1 transoms above flank a centrally placed arched entrance leading to the second floor and define the primary front facade. Tall, cast iron columns with restrained capitals support the upper story, enabling broad retail openings along the first floor. Metal lintels span the retail openings. Display window location dictates the column placement rather than the upper story brick pilasters. An arcade of seven shallow, blind segmental arched bays extends along the first story on the southwest facade. Small, segmental arched windows punctuate the upper portions of each bay. Pilasters defining the individual bays continue from the basement through the second story. Basement windows set below each bay punctuate the southwest facade. Second story windows are set within bays formed by these same pilasters. Dentils and corbelled brickwork highlight the headers over each window bay on the second story. Front facade bays each feature paired windows. Metal lintels span the window openings. Centrally located projecting pilasters, two on the front and three on the side, accent the southeast and southwest facades. The pilasters continue through the upper cornice. The sandstone columns flanking the front entrance carry these projecting pilasters on the southeast facade. Corbelled brickwork carries them on the southwest facade with rowlock, nearly flat, segmental arches over the two central windows.

A broad entablature, wrapping the primary facades, demarcates the first and second stories. Just above the window and display window headers, a thin, corbelled band of bricks marks the lower bounds of the frieze. Above the frieze a band of dentils surmounted by a projecting sandstone course wraps the facades. This sandstone course also serves as a continuous sill beneath the second story windows. A second, similar entablature wraps the building above the second story windows. The scale of the original upper set of dentils and projecting contemporary cornice is proportionally larger than the scale of those between the first and second story. A contemporary, stucco-clad, stepped parapet rises above the cornice with a prominent decorative element centrally placed above the main entrance.

The rear, northwest facade bears strong indications of its former role as the loading and receiving area from trains that ran on tracks along the alley to the commercial business occupying the first floor. Multiple personnel and larger service doorways provide access to the basement. Original row-lock, segmental arches span the mid-size basement doorways. A flat sandstone lintel spans one of the larger personnel doorways with a non-original, flat concrete lintel over an enlarged west entrance. Reddish brick pilasters extend above the sandstone basement walls through the second story. Tall, row-lock, segmental arched loading bays line the first story. Slender brick mullions divide the upper story bays in half, with row-lock, segmental arched windows within each bay. Low brick chimneys which are no longer in use project along the roofline. A pair of contemporary, open, metal fire escapes services the first and second stories off the rear facade.



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Red brick masonry, laid in a Common Bond with headers every seventh course, comprises the primary northwest and the unornamented and windowless, secondary, northeast-facing party wall. The wall depths are at least three wythes. Mortar joints range from ¼" to ½" in width. Demolition of the former adjoining building exposed the northeast wall. This facade exhibits a variety of brick composition types and firing levels. Ghosting of the Bellingham Upholstering Company signage remains in the upper front corner. A contemporary, plastic, backlit sign is mounted on the east end of the facade. Ivy extends upwards across the lower portion on the wall of the parking area. Three brick chimneys project above the stepped parapet. The condition of the exterior walls in 2004 is fair to good. The exterior walls retain a substantial amount of original fabric, conveying their original form and design intent. Fires in the building in 1926 and 1928 exposed the exterior walls to intense heat and water. Stonework, particularly sills along the southwest façade, exhibits extensive surface erosion approaching surface material loss of up to ½" in select areas and delaminating sheets approaching ¼" in depth. Lintels exhibit fine cracks, particularly along their soffits. Previous owners utilized a non-compatible, hard, primarily Portland cement containing patching material to resurface the top surfaces of sills and basement stonework and repair the northeast facade. Beaded joints were re-pointed by previous owners using hard, primarily Portland cement containing mortar. New tooling on the joints does not match the original profile. There is extensive mortar overlap onto the stone face. Exterior walls exhibit vegetative growth, particularly on the northwest and northeast sides. All facades exhibit moderate mortar loss near grade. Ca 1987, high winds loosened bricks from the parapet and cornice above the second story windows on the southeast and southwest facades.

### Windows

Windows consist of six primary types: basement southwest facade windows, first story southwest facade windows, first story and mezzanine northwest façade windows (comprising three subtypes), second story main southwest and southeast facade windows (comprising two subtypes), second story minor southwest and southeast façade windows (comprising two subtypes), and skylights. Display windows are described under *Entrances*. First story window placement reflects the historic retail function of the first story spaces, with small windows elevated above head level to maximize interior shelf and wall space. Basement window locations take advantage of the site's slope to provide additional day lighting. Second story window configuration of one large, fixed central pane flanked by two casement lites, conveys the formal character of the original office space function. The rear, utilitarian northeast facade windows provide additional day lighting. Skylights with light wells provide day lighting for the first story spaces.

#### *Basement southwest facade windows*

Contemporary wood sash, 1:1, double-hung paired windows provide day lighting to the basement. Painted wood sash, trim and sills match the original wood sash, trim and sill profiles. The window types and 1:1 configuration match the original windows. Metal sash clasps secure the windows. The condition of the windows in 2004 is good.

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*First story southwest facade windows*

Non-original, segmental, arched, wood sash, two-pane, hopper-type windows provide day lighting. Each window features a pitched-faced sandstone lug sill. A contemporary metal stay chain restricts the sash opening. A contemporary pull-type clasp secures each window. Historic interior wood casings with moldings around the outer edges and a stool and apron highlight the windows openings. The condition of the windows in 2004 is good. The southernmost two stone sills exhibit moderate surface deterioration and material loss. The remainder exhibit mortar loss from the joints.

*First story and mezzanine level northwest facade windows*

Windows on the northwest facade provide day lighting to both the first floor and the mezzanine level located at the rear of the first floor. These windows consist of one historically significant subtype and two contemporary subtypes. The historically significant subtype consists of 2:2, large vertical-pane, double-hung, wood sash windows. These windows service both the mezzanine and first floor. Some feature vertical glass louvers in the upper corner pane. All feature remarkable wood roller shade attachments mounted to the side rails within the sash. Decorative, stained and painted interior wood casings and aprons highlight the window openings. Some of these windows feature clouded glass panes. Horizontal corrugated metal panels are set below the windows. Contemporary window subtypes consist of vinyl, horizontal sliders servicing the mezzanine level and single, fixed-pane, wood sash windows servicing both the mezzanine and first story levels. There are contemporary metal bars over some of the historically significant and contemporary windows. The condition of the historically significant windows in 2004 is fair. The historically significant windows retain a substantial amount of original fabric, conveying their original form and design intent. These windows exhibit some paint deterioration.

*Second story main southwest and southeast façade windows*

Original second story main windows consist of two subtypes. The first subtype consists of wide, square head windows divided into three openings by two mullions. The side two windows are casement with a fixed central pane. The mullions continue through the transom bar dividing the upper transom into three panes. The second subtype consists of slightly narrower, square head openings divided by a single mullion into two casement windows with transoms above. Metal lintels span these two types of window openings. A continuous sandstone sill wraps beneath all upper story windows. All sash and trim are painted. The condition of the windows in 2004 is good. The original windows retain a substantial amount of original fabric, conveying their original form and design intent. Window sash exhibits some paint deterioration and paint build-up.

*Second story minor southwest and southeast façade windows*

Original upper story minor windows consist of two subtypes. Both are double hung, wood sash windows. One subtype features a transom; the other does not. The upper sash on each window does not have lugs. Row-lock, nearly flat, segmental arches span these window openings. Only those on the front southwest and southeast facades feature transoms. The front facade windows occupy the narrow bays within the centrally placed projecting bays. The continuous sandstone course wrapping these facades provides a sill. Rear facade windows occupy the narrow second story bays. These windows feature pitched-faced sandstone, lug sills. Convex, rounded wood moldings line

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the openings of both subtypes. The condition of the windows in 2004 is good to fair. The original windows retain a substantial amount of fabric, conveying their original form and design intent. Windows exhibit some paint deterioration. The sandstone sills on some windows exhibit extensive surface material loss.

*Skylights*

Skylights combined with light wells provide day lighting for the first floor spaces. Contemporary hipped roof framing encloses each with wire glass panes. The condition of the skylights and light wells in 2004 is good. The skylights and light wells retain their original functional role and placement within the building.

**Roof & Drainage**

A flat roof with built up bituminous roofing covers the building. Low, contemporary stepped parapets bound the southwest and southeast sides. The original stepped parapet bounds the northeast side. Hip-roofed skylights with light wells to the first floor penetrate the roof providing day lighting for the interior. A gutter extends along the northwest facade with multiple attached downspouts. The condition of the roof and drainage in 2004 is fair to poor. The roof maintains the basic original profile. The parapet cap along the northeast side exhibits moderate vegetation growth and previous repairs with a bituminous material.

**Entrances**

Entrance placement stemmed from the building's orientation and setting, fronting the high traffic arterial of North State Street, and its functional roles as retail and office spaces. The building features four primary entrance subtypes: the central southeast entrance, retail storefronts, northwest loading bays, and the southwest basement entrance. Secondary basement entrances consist of the rear basement personnel and automobile entrances.

*Central Southeast Second-Story Entrance*

The original, central southeast entrance provides a visual character-defining element to the front facade. Massive, engaged sandstone columns (Roman, Tuscan order in influence), each resting on a sandstone plinth, support a plain entablature above a recessed semicircular arched entrance. Carved into the frieze within the entablature are the words 'Daylight Bldg' flanked by '19' and '04'. A pronounced circular molding (echinus) carries a flat stone slab (abacus) forming the top of the column with a distinct necking (trachelium) between the lower molding (hypotrachelium) and the capital. A large convex, semicircular molding (torus) defines the bottom of each column. Smaller, similarly detailed engaged columns set within the doorway carry the arch. The sandstone voussoirs spring from sandstone impostes above these smaller columns. A fixed pane, wood sash fanlight fills the arched opening. Two wood frame doors, each having a large glass panel with a transom above, lead to the building interior. The condition of the entrance in 2004 is fair. The entrance retains substantial original and historically significant fabric, conveying the original design intent and function. It was originally open to accommodate the steady movement of office traffic. Signboards listing offices hung from the south inner wall above a wood wainscoting. The conversion of the upper floor into apartments in 1918 prompted enclosing the entrance for tenant privacy and security concerns. The fanlight and double doors came into use at this time. By 1927, the south portion of the new, flat metal awning over the east portion of the building's storefronts also sheltered the entrance. In 1995, the current

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owner replaced a metal door with the existing wood door. A large central post separates the two wood doors. Today, a small, contemporary, semicircular awning shelters the entrance. The sandstone along the entablature exhibits excessive moisture accumulation and extensive surface material deterioration. Mortar joints exhibit mortar loss.

*Retail Storefronts*

Retail storefronts feature large plate glass display windows with transoms above and a low wood kick plate below, just above the sidewalk. Recessed entrance vestibules with tile floors provide access to the retail spaces, with the exception of the entrance to 1213 North State Street which is set nearly flush with the outer face of the display windows. Metal sash support the display windows. Windows are set flush with the outer face of the wall. A low sill for displays extends along the inside. Wood trim wraps the headers and corners abutting the cast iron columns. Transoms feature tall, rectangular panes. One metal sash, awning-type transom window provides ventilation. All other transom panes are fixed within wood sash. Single, wood frame doors with large central glass panels provide entry to the retail spaces, with the exception of one pair of similarly configured double doors that provides access to the retail space just east of the central entrance to the second floor. Contemporary, metal frame, cloth-clad awnings bolted to the brick masonry shelter the eastern and southern two-thirds of the front facade. The condition of the storefronts in 2004 is fair. The storefronts retain a moderate amount of original and historically significant fabric, conveying their original function. Originally, the storefronts featured broad recessed entrances on either side of the central entrance to the second story. Large display windows flanked each of these entrances, with a single, continuous transom above each display window. Metal sash supported the individual display windowpanes. A low wood sill extended along the sidewalk. By the late 1920s to early 1930s, the storefronts were extensively altered to suit the functional needs of changing tenants. In the east end by ca 1927, the display windows were shortened and the upper portion converted to a multiple-pane transom. By the 1930s, the south end was similarly converted. The original transom bar was removed on the south end but retained on the east end. An automobile repair shop in the south end of the building replaced the display windows just south of the central entrance with a pair of large double doors. This change also reconfigured the recessed entrance vestibule, adding an additional door in place of a side display window flanking the vestibule. The transom was also subdivided. Similarly, in the east end of the building occupied by a Skaggs Safeway grocery store, the central display windows were reconfigured, increasing the height of the kick plate. Previous owners partitioned the two main windows on the east end into smaller individual panels. Awning also underwent changes. Originally, individual tilt-type cloth awnings on a light metal frame over select display windows provided protection for merchandise from the direct sunlight. By ca 1927, a flat metal awning supported on metal rods attached to the brick headers above the storefronts sheltered the east end storefronts. By the 1930s, this awning extended the full length of the southeast facade. Additional awning alterations were undertaken in the 1970s. Today, historically significant wood trim and metal sash remains, as well as the original transom bar over the east end storefronts. Metal grilles cover some of the storefronts on the east end.

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*Northwest Loading Bays*

Eight northwest (rear) loading bays consist of two main types, providing access and day lighting to the first floor and mezzanine level. One type features a pair of 2:2 windows into both the mezzanine and first floor with horizontal corrugated metal panels below the windows. Variations on this basic form consist of a door replacing a window on the first and mezzanine levels with a transom above the door. Metal grilles cover the windows. The second type consists of a pair of fixed sash windows into both the mezzanine and first floor with flat panels below the windows. Similar to the other type, the variation on this form consists of a door replacing a window on the first and mezzanine levels with a transom above the door. On both types, the window and panel configurations are set within the bays with a deep reveal. Landings on the fire escape provide access to the first and mezzanine level doorways. Multiple panel wood doors provide access to the interior. The condition of the loading bays in 2004 is fair. No historical photographs or original drawings have been located to indicate the original configuration of the elements set within the loading bays. Material types and finishes suggest the 2:2 windows and horizontal corrugated metal panels pre-date the fixed pane windows. Sills at the first story level exhibit some deterioration and vegetative growth.

*Southwest Basement Entrance*

The southwest (side) basement entrance consists of a flight of sandstone stairs flanked by low, sandstone cheek walls with curved coping stones. A blind semicircular brick arch with a stone archivolt highlights the opening. A flat stone lintel recessed within the opening spans the entrance. Ghosting from the Montgomery Ward store signage remains on the brick panel within the arch. The stairs descend to a small, concrete floored vestibule with double doors leading to the building interior. Painted brick walls line the vestibule walls. The bricks have a light white biscuit. Windows on the northwest and southeast sides of the vestibule, which are similarly configured to the main second story windows, provide some day lighting to the building interior. A wood door with a transom similarly configured to the windows provides access to the building interior. Elements of a pressed metal ceiling remain on the ceiling. The exterior cheek walls feature pitched face sandstone with beaded joints. The stonework matches the exterior basement walls on this facade. A floor drain in the vestibule provides drainage. The condition of the southwest basement entrance in 2004 is fair to poor. Minimal documentation in the form of historic photographs or drawings exists to convey the original vestibule, window and doorway detailing. Originally the panel within the arch was unpainted brick. The Montgomery Ward Company signage stems from the store's use of the basement for storage in the mid 1920s. The original cheek walls and stairs remain in fair condition. Repairs and re-pointing of the stonework by previous owners utilized hard, primarily Portland cement containing mortar and tooling of the joints that does not match the original profiles.

*Secondary Basement Entrances*

Secondary rear entrances consist of the personnel and large automobile and service entrances. Original row-lock, segmental arches span the mid-size basement doorways. A flat sandstone lintel spans the personnel doorway with a non-original, flat concrete lintel over the west entrance which was enlarged to facilitate automobile access. Concrete ramps lead from the alley down to the larger entrances. Small concrete sills provide access to the remainder of the personnel doorways. Single and paired, paneled wood doors lead to the interior. Metal grilles and

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wire glass provide security. The condition of the entrances in 2004 is fair to poor. The entrances retain substantial original fabric, conveying their original utilitarian state and function. Brickwork within the arches exhibits mortar loss. Soil erosion from the alley has left some of the concrete sills above grade.

**Interior**

Interior spaces underwent changes as building owners and individual tenants changed. First floor spaces were merged and subdivided as stores expanded or new retail businesses moved in. The original balcony remains along the back and sides of the 1209-1213 spaces. The second story transformed in 1918 from office suites to apartment units. Layout of the building interior features long rectangular first floor retail volumes with mezzanines at their northwest (rear) ends. Central partition walls on either side of the stairway to the second floor which extend between the front and rear facades divide the building into southwest and northeast halves. The upper story features a main, double loaded U-shaped corridor. The basement features two main southwest and northeast volumes. Columns (approximately 12" by 12") subdivide the two main volumes on either side of the central partition walls. These columns align with first story columns. A single beam spans the columns, carrying the floor joists. Spaces within each of these floors were originally oriented towards North State and Chestnut Streets. Current divisions in formal partitions in the southwest end and multiple spaces in the northeast end reflect the need to keep rental overhead and floor space costs low for tenants and encourage tenant density and diversity for the owner.

Throughout the course of the building's existence, the interior spaces consisted of 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1207-1/2, 1209, 1211 and 1213 North State Street and the basement. Today, the interior spaces maintain a similar division, with the exception of 1205 which has become part of 1203.

*1201 North State Street*

Located on the first floor at the southwest end, 1201 North State Street consists of a large rectangular volume occupying nearly two-thirds of the volume between North State Street and the alley off the northwest facade. Tall, open ceilings provide a spacious volume. A flower shop occupies this space with a flower cooler on the southwest side against the exterior wall. A wood frame mezzanine level occupies the northwest end. The mezzanine provides retail and storage space with a second room below this level. A broad, direct flight of stairs leads to the mezzanine. The first floor northwest end is occupied by a different tenant and a third tenant occupies the mezzanine level. A balcony wraps the southeast end of the volume above the display windows. Both the main floor and balcony feature wood flooring. The mezzanine level is carpeted. A vertical board wainscot wraps the southwest and northwest walls, with painted plaster and sheet rock walls above. The ceiling features painted sheetrock. Light, wood-frame, partition walls with relites separate 1201 from 1203. The condition of the volume in 2004 is good. The space retains the overall volume and conveys the original retail function, balcony and mezzanine.

*1203 North State Street*

Located on the first floor just south of the central doorway to the second story, 1203 North State Street consists of a large rectangular volume occupying nearly two-thirds of the volume between North State Street and the alley off the northwest facade. This volume includes 1205. Tall, open ceilings provide a spacious volume. A partition wall

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divides the back one-third of the space from the front portion. The flower shop occupying 1201 utilizes this portion for counter space. A coffee shop occupies the front portion. A coffee bar, counter, and cooler occupy the back portion of the front space. A narrow flight of stairs along the northeast wall leads to the balcony that also extends above 1201. Both the main floor and balcony feature wood flooring. Painted plaster and sheet rock partition walls subdivide the space. The ceiling features painted sheetrock. Light, wood-frame, partition walls with relites separate 1201 from 1203. Contemporary coffee tables occupy the front portion of the space. The condition of the volume in 2004 is good. The space retains the overall volume and conveys the original retail function and balcony.

*1205 North State Street*

Located on the first floor adjacent to the central entrance, this narrow volume is incorporated into 1203. See *1203 North State Street* for a description of condition.

*1207 North State Street*

See *Central Southeast Entrance* description.

*1209 North State Street*

Located on the first floor just east of the central southeast entrance, 1209 North State Street consists of a narrow rectangular volume occupying the entire space between North State Street and the alley off the northwest facade. Tall, open ceilings provide a spacious volume. A wood frame mezzanine level occupies the northwest end with a narrow (approximately 5' wide) suspended balcony along the southwest wall which is accessed from the mezzanine level. Metal rods carry the outer edge of the balcony. Painted plywood frames the outer railing. The balcony provides storage space. Moveable office partitions subdivide the first floor. The mezzanine provides office space with additional meeting and break rooms below this level. A broad, direct flight of wood stairs leads to the mezzanine. The main floor features wood flooring. The wall finishes are painted plaster and sheet rock. Partition walls along the northeast side are set within the columns, leaving the outer face of the column and capitals visible. The ceiling features painted sheetrock. A sliding, metal clad door separates 1209 from 1207, the adjacent space to the southwest. The condition of the volume in 2004 is good. The space retains the overall volume and conveys the original retail function, balcony, mezzanine and sliding door. In 1977, cedar shingles were added to the storefront, and in 1985 the space was remodeled by removing light frame partitions from the central volume to create additional floor space. The original balcony features a contemporary railing and finishes.

*1211 North State Street*

Located on the first floor's east side between 1209 and 1213 North State Street, this large rectangular volume occupies the entire volume between North State Street and the alley off the northwest facade. Tall, open ceilings provide a spacious, though narrow volume. In this music store, CD bins occupy the first floor with narrow aisles on either side for passage. A mezzanine level occupies the northwest end and this wood frame area provides additional retail space, with an office below this level. A narrow, direct flight of wood stairs leads to the mezzanine. Light wells connected to the skylights provide additional day lighting for the rear portion of the space. Both the main floor and mezzanine feature wood flooring. The walls and ceiling are painted plaster and sheet rock. Partition walls

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along the northeast and southwest sides are set within the columns, leaving the outer face of the column and capitals visible. The condition of the volume in 2004 is good. The space retains the overall volume and conveys the original retail function and mezzanine..

*1213 North State Street*

Located on the first floor's east end, 1213 North State Street consists of a large rectangular volume occupying nearly two-thirds of the volume between North State Street and the alley off the northwest facade. Tall, open ceilings provide a spacious volume. Light frame partition walls subdivide the space. The main floor features wood flooring. The walls are painted plaster and sheet rock. The ceiling features painted sheetrock. The space functions as a beauty salon. The condition of the volume in 2004 is good. The space retains the overall volume and conveys the original function.

*Basement*

The basement consists of two main volumes located on the southwest and northeast sides of the dividing, load-bearing partition wall. Both spaces feature exposed brick and rubble sandstone walls with a concrete slab floor at grade. The ceiling is comprised of exposed floor framing for the first floor. The brick masonry vestibule for the southwest basement entrance projects into the southwest volume. Wood columns in the southwest volume and wood posts (approximately 12" by 12") in the northeast volume support the central beam. The beam forks at the southeast end. A centrally located wood carriage stairway ascends to the first floor on the southeast side of the basement. The condition of the basement in 2004 is good. The space retains basic spatial volumes and relations, wood columns and the basic substrate of the perimeter and partition walls.

**Stairway**

The main stairway provides access between the sidewalk and entry vestibule along North State Street, and the second floor apartments.<sup>1</sup> The stairway consists of a wood carriage, risers and tread. A wood wainscot and railing flank the sides with painted plaster walls above the wainscoting. A wood railing wraps the outer side of the half-space landing. The condition of the stairway in 2004 is good. The stairway retains a substantial amount of fabric to convey its original state and function.

**Hardware & Fixtures**

Hardware and lighting and plumbing fixtures consist of contemporary, non-significant elements added by previous owners and the current owner. Pendant type and wall mounted sconces, combined with single exposed bulbs, direct lighting, and track lighting provide illumination in the retail spaces. Contemporary plumbing fixtures service the restrooms. The condition of the hardware and fixtures in 2004 is fair to good.

**Mechanical Systems**

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<sup>1</sup> Fire escapes are described under *Exterior Walls*, interior first-floor-to-mezzanine stairways under *Interiors*, and the southeast basement stairway with its respective entrance.



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Mechanical systems consist of contemporary and non-significant elements added by previous owners and the current owner. The condition of these mechanical systems in 2004 is fair to good.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance:**

Built in 1904 during Bellingham's 1900 through 1915 building boom, the Daylight Building is located at 1201-1213 North State Street. The Daylight Building is significant as one of Bellingham's well-preserved examples of the Multi-Storied Commercial Building property type as set forth in the requirements of the *Commercial Buildings of the Central Business District of Bellingham, Washington, 1882-1915 Multiple Property Listing* (MPD). The Daylight Building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, as a representative property of a period of vigorous commercial development in Bellingham's Central Business District (CBD) at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. The Daylight Building is also eligible under Criterion C for its distinctive architectural character as an intact, turn-of-the-century multi-storied commercial building. The Daylight Building's retail spaces have served and continue to serve important commercial spaces for new and expanding local businesses in Bellingham's Central Business District and as the locations for stable, long-term, successful local businesses. The Daylight Building retains substantial intact, original exterior fabric and character-defining location, setting, site, orientation, exterior design elements, interior spatial divisions, functions and materials.

*Relation to Thematic Nomination*

The following broad discussion of contextual and stylistic development associated with Bellingham's Central Business District, of which the Daylight Building plays an integral, contributing role, is provided from the following:

"Consolidation and Growth, 1900-1915," and "[Central Business District] CBD Commercial Architecture, 1900-1915," within the *Multiple Property Listing of Commercial Buildings of the Central Business District of Bellingham, Washington, 1882-1915*, prepared by Kathryn Franks, Development/Historic Preservation Specialist, Planning and Community Development Department, City of Bellingham.

*Historic Context: Consolidation and Growth, 1900 - 1915*

By 1900, the nation-wide Depression had ended, East Coast capital was once more invested in local industries, and resources from the region were in demand throughout the United States.<sup>1</sup> As a result, during the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the bay shore towns of New Whatcom and Fairhaven experienced a period of unprecedented growth.

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<sup>1</sup> "Bellingham," n.p.

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The county population in 1900 was recorded at 25,000, according to the Polk City Directory, which also boasted that Fairhaven had the world's largest shingle mill, the Puget Sound Saw Mill and Shingle Company, and the world's largest salmon cannery, the Pacific American Fisheries. New Whatcom was home to the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company's expansive sawmill operations. Industries in the Whatcom County area were also prospering—in 1900 there were 55 shingle mills, 17 saw mills, 10 salmon canneries, three fertilizer and fish oil factories and the only sheet metal or can factory in Washington. Fairhaven and New Whatcom were connected by miles of trolley system, and the State Normal School on Sehome Hill was experiencing the largest enrollment of any normal school in the state.

Duplication of basic services and competition over limited capital finally moved citizens of New Whatcom and Fairhaven to vote for consolidation in 1903. To satisfy both parties of the new "City of the First Class"—the fourth largest city in the state at the time—the neutral name of "Bellingham," after the bay, was chosen. By 1904, when consolidated Bellingham's new charter was adopted, its population had reached 22,632, providing for substantially increased investment in the [Central Business District] CBD.<sup>2</sup>

The city of Bellingham continued to experience astronomical growth over the next few years. According to the 1906 Bellingham City Directory, the 1890 census had recorded the population of the four bay shore towns at 8,135; by 1900 population had grown to 11,062 (a 36% increase from 1890); in 1904 growth had surged to 22,632 (a 104% increase within four years); and by 1906 the population was 31,000, a 37% increase since 1904 and a total increase of 180% since 1900.<sup>3</sup>

During the first part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the commercial activity in the city's CBD revolved around the waterfront activity based in the original town of Sehome - Dock Street (renamed Cornwall Avenue) area, and the railroad-related passenger and freight movement along Railroad Avenue. Industrial and commercial development along the waterfront had been hastened by the completion of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia (BB&BC) in 1891, and railroad expansion had continued since this time, with lines completed through town and connecting to outlying areas. The Fairhaven and Southern, later absorbed into the Great Northern, had run its track on a long trestle across the tide flats between Squalicum Creek and Sehome Wharf. In 1902, the Great Northern built its present line on a trestle (paralleling the earlier one) along Roeder Avenue, across Whatcom Creek, and along the shore to Fairhaven. The Bellingham Bay & Eastern (BB&E) was purchased by Northern Pacific in 1902, thereby completing its line through the town. The third line, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, picked up the BB&BC, and joined the other two to create a major rail corridor along the shoreline from the southernmost end of the city all the way to the northern end and beyond.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> *At Home on the Hill*, p. 9.

<sup>3</sup> Carhart, Edith Beebe. *A Historic of Bellingham, Washington*. (1926, 1968). Compiled from Newspaper Articles City Directories and Books of local History by The Bellingham Public Libraries. Bellingham: Argonaut Press, p. 6.

<sup>4</sup> Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture in Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, p. 322.

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The consolidation of the Bellingham streetcar lines during the 1893 depression had also contributed to the commercial growth of the area, and acquisition of the Fairhaven and New Whatcom Railway in 1902 by a Boston-based firm greatly facilitated their expansion. The newly renamed Whatcom County Railway & Light Company (WCR&L) -- the direct ancestor of today's Puget Power Company -- expanded Bellingham's street railway system to its maximum length of almost 14 miles by 1913.<sup>5</sup>

The construction of infrastructure, services, and transportation systems facilitated the growth of businesses in the CBD area. In 1906, the WCR&L invested in major expansions to its existing lines and constructed new ones all over town. The Main Line, which had connected Fairhaven with New Whatcom between Harris and Eldridge Avenues, passed along Elk Street. For sheer accessibility, proximity to a streetcar line created a prime business location and commercial development followed.<sup>6</sup> Major investment was made along the streetcar arterials of Holly Street, Elk Street, and Cornwall Avenue. Other streets within the heart of Bellingham's commercial center also profited and grew through their proximity to public transportation.

By 1906, Whatcom County had 162 miles of rail and a good road system within its borders, and major investment was being made in the CBD as theaters, hotels, restaurants, specialty shops, and the like were constructed -- many in the height of style and sparing no expense.<sup>7</sup> According to the *Whatcom County Souvenir* circa 1906, Bellingham was home to people of culture and refinement and had in its midst "thirty-eight churches, two public libraries, 52 secret society lodges, two men's social clubs owning the finest specially constructed club houses in the state, two public hospitals, a fair grounds, a race track and a baseball park, a \$30,000 Y.M.C.A. building, a yacht club and club house, a \$50,000 city hall, a \$200,000 sewer system, a well-equipped fire department, a \$300,000 city water system, and numerous associations, splendid public and office buildings and residences."<sup>8</sup>

Downtown businesses listed in the 1906 *Whatcom Souvenir* spanned a broad range of specialized services reflecting the affluent life styles and related accoutrements available to Bellingham citizens and visitors. Those commercial enterprises listed included business offices housing banks, brokerage firms, real estate brokers, investment counselors, insurance companies and other professionals such as dentists, doctors and lawyers; recreation related enterprises such as theaters, cafes, bars, liquor stores, saloons, restaurants, and hotels; meat and produce businesses, groceries, city markets, bakeries, candy companies, and catering businesses; men's and women's clothing stores, tailors, jewelry stores, shoemakers, emporiums and department stores; furniture, home furnishings, paint and wall paper companies; plumbing, hardware, and implement supply companies; artist's studios; laundries; pharmacies; and transportation-related businesses such as harness companies, livery and feed stables, hay and feed stores, blacksmiths and horseshoeing, as well as auto garages.<sup>9</sup> Many of the buildings housing these businesses were multi-storied, with upper floors

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<sup>5</sup> Scott and Turbeville, III. *Whatcom County in Maps: 1832-1937*, p. 46.

<sup>6</sup> Jewell, Jeffrey. "Early Trolley Service Right on Track." *The Bellingham Business Journal*. (December 1998), pp. 64-65.

<sup>7</sup> *Whatcom County Souvenir: the Land of Opportunity, Bellingham, Washington*. (ca 1906). Bellingham: Parker Printing Company, p. 10.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid*, p. 1.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 10-15.

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rented as professional offices, as housing in the form of high-end or single room occupancy hotels and rooming houses, as well as meeting and/or dance halls. Although some businesses were still housed in early frame buildings, many existed in increasingly specialized, distinctive buildings of style and substance.

By 1909, rail activity had become so congested in the CBD that Magnolia Street was double-tracked between Dock and Elk Streets to reroute some of the streetcar traffic off Holly Street. During this same year the WCR&L made another major investment and constructed over 50 blocks of new trolley lines to reach the city's outlying areas, providing access to the central business core from the new "streetcar suburbs" that grew along their lines. During that same year, tracks were laid south down the long pier to Sehome Wharf and the enormous Bellingham Bay Lumber Company mill. Although it was the shortest streetcar route, the "Dock Line" was a vital link between the waterfront and downtown, as it allowed trolleys to meet the "mosquito fleet" of Puget Sound passenger steamers, and to deliver mill employees to and from work.<sup>10</sup>

Bellingham's importance as a major railroad center for northwestern Washington prompted many wholesale firms to locate there early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Because of its direct proximity to the rail, Railroad Avenue became an ideal location for retail and wholesale businesses. For example, in 1909, the Northern Grocery Company, one of the largest of its kind in the area, constructed a two-story reinforced concrete building as the company headquarters on Railroad Avenue near the corner of Chestnut Street. This was a prime location as the BB&BC tracks ran past the front of the building and the Northern Pacific spur ran behind the building down the alley.<sup>11</sup>

The considerable growth that occurred between 1900 and 1915 in Bellingham's CBD is evidenced by the substantial commercial and public buildings that still exist today. By the time World War I began in 1914, several physical elements endorsed the arrival of Bellingham's downtown as an urban center, including a major railroad terminal, federal building, and streetcar system. Prior to August 1914, the local economy had been rapidly expanding in anticipation of the opening of the long-awaited Panama Canal, which would drastically decrease shipping time to markets on the East and Gulf Coasts. This expansion continued until

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<sup>10</sup> Jewell, Jeffrey. "Early Trolley Service Right on Track," pp. 64-65.

<sup>11</sup> Turbeville, Daniel E. III. (November 1977). *An Illustrated Inventory of Historic Bellingham Buildings, 1852-1915*. Bellingham: Bellingham Municipal Arts Commission, p. 222.

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around 1915, when the first signs of World War I became evident in Whatcom County and resulted in the overnight disappearance of investment capital and the subsequent collapse of many projected railroad, shipping, industrial and building schemes. By 1915, ocean shipping was becoming scarce, as was railroad rolling stock. It was not until the United States finally entered the war in April of 1917 that the sudden increase in demand for Northwest raw materials, together with a number of major government construction contracts, led to a turn-around in Whatcom County's economy.<sup>12</sup>

*[Central Business District] CBD Commercial Architecture, 1900-1915*

With transportation systems connecting the new city with outlying and national commerce, Bellingham's development grew in the familiar pattern of many late-19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century American cities, where commerce, social interaction, government, and capital investment gravitated to a central downtown. Fortified by the forces of the railroad and streetcar, during the first years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Bellingham's economy was strong and its main streets had become a densely packed intermingling of buildings, buggies, trolleys and people.

The character of the main streets in the CBD evolved and solidified during this period. The landscape of Bellingham's CBD, which had originally consisted of a mass of sandstone hills (some over one and one-half stories high) was being leveled at an increasing rate to make way for new construction. Existing one and two-story frame buildings were being demolished and replaced by substantial, multi-storied high-style buildings designed to house increasingly specific commercial enterprises.

A transformation in commercial architecture in the United States was occurring by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Design was moving away from the ornate, agitated Victorian styles as a result of the influence of the French academic practice fostered by the École des Beaux Arts in Paris and newly created American architecture schools. This tendency emerged during the 1880s and early 1890s, and became dominant from the turn of the century until the late 1920s.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Scott and Turbeville, III. *Whatcom County in Maps: 1832-1937*, p. 61.

<sup>13</sup> Longstreth, p. 35.

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While Victorian buildings were characterized by additive compositions, the new academic work tended to emphasize unity, order and balance. These qualities reflected the basis for principles of design which applied not only to individual buildings but also to groups of buildings. Based on this premise, it was thought that commercial buildings should contribute to a coherent urban landscape, and that while each facade might possess its own identity and perhaps stand out as a landmark, most building design should be restrained and relatively unobtrusive. These basic changes did not occur all at once -- a number of buildings constructed between the late 1880s and the early 1900s were transitional and possessed some of the qualities of High Victorian design. Generally, however, ornament was more restrained and elements were more closely related to one another.<sup>14</sup>

A preponderance of buildings dating to the 1900-1915 boom period of Bellingham's history remains in the CBD. Multistoried commercial buildings were increasingly being constructed in sandstone, brick, and reinforced concrete. Single-story masonry buildings were also being built, although most were multi-storied, constructed to take advantage of the rising cost of land in the CBD.

The area where the two original towns of Whatcom and Sehome met was undergoing development during this time. To the east of the iron bolt marker, Holly Street intersected the core of Sehome's commercial activity, crossing Champion, Bay, and Prospect Streets, up to Canoe (Commercial), Dock (Cornwall), Railroad Avenue and Elk Streets, all of which were being developed with single- and multi-storied masonry buildings constructed in period fashion. A few of the many remaining buildings in this area that retain high integrity include the two-story brick Holly-Bay-Prospect Building, built in 1912 at 1302-1304 Bay Street/2-8 Prospect Street; the two-story brick Red Front Building, built in 1900 at 200 W. Holly Street; the two-story brick Clover Block, built in 1902 at 201 W. Holly Street; the single-story brick "Leader" Building, constructed in 1901 at 204 W. Holly Street; and the two-story Spokane Block, built in 1902 at 1322 - 1334 Railroad Avenue.

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<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*

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On Elk Street (currently [North] State Street) at the eastern edge of the CBD, businesses were expanding and frame structures were being replaced with high-style masonry buildings that housed commercial services such as groceries, liverys, professional offices, and general merchandisers. Typically, buildings along Elk Street were multi-storied and offered residential rooms, dance and meeting halls, and professional offices on their upper floors. Multi-storied examples that retain good integrity include (but are not limited to) the Morse Hardware Building, built in 1902 at 1025 North State Street; the three-story Laube Hotel, built in 1903 at 1226 North State Street; the three-story Windsor Hotel, built in 1904 at 1222 North State Street; the two-story Daylight Building, built in 1904 at 1201 - 1213 North State Street; and the three-story Dahlquist Building, built in 1906, one of Bellingham's first reinforced concrete structures. Other extant examples on State Street that retain high integrity include the two-story brick Maple Block built in 1903 at 1051-1055 N. State Street and the three-story Exchange Building (currently the YMCA) built in 1906-1907 at 1256 North State Street.

Development in the area west of the iron bolt—the original business district of Whatcom—had been somewhat thwarted due to land claim disputes. By the 1900s, Whatcom had acquired the sobriquet of "Old Town," and over the next two decades would continue to support commercial development of a nature different than that of the Sehome district. Examination of the Polk City Directories for the first decade of the century suggests that this area was relatively prosperous and economically viable. For example, in 1907, roughly 20% of the restaurants in the Bellingham area, 20% of the saloons, 25% of the clothing stores, 30% of the barbers, and 30% of the cigar stores existed along W. Holly Street near the creek. However, the area had practically none of the professional offices of lawyers, insurance agents, physicians, or notaries.<sup>15</sup> Several buildings built between 1900 and 1915 in this area remain and hold varying degrees of integrity. The two-story brick U.S. Hotel built c. 1911 at 700 W. Holly Street is a good masonry example. Other examples with varying degrees of integrity include the two-story frame building (formerly Wilson College) built in 1905 at 401 Holly Street and the one-story frame "Waterfront Tavern" built on piers in 1904 at 521 Holly Street. Although this building's original facade has been somewhat compromised by the addition of modern materials, its general commercial street level configuration remains legible, as do the parapet articulation and small-scale features.

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<sup>15</sup> Vandermeer, p. 109.



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**Design of the Daylight Building**

Bellingham architect Frank C. Burns designed the Daylight Building for owners Thomas W. Lane and Mr. Lynn. Minimal record exists documenting the education and practice of Burns prior to his arrival ca 1903 during the consolidation of Bellingham. Limited records of buildings designed by Burns suggest he entered immediately into practice. By 1905, Burns had an office in room eighteen of the Roehl Block, located north of the Daylight Building on North State Street (formerly Elk Street) between East Holly and East Magnolia Streets. Frank Burns resided in Bellingham from ca 1903 through 1925. He died at age 64 in Bellingham in December of 1925 after a long illness. Burns was survived by two brothers, one residing in Montana and the other, W. G. Burns, in Chicago, and three sisters, Mrs. J. M. Templeton of Chesapeake, Ohio, and Mrs. R. M. Ackison and Mrs. Virginia Smith, both of Pennsylvania. O. R. Hollingsworth handled funeral arrangements.<sup>16</sup>

The Daylight Building was one of the first buildings designed by Burns. He also designed, among others, the prominent Alaska Building (built 1908-1909, burned 1969), located at the corner of East Holly and North State Streets at the northeast end of the same block occupied by the Daylight Building. The Mason Building and National Register listed Aftermath Club (corner of East Holly Street and Broadway, built ca 1907, listed 1978) count among the few known designs by Burns. Design of the Daylight Building began ca 1903; excavations were underway by October 1 of 1903. Lynn and Lane were listed as the building owners. The scale and composition of the Daylight Building's existing spaces and features indicate a detailed design approach oriented to commercial services on the first floor and professional office space on the second story. True to the building's name, numerous skylights and expansive fenestration afforded ample natural lighting for interior spaces. The building's Roman-influenced Classical elements indicate a familiarity with and ability to successfully employ Classically-influenced proportions and elements into new designs. The building's overall design, in keeping with the broad character of commercial buildings within Bellingham's Central Business District, exhibits a well-balanced, unified composition with a strong Classically-derived order of exterior design elements.

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<sup>16</sup> *Bellingham Herald*. (December 31, 1925). "Architect is Dead."

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Thomas W. Lane was one of three brothers (Al Lane died ca 1933; Henry Lane died in the winter of ca 1934) who were prominent in the growth of Bellingham. He resided in Bellingham for approximately 44 years. Both Thomas and Albert Lane operated a real estate agency out of 1207 in the Daylight Building. Thomas Lane owned and operated a number of saloons before transitioning into the real estate business just before the city of Bellingham voted to restrict alcohol within the city in 1910 prior to nation wide prohibition. Lane owned a number of valuable properties, particularly in South Bellingham, and was part owner of the Daylight Building. Newspaper accounts described Lane as an active participant in Bellingham and its affairs: "Daily he stood in front of the Daylight Building, hailing and talking with some of his numerous friends, and, lately, watching the resurfacing of [North] State Street and improvements in the Laube property on the opposite side of that street." According to newspaper accounts, Lane died unexpectedly at age 73 in June of 1935 around 3:30 pm, just after talking with R. O. Amundson, "who had been washing his car near the basement entrance."<sup>17</sup> Lane was survived by his sister, Marie Lane. Harlow-Hollingsworth funeral home handled the funeral arrangements.

*Occupancy Chronology*

Tenants within the Daylight Building during the past 100 years have included two grocery stores servicing the neighborhood, a dry goods store, two printers, a newspaper and weekly publication, a furniture manufacturer, upholstering company and automobile repair garage. The professional offices in the second story included lawyers, physicians, music teachers, insurance brokers and realtors. During recent years, the first story included cafés, a flower shop, a music store, antique and repair shops, and beauty salons.

Commercial spaces on the ground floor underwent numerous interior material and finish changes as spaces expanded or reduced in size to meet the changing capacity and availability of tenants according to the success or decline of their businesses and the local economy. Promotional photographs taken of the retail storefronts in 1905 to provide representation in the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition indicated four retail spaces, numbers 1201, 1205, 1209, and 1213, with 1207½ in between for the second floor offices. Over the years, this numbering expanded to include 1203, 1207 and 1211, as well as decreasing periodically to include only two to three of the above numbers. In 1918, the second floor professional offices were converted to apartments.

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<sup>17</sup>*Bellingham Herald*. (June 3, 1935: 1). "T. W. Lane Called."  
\_\_\_\_\_. (June 4, 1935). Obituary, T. W. Lane.

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Two major fires occurring within two years of one another in January of 1926 and again in July of 1928, causing damages to interior building spaces. The 1926 fire inflicted an estimated \$40,000 in damages to the building, as well as to automobiles parked in the basement.<sup>18</sup> The 1928 fire was more extensive. A detailed newspaper account traced the fire's origin to the rear of a first floor store. The fire reportedly gutted the building, causing an estimated \$100,000 worth of damage. Montgomery Ward & Company suffered a sixty-five percent loss of stock stored in the building's basement. 'Scantily clad' tenants in the building's second story apartments escaped to the street without serious injury however. Miss Lucy King, then a clerk in the office of the county auditor, awoke first. King occupied the quarters in the building's extreme southwest corner and promptly ran from room-to-room raising the other tenants. However, furnishings in twenty-four of the forty-two units were extensively damaged by fire, smoke and water.<sup>19</sup>

The following list, sorted by address, provides a basic chronology of the first floor's occupants and illustrates the variety and relative stability of the long-term tenants and their contributions to the vitality of North State Street as an important commercial thoroughfare for Bellingham's Central Business District. Often the businesses listed below occupied several addresses within the building. Listings shown below were gathered from the City of Bellingham Polk directories, which, incidentally were published for a period of time within the Daylight Building.

***1201 North State Street***

Original occupants were Harkness & Fountaine, a clothing and dress goods store. They remained in the space from 1904 through 1912. The storefront windows and corner location provided a broad display area for their wares. By 1913 through 1916, the Jenkins-Boys Company occupied the space. They were furniture manufacturers and dealers with their first shop listed at 913 Harris Avenue in Fairhaven. The opening of this second retail space ca 1913 in the Daylight Building represented an expansion of their facilities to directly service customers shopping in downtown Bellingham. By 1917, the company consolidated their business, closing both the Daylight Building and Harris Avenue shops, to relocate just down the block from the Daylight Building at 210 East Holly in the Alaska Building. The 1201 North State Street space then functioned as storage and garage space connected to an automobile repair company in 1205. In 1932, the Bellingham Upholstering Company moved into the building. They would prove to be one of the building's long-term tenants and owners. The company previously occupied a shop at 1246 North State Street, across the block and just northeast of the Daylight Building. The new location in the Daylight Building would have provided improved sun exposure controls for the fabric due to southeast facing windows rather than the southwest facing windows of the former location. Also, the move provided an opportunity to purchase the building the company occupied. In 1930, Nicholas A. Buchinoff managed the company. During the course of the company's operation the store expanded ca 1946 to include 1203, 1205 and 1207. By 1959, however, the store was listed as only 1201. Mrs. Martha Huseth shared the space from ca 1952 through 1955, providing alterations. By 1995, Old Town Cycles & Daylight Café occupied the space. Today a flower shop occupies the space.

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<sup>18</sup>*Bellingham Herald*. (January 30, 1926).

<sup>19</sup>*Bellingham Herald*. (July 2, 1928: 1). "Store Gutted; Tenants are Routed."

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***1203 North State Street***

The first listing in the Polk directories for this space is for 1931 through 1932, and the space was listed as vacant. The Polk directories indicate that Elmer Glassburn briefly moved into the space in 1933. Glassburn was listed as a restaurant worker for the Leopold Hotel coffee shop. The Polk directories indicate that Glassburn and his wife, Vireta, resided at 1203. By 1946 through 1959, Bellingham Upholstery occupied the space in addition to 1201 and 1205 through 1207. By 1959, the upholstery company decreased in size to occupy only 1201.

***1205 North State Street***

The promotional photographs taken of the building in 1905 showed an empty space in 1205. However, by 1908 through 1916, the Griggs Stationery & Printing Company opened in the space. Horace H. Griggs was the founder and also the president of the company. The printing company started in the Daylight Building, and continued on to be one of Bellingham's premier printing companies. Griggs and his wife, Marjorie, resided one block north of the Daylight Building at 1202 North Forest Street. Griggs worked previously with Boyer Stationery & Printing Company, owned by John C. Boyers, which no longer existed by 1908. Griggs Stationery & Printing Company provided printing, binding, engraving, check protection, filing cabinets, office furniture, and photograph supplies. By 1915, J. H. Romine was vice-president of the company. Circa 1917, the company relocated to 212 East Holly Street. Following the printing company, an automobile repair company occupied the space, with garage and storage space in 1201. By 1946 through 1959, the Bellingham Bay Upholstering Company occupied this space.

***1207 North State Street***

Accessed through the central doorway adjacent to the stairway to the second floor, this space was first occupied by Albert M. Lane's real estate & insurance business. Albert Lane was also partner in Lane & Bland in 1905, and owned the Club Saloon at 100 West Holly Street with William H. Bland. Albert and Maud B. Lane resided at 1221 High Street. Thomas W. Lane then operated a real estate business out of the office until his death in 1935. From 1936 through 1937, the space was vacant until Tom Lynn, who operated an insurance business, moved into the space. By 1941 through 1945, the space was again vacant. Bellingham Upholstering Company occupied the space in addition to 1201, 1203, and 1205 from 1946 through 1957. For a brief period during this time in 1950, the Local No. 56 of the Washington Pension Union also shared this address. Then from 1956 through 1959, Justine's Alterations & Reweaving shop shared this space. The alterations shop changed names in 1960 to Emily's Alterations & Reweaving shop. This lasted through 1962. The space was vacant again in 1963. Polk directories indicate Justine's Alterations & Reweaving shop opened once again from 1964 through 1977. By 1978, the Ski Boot Conversion store occupied the space. Mooberry's Yogurt, a small café, was located in the space from 1979 through 1980. By 1985, the space was vacant.

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***1207½ North State Street***

This second floor space was originally designed as professional office suites. The first tenants consisted primarily of insurance agents, lawyers, and physicians, as well as one architectural firm and a music teacher. Lawyers and law firms remained in the building for only a relatively brief five year period, with their numbers dwindling markedly during the last one-to-two years. Generally, they moved from the Daylight Building to bank buildings such as the National Bank of Commerce just over a block away at Railroad Avenue and East Holly Street. By 1910, no lawyers were listed in the Daylight Building. Physicians remained through 1912, although their numbers reduced noticeably during the latter two-to-three years. By 1913, no physicians were listed in the building. Most physicians moved to the Alaska Building, just down the block, or to the Sunset (corner of East Holly Street and Cornwall Avenue, formerly Dock) and Exchange (corner of East Holly Street and North State Avenue) Buildings, or the Bellingham National Bank Building, a block away at the corner of Cornwall Avenue and East Holly Street. Some also moved to the Fischer and Pike Buildings.

The architecture firm of Knapp & Doan was listed in 1905 in rooms five and six. By 1907, the partnership had dissolved and only Thornton F. Doan remained in room twenty-three. Doan relocated to the Sunset Block in 1908.

Photographer Fred G. Hall was listed in the Daylight Building in 1909 as a partner in the photography firm of Hall & Sackrider. By 1910, Polk directories list only Hall in room nine. Within two years (by 1912), Hall moved next door into 1219 North State Street to open a larger studio.

Music teachers, similar to lawyers and physicians, remained through 1915 but declined in number over the years. By 1916, no music teachers were listed in the Daylight Building. Most moved to the Exchange and Alaska Buildings, as well as from the city center to individual houses, other commercial buildings, and to music schools such as the Schneider School of Music.

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Polk directory partial listing of space 1207½ occupants:

<u>Name/Company</u>	<u>Date First Listed</u>
<i>Insurance Agents</i>	
W. E. Buffum, insurance agent, room 25	1905
C. H. Ashby, insurance agent, room 40	1905
<i>Lawyers/Law Firms</i>	
Abrams & Abrams, lawyers, room 21	1905
Anderson & Cooper, lawyers, rooms 18-19	1905
Black, Kindall & Kenyon, lawyers, room 11 (by 1908, expanded to rooms 9-13)	1905 (remained through 1908)
Kellogg & Neal, lawyers, rooms 1-4 (by 1908 only F. W. Neal in room 8)	1905
F. J. Laube, lawyer, room 23	1905
Waters & Radley, lawyers, room 41	1907
F. W. Radley, lawyer, room 2	1908
Waters & Downer, lawyers room 43	1908
<i>Physicians</i>	
W. W. Ballaine, physician	1910 (remained through 1912)
J. S. Smith, physician, room 28	1905
I. J. Cross, physician, room 14	1905
<i>Real Estate</i>	
D. F. Hayes Real Estate Company, room 25	1905
<i>Architects</i>	
Knapp & Doan, architects, rooms 5-6	1905
Doan, room 23	1907
<i>Life Insurance</i>	
Phoenix Mutual of Hartford, Connecticut, Life Insurance Company, room 25	1905
Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co, room 40	1905
<i>Music Teachers</i>	
Lawrence Pike, music teacher, room 32	1905
C. A. Rohrbacker, room 40, music teacher	1910
G. S. Stark, violin teacher, room 39	1910
P. E. Stone, music teacher	1913 (remained through 1915)

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*Photographers*

Fred G. (Ora P.) Hall, photographer, room 9

1910

The construction of larger, more elaborate office buildings in downtown Bellingham and the consequent decline of occupancy in the Daylight Building's second floor offices prompted conversion of the floor into apartments in 1918. The layout and ample day lighting of the office suites allowed for ready conversion to good quality apartments for working class and professional residents. Secondary passageways were closed off; however, the principal hallways remained in their original locations. Florence Lynn was the first apartment manager. By 1931, the year Polk published the first reverse directory for the City of Bellingham, there were forty-two units. Thomas W. Lane, part owner in the building, lived in unit 15. By 1936, following Lane's death in 1935, John A. L. Belford managed the apartments.

*1209 North State Street*

Original occupants were Byron Grocery Company from 1904 through 1908. The promotional photographs taken in 1905 for the Lewis and Clark Centennial show the front displays and portions of shelving on the building interior. Horace C. (Nellie E.) Byron was president of the company and Xavier S. (Mary E.) Byron was the vice-president and secretary-treasurer. The Byrons founded their grocery store in 1209 North State Street. The Daylight Building's location afforded direct access to the railway and shipping areas for ready delivery of supplies. Following the closing of the grocery store ca 1908, Polk directories listed Horace Byron as a traveling salesman. Xavier Byron remained for a year as a clerk with Wyatt & Giles, another grocery store that opened in the space in 1909. By 1912, Xavier was working as a clerk at the Sweet Grocery Company, headquartered just down the street in the Sweet & Company Building at 1021 North State Street. After opening in 1909, Wyatt & Giles closed the following year.

Union Printing, Binding & Stationary Company opened in the adjacent 1211 North State Street space in 1910. By 1917, the printing company expanded into 1209. The printing company remained in the space through 1925 when they relocated to a different building. See *1211 North State Street* for a full account. Skagg's Safeway store opened in the space in 1927. Skagg's began operations in 1925 at 106 East Magnolia Street, two blocks north and one block west of the Daylight Building. Within two-years, the company expanded their operations to include the Daylight Building space and a store at 1324 Commercial Street, one block north and two blocks west of the Daylight Building. This close concentration of small grocery stores provided grocery services to consumers in Bellingham's Central Business District through 1929 when the company closed.

Space number 1209 remained vacant from 1931 through 1932, until Joseph F. Whitman opened the Household Supply Furnishings store in the space. This business remained through the Great Depression and World War II, closing in 1945. The space was vacant from 1945 until 1950.

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In 1977, the Executive Club opened in the space, providing a sauna and massage services. This business lasted only a year before changing to the Paradise Sauna, which lasted from 1978 through ca 1980. By 1985, the space was vacant. Wild Abandon, a consignment jewelry company, moved into the space by 1995. Today a printing company occupies the space.

***1211 North State Street***

The first tenants for this retail space were the Union Printing, Binding & Stationary Company in 1910. Established in 1898 and incorporated in 1902, this company previously occupied quarters in Fairhaven, prior to the city's consolidation with Whatcom to form Bellingham. The Fairhaven location proved too distant from Bellingham's Central Business District, prompting the move to the Daylight Building. Charles S. Beard was president of the company ca 1905 through 1952. Frank Carrier Templin began working for the company in 1908, shortly before the company moved into the Daylight Building. Templin remained with the company through ca 1959, serving as sales manager, vice-president, and co-president. The company's 1910 move into the Daylight Building corresponded with Beard and Templin's merger of the printing business with three other local Bellingham printers and formal incorporation on July 1, 1910 as the Union Printing, Binding and Stationary Company. The move also provided the company with direct access to clients and customers in the city's downtown core. Just the year before, streetcar tracks had been laid down North State Street to relieve congestion within the Central Business District. This direct transportation access coupled with the use of North State Street as a major parade route proved favorable for a business location. They advertised themselves as wholesale and retail printers, binders, linotypers, stationers and office outfitters. From 1912 through 1917, they printed the Polk Bellingham City directories. The company's 1916 advertising in the Polk directory identified them as "the largest printing and binding concern in the northwest." This success led to the need for additional space and the company's expansion into the adjacent 1209 space in 1917. R. J. Hohl was hired at this time as secretary-treasurer and remained through 1923. The company soon outgrew the space in the Daylight Building and the company moved into a building at 1421 Cornwall Avenue. This new building to house the printing company had been constructed in 1924 for \$24,000. The printing company remained in the ownership of Beard's son, Stannard Templin Beard, until his death in 1962 in an automobile accident. A turbulent period of ownership ensued, ending with the company closing in 1996.<sup>20</sup>

Polk directories list the 1211 space within the Daylight Building as vacant in 1931. The Listing Exchange, a real estate office, occupied the space briefly in 1932. By 1933 the space was again vacant. The mid-1930s brought a shift in function. The Blue Moon Grotto opened in the space in 1934. This beer parlor remained through 1945, changing names by 1942 to the Blue Moon Tavern. Following this beer parlor use, Mrs. F. E. Custer moved into the space in 1947 and operated an antique store in the space through 1974. She was one of the space's longest tenants, remaining twenty-seven years. From 1952 through 1955, Mrs. Custer's antique shop changed names to Florence's Antique Shop. By 1975, the space was vacant until the Green Apple Cinema moved in ca 1976. The cinema added booths in the space and remained through 1985. Today a record and CD store occupies the space.

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<sup>20</sup> Center for Pacific Northwest Studies. "Union Printing Company."



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***1213 North State Street***

The original occupant listed for this space was the Merrin Wall Paper & Paint Company. This company operated out of several different downtown locations. By March of 1905, the company re-located to the Daylight Building from the Maple Block at 1055 North State Street, a block-and-a-half south of the Daylight Building. The company remained in the building through 1909. Arthur L. Merrin, at age 36 in 1910, owned the company along with various other business partners. Arthur Merrin was born in Pennsylvania. Charles Merrin was employed as a wallpaper hanger and George Merrin as a driver. A 1907 advertisement in the Polk directory described the company as offering "Picture Framing and Art Goods; Painting, House and Sign; Paper Hanging, Interior Decorating, Wall Paper, Varnishes, Oils, Room Molding, Paints, Glass, Window Shades," claiming "First Class Work Guaranteed/All Goods First Class." The company moved to retail space on Cornwall Avenue in 1910 and was no longer listed by 1911.<sup>21</sup> From 1910 through 1923, the space was used by the Union Printing Company. See *1205 North State Street* for details.

By 1927 through 1929, the Skaggs Safeway Store occupied the space. Refer to *1209 North State Street* for details. By 1931, after the Skaggs Safeway store closed, the space was listed as vacant. The Blue Moon Hamburger Shop opened in the space in 1932 adjacent to the Blue Moon Grotto in the 1211 space. This restaurant changed names in 1934 to the Blue Moon Grill restaurant and remained open through 1940. By 1941 through 1945, the space was listed as vacant, although the adjacent Blue Moon Tavern remained open through 1945. In 1947, the Book Shop opened in the space for a brief period. Hodges Furs occupied the space during the first years after World War II from 1948 through 1952. By 1954, the Bellingham Surgical Supply Company opened in the space. This company remained through 1969. The 1970 Polk directory lists the space as vacant until Scott's Ceramics moved in during 1971, followed by Bellingham Vacuum & Jerry's Radio Repair. These later vacuum and radio repair businesses remained through 1980. By 1995, Who Comic Shop operated out of the space. Today a hair salon operates in the space.

***East Chestnut Street Entrance***

Occupants in this basement space consisted of the Bellingham Bay Publishing Company by 1905. This company published the Bellingham Semi-Weekly Reveille. A sign advertising the company projected from the building above the doorway. The advertisement for this newspaper in the Polk directories claimed "the oldest and best, the largest circulation in Northwest Washington and full telegraphic reports. Books always open to advertisers, our circulation covers not only the Bay Cities, but this paper reaches nearly every farm house in the northwest." The paper was a six day paper, with no publication on Mondays. From 1908 through 1913, the Bellingham Bay Post newspaper and weekly was also published in this basement space. Printed in German, Albin Blechschmidt was the publisher, followed by F. A. Collenburg by 1913 and Anton Demuth in 1914. This publication moved to 313 Magnolia in 1914, approximately two blocks to the north. By 1915, the publication was no longer listed in the Polk directories. The Montgomery Ward Store maintained storage facilities in the basement by 1928. Today the space is vacant.

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<sup>21</sup> Whatcom Museum of History and Art. Jeff Jewell, "Merrin Wall Paper & Paint Company." Unprinted brief.

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Today, the Daylight Building's intact form and interior spaces maintain important associations with the history and development pattern of Bellingham's Central Business District. The sense of place as a working commercial building is clearly conveyed through the storefronts, interior partition divisions and remaining finishes and materials, as well as the continued use of interior spaces by locally based specialty stores. Fires and demolition of buildings to further development and surface parking exacted a heavy toll on former commercial buildings along North State Street. The retention and rehabilitation of the Daylight Building, in conjunction with the Laube and Windsor Hotels across the street, safeguards an important, nearly intact section of streetscape. The Daylight Building's current owner intends to continue the building's historically significant functions as street level commercial spaces with second floor apartments.

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# 1238120 1/25 76 beginning W side corner lot 8 BLS7 - hence 45° E 145 ft. to NW corner lot 9 BLS7 then S 45° W 80° to NE corner lot 10 BLS7  
 corner lot 1 BLS6, hence N 45° E 80 ft. to pt. of beginning

Ordinance vac. Alley in Block 9

920206011 V.234 P.655  
 920302017 V.238 P.478  
 920318022 V.240 P.1900  
 30230 W259 P.1653

# NEW HATCOM

COM CO. WASH. TERR.  
 1883

Variation 22 deg. 45 min East.  
 SCALE 400 FEET TO ONE INCH.

I.A. Lefevre Dra.

subdivision of plan annex from the return of  
 same with all 11 city blocks of same  
 is, it, situated Pacific Railroad  
 central sec. railroad 370 ft wide  
 Oct 31, 1950

17' of Alley in Block  
 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th  
 ordinance file  
 18/2/46

15' on each side of  
 new 3rd & 4th  
 ordinance file # 1015567

4' on on E side  
 when the sec  
 1/19/66

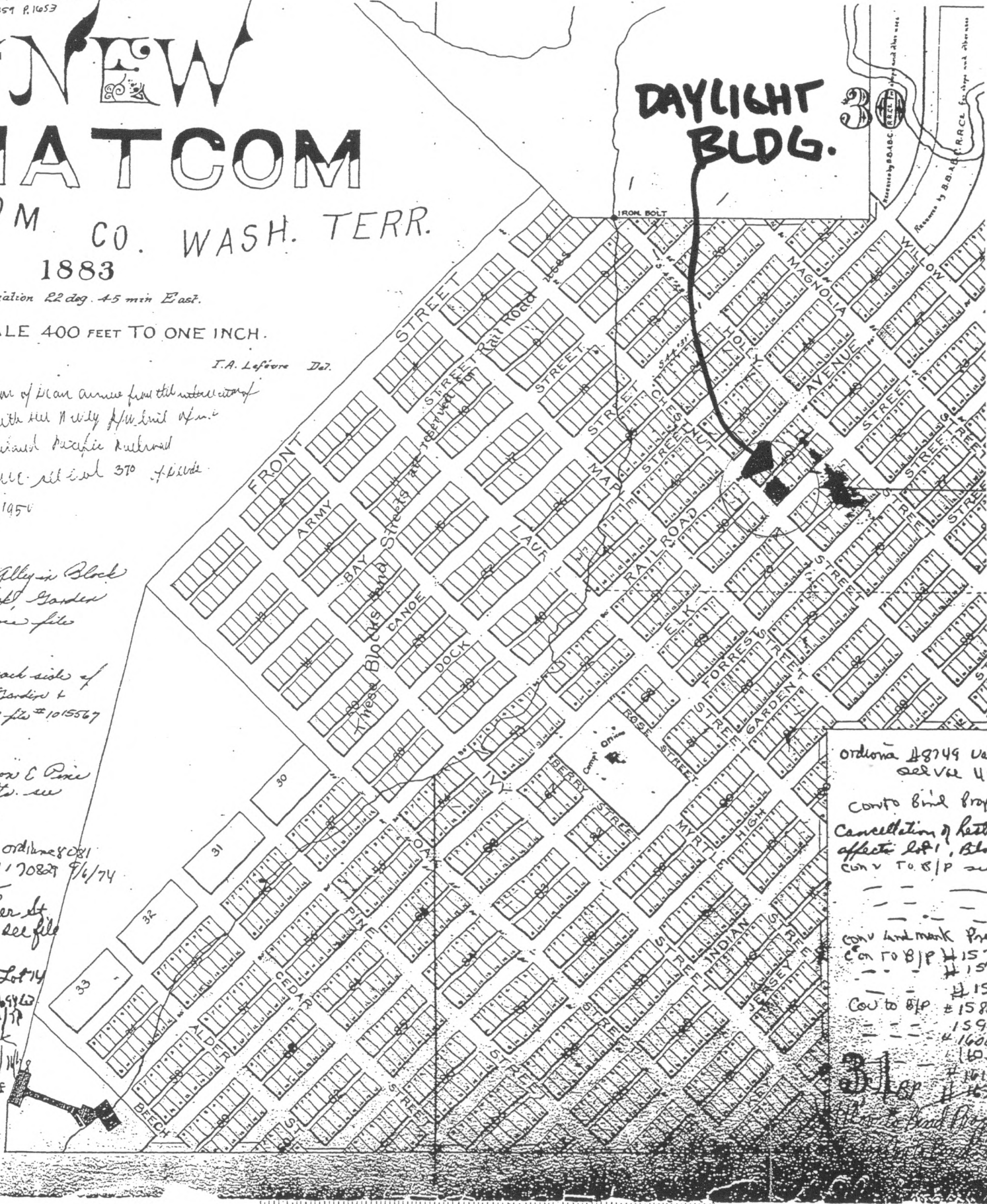
speaking ordinance 8081  
 AF 4170829 9/6/74

1-24-75  
 of older plat  
 of 57 see file

Lot 138 Lot 14  
 # 126960  
 12/2/77  
 E Oak

271.8/11/78  
 Wal Wharf  
 21023  
 W 225  
 P 661

DAYLIGHT BLDG.



Ordina #8749 vac  
 see vac 4  
 Conto bind Prop  
 Cancellation of plat  
 affects lot 1, BLS  
 con v TO S/P

con v land mark Pre  
 con to S/P #15  
 #15  
 #15  
 con to S/P #158  
 159  
 160  
 161  
 163

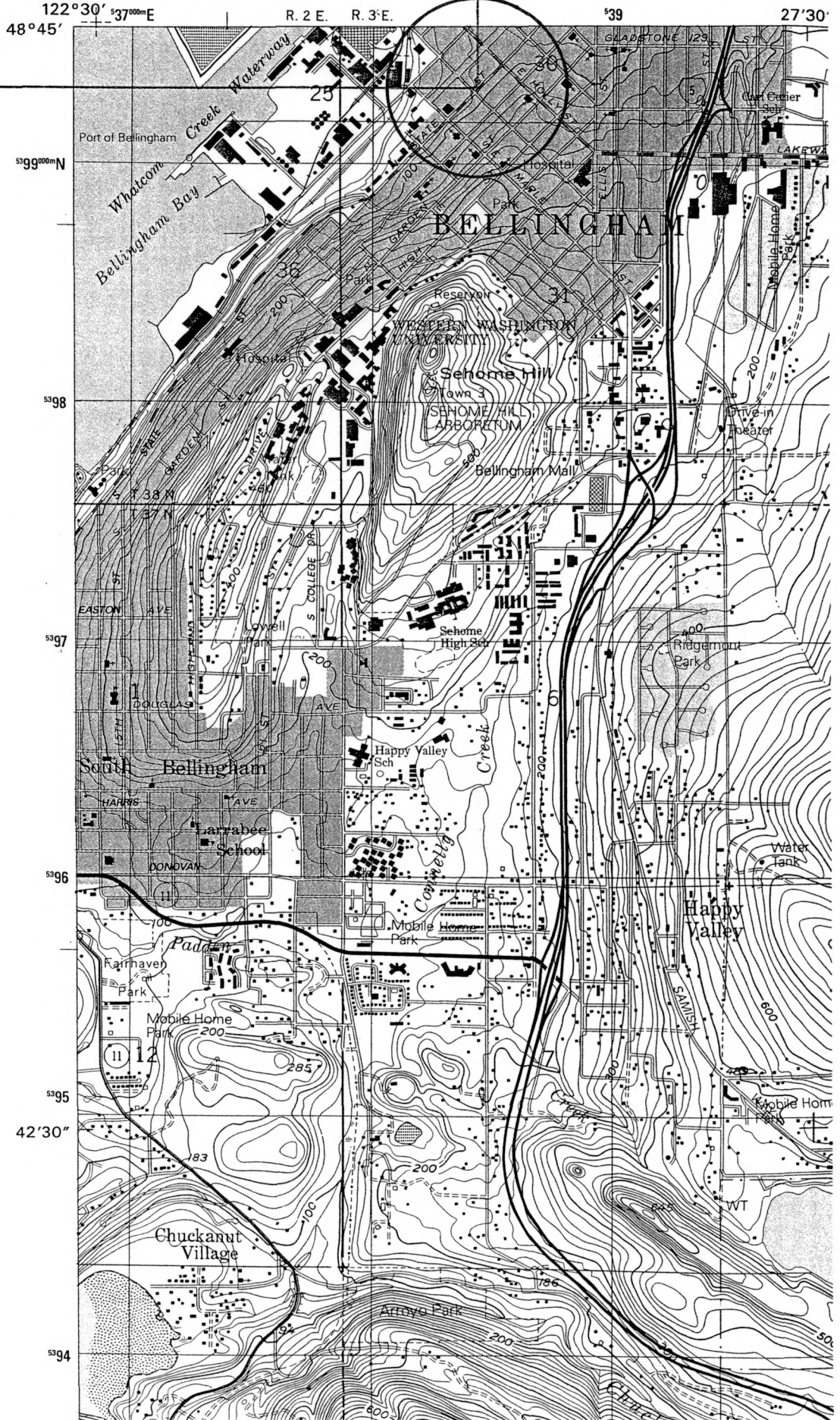
Daylight Building, 1201-1213 North State Street  
Whatcom County  
Bellingham  
Washington

538322E



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

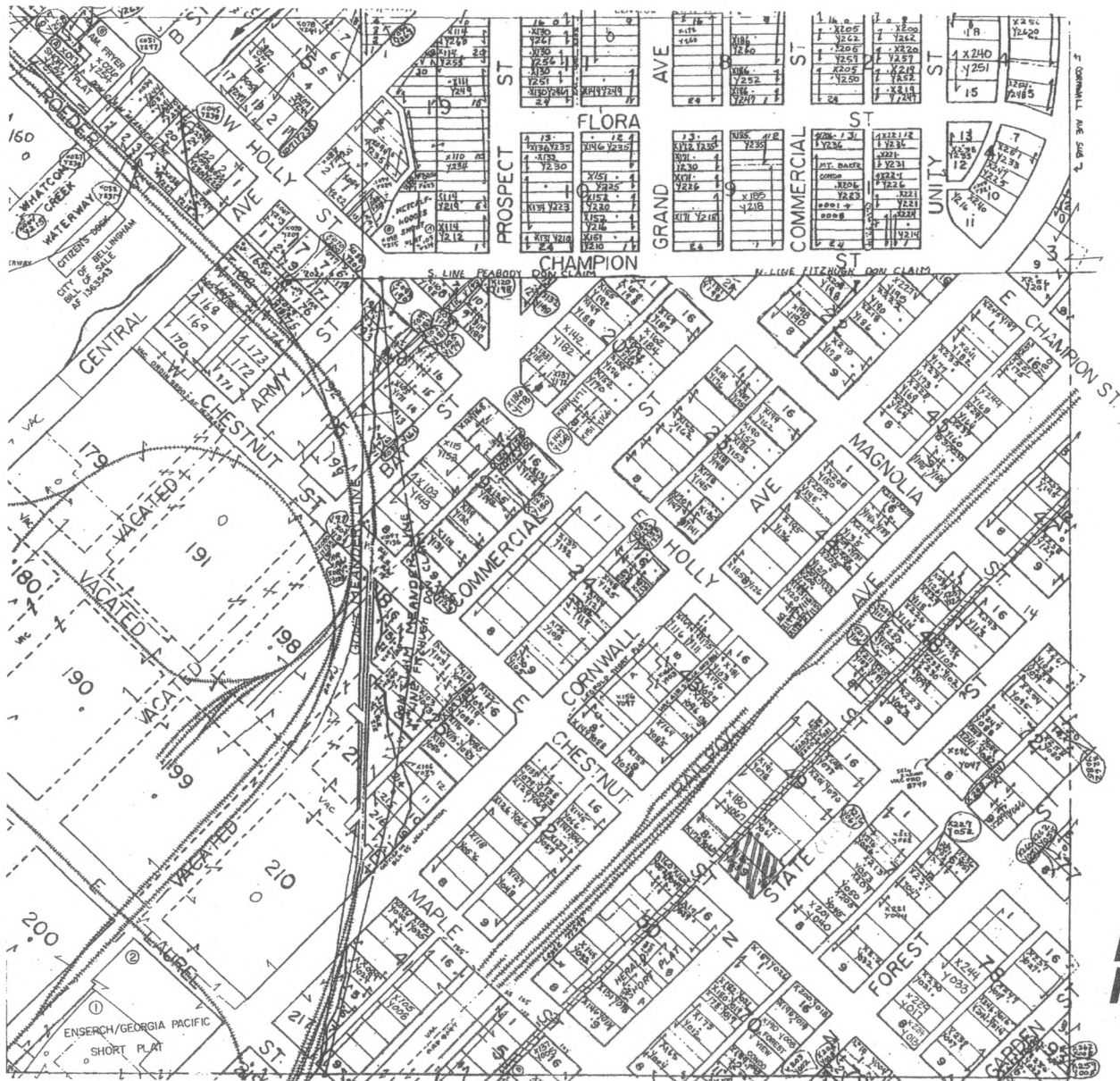
5399538N



NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

DAYLIGHT BUILDING, 1201-1213 NORTH STATE STREET, BELLINGHAM, WA 98225

MAPS



TOWNSHIP  
38

RANGE  
3E

SECTION  
30

MAP NO.  
04

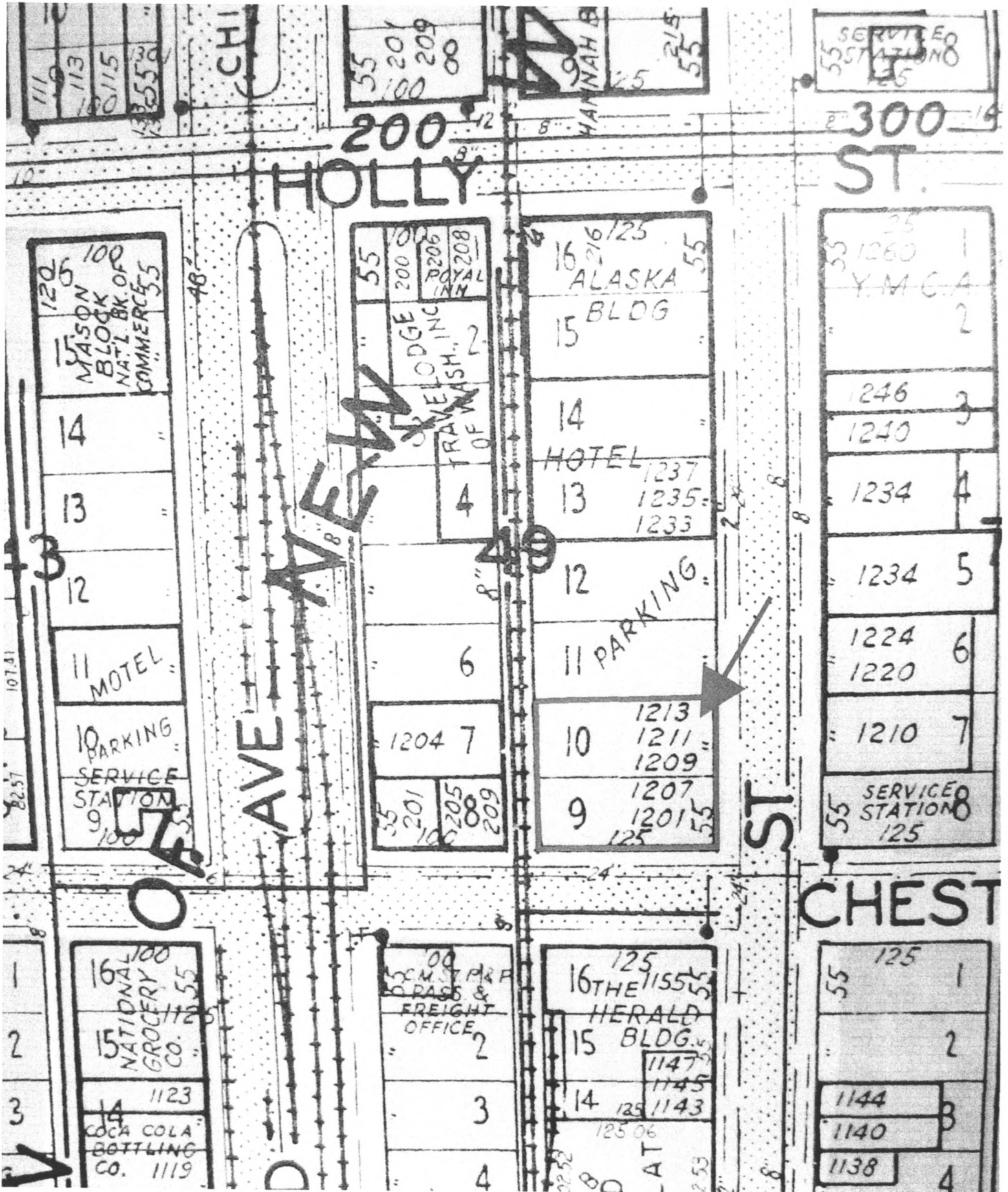
SCALE  
1" = 200'

DATE  
12/30/66

NOV 19 2003

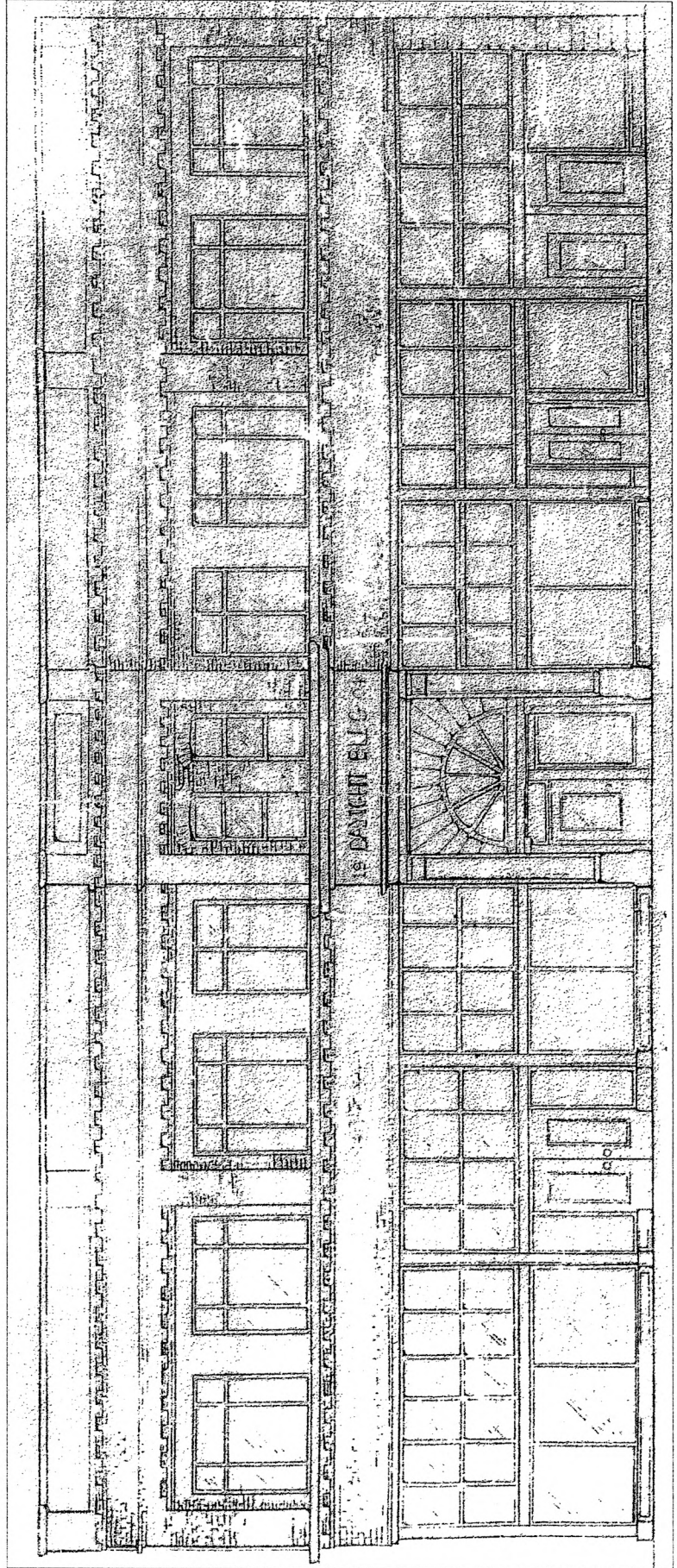
THIS MAP IS FOR  
ASSISTANCE IN  
PROPERTY LOCATION  
AND NOT GUARANTEED  
FOR ACCURATE  
MEASUREMENTS

MAP No. 1—MAP OF TOWNSHIP 38, RANGE 3E, SECTION 30, SHOWING THE DAYLIGHT BUILDING. SOURCE: WHATCOM COUNTY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.



MAP No. 2—SANBORN MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE DAYLIGHT BUILDING. SOURCE: WHATCOM COUNTY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.



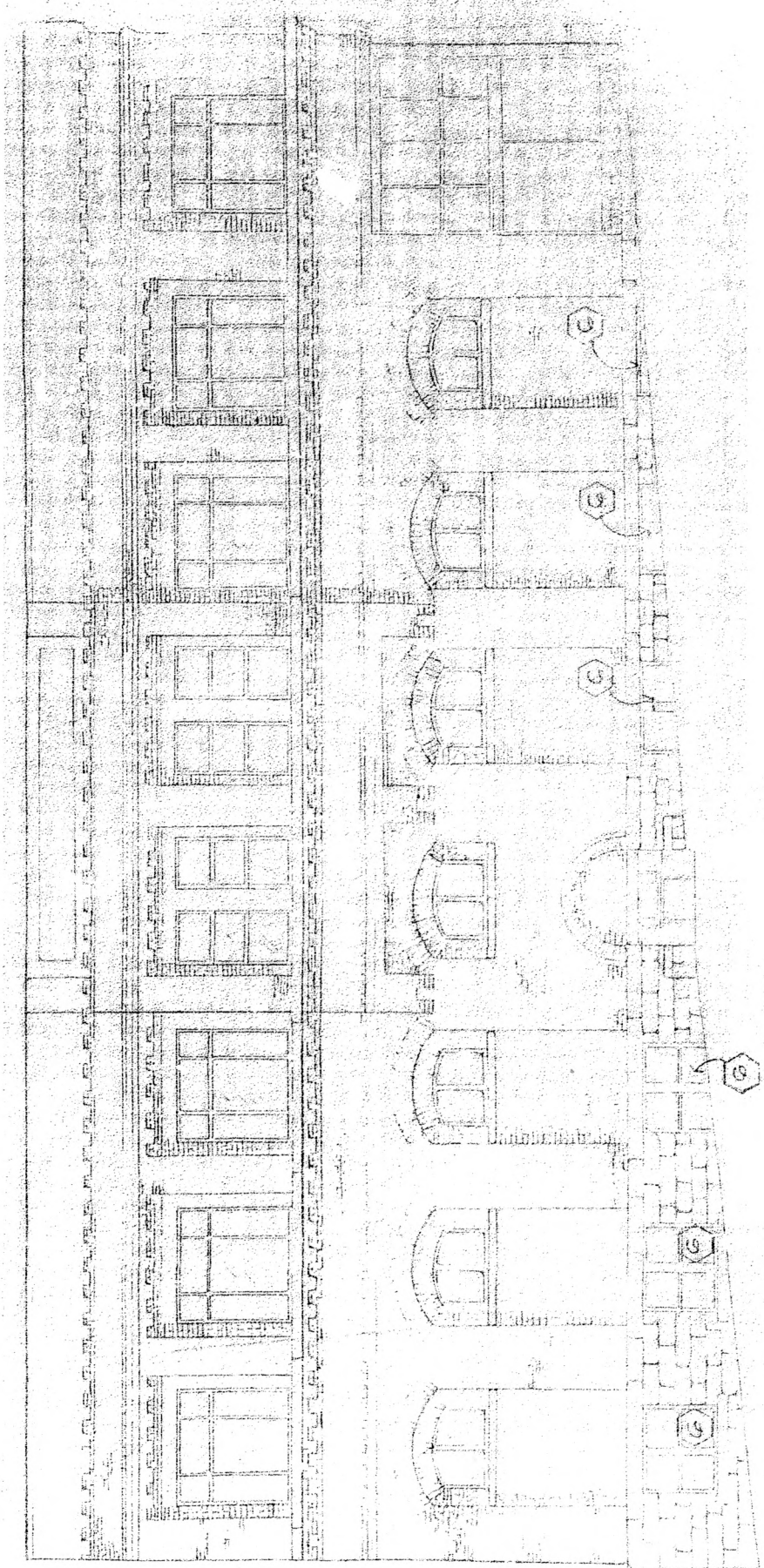


DRAWING NO. 1—CA 1995 DRAWING OF THE DAYLIGHT BUILDING'S FRONT FACADE SHOWING EXISTING CONDITIONS AS OF CA 1995. SOURCE: CITY OF BELLINGHAM, BUILDING SERVICES DEPARTMENT, PREPARED BY NEATON-CRONIN ARCHITECTS.

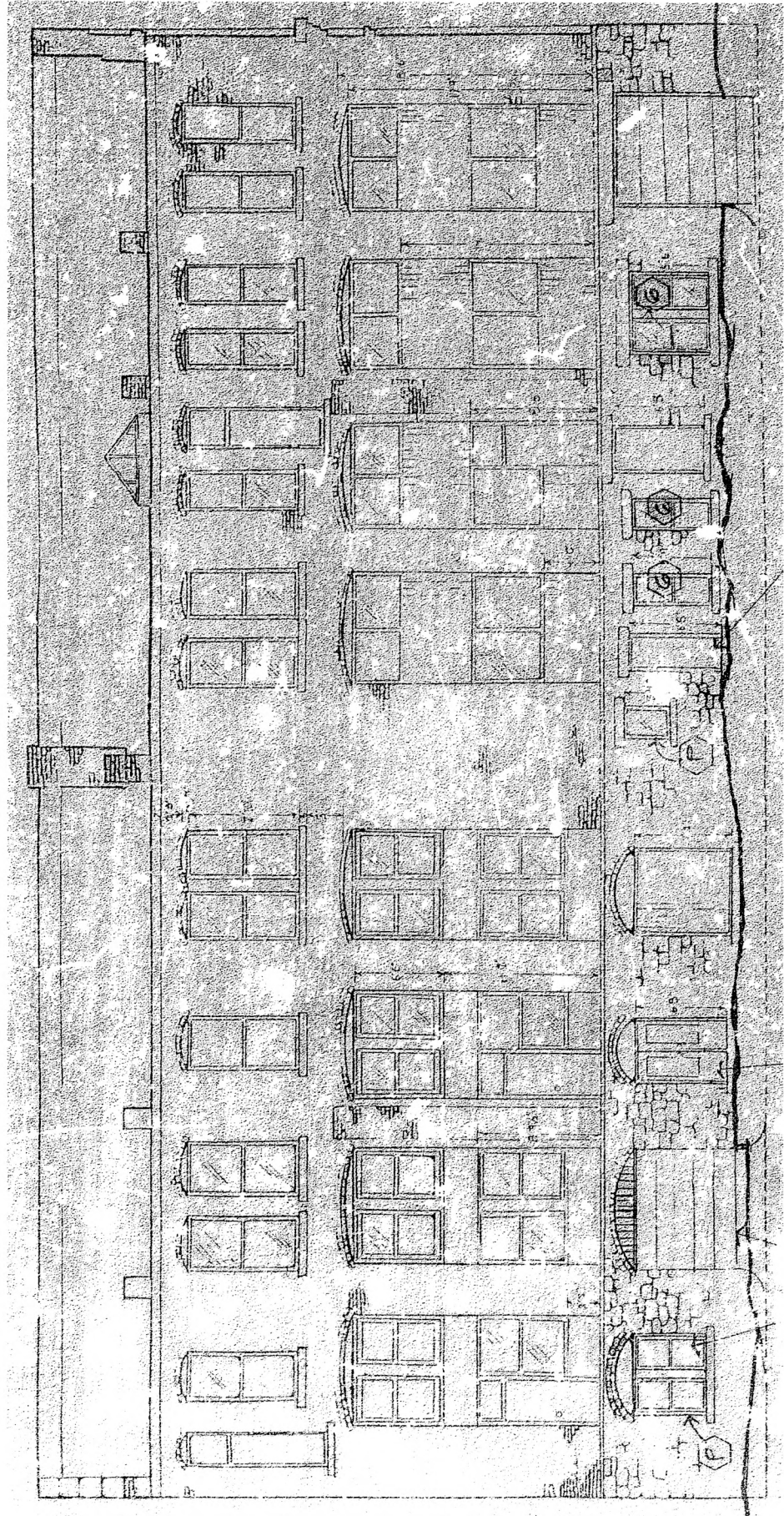
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

**DAYLIGHT BUILDING, 1201-1213 NORTH STATE STREET, BELLINGHAM, WA 98225**

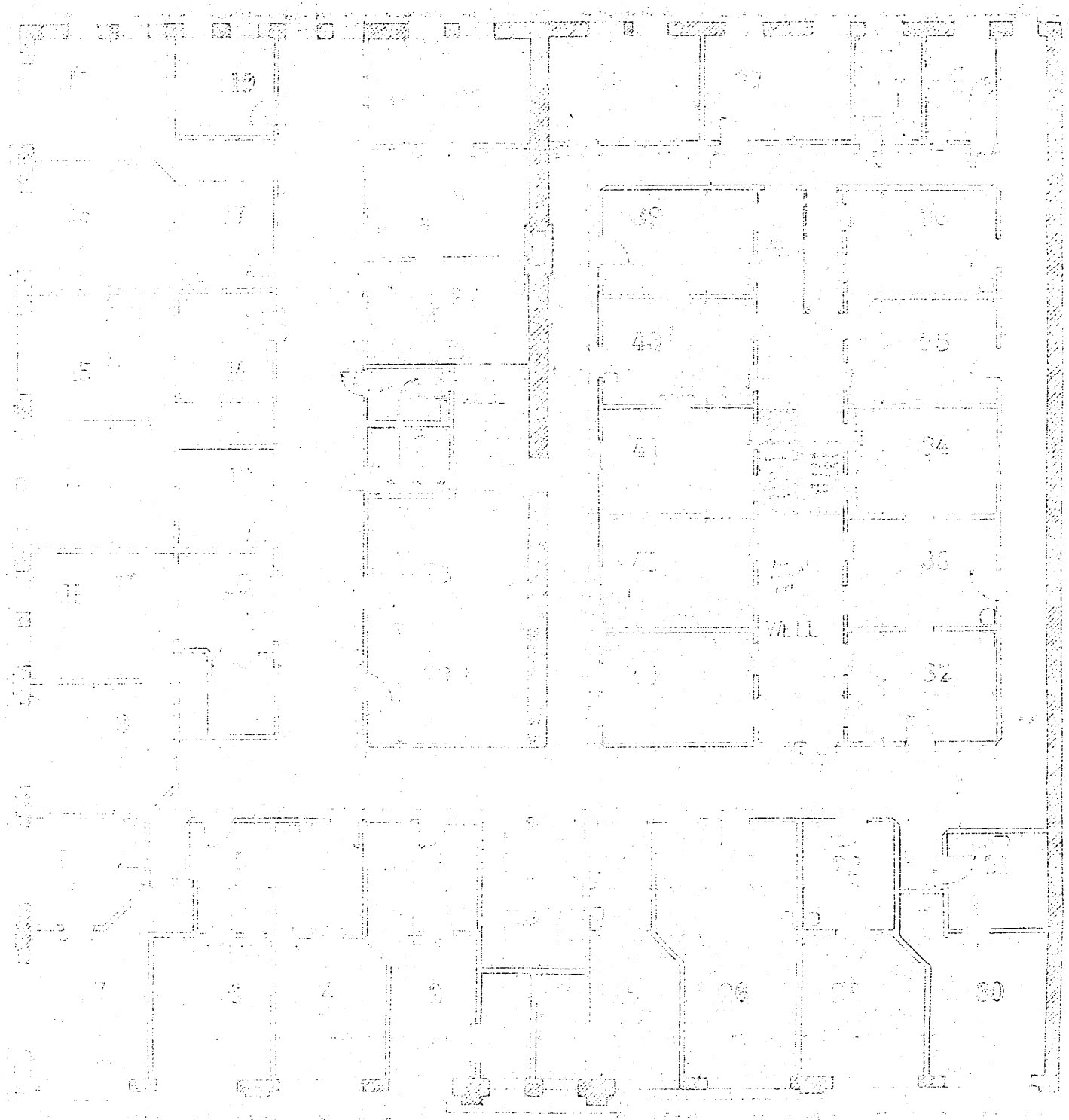
*DRAWINGS*



DRAWING No. 2—Ca 1995 DRAWING OF THE DAYLIGHT BUILDING'S SOUTHWEST FACADE SHOWING EXISTING CONDITIONS AS OF CA 1995. SOURCE: CITY OF BELLINGHAM, BUILDING SERVICES DEPARTMENT, PREPARED BY NEATONCRONINARCHITECTS.



DRAWING No. 3—Ca 1995 DRAWING OF THE DAYLIGHT BUILDING'S REAR FACADE SHOWING EXISTING CONDITIONS AS OF CA 1995. SOURCE: CITY OF BELLINGHAM, BUILDING SERVICES DEPARTMENT, PREPARED BY NEATONCRONINARCHITECTS.



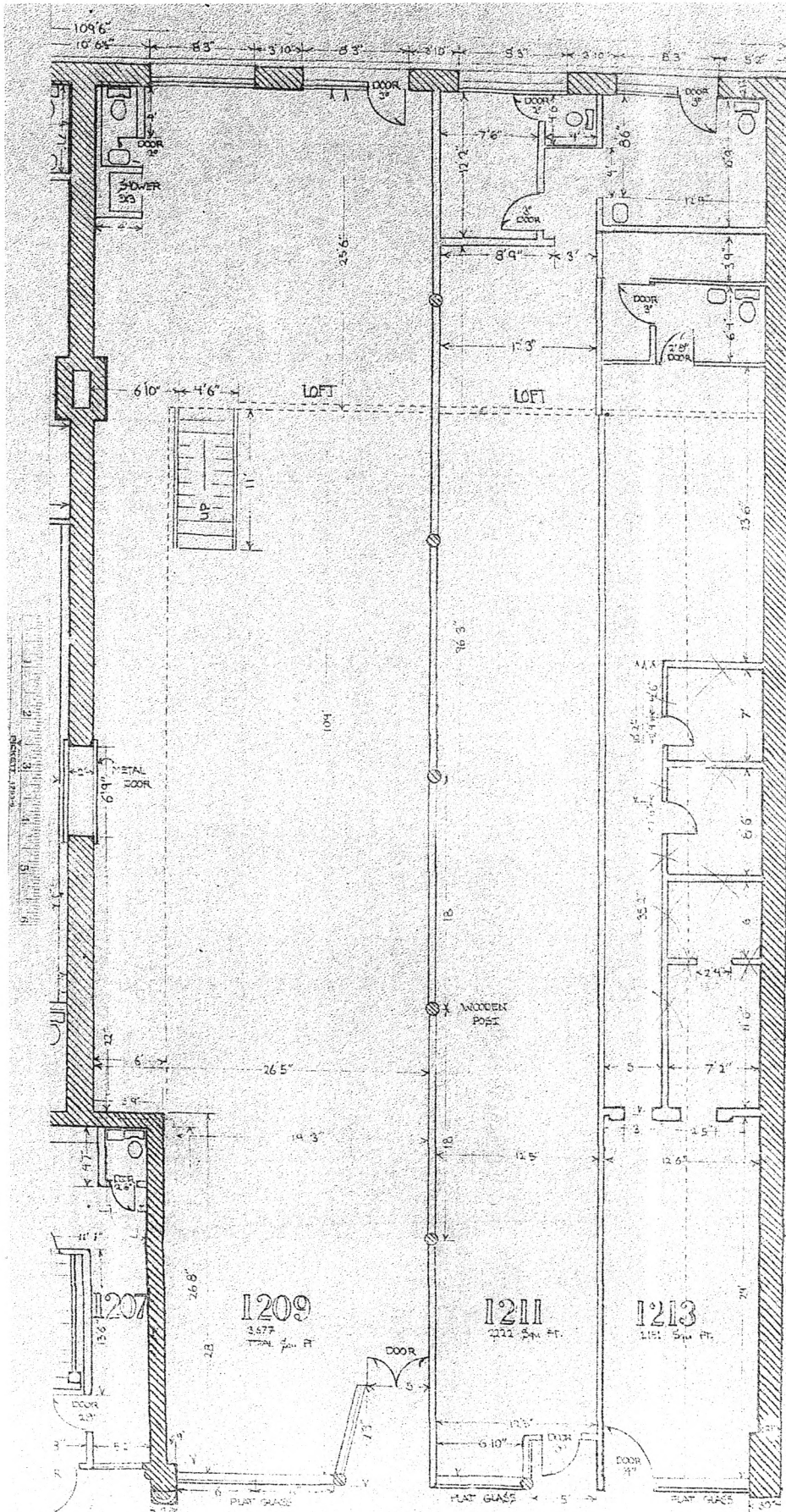
DRAWING No. 4—CA 1995 DRAWING OF THE DAYLIGHT BUILDING'S SECOND FLOOR SHOWING EXISTING LAYOUT AS OF CA 1995. SOURCE: CITY OF BELLINGHAM, BUILDING SERVICES DEPARTMENT, PREPARED BY NEATONCRONINARCHITECTS.

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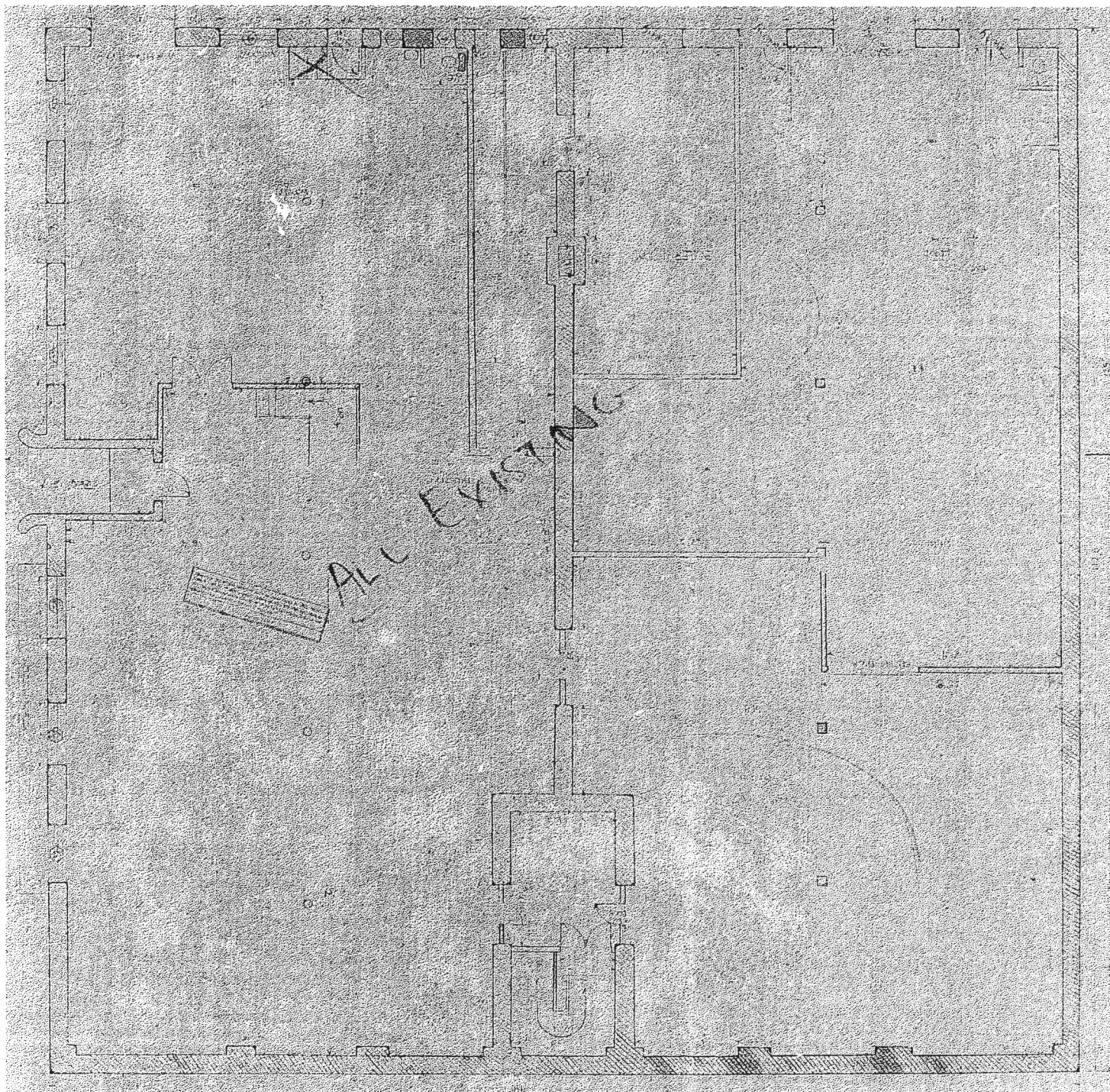
DAYLIGHT BUILDING, 1201-1213 NORTH STATE STREET, BELLINGHAM, WA 98225

DRAWINGS

DRAWING No. 5—CA 1995 DRAWING OF THE DAYLIGHT BUILDING'S FIRST FLOOR SHOWING EXISTING LAYOUT OF 1209, 1211 AND 1213 NORTH STATE STREET AS OF CA 1995. SOURCE: CITY OF BELLINGHAM, BUILDING SERVICES DEPARTMENT, PREPARED BY NEATONCRONINARCHITECTS.



MAIN FLOOR



DRAWING NO. 6—CA 1995 DRAWING OF THE DAYLIGHT BUILDING'S BASEMENT SHOWING EXISTING CONDITIONS AS OF CA 1995. SOURCE: CITY OF BELLINGHAM, BUILDING SERVICES DEPARTMENT, PREPARED BY NEATONCRONINARCHITECTS.

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**DAYLIGHT BUILDING, 1201-1213 NORTH STATE STREET, BELLINGHAM, WA 98225**

*HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS*

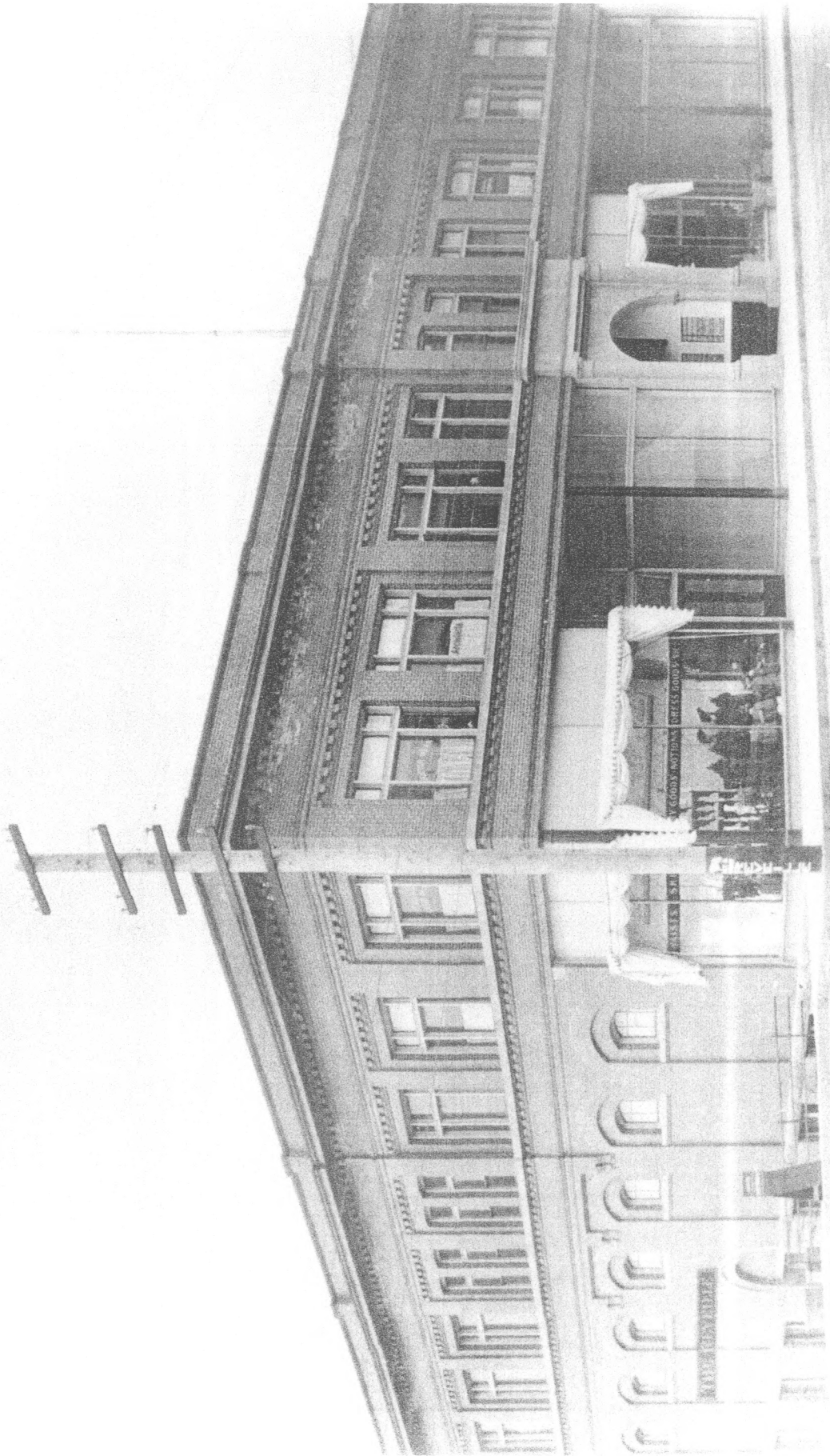


PHOTO No. 1—Ca 1904-1905 PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DAYLIGHT BUILDING'S SOUTH CORNER AT THE INTERSECTION OF NORTH STATE STREET (THEN ELK STREET) AND EAST CHESTNUT STREET. SOURCE: WHATCOM MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART, BUSINESS HOUSES OF BELLINGHAM, 7118.

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**DAYLIGHT BUILDING, 1201-1213 NORTH STATE STREET, BELLINGHAM, WA 98225**

*HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS*

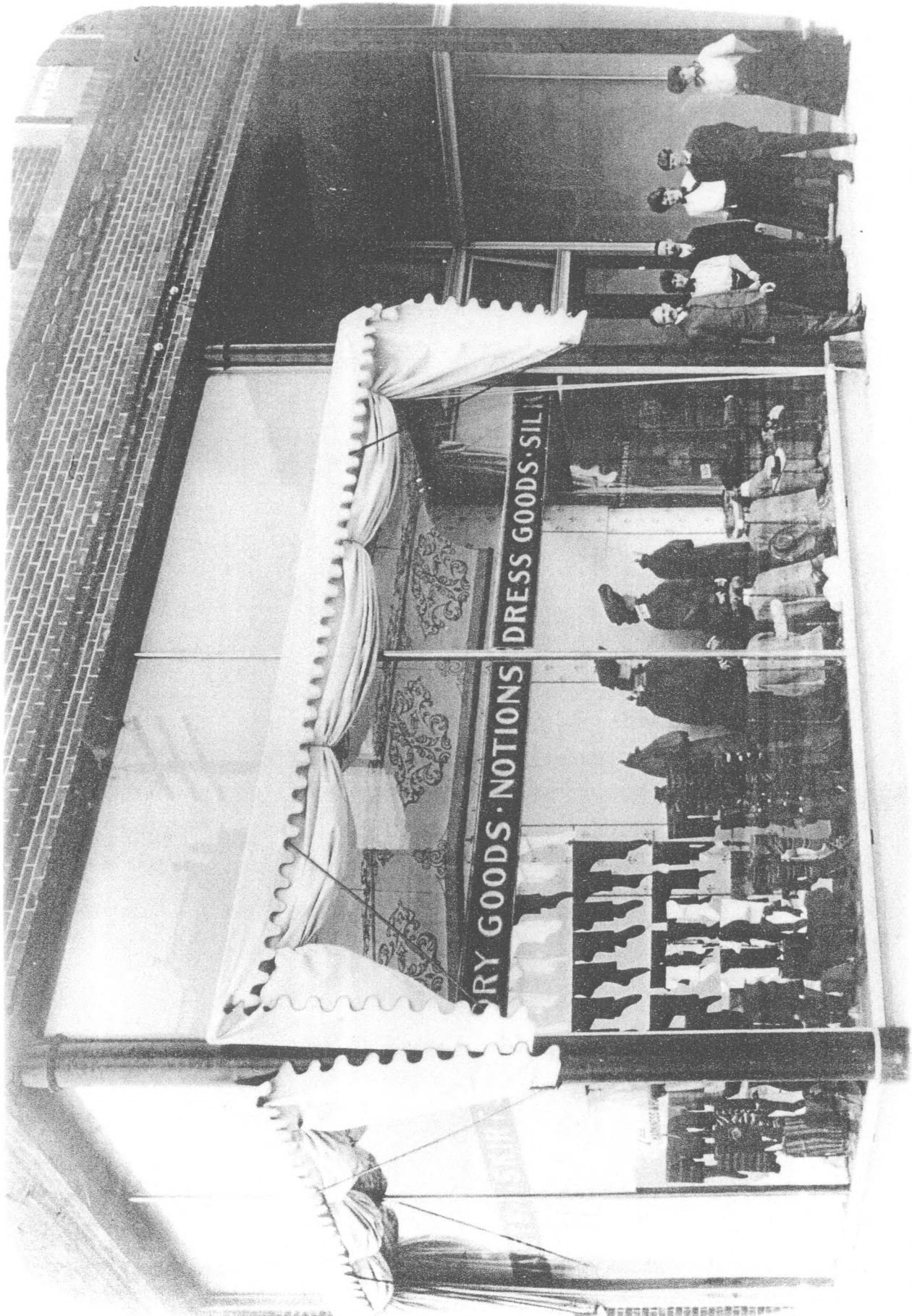


PHOTO No. 2—Ca 1904-1905 PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DAYLIGHT BUILDING'S SOUTH CORNER AT THE INTERSECTION OF NORTH STATE STREET (THEN ELK STREET) AND EAST CHESTNUT STREET. HARKNESS & FONTAINE, DRY GOODS, OCCUPIED THE COMMERCIAL SPACE. SOURCE: WHATCOM MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART, BUSINESS HOUSES OF BELLINGHAM, 7264.





PHOTO No. 3—Ca. 1904-1905 PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DAYLIGHT BUILDING'S FRONT (SOUTHEAST) FACADE ALONG NORTH STATE STREET (THEN ELK STREET). BYRON GROCERY COMPANY OCCUPIED THE 1209 NORTH STATE STREET RETAIL SPACE. NOTE THE OPEN ENTRANCE TO 1207 NORTH STATE STREET PROVIDING ACCESS TO THE PROFESSIONAL OFFICES ON THE SECOND FLOOR. SOURCE: WHATCOM MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART, BUSINESS HOUSES OF BELLINGHAM, 7245.

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**DAYLIGHT BUILDING, 1201-1213 NORTH STATE STREET, BELLINGHAM, WA 98225**

*HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS*

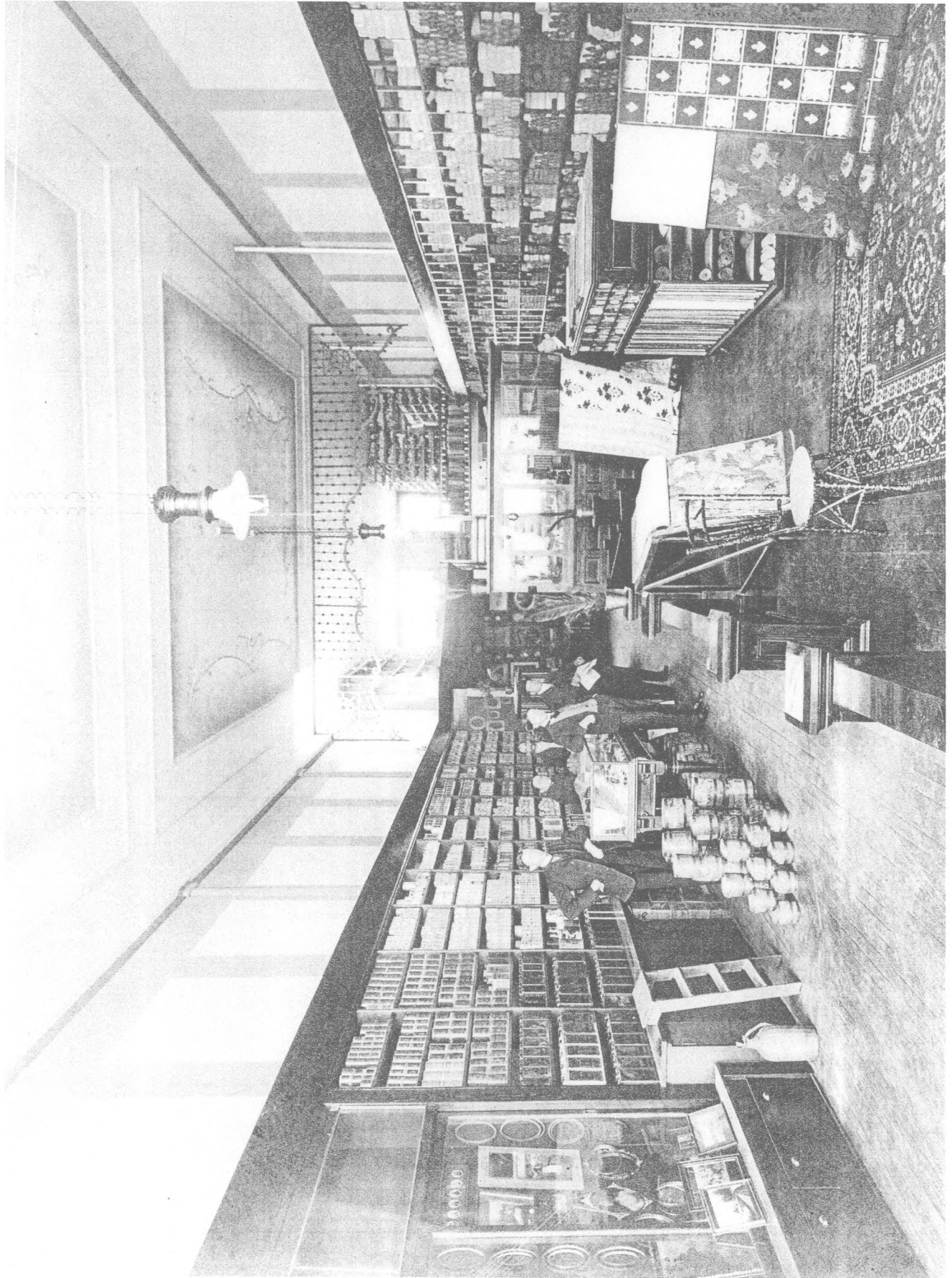
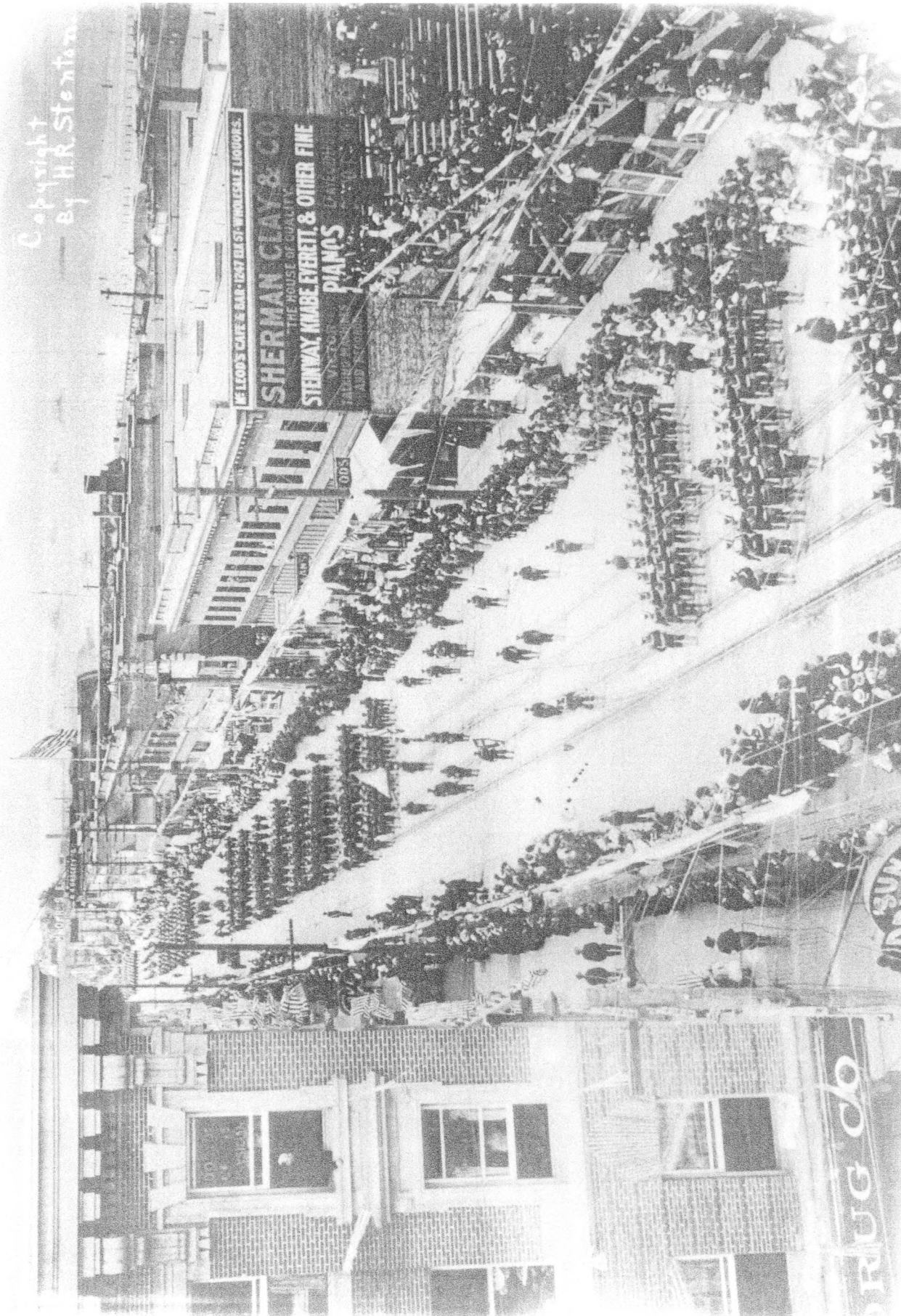


PHOTO NO. 4—CA 1906 PHOTOGRAPH OF ONE OF THE DAYLIGHT BUILDING'S INTERIOR COMMERCIAL SPACES, THEN OCCUPIED BY MERRIN WALLPAPER & PAINT COMPANY. SOURCE: WHATCOM MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART, 2003. 14.2.



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PHOTO No. 5—Ca 1908 PHOTOGRAPH, LOOKING SOUTH DOWN NORTH STATE STREET, THEN ELK STREET. THE ROOFTOP AND FRONT FACADE OF THE DAYLIGHT BUILDING ARE VISIBLE. THE PARADE, THEN THE PRIMARY ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH THE ARRIVAL OF THE TWO DIVISIONS OF THE GREAT WHITE FLEET IN BELLINGHAM BAY, UNDERScoreD THE ROLE OF ELK STREET AS ONE OF BELLINGHAM'S PRIMARY ARTERIALS. RECORDS FROM THE WHATCOM MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART INDICATE AN ESTIMATED 100,000 PEOPLE LINED THE STREETS TO VIEW THE NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED SAILORS AND MARINES AS WELL AS NUMEROUS RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVES PARTICIPATING IN THE PARADE. LEADING THE PARADE WAS REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES S. SPERRY. VISIBLE IN THE DISTANCE OVER THE ROOFTOPS IS THE GREAT WHITE FLEET, INCLUDING THE FLAGSHIPS CONNECTICUT, KANSAS, MINNESOTA, VERMONT, GEORGIA, NEW JERSEY AND RHODE ISLAND ANCHORED IN BELLINGHAM BAY. SOURCE: WHATCOM MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART, WAHL FAMILY COLLECTION, 1997.17.51.

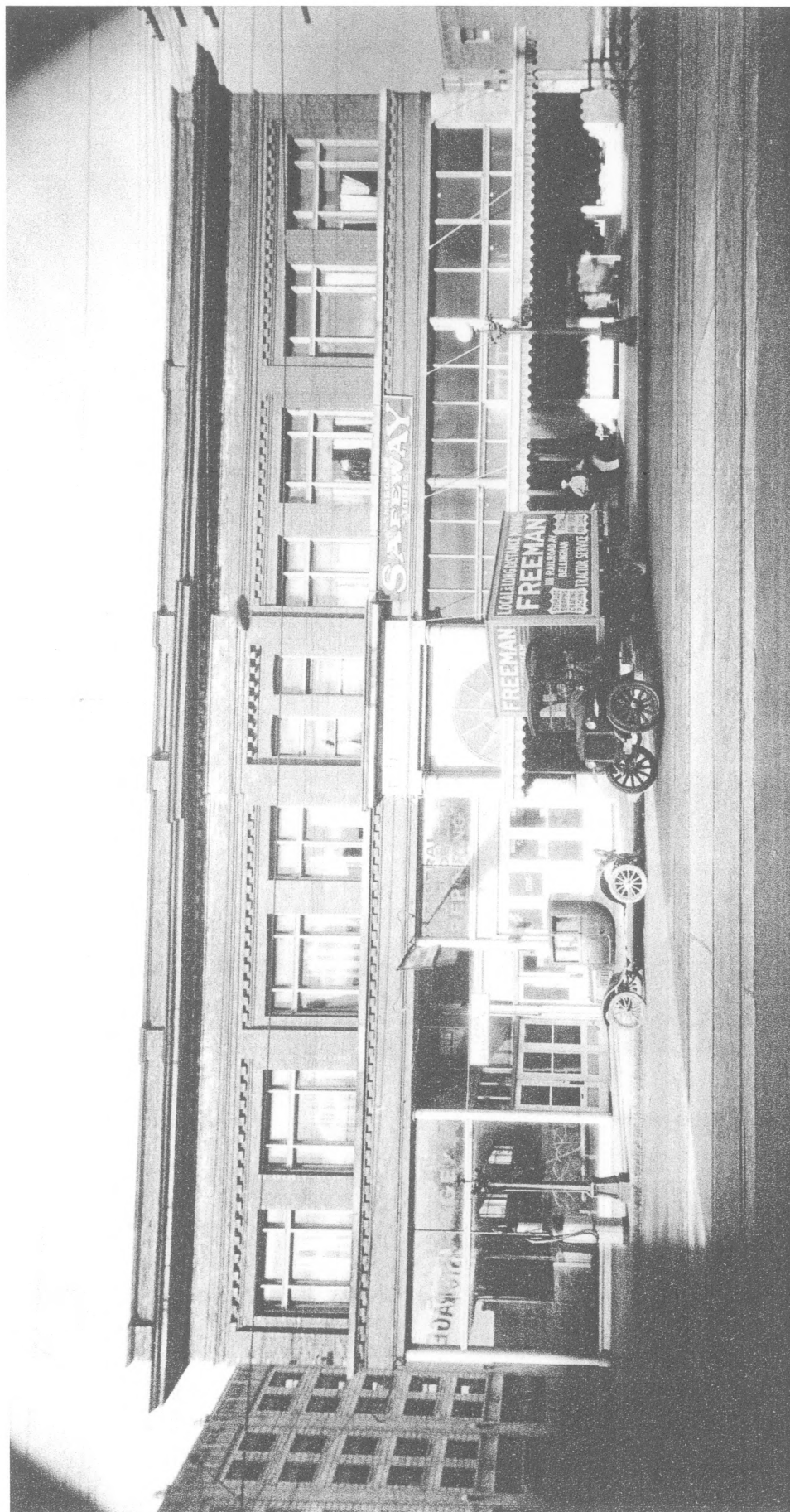


PHOTO NO. 6—Ca 1927 PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DAYLIGHT BUILDING'S FRONT (SOUTHEAST) FACADE FRONTING NORTH STATE STREET. SKAGGS SAFEWAY OCCUPIED THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE FIRST FLOOR COMMERCIAL SPACES. SECOND STORY UNITS WERE APARTMENTS. SOURCE: WHATCOM MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART, SANDISON COLLECTION, 4207.

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*HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS*



PHOTO No. 7—CA 1927 PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DAYLIGHT BUILDING'S SOUTH CORNER AT THE INTERSECTION OF EAST CHESTNUT STREET AND NORTH STATE STREET. SOURCE: WHATCOM MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART, SANDISON COLLECTION, 4208.

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*HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS*



PHOTO NO. 8—CA 1932 TO 1940 PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DAYLIGHT BUILDING'S SOUTHEAST FRONT FACADE AND NORTHEAST SIDE FACADE. THE VIEW IS LOOKING SOUTH DOWN NORTH STATE STREET WITH THE BELLINGHAM HERALD BUILDING IN THE BACKGROUND. SOURCE: WHATCOM MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART, GALEN BIERY COLLECTION, 1996.10.5322.

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*HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS*



PHOTO No. 9—AUGUST 20, 1915 PHOTOGRAPH OF THE STATE ELKS' CONVENTION PARADE ALONG NORTH STATE STREET (THEN ELK STREET). SOURCE: WHATCOM MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART, x.6000.336.



PHOTO No. 10—AUGUST 20, 1915 PHOTOGRAPH OF THE STATE ELKS' CONVENTION PARADE ALONG NORTH STATE STREET (THEN ELK STREET). SOURCE: WHATCOM MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART, x.2862.

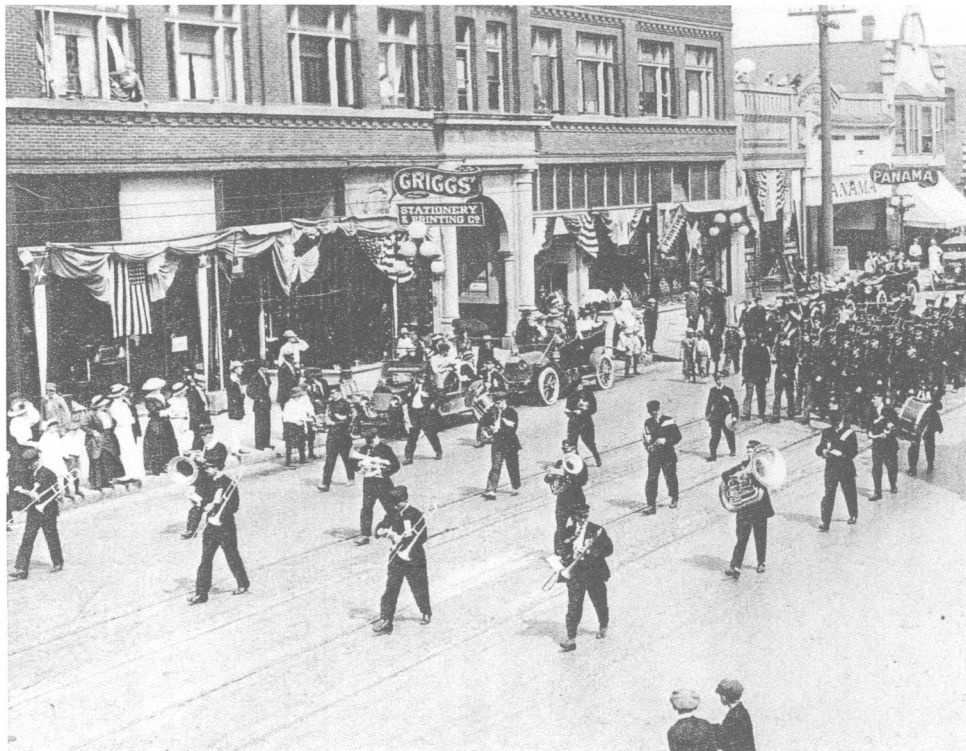


PHOTO No. 11—AUGUST 20, 1915 PHOTOGRAPH OF THE STATE ELKS' CONVENTION PARADE ALONG NORTH STATE STREET (THEN ELK STREET). SOURCE: WHATCOM MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART, x.2863.

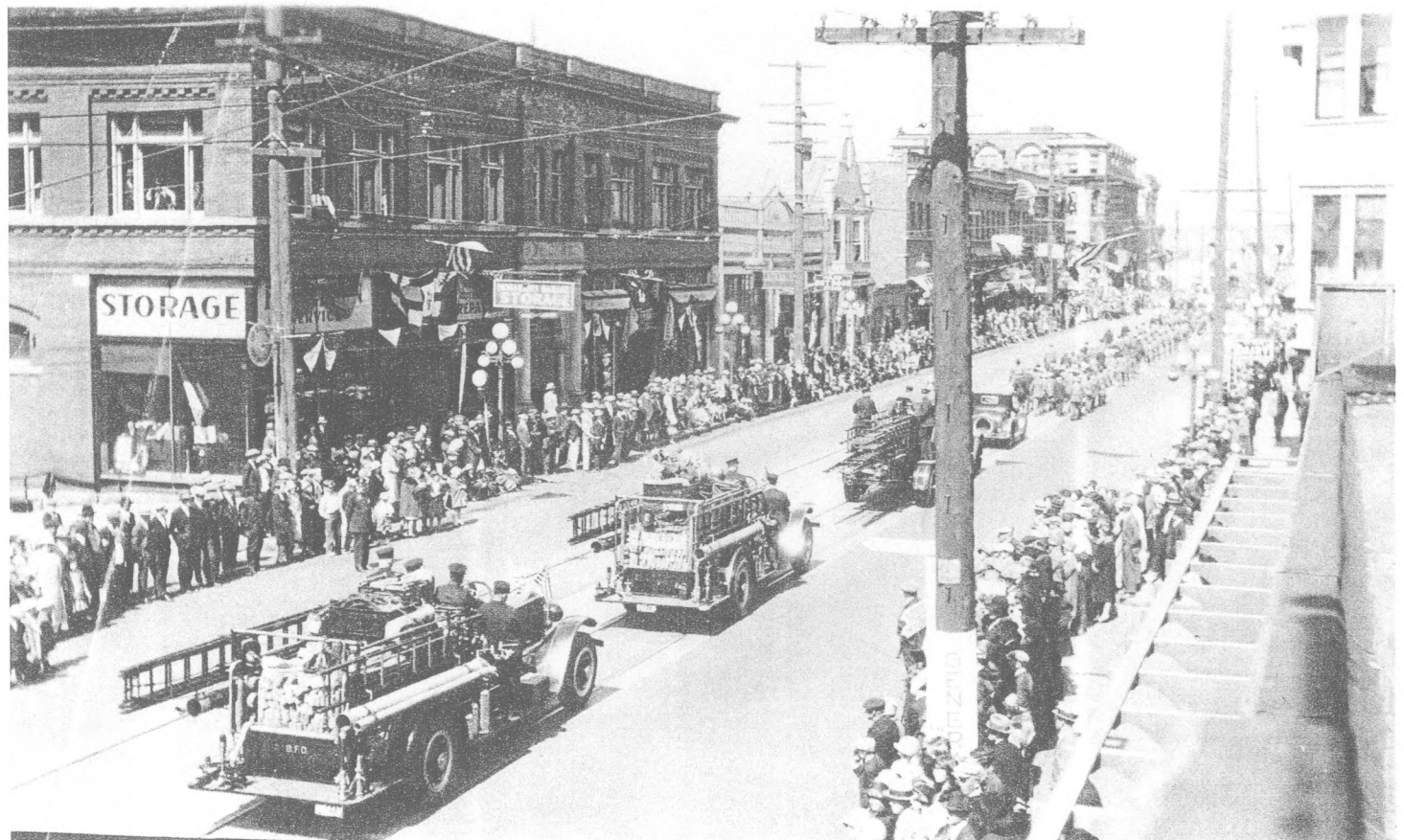


PHOTO No. 12—CA 1920S PHOTOGRAPH OF A PARADE ALONG NORTH STATE STREET (THEN ELK STREET). SOURCE: WHATCOM MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART, NEG. No. x.1999.110.2.



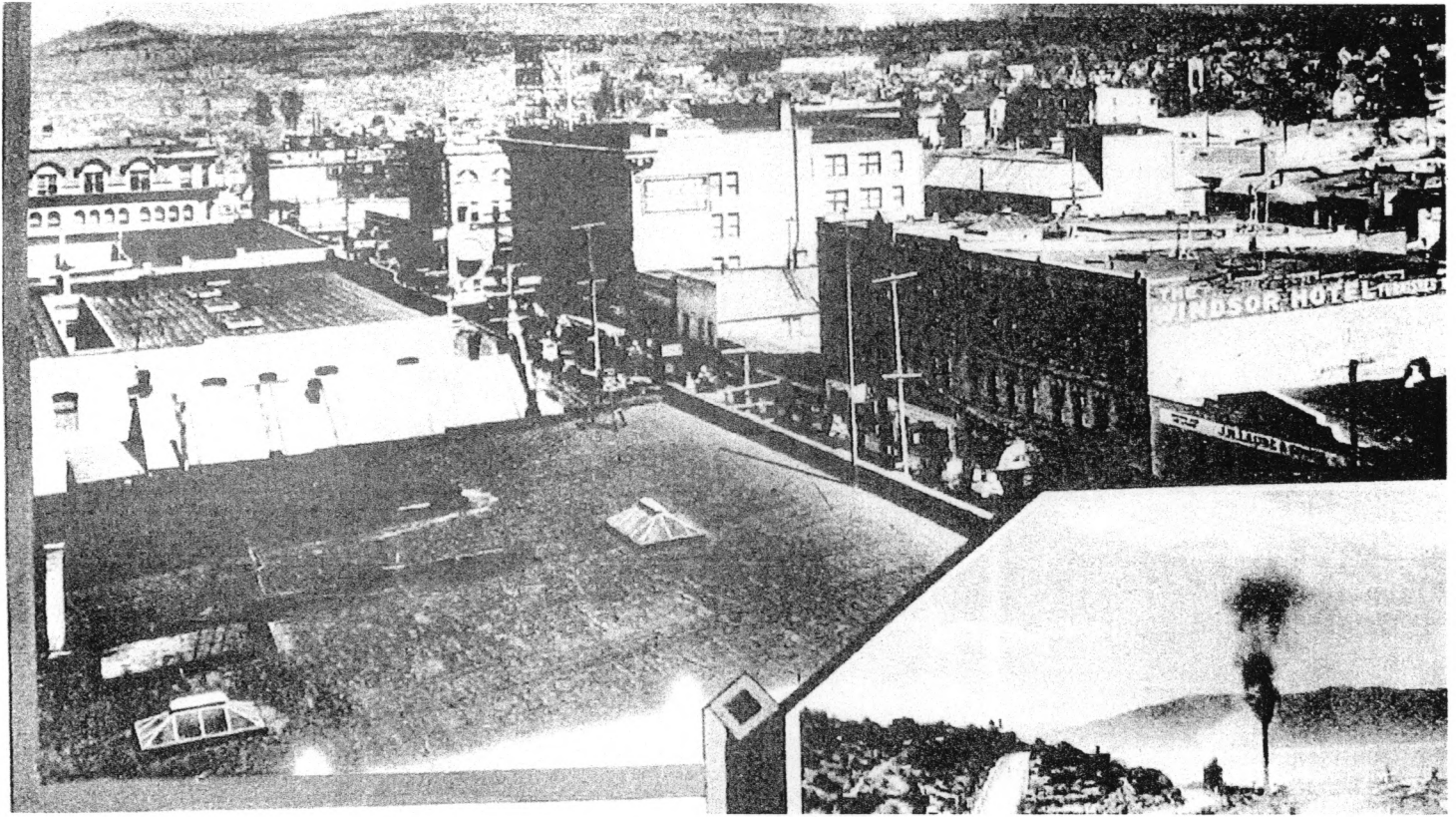


PHOTO No. 13—CA 1920S PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE HERALD BUILDING LOOKING ACROSS THE ROOF OF THE DAYLIGHT BUILDING. SOURCE: GORDON TWEIT.



PHOTO No. 14—CA 1910S PHOTOGRAPH OF THE UNION PRINTING, BINDING AND STATIONARY EMPLOYEES IN FRONT OF THE DAYLIGHT BUILDING. SOURCE: GORDON TWEIT.

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*HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS*



PHOTO No. 15—Ca 1950s PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DAYLIGHT BUILDING'S FRONT FACADE. SOURCE: WHATCOM COUNTY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.



PHOTO No. 16—AUGUST 1998 PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DAYLIGHT BUILDING'S SOUTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST (FRONT) FACADES. SOURCE: WHATCOM MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART, GORDON TWEIT COLLECTION, 1998.77.72.



PHOTO No. 17—AUGUST 1998 PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DAYLIGHT BUILDING'S SOUTHEAST FRONT FACADE. SOURCE: WHATCOM MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART, GORDON TWEIT COLLECTION, 1998.77.62.

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*HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS*



PHOTO No. 18—AUGUST 1998 PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DAYLIGHT BUILDING'S NORTHEAST FACADE. SOURCE: WHATCOM MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART, GORDON TWEIT COLLECTION, 1998.77.47.