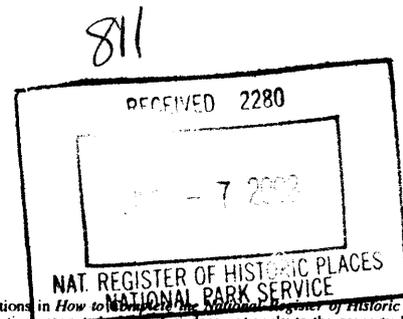NPS Form 10-900   OMB No. 10024-0018

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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   Downtown Pomeroy Historic District

other names/site number   N/A

2. Location

street & number   Roughly bounded by Main Street on   ___not for publication
the north, Tenth and Ninth streets on the east, Columbia Street on   ___ vicinity
the south, & Sixth Street on the west.

city or town   Pomeroy

state Washington   code   WA   county Garfield   code   023   zip code   99347

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 _nationally _statewide X locally. (_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title   Date   7/2/03

_____ / SHPO

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 certifying official/Title   Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper   Date of Action

✓ entered in the National Register.   _____   8/21/03
_ 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:)_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

X____ private

X____ public-local

_____ public-State

_____ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

_ building(s)

X district

_ site

_ structure

_ object

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

Contributing	Non-contributing	
42	14	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
42	14	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

1 (Garfield County Courthouse)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: Warehouse, Office, Specialty Shop
    Department store, Financial, Service Station
SOCIAL HALL: Fraternal Hall, Community Hall
GOVERNMENT: County, City
TRANSPORTATION: Depot
DOMESTIC: Hotel, Dwelling
RECREATION: Theater

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: Office, Specialty Shop
    Financial, Repair Shop
SOCIAL HALL: Community Hall
GOVERNMENT: County, City
RECREATION: Theater

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate, Gothic, Sullivanesque, Mission,

Commercial, Vernacular, Moderne,

Art Deco, Classical Revival, Utilitarian,

Modern Commercial,

Romanesque Richardsonian

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Concrete, Brick, Stone

Walls: Concrete, Brick, Stone, Wood

Roof: Rolled roofing, built-up roofing,
    composition asphalt shingles

Other: N/A

Narrative Description

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

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" on one or more lines for the criteria
qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

X **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.

X **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" on all 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.
significance within the past 50 years.

_ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE
GOVERNMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1887 to 1953

Significant Dates
1887, 1900, 1953

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Charles Burggraf (Albany, OR) /Architect
E.W. Houghton (Seattle, WA) /Architect
Mark Houser (Walla Walla, WA) /Architect
Harold Crawford (Pomeroy, WA) /
Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance
      X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

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
X previously listed in the National Register (**some properties**)
_ previously determined eligible by the National
Register
_ designated a National Historic Landmark
_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
__ recorded by Historic American Engineering

      X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Primary location of additional data:
_ State Historic Preservation Office
_ Other State agency
_ Federal agency
X Local government
_ University
X Other

Name of repository:
   City of Pomeroy
   Garfield County Courthouse
   Garfield County Museum

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property __13.7 acres__

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
1	11	453816	5146812	3	11	454232	5146604
2	11	454253	5146741	4	11	453806	5146670

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property.)
Property Tax No. NA

X_ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

X_See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Sally Donovan, Principal; Bruce Howard, Associate

Organization : Donovan & Associates   Date: April 7, 2003

Street & number: 1615 Taylor Street   Telephone: 541-386-6461

City or town   Hood River   State OR   zip code: 97031

Additional Documentation
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/or 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.)

Property Owner
name : Multiple Owners

street & number : N/A   telephone: N/A

city or town : N/A   state; N/A   zip code: N/A

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Summary
The Downtown Pomeroy Historic District is a rectangular area in downtown Pomeroy, Washington. Located in Township 12N, Range 42E, Section 31 in Garfield County, the District encompasses approximately 13.7 acres and covers portions of eight city blocks. Although primarily commercial in character, the District has other property types within the boundaries such as public, social, and fraternal buildings. Contained within the "Original Town Plat" of Pomeroy, the District is bounded by Tenth Street on the east, Columbia Street on the south, Sixth Street on the west, and the Main Street (U.S. Highway 12) properties on the north.

There are 62 individual tax lots in the District; one resource (Resource #60 and #61) shares two tax lots. There are forty-two (42) Historic Contributing resources in the District dating from 1887 to 1953, nine (9) Historic Non-Contributing resources, and five (5) Non-Historic, Non-Contributing resources. The Garfield County Courthouse was previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and therefore, not counted in the total as a contributing resource in the District nomination. There is one Contributing accessory building (#7, City Hall garage) and four (4) tax lots classified as Vacant.

Setting and Topography
Encompassing 486,400 acres, Garfield County has a population of 2,342 and is located in southeast Washington. Formed in 1881 from neighboring Columbia County, Garfield County is bounded on the east by Asotin County, south by the Oregon-Washington state line, west by Columbia County and north by Whitman County and the Snake River. The Blue Mountains and the Umatilla National Forest are in the southern panhandle. The mountain range is characterized by steep, rugged terrain, and most of the slopes are forested with evergreen trees. North of the mountains at the lower elevations, the county is characterized by rolling hills with steep slopes and narrow valleys that generally have a good cover of topsoil.

The native vegetation of the county includes bunchgrass, sagebrush, and other low growing plants. Cottonwoods, alders, and willows grow close to the streams that include Pataha, Deadman, and Meadow, and Alpowa creeks, and the Tucannon River. These streams eventually drain into the Snake River. The economy of the county is directly tied to dryland farming. The principle crops are wheat, barley, and grass seed, and livestock production consists of cattle and sheep.

The unincorporated land of the county has a population of 955 including two unincorporated communities along U.S. Highway 12; Pataha City, three miles east of Pomeroy, and Dodge, thirteen miles to the west. Extending east and west, Highway 12 bisects the county. A minor roadway leads south to the Blue Mountains and the Umatilla National Forest, and north to the Lower Granite Dam on the Snake River. U.S. Highway 127 cuts across the northwest corner of the county.

The City of Pomeroy, platted in 1878, is the only incorporated city in Garfield County. Situated on U.S. Highway 12 at an elevation of about 1,850 feet, Pomeroy is centrally located in Garfield County, thirty miles west of Lewiston, Idaho, and sixty miles northeast of Walla Walla, Washington. Amid productive wheat farming lands of the Pataha Valley, Pomeroy is the social, business, and living center of the Garfield County, as well as the county seat. The current population of Pomeroy is 1,517.

The Downown Pomeroy Historic District is sited along Main Street in the center of Pomeroy on land that gently slopes down to the south. Residential and newer commercial development radiates from the downtown in all directions. Pataha Creek and grain elevators are west of the District, and the former alignment of the O.R.&N. Co. railroad tracks (removed) is near the southern boundary along Columbia

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Street. Hills surround the town on the east, north, and south. The Garfield County Courthouse, fire station, and city hall are all in the District; the high school and City Park are southeast of the nominated area.

Boundaries
The factors in determining the boundaries for the Pomeroy Downtown Historic District are based on the interrelationship of historical and visual elements. Visual factors, including building dates and types, and changes in historic character and uses were evaluated in making the boundary determination. Historic information was also considered in the delineation of the boundaries.

This District is roughly rectangular shape, and bounded by Tenth Street on the east, Columbia Street on the south, Sixth Street on the west, and the Main Street (U.S. Highway 12) properties on the north. The District is contained within the Original Town Plat of Pomeroy and includes all or portions of Blocks 2 through 9.

The east boundary is defined by Days Addition with residential and commercial buildings, and altered historic vernacular commercial structures. The south and west boundaries are defined by residential and commercial/industrial development. Topography, the hospital/retirement home, open space, and residences define the north boundary. The historic resources in the District include the majority of what was historically the business center of Pomeroy.

Plats and Zoning
There is one plat represented in the boundary of the District, the Original Town Plat of Pomeroy. The Original Town was platted in 1878 by Joseph and Martha Pomeroy, and Minnie and Benjamin Day. The blocks were laid in a grid pattern with ten 60 ft x 120 ft lots; five face north, and five south. Over the years these lots have been divided into smaller tax lots ranging in size from 17 ft to 30 ft. In most blocks, a 16 ft alley forms the east-west midline. Main Street is 60 ft wide with 10 ft sidewalks and the secondary streets are approximately 50 ft wide with 10 ft sidewalks. The District includes portions of Main, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth streets. All the properties in the District are zoned commercial.

Streetscapes
Wide streets and uniform building facades characterize Pomeroy's streetscape. The major east-west arterial through the District is Main Street flanked by commercial properties, and a hillside to the north and commercial properties on the south. Pomeroy City Hall anchors the north end of Seventh Street, and the Seeley Theatre and Opera House and Maple Hall anchor the District's south end. The Garfield County Courthouse is sited near the north end of Eight Street and a commercial building is at the northern terminus of Ninth Street. The railroad depot, commercial buildings, and vacant lots are along the north side of Columbia Street, the secondary east-west arterial in the District. A linear railroad park (planted after tracks were removed) extends along the center of Columbia Street that has residences, churches, and the historical museum on the south side.

A downtown improvement project was completed along Main Street in the early 1980s that included corner curb cuts, street trees, and new sidewalks. The street trees are planted sporadically along Main Street that is lit by metal cobra-head streetlight. Wood power poles and telephone lines are primarily located along the secondary streets. Benches and planters are in front of some of the buildings.

Most of the buildings in the District along Main Street are flush with the sidewalks; however, a few of these deviate from the traditional setback. The buildings that do not conform to the established setbacks are generally newer commercial buildings or historic public buildings such as the Garfield County Courthouse

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(#13). The downtown buildings generally abut one another; although some of the buildings have been destroyed due to age or fire, and the site used for storage or parking.

The majority of the buildings in the District are one-story brick or concrete structures with only a few structures being two-and-three stories. The taller buildings generally anchor corner lots along Main Street (#4, #45, and #46). The most intact blocks in the District have a continuous wall of buildings: the north and south side of Main Street between Seventh and Eighth, and on the north side of Main Street between Eighth and Ninth. Built after the 1900 fire, these buildings are the most uniform in their design, size, materials, and height.

Construction Dates
The Period of Significance (POS) spans the period from 1887 to 1953. The beginning date of 1887 represents the construction date of the oldest building in downtown (First National Bank, #4), and the end date of 1953 includes the construction dates of the last structures (Masonic Temple #6 and Stanley's O.K. Tire Shop #20) built in the District during the post-World War II building boom and within the National Register fifty year cut-off date.

Resource Types and Architectural Styles
The buildings in the Downtown Pomeroy Historic District show a progression of architectural styles and resource types ranging from more ornate one-to-three-story brick commercial buildings to simple concrete buildings representing the automobile and post-World War II eras. The fires that periodically destroyed many of the commercial buildings in downtown Pomeroy influenced the architectural styles and building types. The building boom that occurred after the 1900 fire showed consistency in design and scale. These types of disasters and historical influences, such as the advent of the automobile, changed the appearance of Pomeroy's built environment.

Resource types that reflect the historic use include commercial and fraternal buildings, automobile service stations/garages, a train depot, community hall, fire station, theatres, utility company buildings, city hall, —
and the county courthouse. Four accessory structures (garages and sheds) are located in the District; most of these are associated with City Hall and the County Courthouse. Most of the buildings in the District were constructed in the Vernacular style with elements of popular styles including Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Commercial, Craftsman, Mission, Sullivanesque, Colonial Revival, Art Deco, and Moderne.

Only four buildings pre-date the July 1900 Pomeroy fire (#4, #17, #45, and #46) Two of these buildings were constructed by banking institutions on prominent corners and showed stylistic features of the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles (#4 and #45) in their window and cornice treatments. The St. George Hotel Annex (Hotel Revere Annex #46) also displays characteristics of the Italianate style in its semicircular windows with heavy hood molds.

The building boom following the 1900 Pomeroy fire marks a major developmental period in Pomeroy's history. A shift occurred from wooden false front buildings to one-story brick buildings; the City Council prohibited the use of wood within the downtown fire district. These Vernacular style structures display design elements that became the trademark of different builders. Many of these small, one-story brick buildings made of locally manufactured brick are similar in design and have a central peaked parapet with recessed sign panels, brick drip courses, decorative brickwork including dog-tooth patterns in the spandrel, raised pilasters, cast-iron pilasters, large storefront windows with transoms, and wood bulkheads. These buildings, particularly along the south side of Main between Seventh and Eighth streets (#37 to #44), have the most uniform streetscape appearance. Other design features of these post-1900 buildings include

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pressed metal cornices and spandrels with elaborate decorative Victorian design elements such as swags, florets, and geometric designs (examples: #12, #31 and #32). Only two buildings are made of locally quarried rock designed with elements of the Richardsonian Romanesque (#33 and #34). Other buildings; however, have foundations made of stone. The Hotel Revere (#46) is the only three-story building in the District that was erected after the 1900 fire. Twenty-six (extant) buildings in the District were erected the decade following the 1900 fire; the majority constructed of locally-made brick. All were commercial buildings except the Knettle Grand Theatre (#28).

The automobile era in the 1910s ushered in new building types. These transportation related building types included gas and service stations, car showrooms, and repair shops. Generally constructed at the east and west ends of downtown along Main Street (U.S. Highway 12), these one-story concrete buildings slowly began replacing older wooden blacksmith shops and stables. Other improvements to the area's transportation included the construction of the O.R.&N. Co. Depot in downtown Pomeroy. The depot drew more people into the downtown. To accommodate the needs of visitors and citizens, the Pomeroy Hotel (#15) was erected and the New Seeley Theatre and Opera House (#56) opened in 1913. Other building such as the new City Hall and Fire Station, and telephone exchange offices were constructed from 1910 to 1930, and reflect this period of civic improvement. Maple Hall, a laundry, and fraternal hall were also erected during this time period. Fourteen buildings were constructed from 1910 to 1930. Although simple in design, these buildings reflect the Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and historic period styles.

The Great Depression of the 1930s and World War II brought a halt to construction in downtown Pomeroy as restrictions were made on the purchase of building materials. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC); however, did work in the town to help build the addition to the school and develop the golf course. Another boom period occurred after the World War II as nine new structures were built downtown. These building types included concrete or brick buildings that were used for farm implements, auto sales and repair, machine shops, an office, a fire station, and the Masonic Temple. These buildings were simple in design. McKeirnan Implement and Hardware (#57) and Krouse's Machine Shop (#21) display characteristics of the Moderne and Art Deco styles in their rounded corners, austere facades, and concrete construction. Only — five buildings in the District were constructed after the Period of Significance (1887-1953).

Four architects were identified as having designed buildings in the District. The well-known Albany architect Charles Burggraf designed the Garfield County Courthouse (#13) in 1901, using distinctive features of the Queen Anne style. Prominent Seattle theatre architect E.W. Houghton designed the New Seeley Theatre and Opera House (#56) with elements of the Sullivanesque style. The interior of the theatre was modeled after the Moore Theatre in Seattle. The Masonic Temple (#6), built in 1952, was designed by Walla Walla architect Mark Houser, and the Pomeroy City Hall (#5) was designed by Harold Crawford.

Condition and Integrity
The buildings are generally in good condition with the exception of a few resources in fair to poor condition. The District maintains strong overall integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The integrity for individual properties was weighed by assessing the type, extent, and date of alterations in relationship to Pomeroy's own building stock and in context with similar communities in the region. The overall ability of the building to "read" as a example of the historic period was also a determining factor in the classification of each property. The alterations of the storefronts resulted in the greatest decrease in architectural integrity of design. These types of alterations are common to commercial buildings throughout the region and state.

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Classification of Properties

The classification of properties in the Downtown Pomeroy Historic District as Contributing or Non-Contributing is based on a number of considerations including building style, type, number of alterations, building material, massing, setbacks, and the historic development of the District. The classifications follow these current Washington State standards:

Historic Contributing: Properties that were built during the historic period of significance (1887-1953) and retain sufficient integrity in location, materials, design, setting, workmanship, feeling and or association to convey a sense of history.

Historic Non-Contributing: Properties that were built during the historic period of significance (1887-1953) but do not exhibit sufficient historic integrity in location, materials, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and/or association to convey a sense of history.

Non-Historic, Non-Contributing: Properties that were constructed outside the District's period of significance (post-date 1953).

Vacant: A parcel of land that is undeveloped. Vacant parcels are of neutral rank in the classification system used in Washington. They are counted neither as Contributing or Non-Contributing resources.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Classification	Number of Resources
Historic Contributing properties in the District:	42
Historic Non-Contributing properties in the District:	9
Non-Historic Non-Contributing properties in the District:	5
Total Resources in the District:	56
Vacant	4
National Register Previously listed in National Register	1

Note: There are 62 individual tax lots in the District; one resource (Resource #60 and #61) shares two tax lots and one resource was previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and therefore, not counted in the total as a contributing resource in the District nomination.

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Property Descriptions

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

609 Main Street   **Historic Name: Ferd Herres Service Department**   **Built: 1974**
Original Town Plat   Block 2   Lot: 1; W40' of 2   Legal: 050-02-001-1330
Style: Vernacular/Utilitarian   Builder: Unknown   Architect: Unknown
Classification: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing   **Site ID#: 1**
Description: This one-story steel frame building has a side facing gable roof covered with seamed metal roofing. The building has metal roll-up garage doors (installed circa 1964) and two pedestrian doors on the front façade, a concrete pad foundation, and is setback from the street to accommodate an asphalt parking area. Inside this structure are portions of two older (1950s) service stations. One of the structures is currently used as the main service bay and has concrete block walls, multi-light steel sash windows, and a flat roof. The other concrete service bay is in the northeast corner of the steel structure.
Cultural Data: According to the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, a brewery stood on this site in 1896. By 1929, the building had been replaced by Harry H. Hadley's Mission Style Shell Service Station (demolished). Other owners of the Mission style station were Jack Caldwell, Dale and Delbert Turner, Paul Feider, and Jerry Schneider. Ferd Herres purchased the property circa 1964 and constructed the steel building in 1974 for use as an automobile service department. Members of the Herres family still own the building.
Accessory Structure: None

643 Main Street   **Historic Name: Parlet Building**   **Built: 1915**
Original Town Plat   Block 2   Lot: E20' of 2; 3   Legal: 050-02-003-1340
Style: Vernacular   Builder: Unknown   Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 2**
Description: The two-story rectangular building has a sloped roof enclosed by a raised brick parapet. The Parlet Building has a projecting cornice, interior brick chimneys, decorative square stucco panels in the frieze flanking the stucco sign panel stating "1915 Parlet 1915", three bays separated by raised brick pilasters, and second-story fixed-pane windows on the front (south) façade. Concrete lintels with keystones are above the upper story windows. The building has a rock and concrete foundation. All the storefront windows and doors, and the side windows have been altered (circa 1960s); however, the window and bay openings are intact. A one-story addition was built on the east side of the building circa 1929 for use as a machine shop. The addition has a flat roof, brick veneer siding, masonry foundation, and a roll-up metal garage door.
Cultural Data: According to the 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, a small furniture and barbershop stood on this site. These smaller buildings were replaced in 1915 when ranchers F.I. and Ella Parlet constructed the existing building as an investment property. The upper story was designed for use as professional offices (later apartments) and the lower floor as a commercial garage space. J.M. Felthouse and Hadley Ford Garage were early occupants of the garage, and Jim A. Butler, owner of Butler Motor Company, occupied the commercial space from 1923 to his death in 1948. The building remained in the Parlet family after F.I. and Ella's deaths in the 1930s. The family sold the building to Ferd Herres in 1959 for his Chevrolet Dealership. The upstairs is currently used for apartments.
Accessory Structure: None

667 Main Street   **Historic Name: McKeirnan Storage**   **Built: 1949**
Original Town Plat   Block 2   Lot: 4; S4' of 7   Legal: 050-02-004-1320
Style: Vernacular   Builder: Unknown   Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Non-Contributing   **Site ID#: 3**
Description: The one-story building has a built-up hip roof partially concealed by a parapet. Originally built with concrete block, the exterior has been covered with stucco. The front façade has a central metal roll-up garage door flanked by large single light metal sash windows. A pedestrian door (replaced) is on the east side of facade.

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Cultural Data: According to the 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, a livery originally stood on this site. By 1922, the Hadley Motor Co. Garage was on the lot, and by 1930, a machine shop and storage business utilized the structure. This machine shop was demolished when Chuck McKeirnan erected the current building as a repair shop/storage area in 1949. The building is currently occupied by Blue Mt. Truck & Auto.
Accessory Structure: None

695 Main Street	**Historic Name: First National Bank of Pomeroy**	**Built: 1887**
Original Town Plat	Block 2	Lot: 5	Legal: exempt
Style: Gothic Revival/Italianate	Builder: Scott and Seed	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing	**Site ID#: 4**

Description: The First National Bank Building, erected in 1887, is a two-story brick building designed with elements of the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles. The building has an ornate brick cornice decorated with raised pilasters, inset cross designs, corbel courses, and peaked parapets over two of the bays. These bays, on the east and south facades, have elongated recessed brick panels above a semicircular arch. All the bays are separated by raised brick pilasters capped with decorative brick elements. The windows are a combination of one-over-one and two-over-two, double-hung wood sash windows with segmental and flat arches. Separated from the upper story by a corbel belt course, the lower story has large storefront windows, pedestrian entrances, and smaller segmental arch windows. The storefronts on south (front) and east sides are supported by cast-iron columns with bases imprinted with a maker's mark that is imprinted with "Cheery and Parks, Albany, Oregon." The two storefronts on the front facade have transoms (some covered with plywood) recessed central entrances, and wood bulkheads. Raised brick pilasters capped with peaked arches flank the south entrance door to the upper story. The metal lined bank safe has a hand painted scene on the door. The safe was purchased from the W.B. Wilshire and Co. of San Francisco and Portland. Modifications include covering the east side storefront with plywood, addition of a metal canopy over the store fronts on the south facade, alteration of an east side door and window, and the addition of a shed roof garage on the north elevation.
Cultural Data: In early May 1887, plans and specifications for the First National Bank Building of Pomeroy arrived for inspection by investor C.B. Foot and the bank's board of directors. The $22,000 contract was awarded to masons A.W. Scott and Seed who purchased the brick from the local brickyard about a mile from town. Completed in October, the new bank was touted as being a credit to the town and county, and "will stand as a lasting monument of their enterprise and to adorn the town for generations to come" (*East Washingtonian*, 3 November 1887). Directors C.A. McCabe, Elmer Scott, and John Brady opened the bank with a capital of $50,000. The bank closed its doors in 1898 after the depression of the ___ mid-1890s. The Pomeroy Savings Bank moved into the building in 1898 and occupied the space until 1905 when the bank erected a new structure on the opposite side of the street to the east.

The western side of the building was used as commercial space, east half as the banking headquarter, and a portion of the north side as a commercial space. Upon completion, the upstairs had a hall and sixteen rooms that were rented as doctor and attorney offices, and to the Masons. A long-time tenant of the west storefront was Darby and Mowery Hardware, both pioneer merchants. Other tenants over the years have included Kuchlers Meat Market and Cold Storage (northern storefront), Pomeroy Grain Growers, the Liquor Store, and Rauch Flower Shop. At different times, some of the second story rooms were used as apartments. The building, commonly referred to as the Black Building after long-time owner C.G. Black, was purchased in 1980 for use as the Pomeroy Senior Center.
Accessory Structure: None

80 Seventh Street	**Historic Name: City Hall and Fire Station**	**Built: 1927**
Original Town Plat	Block 3	Lot: N70' of 9&10 &7th St	Legal: NA
Style: Vernacular/Craftsman	Builder: C.A. Ward	Architect: Harold Crawford
Classification: Historic Contributing	**Site ID#: 5**

Description: The City Hall is a one-story building sited at the north end of Seventh Street. The building has a clipped gable roof with intersecting hips covered with composition shingles, brick veneer cladding with a raked rug finish, wide overhanging eaves supported by carved wood brackets, and a combination of one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows (some with vertical muntins in the upper sash), and fixed-pane windows. The building has a concrete foundation and tall brick chimneys. An unclad concrete ell that housed the jail is on the northeast corner of the building and is now

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used for storage. Modifications include the addition of fixed light windows and aluminum doors on the front (south) façade, enclosure of the original fire station doors in the center of the building (early 1950s), and covering the transoms on the side doors and windows.

Cultural Data: Originally, this was the site of a two-story wooden building that housed the jail, city offices, and the hose cart for the fire department. As the town grew, the need for a new city hall and fire station increased. In 1926, the citizens of Pomeroy and City Council authorized the construction of a new city hall, fire station, and jail. Builder C.A. Ward was awarded the contract to erect the new building that was designed by Harold E. Crawford. Completed in five months, the new facility was finished in September 1927, at a cost of about $10,000. The building was altered in the early 1950s when a new fire station was built at Ninth and Main streets. At that time, the western and central portion of the building was converted into an apartment, and the eastern side used as the city hall and jail. The apartment was often rented to city officials such as the police chief. The city currently uses the former apartment for storage and a City Council Chamber.

Accessory Structure: Garage: An associated two stall concrete garage/storage area is located southwest of the City Hall. Built into the hillside, the Mission style structure has a flat roof concealed by a raised curvilinear parapet, two garage door openings, and a storage area built onto the south side. A concrete stairway on the north side leads to the adjacent lot. The building is a Contributing structure to the site. This was used to store the fire department's equipment and trucks.

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62 Seventh Street   **Historic Name: Masonic Temple**   **Built: 1952**

Original Town Plat	Block 3	Lot: S50' of 9&10	Legal: 050-03-010-1220
Style: Vernacular/Modern		Builder: Rodney Dye	Architect: Mark Houser
Classification: Historic Contributing			**Site ID#: 6**

Description: The two-story rectangular Masonic Temple is constructed of concrete block with tan brick veneer cladding on the street elevations. A shallow gable covered with metal seamed roofing was added to the flat roof in 1994. The building has a concrete foundation, multi-pane steel casement windows, and doors on the west, north, and east elevations. The front (west) of the building is decorated with a recessed stucco panel with the Masonic symbol in the middle, and a clay tile shed roof over the recessed entrance. Concrete planter boxes flank the sidewalk leading to the street. The hall is setback from the street with a lawn in front. Alternations include modifying the flat roof to a gable; however, the remainder of the building is relatively intact.

Cultural Data: The Pomeroy Masonic Lodge was first organized on 22 March 1879, as the Evening Star Lodge No. 30 F.M.&A.M. The lodge met in various places including the First National Bank Building (#4) and the Union Hall. After the Union Hall burned in May 1951, the Masons constructed their own lodge on a parcel of land near City Hall. The lodge received Federal permission from the National Production Authority in September 1951 allowing the organization to use steel and other controlled building material in the construction. The Masons hired Walla Walla architect Mark Houser to design the new structure. In November 1952, the new temple was dedicated and the cornerstone laid. Erected mostly by donated labor under the direction of local contractor Rodney Dye, the new Masonic Temple was built for $75,000. The Masons sold the building to Garfield County on 4 May 1993. The county sold the hall on 25 October 2000 to the current owners.

Accessory Structure: None

44-46 Seventh Street   **Historic Name: Telephone Exchange Building**   **Built: Circa 1930**

Original Town Plat	Block 3	Lot: N40' of 1	Legal: exempt
Style: Vernacular/Mission		Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Non-Contributing			**Site ID#: 7**

Description: The one-story building has a side-facing clipped gable roof covered with asphalt composition shingles, a tall exterior brick chimney on the north side, combination of one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows and new fixed-pane aluminum sash windows, stucco exterior walls, and a small hip roof porch covering the northern entrance on the front (west) side. Another entrance is located on the south side of the front elevation. A slightly sloped shed roof has been added over three-quarters of the front side. This newer porch is supported by metal round columns. A concrete disabled ramp with a metal railing has been added to the front elevation to accommodate its new use as a duplex, and an addition built on the north side (1980s). The building is in fair condition with major alterations.

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Cultural Data: The building was constructed circa 1930 for use as the Telephone Exchange Building. The previous site for the telephone company was at 666 Main Street (#48). The building is currently used as temporary housing for Asotin County Mental Health Association.
Accessory Structure: None

703 Main Street	Historic Name: Old National Bank of Spokane	Built: 1969

Original Town Plat	Block 3 Lot: S80' of 1	Legal: 050-03-001-1240
Style: Corporate Modern	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing		Site ID#: 8

Description: The one-story building, constructed in 1969, replaced two other commercial buildings originally on this site. The bank building has a flat roof, wide overhanging frieze decorated with metal panels, and tall windows separated by vertical boxed columns and horizontal members. The bays are articulated with alternating glass panes, rock veneer or T-1-11 panels. An automated teller and entrance door is located on the south elevation.
Cultural Data: The Pomeroy Savings Bank, erected in 1905, originally stood on this site. The bank was later called the Pomeroy State Bank and then the Old National Bank of Spokane. The Old National Bank of Spokane constructed this building in 1969 and U.S. Bank purchased the building in 1987.
Accessory Structure: None

725 Main Street	Historic Name: Meyers Harness Shop	Built: Circa 1904

Original Town Plat	Block 3 Lot: W33' of 2	Legal: 050-03-002-1250
Style: Commercial	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site ID#: 9

Description: The one-story rectangular brick building has a sloped roof concealed by a tall front parapet. The building has a projecting pressed metal cornice decorated with garlands, wood panels covering the spandrel, vertical boards over the transom windows, a canopy sheltering the metal storefront windows, recessed central entrance doors, and Roman brick clad bulkheads.
Cultural Data: According to the 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, this lot was vacant. The subject building was erected circa 1904 for W.L. Meyers' harness shop. A native of Ohio, Meyers came to Pomeroy in 1902 and started his Main Street business. In 1905, Meyers married Bessie Keates and began raising their nine children. Meyers later expanded his business to include a successful line of hardware, implements, and sporting goods. His son Jack took over the family business after World War II. W.L. Meyers died in 1956. The business stayed in this location until circa 1960 when the family moved the store to 796 Main Street (#37), the Pomeroy Mercantile Company Building (Emerson-Hull Mercantile). Strains Department Store moved into the vacated structure, and later Sears occupied the building. Obenland and Low Agency, Inc. currently own the structure. The building was also known as the Freeman Building.
Accessory Structure: None

741 Main Street	Historic Name: Campbell-Gerhardt Building	Built: 1900

Original Town Plat	Block 3 Lot: E27' of 2, W3' of 3	Legal: 050-03-002-1260
Style: Commercial	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site ID#: 10

Description: The Campbell-Gerhardt building is a one-story, rectangular brick building and has a sloped roof with a high brick parapet decorated with three recessed brick panels. The recessed central entrance has a single light door with wood surrounds and is flanked by newer fixed-pane storefront windows with a Roman brick bulkhead below. Originally, this building had a high peaked parapet; this section of the parapet was removed because of deterioration. Other alterations to the building include the addition of a wood shingle shed awning and covering the transoms with diagonal boarding.
Cultural Data: The 30'x60' structure was the first brick building completed after the 1900 fire that destroyed downtown Pomeroy. Constructed by Peter Gearhardt and G.L. Campbell, the west storefront was occupied by Gerhardt's barbershop, and the east half by Campbell real estate and Dickson & Start insurance offices. Upon completion, the barbershop was described in the local paper as "well furnished with up-to-date fixtures and other first-class equipment" (*East Washingtonian*, 13 October 1900). The article continues and states, "there are to be bath rooms with porcelain tubs, nicely arranged for the best class of trade. His razors are always kept disinfected, making it impossible for a patron to

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become exposed to contagion." Peter Gerhardt, born in Germany in 1853, immigrated to the United States and began his career as a barber in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada's. In 1880, he moved to Dayton, Washington, and then in 1882, relocated to Pomeroy. An ad in a circa 1909 paper advertised Gerhardt's, "O.K. Barber Shop and Bath Room: Baths everyday in the year. Fours chairs working continuous. Electric vibrator for massage purpose. Peter Gerhardt, D.E. Barquist, Teddy Perry, C.W. Simonson." Gerhardt's barbershop and bathhouse was a gathering place on Saturdays when ranchers and farmers came to town shave and bath, shop, and relax. The Victorian Rose and Collectibles currently occupy the building.
Accessory Structure: None

745 Main Street   **Historic Name: Christopherson Jewelry and P.O.**   **Built: Circa 1901**

Original Town Plat   Block 3   Lot: W34' of E57' of 3   Legal: 050-03-003-1280
Style: Commercial   Builder: Unknown   Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 11**
Description: This one-story brick building has a raised parapet decorated with a brick drip coursing. The top of the parapet has been modified by the removal of some of the brick coursing and the application of stucco over the part of the parapet. The spandrels are decorated with a series of small recessed panels and the two bays are separated by raised brick pilasters. The storefronts have been altered by enclosing the transoms and bulkheads with Roman bricks, and altering the doors and windows to aluminum sash.
Cultural Data: The building was constructed circa 1901 after the 1900 fire. By 1922, the 34'x60' structure housed Christopherson's Jewelry Store in the west half and the U.S. Post Office in the east half. By 1930, the post office was replaced by a commercial store. A women's clothing store later occupied this building.
Accessory Structure: None

753 Main Street   **Historic Name: Richardson Building**   **Built: Circa 1904**

Original Town Plat   Block 3   Lot: E23' of 3, W3' of 4   Legal: 050-03-003-1270
Style: Commercial/Queen Anne   Builder: Unknown   Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 12**
Description: This one-story brick building has a raised parapet covered with a pressed metal cornice and a spandrel decorated with swags, florets, semi-circles, and an egg and dart pattern. Brick pilasters flank the two storefront bays that — are separated by a raised pilaster. The storefronts have been altered by enclosing the transoms and bulkheads with Roman brick, installing non-canvas awnings, and altering the doors and windows to aluminum sash.
Cultural Data: According to the 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, a 20'x35' wooden tailor shop was on this lot prior to the construction of the current brick building circa 1904. E. Richardson had a second hand store in the building until 1912 when the business was sold to George F. Cluck. By 1922, the structure housed Sparkman's Barber Shop in the west half and Herbert Kuykendall's Tire Shop in the east half, and by 1930, a store was in the west half and Berringer Shoe Shop in the east. From the mid-to-late 1930s to the 1980s, the east half of the building was used as an insurance office. Some of the agents over the years included Chet and Bert Obenland, Ray Munn, and Lows. A 1916 assessor's book indicates a drinking fountain was in front of this building.
Accessory Structure: None

795 Main Street   **Historic Name: Garfield County Courthouse**   **Built: 1901**

Original Town Plat   Block 3   Lot: 5, 6, 7, 8, E57' of 4   Legal: exempt
Style: Queen Anne   Builder: August Ilse   Architect: Charles Burggraf
Classification: National Register   **Site ID#: 13**
Description: Erected in 1901, the two-and-one-half story Queen Anne style Garfield County Courthouse has a flared hip roof with intersecting hips and gables covered with composition asphalt shingles laid in a fish scale design. The brick building has corbeled brick chimneys, overhanging eaves supported by modillions, decorative brick frieze, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with flat arch lintels, a double projecting brick stringcourse separating the stories, and an ashlar stone foundation. A three-story clock tower embellishes the front (south) elevation and has a domed roof topped with a justice statute, a clock recessed in a pointed arch, fanlight window, tripartite window on the second story and an

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open arch in the basement level. Another polygonal tower with a conical roof is on the west end of the front elevation and has fanlight windows, a frieze with circular recesses, and ornate glass window panes. The east elevation is decorated with a round bay. The south projecting entrance bay is capped with an open porch and rail, and has an arched window above the entrance opening. The main entrance doors are recessed in the bay. A three-story concrete block elevator shaft was added to the rear (north) elevation in June 1999. An expansive terraced lawn area is in front of the courthouse that has a central stairway lined with shrubs leading to the main entrance. Tall coniferous trees are on the west side of the lawn and a bronze Civil War Infantryman statue on the east side. A parking area, excavated in 1949, is on the north side of the courthouse. The Garfield County Courthouse was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977.
Cultural Data: In November 1900, the citizens of Garfield County authorized a $20,000 bond for the construction of a new courthouse in Pomeroy to replace the wooden structure that was lost in the 1900 fire. Prominent Albany, Oregon, architect Charles H. Burggraf was hired to design the new courthouse, and bids were open for the project in March 1901. August Ilse of Spokane was awarded the contract with a bid of $18,783. The specification called for brick and stone construction; the stone was quarried locally from the Valentine Ridge area near the Snake River. The statue of justice that caps the clock tower is only one of twenty statues nationwide where the justice figure is not blindfolded. According to the 2 August 1904 City Council minutes, authorization was given to install a clock in the clock tower. A Civil War statue, erected by the G.A.R., was placed in front of the courthouse in 1904 at the Fourth of July celebration. Due to deterioration, the statue was removed in the 1950s. In 2000, the VFW Post #2351 and the Garfield County Pioneer Society funded and dedicated a new bronze Civil War statue that now graces the courthouse lawn. The statue rests on top of the original marble base that is engraved with the names of the county's veterans.
Accessory Structure: A two-car garage is located west of the courthouse. The building has a gable roof covered with seamed metal siding and wood siding. A small metal shed is south of the garage. Both accessory buildings were constructed outside the period of significance and are Non-Historic, Non-Contributing structures to the site.

803 Main Street	**Historic Name: Stevenson Hardware/Chard Building**	**Built: 1905**
Original Town Plat Block 4 Lot: 1		Legal: 050-04-001-1130
Style: Commercial	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		**Site ID#: 14**

Description: Stevenson Hardware, commonly known as the Chard Building, is a two-story structure constructed of brick. The building has a flat roof, wide stucco parapet with ghost signs that say "Farmers National Bank" on the west and south elevations, a metal clad corbeled stringcourse above the second story windows, one-over-one double-hung metal sash and single-pane windows, raised pilasters separating the bays, a brick soldier course between the bays above the first story windows, and a concrete foundation. A concrete stairway leading to the second story has been added to the rear (north) elevation. Alterations include replacement of the wood windows with metal sash, removal of the upper portion of the cornice, and alterations of the two front storefronts (1954 remodel).
Cultural Data: Built for John R. Stevenson for use as a hardware store, the building has been remodeled several times. A native of Michigan, Stevenson was born in 1854 and moved to Pomeroy in 1891 to take over management of a hardware store. He started his own business in the late 1890s and in 1905, erected the subject building to house his store. Circa 1922, Stevenson sold the building to The Farmers National Bank who remodeled the structure with professional offices on the upper floor, and a bank and hardware store on the lower floor. Stevenson, a state senator and mayor of Pomeroy, died in 1928 of heart failure. By 1930, Stevenson's hardware had been liquidated and the bank closed. The U.S. Post Office moved into the entire first floor. On 30 April 1954, a fire damaged the first floor of the building that was then known as the Henry L. Chard Building. By the 1950s, the post office, a café, and insurance agency occupied the lower floor. The building was rebuilt after the fire, and in 1961, the post office moved into a new facility (#36) on Main Street, and the Chard Building was remodeled for use as a bank and restaurant.
Accessory Structure: None

831 Main Street	**Historic Name: Pomeroy Hotel**	**Built: Circa 1910-11**
Original Town Plat Block 4 Lot: 2		Legal: 050-04-002-1140
Style: Vernacular/Colonial Revival	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		**Site ID#: 15**

Description: The Pomeroy Hotel is a two-story building with a brick parapet decorated with a corbeled cornice, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows on the upper story, fixed-pane wooden storefront windows, and a concrete foundation.

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Pilasters on the rusticated lower story separate the storefront and entrance bays. Double wooden doors on the east side of the front elevation lead to the second floor apartments. The main entrance is sheltered with a pedimented portico supported by tapered posts (built circa 1925). The original multi-pane transom windows above the storefront have been covered; only the multi-pane transom windows above the main entrance doors are intact. Two of the original storefront entrances (second and fourth bays from the west) have been removed and replaced with windows.

Cultural Data: Henry B. and Della Henley constructed the hotel circa 1910-11. The hotel had rooms on the upper floor, and a restaurant, office, and lobby on the lower floor. The Henleys' son, Frank, took over management of the hotel in the late 1920s, and his children operated the business in the 1940s and 1950s. The hotel is currently used as a restaurant and bar with the owners occupying the second floor.

Accessory Structure: None

847 Main Street   **Historic Name: The Palace Store**   **Built: Circa 1906**

Original Town Plat   Block 4   Lot: W30'10" of 3   Legal: 050-04-003-1150
Style: Commercial   Builder: Unknown   Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 16**

Description: The one-story building has brick parapet flanked by raised pilaster with corbeled caps. Divided into three bays, the central recessed entrance bay has two doors that lead into separate commercial spaces (connected on interior by an opening). The wood doors, set on the diagonal, have wooden panels below and glass pane above. The large storefront windows on the side of the entrance have wood paneled bulkheads, wood sashes, and multi-pane transom windows. Due to deterioration, the upper portion of the parapet was removed prior to the current ownership. The building was restored in the 1990s.

Cultural Data: According to newspaper accounts and historic photographs, the building was most likely constructed circa 1906. The building adjoined Fox's photographic studio on the east. One of the earliest businesses to locate in the building was a clothing store called The Palace Store. By 1922, a cleaning business was in the west half of the building and a millinery business in the east half.   Breashears Hat Shop and, later, Allie Powell's Millinery and Hat Shop occupied the building. Powell lived in the back of the store for many years. The Metro Antique & Stuff currently occupies the building.

Accessory Structure: None

857 Main Street   **Historic Name: A.D. Fox & Son Building**   **Built: Circa 1891**   —

Original Town Plat   Block 4   Lot: E29'2" of 3   Legal: 050-04-003-1160
Style: Commercial/Italianate   Builder: Unknown   Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 17**

Description: The Fox Photography Studio, a one-story brick building, has a corbeled brick cornice covered with a skim coat of stucco on the east bay and a brick parapet (partially removed) on the west bay. Corbeled pilasters separate the two bays. The building has a projecting stringcourse above the semicircular one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. Heavy hood molds above the windows and door on the east bay create an arcade effect. These window types were used in the pre-1900 buildings (#45 and #46) in downtown. The two entrance doors are made of wood panels. Most of the original brick was covered with stucco prior to 1948 to preserve the exterior surface.

Cultural Data: According to the 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, a 30'x30' masonry structure stood on the site and housed the photography business of Almeron D. Fox. Fox arrived in Pomeroy in 1890 to start a photography studio and, most likely, erected the building around 1891. Fox enlarged (30'x40') his original studio by 1908. Fox operated the business with his son Jerry until his death in 1925. Jerry began managing the business about 1906 until the late 1920s when the business was liquidated. Jerry was a talented musician and organized the Pomeroy Band. His own band, the Fox Orchestra, often played for the silent films shown at the Seeley Theatre. Jerry Fox's career was cut short when an accident damaged his eyesight. Jerry died years later on 13 June 1952.

Accessory Structure: None

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865 Main Street   **Historic Name: People's Market/O.K. Tire Shop**   **Built: Circa 1925**

Original Town Plat	Block 4	Lot: W40.05' of 4	Legal: exempt
Style: Vernacular/Moderne		Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 18**

Description: Erected circa 1925, the one-story concrete building has a flat roof with a slightly raised parapet. The façade is divided into two bay separated by concrete pilasters. The storefront was redesigned in 1952 with brick storefronts and fixed-pane metal sash windows. The entrance door on the east bay has a curved wall that leads to a slightly recessed entrance. Originally, the building had transom windows above the storefronts and multiple entrance doors between the bays. This remodel reflects the 1950 Moderne style.

Cultural Data: According to the 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, the site was vacant; however by 1930, a concrete building had been erected. Early occupants of the building included Bill Brammer and Wylie Parker's People's Market (1930s and 1940s), and O.K. Tire Shop (by 1948). The tire shop occupied the building until 1952 when the owner, Dick Stanely, constructed a new shop at 897 Main Street (#20). The Pomeroy Aerie #3060 Fraternal Order of the Eagles (F.O.E.) purchased the shop in 1952 and remodeled the building for use as a lodge hall. The Eagles sold the building in 1996 to the Asotin County Mental Health Association. Planetary Pizza and a laundry currently occupy the structure.

Accessory Structure: None

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875 Main Street   **Historic Name: Belknap Insurance**   **Built: 1949**

Original Town Plat	Block 4	Lot: E19.95' of 4	Legal: 050-04-004-1180
Style: Vernacular		Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 19**

Description: Constructed in 1949, the one-story concrete building has a sloped roof with a single row of corbelling caps the parapet. The building has a striped metal awning, large metal sash storefront windows, recessed offset entrance, and Roman brick bulkhead.

Cultural Data: According to the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, by 1896 a printing business was sited here; by the early 1900s, the brick building housed Herman Scott's Holt Combine and tractor supplies business. The original brick structure was replaced in 1949 by the current concrete building and was used for many years as an insurance agency (Belknap Insurance and Oliver Insurance).

Accessory Structure: None

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897 Main Street   **Historic Name: Stanley's O.K. Rubber Welders**   **Built: 1952**

Original Town Plat	Block 4	Lot: 5	Legal: 050-04-005-1190
Style: Vernacular		Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Non-Contributing   **Site ID#: 20**

Description: Constructed in 1952, the one-story concrete block building has a sloped roof with a wood shake shed roof parapet and two bays separated by concrete block pilasters. The east bay has a large paneled garage door and the west bay accommodates the repair bay. A large multi-pane window is on the rear (north) elevation. The building was remodeled in the early 1980s.

Cultural Data: Dick Stanley completed the O.K. Rubber Welders (O.K. Tire Shop) in June 1952. Stanley moved his business to this location from 865 Main Street (#18) where Stanley started the tire shop in 1948. The building had a shake roof added in the 1980s, and today, is still used as a tire shop (Storey's Tire Factory).

Accessory Structure: None

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901 Main Street   **Historic Name: Krouse's Machine Shop**   **Built: 1945-46**

Original Town Plat	Block 5	Lot: W1/2 of 1, S1/2 of E	Legal: 050-05-001-1040
Style: Moderne		Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 21**

Description: The building, erected in 1946, is a one-story concrete block building with a slightly sloped roof and raised parapet. Five bays separated by concrete block pilasters make up the front (south) elevation. The east bay has the original wooden multi-pane folding garage doors, and the central three bays are filled with steel sash multi-pane windows.

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The west bay has a recessed entrance, decorative glass block, fixed-pane storefront windows, and transom windows covered with metal sheets. The storefront is sheltered by a sheet metal canopy designed with rounded corners. All the corners of the building are also rounded; a modernistic design element. A garage bay, set back from the main building, is on the west elevation. The concrete block structure has a metal roll-up garage door, flat roof, and multi-pane windows. **Cultural Data:** In February 1896, Henry Krouse moved to Pomeroy from Pataha to operate Murphy's blacksmith shop. T.E. Benbow, a wagon maker, and Otto Koenig, a mechanic, worked with Krouse in the business. Henry and Florence Krouse had four sons, who later worked in the family business. After Henry's death in 1934, the shop was left to his widow Florence. Her sons, Leslie and Karl expanded the business by making tractor cabs. The Krouse brothers decided to build a new fireproof building on their land on Main Street in spring 1945. The concrete blocks for the new building came from Spokane. Both portions of the new shop were completed by 1946 at a cost of $10,000 (*East Washingtonian*, 27 September 1945).
Accessory Structure: None

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933 Main Street   **Historic Name: Electric Service Station**   **Built: Circa 1919**

Original Town Plat   Block 5   Lot: E1/2 of 1; 2   Legal: 050-05-002-1050
Style: Vernacular   Builder: Unknown   Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Non-Contributing   Site ID#: 22
Description: Constructed circa 1919, the two-story wood frame building has a gable roof covered with asphalt composition shingles, an interior brick chimney, brick veneer on the side elevations, and corrugated metal on the front (south) side. All the windows have been replaced with metal sliders. The front entrance is sheltered with a metal canopy. A wooden garage door is on the east end of the front elevation, and a small gable porch covers the rear (north) entrance. The building has been modified extensively with new siding and windows.
Cultural Data: According to the assessment records, this lot was owned by L.W. Brown in 1916-17. The structure was most likely built circa 1919 by pioneer L.W. Brown as an investment to house the Electric Service Station. The 4 March 1919 edition of the *East Washingtonian* states that "L.W. Brown will build a new building on Main Street in the spring." Born in Philomath, Oregon in 1852, Brown was educated as a physician and worked in Salem until 1879 when he came to Garfield County and worked on a farm. He then filed on a land claim and farmed until about 1913 when he moved to Pomeroy after the death of his wife, Miriam Mirlott. Brown died in March 1923. By 1930, the subject building was used by the Woodmen of the World for a hall, and later the Forester's lodge. Other uses of the building include Bartlow's Second Hand Shop and Harvester Shop, a tackle shop, and the *East Washingtonian* offices.
Accessory Structure: None

949-979 Main Street   **Historic Name: City-County Fire Department**   **Built: 1949**

Original Town Plat   Block 5   Lot: S110'of 3&W40'of 4 Legal: exempt
Style: Vernacular   Builder: Busboom & Raus: Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing   Site ID#: 23
Description: Completed in 1949, the Fire Station is a L-shaped building constructed of concrete block. Originally, the structure had a flat roof but in 1992, a gable was added to the flat roof. The building has two garage bays on the west side that have metal roll-up doors, a pedestrian door and windows in the central bay, and a large window on the eastern bay of the front (south) elevation. A shed roof carport was added to the east elevation sheltering the access to the caretaker's apartment. Two historic fire bells are in front of the station.
Cultural Data: The Pomeroy Fire Department was officially established on 23 July 1887. Thirty men enrolled as volunteers; the following year a hook and ladder truck was purchased for the department. In 1926, the citizens of Pomeroy authorized the purchase of additional fire equipment, and the construction of a City Hall and Fire Station (#5). The City Hall/Fire Station served the needs of the department until 14 September 1948 when voters passed a $30,000 bond for the construction of a new fire station. This money was added to the funds already earmarked for the new station. The new fire station was built on a vacant lot at the east end of Main Street, and included storage for all the city and county fire equipment, living quarters for the caretaker, a dormitory for the staff, and lockers for all members. The construction bids were let (for a second time) in February 1949, and was awarded to contractors Busboom and Raus. The city engineer, Cecil Kinder, supervised the excavation of the building. By August 1949, community members toured the new $75,000 building.
Accessory Structure: None

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985-991 Main Street   **Historic Name: Schneckloth/Waldher Service Station   Built: Circa 1927**

Original Town Plat   Block 5   Lot: E20' of 4; 5   Legal: 050-05-005-1080
Style: Vernacular   Builder: Unknown   Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Non-Contributing   **Site ID#: 24**
Description: The L-shaped wood frame building has an intersecting gable roof covered with asphalt composition shingles, shallow overhanging eaves, multi-pane vinyl and wood-sash windows, and vinyl siding on east half of the former station. The garage bay has stucco siding, multi-pane wood windows, and a metal roll-up garage door. The building has been modified extensively for its use as an office and residence. The eastern half of the building is the original part of the station.
Cultural Data: According to the 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, this site was vacant. By 1930, Jim Schneckloth and Raymond Waldher owned a service station on the site. The station was later known as the Charlie Bowne Service Station, Bankes Service Station, Rich's Union 76 Station, and an Exon station. During the Korean War, a lookout station was constructed behind this building on the hillside.
Accessory Structure: None

996 Main Street   **Historic Name: Moore Brothers Garage   Built: Circa 1910**

Original Town Plat   Block 6   Lot: E40' of 5   Legal: 050-06-005-2200
Style: Vernacular   Builder: Unknown   Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 25**
Description: Moore's Garage, built circa 1910, is a one-story brick building with a raised parapet decorated with a dog-tooth brick pattern. The stepped parapet and bays on the east side are separated by raised pilasters. The front (north) elevation has two large fixed-pane display windows and a recessed garage door with a wood panel door. The north elevation has newer fixed-pane windows and one original four-pane wood sash window. A segmental arch is above the original wood garage doors on the north side. The three panel folding doors have multi-pane windows on the upper portion and recessed panels on the lower section decorated with cross boards. The rear (south) elevation has a series of six-over-six double-hung wood sash segmental arch windows. All the brick work has been painted with the exception of the rear elevation.
Cultural Data: According to the 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, the site was vacant. By 1922, the 40'x60' structure housed Moore Brothers Garage (Clarence and Colner), and by 1930, the garage added a 30' extension on the south side. The garage was known as Fred Weimer's Garage in the 1930s and 1940s. A display area was in the front of the building and a repair shop in the back. Fisher's Auto Repair currently occupies the building.
Accessory Structure: None

984 Main Street   **Historic Name: American Legion Post #38   Built: Circa 1918**

Original Town Plat   Block 6   Lot: W20' of 5   Legal: 050-06-005-2210
Style: Commercial   Builder: Unknown   Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Non- Contributing   **Site ID#: 26**
Description: The one-story brick and concrete block building has a raised parapet covered with stucco. Void of decorative detail, the building has been modified by covering the pilasters and original window openings with vertical boards, and placing seamed metal awnings over the openings. The original transom windows and recessed entrance doors are intact.
Cultural Data: By 1922, the current 20'x60' structure housed the G.F.G., and by 1930, the American Legion Hall. The Pomeroy American Legion Post #38 was organized circa 1920. The American Legion added a concrete block addition to the back of the building and excavated a basement for use as a hall in 1948-49. An antique store currently occupies the building.
Accessory Structure: None

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966-976 Main Street Historic Name: Christensen Machine/Dixon Garage   Built: Circa 1905

Original Town Plat Block 6	Lot: 4	Legal: 050-06-004-2230
Style: Vernacular/Italianate	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		**Site ID#: 27**

Description: The one-story brick building has a flat roof with a raised parapet decorated with a corbeled coursing. The front (north) façade has two large central service doors flanked by original two-over-two double-hung wood sash segmental arch windows with defined hoodmolds. The eastern door has been modified in size over time and a metal roll-up garage door installed. The rear (south) side has original six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows, and a freight and pedestrian door. The basement level is exposed on the rear elevation.
Cultural Data: Constructed circa 1905, the 60'x50' structure housed a blacksmith's and wagon maker shop. The building had a 35'x70' wood workshop addition attached to the rear elevation. By 1930, the concrete structure had expanded to 60'x120' with machine and wood working shops in the east half and a garage in the west half. The building was occupied by Christensen's Machine Shop and Dixon's Garage (Clayton). Chris Christensen, a native of Denmark, settled in Pomeroy to work as a blacksmith and machinist in the shop of George Davis. The same year, Christensen purchased the business with partner J.A. Craig. Circa 1915, Christensen purchased the entire business, and ran the business until circa 1937 when he sold the shop to his son, Bert, and J.R. Denison. Chris Christensen died in 1940 and the shop continued under the name Christensen-Denison Machine Shop for years. Fruh's Repair Shop currently occupies the building.
Accessory Structure: None

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954 Main Street   Historic Name: Knettle Grand Theatre   Built: Circa 1905

Original Town Plat Block 6	Lot: E40' of 3	Legal: 050-06-003-2220
Style: Vernacular	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		**Site ID#: 28**

Description: The Knettle Grand Theatre is a one-story brick building with a raised front parapet and stepped side parapet. The front elevation is embellished with dog-tooth bricks in the front parapet, and a central wooden folding garage door composed of vertical board panels on the lower portion and two light windows on the upper section (original ticket booth area). The door is flanked by large tripartite wood sash windows with wood panel bulkheads. The original transoms have been covered. Raised pilaster separate the bays on the west side, and a concrete foundation supports the building. The rear elevation facing the alley has six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows, freight and pedestrian doors, and a raised basement level. A ghost sign on the west elevation reads, "Caterpillar Tractor Combines Farm and Road Machinery," and also reads "Grande Theatre." The lot west of the building is vacant.
Cultural Data: Nelson D. Knettle constructed The Knettle Grand Theatre circa 1905. Nancy Ann and Nelson Knettle were pioneers of Garfield County, settling on a land claim in 1877. They moved to Pomeroy in 1889 where Knettle became active in developing the town. He established one of the first theatres, owned the Knettle Bank for years, and was an agent for the Pacific Coast Elevator Company. He died in October 1926 and his wife died in 1929. The Knettle Grand Theatre advertised itself as offering "attractions at all times and will make a special effort to provide the best features of entertainment of the pioneers on the occasion of their annual picnic. We make a specialty of showing good pictures that will instruct and entertain (*East Washingtonian*, 1914)." In 1913 after Fred Norris retired, management of the theatre was turned over to Lee Matlock. According to the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, the 40'x100' theatre was vacant in 1922. By 1930, the current 40'x120' structure housed a machine shop, workshop, and John Deere Caterpillar-Tractor owned by Roy Williams. Other businesses in the building included the Nez Perce Tractor Company owned by Cecil Slaybaugh, and Bartlow Harvester-Machine Shop (Bartlow, Fanning, and Lewis). Ed Fruh occupies the building currently.
Accessory Structure: None

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910 Main Street   Historic Name: Pomeroy Tractor Company   Built: 1945

Original Town Plat Block 6	Lot: 1&2, W20' of 3	Legal: 050-06-001-2240
Style: Vernacular	Builder: Clarence Miller	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		**Site ID#: 29**

Description: The one-story concrete block building, constructed in 1945-46, has modified hip roof concealed by a high stepped parapet with a slightly projecting concrete cap, large wood sash fixed-pane display windows, a recessed entrance on the front (north) elevation, aluminum frame door with sidelights and transoms, basement and a concrete foundation.

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Windows on the east and west elevations have been enclosed; some of the original multi-pane steel sash windows are intact on the south, east, and west elevations. A lower one-story concrete addition was added to the rear elevation in 1949.

Cultural Data: By 1896, Charles White's Red Elephant Livery stood at this site, and by 1922, Bartlow's Garage. In September 1945, Archie Bryant purchased this site for $7,000 to build a new concrete building for his business, Pomeroy Tractor Company (*East Washingtonian*, 20 September 1945). Construction started in the fall of 1945. The Pomeroy Grain Growers, Inc. purchased the property in the mid-1970s and still occupy the structure.

Accessory Structure: A corrugated shed is southeast of the building in the vacant lot to the east, part of the Grain Growers property. The shed is a Non-Historic, Non-Contributing structure to the site.

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896 Main Street   **Historic Name: E.M. Rauch Implements & Hardware   Built: Circa 1908**

Original Town Plat Block 7 Lot: 5		Legal: 050-07-005-2100
Style: Vernacular	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		**Site ID#: 30**

Description: The one-story brick building has a slightly corbeled cornice and raised pilasters separating the bays. Sited on the corner of Ninth and Main streets, the building was remodeled in the late 1920s or early 1930s for use as a service station. The corner of the building was opened to accommodate an automobile drive-through. This drive-though was later enclosed with concrete blocks, windows, and a paneled garage door to create more interior space. Original one-over-one and six-over-six double-hung wood sash semicircular arch windows are on the east and south elevations. The rear (south) elevation has a concrete addition that covers part of the building's width. The original brick and stone foundation can be seen on the east end of the rear elevation. An original storefront bay is on the front (north) side. The bay has a corbeled cornice, brick pilasters, large wooden storefront windows, transoms, and paneled bulkhead.

Cultural Data: According to the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, by 1896, the Dakota Livery Stable stood on this site. The current structure was most likely built circa 1908 by E.M. Rauch for use as a hardware and implement store. Rauch came to Garfield County in 1881 as a telegrapher, and later became a real estate agent for Mitchell, Staver, & Lewis. By 1930, McGrath's Service Station was in the building. McMonigle Chevrolet occupied the structure in the 1940s and 1950s, and later, Belknap Chevrolet. Currently, Hill's Body Repair uses the building for its shop.

Accessory Structure: None

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870 Main Street   **Historic Name: Hart and Ketchum Buildings   Built: 1906/1904**

Original Town Plat Block 7 Lot: E37' of 4		Legal: 050-07-004-2120
Style: Vernacular/Queen Anne	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		**Site ID#: 31**

Description: Originally built as two structures, the building on the west was erected in 1904, and has a pressed sheet metal cornice ornately decorated with banding of swags, triangles, florets, swirls, and geometric patterns. Enclosed with Roman brick, the storefront has a modern central door and small rectangular windows. Brick pilasters flank the storefront enclosure. The building on the east was erected in 1906, and has a stepped central raised parapet, two recessed brick panels in the spandrel topped with corbeled banding, and raised brick pilaster flanking the storefront. Alterations include adding a wood shake shed roof over the storefront, covering of the original storefront with T-1-11 vertical siding, and installing new doors and windows.

Cultural Data: A.E. Ketchum erected the western building in 1904 for use as a harness shop (*East Washingtonian*, 23 July 1904). The east side was most likely constructed in 1906 by Dick Hart for use as a store (*East Washingtonian*, 13 January 1906). According to the 1908 and 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the structures housed Carethers Jewelry store in the east half and Briggs Brother's billiards parlor serving soft drinks in the west half. By 1930, the structure housed the billiards parlor on the west side and Pearson's grocery store on the east side. McDonald's Family Restuarant currently occupies both buildings.

Accessory Structure: None

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864 Main Street   **Historic Name: W.F. Cluster Building**   **Built: Circa 1903**
Original Town Plat   Block 7   Lot: W23' of 4   Legal: 050-07-004-2130
Style: Vernacular/Queen Anne   Builder: Unknown   Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 32**
Description: Built circa 1903, the Cluster Building is a one-story brick building with a projecting pressed sheet metal cornice ornately decorated with bands of squat turned columns, geometric shapes, swirls, and an egg and dart pattern. A wood header is above the large storefront windows that are topped with transoms. The central recessed entrance has a wooden door with glass pane, sidelights, tongue and groove ceiling, and wooden threshold. The bulkheads are composed of wooden panels and the brick pilasters flanking the storefronts are covered with pressed sheet metal designed in a rock-face pattern. Alterations include covering the transoms with plywood.
Cultural Data: According to the 11 August 1900 *East Washingtonian*, William F. and Mary Cluster were planning the construction of a brick building immediately after the 1900 fire. Garfield County pioneers, the Clusters settled on a farm in 1872 before moving to Pomeroy. The Cluster Building was finished around 1903. Cluster's son, E.C., was listed in the 1916 assessor's information as being the owner of the building. An early occupant of the building was the Pantorium Dye Works and Cleaners managed by proprietors Strain and Hilbert. Herres Men's Shop moved into the building in the mid-1940s and had a dry cleaning business in the back. George Gomsrud also had a cleaning business in the building. Mangoboo's Antique Store currently occupies the structure.
Accessory Structure: None

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856 Main Street   **Historic Name: The Knettle Building/The Fair**   **Built: Circa 1904**
Original Town Plat   Block 7   Lot: E22'10" of 3   Legal: exempt
Style: Vernacular/Richardsonian Romanesque   Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 33**
Description: Constructed circa 1904, the Knettle Building is built of rough face ashlar stone laid in a broken range pattern. The projecting stone cornice is decorated with a dentil course. The building has a recessed V-shape storefront configuration, central entrance door flanked by storefront windows, decorative diamond-pane wood sash transoms, and a decorative block pattern at the bottom of the bulkhead. Modifications include reducing the length of the storefront windows by adding board and battens over the bulkhead, and painting the glass in the transom windows. The subject building and the Knettle Bank Building to the west are the only stone buildings in downtown.
Cultural Data: Early street scene photographs indicate that this building was occupied by The Fair, a clothing store, as early as 1906. By 1922, the 22'10"x80' structure housed a billiard's parlor and dry goods store, and by 1930, a restaurant. The building housed the Palace of Sweets in the 1940s. Later uses of the building include Obenland's Appliances, offices for the U.S. Forest Service, and Ram's Auto Store.
Accessory Structure: None

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850 Main Street   **Historic Name: Knettle State Bank**   **Built: Circa 1904**
Original Town Plat   Block 7   Lot: W17'2" of E40' of 3   Legal: 050-07-003-2150
Style: Vernacular/Richardsonian Romanesque   Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 34**
Description: Constructed circa 1904, the Knettle Bank and the building to the east are the only buildings in Pomeroy constructed entirely of stone. The building has a rock-faced ashlar stone finish laid in a broken range pattern, decorative projecting stone cornice, a large stone semicircular arch that spans the width of the building, and semicircular arch transom windows. Steps lead up to the offset wooden entrance door that is adjacent the rounded display windows with wood sashes, and a stone bulkhead. In the early 1990s, the glass in the round storefront window was replaced and the bulkhead restored using locally quarried stone.
Cultural Data: In 1904, F.M. Hinkley and R.D. Walker announced the sale of their interest in the Garfield County Bank to N.D. Knettle who renamed the bank, the Knettle Bank. A pioneer of Garfield County of 1877, Knettle moved into Pomeroy in 1889 and became active in the development of the community. He built the Knettle Grand Theatre and was an agent for the Pacific Coast Elevator Company. On 26 December 1914, Knettle renamed the bank, the Knettle State Bank. Knettle died in October 1926 and his wife, Nancy Overholser, died in 1929. Knettles' son, Leroy N., operated the bank until it closed on 31 December 1935, due to the economic conditions of the Great Depression. In 1951, the Bank of

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Pomeroy was established, and the organizers purchased the Knettle State Bank building. The new bank modernized the interior and opened for business in May 1952 (*East Washingtonian*, 1 May 1952). Other occupants have included an archery shop and a museum. The Bank of Whitman currently occupies the building.
Accessory Structure: None

836 Main Street   **Historic Name: Wenning Building**   **Built: 1901/1945**

Original Town Plat	Block 7	Lot: E1/2 of 2, W20' of 3	Legal: 050-07-002-2160
Style: Vernacular/Moderne		Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 35**
Description: The one-story brick Wenning building has a raised front parapet and a stepped side (west) parapet, a spandrel covered with a stucco finish and a recessed panel, and a slightly overhanging header above the storefront windows. The recessed entrances are embellished with rounded windows leading into the wooden period doors topped with a transom above. The large storefront windows are finished with wood trim. The raised pilaster on the west side of the front elevation is made of brick. The original brick building was remodeled in 1945 to its present design. A parking lot associated with the U.S. Post Office is west of the building.
Cultural Data: Constructed by Herman Wenning shortly after the 1900 fire, the building was occupied by a restaurant and bakery for many years. Wenning sold the business to S.L. Nickleson circa 1912 who continued its use as a bakery and cafe. The Villa Café and Sanitary Bakery were occupants of the building prior to 1945. At that time, Al Obenland purchased the building and remodeled the front for his appliance and furniture store. Obenland installed a new storefront with glass blocks around the front entrance. The business was sold in 1968. Home Mart currently occupies the building.
Accessory Structure: None

806 Main Street   **Historic Name: U.S. Post Office**   **Built: 1961**

Original Town Plat	Block 7	Lot: 1, W1/2 of 2	Legal: 050-07-001-2170
Style: Vernacular		Builder: William Spiker & Sons	Architect: Unknown

Classification: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing   **Site ID#: 36**
Description: The one-story concrete block building has a Roman brick veneer on the north and west elevations, flat roof, a recessed entrance on the north side, and decorative square cut-outs with a central diamond pattern on the west wall. The original windows have been replaced with metal frame, fixed-pane windows. An addition has been added to the rear — (south) elevation.
Cultural Data: After the 1900 fire, C.H. Seeley constructed the Seeley Block to house a hardware store, drug store, and furniture businesses. The building housed successful businesses until December 8, 1959 when a fire destroyed the Seeley Block. In December 1961, the new U.S. Post Office was completed on the site. The post office moved from its previous location across Main Street in the Chard Building (#14). In the early 1980s, the post office moved to its present location at the corner of Eleventh and Main streets. The subject building is used as a service center for the USDA.
Accessory Structure: None

796 Main Street   **Historic Name: Pomeroy Mercantile Company**   **Built: 1900**

Original Town Plat	Block 8	Lot: E40' of 5	Legal: 050-08-005-1900
Style: Commercial		Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 37**
Description: The Pomeroy Mercantile Company is a one-story structure constructed of pressed brick. Rectangular in plan, the building has a central raised peaked parapet with a corbeled brick drip course separated by raised horizontal brick stringcourses. The construction date of "1900" is centered in the middle of the parapet. Rusticated brick pilasters have recessed panels at the top and pyramidal caps. The original storefronts have wood sash windows, wood paneled bulkhead, classical cast-iron pilasters, and large transom windows with a brick dog-tooth course above. The intact entrance on the north elevation was originally the grocery department. Applied signage on the raised parapet above the entrance says "Grocery Dept. 1900." The storefront is intact and has cast-iron columns, wood sash windows, transoms, and metal steps that access the elevated recessed central door. Modifications include the addition of simulated mullions inside the large storefront windows on the front (north) elevation.

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Cultural Data: The Pomeroy Mercantile Company was organized on 1 September 1892 after a group of investors purchased the B. Cohn and Company Mercantile Company, a business founded in 1883 by Ben Cohn. The incorporators of the new company were B. Cohn, J.J. McGrath, C.H. Seeley, and M.A. Dunham. The original two-story mercantile store was destroyed in the 1900 fire and the owners of the building decided to reconstruct immediately after the fire. The building was completed in late 1900. In 1912, the Mercantile Company was reincorporated with investors J.J. McGrath, C.H. Seeley, J.F. Burr, R.E. Allen and J.B. Warren. Ben Cohn, the original owner, returned to Germany circa 1914. The company was sold in May 1919 to Floyd Hull and his senior partner from Pullman, Washington, Jay N. Emerson. The new company was known as the Emerson-Hull Company. The Hull family sold their share in the company to other stockholders in 1948 after the death of Floyd Hull in 1940. Jack Meyers moved his hardware/merchandise business into the building about 1960 and in 1982, his son, Tom Meyers took over the business and purchased the building.
Accessory Structure: None

782 Main Street	**Historic Name: C.W. Black Building**		**Built: 1900**
Original Town Plat	Block 8	Lot: W20' of 5	Legal: 050-08-005-1910
Style: Commercial		Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing			**Site ID#: 38**

Description: The one-story unpainted brick building has a raised peaked parapet flanked by small brick pilasters with pyramidal caps. The spandrel is decorated with a corbel drip course above a dog-tooth coursing. The transom above the metal frame storefront windows and the bulkhead are covered with diagonal wood boards. The building has a central recessed entrance. Identical in design to the Hazelton Building (#39) to the west, the buildings share a common wall divided by a raised rusticated brick pilaster with recessed panels.
Cultural Data: Constructed in the fall of 1900 after the Pomeroy fire, the building was erected to house the professional offices of Drs. C.G. and George W. Black, and the East End Drug store operated by M.A. Black. Completed in December 1900, the front of the building housed the East End Drug, and the back of the structure was used as a doctors' office, reception area, and operating room. George W. Black came to Garfield County in 1882 and died in 1910. The Black pharmacy was sold to Crump and Dill by 1914 and became known as the Pomeroy Pharmacy. By 1925, Crump was the sole owner of the business. Around 1963, the Pomeroy Pharmacy moved to their present location at 752 Main Street (#41). Subsequent uses of the building include a barbershop, a fabric store, and a savings and loan. Sterling Savings now occupies the building.
Accessory Structure: None

778 Main Street	**Historic Name: Hazelton Building**		**Built: 1901**
Original Town Plat	Block 8	Lot: E20' of 4	Legal: 050-08-004-1920
Style: Commercial		Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing			**Site ID#: 39**

Description: The one-story brick building has a raised pointed parapet flanked by small brick pilasters with pyramidal caps. The spandrel is decorated with a corbel drip course above a dog-tooth course. The transom above the storefront windows are made of small leaded square panes. The central recessed entrance is flanked by storefront windows with tiled bulkheads. An air conditioning unit has been installed in the transom above the wood frame entrance door. The building is identical in design to the Black Building (#38) to the east. These buildings share a common wall divided by rusticated brick pilaster with recessed panels and simulated quoins.
Cultural Data:. James Hazelton completed construction of this building in February 1901 after the 1900 Pomeroy fire. Hazelton was a harness maker and planned the 20'x80' building for his own harness and implement shop. The front of the shop was used for display purposes and the back for a manufacturing area. The northwest corner of building was set aside for the office of N.D. Knettle with the Pacific Coast Elevator Company. By 1914, W.J. Rummens owned the building for his meat market (The Cold Storage Market). Rummens also owned a stockyards and slaughter house that supplied the meat for his Main Street business. The market was later known as Bryan-Read Meat Market, and the Pomeroy Meat Market and Ice (owned by Bryant and Verle Whittaker). Later occupants include a flower shop and barber shop. The building has been used as a video store since about 1990.
Accessory Structure: None

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764 Main Street   **Historic Name: Kuykendall Block**   **Built: 1900**

Original Town Plat   Block 8   Lot: W40' of 4   Legal: 050-08-004-1930
Style: Commercial   Builder: Frank Miller   Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 40**
Description: The one-story painted brick building has a cornice decorated with an offset peaked parapet, corbeled dripcourses, raised rusticated pilasters accented with corbels and topped with pyramidal caps, transom window openings covered with wood panels, and a recessed entrance on the west bay. The original entrance on the west bay has been changed to a window. The storefront windows have metal sashes and vertical wood covered bulkheads.
Cultural Data: According to the 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, four wooden commercial structures occupied the site (a millinery, harness, grocery, and barbershop). These buildings were destroyed by the 1900 Pomeroy fire.   Dr. and C.E. Kuykendall began construction on their new brick block immediately after the fire. The building was the second brick structure to be completed after the fire.   J.N. Cardwell moved his general store in the west storefront and stayed until circa 1909 when he moved to a different location.   D.A. Taylor shoe store moved into Cardwell's storefront. Other uses for the western storefront included a clothing store and the Central Market. Loy and Stevenson Confectionery shop were the first to occupy the eastern storefront. The partners maintained their business until 1906 when George Simenstad established a jewelry store in the building. About 1963, the Pomeroy Pharmacy moved from their long-time location at 782 Main Street to the Kuykendall Block. The pharmacy took over both storefronts and still occupies the building.
Accessory Structure: None

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752 Main Street   **Historic Name: Mulkey Block/McKeirnan's Hardware**   **Built: 1901**

Original Town Plat   Block 8   Lot: E40' of 3   Legal: 050-08-003-1940
Style: Commercial   Builder: Unknown   Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 41**
Description: The one-story painted brick building has a cornice decorated with a central peaked parapet with recessed signage panels flanked by narrow pilasters with rounded caps, five bays separated by cast-iron columns and one brick pilaster, painted over transom windows with a support beam above, and one recessed entrance with a wood and glass door (eastern end). The storefront windows have wood sashes, and vertical tongue and groove boards over the bulkheads.
Cultural Data: The Mulkey Block was constructed in 1901 by Logan Mulkey after the 1900 Pomeroy fire. According to the 2 March 1901 *East Washingtonian*, Allen's Confectionery Store and a hardware store occupied the two storefronts. Around 1910, Raphael J. McKeirnan purchased the building for his implement business. McKeirnan was born in Garfield County in 1884 and returned to Pomeroy in 1908 after graduating from college. He then started an implement business that he operated until his death in 1938. Family members continued to operate McKeirnan's Hardware until 1946 when the company moved their business to a new building (#57) on Seventh and Columbia streets. Other uses of the building include a furniture and appliance repair shop. The Pomeroy Pharmacy currently occupies the building.
Accessory Structure: None

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742 Main Street   **Historic Name: McEnery Block**   **Built: 1901**

Original Town Plat   Block 8   Lot: W20' of 3   Legal: 050-08-003-1950
Style: Commercial   Builder: Unknown   Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 42**
Description: The one-story painted brick building has a central peaked parapet flanked by small brick pilasters with pyramidal caps. The spandrel is decorated with recessed brick panels; the upper panels have honeycomb brickwork. The transom above the metal frame storefront windows are covered with wood panels. The building has a central entrance flush with the storefront windows. Vertical wood boards cover the bulkhead. The building is similar in design to the Hazelton and Black buildings (#38 and #39) to the east.
Cultural Data: The McEnery Building was completed in 1901 by William McEnery for use as a saloon for F.S. Easum. McEnery came to Garfield County in 1862 and died in 1913. Around 1915, Keattes Brothers Pool Hall occupied the building, and later the popular Sommerville Club moved into the storefront. Later uses of the building include a T.V. repair shop, a drug store, and gift shop. The offices for the *East Washingtonian* newspaper now occupies the McEnery Building.
Accessory Structure: None

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730-736 Main Street   **Historic Name: Gammon Block**   **Built: 1901**

Original Town Plat	Block 8	Lot: E39'5" of 2	Legal: 050-08-002-1960
Style: Commercial		Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Non-Contributing   **Site ID#: 43**

Description: The majority of the building was destroyed in an October 1978 fire; only the brick storefront surrounds and the parapet survived the fire. The brick parapet and spandrel has recessed panels, corbeled brick course, vertical raised pilasters, and a dog-tooth coursing above the transom window openings. Only two iron columns remain of the original storefront. Large plywood panels have been placed over the storefronts. These panels are painted with scenes that mimic the original storefronts. A gravel parking area is behind the façade.

Cultural Data: William Gammon constructed the brick building to house Adams Grocery and Stephens Jewelry store in 1901 after the 1900 Pomeroy fire (*East Washingtonian*, 2 March 2, 1902). A dentist's office was also located in the back of the building for Dr. Barnes. Other owners of the jewelry store were the Cohrs who sold the business circa 1909 to the Christophersons. The family owned the businesses until 1975 when it was sold to the Bartels. The storefront occupied by the grocery belonged to Harris A. Adams. He purchased the grocery in the late 1880s from the Allen family who started a store in Pomeroy about 1889. The grocery was destroyed in the 1900 fire, but Adams rebuilt the business in the new Gammon Building. Adams died in 1917. His son, Harry Adams, purchased the store and reincorporated the business with a friend, Frank Burch. The new store was known as Burch-Adams Grocery. Adams died in 1951. Other occupants of the building included Obenlands, Crystal and Webbs cafes, Bowen's Shoe Store, and Darrel's T.V.

Accessory Structure: None

718-722 Main Street   **Historic Name: Central Drug Store**   **Built: 1903**

Original Town Plat	Block 8	Lot: E19'4"of1 W20'7"of2	Legal: 050-08-002-1980
Style: Commercial		Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 44**

Description: The one-story building has a brick parapet divided by three raised brick pilasters that extend above the cornice. The spandrel is decorated with a corbeled chevron band with a drip course below. An iron header extends across the front of the building above the boarded over transom windows. The western storefront has a recessed central entrance, glass panel door with wood surrounds, and newer boards covering the bulkhead. The east storefront has tall windows with wood surrounds (newer installation).

Cultural Data: Constructed in 1903, the Central Drug Store was erected by Dr. Chester Ernest Kuykendall. The building housed the Central Drug Store (west side), doctors' offices (rear), and a variety store (east side, Cardwells). Kuykendall, a native of Oregon and pioneer of 1882, operated the drug store and pharmacy for over thirty-five years (established 1882). He died in 1948 at the age of 79. His son, C.E. Kuykendall worked with his father in the family business. The two stores were later combined into a grocery store that is currently occupied by Berglund's Family Foods.

Accessory Structure: None

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702 Main Street   **Historic Name: Pomeroy Savings Bank/Eisensoln/Cardwell Bldg.**   **Built: 1891**

Original Town Plat	Block 8	Lot: W40'8" of 1	Legal: 050-08-001-1990
Style: Vernacular/Italianate		Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 45**

Description: The two-story brick building, commonly known as the Cardwell Building, has a diagonal corner entrance and a one-story extension on the rear (south) elevation. The bricks for the building were made locally at Frank Cartwright's brick yard. A corbeled drip course and a dentilated stringcourse decorates the cornice. The original bays are separated by raised pilasters that extend the full two stories. The one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows (some painted over) on the upper story have rounded arches with corbeled hood molds. A raised corbeled stringcourse divides the upper and lower stories. The front façade (north) was altered in 1951 after a fire damaged the building. The front has a recessed entrance with large metal frame windows, Roman brick enclosing the original storefronts, and large single pane display windows. Some of the original windows and doors on the west elevation have been sealed with brick. A ghost sign on the east elevation says "Cardwells."

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Cultural Data: The Pomeroy Savings Bank was organized on 27 April 1891 with R.L. Rush as president. At their first meeting, the directors authorized $5,000 for the purchase of a lot to erect a bank building. The new building was started in May 1891 and was one of the few two-story brick buildings in downtown Pomeroy. Completed in December 1891, the bank occupied the northwest corner of the new building, and a general merchandising moved into the eastern half. The upper floor was used as a lodge hall. The building was described in the 10 December 1891 *East Washingtonian* article as being, "a stately and sightly building." The bank only resided in the building for a few years before moving into the First National Bank Building (#4) in 1898 after the bank closed their doors. The Pomeroy State Bank remained in the building until it constructed another bank building across the street on the corner of Seventh and Main streets (see #8).

After the bank moved in 1898, Fred J. Elsensoln expanded his general store occupying the entire first floor. F.J. Elsensoln began his merchandising career with R.L. Rush & Co. and soon bought Rush's interest in the business along with J.B. Brady. Elsensohn then purchased Brady's interest and formed the Fred J. Elsensohn Company. He ran the store until 1909 when he sold the business to Jasper N. Cardwell. Cardwell, a native of Arkansas, came to Pomeroy with his wife Elizabeth Gimlin in 1899. Cardwell's first business was destroyed by the 1900 fire. He relocated his operations to the Mulkey Block and then to the Kuykendall Block. Cardwell purchased the stock of Elsensoln and began his successful store with his three sons, Frank, Hugh, and Charles who helped in the business that was known as Cardwell & Sons. Their grocery store was located in the back of the building. Cardwell moved to Seattle around 1920 and died in 1929. On 6 April 1951, a fire destroyed some of the interior of the store. The Norlin family, owners of the building at that time, decided to rebuild after the fire, changing the first story to a new 'modern storefront' (completed 1952). Currently used as a gym/fitness center, the building was one of the few buildings that survived the 1900 Pomeroy fire.

694-696 Main Street   Historic Name: Hotel Revere   Built: 1888/1902

Original Town Plat	Block 9	Lot: E3'2" of 4, 5	Legal: 050-09-005-1700
Style: Commercial/Italianate		Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing			**Site ID#: 46**

Description: The Revere Hotel was constructed in phases. The western two-story building was erected in 1888 and the three-story structure was built in 1902. The 1888 building has a decorative cornice articulated with a corbeled drip course and recessed panels, rusticated pilasters, and one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with segmental arches and heavy hood molds. Some of the windows sashes are altered on the west elevation. The storefront on the front (north) elevation has transoms windows above the door and window openings, cast-iron cylindrical posts flanking the store front windows, and a wood panel bulkhead. New double metal doors have been installed on the east end of the storefront. Sited on the corner lot, the 1902 three-story building has a crenellated parapet, corbeled drip course on the frieze, a raised dentilated stringcourse between the second and third floors, and one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. The third floor windows have flat arches and the second floor windows have segmental arch windows connected by a decorative raised brick stringcourse. Rusticated horizontal brickwork articulates the first floor. The original wooden storefronts on the north elevation have tall transoms, large storefront windows, a recessed central entrance with transom above, and decorative diamond-shape cutouts in the wood panel bulkhead. An iron lintel with decorative florettes spans the top of the storefront windows. The north side has two original entrance doors; one of the entrance doors is recessed. A decorative wrought iron balcony extends across the second floor façade on the north elevation. A door leads out to the balcony. A partial balcony, on the third story, is located in the center of the north elevation. A ghost sign on the rear (south) elevation reads, "Hotel Revere."

Cultural Data: Joseph M. and Martha Pomeroy, the town founders, erected the original St. George Hotel in May 1878. On the corner of Seventh and Main streets, the wooden hotel was a popular stage stop known for its excellent meals. The lumber for the building came from the Blue Mountains and hauled to town by Tom Burlingame. Shortly after Pomeroy constructed the hotel, he sold the building to G.A. Sawyer in 1879. The Pomeroys divorced and the hotel was sold to Martha Pomeroy in March 1881. Martha Pomeroy married Harry St. George in September 1881 and changed the hotel's name to the St. George Hotel. The couple operated the hotel until 1887 when Colonel J.W. Hunt purchased the St. George. Hunt had been the proprietor of the hotel since the summer of 1886. Hunt expanded the business in 1888 by constructing a two-story annex made of local brick that stood directly west of the wooden hotel. In August 1888, a smaller structure was removed from the site to make way for the new brick annex. By December, the $16,000 annex was almost completed and was said to have elegant bedrooms, carpeted halls, modern conveniences, and a bridal chamber (*East Washingtonian*, 10 January 1889).

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By July 1891, Alexander and Florence Gilmour were the sole proprietors of the hotel, and planned to build a new brick building to replace the original wooden St. George Hotel. Their plans never came to fruition. By 1894, the G.L. Campbell took over the ownership of the hotel. In April 1901, proprietor H.L. Lanning asked the City Council for permission to move the wooden St. George Hotel to a lot directly to the south (current location of Resource #54). Permission was granted and Lanning constructed a new brick building adjoining the two-story annex. The hotel was completed in 1902 after Lanning successfully connected to the city's water main. The proprietors changed the name of the hotel to the Hotel Revere after the brick structure was erected. Over the years, the hotel has had many proprietors and housed a variety of businesses. Some of the long-time occupants of the building include L.F. Koenig & Co. (1902 until the 1920s), Tammany Hall, Piggly-Wiggly Grocery Store, restaurants, beauty parlors, the newspaper office, and an auto parts store. The current owners are in the process of rehabilitating the building for use as a store, residence, and bed and breakfast. A drinking fountain originally was located along Main Street in front of the hotel.
Accessory Structure: None

Main Street	**Historic Name: Vacant**	**Built: Vacant**

Original Town Plat   Block 9   Lot: W34'10" of E38' of 4   Legal: 050-09-004-1760
Style: None   Builder: NA   Architect: NA
Classification: Vacant   Site ID#: 47
Description: Gravel parking lot with curb-cut at sidewalk.
Cultural Data: According to the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, by 1896, a 34'x80' structure housed a commercial business in the west half and a tailor shop in the east half. By1922, a confectionery and soft drinks shop was in the west half, and an express and telegraph office in the east. A tractor shop occupied the structure by 1930. The building was destroyed by fire in 1965.
Accessory Structure: None

666 Main Street	**Historic Name: Telephone Building**	**Built: Circa 1911**

Original Town Plat   Block 9   Lot: E6' of 3, W22' of 4   Legal: 050-09-004-1750
Style: Colonial Revival   Builder: Unknown   Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Non-Contributing   Site ID#: 48
Description: The one-story building, constructed of concrete with a brick façade, has a seamed metal roof, brick pilasters flanking the openings on the front (north) façade, a recessed pedestrian entrance with transom above, and a large wood and glass panel garage door. The cornice and part of the spandrel was removed, and a garage door installed after a 1965 fire destroyed the neighboring building to the east and damaged the roof of this structure.
Cultural Data: Constructed circa 1911, the building was erected as a telephone office. J.N. Henley owned the building in 1916. By 1930, the telephone company moved into a building on Seventh Street (#7) and a tractor shop moved into the subject building. The Pomeroy Collison and Glass Company occupied the building in 1965 when a fire struck. Ferd Herres, the owner at the time, repaired the roof with new trusses, removed the cornice, and installed a large opening in the front (north) wall for a garage door access. The building is currently used by a car dealership.
Accessory Structure: None

Main Street	**Historic Name: Vacant**	**Built: Vacant**

Original Town Plat   Block 9   Lot: W54' of 3   Legal: 050-09-003-1720
Style: NA   Builder: NA   Architect: NA
Classification: Vacant   Site ID#: 49
Description: This site is used as a parking lot for the neighboring businesses.
Cultural Data: According to the 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, the post office and IOOF Hall stood on this site, and by 1922, three small buildings occupied the lot. The site was vacant by 1930, and is now used for parking.
Accessory Structure: None

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632 Main Street   **Historic Name: Herres Farm & Home Supply**   **Built: 1946**

Original Town Plat	Block 9	Lot: 2, E4" of N60' of 1	Legal: 050-09-002-1730
Style: Altered/Vernacular		Builder: George Miller	Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Non-Contributing   **Site ID#: 50**

Description: The one-story concrete block building has a sloped roof, wood shake shed awning over front façade, aluminum sliding windows, T-1-11 siding, and brick veneer over the bulkhead. A large concrete block addition has been added to the south elevation. The building has been heavily modified.

Cultural Data: According to the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, by 1896, three small buildings on the site housed a tin shop, harness business, and a store. In 1922, a barber/bathhouse, electric battery service station, and a Shawn's Feed and Poultry Store stood on the site. By 1930, only the feed and poultry store remained. Fred and Swede Herres started construction on a new concrete block building on the site in 1945 for use as a Firestone store, and Farm & Home Supply store. The building was finished on 1 April 1946. Later uses of the building include a hardware store and teen center. The Flynns purchased the building around 1992 and converted the structure into apartments.

Accessory Structure: None

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620 Main Street   **Historic Name: Pacific Power and Light Office**   **Built: Circa 1911**

Original Town Plat	Block 9	Lot: Portion of 1	Legal: 050-09-001-1740
Style: Commercial		Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 51**

Description: The one-story brick building has a raised parapet, brick façade, aluminum display window and door, and a brick bulkhead. The transoms above the windows have been boarded over.

Cultural Data: According to the 1922 and 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the building was used for offices and a electric supply shop for Pacific Power and Light. Later, a beauty shop moved into the structure. An insurance company currently occupies the building currently.

Accessory Structure: None

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608 Main Street   **Historic Name: Farley Business Block**   **Built: 1908**

Original Town Plat	Block 9	Lot: Portion of 1	Legal: 070-31-063-1470
Style: Commercial		Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 52**

Description: The one-story brick building has a slightly corbeled parapet, decorative brick work on the west elevation and the west side of the front façade, brick arched window and door openings, and newer fixed-pane windows. The window and door openings have been shortened by covering the top portion with boarding. A small planting strip is on the west side of the building.

Cultural Data: The building, constructed by A.J. Farley around 1908, housed law and doctor offices when it was first constructed. A.J. Farley and Dr. Peter Brink were long time occupants of the building. The structure is currently used as an apartment.

Accessory Structure: None

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37 S. Sixth Street   **Historic Name: Pomeroy Steam Laundry**   **Built: 1912**

Original Town Plat	Block 9	Lot: SW40'x50'&SE10'x50' of 1	Legal: 050-09-001-1710
Style: Vernacular		Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 53**

Description: The one-story concrete block building has a stepped side parapet with a slightly projecting cap, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows on the south and north elevations, an entrance door flanked by windows on the west elevation, and a partially boarded over garage door on the south end of the west elevations. A shed roof carport has been added to the north elevation.

Cultural Data: The Pomeroy Steam Laundry was constructed around 1912 by the Bryars family from concrete blocks shipped by truck from the Silcott area. The second owner was Chris Obenland who owned the business until ill heath forced him to sell the building in the late 1920s (died in 1930). By 1930, the building was used for lumber storage. Ferd

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Herres used the building in the mid-1940s for his home and farm supply store while constructing a new building on Main Street (#50). Pacific Power and Light later used the building for storage.
Accessory Structure: None

98 S. Seventh Street   **Historic Name: Maple Hall**   **Built: 1928**

Original Town Plat   Block 9   Lot: S90' of 6   Legal: 050-09-006-1820
Style: Vernacular   Builder: Nick Pierre   Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 54**
Description: The one-story building is sited on a corner lot at the intersection of Seventh and Columbia streets. Maple Hall has a gambrel roof covered with seamed metal roofing, brick chimney, pressed sheet metal siding designed in a brick pattern, and horizontal boarding over the south end of the gambrel roof. A diagonal entrance is on the southeast corner and has semicircular steps leading up to the doors. Some of the windows are louvered while others are covered with boarding and wire. The building has a daylight basement, concrete foundation, and a sliding wooden track delivery door on the east elevation.
Cultural Data: The original wooden St. George Hotel was moved to this site in 1902, and used for a rest station and reading room for travelers and farmers shopping in town. The facility had restrooms, showers, and sleeping and reading rooms. The building was torn down in 1928 when Maple Hall was constructed. The community wanted a hall large enough to accommodate dances, dinners, gatherings, and parties. W.L. Meyers financed the building and the contractor was Nick Pierre. Pierre's crew included Ike Forse, Tom Johnson, Otto Fitzgerald, Mike Sitzberger, and the wiring was completed by Ed Bucket. A time capsule was embedded into the concrete entrance steps that included historical records of the building, an original folding key to the St. George Hotel, wrought iron taken from the hotel, and several copies of the *East Washingtonian* newspaper. The dedication ball was held on Thanksgiving eve, 29 November 1928, and the maple dance floor tested. For many years, the hall was used for dances, community gatherings, roller skating, bowling, and receptions. After World War II, the hall became the J.C. Hall and is currently called Spinner's Hall. The time capsule is still embedded in the concrete stairs.
Accessory Structure: None

66 S. Seventh Street   **Historic Name: Ron's Electric/Flynn's Electric**   **Built: 1973**

Original Town Plat   Block 9   Lot: N30' of 6   Legal: 050-09-006-1790   —
Style: Shed   Builder: Unknown   Architect: Unknown
Classification: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing   Site ID#: 55
Description: The one-story building has a sloped roof, seamed metal siding, aluminum entrance door and sidelight, and a concrete floor. A garage and pedestrian door, and a shed roof storage/garage area are on the west elevation. The alley is directly north of the building.
Cultural Data: Ron Crawford constructed the building for his electrical shop. The building was sold to the Lonny Flynn in the 1980s. The Flynns still operate an electrical business in the building.
Accessory Structure: None

67 S. Seventh Street   **Historic Name: New Seeley Theatre and Opera House**   **Built: 1913**

Original Town Plat   Block 8   Lot: N79'of10&9 excpt 21'x37'   Legal: 050-08-010-2000
Style: Sullivanesque/Vernacular   Builder: Unknown   Architect: E.W. Houghton & Sons
Classification: Historic Contributing   **Site ID#: 56**
Description: The three and one-half story brick building has a hip roof, wide overhanging eave on the front elevation supported by massive wood brackets sheltering wooden casement windows, and two brick square towers with a decorative brick frieze flank the central bay on the west (front) elevation. The brick spandrel above the balcony windows are embellished with raised brick in a geometric pattern. The balcony has been enclosed with multi-pane vinyl windows and boarding; the original French doors are behind the enclosure. A wide brick Sullivanesque arch covers the recessed double entrance doors. Windows on the front elevation are a combination of larger fixed-pane windows and smaller multi-pane casements. The arch is constructed of buff colored brick that contrasts with the red brick exterior. The side elevations are articulated with raised brick pilasters on the upper story that create rectangular panels. Multiple service/stage doors are

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on the side and rear elevations. The rear elevation (east) is taller than the front of the theatre to accommodate the height of the interior stage. An outside garden is south of the building and the alley is to the north.

Cultural Data: This lot was originally the site of Burlingame Hall (erected in 1879 and demolished in 1935) that was used by the community for gatherings, dances, and other events such as prize fights, plays, and wrestling. The old hall was moved to Seventh and Columbia streets when the New Seeley Theatre and Opera House was erected by Charles H. Seeley. Plans for the construction of the new theatre began in 1911. Well known Seattle architect E.W. Houghton was hired to design the new modern building; the design for the new Seeley Theatre was similar to Seattle's famous Moore Theatre. Completed in 1913, the theatre opened on 24 November 1913 with over 700 people in the attendance anxiously waiting to see the London play "Bunty Pull the Strings." Claude and Abbie Thompson were managers of the theatre at that time. A hand-painted advertising screen, or oleo (still intact) rolled down to conceal the stage, and advertised Pomeroy's businesses. The Wurlitzer Orchestra & Photo player graced the orchestra adding to the evening's performances. Abbie Thompson continued to operate the theatre after her husband's death in the early 1920s, and in 1929, updated the theatre with new carpets, drapes, restrooms, and by enlarging the projection room to accommodate the equipment necessary to play "talkies." The first talkie, "Fast Company," was shown in October 1929.

Abbie Thompson eventually purchased the theatre and ran the business until January 1950 when she sold to Seeley's grandson, Seeley Allen. In the 1950s, the box seats were removed to install a wide screen for cinemascope films. The first Technicolor film, "Red Skies of Montana" was shown in 24 January 1952. Allen sold the theatre in 1955 to Floyd and Mary Kobersteins who modernized the lobby. The last movie at the theatre was shown in the 1960s. When the theatre business failed, a refrigeration and repair shop used the building. The current owner purchased the building with a group of investors in 1980 from the Kobersteins, and started showing movies again in the 1980s (quit again in the early 1990s). The owner, now the sole proprietor, is in the process of rehabilitating the theatre. The theatre is used for performances during the summer months. The original hand-painted (Minnesota artist) vaudeville scenery flats are still intact in the building as is the original advertising oleo. There are only few of these advertising screens and original scenery flats remaining in the country. The commercial space in the building was used as a tailor's shop from 1913 to the 1920s, photography gallery in the 1920s and 1930s, a beauty shop in late 1930s and 1940s, and a shoe repair in the 1950s to 1962.

Accessory Structure: None

99 S. Seventh Street   Historic Name: McKeirnan Hardware & Implements   Built: 1946

Original Town Plat	Block 8	Lot: S41' of 9&10	Legal: 050-08-009-2010
Style: Moderne/Art Deco		Builder: Clarence Miller	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing			Site ID#: 57

Description: The one-story concrete structure, has decorative ribbing along the top of the spandrel and along the edge of the concrete canopy sheltering the display windows. The steel frame display windows are slightly canted out at the top to deflect reflections. Concrete pilasters separate the display windows, and a rectangular bay on the northwest corner has a vertical row of glass block. Rounded concrete stairs on the southwest corner lead up to the double entrance doors that have large central glass panes. A wooden panel garage/service door is on the east end of the south side. The building is decorated with signage of all types that reflect its use as a private museum.

Cultural Data: Burlingame Hall (also known as Seeley Hall), constructed in 1879, was moved to this site in 1913 when the New Seeley Theatre & Opera House was constructed. The Hall was demolished in the 1930s. The McKeirnans purchased the lot in 1945 and began construction of their new store and show room in 1946. R.J. McKeirnan, shortly before his death in 1938, designed the Moderne/Art Deco style building. The building was not erected until 1946 because of the Depression and World War II. McKeirnan's heirs; however, constructed R.J.'s original design after World War II. The $25,000 building had modern canted showroom windows on two elevations. The structure is now used as a residence and a private museum (The Lost Highway Museum).

Accessory Structure: None

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747 Columbia Street   **Historic Name: McKeirnan Repair and Garage**   **Built: 1960**

Original Town Plat   Block 8   Lot: 7, 8& 21'x37' of 9   Legal: 050-08-008-2030
Style: Vernacular   Builder: Unknown   Architect: Unknown
Classification: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing   Site ID#: 58
Description: The concrete block building has a flat roof, garage and pedestrian door on the south side, and windows on the north elevation. A taller addition was built on the west elevation.
Cultural Data: Constructed about 1960, the building was used as a repair and garage for McKeirnan's implements business. The building is currently a repair and welding shop.
Accessory Structure: None

Eighth & Columbia Street   **Historic Name: Vacant**   **Built: Vacant**

Original Town Plat   Block 8   Lot: 6   Legal: 050-08-006-2020
Style: NA   Builder: NA   Architect: NA
Classification: Vacant   Site ID#: 59
Description: This is the site of a graveled storage area.
Cultural Data: According to the 1922 and 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, a meat market stood on the north half of this lot.
Accessory Structure: None

813 Columbia Street   **Historic Name: O.R.&N. Co. Railroad Depot**   **Built: 1911**

Original Town Plat   Block 7   Lot: 10 except S34'3" of E11'10"   Legal: 050-07-010-2180
Style: Craftsman   Builder: Unknown   Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing   Site ID#: 60
Description: The one-story brick building has a hip roof covered with composition asphalt shingles, wide overhanging eaves, slightly recessed nine-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, a brick belt course under the windows and a concrete foundation. A wood freight door is intact on the south elevation. Alterations include the addition of a wood deck, and installation of fixed-pane windows and newer doors on the north elevation, and the addition of a concrete ramp on the east side. This building is sited on two separate tax lots and owned by two parties.
Cultural Data: The original depot was located about a mile east of the town center. Passengers debarked from the train and had to be transported by wagon a mile to downtown Pomeroy. In the early 1900s, town's people started petitioning the O.R.&N Co. for the construction of a new depot in downtown Pomeroy. In 1911, construction began on the new brick depot that was adjacent the track extending down the center of Columbia Street. The depot was sold in the 1980s and now houses a dentist and law office. Much of the original interior details are intact.
Accessory Structure: None

813 Columbia Street   **Historic Name: O.R.&N. Co. Railroad Depot**   **Built: 1911**

Original Town Plat   Block 7   Lot: 9; S34'3' of E11'10" of 10Legal: 050-07-009-2190
Style: Craftsman   Builder: Unknown   Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing   Site ID#: 61
Description: The one-story brick building has a hip roof covered with composition asphalt shingles, wide overhanging eaves, slightly recessed nine-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, a brick belt course under the windows and a concrete foundation. A wood freight door is intact on the south elevation. Alterations include the addition of a wood deck, and installation of fixed-pane windows and newer doors on the north elevation, and the addition of a concrete ramp on the east side. This building is sited on two separate tax lots and owned by two parties.
Cultural Data: The original depot was located about a mile east of the town center. Passengers debarked from the train and had to be transported by wagon a mile to downtown Pomeroy. In the early 1900s, town's people started petitioning the O.R.&N Co. for the construction of a new depot in downtown Pomeroy. In 1911, construction began on the new brick depot that was adjacent the track extending down the center of Columbia Street. The depot was sold in the 1980s and now houses a dentist and law office. Much of the original interior details are intact.
Accessory Structure: None

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Ninth & Columbia Street   **Historic Name: Vacant**   **Built: Vacant**

Original Town Plat   Block 7   Lot: 6, 7, 8   Legal: 050-07-008-3000

Style: NA   Builder: NA   Architect: NA

Classification: Vacant   **Site ID#: 62**

Description: This is used as a gravel parking lot and storage.

Cultural Data: According to the 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, this site was vacant. By 1922, a cold storage plant and assorted small outbuildings stood on the site.

Accessory Structure: None

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Statement of Significance
The Downtown Pomeroy Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A as an intact concentration of building reflecting the early development of Pomeroy as the leading business, governmental, trading, and shipping center of Garfield County. Pomeroy handled the regional trade of the farmers and ranchers who came to town to ship their products, shop for goods, conduct business, and find entertainment. Located on one of the major stage routes through southeast Washington, Pomeroy emerged in the 1870s as a viable business center as the discovery of dryland wheat farming stimulated growth in the region. In 1886, development of the town was further encouraged by the arrival of the railroad and designation of the town as the Garfield County seat. Pomeroy flourished as the hub of local commerce. Through the first half of the Twentieth century, the downtown continued to grow and adapt to changing patterns of transportation, agriculture, commerce, and government despite the devastating fires that plagued the community. Pomeroy is the only incorporated city in Garfield County and still maintains it historic function as the county's commercial and business center.

The District is also eligible under Criterion C as an excellent collection of primarily commercial buildings dating from the 1880s, the initial period of the town's expansion, to the early 1950s when the community benefited from the prosperity of the post-World War II era. The downtown District shows a continuum and evolution of architectural building types, methods of construction, and styles. Distinctive elements of the District include the uniformity of the building types and styles reflecting the reconstruction period after the 1900 fire. The governmental buildings, the county courthouse and city hall, still maintain their historic function and are in prominent locations downtown. The District includes significant resources in the community's history that date from 1887 to 1953 and include commercial, governmental, recreational, transportation, and fraternal building types.   The Broad Themes of Settlement, Agriculture, and Commerce are represented in the District.

Historic Context: Garfield County
The Washington Territorial legislature created Garfield County from a portion of Columbia County on 29 November 1881. Named after President James A. Garfield who was assassinated in July 1881, Garfield County covers approximately 714 square miles and is one of the least populated counties in Washington State with a current population of 2,342 (Garfield County and Pomeroy Comp Plan, pp. 20, 51). The county seat, Pomeroy is the business, governmental, and community center of Garfield County and the only incorporated city in the county.

Exploration and Settlement
Prior to the Euroamerican settlement of the Columbia Plateau, native peoples including bands of Walla Walla, Cayuse, Palouse and Nez Perce traveled through the land that would later become Garfield County. These indigenous people established trails used by explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark; the first Euroamericans to pass through the region on their overland route to the Pacific. Lewis and Clark traveled through on their return trip in May 1806, camping about five miles east of present-day Pomeroy. Over the next fifty years, trappers, missionaries, and military personnel crossed the region as the struggle to control the vast Oregon Country progressed. In 1848, the Oregon Territory was created; five years later the Oregon Territory was reduced to its present size with the creation of the Washington Territory.

Most of the early emigrants to the Northwest settled west of the Cascade Range after crossing the continent on the Oregon Trail. The interior of the Washington Territory did not begin attracting settlers until after hostilities between the native people and emigrants decreased in the late 1850s. After this time, isolated

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homesteaders began claiming land in present-day Garfield County's fertile valleys. In 1860, Parson Quinn was the first to settle in the Pataha Valley; the site that would later become the City of Pomeroy (Kuykendall, p. 29).

More settlers came into the region after gold was discovered in Idaho and Montana in the early 1860s. Miners passed through present-day Garfield County on their way to the gold mines of Idaho on trails once used by native people. The trail between the communities of Walla Walla, Washington, and Lewiston, Idaho became a major stage route hauling freight, supplies, and people. The settlement around the current town of Dayton (35 miles southwest of Pomeroy) became a regular stop on the stage route to the mines. In 1863, Joseph M. Pomeroy ventured by stage to Dayton from his home near Salem, Oregon, to work at the stage stop for a season. A year later, Joseph sold his Oregon claim and moved his family to Eastern Washington, eventually settling in the Pataha Valley on land that would later become the City of Pomeroy.

Pomeroy purchased land from Walter Sunderland on Pataha Creek, and built his log home. This homestead became a wayside stop called "Pum's" by travelers who could rest and dine after a long journey. For twelve years, the Pomeroys cultivated the land, raised Shorthorn cattle, and tended to the daily stage customers.

Early Development of Pomeroy
By the late 1860s, it was apparent that agriculture rather than mineral wealth would support the economy of the southeast Washington. The earliest settlers were stockmen who occupied and cultivated the fertile river bottomlands, and used the hills and bench lands for grazing sheep and cattle. By the 1870s, farmers in the Columbia Basin near present-day Walla Walla started experimenting with the idea of growing grain on the rolling hills and plateaus of the region. These experimental wheat fields convinced farmers that these high table lands could be used for growing grain.   Settlers in Alpowa Ridge and Pataha Flat in present-day Garfield County began experimenting with raising grain. This was the beginning of the agricultural economy of county.

As new settlers moved into the area, commercial centers were established to serve their needs. Columbia Center was the first town platted in newly created Columbia County (formed in 1875). The town, platted on 26 December 1877 was formed only a few months before the town of Pomeroy was surveyed. Created on 28 May 1878, Pomeroy was platted by Joseph M. and Martha Pomeroy, and Benjamin B. and Minnie Day. Columbia Center faltered because it was about eight miles south of the stage route; too far south to compete for business development. Another community, Pataha City, was platted and was sited on the stage road only few miles east of Pomeroy. Competition as the leading business center was fierce between Pataha and Pomeroy. In the entrepreneurial spirit, Joseph Pomeroy started giving away Main Street lots in Pomeroy to people who would construct businesses in the new town. Pomeroy, in collaboration with entrauprauener William Potter, also financed the construction of a flourmill on Pataha Creek west of the new town plat. This development harnessed the resources of Pataha Creek and stimulated growth in the fledgling town.

Pomeroy then hired F.A. Parker to construct a two-story wooden hotel that became know as the Pomeroy Hotel. The hotel was used as an overnight stopping place on the stage line. By spring 1879, the town of Pomeroy had a flourmill, mercantile and drug stores, hotel, brewery, blacksmith shop, livery stable, grocery, saloon, and hardware store (*Illustrated History of Garfield Co.*, p. 534). The first school opened and a telegraph line was strung along the stage road from Walla Walla to Lewiston through Pomeroy. Citizens

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began forming organizations for their mutual benefit. The Masonic Lodge was established on 22 March 1879 and the IOOF organized the Harmony Lodge No. 16 in May of that same year. By 1879, the newly created town had a population of about 400 people.

Although no buildings within the Historic District survive from the initial settlement period, the grid pattern, some of the street names, orientation of downtown to Pataha Creek and the early mill site, are the direct result of Pomeroy's original town plat of 1878.

The Prosperity of the Railroad Era

Garfield County was created on 29 November 1881. The formation of the new county generated competition for the location of the county seat. Asotin City, Pataha City, and Pomeroy each vied for the position. Pataha City and Pomeroy were the largest communities, but before a vote could be taken, the town of Mentor was platted on paper close enough to Pataha City to dilute that town's voting block. The 1882 county election gave the seat to Pomeroy; however, Pataha City appealed. On 20 October 1883, the Territorial Legislature declared in favor of Pomeroy. The battle continued when a procedural error by the Territorial Legislature was discovered invalidating their previous selection of Pomeroy. In May 1884, an Act of Congress settled the legal dispute between Pomeroy and Pataha City, giving Pomeroy the distinction of being the only county seat declared by an Act of Congress. Pomeroy's future as the governmental and business center was secured.

Dryland farming continued to dominate the local economy in the 1880s as more people settled in the region. The area's growth and production; however, was hindered by the inadequacies of the transportation systems that linked the region to outside markets. River bluff farmers devised long tramways or chutes to get sacked grain from the high plateaus down to the banks of the Snake River; Pataha Flat farmers hauled their grain harvest overland by wagon (sometimes tandem wagons) to the New York Bar on the Snake River (Baldwin, p. 86). From there the grain was shipped to the Columbia River, around several portages, downstream to Portland to markets in the states and beyond. This changed in mid-1880s when the O.R.&N. Co. made plans to connect the productive wheat lands of southeastern Washington by rail with Portland and other parts of the world.

When the O.R.&N. Co Railroad reached Dayton, Washington in 1881, 35 miles west of Pomeroy, farmers in the Pataha Valley lobbied the company to extend the line east to Pomeroy. In 1885, extension of rail line began. With the use of Chinese laborers, tracks were laid and the railroad reached Pomeroy in January 1886. The sidetrack loading platforms, turntable, water tank, and depot were sited at the end of the line about a mile east of the commercial center. After disembarking, passengers had to be transported by wagon to the town center. Later, a platform was constructed near Eighth and Columbia streets so passengers could disembark downtown.

The railroad provided an enormous boost to the agricultural economy of Garfield County. Crops could now be shipped with relative certainty. In the first year of use, the railroad transported approximately 14,900 tons of wheat. At this time Garfield County had 46,332 improved acres, 138,947 acres of arable land, and a population of 3,451 of which nine were Chinese (*Illustrated History*, p. 516). The railroad also ensured that Pomeroy would remain the shipping and business center of the county.

On 27 January 1886, the Pomeroy City Charter passed the Territorial Council and was ratified on February 2; days after the railroad reached Pomeroy. Joseph Pomeroy was appointed the town's first mayor until a vote could be taken to fill the position. In July, the citizens voted Elmon Scott into office. The new City Council (Common Council) started the process of establishing ordinances. Improvement projects like

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grading streets, widening the main road into town, constructing sidewalks, and building bridges across Pataha Creek were started immediately. The Pomeroy Improvement Company was organized with the task of bettering the city. One of the first projects was to establish a dependable water system in town. The company financed the construction of a reservoir on the hillside north of town, and later sold the system to the city. The group also purchased a new hose cart, and hook and ladder truck for the community.

By the mid-1880s, Pomeroy had a population of about 600 and was an active business center. An article in the August 1885 *Dayton Chronicle* describes the town as presenting "a lively appearance to the stranger as he enters the town from either direction, and as it inhabitants are noted for their enterprise and staywitheachothertiveness." The article continues and states that the town has:

> An excellent school, three churches, one flouring mill, three general merchandising
> and a number of grocery and notions stores, two blacksmith shops, two livery stables,
> two drug stores, several agricultural implement warehouses, several saloons, a
> brewery, two wagon shops, two hotels, several restaurants, an excellent opera house,
> a photographic gallery, one bank, one harness shop, two markets, one lumber yard,
> a millinery store or two, and in fact, every business necessity to the prosperity of a
> county town is represented in its midst.

The town also had a Chinese laundry operated by Sam Lee. The business was located behind the St. George Hotel. Burlingame Hall on Seventh Street was used for public gatherings, political meetings, dances, and skating. At this time, the City of Pomeroy ranked 11th in population in the Washington Territory.

The community continued to grow around the original town plat that included residences and commercial buildings. Between 1882 and 1887, local business people added six new additions to the town: Wilson, Day, Pomeroy, Mulkey, Darby, Depot, and Potter. The fire department was officially organized in 1887 with over 30 volunteers as the town saw its first brick structure being erected, the First National Bank of Pomeroy (#4). The two-story building, constructed of locally made bricks, was completed in 1887 at a cost of $20,000. County Commissioners leased the old bank building for use as the Garfield County Courthouse. Another brick structure was constructed a year later across Main Street opposite the new bank building; the St. George Hotel Annex (#46). The two-story brick building was built west of the original wooden hotel and provided additional rooms and a saloon. Other brick edifices built on Main Street included the Seeley Building and the Pomeroy Mercantile Company building. At this time, Main Street was lined with wooden false front commercial structures with a few substantial brick buildings.

As the city grew, other organizations were formed including the Garfield Lodge No. 25 Knights of Pythias (1887), the Faith Rebecca Lodge (1888), the Women's Christian Temperance Union (1884), and the Grand Army of the Republic McDowell Post (1885). The Catholic Church started a school in 1886 and a Catholic school building was constructed in 1888. The first newspapers of the region were printed in Pomeroy and documented the creation of the city and county. The *Washington Independent* was founded 12 April 1880 and the *Pomeroy Republic*, the predecessor to the *Eastern Washingtonian*, was first published 4 March 1882.

Improvements in the planting and harvesting equipment in the late 1880s and 1890s enhanced the efficiency of the wheat farms. Large threshing crews could be seen harvesting wheat with large number of horses maneuvering the thresher around the fields. These crews often moved from one farm to the next, threshing all over the county until the harvest was completed.

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The prosperity of the 1880s was attributed to several factors; the arrival of the railroad, creation of Pomeroy as the Garfield County seat, and the rich agricultural lands of the surrounding countryside. This rapid growth continued for a few more years until the financial panic of 1893 crossed the nation.

The 1890s and the National Depression
In 1890, there were 3,898 people living in Garfield County. The 1890s were a difficult period for the agricultural community due to the national depression that began in 1893 and continued through 1896. Even with the completion of the Cascade Locks and Canal in 1896 that improved the transportation system along the Columbia River, grain prices fell as a result of the economy and competition for grain sales from other countries. The prosperity of the 1880s gave way to the financial panic of 1893.

A February fire ushered in the new decade in the City of Pomeroy when two commercial buildings on Main Street were destroyed. The property owners rebuilt as the community of 661 focused on bringing new amenities to the community. A local brickyard was established, and new board sidewalks and crosswalks constructed. A prosperous building season was recorded in 1891 as commercial buildings and residences were constructed. Few buildings stood empty in the town. In 1891, the Pomeroy State Bank (#45) constructed one of the largest buildings along Main Street. Located on the southeast corner of Main and Seventh streets, the two-story brick building housed the bank and a merchandising store, and complimented the other brick edifices on that intersection. E.M. Pomeroy, the founder's son, added to the City's land base by platting the E.M. Pomeroy Addition on 28 November 1892.

People continued to join civic and social organizations that promised a better and brighter future. Company H of the National Guard was organized in October 1890, one of the earliest in the Territory. Fairview Camp No. 119 Woodmen of the World was created 5 July 1892 and the Women of Woodcraft auxiliary formed shortly after. The Modern Woodmen and the Foresters of America were later organized.

Building in downtown Pomeroy came to a stand still after 1892 until the national depression lifted around 1897. This optimism of the late 1890s; however, was thwarted somewhat on 15 July 1898 when the Henley Brothers lumber yard, a blacksmith shop, dwelling, and barn were destroyed by fire. This temporarily hurt the local economy. Once again, the business community rebuilt and continued to improve the city. In response to the fires that plagued the city, a new wood firehouse and jail were built at the north end of Seventh Street. As the community ushered in the Twentieth century, Pomeroy's population increased from 661 in 1890 to 953 by 1900.

The Great Fire in the Progressive Era
On 18 July 1900, a fire began in Rice's saloon on Main Street, destroying two thirds of Pomeroy's business district including the street-front wooden offices of the county government. Most of the businesses on Main Street east of Seventh Street were destroyed with the exception of the two-story brick Pomeroy Savings Bank (#45). Recognizing the dangers of fire, the Pomeroy City Council designated a fire district downtown in which no wood construction would be allowed; only fireproof material could be used. This encompassed the entire commercial center of Pomeroy. Property owners who lost their businesses and buildings in the 1900 fire began to reconstruct immediately using brick from the nearby David Dixon brickyard. By October, eleven brick edifices were under construction. The railroad assisted the town by reducing the freight rates by a third for carrying building materials to Pomeroy. An account of the time describes the activity in town, "Never before has the pulse of business activity beaten with stronger, fuller or more vigorous life throughout all the channels of local trade" (*Illustrated History of Garfield County*, p. 542).

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Between 1900 and 1906, over thirty businesses were constructed in the downtown. The buildings erected between Seventh and Ninth streets on the south side of Main Street (#31 to #35, and #37 to #44) were one-story brick buildings with decorative brick or pressed metal parapets; many having distinctive peaked parapets. These similar building types and styles created uniformity to the new business blocks. Some of these same styles of building were constructed along the north side Main Street after the fire (#9 through #12). The imposing three-story Hotel Revere (#46) was constructed on the site of the St. George Hotel after the original hotel was moved in 1902. Stevenson's Hardware (#14) erected a large two-story building around 1905 that anchored the corner of Eighth and Main streets. The 22 February 1902 *Columbia Chronicle* states,

> Those citizens who have not visited Pomeroy for a number of years will be greatly
> surprised at the improvements made there since the fire two years ago. Main Street
> has been built up almost entirely with brick buildings, and during the past year a
> number of fine dwellings have been erected. The City has an air of prosperity on
> every side and the good work is to be continued until every modern convenience
> that enterprise can suggest and money will buy.

After the fire, the voters quickly approved funding for a new county courthouse since everything except the vault in the old wooden structure had been destroyed. Well-known Albany, Oregon architect Charles Burggraf was hired to design the fashionable Queen Anne style brick courthouse. Completed in 1901, the $20,000 courthouse had a clock tower crowned with a justice statue, rounded bays, and decorative brick details. Setback from Main Street, the courthouse's expansive lawn had gardens, an open-air bandstand, and a Civil War Veteran's Memorial gracing the lawn (dedicated on 4 July 1904).

This building boom coincided with the prosperity of the local agricultural industry. The county produced 2,301,765 bushels of wheat and barley in 1903. Area farmers formed the Pomeroy Local No. 10 on 4 May 1907. This union established the Farmer's Union Warehouse Company that erected a long, 50 ft by 450 ft warehouse with a capacity of holding 200,000 bushels of sacked grain (purchased by Pomeroy Grain Growers in 1942). This warehouse was at the east end of Pomeroy near the railroad depot.

With the city's increase in population, citizens and City Councilors began pressing for ordinances that would improve the town. Nuisance laws were enacted including ordinances to prevent obstruction of all streets and alleys, and to create a proper repository for garbage for the purpose of burying of stock and rubbish (City Council minutes, 4 June 1901). A city cemetery was established, plans for updating the water system were approved in 1902 with the passage of a $26,000 bond, and the City purchased a new hose cart for the fire department. The fight to make Pomeroy a dry town continued in 1903 when an ordinance was presented to prohibit the sale of alcohol. This was voted down along with an ordinance that would have prohibited dancing, concerts, entertainment, or shows in establishments where liquor was sold—an attempt to rid the town of "bawdy houses." In August 1903, the new city water system was turned on as the mains filled with water. The Tucannon Power Company, organized by Barney Owsley, received the contract for erecting power poles and wires in downtown. The Tucannon Power Company sold the facility to Pacific Power and Light in 1911. In 1904, Pomeroy granted a franchise to Pacific State Telephone Company, the predecessor to the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company. The first lines were erected around this time. Water hydrants were installed at intervals along the Main Street to help in future fire-fighting efforts.

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Pomeroy's population swelled to about 1,700 in 1906 at the same time M.H. Houser introduced the town's first automobile. With the City's continued growth, came the creation of other new ordinances. Citizens asked for additional nuisance ordinances that included laws like no livestock allowed in City Park, no selling of alcohol in bawdy houses, no dogs without licenses, no circuses in town without permits, no spitting on sidewalks, and no automobiles traveling faster than seven mph in town. The city council decided to build a new 150,000 gallon reservoir to help adequately serve the need of the city. Other improvements included resurveying the city, paving the streets with a macadamize surface, and building concrete sidewalks with curbs and gutters along Main Street. By the end of the first decade of the Twentieth century, the O.R.&N. Co. had purchased land (1907) for a downtown depot, and the Pomeroy Commercial Club organized (1908) for the purpose of promoting and improving the City. The Garfield County Pioneer Association was formed to preserve Pomeroy's history and build a historical museum. Three additions, Highland or Sunnyside (1902), Crystal Springs (1902), and Stephens Pomeroy (1904) were platted to accommodate the population growth. By 1909, Pomeroy boasted a population of 1,750, making it a city of third class. Garfield County's population reached 4,199 by 1910 with 504 ranches and farms growing barley, wheat, potatoes, and apples, and raising cattle and sheep. The prosperity of the first decade of the new century welcomed the age of the automobile.

The Automobile Era
Once again, transportation played an important role in the development of Pomeroy. More automobiles traveled county and city roads after the arrival of the first automobile in 1906. Congress passed the "Good Roads Bill" in 1911 that ushered in the Good Road Movement and the age of the automobile. The Good Roads Movement swayed the nation in favor of infrastructure needed for safe automobile travel. Despite this transitional period from rails to roads, the O.R.&N. Co. constructed a new brick depot (#60) in downtown Pomeroy in 1911. The new passenger depot, only a block south of Main Street, had all the amenities of a larger city. The Pomeroy Hotel (#15), completed circa 1911, coincided with the completion of the new depot as more people toured in their motorcars and arrived in town by rail.

In 1912, a new sewer system replaced the original cesspool system, and in November of that year, prohibition was put to a vote. Citizens voted in favor of prohibition, using the local option law to vote Pomeroy dry. This signaled an end to the some established businesses in Pomeroy whose mainstay was serving liquor. New entertainment establishments opened, such as pool halls and the New Seeley Theatre and Opera House (#56). The theatre opened in the fall of 1913 to an overflowing crowd, providing entertainment for all. The old Seeley Hall (Burlingame Hall) was moved to the adjacent lot to the south.

The city continued with improvement projects. In 1916, the city awarded a paving contract to Clifton Applegate Company to pave Main Street between Second and Eleventh streets. That same year, Pacific Power and Light gave the city an estimate for installing new streetlights; the council voted in favor of purchasing fifteen new iron lampposts and laying the wiring underground. Although an official highway had not been built through Pomeroy at this time, the effects of the automobile era were evident in the new buildings under construction. Service and gas station, repair shops, and car dealerships were opened along Main Street replacing older blacksmith shops and liveries. The Parlet Building (#2) was constructed during this time along with several automobile service stations including, Moore Brother's Garage (#25) and the Electric Service Station (#22). The "modern" Pomeroy Steam Laundry (#53) was erected and the Telephone Exchange Building (#48) was built. New churches were established to meet the needs of the community, and new organizations formed including the Ladies Improvement Club and other specialty organizations like the garden club, reading club, and church auxiliaries. The growth of Pomeroy was recognized in 1917 when its status changed from a territorial government to statutory regulations pertaining to cities of third class.

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The age of the automobile also changed farming practices. Tractors began slowly replacing the horse and mule teams, freeing up more acreage for cultivation. This transition occurred over the next forty years and transformed many aspects of agriculture. Forces outside the county also affected the agricultural economy of Garfield County as transportation systems were improved in the region. The Army Corps of Engineers completed the Celilo Canal on the Columbia River in 1915. This eight and a half miles long canal had five locks that improved shipping on the Columbia River by circumventing Celilo Falls without relying on railroad portage. Shipping Garfield County's grain by water became a viable alternative to the railroad. In 1913, local grain grower Max Houser shipped seven million bushels, more than 12% of all the Northwest's grain that year (Baldwin, p. 88). Houser was subsequently appointed by President Herbert Hoover in 1917 to handle the Northwest wheat production to meet the demands for wheat during World War I. As grain prices rose, Garfield County wheat was shipped abroad to support the war effort.

A County Council of Defense was created in 1917 in response to the U.S. Food Administration's warnings that groups were threatening to sabotage the nation's transportation system, and burn crops and warehouses. Garfield County growers collaborated and established fire lookouts, guards for warehouses, and a "home guard" company with over twenty men. The preparations apparently succeeded; only one fire was thought to have been an act of sabotage during the war.

After World War I, the county once again focused on local improvement projects. In 1919, Garfield County approved road construction to Central Ferry, an important shipping point on the Snake River. In the early 1920s, the highway was completed from Pomeroy to Clarkston, and by 1926, the highway was officially designated, and extended from Lewiston, Idaho, through Pomeroy, across the state to Aberdeen, Washington. This was the predecessor to U.S. Highway 12 (reclassified in 1967).

In the 1920s Garfield County considered an ambitious plan to irrigate the lands of Jackson Ridge. The Tucannon Irrigation Project was heartily welcomed until the costs became clear; the County Commissioners refused to support the project at the 8 July 1924 meeting. The American Legion initiated a fundraising campaign in 1919 for construction of a community swimming pool. The fundraising efforts of the Ladies' Civic Improvement Club and the city's financial support augmented the efforts of the Legion. Water from Cosgrove Springs filled the new pool that was completed in 1922. Pataha Creek, at the west end of Main Street, still powered the flourmill and the Pomeroy Warehouse and Milling Company.

In 1926, the City Council authorized construction of a new combined City Hall and Fire Hall at the north end of what is now Seventh Street (replacing the old fire station). Completed in 1927, the new building housed the jail, city offices, and fire equipment. That same year Garfield County produced 1,704,207 bushels of wheat, of which, 1,074,913 bushels came through Pomeroy, and out of 72,252 bushels of barley, 38,905 bushels passed through Pomeroy's shipping facilities. Pomeroy Kiwanis Club organized in 1929, and a year later, Garfield County Grain Growers organized for the purpose of giving grain growers more control over the movement of their wheat so more profit was made. Low prices and new government programs made this organization more attractive. In 1928, a new hall was dedicated that stood south of the Hotel Revere. Maple Hall (#54) served the needs of the community accommodating parties, gathering celebrations, dances hall, and services. The stock market crash in October 1929 ushered in a national depression that would plague the region for the next decade.

The Great Depression
Pomeroy, like the rest of the nation, suffered from the effects of the Great Depression. The decade was marked by job losses, bank closures, and drought in the surrounding farmlands. Lower prices for grain and livestock affected the local economy. Business revenue slowed as many people used the bartering system

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to acquire staples. In 1935, the Knettle State Bank closed its doors and many other businesses suffered losses. New construction in downtown virtually came to a halt with the exception of the new Telephone Exchange Building (#7) completed at the beginning of the Great Depression.

The New Deal, implemented by President Roosevelt, helped put people back to work. Many young men joined the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The CCC came to Garfield County in 1933 and set up camp at Mt. Misery. The 290 men built roads, trails, fire lines, guard stations, toilets for campsites, and wooden lookout towers. This camp closed in October and the men were distributed to other locations. A group of Pomeroy citizens wanted to build a golf course with the help of CCC laborers. The organization applied to the government program; the request was approved and a new CCC camp was built west of town. With the CCC labor and other donated time, the Pomeroy golf course was completed in 1934 and opened for business in the spring of 1935. Another CCC project included a soil erosion stabilization project that encompassed over 39,000 acres; a project that took four years to complete. During this time, the crew also completed three tennis courts, a baseball field, a winter ice rink, and an addition to the high school in Pomeroy.

Garfield County farmers were quick to compare the economic depression of 1929 to the national panic of the 1890s. This time; however, government subsidies allowed some farmers to hold onto their land. Fewer farms changed hands. During this period, Garfield County increased the use of mechanized farm equipment and tractors because using horses for harvests cost more in labor and time. In 1930, grain was stored at a dozen sites around the county. At that time, Garfield County grain growers formed the Pomeroy Grain Growers, Inc. and negotiated the purchase of the crib elevator and warehouse at the east end of town on Columbia Street. In 1937, the Pacific Coast Elevator Company also sold its facilities including an elevator and warehouses in Pomeroy and Mayview that included the Mayview Tramway. By the end of the 1930s, the Depression was waning and the agricultural industry was once again on the upswing. Despite the improved economic conditions, the Depression had taken its toll on Garfield County. In 1940, the county had a population of 3,383; a decrease of almost 20% in 20 years (1940 U.S. Census). This population decrease was primarily due to the mechanization of agriculture, the use of fewer workers in harvesting, and the economic hardships of the Great Depression.

World War II
In 1942, land west of Pomeroy was purchased for the Green Giant Company pea cannery. The pea cannery began operating on 8 July 1942 and eventually employed over 400 workers. Construction of the plant aided the local economy as World War II loomed on the horizon. When the war began, demand for grain production increased offering farmers and ranchers a more stable income. At this time, a major shift occurred in the way grain was stored and shipped. Due to wartime scarcity of materials, growers were unable to purchase hemp bags needed to sack and ship grain. The process of sacking grain waned as warehouses were converted into bulk storage facilities. This change favored the railroad and trucking companies who had the facilities to handle bulk grain. Pomeroy Grain Growers purchased the Farmer's Union Warehouse Company in 1942 and converted the newest section to bulk grain.

Pomeroy contributed to the war efforts in other ways by activating a draft board, creating a war emergency committee, rationing gasoline and food, and initiating scrap metal drives. Some women worked in previously male dominated jobs as the men in the community left for active duty. Construction in downtown came to a standstill during the war. As the war ended, another era of prosperity began.

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Post-World War II Era

Wheat, barley, oats, peas, and livestock continued to sustain the local economy in the post-World War II era. As the war ended, Garfield County produced the highest average yield of wheat per acre of any county in Washington. In 1946, Pomeroy was the largest primary grain shipping point on the Pacific when the railroad recorded 2,528,128 bushels of grain shipped from town. As farming technology changed with better equipment, so did the methods of transport. The Pomeroy Grain Grower facilities stored and protected harvests from inclement weather in new storage facilities, and crops were shipped to markets via rail service (80%) or truck to Columbia River barges (20%). Improvements in river transports included the construction of the Dalles Dam and Lock in 1956 on the Columbia River. Plans were being made for a series of dams on the Snake River. In response, Garfield County established a Port District in 1958.

Proud of the strong agricultural heritage of Garfield County, the Garfield County Fair Association formed in the summer of 1946 and sponsored the Eastern Washington Livestock Show and Rodeo. Organizations like 4H and FFA became active participants in the fairs. By the mid-1950s, the private fair association was turned over to the county.

A building boom occurred in Pomeroy after the Great Depression and World War II; the fifteen-year construction hiatus was over. As restrictions on building materials were loosened, new edifices were erected in downtown and new residences built. The Pomeroy Tractor Company (#29), McKeirnan Hardware and Implements (#57), Krouse's Machine Shop (# 21), Herres Farm and Home Supply (#50), Belknap Insurance Building (#19), and McKeirnan Storage (#3) were all built between 1945 and 1949 in downtown. Citizens lobbied for a county hospital, and in March 1948, the Garfield County Hospital was opened. The same year voters authorized a $36,000 bond to build a new city fire station (#23), and in 1949, new steel streetlights were installed along Main Street. The Pomeroy Chamber of Commerce was created replacing the Pomeroy Commercial Club. By the end of the 1940s Pomeroy's population peaked at 1,954 residents. Garfield County recorded the largest grain crop in its history in 1950 when 3,630,982 bushels of grain were produced (Kuykendall, p.118).

The building boom continued in the beginning of the 1950s with the construction of the O.K. Rubber Welders shop (#20), and the new Masonic Temple (#6) and IOOF Hall after a 1950 fire destroyed the Union Hall that housed various fraternal organizations. More fires plagued the community. Cardwell's Department Store (#45) was damaged by fire in 1950, the Pomeroy Warehouse and Feed Company (the old mill site at west end of Main Street) burned in September 1950, the Chard Building (#14) was damaged by fire in 1954, and the Seeley Building at the corner of Main and Eighth streets burned in 1959, destroying three businesses. The fires caused a wave of reconstruction projects in the downtown.

For an agricultural community like Pomeroy, the 1950s brought other changes. In 1953, the first televisions came to Pomeroy; a decade later the Seeley Theatre shut down. A new pool, built in 1957, replaced the 30 year-old community pool, and the Bank of Pomeroy became The National Bank of Commerce (later Rainier Bank). Modern agriculture methods allowed more grain to be grown and shipped while requiring fewer workers. In 1957, Kuykendall's Drug Store closed its store that was established in 1882, and so did the Pomeroy Dairy Products, established in 1935. One of the largest county employers, the Green Giant Plant (opened in 1942) closed at the end of the 1950s. In the ten years from 1950 to 1960, Garfield County's population decreased from 3,204 to 2,976, and Pomeroy's population declined from 1,954 to 1,815.

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1960s to Present

In 1960, Pomeroy Grain Growers began building a terminal at Central Ferry. Federal dam construction began on the Little Goose Dam on the Snake River near Starbuck, Washington in June 1963. Soon after, work also started on the Snake River's Lower Granite Dam north of Pomeroy. Both projects brought workers' families to Garfield County, and seven trailer courts mushroomed to provide needed housing. This increase in population lasted only until the dams were finished in 1975. The completion of these dams brought river shipping up to Central Ferry once again.

The agricultural industry continued to prosper. Robert Dye Seed Ranch became one of largest bluegrass processors in the nation; the crop yielded 20% of national production (Kuykendall, p. 154). New records were set for the total number of acres planted and the number of bushels harvested in Garfield County since government controls were imposed.

Three buildings were constructed downtown in the 1960s that included a repair shop (#58), the new U.S. Post Office (#36), and a bank building (#8). Fires continued to shape Pomeroy's built environment. In 1965, a fire destroyed two businesses directly west of the Revere Hotel (#46). The hotel was spared and only suffered from smoke damage. Construction slowed in the 1970s with only two businesses erected in downtown (#1 and #55).

In 1970, the bulk grain shipping terminal at Central Ferry opened, expanding to accommodate the growing commercial river barging made possible by the series of dams that guaranteed a navigable channel depth and slow currents. Expansions of the Central Ferry facilities occurred repeatedly; the last upgrade was in 2001. A new bridge was built (1970) at Central Ferry, replacing the 1924 bridge lost under the lake created by the Little Goose Dam. In 1970, Garfield County had a record harvest of 65.06 bushels/acre, 10% higher than the previous record of 57.63 bushels/acre (Kuykendall, p. 158). In 1971, a fire destroyed the Robert Dye Seed Ranch processing plant, then the largest Kentucky bluegrass processor in the world. The company rebuilt, reopening in December that same year. Prosperity of the recent decades allowed for expanded community services.

The Garfield County Historical Association was formed in 1970 for the purpose of constructing a museum. Dedicated in November 1977, the museum had been one of the missions of the first historical society in the county created in 1909, the Garfield County Pioneer Association. The Garfield County Nursing Home opened next to the hospital in 1976, and a new high school was constructed in 1979 to replace the 1916 three-story brick building. The significance of the Garfield County Courthouse was recognized; the courthouse was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. Part of the county was also recognized for its wild and scenic values when the Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness area was designated in 1978. Despite the new amenities, the population of Pomeroy decreased in population in the decade of the 1970s from 1,776 to 1,550 by 1980. The county also experienced a decline from 2,911 to 2,468.

Transportation systems changed in the region as trucking dominated local shipping. In 1981, the Union Pacific Railroad abandoned the Pomeroy railroad line extending through town on Columbia Street; by 1986 the tracks had been sold for scrap metal. The tracks were replaced in 1986 with a linear park filled with flowers and trees, known as Centennial Boulevard that commemorates the centennial of Washington State. The U.P. Railroad sold the depot that was rehabilitated into use for professional offices.

Today, Pomeroy has a population of about 1,517 with a total of 2,342 living in Garfield County. Dryland farming (wheat, barley, grass seed) and livestock continues to support the economy of the county. Currently bulk grain travels by truck to ports on the Snake River and by barges down river to world markets.

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The local economy has fluctuated over the years. Many independent merchandise and specialty stores have given way to other types of businesses. The historic brick buildings of Pomeroy have adapted to new uses; some catering to the tourism industry. Pomeroy maintains its historic place as the central shipping, business, and governmental center of Garfield County and is at the center of one of the most productive grain producing regions in the county.

The District's Architecture

The Downtown Pomeroy Historic District has an excellent cross-section of architectural building types, styles, and uses that reflect the historic period of significance from 1887 to 1953. The buildings in the District depict the evolution of the town from its beginnings as small stage stop to the leading commercial center serving one of the most productive agricultural regions in the state. The disastrous 1900 fire that destroyed the majority of the buildings downtown defines a major development period in Pomeroy's history.

The majority of the buildings to withstand the 1900 fire were brick structures at the intersection of Seventh and Main streets. These two-and-three-story structures were built in the late 1880s and the early 1890s when locally made brick was first introduced. These buildings symbolize the prosperity of the community after the railroad reached the town in 1886. Although more Vernacular in style, these buildings displayed stylistic details of the Italianate and Gothic Revival styles. The buildings destroyed by the fire were generally one-story, wooden False Front style structures common in communities throughout the region.

The building boom after the 1900 fire provided an opportunity for business owners to erect brick commercial structures that were similar in style, scale, and design. Local builders used several stylistic techniques that were repeated on these one-story brick buildings, including decorative brick work, peaked gable parapets, ornate pressed metal cornices, cast-iron supports, and wooden storefronts with large display windows. Within the first decade of the new century, solid business blocks lined Main Street between Seventh and Ninth streets. The new elegant Queen Anne style county courthouse presided over the town on the hillside above Main Street.

The advent of the automobile changed the face of Pomeroy once again as new concrete and brick buildings were erected along Main Street. These buildings housed automobile related businesses such as service and repair shops, gas stations, car dealerships, and tractor repair and sales shops. Usually larger, one-story structures with minimal decoration, these structures had different massing than the businesses constructed after the fire. Some smaller gas stations were built at the east and west ends of town and catered to the motorists. These auto-related businesses began replacing the liveries and blacksmith's shops that were necessary in the early settlement period of the community. The train depot, a new theatre and opera house, and city hall off Main Street were designed with elements of the popular Craftsman and Sullivanesque styles.

The Great Depression of the 1930s and World War II halted construction in downtown Pomeroy. This changed after the war when another building boom occurred. From 1946 to 1952, nine new buildings were constructed in downtown that included commercial structures, public buildings, and a fraternal hall. These buildings reflected the modernistic period; some were designed in the Art Deco and Moderne styles. Generally, these concrete structures were void of decorative details. Some of the older structures were remodeled during this prosperous time and reflected the Moderne style.

There is very little modern intrusion in the District. Only five buildings were constructed within the District after 1953. Some of these buildings were erected and other older structures remodeled as a result of fires in the 1950s. Vacant parcels along Main Street are a result of these and later fires that destroyed buildings

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on the lots. A majority of the storefronts in the District have been remodeled in recent years due to changes in use. Despite these alterations, the basic building form and details remain. Other commercial buildings have been restored to their historic appearance. Pomeroy's historic buildings are a lasting reminder of the town's development as the only commercial center in Garfield County.

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Acreage of property   13.7 acres

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the northeast corner of Lot 5, Block 5, thence south 320 feet to the southeast corner of Lot 5, Block 6, thence west 370 feet to the southeast corner of Lot 5, Block 7, thence south 136 feet to the southeast corner of Lot 6, Block 7, thence west 800 feet to the southwest corner of Lot 6, Block 9, thence north 136 feet to the southwest corner of Lot 5, Block 9, thence west 240 feet to the southwest corner of Lot 1, Block 9, thence north approximately 300 feet to the northwest corner of Lot 1, Block 2, thence east along the irregular north boundary of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5, of Block 2, thence north approximately 140 feet to the northwest corner of the City Hall property in vacated Seventh Street, thence east 370 feet to the northeast corner of Lot 6, Block 3, thence south 120 feet to the northeast corner of Lot 5, Block 3, thence east 560 feet to the northeast corner of Lot 2, Block 5, thence south 10 feet along the east boundary line of Lot 2, Block 5, thence east 100 feet to a point in Lot 4, Block 5, thence north 10 feet to the midline between Lot 4 & 7, Block 5, thence east 80 feet to the northeast corner of Lot 5, Block 5, the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the Downtown Pomeroy Historic District is based on historical, visual, and physical factors. The buildings in the District date from 1887 to 1953, and represent the strongest extant concentration of late Nineteenth and early Twentieth century historic structures in the historic commercial core, and the fewest open spaces and non-contributing structures. The District encompasses most of the Original Town Plat of Pomeroy, platted by Martha and Joseph Pomeroy, and Minnie and Benjamin Day. The District includes important civic/public buildings including the Garfield County Courthouse, Pomeroy City Hall, and the City-County Fire Station.

ID#	Historic Name	Address	Date		Classification
1	Ferd Herres Service Dept.	609 Main St.	1974		Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
2	Parlet Building	643 Main St.	1915		Historic Contributing
3	McKeirnan Storage	667 Main St.	1949		Historic Non-Contributing
4	First National Bank of Pomeroy	695 Main St.	1887		Historic Contributing
5	City Hall and Fire Station	80 Seventh St.	1927		Historic Contributing
6	Masonic Temple	62 Seventh St.	1952		Historic Contributing
7	Telephone Exchange Building	44-46 Seventh St.	circa 1930		Historic Non-Contributing
8	Old National Bank of Spokane	703 Main St.	1969		Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
9	Meyers Harness Shop	725 Main St.	circa 1904		Historic Contributing
10	Campbell-Gerhardt Building	741 Main St.	1900		Historic Contributing
11	Christopherson Jewelry and P.O.	745 Main St.	circa 1901		Historic Contributing
12	Richardson Building	753 Main St.	circa 1904		Historic Contributing
13	Garfield County Courthouse	795 Main St.	1901		National Register
14	Stevenson Hardware/Chard Building	803 Main St.	1905		Historic Contributing
15	Pomeroy Hotel	831 Main St.	circa 1910-11		Historic Contributing
16	The Palace Store	847 Main St.	circa 1906		Historic Contributing
17	A.D. Fox & Son Building	857 Main St.	circa 1891		Historic Contributing
18	People's Market/O.K. Tire Shop	865 Main St.	circa 1925		Historic Contributing
19	Belknap Insurance	875 Main St.	1949		Historic Contributing
20	Stanley's O.K. Rubber Welders	897 Main St.	1952		Historic Non-Contributing
21	Krouse's Machine Shop	901 Main St.	1945-46		Historic Contributing
22	Electric Service Station	933 Main St.	circa 1919		Historic Non-Contributing
23	City County Fire Department	949-979 Main St.	1949		Historic Contributing
24	Schneckloth/Waldher Service Station	985-991 Main St.	circa 1927		Historic Non-Contributing
25	Moore Brothers Garage	996 Main St.	circa 1910		Historic Contributing
26	American Legion Post #38	984 Main St.	circa 1918		Historic Non-Contributing
27	Christensen Machine/Dixon Garage	966-976 Main St.	circa 1905		Historic Contributing
28	Knettle Grand Theatre	954 Main St.	circa 1905		Historic Contributing
29	Pomeroy Tractor Company	910 Main St.	1945		Historic Contributing
30	E.M. Rauch Implements & Hardware	896 Main St.	circa 1908		Historic Contributing
31	Hart and Ketchum Buildings	870 Main St.	1906/1904		Historic Contributing
32	W.F. Cluster Building	864 Main St.	circa 1903		Historic Contributing
33	The Knettle Building/The Fair	856 Main St.	circa 1904		Historic Contributing
34	Knettle State Bank	850 Main St.	circa 1904		Historic Contributing
35	Wenning Building	836 Main St.	1901/1945		Historic Contributing
36	U.S. Post Office	806 Main St.	1961		Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
37	Pomeroy Mercantile Company	796 Main St.	1900		Historic Contributing
38	C.W. Black Building	782 Main St.	1900		Historic Contributing
39	Hazelton Building	778 Main St.	1901		Historic Contributing
40	Kuykendall Block	764 Main St.	1900		Historic Contributing
41	Mulkey Block/McKeirnan's Hardware	752 Main St.	1901		Historic Contributing
42	McEnery Block	742 Main St.	1901		Historic Contributing
43	Gammon Block	730-736 Main St.	1901		Historic Non-Contributing
44	Central Drug Store	718-722 Main St.	1903		Historic Contributing
45	Pomeroy Savings Bank/Eisensoln Building	702 Main St.	1891		Historic Contributing
46	Hotel Revere	694-696 Main St.	1888/1902		Historic Contributing
47	(vacant)	Main St.	(vacant)		Vacant
48	Telephone Building	666 Main St.	circa 1911		Historic Non-Contributing
49	(vacant)	Main St.	(vacant)		Vacant
50	Herres Farm & Home Supply	632 Main St.	1946		Historic Non-Contributing
51	Pacific Power & Light Office	620 Main St.	circa 1911		Historic Contributing
52	Farley Business Block	608 Main St.	circa 1908		Historic Contributing
53	Pomeroy Steam Laundry	37 S. Sixth St.	1912		Historic Contributing
54	Maple Hall	98 S. Seventh St.	1928		Historic Contributing
55	Ron's Electric/Flynns Electric	66 S. Seventh St.	1973		Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
56	New Seeley Theatre and Opera House	67 S. Seventh St.	1913		Historic Contributing
57	McKeirnan Hardware & Implements	99 S. Seventh St.	1946		Historic Contributing
58	McKeirnan Repair and Garage	747 Columbia St.	1960		Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
59	(vacant)	Eighth & Columbia	(vacant)		Vacant
60	Or. Railway & Navigation Co. Depot	813 Columbia St.	1911		Historic Contributing
61	Or. Railway & Navigation Co. Depot	813 Columbia St.	1911		Historic Contributing
62	(vacant)	Ninth & Columbia	(vacant)		Vacant
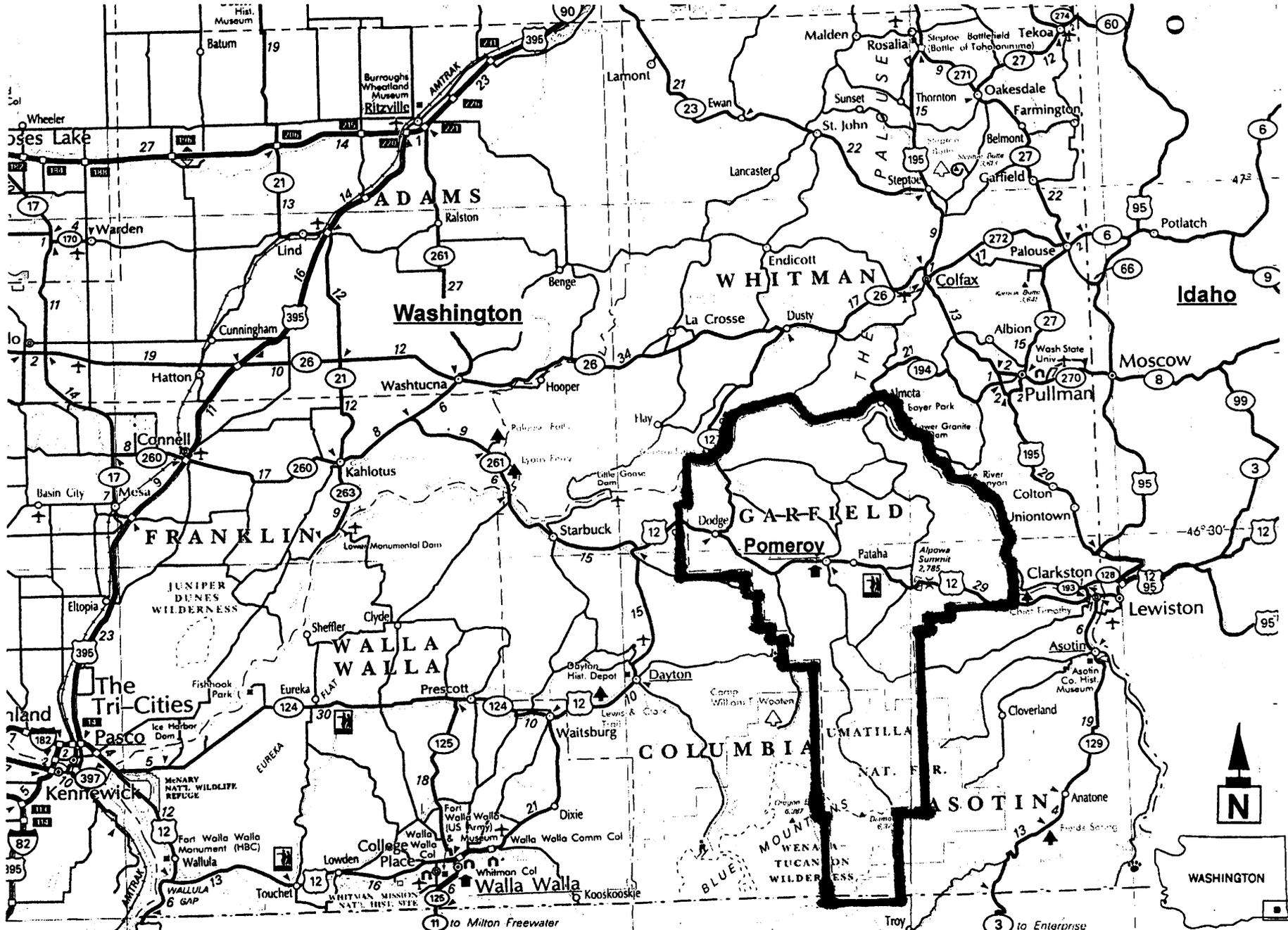
Area Map: Garfield County

District
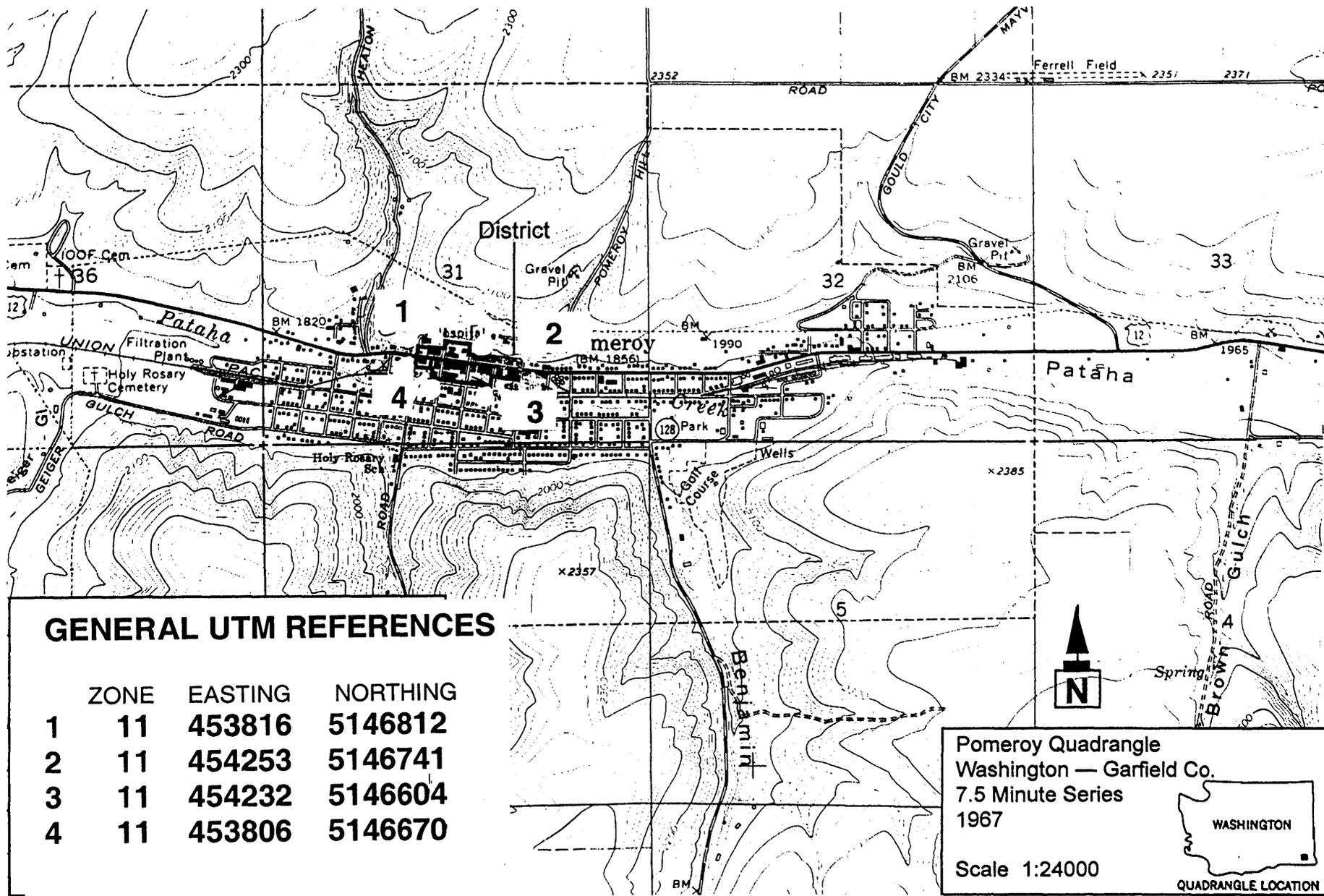
GENERAL UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
1	11	453816	5146812
2	11	454253	5146741
3	11	454232	5146604
4	11	453806	5146670

Pomeroy Quadrangle
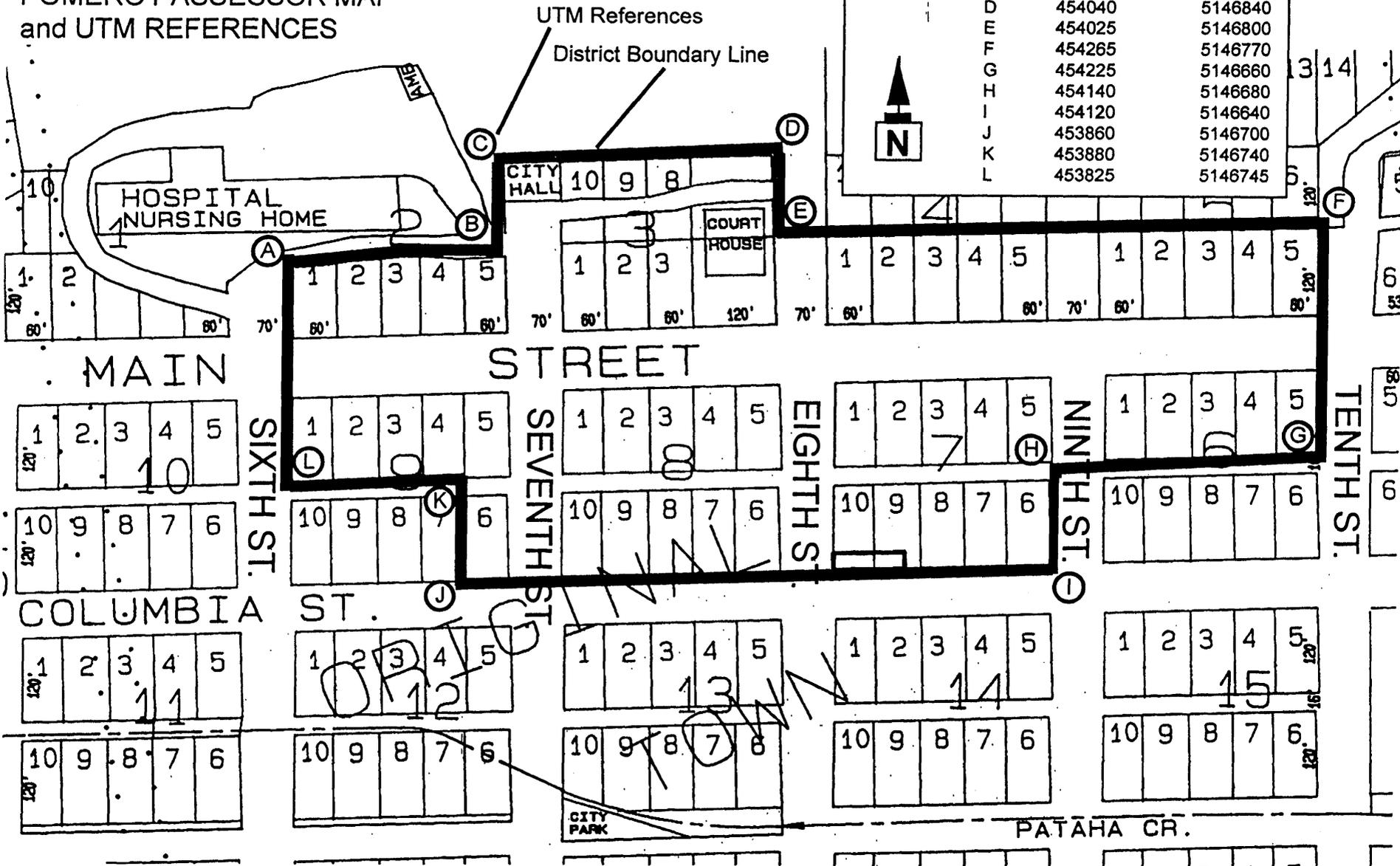Washington — Garfield Co.
7.5 Minute Series
1967

Scale 1:24000

WASHINGTON

QUADRANGLE LOCATION
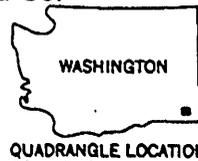
Location Map

DOWNTOWN POMEROY HISTORIC DISTRICT

POMEROY ASSESSOR MAP and UTM REFERENCES

UTM References

District Boundary Line

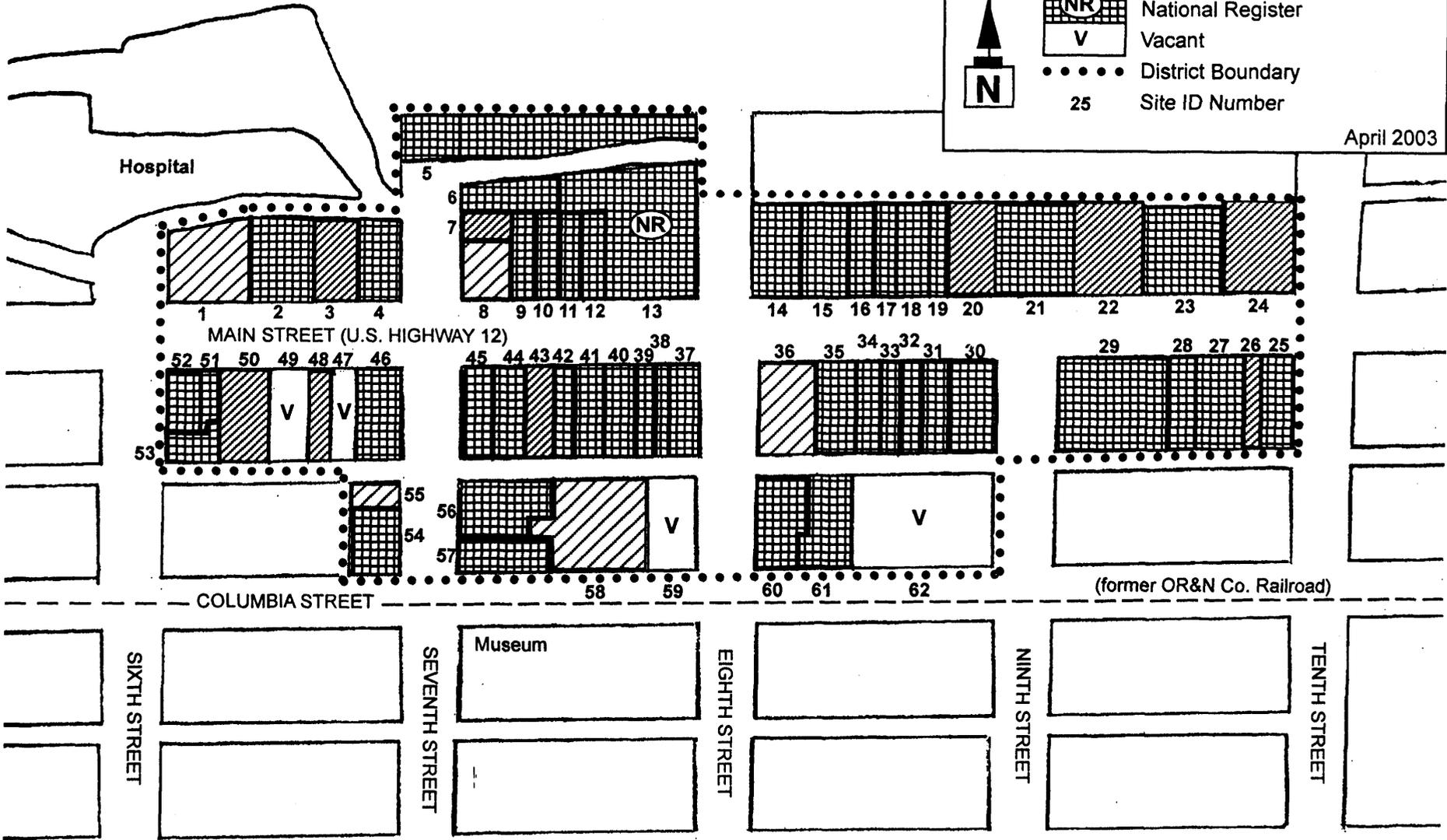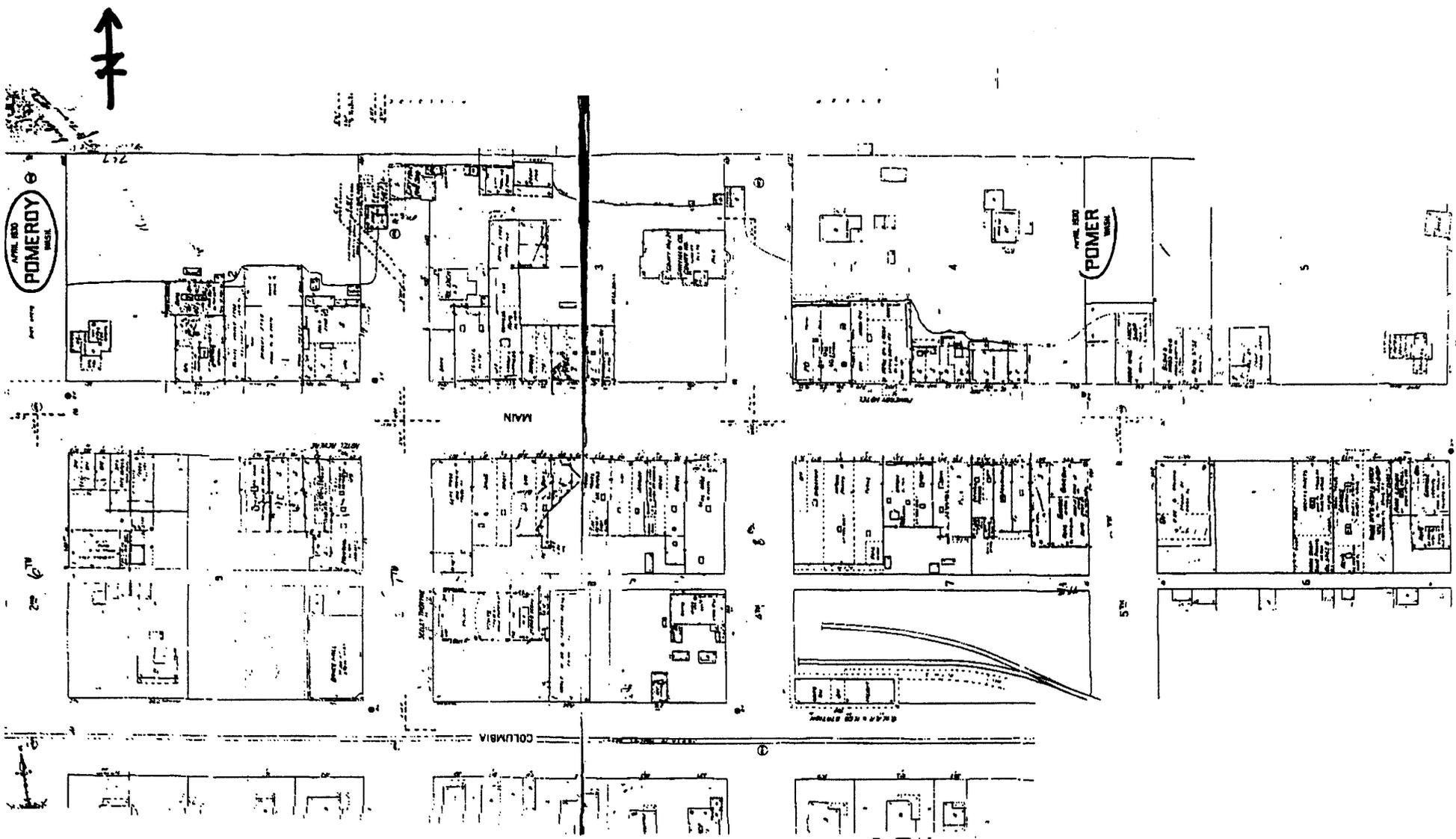# DOWNTOWN POMEROY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Key

- Historic Contributing
- Historic Non-Contributing
- Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
- (NR) National Register
- V Vacant
- • • • • District Boundary
- 25 Site ID Number
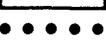
April 2003

N

Hospital

5

6

7

(NR)

1   2   3   4   8   9 10 11 12   13   14   15 16 17 18 19 20   21   22   23   24

MAIN STREET (U.S. HIGHWAY 12)

52 51 50   49 48 47 46   45 44 43 42 41 40 39 38 37   36   35   34 33 32 31   30   29   28   27 26 25

V   V

53

55

56

54

V   V

57

58   59   60   61   62   (former OR&N Co. Railroad)

COLUMBIA STREET

Museum

SIXTH STREET

SEVENTH STREET

EIGHTH STREET

NINTH STREET

TENTH STREET

Downtown Pomeroy Historic District Boundary, Classification, and Site Identification Map

1930 SANBORN MAP

1922 SANBORN MAP

POMEROY WASH.

MAIN

COLUMBIA

Main Street, looking east near Seventh Street intersection, ca. 1918.

North side of Main Street, looking east from about Seventh Street, ca. 1925.

Street paving, south side of Main Street between Sixth and Seventh streets, ca. 1916.

Horse show on Main Street, looking west mid-block between Sixth and Seventh streets, ca. 1920.

1906

Main Street, looking west from Ninth Street, 1906.

South side of Main Street, looking west from Eighth Street, ca. 1906.

Seeley Theatre (#56), hand-painted advertising screen (oleo).

O.R.&N. Co. Railroad Depot (#60-61), west and south elevations, ca. 1915.

Steven Hardware (#14) and Pomeroy Hotel (#15), ca. 1914.

Garfield County Courthouse (#13), ca. 1905.