

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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 Collins Building

other names/site number Carlson Building

2. Location

street & number S 202 Main not for publication

city or town Colville vicinity

state Washington code WA county Stevens code 065 zip code 99114

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] ACTING SAPO 10.17.98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of 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 the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper 11.19.98
Date of Action

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>1</u> | | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| <u>1</u> | | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)N/A**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**None**6. Function or Use****Historic Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions)Commerce/TradeBusinessProfesionalSpecialty StoreRestaurantDomesticSingle apartment**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions)Commerce/TradeBusinessProfessionalSpecialty StoreRestaurantSocialCivc**7. Description****Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions)Modern MovementStreamlined Art Deco orModerne**Materials**
(Enter categories from instructions)foundation concretewalls Reinforced concrete, brick facingroof Tarredother Glass block window**Narrative Description.**

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

The Collins Building/Carlson Building is a rectangular, two story, reinforced concrete commercial building. It measures one-hundred-twenty feet east to west and twenty-eight feet north to south. It is unusual among Colville's downtown business buildings in that its most impressive facade faces a cross street rather than the main street. The most notable feature of this Astor Avenue facade is a curved glass block window slightly east of the building's center. It extends from approximately the level of the ground floor ceiling to the top of the second floor windows. It appears completely intact with all blocks uncracked. This curved surface continues in brick above the window where large sheet metal letters spell out "Collins". The smooth curve of the window is repeated in the curved pilasters flanking the main entrance and the canopy above it.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1937

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Euro-American

Architect/Builder

Collins, J.H.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Stevens County Historical Society

Collins/Carlson
Name of Property

Stevens, WA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 0.080 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Madilane A. Perry

organization Cultural Resource Consultant date April 14, 1993

street & number 1176 Camp Curlew Rd. telephone (509) 775-2605

city or town Republic state WA zip code 99166

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 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

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

name Boyd H. and Dinah L. Carlson

street & number 786 Skidmore Rd.
PO Box 310 telephone (509) 684-2678

city or town Colville state WA zip code 99114

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historical Places Continuation Sheet

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Stevens County, Washington

The north (Main St.) and east (Astor Ave.) walls are sheathed with yellow/brown brick laid in running bond. On the east end the brick is limited to the second story. The south and west walls are plain concrete. The main facade is decorated with recessed courses of brick. Four of these are visible at the northwest corner of the building and continue on the window's muntins. Similar recessed courses occur at the bottom, middle, and top of the second floor windows and continue on the brickwork between the windows. There are two similar recessed bands above the second floor windows. These continue part-way across the pilasters flanking the glass block window. Above these recessed bands is a course of bricks laid with one corner protruding. Two courses above that the parapet is topped with concrete coping cast in four-foot sections. The northeast and southeast corners are decorated with an additional two recessed courses above the second floor window level.

Windows on the north facade's ground floor are display windows consisting of large, fixed single panes connected to adjacent panes with thin aluminum strips. Those on the west end, the space occupied by the Cafe Al Mundo, are arranged around three recessed door bays. The smaller panes flanking the doors are set at an angle, forming the recesses in which the doors are set. The large panes flanking the angled panes are parallel to the street. Each group of two flat panes, two angled panes, and a door, is topped by three fixed rectangular panes currently hidden by an awning. These three doors and the surrounding windows are west of the main entrance and glass block window. Only the middle door is in use and it appears to be the only original exterior door. The easternmost display window of the Cafe Al Mundo has some unusual light fixtures and bulbs which may be the originals. The only first floor opening in the west wall of the cafe is a door near the south wall which has been partially blocked and is used as a window.

The one additional ground floor door in the north wall is not recessed nor flanked by angled panes. It, and the adjacent display window are also topped by three rectangular panes and an awning, as is the display window extending to the northeast corner. This door is the back door of the Main Corner, a women's clothing store. These two windows and the door are located east of the main entrance.

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Stevens County, Washington

There are two display windows parallel to Main Street on the east wall, flanking the two angled panes that form the recess for the Main Corner's front door. These are topped by fixed, rectangular panes similar to those in the north wall and covered by modern awnings. The northernmost awning is connected to the awning on the north side by a sort of entablature. Beneath this the one remaining patch of the original lower wall surface is visible.

The walls below the display windows, the northeast corner, and the rounded pilasters flanking the main entrance are covered with brick red, embossed, ceramic tile. The original exterior surface material was Carrara glass. Early photographs indicate that it was predominantly dark, with lighter trim in at least two colors. The remaining patch of glass in the northeast corner is made up of black and pinkish tan fragments with saw cuts as evidence of the removal method. The glass was removed some time after the Historic Sites and Structures Survey photos were taken in 1979. Much of it, including the curved panels that flanked the main entrance, is stored in the basement.

The second floor windows in the main (north) facade are all three pane rectangular casement windows. With the exception of seven windows whose lowermost panes have been replaced with air conditioners the windows appear unaltered. They are arranged in groups of four, three groups east of the glass block window and three west of it. Windows on the South side are limited to the second floor where they overlook the Statesman-Examiner building. There are five of these windows. Three of them are rectangular fixed panes that appear to be original. The remaining two are modern aluminum framed windows.

The building's main entrance, giving access to the second floor, is located beneath the glass block window. Its aluminum and glass door is probably recent. It lacks the ornamental metalwork visible on the Cafe Al Mundo's door. The windows surrounding it appear original. These consist of five rectangular fixed panes on either side of the door and three small, fixed, rectangular panes above it. This door is covered by a projecting aluminum-edged canopy that repeats the curve of the glass block window. Its underside is partially covered with small ceramic tile. The age of the tile is unknown.

The roof of the Collins/Carlson Building is nearly flat, sloping slightly west towards two drains in the southwest and northwest corners. The openings of these drains are visible in the structure's west wall. There is one chimney made of the same yellow-brown brick seen in the north and east facades, several ventilator

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openings and numerous plumbing vents. The north and east sides of the roof and the east end of the south side are enclosed by three-foot parapets. Lower parapets enclose the rest of the roof. All parapets are capped with concrete coping cast in four foot sections. All but four of these units appear to be original. All parapets are lined with sheet metal flashing which completely hides the back of the lower sections. The high sections of parapet are stretcher laid red brick faced with the lighter brick seen on the north and east walls. The east end of the building which presently houses the Main Corner is basically one large room with fitting rooms and office space enclosed in partial walls that do not meet the ceiling. A similar floor plan is evident in the only known photograph of Lessers Grill, the original occupant of this space. The restroom and basement stair are the only spaces separated from the main room by original lath and plaster walls. Two of the ceiling's pendant light fixtures appear to be original. The others are roughly similar in style but were installed recently to provide more interior light. The beams shown in the early photograph are still visible. The floors are carpeted except for the office space, restroom, and the two bays flanking the Main Street door. The office and restroom floors are covered with vinyl tile. This appears old enough to be original material although the photo cited above shows that the floor of the rest of the room was polished wood. One of these bays contains a radiator that appears original.

The upper, wooden framed, rectangular windows also appear original. The large, single paned display windows may be recent replacements, but their visual effect appears similar to the original windows as shown in photographs from the late 1930s. The dark varnished plywood paneling with horizontal grooves visible around the Astor Avenue door appears to be original.

The west end of the building, occupied by the Cafe Al Mundo, has been altered more than any other part of the building. Its restroom is a modern addition with a lowered ceiling. A door in the west wall has been blocked off, its top section serving as a window. A connecting door between the restaurant's present seating area and a storage room has been boarded up and the east and west doors are never used. The plywood surrounding the western door appears fairly recent, but that around the center door matches the paneling in the Main Corner and is probably original as are the ceiling beams and the center door. The floor is carpeted.

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The main entryway between the curved pilasters exhibits little apparent alteration. The dado fabric is probably recent but it is bounded by a narrow rail closely resembling the second floor woodwork. The ceiling immediately inside is high, at least twelve feet. The floor is terrazzo with a pink and green eight pointed star resembling a compass rose immediately inside the door. This flooring material extends for five inches up the wall, producing a rounded angle where it meets the floor. It is capped by a wooden rail.

The stairs and landings are carpeted with modern material. The wooden banisters appear original but most of the terminal knobs are missing. The second landing receives natural light from two 42 inch by 16 inch fixed rectangular panes of a textured glass that appears original. The texture of the glass is produced by small raised "sunbursts" of two sizes on one side of the glass. In addition to their decorative qualities, the raised sunbursts make the glass translucent rather than transparent, admitting light while maintaining privacy.

The second floor interior appears very slightly altered from its presumed original appearance. It is the best preserved business building interior of its age in Colville.

Suites of two or three rooms each are arranged along the north side of a 46 inch wide corridor running along the south wall (see sheet 5) and can be connected with one another by interior doors. The hallway runs almost the full length of the building with a small men's restroom at the west end and Suite 210 at the east. All the restroom facilities are modern but the hallway retains much of its original character. The hallway picture rail is still in place, as are the original varnished wooden doors that give access to the electric meters.

The westernmost suite, 200, was apparently designed to be used as either an office or an apartment. It includes a small bathroom and a compact, but complete, kitchen. The bathroom fixtures appear recent with the exception of a cupboard, a light fixture and, possibly, the bathtub.

The kitchen is separated from the room north of it by two glass-fronted wood cupboards about 5 feet high. Additional cupboards, counters, a sink, a small refrigerator in an alcove, and a built-in ironing board fill the rest of the kitchen wall space. The floor covering is small linoleum tiles that may be original. If so they

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are in a very good condition. Counter and sink are recent additions, upper cupboards are original.

The south wall of the large room in the southwest corner may have been altered. This suite is connected to suite 202 by an interior door. The combined suites are occupied by the Volunteer Chore Ministry.

Suite 204 consists of three rooms. The western room that fronts on the hallway contains a large built-in cupboard that appears original. It is connected to the room north of it by a modern door and a square window of the same textured glass seen on the stair landing. The hall door of the middle room opens into a small vestibule. One wall of this consists of a gated counter. Although the counter top appears new, the half door in it matches the hallway doors. Suite 204 is connected to both Suite 202 and the room behind the glass block window. It is occupied by National Home Care Systems.

The women's restroom opening onto the hallway next to the stairwell has been completely modernized inside but retains its original door, complete with brass sign.

The small, well lighted room behind the glass block window is connected to both suite 204 and the single room designated 206. The entire wall opposite the curved window is taken up by a large closet or small room connected with the larger room by a narrow door and a single clear glass pane. The wall separating the curved window room from 206 is a partial wall. Its upper half is made of large textured glass panes of the same pattern as the stairway windows. The bottom is varnished wood. This room is the office of the building's owner, Dinah Carlson.

Suite 208 as it is presently used consists of two rooms. They are separated by a wall similar to that in 206, textured glass above, varnished wood below. The room immediately off the hallway has a modern sink, counter and cupboards. Suite 208 is connected to adjacent space by a locked door in the inner room. It is occupied by Sue Poe, a representative of Weddell and Reed Financial Services.

The next room is not presently in use. It consists of one large room, its two hall doors separated by a short, recent appearing partition. It is connected with Suite 210 by a locked door.

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Stevens County, Washington

Suite 210 occupies two rooms at the east end of the building. The hallway terminates at its door. The large three-paned windows visible from Main Street illuminate both rooms of Suite 210. This suite has been slightly altered. The wall covering appears recent but the original doors and picture rail are still present.

All nine of the doors opening onto the hallway appear to be original. With the exception of the restroom doors, they all have windows of the same textured glass described for the stairway windows and the partitions in 206 and 208. All are topped by transoms of the same glass except the westernmost door of Suite 200. This pane is cracked frosted glass. The transom of Suite 204 includes a screen. Eight of the nine transoms are fully functional and include all the hardware necessary for their operation. Part of the hardware is missing from Suite 208's east door.

Most rooms retain complete chair and picture rails and all of them still have substantial evidence of both. Many of the light switch plates on both floors are considerably more ornate than modern plates and are probably original. All second floor light fixtures appear to be recent.

No photographs of the original second floor wall covering are available but a small peeling patch in the hallway has exposed only two coats of paint. Both are white.

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The significance of the Collins Building lies in its architectural style and building materials, in its association with a prominent local building contractor, and in the evidence that it provides of this relatively isolated small town's participation in nationally important styles and trends. There is also the possibility, as yet unconfirmed, that it may represent the work of a regionally prominent architect.

Colville, the city in whose downtown business district the Collins building is located, was characterized in a local vanity history in 1904 as "Although a comparatively virgin region Colville is one of the oldest towns in the state" (Steele and Rose, p. 128). Its early establishment was due to the nearby location of the U.S. Army's Fort Colville which was located here because of the proximity of the Hudson's Bay Company's still older Fort Colville. Having got such an early start Colville was, and still is the county Seat of Stevens County. As the administrative center of the county which once included the territory now comprising Adams, Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, and Whitman counties, Colville also became the commercial hub of what is now the Tri-County area (Stevens, Ferry and Pend Oreille) of northeastern Washington State. By the time J.H. Collins constructed the building that bears his name in 1937 Colville's "boom" years appeared to be over. The "hard times" in the Tri-County area began immediately after World War I. The 1929 stock market crash usually considered the beginning of the Great Depression only marked official recognition of what Stevens County residents had already experienced for more than a decade (Bohm and Holstine, p 108).

When money from the Roosevelt Administration's New Deal programs began to flow into the local economy much of it came in the form of funding for local construction projects, among them the county courthouse, the post office, and the city hall which all have much in common stylistically with the Collins Building. Its Art Moderne style, simpler and more sparing in detail than the Art Deco style from which it was derived, is said to be "symbolic of the dynamic Twentieth Century, speed machines" (Whiffin, 1996, p 331). It was thus an appropriate expression of programs intended to put the nation back to work and get its economic machinery moving on toward future prosperity. That the Moderne style of the New Deal public buildings was adopted in an even "purer" form by a private contractor in Colville illustrates the truth of the statement that this style "Penetrated deep into the vernacular of American building and appeared in small towns everywhere" (Whiffin, *ibid*).

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Colville's stylistically heterogeneous downtown business district includes structures dating from the late Nineteenth Century to the 1980s. It includes about twelve city blocks with outlyers along Main Street (Highway 395) to the north and south. The earliest buildings in the area are brick, replacing the original frame structures which experienced frequent fires. Later additions include brick, concrete and cinder block construction. This area includes at least eight concrete commercial structures built within a few years of the Collins Building but none share all the characteristics that contribute to this building's visual impact. All of the eight could be described as simplified Art Deco style but none exhibit the curved surfaces characteristic of the Art Moderne style which are exhibited in the Collins Building's glass block window, curved pilasters, and canopy.

The Stevens County Courthouse, an Art Deco structure was built in the same year as the Collins Building with similar techniques and materials, was designed by noted Spokane architect Gustav A. Pehrson. Efforts to connect the Collins Building with Mr. Pehrson have been unsuccessful to date. He is known to have worked in Colville in 1937 and 1938 on the Courthouse. Local design expert Dennis Sweeny states that Mr. Pehrson did plans for at least one additional building in Colville which is not recorded in either Mr. Pehrson's scrapbook or his biography by William Hottell. He occasionally worked in the Art Moderne style and his known works have some features in common with the Collins Building such as use of glass blocks and brick sheating. It is possible that the Collins Building may be another unrecorded work of Pehrson's but no definite connection between Pehrson and the Collins Building has yet been demonstrated.

According to the local historical society member and long time downtown businessman Tom Dodson, glass blocks and Cararra glass were both popular building materials in the business district in the 1930s and 40s. They were, however, easily damaged, particularly on ground floors subject to traffic damage, and were replaced with other materials. There is only one other example of glass blocks in a Main Street business building of roughly similar age. This is a small flat, inconspicuous window in an insurance office two blocks north. Mr. Pehrson's Art Deco Courthouse has a glass block window approximately the same size as that of the Collins Building but it is flat, heavily vandalized and is not located in the structure's main facade.

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Mr. Dodson and his business, Dodson's Paints, have been involved with the business district's appearance for many years. He states that the Collins Building's second floor interior has escaped most of the significant alterations seen in its contemporaries.

John (J.H.) Collins, the builder and original owner of the building that bears his name was apparently an influential man in the Colville area in the 1930s and 40s. He does not appear in the social columns of the local paper as frequently as most of his prominent contemporaries but this may be due to the fact that his local residence was on Mill Creek between Colville and Kettle Falls rather than actually in the city and that he moved to Walla Walla shortly after constructing the Collins Building. He was a well-known building contractor who poured most of Colville's sidewalks in the 1930s and the municipal airport in 1948. The Collins Building appears to be the only surviving structure of his creation in the downtown area. A second Collins constructed building, a single story jewelry store of a much simpler design than the Collins building, once stood on Main Street about a block south of the Collins Building but was torn down in the 1980s.

Residents who remember Mr. Collins are not agreed on his importance in Colville's development and he receives little mention in local historical publications. When Mr. Collins' name does appear in the Colville newspaper it is usually connected with legal or financial dealings involving a strong adversarial element. His last construction project in Colville was the staking of the foundation of the recently-replaced Immaculate Conception Church in 1948.

In discussing the situation that led Mr. Collins to build a structure on "lots" which are actually part of a city street, his former attorney, Mr. Daniel Collins, attributed this action to the fact that "he pretty much did what he wanted in Colville at that time" (Daniel Collins, personal communication). All informants seem to agree that whatever influence Mr. Collins had in Colville came primarily from his possession of large amounts of money. This fact is confirmed by an article in the Statesman-Examiner for December 12, 1969 which estimates his estate as being valued at \$800,000 to \$1,000,000. He also had extensive business interests in Walla Walla and in Spokane where he died at the age of 93 in 1969.

Rather than a trend setter or a vocal "booster" of the Colville area like so many of his contemporaries, Mr. Collins appears to fall under the heading of "Colorful local character." He has been mentioned as the employer of what must

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have been the only chauffeur in the Tri-County area. His unusually close relationship with his wife's sister who was his business secretary and frequent traveling companion is often mentioned by those who remember him. He is said to have always dressed in black, "like a priest" and was a strong supporter of the Catholic Church and the local Catholic hospital. According to an article in a Spokane paper he purchased the Florence Crittenton Home For Infants in Spokane when it was threatened with closure and donated it to the Spokane Diocese. The Most Reverend Charles D. White, Bishop of Spokane, and Dean John J. Callahan of the Walla Walla Deanery are reported to have appealed personally to Mr. Collins for the purchase of the home which his wife renamed "St. Anne's" and which is still a vital feature of Spokane's social service network. Until he was past 90 Mr. Collins took a personal interest in St. Anne's and frequently arrived via the back door with boxes of food or equipment (Parsons, 1970).

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Section number 9 Page 1

Stevens County, Washington

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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Examiner

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1937b Lease Space for Cafe in Collins Building, December 4, Colville.

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1939a Will Hold Open House Saturday in New Cafe, February 5, Colville.

1939b Greetings & Best Wishes for Happiness at Christmas, Lessers Grill,
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Verbal Boundary Description: The Collins Building occupies two thirty foot by one-hundred-twenty foot, unnumbered lots South of Block 1 in Chandler's Addition to the City of Colville. These lots are in the right-of-way of Astor Street.

Boundary Justification: These are the only lots involved in the construction of the Collins Building.

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Additional Documentation: Photographs

Name: Collins Building

Location: City of Colville, Stevens County, Washington.

Location of Negatives: with building owner, Dinah Carlson, Colville, WA

Date Taken: 3/12/97

Photographer: Madilane A. Perry

- Photograph
- 1: Northeast corner of building viewed from Main St.
 - 2: North of Astor Ave. facade, viewed from Main St.
 - 3: North of Astor Ave. facade viewed from Northwest
 - 4: West end of building, part of south side visible at upper right
 - 5: Detail of main entrance
 - 6: Glass block window and metal sign
 - 7: Window placement and roof trim around glass block window
 - 8: Interior of foyer looking out main entrance. Not Terrazzo floor with star design.
 - 9: Looking from main entrance across foyer to stair. Shows floor edge and molding.
 - 10: Detail of interior second floor door, shows transom hardware textured glass.
 - 11: Original door, Cafe al Mundo.
 - 12: Interior side of original door and wood panel surrounding it, Cafe al Mundo.