

56-2404



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Ferry County Courthouse

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 350 E Delaware Ave.

not for publication

city or town Republic

vicinity

state Washington code WA county Ferry code 019 zip code 99166

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria

X A B X C D

Allyn M

3-20-18

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

WASHINGTON STATE SHPO

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register

 determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain:)

Allyn M
Signature of the Keeper

5/4/18
Date of Action

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FERRY COUNTY, WA

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	3	buildings
		district
		site
	3	structure
		object
1	6	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: Courthouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: Courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: CONCRETE

roof: ASPHALT

other:

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Narrative Description

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

The Ferry County Courthouse is located in Republic, Washington, the county seat and the county's only incorporated city. The courthouse and its associated structures occupy a full city block at the east end of Delaware Ave., locally known as "Courthouse Hill". The site slopes down to the west and has minimal landscaping. Two large deciduous trees flank the main entrance to the courthouse, and additional trees are found around the west lawn area. A curbless sidewalk is found only on the south property line. All other sides of the property are without curbs and sidewalks.

Although modified somewhat to meet current needs and partly obscured by a 1973 addition on the rear facade (north), the Ferry County Courthouse retains much of its integrity as a PWA/Art Moderne structure. It is still performing its original function, retains most of its original floor plan and many decorative elements. It remains a central part of the county's life and governance. The courthouse is a poured concrete, 2 story structure with a raised basement.

The south/ main façade of the Ferry County Courthouse features a slightly projecting entrance bay, with a central two-leaf modern glass door surmounted by a large transom. The doors are flanked by two-story pilasters with vertical fluting with stylized capitals. Above the entry door is a decorative spandrel panel with fluting and an angular cartouche in low relief. Above the spandrel panel is a large window roughly the size of the entry doors. This is an original steel window divided into nine panes, the other sides and upper portions are smaller dimensions. At the top of the projecting entry bay are large stylized metal letters mounted on studs which allows the letters to float from the wall. The letters read: "FERRY COUNTY COURT HOUSE". The cornice above the lettering repeats the vertical fluting in seven small triglyph bands. The cornice continues around the top of the projecting entry but the east and west sides are not visible from most angles.

The main entry to the courthouse is raised slightly above ground level and is approached by five concrete steps and a stoop that runs the full width of the entry. The stoop and steps have been repaired several times. Railings and an Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant ramp have been added to the west end of the stoop. The stoop and stair are flanked by low plinths finished in the same white parging as the rest of the building and supporting black metal lamp posts. While Rasque's drawings included wiring for light fixtures here, he did not include any sketch or description of the fixtures themselves. The present lamps appear in photographs from the late 1940s or early 1950s and are most likely original to the building. The two globular lamps on the lawn in front of the entry, the small light focused on the flagpole and jail are recent additions.

The south-facing windows of the basement and two upper floors are arranged in three horizontal bands, three windows on either side of the entry. The space between the basement and first floor window heads and the sills of the windows above are decorated with recessed panels whose vertical edges echo the fluting beside the doors and the bands of vertical grooves in the cornice. The space above the second floor windows bears two raised decorative elements resembling an angular version of the "winged sun" motif seen in ancient Egyptian and Assyrian art, a borrowing of ancient themes consistent with the Art Deco style (Gebhard 1996:4).

The west-facing side of the courthouse exhibits an asymmetrical grouping of windows. The southern grouping consists of two windows each for the two floors and the basement. The window grouping on the north consists of two windows and a blank window-size panel for the basement. This blank space is surmounted by another blank panel the same width extending up to the sill of the second floor window. This leaves space for only two windows on the first floor. There are three on the second floor. The blank panels appear in the architect's drawings and are probably an accommodation to the presence of the original heating system in this northwest corner of the basement. The chimney from this system is present in the northwest corner of both upper floors. There are two of the original steel-framed awning windows in the basement area labeled "Boiler Room" in the original floor plan. These windows have moveable panes at the top and bottom. All the original panes are a

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finely textured glass that admits lights but obscures vision. The decorative elements noted for the south facade of the building are absent here except for the "winged sun" motif above the two window groupings.

The building's north facade and the basement and first floor have been almost completely obscured by an addition constructed in 1973. The original floor plan indicates that there was a central door flanked by two windows on each side in the basement. The first and second floors had six windows each. The window placement on the second floor has not changed but the windows have been replaced. The decorative elements present on the south and west sides of the building are lacking here.

The 1936 drawing of the east facade of the courthouse shows the same window grouping of two windows per floor seen at the north and south ends of the west side but the middle section of the second floor has only two smaller windows. The two end groupings are surmounted by the same "winged sun" motif seen on the south and west sides. The basement windows and most of those on the first floor are absent or obscured by additions connecting the jail to the courthouse.

Interior Description

Vestibule and Basement:

The central door in the south façade opens into a small vestibule lit by a single light fixture and natural light from the glass doors and the window above them. The original main electric box is located on the east wall. Conduit from recent electrical upgrades runs up the corners of the walls. Just to the north of the electrical box there is a marble plaque, slightly damaged by the installation of electrical conduit through one edge. With distinctive period "Broadway" style fonts it reads:

FERRY COUNTY
COURT HOUSE
•ERECTED• •A. D. 1936•
•HON. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT•
•PRESIDENT•
•HON. CLARENCE D. MARTIN•
•GOVERNOR•
•HON W^m C. BROWN, JUDGE•
•COMMISSIONERS•
•ALEX. McKay•
•W.C. WHITE•
FRED W. ROTHLINSBERG•
•GEORGE M. RASQUE. ARCHITECT•
•HARDING AND SCHREINER•
•CONTRACTORS•
•P.W.A. PROJECT•
•WASH. 1229 R•

The doors are flanked by two radiators in recesses covered by decorative pierced metal grilles that correspond to those shown in the architect's plan for the second floor. A stair on the left side of the vestibule gives access to the basement. The wooden stair rail on the right side is obscured by the track for the elevator that provides ADA access to the basement and continues up the stair to the first and second floors. The opposite bannister is metal pipe and appears more recent.

The present configuration of the basement generally conforms to the architect's original floor plan, although some details and the functions of the various spaces have changed. Some interior walls have been added but many features are still intact. The space on the right (east) side, in the southeast corner, designated "Engineer" in the original drawing, has been divided into several smaller offices and now houses the County

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Election Office, the County Weed Board Office and the Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) program office. The vault that appears in the 1936 drawings is still in place and still in use. The office in the northeast corner, originally designated "Horticulturalist", now houses computer and other communications equipment.

The basement lobby and the men's and women's restrooms still occupy their original spaces but all the fixtures except the doors and the textured glass restroom windows have been replaced. The drinking fountain is still in place but is not used and is usually hidden by a pamphlet rack. The boiler room still occupies the northwest corner of the basement but the boiler has been replaced and the boiler room has been extended to the north with a shed-roofed cinder block addition. The storage area under the stair is still a storage area.

The large office in the southwest corner, originally designated "Commissioners" retains its original vault and now houses the Agricultural Extension Agent.. It has, over time, housed the Prosecuting Attorney, the Public Health Department and other offices. Both the Prosecuting Attorney and the Health Department are now housed in other structures outside the city block surrounding the courthouse.. This space has been divided into several smaller offices during its varied career but the only one of these to survive is located in the extreme southwest corner where it has been located since at least the early 1950s.

First Floor

The first floor also retains many features shown in the original drawings. The lobby is lighted by two, probably original, pendant light fixtures. The drinking fountain is still in place but is not functional. The large office on the right, occupying the whole east side of this floor, was originally assigned to two offices, the Treasurer on the north and the Auditor on the south. The Auditor's office now takes up the whole space. A small office with an interior wall composed largely of clear glass now occupies the southeast corner and a new vault has been installed north of the original vault. The original vault is still in place and in use, as is the original linoleum-topped wooden counter, although the glass door pulls have been replaced with recent metal fittings.

The corresponding space on the west side of the first floor was originally occupied by the Assessor on the south and the County Clerk and an corner office marked "Private" on the north. The Treasurer's office now occupies the south end and a glass-walled space similar to the one in the Auditor's office has been added in the southwest corner. The original vault and the linoleum-topped wooden counter, complete with glass drawer pulls, are still in use by both the Treasurer and the Assessor. The north end, including the "Private" space, now houses the Auditor's Office. The east windows of the private space are a textured glass that matches the panes in the original doors and the other windows that front on the lobby.

The original County Commissioners' office at the north end of the lobby has been cut in two, the east half is now a hallway accessing the 1973 addition to the north and the west half is joined to the Assessor's office as a space for the Appraiser. The hall and the Appraiser's small office are the only places where traces of Art Deco ceiling ornamentation survive. The ceiling was apparently lined with fiber board cut into a zig zag sunburst in the corners, echoing the pierced design in the vestibule radiator grilles.

Second Floor

The courthouse's second floor has seen more alteration than the other floors, centered primarily on the courtroom on the northwest, which takes up nearly half the floor space on this level.

The small lobby and the hallway to the right of the stair head are lit by a large window above the stair and by the three pendant light fixtures above the stair and in the hallway. The original plans show an entry into the courtroom in direct line with the stair head. In the interest of increased security, the courtroom door now opens into a windowed hallway with a lockable modern door to the left giving access to the courtroom. The drinking fountain has been removed. The door at the west end of the lobby originally accessed the County Superintendent's office. Today this office houses the District Court Clerk. It has seen no significant alterations in its floor plan. It retains the original private corner office, vault, and linoleum-topped wooden counter and glass door pulls.

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The courtroom, the largest room in the building, is also the most altered. The ceiling has been lowered to accommodate an air conditioning system and recessed florescent lighting. The walls have been coated with insulating foam. The wooden railing separating the jury pool area from the jury box and the carpeted area before the bench appears to be original. Similar railing in front of the jury box appears to be original but moved slightly from its original position. Both railings, particularly the posts, are in the Art Deco style. The judge's mahogany veneer desk appears identical to the sketch in the details of the original plan but may have been moved west to accommodate the new judge's chambers.

The Jury Room, accessed from the northeast corner of the courtroom, has been altered by the addition of a small closet in the northwest corner to accommodate part of the air conditioning system. At least part of the west wall has probably been moved to make room for the new judge's chamber. The two tiny restrooms in the south end of the jury room remain largely unchanged. The commodes have been replaced but the basins, with their separate hot and cold taps, appear original, as do the unusually narrow doors with brass "Ladies" and "Gentlemen" plaques.

Part of the short hallway west of the restrooms appears to have been combined with space borrowed from the east end of the courtroom to create the judge's chamber. The small restroom at the east end of the hall is still in place but the fixtures have all been replaced. The former judge's room in the southeast corner now houses the Superior Court Clerk. The neighboring Prosecuting Attorney's office has been divided and now houses records.

Windows

Unless otherwise stated, the original steel-framed awning windows have been replaced with aluminum-framed windows of roughly similar appearance. The original windows have moveable top and bottom panes and a fixed center pane, all flanked by smaller fixed panes on either side. In addition to the two textured glass windows described for the west side of the basement, there are original windows in the north wall of the basement and first floor that now open into hallways in the 1973 addition and are unused. These include the basement restrooms, with one textured glass window each. There is one boarded up window in the former Horticulture office in the basement's northeast corner. The first floor includes one original clear glass window in the Appraiser's office partly obscured by recent equipment, and two that are curtained off in the Auditor's office.

Doors

Half of the 34 interior doors in the courthouse appear to be original. The wooden doors have largely retained their textured glass panels, as have the lobby windows of the Auditor's, Assessor's and Treasurer's offices. Most of the original doors also retain their brass doorknobs and escutcheons with a "stepped" Art Deco design. The basement restrooms have matching hand plates on the exterior but their interior chrome lever handles appear new. The brass kick plates on the restroom doors lack distinctive features and may be either originals or replacements. The handles on the Auditor's office door have been replaced for ADA accessibility and two other doors have been fitted with locking mechanisms that required removal of the original hardware.

Light Fixtures

There have apparently been at least two episodes of light fixture replacement in the courthouse, the last one resulting in florescent lights throughout the building. The only fixtures that may be original are the two pendant light fixtures in the first floor lobby, the similar fixture above the stair to the second floor, the three in the second floor hallway and the two in the jury room. These consist of translucent, off-white half-globes suspended from the ceiling by chains. The fact that modern lightbulbs do not fit them without adapters argues that they are probably original. The only other fixtures that may be original are the two translucent white globes attached to the ceilings of the Jury Room restrooms.

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Wall Materials

Where they are visible, the original interior walls are either very smooth concrete grooved to resemble blocks, or cream-colored, textured material similar to the exterior of the building. Some of the more recently added walls are covered with material attempting to imitate the exterior surface but most are just painted surfaces. The current paint scheme, including the mural on the stair to the second floor, is the most recent of several.

Floors

Most of the courthouse floors are either carpeted or covered with other modern flooring materials. The floor of the first floor vestibule beneath the rubber mats covering it is smooth concrete with at least two layers of paint exposed in chipped spots. The only portion of floor that is not obviously recent material and appears worn enough to be part of the original construction is in the Jury Room behind the railing that separates the jury pool area from the carpeted area before the bench. This is wood-grained linoleum which is repeated in the jury box.

Vaults

All four of the vaults shown in the architect's original drawings are still in place and still in use. The three that were unlocked and available for examination were identical in detail except for serial numbers. All had small metal plates above the doors with the inscription "SAFE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION INDUSTRY PRODUCT PLATE TYPE VAULT DOOR WITH INNER DOORS ½ HR EXP CATALOG NO." with the catalog number in a space at the lower right and two additional numbers in spaces at the upper right and left. The manufacturer's label appears painted on the outside surface of the doors and reads "DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO. CANTON•OHIO•U.S.A." on a banner over "DIEBLOD" on a shield flanked by stylized leaves. The lower inside surfaces of the doors bear the stenciled legend "SHAW & BORDEN CO. GENERAL AGENTS SPOKANE, WASH." The inner doors, designed to slow damage in fires, are usually folded back and are seldom seen. The interior arrangements of the vaults have frequently been changed to suit the county's changing needs.

Accessory Buildings and Structures

Jail - Non-Contributing building (No.2)

Initially designed by George Rasque as part of the overall project, the jail was not constructed until 1939 using federal relief funds. It has had numerous additions over the years. The building is a two-story poured concrete structure with a low pitch gable roof. The gable portion of the roof is a later addition, the original roof was flat. One story CMU block additions have been added to the north, west and east facades. The only original features visible are the top of the east wall, with two greatly altered windows, and the former west wall, now an interior wall. This wall bears a brass plaque indicating that it was constructed in 1939 as a product of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.

Sheriff's office and 911 center - Non-Contributing building (No.3)

Two part structure. The southern portion is a one-story side gable structured with poured concrete walls which are scored in 4'x4 squares. The end walls rise about the roof. A single wide mobile home is attached to the north end and serves as the counties 911 emergency center.

Metal storage shed - Non-Contributing structure (No.4)

Small (8'x12") shed structure with metal siding and a siding-facing gable roof covered in standing seam metal. The building has no windows.

Wooden shed – Non-Contributing structure (No.5)

Simple small (8'x8') shed structure with weatherboard siding and a gable roof covered in standing seam metal. The building has no windows.

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Metal shed - *Non-Contributing structure (No.6)*

Simple pole structure constructed of pressure treated wood posts. Open on three sides, the rear façade is clad in corrugated metal, which also covers the gable roof.

Wooden Shed - *Non-Contributing building (No.7)*

Former Ferry County Historical Society building (used by it as exhibit space from the 1960s to the 1980s), this is a one-story structure with a side facing gable roof clad with wood shingles. The building has log slab siding, aluminum sliding windows and a large double leaf garage door. The rear façade is void of windows. The building is currently used for storage.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1937

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Rasque, George M. (Architect)

Harding & Schreiner (Builder)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Ferry County Courthouse in Republic, Washington is historically significant under criterion "A" as a property that is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of government growth, development and industry in Ferry County. Additionally the courthouse is significant for its direct association with New Deal Federal relief programs and serves as an example of the types of programs undertaken in local communities as part of these relief efforts. As Washington State's only Public Works Administration (PWA) funded courthouse, it is evidence of how far into the nation's hinterlands the relief programs reached.

The building is also meets National Register criteria "C" as a building that embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type and period of construction, and represents the work of noted architect George M. Rasque. Completed in 1937, the stripped classical/PWA Moderne design of the building reflects the era in which it was built and its connection to the larger government funding programs of the Depression era.

The period of significance begins and ends in 1937, the year of the building's completion. Today, the building remains in use as the county courthouse. Several additional smaller structures on site also serve the county, but these structures have a low level of integrity and/or fall outside the period of significance.

Historical Background

Carved out of Stevens County in 1899, the area of Ferry County had been home to several semi-nomadic native tribes, for thousands of years. Their principal and time-honored fishing, rendezvous, and trading point was Kettle Falls on the Columbia River where it forms the boundary between present-day Stevens and Ferry counties. Euro-American settlement began with the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company's (HBC) Fort Colville on the east bank of the Columbia River in 1825. Although located just inside present-day Stevens County, the fort exerted its influence over a large area, including the future Ferry County. After the demise of the fur trade, many of these HBC employees remained in the area, marrying into local Indian families. As more Euro-Americans moved into the area, the Colville Reservation was established in 1872 by executive order.

Originally a vast part of present Ferry and Okanogan counties, the new reservation underwent a series of boundary changes and reductions in size over the years. After minerals, especially gold, were discovered in the region, the northern half of the reservation was opened to prospectors in 1896. The southern half followed in 1898. According to mining engineer J. C. Ralston, within two years, 67 percent of the mining patent surveys in Washington were conducted in the Republic area. By 1900, approximately 12,500 mining claims had been staked in Ferry County; most within the boundaries of the reservation. Among the larger mining operations was the Republic Gold Mining & Milling Company, established in 1897. Under president Patrick "Patsy" Clark the mine produced large quantities of "*the richest ore ever shipped from a mine in the Northwest*" and high profits for Clark and other investors. During its first year, the Republic Gold Mine earned over \$300,000, of which \$150,000 was paid out in dividends. Such profits attracted a huge influx of prospectors seeking claims in the area. The town of Eureka, later renamed Republic, became a boomtown, with choice lots soaring from \$200 to \$2,500 within two years. Timber claims and homesteading in the area followed. However by 1901, the town was no longer as prosperous, due to the partial failure of the Republic Milling Co. and the delays in arrival of a long-anticipated railroad.

The area that now forms Ferry County was originally part of Stevens County, a large swath of land that covered most of Northeastern Washington. With the influx of miners and settlers, the residents of the western portion began to vie for their own county. The Kettle Range and the Columbia River separated them from the Stevens County seat at Colville, and many felt they were not getting their fair share of county services. The *Republic Miner* of January 7, 1899, argued that a logical western boundary for Stevens County would be the Columbia River and complained about the county's "failure to provide so much as a wagon road and the hopelessness of expecting that its [future Ferry County] proportion contributed to county funds will be applied

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to improvements within its limits for many years". In 1898 Republic banker and merchant A. W. Strong was sent to Olympia to deliver to the legislature a petition for a new county.

In February 1899, Ferry County was formed and Republic, its only sizeable town, was declared as the county seat. It was still a raw mining camp with a rudimentary electric system provided by the Republic Light & Power Company: hydroelectric in the summer and wood-fired steam generated in the winter. The name first proposed for the new county was Eureka, a moniker that was the popular name for the area's mining district. Instead, it was named Ferry County in honor of Elisha P. Ferry, Washington State's first governor. Republic itself had undergone a name change in 1898, from Eureka to Republic, because of postal confusion with another Eureka in the state. By the 1900 census, the new county had a population of 4,562.

Ferry County Courthouse

Early histories of the area are silent on what sort of structure the infant county chose for its courthouse, instead they were more concerned with all aspects of gold mining. However a special edition of the San Francisco paper *The Wave*, published in 1899, states:

"Whoever visits Republic a few months hence will find a striking feature of the town's improvement in the new Court House, which Messrs. Yeargin, Percy, and Wilmot, the County Commissioners, are arranging to build. The public business is now conducted in board shacks, the accommodations of which it has already outgrown."

Historic images show a modest two story vernacular wood structure with a full width front porch (supporting a second) and a hip roof. The character is more commercial than governmental. The architect of the courthouse is unknown but the contactor was Thomas L. Grant. In 1907 a brick two-story jail was built at the northwest corner of the courthouse.

The modest courthouse was utilized without fanfare until the morning of February 16, 1935. A fire was discovered in the early morning hours coming from the basement of the jail. By the time the fire department arrived, the jail and attached courthouse were a total loss. All that could be saved were two type writers, an adding machine and a few records from the treasurer's office. Fortunately, after the fire was put out, the two large vaults and their content were found intact, as well as the smaller vaults in the auditor's office and courtroom.

The loss of its administrative center left the county in the awkward position of dispersing county functions wherever there was room. The Auditor, Treasurer, County Nurse and County Agent were squeezed into the City Hall. The Sheriff was to operate from his own residence and the Engineer and School Superintendent shared a "small stone building" near the north end of the main street (probably the Richardson Bros. Engineering building, built in 1914, which now houses the Republic Police Department).

Despite its 2,200 square mile area, Ferry County had a very small tax base due to the fact that nearly half of the county was, and still is, part of the Colville Indian Reservation. Much of the rest of the county is part of the Colville National Forest. This leaves less than 20% of the county in taxable land. As such county funding has been chronically pinched.

The timing of the fire could not have been worse. The situation was exacerbated by the Great Depression. And reportedly the old courthouse was insured for just \$23,000; not enough to build a replacement structure "during the coming summer" as the Commissioners wanted. Luckily for the County Commissioners a new federal funding program had been put into place to help communities offset the cost of building public structures with the goal of putting people back to work.

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In its August 9, 1936 edition the *Republic News-Miner* announced funds had been arranged to build a new courthouse. County Commissioner W.C. White, his son, Dr. H.C. White, and Postmaster John Cody had previously met in Olympia with Eugene Hoffman, Region 7 Assistant Director of the Progress Works Administration (PWA) and Governor Clarence D. Martin. The PWA was willing to fund 45% of the estimated \$50,000 needed to replace the building and interior furnishings. Governor Martin pledged that the state would match the county 50-50 for the remainder of the cost.

PWA

The PWA program was part of President Roosevelt's New Deal Initiative of 1933 and was initially designed as a large-scale public works construction agency headed by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes. It was created by the National Industrial Recovery Act in June 1933 in direct response to the Great Depression. It built large-scale public works such as dams, bridges, hospitals, schools and courthouses. Its goals were to spend \$3.3 billion in the first year, and \$6 billion in all, to provide employment, stabilize purchasing power, and help revive the economy. Most of the spending came in two waves in 1933-35, and again in 1938. Originally called the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, it was renamed the Public Works Administration in 1935.

The PWA spent over \$6 billion in contracts to private construction firms that did the actual work. It created an infrastructure that generated national and local pride in the 1930s and remains vital seven decades later. The PWA was much less controversial than its rival agency with a confusingly similar name, the Works Progress Administration (WPA), which focused on smaller projects and actually hired unemployed unskilled workers.

The PWA headquarters in Washington planned projects, which were built by private construction companies hiring workers on the open market. Unlike the WPA, it did not hire the unemployed directly. More than any other New Deal program, the PWA epitomized the progressive notion of "priming the pump" to encourage economic recovery. Between July 1933 and March 1939 the PWA funded and administered the construction of more than 34,000 projects including airports, large electricity-generating dams, major warships for the Navy, and bridges, as well as 70% of the new schools and one-third of the hospitals built in 1933-1939. Streets and highways were the most common PWA projects, with 11,428 road projects, or 33% of all PWA projects, and accounted for over 15% of its total budget. School buildings, 7,488 in all, came in second at 14% of spending. The PWA functioned chiefly by making allotments to the various Federal agencies; making loans and grants to state and other public bodies; and making loans without grants (for a brief time) to the railroads.

The PWA became, with its "*multiplier-effect*" and first two-year budget of \$3.3 billion (compared to the entire GDP of \$60 billion), the driving force of America's biggest construction effort up to that date. By June 1934, the agency had distributed its entire fund to 13,266 federal projects and 2,407 non-federal projects. For every worker on a PWA project, almost two additional workers were employed indirectly. The PWA accomplished the electrification of rural America, the building of canals, tunnels, bridges, highways, streets, sewage systems, and housing areas, as well as hospitals, schools, and universities. Every year during its existence it consumed roughly half of the concrete and a third of the steel of the entire nation. At the local level it built courthouses, schools, hospitals and other public facilities that remain in use in the 21st century.

In 1939 the PWA was merged with other programs into the Federal Works Agency (FWA). The FWA was then charged with construction of federal buildings and with the distribution of federal grants to states for highways and community projects. The war efforts definitively ended the federal relief programs, and the FWA was given responsibility to liquidate the WPA in 1943.

The funds provided by the WPA and PWA had a major impact on America's cities. Ultimately, these programs not only put the unemployed to work, but also helped rejuvenate city centers. Federal funding supported new public buildings, transportation, dams, and water treatment facilities. Reportedly 65% of United States' current courthouses and city halls were funded by the PWA & FWA.

FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

FERRY COUNTY, WA

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The Ferry County Courthouse was PWA project No. 1229-R. The county had a federal grant-in-aid not to exceed \$22,909. The County and state each provided \$14,000 match. The courthouse was the only PWA grant awarded in Ferry county and despite the high number of courthouses built under the program in the U.S., it is the only PWA funded courthouse project in the state. The courthouse projects in Klickitat County and Clark County Courthouse were both denied PWA funding.

The PWA and WPA public works programs literally rebuilt Washington State, from Olympic National Park and the Tacoma Narrows Bridge to city parks, backcountry trails, and rural homesteads. In total, Washington State received \$2.2 billion in federal relief during the Great Depression. In 1933 approximately one-third of the state's workers were unemployed. As a result of the federal funding, the 1930s became a significant decade in the building and modernization of the state. Most dramatically, the construction of Grand Coulee and Bonneville dams changed the state's waterways and provided the power that fueled the Northwest's war industries—most notably, aircraft—during World War II. In its first year the regional state relief agency received \$10 million in federal aid to support the construction of the Deception Pass Bridge, county roads, expanding the state penitentiary, and financed scientific mineral and natural resource surveys. Public works projects soon expanded to include locally proposed, small-scale projects in counties and townships across the state. Over 54,000 people were at work repainting county buildings, fixing roads, making clothes for the Red Cross, and clearing land by the end of 1933. In the islands of San Juan County alone, over 10% of the adult population was employed by the federal government.

Proposals for PWA projects originated at the local level. A community decided what they wanted and hired a local architect or engineer to design it. Although the PWA did not tell communities what they should want or how a structure should look, proposals were reviewed in Washington, D.C. for structural, legal, and fiscal soundness. Reportedly, most proposals were read by the president himself. If approved, funding was shared: 30 percent came from the PWA; the remaining 70 percent was provided by the sponsors. If the local sponsor could not come up with the money, the PWA loaned it to them. In 1935, the split became 45 percent from the PWA and 55 percent from the sponsors. By that time, bond markets had recovered and most communities were able to sell bonds, which had to be approved in a local election. There were very few defaults on PWA loans, and interest from them went into a revolving fund to provide more grants.

Once approved, the projects were executed by local contractors using local labor. A resident engineer inspector guarded against fraud, waste, or poor construction, and an investigation division in Washington, D.C, sent its agents to the site in response to any complaint of impropriety. Thus, most questionable conduct was stopped before it got very far, and scandals never besmirched the PWA's reputation. Its administrator, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, was known as —Honest Harold.

To design the new courthouse, the Ferry County Commissioners hired noted Spokane architect George M. Rasque. His fee was \$1,913.55, billed on May 4, 1936. There is speculation that the project may have been the first structure in the county to utilize the skills of an architect.

Architect: George M. Rasque

George Melville Rasque was one of the most prolific architects of the Inland Northwest and his legacy can be found in countless communities across eastern Washington. Rasque was born August 13, 1891 in Boscobel, Wisconsin and spent just two short years training at the Bradley Polytechnic Institute in Peoria, Illinois; a school founded on the principle of teaching practical skills. Prior to coming to Spokane in 1922, Rasque had been a carpenter in Rapid City, South Dakota and later served as a manual training teacher at the Indian school in Jocko, Montana.

Upon his arrival in Spokane he first took a job as a draftsman for the National Builders Bureau (1922-23), and then became a detailer for the Spokane Sash & Door Co. (1923-24). Further experience was gained by serving as a draftsman for architect G.A. Pehrson (1924-25). While there he gained his state architectural license (No. L48, 1924) and with a variety of experience at hand Rasque formed a partnership in Spokane with

FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

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well-known Montana architect, John G. Link in 1925. The firm of Link & Rasque only lasted a year before Link returned to Montana, however by then Rasque had gained the confidence he needed to establish his own firm. Reportedly joining him was noted draftsman Arthur Sackville-West. Sackville-West had worked for many years for a variety of other Spokane architects, including Kirtland Cutter and the firm of Whitehouse & Price, but never actually became a full partner of the Rasque firm.

Soon Rasque began to specialize in educational facilities and over the course of his career he designed over 60 school buildings throughout eastern Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. Many of these were additions to existing schools, which were necessitated by the post WWII baby boom. Projects included additions to Finch (1947), Willard (1950), Whittier (1950), Columbia (1950), Emerson (1950), Trent (1952), and Roosevelt School (1953) all in Spokane. He also designed the Lewis & Clark High School Fieldhouse (1940); Mead High School (1926 and remodel 1961); and grade schools in Lapwai (1941), Colville (1948), Ritzville (1950), Newport (1952) and Colfax (1952) to name a few. He also designed Ephrata High School (1932); and Eastern Washington College's Elementary School (1959), which received a National Award for School Design.

Rasque's son, George William "Dutch", joined the firm in 1938 after his graduation from Washington State University. The firm then became known as George M. Rasque & Son. George Jr. was drafted during WWII and died in the Battle of Okinawa near the end of the war. However Rasque retained the name of George Rasque & Son until 1964 when he promoted his long-time draftsmen Jack Sackville-West (the son of Rasque's former draftsman Arthur Sackville-West) and Edward Strang to associates. The firm was then renamed George Rasque & Associates. Eventually when Rasque retired, Sackville-West bought the firm.

During his long career, Rasque became one of the best-known architects in the state. And with his many public building projects in the eastern portion of the state, he held the unofficial title of "State Architect" for Eastern Washington. Rasque had developed a close friendship to Governor Clarence D. Martin, a Cheney native son who served as governor from 1933 to 1941. Due to this relationship, he most likely was awarded several important state projects including numerous buildings at the State Penitentiary in Walla Walla and at Eastern State Hospital in Medical Lake.

Rasque was known to have deliberately under-bid other firms in order to secure design contracts. He was fond of telling young draftsmen what he considered to be the three most important rules for practicing architecture, "*1) Get the job; 2) Get the job; and 3) Get the job. You can't do good architecture unless you get the job.*"

Among his public projects were numerous buildings on the campus of Eastern Washington University (EWU) in Cheney; and county courthouses for Benton (1926), as well as Ferry counties. Other notable projects included the REA Offices (1949) in Davenport, Spokane, Lewiston and Sandpoint; the Barton Auto Co. Garage (1948) in Spokane; the VA Hospital (1947 with John Graham) in Spokane; and the Crick Medical Center (1945) also in Spokane. While not his primary focus, Rasque did some residential designs scattered throughout Spokane and the surrounding communities. These included the Brazeau and Bankson Houses in Millwood; and the Dr. Corbett and Danson-Chase Houses in Spokane.

Near the end of his career, feeling indebted to the university in Cheney, Rasque established a scholarship fund for needy students at the University. The fund, a memorial to his lost son, was to be financed via the income from a dairy farm he purchased near Chattaroy in northeastern Spokane County. Unfortunately the farm proved unprofitable; nevertheless, however many students attended EWU and Washington State University on scholarships Rasque funded directly from his architectural practice.

On the professional side Rasque was a longtime member (16+ years) of the State Board of Architectural examiners and eventually became the chair in 1946. He died in Spokane on October 20, 1977 at the age of 86.

FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

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Builder: Harding & Schreiner

To construct the building, the County, after reviewing eight bids, awarded the contract to the Walla Walla firm of Harding & Schreiner for \$37,111. To date little is known about George J. Harding (1883-1946) and George Schreiner (1881-1937). According to Polk directories both had been independent contracting firms, and thus may have come together just to bid for the Ferry County Courthouse project. Interestingly both also specialized in concrete, an obvious asset to them since the new courthouse was to be constructed primarily out of this material. Both Harding and Schreiner had immigrated to the United States from Saratov, Russia in the late 1900s. They were part of a wave of Volga area families of German decent who had migrated to Walla Walla and the surrounding communities in large numbers beginning in the 1880s. J. Cleator of Colville was awarded the heating and plumbing contract for \$5,675. The firm of Maxwell & Franks of Spokane received the contract for electrical fixtures while other equipment and interior furnishings were provided by Trick & Murray Company of Seattle.

Construction of the courthouse proceeded without fanfare and very little local press coverage. *The News-Miner* for October 2, 1936 states "Ferry County's \$50,000 Court House Among Best in State" and describes it as "Now nearing completion and ready for occupancy by late November. The dedication was held on August 15, 1936. Governor Martin and Superior Court Judge William Compton Brown, better known today as a regional historian, spoke at the dedication (*Republic News-Miner* 1936d, *Seattle Times* 1936a). According to the *Seattle Times*, that was the end of the story and the courthouse was opened for business. However it wasn't until January 12, 1937 that the final payment for construction was made and the building was accepted by the County Commissioners. The building's final occupation still awaited delivery of the furniture and fixtures. In February of 1937 a small article in the *Republic News-Miner* announced that the county's operations had moved to the new courthouse but much of the furniture, ordered from Trick & Murray in Seattle, had yet to arrive (*Republic News-Miner* 1937b).

PWA Moderne

Because the architectural style of the project was determined by local taste, there is no standard way to recognize a PWA project. There was, however, a style popular with architects at the time, which featured a classical program or layout in which simplified Art Deco details were applied. This is sometimes referred to as PWA Moderne or Stripped Classical style.

The Ferry County Courthouse is an outstanding local example of the Art Deco/Art Moderne architecture of the New Deal era. The courthouse is the only public building in Ferry County designed in the Art Moderne/Art Deco style. It incorporates the essential features of a visually dominant central section with subsidiary wings. The stepped back massing, series of straight lines and angular, recessed, geometric shapes along with a sleek surface exemplify this style.

This "modernistic" design application was frequently chosen for buildings funded through the PWA program and have come to be known as "Depression Modern" or "PWA Moderne." This stream-lined style described by one author as "stripped Classical with Art Deco touches" was lamented by contemporary critics for its boxy forms and dismal pallet of materials. As time passed however critics would offer more positive reviews celebrating the streamlined nature of many buildings and recognizing the use of bronze, marble, and stone as long-lived, quality materials. The integration of Art Deco and Moderne designs in cut stone, interior and exterior light fixtures, plaster ornamentation, courtroom millwork, and signage allowed the PWA Moderne buildings to be statements of their time - as is true for the Ferry County Courthouse.

FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

FERRY COUNTY, WA

Name of Property

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Anonymous

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Cheney Historical Preservation Commission, Cheney, Washington

nd a. A Guide to the Central Cheney Historic District

nd b. A Guide to the Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District,

Gebhard, David

The National Trust Guide to Art Deco in America John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1996

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Feb 1, 1937; Aug 1, 1938; March 9, 1939.

Perry, Madilane A.

A Brief History of Ferry County. Ferry County Historical Society, Republic, Washington. 1979, revised
2013

Republic News-Miner, Republic. Washington.

"Ferry County Court House Burns To Ground, Saturday", February 22, 1935: pg1.

"Funds Arranged to Build Court House", August 9, 1935: pg1

"Bids for Court House Now Adv." Jan. 24, 1936.

"Walla Walla Firm Given Courthouse Contract, \$37,111.00" February 21, 1936: pg1

"Gov. Clarence Martin To Speak At Dedication Ceremony Tomorrow" August 14, 1936: pg1

"Ferry County's \$50,000 Court House Among Best in State" October 2, 1936: pg1

"Funds For New Jail Practically Assured" November 20, 1936: pg1

"Commissioners Accept the New Courthouse" January 15, 1937: pg1

"Move Into Courthouse" February 12, 1937: pg1

Seattle Times, Seattle, Washington

"Courthouse at Republic Burns" February 17, 1935.

"Martin to Dedicate Republic Courthouse" August 15, 1936.

"New Ferry County Courthouse Opens" August 17, 1936.

Spokane Daily Chronicle, Spokane, Washington

"Governor Martin Dedicates Courthouse" August 18, 1936.

FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

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Name of Property

"City Firms Win Awards" June 1, 1960

"Rasque Retains Seat on Board" July 21, 1946

Spokesman Review, Spokane, Washington

"Prison to Have Warehouse", May 24, 1933

Steele, Richard

Illustrated History of North Washington. Western Historical Publishing Co. Spokane,
Washington, 1904

Tri-City Herald, Kennewick, Washington

"Fund Lists Pasco High" June 16, 1949

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

FERRY COUNTY, WA

Name of Property

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.55 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References ___ NAD 1927 or ___ NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	___	___	___	3	___	___	___
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	___	___	___	4	___	___	___
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>48.649923°</u>	<u>-118.734888°</u>	3	<u>48.649031°</u>	<u>-118.733766°</u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	<u>48.649969°</u>	<u>-118.733897°</u>	4	<u>48.648963°</u>	<u>-118.734768°</u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

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

The nominated area is located in Section 06 of Township 36, Range 33E in Ferry County, Washington and is legally described as all of Block 10 of the Delaware Addition. It is otherwise known as Parcel No. 23601511001000

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property encompasses the entire urban tax lot that is occupied by the courthouse and its various supporting structures. This corresponds to the county-owned property at the time the courthouse was constructed in 1936.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Madilane A. Perry</u>	(EDITED BY DAHP STAFF)
organization	<u>Ferry County Historical Society</u>	date <u>September 18, 2018</u>
street & number	<u>15-2 North Kean St.</u>	telephone <u>(509) 775-2605</u>
city or town	<u>Republic</u>	state <u>WA</u> zip code <u>99166</u>
e-mail	<u>perryatlake@rcabletv.com</u>	

FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

FERRY COUNTY, WA

Name of Property

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)



1 48.649923° -118.734888°
 Latitude Longitude

3 48.649031° -118.733766°
 Latitude Longitude

2 48.649969° -118.733897°
 Latitude Longitude

4 48.648963° -118.734768°
 Latitude Longitude

FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

FERRY COUNTY, WA

Name of Property



Ferry County Assessor Map

Plat Map

Parcel No. 23601511001000

Nominated site

FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

FERRY COUNTY, WA

Name of Property



Site Sketch Map

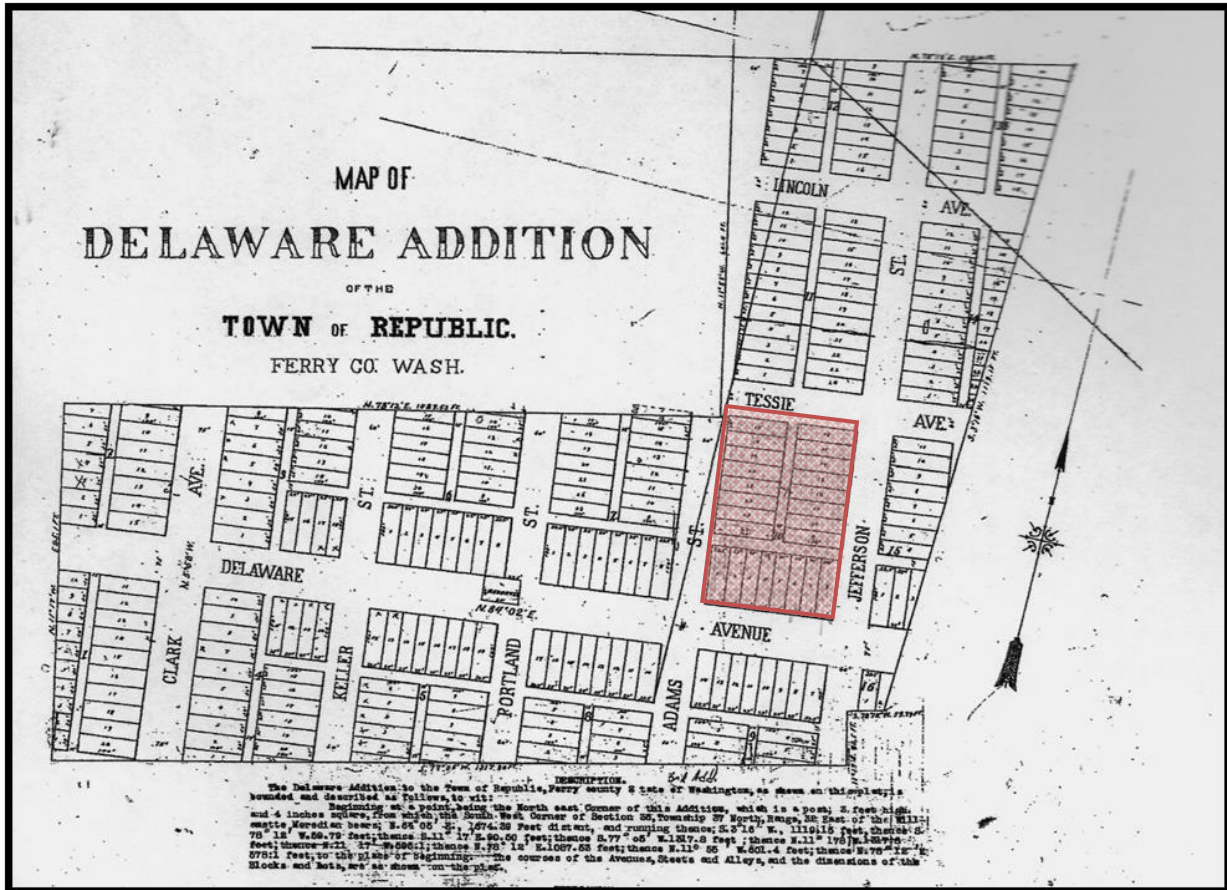
Ferry County Courthouse and associated structures:

1. Courthouse
2. Jail
3. Sheriff's office and 911 center
4. Metal storage shed
5. Wooden shed
6. Metal shed, open on three sides
7. Wooden shed (former Ferry County Historical Society building)

FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

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Plat Map

Location of "Courthouse Hill" in the Delaware addition of the City of Republic.
The shaded area is Block 10.

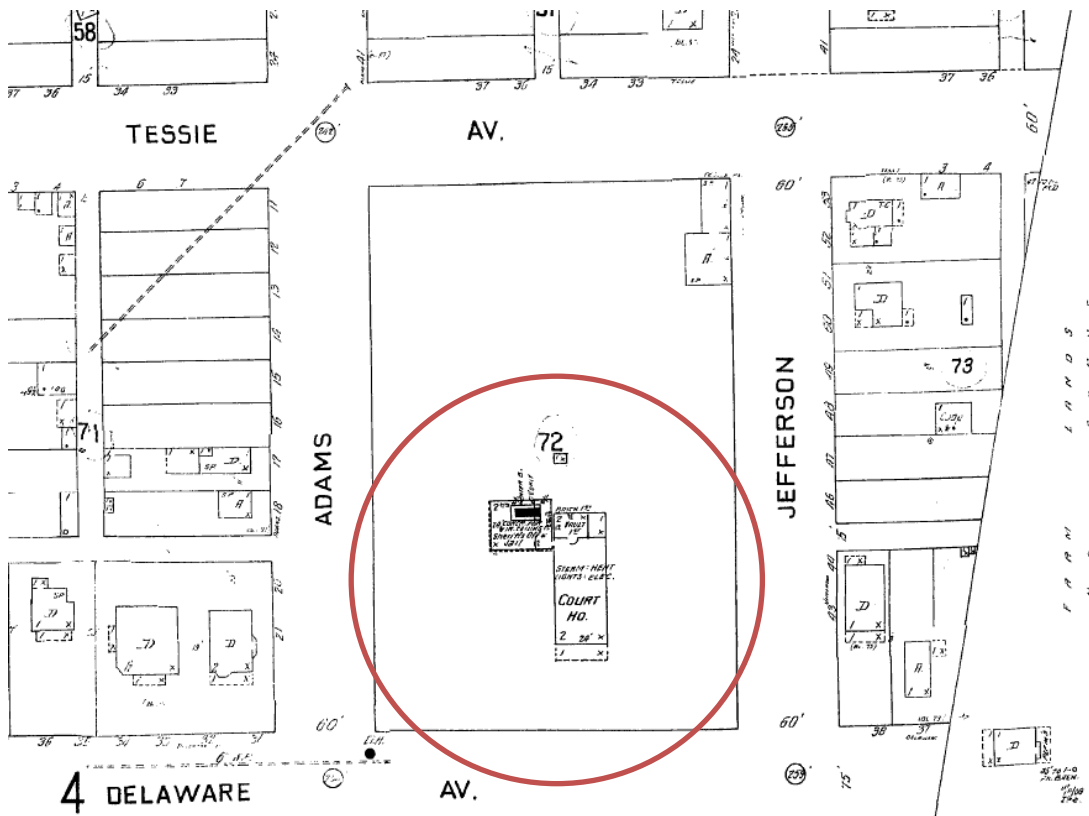
FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

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Name of Property



C. 1915 postcard showing original courthouse with rear sheriff office and jail addition.



Sanborn Fire Insurance Map – Showing location of original courthouse
Republic Sept. 1908-July 1932, Sheet 2

FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

FERRY COUNTY, WA

Name of Property



Governor Martin Dedicates Courthouse

When the new courthouse at Republic was dedicated Saturday, workmen put aside their tools to join the throng that heard Governor Clarence D. Martin speak. The photo shows Governor Martin on the speakers' platform. Scaffolding on the building formed a picturesque background. The old courthouse was destroyed by fire and the new structure, costing \$50,000, is being built with federal, state and county funds.

New Ferry County Courthouse Opens

REPUBLIC, Monday, Aug. 17.—
(AP)—Ferry County's new \$65,000 Courthouse was "open for business" today after dedication by Gov. Clarence D. Martin. County officials estimated a crowd of 1,500 for Saturday's dedicatory ceremony. County Auditor R. F. Graham included tax tokens among the souvenirs put away in a strong box.

Governor Clarence D. Martin at dedication ceremony of new Ferry County Courthouse.

Spokane Daily Chronicle – Aug 18, 1936.

New Ferry County Courthouse Opens
Seattle Times – August 17, 1936



Courthouse at Republic Burns
Seattle Times – February 17, 1935

FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

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C. 1940 postcard showing Courthouse shortly after construction.
Note fence which is found on the architect's original drawings for the site.

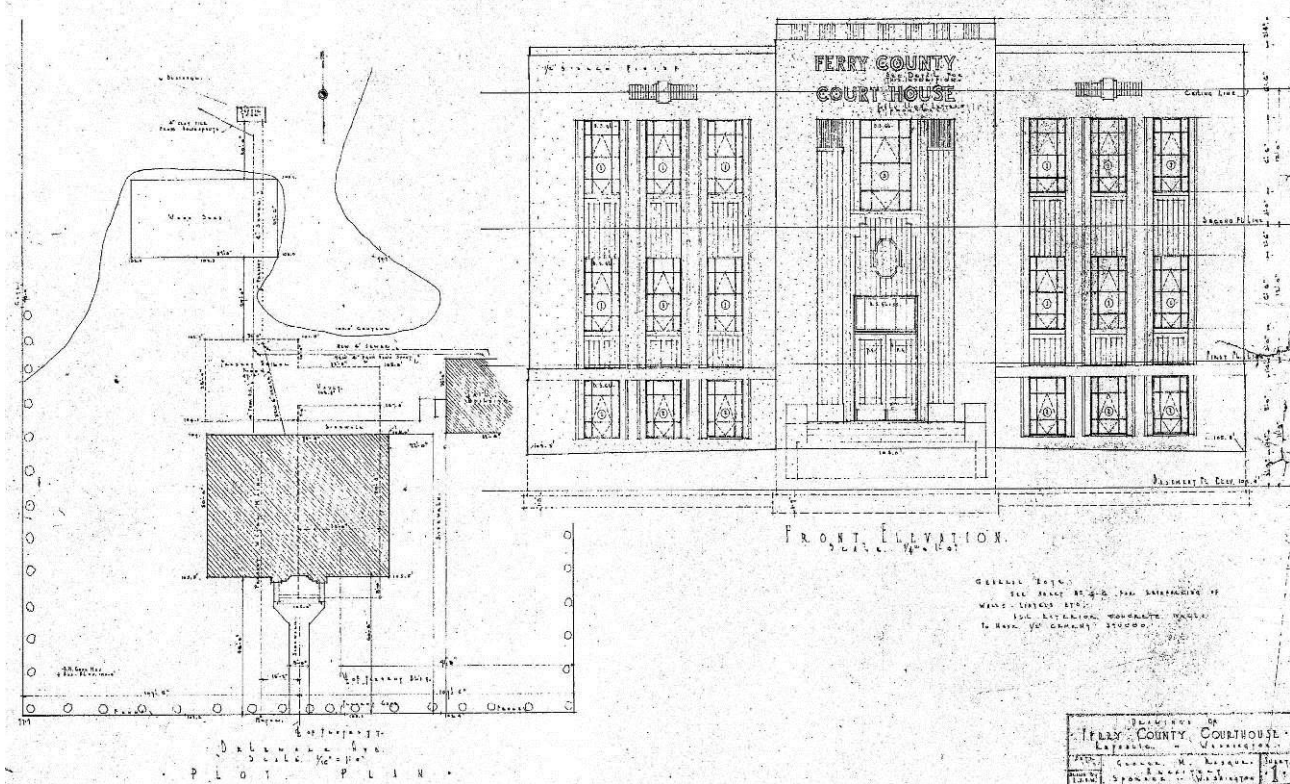


C. 1950 image of Courthouse.
Note change in landscaping, and jail building to the right

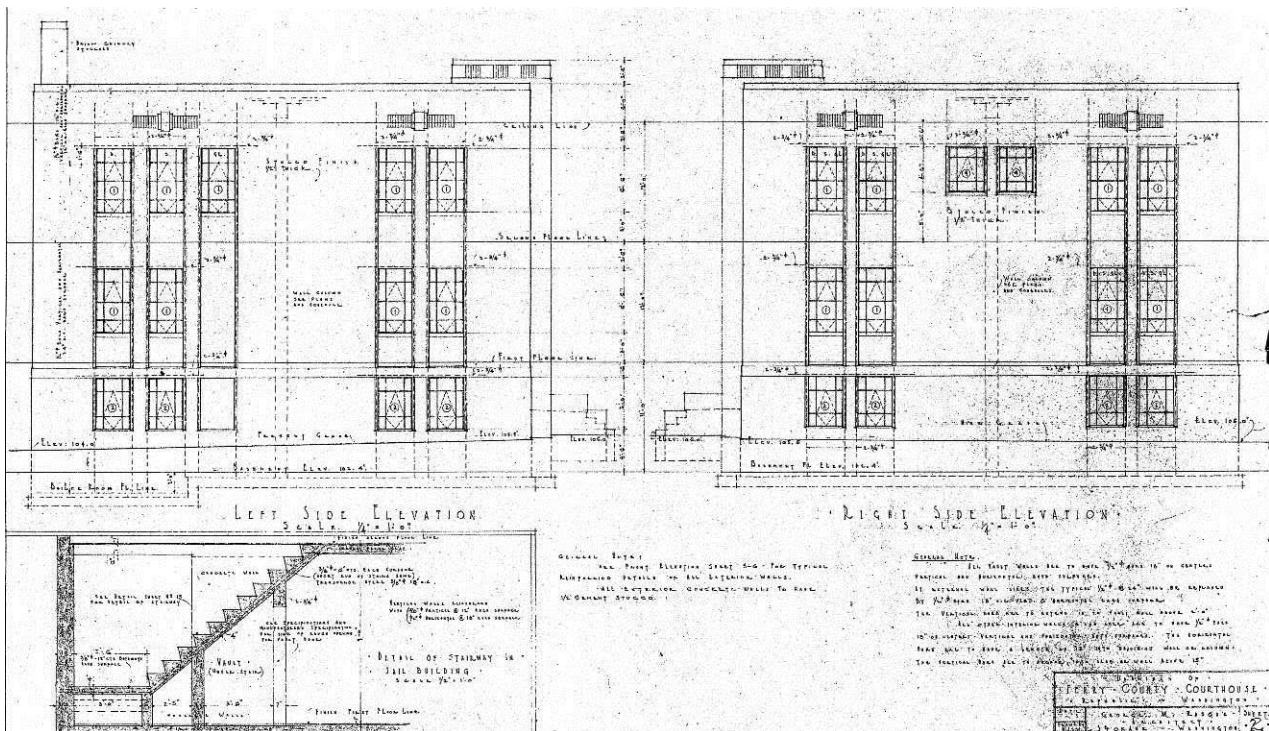
FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

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Drawing: Ferry County Courthouse main (south) elevation and site plan.

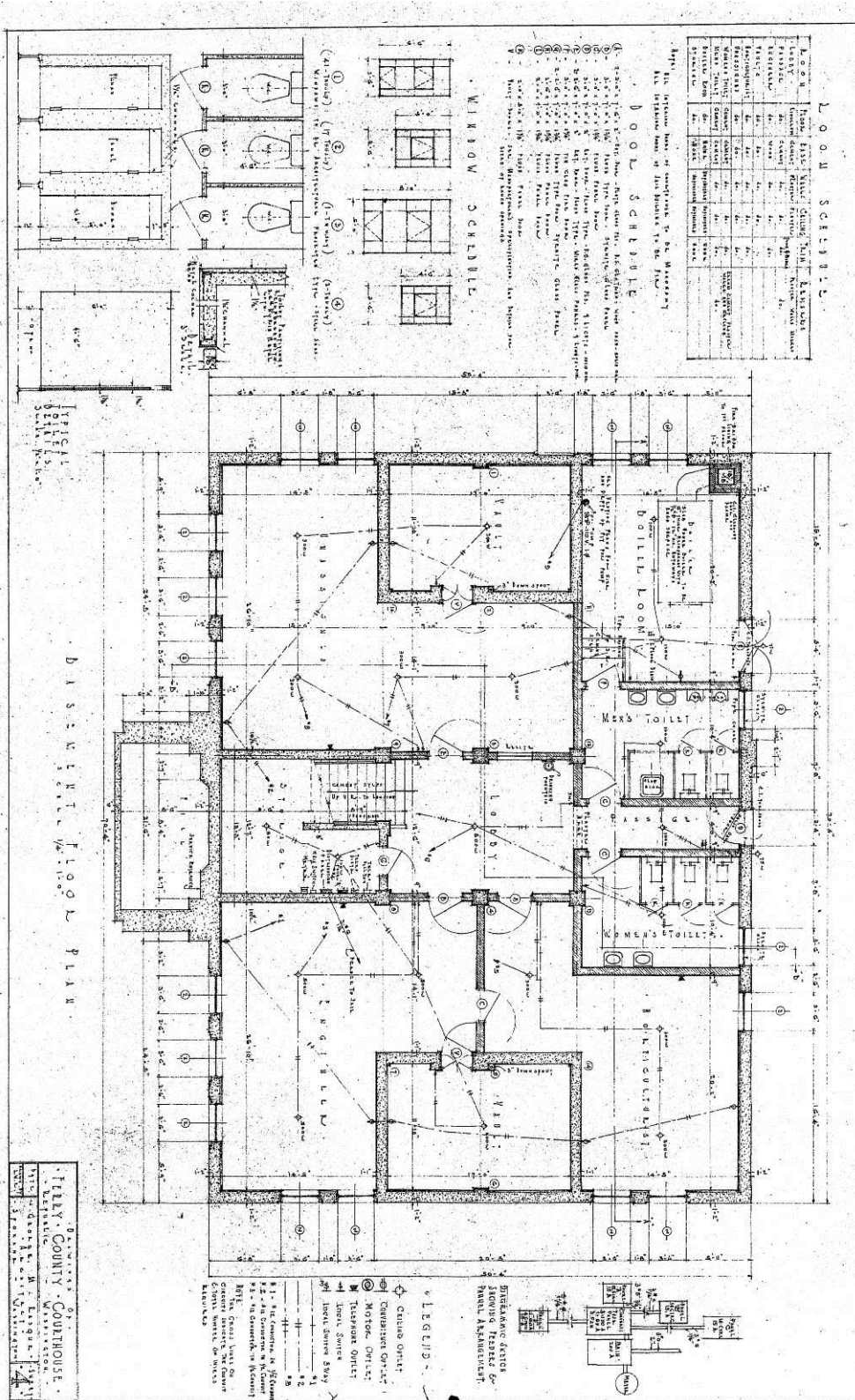


Drawing: The east (right) and west (left) elevations of the Ferry County Courthouse and interior details of the jail.

FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

FERRY COUNTY, WA

Name of Property

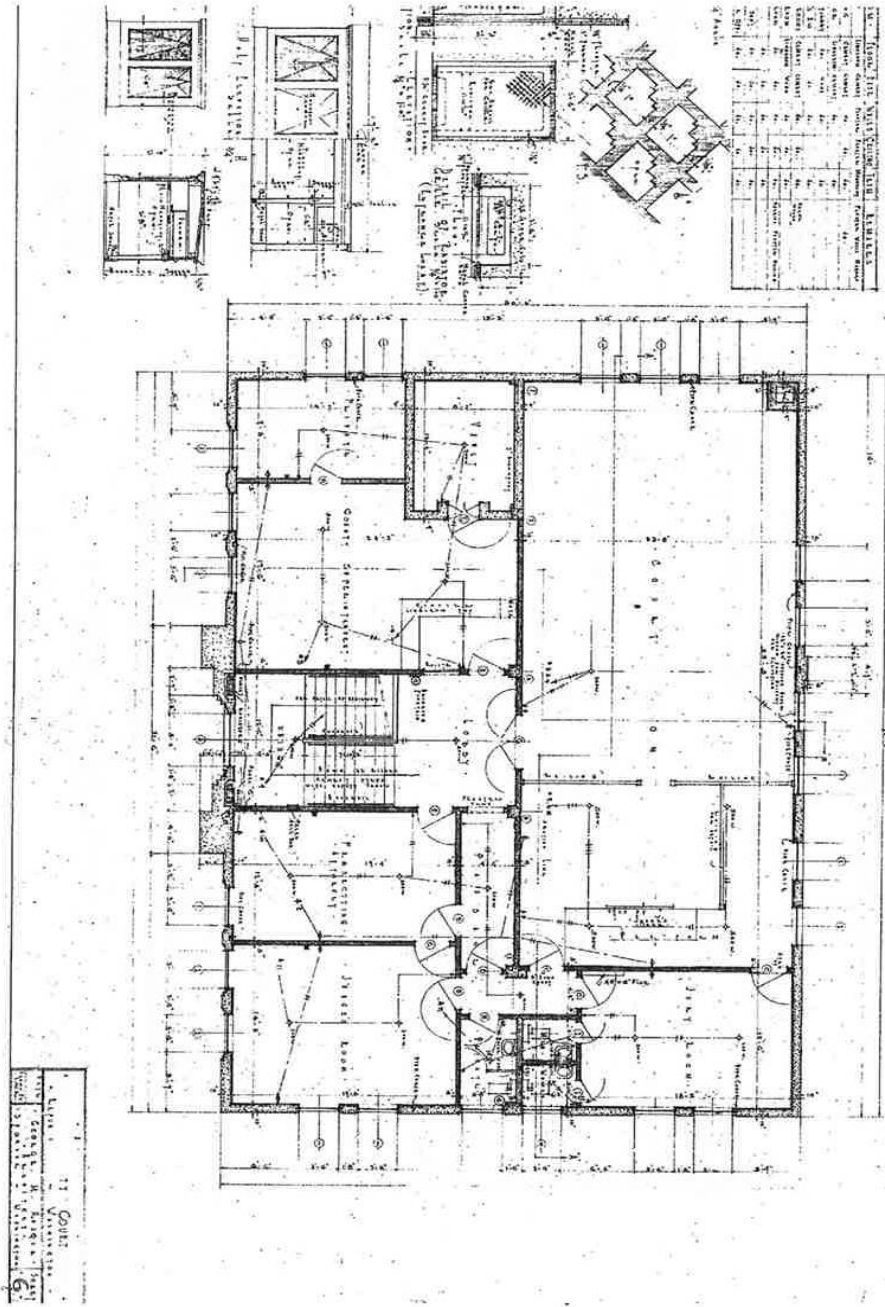


Drawing: Ferry County Courthouse basement, original floor plan

FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

FERRY COUNTY, WA

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Drawing: Ferry County Courthouse second floor original plan and interior details

FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

FERRY COUNTY, WA

Name of Property

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Ferry County Courthouse
City or Vicinity: Republic
County: Ferry **State:** Washington
Photographer: Keith Bell
Date Photographed: September 2017



1 of 30: South façade of Ferry County Courthouse (1) viewed from Delaware Ave.

FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

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2 of 30: West façade of Ferry County Courthouse,(1) boiler room and 1973 additions on the left



3 of 30: Ferry County Courthouse and associated structures viewed from NW.

FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

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Name of Property



4 of 30: Ferry County Courthouse original steel-framed exterior window, W side of basement



5 of 30: Looking up the main stair of the Ferry County Courthouse. The assessor's door and hallway to the 1973 addition are near the center of the photograph.

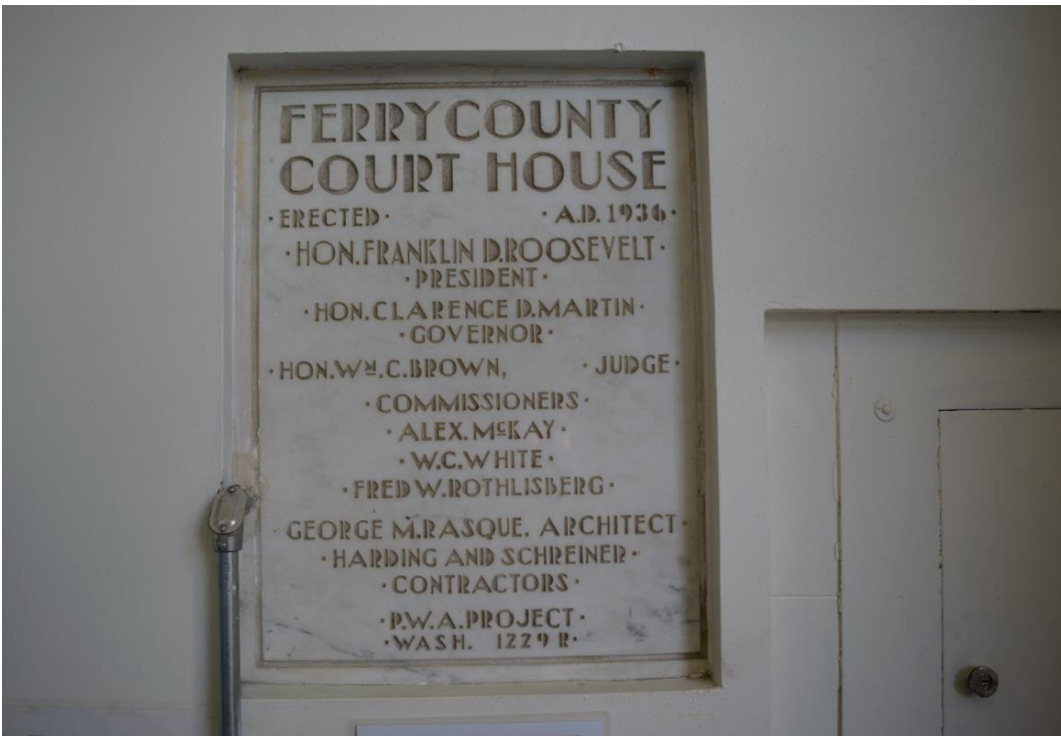
FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

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6 of 30: Looking out the main (S) door of the Ferry County Courthouse. The radiator grilles on either side correspond to the architect's drawings in the margin of the 2nd floor drawing.



7 of 30: Plaque on the east wall of the vestibule

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8 of 30: Treasurer's and Assessor's offices doors and windows opening on the 1st floor lobby of the Ferry County Courthouse. The textured glass appears to be original. The safe is not part of the courthouse's original equipment.



9 of 30: Remnant of a decorated ceiling in a hallway that was originally part of the Commissioners' office

FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

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10 of 30: Looking S along the original counter in the Treasurer's office



11 of 30: Original door in the courthouse basement.

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12 of 30: Original door knob in the courthouse basement

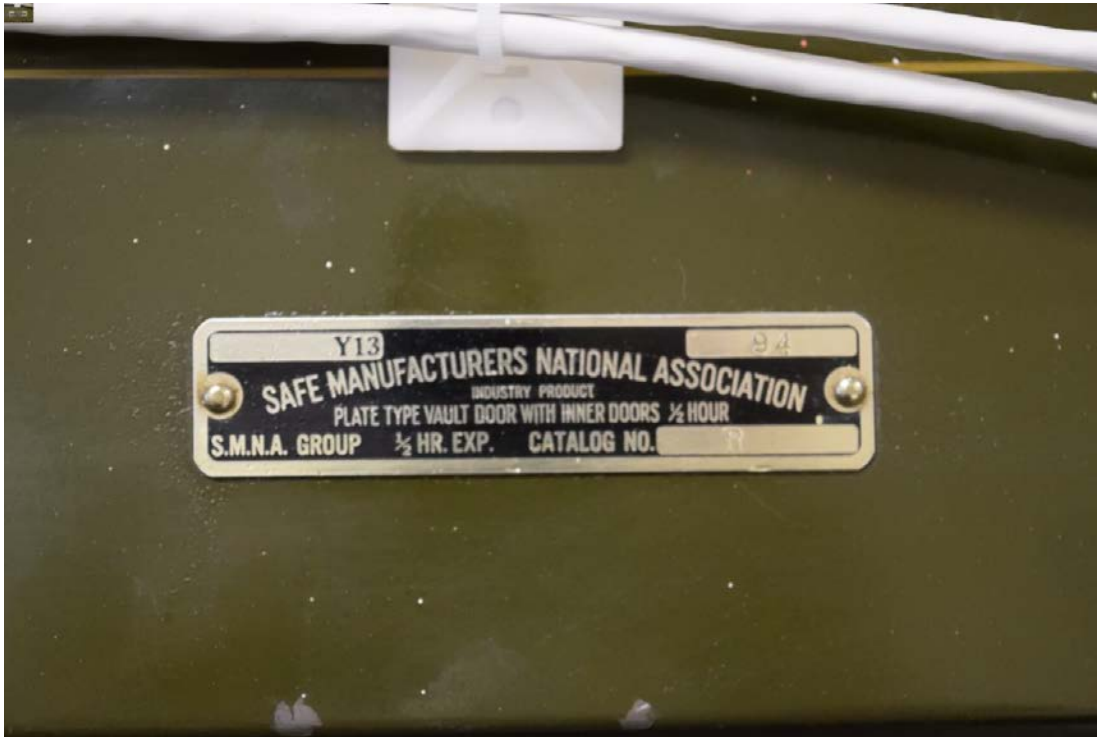


13 of 30: Vault with the inner door partly closed.

FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

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Name of Property



14 of 30: Manufacture's plate inside vault door.

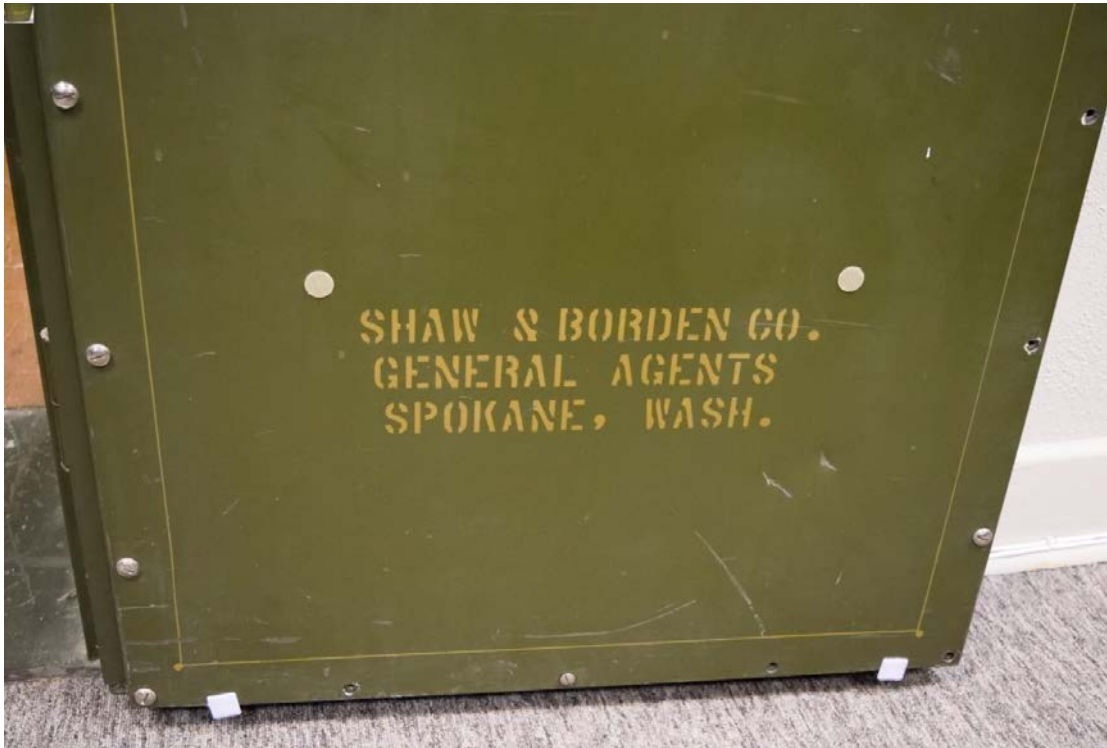


15 of 30: Detail of safe door.

FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

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16 of 30: Distributer's stencil on the inside of a vault door



17 of 30: Second floor light fixtures

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18 of 30: Original counter in the Clerk's office



19 of 30: Courtroom, looking east at the bench.

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20 of 30: Courtroom looking west.



21 of 30: Witness box and judges desk at the east end of the courtroom.

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22 of 30: Jury room restroom doors.



23 of 30: Jury room restroom basin

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24 of 30: East wall of the jail (2). The highest section is the original 1939 structure.



25 of 30: Plaque on the original exterior west wall of the jail (2), now an interior wall.

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26 of 30: Sheriff's office (3) and jail (2) from the northeast.



27 of 30: Junction of the Sheriff's office on the left and the 911 center on the right. Originally separate buildings, they make up building 3.

FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

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28 of 30: Two storage sheds. The small wooden shed on the left is structure 4,
The larger metal shed on the right is structure 5.



29 of 30: Open sided shed (6) on the right and former Historical Society (7) on the left.

FERRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

FERRY COUNTY, WA

Name of Property



30 of 30: Rear of structures 6 on the left and 7 on the right

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

name Ferry County

street & number 290 E Tessie Ave

telephone (509) 775-5225

city or town Republic

state WA

zip code 99166

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

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

FERRY COUNTY
COURT HOUSE

1910
RESERVED
PARKING
PARK HERE
PARKING
AT REAR



RESERVED
PARKING
PARKING
HERE













NO
SMOKING
OR
OPEN
FLAMES
HERE



SERVICE
ANIMALS
ALLOWED



NO
PETS
ALLOWED
EXCEPT
SERVICE ANIMALS



FERRY COUNTY
COURT HOUSE

• ERECTED • A.D. 1936 •

• HON. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT •
• PRESIDENT •

• HON. CLARENCE D. MARTIN •
• GOVERNOR •

• HON. W^M. C. BROWN, JUDGE •

• COMMISSIONERS •

• ALEX. MCKAY •

• W.C. WHITE •

• FRED W. ROTH LISBERG •

• GEORGE M. RASQUE, ARCHITECT •

• HARDING AND SCHREINER •

• CONTRACTORS •

• P.W.A. PROJECT •

• WASH. 1229 R •



Ferry County
Treasurer's Office
2010-2011
Merry Christmas

TREASURER

FIRST
AID

Caution Floor Not
Level
The floor is not level
and may be slippery.

PROPERTY OF
FERRY COUNTY



AED
AUTOMATED
EXTERNAL
DEFIBRILLATOR



A large sign on the door window. At the top center is the Ferry County seal, which is circular and contains various symbols representing the county's history and industry. To the right of the seal is a blue rectangular sign with the text "Election Office" in white, with a stylized American flag graphic below it. Below the seal and election office sign are two smaller white signs. The one on the left is for CASA, and the one on the right is for the Ferry County Weed Control Board. At the bottom center is a small white sign for Ferry County OES.

FERRY COUNTY

Election Office

FERRY COUNTY WEED CONTROL BOARD
Weed Control, Registration
Weed Control Fee Book
Ferry County Weed Control Board
P.O. Box 1000, 1000 Highway 100, Ste. 100
Ferry, WA 99531
Phone: (509) 223-2222

Ferry County OES
Office Hours
1000 Highway 100, Ste. 100
Ferry, WA 99531
Phone: (509) 223-2222





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Y13

94

SAFE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

INDUSTRY PRODUCT

PLATE TYPE VAULT DOOR WITH INNER DOORS ½ HOUR

S.M.N.A. GROUP

½ HR. EXP.

CATALOG NO.

19



SHAW & BORDEN CO.
GENERAL AGENTS
SPOKANE, WASH.



DISTRICT OFFICE









FOCUS ON THE COURTROOM

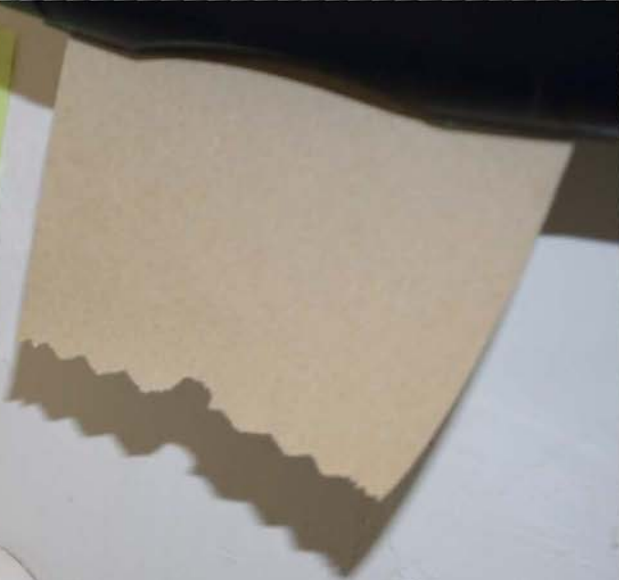
- Do not use your cell phone in the courtroom.
- Do not use your cell phone in the courtroom.
- Do not use your cell phone in the courtroom.
- Do not use your cell phone in the courtroom.
- Do not use your cell phone in the courtroom.

THANK YOU FOR SERVING AS A JUROR

LADIES

GENTLEMEN







Ventilation grille

Ventilation grille

Ventilation grille

Window with shutters

Window with shutters

SHERIFF
FERRY COUNTY

Small sign in the bay door

FEDERAL EMERGENCY
ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HAROLD L. ICKES
ADMINISTRATOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

FERRY COUNTY JAIL
1939





Sheriff

STREET LIGHTS
REPAIRS
SERVICES

SeaLand



Reefer Plus
Sea

Ferry County
Safe Kids Team



Wash. Dept. of
Social & Health Services
Columbia Center

COLUMBIA CENTER
DONOR

Big Gib
WAL-MART







Allyson Brooks Ph.D., Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

Paul Lusignan
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
1849 "C" Street NW, MS 7228
Washington, D.C. 20240

March 23, 2018

RE: Washington State NR Nominations

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed three new National Register Nomination form for:

- **Shogren Cottage – Pacific County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination)
- **Century 21 – WA State Coliseum – King County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination)
- **Ferry County Courthouse – Ferry County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination)

Should you have any questions regarding these nominations please contact me anytime at (360) 586-3076. I look forward to hearing your final determination on these properties.

Sincerely,

Michael Houser
State Architectural Historian, DAHP
360-586-3076

E-Mail: michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov

