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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name Downtown Wenatchee Historic District

Other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded Columbia St, Mission St, N. 1st St, & Kittitas St n/a not for publication

city or town Wenatchee \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity

State Washington code WA county Chelan code 007 zip code 98901

### 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] 11-4-08  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

[Signature] 12-17-08  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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 incl. previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
57	31	buildings
	1	sites
		structures
		objects
55	32	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

2

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: COMMERCE/TRADE

Sub: warehouse; business; specialty store

Cat: DOMESTIC

Sub: hotel

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: COMMERCE/TRADE

Sub: warehouse; business; specialty store

Cat: DOMESTIC

Sub: hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

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

Movements: Commercial Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete, stone, brick

walls Brick, concrete, stucco, terra cotta

roof Built up

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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.)

- 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" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Commerce
Architecture
Transportation

Period of Significance

1902 - 1955

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architects: Bebb & Mendel; Creutzer, John; Houghton, Edwin; Holmes, J. Lister; Mahon, C. Fred; Morrison & Stimson; Russell & Rice; Solberg, Ludwig O.; Voorhees, Victor W.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

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 Engineering
Record#

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Wenatchee Valley Museum & Cultural Center

**10. Geographical Data****Acreeage of Property** 34 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>0 702 809</u> Easting	<u>52 56 066</u> Northing	3	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>0 702 954</u> Easting	<u>52 55 437</u> Northing
2	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>0 703 116</u> Easting	<u>52 55 531</u> Northing	4	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>0 702 595</u> Easting	<u>52 55 948</u> Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See continuation sheet.

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Eugenia Woo, Associate Michael Sullivan, Principal  
 organization Artifacts Consulting, Inc. date July 23, 2008  
 street & number 201 N. Yakima Ave. telephone 253.572.4599  
 city or town Tacoma state WA zip code 98403

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets****Maps**

USGS map; site identification map; contributing vs. non-contributing properties map; assessor's plat map.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs (5" x 7") of the district.

**Additional items**

Historic photographs.

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

name VARIOUS  
 street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
 city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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### Narrative Description

The Downtown Wenatchee Historic District is a collection of commercial, mixed-used, and warehouse buildings located in the central business district in Wenatchee, Washington. Since the city's establishment in 1892, this area has served as the pulse of downtown's commercial and industrial heritage. The historic district is comprised of nine and one-half blocks located a short distance west of the Columbia River. The railroad tracks separate downtown from the river which is approximately 800 feet from Columbia Street, the easternmost street in the district. The blocks of the business district form a street grid that parallel the riverfront. The historic district is bordered by Mission Street to the west, Columbia Street to the east, N. 1<sup>st</sup> Street to the north, and Kittitas Street to the south.

Three streets run north-south and five run east-west. The spine of the district, Wenatchee Avenue, runs north-south and contains mostly smaller scale (one- to four-story) commercial buildings mixed with a few substantial buildings such as the ten-story Cascadian Hotel and six-story Doneen Building that anchor the downtown. Paralleling Wenatchee Avenue to the east is Columbia Street, which is lined with warehouses, taking advantage of the proximity to the railroad. Also running north-south is Mission Street (one block west of Wenatchee Avenue) which contains a mixture of civic buildings, small scale commercial buildings, and theater buildings. Most blocks are bisected by alleyways that run north-south. Some terminate into east-west alleys to form a "T"-shaped alley. The alleys have historically functioned as service streets for the commercial and warehouse buildings in the district. This function is maintained today. Historic painted wall signs on some of the buildings' brick-clad, rear facades are distinguishing features in the alleys. These signs help tell the story of the businesses that once occupied the buildings. Some continue to advertise existing long-running businesses.

The streets running north-south are relatively flat. Columbia Street and Wenatchee Avenue are two-way streets with one northbound lane and one southbound. Wenatchee Avenue, as the main street of downtown, has angled parking, mid-block crosswalks, and pedestrian-friendly amenities along the sidewalk such as street furniture, brickwork, hanging flower pots, and historic building markers. Columbia Street serves the warehouses that line the street and is more oriented to vehicles and thus, has no sidewalks. On-street parallel parking spaces abut buildings. Mission Street is a major arterial through downtown. It has three northbound one-way traffic lanes and on-street parallel parking on the sides. As Wenatchee Avenue and Mission Street continue north outside the historic district, the area is characterized by auto-oriented developments from the 1950s through the present. To the south are smaller scale commercial buildings and early twentieth century single family homes (some converted to businesses).

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The streets running east-west have a gradual slope that ascends while heading west. These are two-way streets that start in the industrial area to the east, pass through downtown, and continue into the residential neighborhoods to the west. The only open space within the historic district is Centennial Park at the northwest corner of S. Wenatchee Avenue and Yakima Street. The park was created in 1992 (on the former site of a hotel building). The park has a large lawn area, bandstand, brick-paved plaza, seating, artwork, and a replica street clock.

Most of the buildings in the district were constructed between the early 1900s to the late 1920s. Most are vernacular in style and clad in brick. Other architectural styles found in the district include Art Deco and Commercial. These styles reflect the period during which most of the buildings in the district were constructed. Foundations are stone, brick, or concrete. Typically, the ground floor is occupied by small businesses while most upper floors are used for offices and some house hotels/residential apartments. The combination of the generally modest scale of the buildings with the ground floor storefront businesses provides a pedestrian-friendly environment. Some windows on the upper stories have been boarded up. General characteristics of the buildings include stepped parapets, ornamental cornices, patterned brickwork, and corbelled parapets and courses. More unique features include terra cotta detailing on primary facades. Buildings vary in use but generally fall in the following categories: commercial, office, industrial, institutional, and hotel/apartment buildings. The warehouses along Columbia Street are characterized by brick cladding, loading docks, large openings with roll-up doors, and minimal window openings and decorative features.

The period of significance begins in 1902 with the construction of the Wells Morris Hardware Building (the earliest extant building) and ends in 1955 with the construction of Seattle First National Bank. The Modern style bank building represents a shift in architectural styles for downtown Wenatchee. Typical property types and some examples of each include commercial buildings (Fuller Quigg Building and Kress Building), hotels buildings (Cascadian and Olympia Hotels), fruit warehouses (Wells and Wade Fruit Packing Plant) along Columbia Street, public/institutional buildings (Old U.S. Post Office and Annex Buildings), and two historic brick streets (Orondo and Palouse between Wenatchee Avenue and Mission Street).

A number of vacant parcels exist in the district and most are used as surface parking lots. Some sites along Mission Street have been replaced by parking lots or contemporary buildings. Some of the original fruit warehouses along Columbia Street have also been replaced by contemporary warehouses. Unlike many other cities in the country, Wenatchee did not experience significant urban renewal in the 1950s and 1960s. Changes to the downtown have been more a reflection of gradual response to changing times. However, as whole, downtown Wenatchee retains a significant number of cohesive historic resources constructed from the 1900s to late 1920s,

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representing the birth, growth and development of the city, and forming a central business core conveying its historic significance.

The Downtown Wenatchee Historic District is composed of 89 historic resources (not including vacant parcels). Of the 89 historic resources, 57 (64%) are contributing resources and 32 (36%) are non-contributing (either historic or non-historic). Two historic contributing properties (Old U.S. Post Office and Annex Buildings) are currently individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

	Total number of contributing and non-contributing resources:	Minus existing NR listed properties
	<b>89</b>	<b>87</b>
Historic Contributing	57	55
Historic, non-contributing	25	25
Non-historic, non-contributing	7	7
Vacant	4	4

Generally, the condition of the buildings is good due to their solid construction and ongoing maintenance. The integrity of the upper stories of the buildings has been maintained overall. Typically, alterations were to the original wood windows (usually double-hung) which were replaced by aluminum windows or the openings were boarded over with the original windows in place or removed. Storefront levels on most of the buildings were altered over the years by various tenants or the property owner in an effort to "modernize" and stay current with popular design concepts of the period (generally between the 1950s through 1970s) or to better suit the changing uses by different businesses. Depending on the size of the building, the first story typically had at least two bays with a recessed entry for each. Another entrance (either in the center of the building or off to one side) led up to the upper floors. Original storefronts had window systems that were constructed of wood or metal frame with wood, brick, tile, or stone bulkheads. Transom windows or mezzanine windows were a typical feature above the storefront display windows. The most dramatic alterations on some buildings have been the covering of the entire front façade with a new façade. These "slipcovers" were attached to the original facades, turning an early twentieth century building into a modern looking one. A revitalization movement in the 1990s through the present has been to remove these "slipcovers" from the buildings to reveal the historic character of the original facades. This work continues as the value of historic preservation is gaining recognition.

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## Historic District Properties (numerical by identification number)

ID#	Address	Historic Name	Rank	Built Date
1	29 N. Columbia St.	Old Stone Warehouse Building	Historic contributing	ca. 1906
2	18 N. Columbia St.	Parking lot	Vacant	
3	25 Columbia St.	Fruit Growers Service Co.	Historic non-contributing	ca. 1925; 1975 & 1978 additions
4	101 S. Columbia St.	Dow Fruit Co.	Historic contributing	ca. 1920
5	201 S. Columbia St.	N/A	Non-historic non-contributing	1968
6	231 S. Columbia St.	Wells and Wade	Historic contributing	1928; 1943 addition
7	234 S. Columbia St.	Eagle Transfer	Historic contributing	1922
8	230 S. Columbia St.	N/A	Historic non-contributing	1952
9	218 to 222 S. Columbia St.	N/A	Non-historic non-contributing	1968
10	200 to 204 S. Columbia St.	Wells and Wade Machine Works Shop	Historic contributing	ca. 1948
11	138 S. Columbia St.	Hamilton Cold Storage	Historic contributing	1925
12	122 S. Columbia St.	Wenatchee Cold Storage/Wells and Wade Hardware	Historic contributing	ca. 1940s
13	120 S. Columbia St.	N/A	Historic non-contributing	ca. 1920s
14	3 Orondo Ave.	Pybus	Historic contributing	ca. 1918
15	5 Orondo Ave.	Pybus/Holland Machine Shop	Historic contributing	ca. 1921; ca. 1950 addition
16	13 Orondo Ave.	N/A	Historic contributing	ca. 1928
17	Columbia St. (no street number)	Parking structure	Non-historic non-contributing	1986
18	Columbia St. (no street number)	Parking structure	Historic non-contributing	1908
19	12 S. Columbia St.	N/A	Historic contributing	ca. 1909
20	10 S. Columbia St.	Fruit Growers Service Building	Historic contributing	ca. 1926
21	Palouse St. (no street number)	Parking lot	Vacant	
22	10 Palouse St.	Parking structure	Non-historic non-contributing	1961
23	16 N. Columbia St.	Coca-Cola Co. Building	Historic contributing	1939, 1942 & 1945



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ID#	Address	Historic Name	Rank	Built Date
24	1 <sup>st</sup> St. (no st. number)	Parking lot	Vacant	
25	25 N. Wenatchee Ave.	Central Building	Historic contributing	1912
26	21 N. Wenatchee Ave.	Weister Building	Historic contributing	1906
27	19 N. Wenatchee Ave.	J.S. Mooney Building	Historic contributing	1906
28	17 N. Wenatchee Ave.	Webb Building	Historic non-contributing	1906
29	9 N. Wenatchee Ave.	Public Farmers Market	Historic contributing	1922
30	5 N. Wenatchee Ave.	Doneen Building	Historic contributing	1929
31	1 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Wenatchee Federal Savings & Loan	Historic contributing	1926
32	5 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Rialto Theatre	Historic contributing	1921
33	9 S. Wenatchee Ave.	N/A	Historic contributing	1922
34	13 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Wells Morris Hardware	Historic contributing	ca. 1902
35	15-17 S. Wenatchee Ave.	N/A	Historic contributing	1920
36	21 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Morris Hardware	Historic contributing	1920
37	23 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Morris Hardware	Historic contributing	ca. 1910
38	29 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Halbert Block	Historic contributing	1910
39	39 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Russell Plough Building	Historic non-contributing	1910
40	107 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Wenatchee Hotel Building	Historic contributing	1910
41	115 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Burbank Auto Supplies	Historic non-contributing	1908
42	123 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Montgomery Ward	Historic contributing	1929
43	125 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Dallam Furniture Co./ Davis Furniture	Historic non-contributing	1947
44	131 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Northwestern Fruit Exchange/ Midway Motors	Historic contributing	1913
45	201 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Wells & Wade Hardware Building #1	Historic contributing	1920
46	221 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Wells & Wade Building #2	Historic contributing	1925
47	223 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Wells & Wade Building #3	Historic contributing	1925
48	225 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Wells & Wade Building #4	Historic contributing	1925
49	229 S. Wenatchee Ave.	WA State Apple Advertising Commission	Non-historic, non-contributing	ca. 1965
50	14 Kittitas St.	Columbia Brewing Co.	Historic contributing	ca. 1928
51	238 S. Wenatchee Ave.	First Chelan County Courthouse/Clark Hotel	Historic non-contributing	1893; altered 1939
52	238 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Old City Jail Building	Historic contributing	1910

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ID#	Address	Historic Name	Rank	Built Date
53	234 S. Wenatchee Ave.	N/A	Historic non-contributing	ca. 1933
54	232 S. Wenatchee Ave.	N/A	Historic non-contributing	ca. 1929
55	230 S. Wenatchee Ave.	N/A	Historic non-contributing	ca. 1928; ca. 1950s addition
56	228 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Wenatchee Cycle Building	Historic contributing	1929
57	222 S. Wenatchee Ave.	B.A. Thayer Building	Historic contributing	1925
58	220 S. Wenatchee Ave.	B.A. Thayer Building	Historic contributing	1925
59	212 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Warren Motors	Historic non-contributing	1913
60	210 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Warren Motors	Historic non-contributing	1921
61	208 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Warren Motors	Historic non-contributing	1918
62	200-204 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Warren Building	Historic contributing	1920
63	130 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Centennial Park	Non-historic, non-contributing	1992
64	102 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Columbia Valley Bank	Historic non-contributing	1951
65	30 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Seattle First Bank Building	Historic contributing	1955
66	22 S. Wenatchee Ave.	S.H. Kress Building	Historic contributing	1929
67	18-20 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Sears Building	Historic non-contributing	1922/ 1948 addition
68	16 S. Wenatchee Ave.	N/A	Historic contributing	1922
69	12 S. Wenatchee Ave.	N/A	Historic contributing	1926
70	10 S. Wenatchee Ave.	Mills Bros. Building	Historic contributing	1906
71	103 Palouse St.	Fuller Quigg Building	Historic contributing	1913
72	2 N. Wenatchee Ave.	Olympia Hotel Building	Historic contributing	1908
73	6 N. Wenatchee Ave.	The Bardin Building	Historic non-contributing	1905
74	10 N. Wenatchee Ave.	O.B. Fuller Building	Historic contributing	1909
75	14 N. Wenatchee Ave.	Ellis Forde Building	Historic contributing	1905
76	18 N. Wenatchee Ave.	Classen Drugs	Historic contributing	1908
77	20 N. Wenatchee Ave.	Columbia Pharmacy	Historic non-contributing	ca. 1909
78	24 N. Wenatchee Ave.	Miller Building	Historic non-contributing	1910
79	26 N. Wenatchee Ave.	Brissette Building	Historic non-contributing	1912

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<b>ID#</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Historic Name</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Built Date</b>
80	30 N. Wenatchee Ave.	Griggs Building	Historic non-contributing	1903
81	102 N. Wenatchee Ave.	Cascadian Hotel	Historic contributing	1929
82	33-35 N. Mission St.	Bennet's Cascadian Garage	Historic contributing	1927
83	N. Mission St. (no street number)	Parking lot	Vacant	
84	1 S. Mission St.	Liberty Theatre	Historic contributing	1920
85	13-15 S. Mission St.	Eagles Lodge Building	Historic contributing	1927
86	17 S. Mission St.	Mission Theatre	Historic non-contributing	1921
87	19 S. Mission St.	Vitaphone Theatre	Historic non-contributing	1930
88	23 S. Mission St.	World Hotel	Historic contributing	1910
89	111 Orondo Ave.	Garland Building	Historic contributing	1922
90	113-115 Orondo Ave.	The Log Cabin	Historic non-contributing	ca. 1928
91	101 S. Mission St.	Community Savings & Loan	Non-historic, non-contributing	ca. mid-1960s
92	127 S. Mission St.	Old Post Office Building	Historic contributing (NR Listed)	1938
93	127 S. Mission St.	Old Post Office Annex	Historic contributing (NR Listed)	1918

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## Individual Property Descriptions

<b>29 N. Columbia St. Historic Name: Old Stone Warehouse Building</b>	<b>Built: ca. 1906</b>
<b>Warehouse Addition Block 2 Lot 1; W 40' of Lot 2</b>	<b>Legal 222003925020</b>
<b>Style: Vernacular</b>	<b>Builder: Unknown</b>
<b>Classification: Historic, Contributing</b>	<b>Architect: Unknown</b>
	<b>Site ID #: 1</b>

**Description:** This one-story stone warehouse building is rectangular in plan and features a front gabled metal roof with skylights. Oriented to the north, the building is situated on the southeast corner of N. Columbia St. and 1st St. in Wenatchee's warehouse district near the railroad. The walls are constructed of local sandstone from the Chumstick/Dry Gulch area. The main entrance is on the north side and is accessed by a set of concrete steps and an ADA-accessible ramp. A cone-shaped awning provides shelter above this entrance. A side entrance on the west facade is accessed by a set of stone steps. A curved awning on the south side provides shelter to an area that has been concealed by plastic sheeting, making it difficult to see what is behind it. The building's few window openings have fixed panes and segmental arches. The interior is an open warehouse space converted into a restaurant with contemporary spaces including a kitchen, bar, restrooms, and private dining rooms. The interior walls are made of the same stone as the exterior. The original fir floor is intact.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1906 by John Lillis, this stone warehouse was the first warehouse built in Wenatchee at a time when the fruit industry was just beginning. Lillis arrived in the new town in May of 1892. His warehouse (which would later become the beginning of the warehouse district) was positioned one block south of the train depot and four blocks north of the steamship landing. This was a fortuitous location between the two major transportation systems of the town.

The use history can be documented beginning in 1922 when the Wenatchee Fruit and Storage Co., fruit packers and shippers, occupied the building until the mid-1930s. The building then became a track-side warehouse for the new Sears, Roebuck & Co. store. From 1936-47, Eckert Trucking occupied the space. The Arrow Storage Co. was a tenant in the building in 1947. The Wells Coulee Lumber & Box Co. was listed as the owner in 1952. By the early 1980s, the warehouse was converted to restaurant use. J.P. Beans restaurant and tavern occupied the space starting in 1983. In 1988, the first floor was occupied by the Spaghetti Works Restaurant, while the basement housed Danny's Place, a tavern. By 1991, the Spaghetti Works had moved out, replaced by Goochi's Restaurant in 1993. Danny's Place remained in the basement until 1995. Jackson's Restaurant opened in 1996. In 2005, new owners opened the Applewood Grill.

<b>18 N. Columbia St.</b>	<b>Historic Name: n/a</b>	<b>Built: n/a</b>
<b>Warehouse Addition</b>	<b>Block 2 Lot 1, W 40' of lot 2</b>	<b>Legal: 222003925020</b>
<b>Classification: Vacant (parking lot)</b>		<b>Site ID #: 2</b>

Note: This surface parking lot is legally part of adjacent site ID #1

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**29 S. Columbia St.**                      **Historic Name: Fruit Growers Service Co.**                      **Built: ca. 1925; 1975 & 1978 additions**  
**Warehouse Addition**                      **Block 3 Lot 3, S 60' of lot 1 & Lots 2-5**                      **Legal: 222003925060**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular**                      **Builder: Unknown**                      **Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic non-contributing**                      **Site ID #: 3**

**Description:** This two-story, commercial vernacular, warehouse building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. The building is situated on the east side of Columbia Street between Orondo Avenue and Palouse Street and takes up the length of the block. Due to its historic and current use as a cold storage plant, the building's design is utilitarian with concrete pilasters as the only architectural ornamentation. The center section is clad in painted brick and the two end sections are constructed of reinforced concrete. The primary (west, north and south) façades are largely blank walls with no window openings. Entrances are found on the west and east facades.

**Cultural Data:** The building consists of three sections. The center section was built ca. 1925 as part of the Fruit Growers Service Co.'s cold storage warehouse. Two earlier adjacent warehouse buildings (Wenatchee Bottling Works to the north and G.M. Wagner & Sons fruit warehouse to the south) were demolished and replaced with the existing concrete buildings in 1975 and 1978, respectively. The building is owned by Columbia Coldstor. It is still used as a cold storage plant.

**101 S. Columbia St.**                      **Historic Name: Dow Fruit Co.**                      **Built: ca. 1920**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 4**                      **Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5**  
**Legal 222003925075, 222003925080, 22200395085, 22200395090, & 22200395095**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular**                      **Builder: Unknown**                      **Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing**                      **Site ID #: 4**

**Description:** This two-story, commercial vernacular, warehouse building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the west, the painted brick clad warehouse is situated on the southeast corner of S. Columbia Street and Orondo Avenue. Due to its historic use as a fruit packing plant, the building's design is utilitarian with no architectural ornamentation. The west and north façades are largely blank walls with some small, segmental arched, window openings (some are filled boarded over with plywood). Two original windows on the second story at the northwest corner of the building are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. A ramp sheltered by a sloped awning leads up to the entrance into the building on the west facade.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1920, the building originally served as the Dow Fruit Co.'s fruit warehouse. Plans were underway in 1921 for an addition to the building, doubling the size. Dow Fruit Co. occupied the warehouse through the 1920s. By 1936, Safeway Stores Inc. used the building for offices. In 1942, the building was once again used as a fruit warehouse, serving the needs of the Wells and Wade Fruit Co. Packing Plant through the 1990s. H.R. Spinner Corp. of Yakima, a fruit and vegetable packing supply distributor, is the current occupant. The building is one of the oldest fruit warehouses extant on Columbia St., Wenatchee's Fruit Row.

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**201 S. Columbia St.  
Warehouse Addition**

**Historic Name: n/a  
Block 5 Lot 1**

**Built: 1968  
Legal: 222003925100**

**Style: Commercial Vernacular**

**Builder: Unknown**

**Architect: Unknown**

**Classification: Non-historic, non-contributing**

**Site ID #: 5**

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, warehouse building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the north, the tilt-up concrete building is situated on the northeast corner of S. Columbia Street and Yakima Avenue. The building's design is utilitarian with no architectural ornamentation. The west and north façades are blank walls with no window openings. Entrances consist of a personnel door on the west facade and service entrances with metal roll-up doors on the west and north facades.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1968, this building replaced an earlier structure occupied by Puget Sound Power & Light Co. It is currently a warehouse building used by Precision Water Jet Inc.

**231 S. Columbia St.**

**Historic Name: Wells & Wade  
Warehouse Addition Block 5 Lot parts of lot 3, lot 4 and 5, Parcel A**

**Built: 1928  
Legal 222003925105**

**Style: Commercial Vernacular**

**Builder: Unknown**

**Architect: Unknown**

**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Site ID #: 6**

**Description:** This two-story, commercial vernacular, warehouse building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the south and west, the heavy timber and masonry constructed warehouse is located on two and one-half lots on the northeast corner of S. Columbia Street and Kittitas Street. Due to its historic use as a cold storage facility, the building's design is utilitarian with some architectural ornamentation. The second story, red brick-clad façades are broken up into bays by pilasters and a corbelled stringcourse. The pilasters feature ornamental brick designs (diamond shapes and "T" patterns) in white brick. Historic, one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows are located only on the first story of the west, south, and east facades. Glass blocks have been installed into two windows openings (one on the south façade and the other on the east facade); replacing the original double-hung windows. Entrances are found on the west, south, and east facades. The west side of the building facing Columbia Street features entrances with ramps from the street level to the first story, allowing for loading and unloading of goods. The main entrance is located on the south façade—this stepped, recessed entry this leads into the office on the first floor. A small, striped, canvas awning provides additional shelter for this entrance. Metal awnings cover the ramp access doors on the west side.

The interior of the structure is reminiscent of the other warehouses in the immediate area with massive wood timbers and supports, wood floors and open beam ceilings. All plumbing and vent pipes are exposed. There is an extensive cooling system on the ceilings of each floor. An office area was created on the first floor corner at the south end of the building. Wood paneling and sectioned areas distinguish this space from the rest of the structure. Access to the other floors is by climbing a narrow enclosed stairway. The building features 20' high ceilings on each floor. The building appears today in much the same manner as when it was built except for those areas on the Columbia Street side where brick was used to fill in openings.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1928 by Wells and Wade Fruit Co., this warehouse is significant in that it relates directly to the history of the Wells and Wade Fruit Industry, founded by A. Z. Wells and Jim Wade. Jim Wade came to the Wenatchee Valley in 1913 to buy fruit. He never intended to stay but after two years of successfully buying fruit and shipping it, he returned in 1915, married Eloise Scheble and entered into a partnership with A. Z. Wells to open the Wells and Wade Hardware business. It was set up primarily to

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handle orchard machinery and related needs. Wells handled the hardware end, while Wade managed the orchard industries. In 1937, after 22 years, the partnership was dissolved with Wells retaining the commercial assets and Wade free to operate his vast orchard holdings. A. Z. Wells moved to Wenatchee in 1902 where, with his nephew Alfred Morris, started the firm known as Wells and Morris, dealers in hardware. They purchased the only hardware store in town, previously operated by Frank Scheble, at the corner of Orondo Avenue and Mission Street. They later moved to Wenatchee Avenue. The two men also were involved in the orchard growing business as a sideline. In April 1914, Wells and Morris dissolved their partnership with Morris owning the hardware business and Wells owning the orchard tracts. Wells joined with Jim Wade in 1915 for another corporate venture, engaging in both the fruit and hardware businesses. In 1917, a separate company known as the Wells and Wade Fruit Company was formed. In 1937, Wells purchased the interest of Wade and continued to operate both enterprises until his death in 1950. By this time, Wells and Wade Fruit Company had been acquiring additional orchard properties along with cold storage and packing plants. They had discontinued handling fruit for the other growers and were specializing in growing, packing, and marketing just their own fruit. As a major structure on this street, this warehouse's location anchors the corner along Columbia Street, Wenatchee's Fruit Row. Its location by the railroad tracks was integral to the shipment of apples and other fruit directly from storage to destinations across the country. The Dole Fruit Co. later purchased the structure for its fruit handling operation.

**234 S. Columbia St. Historic Name: Eagle Transfer**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 28 Lots 17 & 18**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Built: 1922**  
**Legal 222010590286**  
**Architect: Unknown**  
**Site ID #: 7**

**Description:** This three-story, commercial vernacular, warehouse building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the south and east, the heavy timber and masonry constructed warehouse is located on two lots on the northwest corner of S. Columbia Street and Kittitas Street. Due to its historic use as a general storage facility, the building's design is utilitarian with no architectural ornamentation. The building's most distinctive feature is the large painted wall signs on the west, south, and east red-brick clad façades. A large sign at the top of the structure advertises "EAGLE TRANSFER CO." on the Columbia Street side. The south façade sign runs the length of the top of the building and states "Storage and Crating. Household Goods. EAGLE TRANSFER CO. Storage. Distributing. Merchandise." The alley (west) façade has a smaller sign advertising "EAGLE TRANSFER CO. Storage. Household Goods." Historic, nine-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows with concrete lintels are located only on the west, south, and east facades. Entrances are found on the west, south, and east facades. The main entrance into the building is centered on the south façade. A flat canopy provides shelter for the entrance. The east façade features center opening with a metal roll-up door used for loading and unloading off of Columbia Street. The east façade also has a non-historic wood storefront which replaced a former opening similar to the existing one at the center. The west side of the building facing the alley features entrances with stairs.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1922, the warehouse housed both Eagle Transfer and Storage Co. and Arrow Transfer and Storage Co. During the early 1920s, Columbia Street experienced a surge of growth and development with the building of warehouses for primarily apple fruit storage. With the growth in the Wenatchee business district, there was a need for storage facilities for the increasing number of consumer goods produced. The warehouse building at the northwest corner of Columbia and Kittitas Streets was built for this need. Both Eagle Transfer and Arrow Transfer advertised "light and heavy hauling, long distance

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hauling, crating, packing and shipping of household goods, distribution of pool cars, merchandise warehousing and piano moving a specialty, draying of all kinds." Due to Wenatchee's central location and the need for truck and rail transportation of goods, supplies were often shipped in larger quantities than the individual store could store and necessitated the storage of items for long periods of time. A growing Wenatchee saw people arriving and not finding adequate housing and space for their belongings, so storage was again necessary. Eagle Transfer occupied the building until through the 1970s. By 1980, Sav-Mart was the occupant. This warehouse is significant in that it met a distinctive need for the community in storage and the other services offered. As a major structure on this street, its location anchors Columbia St.'s Fruit Row. The building is listed individually on the Wenatchee Register of Historic Places.

**230 S. Columbia St.**

**Historic Name: n/a**

**Built: 1952**

**Great Northern Amended Block 28**

**Lots 14, 15 & 16**

**Legal: 222010590282**

**Style: Commercial Vernacular**

**Builder: Unknown**

**Architect: Unknown**

**Classification: Historic non-contributing**

**Site ID #: 8**

**Description:** This commercial vernacular building rises from a concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the concrete block building is situated on the west side of S. Columbia Street between two adjacent buildings. The building's design is utilitarian with no architectural ornamentation. It has a flat roof with shaped parapet. The east (front) façade is largely a blank wall with three entrances containing aluminum frame glass storefront doors and two fixed windows at the storefront level.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1952, this building was constructed on a vacant lot and did not replace any earlier structure. It has served as a commercial building since it was built.

**218-222 S. Columbia St.**

**Historic Name: n/a**

**Built: 1968**

**Great Northern Amended Block 28**

**Lots 9 thru 13**

**Legal: 222010590272**

**Style: Commercial Vernacular**

**Builder: Unknown**

**Architect: Unknown**

**Classification: Non-historic, non-contributing**

**Site ID #: 9**

**Description:** This two-story commercial vernacular building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the metal-clad building is situated on the west side of S. Columbia Street between an adjacent building to the south and a surface parking lot to the north. The building's design is utilitarian with no architectural ornamentation. It has a low pitched front gable roof on the main section and a shed roof on the south section. The east (front) façade has two large service entrances with metal roll-up doors and two personnel entrances. Windows are vinyl sliders.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1968, this building was constructed on a vacant lot and did not replace an earlier structure. It has served as a commercial building since it was built.



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**200 to 204 S. Columbia St. Historic Name: Wells & Wade Machine Work Shop Built: ca. 1948**

**Great Northern Amended Block 28**

**Lots 1-8**

**Legal 222010590254**

**Style: Commercial Vernacular**

**Builder: Unknown**

**Architect: Unknown**

**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Site ID #: 10**

**Description:** This two-story, commercial vernacular, warehouse building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. The western half of the building rises to a third story. Oriented to the east, the concrete and brick constructed warehouse is situated on the southwest corner of S. Columbia St. and Yakima St. Due to its historic use as a machine works shop, the building's design is utilitarian with no architectural ornamentation.

The east and north façades are divided into bays by concrete block pilasters. Original multi-lite, steel sash windows are intact on the first and second stories. The third story has four-lite aluminum windows with horizontal mullions. Entrances are on the front (east) facade. An aluminum framed, glass, double door serves as the main entrance. The east facade also has three service entrances with roll-up garage doors.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1948, the warehouse building continually housed the Wells and Wade Machine Works Shop through at least the 1980s. The building was one of the many properties owned by Wells and Wade, one of the most successful and long-running companies in Wenatchee. Founded by A. Z. Wells and Jim Wade in 1915, the two opened the Wells and Wade Hardware business. It was set up primarily to handle orchard machinery and related needs. Wells handled the hardware end, while Wade managed the orchard industries. In 1917, a separate company known as the Wells and Wade Fruit Company was formed. In 1937, Wells purchased the interest of Wade and continued to operate both enterprises until his death in 1950.

**138 S. Columbia St. Historic Name: Hamilton Cold Storage**

**Built: ca. 1925**

**Great Northern Amended Block 27**

**Lots 1-4**

**Legal 222003590876**

**Style: Commercial Vernacular**

**Builder: Unknown**

**Architect: Unknown**

**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Site ID #: 11**

**Description:** This three-story, vernacular, masonry warehouse building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the brick-clad building is situated on the northwest corner of S. Columbia Ave. and Yakima St. in Wenatchee's fruit warehouse district. The building features a sheet metal cornice and the parapet is capped with metal coping. The third story is characterized by large, brick inset panels with a corbelled top. The only ornamentation on the building is the buff-color, ceramic tile work that forms a repeating pattern of geometric shapes on the third story. Existing one-over-one, single-hung, vinyl sash windows are non-historic and were added during the building's conversion from a warehouse to a residence. A metal balcony has been added to the third-story east facade. Entrances to the building are on the south and east sides. A corrugated metal awning on the east facade provides shelter over the former loading dock area.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1925 as a cold storage warehouse for apples, the building was first occupied by Davis Fruit Co. owned and operated by Forest and Susan Davis of Wenatchee. Forest Davis died in 1931 and the property was sold to A.L. and Mary Morris and L. B. and Ada Fuller. In 1946, John D. Hamilton leased the building for fruit storage, purchasing the property in 1951 and then assigning the interest back to Morris/Fuller in 1957. Wells and Wade owned the property from the 1960s through 1988, continuing to use the building for fruit storage. In 1988, the property was sold to Jensen Byrd of Spokane (which purchased all the Wells and Wade properties). The following year, the property was purchased by U.S.

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Bank of Washington and Bumps Partnership. Roger Bumps used the building for warehouse storage for Davis Furniture. The building has been converted into a private residence. The building's significance stems from its association with the development of the apple cold storage industry. Cold apple storage, developed in Wenatchee, was the alternative to shipping apples in iced railroad cars. The invention of cold apple storage allowed the fruit to be stored and shipped year-round, thus extending the saleable crop. This warehouse is one of many in the Wenatchee valley and in particular, along Columbia Street. Railroad cars were brought into the alleys for loading and returned to the main line. Today, more cold storage warehouses have been relocated to outside the city core with packing and storage processes being combined under one roof.

**122 S. Columbia St. Historic Name: Wenatchee Cold Storage/Wells & Wade Hardware Built: ca. 1940s**

**Great Northern Amended Block 27 Lots 5-9 Legal 222003590878**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing Site ID #: 12**

**Description:** This two-story, commercial vernacular, warehouse building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the reinforced concrete and concrete block warehouse is situated between two adjacent buildings. The building's design is utilitarian with no architectural ornamentation. The east (front) facade is divided into bays by concrete pilasters. Non-historic, fixed windows have been added to the first story. The main entrance is located at the north end of the east facade. A service entrance allows for loading and unloading at the south end.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1940s, the building served as a packing and storage warehouse on the first floor and cold storage on the second floor. It was part of the Wenatchee Cold Storage Co. which also owned the building adjacent to the south (138 S. Columbia). The two buildings were connected so that goods and products could be moved from one building to the other through a conveyor system. The warehouse was subsequently occupied by Wells and Wade Hardware.

**120 S. Columbia St. Historic Name: N/A Built: ca. 1920s**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 27 Lots 10-12 Legal 222003590888**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Non-contributing Site ID #: 13**

**Description:** This two-story, commercial vernacular, warehouse building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the painted brick-clad warehouse is situated between an adjacent building to the south and an alley to the north. The building's design is utilitarian with no architectural ornamentation. Upper story window openings have been filled in. First story windows are one-over-one, single hung. The building has two service entrances with roll-up garage doors and two personnel door entrances.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1920s, this building originally housed an auto repair shop and a general storage facility. Eagle Livery and Transfer Co. occupied this building from 1933 to 1940. Arrow Transfer Co. was in the building from about 1942 to 1946. Sherwin Williams Co., an insecticides business, was a tenant in 1946 along with Arrow Transfer, Columbia Paper and Distributing Co. Arrow Meat Processing Co. was an occupant from 1946 until at least the 1950s. Wells and Wade Fruit was using the building in the mid-1970s.

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**3 Orondo Ave.**

**Great Northern Amended Block 27**

**Style: Commercial Vernacular**

**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Historic Name: Pybus**

**Lots 13-17**

**Builder: Unknown**

**Built: ca. 1918**

**Legal 222003590894**

**Architect: Unknown**

**Site ID #: 14**

**Description:** This two-story commercial vernacular building is oriented to the north and is rectangular in plan. An addition to the south is one-story. Oriented to the north, the brick-clad building is situated on the southwest corner of Orondo Avenue and S. Columbia Street. Upper story windows on the original building are one-over-one, double hung wood sash. The glazing has been replaced with new glass. Non-historic windows on the first story on the east façade are fixed. Original multi-light steel case windows characterize the addition's east and south facades. Storefronts with wood-framed display windows are found on the front (north) façade. The display window frames are historic but the glazing has been replaced. Main entry into the building is through the north façade. Two storefronts have single door entrances. A third entrance at the west end of the north façade provides access to the upper floor. The wood door and multi-lite, wood, transom windows are historic. Secondary entrances are located on the east façade—two service entrances with roll-up garage doors and one entrance with a personnel door.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1918 (3 Orondo), this building was constructed and occupied by the Pybus Company. Pybus was one of Wenatchee's longest running and most influential companies with diversified businesses in various trades and industries including blacksmithing, foundry, machinery, and steel among others. Its founder was E.T. Pybus, born in 1874 in northern England. He was the son and grandson of blacksmiths who grew up learning the trade. His family immigrated to the United States where they settled in Iowa. In 1900, he married Nellie M. Tucker. Pybus and his wife came to the Wenatchee Valley in 1911. He worked for a blacksmith named Bert Richardson who operated a blacksmith shop at Orondo Avenue and Columbia Street. Richardson sold the shop to Charley Ogilvie, who in turn sold the building to Pybus. One of Pybus's first jobs was building the delivery carts for the local merchants of Wenatchee and from there, the business continued to expand. In 1918, Pybus's building was destroyed by fire so he purchased the lot on which the old building once stood and two adjoining lots. This allowed for the expansion of the business. 3 Orondo Ave. housed the blacksmith shop and auto and wagon repair shop. By 1921, 5 Orondo was built, housing a radiator shop. From this building, Pybus's company produced brass, gray iron and aluminum castings as well as pump castings. The company also produced orchard equipment, boxings, and ornamental iron works. Pybus expanded his business by adding a foundry, a body and fender shop, steel fabricating plant, a tractor agency, frame alignment shop, oxygen and acetylene distribution plant, a machine shop, and an automotive parts store. Pybus also made fire engines for a short period of time. During World War II (WWII) Pybus's company was the first to build a telescopic torpedo-handling crane for the Navy and Airforce. After WWII, Pybus closed the company's tractor business and concentrated on making steel. Pybus's son, Don, took over the company in the 1950s and was named President in 1960. In 1964, parts of the company were sold off. Clem Jordan, who had been with the company for 27 years, took over as President of E.T. Pybus Company and the Pybus Steel Company. Doug Miller bought the automotive parts store and Bob Holland purchased the machine shop. The Holland Machine shop moved into the adjacent (next west) building at 5 Orondo around the mid-1960s. This business continues to operate from the same building today.

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**5 Orondo Ave. Historic Name: Pybus/Holland Machine Shop Built: ca. 1921; ca. 1950 add.**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 27 Lot 18 Legal 222003590904**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing Site ID #: 15**

**Description:** This one-story commercial vernacular building is oriented to the north and is rectangular in plan. The red-brick clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings which were constructed at different times for the same business (Pybus) that 5 Orondo housed. The building features a stepped parapet and a raised brick cornice. Three storefront bays are separated by brick piers. An inset brick panel is located between the parapet and each bay. Storefronts retain the original wood window frames. Transom windows are covered over with non-historic wood siding. The main entrance into the building is located in the center bay of the north (front) facade. A one-story addition to the west is oriented to the north and is rectangular in plan. The building is clad in painted plywood and vertical board siding. The most distinguishing feature is the original, multi-lite, fixed, wood transom windows. A service entrance with a garage door is located on the front (north) facade.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1921 with a ca. 1950 addition, the building was constructed by the Pybus Company. Pybus was one of Wenatchee's longest running and most influential companies with diversified businesses in various trades and industries including blacksmithing, foundry, machinery, and steel among others. Its founder was E.T. Pybus, born in 1874 in northern England. He was the son and grandson of blacksmiths who grew up learning the trade. His family immigrated to the United States where they settled in Iowa. In 1900, he married Nellie M. Tucker. Pybus and his wife came to the Wenatchee Valley in 1911. He worked for a blacksmith named Bert Richardson who operated a blacksmith shop at Orondo Avenue and Columbia Street. Richardson sold the shop to Charley Ogilvie, who in turn sold the building to Pybus. One of Pybus's first jobs was building the delivery carts for the local merchants of Wenatchee and from there, the business continued to expand. In 1918, Pybus's building was destroyed by fire so he purchased the lot on which the old building once stood and two adjoining lots. This allowed for the expansion of the business. 3 Orondo Ave. housed the blacksmith shop and auto and wagon repair shop. By 1921, 5 Orondo was built, housing a radiator shop. From this building, Pybus's company produced brass, gray iron and aluminum castings as well as pump castings. The company also produced orchard equipment, boxings, and ornamental iron works. Pybus expanded his business by adding a foundry, a body and fender shop, steel fabricating plant, a tractor agency, frame alignment shop, oxygen and acetylene distribution plant, a machine shop, and an automotive parts store. Pybus also made fire engines for a short period of time. During World War II, Pybus's company was the first to build a telescopic torpedo-handling crane for the Navy and Airforce. After WWII, Pybus closed the company's tractor business and concentrated on making steel. Pybus's son, Don, took over the company in the 1950s and was named President in 1960. In 1964, parts of the company were sold off. Clem Jordan, who had been with the company for 27 years, took over as President of E.T. Pybus Company and the Pybus Steel Company. Doug Miller bought the automotive parts store and Bob Holland purchased the machine shop. The Holland Machine shop moved into the building around the mid-1960s. This business continues to operate from the same building today.

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|---|---|---|
| <b>13 Orondo Ave.<br/>Great Northern Amended Block 27<br/>Style: Commercial Vernacular<br/>Classification: Historic, Contributing</b>   | <b>Historic Name: N/A<br/>Lot 19<br/>Builder: Unknown</b>         | <b>Built: ca. 1928<br/>Legal 222003590906<br/>Architect: Unknown<br/>Site ID #: 16</b>  |
| <b>Description:</b> This one-story commercial vernacular building is oriented to the north and is rectangular in plan. The red-brick clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The building features a stepped parapet and decorative patterned brickwork below the parapet. Storefronts retain the original wood windows frames. Transom windows are covered over with non-historic wood siding. The main entrance (with non-historic aluminum frame glass door) is located in the center bay of the north (front) facade.   |   |   |
| <b>Cultural Data:</b> Built ca. 1928, this building housed a restaurant and pool hall in its early years. The restaurant/tavern use remained through the 1980s. The Arrow Tavern was a long term occupant from the mid-1960s through the 1980s. Today, the building functions as an office.   |   |   |
| <b>S. Columbia St. (no street number)<br/>Great Northern Amended Block 12<br/>Style: Contemporary<br/>Classification: Non-historic, non-contributing</b>  | <b>Historic Name: n/a<br/>Lot 18<br/>Builder: Unknown</b>         | <b>Built: 1986<br/>Legal: 222003590604<br/>Architect: Unknown<br/>Site ID #: 17</b>     |
| <b>Description:</b> This one-story, concrete parking structure is oriented to the east and is square in plan. The upper half of the structure is clad in red brick. Oriented to the east, the structure is situated on the northwest corner of S. Columbia Street and Orondo Avenue. Parking spaces are located on the first story and on the rooftop level. Access to the open rooftop parking is on the south side and access to the first story covered parking is on the east side (Columbia Street).   |   |   |
| <b>Cultural Data:</b> Built in 1986, the parking structure replaced two earlier buildings on the site (a three-story hotel and a one-story tin shop and auto supplies store).   |   |   |
| <b>S. Columbia St. (no street number)<br/>Great Northern Amended Block 12<br/>Style: Commercial Vernacular<br/>Classification: Historic non-contributing</b>  | <b>Historic Name: n/a<br/>Lots 8 &amp; 9<br/>Builder: Unknown</b> | <b>Built: ca. 1921<br/>Legal: 222003590584<br/>Architect: Unknown<br/>Site ID #: 18</b> |
| <b>Description:</b> This two-story concrete and masonry structure is oriented to the east and is rectangular in plan. The building was damaged in a fire leaving the second story as a concrete shell or ruin with only the front (east) facade remaining. Oriented to the east, the structure is situated on the west side of S. Columbia Street between two adjacent buildings. The front facade has six large openings representing former storefronts, window openings and an entrance. The first story is constructed of stone. Entrance into the building for autos is through a central opening. |   |   |
| <b>Cultural Data:</b> Built ca. 1921, the building functions as a parking structure on the first level. The second story is not used. The building was a commercial building before it was damaged by fire. Historic uses included a wagon and agricultural implements shop and tin shop (1920s) and a merchandise storage building in the 1940s.   |   |   |

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**12 S. Columbia St. Historic Name: N/A Built: ca. 1909**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 12 Lots 6-7 Legal 222003590580**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing Site ID #: 19**

**Description:** This two-story, commercial vernacular building is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the wood-frame building is situated between an adjacent building to the north and the ruins of a building to the south. The front (east) façade is clad in horizontal wood siding. This siding covers up the stonework on the first story. The second story of the east façade features two, historic, six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows. Entry into the building is through three openings on the east façade—the northernmost entrance is accessed through a personnel door; the center entrance features a metal roll-up door; and the southernmost entrance has a large wood door. Secondary entrances to the building are located on the west (alley) facade. A non-historic, standing seam metal roof overhang was added to the east facade.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1909, this building initially housed a carriage repository and a tin shop. The building sat vacant throughout the 1920s. By 1949, it served as a storage place for boxes and lumber. Today, the building houses two businesses—The Outback and a secondary space for The Floor Factory (main building is on 12 S. Wenatchee Ave.).

**10 S. Columbia St. Historic Name: Fruit Growers Service Bldg Built: ca. 1926**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 12 Lots 4-5 Legal 222003590576**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing Site ID #: 20**

**Description:** This three-story, commercial vernacular, warehouse building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the heavy timber and masonry constructed warehouse is situated between a surface parking lot and an adjacent building. Due to its historic use as a general storage and fruit packing facility, the building's design is utilitarian with little architectural ornamentation. The front (east) façade of the building is distinguished by three bays separated by brick pilasters. Windows on this façade vary in type. Second story windows are fixed pane. A mezzanine level between the second and third stories has small, six-pane, wood windows. Third story windows are nine-pane, wood windows. Only the third story on the north façade has windows—they are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. The east façade's first story has been altered. Existing storefronts with vertical wood siding and bronzed aluminum personnel doors are non-historic. A non-historic, vinyl, curved awning provides shelter for the storefronts. Secondary entrances to the building are located on the west (alley) façade.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1926 this property is located on two lots. Auto storage was the building's earliest use. During the early 1920s, Columbia Street experienced a surge of growth and development with the building of warehouses for primarily apple fruit storage. This warehouse primarily served as fruit storage and was used by the Fruit Growers Service Co. At one time, a conveyer belt was built between this building and the company's fruit packing and cold storage warehouse across Columbia Street. Across this metal grid were the words, "Fruit Growers Service Co." This warehouse is significant for its association with the fruit packing industry along Wenatchee's Fruit Row. The building is listed individually in the Wenatchee Register of Historic Places.

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**Palouse St. (no street number) Historic Name: n/a**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 12 Lot 1 thru 3**  
**Classification: Vacant (parking lot)**

**Built: n/a**  
**Legal: 222003590570**  
**Site ID #: 21**

**10 Palouse St. Historic Name: n/a**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 11 Lots 16 thru 18**  
**Style: Modern Builder: Unknown**  
**Classification: Non-historic, non-contributing**

**Built: 1961**  
**Legal: 222003590528**  
**Architect: Unknown**  
**Site ID #: 22**

**Description:** This one-story, concrete parking structure is oriented to the east and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the structure is situated on the northwest corner of S. Columbia Street and Palouse Street. Parking spaces are located on the first story and on the rooftop level. Access to the open rooftop parking is on the south side and access to the first story covered parking is on the east side (Columbia Street).

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1961, the parking structure was constructed on a vacant lot. An earlier building on the site housed a sash and door manufacturing company.

**16 N. Columbia St. Historic Name: Coca-Cola Co.**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 11 Lots 8 thru 15**  
**Style: Streamline Moderne Builder: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Built: 1939, 1942 & 1945**  
**Legal 222003590512**  
**Architect: Unknown**  
**Site ID #: 23**

**Description:** This two-story, Streamline Moderne style, reinforced concrete building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is irregular in plan. Oriented to the east, it consists of three sections: a one-story garage and storage building (built in 1939); a two-story bottling room and warehouse structure (built in 1942); and a two-story addition to the south for docks and offices on the second floor (built in 1945). The two-story warehouse structure functions as the main building. It is characterized by its symmetrical facade which features a protruding, center section with curved walls and windows. The center section is bracketed by two pilasters which rise above the parapet. The pilasters are topped by geometric, Art Deco style ornament. A stringcourse separates the first and second stories. A second stringcourse is located above the second story windows. Both stringcourses contribute to the horizontal lines of the building. Windows are steel-framed, multi-light fixed single sash with the exception of the curved section which has several awning style portions. Entrances to the building are on the south facade, sheltered by a curved concrete canopy. The one-story, concrete garage to the north of the main building is rectangular in plan. The main (east) facade is clad in stucco. It features a shaped parapet, giving the structure a Mission Revival style appearance. Openings on the north side have been filled in with brick and painted over. There are three, roll-up, metal garage doors separated by concrete piers on the east facade. Other openings include a single personnel door and a louvered window. The two-story, reinforced concrete addition to the south of the main building is set back from the lot line, allowing space for loading/unloading. The first story features loading docks and wide openings with roll-up metal doors. Rectangular in plan, the building is oriented to the east. A curved concrete canopy shelters the entrance into the building. Windows on the second story are steel-framed, multi-light fixed single sash.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1939 as a warehouse for the Wenatchee Bottling Works, the property first consisted of a one-story garage and storage building. In 1942, the first floor bottling room and boiler and second story warehouse were constructed. Another addition was constructed in 1945 to the south of two-story building for docks and offices on the second floor. The company acquired a license with the Coca-Cola

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Co. to produce and bottle the soft drink until the late 1970s when the company was sold to the Pacific Coca-Cola Bottling Company, a division of the C.C.E. Coca-Cola Enterprise. Coca-Cola, the drink, was first invented by John S. Pemberton in 1886. The Coca-Cola Co. incorporated in January 29, 1892 and filed their first trademark registration for Coca-Cola in the United States on January 31, 1893. On May 1, 1893, the soft drink made its first national appearance at the the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The soft drink was not only popular in the United States but also in other countries, becoming a symbol of American culture. Eventually, the building was no longer used for bottling Coca-Cola, but served strictly as a distribution center for Wenatchee and outlying areas. The building sat vacant for several years beginning in the late 1990s when the Coca Cola Co. started to move out. In 2004, the North Central Regional Library purchased and renovated the building, adapting it for their use. The building reopened in 2005. The building's significance is that it housed a business whose product is still known worldwide. It helped in provide and promote the growth of the Wenatchee area as well as help provide economic stability in the region. The architectural style of the plant building is also of significance to the community.

**1<sup>st</sup> St. (no street number)**

**Great Northern Amended Block 11**  
**Classification: Vacant (parking lot)**

**Historic Name: n/a**  
**Lots 1 thru 7**

**Built: n/a**  
**Legal: 222003590498**  
**Site ID #: 24**

**25 N. Wenatchee Ave.**

**Great Northern Amended Block 11**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular** **Builder: T.E. Young**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Historic Name: Central Building**  
**Lots 31-36**

**Built: 1912**  
**Legal 222003590558**  
**Architect: John A. Creutzer**  
**Site ID #: 25**

**Description:** This two-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the west, the stucco-clad building is situated on the southeast corner of Wenatchee Ave. and 1st St. The building was rehabilitated in recent years but much of the original fabric no longer exists. Existing features are contemporary compatible interpretations. The building's most prominent decorative features are the bracketed projecting cornice and the beltcourse that separates the first story from the second story. The building contains many storefront bays divided by concrete piers. Each bay contains a non-historic storefront window system. Individual retail spaces have separate entrances. The main entrance to the building is located near the north end of the building. A contemporary metal canopy runs the length of the west facade above the storefront level and partially wraps around the corner to the north. A secondary entrance is located on the rear, east facade leading to the parking lot. Windows on the upper floor are non-historic, fixed, wood frame.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1912, the Grand Central Building (originally called the Realty Building) was constructed at a cost of \$44,110. John A. Creutzer of Seattle was the architect and T.E. Young was the contractor. W.S. Gehr, Ed Russell, and O.B. Fuller financed the project. Over the years the building has housed many different businesses. From 1912 to about 1942, Inland Meat Market operated on the first floor of the building. In 1922-23, Montgomery & Montgomery Chiropractors was listed as operating on the second floor of the building. In 1933, Central Market Lunch, a popular local restaurant, operated from the building. It was also around this time that the building's name was changed to the Central Building. In 1945, the building housed Polison's Cafe and McDougall Department Store. F. W. Woolworth was a tenant in the corner of the building from the early 1920s to 1971. This space was then vacant until it was occupied by the Hirsch Department Store for a few years. In 1954, the other department store changed its name to McDougall & Southwick Inc. In 1964, the department store again changed its name to the People's



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Department Store, which was part of a national chain. In 1973, the store expanded to occupy the entire building, and then closed in 1984. In 1983, People's Hair Style Center and Wenatchee Prospecting Supply Inc. operated out of the building. Around 1987, the building once again changed its name, this time to the Grand Central Building. When the name of the building changed, it was also converted into a mini mall. Since then it has housed a series of businesses.

**21 N. Wenatchee Ave.**                      **Historic Name: Weister Building**                      **Built: 1906**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 11**                      **Lots 29 & 30**                      **Legal 222003590554**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular**                      **Builder: Unknown**                      **Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing**                      **Site ID #: 26**

**Description:** This two-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the west, the brick-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The main, west facade is clad in buff-colored brick. The building features a brick corbelled cornice and two rectangular insets below the cornice. The top of the rectangles is corbelled. Windows on the second story are original, segmental arched, one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with brick lintels and a continuous brick sill. The building has two storefronts with aluminum display windows and recessed entries with single aluminum-framed glass doors. The transom windows have been covered over. The north storefront has a non-historic, flat metal canopy and the south storefront has a non-historic canvas awning.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1906, the Weister Building was commissioned by H.L. Weister and has housed various businesses over the years with offices on the second floor and first floor retail/commercial spaces. Tenants have included a meat market and a men's merchandise store (1909 to the 1920s), Buster Brown Shoes (1931-1957), Fashion Shop (1933 to 1957), Trospers's Shoe Store (1958-1962, same owner as Buster Brown Shoes but the name changed), and Huggins Shoe Shop (1963 to 1990). In the 1990s, Classy Glass was the first time in thirty years that was not a shoe store.

**19 N. Wenatchee Ave.**                      **Historic Name: J.S. Mooney Building**                      **Built: 1906**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 11**                      **Lots 27 & 28**                      **Legal 222003590550**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular**                      **Builder: Unknown**                      **Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing**                      **Site ID #: 27**

**Description:** This two-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan, oriented to the west, and situated between two adjacent buildings. The building has two visible facades. The front, west facade is clad in sandstone blocks. This facade is characterized by a corbelled cornice and the name and date of construction of the building, "19 Mooney 06," inscribed into the sandstone below the cornice. The first story has a non-historic aluminum-frame storefront system with a deep recessed entrance leading into each of the two retail spaces. These spaces are accessed through single aluminum-framed glass doors. The transom window areas are covered in T1-11 siding. It is unknown whether the original transom windows are intact. The north storefront is sheltered by a flat metal canopy and the south storefront has a retractable canvas awning. Windows on the upper floor are historic, one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1906, the J.S. Mooney Building was commissioned by John S. Mooney. The building originally housed the Wenatchee Furniture Co., which occupied the first floor until the late 1930s. The building also contained a large hall on the second floor which was used by various social clubs. From 1906 until around 1926, the Eagles held their meetings on the second floor. Other tenants over the years included McCracker's Men's Store (1940), Men's Toggery (mid-1940s - late 1960s), Bing's Gift Shop (1969-

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70), Bob Godfrey's Record Shop (1969-1970s), Crosswalk Religions Books and Gifts (1983 - 1991), Kuntz Music (mid-1990s), and Christian Reading Room (mid-1990s). Many of Wenatchee's local businesses have operated from this building. It is one of Wenatchee's oldest commercial buildings.

**17 N. Wenatchee Ave.**                      **Historic Name: Webb Building**                      **Built: 1906**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 11**                      **Lot 26**                      **Legal 222003590548**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular**                      **Builder: Unknown**                      **Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing**                      **Site ID #: 28**

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan and rises from a poured concrete foundation. Oriented to the west, the building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The main, west facade has been covered with an aluminum slip cover which arcs from the building to form a canopy above the storefront. The storefront has aluminum-frame display windows and a deeply recessed center entry. Transom windows are covered by the slip cover over the facade.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1906, the building originally housed a piano shop and a millinery. The piano shop stayed until 1921 and the millinery shop expanded into the space vacated by the piano shop. It was then that the millinery owners tore down the building and constructed the building that exists there now. In 1928, the millinery moved to a new building and sold this building to Webb's Clothing Store. Since 1928, Webb's has owned the building and operated its business here. This store was one of Wenatchee's strongest and oldest continuous retail stores. They provided many community services, while supplying North Central Washington area's millinery needs and employment. Today, the building houses a café.

**9 N. Wenatchee Ave.**                      **Historic Name: Public Farmers Market**                      **Built: 1922**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 11**                      **Lots 22 thru 25**                      **Legal 222003590540**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular**                      **Builder: Unknown**                      **Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing**                      **Site ID #: 29**

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan and rises from a poured concrete foundation. Oriented to the west, the brick-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The main, west facade features a bracketed wood cornice and is detailed with rectangles with raised brick outlines. The two storefronts have been altered and feature aluminum-frame display windows. The transom windows have been boarded over. The north storefront has one double-door entrance and the south storefront has a single-door entrance. A heavy, flat metal canopy provides shelter for the storefronts.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1922, the building was erected to house the Public Farmer's Market, servicing and supplying farmers and consumers throughout North Central Washington. The Lone Star Cafe shared space in the building from 1936-1946. The Lone Star was replaced by Kenny's Doughnut Kitchen which remained as a tenant until 1957. The doughnut shop was replaced by Godfrey's Record Shop (1957-1969). Belmont's Music Center occupied the building from the 1970s to 1984, and Party Works occupied it from 1984 to 1990. The building was vacant for two years before it was remodeled and reopened as the Antique Mall.

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### **5 N. Wenatchee Ave.**

**Historic Name: Doneen Building**

**Built: 1929**

**Great Northern Amended Block 11 Lots 19 thru 21**

**Legal 222003590534**

**Style: Art Deco and Late Gothic Revival Builder: Howard S. Wright Architect: Earl Morrison**

**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Site ID #: 30**

**Description:** This six-story, hybrid Art Deco and Late Gothic Revival style, reinforced concrete building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. A one-story addition to the east is also constructed of reinforced concrete. Oriented to the west, the yellow brick-clad building is prominently situated on the northeast corner of Wenatchee Ave. and Palouse St. The building's second story is clad in painted concrete scored to look like stone. The top of the second story is distinguished by a decorative terra cotta motif. The building's front (main) facade features five pilasters. The center three pilasters are accented by terra cotta lancet arches and quatrefoil ornamentation. The larger outer pilasters are capped with terra cotta coping. Below the cap is a lancet arch inset ornament. The parapet is distinguished from the rest of the building by its diamond-shaped brick pattern, terra cotta border, and decorative rectangular terra cotta panels with floral patterning. The storefronts on the west and south facades have been altered and feature bronze anodized aluminum storefront systems. A non-historic green awning provides shelter to the storefronts. Each storefront has its own entrance. The entrance to the upper floors is located at the north end of the west facade. Windows on the upper stories are original, one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash.

**Cultural Data:** In 1929, the Claasen-Weinstein Co. leased the lot on Wenatchee Avenue for 99 years from John Doneen at a cost of \$600,000. The Claasen-Weinstein Co. then erected a building on the site for a cost of \$250,000 to be used as a medical and office structure. It was the first steel and concrete structure in Wenatchee and the first building in the city to have an underground parking garage. Architect Earl Morrison and Howard S. Wright, the contractor, were commissioned to design and build the building. It has been used as an office building since and was the original home of the Puget Sound Power and Light Co. on the first floor, later becoming home to the Chelan County PUD #1. Among many tenants in the building over the decades were Commercial Bank Liquidation Trust Co. (1940s), Businessmen's Committee of NCW (1940s), Irwin Ferguson Insurance Agency (1940s), Northwestern Mutual Insurance Co. (1956-1969), Pine Box Sales Co. (1950s), Women's and Children's Clinic (1950s), Kids Inc. clothes store (1960s), Blue Cross Insurance (1950s), State Division of Institutions Juvenile Parole (1969 - 1984), State Department of Health Services (1980s), Catholic Family Child Services (1980s), Pine River Transportation Co. (1980s), Wenatchee Realty Co. (1980s), and Psychology and Counseling Services (1980s).

### **1 S. Wenatchee Ave.**

**Historic Name: Wenatchee Federal Savings & Loan Built: 1926**

**Great Northern Amended Block 12 Lots 33 & 34**

**Legal 222003590634**

**Style: Late Gothic Revival Builder: Unknown**

**Architect: Morrison & Stimson**

**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Site ID #: 31**

**Description:** This four-story, reinforced concrete, Late Gothic Revival style building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the west, the brick-clad building is situated on southwest corner of S. Wenatchee Ave. and Palouse St. The building features a brick parapet with a Flemish bond, diamond-shaped pattern accented by Gothic Revival terra cotta ornamentation. The center of the parapet contains an inscription of the original building name, "WENATCHEE SAVINGS AND LOAN BUILDING," on a terra cotta panel. A fretted, lozenge band and small cornice span the base of the parapet wall. A terra cotta stringcourse separates the first and second stories. The first-story west facade is divided into three storefront bays by concrete piers. Existing recessed storefront displays windows are non-historic,

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bronzed aluminum frame. The northernmost storefront has its own entrance, while the center storefront provides entry into the upper floors of the building. Above the storefronts is elaborate terra cotta ornamentation. The top of each concrete pier is accented by a vertical, terra cotta guilloche with inside cusps. Above this low relief element is a quatrefoil rosette surrounded by an ornate hood in high relief. The hood is capped with a floral finial. The hooded pier caps are connected by a series of geometric arches in high relief. Each arch is connected by an engaged scepter and capped with a protruding half-round drip band. This collective ornamentation spans the first story west facade and wraps around to the north storefront. The first three bays of the north facade have the same Flemish bond, diamond-shaped pattern as in the parapet wall. The remaining three bays have fixed windows. All six bays have original transom windows. Windows on the upper floors are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1926, the building was designed by architect Morrison & Stimson for the Claasen-Weinstein Co. as the new home of Wenatchee Federal Savings and Loan. Burnett, Garke, and Morris were the contractors. The bank occupied the first floor while the upper four floors housed other businesses. This was the first building in North Central Washington to install an elevator and also provide other amenities like central heating and restrooms on each floor. The building was constructed at a cost of \$200,000. The Wenatchee Federal Savings and Loan occupied the building until 1962 when it moved to Mission Street and later became Washington Mutual Bank in a merger. Other businesses housed in the building over the years included Ben Hay's Jewelers, the Mutual Funds Co., the U.S. Selective Service System, Safeway Inc. purchasing, and LeRoi's Jewelers, which had been there since the late 1940s. From the mid-1960s through the early 1980s, the various tenants included Lloyd's Shoes, Button Jewelers, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Washington State Liquor Board, and the State Dept. of Social and Health Services. Most of these state offices had moved out of the building by 1983. Thereafter, Claasen-Weinstein Investment Co. occupied an office in the building and the Band Box occupied the first floor.

**5 S. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: Rialto Theatre**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 12 Lots 31 & 32**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown**  
**& Son Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Built: 1921**  
**Legal 222003590630**  
**Architect: E.W. Houghton**  
**Site ID #: 32**

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the west, the building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The main, west facade was altered in the late 1940s or 1950s. The building was once a theater that featured a grand marquee. The original brick main facade has been covered with a concrete cladding scored to form a block pattern, creating a modern storefront design. A wide, painted, aluminum band outlines the edges of the main facade. The two storefronts feature aluminum-frame display windows and single doors from the same modern era. A centrally-located recessed entryway has two doors (one for each storefront). A non-historic canvas awning provides shelter above the storefronts. Above the storefronts is a roll-up awning.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1921, the building was constructed as a theater by the Rialto Theater chain. Designed by the Seattle architectural firm of E.W. Houghton & Son, the building's interior featured an organ loft and was characterized by Corinthian columns and a proscenium arch. Edwin Houghton was the premier theater designer in the Northwest in the late 1890s and early 1900s. The building shared a small retail space with Rosebud Chocolate Shop in the early 1940s. The theater served as one of Wenatchee's top attractions for over thirty years. The last movie was shown at the 750-seat theater on June 12, 1955. The building was renovated into commercial space in 1957. Howard Bloom and Co. Insurance Agency occupied

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the building in the 1950s through 1963. The building was home to the Bonanza Variety Store from 1963 to 1976. The Band Box, a music store, occupied the building from 1977 until 2001. Paula's Bridal Boutique shared half the building with the Band Box. The boutique owner purchased the building from the Band Box owner in 2003.

<b>9 S. Wenatchee Ave.</b>	<b>Historic Name:</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Built: 1922</b>
<b>Great Northern Amended Block 12</b>	<b>Lot 30</b>		<b>Legal 222003590628</b>
<b>Style: Commercial Vernacular</b>	<b>Builder: Unknown</b>		<b>Architect: Unknown</b>
<b>Classification: Historic, Contributing</b>			<b>Site ID #: 33</b>

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan and rises from a poured concrete foundation. Oriented to the west, the brick-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The main, west facade features a wood cornice and is detailed with a recessed rectangular block. The rectangle has a basket weave pattern bordered by a corbeled brick edge. The storefront is altered and features a bronzed, aluminum frame display window and door. A recessed entrance is located at the north end of the storefront. Transom windows are covered with a stucco panel with recessed squares.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1922, the building first housed a paint store which remained until 1934. The Wenatchee Printing Company was the next tenant from 1934 to 1940. Other tenants included Baughart's Business Machines (1946-1960), Singer Sewing Machine (1960-1975), Wenatchee Academy of Hair Design (1977-1994), and William F. Reese Art Gallery (1994 - the present).

<b>13 S. Wenatchee Ave.</b>	<b>Historic Name: Wells Morris Hardware Bldg</b>	<b>Built: ca. 1902</b>
<b>Great Northern Amended Block 12</b>	<b>Lots 28 &amp; 29</b>	<b>Legal 222003590624</b>
<b>Style: Commercial Vernacular</b>	<b>Builder: Unknown</b>	<b>Architect: Unknown</b>
<b>Classification: Historic, Contributing</b>		<b>Site ID #: 34</b>

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the west, the brick-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The main, west facade was altered in a 1986 renovation of the facade and features a cornice with brick corbelling, brick pilasters topped with round, metal finials, and rows of slightly recessed squares. The name of the business housed in the building, "The Floor Factory," is prominently displayed in an arched inscription panel. The storefronts feature non-historic, wood-frame display windows. A recessed entrance with wood-frame, glass double-doors is located in the center of the storefront. Three separate, non-historic canvas awnings provide shelter above the storefront and entrance.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1902, the Wells and Morris Hardware Co. Building was one of the first hardware stores in the area to service the growing needs of the new orchards. Starting with specializing in fencing and harnesses, the company moved on to a booming hardware business. In 1914, Wells and Morris split their partnership. Wells took the interests in the orchards and later formed a hardware company with J.M. Wade. This company grew to be more successful than the previous venture with Morris. Morris stayed with his hardware company, maintaining a successful business in the community. Morris Hardware stayed in the building into the 1920s. The building thereafter housed a variety of businesses including a billiard parlor, a grocery store and a butcher (1928-1936), Peter's Restaurant and Cigars (1936-1940), Mary Ann's Cafe (1940-1946), Regan Electric Supply Company (1946-1963), Lattimer and Will Appliance Co. (1954-1963), Coast to Coast Auto Parts (1963-1980), and Floor Factory (1980 - the present). In 1986, the Floor Factory commissioned architect Robert Rowe to create a new facade for the building.

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**15-17 S. Wenatchee Ave.**

**Great Northern Amended Block 12**

**Style: Commercial Vernacular**

**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Historic Name: N/A**

**Lot 27**

**Builder: Unknown**

**Built: 1920**

**Legal 222003590622**

**Architect: Unknown**

**Site ID #: 35**

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan and rises from a poured concrete foundation. Oriented to the west, the brick-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The building features a shaped parapet with painted metal coping and a bracketed wood cornice. The storefronts were altered in the 1950s or 1960s, are clad in tile, and feature aluminum-framed display windows and doors. The transom windows have been tiled over, as have the brick piers. A flat aluminum canopy provides shelter for the storefronts. Each of the two retail spaces has an entrance on the west facade.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1920, this commercial building has housed many businesses for the last 87 years. Tenants included Enterprise Grocery and Meat Market (1928-1952), Green Brothers Groceries, Inc. (1928-1942), Superior Cleaners and Tailors (1942-1962), Fred Munroe, realtor (1942-1954), Tompkin's Realty (1954-1957), and Jim's Bernina Sewing Center (1969). LeRoi Jewelers (1975-1993), one of Wenatchee's oldest jewelry stores, was a tenant in the building until closing its business. Miller's Camera moved into the space vacated by LeRoi's in 1994.

**21 S. Wenatchee Ave.**

**Great Northern Amended Block 12 Lots N 16' of #25 & all of 26**

**Style: Commercial Vernacular**

**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Historic Name: Morris Hardware**

**Builder: Unknown**

**Built: 1920**

**Legal 222003590618**

**Architect: Unknown**

**Site ID #: 36**

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building was originally three stories in height. Oriented to the west, the brick-clad building is rectangular in plan and situated between two adjacent buildings. The main, west facade has been extensively altered and retains little original fabric. The parapet has been rebuilt but the existing design is a compatible new design rather than a reconstruction. The storefronts feature non-historic, bronzed, aluminum-frame display windows and doors. The north storefront has a deeply recessed entrance while the south storefront entrance is flush with the facade. A non-historic canvas awning provides shelter above the storefronts.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1920 by Al Morris to house his company, Morris Hardware, the building has been home to many different businesses over the decades. Morris Hardware operated out of the building until 1926. Other tenants included a barber shop and a paint store (1920-1921), Wenatchee Paint and Glass (early 1920s-1926), a restaurant and a dry goods store (late 1920s-late 1930s), and Mode O' Day women's store (1940). On April 20, 1943, a fire destroyed the top two floors of the building. The building was also renovated in the mid-1960s. The first floor continued to house businesses such as the Mode O'Day until about the mid 1960s. From 1969 to ca. 1980, Thomas & Crollard, Optometrists, operated from the building. Louis J. Crollard & Assoc., Optometrists, operated in the building until the late 1980s. The building was then purchased by Sage Realty and underwent a complete façade improvement project. The Mr. Tux shop and Mon Chere Gifts occupied the building in the mid-1990s. Today, the building continues to house two separate businesses (Sun Dog and Pickle Papers).

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**23 S. Wenatchee Ave.  
Great Northern Amended  
222003590612**

**Historic Name: Morris Hardware  
Block 12; Lots 10 - 12, & 23 - 25, So. 9' of Lot 25; Legal**

**Built: ca. 1910**

**Style: Commercial Vernacular**

**Builder: Unknown**

**Architect: Unknown**

**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Site ID #: 37**

**Description:** This three-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the west, the red brick-clad building is situated between an adjacent building to the north and an alley to the south and an alley to the east. The main (west) facade is characterized by a corbelled cornice, rectangular inset brick panels, and pilasters dividing the three bays of the upper stories. The original windows on these bays were removed and replaced with balconies for office tenants. The original storefront has been replaced by a contemporary brick and wood storefront system and metal canopy. Each of the two retail spaces has its own entrance on the west side. A centrally-located double door entrance on the west facade provides access to the rest of the building. Windows on the west facade are non-historic, wood casements. South facade windows are non-historic.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1910, the Morris Hardware Building originally housed one of the longest-running hardware businesses in Wenatchee. In 1902, A.Z. Wells and W.L. Morris bought the property for their expanding business interests in the hardware industry. Wells and Morris had come to the Wenatchee Valley from the Midwest in 1902 and started a hardware store that specialized in pipes and tools for digging canals. This partnership was to become very successful. After arriving in Wenatchee, Wells and Morris purchased the hardware firm of F. Scheble and F. A. Lane. After more than a decade of success, the partnership of Wells and Morris dissolved in 1914. Morris retained the business aspect of the company and Wells took the land and holdings of the company. The name of the hardware store changed to Morris Hardware. Eventually, Wells went on to form the Wells and Wade Hardware Co., the largest hardware firm in the region. The Morris Hardware Building remained home to the store until 1920 when the south half of the building was demolished to make way for a new three-story structure (the current building). The Morris Hardware Co. remained in business in the newer building, supplying hardware, plumbing, agricultural implements, machine repair, and orchard holdings until the late 1960s when the company was dissolved and the building renovated into office space. Since the late 1960s, the building has been home to a variety of businesses including the Berg Furniture Co. and the Grant Leather and Saddle Shop in 1969. By 1976, Berg moved out to make way for Detwiler's Furniture, the Jewel Box, the Little Art Gallery, and Pacific Trails Sportswear, among others. In 1973, Tommy Jasso, sold the building to Salmon Enterprises who own it to this day.

**29 S. Wenatchee Ave.  
Great Northern Amended Block 12**

**Historic Name: Halbert Block  
Lots 19 thru 22**

**Built: 1910**

**Style: Commercial Vernacular**

**Builder: Unknown**

**Architect: Unknown**

**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Site ID #: 38**

**Description:** This two-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan and rises from a poured concrete foundation. Oriented to the west, the brick-clad building is situated between an alley to the north and an adjacent building to the south. The building features a parapet with a raised center section and brick corbelling. The name of the building, "Halbert Block," is set into an inset panel. The storefront has been altered, retaining little original fabric. The existing brick piers are non-historic. These piers divide the storefront into six bays, five of which contain wood-frame display windows. A recessed entrance is located on the far north end of the west facade. The storefront next to the entrance is

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recessed and at an angle to the west face of the building. Second story windows are non-historic, wood-frame, fixed. The windows have a flat-arched stone lintel and concrete lugsill.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1910 by Wenatchee businessman C.B. Halbert, the building was leased to Scheble Hardware. Within the competitive spirit of several hardware businesses in the Wenatchee area, Scheble Hardware did not last at this location very long. In 1921, the building was occupied by a restaurant and drug store. In 1931, the Public Drug Co. also leased space in the building. These businesses remained at this location until 1946, when all three left the building. The structure was renovated and converted into an apartment building known as the Diver Apartments. The apartment building was a source of housing in downtown Wenatchee until 1963 when the building was again closed for a year and remodeled to become a business building again. Some of the new tenants included the Port of Chelan County (1968 - 1980), the Owl Drug Co., NCW Development Council (1976 - 1981), Wenatchee Valley Traffic Association (1983), Wenatchee Fruit Growers Association of Marketers, and Security Pacific Bank.

**39 S. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: Russell Plough Bldg Built: 1910**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 12; Lots 13-17 & 19-22, W 10', 1 of 18 Legal**  
**222003590604**

**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing Site ID #: 39**

**Description:** This two-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building rises from a poured concrete foundation, is rectangular in plan, and is oriented to the west. The building's original brick exterior walls were clad in the existing divided stucco panels in the 1950s. Windows on the second story are non-historic, aluminum sliders. A metal canopy with signage runs the length of the main (west) facade above the non-historic, aluminum storefronts, and wraps partially around to the south side facade. Non-historic, ceramic tile covers a portion of the west facade between the two storefronts. Non-historic, aluminum doors for each storefront provide entry into the building.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1910, the Russell Plough Building was constructed by Ed Russell to house Plough Hardware. As one of several hardware stores in the area along with Wells-Morris and E.T. Pybus, this store came to service a new and quickly growing agricultural industry. The Wenatchee Valley area was soon to become dependent upon agriculture and was in great need of agricultural implements and services. Hardware service became competitive, with only a few businesses surviving the initial rush of hardware outlets in North Central Washington. Pybus, Russell Plough, and Wells and Morris were some of the first distributors that met this demand. The Russell Plough Building was one of the largest in Wenatchee at 12,400 square feet. W.D. Plough and his brother operated Plough Hardware. The top floor was used as offices while the first floor housed two storerooms. In 1964, the Security Bank of Washington bought the property and leased space to the Owl Drug Co. which occupied the building until the mid-1990s.

**107 S. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: Wenatchee Hotel Bldg Built: 1910**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 27 Lots 20, 21, 22 Legal 222003590908**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Bird and Hobson Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing Site ID #: 40**

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the west, the red brick-clad building is situated on the southeast corner of Wenatchee Avenue and Orondo Street. The south (alley) facade is characterized by a painted wall sign that reads, "Wentachee Plumbing." Windows on the north facade are non-historic, fixed,



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anodized aluminum. South facade window openings are infilled with brick. The building's four storefronts on the west facade are separated by brick piers and have non-historic windows and doors. The two northernmost storefronts are wood and the two southern storefronts are aluminum.

The building was originally a U-shaped, three-story structure with a one-story, center, front section that served as the hotel office and lobby. The upper two floors were removed in the 1960s.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1910, the Wenatchee Hotel Building was erected at a cost of \$60,000. Soon after the hotel's opening in June of 1910, it became known as one of the city's finest buildings. The hotel was built by a group of local businessmen—Seaman, Olive & Quigg—and the proprietors were M.J. Taylor & Son. The contractors were Bird and Hobson. The building contained sixty hotel rooms on the upper two floors and the first floor contained the hotel lobby. First floor commercial and retail tenants included a bank, candy factory (1920s to early 1930s), telegraph office (1920s), Arrow Lunch and Billiards (mid-1920s to the early 1940s), Sandberg Jewelers (1940s), Puget Sound Title Insurance Co. (1953-70), and the Wenatchee Grill (1960-68). The hotel closed in 1968 when the property was sold to the John Gellatly family. In 1970, TransAmerican Title Insurance Co. and Tony's Grill & Catering became the new tenants in the building. Space was also leased by Hi-Line Book and Bible Store in 1970. Socially this building has had an impact in the community. It was one of Wenatchee's finest hotels and one of Wenatchee's first business blocks. It provided respite to travelers, and served as a meeting place for clubs, organizations, and business leaders. It also provided business space. Because it was one of the first business centers, it served as a model for other landlords. The building has had a long, fruitful life, providing for both economic and social needs of the city.

**115 S. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: Burbank Auto Supplies Co. Built: 1908**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 27 Lot 23 Legal 222003590914**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing Site ID #: 41**

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the west, the stucco-clad building is situated between an alley to the north, an alley to the east, and an adjacent building to the south. The building has been extensively altered. The main, west facade retains no original fabric. The upper portion of the west facade is faced with painted slate tiles. The wood-frame storefront is non-historic but compatible to the building. The retail space is accessed through a set of French doors. A non-historic canvas awning provides shelter to the storefront. Entries into the basement level are located on the north alley and east (rear) alley. Window types vary. Some are fixed wood-frame windows while others are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. Several window openings are covered over.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1908 by J.A. Seaman, this building was soon leased to the Burbank Auto Supplies Co., a wholesale auto dealership. Burbank's occupied the space until 1942, when the dealership acquired a partner and renamed itself the Burbank-Thomson Supply Co. This dealership stayed in the building until 1963. The Wenatchee Appliance Center, later known as the Whirlpool Wenatchee Appliance Center, moved in shortly after the dealership vacated.

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**123 S. Wenatchee Ave.**      **Historic Name: Montgomery Ward**      **Built: 1929**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 27**      **Lots 24,25,26,27**      **Legal 222003590916**  
**Style: Art Deco**      **Builder: Unknown**      **Architect: J. Lister**  
**Holmes & S. Hinman**

**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Site ID #: 42**

**Description:** This two-story, Art Deco style building is rectangular in plan and rises from a poured concrete foundation. Oriented to the west, the brick-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The building has one of the most intact main facades in downtown Wenatchee. Character-defining features of the building include fluted terra cotta pilasters, terra cotta lintel course, and terra cotta band course at the parapet line. Details on these features include a zig-zag pattern with floral rosette clouds, inverted wheat motifs, and Aaron's Rod ornamentation. The storefronts are original and feature large aluminum display windows with ceramic tile bulkheads. The transom windows have been paneled over. A contemporary awning provides shelter above the storefronts. A continuous ribbon of metal casement windows lines the second story. Each of the three storefront bays has a recessed entrance. The building is currently occupied by one business. Secondary entrances are located on the east, alley side.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1928-1929, the building was home to Montgomery Ward and its parent company, the United Store Properties of Washington Inc. It was designed by Seattle architects J. Lister Holmes and S. Hinman. Montgomery Ward stayed at this location until 1968. The space was then occupied by Mountain Products, a sporting goods outlet that owned the adjacent building and expanded into this building. By 1976, Mountain Products had moved completely into this building and remained until 1989 when Davis Furniture Co. took over the space as part of its extended furniture store. Wenatchee was not heavily affected by the economic downturn the way most other cities were in the state and the nation. Wenatchee's downtown area supported Sears, J.C. Penney, Kress, Webbs, and Montgomery Ward in addition to smaller businesses.

**125 S. Wenatchee Ave.**      **Historic Name: Dallam Furniture Co. / Davis Furniture**      **Built: 1947**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 29**      **Lots 28, 29, 30**      **Legal 222003590924**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular**      **Builder: Unknown**      **Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing**      **Site ID #: 43**

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The building has been extensively altered. The main, west facade retains little original fabric. The painted brick cladding and brick end piers are the only features that remain. The storefronts feature non-historic stone cladding and non-historic, aluminum-frame display windows. Entry into the building consists of a single, non-historic, wood door. A non-historic canvas awning provides shelter above the storefronts.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1947 by the Dallam Furniture Co. to house its growing furniture store, the company vacated the building in 1954. Another furniture retailer, Davis Furniture Co., moved into the building and has remained since. Davis Furniture Co. is a successful, privately-owned Wenatchee business. In December of 2006, the warehouse behind (to the east) the retail building was destroyed in a fire. It housed most of the company's inventory of furniture and the retail store has been closed since. Plans to reopen the store are in the works.

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**131 S. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: Northwestern Fruit Exchange/Midway Motors Built: 1913**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 27 Lots 31 thru 34 Legal 222010590246**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Bebb & Mendel**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing Site ID #: 44**

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan and rises from a poured concrete foundation. Oriented to the west, the brick-clad building is situated on the northeast corner of S. Wenatchee Ave. and Yakima St. The building features a shaped parapet with metal coping and rectangles with a raised brick outline below the parapet. The west facade storefronts are divided by brick piers into six bays. The south facade storefronts are divided by three brick piers into two bays. All storefronts have non-historic, bronzed, aluminum-frame display windows and doors. Two double-door entrances are located on the west facade. A non-historic canvas awning provides shelter for the storefronts on both the south and west facades. The building has a mix of fixed windows and original one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows on the rear (east half) of the south facade.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1913 as a warehouse and office for the Northwestern Fruit Exchange, the building was designed by the prominent Seattle architecture firm of Bebb and Mendel. In 1920, Seattle architect H. Bittman prepared plans to enlarge the building to the size of the present structure. However, the addition was never built to Bittman's exact proposed design. In 1921, the structure was remodeled and enlarged and a simpler design was used for the facade alteration. After Northwestern Fruit Exchange, the building was occupied by Midway Motors. The auto company operated in this location until 1940. It shared space in the building with Jones Pontiac, Henry Gill's Sunlife Insurance Company of Canada (through 1946), and the Jones Appliance Center. Jones Pontiac remained in the building until 1963, but its other businesses, TB & RF Jones Insurance Company, occupied space until 1968. Harn T.V. and Appliance Shop then moved into one of the retail spaces and stayed until 1976. The other storefronts were vacant until 1970 when the Wells and Wade Canvas Shop moved into the building and eventually expanded into the rest of the space when Haiti's vacated the building. In 1990, Jensen-Bird, a hardware firm from Spokane, bought the interests in Wells and Wade and closed the canvas shop. The Bumps Partnership in Wenatchee purchased the building that same year and opened the Davis Sit-N-Sleep Store.

**201 S. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: Wells & Wade Hardware Building #1 Built: 1920**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 28 Lots 29-36 Legal 222010590312**  
**Style: Art Deco Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing Site ID #: 45**

**Description:** This one-story commercial building is the northernmost structure of the four buildings forming the old Wells and Wade retail complex. Oriented to the west, the building is situated on the southeast corner of Wenatchee Ave. and Yakima Ave. The building suffered a fire in the 1930s, resulting in the rebuilding of the front facade. The facade was originally clad in brick. With the new facade design, the style changed from commercial vernacular to Art Deco. The facade is covered with ceramic tile and storefront bays are divided by pilasters clad in fluted tiles. The storefront features non-historic, aluminum frame display windows. Each tenant has a separate entrance on the west facade. The north facade is clad in stucco. Several windows on this side have been filled in and covered over with stucco.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1920 (201-219 S. Wenatchee) and ca. 1925 (221, 223, and 235 S. Wenatchee), the buildings were occupied by the Wells and Wade Co. In 1902, A. Z. Wells and his nephew, A. L. Morris, came to Wenatchee from Missouri to start Wells and Morris Hardware Co. This business was soon to

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become the dominant hardware company in Wenatchee. Wells and Morris also expanded into the orchard business. In 1914, the two men dissolved their partnership—Morris kept the hardware business and changed the name to Morris Hardware, while Wells kept all of the orchard interests. Wells partnered with J. M. Wade to form Wells and Wade, Inc. in 1915. Their business holdings consisted of two separate companies—Wells and Wade Fruit Co. and Wells and Wade Hardware. In 1937, Wells purchased the interests of Wade and controlled the two companies outright. Wells and Wade Hardware Co., the region's largest hardware retailer, was seeking to move into other areas of the merchandising and retail business. The buildings at 201-219 S. Wenatchee Avenue housed the hardware, plumbing and electrical store. The other three buildings at 221, 223, and 235 S. Wenatchee Avenue were converted from the original garage use to accommodations for Wells and Wade Golf and Wells and Wade Sports. Wells and Wade Hardware continued operations until the late 1980s after being purchased by Jensen-Byrd of Spokane. Jensen-Byrd sold the buildings to Thurman's Pay 'n' Pack in the early 1990s.

<b>221 S. Wenatchee Ave.</b>	<b>Historic Name: Wells &amp; Wade Building #2</b>	<b>Built: 1925</b>
<b>Great Northern Amended Block 28</b>	<b>Lots 23-28</b>	<b>Legal 222010590302</b>
<b>Style: Commercial Vernacular</b>	<b>Builder: Unknown</b>	<b>Architect: Unknown</b>
<b>Classification: Historic, Contributing</b>		<b>Site ID #: 46</b>

**Description:** This one-story commercial vernacular building is the middle structure of the three buildings forming the old Wells and Wade retail complex. Oriented to the west, the building is situated between two adjacent buildings and is clad in brick. The building features a corbelled cornice and brick inset panels above each of the three storefront bays. The storefront bays are divided by brick piers and have non-historic, aluminum frame display windows with aluminum transom windows. An entrance located in the center bay has a wide, metal framed, glass door. Each storefront has a retractable canvas awning for shelter.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1920 (201-219 S. Wenatchee) and ca. 1925 (221 and 223 S. Wenatchee), the buildings were occupied by the Wells and Wade Co. In 1902, A. Z. Wells and his nephew, A. L. Morris, came to Wenatchee from Missouri to start Wells and Morris Hardware Co. This business was soon to become the dominant hardware company in Wenatchee. Wells and Morris also expanded into the orchard business. In 1914, the two men dissolved their partnership—Morris kept the hardware business and changed the name to Morris Hardware, while Wells kept all of the orchard interests. Wells partnered with J. M. Wade to form Wells and Wade, Inc. in 1915. Their business holdings consisted of two separate companies—Wells and Wade Fruit Co. and Wells and Wade Hardware. In 1937, Wells purchased the interests of Wade and controlled the two companies outright. Wells and Wade Hardware Co., the region's largest hardware retailer, was seeking to move into other areas of the merchandising and retail business. The buildings at 201-219 S. Wenatchee Avenue housed the hardware, plumbing and electrical store. The other two buildings at 221 and 223 S. Wenatchee Avenue were converted from the original garage use to accommodations for Wells and Wade Golf and Wells and Wade Sports. Wells and Wade Hardware continued operations until the late 1980s after being purchased by Jensen-Byrd of Spokane. Jensen-Byrd sold the buildings to Thurman's Pay 'n' Pack in the early 1990s.

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**223 S. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: Wells & Wade Building #3 Built: 1925**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 28 Lots 23-28 Legal 222010590302**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing Site ID #: 47**

**Description:** This one-story commercial vernacular building is the third structure of the four buildings forming the old Wells and Wade retail complex. Oriented to the west, the building is situated between two adjacent buildings and is clad in brick. The building features a metal cornice and brick inset panels above each of the three storefront bays. The storefront bays are divided by brick piers and have non-historic, aluminum frame display windows with aluminum transom windows. An entrance located in the center bay has a wide, metal framed, glass door. Each storefront has a retractable canvas awning for shelter.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1920 (201-219 S. Wenatchee) and ca. 1925 (221, 223, and 235 S. Wenatchee), the buildings were occupied by the Wells and Wade Co. In 1902, A. Z. Wells and his nephew, A. L. Morris, came to Wenatchee from Missouri to start Wells and Morris Hardware Co. This business was soon to become the dominant hardware company in Wenatchee. Wells and Morris also expanded into the orchard business. In 1914, the two men dissolved their partnership—Morris kept the hardware business and changed the name to Morris Hardware, while Wells kept all of the orchard interests. Wells partnered with J. M. Wade to form Wells and Wade, Inc. in 1915. Their business holdings consisted of two separate companies—Wells and Wade Fruit Co. and Wells and Wade Hardware. In 1937, Wells purchased the interests of Wade and controlled the two companies outright.

Wells and Wade Hardware Co., the region's largest hardware retailer, was seeking to move into other areas of the merchandising and retail business. The buildings at 201-219 S. Wenatchee Avenue housed the hardware, plumbing and electrical store. The other three buildings at 221, 223, and 235 S. Wenatchee Avenue were converted from the original garage use to accommodations for Wells and Wade Golf and Wells and Wade Sports. Wells and Wade Hardware continued operations until the late 1980s after being purchased by Jensen-Byrd of Spokane. Jensen-Byrd sold the buildings to Thurman's Pay 'n' Pack in the early 1990s.

**225 S. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: Wells & Wade Building #4 Built: 1925**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 28 Lots 23-28 Legal 222010590302**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing Site ID #: 48**

**Description:** This one-story commercial vernacular building is the southernmost structure of the four buildings forming the old Wells and Wade retail complex. Oriented to the west, the building is situated between two adjacent buildings and is clad in brick. The building features a shaped parapet and three storefront bays. The bays are divided by brick piers and have non-historic, aluminum frame display windows. An entrance located in the center bay has a set of aluminum framed, glass, double doors. Each storefront has a non-historic, curved canvas awning for shelter.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1920 (201-219 S. Wenatchee) and ca. 1925 (221, 223, and 235 S. Wenatchee), the buildings were occupied by the Wells and Wade Co. In 1902, A. Z. Wells and his nephew, A. L. Morris, came to Wenatchee from Missouri to start Wells and Morris Hardware Co. This business was soon to become the dominant hardware company in Wenatchee. Wells and Morris also expanded into the orchard business. In 1914, the two men dissolved their partnership—Morris kept the hardware business and changed the name to Morris Hardware, while Wells kept all of the orchard interests. Wells partnered with J. M. Wade to form Wells and Wade, Inc. in 1915. Their business holdings consisted of two separate

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companies—Wells and Wade Fruit Co. and Wells and Wade Hardware. In 1937, Wells purchased the interests of Wade and controlled the two companies outright. Wells and Wade Hardware Co., the region's largest hardware retailer, was seeking to move into other areas of the merchandising and retail business. The buildings at 201-219 S. Wenatchee Avenue housed the hardware, plumbing and electrical store. The other three buildings at 221, 223, and 235 S. Wenatchee Avenue were converted from the original garage use to accommodations for Wells and Wade Golf and Wells and Wade Sports. Wells and Wade Hardware continued operations until the late 1980s after being purchased by Jensen-Byrd of Spokane. Jensen-Byrd sold the buildings to Thurman's Pay 'n' Pack in the early 1990s.

**229 S. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: WA State Apple Advertising Commission Built: ca. 1965**

**Great Northern Amended Block 28 Lots W ½, 19-21 & 22 BA2903 Legal 222010590294**  
**Style: Modern Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing Site ID #: 49**

**Description:** This one-story Modern style commercial building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is compound in plan. Oriented to the west, the building is situated adjacent to a building to the north and a surface parking lot to the south. It exhibits features of the International Style with its aluminum grid of metal panels that serves as cladding for the building. Windows are fixed aluminum frame. The recessed main entrance with aluminum frame glass door is located on the west façade. A secondary entrance is located on the south side off the parking lot.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1965, this building replaced an earlier 1920s commercial building and an adjacent gas station. The Modern style building housed the Washington State Apple Advertising Commission from the mid-1960s through at least the 1980s. Today, the building retains its office use. The building is one of the few Modern style structures in downtown Wenatchee.

**14 Kittitas St. Historic Name: Columbia Brewing Co. Built: ca. 1928**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 28 Lots E ½, 19-21, Lot B BA2903 Legal 222010590290**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing Site ID #: 50**

**Description:** This one-story commercial vernacular building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the south, the red-brick clad building is situated between a surface parking lot to the west and an alley to the east. The building features a sheet metal cornice on the front (south) façade. Another distinguishing feature is the historic painted wall sign on the alley (east) façade. It advertises "Swift's Premium Ham-Bacon." The south façade is divided into three storefront bays separated by brick piers. Above each pier are decorative patterned brick details. Storefronts have non-historic, bronzed aluminum frame display windows and doors. A secondary entrance and original window openings are found on the alley façade.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1928, this commercial building was originally used for general storage. By 1933, the building housed Swift & Co. (wholesale meats). By 1936, the Columbia Brewing Co. was the operating from the building. It was known as Columbia Distributing Co. (brewer agents) in 1940. The building was vacant in 1946. Cream Rose Dairy Products was the next occupant. By 1956, another beer distribution company operated out of the building. Crown Distributing Co. shared the building with Darrell Brown, accountant until the late 1960s. The Washington State Apple Commission was the next long term tenant from 1969 until the 1980s. Today, the building houses Concepts, a kitchen and bath designs business.

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**238 S. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: First Chelan County Courthouse/Clark Hotel Built: 1893/1939**

**Great Northern Amended Block 29 Lot S 12' of the E 1/2, 16 & Lot 17 & 18 Legal 222010590348**

**Style: Commercial**

**Builder: Unknown**

**Architect: Unknown**

**Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing**

**Site ID #: 51**

**Description:** A one-story, commercial building is all that remains of the original brick walls of the two-story Clark Hotel/Old Chelan County Courthouse that was built on this site in 1893. Alterations in 1939 resulted in the existing building with Streamline Moderne style elements. The structure was altered to serve as a service station. The building currently houses a security business. Oriented to the east, the brick- and stucco-clad building is rectangular in plan with a curved, projecting mass on the northeast end. The south and east facades are clad in stucco while the north and west facades are clad in red brick. Windows are aluminum frame fixed. A single personnel door entrance and a roll-up garage door are located on the east facade.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1893 with significant alterations in 1939, the building retains only a portion of the first floor from the original building—the Clark Hotel and later, the first Chelan County Courthouse. The Clark Hotel was built in the new town of Wenatchee by the Wenatchee Development Company. The hotel operated for seven years when the building was sold to the town of Wenatchee for one dollar on the condition that the building be used as a county courthouse. Chelan County was newly formed at the time and Wenatchee was soon chosen as the County seat. The structure was used as a county courthouse until 1924, when the larger new courthouse was built. Until that time, this structure was the oldest brick building in the city. When the building was no longer used as a courthouse, it was to revert back to the Wenatchee Development Company. John Doneen purchased the new deed from the Wenatchee Development Company and continued the building's use as a hotel for the next fifteen years. In 1939, the Signal Oil Company leased the building from Doneen. The company kept the exterior walls and demolished the upper floor and most of the interior. Essentially a new building was constructed for the new service station that would occupy the space. Kauffman Motor Company also occupied the building with the service station. Today the Keyhole Security business occupies the building.

**238 S. Wenatchee Ave.**

**Historic Name: Old City Jail Building**

**Built: 1910**

**Great Northern Addition Block 28 Lot 15**

**Legal 222010590346**

**Style: Vernacular**

**Builder: Unknown**

**Architect: Unknown**

**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Site ID #: 52**

**Description:** This two-story, vernacular, masonry building is square in plan and features a hipped roof sheathed in non-historic, standing seam metal. The building sits vacant and boarded up between commercial buildings to the east and an alley to the west. Located northwest of the Old Chelan County Courthouse Building, the Old City Jail was once connected to the courthouse by a second story bridge. Windows are original, one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. Some window openings are boarded over. The main entrance is on the east facade and features a twin square-columned porch. A secondary entrance is located on the north side. The building has three brick chimneys.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1910, the Old City Jail Building sits northwest of the Old Chelan County Courthouse Building. The County constructed the jail facility at a cost of approximately \$12,000. Bird and Hobson were the contractors and the Pauly Jail Company was contracted for the steel and iron work. The

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jail was connected to the courthouse by a bridge between the second floors of both buildings. The prisoners walked across the bridge, referred to as the "Bridge of Sighs," to the courtroom where their cases were heard. The jail accommodated twenty-four inmates, and the first floor contained cells, bath and toilet rooms, a kitchen, and offices. The second floor was occupied by the county engineer and was constructed to accommodate more cells if necessary. In 1924, the new county courthouse was completed and the jail building and the old courthouse were sold to John Doneen for \$54,000. Doneen converted the courthouse building back into a hotel (the original use) and remodeled the jail into an annex. Today, the jail is used mainly for storage.

**234 S. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: N/A Built: ca. 1933**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 29 Lot S 1' of E 1/2 & N 13' of E 1/2, Lot 15 & 16 Legal**  
**222010590344**

**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing Site ID #: 53**

**Description:** This one-story commercial vernacular building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the painted brick-clad building is situated between an adjacent building to the north and an adjacent building and surface parking area to the south. The building has one storefront with a non-historic display window and entry door. An arched door opening with a non-historic wood door is located to the north of the storefront. The transom windows are covered over. A raised brick cornice characterizes the top of the building.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1933, the building replaced an earlier one-story commercial structure constructed in the 1920s. The building has continuously housed a series of small businesses to this day. Businesses included Jim Miller's Electric Shop (1936 – early 1940s); Little Brick Lunch (1936 – mid-1950s); Superior Cleaners and Tailors (1942); and Wenatchee Office Machine Co. (1949 – early 1950s). The building was vacant for many years from the mid-1950s to late 1960s. Art's Pet Shop (located in the adjacent building to the north) expanded into this space in 1969 and operated from both buildings until the late 1970s. A new restaurant with the old name, Little Brick Lunch, opened in 1980 and operated from the space until the 1990s.

**232 S. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: N/A Built: ca. 1929**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 29 Lot S 10' & N 24', E 1/2, Lot 14 & 15 Legal**  
**222010590342**

**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing Site ID #: 54**

**Description:** This one-story commercial vernacular building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the painted brick-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The building has two storefronts with original, wood-framed, display windows. The transom windows are covered over. An original, wood-framed, glass door provides entry into each retail space. A raised brick cornice characterizes the south half of the main facade.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1929, the building originally housed Pete's Filling Station, a restaurant that occupied the space until 1933. Other businesses in the building over the years included an Gordon Buttles, insurance (1936); M.W. Nugent, chiropractor (1940-1950); Michael Butler, masseur (mid-1950s); Thrifty Exchange, general merchandise (early 1960s); Model Shoe Shop (mid-1960s); Art's Pet Shop (1969 to late 1970s); and the House of Vacuums (1980s).



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**230 S. Wenatchee Ave. addition**                      **Historic Name: N/A**                      **Built: ca. 1928; ca. 1950s**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 29**    **Lots 13, S14' & N15' L14**                      **Legal 222010590340**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular**                      **Builder: Unknown**                      **Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing**                      **Site ID #: 55**

**Description:** This one-story commercial vernacular building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the painted brick-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The front (east) half of the building, built in ca. 1928, was a storefront addition to an existing house. The house was later demolished and the rear portion of the building was built (ca. 1950s) as an addition to the storefront. The building has two storefronts with original, wood-framed, display windows. The transom windows on the south storefront are covered over. An original, wood-framed, glass door provides entry into each retail space. A subtle, brick corbelled cornice characterizes the top of the building.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1928 with a ca. 1950s addition, the building replaced an earlier one-story frame dwelling that was located on the lot. The 1909 and 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps show a single-family home. By 1928, two commercial storefronts were added to the front (east) of the house. A tailor and a barber occupied the two spaces. The house and the commercial addition were still intact in 1949. The house was subsequently demolished and the commercial building was extended farther west to the existing size and plan. The building's south half (230 ½ S. Wenatchee Ave.) housed a barbershop from the 1920s through the 1990s. Different owners operated the barbershop through the years including Minnie Kienitz, June Wiseman and George Van Hoven in the 1930s, Musto Barber in the 1940s, McKay Barber Shop in the 1950s, Wade's Barber Shop from the 1960s to mid-1970s, and O.D.'s Barber from the late 1970s through 1990s. The north half of the building housed Superior Cleaners and Tailors in the 1930s and 1940s; Sperlino Electric from the 1940s through mid-1950s; Kalanquin's Television & Radio Service in mid-1950s through mid-1960s; House of Vacuum Cleaners in the 1970s; and Keyhole Security from the late 1970s through mid-1980s. Today, the south half is once again a hair salon and the north half houses a tattoo parlor.

**228 S. Wenatchee Ave.**                      **Historic Name: Wenatchee Cycle Shop**    **Built: 1929**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 29**    **Lots 12 & N 11' of 13**                      **Legal 222010590338**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular**    **Builder: Unknown**                      **Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing**                      **Site ID #: 56**

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the brick-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The mortar joints between the brick have been painted white. The building features a shaped parapet. The two original, wood-framed storefronts have large display windows. The south storefront has a recessed entrance while the north storefront entrance is flush with the facade. Both entrances have historic, wood-framed glass doors with transoms. Secondary entrances are found on the west facade facing the alley. A non-historic, curved, vinyl awning provides shelter above the storefronts.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1929, this commercial building has continuously housed the Wenatchee Cycle Shop from the time of its construction until the business closed in 2000. The name of the company changed to Wenatchee Cycle and Toys in 1962 and later to the Wenatchee Cycle and Fitness Store. It was one of

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Wenatchee's longest operating businesses. This is notable considering the transitory and fluid nature of business in the Wenatchee commercial district over the last one hundred years.

**222 S. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: n/a**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 29 Lot 11**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Built: 1925**  
**Legal 222010590336**  
**Architect: Unknown**  
**Site ID #: 57**

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the brick-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The building features a shaped parapet capped with metal coping. This building is the same style as the adjacent building to the north (B.A. Thayer Motor Co. Building). The two buildings are on separate parcels under different ownership but have historically functioned as one building with various tenants. The building is divided by brick piers into two storefront bays. A metal stringcourse separates the top of the storefronts from the parapet. The south bay features a roll-up garage door and the north bay is a storefront for a business. The north storefront has transom windows hidden behind T1-11 siding. A secondary entrance is also found on the west facade facing the alley.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1925 as a garage and automobile parts store by B.A. Thayer, the building was occupied by Dodge Brothers Motor Cars from 1925 until 1933. Dennis Automotive Electric Inc. occupied the building from the 1930s through 1960. The building was next occupied by a pawn shop until the mid-1980s. The building subsequently housed professional offices through the late 1980s and 1990s, including Robert McFadden, a dentist; Kyle Flick, Attorney; and Rick Collier, CPA. The building's main significance stems from its contributions to the growing auto industry in Wenatchee. The growth of the auto industry in Wenatchee was rapid. By 1930, Wenatchee had over one hundred gas stations and garages within the city limits, a sizeable number for the town's population of about 15,000 at the time.

**220 S. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: B.A. Thayer Building**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 29 Lots 9 & 10**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Built: 1925**  
**Legal 222010590332**  
**Architect: Unknown**  
**Site ID #: 58**

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the brick-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The building features a shaped parapet capped with metal coping. The name of the building, "B.A. Thayer Motor Co.," is set into an inset panel. This building is the same style as the adjacent building to the south (222 S. Wenatchee Ave). The two buildings are on separate parcels under different ownership but have historically functioned as one building with various tenants. The building is divided by brick piers into three storefront bays. A metal stringcourse separates the top of the storefronts from the parapet. The north bay features a roll-up garage door and the two other bays serve as storefronts for a business. Storefronts feature wood-frame display windows and transoms. Secondary entrances are also found on the west facade facing the alley.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1925 as a garage and automobile parts store by B.A. Thayer, the building was occupied by Dodge Brothers Motor Cars from 1925 until 1933. Dennis Automotive Electric Inc. occupied the building from the 1930s through 1960. The building was next occupied by a pawn shop until the mid-1980s. The building subsequently housed professional offices through the late 1980s and 1990s, including Robert McFadden, a dentist; Kyle Flick, Attorney; and Rick Collier, CPA. The building's main significance stems from its contributions to the growing auto industry in Wenatchee. The growth of the auto industry in

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Wenatchee was rapid. By 1930, Wenatchee had over one hundred gas stations and garages within the city limits, a sizeable number for the town's population of about 15,000 at the time.

**212 S. Wenatchee Ave.**                      **Historic Name: Warren Motors**                      **Built: 1913**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 29**                      **Lots 7 & 8**                      **Legal 222010590324**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular**                      **Builder: Unknown**                      **Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing**                      **Site ID #: 59**

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The building has been altered significantly. The main (east) facade retains little historic fabric. The two storefront bays and center entrance are separated by brick piers. The storefronts have been filled in with new brick and have non-historic, tinted, fixed windows. A non-historic, vinyl, curved canopy provides shelter for the entrance.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1913, this building first housed Warren's Garage, one of Wenatchee's first auto dealerships. By the late 1920s, Valley Auto had bought the building and continued its use as an auto dealership and service station until 1976 when the building was sold to Gene Keen. The building was converted into a tavern known as the Keen Spot Tavern. The name was changed to Brews-n-Cues Tavern in 1988 and remains the same today.

**210 S. Wenatchee Ave.**                      **Historic Name: Warren Motors**                      **Built: 1921**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 29**                      **Lots 5 & 6**                      **Legal 222010590323**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular**                      **Builder: Unknown**                      **Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing**                      **Site ID #: 60**

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The building has been extensively altered. The main, east facade retains little original fabric. The painted brick cladding and brick piers are the only remaining original features. The storefronts and entryway are covered with TI-11 siding. Entry into the building consists of a single, non-historic, wood door. The area above the entrance is clad with non-historic wood shingles. Both storefronts have a non-historic, single, fixed window.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1921 by Charles Warren as a garage, the building housed the Warren Garage until the late 1930s. This was one of three buildings owned by Warren that were located adjacent to each other and used by him for his automotive business. The other two are located at 200-204 and 208 S. Wenatchee Ave. Dillion Storage Garage and Leo's Repair Shop also shared space with the Warren Garage. From about 1940 to the late 1970s, Valley Auto Company operated out of the building. The building was vacant from the early 1980s to the 1990s.

**208 S. Wenatchee Ave.**                      **Historic Name: Warren Motors**                      **Built: 1918**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 29**                      **Lots 3 & 4**                      **Legal 2220105900320**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular**                      **Builder: Unknown**                      **Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing**                      **Site ID #: 61**

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The building has been extensively altered. The main, east facade retains no historic fabric. It is faced with stucco and T1-11 siding. Entry into the building consists of a set of non-historic, aluminum-frame, glass double-doors. The storefront south of

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the entrance has been walled off and the north storefront consists of non-historic, aluminum-frame display windows with tinted glass.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1918 by Charles Warren as a garage, the building housed the Warren Garage until the late 1930s. This was one of three buildings owned by Warren that were located adjacent to each other and used by him for his automotive business. The other two are located at 200-204 and 210 S. Wenatchee Ave. From the early 1940s to the early 1950s, ABC Bowling Courts and ABC Fountain and Lunch Restaurant occupied the building. In 1957, the Guard Observer Corps - USA Recruiting, U.S. Army Reserve became office tenants. In 1969-70, Memory's Restaurant was listed in the building and in 1976, the Silver Spur Room, a cocktail lounge, operated from the building. From 1983 till the early 1990s, Cascade Graphic Center occupied the building.

<b>200-204 S. Wenatchee Ave.</b>	<b>Historic Name: Warren Building</b>	<b>Built: ca. 1920</b>
<b>Great Northern Amended Block 29</b>	<b>Lots 1 &amp; 2</b>	<b>Legal 222010590316</b>
<b>Style: Commercial Vernacular</b>	<b>Builder: Unknown</b>	<b>Architect: Unknown</b>
<b>Classification: Historic, Contributing</b>		<b>Site ID #: 62</b>

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the brick-clad building is situated on the southwest corner of S. Wenatchee Ave. and Yakima St. The building features a cornice and a shaped parapet capped with terra cotta coping. The name of the building, "Warren," is set into an inset panel. Decorative features include terra cotta diamond-shaped details and square-shaped blocks with a circle pattern inside. The transom windows above the storefronts are painted over. Window openings on the south facade are boarded over. Storefronts on the main, east and south, side facades appear historic, retaining their recessed entrances, brick bulkheads, and display windows. The storefront at the northeast corner of the building has been replaced with non-historic aluminum display windows and door. Secondary entrances are located on the north and west sides.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1920, the Warren Building was built for Charles Warren and designed by Morrison & Stimpson Co. This was one of three buildings owned by Warren that were located adjacent to each other and used by him for his automotive business. The other two are located at 208 and 210 S. Wenatchee Ave. to the south. The Warren Garage operated in the building until the late 1920s or early 1930s. McKenzie's Cafe was a long-term tenant from the early 1930s to the mid-1970s. In 1983, the Downtowner Restaurant occupied the building and was replaced by a series of restaurants including Marge's Place Restaurant (1988), Sherryl's Restaurant (1991), Leighton's Diner (1992), and Blondie's Restaurant (mid-1990s).

<b>130 S. Wenatchee Ave.</b>	<b>Historic Name: Centennial Park</b>	<b>Built: 1992</b>
<b>Great Northern Amended Block 26</b>	<b>Lots 1 thru 6</b>	<b>Legal: 222010590228</b>
<b>Style: n/a</b>	<b>Builder: Unknown</b>	<b>Architect: Unknown</b>
<b>Classification: Non-historic, non-contributing</b>		<b>Site ID #: 63</b>

**Description:** This contemporary park occupies a rectangular parcel on the northwest corner Wenatchee Avenue and Yakima Street. The park features gentle rolling mounds covered in lawn, a brick paved plaza (Millennium Plaza) at the corner, seating areas, brick-clad gazebo/band shell, replica street clock, and public art.

**Cultural Data:** The park was created in 1992. The Columbia Hotel had occupied the site from 1926 until 1988 when the building was destroyed in a fire. The debris (containing asbestos) remained on site for a few years. The County, City, Wenatchee Valley Museum and Cultural Center, local businesses, artists, and volunteers worked together to create a public park. The gazebo/band shell was built in 1993. Donors paid

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for the amenities in the plaza. The brick for the plaza was from the old train depot landing and was laid by volunteers. The Arts Commission commissioned the ironwork on the top of the back wall of the plaza. The "theme" for the park project was "It's All About Time" which ties in the names—Centennial Park and Millennium Plaza, and connects to the adjacent Museum and history.

**102 S. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: Columbia Valley Bank Built: 1951**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 26 Lots - 8 thru 17 + N - 5' of Lot 7 Legal 222003590860**  
**Style: Modern Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing Site ID #: 64**

**Description:** This two-story, Modern style building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the red brick clad building is situated on the southwest corner of Wenatchee Avenue and Orondo Avenue. A drive-up ATM is located on the west side. Fixed, bronzed aluminum windows on the first and second stories are separated by concrete spandrels. Scored cast concrete panels run the height of the building above the two main entrances on the east facade. The recessed entrance into the bank's offices is sheltered by a curved awning. The entrance into the bank for customers is located at the north end of the east facade.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1951, the Key Bank Building has undergone several name changes due to bank mergers over the last five decades. Originally built by the National Bank of Commerce from Seattle when it needed a new building to house growing interests in Wenatchee, the new steel and concrete building replaced an earlier building built in 1909. Wenatchee's Columbia Valley Bank had merged with the National Bank of Commerce in 1936, the first instance of a bank in Wenatchee merging with an outside institution. Founded by Wenatchee pioneer Arthur Gunn, Columbia Valley Bank was one of Wenatchee's first businesses. Gunn was also the local representative for the Wenatchee Development Company (WDC). The WDC was an organization of Seattle businessmen, led by Thomas Burke, who bought land in Wenatchee after the railroads came and invested in the town. Gunn also formed the City's first water power company, helped found the Farmer's Telephone Co., served as a state representative, and was editor of the Wenatchee Advance, the town's first newspaper. The existing building was renovated in the late 1960s. In 1969, the National Bank of Commerce changed its name to Rainier Bank. Rainier Bank was involved in a merger in 1988 that changed the name of the bank to Security Pacific. In 1990, Security Pacific changed its name to Key Bank.

**30 S. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: Seattle First Bank Building Built: 1955**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 131 Lots 13 thru 22 Legal 222003590664**  
**Style: Modern Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing Site ID #: 65**

**Description:** This one-story, Modern style, concrete building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the marblecrete-clad building is situated on the northwest corner of Wenatchee Ave. and Orondo St. and is serviced by a parking structure to the west. The building currently houses a Bank of America branch. The bank's drive-up teller structure and walk-up automated teller machine are located west of the parking structure and are accessed from Mission St. They are of more recent construction and are not included in this survey. The front (east) facade features an off-center entrance and five concrete columns. This east facade is recessed, allowing room for planters. A decorative concrete screen typical of the era characterizes the south facade. Aluminum-frame windows on the east facade are almost floor-to-ceiling in height. There are no windows on the other facades. The building has

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two entrances with glass doors. The main entrance off Wenatchee Avenue is recessed and sheltered by a canopy. The rear, west entrance provides access into the building from the parking structure.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1955, the Seattle First Bank Building sits on a site previously occupied by the First National Bank of Wenatchee. In 1938, the First National Bank of Seattle took an interest in the property and eventually merged with the First National Bank of Wenatchee in 1940, creating Seattle's first bank in Wenatchee. First National Bank of Seattle demolished the 1924 building in the mid-1950s and constructed the current building on this site, the home of the Wenatchee branch of Seattle First National Bank. Bank of America currently owns the property and maintains the building as its main Wenatchee branch.

**22 S. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: S.H. Kress & Co. Building**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 13 Lots 11 & 12**  
**Style: Art Deco Builder: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Built: 1929**  
**Legal 222003590660**  
**Architect: John G. Fleming**  
**Site ID #: 66**

**Description:** This two-story, one part commercial block, Art Deco style, masonry building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan and oriented to the east. The front (east) facade is clad in yellow brick and the south (side) and west (alley) facades are clad in red brick. The north side abuts the adjacent building and is not visible. The symmetrical east facade features character-defining elements such as a stepped parapet with terra cotta cap, pilasters that divide window bays, slightly protruding end bays, and terra cotta ornament and trim. Above the center window bay is the "Kress" logo in gold leaf set into a rectangular terra cotta panel. All windows on the east facade are original, double hung wood sash. A couple windows on the south facade have replaced the original ones. Metal spandrels separate the second story and mezzanine windows on the east facade. Each window surround terminates with terra cotta rectilinear blocks in low relief. The blocks bear on a single course of stacked brick which forms the side surround. Center bay, second story, east facade windows are six-over-six while the end bays are four-over-four. Second story windows also feature fixed, transom windows. Center bay, mezzanine windows are six-over-three while end bay mezzanine windows are four-over-two. The original storefront features the signature Kress Company elements—the curved display windows and two deep, recessed entries with non-historic, aluminum double doors. Access to the alley is provided by entrances on the west side. Above the storefront windows is a retractable canvas awning. The building is listed on the Wenatchee Register of Historic Places.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1929, the Kress Building was constructed by the S.H. Kress & Co. to house the Wenatchee branch of its national five and dime store chain. The store was a well-established anchor in the city's main retail core, providing affordable merchandise for forty-five years to generations of Wenatchee citizens. The building was designed by Kress' in-house architect John G. Fleming. The S.H. Kress & Co. was distinguished for building stores that signified the company's taste for elegant design, offering customers a nice shopping experience without spending much money. Kress stores became fixtures across America's small towns and in large urban areas. The company was purchased by Genesco Co. in 1964, and the Kress stores were then used as outlets for its manufactured clothing. The decline of the Kress stores was gradual and the S.H. Kress & Co. was liquidated in 1981. The Wenatchee store closed in 1974 when the building was purchased by Kamp Enterprises and turned into a small shopping center. A series of businesses have been housed in the building since the Kress store was closed. These include Tom's Family Fun Spot, Johnson's Inc., office furniture and gift store, Wenatchee Office Supply Store, and Potpourri Crafter's Mall. Nine Kress Buildings are extant in Washington State and Wenatchee's Kress

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Building is the most intact, retaining its original windows, brick cladding, and storefront windows (with the exception of the aluminum double doors).

**18 to 20 S. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: Sears Building Built: 1922, 1948 addition**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 13 Lots 8-10 Legal 222003590654**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Earl W. Morrison**  
**Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing Site ID #: 67**

**Description:** This two-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the stucco-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The building has been extensively altered and the main, east facade retains no original fabric. The second story of the main facade is clad in stucco panels and the storefront has non-historic, aluminum-frame display windows with tile-clad bulkheads and piers. Two entrances with double-doors provide access into the building which houses one tenant. A non-historic canvas awning provides shelter above the storefront. The main facade has six small, boarded-over window openings on the second story.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1922, this commercial building originally housed a jewelry store and a cleaning store. It was remodeled in 1928 for the Kauffman Leonard Furniture Company but the store never occupied the space. Sears Roebuck and Co. moved into this building. A third floor was added to the building in 1948 as Sears expanded. Earl W. Morrison was the architect chosen to design the addition. In the mid-1970s Sears moved to a new location in East Wenatchee. After Sears vacated the building, it became a shopping center for a variety of merchants including Sofa World Furniture, Rodney's Sandwich Shop, and Loft Daydreams. The shopping center closed in 1985 and the building stood vacant until 1990. Various retailers occupied shop spaces in the building in the early 1990s. The building was sold to the Agape Church in 1994, which held services there.

**16 S. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: N/A Built: 1922**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 13 Lot 7 Legal 222003590652**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing Site ID #: 68**

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan and rises from a poured concrete foundation. Oriented to the east, the brick-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The main, east facade features a shallow brick cornice and is detailed with a rectangle with a raised brick outline. The main facade is distinguished by its brick pattern of a unique use of bond brick alternately spaced with stretcher brick. The bond brick is dark brown which contrasts with the lighter stretcher brick. The storefront has been altered and features wood-framed, plate-glass windows. The transom glass has been boarded over with wood paneling. A single-door entrance is located in the center of the storefront.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1922, the building first housed a paint store and jewelry store. In 1936, the paint store was replaced by Bommer's Bakery, one of Wenatchee's leading bakeries. Bommer's vacated the space in 1942. Thomas Howard and Son, Optometrists, next moved into the space. Also in 1942, Button Jewelers, a local jeweler, moved into space occupied by the original jewelry store. Thomas Howard and Son and Button Jewelers remained in the building until 1969. Other tenants over the years included Scott's Jewelers (1969-1975), J.B.Moser Inc. men's clothing store, and Wenatchee College of Beauty (1983 to the present).

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**12 S. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: N/A Built: 1926**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 13 Lot 6 Legal 222003590650**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing Site ID #: 69**

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan and rises from a poured concrete foundation. Oriented to the east, the brick-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The main, east facade features a shaped parapet with coping and a wood cornice. The two storefronts have been altered and feature aluminum-framed display windows. The transom glass has been boarded over. Each storefront has its own single-door entrance.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1926, the building first housed a candy store and a drug store. In 1930, the drug store was bought out by Western Thrift Drugs Co. which also purchased the building and occupied the entire structure. Western Thrift Drugs Co. remained in the building until 1954 when Central Drug Inc. bought out Western Thrift. Central Drug moved out of the building in 1962. The building was changed back to two retail spaces with Lohr's Pharmacy and the F&F Fountain Restaurant occupying the building. By 1969, both businesses were replaced by men's clothing retailers, the Balcony and the Red Door, which remained until 1983. At that time, Magary Optometry moved into the building, followed by Coe Insurance. Both of these businesses stayed until 1992.

**10 S. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: Mills Bros. Building Built: 1906**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 13 Lot 5 & 1/2 of 4 Legal 22203590646**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing Site ID #: 70**

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the red brick-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings and has two visible facades. The front, east facade is characterized by a Classical cornice and a parapet with a raised center. The storefront and entry area are recessed, creating ample space for display windows. Mezzanine windows allow additional light into the building. The storefront system and mezzanine windows have wood frames. The main entrance has a set of glass double-doors. The east facade was altered in the 1950s when the original storefront was replaced with a modern aluminum storefront system. Also the upper brick-clad portion was covered, resulting in the removal of the original cornice and raised parapet that featured an inscription of the owners' business name, "Mills Bros." The building underwent a facade renovation in 1994 that was more compatible with the original design.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1906, this building is downtown Wenatchee's oldest continuously-occupied building. The northern half of the building was occupied by the Mills Bros. clothing store, while the southern half housed a billiard hall and barber shop. In 1918, Mills Bros. bought the building, renovating and extending the structure back to the alley. A basement was added. This building continues to be occupied by the Mills Bros. store and is now in the third generation of family ownership. The business is one of the longest-running, locally-owned businesses in Wenatchee.



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**103 Palouse St. Historic Name: Fuller Quigg Building Built: 1913**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 13 Lots 1 thru 4, N ½ Legal 222003590638**  
**Style: Italianate Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing Site ID #: 71**  
**Description:** This two-story, Italianate style, masonry building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east and north, the red brick-clad building is situated on the southwest corner of Wenatchee Ave. and Palouse St. The building's most prominent features are the projecting cornice with scroll-shape brackets and the pilasters on the second story. The pilasters continue up to the parapet which also features inset brick rectangles. The north side parapet is distinguished by a pediment in the center which is inscribed with the year the building was built, "1913." A beltcourse separates the first and second stories. The storefronts on the east and north facades have been altered with the exception of the southernmost storefront on the east side. This storefront retains its original configuration, wood-framed storefront windows, recessed entrance, brick bulkheads, and transom windows. The altered storefronts have aluminum storefront windows and are clad in either T1-11 siding or tile. Each storefront has its own entrance. There is one entrance to the upper floor in the center of the north facade. Windows on the second story are original, consisting of three parts with a center sash flanked by one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. Each window has a radiating voussoir of cut stone.  
**Cultural Data:** The lot on which the Fuller Quigg Building sits was purchased in 1913 by O.B. Fuller and J. W. Quigg from Jack Lillis at a cost of \$17,500. The commercial building was constructed in 1913 at a cost of \$50,000. Mann and Gellatly, a real estate company, has been housed in the building since 1913. Other tenants in the building included Schade and Parschall Boot & Shoe Co. (1916-1921), Howard Thomas Jewelers (1916-1929), McBride's clothing store (1925), Commercial Bank and Trust (1931-1936), Wenatchee Valley Bank (1936-1946), Northwestern Finance Co. (1936-1940), DuPont (1940-1951), Allen Insurance Company (1940s), State Tax Commission (1940s), State Department of Labor and Industries (1940s), Chelan County P.U.D. #1 (1946-1952), County Prosecuting Attorney's office (1946-1951), Justice of the Peace (1951-1963), Mutual of Omaha Insurance (1963-1988), Button Jewelers (1956), Carlton Tax Services (1976-1988), Legal and Counseling Services (1976-1988), Joy Unlimited Counseling Center (late 1980s), and the American Cancer Society (1990s). The Fuller Quigg Building is one of Wenatchee's oldest office buildings and has housed a variety of businesses for more than ninety years.

**2 N. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: Olympia Hotel Built: 1908**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 10 Lot 17 & 18 Legal 222003750100 -**  
**200 - 300**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing Site ID #: 72**  
**Description:** This three-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the painted brick-clad building is situated on the northwest corner of Wenatchee Ave. and Palouse St. The first story is separated from the second story by a beltcourse. The east facade features a non-historic, bronzed aluminum frame storefront system with a main entrance set of aluminum-framed glass double-doors. A contemporary canvas awning runs the length of the east facade above the storefront level and partially wraps around the corner to the south. A secondary entrance at the west end of the south facade provides access to the upper floors. Windows on the upper floors are historic, one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with painted stone voussoirs. First story windows on the south facade are boarded over. A metal fire escape provides emergency egress on the

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south side. The building's original cornice has been removed and the cornice line is covered with a metal band.

**Cultural Data:** The Olympia Hotel was built in 1908 by J. M. Duffy, a sales agent for the Olympia Brewery Co. It consisted of three floors and a basement which housed a grill. The first floor housed a cigar shop and other businesses while the top two floors comprised the forty-room hotel. The furnishings alone cost \$10,000. The hotel was constructed with the most modern fire safety features available at the time. In 1928, the Toggery, a men's clothing store, occupied the space with Wenatchee Drug Company. From 1926-1930 the Gem Theatre occupied the main floor on the Palouse Street side of the building. The hotel operated in the building until closing in 1969. The building was renovated and reopened as Wenatchee Thrifty Drugs and Tammy's Coffee Shop which remained until 1983 when the space was replaced by the Four Seasons Sporting Goods Store. Four Seasons stayed until 1989 when it was replaced by Athletic Supply. The first floor currently houses the Gilded Lily Home Store. The top floors remain in original condition, but the spaces are unused.

**6 N. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: The Bardin Building**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 10 Lots 16 & N. 24' 51/2" of 15**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing**

**Built: 1905**  
**Legal 222003590450**  
**Architect: Unknown**  
**Site ID #: 73**

**Description:** This two-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building has been significantly altered from its 1905 appearance. Oriented to the east, the building is situated between two adjacent buildings and has two visible facades (east and west). The front, east facade is clad in stucco and features a stepped parapet and contemporary interpretations of Classical details such as the pilasters and the center arch on the second story. The first story has a non-historic aluminum-frame storefront system with a recessed entrance leading into each of the two retail spaces. The south entrance features a set of aluminum-framed glass double-doors, while the north entrance features a single aluminum-framed glass door. A contemporary canvas awning runs the length of the east facade above the storefront level. Windows on the upper floors are non-historic, paired, fixed windows. First story windows on the south facade are boarded over. A metal fire escape provides emergency egress on the south side.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1905, the Bardin Building was commissioned by Lyman Bardin. From 1905 to around 1915, a clothing and drug store occupied the first floor. C.H. Armstrong, stationer, was the tenant from 1915 until the early 1940s. From 1922 to 1927, the upper floor was known as the Liberty Hotel. In 1931, the name of the hotel changed to the Club Hotel. It was known as the Howard Hotel from 1933-40. Steiner's Bootery occupied the first floor in 1946. From 1948 to the late 1950s, William D. Doell's Gift Shop was a retail tenant. Fred Sieman's shoe store was a long term tenant from the early 1960s to the late 1980s. The Restaurant occupied the first floor in the 1990s. Many of Wenatchee's local businesses have operated from this building. It is one of Wenatchee's oldest commercial buildings.

**10 N. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: O.B. Fuller Building**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 10 Lot 14 & N 61/2" of 15**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Built: 1909**  
**Legal 222003590446**  
**Architect: Unknown**  
**Site ID #: 74**

**Description:** This two-story (with mezzanine level), commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the brick-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings.

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The main, east facade has been altered significantly and retains little original fabric. The few intact historic features include the parapet, projecting cornice with modillion brackets, remaining brick cladding, building entrance at the north end with original wood-framed glass door and transom, and the building name, "O.B. Fuller," inscribed into the recessed rectangle. Windows on the second story are large, one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. Mezzanine windows are covered with plywood except for the painted transom windows. The storefront has non-historic aluminum-frame display windows with a single-door entrance. A flat metal canopy provides shelter for the storefronts.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1909, the O.B. Fuller Building was commissioned by Wenatchee businessman O.B. Fuller. The building housed a restaurant on the first floor and offices on the second floor. In 1928, the first floor was home to a retail store and pharmacy while the second floor was converted into the White Cross Apartments. The White Cross Beauty Salon and the U.S. Post Office Substation #1 moved into the first floor area and shared space with the White Cross Pharmacy in 1936. The White Cross Apartments and Harry VanEaton, DOS shared the second floor. By 1963, the units in the White Cross Apartments were no longer being rented and Dr. VanEaton moved his dental practice out of the building. The pharmacy moved out of the building as well and Farris Women's Shop occupied the first floor until 1974. The space was then occupied by Greer's Floor Covering and Bath Shop. In 1983, the Town Squire (men's clothing) and Ingram Electronics & Repair were tenants, staying until 1991.

**14 N. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: Ellis Forde Building**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 10 Lots 11 - 13**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Built: 1905**  
**Legal 222003590440**  
**Architect: Unknown**  
**Site ID #: 75**

**Description:** This two-story (with mezzanine level), commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the painted, brick-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The main, east facade has been altered significantly but retains some historic fabric, particularly on the second story. The original features include the corbelled brick parapet, corbelled band course, and recessed joints on the brick cladding. The second-story windows are original to the building. The original second story, arched, one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows with painted glazing have a lintel course which creates an undulating band across the facade. Mezzanine windows are covered with stucco. The three storefront bays have non-historic, aluminum-frame display windows with two double-door entrances in the center bay. A flat metal canopy provides shelter for the storefronts.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1905 for the Ellis-Forde Store, the building was owned by Henry Ellis and James Forde. Ellis-Forde had extensive land holdings in North Central Washington. They opened their first store in Ellensburg and soon became North Central Washington's largest retailer by the turn of the twentieth century. The Wenatchee Avenue location was the second branch opened in Wenatchee. Ellis-Forde started as a merchandising company and soon became a department store. In 1911, the building suffered fire damage but was remodeled and re-opened to the public. By the early 1930s, Ellis-Forde moved out of the building for a bigger facility, leasing their space to the Golden Rule store (which became J.C. Penney's) and stayed until 1942. The building was next occupied by J.J. Newberry Co., a five and dime store chain. Newberry's stayed until 1961, when Bonanza Variety Store took over the space and stayed until 1978. In 1983-1988, the building was occupied by the Heart's Desire Antique Store and then the Apple Shop clothing consignment outlet. By 1990, David Rodstol Inc. sold office supplies from the space.

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**18 N. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: Classen Drugs Built: 1908**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 10 Lots 9 - 10 Legal 222003590436**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing Site ID #: 76**

**Description:** This two-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the brick-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The paired double-hung, wood sash windows with arched lintels are the key features of the building. An exposed brick course indicates where a cornice was originally located. The storefronts have been altered and retain historic fabric. The two recessed storefronts have non-historic, aluminum-frame display windows and doors. The south storefront has a single-door entrance while the north storefront has a double-door entrance. A non-historic canvas awning provides shelter for the storefronts.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1908, the building was constructed for the Classen Drug Co. and a restaurant. The building has been home to different restaurants and drug stores throughout the decades including DuPay's Cafe (1932-1951), Van Dyke's Cafe (1950s), and the Kopper Kettle Restaurant (1960s). A local hospital bought the building for its pharmacy in 1969, which stayed in the building until 1991. The building has housed retail businesses since.

**20 N. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: Columbia Pharmacy Built: ca. 1909**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 10 Lot 9 Legal 222003590438**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing Site ID #: 77**

**Description:** This two-story commercial vernacular building is oriented to the east and is rectangular in plan. The brick and stucco-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The second story has been extensively altered—original window openings and original cladding have been covered over by a blank wall of stucco panels. The storefront has also been greatly altered with the presence of a brick wall and low brick planter replacing what would have been display windows. Entry into the building is through an aluminum-frame, glass door. A shallow flat metal canopy provides shelter for the storefront.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1909, the building originally housed a bank. By 1921, the use changed to a drug store. Columbia Pharmacy occupied the space throughout the 1920s. Seltzer Drug Co. had a short term tenancy in 1931-1932. Cannon Drugs and Fountain was the next drug store to operate from 20 N. Wenatchee Ave. Classen's Drugs (located next south at 18 N. Wenatchee Ave., expanded into the building). In the 1950s, Kopper Kettle Restaurant occupied 20 N. Wenatchee from 1956 to the late 1970s. The restaurant use continued as KK Big Apple (early 1980s), Cantagree Restaurant and Lounge (mid-1980s), and Sparky's Restaurant and Lounge (1990s). Today, Trav's Restaurant and Lounge is the occupant.

**24 N. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: Miller Building Built: 1910**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 10 Lots 7 & 8 Legal 222003590432**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing Site ID #: 78**

**Description:** This two-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the stucco-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The building has been heavily altered and the main (east) facade retains no original fabric. The second story of the main facade is clad over the original brick cladding and windows in stucco

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panels. The only remaining historic fabric is the brick corbelled cornice. The first story has been greatly altered with a contemporary window wall system with two deeply recessed entryways leading to aluminum-framed double-doors for the two storefronts. Display windows are located at the ends of the building. In the center is a display box that is bordered on three sides by glass.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1910, the Miller Building was commissioned by Arthur Miller and was erected to house two retail shops on the first floor and office space on the second floor. A confectionary store and a shoe shop were the first retail tenants. The building housed many different businesses over the years and the second floor was converted into a hotel (Clemens Hotel) by the 1930s. Tenants on the first floor included a dry goods merchant, jeweler and florist (1921), Walter Barnhardt Musical Merchandise (1936-1964), Linder's Radio Service (1942-1964), Lester Gossett, piano tuner (1952), and H. Singer's Radio Service (1952). In 1952, the Clemens Hotel became the Clemens Apartments, which stopped renting units by 1964. Ihlers Dress Shop occupied the space in the 1970s. Crawford's Flowers was a tenant in the 1980s. The building remains under ownership by the Miller family.

**26 N. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: Brissette Building**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 10 Lots 5 & 6**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing**

**Built: 1912**  
**Legal 222003590430**  
**Architect: Unknown**  
**Site ID #: 79**

**Description:** This two-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the brick-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. There are two wooden bands across the facade at the base of the parapet wall, indicating the location where a cornice was originally located. The parapet wall is capped with metal coping. The second story's original one-over-over, double-hung, wood sash windows are intact with the exception of the lower sash of one window which has been replaced by an aluminum slider. Below the window sills is a continuous rectangular stucco-clad apron. The apron above the south storefront has a diamond and square shaped tile design. The apron above the north storefront lacks the same detail. The first story has been altered and features two storefront bays divided by a centrally-located entrance to the upper floor. Both storefronts have non-historic aluminum-frame display windows with recessed entryways. The north storefront has a fixed canvas awning while the south storefront has a roll-up awning.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1912 for C.A. Brissette, this commercial building has housed many businesses over the decades. Marshack Bros., a clothing store, was the first tenant and occupied the space until the early 1930s. Other tenants in later years included Anderson Hardware (1933-1940), Lady Fair Millinery Store (1940), later known as the Lady Fair Hat Shop, and Ross Inc. (1940). A portion of the building was altered in 1936 with Ludwig Solberg as the architect and Lowman & Hanford Company of Seattle as the contractor. After the remodel, tenants in the building included Arthur Magary, optometrist (mid-1930s to mid 1950s), Ross Shoe Store (1957-1969), Reed's Toys (1969-late 1970s), Post Office Substation No. 1 (1976), Fabric Gallery (1983), Country Quilt Shoppe (late 1980s to the early 1990s), and Alps Candy Shop (1992-1993).

**30 N. Wenatchee Ave. Historic Name: Griggs Building**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 10 Lots 1-4**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing**

**Built: 1903**  
**Legal 222003590420**  
**Architect: Unknown**  
**Site ID #: 80**

**Description:** This two-story, commercial vernacular building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the east, the masonry building is situated on the southwest corner of N.

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Wenatchee Ave. and 1st St. The building has been altered extensively—its original brick cladding and Beaux Arts style features have been obscured or removed. The brick cladding has been painted and the mezzanine windows have been covered with stucco. Two band courses (non-historic features) run across the east and north facades. Second story windows are one-over-one, double hung, wood sash with painted arches. Storefront bays are divided by brick piers. Storefronts are non-historic, aluminum frame with large plate glass display windows. Entrances for ground floor tenant spaces are on the east facade. Secondary entrances are through the alley on the west and on the north side.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1903 by Captain Alexander Griggs who operated the Wenatchee Steamboat Co., the Griggs Building housed a furniture store, jewelry store and provided office space for other businesses. In 1905, a department store shared the building with a photo supply business and a tailor shop. In 1909, the department store still operated in the building, as did a grocery store and a shoe store. From 1916 to the early 1920s, the Gem Theater operated in the building. Other tenants included the Wenatchee Department store on the second floor, F.L. Martin, barber, Ferguson-Ross Agency, insurance, and the Savings & Loan Association. In the early 1920s, the North Central Washington Publishing Company occupied the building. The company published a weekly newspaper called the Wenatchee Sun. In 1936, Union Market Grocery operated in the building. Miller Department Store was a long-term tenant from 1940 to the early 1970s. In the late 1970s, Hirsch Value Department Store was the main occupant. From the late 1980s until the mid-1990s, Sofa World occupied the building.

**102 N. Wenatchee Ave.**

**Historic Name: Cascadian Hotel**

**Built: 1929**

**Great Northern Amended Block 2**

**Lots 15 - 18**

**Legal 222003590104**

**Style: Art Deco**

**Builder: A.C. Bellanger & Co.**

**Architect: C. Frank Mahon**

**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Site ID #: 81**

**Description:** This ten-story, Art Deco style building is the tallest structure in Wenatchee. Oriented to the east, the brick-clad building is prominently situated on the southwest corner of N. Wenatchee Ave. and 1st St. The building's use of stepped, vertical, rectilinear shapes and terra cotta and brick ornamentation on the top floors are hallmarks of the Art Deco style. The more detailed central mass towers over and dominates the two plain vertical-block wings which are used to visually ground the building. All windows are non-historic aluminum sliders. Access to the lobby of the building and to the upper floors is through entrances on the west and south facades. Storefronts on the west and south facades maintain their original tile bulkheads but have non-historic, bronzed aluminum-frame display windows and doors. Each storefront has its own entrance. Providing shelter above the west storefront is an elaborately detailed flat metal canopy distinguished by its bead and reel molding, inverted trapezoid blocks and labyrinth fret molding.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1929, the Art Deco style Cascadian Hotel was constructed by the West Coast Hotel Company at a cost of \$500,000. It was Wenatchee's tallest building and remains so today. C. Frank Mahon of Seattle was the architect and the general contractor was A.C. Bellanger & Company of Everett. The hotel contained 133 guest rooms, five store rooms, a coffee shop, a social hall and several lobbies. It was also the home of the Kiwanis and the Lions Club for some time. In the 1950s, the local radio station KPQ-AM broadcast from the seventh floor of the Cascadian. The Cascadian was converted into a 200-unit apartment building in the early 1970s and the first and second floors became rental commercial spaces. The apartments became residential housing for low-income senior citizens and remains in that same use today.

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<b>33-35 N. Mission St.</b>	<b>Historic Name: Bennet's Cascadian Garage</b>	<b>Built: 1927</b>
<b>Great Northern Amended Block 10</b>	<b>Lot 33-36</b>	<b>Legal: 222003590496</b>
<b>Style: Spanish Mission Revival</b>	<b>Builder: A.D. Bellanger</b>	<b>Architect: Unknown</b>
<b>Classification: Historic, Contributing</b>		<b>Site ID #: 82</b>

**Description:** This two-story, Mission Revival style, reinforced concrete building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the west and north, the painted concrete building is situated on the southeast corner of N. Mission St and 1st St. The building features a shaped parapet and bracketed red clay tile cornice. The existing multi-light, steel-frame, awning windows with concrete sills are original to the building. Four basement level window openings on the west facade are covered. Storefront windows on the north facade are non-historic, wood-frame with fixed glass. The four arched garage door openings remain intact and provide loading and unloading access to the northwest corner of the first floor.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1927, this Mission Revival style garage building was known as Bennett's Cascadian Garage from 1927 until the early 1950s, and as the Cascadian Garage from the 1950s to late 1970s. The engineer for the building was W.H. Witt Co. and the contractor was A.D. Bellanger. The building was used through the early 1980s to service automobiles and provide parking spaces for Wenatchee's downtown merchants, residents and hotel guests. In the early 1980s, the garage was converted into mini storage and has been known as Cascadian Mini Storage ever since.

<b>Mission St. (no street number)</b>	<b>Historic Name: n/a</b>	<b>Built: n/a</b>
<b>Great Northern Amended Block 10</b>	<b>Lots 19 thru 32</b>	<b>Legal: 222003590458</b>
<b>Classification: Vacant (parking lot)</b>		<b>Site ID #: 83</b>

<b>1 S. Mission St.</b>	<b>Historic Name: Liberty Theatre</b>	<b>Built: 1920</b>
<b>Great Northern Amended Block 13</b>	<b>Lot 30 thru 34</b>	<b>Legal 222003590686</b>
<b>Style: Commercial</b>	<b>Builder: Dow &amp; Ryder</b>	<b>Architect: E. W. Houghton</b>
<b>Classification: Historic, Contributing</b>		<b>Site ID #: 84</b>

**Description:** This two-story masonry theater building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is irregular in plan. Oriented to the west, the brick-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. A tower on the northeast corner of the building contains a four-story staircase. The building has two two-story side wings that flank a tall central mass housing the auditorium and theater spaces. The west facade of the central mass protrudes slightly. Ornamentation and features on the exterior are minimal. Each of the two wings that face Mission St. has a sandstone cornice which is repeated in the taller central mass. The parapet of the center mass is capped with sandstone coping. A sandstone stringcourse separates the first and second stories on the west facade. A slightly recessed entrance under the marquee on the west side serves as the main entrance to the theater. The entrance has aluminum-frame glass doors that flank a center ticket booth. A secondary entrance is located on the south end of the west facade. A rear entrance on the east side leads into the alley. Windows are few in number given the purpose of the building. Four bull's eye windows recessed into square insets are located below the cornice of the central mass. The second story of the side wings features a combination of one-over-one, single-hung windows and fixed windows. A painted wall sign with the name of the theater is visible on the north facade of the tower.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1920, the Liberty Theatre was constructed at a cost of approximately \$150,000 by the owners of the property, Wenatchee Realty and Investment Company. The architect for the building was E.W. Houghton who was a well-known theater designer. The Liberty Theatre in Wenatchee was the twenty-

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seventh theater he designed. The contractor for the theater was Alexander Dow of the firm Dow & Ryden in Seattle. This company had built twenty-three theaters prior to the construction of the Liberty Theater. The theater had a 1,200-person capacity. A \$15,000 pipe organ was used to furnish music for musicals and plays performed at the theater. The stage was large enough for various kinds of entertainment such as vaudeville shows, musical comedies, and motion pictures. Originally, the theater was leased to the Liberty Theatre Company for ten years. The theater changed ownership four times in its first eight years. The first company to operate the theater was the Pacific Coast Theater Corporation. Jensen von Herbert, the next owner, managed thirty-five theaters in the Pacific Northwest. The theater was next owned and operated by North American Theaters Inc. before the Fox Film Corporation took over operation in 1928. The building has also housed other businesses including a jewelry store (1921), beauty shop (1921), Belmont Music Center (1921), small radio station (1928), Evergreen Theater Corporation office (1946 - early 1950s), and Wenatchee Amusement Company. Since the 1960s, the Liberty Theater has been the only business operating out of the building. It now contains three different theaters in the building and still provides a source of entertainment for the residents of the Wenatchee Valley.

**13-15 S. Mission St. Historic Name: Eagles Lodge Building Built: 1927**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 13 Lots 28-29 Legal 222003509694**  
**Style: Art Moderne Builder: Burnett & Garke Architect: E.M Hinshaw**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing Site ID #: 85**

**Description:** This three-story, Art Moderne style, reinforced concrete building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the west, the tan brick-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. Except for the first story alterations, the building's character-defining features remain intact. The west facade is divided into three bays and is punctuated by four pilasters. The top of each pilaster terminates with a terra cotta finial. The triangular-shaped parapet is distinguished by a decorative terra cotta cap with a series of arches carved in relief. The terra cotta eagle statue at the apex of the parapet is a reminder that this building was once an Eagles Lodge.

Non-historic, wood-framed, storefront display windows flank a deep recessed entrance. Windows on the upper floors are historic, multi-light, wood sash. Third story windows are segmentally arched. Windows are separated by terra cotta tile spandrels between stories. Spandrels between the first and second stories feature a garland design. Spandrels between the second and third stories are characterized by a shield on the two end spandrels. The acronym, "FOE," is carved into the center spandrel.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1927, the Fraternal Order of the Eagles Building (F.O.E.) was designed by architect, E.M. Hinshaw of Wenatchee and cost \$93,000 to construct. The contractors for the building were Burnett and Garke. The Allen-Schenbeck Furniture Company leased the first floor for the first ten years. The basement was used for storage, while the second and third floors were constructed for club use. The second floor housed an assembly hall with a maple wood floor, an orchestra stage and separate women's and men's lounges. The third floor was used for a banquet hall, club room lounge, and library. The F.O.E. building was used until the mid-1980s when a new building was constructed for the F.O.E. on 9th Street. The building was then sold to Parson's Photography, one of the oldest photo studios in Wenatchee, founded in the 1920s. Parson's continues to occupy the building along with other tenants.

The Fraternal Order of the Eagles is an organization designed to give the men and women of its community a place to socialize. It provides facilities for its members that often include recreational support such as dancing, a lounge, and performances. As a community-minded organization, the F.O.E. adopts several charities, conducts fund raising drives, and provides funds for the underprivileged.



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**17 S. Mission St. Historic Name: Mission Theater Built: 1921**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 13 Lot 27 Legal 222003590690**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing Site ID #: 86**

**Description:** This one-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building is rectangular in plan, oriented to the west, and situated between two adjacent buildings. It has been significantly altered; it was once a theater with a tall, ornate facade and marquee. The building is clad in stucco and features a non-historic aluminum-frame storefront with a single-door entrance. A shallow canvas awning provides some shelter. The original brick cladding is visible only on the side piers.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1921, the Mission Street Theater Building first housed a grocery store owned by Jesse W. Thompson. The building was the home of the Mission Street Theater from 1928 until the late 1950s. Several other businesses also occupied the building including Pete's Sign Shop (early 1940s to the 1950s) and Clyde Shaver's barber shop (1952 to the early 1970s). Around 1970, Demitre Villasarakos purchased the building and converted it into Siraco's Restaurant which stayed in the building until the late 1990s. Solomon's Porch, a non-profit organization is the current owner and occupant.

**19 S. Mission St. Historic Name: Vitaphone Theater Built: 1930**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 13 Lots 25 & 26 Legal 222003590686**  
**Style: Commercial Builder: Unknown Architect: George Purvis**  
**Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing Site ID #: 87**

**Description:** This one-story, reinforced concrete theater building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the west, the stucco-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. The building features a shaped parapet with metal coping. Window openings have been infilled but retain their label mold, hood mold with keystone, and bulls-eye molding. A decorative plaster cornice features a design of a staggered double row of angular quatrefoil rosettes. The large, recessed, center theater entryway has two double-door entrances. The entryway is flanked by storefronts on either side. Display windows are non-historic, bronzed aluminum frame. This portion of the building is clad in non-historic tile.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1930, the Vitaphone Theater Building was designed by architect George Purvis and commissioned by George Fasken and Charles Greime. The theater had a seating capacity of 772. Most of the construction and finish work on the building was performed by local contractors, craftsman, and businesses. The sound equipment was installed by W. Cooley, an R.C.A. engineer. All the wiring for the building was installed by Robert J. Pounder. Wenatchee Modern Manufacturing Company furnished all the mill work and glass for the building. Columbia Lumber provided the lumber for the building. Bird & Hobson provided the masonry work. From its opening until the early 1990s, the building was listed as the Vitaphone Theater. The theater included space for small shops on either side of the main entrance. Several different businesses occupied the spaces including Vitaphone Malt Shop (1931), Mooberry's Flower Shop (1936), Vitaphone Barber Shop (late 1930s to early 1940s), Vern's Candies (1946 to the early 1950s), and Valley Amusement Corporation (1952 to the late 1960s). Today, the theater continues to show films and is referred to as the Liberty Twin, an extended part of the Liberty Theater.

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**23 S. Mission St. Historic Name: World Hotel**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 13 Lots 23&24**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Built: 1910**  
**Legal 222003590682**  
**Architect: Unknown**  
**Site ID #: 88**

**Description:** This two-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the west, the brick-clad building is situated between an adjacent building to the north and an alley to the south. The main, west facade and a portion of the south facade are clad in tan brick, and the south and east facades are clad in red brick. The building's most prominent feature is its projecting, bracketed cornice with dentils. The second story west facade and a portion of the south facade are characterized by paired, one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows with keystone lintels and concrete sills. The second story of the south facade has segmental arched, one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows. Window openings on the other stories of the south facade have been covered. All windows are replacement windows that replicate the originals. The building houses a movie theater in its north half and offices on the south half. The storefront has bronzed aluminum display windows and transom windows. The theater and offices maintain separate entrances on the west facade. A flat metal canopy provides shelter to the storefronts and entrances. The name of the building, ("World Building,") and date of construction, ("1910,") are inscribed in a concrete panel in the center of the building between the transom windows.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1910, the World Building was erected shortly after the 1909 downtown Wenatchee fire. The building housed the World Hotel on the upper floors through 1976. The Wenatchee World newspaper operated from the first floor of the building. In 1926, the newspaper moved out of the building. In 1936, Wee Coffee Shop and Mission Billiards were the first floor tenants while the hotel continued to operate on the upper floors. Wee Coffee shop remained through the early 1940s. The building experienced several years of vacancy starting in 1976 until the early 1980s. From the early 1980s to 1992, Wood & Things operated its business from the building. Waha Bingo was a tenant in the 1990s. The Sun Basin Theater Company purchased the building in 2003 and converted the building into a theater with professional office space.

**111 Orondo Ave. Historic Name: Garland Building**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 26 Lot 18**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Built: 1922**  
**Legal 222003590862**  
**Architect: Unknown**  
**Site ID #: 89**

**Description:** This three-story, commercial vernacular, masonry building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the north, the mostly brick-clad building is situated between an adjacent building to the west and a surface parking lot to the east. The east facade of the upper two stories is clad in non-historic stucco. A faded painted wall sign is visible on the west facade. The main (north) facade features a shaped parapet; original, shallow bay windows on the upper stories topped with a clay tile shed roof; and the original building signage, "Garland Apartments," set into inset panels below the parapet. The existing storefront design dates from a 1990s renovation of the building. The only remaining original feature on the first story north facade is the entrance to the upper stories which features a pedimented hood above the wood-frame glass door. Windows on the east facade are original one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. Overall, the building retains much of its original historic fabric.

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**Cultural Data:** Built in 1922, the Garland Building was built by A.M. "Bert" Garland and originally housed the Orondo Recreation Club. Charlie Garland purchased the building shortly after it was built. The basement of the building was designed as a billiard room. The main floor had a card room, a tobacco shop, and a lunch counter. The two upper floors contained eight apartment units and several single rooms. Railroad workers roomed at the Orondo during the 1920s, as did workers constructing Rock Island Dam. In the 1930s and 1940s, Wenatchee's Class B professional baseball team, the Wenatchee Chiefs, used one of the rooms on the second floor as their office headquarters. From the 1930s to the 1950s, the Orondo Recreation Club became the sports headquarters of North Central Washington. People from all around the area came to the Orondo to catch up on the latest sports highlights and to meet and talk with the local baseball players. The building had several different owners from the 1950s through 1980s. The Garland Building has housed McGlenn's Ale House since the 1990s.

**113-115 Orondo Ave. Historic Name: The Log Cabin Built: ca. 1928**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 26 Lots 19-22 Legal 222003590864**  
**This property is legally tied to 101 S. Mission St. (Site ID# 90) and is under the same ownership.**  
**Style: Commercial Vernacular Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing Site ID #: 90**

**Description:** This one-story commercial vernacular building is oriented to the north and is rectangular in plan. The painted brick-clad building is situated between two adjacent buildings. Front (north) façade has been extensively altered. The upper part of the storefront has been covered over with plywood panels. Storefront display windows are non-historic aluminum frame. Each of the two storefronts has its own entrance. Secondary entrances are on the rear (south) façade.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. 1928, this building replaced an earlier commercial building on the same site. The building first housed an office. By 1933, Joseph Stach, a men's furnishings shop, was the occupant. The Log Cabin, a beer parlor, occupied the building starting in 1933. The tavern use continued until the late 1970s but under different names—Doc's Log Cabin (1946 to early 1950s); Sperry's Log Cabin (mid- to late 1950s); Bert's Tavern (1960 to late 1970s). By 1980, Wenatchee Office Supply was the new tenant, ending five decades of tavern use in the building. Today, the building houses a café and an office for a church.

**101 S. Mission St. Historic Name: Community Savings & Loan Built: ca. mid-1960s**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 26 Lots 19-22 Legal 222003590864**  
**Style: Modern Builder: Unknown Architect: Unknown**  
**Classification: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing Site ID #: 91**

**Description:** This one-story Modern style building rises from a poured concrete foundation and is rectangular in plan. Oriented to the west, the roman brick-clad building is situated on the southeast corner of S. Mission Street and Orondo Ave. The building's parapet has recently been covered over with a non-historic metal awning. Windows on the north façade are fixed, aluminum frame. Storefront windows are original and made of aluminum frame. Entrances are on the west (front) façade. The recessed, south entrance is characterized by original tilework on the walls.

**Cultural Data:** Built ca. mid-1960s, this commercial building housed a bank (Community Savings & Loan) in the 1960s. By 1969, Garland & Associates, a real estate and mortgage firm occupied the building and stayed through at least the early 1980s. The building continues to function as an office building.

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**127 S. Mission St. Historic Name: Old Post Office Building**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 26 Lots 23-34 & Lot 7**  
**Style: Art Deco - PWA Moderne Builder: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Built: 1938**  
**Legal 22010590981**  
**Architect: Louis A. Simon**  
**Site ID #: 92**

**Description:** Note: The following description is paraphrased from the National Register nomination form for the building (listed with the Old Post Office Annex). The old U.S. Post Office and Post Office Annex are two separate buildings completed in 1938 and 1918 respectively. They are located at the northeast corner of Mission Ave. and Yakima St. on adjoining lots divided by a service driveway. They are connected by an elevated covered walkway. Each represents a different architectural style, although the 1938 building was designed to compliment the neighboring structure in scale, setback, materials and surface detailing. The newer building, referred to as the Old Post Office Building, is rectangular in plan and oriented to the west. The reinforced concrete building is clad in pressed brick and sandstone. Like the older Post Office Annex, it has a two-story section at the front extending 50 feet toward the rear and covering approximately half the first story. More late Art Moderne in style, the west (front) facade is a discreet reference to the rhythm and massing of the older Post Office Annex. Seven regular bays divide the central half of the facade and are flanked by relatively uninterrupted brick masonry surfaces at either side. The bays are separated by masonry piers. Between piers, the windows are set into recessed panels. Each panel consists of a tall, double-hung, wood window at the first story and a shorter window on the upper story, half the height of the sash below it. These are joined by a smooth dressed sandstone spandrel with a cut stone sill and horizontally ribbed cornice. Resting on the cornice against the dressed stone spandrel there is a small carved ornament in an abstract motif characteristic of the Art Moderne style. A finely carved spread-winged eagle stands framed in a rectangular panel above the head of the main entrance. Facing the service driveway on the south wall is a full-length shipping platform and canopy. The interior contains a WPA mural on the south wall of the lobby. Entitled "Saga of Wenatchee," the mural depicts Wenatchee's past and present and four local industries.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1938 and designed by Louis A. Simon, the Old Post Office Building was constructed to meet the demands of a growing region. Population and economic growth in the 1920s strained the capacity of the first post office building built in 1918. By 1931, the federal government was already looking into the overcrowded conditions of the existing building. Plans for a new post office building were finalized in 1936, and the second Post Office Building was completed in 1938. Located to the north of the first Post Office Building, the older building became known as the Post Office Annex. In 1940, a WPA oil-on-canvas mural was installed on the south wall of the lobby of the building. Titled "Saga of Wenatchee," the mural was painted by Peggy Strong, a 26 year old artist from Tacoma. The mural was painted in a style typical of other WPA-era art, known as illustrated realism which depicts everyday Americans in the struggle of life. The building functioned as the main post office until 1976, when the U.S. Postal Service built a new Wenatchee Post Office building on a different site. The City of Wenatchee purchased the former Post Office Building for the expansion of the North Central Washington Museum which later became the Wenatchee Valley Cultural Center and Museum. The WPA mural remains in the building.

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**127 S. Mission St.**                      **Historic Name: Old Post Office Annex**  
**Great Northern Amended Block 26 Lots 23-34 & Lot 7**  
**Style: Beaux Arts**                      **Builder: Unknown**  
**Classification: Historic, Contributing**

**Built: 1918**  
**Legal 222010590981**  
**Architect: James A. Wetmore**  
**Site ID #: 93**

**Description:** Note: The following description is paraphrased from the National Register nomination form for the building (listed with the Old Post Office Building). The old U.S. Post Office and Post Office Annex are two separate buildings completed in 1938 and 1918 respectively. They are located at the northeast corner of Mission Ave. and Yakima St. on adjoining lots divided by a service driveway. They are connected by an elevated covered walkway. Each represents a different architectural style, although the 1938 building was designed to compliment the neighboring structure in scale, setback, materials and surface detailing.

The older building, referred to as the Post Office Annex, is rectangular in plan and oriented to the west. Clad in light grey pressed brick with dimensioned sandstone architectural features including a water table and base course, a classical entablature and parapet coping, pilaster capitals, and window sills. The front two-third of the building is two stories in height, while the remaining rear one-third is one-story. The one-story attachment is shorter in overall length so that its end walls are set back four and a half feet from the ends of the main structure. The main entrance consists of three door openings which are centered along the west facade. Below the cornice level approximately one-half the wall surface is divided into seven bays by pilasters. Between each pilaster there is a large nine-over-nine, double-hung, wood window and a plain sandstone panel with border molding centered in the area above the window but below the frieze.

**Cultural Data:** Built in 1918, the old U.S. Post Office Annex was Wenatchee's first postal facility owned and operated by the federal government. Prior to this, postal service was carried out by private contractors who maintained a local branch office within their place of business. Designed by J. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervisory Architect for the Treasury Department, the post office opened to the public on July 27, 1918. The facility became the central mail distribution point for Wenatchee and North Central Washington, an area encompassing forty-two communities and four counties. The building functioned as the main post office until a new one was built to the north in 1938, and the 1918 building became known as the Post Office Annex. The building also housed other federal offices. The building functioned as federal office building until 1976. The City of Wenatchee purchased the former Post Office Annex Building for the expansion of the North Central Washington Museum which later became the Wenatchee Valley Cultural Center and Museum.

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### NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Downtown Wenatchee Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The period of significance begins in 1902 with the construction of the Wells Morris Hardware Building (earliest extant structure) and ends in 1955 with the construction of the Seattle First Bank (a Modern style building representing a new era in architectural styles in downtown Wenatchee). Commerce, transportation, and industry are areas of significance which demonstrate the district's eligibility under Criterion A for its association with broad patterns of history which led to the growth and development of Wenatchee as the largest city in North Central Washington and as a leader in the apple industry known throughout the world. The district is also eligible under Criterion C (area of significance: Architecture) for its collection of commercial, mixed-use, and industrial buildings that are good examples of commercial vernacular and early twentieth century architecture which, together, present a strong statement on the historic significance of the district's contribution to Wenatchee's development.

### Historic Development of Wenatchee

Situated in a fertile valley in central Washington at the confluence of the Wenatchee and Columbia Rivers, Wenatchee is the second most populous city in the central part of the state and serves as the seat in Chelan County. To the south and west, the Wenatchee Mountains provide a dramatic backdrop for the city. The area was originally inhabited by Native Americans and named after its indigenous people—*Wenatchi*. The story of the West is tightly connected to the coming of the railroads, and Wenatchee is a prime example of a town that burgeoned as a result of the Great Northern Railroad's arrival in 1892. The original town site of Wenatchee was established in 1888 and was located one mile north of the present site. In 1892, a new town site was surveyed and platted by the Wenatchee Development Company.

### *Wenatchee's First Peoples and Euro-American Settlement*

For thousands of years before Euro-American settlement, the area was inhabited by indigenous peoples who lived on the land. The *Wenatchi* were a nomadic culture and were closely bound to nature. They subsisted on salmon, roots, berries and nuts and interacted with other tribes. When the Washington Territory was created in 1853, Isaac I. Stevens was named the first territorial Governor and Indian agent. Instructed to enter into a treaty with the *Wenatchi* and other closely related tribes, the Treaty of 1855 resulted in the *Wenatchi* and thirteen other tribes ceding close to eleven million acres of ancestral homeland in Central Washington to the United States government. The treaty established the Yakama Indian Reservation upon which most of the participating tribes and bands were to be confederated as the *Yakama* Nation. However, as described in "History of the Wenatchee

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Fishing Reservation" by Richard E. Hart, "Article 10 of the treaty established a reservation for the benefit of the *Wenatchi* Tribe. In his letter submitting the treaty to Washington, Governor Stevens explained that the Wenatchapam Fishery Reserve was intended for the use of the "Pisquouse" (the *Wenatchi*) and their neighbors, the *Methow*. However, the *Methow* did not sign the treaty. The Wenatchapam Fishery Reserve was intended to include 23,000 acres (six miles square) of land at the forks of the Wenatchee and Icicle Rivers, the location of one of the region's most abundant salmon fisheries."<sup>1</sup>

Before the treaty could be ratified, the Yakima Indian Wars (1855-1856) broke out. The *Yakama* were defeated. It was not until 1859 that the provisions of the treaty went into effect. However, Article 10 of the treaty was never honored. The reservation along the river for the *Wenatchi* was never surveyed. Euro-Americans claimed the land and agents of the Bureau of Indian Affairs believed the *Wenatchi* had no right to their own reservation and that they belonged to the *Yakama* Nation. Most of the *Wenatchi* eventually settled in the Colville Indian Reservation. The *Wenatchi* are one of the twelve bands of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.

The considerable amount of land newly available for Euro-American settlement slowly attracted newcomers to the area starting in the 1860s. Beginning in ca. 1811, prior to permanent white settlement, nomadic fur traders of the British Northwest Fur Company (which later became part of the Hudson's Bay Company) traveled through the upper Columbia River region, plying the waters of the great river and exploring the rugged wilderness for fur trapping and trading opportunities. The first non-Native American settlers were gold prospectors, Chinese miners, cattlemen, and missionaries. One early arrival was Catholic missionary Father Respari, who came to the Wenatchee Valley in 1863 to Christianize the *Wenatchi*. He spent twenty years in this effort and was followed by Father DeGrassi in 1883. DeGrassi built a log church on the banks of the Wenatchee River and is considered the first person to bring irrigation to the Wenatchee Valley. As described by John A. Gellatly in *A History of Wenatchee, the Apple Capital of the World*, "Father Grassi turned a small stream of water flowing to the river from the mountain, over a small garden patch and planted a few seeds which he had brought with him into the country. The soil yielded bountifully. To the Indians he taught the elementary principles of agriculture."<sup>2</sup> Because of the early farming efforts by Native Americans, the Euro-Americans who settled in the area became aware of the soil's potential. However, farming did not become significant to the

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<sup>1</sup> Richard E. Hart, "History of the Wenatchee Fishing Reservation." 2001.

<sup>2</sup> John Gellatly. *A History of Wenatchee: The Apple Capital of the World*. Wenatchee, 1963, p. 18.

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Wenatchee Valley until after the arrival of the railroad and larger irrigation systems were established.

The first "business house" was established in ca. 1867 by two men named Ingram and McBride. They operated a trading post on what is now Rock Island and conducted trading with the Indians. The business was moved to the mouth of the Wenatchee River where the original town site of Wenatchee would later be established. The business was purchased by Samuel Miller and the Freer Brothers in 1872. Miller soon built a log structure to house the trading post. The building later became the post office. In 1888, a Mr. McPherson established a store on the banks of the Columbia River near the Miller-Freer trading post. Other small businesses and a hotel soon followed.

On August 28, 1888, the original town site of Wenatchee was platted, by Don Carlos Corbett about one mile north of the current town site at the north end of Miller Street. Corbett named the town after Chief Wenatchee. Between 1889 and 1892, eight more additions to the old town were platted as more and more settlers came to the area. Wenatchee's population was 108 in May of 1891. By January of 1892, the population had increased to 300. The year 1892 became a significant one in the town's history because of the Great Northern Railway's decision to build its train depot about one mile south of Wenatchee, thus creating a new town.

***The Great Northern Railway and the Wenatchee Development Company Build a New Town***  
The importance of transportation in the history of growth and development in the West is a familiar story told over and over again in cities such as Spokane, Tacoma, and Seattle. Wenatchee is no exception. Although located mid-point between Spokane and Seattle, the Wenatchee Valley was largely inaccessible because it was hemmed in by mountains. Despite topographical limitations, the valley's great potential as a productive agricultural region and business center did not go unnoticed. With this vision in mind, a group of Seattle businessmen (including Judge Thomas Burke) formed the Wenatchee Improvement Company in December 1890 to acquire property and build a town.

By the time the company was created, construction of the main line of the Great Northern Railway from St. Paul/Minneapolis to Seattle was well under way. Owned by James J. Hill, a powerful and shrewd business man, the Great Northern Railway would eventually help spur development of new towns and provide important transcontinental service for many communities along its vast route through the upper Midwest, northern Great Plains, and the Pacific Northwest. Because of the great size of the region and the economic dominance of the Great Northern and its spur lines, Hill became known as "The Empire Builder" throughout his career.



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Burke and Hill soon became business associates and agreed to develop a town together. Burke and his fellow investors reorganized and formed a new, more influential corporation in November 1891—the Wenatchee Development Company. The company purchased much of the property in the vicinity south of the original Wenatchee town site. In early 1892, the Wenatchee Development Company, in close consultation with the Great Northern Railway, surveyed and platted the present site of Wenatchee. On May 6, 1892, the Great Northern Plat of Wenatchee was filed with Kittitas County (Chelan County had not yet been created), and lots were placed on the open market the same month.

“Within five days \$100,000 worth of property was sold in the new townsite. The company exchanged lots in the new townsite for old town lots and moved the buildings to the new site free of charge. Some antagonism to the work of this company was manifested by a few of the citizens, but nearly all decided to make the change, and early in June, most of the opposition disappearing, the transfer of buildings was made.”<sup>3</sup>

Among the existing businesses that made the move were the bank, two livery stables, grocery and general merchandise stores, restaurants, and butcher shops. The Great Northern Railway constructed a passenger and freight depot in the new town near the Columbia River. The line between Spokane and Wenatchee was completed on October 17, 1892. The tracks between Wenatchee and Seattle would not be completed until 1893. The railroad tracks separated the town from the river which was approximately 800 feet from Columbia Street, the easternmost street. The blocks of the business district formed a street grid that paralleled the riverfront. The intersection of Wenatchee Avenue and Orondo Street was the center of the business district, anchored on the southwest corner by Wenatchee’s first financial institution, the Columbia Valley Bank. This intersection was distinguished by its truncated four corners—this had been originally planned by the Wenatchee Development Company to leave room for a small rectangular park in the center. The company deeded the park to the city but the park never materialized. In 1906, the city squared off the corners and donated the land to adjacent property owners on the condition that substantial buildings be erected on all four corners.<sup>4</sup> Wenatchee Avenue has historically been and remains to this day, the principal commercial corridor in downtown Wenatchee.

<sup>3</sup> Richard F. Steele. *An Illustrated History of Stevens, Ferry, Okanogan and Chelan Counties*. Western Historical Publishing Company: Spokane, 1904, p. 714.

<sup>4</sup> Bruce Mitchell. *Apple City U.S.A., Stories of Early Wenatchee*. *The Wenatchee World*: Wenatchee, WA, 1992, p. 53.

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The inevitable question of incorporation arose amongst the citizens of Wenatchee. In August of 1892, a petition was presented to the Kittitas County Board of Commissioners seeking incorporation as a fourth class town. The question was put to vote on December 23, 1892 and the overwhelming majority (107 for and 7 against) was in favor of incorporation. The new municipal government was set in place by January 1893. As the young city was developing and growing, the "Panic of 1893" hit. The severe economic depression that gripped other Pacific Northwest cities and the nation did not leave Wenatchee unscathed. However, it did not suffer as badly as the older, more established cities like Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane. While banks all over the state and country were closing their doors, the Columbia Valley Bank withstood the hard times and remained open. Wenatchee weathered the financial storm.

In 1894, the city's business climate and population were growing steadily again. Wenatchee's commercial district contained the following businesses: one bank, two general merchandise stores, one grocery store, one paint and wallpaper store, two confectioneries, three hotels, one restaurant, one bakery, two butcher shops, one livery stable, one lumber yard, one tin shop, one lime, cement and brick yard, two blacksmith shops, four saloons, one millinery establishment, one newspaper and one wholesale liquor house. In the fall of 1894, a substantial brick school house was constructed at a cost of \$10,000.<sup>5</sup>

By the late 1890s, Wenatchee was growing considerably and the need for a new county became clear. Ellensburg was the county seat of Kittitas County but was separated from the Wenatchee Valley by a range of mountains. It was also inaccessible during the winter except via Spokane or Seattle by railroad, making it difficult for Wenatchee citizens to make the trek to Ellensburg for business purposes. The state legislature created Chelan County in 1899, carving it out of the existing Kittitas and Okanogan Counties. Once the new county was established, several towns (including Wenatchee) set their sights on the county seat. The Wenatchee Development Company offered the new county a brick hotel building it owned on the northwest corner of Wenatchee Avenue and Kittitas Street for use as a county courthouse if Wenatchee was chosen as the county seat. Wenatchee was made the county seat and the company conveyed the building and land to Chelan County.

### ***Wenatchee: Apple Capital of the World***

Wenatchee was not a town that was built overnight only to be a temporary outpost or a stop along the Great Northern Railroad. By the late 1890s, the stage was set for Wenatchee's economic and population boom in the early twentieth century. The Wenatchee Valley's arid

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<sup>5</sup> Steele, p. 717.

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climate, rich volcanic soil, and proximity to the Columbia and Wenatchee Rivers proved to be an excellent combination for agricultural success. The two rivers provided the water source needed for irrigation, however, early water systems constructed by early settlers had limited capacity. Agricultural expansion was made possible by the massive irrigation projects of the early 1900s. As described in *Washington: A Guide to the Evergreen State*:

"The greater part of the valley remained a desert until the construction of the Highline Canal in 1903 by irrigation men of the Yakima Country. This canal, winding about hillsides and tunneling through mountains, distributes water for a distance of 25 miles, irrigating approximately 20,000 acres. The building of the Columbia River Bridge in 1908 was another major event. Nature had provided the Wenatchee country with the soil, the sunshine and the long growing season perfectly adapted to fruit growing; now, with water, orcharding began to develop into a highly specialized industry. A few years later the valley was covered with row upon row of young fruit trees. Apples were shipped to all parts of the world, and more and more people, learning of 'the valley of the apples,' came here to stay. Within 25 years, Wenatchee became the center of the greatest apple-producing region in the world."<sup>6</sup>

Produce (or Fruit) Row developed on the west side of Wenatchee's railroad tracks and consisted of fruit canning, packing, and cold storage warehouses stretching along Columbia Street. The proximity of the warehouses to the railroad facilitated the transport of goods. For marketing purposes, the local orchardists entered their produce into fruit exhibits at fairs statewide and in other states. Displays at the 1901 Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, attracted much attention, with the Wenatchee Valley winning seventeen of Washington State's forty-two prizes. The St. Louis World's Fair of 1904 also proved to be a successful one for the Wenatchee Valley, which won the largest number of prizes for the state. The 1907 Lewis and Clark Fair in Portland, Oregon, showcased winning displays from the region. With the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific (AYP) Exposition taking place in Seattle, the Wenatchee Valley had a great opportunity to promote its fruit production, particularly apples. The Chelan County Commissioners appropriated \$4,000 for exhibit purposes and appointed a committee of eight members to organize and maintain the county's exhibit at the six-month long fair. Exhibiting at the AYP brought much publicity and acclaim to the Wenatchee Valley, yielding many prizes. Wenatchee kept building on its success and became known as the "Apple Capital of the World."

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<sup>6</sup> Work Projects Administration. *Washington: A Guide to the Evergreen State*. Binsford & Mort: Portland, OR, 1941, p. 297.

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With an abundant supply of apples to sell, apple growers in Washington State needed to market their product outside of the state. By 1922, the need for advertising became apparent so the growers collaborated to conduct a joint advertising campaign. Orchardists participated in a grower-owned, grower-controlled advertising agency that instituted a three-cent per box levy from apple growers in the Wenatchee-Okanogan district. The slogan, "Eat Wenatchee Apples," was created and orchardists signed advertising agreements. The advertising campaign was broad in approach. Displays with the new slogan were featured at food and household exhibitions throughout the country. Across the entire railway system, the Great Northern Railroad's dining car menus added the slogan. A direct mail campaign targeted over 72,000 retail grocers; 7,900 wholesalers; 10,000 fruit dealers; and 9,800 commission merchants. Advertisements appeared in magazines and newspapers across the nation. Over two million "Eat Wenatchee Apples" labels were pasted onto boxes of fancy and extra fancy apples. Subsequent other national campaigns occurred in the next several years.<sup>7</sup>

### ***Cycles of Boom and Bust***

It was no coincidence that Wenatchee's most significant building and population boom occurred in the first decade of the twentieth century after the High Line Canal was constructed. The canal made it possible to create a substantial irrigation system to provide water for thousands of acres of agricultural lands. With fertile soil and an abundant supply of water, the people came. Between 1900 and 1910, the population grew exponentially from 451 to 4,050. In 1903 (the year the High Line Canal was built), the population had reached 1,690. Construction of residences and commercial buildings had to keep pace to accommodate population growth. During the same year, over 120 buildings were built at a total cost of \$200,000. Downtown Wenatchee developed into a compact business district anchored by Wenatchee Avenue. One block to the east of Wenatchee Avenue on Columbia Street, the warehouses along Fruit Row hummed with activity. The tracks of the Great Northern Railroad just east of the warehouses connected Wenatchee to the rest of the state and country.

Although fruit-growing and its related industries dominated Wenatchee's economy, other industries thrived as well. These included diversified manufacturing, farming, lumber, irrigation projects, some mineral development, steamboat transportation and shipping. Among these other enterprises, steamboat transportation and shipping were the most successful. The Columbia and Okanogan Steamboat Line had been operating since 1892 when Alexander Griggs, a friend and business associate of James J. Hill, came to Wenatchee

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<sup>7</sup> Mitchell, p. 119.

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to establish a steamboat operation. His fleet of steamers plied the Columbia River north to Brewster, Bridgeport and Riverside on the Okanogan River until 1914. The company also built the docks and wharves that supported the entire operation. By 1903, the line had a fleet of seven steamers.

Wenatchee's population steadily increased between 1910 and 1920 (from 4,050 to 6,324). By 1930, the population was 11,627, a gain of 5,303 people in ten years, the most in its history up to that point. This boom reflected the city's continued prosperity in agriculture. Cultural and civic development kept pace with its industrial development. It boasted all the fine institutions for a thriving community including libraries, two daily newspapers, a good educational system, many churches, theaters, and a busy commercial district. By the 1930s, Wenatchee Avenue was nearly built out and its land use pattern was firmly established. Some frame dwellings along Mission Street and Chelan Avenue gave way to commercial or institutional buildings. Blocks of dense commercial development and industrial warehouses defined the downtown. Due to its geographical limitations with the Wenatchee and Columbia Rivers to the north and east, suburban residential development spread west. Across the Columbia River, East Wenatchee developed as a separate city. By the 1950s, many of the frame dwellings were replaced by commercial and institutional developments or surface parking lots. A handful of these single family homes remain today but have been converted into commercial use.

The October 1929 stock market crash brought grim economic times throughout the country, but its effect was not fully realized in Wenatchee for a few years. By 1932, the Depression was sharply felt in Wenatchee. Only two buildings were built that year, both by fruit brokers. Population figures can help reveal a community's economic climate. Not surprisingly, Wenatchee's population decreased slightly from 11,627 to 11,620 people during the depression years between 1930 and 1940. More and more orchardists went under with each successive year. Agriculture was Wenatchee's main industry but having other industries such as lumber helped the city weather the Great Depression. It broadened its economic base more after 1940 to include hydroelectric construction and electrical refining of metal. The hydroelectric power created by the Grand Coulee Dam (completed in 1942) and Rock Island Dam (1932) made it possible for new industries to develop. The Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa) plant (1952) near Malaga, the Holden Mining Company at Lake Chelan (operated as the largest copper mine in Washington state from 1938 to 1957), and the Rock Reach Dam (constructed in two phases in 1956 and 1969) were large employers in the area.

Wenatchee recovered from the Great Depression only to have its sons and daughters join the war effort a few years later. The population gradually increased again in the 1940s (from 11,620 in 1940 to 13,072 in 1950). This growth continued in the post-war years of the

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1950s when the population increased to 16,726 in 1960. These two decades showed a steady growth in the population but nothing near the increase that Wenatchee experienced in the first three decades of the twentieth century. To accommodate modern needs and changing styles in the post-war era, many of Wenatchee's commercial buildings underwent facade changes (usually at the storefront level) in the 1950s and 1960s. Typically, original storefronts were replaced with aluminum storefront systems and new cladding was installed.

The 1960s and 1970s were slow growth decades; Wenatchee did not gain a sizeable population during these two decades, nor did its population decrease. The population was 16,912 in 1970 and 17,257 in 1980. The city's downtown struggled during this time, competing with suburban shopping centers. The central business district remained the heart of the city through the 1980s. Revitalization efforts began in the late 1980s through the 1990s with an emphasis on reinvesting in downtown. The population started to notably increase (from 17,257 in 1980 to 21,829 in 1990).

Today, downtown Wenatchee once again boasts cultural amenities, independently-owned retail shops, long-standing family-owned businesses, financial institutions, service providers, and governmental offices. As the second largest city in Central Washington, Wenatchee draws people from all over the region. The city experienced its largest population increase between 1990 and 2000, growing by more than 6,000 to a population of 27,856 in 2000. Agriculture continues to play an important role in the economy and provides a solid base. Mirroring the state's and the country's strong economy in the 1990s, Wenatchee's business climate has improved as well. The lure of affordable housing and the favorable business climate continues to attract more people to the Wenatchee Valley. Today, the regional economy is strong and diversified. Although it no longer produces the most apples in the world, the Wenatchee Valley is still one of the richest agricultural areas in the country.

### **Architectural Significance of Downtown Wenatchee**

The period of significance for the Downtown Wenatchee Historic District begins in 1902 with the construction of the Wells Morris Hardware building and ends in 1955 with the construction of the Seattle First Bank Building. Approximately 85% of the existing buildings in the district were built during the first three decades of the twentieth century.

Downtown Wenatchee contains the array of structures, objects, and features typically found in cities throughout Washington State. These include a "main street" that serves as the spine of any central business district. Wenatchee Avenue runs north-south and contains mostly smaller scale (one- to four-story) commercial buildings mixed with a few substantial buildings such as the ten-story Cascadian Hotel and six-story Doneen Building that anchor

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the downtown. Typical property types and some examples of each include commercial buildings (Fuller Quigg Building and Kress Building), hotel buildings (Olympia Hotel and Cascadian Hotel), fruit warehouses along Columbia Street, public/institutional buildings (Old U.S. Post Office and Annex Buildings), and two historic brick streets (Orondo and Palouse between Wenatchee Avenue and Mission Street). Remnants of former businesses are found in the form of faded, painted walls signs. Three significant public buildings located outside and just west of the district are worth a mention. The local and National Register listed Wenatchee Fire Station and Carnegie Library and the locally registered Chelan County Courthouse are associated with the development of Wenatchee's civic life.

Most of the buildings in the district are vernacular in style and clad in brick. Other architectural styles found in the district include Art Deco and Commercial. These styles reflect the period during which most of the buildings in the district were constructed. Some general characteristics of the buildings include stepped parapets, ornamental cornices, patterned brickwork, and corbelled parapets and courses. More unique features include decorative terra cotta detailing on primary facades. Foundations are stone, brick, or concrete. Typically, the ground floor is occupied by small businesses while most upper floors are used for offices and some house hotels/residential apartments. The combination of the generally modest scale of the buildings with the ground floor storefront businesses provides a pedestrian-friendly environment. The warehouses along Columbia Street are characterized by brick cladding, loading docks, large openings with roll-up doors, minimal window openings, and few decorative features.

Downtown Wenatchee has retained its historic streetscape along Wenatchee Avenue, the city's principal commercial corridor. Most of the buildings in the downtown area date from ca. 1906 to the mid- to late 1920s, providing a solid collection of historic buildings for revitalization efforts. The city's pattern of development demonstrates the dominance of the impact of the Great Northern Railroad. Commercial buildings, residential hotels, and warehouses were constructed during the city's early construction boom. Some properties along Mission Street have been replaced by parking lots or contemporary buildings. Some of the original fruit warehouses along Columbia Street have also been replaced by contemporary warehouses. However, as whole, downtown Wenatchee retains a significant number of cohesive historic resources representing the birth, growth and development of the city, and forming a central business core conveying its historic significance. In general, existing commercial and residential buildings and warehouses have seen alterations to the exteriors on the ground levels. These alterations reflect changes in tastes and designs over the decades as property owners and business owners "modernized" entrances, windows, and doors to suit aesthetic desires or changes in use.

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### ***Architect Summaries (Alphabetical by Architect)***

Most of the architects who designed buildings in downtown Wenatchee practiced in other parts of the state. They usually designed only one building in Wenatchee rather than producing a body of work in this north central Washington town. However, one local architect (Ludwig O. Solberg) became the most prolific and prominent designer in the Wenatchee Valley and designed a significant number of buildings in downtown Wenatchee. The buildings that these prominent Wenatchee and Washington state architects designed in downtown Wenatchee helped contribute to the architectural significance and development of the area. However, the vast majority of buildings either were not designed by an architect or the architect is unknown. The vernacular nature of most of the buildings is what defines the character of the district. The consistent quality of materials and workmanship, along with the scale of the buildings define the commercial core of Wenatchee.

Following are biographies of several architects associated with downtown Wenatchee buildings.

### **Bebb & Mendel**

The Seattle architectural firm of Bebb & Mendel (Charles H. Bebb and Louis L. Mendel) designed the Midway Motors Building (1913) in Wenatchee. The firm was Seattle's most prominent architectural business from 1901 to 1914. They formed their partnership in 1901 and designed some of Seattle's largest and finest residences and commercial buildings in a variety of styles. The firm was chosen to design the Washington State Pavilion at the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Examples of the firm's work include the Hoge Building (1909-1911); Seattle Fire Station #18 (1910-1911); First Church of Christ Scientist (1908-1909), Walker-Ames House (1906-1907), and University Heights School (1902).<sup>8</sup>

### **John A. Creuzter**

Seattle architect John A. Creuzter designed the Central Building (1912) in Wenatchee. Creuzter first practiced architecture in Minneapolis and then Spokane, before relocating to Seattle in 1906. He provided architectural and construction management services to local contractors. Examples of his work include the Swedish Tabernacle (1906) and Medical and

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<sup>8</sup> Jeffrey Karl Ochsner, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press: Seattle, 1994, pp. 72-77.



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Dental Building (1927, with A.H. Albertson, consulting architect). Creuzter died in Seattle in 1929.<sup>9</sup>

### **Edwin W. Houghton**

Seattle architect Edwin W. Houghton designed the Liberty Theatre and Rialto Theater in Wenatchee. He was one of the foremost theater designers in the Pacific Northwest at the turn of the twentieth century. Born on August 5, 1856 in Hampshire, England to a family of architects and surveyors, Houghton received his architectural training by apprenticing with his uncles and a brother. He immigrated to Western Texas in the mid-1880s and tried his hand at farming, but returned to the field of architecture when he moved west to Pasadena, California, and established his own practice. Houghton next relocated to Seattle around 1889, shortly after the great fire that burned down much of Pioneer Square. Partnering with architect Charles W. Saunders, he designed mostly commercial and institutional buildings. The partnership dissolved in 1891, after which Houghton practiced independently.

He was one of Seattle's early architects and helped found the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1894. He designed a variety of commercial, institutional and residential projects but found a niche in theater design throughout the Northwest. His theater work included over seventy buildings in the Northwest, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Boston, Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia. Examples include Seattle's Grand Opera House (1898-1900), Moore Theater and Hotel (1903-1907), Spokane Theater (1900-1901, demolished), Sutton's Grand Opera in Butte, Montana (1902, demolished), and the Heilig Theater in Portland, Oregon (1909-1910). Houghton formed a partnership with his son, Gordon Houghton, from 1913 to 1927 and the firm became known as E.W. Houghton & Son. This firm designed the Rialto Theater in Wenatchee. His career lasted until the 1920s and he died on May 16, 1927.<sup>10</sup>

### **J. Lister Holmes**

Seattle architect J. Lister Holmes designed the Montgomery Ward Building in Wenatchee with architect S. Hinman. Born in Seattle in 1891, Holmes received a civil engineering degree from the University of Washington in 1911 and earned a graduate degree in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1913. He returned to Seattle in 1920 after working in Philadelphia, New York, and Montana. Holmes worked briefly as a draftsman with E.F. Champney, and then as an architect with several leading Seattle architects, including Carl

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid, p. 341.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid, pp. 46-51.

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Gould, B. Marcus Priteca, Daniel Huntington, and the firm of Schack, Young and Myers before establishing his own firm in 1922.

During the early years of his practice, Holmes focused on commercial buildings, small hotels and apartment blocks, and single-family residences. He designed quality architecture in the popular revival styles of the 1920s. His notable residential projects include the Harry Lawton House (1926-1927) in Seattle, Phil Bolsky House in Beaverton, Oregon (1932-1933), O.W. Fisher, Jr. House in Broadmoor (1926), and Collinswood (now the Bloedel Reserve) on Bainbridge Island (1930-1932). In the 1930s, the International Style greatly influenced architectural design and Holmes adapted to this change, designing buildings that were more restrained in style and purer in form.

Among his more notable projects are the Seattle Weiner Dental Clinic (1936), the Arnold Dessau House (1939) in the Highlands, and the Washington State Pavilion for the 1939 New York World's Fair. He was the chief architect in the planning and design of several large-scale housing projects including Yesler Terrace (1940-1943), Gatewood Heights (1941-1943), and Seward Park (1941-1943). Holmes was also active in professional organizations and served on the Seattle Planning Commission for eight years. He sat on the national board of the American Society of Planning Officials from 1948 -1951. In 1955, Holmes was elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects (FAIA). Holmes had a long career that spanned from the mid-1910s to the mid- to late-1960s, a time of great transition in American architecture. Holmes retired and remained in Seattle until his death on July 18, 1986 at the age of 95.

Holmes's post-war work is represented by the Seattle Public Schools Administration Building (1946-1948), the Ida Culver House (1948-1949), the Seattle Goodwill Industries (1948), Seattle Public Schools Administrative and Service Center (1951), Catherine Blaine Junior High School (1952), and the Ancient Order of United Workmen Building (1952).<sup>11</sup>

### C. Fred Mahon

Tacoma architect C. Fred Mahon designed the Cascadian Hotel (1929) in Wenatchee, his only known work in the city. Born in 1888, Mahon was a grandson of Christopher Mahon, well-known Pierce County pioneer who sailed around Cape Horn to settle in the Puget Sound region in 1849. Mahon was born on his grandfather's donation claim in Tacoma. In 1913, he entered into a partnership with fellow Tacoma architect Charles Frederick W. Lundberg. Their firm was unique because it offered architectural design and engineering services. The firm designed commercial, industrial, and residential buildings of varying sizes. Extant examples

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<sup>11</sup> Ibid, pp. 205-209

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of their work in Tacoma include the C.O. Lynn Funeral Home (1918; listed on the national, state, and local registers), Holy Rosary Catholic Church (1920; listed on the Tacoma Register of Historic Places), Scandinavian Salvation Army (1914), Antone Davis Building/Spar Restaurant (1916), Steam Baking Co. (1917), Sauriol-Martin Building/Orpheum Theater (1919), Northern Pacific Bank (1914), City Transfer and Storage Co. (1916), and the P.N. Wallerich House (1923).

The partnership lasted ten years, during which time they designed over 230 buildings. After dissolving their partnership, Mahon took over the Seattle office and Lundberg remained in Tacoma and opened his own office.

### **Morrison & Stimson**

The Spokane architectural firm of Morrison & Stimson designed the Wenatchee Federal Savings & Loan Building (1926). Outside the Downtown Wenatchee Historic District, the firm also designed the Chelan County Courthouse (1924), four schools—Lewis and Clark Elementary School (1922), Columbia Elementary School (1923), Mission View School (1924), and Stevens School (1925), and an Elks Lodge (1922). Only the Chelan County Courthouse and the Wenatchee Federal Savings & Loan Building are extant.

Born in Iowa in 1888, Earl Wilson Morrison moved to Spokane with his parents in 1893. Educated in Spokane's public school system, Morrison received his technical training from the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago, graduating in 1914. He returned to Spokane and established his own architectural practice. He entered the Army during World War I. When Morrison returned from war in 1919, he established a partnership with Spokane architect Vas Stimson which lasted until 1926. The firm designed many stately homes in Spokane and institutional and commercial buildings throughout the state including Wenatchee and Snohomish County. After the firm dissolved, Morrison continued his own practice, becoming a prolific designer in Snohomish County where he continued to design schools, fire stations and office buildings. He also designed a significant number of apartment towers in Seattle. Morrison died suddenly on January 6, 1955 at the age of 66.<sup>12</sup>

### **Russell and Rice**

The Seattle architectural firm of Russell and Rice designed the Young Men's Christian Association Building (1912) in Wenatchee. The firm is best known for its design (in partnership with Seattle architect Harlan Thomas) of the Sorrento Hotel (1907-1908), the

<sup>12</sup> Pat Kessler, Earl William Morrison, 1888-1955, About the Architect, unpublished essay.

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grand seven-story hotel in Seattle's First Hill neighborhood. The two firms also collaborated on the design of the J.M. Weatherwax High School (1908-1909) in Aberdeen.<sup>13</sup>

### **Ludwig O. Solberg**

Ludwig O. Solberg was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1886 and was raised in Spokane. He attended Washington State College (now Washington State University) from 1907-1908 and served in the Marine Corps during World War I. Solberg settled in Wenatchee around 1920 and received his architectural license from the State of Washington in December 1922. He was associated with the Spokane architectural firm of Morrison and Stimson and assisted in the design of the Chelan County Courthouse (1924). Solberg later established his own practice and became the most prolific and prominent architect in the Wenatchee Valley, designing hundreds of structures in a variety of architectural styles from the 1920s to the mid-1950s. His commercial designs reflected popular styles of time including Beaux Arts, Tudor Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Art Deco, and Gothic Revival.

Some of the buildings credited to Solberg include the Wenatchee Fire Station (1929; listed on the national, state and local registers), Wenatchee Police Station (1931), Elks Temple (1922), Warren Motor Building (1921), First Federal Savings and Loan Building (1926), Chelan County Shop/Annex, Davis (now Hamilton) Warehouse (1920 & 1927), numerous schools that have been demolished (Wenatchee High School, H. B. Ellison Jr. High School, Columbia Elementary, Stevens School, Lincoln Elementary School, District 88 Building, and Lewis and Clark Elementary), the Church of the Brethren (1928), remodel of the exterior of the Wells and Wade Building, the first Salvation Army Building (1928), and former J.C. Penney's Building (1926, now Washington Mutual building). Other buildings attributed to Solberg outside Wenatchee include Dryden Elementary, Bridgeport Elementary; Chelan High School, Chelan Ford Motor Co. Building, Chelan Masonic Temple, Cashmere City Hall, Ludington Building, and the addition for the Douglas County Courthouse.

Solberg also designed numerous apple packing warehouses in Cashmere, Chelan, Dryden, and Wenatchee including the present Cascadian Fruit Storage in Wenatchee. He also held a patent on a "reversed air system" for warehouse fruit storage. In addition to commercial structures, Solberg designed many prominent residences in Wenatchee such as the D. L. Woodruff House (124 S. Franklin); the McBride House at 918 Idaho (1928), and D.A. Shiner House (927 Idaho), Wilder Jones House (1931), and the T.L. Ross House (1931).

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<sup>13</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 128, 128.

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Solberg died in 1967 at the age of 80. His collection of drawings, photographs, and specifications and his drafting table were donated to the Wenatchee Valley Museum and Cultural Center in 1998.

### **Victor W. Voorhees**

Seattle architect Victor W. Voorhees designed the Wenatchee Register listed Vradenburg Apartments in 1922. He established the architectural firm of Fisher & Voorhees in 1904 in Ballard (a separate city that was annexed to Seattle in 1907). As a prolific designer with a long career spanning over fifty years, Voorhees is credited with designing over 110 buildings including residences, apartment buildings, commercial buildings, industrial buildings, and hotels. Notable works in Seattle include the Washington Hall (1908), the Vance Hotel (ca. 1927), and the Vance Building (ca. 1928). Voorhees published his house plans in cottage and bungalow pattern books. He also served as the supervising architect for Willeys-Overland Co.'s automobile showrooms and garages in Seattle and Spokane. Voorhees was born in 1876 in Wisconsin and died in Santa Barbara, CA in 1970.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> Ibid, 353.

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### Verbal Boundary Description

The Downtown Wenatchee Historic District is located in the Wenatchee Quadrangle, Township 22, Range 20, Section 10 in Chelan County, Washington. For UTM specific coordinates, see Section 10 of this nomination form. The district is comprised of approximately twelve blocks (some of which are half-blocks or partial blocks). Alleys divide a majority of the blocks. It is bordered by Columbia Street to the east, Mission Street to the west, N. 1<sup>st</sup> Street to the north, and Kittitas Street to the south.

### Boundary Justification

These boundaries encompass the commercial and warehouse areas of Downtown Wenatchee. The district comprises the core of downtown. The buildings within these boundaries comprise of commercial and warehouse buildings that represent predominant property types in the district. The majority of the buildings date from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and are architecturally unified in scale, materials, and design. The irregular lines of the boundary were created to capture the Cascadian Hotel at the north end and to exclude a half block containing a surface parking lot and a non-contributing resource at the southwest corner.



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## Contemporary Photograph Log

<p><b>1 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District (L to R): Liberty Theatre (#83), Eagles Lodge (#84), Mission Theatre (#85), Vitaphone Theatre (#86), and World Hotel (#87) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: Mission Street, looking southeast from Palouse Street</p>	<p><b>5 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District (L to R): Wenatchee Federal Savings &amp; Loan Bldg (#31) and Rialto Theatre (#32). Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: Wenatchee Avenue, looking southeast from Palouse Street</p>
<p><b>2 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District (R to L): World Hotel (#87), Vitaphone Theatre (#86), Mission Theatre (#85), Eagles Lodge (#84), and Liberty Theatre (#83) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: Mission Street, looking northeast from Orondo Avenue</p>	<p><b>6 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: Orondo Avenue, looking east toward the BNSF Railroad and the city of East Wenatchee in the distance</p>
<p><b>3 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District (R to L): Liberty Theatre (#83) and Fuller Quigg Bldg (#70) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: Palouse Street, looking southeast from Mission Street</p>	<p><b>7 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District (L to R): Seattle First Bank Bldg (#64), S.H. Kress Bldg (#65), and Sears Bldg (#66). Cascadian Hotel (#80)—tall bldg in background. Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: Wenatchee Avenue, looking northwest</p>
<p><b>4 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District (L to R): Central Bldg partial view (#25), Weister Bldg (#26), and J.S. Mooney Bldg (#27) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: Wenatchee Avenue, looking southeast from 1<sup>st</sup> Street</p>	<p><b>8 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District Hamilton Cold Storage (#11) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: South and east facades, looking northwest</p>

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<p><b>9 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District Wells and Wade (#6) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: West and south facades, looking northeast</p>	<p><b>15 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District World Hotel (#87) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: West and south facades, looking northeast</p>
<p><b>10 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District Coca-Cola Co. Bldg (#23) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: East facade, looking west</p>	<p><b>16 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District Eagles Lodge Bldg (#84) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: West facade, looking east</p>
<p><b>11 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District Old City Jail Bldg (#52) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: North and west facades, looking east</p>	<p><b>17 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District Eagles Lodge Bldg (#84) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: Detail on west facade</p>
<p><b>12 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District B.A. Thayer Buildings (#57 and #58) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: East facade, looking west</p>	<p><b>18 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District J.S. Mooney Bldg (#27) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: West facade, looking east</p>
<p><b>13 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District Old Stone Warehouse Bldg (#1) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: West and south facades, looking northeast</p>	<p><b>19 of 32</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District Wenatchee Federal Savings &amp; Loan Bldg (#31) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: North and west facades, looking southeast</p>
<p><b>14 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District Old Post Office Annex (#92) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: West facade, looking east</p>	<p><b>20 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District Doneen Bldg (#30) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: West and south facades, looking northeast</p>

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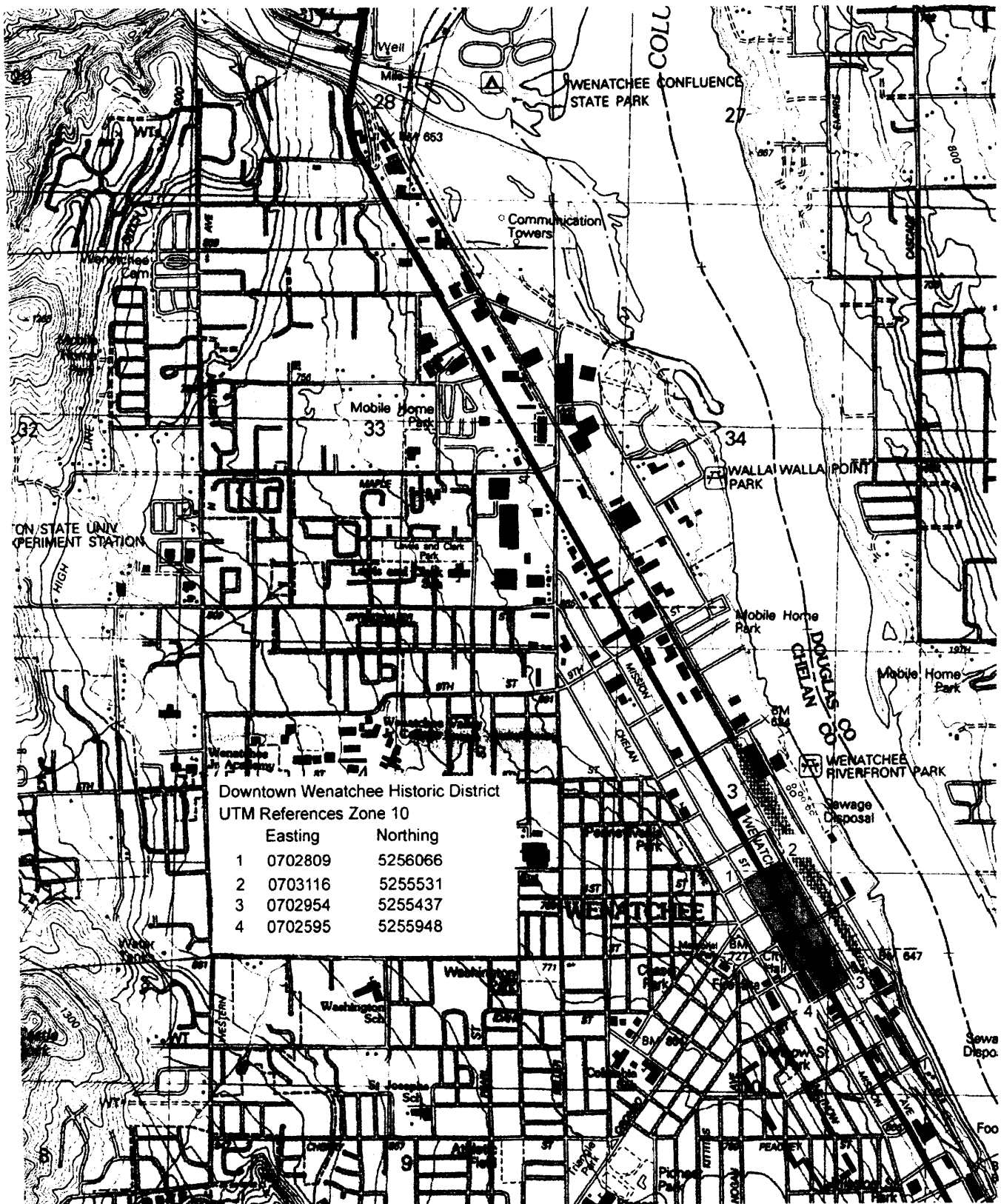
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<p><b>21 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District Doneen Bldg (#30) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: Terra cotta details on west facade</p>	<p><b>27 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District Wells and Wade Hardware Bldg #1 (#45) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: West facade, looking southeast</p>
<p><b>22 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District S.H. Kress Bldg (#65) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: South and east facades, looking northwest</p>	<p><b>28 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District (L) Wenatchee Hotel Bldg (#40) and (R) Burbank Auto Supplies Bldg (#41) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: Alley looking east (historic wall sign on left)</p>
<p><b>23 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District Fuller Quigg Bldg (#70) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: East and north facades, looking southwest</p>	<p><b>29 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District World Hotel (#87) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: Alley (east) facade; historic wall sign</p>
<p><b>24 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District Fuller Quigg Bldg (#70) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: Pilaster, cornice and parapet details</p>	<p><b>30 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District Eagle Transfer Bldg (#7) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: Alley (west) facade; historic wall sign</p>
<p><b>25 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District Cascadian Hotel (#80) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: South and east facades, looking northwest</p>	<p><b>31 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District Columbia Brewing Co. Bldg (#50) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: Alley (east) facade; historic wall sign</p>
<p><b>26 of 31</b> Downtown Wenatchee Historic District (L to R): Garland Bldg (#88) and The Log Cabin Bldg (#89) Wenatchee, Chelan County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo Date: November 2007 View: North and west facades, looking south</p>	

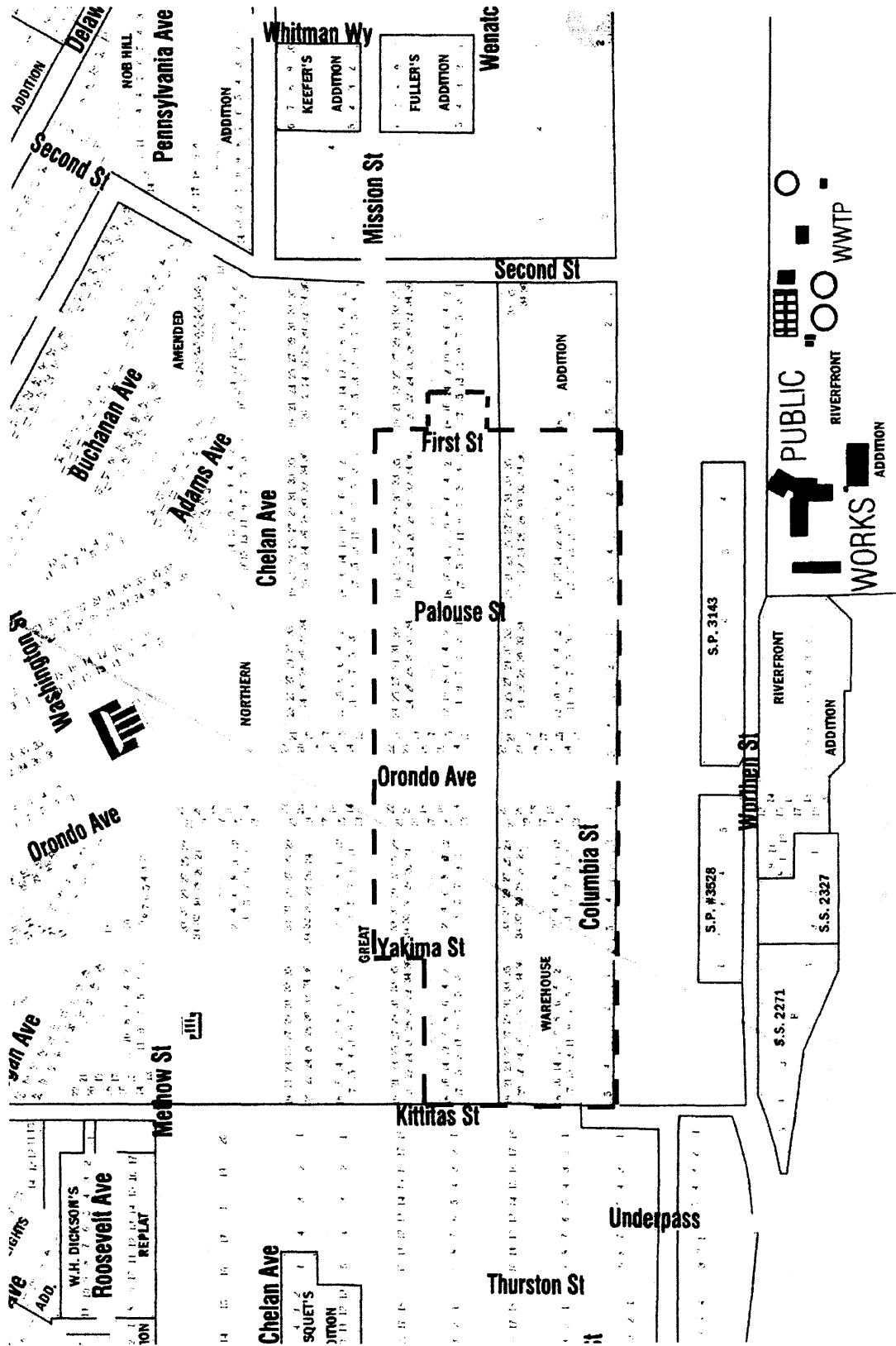
**NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION  
DOWNTOWN WENATCHEE HISTORIC DISTRICT, WENATCHEE (CHELAN COUNTY) WA  
MAPS**



USGS map detail showing historic district boundaries (area shaded in grey) and UTM coordinates.



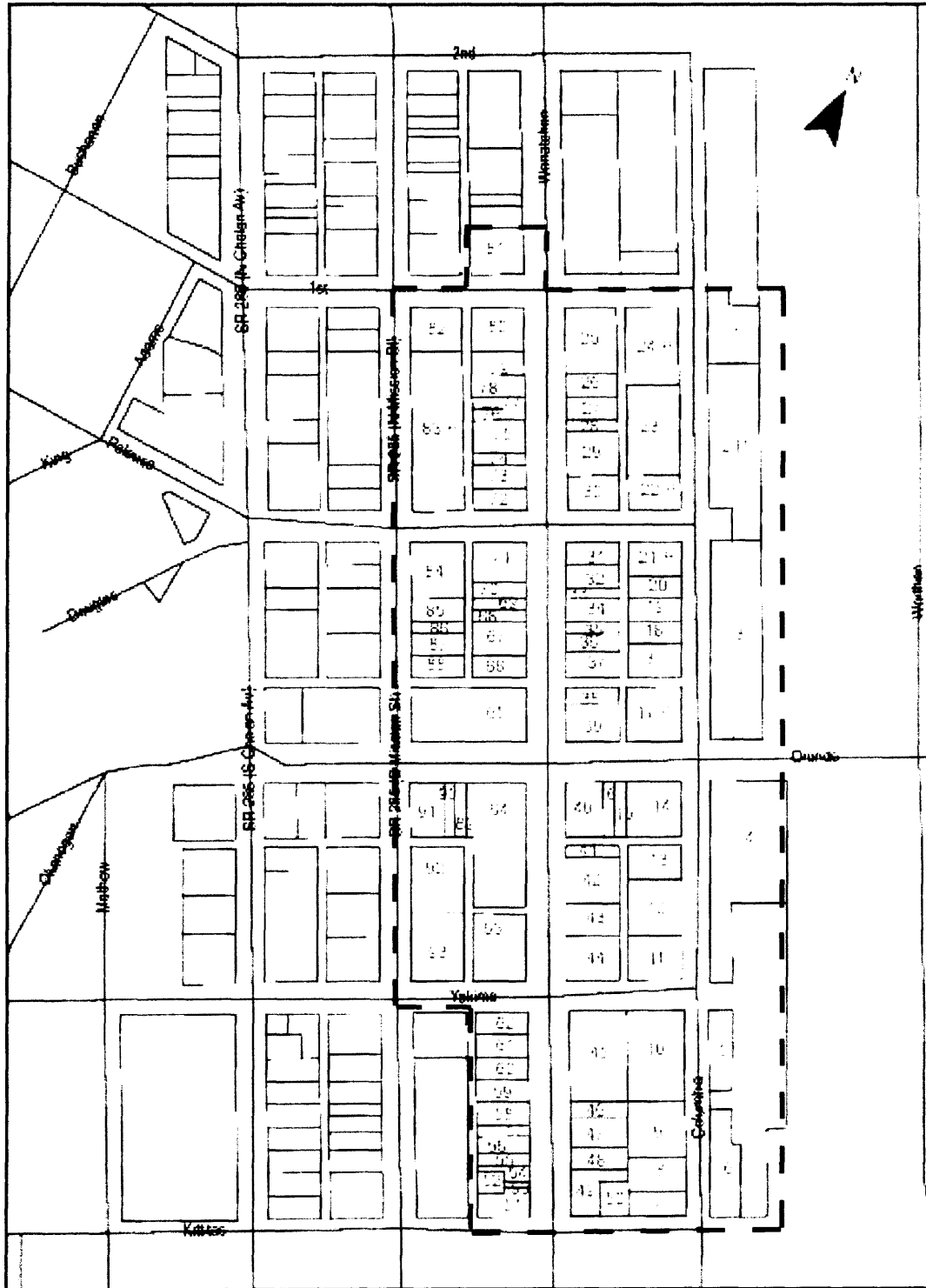
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MAPS**



Assessor's plat map. Historic district boundaries indicated by dashed lines. Source: City of Wenatchee

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 DOWNTOWN WENATCHEE HISTORIC DISTRICT, WENATCHEE (CHELAN COUNTY) WA  
 MAPS**

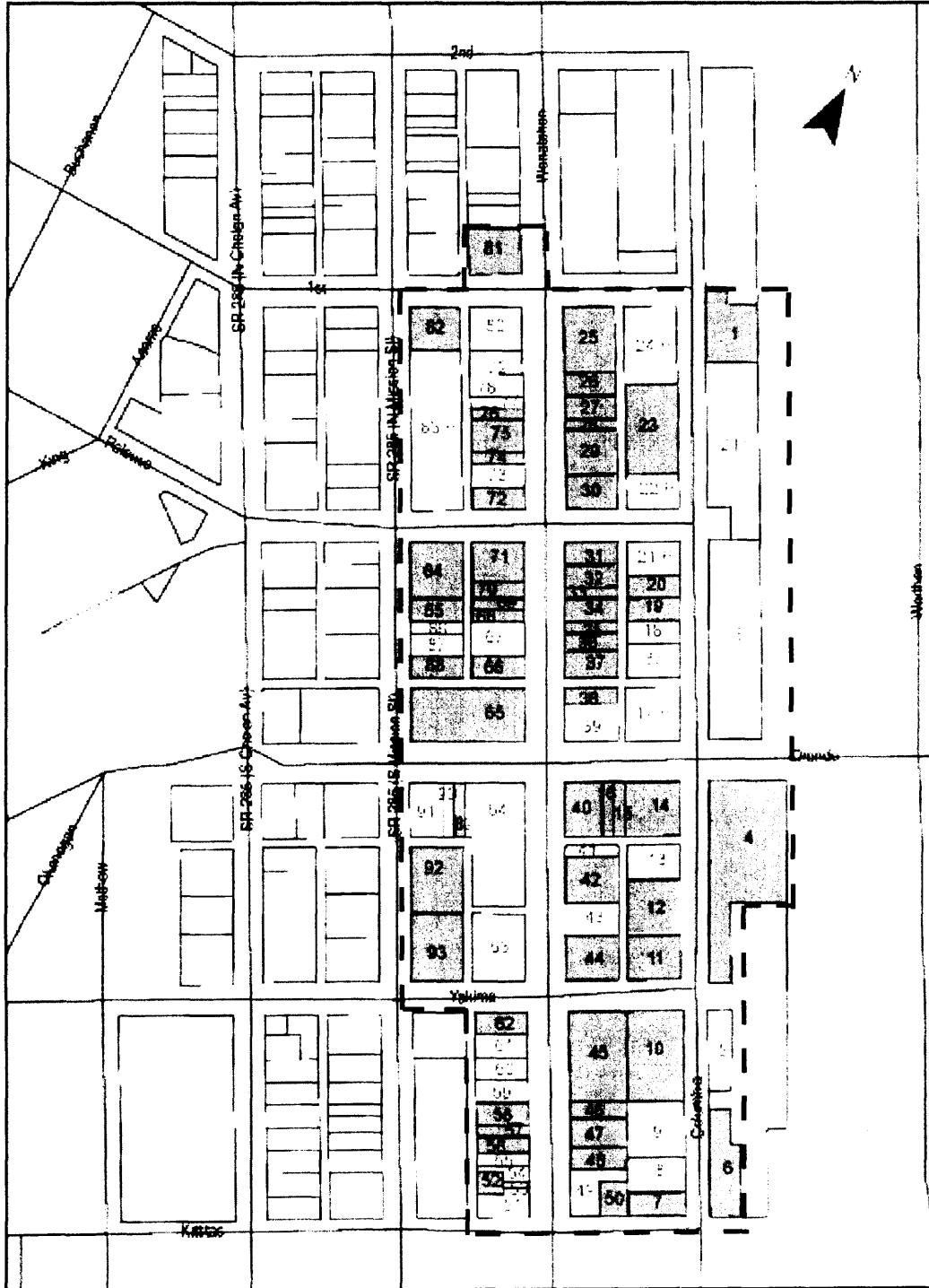
**Downtown Wenatchee Historic District Site Identification Map**



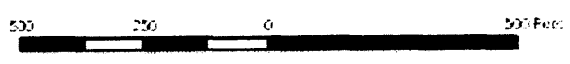
District boundary — — — — — 500 250 0 500 Feet

**NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION  
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 MAPS**

**Downtown Wenatchee Historic District  
 Contributing Properties vs. Non-Contributing Properties Map**



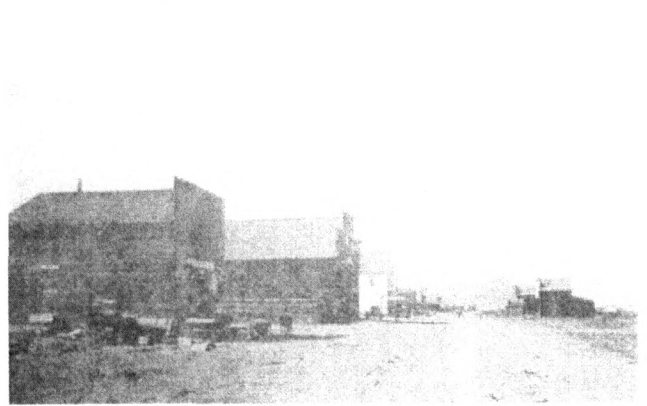
District Boundary — — —  
 Contributing properties [shaded box]  
 Non-contributing properties [unshaded box]



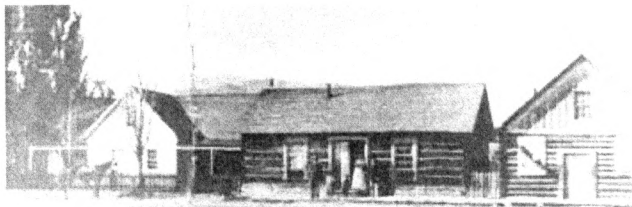
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PHOTOGRAPHS**



Members of the Wenatchi Tribe. Source: WVMCC



Ca. 1890. View of original Wenatchee townsite at north end of Miller Street. Source: WVMCC



Ca. 1890. View of the Miller-Freer Trading Post in the original Wenatchee townsite. Source: WVMCC



Ca. 1900. View of town square at Wenatchee Ave and Orondo. Source: WVMCC



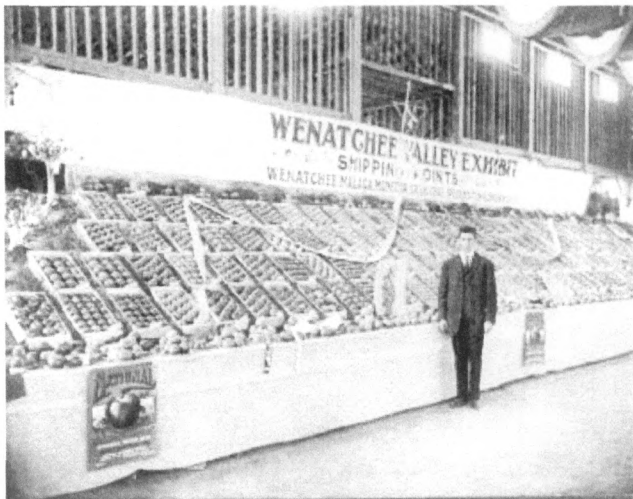
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PHOTOGRAPHS**



Ca. 1900s. Wenatchee Avenue. Source: WVMCC



Ca. 1930s. Wenatchee Avenue. Source: WVMCC

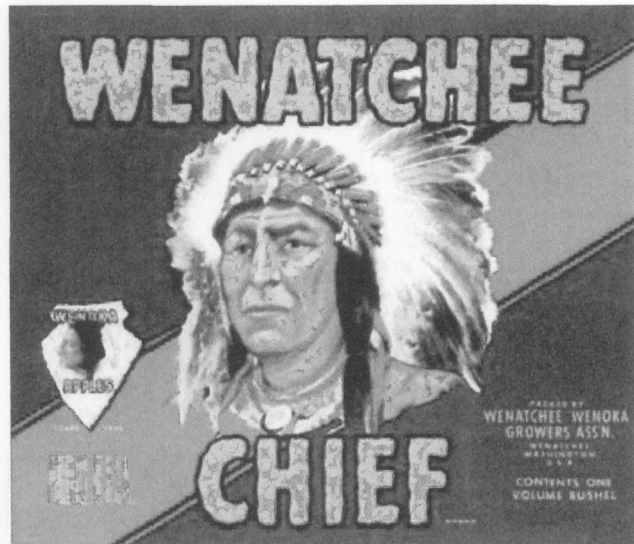


Wenatchee Valley fruit exhibit. Source: WVMCC



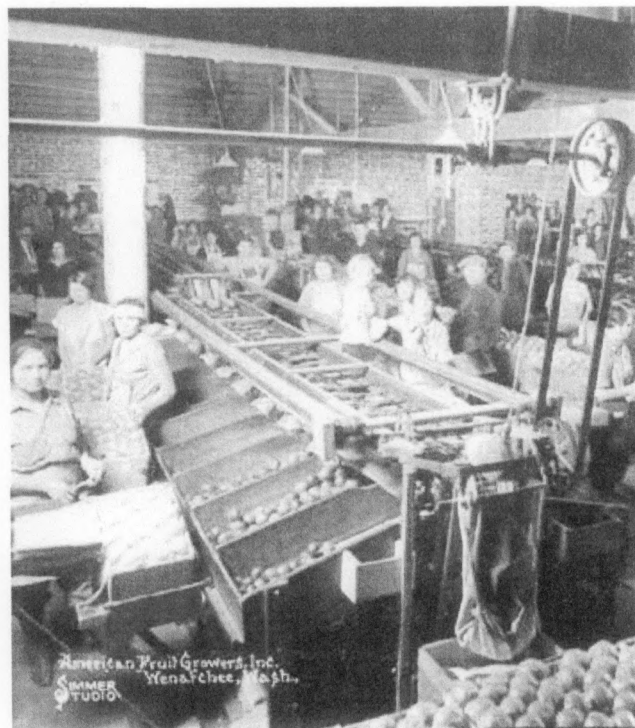
Apple pickers in orchard. Source: WVMCC

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 PHOTOGRAPHS



Dow Fruit Co. "Wenatchee Apples" fruit label.  
 Source: WVMCC

"Wenatchee Chief" fruit label. Source: WVMCC



Wells & Morris storefront display showing prize ribbons for displays of fruit at exhibits. Source: WVMCC

Workers in fruit packing plant. Source: WVMCC

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PHOTOGRAPHS**



Wenatchee Avenue looking south from 1st Street.  
Source: WVMCC



Olympia Hotel. Source: WVMCC

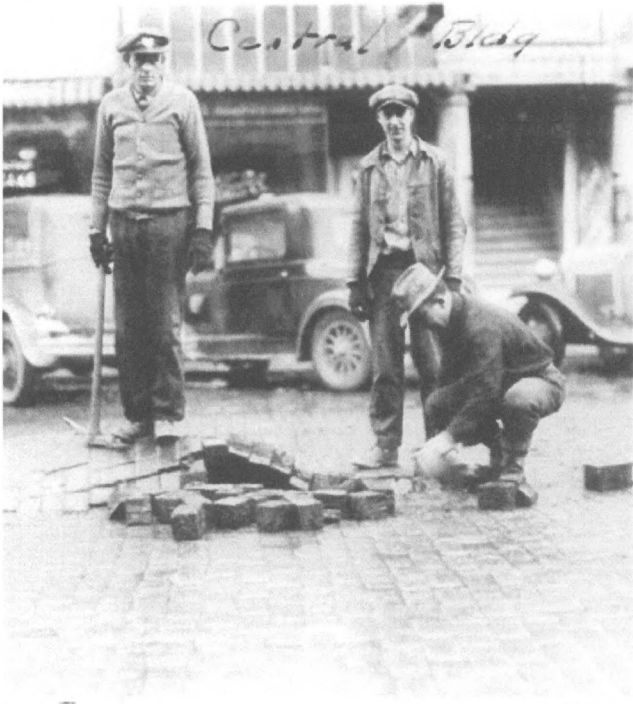


Central Building. Source: WVMCC



Brick street - Orondo and Wenatchee Ave. Source:  
WVMCC

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PHOTOGRAPHS**



*H. ... Jan. 1901 Wen.*

Wood block street - Wenatchee Ave & 1st St.  
Source: WVMCC



Wenatchee Federal Savings & Loan Building.  
Source: WVMCC



Liberty Theatre. Source: WVMCC



1940s view down Mission St with theaters on left.  
Source: WVMCC

**NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION  
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PHOTOGRAPHS**



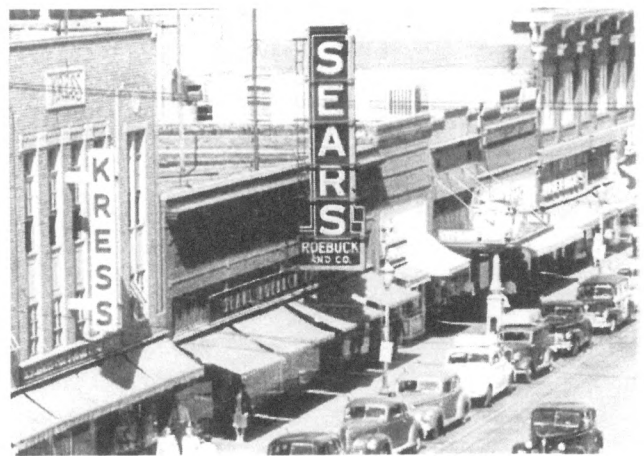
First Federal Post Office Building. Source: WVMCC



Second Federal Building. Source: WVMCC



1930s postcard streetscape of Wenatchee Ave.  
Source: WVMCC



Kress and Sears Buildings. Source: WVMCC



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PHOTOGRAPHS



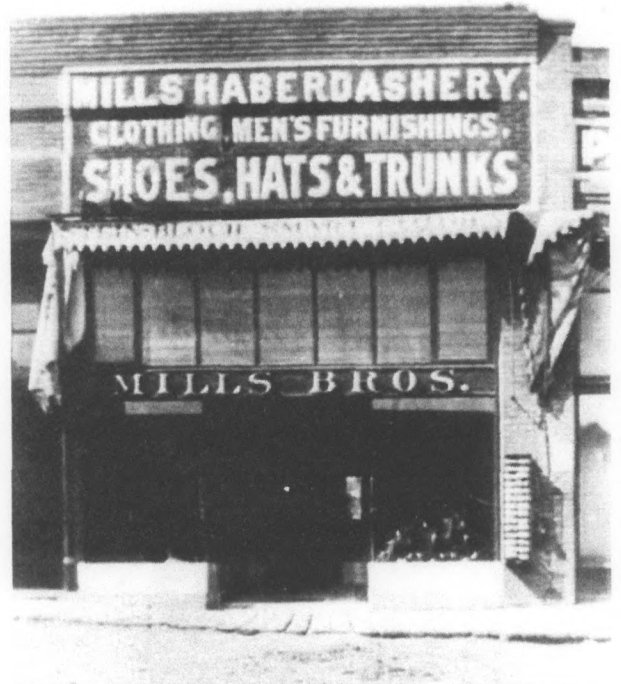
Cascadian Hotel: WVMCC



Rialto Theatre sign. Source: WVMCC



Doneen Building. Source: WVMCC



Mills Bros storefront. Source: WVMCC