

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

**NATIONAL
REGISTER**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See Instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the Instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Winslow, Colburn T., House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 458 East 2nd Street not for publication
city, town Colville vicinity
state Washington code WA county Stevens code 065 zip code 99114

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	— buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	—	— sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	—	— structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	—	— objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.
 See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official *Jacob E. ...* Date 3/16/90
Washington State Department of Community Development Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. 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:) _____

Allons Byen 4/26/90
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

American Foursquare

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls weatherboard

roof composition shingles

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Built in 1909, the C.T. Winslow house is a wood frame American Foursquare located in a residential neighborhood about two blocks east of the Colville business district. The house rests on a corner double lot, which measures 76 feet deep and 49 feet wide, and is surrounded by a lawn with several large deciduous trees. A frame carriage house, built a few years later, is located at the rear of the lot. The Winslow house is one of the largest residences in the city, and is distinguished from its neighbors (mostly smaller frame cottages) in both size and style.

The house is constructed of a balloon frame resting on a rough face cut stone foundation. Square in both plan and mass, the house measures 40 feet on all sides, rises two and one-half stories, and is capped by a steeply pitched hip roof, with hip roof dormers projecting on all four slopes. The house is sided with clapboards (exposed six inches to weather) with wood trim. The original cedar shingles on the roof have been replaced with composition shingles. Two brick chimneys, with corbelled caps, rise from the roof.

The Winslow house reflects the simple classical lines of the American Foursquare. Corners are articulated by panelled pilasters; a wide frieze board runs across the house below the projecting eaves; and carved brackets underscore the boxed cornice. Fenestration is regularly disposed, and consists of wood-frame double-hung windows, mostly with one-over-one lights. The original wood sash remains on all windows.

A one-story porch spans the front (north) facade. The porch is supported by wooden Tuscan columns and features a plain entablature, bracketed cornice, and central pediment, supported by paired columns, which shelters the doorway. To either side of the door are large double hung windows with entablature hoods. Above the porch pediment, a cutaway bay window lights the second story of the facade. A first floor cutaway bay, with leaded and bevelled glass, projects from the east elevation. The bay has a shed roof with bracketed cornice. On the rear (south) elevation, an open porch (about four feet wide) shelters the kitchen entry. The porch has a hip roof supported by Tuscan columns and features a classical entablature. Dormers on the front and side elevations are lighted by a band of three double-hung windows, and a single double-hung window lights the rear dormer.

The Winslow house is entered through a centrally located, single leaf front door, which is glazed and framed with sidelights. The interior of the house reflects the standard, open Foursquare plan. A large reception hallway (with stairs leading to the upper stories) divides the interior between a front parlor and dining room on the west and a livingroom on the east. The livingroom is separated from the stairhall by fluted Doric colonettes resting on a panelled plinth and rising to a box beam. The living room features built-in window seats and bookcases, and has a brick fireplace. Throughout the interior, tamarack trim includes panelled wainscoting, which rises to the chair rail height, and classical door and window casings with entablature hoods. The open stairway also features wainscoting; the original bannister has been removed and is being repaired. The rear kitchen features a staircase that rises to the second floor and attic. The upstairs features several bedrooms organized around a central hall, and the attic level has been finished as living space but does not retain historic character. In the current rehabilitation, the owners have removed damaged plaster from the lath and will restore the walls to their original condition.

A frame carriage house sits about 20 feet to the rear of the house. The structure is sided with clapboards, and is ornamented with corner boards, a bracketed cornice, and a gabled dormer which provided entry into the hayloft. Ground story entry is made either through sliding wooden double doors or a single leaf door. The structure is in poor condition.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally statewide locallyApplicable National Register Criteria A B C DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Industry1909 - c. 19201909

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Winslow, Colburn T.

Architect/Builder

not known

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Colburn T. Winslow House is a well preserved American Foursquare residence closely associated with one of Colville's leading lumbermen in the early 20th century. Built in 1909, the stylish and substantial house reflected the stature of its owner who helped build the region's largest mills; established a milltown, logging railroad and lumber camps; and remained a leading industrialist for several decades. No other properties closely associated with the Winslow lumber operation are extant.

Historical Background: Colburn T. Winslow, his father David, and his brothers Orin and Lloyd were Eastern Washington lumbermen who arrived in Colville in 1900, purchased extensive timber holdings, and established the first and largest sawmill in the area. In the years before their arrival, Stevens County was a remote and sparsely settled area, once the site of a Hudson's Bay company outpost, a Catholic mission, an American fort, and early mining claims. Platted in 1883 and incorporated in 1889, Colville served as the seat of the county but its population numbered only a few hundred.

The resource-rich area did not boom until Spokane promoters (including D.C. Corbin) laid the tracks of the Spokane Falls and Northern Railroad in the 1890s and made large-scale industrial operations profitable. The coming of the railroad led to a boom, and by the first decade of the 20th century almost 100 sawmills operated in the heavily timbered county, turning out over 60 million board feet of lumber each year.

The Winslow family helped precipitate the boom. Incorporated in 1900 as the Winslow Lumber Manufacturing Company (with father David as President and Colburn as Secretary-Treasurer) and capitalized at \$50,000, the family built the first sawmill and planing mill in the community. The mills were located near the hamlet of Keil about three and one-half miles south of Colville, along the Colville River and adjacent to the railroad tracks.

The Winslows spent over \$100,000 to clear the waterway, build the trams and skid roads, and lay the foundations for the operation. They spent an additional \$60,000 for the mills, kilns, and equipment. When completed in the late fall of 1900, according to Spokane newspapers of the era, it was the largest and best equipped mill in northeastern Washington.

By 1902, the mills turned out 75,000 feet of dimension lumber each day, mostly sold to Chicago manufacturers. Although the mills were destroyed in a devastating blaze that year, the Winslow family quickly rebuilt. In addition to the rebuilt mills, the Winslows also built a company town at the site which they named Orin. Orin included company offices, boarding houses and bunk houses, a company store, and about 25 company-owned residences which were provided rent-free for employees with families. For the next 35 years, about 150 people--nearly all employed by the Winslow firm--lived in the community.

The brothers also built a 20 mile-long logging railroad to access their remote holdings, and they established logging camps in the surrounding pine and cedar forests. In 1909, the camp at Haller Creek was established; other camps were built at Happy Valley, Starvation Flat, and Basin.

In addition to being secretary of the firm, Colburn was the manager of the Orin operations, and a sort of Orin town father, serving for nearly two decades as community post master and manager of the company store. In 1912, his father died and Colburn became the senior officer of the firm. Although the company remained prosperous through the early 1930s, Colburn's active associations with the firm may have ceased about 1920, after which he is no longer identified by business directories (and was apparently replaced by a non-family employee). The firm was sold to the Weyerhaeuser company in 1934, and in 1938 the mill burned, putting nearly 200 people out of work and closing forever one of Colville's major industries. Few remnants of the company town or the camps are known to survive; scrap iron from the burned mill and the railroad tracks was sold to Japan in 1938 and 1939.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

In 1905, Colburn Winslow and his wife Emma purchased a parcel of the old Joseph Martin homestead (claimed in 1878) from J.H. Young and W.L. Bowen. The house was completed in 1909 and, according to historic photographs at the Stevens County Historical Museum, was perhaps the largest residence in the city at the time. Orin Winslow also constructed a house, across the street, but it was destroyed sometime around mid-century. The Colburn Winslow property was subsequently sold to the Hays family in the 1920s, who in turn sold it in the mid-1940s to the Schumaker family. Today, the Winslow house is being carefully restored to its original condition by the current owners.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Cowbrough, Chris. "Winslow Wasn't Run of Mill." Colville Statesman Examiner, April 20, 1988, p. 9.
"Death of David Winslow at Advanced Age of 89 Years." Colville Statesman Examiner, December 12, 1912, p. 1.
"Winslow Lumber Plant Burns." Spokane Spokesman-Review, August 13, 1902, p. 1.
Stevens County Reveille, August 1, 1900.
Polk's Oregon and Washington Gazetteer (Seattle: 1902-1932).
Steele. An Illustrated History of Stevens, Ferry, Okanogan, and Chelan Counties. Western Historical Publishing Company, 1904.
Some Pertinent Facts Concerning Stevens County (Colville, c. 1915).
Collections of Stevens County Historical Museum, Colville, Washington.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one

UTM References

A	<u>11</u>	<u>433640</u>	<u>5377090</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 1 and 2, Block 36, Meyer's Addition, City of Colville.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with Colburn Winslow.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title	<u>Leonard T. Garfield</u>	date	<u>August 1989</u>
organization	<u>Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation</u>	telephone	<u>(206) 753-4011</u>
street & number	<u>111 West 21st Avenue, KL-11</u>	state	<u>Washington</u> zip code <u>98504</u>
city or town	<u>Olympia</u>		