

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Cle Elum-Roslyn Beneficial Association Hospital

and/or common Cle Elum-Roslyn Hospital

2. Location

street & number 505 Power Street ___ not for publication

city, town Cle Elum ___ vicinity of congressional district 4th-Mike McCormack

state Washington ⁹⁸⁹²² code 53 county Kittitas code 037

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Hospital

4. Owner of Property

name Kittitas County Hospital - District #2

street & number 505 Power Street

city, town Cle Elum ___ vicinity of state Washington 98922

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Kittitas County Courthouse, Auditor's Office

street & number 500 North Main Street

city, town Ellensburg state Washington 98926

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Washington State Cultural Resources Survey, Kittitas County has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes ___ no
date September 25, 1979 ___ federal state county local

depository for survey records Kittitas County Museum, 114 East Third Avenue

city, town Ellensburg state WA 98926

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The first Cle Elum-Roslyn Beneficial Association Hospital was built primarily of wood on a concrete foundation in 1905. Fire destroyed this structure July 9, 1908, and the existing hospital structure was built on the foundation of the first hospital. The Cle Elum-Roslyn Hospital remains very similar to the prior edifice with the exception of fire safety additions and "fire proof" building materials.

The building is two stories high with a dominant hipped roof. On the eastern elevation is a porch structure and the main entrance to the hospital. The second story level of the porch has been converted from an open veranda into an enclosed sun porch. The foundation measures 44' x 72', and at the western end of the building is an 18' x 20' room devoted to surgery. A second story has been added above which also serves as an enclosed sun porch. To meet hospital codes and fire codes, fire escapes have been added to each sun porch to speed the evacuation of the second story. An automatic fire sprinkler system has also been installed on each floor and in the attic space of the hospital.

The half exposed basement foundation is comprised of concrete blocks molded to resemble cut stone. At regular intervals this block wall is interrupted by double-hung, flat topped windows with jack-arch lintels. There are two covered stairs and service entrances to the basement on the northern elevation. Above the raised basement foundation a band of brick vertically placed encompasses the structure. From this band, walls of brick masonry construction are laid up in common bond.

The windows on the first floor are double-hung windows capped with segmental masonry arches. The windows on the second floor vary in size depending on the function of the room behind. These windows on the second floor also have jack-arch lintels. The overhang of the roof is supported by equally spaced metal brackets that give the appearance of a dentiled cornice. The hipped roof is interrupted at regular intervals by small, hipped roof dormers dominated by three equally sized window panes. Two chimneys rise above the roof line, one from the south side of the building from the basement kitchen and the other from the furnace room on the northern side. The emergency entrance on the southern elevation has been fitted with a green fiberglass snowshed and other snow protection structures have been added on this corner of the building.

The hospital still retains its mountain woodland setting. The freeway that runs below the hospital is hidden by the towering pine and fir trees that filter the noise and the view from the hospital lawn.

The Cle Elum-Roslyn hospital still harbors some of its original treasures. Old equipment such as the X-ray machine, original surgical instruments, the light above the operating table, and the water-powered elevator remain intact. The kitchen and laundry are still functioning facilities. All that is missing are the patients because the hospital serves today as an emergency station and out patient clinic.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	1905, 1909	Builder/Architect	Builder - Cle Elum Beneficial Assoc. NWI Company Architect A.S. Paul - Construction Contractor
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)			

The building of this modern, well-equipped and administered hospital has been the pride of Roslyn and Cle Elum for the last 70 years, although it has been hard for these communities to maintain the high standards set when the hospital was rebuilt in 1908-09. The staff and doctors have worked to continually serve the medical needs of the upper Kittitas County. Through forest fires, epidemics, logging accidents and mine disasters the hospital has given these communities the stability and independence they needed in their rural mountain setting. Through other subtle pressures such as miners' unrests, the closing of the mines, the weakening of the Northwest Improvement Company's control of the local economy, the hospital has remained a unifying bond of security and pride for Roslyn and Cle Elum.

The Cle Elum-Roslyn Beneficial Association was formed in 1904 to promote a health care facility for the citizens of the upper Kittitas County. The Cle Elum Echo reported on July 29, 1905: "With about 2,000 men on the payroll of the coal company operating the mines at two places, and the large logging, mining and farming country tributary to the two named places, (Cle Elum-Roslyn) the urgent need for an institution is evident."¹ Both cities had already experienced mine disasters, labor unrest, violence, epidemics of large proportions, as well as the day-to-day health care needs of thriving communities.

The Beneficial Association was incorporated to meet this urgent need for health care services. John L. Lewis and the miners' union made moneys available for this endeavor from the union dues collected from the miners locally. These citizens who were not employed by the mines were encouraged to buy health shares through the Beneficial Association in monthly installments. Finally, the Northwest Improvement Company, (a subsidiary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company) was encouraged to advance construction funds to ensure the success of the hospital enterprise. Small assessments and contributions were taken from patients to reimburse the N.W.I. Company, until the Roslyn-Cle Elum Beneficial Association became the absolute owner.

The Board of Directors of the Beneficial Association decided the location of the hospital should be on the land donated by Walter J. Reed, a local developer. This land in the Roslyn addition of Cle Elum overlooks the city of Cle Elum from a hillside just west of the community's business district.

The bids for construction were let to A.S. Paul and construction on the hospital began the first week in April, 1905. The Cle Elum Echo reported in July that the hospital was nearly completed and that it would be ready for the reception of patients by the middle of October.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Cle Elum Echo, July 29, 1905; September 30, 1905; November 25, 1905; July 11, 1908; February 20, 1909.
 Miner-Echo, February 16, 1979
 The Commonwealth, (Seattle), June 10, 1905, Page 5.

10. Geographical Data

The Coast Magazine, May, 1908; pages 362-363.

Acreege of nominated property 3.7 acres

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle name Cle Elum

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UMT References

A

1	0	6	5	5	7	0	0	5	2	2	8	8	5	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

Zone			Easting				Northing						

C

Zone			Easting				Northing						

D

Zone			Easting				Northing						

E

Zone			Easting				Northing						

F

Zone			Easting				Northing						

G

Zone			Easting				Northing						

H

Zone			Easting				Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

All of Block 5 in Roslyn Addition to the City of Cle Elum Kittitas County, Washington State, as recorded in Volume Two of plats, Page 32, Records Book of Kittitas County.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David Wheeler City/County Preservation Planner

organization Washington State Cultural Resources Survey date October, 1979

street & number 114 East Third Avenue telephone (509) 925-3778

city or town Ellensburg state Washington 98926

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

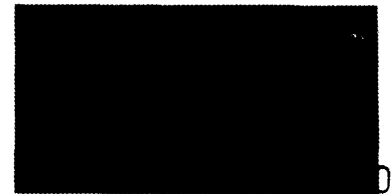
State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Jeanne M. Welch*

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date 9/8/80

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<i>Bruce A. Orupel</i>	date 12-3-80
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest: <i>Erma Jane Saxe</i>	date 12-3-80
Chief of Registration	

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

The building itself is an architectural structure of beauty and convenience. The site chosen for it adds all that could be desired to set the building off to the best advantage. The best of all is the freedom from contaminated surroundings which would generate eluvia which would be detrimental to health. Good drainage, fresh air in abundance, mountain water, beautiful and large field of mountain scenery and isolation from confusion and nerve wracking noises are a few of the advantages to be enjoyed.²

The two-story, wooden structure was built 44 feet wide by 72 feet long on a concrete foundation. The distance from the basement floor to the eaves was 30 feet. A one-story operating room addition was built at the west end of the building. Its measurements were 18 feet by 20 feet. "This institution will be strictly up to date in every way,"³ the Cle Elum Echo boasted on September 30, 1905.

The structure had electric lighting, bathroom and toilet facilities connected to a sewage system, city water, steam heat, up-to-date operating equipment, modern fixtures and furniture. The building cost was just under \$10,000 and the equipment, including surgical apparatus, medical supplies, furniture and fixtures, brought the total cost of the hospital up to \$20,000. The exterior of the building was painted gray with dark gray trimmings. The roofing material was a dark green to blend with the green pine and fir foliage of the surrounding mountain landscape. "This hospital is destined to become a great factor in making known to citizens for miles around the many advantages this locality possesses for a health and healing resort. What more, with the blessings nature has bestowed, could be asked or placed at the command of anyone seeking health, rest, recreation and a summer outing."⁴

The open house and dedication were scheduled on Thanksgiving, November 30, 1905. A special N.W.I. train brought the citizens of Roslyn and its city band to join the festivities planned with the Cle Elum band, honored guests, speakers Honorable W. M. Kinney of Ellensburg and Dr. Simonton of Seattle, and citizens.

To this milestone of accomplishment in Cle Elum-Roslyn history came a tragic set-back on July 9, 1908. A few minutes after 2:00 p.m. the fire bells announced a fire in the southwest corner of the hospital roof. Because of the lack of water pressure at the hospital site, a stiff breeze, and the location of the fire in an inaccessible area of the hospital roof, the flames were soon out of control. Twenty-one patients were assisted out of their beds in the building by the superintendent and his assistants. When all the patients were safely evacuated from the building, attention was then given to the removal of the hospital equipment and furniture not fastened down. The building was totally destroyed, but the nurses quarters just north of the hospital were saved by the fire fighters' efforts.

Within days the two communities and N.W.I. Company rallied to rebuild the hospital. The site was cleared of the debris from the fire, and the foundation and chimneys were found to be sound. The architect from the Northwest Improvement Company quickly drafted plans for reconstruction of a hospital similar to the original structure. The obvious differences were "fire proof" construction and built-in fire fighting apparatus on each floor of the hospital.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



80

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

The new Roslyn-Cle Elum Beneficial Association Hospital was opened for the reception of patients on February 1, 1909, almost eight months after the fire. The new building was built on the old building's foundation and was almost an exact reproduction of the original structure, using brick as the structural material instead of wood. A water-powered elevator was also installed for the convenience of staff and patients.

On the ground the building is forty-four by seventy-two feet, and in height it has two stories and a basement. An addition to the rear of the main building, eighteen by twenty feet, is devoted to an operating room.

The basement contains the kitchen, dining room, laundry room, store rooms and steam heating plant. The first or main floor is used mostly for office, operating room, X-ray room, laboratory, wash and bathrooms, and two wards which will accommodate five patients. The second floor has five rooms and three wards accommodating eighteen people and is also provided with bathrooms...

The new building is an improvement over the former one in many ways, aside from being more durable on account of brick construction. The plumbing, including provisions for hot and cold water, is strictly modern, and thorough provision is made in the way of fire protection. Each floor is provided with a fire hydrant and hose, a feature which would have prevented the former loss. The steam heating plant is complete. The operating room is one of the best equipped in the state containing all needed modern appliances, while construction and equipment has in view every sanitary precaution.

The rooms and wards are well lighted, well ventilated and neatly furnished. At the opening of the new hospital one room was endowed by Dr. Stimpson, the Chief Surgeon. The nurses are provided with separate quarters and a neat and commodious cottage adjacent is known as the Nurses' Home.⁵

Five doctors were employed by the Board of Directors to staff the hospital. Dr. Stimpson, of Roslyn, was the Surgeon-in-Chief and was assisted by Drs. Keehl and Newgord of Cle Elum, and Drs. Phelps and Payne of Roslyn. Mr. Isaac Davies was the superintendent, Mrs. Isaac Davies was the matron, and a corps of competent nurses was provided, over which Miss Belle Cameron presided as Head Nurse.

This hospital has been a dynamic patron in the health and stability of the upper Kittitas County. For the past 70 years the citizens of Roslyn and Cle Elum have benefited because of the high standard of health services the hospital they built has provided. The two communities are justifiably proud of the accomplishments of their hospital.

Footnotes:

1. Cle Elum Echo, July 29, 1905
2. Ibid.
3. Cle Elum Echo, September 30, 1905
4. Ibid.
5. Cle Elum Echo, February 20, 1909

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 1

Page 1

The hospital building is located on an approximately triangular plot with a point of beginning at the 2½ inch water hydrant immediately northwest of the building; from this point of beginning east approximately 220 feet to the intersection of the lot line, then southwest along the lot line to the intersection with Davis Street, then west 20 feet on the northern edge of Davis Street, then north to the point of beginning; all in Block 5 of the Roslyn Addition to the City of Cle Elum, Kittitas County, as recorded in Volume Two of plats, Page 32, Records of Kittitas County. The boundary described defines a parcel of less than one acre.