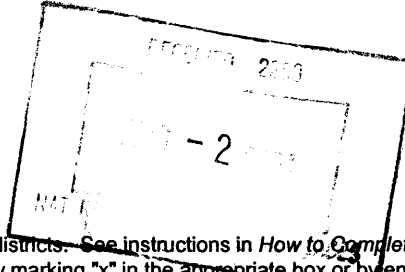


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



**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 OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by State Avenue on the North, 8th Avenue on the South, Columbia Street on west and Franklin Street on the east. not for publication _____
city or town Olympia vicinity _____
state Washington code WA county Thurston code 67
zip code 98505

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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] 7-27-04
Signature of certifying official 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 commenting or other official 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] Signature of Keeper: Edson H. Beall Date of Action: 9/15/04

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- X private
X public-local
X public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
X district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows: buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) "Historic Resources of Downtown Olympia, WA"

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

7

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Cat: Commerce/Trade: business; department store; professional; financial institution; restaurant; specialty store; restaurant; warehouse.
Social: Meeting hall
Government: capitol; city hall; fire station; courthouse; government office
Education: library
Recreation and Culture: theater
Domestic: multiple dwelling; hotel
Landscape: park

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Cat: Commerce/Trade: business; professional; financial institution; restaurant; specialty store, restaurant
Social: Meeting hall
Government: government office
Education:
Recreation and Culture: theater
Domestic: multiple dwelling; hotel
Landscape: park

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Late Victorian: Romanesque
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Beaux Arts; Colonial Revival, Mission Revival
Modern Movement: New Formalism; Art Moderne; International Style
Other: Commercial

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation concrete; stone: sandstone
roof asphalt; tile, copper.
walls stucco; brick, concrete, glass, terra cotta, stone; sandstone, metal: cast iron, aluminum
other

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

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)

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

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning & Development
Commerce; Transportation, Government,
Entertainment/Recreation, Landscape Architecture,
Architecture

Period of Significance

1850-1952

Significant Dates

1853, 1889, 1949

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Architects:	Builders:
<u>Wohleb, Joseph</u>	<u>Dawley Brothers</u>
<u>Proctor, John</u>	<u>Phillips and Newell</u>
<u>Cox, Franklin</u>	<u>Andy Johnson & Company</u>
<u>Stevens, H. L.</u>	<u>Charles Patnude</u>
<u>Ritchie, Willis</u>	<u>Beezer Brothers,</u>
<u>McCann, Richard</u>	<u>Casco Company,</u>
<u>Blackwell and Baker</u>	<u>A. G. Holman</u>
<u>Albertson, A. H.</u>	
<u>Bennett & Johnson</u>	
<u>Gove, George,</u>	
<u>Beezer Brothers</u>	
<u>Ward, Samuel</u>	
<u>L. B. Bartholomew</u>	

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

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 Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Name of repository:

Thurston Regional Planning Council**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property 26.74 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 10 507312 5209811
 Zone Easting Northing
 2 10 507266 5210283
 Zone Easting Northing
 3 10 507682 5320331
 Zone Easting Northing

4 10 507739 5209857
 Zone Easting Northing

 See continuation sheet.**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Boundary Justification

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Shanna Stevenson, Senior Plannerorganization Olympia Advance Planning & Historic Preservation date March 15, 2004street & number 2404 Heritage Court SW #B telephone (360) 786-5745city or town Olympia state WA zip code 98502-6031

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Various

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 7

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**OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Narrative Description:

Summary

The Downtown Olympia Historic District is an irregular area in downtown Olympia, Washington which is located at the southern tip of Puget Sound on Budd Inlet in Thurston County. The District encompasses approximately 26.74 acres and covers parts of 17 city blocks. The district is all located within the original Sylvester Plat of Olympia established in 1850. Although primarily a commercial area, property types include commerce/trade, social, government, landscape, recreation and culture, and domestic residence property types. The District is generally bounded by State Avenue on the north, Franklin Street on the east, 7th Avenue on the south and Columbia and Water Streets on the west.

There are 86 separate tax lots in the district, however some properties encompass more than one tax lot and some properties have more than one resource on one tax lot. The district includes 51 contributing properties and 16 non-contributing properties. Twelve vacant lots are located within the boundaries of the district. Seven properties have been previously listed on the National Register: Elk's Building (#39), Jeffers Studio (#79), Mottman Building (#18), the Old Capitol (#84), Olympia National Bank (#59), Carnegie Library (#86), and Sylvester Park (#68).

Setting and Topography:

Olympia is at the southernmost point of Puget Sound in Budd Inlet and currently has a population of 43,000. The peninsula of Olympia extends into the Inlet with historic tidelands on either side of the promontory. Like most of Southern Puget Sound, the Olympia area was formed by glacial action which down cut the main channels of Puget Sound through glacial erosion and glacial deposition. Olympia was the southernmost extent of these geological periods about 14,000 years ago. Olympia was about 15 kilometers north of the south edge of the Puget Lobe of the Cordilleran Ice Sheet. Budd Inlet was once part of the Black Lake Spillway which drained Glacial Lake Russell, which stretched from Olympia to Seattle. Over the years of permanent American settlement beginning in 1846, the peninsula was first joined to the sloping areas to its east and west by bridges. Later dredging and filling projects joined the peninsula, with the exception of a small inlet, to the east side and filled in a considerable amount of the west shoreline area, although a bridge still connects downtown with the city's west side. These dredging projects eventually filled in about 40 blocks of land on the north, east and west sides of the original peninsula. Generally Columbia Street on the west and Jefferson Street on the east were where the waterlines were historically. In the late 1940s, the river delta of the Deschutes River was dammed to create Capital Lake, a 248 acre water body on the southwest side of the downtown. The nominated area is a primarily flat, but slopes slightly upward from sea level to the south and downward to sea level on the west. It is flat on the north and east sides.

The Olympia downtown district is generally located along Capitol Way (the city's main street) on the north-south axis and 4th Avenue along the east-west axis. The district is bounded on the north by some commercial development, newer city buildings, and by the Port of Olympia which is a generally log-shipping operation but has also recently developed commercial waterfront restaurants and buildings as well as the city Farmer's Market on the northwest side of the peninsula. The northeast area of the Port bordering the district was traditionally a wood processing area, which is now transitioning to mixed-use re-developments.

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**OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Narrative Description:

To the south, the commercial area transitions to the Capitol Grounds (a National Register District) and associated government buildings. To the east are smaller and more non-significant commercial buildings. On the west, the district is bordered by Capital Lake and its associated park spaces, newer development and on the northwest edge, the city's boardwalk along Budd Inlet of Puget Sound.

The district encompasses some of the city's most historic buildings and sites including the original town square, the Old Capitol Building (#84), an early city hall and fire station (#9) as well as the city's most architecturally important 19th and early 20th century buildings.

Boundaries:

The boundaries of the district were established by evaluating the cohesiveness of the resources in architecture, history and integrity as well as their ability to express the built environment of the city over time. The 17-block nominated property encompasses the original American settlement area as well as the traditional business and government districts of the city as it developed through the 19th and 20th centuries. Although commercial development bounds the district on all sides, the nominated area represents the most significant and cohesive elements of the larger downtown area.

Plats and Zoning:

The downtown district is entirely within the original Sylvester Plat of Olympia of 1850. Edmund Sylvester, one of the founders of the city in 1846, was a native of Maine and established the plat with the assistance of early surveyors Charles Frasier and Hugh Goldsborough. He created a New England-style town with a town square and grid pattern with lots initially 250 feet square and streets 60 feet wide in 1850. The recorded plat of 1870 has lots measuring 120 feet by 60 feet with 10 foot wide alleys, eight lots to a block. Main Street (now Capitol Way) was platted 70 feet wide and Union Avenue 80 feet wide with all other streets 60 feet in width. Subsequently the lots have been re-configured, but block sizes have remained the same.

The district encompasses parts of Capitol Way, Columbia Street, Water Street, Washington Street, and Franklin Street. Also included are portions of State Avenue, 4th Avenue, 5th Avenue, Legion Way and 7th Avenue. The lots are of varying size and configuration, although they almost uniformly have alley-ways, some of which retain 19th and early 20th century brick paving. All properties are zoned "Downtown Commercial" by the city.

Streetscapes:

Almost all of the buildings extend uniformly to the sidewalk edge. The exceptions are the monumental Old Capitol Building (#84), Carnegie Library (#86), and Olympia Federal Savings Building (#25). The city has planted street trees on Capitol Way, parts of 4th and 5th Avenue and adjacent to any redeveloped properties. Trees are generally set in large grated areas in the sidewalks. The trees form significant canopies in the streetscape. Other trees and plants are incorporated into the landscaping of buildings which are recessed from the curb or have been redeveloped. Sylvester Park has a variety of very large trees which are planted around the perimeter of the park.

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**OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Narrative Description:

New street lights extend the length of 4th Avenue and a short distance on 5th. These have “cobra” type heads with a decorative acorn pedestrian illumination fixtures mounted below the cobra heads and also placed single light poles between the cobra lights. They are painted green. Other street lights are cobra head in design. Stop lights extend over the streets mounted on the metal cobra head poles. Some streets also include wooden power poles mounted along the sidewalks. The city has primarily concrete sidewalks which have been retrofitted with curb cuts at intersections for handicap accessibility. The sidewalks have parking meters. The street from Capitol Way to Washington on E. 5th Avenue has brick paver inserts and bulb-outs, part of a street improvement demonstration project several years ago. The sidewalk on the north side of 5th in this area also has brick inserts. The city has also installed bulb-outs for bicycle parking adjacent to the sidewalk in a few locations. Prominent streetscape elements in the district are the various canopies and awnings which have been installed either as part of the original buildings or as additions to protect pedestrians from rainfall, a prominent element of area weather. These shelters are frequently complemented by clerestory windows over the canopies. Many storefronts have also been fitted with slanting display windows which lead to small, sheltered landings adjacent to the entry doors. The streets generally have parallel parking spaces although angled parking has been installed on the western edge of the district.

Massing:

Overall, the district has primarily one and two story buildings, the taller buildings are the Old Capitol (#84), Security Building (#74), and Olympian Hotel (#65). There are just nine properties that extend more than two stories. Many buildings have false fronts, raised parapets or cornices giving them the appearance of taller buildings. This striking variety of cornices, despite the loss of several through earthquake damage, typifies the streetscapes and is an important character-defining element of the district.

There are 12 parking and vacant lots in the district, many of which resulted from demolition of earlier buildings either because of earthquake damage or the need for off-street parking.

Construction Dates:

Although the town square Sylvester Park (#68) dates from 1850, the building construction dates range from 1869 (Barnes Bank Building #41) to the reconstructed Harris Dry Goods (#63) in 2004. Nineteen buildings/sites date from 1850 to 1910. The majority of the buildings (43) were built between 1911 and 1950. This coincides with a major economic and population growth period in the city. This was a period of prosperity after a major dredging and filling of Budd Inlet in 1910-11, the era when the capitol was located downtown (1905-1928), and the plywood mills just north of the downtown were prospering (1922-1967). The population of the city grew by 15% during this time. There were six buildings constructed during the 1950s although several structures (17) suffered severe damage in the 1949 earthquake and were rebuilt or substantially repaired. Six buildings in the district date from the 1960s and later. Some of the earlier buildings had façade changes during that period and are now non-contributing resources.

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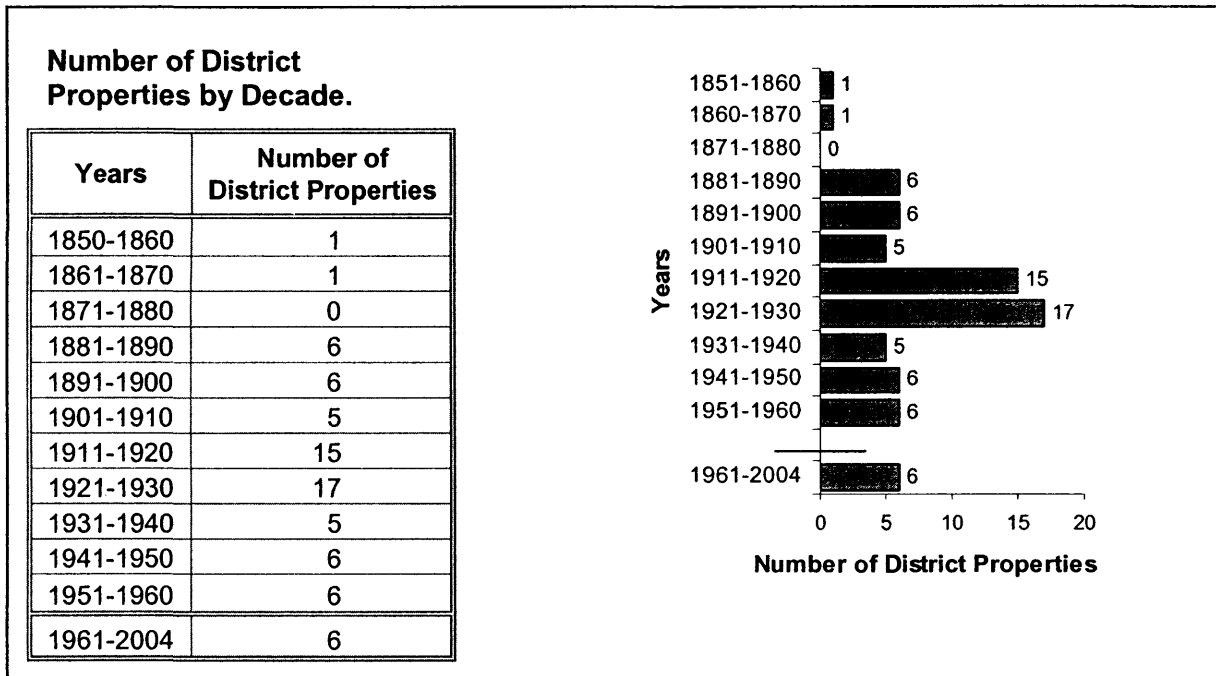
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OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Narrative Description:



Resource Types and Architectural Styles

The district includes primarily commerce/trade related resources (63). A important subcategory of this group are financial institutions (6) which represent a important spectrum of building styles, reflecting the contemporary image of financial soundness over a nearly 140 year period in the city. Some of commercial properties (7) have domestic living spaces on their upper levels. There are a number of restaurants and taverns. Also among the commercial buildings are clothing, furniture, gift, jewelry stores, galleries, a former hardware store and other retail establishments. There are two multi-family residences. There are two sites which were historically hotel buildings. The North Coast Lines bus depot (#70) is a transportation resource. There are three theaters—two of which are historic contributing properties. There are three buildings which currently or historically were social or union halls. Government properties include the Old Capitol (#84) and the Olympia City Hall (#9). Other properties were or are currently used as government offices. The Talcott store (#61) was historically a meeting site for the State Supreme Court and where the state seal was designed in 1889. The city’s former Carnegie Library (#86) is in the district. As with most downtown areas, the uses of buildings have changed overtime. However, the district encompasses entire spectrum of the life of a small city over its 150 year history in its property types.

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**OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Narrative Description:

Materials and Architectural Styles:

The majority of the buildings are commercial buildings reflecting the Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals and American Movements. They typically feature articulated storefronts, often with parapets, and frequently include canopies with clerestory windows on their facades. A major stylistic theme in the district is the Mission Revival style seen in eight buildings, many of which were designed by Joseph Wohleb, an architect who brought the style from Southern California. These buildings often have tile roofs or art tile finishes. Other prominent styles are American Renaissance, an early 20th century commercial style, Beaux Arts, Georgian Revival, Sullivanesque, and Romanesque. There are nine buildings classified as Art Moderne buildings and there are six modern or rebuilt contemporary buildings.

The buildings are primarily built of brick with stucco facades or concrete faced with stucco. Other facing materials include glass, terra cotta, or aggregate concrete. There are 18 buildings which have brick façades or façade elements. There are two sandstone buildings, and one wood structure. Two buildings have cast iron storefront elements—Olympia Hardware (#16) and the Chambers Block (#50).

Condition and Integrity:

The downtown district buildings are primarily in good condition although one of the pivotal buildings, the Olympia National Bank Building (#59), has not been repaired since the 2001 Nisqually Earthquake. Others including the Reed Block (#83), Olympian Hotel (#65), Old Capitol (#84), Capitol Theater and Office Building, (#78) and Mottman Building (#18) have undergone substantial repairs since that earthquake.

Substantial historic rehabilitation projects have been done on several buildings in the recent past including the Olympia Hardware (#16), the Boardman Building (#46), the Baretich Building (#47), the Spar (#48) and Chambers Block (#50). The Fleetwood Building (#69), and Elks Building (#39) were also previous historic rehabilitation projects. New buildings including the Timberland Bank (#56), the rebuilt Harris Dry Goods Building (#63), and Bonaventure (#57) buildings have been built, rebuilt or remodeled in keeping with the city's design review standards which reference historic building elements.

Several buildings are in need of façade maintenance, such as repair or painting. Generally, there are few vacant storefronts although business turnover is a problem in maintaining the viability of downtown. There have been renovations which have altered or destroyed historic character of buildings, including the former Penney's Building (#33) and the former Miller Building (#66). Some aging canopies create an appearance of maintenance deferral.

The downtown area has been particularly hard hit by three earthquakes in 1949, 1965 and 2001 which severely damaged many buildings. This resulted in the loss of many 19th century elements and the particularly after the 1949 event, replacement of earlier facades. The Book Store (#53) lost its upper stories and was re-built as a one-story structure in 1949-50. After that earthquake to the mid-1960s, several buildings were razed to accommodate parking and/or drive-through banking associated with historic bank buildings. Also by that period some of the aging wooden buildings particularly in the downtown core were demolished. When the Interstate freeway was built through Olympia in 1958, several of the small gas stations, which served the mainline Old Highway 99 traffic through Olympia, were razed creating more vacant lots. These factors account for the relatively

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**OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Narrative Description:

high occurrence of vacant parcels. The vacant parcels however are generally distributed throughout the area and do not constitute large areas of vacant land.

Prior to the mid-1980s, there was not a historic preservation program or design review requirement in downtown which resulted in the lack of consideration of how demolitions or changes affected the downtown historic character.

Considering these factors, the overall integrity of the district is good. The contributing buildings have in large measure retained their overall historic character and extant buildings are notable in the wide range of styles and periods which they represent, reflecting the city's history. Non-contributing buildings are generally compatible in massing and detailing but may have lost historic features through later remodels or modifications. The newer the Olympia Federal Savings Building (#25) has larger massing and represents, as would be expected, a modern architectural vocabulary. This building, however, is a significant representative of an important modern style and contributes to the overall feeling of the district as an evolving commercial center.

Distinguishing elements:

The Olympia Downtown District is distinguished by its setting on the shores of Budd Inlet of Puget Sound and Capitol Lake. The area is centered around the historic town square, the heart of its original plat. The landmark Old Capitol Building serves as a backdrop for the district. The pedestrian scale of the district, made even more inviting by the varied canopies on the storefronts and recessed entry-ways, is evident in the area. The streetscapes are enhanced by the variety of building materials, parapets, and finish details.

No other community in Washington is comparable to this downtown area which offers two types of waterfront access, (salt and fresh water), buildings reflecting many architectural styles and eras, and important associations with territorial and state capitol history reflected in its buildings and sites.

Classification of Properties.

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

Properties previously listed on the National Register: There are seven properties in the district previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Four of them were listed as part of the MPD "Historic Resources of Downtown Olympia, WA" in 1987. The others were individually listed at various times.

Historic Contributing: Properties were built during the historic period of Significance (1850-1952) and retain sufficient integrity in location, materials, design setting, workmanship, feeling or association to convey a sense of history.

Historic Non-Contributing: Properties that were built during the historic period of significance (1850-1952) but do not exhibit sufficient historic integrity in location materials design, setting, workmanship feeling, and/or association to convey a sense of history.

Non-Historic, Non-Contributing: Properties that were constructed outside the District's period of significance (post-date 1952).

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**OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Narrative Description:

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

Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources:

Classification	Number of Resources
Properties previously listed on the National Register	7
Historic Contributing Properties in the District	51
Historic Non-Contributing properties.	6
Non Historic-Non Contributing properties in the District	10
Total Resources	74
Vacant	12

Note: There are 86 tax lots in the district. Four resources have more than one tax parcel number. Three tax lots have more than one resource.

Historic District Property (numerical by address)

Address	Historic Name	ID#	Rank	Built Date
119 NW Columbia Street – 25	Munro & Sons	1	Historic Contributing	1914
113 NW Columbia Street – 17	Unknown	2	Historic Contributing	1918
105 NW Columbia Street #11	Unknown	3	Historic Contributing	1929
204 W 4 th Avenue – 10	Angelus Hotel	4	Historic Contributing	1896, 1929
212 W 4 th Avenue – 14		5	Historic Contributing	1952
218 W 4 th Avenue – 22	Wright Building	6	Historic Contributing	1908
209 W 4 th Avenue	Barnes Building/Knights of Pythias Lodge	7	Historic Contributing	1911
407 SW Columbia Street	Harbst Tire Store	8	Historic Contributing	1924, remodeled 1945, 1950
108 NW State Avenue	Olympia City Hall & Fire Station	9	Historic Contributing	1912
116 NW Columbia Street	Unknown	10	Vacant	
107 NW State Avenue	Unknown	11	Vacant	
119 N Capitol Way	Woodruff Block	12	Historic Contributing	1887, remodeled 1949
114 NW Columbia Street	Unknown	13	Vacant	
112 W 4 th Avenue	Weidner Rummy Club	14	Historic Contributing	1929
122 W 4 th Avenue	Unknown	15	Vacant	
109 N Capitol Way	Olympia Hardware	16	Historic Contributing	1884
107 N Capitol Way	Van Epps Building	17	Historic Contributing	1895
101 N Capitol Way	Mottman Building	18	Historic Contributing	1884, 1911
125 W 4 th Avenue	Unknown	19	Vacant	
113 W 4 th Avenue	Red Top Taxi	20	Historic Contributing	1948

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OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Narrative Description:

403 S Capitol Way	Goldberg's	21	Historic Contributing	1950
403 S Capitol Way	Unknown	22	Historic Contributing	1949, 1962
125 W 4 th Avenue	Unknown	23	Vacant	
126 SW 5 th Avenue	Unknown	24	Vacant	
421 S Capitol Way	Olympia Federal Savings & Loan	25	Non-Historic Non-Contributing	1967, 1978
113 SW 5 th Avenue	Dufault Building	26	Historic Contributing	1912, 1949
117 SW 5 th Avenue	Shanghai Café Building	27	Historic Contributing	1904
501 S Capitol Way	Unknown	28	Historic Non-Contributing	1937, 1957-8
507 S Capitol Way	Safeway Building	29	Historic Contributing	1929
510 SW Columbia Street	Penney's Annex	30	Historic Contributing	1919
520 SW Columbia Street	Unknown	31	Vacant	
513 S Capitol Way	Neuffer Building	32	Historic Non-Contributing	1906
521 S Capitol Way	Unknown	33	Non-Historic Non-Contributing	1990
115 SW Legion Way	Talcott Apartments	34	Historic Contributing	1928, remodeled 1948
115 SW Legion Way	Talcott Commercial	35	Non-Historic Non-Contributing	1954, 1963
115 SW Legion Way	Talcott Commercial	36	Non-Historic Non-Contributing	1954, 1963
115 SW Legion Way	Talcott Commercial	37	Non-Historic Non-Contributing	1954, 1963
115 SW Legion Way	Unknown	38	Vacant	
609 S Capitol Way	Elks Building	39	Historic Contributing	1919
606 SW Columbia Street	Talcott Commercial Building	40	Historic Contributing	1951, 1956
114 N Capitol Way	Barnes Bank	41	Historic Non-Contributing	1869
116 N Capitol Way-22	The Olympian Newspaper Building	42	Historic Contributing	1930, 1953
115 NE State Avenue	James Martin Warehouse	43	Historic Contributing	1922
119 NE Washington Street	Rockway-Leland Building	44	Historic Contributing	1941
117 NE Washington Street	Cowling Building	45	Historic Contributing	1926
120 E 4 th Avenue	Boardman Building	46	Historic Contributing	1925
116 SE 4 th Avenue	Baretich Building	47	Historic Contributing	1936
114 E 4 th Avenue	The Spar	48	Historic Contributing	1935
110 N Capitol Way	Unknown	49	Vacant	
108 NE 4 th Avenue	Chambers Block	50	Historic Contributing	1886
402 S Capitol Way	Capital National Bank	51	Historic Contributing	1922
402 S Capitol Way	Unknown	52	Vacant	
406 S Capitol Way	The Book Store	53	Historic Non-Contributing	1900, remodeled 1950
410 S Capitol Way	Bettman's Store	54	Historic Non-Contributing	1883, remodeled 1949, 1961
417 SE Washington Street	Unknown	55	Vacant	
423 SE Washington Street	Unknown	56	Non-Historic Non-Contributing	2003
116 SE 5 th Avenue	Unknown	57	Non-Historic Non-Contributing	1941, remodeled 1961, 2000
110 SE 5 th Avenue	Olympia National Bank Annex	58	Historic Contributing	1926, 1936
110 SE 5 th Avenue	Olympia National Bank	59	Historic Contributing	1915, 1949
414 S Capitol Way	H.B. McElroy Store	60	Historic Contributing	1924
420 S Capitol Way	Talcott Jewelers	61	Historic Contributing	1949
500 S Capitol Way	Walker Building	62	Historic Contributing	1917
510 S Capitol Way-18	Harris Drygoods	63	Historic Non-Contributing	1896, 1949, 1955, 2004
113 SE 5 th Avenue-19	Martin Building	64	Historic Contributing	1920

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OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Narrative Description:

116 SE Legion Way	Hotel Olympian	65	Historic Contributing	1919
110 SE Legion Way	Unknown	66	Non-Historic Non-Contributing	Built Miller Block 1949; rebuilt 1994
522-528 S Capitol Way	Unknown	67	Historic Contributing	1926, 1994
615 SE Washington Street	Sylvester Park/Town Square	68	Historic Contributing	1850
119 NE 7 th Avenue	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Exchange	69	Historic Contributing	1937
107 SE 7 th Avenue	North Coast Lines Depot	70	Historic Contributing	1937, 1942, 1960
212 NE 4 th Avenue	Liberty Café	71	Historic Contributing	1932, 1950
210 E 4 th Avenue	Columbia Building	72	Historic Contributing	1914
204 E 4 th Avenue	State Theater	73	Historic Contributing	1949
203 E 4 th Avenue	Security Building	74	Historic Contributing	1926
209 E 4 th Avenue	White Building	75	Historic Contributing	1908
213 E 4 th Avenue	Simenson Jewelry Store	76	Historic Contributing	Build ca. 1923, remodeled 1930
213 E 4 th Avenue	Gottfeld's	77	Historic Non-Contributing	1908, 1971
214 SE 5 th Avenue	Capitol Theater and Office Building	78	Historic Contributing	1924
500 SE Washington Street	Jeffers Studio	79	Historic Contributing	1913
512 SE Washington Street	Washington Center	80	Non-Historic Non-Contributing	1985
209 SE 5 th Avenue	Donald Building	81	Historic Contributing	1924
208 SE Legion Way #3	Reed Block Annex Building	82	Historic Contributing	1946
208 SE Legion Way #3	Reed Block	83	Historic Contributing	1891
600 SE Washington Street	Thurston County Court House, Old Capitol	84	Historic Contributing	1891, 1903
600 SE Franklin Street	Sears Building	85	Historic Contributing	1951
620 SE Franklin Street	Olympia Carnegie Library	86	Historic Contributing	1914

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OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Narrative Description:

119 NW Columbia St -25	Historic Name: Munro & Sons	Built 1914
Sylvester Plat	L 2 B 73 E ½	78507300200
Style: Commercial/Two Part Block Form	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 1

Description: This is a two story, commercial style building built of brick with a stucco finish at the corner of State and Columbia on the west side of downtown. The rectangular, flat roofed building which has three storefront bays facing on Columbia. The south storefront is recessed with a marble-faced vestibule while the others are flush with the sidewalk. They all have metal replacement plate glass storefront windows with flush metal frame entries with some marble detailing. The second floor has four, paired one-over-one double hung sash replacement windows.

Cultural Data: This was built by Dan Munro a local builder according to available information.

Source: Thurston County Assessor's Records.

113 NW Columbia St -17	Historic Name: Unknown	Built: 1918
Sylvester Plat	L 3 B 73 E ½	78507300300
Style: Mission Revival	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 2

Description: This is a small one story commercial building facing Columbia Street in the west side of downtown Olympia. The flat-roofed building has a low false front topped by red tile. The concrete building is faced with stucco. There are three, equal sized storefronts. Each has brick veneer kick plates. The storefronts slant inward, north to south with south end entries. The storefronts have large metal framed plate glass display windows in three sections. The metal framed entry doors are at the inner end of each slanting storefront. A stucco band extends across the front façade above the storefronts. There appear to be covered-over clerestory windows above the storefronts. There are stucco-clad pilasters between the storefronts and at the ends of the building.

Cultural Data: Crocker Rubber Company was located here in the 1920s.

Source: Thurston County Assessor's Records.

105 Columbia St NW # 11	Historic Name: Unknown	Built 1929
Sylvester Plat	L 6 B 73 Less 10 X 10f Triang	78507300600
Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 3

Description: This is a rectangular, one-story concrete structure with a flat roof bordered on the front (east) facade by a flat parapet. The three storefronts have the original plate glass windows and wooden doors with large glass panes; the multi-paned transoms remain but have been painted over on two of the stores. Above each storefront is a decorative recessed panel painted a contrasting color. The north side wall, facing on the alley, has large multi-paned metal sash.

Cultural Data: The small one story commercial structure is one of the best maintained early twentieth century banks of storefronts in downtown. In 1932 the building housed the Overland Lunch café.

Source: Pioneer Title Company Records.

204 W 4th Ave -10	Historic Name: Angelus Hotel	Built 1896, 1929
Sylvester Plat	L 7 B 73	78507300700
Style: Commercial/Two Part Vertical Block Form	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 4

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OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Narrative Description:

Description: This is a rectangular, three-story wood frame structure of utilitarian design. The flat roof is tarred and has a prominent cornice; the walls are clad with stucco, which is covered on the front (south) and east facades by asbestos shingles. Spanning the front facade of the first story are eight storefront bays with stucco columns, multi-paned plate glass windows with wooden frame, and wooden doors with large glass panes. A central double door leads to the stairway to the upper floors. The original transoms remain largely intact under asbestos shingling. The upper stories are lit by rows of paired double-hung sash with one-over-one lights and newer storm windows, and a door on each floor leads to the fire stairs on the east wall.

Cultural Data: The Hotel was built ca. 1896 by George White and has had a variety of owners throughout the years. The structure is one of the few hotels that has been in continuous use since it was constructed for that purpose. It was purchased in 1909 by Daniel Munro and longtime proprietor Edwin Wright purchased the building in 1913. M. E. George operated a grocery in the building. An additional floor was added in 1929.

Source: Pioneer Title Company Records.

212 W 4th Ave -14

Historic Name: Unknown

Built: 1952

Sylvester Plat

Lot 8 Blk 73 E 40f

78507300800

Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site Id#: 5

Description: This is a small one-story, flat roofed concrete building facing on 4th Avenue in the west part of downtown. The building has two storefronts each with plate glass windows and center, wood frame glass doors. The doors have transoms. Currently small awnings shelter the entries. The storefronts are flush with the sidewalk. There is a simple incised design in the panel above the storefronts. The earlier storefronts were recessed from the sidewalk in a 1960s era photograph.

Cultural Data: This was the Olympia News Office built by Eddie Alexander.

Source: Polk City Directories/Alexander Family

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OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Narrative Description:

218 W 4th Ave -22	Historic Name: Wright Building	Built 1908
Sylvester Plat	L 8 B 73 W 80f	78507300801
Style: American Renaissance	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 6
<p>Description: This is a rectangular, two-story concrete structure of painted concrete. Its flat roof is surrounded by a flat parapet with raised corner piers. The parapet and the walls below are ornamented with raised horizontal banding and vertical pilasters between the bays, painted a contrasting color. The front (south) wall has four bays. The ground floor storefronts have plate glass windows and glass entry doors of later vintage; the transoms have been plastered over and paneled with vertical boards. New fabric awnings project above the sidewalk. The second story has tall metal sash with central awning sections which appear to be later replacements. The west side has a large mural of a wave on the ground floor, with a garage door to the left of the facade, while the second story retains the original tall double-hung sash. The rear has a stairway leading to second floor entry door.</p> <p>Cultural Data: The early twentieth century commercial style building was erected in 1908 by the Wright family as a commercial building. It was one of the earlier concrete buildings in the city. Brothers Fred and Edwin Wright built the structure. Concrete sidewalks were part of the development here in 1908.</p> <p>Source: Stevenson, Shanna, "Olympia Downtown Walking Tour," 1980. "Remarkable Activity Spells Prosperity of Capital City," <i>Morning Olympian</i>, April 5, 1908 p. 7.</p>		

209 W 4th Ave	Historic Name: Barnes Building/Knights of Pythias Lodge	Built 1911
Sylvester Plat	L 2 B 74 W 40f	78507400201, 78507400200
Style: American Renaissance	Builder:	Architect: Samuel Ward
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 7
<p>Description: Adjoining 4th Avenue, the Barnes Building /Knights of Pythias Lodge is actually two structures—an L-shaped building wrapped around a slightly taller rectangular building. The rectangular structure is a slightly taller two story building and the L-shaped building reaches two stories as well. The building has two ownerships. The L-shaped building is owned by the Barnes Family and the rectangular structure by the International Order of Oddfellows Lodge.</p> <p>The taller section of the roof, above the second floor meeting hall, is bordered by a stepped parapet on the front (north) and east facades; portions of the roof to the west and south are ten feet lower and have a flat parapet. Walls are covered with stucco; they are ornamented by wide full-height pilasters topped by a prominent cornice below the parapet and broken by a decorative band with recessed panels between the stories. The first story has modern storefronts with plate glass windows, glass doors and brick kick plates; the transom windows are covered over. The tall portion of the north facade has three large multi-paned windows with arched transoms, with pairs of smaller two-over-two casement windows at either side. The east facade has a similar large arched window flanked by two-over-two casements. The lower portions of the second story have single and paired double-hung sash with one-over-one lights. The building retains its original fenestration and storefront bays with newer plate glass windows on the first floor. The clerestory windows have been covered over by corrugated metal and an art glass canopy on the west front facade has been removed.</p>		

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**OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Narrative Description:

Cultural Data: This was the site of the Tacoma Hall built ca. 1861 by Charles Williams. It was later owned by Captain D. B. Finch. Later, it was variously known as Olympic Hall, Tacoma Hall and Knights of the Good Templars Hall. Finch donated the building to the Order of Good Templars in 1869. The current structure was built ca. 1911.

Tacoma Hall was the site of several historic events including the first meeting site of the Territorial Supreme Court. It was also the location where Susan B. Anthony spoke on her visit to Olympia in 1871 to speak for women's suffrage and the site of the first Washington Women's Suffrage Association Convention in 1871. Part of the building was also the first free reading room or library in the city. The Women's Christian Temperance Union also met here.

The Barnes family business is one of Olympia's oldest continually operated mercantiles dating from 1902. The first business, a grocery called Bolster and Barnes was established in 1902 by John and Harriet Bolster who had come to Olympia in 1889, the year of Washington's statehood. They developed a business on this site which burned and the present structure was built about 1911 in the American Renaissance with the ornate palladian windows which grace the second floor. In 1928, Mr. Bowen bought J. S. Bolster's interest and it became known as Barnes and Bowen Grocers. They featured groceries, bakery goods, fresh fruit, vegetables and delicatessen goods as well as seeds and poultry supplies. They also had a line of housewares. The store is still one of the few which offers bulk seed. The Barnes family is still the owner of the business which occupies an adjoining building to the west of this structure. The Oddfellows Lodge occupies the second floor of the larger structure while apartments are on the second floor of the lower building and other retail businesses are located on the street level. A prominent example of an American Renaissance style building, the Barnes Building has well preserved architectural elements and represents the mercantile and fraternal past of downtown Olympia. The second floor of the building was originally the meeting hall of the Knights of Pythias, a group instituted in 1884 in Olympia. The group met in various Oddfellow halls and formed a grand lodge in 1894. The Barnes family was closely associated with the Knights of Pythias. The group in 1937 was suffering financial difficulties and sold the hall to the Oddfellows after their building had burned. The Oddfellow lodge now occupies the second floor. The Olympia Lodge was first group organized in the state in 1855 with the name Olympia Lodge No. 1. The group met at various local halls and in 1858 came under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Oregon. In 1862 facing financial difficulties, the lodge surrendered its charter and sold its furniture for debts. In 1867, the lodge was re-instituted and in 1869 purchased land for the present Oddfellows Cemetery. They purchased their own building in 1870 and a second lodge was instituted in Olympia. In 1878 Olympia became the home of the Grand Lodge of the Oddfellows and was at the center of the brotherhood for many years in Washington State. In 1888, the group built a grand three-story structure at the corner of 5th and Main downtown complete with a clock tower. The structure burned in 1936, and the lodge moved to this location in 1938.

Source: Hensel, Doris, "One Family--Four Generations of Business in Olympia," Olympia News, February 8-14, 1978. Holmes, H. E., Pioneer Links. Seattle: Press of the Washington Oddfellows, 1913. "Olympia," Lee Printing Company co., Olympia, 1926. Rathbun, J. S. History of Thurston County, Washington. Olympia, 1895, Facsimile Reprint, Shorey Book, 1972. Newell, Gordon, Rogues Buffoons and Statesmen, Superior, Seattle, 1975, pg. 57. Edwards, G. Thomas, Sowing Good Seeds: The Northwest Suffrage Campaigns of Susan B. Anthony, Portland OR, Oregon Historical Society Press, 1990. "Bolster and Barnes Decide to Build," Morning Olympian, July 21, 1911.

407 Columbia St SW	Historic Name: Harbst Tire Store	Built 1924, remodeled 1945, 1950
Sylvester Plat	L 3 B 74 N ½, L 3 B 74 S 1/2 Less Ease	78507400300, 78507400301
Style: Commercial:One Part Block Form	Builder: Unknown	Architect: 1950-Joseph Wohleb
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 8
Description: This building has two storefronts fronting Columbia Street in downtown Olympia. It is a one-story structure historically used as a tire store and service center. The building is constructed of hollow brick. The storefronts have false front horizontal siding on the top section. The storefronts now have multi-pane windows in what were the vehicle bays with side entries. The southerly section has a wood frame entry door with a side window. The northerly section has a similar entry door without a side window. The rear of the building has a slightly higher concrete block structure with rectangular metal windows with 16 panes.		

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OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Narrative Description:

Cultural Data: This was the historic site of the Olympia Fire Department before the Old City Hall was built in 1912. The history of firefighting in Olympia began in the 1850's with the formation of a hook and ladder company. In 1864 Charles E. Williams, a local merchant, organized a fund raising drive to purchase a power fire engine. Even before it came around the Horn, it became clear that Williams regarded the engine as his possession, which caused so much dissatisfaction that some members of the community built a bon fire in front of his store as a protest. The fire, which was extinguished with great ceremony, persuaded Williams to turn ownership of the engine over to the city. Thus, fire fighting became a part of city government by virtue of ownership of the new engine, the first in the Territory of Washington. For some years thereafter, the fire fighters were volunteers, but membership in the company that used the new engine carried great prestige. Called "Columbia #1" after the trade name of the engine's manufacturer, the company took their engine by boat to Seattle in the late 1860's for a Fourth of July celebration. The engine was regarded there as a great marvel and the firemen were lavishly feted. To the embarrassment of all, an inmate in the Olympia jail started a fire while the fire company was showing off its new engine in Seattle. The Columbia engine was a large hand pump with two 18-foot handles. Complementing it was a hose 300 feet long made of leather fastened together with rivets. Olympia took their famous engine to Seattle again in 1889, this time to help contain the huge fire that destroyed most of the city. Soon after this sobering example, another company of volunteer firemen was organized, a steam-powered engine was purchased, and the city hired its first paid fireman. A formal city fire department was formed in 1902 from the various companies and their equipment.

The tire store at this location was owned by John Harbst. The building was remodeled in 1950 for the tire service by Joseph Wohleb.

Source: Police and Fireman's Souvenir Book, 1930; History File at Olympia Fire Department. University of Washington Special Collections, Joseph Wohleb Architectural Records. Information from the Harbst Family.

108 NW State Ave

Historic Name: Olympia City Hall &
Firestation

Built 1912

Sylvester Plat

Lots 5-8 Blk 3

78500300500

Style: American Renaissance

Builder: Unknown

Architect: George Gove

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site Id#: 9

Description: The Olympia City Hall occupies the northwest corner of State Street and Capitol Way, a busy downtown intersection. The building is a two-story square structure of poured concrete construction, with lower wings extending to the north and west. The Capitol Way side of the main building is the principal facade, with the rest of the building having decidedly less decoration. The principal facade is broken by four bays and, above each, by sets of three double-hung wood sash windows. The building, which once housed all the functions of municipal government and the fire department is now used as a child care center. The fixed doors on the south side of the building imitate the original overhead door exits from the room where the fire trucks were kept. The roof line of the building is flat, both for the main structure and for the wings. The principal facade has a restrained neo-classical treatment with a regular pattern of piers on the street level and panel pilasters above these on the second level. Small decorative elements are found near the tops of the piers and pilasters. There is a subdued entablature under a parapet, and the window surrounds include a very restrained pediment. The other facades are much more utilitarian in appearance, although the window surrounds are the same and the regular pattern of piers and the entablature is maintained. Amanda Benek Smith, who presided at this building, was Olympia's first woman mayor and the first woman mayor of a capital city in the United States. She served as mayor and Commissioner of Police and Fire from 1953 to 1960. She died in 1996.

Cultural Data: The significance of the Olympia City Hall rests on both its architectural character and on its historical associations. The building is a well preserved example of American Renaissance architecture as was commonly used for commercial structures around the turn of the century. Historically, the building was the seat of city government for over fifty years and the home of the city's fire department, which traces its origin back to the 1850's and which is a direct descendant of the first engine company in the state. The Olympia City Hall was designed by George Gove (1869-1956) of the Tacoma firm of Heath and Gove. Gove came to Tacoma in 1908 and, in association with Frederick Heath, was involved in many major public buildings, schools and churches, mostly in or near Tacoma. Some of these include McNeil Island penitentiary, Western State Hospital, First Baptist Church of Tacoma, and the conversion of a burnt-out hotel into Stadium High School. Gove designed Olympia's Masonic temple and high school, both of which have been demolished. The Olympia City Hall is the last known example of his work in the city. The history of firefighting in Olympia began in the 1850's with the formation of a hook and ladder company. In 1864 Charles E. Williams, a local merchant, organized a fund raising drive to purchase a power fire engine. Even before it came around the Horn, it became clear that Williams regarded the engine as his possession, which caused so much

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Narrative Description:

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Source: Police and Fireman's Souvenir Book, 1930; History File at Olympia Fire Department

116 NW Columbia St Sylvester Plat Style:	Historic Name: Unknown L 1 B 4 Builder:	Built 78500400100 Architect:
Classification: Vacant Description: This is a parking lot. Cultural Data: Source:		Site Id#: 10

107 NW State Ave Sylvester Plat Style:	Historic Name: Unknown L 2 B 4 Less 4 X 60f Builder:	Built 78500400200 Architect:
Classification: Vacant Description: This is a parking lot. Cultural Data: Source:		Site Id#: 11

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OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Narrative Description:

119 Capitol Way N	Historic Name: Woodruff Block	Built 1887, re-modeled 1949
Sylvester Plat	L 2 B 4 4 X 60 In Se Cor & L 3	78500400300
Style: Art Moderne	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 12
Description: This is a rectangular, two-story brick masonry structure. Spanning the front (east) wall is a newer facade in the Art Moderne style faced with stucco. The gently sloping roof is bordered by a parapet, which is flat on the front and steps down toward the rear along the side walls. The front facade features flush and slated plate glass storefronts with recessed doors, topped by a shallow projecting canopy. Above the canopy on the mezzanine level is a row of tripartite casement windows, set in a band of concrete with horizontal fluting and a continuous projecting sill and lintel. The second story has a row of tall windows with lower casements topped by plate glass upper sash. Above them is a wide painted band of contrasting color. The side walls have single and paired multi-paned metal casement windows, and some original arched double-hung sash at the rear.		
Cultural Data: The Woodruff Building, also known as the Labor Temple was built as a two-story structure in 1887 by Sam Woodruff. The building housed some of Olympia's early businesses. Many fraternal and patriotic organizations used this hall as a meeting place and many speakers addressed groups from the balconies. Governor Ferry reviewed militia from there on his inauguration day November 18, 1889 celebrating Washington statehood. President Harrison spoke from the second floor on a visit to Olympia. The building was severely damaged in the 1949 earthquake and its historic features had to be dismantled or covered over. Originally the structure had projecting bays, cast iron columns and an ornate parapet. It was purchased by the union groups of the area for a labor temple in 1926.		
Source: Stevenson, Shanna, Lacey, Olympia, and Tumwater: A Pictorial History, Donning, 1985.		

114 NW Columbia St	Historic Name: Unknown	Built
Sylvester Plat	Lot 4 Blk 4	78500400400
Style:	Builder:	Architect:
Classification: Vacant		Site Id#: 13
Description: This is a parking lot.		
Cultural Data: This is currently a parking lot. This was historically the location of an Indian encampment. Later it was the location of the Carleton Hotel, which was first built in 1873 and rebuilt after the 1882 fire in 1883. Enlarged in 1906, it stood until the late 1940s.		
Source: Newell, Gordon, <u>Rogues, Buffoons, and Statesmen</u> . Superior Publishing, Seattle: 1975. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.		

112 W 4th	Historic Name: Weidner Rummy Club	Built 1929
Sylvester Plat	L 5 & 8 B 4 E 37f; L 5 & 8 B 4 W 23f Of E 1/2	78500400500, 78500400501
Style: Mission Revival	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Joseph Wohleb
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 14
Description: This is a rectangular, one-story structure with Mission Revival style detailing with two storefronts. The roof is bordered by a tiled parapet band on the front (south) facade and by a stepped parapet on the west wall. The stuccoed front facade has four bays of unequal width with plate glass windows, tile kickplates and wooden doors with large glass panes. Above the storefronts is a flat metal canopy hung from chains which are anchored in decorative plaques on the upper facade; above the canopy are multi-paned transoms. The west wall is blank.		
Cultural Data: The distinctive tile roofed structure was built in 1929 in a design by Joseph Wohleb for O. M. Weidner. Weidner was born in Chicago in 1890 and first came to the area as a brewery manager in Aberdeen for Henrach brewery and soda works. He came to Olympia and managed the Otto Braaeager saloon at this site. The saloon was a remnant of pioneer Olympia with a horse trough and place to tie up horses. Weidner's brother Ernest was also involved in the business until the construction of the existing building which housed the "Rummy Club" card room and Chinese Restaurant in one part of the structure operated by Charles Kay. The Rummy Club, a gathering spot in Olympia was sold in 1935. The Weidners resumed working for local breweries. O. M. Weidner died in 1969.		
Source: Interview with James M. Weidner, son of O.M. Weidner. Architectural records for Joseph Wohleb at University of Washington Special Collections		

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THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Narrative Description:

122 4th Ave W	Historic Name: Unknown	Built
Sylvester Plat	L 5 & 8 B 4 W 1/2	78500400502
Style:	Builder:	Architect:
Classification: Vacant		Site Id#: 15
Description: This is a parking lot.		
Cultural Data:		
Source:		

109 Capitol Way N	Historic Name: Olympia Hardware	Built 1884
Sylvester Plat	L 6 B 4 N 50f	78500400600
Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 16
Description: The building is a one-story rectangular, commercial, flat roofed building of brick sidewall construction with the east front faced with stucco. The building has two storefronts separated by cast iron, decorative pilasters which also flank the sides of the building. Cast iron banding along the base of the building extends to form newel posts and frames the clerestory section of the store fronts. The south section has two large plate glass storefront which windows flank a recessed center double, wood-framed entry door which is topped by a transom. Large, wood-frame clerestory windows extend across the top of the storefront. This entryway has tool patterns incised in the concrete signaling its historic use. The interior of the south storefront originally had a tin ceiling which has been covered over. The north storefront has a similar recessed entry which is flanked by large plate glass storefronts. The recessed entry has a transom.		
Cultural Data: One of the oldest business houses in Olympia, the Olympia Hardware Company building was built in 1884. The firm was begun by Charles Williams in 1854 and he was soon joined by his brother Sam. The Williams' home was just south of the store. The store was originally of frame construction, later faced with brick. Before 1887 the firm sold out to Will Bilger, a Captain Stark and Mr. Going. For a time the firm was known as Bilger and Going. The firm was later owned by Frank Blakesley and later still by Levy Johnson and George Eklund who bought the business in 1928. For many years the store had a tin shop upstairs. The hardware store was on the south side of the building. The north section had a variety of businesses including a paint shop and was the original location of the Harris store. Just after the turn of the century, a saloon and billiard room were located there. From 1941 to 1977 the Kay family restaurant, one of the city's foremost Chinese eateries occupied the space. Lim Shee Kay began the restaurant and operated it for many years. Bill, her son and Toy Kay, her daughter-in-law were also active in the business.		
Source: Walker, C. J. "Time's March Takes Its Toll," Olympian, November 29, 1961. Interview with Mrs. Nellie Eklund Kirscher. Interview with Mrs. Lewis Eklund. Interview with Mrs. Toy Kay.		

107 N Capital Way	Historic Name: Van Epps Building	Built 1895
Sylvester Plat	L 6 B 4 S 10f Of E 100f & L 7 N 10f Of E 100f	78500400601
Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 17
Description: This is a false-front, one-story commercial structure with a decorative brick work top facade of frame construction faced with brick. The building was built in a cast-iron frame with a flat roof and has a newer mosaic tile kickplate. A row of clerestory windows are above the storefront. A flat canopy with a decorative fascia is attached by chains across the front facade. The building has two newer metal-framed glass display windows with a recessed, center entry. The main entry door is a newer commercial metal entry door with metal framed sidelights. The interior retains its two historic large pyramidal skylights which light the interior.		
Cultural Data: An early business building which is somewhat altered, the structure has housed a variety of merchants since its construction, ca. 1895. Among the tenants were T. C. Van Epps Real Estate, a saloon and a plumbing company. This was one of the earliest development areas in Olympia.		
Source: Thurston County Assessor's Records. Polk City Directories. Pioneer Title Company Records.		

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Narrative Description:

101 N Capitol Way Sylvester Plat	Historic Name: Mottman Building L 6 B 4 S 10f Of W 20f & L 7 Less N 10f Of E 100 F	Built 1884, 1911 78500400602
Style: American Renaissance	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 18
Description: The original building was rectangular brick building rising two stories high and measuring 50 x 100 feet with cast iron storefronts. In 1911 a 20 x 70 foot extension to the north and west and third story were added. Additional modifications were made following the 1949 and 2001 earthquakes. The building sits on a stone foundation with brick exterior bearing walls and iron and wood interior columns and a wood frame flat roof. The east elevation has the original iron cornice with large brackets and recessed rectangular panels which were relocated from the second to the third floor when the building was enlarged in 1911. A six foot high clerestory window band is above the storefronts. The transom and show windows were moved from the rear of the building following the 1949 earthquake. Recessed customer entrances are located near the north wall on the east elevation, facing the southeast corner and 70 feet from the southeast corner of the south elevation. The brick exterior was covered with cement plaster. On the east elevation the second floor window band has seven equally spaced rectangular windows with the bottom third operable. The third floor has rectangular split double hung windows in a band aligned above those on the second floor. On the south side, second floor windows are a rectangular multi-pane fixed window and split double hung window with curved head equally spaced while some windows are equally spaced split double hung with curved head and rectangular with bottom third double hung. The third floor window band has rectangular windows of equal height with widths matching the second floor. The east side windows are rectangular with equal heights and widths. Other windows are fixed multi-pane and four pane windows. The interior of the building has been extensively renovated.		
Cultural Data: This structure was built originally as the Olympic Block in ca. 1888 by Charles Williams. Toklas & Kaufman later managed a store there. George A. Mottman was born in Germany and migrated to New York, and San Francisco before coming to Olympia in 1884. He went to work for Toklas and Kaufman and later opened his own store at this site. He was mayor of Olympia and led the call for civic improvements. He was known as a progressive merchant. He expanded the building and added a third floor in 1911 installing the first elevator in Olympia. The store had wire baskets and pulley system for change and receipts. The structure was heavily damaged during the 1949 earthquake and underwent substantial renovation to repair damage. The building was at the intersection of the major highway between Seattle and Portland before the coming of the Interstate. The store was in business until 1967, an Olympia landmark and a tribute to old-time merchandising. The building has undergone a substantial renovation in recent years and was repaired following the 2001 Nisqually Earthquake.		
Source: <u>Washington Standard</u> , May 31, 1888, July 27, 1888, September 7, 1888. Nathan G. Kaufman, <u>Olympia Tribune Souvenir Edition</u> , May, 1891. "Mottman Adds", <u>Olympia Chronicle</u> , May 27, 1911, July 1, 1911, October 23, 1911. National Register Nomination for the Mottman Building, 1982.		

125 4th Ave W Sylvester Plat	Historic Name: Unknown L 1 B 5 Less E 20f	Built 78500500100
Style:	Builder:	Architect:
Classification: Vacant		Site Id#: 19
Description: This is a parking lot.		
Cultural Data:		
Source:		

113 W 4th Ave Sylvester Plat	Historic Name: Red Top Taxi Lot 1 Blk 5 N 45f Of E 20f	Built 1948 78500500101
Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 20
Description: This is a small one story, flat-roofed concrete building. The rectangular structure has brick facing on the front (north) façade. The sides of the storefronts have brick pilasters. Above the storefront is horizontal banding. The single storefront slopes from east to west. The metal frame storefront has a metal glass entry door with a transom. There is a low concrete bulkhead.		
Cultural Data: This was a Red Top Taxi office and also the Trailways Bus Station. This building replaced an earlier wooden building at the site.		
Source: Polk City Directories. Thurston County Assessor's Records.		

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OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Narrative Description:

403 S Capitol Way Sylvester Plat	Historic Name: Goldberg's L 1 B 5 S 15f Of E 20f & L 2	Built 1950 78500500200
Style: International Style	Builder: A.G. Holman	Architect: Bennett & Johnson
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 21

Description: Located on the SW corner of Capitol Way and 4th Avenue, Goldberg's furniture store is an imposing two story structure in downtown Olympia. Its open glass first floor and solid mass on the second floor give the structure an international style of architecture. The building has a flat built-up roof with a simple parapet and cornice. The first floor, facing Capitol Way has an open façade of floor to ceiling glass for showroom windows. Slightly recessed, the storefronts are divided large circular concrete columns which hold up the massive expanse of a windowless concrete wall of the second floor. Here the wall is broken by the use of an articulated banding of concrete relief elements which flow from the east façade to the north façade. At the end of the bands are rectangular screened openings which to look like vents for the building. The store has an integrated concrete awning which projects above the sidewalk on the east and north elevations.

Cultural Data: Bennett & Johnson were prominent architects in Olympia during the 1950s and 60s who worked in the Wohleb firm at this time.

The Goldberg family came to Olympia in 1934 from North Dakota to escape the Dust Bowl. They also had a furniture business in Aberdeen. Jacob and Arthur Goldberg came to Olympia and their brother Alan Goldberg came later. Their first store was at 5th and Washington. They had purchased what was the McKenny Block for their business but it was badly damaged in the 1949 earthquake and so they built this new building in 1950. The Goldberg's continued to be a prominent furniture business for many years until selling to the current owner. The McKenny Block was a large four-story brick building which stood here from the 1890s until it was demolished in 1949. It was the location of several state offices before the present Capitol Buildings were built including the Governor, Law Library, Land Commission and Secretary of State, and Supreme Court. It was built by T. I. McKenny in 1891 and was known in its later years as the Kneeland Hotel.

Source: University of Washington Special Collections, Joseph Wohleb Records. Stevenson, Shanna B., Lacey, Olympia and Tumwater: A Pictorial History, Donning, 1985, 1996. Interview with Mrs. Eva Goldberg, 2004.

403 S. Capitol Way Sylvester Plat	Historic Name: Unknown L4 B5 Less E2f	Built 1949, 1962 78500500300
Style: Commercial/Enframed Front	Builder:	Architect:
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 22

Description: This is a one-story enframed front building with a concrete frame and a glass interior element which extends to the sidewalk. The glass is divided into four sections.

Cultural Data: This was the Crane Café building after 1949. It was re- built as the Yenney's Music Store and is now part of the Goldberg's Furniture Store.

Source: Information from Chuck Stentz, 2003

125 4th Ave W Sylvester Plat	Historic Name: Unknown L4 B5 Less E2f	Built 78500500400
Style:	Builder:	Architect:
Classification: Vacant		Site Id#: 23

Description: This is a parking lot.

Cultural Data:

Source:

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Narrative Description:

126 5th Ave SW	Historic Name: Unknown	Built
Sylvester Plat	L 5 & 8 B5	78500500500
Style:	Builder:	Architect:
Classification: Vacant		Site Id#: 24
Description: This is a parking lot.		
Cultural Data:		
Source:		

421 Capitol Way S	Historic Name: Olympia Federal Savings & Loan	Built 1967, 1978
Sylvester Plat	Plat 5 Lt 6 & Lt 7 & S2 Lt 3 Portion	78500500700
Style: Modern - New Formalism	Builder: Andy Johnson & Co.	Architect: Bennett & Johnson
Classification: Non-Historic Non-Contributing		Site Id#: 25
Description: Located on the NW Corner of Capitol Way and 5th Street, Olympia Federal Savings & Loan is comprised of two sections; the original 1967 banking room and a 1978 office wing which wraps around the north and west sides of the building. The building has a flat roof, floor to ceiling windows and white Norman brick (stacked stretcher bond) details. The entry doors are large, carved mahogany and are fashioned in a maze of skeleton key shapes which are inlaid with an obscure-type colored glass. The carved panels (four in total) rise to the ceiling in the main banking room. The exterior of the building is highlighted by gold aluminum mullions, cornice work and eaves.		
Cultural Data: Olympia Federal Savings was started in 1906 in Olympia by James McDowell as a savings and loan. It has always been located in downtown Olympia. First at 110 West 4 th Avenue, then to 4 th and Franklin, 5 th and Washington and then on 5 th Avenue and Capitol Way. It was among the few savings and loan institutions which did not close its doors during the 1930s. The cornerstone of the business has been the provision of home loans throughout its long history. It continues to be among the few Washington financial institutions which do not sell their loans. The Olympia Federal Savings & Loan, completed in 1967 is one of Olympia's most intact post WWII resources. The building has a high level of integrity on both the interior and the exterior and represents one of the best works of Olympia architect G. Stacey Bennett. Bennett's work in the 1950s and 60s set the architectural standards for the city. The building is also noteworthy for its carved doors which were designed and built by Walter Graham. A native of Washington, Graham is one of the most respected artists of the 20 th century. His studios were in Wenatchee.		
This was the historic site of the Funk-Volland Building, built 1909.		
Source: "An Elegant Salute to Three Score Years In the Savings and Loan Business," <u>Daily Olympian</u> , June 23, 1967. "Serving the Olympia Area Since 1906, Olympia Federal Savings and Loan Association Booklet, 1967?". Katherine M. White, "Walter Graham: Living History," Project Report for Master of Arts History at Central Washington University, n.d.		

113 5th Ave SW	Historic Name: Dufault Building	Built 1912, 1949
Sylvester Plat	L 1 B 6 E 30f, L 4 B 6 W 7.5f Of E 15f	78500600100, 78500600401
Style: Commercial/ One Part Block Form	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 26
Description: This is a small, one-story concrete structure with a flat roof. The brick-faced front (north) facade is topped by parapet with a shallow gable form. The storefront has paired recessed entry doors, plate glass windows with concrete kickplates and a multi-paned transom; it is topped by a new rounded awning of plexi-glass on a metal frame.		
Cultural Data: One of the smaller commercial buildings in the downtown core, the structure has an in-tact storefront. The building was built in 1912 by Charles Dufault, a local businessman and former city commissioner and was used for a variety of businesses including a bicycle shop. The structure was severely damaged in the 1949 earthquake and was almost completely rebuilt for the Olympia State Bank who installed the current vault. Site #52 is a separate tax parcel but is part of the structure.		
Source: Pioneer Title Company Records. Interview with former owner. Stevenson, Shanna B., <u>Lacey, Olympia and Tumwater: A Pictorial History</u> , Donning, 1985.		

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Narrative Description:

117 SW 5th Ave	Historic Name: Shanghai Cafe Building	Built 1904
Sylvester Plat	L 1 B 6 W 90f	78500600101
Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 27
<p>Description: The building is a one-story concrete vernacular commercial structure with a flat roof. Three storefronts are on the north facade. Below the top of the building on the north is a plain projecting cornice with incised banding across the north (front) facade below it. This banding extends around the west side of the building. On this side plain pilasters delineate three bays. A recessed southwest corner entry is on this facade. The westernmost storefront is the most intact with a row of vertically separated clerestory windows. The storefront has a concrete bulkhead and large plate glass windows separated by vertical wooden muntins. The entry is recessed in the center and surrounded by wood frame sidelights and a transom. The center storefront has covered-over clerestory windows and a recessed entry offset to the east. Four bays of the plate glass storefront are separated by plain wooden mullions. The east storefront is the most altered with an arched, brick-infill, false front. The storefront has a recessed entry with a newer metal-framed, glass door and transom. This storefront has a false front tiled pent roof across the facade.</p> <p>Cultural Data: The building was built and was owned for many years by the Locke family. Sam Locke was known as the "Mayor of Chinatown" in Olympia and guided that small ethnic group in Olympia. His restaurant, the "Shanghai" was located here and the business continues under that name in the building. Olympia's Chinatown was adjacent to this building along Water Street which was once the boundary of downtown before fill was placed extending the shoreline. A 1913 directory of Chinese businesses lists the majority of them in this building.</p> <p>Source: Interview with Mrs. Toy Kay, June 27, 1989. City Directories. Pioneer Title Company records. International Chinese Business Directory, 1913.</p>		

501 S Capitol Way	Historic Name: Unknown	Built: 1937, 1957-8
Sylvester Plat	L 2 B 6	78500600200; 78500600402
Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Joseph Wohleb
Classification: Historic Non-Contributing		Site Id#: 28
<p>Description: The current building is a one story commercial building with a flat roof (there is a remaining parapet section on the north side of the building) There is a sloped metal upper section above the storefront. The building is a brick structure faced with newer brick elements. The north side has six bays with and arched brick motif. The eastern three bays are display windows with vertically segmented, three-section windows. The fourth bay has a display window with a recessed entry. The two west bays are separate storefronts with side display windows and recessed entry doors. A perpendicular building which had a somewhat higher profile (evidenced by the protruding parapet) has been incorporated into this store structure. The front (east) façade has three arched-brick bays. The southern bay has a plate glass window with a side glass door entry. The center bay is a tripartite store display window. The northernmost bay is a recessed store entry which has a glass door with angled display windows. Site 53 is a separate tax parcel but it is integrated into the site.</p> <p>Cultural Data: This was originally the location of the Olympia Lodge No.1 hall and office building of the Oddfellows. This lodge was the first organized in the territory in 1855. Their earlier locations were also in downtown. They disbanded in the 1860s but reorganized in 1867. On the site of this building was large three story Italianate style brick building with an ornate, French empire clock tower on the front façade before it suffered fire damage in 1937. The building housed a number of businesses besides the lodge rooms. It burned in 1937. Joseph Wohleb designed the remodeled building in 1937. Wohleb records also indicate he remodeled the building again in 1957 for a Rexall Drug Store.</p> <p>Source: University of Washington Special Collections, Joseph Wohleb Architectural Records. Stevenson, Shanna B., <u>Lacey</u>, <u>Olympia and Tumwater: A Pictorial History</u>, Donning, 1985, 1996.</p>		

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Narrative Description:

507 S Capitol Way Sylvester Plat Style: Mission Revival Classification: Historic Contributing	Historic Name: Safeway Building L 3 B 6 N 1/3; L 3 B 6 S 2/3 Builder: Phillips and Newell	Built 1929 78500600300; 78500600301 Architect: Unknown Site Id#: 29
Description: This is a one-story rectangular commercial building of reinforced concrete construction with stucco facing. The building has a flat roof with pent roof on front facade covered by red tile. This extends around the south side. The pent roof is supported by carved wooden brackets. A flat canopy spanning the front facade is supported by chains. Currently a canvas awning covers the area between the pent roof and the canopy. The building has three front (east) bays. One of the stores has broad plate glass storefronts slanting inward with recessed entries. The entry doors are double metal framed glass with metal framed transoms. The storefronts have brick kickplates. The third storefront to the north is flush with the front of the building. This storefront is faced with aluminum siding with full length windows with wooden dividers. The entry to this storefront is offset to the north. A storefront window on the south sidewall has been filled in with concrete block.		
Cultural Data: This store building was constructed in 1929 by Phillips & Newell contractors. The structure has had a broad range of tenants including a drug store, Safeway Store and Ben Franklin Store.		
Source: Polk City Directories. Thurston County Assessors Records. Interviews with Raymond Meredith, longtime owner and Carl Reder, longtime area resident, June, 1989.		

510 SW Columbia St Sylvester Plat Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form Classification: Historic Contributing	Historic Name: Penney's Annex L 4 B 6 W 105f Builder: Unknown	Built 1919 78500600400 Architect: Unknown Site Id#: 30
Description: This is a rectangular commercial building of concrete construction with a flat roof and false front. Two bays are on the front (west) side. The building has a simple overhanging cornice with dentils and corner brackets. Small vertical paned clerestory windows are on the front facade. The north front storefront has a center garage door flanked by plate glass windows with concrete bulkheads. The south storefront has large plate glass storefronts separated by a metal band and framed in wood. The central entry is flush with the storefront. The wood frame glass panel door has a wood frame transom. Six large rectangular glass block windows light the south side. They are placed high in the wall.		
Cultural Data: This vernacular building was built in 1919 and used as an auto garage. It was later an annex to the nearby Penney's store.		
Source: Thurston County Assessor's Records. Polk City Directory.		

520 Columbia St SW Sylvester Plat Style: Classification: Vacant	Historic Name: Unknown L 5 & 8 B 6 Builder:	Built 78500600500 Architect: Site Id#: 31
Description: This is a parking lot.		
Cultural Data:		
Source:		

513 S Capitol Way Sylvester Plat Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form Classification: Historic Non-Contributing	Historic Name: Neuffer Building L 6 B 6 N ¼; L 6 B 6 S 1/2 Of N ½ Builder: Unknown	Built 1906 78500600600; 78500600601 Architect: Unknown Site Id#: 32
Description: The structure is a one-story commercial, flat-roofed concrete building with two storefronts. The south storefront has a metal frame plate glass window with the metal framed glass entry door offset to the north. Adjoining that door in the center of the building is the entry to the other storefront, also a metal frame glass door. Both doors are recessed and have transoms. The north storefront has wooden framing with multi-pane inserts. Both storefronts have newer facings on the kickplates: face brick on the south and beaded woodwork on the north.		

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Narrative Description:

Cultural Data: This was one of the first reinforced concrete buildings built in the city in 1906. The north storefront was the Neuffer Jewelry Store. Paul Neuffer established his jewelry business in Olympia in 1890. He had learned the trade in Germany and worked in New York, Arizona, New Mexico and Los Angeles. His first shop was on Fourth near Washington St. He then moved around the corner on Washington St. When this building was built, the construction technique was a novelty which was enjoyed by onlookers according to newspaper accounts. His son Paul C. Neuffer carried on the business for many years. The clock which is now in front of the Washington Center formerly stood in front of the Neuffer Jewelry Store. It was installed there in 1926 by the Neuffers and remained there until 1985 when the Washington Center opened. This storefront was later the location of Klueh Jewelers for many years. The south part of the building housed a tailor shop after it was built. The Olympia Flower Shop was started at this location in 1924 by Eugene and Emma Clark who purchased this portion of the building in 1941 from Paul H. Neuffer. Bud Taylor and Rudy and Teresa Sanderson succeeded the Clark's with floral shops at this location. Weldon and Barbara Neuschwanger bought the property in the 1950s and updated the façade of the building in 1958. Weldon Neuschwanger operated The Olympia Flower Shop here from 1955 to 1968.

Source: "Neuffer's Is Pioneer Store In This City," Daily Olympian, April 20, 1941. Information from Weldon Neuschwanger.

521 S Capitol Way	Historic Name: Unknown	Built 1990
Sylvester Plat	L 6 B 6 S 1/2 & L 7	78500600700
Style: Modern	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Non-Historic Non-Contributing		Site Id#: 33

Description: This is a two story commercial building which fronts on Capitol Way. The flat roofed structure is constructed of brick with a stucco façade. The building slopes downward on the rear to create a lower level below the two stories. It currently has a "blank" façade with sets of three-part replacement windows placed in pairs throughout the building. There are small panels placed above the windows. There is an entry and garage bay on the lower southwest corner of the building.

Cultural Data: The building is on the site of the historic Turpin House in the heart of the first settlement of the city. It was later developed into a brick building by the Casco Company in the 1920s as M. M. Morris store. It was rebuilt in the 1930s by Phillips and Newell as a Penney's Store. It was renovated in 1957 by Wohleb & Wohleb architects to a streamlined design covering over the brick façade with a stucco angular façade and new storefronts for Penney's. It was later changed to its current "blank" appearance in the 1990s. This remodel was the spur for the city to institute downtown design review procedures.

Source: "Brick Streets and Streetcar Tracks, Olympia's Yesterdays," Olympia News, November 6, 1985.

115 SW Legion Wy	Historic Name: Talcott Apartments	Built 1928, 1948 remodeled
Sylvester Plat	L 1 & 2 B 7	78500700100
Style: Georgian Revival	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 34

Description: The brick Talcott Apartments face Capitol Way. It is a two story rectangular, brick building with a brick parapet fronting a flat roof. The parapet has banding along the front. The front façade has three bays with the middle section being the recessed entry. Originally the building had clerestory windows over the plate glass storefronts. These have been covered over by a pebble composite material. The bays are separated by brick pilasters. The second floor has replacement one-over-one windows. Originally, they were six-over-one windows. The north side of the building has the pebble composite material covering over what were originally large multi-pane windows and multi-pane basement windows.

Cultural Data: The Talcott building stands on the location of the Talcott House. The Talcott family were longtime jewelers in Olympia. This building has been home to several offices including Puget Sound Power and Light in the 1930s as well as providing second floor dwelling units

Source: Daily Olympian, January 26, 1930, Rotogravure Section. Thurston County Assessor's Records.

115 SW Legion Wy	Historic Name: Talcott Commercial Storefront	Built 1954, 1963
Sylvester Plat	L 1 & 2 B 7	78500700100
Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Non-Historic Non-Contributing		Site Id#: 35.

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Narrative Description:

Description: This is one of a series of one story small, concrete and stucco commercial structures which have flat roofs. The easternmost section has two storefronts recessed behind an enclosed front vestibule. The outer wall now has three plate glass windows and two older 12 pane metal windows which were the original window configuration on all of the windows. There was originally a brick band above the outer wall which has been stuccoed over. A sliding bay door was originally where the opening is now located. The storefronts on the interior of the vestibule have wood frame windows with wood entry doors.

Cultural Data: These buildings along Legion Way to Columbia appear to have been designed by architect Joseph Wohleb during the 1950s and 1960s and housed a variety of businesses. This may have been part of a parking structure for the Talcott Apartments at one time.

Source: Thurston County Assessor's records

115 SW Legion Wy	Historic Name: Talcott Commercial	Built 1954, 1963
Sylvester Plat	Storefront	78500700100
Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form	L 1 & 2 B 7	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Non-Historic Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Site Id#: 36
Description: This is one of a series of one story small, concrete and stucco commercial structures which have flat roofs. This bank of three storefronts have large plate glass windows with side recessed or flush entry doors. Each segment has an incised panel in the stucco above the storefront. There appears to be covered-over clerestory windows in this section. The last series of storefronts are also segmented into three parts. They are united by an applied Roman brick detailing. The eastern one has a recessed storefront, the others are flush with the sidewalk. They all have metal frame plate glass windows with side, metal frame doors. The two western-most storefronts have a sloping metal section over the storefronts.		
Cultural Data: These buildings along Legion Way to Columbia appear to have been designed by architect Joseph Wohleb during the 1950s and 1960s and housed a variety of businesses.		
Source: Thurston County Assessor's records		

115 SW Legion Wy	Historic Name: Talcott Commercial	Built 1954, 1963
Sylvester Plat	Storefront	78500700100
Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form	L 1 & 2 B 7	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Non-Historic Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Site Id#: 37
Description: This is one of a series of one story small, concrete and stucco commercial structures which have flat roofs. This group of storefronts is segmented into three parts. They are united by an applied Roman brick detailing. The easternmost storefront is recessed, the others are flush with the sidewalk. They all have metal frame plate glass windows with side, metal frame doors. The two western-most storefronts in this section have a sloping metal section over the storefronts.		
Cultural Data: These buildings along Legion Way to Columbia appear to have been designed by architect Joseph Wohleb during the 1950s and 1960s and housed a variety of businesses.		
Source: Thurston County Assessor's records		

115 SW Legion Wy	Historic Name: Unknown	Built
Sylvester Plat	L 1 & 2 B 7	78500700100
Style:	Builder:	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Vacant		Site Id#: 38
Description: This is a parking lot		
Cultural Data:		
Source:		

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THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Narrative Description:

<p>609 S Capitol Way Sylvester Plat Style: Commercial Classification: Historic Contributing</p>	<p>Historic Name: Elks Building L 3 B 7 & E 25ft L4 Ka Lot B Bla-Ss-5530 7/38 Builder: Unknown</p>	<p>Built 1919 78500700300 Architect: Joseph Wohleb Site Id#: 39</p>
<p>Description: The Elks Building faces eastward toward Capitol Way and Sylvester Park in the heart of downtown. It is an imposing, four-story concrete structure with a flat roof. The front (east) facade and the front portion of the south wall are faced with brick and ornamented extensively with blue and white terra cotta. The flat parapet has inset diamond-shaped and rectangular plaques, and a large entral panel inscribed "BPO ELKS 186. "Below the parapet is a prominent cornice with vertical projecting elements spanned by incised designs. Below the cornice are paired consoles and similar diamond-shaped plaques. Two projecting belt courses encircle the third story, with inset tiles in geometric patterns between them. Between the third and second-story windows are a row of circular plaques. Fenestration of the upper floors is paired casements with terra cotta sills and multi-paned transoms. The building was renovated in 1988-89 to accommodate living units on the top two floors. The historic-glass pergola was restored over the entry at that time. New window openings were cut in the south and west sides of the building.</p>		
<p>Cultural Data: Formed in 1891, the Elks Lodge has long been an influential group in Olympia. The group was the successor to other men's social clubs in Olympia, notably the Bachelor and O'Shanty Clubs. Actor Charles Vivian, founder of the national Elks movement, visited Olympia in 1872 and found fertile ground for his ideas in Olympia which was, according to one writer, the "center of culture on the Pacific Coast" at that time. The O'Shanty Club was organized after Vivian's visit and later all of its members joined in forming the Elks Lodge. Early membership was made up of state officials and Olympia businessmen, its organization following close on the heels of statehood in Washington with the location of the capital at Olympia in 1889. Because of political conditions resulting from a change in government in 1898, the group dissolved in 1899 and transferred to the Tacoma Lodge. They reorganized in 1902 in Olympia under the number 186, the same as their original designation. Activities in the early years of the lodge included baseball, orchestra and band concerts and legislative dances. The lodge met in the Woodruff Block between State and Fourth Avenue on Capitol Way. With enlarged membership, due in part to wartime shipbuilding and related industries locally, a new building, designed by Joseph Wohleb, local Olympia architect and an Elk member, was built in 1919. This new building reflected the increased role for the organization in philanthropic work.</p>		
<p>The Elks were in the forefront on home efforts in World War I, helping to raise money for liberty bonds and providing concerts and community sings to boost morale. The lodge was closely associated with Camp Lewis and provided a haven for soldiers stationed there. The club was instrumental in reorganizing the Chamber of Commerce which had declined in importance and the group helped to bring about the construction of the Olympian Hotel.</p>		
<p>Their shows and concerts helped provide funds for two major philanthropic efforts begun in the early 1920s. The Jingle Club which was joint effort of the Elks and early radio station begun at St. Martin's College, KGY, was a kind of telethon eliciting support mostly a Christmas time for the needy. In 1924, the Elks began their efforts for the relief of crippled children and sponsored big brother gatherings for local boys.</p>		
<p>In 1928, original architect Joseph Wohleb, redesigned the first and second floor windows of the building creating the present asymmetrical window arrangement.</p>		
<p>During the Depression years of the 1930s, the Jingle Club became even more important to the community and the Elks even provided a power saw to give wood for the unemployed and planted relief gardens. The Elks were also the official patrolling units during the March 1933 "Hunger March on the Capitol" staged by state disgruntled unemployed.</p>		
<p>During the years of World War II, the Elks directed their efforts toward helping military men stationed at Fort Lewis and donated to a USO center in Olympia. The club was a haven for visiting military officials including a visit from Dwight David Eisenhower.</p>		
<p>Throughout the years, the Elks have held a variety of fund raising events to benefit many different charities. The club vacated their historic building in 1958 when their new clubhouse was built on 4th Avenue in Olympia. That building was razed for Heritage Park and the lodge is now located at 1818 4th Avenue E.</p>		
<p>The historic Elks Building was renovated in 1988 and 1989 and now features 39 housing units as well as retail space. The renovation restored the distinctive glass pergola and entry on the front façade.</p>		
<p>Source: Fultz, Hollis, B., <i>Elkdom in Olympia -- a history</i>, Warren's Quickprint, Olympia, 1966.</p>		

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OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
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Narrative Description:

606 SW Columbia St Sylvester Plat	Historic Name: Talcott Commercial Building	Built 1951, 1956
Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form	L 4 B 7 Less E 25ft Ka Lot A Bla-Ss-5530 7/38	78500700400
Classification: Historic Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
		Site Id#: 40
Description: This is a one story commercial, rectangular building facing on Columbia St. The flat-roofed, concrete building has three storefronts facing Columbia. The top part of the building has a linear incised design. The store fronts all have metal-framed segmented plat glass windows which almost extend to the sidewalk. The two south storefronts slant inward south to north while the northernmost storefront slants north to south. Each storefront which is divided front the others by a pilaster has an entry entry door which is wood with a center glass section topped by a transom.		
Cultural Data: This is a business building constructed by the Talcott Family.		
Source: Thurston County Assessor's Records.		

114 N Capitol Way Sylvester Plat	Historic Name: Barnes Bank	Built 1869
Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form	Pt L1 B13 Bap On S Ln L2 N 84 Deg E 7.69 F	78501300100
Form	Fr Sw	Architect: Mr. Abbott
Classification: Historic Non-Contributing		Site Id#: 41
Description: This is a rectangular, two-story structure of brick masonry construction with a flat roof. The walls are clad with stucco. The front facade has a modern storefront with plate glass windows topped by a frosted glass transom, and three metal casement windows on the second floor. The south side wall has some older double-hung sash on the second floor.		
Cultural Data: Built in 1869 by George Barnes, it was the first bank in Olympia and only the third in Washington Territory and the first brick building in downtown Olympia. Barnes had crossed the plains in 1850 and opened a store in Portland. In 1851 he moved to Olympia and again opened a store. Barnes became a very prominent Olympia citizen. He organized the Barnes Hook & Ladder Volunteer Fire Company and paid for its equipment and uniforms. He was also the first mayor of Olympia after the town was incorporated. He was active in 1865 in bringing the Mercer Girls to Olympia. He also helped build the narrow gauge railroad line from Olympia to Tacoma in 1872 and was founder of the Humane Society in 1890.		
Source: Newell, Gordon, "Olympia's Yesterdays," <i>Olympia News</i> , May 5, 1983.		

116 N Capitol Way -22 Sylvester Plat	Historic Name: The Olympian Newspaper Building	Built 1930, 1953
Style: Mission Revival	L 1 & 2 B 13 N 1/2 Less W 7f For Capital Wy	78501300101, 78501300102
Classification: Historic Contributing	Tog/W W 8.5f Vac Alley; Ss2 L 1 & 2 B13	Architect: Joseph Wohleb
	Less Bap On S Ln L2 N 84 Deg E 7.	Site Id#: 42
Description: Fronting on Capitol Way facing west near the original Olympia Village site, the Olympian Newspaper Building is a large, one-story concrete and stucco structure built in the Mission Revival style. Its roof is bordered by gabled sections parallel to the front (west) and north facades, covered with Spanish tile. The stucco walls have a band of blue glazed tile at the base which is continued in the storefront kickplates; upper walls are ornamented with tile plaques and the gables have round louvered vents. The front facade has a long row of storefront bays containing plate glass display windows and entry doors (some of which are late replacements), topped by a flat metal canopy hung from chains. Above the canopy are arched, multi-paned transoms. The main entry doors, beneath the offset front gable, have a slightly taller arched transom. The arches above the southernmost four bays (fronting a later addition) have rectangular louvered vents. The storefront bays on the north wall have plate glass windows and entry doors topped by rectangular transoms with decorative mullions; they are separated by engaged pilasters, and the bays at either end are topped by recessed stucco arches. Replacement of some windows on the north and front facades are the only changes to the exterior of the building. The interior has been extensively altered to accommodate several businesses and offices.		

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Narrative Description:

Cultural Data: Built at the end of the major construction periods of downtown in 1930, the Olympian Building illustrates Joseph Wohleb's signature Mission Revival features adapted to a newspaper publishing plant. This building replaced an earlier newspaper office at this site and is one in a long line of colorful publishing enterprises in Olympia. Olympia as the seat of territorial and state government has had a long and varied history of newspaper publishing. The first newspaper published north of the Columbia River and primary voice for the creation of Washington Territory began publication at Olympia in 1852. The existence of a newspaper in Olympia was one of the deciding factors for the location of the territorial capital there in 1855. During the 1860's, numbers of publications sprung up representing distinctive political philosophies. During the bid of Olympia to retain its title as capital with the declaration of statehood in 1889, both morning and evening additions were published of the Washington Standard which operated from 1860 to 1921. By 1927, the two remaining dailies combined to form The Daily Olympian, now The Olympian, which operated from this building for over 40 years. The south part of the building is a later addition. The paper, as the only daily in the state capital, served as an important link in the dissemination of state legislative and governmental news. The publishing plant moved from this site in the early 1970's. The paper was purchased in 1972 by the Gannett Publishing Company who continues to publish the Olympian.

Source: Rathbun, J.C., History of Thurston County, Washington, Olympia, 1895.
MacDonald, Sally, "Three state pioneers are named to journalism hall," Seattle Times, January 2, 1983, p. A21.
Newell, Gordon, "Olympia News History Long, Complicated," Olympia News, July 12-18, 1978.

115 State Ave NE	Historic Name: James Martin Warehouse	Built 1922
Sylvester Plat	L 3 Blk 13 Tog/W E 1.5 Vac Alley	78501300300
Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Joseph Wohleb
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 43

Description: The rectangular, concrete building has flat roof and a false-front, gabled parapet on the front (north) side which fronts State Street. Below the parapet, recessed panels follow the outline of the parapet on the top facade. Three storefront bays are separated by pilasters. Multi-paned clerestory windows are above the storefront. The building has a concrete bulkhead and wood-frame, plate glass storefronts. The center storefront has a metal-frame door offset to the east side. The west storefront has the original wood frame entry door, also offset to the east. In 1997, the front facade was renovated with newer storefronts and clerestory windows.

Cultural Data: The building was designed and built in 1922 for James Martin by Joseph Wohleb, noted Olympia architect. George Martin came to Olympia in 1889 and began a plumbing shop at 110 North Capitol Way. Martin and his son, James, enlarged the business to include hardware. James Martin was a director in the Olympia National Bank and owned and operated Olympia Sand and Gravel. His son, Dewey Martin took over the business in 1926. He discontinued the hardware business and worked for many years in the plumbing and heating contract business. The family continues in business in Olympia.

Source: Joseph Wohleb Architectural Records, University of Washington Special Collections.
"G. D. Martin Is Pioneer Firm," Daily Olympian, November 8, 1939.

119 NE Washington St	Historic Name: Rockway-Leland Building	Built 1941
Sylvester Plat	L 4 B 13 N 80f	78501300401
Style: Art Moderne	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Joseph Wohleb
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 44

Description: This is an L-shaped, two-story concrete structure built in Art Moderne style fronting on Washington Street and State Avenue. Its flat roof is bordered by a flat parapet; walls are ornamented by a projecting belt course below the second-story windows, and a tiered band above them topped by two parallel grooved bands below the parapet. Centered on the front (east) façade, the main entry has two glass doors with Moderne-style metal handles and glass block sidelights, separated by a rounded protrusion with letters reading "ROCKWAY-LELAND BUILDING - 1941." Above the doors, a flat-roofed metal canopy with rounded corners is topped by vertical bands rising to the roof line. The window between the fins is set in a vertical band of fluted concrete. To the left of the entry is a storefront with plate glass windows and a recessed door with a similar Moderne-style handle, topped by a modern rounded awning. To the right of the entry is a wide plate glass window with a transom with horizontal mullions. Similar windows continue around the corner and along the recessed portion of the facade extending to the north. In the corner of the "L" is another flat metal canopy sheltering two entry doors. The north end wall has a wide storefront with a recessed entry. Second-story fenestration is double-hung sash with horizontal mullions, glass block windows on the north end wall, and later plate glass windows on the left half of the front facade. The building is maintained in good condition. It currently houses KXXO Radio.

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Narrative Description:

Cultural Data: The Rockway-Leland Building was constructed in 1941 in a design by Joseph Wohleb. An older building 1927 building just north of the Rockway-Leland building was remodeled on the facade to resemble the new structure. The building is an important contribution to the Art Deco elements of downtown. The firm began in 1928 when O. R. Rockway of Seattle started a business to dispose of the slab wood, hog fuel and other waste wood from area mills. This was the Rockway Mill Wood Company founded in 1928. The market developed rapidly and Rockway decided to expand to include Texas oil products. In 1929 the Olympia Oil and Wood Products Company was formed and the wood yard moved to Port of Olympia. Rockway added coal, diesel, stove oil and heavy burner oils to his products. He served such areas as Fort Lewis, McChord Air Force Base and enlarged his service delivery to Mason, Pierce, King and Lewis Counties. C. H. Leland was manger of offices and secretary-treasurer of the firm for many years. The building was also home to KGY radio whose studios were located on the second floor. One of the oldest radio stations in the United States, it was begun in 1922 by Father Sebastian Ruth of St. Martin's College before becoming a commercial operation. Specially designed, acoustically perfect studios housed the station with a 150 foot tall tower on the roof of the building. The roof also had an air raid siren which proclaimed the raid on Pearl Harbor to Olympia residents.

Source: Cities-Olympia-Industries File at Washington Room of the Washington State Library, n.d. on clipping. "Olympia Oil & Wood Products Company Opens" Daily Olympian, February 28, 1941, p. 6. Stevenson, Shanna, "60 Years of Radio," brochure, 1982, KGY Radio.

<p>117 Washington St NE Sylvester Plat Style: Art Moderne</p>	<p>Historic Name: Cowling Building L 4 B 13 S 40f Builder: Unknown</p>	<p>Built 1926 78501300402 Architect: Franklin Cox Stanton</p>
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Classification: Historic Contributing **Site Id#: 45**

Description: The structure is a two story brick building with a flat roof fronting on Washington Street. The front facade has been clad in stucco and has incised horizontal bands across the top of the building. Four regularly spaced rectangular replacement windows are on the second floor front (east) facade. The storefront has large plate glass windows with a recessed entry to the south. The glass display windows slant toward the wood-framed glass door and transom. A smaller square wood framed window is on the first floor to the north of the building. On the south alley side the brick sidewall is evident. A series of six rectangular windows with obscure glass are on the second floor. Metal-framed, ten-pane windows are on the first floor on the alley side. A recessed entry is near the center of the building on this side and a second rear entry has been filled in with concrete block.

Cultural Data: Built in 1926 in a design by Franklin Cox Stanton, the building was designed for longtime hotel operator, Samuel Cowling. The building originally had hotel rooms on the second floor and two storefronts on the first floor. The building adjoined an older Cowling Hotel which was at the corner of Washington and State. The hotel operated until 1964 at this site although the older building had been replaced in 1941.

Source: University of Washington Special Collections Joseph Wohleb Architectural Records. Polk City Directories.

<p>120 E 4th Ave Sylvester Plat</p>	<p>Historic Name: Boardman Building L 5 B 13 Less W 10.25f Of S 61.9f & L 6 N 58.72f Of</p>	<p>Built 1925 78501300500</p>
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Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form **Architect: Unknown**

Classification: Historic Contributing **Site Id#: 46**

Description: This is a one-story, rectangular, flat-roofed, building with a parapet roofline fronting on E. 4th Avenue. The building has two bays on the south side and four on the east. Obscure multi-paned glass clerestory windows are on the front (south) facade and continue around the east side to the first bay. The bays are separated by pilasters which have an incised "M" design. A flat metal canopy spans the front facade and also shelters the first bay on the southeast corner. The west side front storefront has wood frame plate glass windows. The entry is recessed with a metal-frame entry topped by a transom. The southeast corner storefront has a corner entry with newer double, wood-frame doors topped by a transom. On the east side are three sets of two long narrow casement windows and two narrow vertical windows set high on the building. Two northeast corner storefronts have vertical clerestory windows over plate glass storefronts with recessed entries. One of the storefronts is framed in wood and the other in metal. Doorways have transoms and sidelights.

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Narrative Description:

Cultural Data: The Boardman Building is a good example of early 20th century commercial style construction. The building replaced an earlier structure at the site and was built in 1925 for E. W. Boardman by Dawley Brothers Contractors who built many downtown buildings. The building has had several tenants including an original billiard parlor, several restaurants, bars and card rooms, a cigar store, Woolworth's 5 and 10, Buster Brown shoes, a clothing store, a drug store and a barber shop. The building suffered a fire and was unoccupied for several years and had the storefronts restored in the 1980s.
Source: Polk City Directories. Newell, Gordon, Rogues, Buffoons, and Statesmen. Superior Publishing, Seattle: 1975.

<p>116 SE Fourth St Sylvester Plat</p> <p>Style: Art Moderne Classification: Historic Contributing</p> <p>Description: The irregularly shaped, one-story, false-front concrete building fronting on E. 4th Avenue has a flat roof. The facade has a black cararra glass tile facade with horizontal insets of green glass. There are three, three-part, wide clerestory windows across the facade with horizontal mullions. The building has two storefronts; one is recessed and framed with glass tile on the front and kickplate. Plate glass display windows slant inward to metal framed double glass entry doors topped by a metal framed glass transom. The fascia of the canopy has business signage. The east side storefront is slightly recessed from the front of the building with one plate glass window and a single metal framed glass entry door. The kickplate and frame of the storefronts have tile facing.</p> <p>Cultural Data: This structure was built in 1936 for John Baretich in a design by Joseph Wohleb, noted Olympia architect. The original elaborate carrara glass facade is its most distinctive feature. For many years the building was the location of Lowman and Hanford Stationers and later Bigelow Office Supplies. The storefront was altered to a shallower recess, believed to be the original design in 2002.</p> <p>Source: University of Washington Special Collections, Joseph Wohleb Architectural Records. Polk City Directories.</p>	<p>Historic Name: Baretich Building L 5 B 13 W 10.25f Of S 61.90f & L 6 E 22.69f Les S 58.22</p> <p>Builder: Unknown</p>	<p>Built 1936 78501300501</p> <p>Architect: Joseph Wohleb Site Id#: 47</p>
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<p>114 E 4th Ave Sylvester Plat</p> <p>Style: Art Moderne Classification: Historic Contributing</p> <p>Description: The building is a rectangular two-story, concrete, flat-roofed building fronting on E. 4th Avenue. The top facade has been clad in stucco with a band of multi-paned clerestory windows above the storefront. The wide plate glass storefront has an offset, recessed entry door and a flat metal canopy with rounded corners which is lit on the fascia with a neon design. The storefront is clad with maroon tile which extends up the sides of the building.</p> <p>Cultural Data: The Spar was built in 1935 at the site of the Oxford Saloon. Joseph Wohleb designed the building for Hayden and Serruys. The restaurant has long been an Olympia landmark and has been celebrated regionally and nationally for its period decor and cuisine. The interior of the restaurant is particularly notable for its original neon, back-bar, stools, covered ceiling, hanging lamps and other appointments. The owners restored the interior and many of the exterior features in 1987.</p> <p>Source: Maddox, Dawn, "Joseph Wohleb: resident architect of the state Capital," <i>Landmarks</i>, Vol. IV. No. 4. Olympia Heritage Commission Records.</p>	<p>Historic Name: The Spar L 6 B 13 W 38.81f Tog/W E 1.5f Vac Alley</p> <p>Builder: Unknown</p>	<p>Built 1935 78501300600</p> <p>Architect: Joseph Wohleb Site Id#: 48</p>
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<p>110 N Capitol Way Sylvester Plat</p> <p>Style: Classification: Vacant</p> <p>Description: This is a parking lot.</p> <p>Cultural Data: Source:</p>	<p>Historic Name: Unknown L 7 & 8 B 13 N 1/2 Also- Prt L 8 Com 38f N Of Sw</p> <p>Builder:</p>	<p>Built 78501300700</p> <p>Architect: Site Id#: 49</p>
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Narrative Description:

108 NE 4th Ave Sylvester Plat	Historic Name: Chambers Block L7 & 8 B13 S2 Less 22 X 80f Tog/W W 8.5f Vac Alle	Built 1886 78501300701
Style: Commercial/Two Part Block Form Classification: Historic Contributing	Builder: Charles Patnude	Architect: John C. Proctor Site Id#: 50
<p>Description: This is an elongated two-story brick masonry structure. The building has a flat roof and is faced with concrete. The west and south facades have cast iron columns which imitate rusticated stone and have pedimented capitals. The second story has engaged pilasters and a cornice panel. Tall, narrow double-hung sash windows on the second story are topped by recessed panels. Clerestory windows are above the storefronts on the west and south sides. The west facade has had the storefronts filled in with concrete block on the first floor. On the second floor, two replacement bay windows flank a center window with a sunburst design. Storefronts on the south side have been altered and have newer plate glass storefronts and metal framed glass doors. Some storefronts are faced with carrara glass. It suffered extensive damage in the 1949 earthquake and was rehabilitated in the 1980s.</p> <p>Cultural Data: The Chambers Block is one of the oldest and most prominent of the early downtown business blocks. The structure was built in 1887 for businessman and Olympia mayor A. H. Chambers. The architect was John G. Proctor of Tacoma. He also designed Western State Hospital, the old Pierce County Courthouse and several residences in Tacoma. Newspaper articles of the time recount the pride and workmanship of the building. Stone for the foundation came from Mud Bay and brickwork was by Patnude and Bleuvelt, local brick manufacturers and masons. The building is at the site of the old town pump of Olympia and at this location during the Indian Uprising of 1855-56, city residents installed a cannon as part of a stockade along 4th Avenue. A. H. Chambers was a prominent businessman and civic booster. The son of pioneer David Chambers, he owned a meat packing business which he started as Chambers Packing in 1870. Chambers was mayor of Olympia during the time the block was being built and was instrumental in bringing St. Peter Hospital to Olympia, also in 1887. Chambers also promoted St. Martin's College.</p> <p>Source: R. Kenneth Evans, "A. H. Chambers Packing Company Established in 1870 and the First on the Entire Pacific Coast," <u>Daily Olympian</u>, November 20, 1937. Blankenship, Mrs. George E., <u>Early History of Thurston County, Washington</u>, Olympia, 1914. Clipping?</p>		

402 Capitol Way S Sylvester Plat	Historic Name: Capital National Bank B 14 N2 L1 & 2 All 3 & 4 & E 3f Vac Alley Adj Lot 3	Built 1922 78501400100
Style: Beaux Arts Classification: Historic Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Joseph Wohleb Site Id#: 51
<p>Description: Located at the main intersection of downtown Olympia, this rectangular, two-story structure is built of Wilkeson sandstone in simplified Beaux Arts style. Its flat roof is bordered by a narrow flat parapet. The smooth stone walls have a plinth at the base, above which they have very little ornament, except for a molded belt course below the second-story windows and a wide molded cornice below the parapet. The front (west) facade has central entry doors with two engaged pilasters at either side, topped by a prominent entablature below the second story. The tall first story windows are recessed in stone surrounds and have newer plate glass sash, while the second story is lit by smaller double-hung sash in an adjacent bank machine. The property includes a large parking lot to the east side.</p>		

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Narrative Description:

Cultural Data: The stately bank building is a 1922 Joseph Wohleb design primarily built of Wilkeson sandstone with an Index granite plinth. One account gives Doyle & Merriam Architects from the Portland area as the architects with Wohleb as the consulting architect. However, Wohleb lists this building in his list of commissions.

Built originally for C. J. Lord who owned the Capital National Bank at this site, the bank is symbolic of Lord's influence in the banking world. C. J. Lord a native of New York, came to Olympia in 1890 to open a bank. He was formerly a partner in his father's firm specializing in the importation of livestock. His bank, Capital National Bank was capitalized at \$100, 000. In 1900 Lord, sold his interest to Sol. G. Simpson of Shelton but returned later to Olympia. He served as mayor from 1902-03 and was active in many civic interests, lending his financial and moral support to a number of projects to keep the capital in Olympia, including the hotels and railroads. He later regained control of the Capital National Bank. Lord was prominent in the development of the banking system of the state and his bank served as the state repository for many years. His bank which merged first in 1928 with Marine Bancorporation, later the National Bank of Commerce and later in 1974 became known as Rainier Bank, was one part of the major banking system of Washington. It has subsequently been owned by a series of banks.

Source: Ferris, Joel E. "Early Day Banking in the State of Washington" Pacific Coast Banker (San Francisco) October 1958. Marple, Elliot and Olson, Bruce H. The National Bank of Commerce of Seattle 1889-1969. Palo Alto, Ca: Pacific Books, Publisher, 1972.

402 Capitol Way S Sylvester Plat	Historic Name: Unknown B 14 N2 L1 & 2 All 3 & 4 & E 3f Vac Alley Adj Lot 3	Built 78501400100
Style:	Builder:	Architect:
Classification: Vacant		Site Id#: 52
Description: This is a parking lot.		
Cultural Data:		
Source		

406 Capitol Way S Sylvester Plat	Historic Name: The Book Store L 1 & 2 B 14 N 34f Of S 1/2 & W 7f Vac Alley	Built 1900, remodeled 1950 78501400101
Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Non-Contributing		Site Id#: 53
Description: This is a one-story utilitarian concrete building. The false-front has fluted metal facing. A canopy of the same material spans the front of the building. The storefront has long, narrow, newer, tinted, windows extending to the sidewalk. The entry is offset to the south. A projecting concrete frame surrounds the entry which has recessed double, metal-framed tinted glass doors. The concrete frame has flush metal-framed windows above it. By 1997, the building was renovated and newer storefronts, tile facing and clerestory windows were installed.		
Cultural Data: This was originally a three-story structure which was badly damaged in the 1949 earthquake and reduced to one story. The Bookstore was a longtime business in Olympia owned successively by J. H. Munson, A. J. Burr, S. C. Woodruff, and T. C. Van Epps, Mike O'Connor and the Schmidt brothers. The concern offered stationery, office supplies, books, periodicals and gifts. The facade has been substantially altered. It was also known as the Pacific Building.		
Source: "Olympia", Lee Printing Co., 1926. 1949 Earthquake Photographs, Olympia Heritage Commission.		

410 S Capitol Way Sylvester Plat	Historic Name: Bettman's Store L 1 & 2 B 14 S 26f & W 7f Vac Alley	Built 1883 remodeled 1949, 1961 78501400102
Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Non-Contributing		Site Id#: 54
Description: This is a small one story concrete building with a rear two story portion. The storefronts have a deeply recessed center entry section with double wood doors. The display windows are fronting the sidewalk and along the recessed entry as well. The front is faced with brick with paneled sections above and below the display windows and above the entry door. There is a small projecting metal canopy on the front façade over the entry.		

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Narrative Description:

Cultural Data: This is the historic site of the Bettman's store. The store was originally located farther north near Olympia Avenue. The second Bettman store dating from the 1880s, at this location was, until the 1940s, a wood, false front structure with clerestory windows over the storefront. The entry was deeply recessed and flanked with glass display windows. One of the earliest merchants in the area, Louis Bettman came to Olympia in 1853 from Bavaria and with his brothers Mose and Sig Bettman opened a general merchandise store in Olympia. The store was at the corner of Main (now Capitol Way) and Second Street. After a fire in 1882, the Bettmans relocated farther uptown to this building. The Bettman name was carried on until the 1970's as clothing business. A series of businesses have subsequently been at this location.
Source: "Bettman Store of Old Origin," Daily Olympian, April 20, 1941, pg. 2. "Mrs. Bettman Describes Life in Olympia," Daily Olympian, November 8, 1939, pg. 14.

417 SE Washington St	Historic Name: Unknown	Built
Sylvester Plat	L 5 B 14 N ½	78501400500
Style:	Builder:	Architect:
Classification: Vacant		Site Id#: 55
Description: This is a parking lot.		
Cultural Data:		
Source:		

423 SE Washington St	Historic Name: Unknown	Built 2003
Sylvester Plat	L 5 B 14 S ½	78501400501
Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Non-Historic Non-Contributing		Site Id#: 56
Description: This is a reconstructed building. It is a one-story concrete building with a stucco exterior and tile. It has a flat roof, with a top metal band. The building has a corner entry which is angled. It has an arched doorway into which a recessed entry has been located. The entry is framed in tile. Over the entry is a sign for the bank. On the south and east side are banks of four multi-pane windows which have a projecting metal canopy which cuts across the tops of the windows. It is connected to the building by metal struts. The kick plate is covered by tile.		
Cultural Data: This was an earlier location of Capitol Savings and Loan.		
Source: Polk City Directories.		

116 SE 5th Ave	Historic Name: Unknown	Built 1941, remodeled 1961, 2000
Sylvester Plat	L 6 B 14 E 50f Less Triangle In Nw Cor	78501400600
Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form	Builder: Unknown	Architect:
Classification: Non-Historic Non-Contributing		Site Id#: 57
Description: This is a re-built building. It is currently a one-story, flat-roofed, concrete building with a stucco and tile façade. The building has a center, recessed, arcade entry from which storefronts are accessed. Flanking the entry are two store fronts which have wooden tripartite windows with a transom over the storefronts. There is a wide metal canopy over the storefronts with and arched, higher canopy above the entry which has an arched design. The entry door is a wood-frame door with sidelights. Pilasters flanking the entry and at the corners of the front façade have a marble lower section. There is a molded cornice across the top of the building.		
Cultural Data: This was the site of the Ray Theater Building built 1914 by Joseph Peters and later Proffit's Store.		
Source: <u>Daily Olympian</u> , March 15, 1916.		

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Narrative Description:

110 SE 5th Ave Sylvester Plat	Historic Name: Olympia National Bank Annex Blk 14 L 6 Triang 14 X 14 In Nw Cor Of E 50f Als O-	Built 1926, 1936 78501400601
Style: Beaux Arts Classification: Historic Contributing	Builder: Reed Brothers	Architect: Dawley Brothers Site Id#: 58
<p>Description: This is a two-story rectangular building of concrete construction with a terra cotta. The top of the building has a dropped cornice with a simple entablature. The second floor has five segmentally arched, palladian windows with a console at the top of each arch. Fluted panels are below the windows. A newer canopy bisects the lower rectangular windows. It has a gabled center glass section. The lower windows are wood framed with segmented upper sections. A wood framed center section shelters a recessed wood-framed door. There is an additional door on the east side of the building which is flush with the façade, but has a similar door. The building has a granite plinth. In the 1990s, the storefronts, windows, and entry were restored.</p> <p>Cultural Data: This building was built in 1926 as an addition to the adjacent Olympia National Bank. It was designed by Dawley Brothers and built by Reed Brothers of Aberdeen with the second floor for offices and the first floor for paying and receiving windows. It was renovated in 1936 by Joseph Wohleb for Seattle National Bank. In 1933 when branch banking was allowed in Washington State, the Washington National Bank of Olympia (formerly the Olympia National Bank) which is just west of this structure, was affiliated with the First National Bank of Seattle as one of its first branches. That bank later became Sea-First Bank. Sea-First Bank was located here between 1933 and 1958.</p> <p>Source: "New Bank Addition Will be Completed by the End of the Year," <u>Daily Olympian</u>, August 28, 1926, p. 1 and 6. Scates, Shelby. <u>Firstbank: the story of Seattle-First National Bank</u>. Seattle: 1970.</p>		

110 SE 5th Ave Sylvester Plat	Historic Name: Olympia National Bank Blk 14 L 6 Triang 14 X 14 In Nw Cor Of E 50f Als O-	Built 1915, 1949 78501400601
Style: Beaux Arts Classification: Historic Contributing	Builder: Hurley-Mason Company	Architect: Beezer Brothers Site Id#: 59
<p>Description: This is an elongated concrete structure of two stories with a flat roof, built in the Neo-Classical style. Its front (west) and south walls are faced with elaborated cream-colored terra cotta cladding. The roof is bordered by an imposing cornice with modillions and dentils, below which is an unadorned frieze, with new raised letters spelling out the occupant's name. Below the frieze, the facades are graced by massive fluted pilasters resting on a low plinth; they divide the front wall into three bays and the south wall into eight. The pilasters have Corinthian capitals spanned by a lower frieze panel with cartouches. Centered on the front to the are the double entry doors, topped by a pedimented hood supported by over-sized brackets. Above the hood is a sculpted eagle. First-story fenestration is tall tripartite windows with transom of newer stained glass. At the rear of the south wall is a side entry door with a pedimented hood. Second-story fenestration is newer metal-framed picture windows with casement sidelights. The interior contains elaborate plasterwork and some of the original furnishings. The building was damaged in 1949 earthquake when it lost the original balustrade which encircled the building. The building also suffered extensive damage in the 2001 Nisqually Earthquake and has not (March, 2004) been repaired.</p>		

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Narrative Description:

Cultural Data: One of the most ornate and classically designed of the downtown buildings, the Olympia National Bank was designed by Beezer Brothers. The bank was organized in 1899 as Olympia State Bank and was located in the Stevens Block, which was on Capitol Way between third and fourth streets. First trustees were C. H. Kegley, C. S. Reinhart, Millard Lemon, George B. Lane and George H. Funk, all prominent business and professional men. Shortly after its founding in 1900, the directors voted to make the institution a national bank. They moved to the Chilberg building in 1901. In 1912, the bank was taken over by the Schmidt Estate, the owners of the Olympia Brewery. This brought in F. M. Kenney as the cashier and some of the Schmidt associates from Montana when Leopold F. Schmidt became president of the bank. In 1914 the decision was to build a new bank and they moved in on November 1, 1915. The structure was built to reflect the most up-to-date banking procedures and to quote a local newspaper, "One cannot gaze upon the solid, artistic white tile without a felling that here is beauty, strength and progressiveness. The building is a classic, both in point of exterior appearance and interior finish and arrangement. The building was built on a lot owned by the Schmidt estate and Joseph Speckart and the entire lot of 24 x 90 feet was covered. The structure was built to be entirely fireproof and features a Wilkeson sandstone foundation. The second floor was leased by prominent attorneys and professionals, some of whom held offices on the directorship of the bank. The structure originally had a balustrade topping the building which has been removed.

Source: "Olympia National Bank," Morning Olympian, March 15, 1916. "New Bank is Complete in Main Points," Morning Olympian, September 4, 1915.

<p>414 S Capitol Way Sylvester Plat</p>	<p>Historic Name: H.B. McElroy Store L 7 & 8 B 14 N ½ & W 7f Vac Alley –Mc Elroy Bl Dg</p>	<p>Built 1924 78501400700</p>
<p>Style: Art Moderne Classification: Historic Contributing</p>	<p>Builder: Unknown</p>	<p>Architect: Joseph Wohleb Site Id#: 60</p>
<p>Description: This is a rectangular two-story commercial building with a flat roof. The building has two storefronts each with a deeply recessed entryway face west on Capitol Way. Green carrara glass tile covers the front. The building is of steel and brick construction. A plain metal canopy attached by chains extends across the front to the. Storefronts have plate glass windows which slant inward toward a wide entry. The entry of the south storefront has double metal framed glass doors with metal frame glass sidelights and transom. The storefront has a green carrara glass tile bulkhead. The north storefront has irregularly shaped plate glass front display windows framed with metal which slant toward double metal frame glass doors with a metal framed transom. This storefront has a black carrara glass kickplate. The entry plazas of both storefronts have mosaic and terrazzo floors. The brick construction of the building is evident on the sidewall on the north side alleyway.</p>		
<p>Cultural Data: The building was built as the H. B. McElroy Store in 1924 in a design by Joseph Wohleb, noted Olympia architect. The McElroy's were a pioneer family. T. F. McElroy, father of H. B. was the publisher of Olympia's and Washington Territory's first paper, <u>The Columbian</u> in 1852. He was also Territorial Printer. Originally, the building housed "Huey's Bar", and a hardware store and restaurant. In 1949, Spellman's began a shoe store here which was later sold in 1951 to International Shoe Company and purchased in 1963 by Dammarell Shoes. Jay Elder began the women's wear store by the same name here in 1958. Joseph Wohleb also did the 1940, 1948 and 1958 remodels. The 1940 remodel installed the green carrara glass storefront.</p>		
<p>Source: Interview with Marvin Braudrick, owner, June 12, 1989. Allison, Elizabeth M. and W. A. Katz, "Thorton Fleming McElroy—Printer; Politician, Businessman," <u>Pacific Northwest Quarterly</u>, April, 1963. University of Washington Special Collections Joseph Wohleb Architectural Records.</p>		

<p>420 S Capitol Way Sylvester Plat</p>	<p>Historic Name: Talcott Jewelers L 7 B 14 W 30f Of N 36f Of S 60f & L 8 N 36f Of S 60f</p>	<p>Built 1883, remodeled 1949 78501400701</p>
<p>Style: Commercial Vernacular/Two Part Block Classification: Historic Contributing</p>	<p>Builder: Unknown</p>	<p>Architect: Joseph Wohleb, 1949 Site Id#: 61</p>

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**OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Narrative Description:

Description: This is a two story, flat-roofed, vernacular commercial building of brick construction with a false front. The second story has four newer metal frame windows. The building is faced with vertical sheet metal panels. The front to the is spanned by a wide umbrella awning. Irregularly shaped newer plate glass display windows slant towards a deeply recessed double metal-framed glass entry doors topped by a metal framed glass transom. A deep marble kickplate and top border frame the display windows. The entry pavilion and the outer part of the building have concrete sidewalls. The building was renovated in a design by Joseph Wohleb following the 1949 earthquake.

Cultural Data: The Talcott family was in the jewelry business for over 100 years in Olympia and from 1882 at this site. Lucius Lord Talcott operated a dry goods store in Pittsfield, Illinois. After a disastrous fire there in 1871, he came west with his son Charles in 1872 and established Talcott Brothers, Inc. in Olympia. The beginning inventory was a small satchel of jewelry and watches. They originally located their store at Capitol Way and State Avenue. After a fire at that location in 1882, they constructed one of the city's first brick buildings at this site that year. Brothers George Noyes and Lucius "Grant" later joined Charles and their father. The Talcott Brothers designed the State Seal at this location in 1889 and Charles Talcott cut the die. The Washington Supreme Court met in the second floor of the store in 1891. The Talcotts quickly added a variety of goods to their store including groceries, sewing machines, lamps, silverware, china, crystal, cutlery, pianos and organs. They offered the first soda fountain in the city and the first delivery wagon. They also were opticians, and made dental crowns, rubber stamps and notary seals. They sold paints and "Occidental Silver polish" which was made from the minerals on their property at Chamber's Prairie near Olympia. The Talcott Brothers made the first set of gold teeth on the Pacific Coast. They also specialized in umbrellas with hand-carved wooden handles. In 1907, the size of the brick store was doubled to its current size. In later years the store specialized in jewelry, the oldest continuously operating jewelry store in the state. Five generations of Talcotts owned and operated the store until it was sold in 2003. Lucius was the first owner and then his sons, Charles, Grant and George. George's son, George "Noyes" Talcott then managed the store for many years. He was been succeeded by his son, Richard Noyes Talcott and grandson, Richard Noyes Talcott, Jr. Members of the Talcott family have long been prominent in civic and business organizations. Charles and Grant were longtime volunteer firemen and Olympia's first fire department substation was named in Grant Talcott's honor. After the 1949 earthquake, the Talcotts undertook a "modernization" of the storefront which changed the original brick to the to its current altered appearance in a design by Joseph Wohleb. The Talcott family sold the business in 2003 to another jewelry firm.

Source: Information from Richard Talcott, Jr. "You may not know us for our Umbrellas..." brochure published by Talcott Jewelers. Daily Olympian, November 8, 1939. Seattle Times, May 17, 1953. Joseph Wohleb Commissions, Olympia Heritage Commission Record.

500 S Capitol Way

Sylvester Plat

Style: American Renaissance

Historic Name: Walker Building

L 1 & 2 B 15 N ¼

Builder: Unknown

Built 1917

78501500100

**Architect: Joseph Wohleb,
consulting architect**

Site Id#: 62

Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: This recently rehabilitated building is an elongated, two-story stucco structure with a flat roof bordered by a flat parapet. It has two bays on the front (west) to the and five on the north, separated by engaged pilasters topped by a prominent molded cornice. The corner pilasters rise above the parapet line. The bays are ornamented with recessed rectangular panels above the second-story windows, and a continuous projecting belt course and recessed panels between doors. The ground floor storefronts have plate glass windows with wooden mullions, wooden doors with glass panes, and tile kickplates. They are topped by a flat metal canopy which wraps around the two facades, hung from chains; above the canopy are multi-paned transoms. The second story has two tripartite plate glass windows on the west wall, and each bay of the north wall has four plate glass windows, which replaced earlier double-hung sash.

Cultural Data: The Walker Building typifies the type of Olympia commercial building being built during the early part of the century. This one was designed by Joseph Wohleb for J. E. Walker a local accountant and business associate of Wohleb. The building's exterior features were retained in a 1980s renovation except for the change in the storefront widows from the original plate to segmented, tinted glass. The building, had when it was built, retail tenants on the first floor and professional offices on the second.

Source: Maddox, Dawn, "Joseph Wohleb: resident architect of the state Capital," Landmarks, Vol. IV, No. 4.

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THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Narrative Description:

510 S Capitol Way	Historic Name: Harris Drygoods	Built 1896, 1949, 1955, 2004
Sylvester Plat	L 1 & 2 B 15 S ¼	78501500101
Style: Commercial/ One Part Block Form	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Non-Contributing	Site Id#: 63	
Description: The building is currently undergoing renovation and is slated to have a historically-referenced appearance with three storefronts with recessed entries. The front façade is designed to reference the 1896 appearance with a clerestory windows design and incised elements over the windows culminating in a decorative parapet.		
Cultural Data: Harris Drygoods began with calico beads and moccasins for the Indian trade in Olympia in 1869. Isaac Harris first located his store in the block between State and Third near the Olympia Hardware building. Harris came west in 1853 first to Salem, Oregon and later to Walla Walla and Montana. The Indian trade grew into pioneer trade with yardage, drygoods and boots. This building was built in 1896 measuring 90 by 100 feet. Isaac Harris' sons, Gus and Mitchell joined him in the business. Mitchell Harris was twice elected mayor of Olympia and was for a time a member of the Capitol Commission. The store originally had an ornate storefront which has since been altered. It was later owned by Miller Department Stores of Oregon. They relocated to a new building on this same block in the 1950s. The building was the location of a number of businesses and had its ornate façade covered in 1949 and it was again remodeled in 1955 in designs by Joseph Wohleb. It was severely damaged in the 2001 Nisqually earthquake and is being rebuilt in a contemporary interpretation of the 1896 era building.		
Source: "Harris Company Pioneer Store," <i>Daily Olympian</i> , April 20, 1941. "Olympia", Lee Printing Co., 1926. Blankenship, Mrs. George, comp. and ed. <i>Early History of Thurston County Washington</i> . Olympia: 1914. University of Washington Special Collections, Joseph Wohleb Architectural Records		

113 SE 5th Ave	Historic Name: Martin Building	Built 1920
Sylvester Plat	L 3 & 4 B 15	78501500300
Style: American Renaissance	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Joseph Wohleb
Classification: Historic Contributing	Site Id#: 64	
Description: The building is a square, two-story brick masonry structure with a flat roof. The walls of the east (front and north facades are topped by a molded metal cornice. The frieze and walls below are ornamented with geometric designs of inset tile, and below the second story windows is a wide stone belt course. Upper story windows are double-hung sash with multi-paned upper lights in groups of three. The ground floor has modern storefronts with plate glass windows and recessed entries. Some have kickplates of pigmented structural glass windows and recessed entries. Some have kickplates of pigmented structural glass and others have newer composition tile. At the northeast corner is a diagonal recessed entry. Centered on the east to the is a recessed entryway with a brick and tile-paved floor, leading to the entry door for the upper apartments. The door has leaded glass sidelights and a fanlight transom. The storefronts have multi-paned transom windows, some of which have smoked replacement glass. A flat metal canopy extends around the north and part of the east side of the building.		
Cultural Data: Built in 1920 for James Martin, the Martin Building has housed some of Olympia's most renown businesses. The structure is a Joseph Wohleb design with his familiar uses of tile, this time inset into Chehalis brick. The building was home to the Thurston County Abstract Company, owned by Fred Stocking and other early businessmen. Also located here was the M. M. Morris ladies apparel store, the premier shop in the city at one time. The building has always had apartments on the second floor. The building originally had an ornate parapet which crumbled during the 1949 earthquake and was removed. The building was headquarters for the Minute Women during World War I		
Source: Stevenson, Shanna, "Olympia Downtown Walking Tour," 1980. "Olympia," Lee Printing Company, Olympia, 1926.		

116 SE Legion Way	Historic Name: Hotel Olympian	Built 1919
Sylvester Plat	L 5 & 6 B 15 & L 7- Com Ne Cor L 7 S 120f W 7f N 84f	78501500500
Style: Georgian Revival	Builder: Unknown	Architect: H. L. Stevens
Classification: Historic Contributing	Site Id#: 65	

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THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Narrative Description:

Description: The Hotel Olympian faces southward toward Sylvester Park and abuts the sidewalk. The hotel is diagonally across from the Old Capitol Building with which it is closely associated and is one of the few multi-storied historic downtown structures. The Hotel Olympian is an imposing brick structure of five stories with a mezzanine level, built in simplified Georgian Revival style on a poured concrete foundation. The front (south) and east facades are topped by a prominent dentillated metal cornice with a wide frieze. The upper stories are lit by rows of double-hung sash with six-over-six and six-over-one lights, with brick lintels and terra cotta sills; the second-story windows also have terra cotta keystones. Below the second floor is a continuous terra cotta belt course, delineating the upper-story guest rooms from the public and commercial spaces of the ground floor and mezzanine. Centered on the front to the and covered by a fabric awning, the recessed lobby doors are flanked by bands of casements in recessed, paneled surrounds. To the left of the to the are three tall multi-paned windows with arched transoms, recessed in terra cotta surrounds, fronted by balustrades. To the right of the to the are tree plate glass windows; their multi-paned transoms are painted over, and two of them are topped by tall terra cotta panels with projecting head moldings and scrolled edges. The plate glass windows and multiple entry doors on the east to the also have a tall terra cotta panel over every other opening. The central entry doors lead to the upper story apartments; they are sheltered by a fabric awning. The lobby, which is surrounded by stores, offices and a restaurant, retains the original marble stairway to the mezzanine and the grand ballrooms. The mezzanine balcony is surrounded by columns and an ornate balustrade. Although the interior has been altered, the building retains most of its exterior features and is maintained in excellent condition. A balustrade topping the structure has been removed.

Cultural Data: The Hotel Olympian was the most successful in a long line of hotels built largely through the civic efforts of Olympia and to insure that visiting legislators found commodious accommodations in Olympia. Marked by Georgian Revival detailing, the well-preserved hotel is at the heart of downtown Olympia and intimately tied to the history of its capitalhood. The promise of a first class hotel had been given by the people of Olympia as a condition of the continued construction of the capitol buildings in Olympia in 1916. After the intervening war, when the hotel was still not built, the city fathers had challenged the people of Olympia and especially the Chamber of Commerce to spearhead the funding for the hotel upon which they felt the continued capitalhood of Olympia depended. Money was raised through community efforts of large and small contributions for the construction. Designed by the H. L. Stevens Company of Chicago in a simplified Georgian Revival style, the hotel officially opened its doors July 16, 1920 to a standing only crowd of 400 in the dining room. Here Governor Louis Hart spoke favorably of the structure and "could say to the next legislature, "We have kept the faith, now go ahead with the construction of the finest executive building in the country." H. L. Stevens was described as "a specialist in hotel construction" and designed the Churchill Apartments in 1922 in Chicago which were very similar to the Hotel Olympian. The hotel was built at a cost of \$300, 000 through bond selling and other fund raising efforts of the City of Olympia. The hotel boasted 155 rooms, half of which contained bathrooms, as well as meeting and dining rooms. While the Capitol was located across the street, it is said more business was transacted in this building than in the Capitol Building. Inaugural balls were held here as well as many other official and non-official state functions. In 1975 the Hotel Olympian was made into a low-rent senior citizen housing facility with the ground floor hosting a restaurant and small shops. In 1980 the mezzanine ballroom was restored and is used for dance classes and social events.

Source: Newell, Gordon, Rogues, Buffoons and Statesmen, Seattle, Superior Publishing, 1975. "Olympia," Lee Printing Co., 1926.

Barrett, Eldon, "Rooms for Improvement: What the Legislature Needs is a Good Old Downtown Hotel," The Olympian, Sunday, January 2, 1983. "City's '400' Numerically in Attendance and Magnificent Dining Room is scene of Praise and Rejoicing—Ample Capitol Money Says Hart." Morning Olympian, July 16, 1920.

110 Legion Way SE	Historic Name: Unknown	Built Miller Block 1949; rebuilt 1994
Stuart Place Condo Amendment #1 — Residential Unit	Stuart Place Condo Amendment #1 — Residential Unit	76980000200
Style: Modern	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Non-Historic Non-Contributing		Site Id#: 66

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Narrative Description:

Description: This is a five story newer building facing Capitol Way and Legion Way in the center of downtown. It was re-built in from the Miller Department Store, a 1950's era building. The flat-roofed building is built of concrete faced with stucco. The first floor storefronts extend from the upper stories. There are two storefronts on the west side with large, three-panel, metal frame windows. There are incised, square panels above the storefronts. The southwest corner storefront is recessed from the sidewalk. The south side of this section has two storefronts with similarly designed windows entries to the west side. There is a marble or faux marble material kick plate. The entry to the apartments above the street level is at the southeast corner. The upper floor of the section extends four stories for residents. The upper stories are flat planes with three sections delineated in the stucco. The outer sections have sliding vinyl windows arranged symmetrically while the middle section has small symmetrical windows. On the same tax lot are two one story storefronts to the north of the larger building. They have large replacement clerestory windows below a stucco band. They both have deeply recessed, center entries with slanted glass display windows and plate glass windows along the sidewalk. They both have wood frame double entry doors with transoms. The south store front retains its original blue tile kick plate.

Cultural Data: This was an important corner in Olympia development. It was the location of the home of the widow of Isaac Stevens, first Territorial governor and later the home of Mrs. Abbie Hunt Stuart who organized the first woman's club on the west coast in Olympia and operated the Land Office in Olympia for a time. Mrs. Stuart later developed a Richardson Romanesque-style business building at this corner in 1891. It had a pharmacy and other businesses on the lower level and a hotel on the top floor. It was designed by E. W. Boone. In 1949 it was razed for the Miller Department Store. The sleek modern store was the successor to the Harris Drygoods Company on the same block. This building was built in the 1994.

Source: "Stuart Block Is Old-Timer" The Sunday Olympian, April 20, 1941.

522-528 S. Capitol Way

Historic Name: Unknown

**Built: 1926
76980000200**

Style: Commerical

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site Id#: 67

Description: This is a one-story building with two storefronts. Both storefronts have large clerestory windows below a stucco band. Each has deeply recessed, center entries with glass display windows. Both have wood frame double entry doors with transoms. The south store front retains its original black tile kick plate.

Cultural Data: The building was originally built by Casco Properties. It has housed a number of businesses over the years including Hibberd & Cole Men's Store.

Source: Thurston County Assessor's Records.

615 SE Washington St

Historic Name: Sylvester Park/Town Square

**Built 1850
78501600000**

Sylvester Plat

Blk 16

Style: Park

Builder:

Architect:

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site Id#: 68

Description: Classified in the district as a site, the park occupies a full city block in the center of downtown Olympia ringed by several of Olympia's historic buildings. The park features tall maple and beech shade trees, well-kept lawns, concrete paths installed in the 1970's, and a 1976 era gazebo. A statue of Governor John Rogers at the east central side of the park was erected by state school children in 1905. Rogers was instrumental while a legislator in passing the "Barefoot Schoolboy Law" which equalized funding state-wide for financing public education. Other markers in the park are the Daughters of the American Revolution End of the Oregon Trail plaque installed in 1913 at the northwest corner of the park. The Women's Christian Temperance Union fountains were originally at the center of the park installed in 1912, they were restored in 2000 and re-located to the northwest corner of the park. They are dedicated to Emma Page, a prominent WCTU figure. There is also a bench made by the Disabled American Veterans after World War II. Near Capitol Way on the west side is a small oval bronze marker installed by the City of Olympia designating the park as a city landmark and an interpretative marker. The park gazebo dates from 1976 and succeeds at least two earlier structures near this site which also had a fish pond during an earlier period. The gazebo is an octagonal structure with a pyramidal roof. It has a cement floor which is encircled by a low railing.

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THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Narrative Description:

Cultural Data: Sylvester Park, the town square of Olympia, was designated on the original plat of the city, donated by the town's founder, Edmund Sylvester. The square has been the focal point of development of the city and has historically provided a public meeting place for many events. The square has been closely associated with the capitalhood of the city hosting many visiting dignitaries. The square began as Block 16 on Edmund Sylvester's 1850 plat of Olympia and has remained the city-block size. The square became the hub of Olympia as the town grew up around it. Sylvester had come to Oregon Territory in 1843 via Cape Horn from his native Maine. He first settled on Chambers Prairie east of Olympia. Sylvester's partner under Oregon law, Levi Lathrop Smith, built a small cabin near Budd Inlet. He named the settlement Smithfield. However, Smith was in ill health and died in 1848 and Sylvester inherited the townsite upon his death. Sylvester followed the gold rush to California in 1849 but returned in 1850. An Oregon surveyor laid out the town and Sylvester donated land for the Masonic Temple, schools and capitol grounds as well as the town square. The square was much like a New England common during its early years. During the Puget Sound Indian War of 1855, a wooden blockhouse large enough to house the entire village was built on the square. The structure was later used as a jail. In 1861 when the competition for Thurston County seat was being contested, the people of Olympia donated the square as a site for a courthouse to counter a similar offer of land and lumber by Tumwater. An election settled the matter, but the title to the land was given under the condition it remain a park, so no courthouse was built. After the Old Capitol (originally the Thurston County Courthouse) across the street was completed in 1892, the park was first formally landscaped in 1893 with a Victorian gazebo and fish pond and the entire park was encircled with a decorative wrought iron fence. The park also featured crushed clamshell walkways. The bandstand was torn down in 1928 and the fish pond filled in after World War II. Another gazebo, similar to the current one was built in 1931. It is unknown when it was razed. Throughout its history, the square has been the site of many city gatherings—Fourth of July celebrations, May festivals, Memorial Day services and band concerts and dances. Between 1901 and 1927 when the state capitol was housed across Washington Street from the square, the park was known as Capitol Plaza and many dignitaries including William Jennings Bryan, Teddy Roosevelt, William Howard Taft and Franklin Roosevelt spoke to crowds in the park. The city deeded the park to the State of Washington in 1901. In later years the park was a miniature golf course and headquarters for the Olympia City Centennial in 1950 when a log cabin was built there. The park was the site of a gala Bicentennial Forth of July for the city in 1976. The gazebo in the park was a gift to the city of the 1976 Bicentennial.

The drinking fountain in the park is dedicated to Emma Page. Emma Page graduated from the University of Illinois in 1878 in music. She came to Washington in 1893 and took up Washington Christian Temperance Union Work. She wrote widely on Temperance and on kindness to animals. She succeeded in getting a curriculum for kindness to animals in schools in the state. She was blind from an early age but wrote and spoke widely for her causes. The fountain in the park was erected by the WCTU in her memory and restored in 2000. Another marker in the park was placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1914 marking the end of the Oregon Trail. The Sacajawea Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in Olympia in 1905 and this is the first of a series of markers installed by the DAR along what was then Old Highway 99 in Washington State.

Source: Stevenson, Shanna, *Olympiana*, Historical Vignettes of Olympia, State Capitol Museum, 1982.
History and Register 1924 Daughters of the American Revolution, DAR, Lowman and Handford Co., 1924.

119 NE 7th Ave

Historic Name: Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Exchange

Built 1937

Sylvester Plat

Lot 4 & Lot 3 Less W1.5f Block 17

78501700400

Style: Art Deco

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Carl Gould

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site Id#: 69

Description: This is a rectangular two-story structure, with a one-story extension on the east side. The building has Chehalis brick cladding laid in a common bond. There is a terra-cotta plinth on the primary elevations. The building has recessed window bays with metal frame windows which are steel multi-pane windows. The building has terra cotta ornament and brick detailing. (The south or rear side of the building does not have some of the ornamentation). There are wide pilasters between each window with terra cotta caps. There are terra cotta spandrels in each bay separated by a brick mullion. There is an ornamental brick and terra cotta panel on roofline. The recessed entrance on the north side of the building has a fluted terra cotta surround and ornamental terra cotta spandrel overhead. There is a moderne-style panel, possibly a light fixture, within the recessed opening. The building has ornamental coping on roofline.

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**OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Narrative Description:

Cultural Data: Telephone service in Olympia commenced in 1889 under a franchise granted to the Sunset Telephone Company by the City of Olympia. The Sunset Telephone Company originated in San Francisco. Sunset Telephone Company established an exchange in Tacoma in 1884. A toll line was set up to Olympia from the Tacoma area. The Sunset Company in Olympia was originally located in what is now Talcott Jewelers building. Later it was in the Reed Block. By the 1909 city directory, the telephone company was listed as being the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, which was headquartered in San Francisco. A telephone exchange building was built in Olympia at 215 E. 4th. In 1929, the property where the current building is located was sold from Mrs. Redpath to Pacific Telephone and Telegraph. The Redpath home was built on this site in 1907 and moved in 1929 to its present location at 219 17th Ave. SW. Boyles was a friend of the Redpath family. The building was one of several designed by Seattle architect Carl Gould for Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company during the late 20s and early 30s. Others were in Longview, Yakima, Bremerton, Centralia, Tacoma and Seattle. These buildings were all in the Moderne style. The design was meant to express the progress and modernity of the firm. Gould incorporated remnants of the Art Deco period in the chevrons and associated designs which ornament these buildings. Gould is most noted for his work on the plan and buildings at the University of Washington including the Suzzalo Library. He also designed the Volunteer Park Museum in Seattle. Although the firm of Charles Bebb and Gould worked directing construction of the Capitol Buildings, no other building in Olympia is attributed to Gould. The date of the construction of the building is not well-documented. A recent biography of Gould gives the date of 1930 with an addition in 1936. However an architect's rendering of the structure is dated August, 1937. City directories for Olympia do not list Pacific Telephone and Telegraph at the 7th Street location until 1937. The Thurston County Assessor's records indicate it was on the tax rolls starting in 1938 with improvements made in 1948 and 1956. The 1945 Sandborn map for the location shows only a rectangular structure. Jack Doyle, longtime local manager for the telephone company in Olympia recalls that the building was in its current form in 1952 when he first came to work here and believes it was originally built about 1938. Additional research may reveal the correct dates. There is some conjecture that the building was originally a one story structure which had a second floor and one story extension added later. The Fleetwood Building (named for a local exchange) housed the business office, long distance operators and technical and switching facilities. The dial system was instituted for the Olympia area in the Fleetwood Building. There was only one telephone company in Olympia. Many women worked as operators at a switching panel in the building under strict rules. The building was renovated for transitional housing units in 1997.

Source: Information from owner's application; Assessor's Records; telephone interview with Jack Doyle; Olympia City Directories; Carl F. Gould: *a life in architecture and the arts*, by T. William Both and William H. Wilson, Seattle, 1995. Information from National Register Nomination for the Tacoma Pac. Tel. & Tel. Building by Shirley Courtois.

107 SE 7th Ave Sylvester Plat	Historic Name: North Coast Lines Depot Lot 2 & W1.5f Lot 3 & N30f Of Lots 7&8 Block 17	Built 1937, 1942, 1960 78501700200
Style: Art Moderne	Builder: V. F. Voorhees	Architect: L. B. Barthomew, 1960
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 70
Description: The one-story Art Moderne style structure has a narrow section to the west containing the waiting room, lunch counter, ticket office and freight room, and a wide covered loading area to the east. The flat roof is surrounded by a stepped parapet. The parapet and walls are ornamented with panes of vertical fluted concrete, and indented parallel lines, both typical Art Moderne motifs. The front (north) facade of the waiting room has a plate glass storefront with double entry doors, topped by a streamlined flat metal canopy with rounded corners and multi-paned transom. It was remodeled in 1942 and 1960.		

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Narrative Description:

Cultural Data: Built for the North Coast Lines in ca. 1937, the depot retains most of its Art Moderne features. The North Coast Lines was developed as a subsidiary of the Puget Sound Power and Light Company. Puget Sound Power and Light also operated a number of electric railway lines and starting in 1922 began acquiring various bus operations to create the line. In 1922 they purchased the Tacoma-Olympia bus operations from E. J. Thompson and F. L. Smith, one of the first motor transportation firms in Washington. That operation was leased in 1926 and then purchased by North Coast Transportation Company in 1927. That firm purchased most of the independent lines along Old Highway 99 and surrounding communities. The depot was part of the service started September 10, 1937 via the new Highway 99 between Olympia and points north. The name was changed to the North Coast Greyhound Lines in 1949 and in 1950 to The Greyhound Lines. The building stands on the site of the Harris House, built in 1880. I. Harris came to Olympia in 1870 and set up a mercantile business on what was then the waterfront at 3rd Street in Olympia trading mostly with the Indians. He was later joined in the firm by his sons Mitchell and Gus Harris who were prominent in local politics and carried on the business in a building which is now much altered but still stands on the east side of Capitol Way between Legion and 5th. The dry good store was one of the leading businesses on the Sound.

Source: Blankenship, Mrs. George E., Early History of Thurston County, Washington, Olympia, 1914. Motor Coach Association of Washington Motor Bus History, Motor Coach Association of Washington, 1956. "New Bus Station Officially Open," Olympia News, April 8, 1937.

212 E 4th Ave Sylvester Plat Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form Classification: Historic Contributing	Historic Name: Liberty Cafe L 6 B 23 W 30f Builder: Unknown	Built 1932, 1950 78502300600 Architect: Unknown Site Id#: 71
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Description: This is a one story, rectangular concrete building with a flat roof and parapet front section facing on E. 4th Avenue. The front (south) has two entries into the storefront. The east side has metal framed plate glass window with a recessed area faced in brick below it. The west entry has glass display windows extending to the sidewalk. The parapet and west walls of the building have a rectangular incised design in the concrete.

Cultural Data: This was the location historically of the Yeager Saloon. It was later the site of the Liberty Café owned by the Wisniewski Family who built the building.

Source: Title Company Records, Thurston County Assessor's Records.

210 E 4th Ave Sylvester Plat Style: Beaux Arts Classification: Historic Contributing	Historic Name: Columbia Building L 7 B 23 E 45f Builder: Unknown	Built 1914 78502300700 Architect: Unknown Site Id#: 72
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Description: This is a rectangular, two-story, concrete structure with a flat roof facing on E. 4th Avenue. The ornate terra cotta cladding of the front (south) facade and the front portion of the east wall (facing on the alley) includes a prominent molded cornice with a frieze of recessed panels and rosettes, recessed panels between the second-story windows, a molded storefront cornice, projecting keystones above the storefronts, and an ornate surround framing the central entry doors. The recessed double doors have a transom with a metal grille. The rest of the ground floor terra cotta has been removed, as have the original storefronts with their ornate metal canopies. The facade has a stucco finish, and the storefronts have plate glass windows and glass doors with aluminum frames; their transoms are covered over. However, the original window with its tripartite transom remains at the front of the east wall. The wall also features a row of original tripartite windows with similar transoms. The second story of both facades has single and paired double-hung sash with one-over-one lights.

Cultural Data: The Columbia Building was constructed in 1914 by P. M. Troy and Fred Stocking, prominent local businessmen. Although the first floor facade has been altered, the ornate terra cotta cornice marks it as one of downtown's significant historic resources. The structure recognizes the building it replaced. The original Columbia Hall was Olympia's City Hall built in 1869 at this location. Named in honor of the pride of the Olympia Fire Department, its Columbia Fire Engine, the hall was built by Rabbeson and Clark. The building was completed November 26, 1869 and was dedicated by a ball and supper. The ground floor rooms were occupied by the fire department, city offices and city council chambers. The floor above was used as a ballroom, theater, and opera house. Columbia Hall burned completely in 1914 and this structure was built.

Source: Stevenson, Shanna, Lacey, Olympia and Tumwater: A Pictorial History, Donning, 1985.

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**OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
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Narrative Description:

204 E 4th Ave Sylvester Plat Style: Art Moderne Classification: Historic Contributing	Historic Name: State Theater L 7 & 8 B 23 Less E 45f L 7 Builder: Unknown	Built 1949 78502300701 Architect: Wohleb Architects Site Id#: 73
Description: This is a two story false building with high crenellated parapet featuring geometric open work on the top section of the parapet fronting on E. 4 th Avenue and Washington Street. The facade has square incised panels with a square center section. The recessed entry is under a large marquee which has similarly designed square motifs with an interior square design. The central aluminum ticket booth has a streamlined, round design. There are four double glass entry doors. The entry is lined with beige and black marble and has a number of display panels for motion picture poster displays. There are a number of recessed round lights in the entry in a random pattern. The northwest corner has a storefront with glass display windows and corner entry.		
Cultural Data: The theater was designed by Wohleb Architects for Thomas O'Leary and leased to the Evergreen Theaters Chain. It sits on the historic location of the 1900-era Thurston County Courthouse. It is currently the Harlequin Theater, a stage theater group.		
Source: University of Washington Special Collections Joseph Wohleb Architectural Records.		

203 4th Ave E Sylvester Plat Style: Sullivanesque Classification: Historic Contributing	Historic Name: Security Building L 1 B 24 Builder: Unknown	Built 1926 78502400100 Architect: A.H. Albertson Site Id#: 74
Description: The Security Building is a rectangular, five-story structure built in the Sullivanesque style of brick masonry, with ornate terra cotta cladding on the front (north) and west facades. Its flat roof is topped by a small mechanical penthouse with a pyramidal roof, and bordered by a terra cotta cornice with floral motifs, and griffins with outstretched wings at the corners. The upper stories are lit by rows of large double-hung sash with one-over-one lights, recessed in vertical bands separated by wide piers. Each vertical band (except for those at the corners) is topped by a projecting scalloped hood. A continuous granite kick plate runs along the base of the front and west facades. The ground floor storefronts are framed by pilasters of rusticated terra cotta with ornate capitals, which are topped by a continuous entablature band ornamented with stylized flower motifs. The storefronts have plate glass in mahogany frames, mahogany doors with glass panes, retractable fabric awnings, and transom windows with decorative mullions. The main entry doors with their tall transom are located in a deep recess offset on the front facade, flanked by round granite columns and rusticated terra cotta pilasters and topped by a projecting portion of the entablature band. The central entry doors on the west facade are in a deep recess with a slightly less ornate surround, lacking columns but flanked by paired pilasters. The south wall, facing on the alley, and the east wall are of painted brick. The ornate ground floor lobby features granite walls and floor, and a coffered plaster ceiling with brass light fixtures. Both the interior and exterior remain largely unaltered from the original and are maintained in good condition.		
Cultural Data: The premier office building of downtown Olympia, the Security Building was built in 1926 in a design by A. H. Albertson of Seattle. Built in the Sullivanesque style, the structure is located in an area of Olympia that was once tidelands, filled during the major fill of Olympia in 1911. Standing on approximately 300, 60 foot long pilings, the structure survived the 1949 earthquake well. Faced in polychrome terra cotta, the structure has a number of ornate motifs, including rosettes and pineapples typical of the Sullivanesque mode. Extraordinary material used in the building include Mother-of-Pearl granite columns at the entry, found only at one quarry in British Columbia; Sacra Porte pink marble, imported from Italy at the door fronts; as well as mahogany woodwork throughout. The interior foyer features Napoleon Gray marble from France and Belgian Black from Belgium. Ornate plasterwork on the foyer ceiling repeats the motifs from the exterior. The building was developed by E. M. Chandler, noted local civil engineer and boasted only the most prestigious of tenants. For many years the elevator in the building was attended. The architect, A. H. Albertson, designed many prestigious buildings in Seattle including the White-Henry-Stewart Building, the Northern Life Tower, the Cornish School and a number of churches. Albertson, a native of New Jersey, was a graduate of the Columbia University School of Architecture in 1895. He came to Seattle in 1907. The structure was named for the Security Bank once located on the ground floor level.		
Source: Allen, Arthur, "Who's Who in Washington" 1927. Brazier, Dorothy Brant, "Retired Architect Helps 'Builders'" <u>Seattle Times</u> , 1962. (In Architects File, Washington Room, Washington State Library.)		

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THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Narrative Description:

209 E 4th Ave	Historic Name: White Building	Built 1908
Sylvester Plat	L 2 B 24	78502400200
Style: American Renaissance	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 75

Description: This rectangular, two-story structure has a flat roof fronted by an ornate, bracketed cornice, with a frieze panel of swags sculpted in relief. The second story has a row of wide double-hung sash with one-over-one lights, recessed in chamfered surrounds and framed by recessed rectangular panels painted a contrasting color. The ground floor has a central entry door leading to the stairway, to the upper floor, flanked by two wide storefronts with modern plate glass windows and glass doors in aluminum frames with tile kick plates. The transom windows have been stuccoed over, but the original storefront cornice remains; it has a similar pattern of swags in relief.

Cultural Data: Typical of the American Renaissance commercial style structure which is very prevalent in downtown Olympia, the White Building was built in 1908 for \$10, 000 by Allen White. White was a lumberman who was connected with the Springer Mill in Olympia and the White Mill in Elma. He was a native of Canada. One of the longtime tenants of the building was Reder Grocery. The business began as Reder-Lewis Hay & Feed Store 1888-1890. The grocery was in one area and the hay & feed was across alley at another location. The store became a grocery only in early 1890's after "horseless carriages" came to town and Reder bought out Lewis. The store relocated to this building after it was built. Reder Grocery was known for credit and delivery. Joseph Reder died in 1939 and his children Delia, Edward, and Carl ran the store; other siblings worked there also. Their Tumwater Square store opened 1948 and the downtown store closed in 1950. The Reders sold the Tumwater store in 1965.

Source: Pioneer Title Company Records. Information from the Reder Family.

213 E 4th Ave	Historic Name: Simenson Jewelry Store	Built ca. 1923 remodeled 1930
Sylvester Plat	L 3 B 24 E 1/2 Less E 3 In Also- Strip Alg E Side	78502400300
Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Joseph Wohleb 1930
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 76

Description: One story barrel vault building with a false front parapet. The east side has aggregate stone, the rest of the building appears to be concrete. The rear has a newer concrete block two-story addition topped by a small gable-roofed structure with newer windows and shingle cladding. The storefront facing E. 4th Avenue has two entries which flank a projecting display window with angled glass. Flanking this center display window are two recessed storefronts with side plate glass windows and metal frame entry doors. The storefront has a black marble bulkhead.

Cultural Data: This was the O. R. Simenson Jewelry Store and later Bergstrom Sporting goods. It was originally a wooden false-front building. Joseph Wohleb Commission records indicate that he revised the storefront in 1930.

Source: University of Washington Special Collections, Joseph Wohleb Architectural Records. Title Company records.

213 E 4th Ave	Historic Name: Gottfeld's	Built 1908, 1971
Sylvester Plat	L 3 B 24 W 1/2 Less Strip Alg E Side 2 In Wide O N N &	78502400301
Style: Commercial/Two Part Block Form	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Unknown
Classification: Historic Non-Contributing		Site Id#: 77

Description: This is a two-story, vernacular, building of concrete construction. The rectangular building has a flat roof with a false front. The upper floor has two bays with large windows openings which have brick infill and newer metal frame windows with side casement works. A sloping metal canopy separates the floors. The storefront has a metal frame glass door on the east end for access to the second floor units. The storefront has newer metal frame plate glass windows which extend to the sidewalk. The entry is recessed with double metal-framed glass doors. The alley side (west) has paired metal frame windows with obscure glass placed high on the first floor. The second floor on this facade has one-over-one double hung sash windows.

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Narrative Description:

Cultural Data: The building was built in 1908 by Millard Lemon and Henry Mallory. In later years the building was the home of Gottfeld's, a men's and boys' clothing store. A. A. Gottfeld came to Olympia in 1877 and worked in the woods and then established a store in 1903. His son, Martin, continued with the store, which specialized in clothing for men and boys. The store was renovated by Wohleb Architects for Gottfeld in 1971. Martin Gottfeld was one of the founders of Capital Savings and Loan Association and a member of the Port of Olympia Commission. He was also active in many civic organizations.
Source: "Olympia", Lee Printing Co., 1926. "Death Claims M. Gottfeld," *Daily Olympian*, November 27, 1967, p. 1.

204 SE 5th Ave	Historic Name: Capitol Theater and Office Bldg	Built 1924
Sylvester Plat	L 7 & 8 B 24 Less ½ Bldg (Theatre) To 701	78502400700, 78502400701
Style: Mission Revival/Beaux Arts	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Joseph Wohleb
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 78

Description: Theater: The Capitol Theater is a large, rectangular concrete structure, facing 5th Avenue. The stucco front (south) facade is topped by an ornate terra cotta cornice, which has an upper row of sculpted scallop shells, a fascia with rosettes and a lower dentillated band, and a wide frieze with sculpted Pegasus figures and floral motifs, and central inscribed panel reading 'CAPITOL THEATER. "Across the facade are five tall, narrow stucco arches with upper stained glass windows, each one depicting one of the muses: music, painting, sculpture, architecture and poetry. At the base of each arch is a plate glass door. The three central arches are hidden behind a 1940s-era, brightly-colored projecting marquee with neon signs and a backlit signboard. Below the marquee, a flat metal canopy with rounded corners spans the facade. The ground floor is faced with marble and has two sets of double entry doors flanking a central ticket booth.

Office Building: Adjoining the theater to the west, the office building is a rectangular, two-story concrete structure which faces 5th Avenue and Washington Street. Its stucco walls are topped by a prominent cornice with modillions and dentils, below a flat parapet. The facades are ornamented with diamond-shaped and triangular tile plaques below the cornice, and recessed rectangular panels around the second-story windows and between floors. The ground floor has five bays on the south wall and eight bays on the west. The storefronts have plate glass windows, and recessed entry doors. A flat metal canopy wraps around the building above the storefronts, and the transoms above it have been filled in. The large corner storefront has surrounds of pigmented structural glass, and is topped by an oversized fabric awning. Both the theater and the office building are maintained in good condition.

Cultural Data: The Capitol Theater is one of downtown Olympia's most treasured landmarks and finest structures. The builder E. A. Zabel had a succession of local theaters dating from 1909. The Lyric, Strand, Acme, Rex and Ray were all part of their holdings. Located downtown on 4th and 5th Avenues, the houses featured live entertainment and slides before the advent of moving pictures. Succeeding these theaters was the Capitol Theater, built by Zabel in partnership with William Wilson in 1924 in a Joseph Wohleb design. Built at a cost of \$180,000 the theater opened October 7, 1924. The building features lavish uses of glazed terra cotta and behind the present large marquee, has circular leaded art glass insets, each depicting one of the muses and originally flanked by terra cotta masks designed by W. T. Benda. The office building adjoining the theater was another Wohleb design commissioned by the Zabel Co. in 1924. Although not as ornate as the theater building itself, the offices do have a unique cornice and tile insets, which are typical of Wohleb's work. The top floor originally was a dance hall. Tenants in the lower floors in 1924 were a Piggly Wiggly store, a drugstore and a café. Richly appointed, the theater interior had seating for 900 in amphitheater style and a slating floor. Zabel had earphones for the hard-of-hearing, a specially glassed-in area for parents of small children and an oversize seat for an extra large customer. The theater also had a Smith pipe organ which had 77 stops, 12 pistons and 14 effect buttons on 9 ranks of pipes. The theater was built with all available fire protection devices and the most modern of ventilation. However, a fire in 1937 damaged the building extensive and much of the interior was replaced. The large neon marquee was added in 1940. Among the films premiering here were "Tugboat Annie" and "Ring of Fire." The theater was also a fully equipped vaudeville house and hosted Donald O'Connor, 'Step-in-Fetch It,' Max Sennet and others. The three sons of the original Zabel purchased the business from their father and later sold the house.
Source: Stevenson, Shanna, *Olympiana, Historical Vignettes of Olympia*, State Capitol Museum, 1982

500 SE Washington St	Historic Name: Jeffers Studio	Built 1913
Sylvester Plat	L 1 B 25 W 40f Of N 30f	78502500100
Style: Mission Revival	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Joseph Wohleb
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 79

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Narrative Description:

Description: The Jeffers Studio is a rectangular, two-story stucco structure built in the Mission Revival style on a poured concrete foundation. Its flat roof is bordered by a crenellated parapet with a central arch on the front (west) facade which has raised letters reading "JEFFERS STUDIO 1913." The front facade has three double-hung sash windows on the second story, topped by a wide tiled hood with ornamental brackets. The north wall has two similar windows with individual hoods; to the rear of the north facade is a tall, sloped window (now partially covered with corrugated fiberglass) recessed in the parapet, which admitted light to the photography studio. The ground floor has a wide storefront on the front facade with recessed double entry doors and plate glass windows with multi-colored tile kick plates. Above the windows is a flat metal canopy hung from chains, which wraps around onto the north facade above a similar window with a tile kick plate. The transoms above have been filled in on the front, but remain open on the north wall. At the rear of the north wall is another plate glass window and a side entry door. One of the front entry doors leads into a ground floor art gallery with an upper balcony, while the other opens to a foyer with a graceful curved staircase leading up to the former photography studio, now a shop. The building is maintained in excellent condition.

Cultural Data: The Jeffers Studio was built in 1913, one of the first designs of Joseph Wohleb in Olympia in a distinctive mission style. Joseph Jeffers came with his parents to Olympia in 1881. He worked in lumber mills as a young man and began an interest in Kodaks, cleaning and trading them until 1902. He then began work as a traveling photographer and returned to Olympia in 1904 to found his own studio, with his brother H. W. Jeffers. They first worked in a wooden studio at this site. Jeffers died and untimely death from a fall in the Olympic Mountains in 1924 while on a photographing expedition. His wife and son Vibert continued his work and created an excellent archive of Olympia photographs until Vibert's death in 1971. The Jeffers photographed state legislators, babies, weddings, graduations, businesses and all scenes of Olympia life creating an impressive archive of Olympia's past.

Source: Hunt, Hubert, Washington West of the Cascades, S.J. Clarke Co., Tacoma: 1917. "Olympia," Lee Printing Company, Olympia, 1926. Maddox, Dawn, "Joseph Wohleb: resident architect of the state Capital," Landmarks, Vol. IV. No. 4.

512 SE Washington St	Historic Name: Washington Center	Built 1985
Sylvester Plat	L 1 & 2 B 25 S 30f & 1/2 Vac Alley	78502500101
Style: Contemporary	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Richard F. McCann
Classification: Non-Historic Non-Contributing		Site Id#: 80

Description: The building is a two story concrete building with a stucco façade. It was designed by Richard F. McCann on the site of the former Liberty Theater. The building steps up the north. The building has a recessed entry area with four square openings offset to the south. Over the entry are two projecting angled elements within a recessed area. They are topped by a relief round element cut by four bars. The building has a molded cornice with a horizontal band below the cornice. There are incised elements on the north end. On the south end are three openwork areas to represent palladian windows with openwork centers. A historic street clock re-located from its Capitol Way location in front of the former Klueh's jewelers is in front of the building. The building accommodates a performing arts center.

Cultural Data: This was the site of the Thomas Reed family home. It became the Liberty Theater location in 1924 with the construction of a classically designed movie and vaudeville theater by the Reed family. It later became part of the Jensen-Von Herberg Chain. It was refurbished in the 1940s for W. B. McDonald by the B. F. Shearer Company. It housed USO shows in the 1940s and in the 1960s was home to the Governor's Festival of the Arts. A group within the city had worked for several years for a civic performing arts center and settled upon the Liberty, which was totally rebuilt as part of the project.

Source: Stevenson, Shanna, "Now Appearing in Olympia" The Olympian Totem Tidings, March 7, 1982, p 3-5. "The Tradition Continues," Washington Center for the Performing Arts, 1995.

209 5th Ave SE	Historic Name: Donald Building	Built 1924
Sylvester Plat	L 1 B 25 E 20f Of N 30f & L 2 N 30f	78502500103
Style: Mission Revival	Builder: Unknown	Architect: Joseph Wohleb
Classification: Historic Contributing		Site Id#: 81

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OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Narrative Description:

Description: This is a rectangular, two-story stucco structure built in simplified Mission Revival style. Its flat roof is bordered by a flat parapet, which has arched sections at either end of the front (north) facade. Below the arches are relief-carved plaques inscribed with the building date; between the plaques is a hip-roofed hood covered with composition shingles (originally tiled) and supported by ornamental brackets. The facade is ornamented with recessed rectangular panels below the hood, around the second-story windows, and between the stories. The ground floor has six storefront bays with plate glass windows and recessed entry doors, separated by pilasters. Above the sidewalk is a flat metal canopy hung from chains, above which are multi-paned transoms. The second story has six sets of paired double-hung windows with one-over-one lights.

Cultural Data: The Donald Building is one of downtown's most outstanding buildings and a fine interpretation of architect Joseph Wohleb's Mission Style of architecture. Built in 1924 for James Martin in a Joseph Wohleb design, the structure retains its original architectural features except for red tile on the pent roof in the center.

Source: Maddox, Dawn, "Joseph Wohleb: resident architect of the state Capital," Landmarks Vol. IV, No. 4.

208 Legion Way SE # 3

Sylvester Plat

Historic Name: Reed Block Annex Bldg

L 7 & 8 B 25 S ½

Built 1946

78502500701

Style: Commercial/One Part Block Form

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site Id#: 82

Description: The Reed Block Annex is a small, one story storefront which has a glass block upper section and a slanted plate glass storefront which terminates in a glass framed entry door. It is a concrete structure.

Cultural Data: The one story annex building was for many years the location of Weller Insurance.

Source: Thurston County Assessor's Records.

208 Legion Way SE # 3

Sylvester Plat

Historic Name: Reed Block

L 7 & 8 B 25 S ½

Built 1891

78502500701

Style: American Renaissance

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site Id#: 83

Description: The Reed Block is a rectangular, flat-roofed, two-story structure of brick masonry. The front (west) and south walls have lots their elaborate brick cornice and have been stuccoed. The front has three storefront bays with plate glass windows and recessed entries, separated by pilasters and topped by a flat metal canopy, above which the transoms have been filled in. The southwest corner pilaster has a carved stone capital at the transom level. The south facade has varied fenestration; it has three storefronts at its east end, and the entry doors to the second floor apartments, beneath a similar metal canopy. The second floor of the front facade has three groups of three double-hung windows topped by painted arches; the south facade has a row of similar windows in groups of two, in recessed arched surrounds, with a continuous ornamental belt course below the sills. To the east is a small, one story storefront which has a glass block upper section and a slanted plate glass storefront which terminates in a glass framed entry door. It is a concrete structure.

Cultural Data: One of the oldest of the downtown business buildings, the Reed Block was built in 1891 by Thomas Milburne Reed near the site of his original home. Reed was born in Kentucky and taught school there briefly. He came west in the California Gold Strike of 1849 and filled a number of county offices there as well as studying law. Reed came to Olympia in 1857 as an agent of the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. He also kept a store on Capitol Way as well as being a surveyor. The holder of a number of public offices he was elected to the Territorial Council and was president of that body; He was also twice elected Territorial Auditor. In 1889 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention and was elected state auditor. He was also closely associated with the Masonic Lodge in Olympia. The Reed Block was the Olympia Post Office for a time and with its proximity to the Old Capitol was home to the Daily Olympian newspaper for a time and during the 1920's was the Olympia motor stage depot for a thriving transportation business. Olympia was the hub of motor stage transportation. The building was severely damaged in the 1949 earthquake which resulted in the loss of its brick parapet and the infilling of some windows. It was renovated in 1986. The building was further damaged in the 2001 Nisqually Earthquake and has had structural reinforcing elements installed.

Source: Blankenship, Mrs. George E., Early History of Thurston County, Washington, Olympia, 1914."Olympia," Lee Printing Co., 1926. Thurston County Assessor's Records.

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**OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Narrative Description:

600 SE Washington St	Historic Name: Thurston County Court House, Old Capitol	Built 1891, 1903
Sylvester Plat	Blk 26	7850260000
Style: Richardson Romanesque	Builder: Charles Patnude, mason	Architect: Willis Ritchie
Classification: Historic Contributing	Site Id#: 84	
<p>Description: The Old Capitol Building is a sizable rock-faced sandstone structure occupying an entire block in the central business district of Olympia, Washington, across from a state-owned park, the town square of Olympia. It was originally designed in 1891 as the Thurston County Courthouse with a west frontage of 146 feet and a depth of 78 feet by Willis Ritchie. There are two and one half stories and a daylight basement. A later annex by the same architect more than doubled the size of the structure. The original building was a complex Victorian composition in a Richardson Romanesque style with a basically rectangular plan and a high hip roof of steel shingles. In a symmetrical arrangement around the roof were eight conical turrets (in associated pairs), eight dormers, and the attached hip roofs of eight abbreviated wings that projected a few feet, providing relief along the facade below. These wall projections on the long frontage were at opposite corners with a third dissimilar projection in the center. Others of the latter type were centered on the end walls. Above the building stood an octagonal clock tower rising 150 feet above the street level. This was crowned by an octagonal spire, with a clock face in each of the eight facets on the shaft. The sandstone course work is in alternating thicknesses, for the most part, trimmed and ornamented by molded and cut masonry components. There are molded belt courses at the first and second floor levels, and there is a slightly overhanging cornice above a row of dentils at the eaves. The light gray sandstone structural material was quarried in Washington. In an attempt at fireproofing, no wooden framing was used below the roof. The floor joists are steel, and the spaces in between were reportedly filled by "hollow tile arches". The floors in public spaces were glazed tile laid in an ornamental pattern. The majority of the windows have double hung sashes in square headed opening spanned by thick stone lintels. These are numerous and closely spaced in vertical and horizontal rows. The second story windows of the various end wings are arcades with round headed sashes and sandstone vousoirs. A flight of 16 broad stone steps leads up to the main entrance, which is recessed behind a 20 foot semicircular arch. Two stories above, at the attic level, there was formerly a balcony recessed behind a segmental arch. There are gargoyles on the wall space above the entrance arch, and arch itself springs from impost panels carved with bas-relief grotesqueries. There were eight additional gargoyles on the tower. The basement could be entered at the north end. It contained the boiler and fuel room, ten small offices, and seven vaults. On the first floor, immediately inside the main doors, there was a spacious octagonal vestibule, still extant. This floor as a whole was divided on a north-south axis by a 12 foot wide corridor. At the north end was a suite of five rooms, and immediately to the left of the main entrance, of the north wing, were two additional rooms. The south wing had eight offices of various sizes. The second floor was reached by stairs located opposite the main entrance. These stairs opened on the second floor to another long corridor. On the south end was a courtroom plus a small judges' chambers. The north wing also contained a courtroom, judges' chambers, and a state library, 22 feet by 25 feet. Four other offices were on the north side. An octagonal space above the first floor vestibule was the records room. The third floor had several offices and four other small jury rooms. The stairway to the tower began on this floor. The changes in the original courthouse section of the Old Capitol Building have been extensive. First, fire destroyed the clock tower in 1928. In 1949, an earthquake toppled all the conical turrets with the exception of those at the front entrance, and caused severe structural damage requiring the closure of three-fourths of the third floor. Interior alterations have been almost as extensive, caused by a constant shift of state agencies in and out of the building. The basement and third floor have experienced the least alteration, but wholesale demolition and rearrangement of old walls and offices have taken place on the north end of the first floor and throughout the second. The state purchased the courthouse from Thurston County in 1901 and proceeded to build an annex (completed in 1905) whose primary function was to house the legislature. Most of the executive officers of the state were quartered in the old, or west, courthouse wing. The annex is the same height and general outline as the earlier building, and the effect is harmonious. It is a simplified, larger version borrowing most of its detailing from the original design. Whereas the courthouse is 78 feet by 146 feet, the annex is 80 feet by 200 feet, 27 feet longer on the north and south ends. The annex is also of sandstone, but of a different texture, possibly quarried at nearby Tenino. As with the courthouse section, the annex basement has a north entrance. For the first floor there are south and east entrances. Twenty-three foot corridors connect the buildings branching north and south in the basement and first floor of the annex. The first floor of the annex housed several agencies. The second floor was the home of the legislature. The Senate chamber was in the north end, 36 feet by 51 feet. The House met in the south wing in a somewhat larger space. Each chamber went from the second floor to the roof, which had three 20 foot diameter domed skylights; one for each house plus one over the 50 foot square rotunda which separated the two bodies. The domes were supported on steel trusses. Both chambers had galleries with raised seats and room for 300 people. The presiding officers also had their offices on the second floor, where</p>		

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THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Narrative Description:

there were five committee rooms and one lounge. Eight committee rooms were assigned in the old building. On the courthouse first floor were the offices of governor, auditor, treasurer, and attorney general. The annex first floor contained the land commissioner, school superintendent, secretary of state, adjutant general, and the bureau of labor. The courthouse second floor held the supreme court and the state library. The basement contained heat and light generated facilities and some offices. Wood was burned to get hot water and steam, which also ran the generator. The annex featured electric lights, and ornate, wrought-iron Otis elevator large enough to accommodate a rack of cigarettes, candy and light snacks sold by the operator. The elevator was hydraulic, rising 80 feet on a large steel shaft. The annex interior has undergone even more massive modification than the original courthouse. A public works project in the 1930's cut the height of the second floor chambers in half, the legislature having previously moved to its present location. The second and "third" floors were partitioned and made into offices for state agencies. The sky-lights, still extant, illuminate the attic floor above the "third" story. The elevator was replaced by a more ordinary one. Still more structural changes were required as a result of an earthquake in 1949. Over 190 tons of internal steel reinforcements were required to brace both buildings. The side entrance of the courthouse above the main entrance was repaired with concrete. Otherwise, with the exception of the tower, turrets and a new roof, no other substantial exterior changes have occurred besides a blackening of the stone. The building was renovated in 1982. It was further damaged in the Nisqually Earthquake in 2001 but repaired.

Cultural Data: After dividing Washington Territory into legislative and judicial districts, Territorial Governor Isaac I. Stevens called an election for January 20, 1854, and fixed the date for the meeting of the first legislature for February 27, 1854. This first session convened above Olympia's Gold Bar Restaurant between Second and Third Streets. This legislature ratified the selection of Olympia as the seat of government and drew up a code of laws. The second legislature met in December, 1854, in the Masonic Hall, located at the corner of Capitol Way and Eighth. This session considered the proposition of erecting a building for general governmental purposes. Simultaneously, Edmond Sylvester, founder of Olympia, donated to the territory a 12-acre tract on Capitol Hill for use as the capitol site. The third session, also meeting in the Masonic Hall, directed that a permanent capitol be constructed. The fourth session first met there on December 1, 1856. This pioneer Capitol was located on the present Capitol campus between the Legislative and Insurance Buildings. It was a two story wood frame building, 40 feet by 80 feet, styled like a New England colonial church with a small tower but without a steeple. The pioneer Capitol had a portico in front with pillars supporting a balcony above. The House of Representatives met on the second floor, the Council (predecessor to the State Senate) met on the first. This building was still in use at the advent of statehood and the constitutional convention of 1889. In August, 1890, Thurston County Commissioners placed a bond issue on the ballot providing funds for a new courthouse. In March, 1891, the measure passed, and by July, barges were unloading construction materials for the courthouse at Olympia's Percival Dock. The following fall, Thurston County officials moved into their new building, construction costs totaling \$125,000. In 1893, foundations for a new State Capitol were laid on the present campus, but the depression halted work and there were no bids on further construction. Still needing a new Capitol to replace their cramped and stuffy quarters, the legislature, in 1901, upon the advisement of Populist Governor John R. Rogers, appropriated \$350,000 for the purchase of the Thurston County Courthouse, which thus became Washington's second permanent Capitol. The cost of adding an annex amounted to \$500,000. The architect for both original wings and annex was Willis Ritchie, a noted Northwest practitioner. Ritchie (1865-1931) was a 40-year resident of Spokane, having first moved to Seattle and the Northwest in 1889. Born in Van Wert County, Ohio, Ritchie studied architecture, then moved to Winfield, Kansas. While in that state, he designed the federal building in Wichita. His three years of practice in Seattle were prolific, with the King, Whatcom, Jefferson, Clark and Thurston County Courthouses credited to him in that period, as well as the soldiers' home in Orting. In his 34 years as an architect, Ritchie also accomplished much east of the Cascades including the Spokane County Courthouse and the old Spokane City Hall, and Old Hays and the Science Halls at the University of Idaho, Moscow, plus many homes in Spokane. His Jefferson and Spokane County Courthouses have been entered in the National Register. Having designed the original courthouse, Ritchie was asked by the State Capitol Commission to plan the annex. The Commission, chaired by Governor Rogers, suggested ideas to Ritchie who incorporated them in his final drawings. The Old Capitol Building is a characteristic example of Nineteenth Century American Romanesque architecture. Ritchie applied many of the important technical innovations of that century, a part of America's burgeoning industrialization, including steel framing and elevators. The Capitol was supposed to be ready for the 1903 legislative session. Many people, including the legislators, were disappointed that the legislative annex was not complete in time. The Secretary of State hurriedly prepared the Olympia armory for the emergency. This proved to be a great embarrassment to Olympia, as the community was ridiculed by the newspapers of other cities. This fiasco raised for the last time talk of moving the state capitol elsewhere. The contractor, Goss Construction Company, was blamed for the situation. Goss cited labor troubles and lack of metal framing as the reasons for delay. The local Washington Standard newspaper criticized Goss for his late orders of material and frittering away good weather; its editors suspected him of

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THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Narrative Description:

gouging the state, holding the Capitol hostage for other construction contracts. When the Capitol was ready for the 1905 session, politicians and some observers said it could serve the needs of the state for 50 years and would be a source of pride replacing the frontier Capitol which was becoming an increasing embarrassment. The skeptical Standard, however, dismissed immediately the idea that the Capitol could absorb growth. Its editor wondered if the abandoned Capitol Hill plans should not have been pursued instead. As it was, the Capitol was certainly an improvement. For the first time, there was room for spectators. This factor, combined with better ventilation than the frontier Capitol (an inducement to physical health and mental power), prompted the Olympia Washington Standard of January 13, 1905, to note that these changes were conducive to "honest legislation" and to keeping the legislator "fair in his dealings". The Old Capitol Building was dedicated January 11, 1905, before a joint session in the House of Representatives at the inauguration of Governor Albert Mead. Nevertheless, as some had predicted, the building soon proved too small to house state government. The legislature was better off for space than it had been, but room for desks was still limited. Thus, considering the growth of the state (and the corresponding growth in representation and the executive offices), the legislature reauthorized plans to build a larger Capitol on the Hill in 1911. In 1919 it appropriated the first funds for the project. Only ten years after Washington State purchased the courthouse, the legislature resolved to replace it entirely. Following a nationwide design contest among architects, construction of the present Capitol commenced in 1923. It was completed in 1928 and cost seven million dollars. Most state agencies remained in the Old Capitol Building until 1919. The legislature stayed in the Old Capitol until 1928 when the members of both houses marched in procession from the old building to the present one. Architecturally, the present Capitol is similar to the nation's Capitol in Washington, D. The exterior is Wilkeson sandstone and Index granite. Inside, the spacious halls are Gray Alaska marble. The dome rises 287 feet from the base, encircled by 20 foot Corinthian columns, and topped by a lantern electrically illuminated from within. Tuscan columns four feet in diameter and 25 feet high surround the building. The main portico includes eight Corinthian columns over 30 feet high. On the interior, the rotunda is 185 feet from floor to domed ceiling with a chandelier which stands 50 feet above a bronze reproduction of the state embedded in the floor. The Old Capitol Building is a significant witness to Washington State history, including the successful assassination in 1917 of Industrial Insurance Commissioner E. W. Olson by an enraged logger disappointed in the amount of his work-related injury compensation. Most important, 23 years of legislation came out of this building. Of foremost significance in this work was the adoption of political reforms, including direct primaries for state and local officials and an advisory primary for U. Senators in 1907; women's suffrage in 1910; and the adoption of the initiative, referendum, and recall in 1912. The last three of these were achieved following extended agitation by the State Grange and the Federation of Labor. The second decade of the century saw the labor union movement waxing. A conservative legislature passed anti-labor laws but they were repealed by a referendum in 1916. A criminal syndicalism bill, in January 1919, during the height of the Red Scare and aimed at the International Workers of the World, made it a crime to advocate or practice violence or terrorism in working for social or political reforms. The poorly designed bill was a contributing cause to the Seattle General Strike of February 6, 1919. Other important legislation came out of the Old Capitol Building including: the creation of the State Board of Vocational Education, 1919; the teachers' retirement fund, 1913; Department of Agriculture, 1913; the Department of Conservation, 1921; the Department of Fisheries and Game, 1921, the Department of Labor and Industries, 1921; the State Highway Board, 1905; and the voters pamphlet, 1912. The Old Capitol Building is the only surviving structure in Washington to have formerly served as the seat of state government. As such, it physically represents an important period of growth and transition in government that proceeded the present condition of stability.

The Old Capitol was the site of the vote for Women's Suffrage in Washington in 1910. First women state legislators Frances C. Axtell from Whatcom County and Nena J. Croake, from Pierce County in 1912 served in this building. Many women were also employed by the state. Josephine Corliss Preston first woman State Superintendent of Schools served while this was the Capitol Building.

Source: Avery, Mary. History and Government of Washington State. 1967. State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Stalwart Stone. Olympia, 1972. The Morning Olympian, Olympia, Washington. May 15, 1891. Washington Standard, Olympia, Washington. January 13, 1905. National Register Nomination prepared by David Nicandri.

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THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Narrative Description:

600 SE Franklin St Sylvester Plat Style: Modern Classification: Historic Contributing	Historic Name: Sears Building L1 To 6 B36 & Vac Alleys Builder: Unknown	Built 1951 78503600100 Architect: Unknown Site Id#: 85
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Description: Built in 1951 for the Sears Company, the building is a two story concrete structure at the corner of Franklin and Legion Way. It has a flat, built-up roof. The façade is concrete with an incised rectangular design. The front (west) of the building has large plate glass display windows which are sheltered by a simple metal canopy. There is a recessed entry off-set to the north of the front facade. There is a large parking lot in this area which has the same tax lot.

Cultural Data: The first Presbyterian Church in Olympia was built here in 1862. The Sears store moved to South Sound Center in Lacey when it opened in 1966.

Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Thurston County Assessor's records.

620 SE Franklin St Sylvester Plat Style: Beaux Arts Classification: Historic Contributing	Historic Name: Olympia Carnegie Library L7&8 B36 Builder: Unknown	Built 1914 78503600700 Architect: Blackwell & Baker/Joseph Wohleb Site Id#: 86
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Description: The building is a square with one corner removed for a formal entry hall. The exterior finish is mostly buff-colored brick, but there is extensive decorative use of buff-colored terra cotta and red brick. Most of the windows are aluminum sash, although a few of the originals remain and an attempt has been made to restore the original appearance of the other s with wooden grills intended to simulate the original muntins. A formal stairway leads to an inside landing leading to both the public area on the second level and to the daylight basement. A concrete block addition is on the rear which also leads to the basement. Two lamp standards, each with three globes, stand as sentinels flanking the formal entry. Inside, the building has been converted to office space but the original interior space has been preserved.

Cultural Data: Library service in Olympia began in 1869. A building was donated in that year by Captain D. B. Finch to the Good Templars Lodge with the stipulation that the lodge maintain a reading room. Books and magazines were contributed by other citizens. This and other reading rooms served the city for many years, and the Good Templar collection eventually became part of the State Library. The direct ancestry of the present Olympia Public Library began in 1896 when the Woman's Club of Olympia began collecting materials. The club maintained service until 1909, when the city took over its collection of 900 books. A Carnegie grant of \$25, 000 enabled the city to construct this building in 1914. After many years of service, an addition was built in 1960, and the basement became the main public area. Even with the addition, however, space was inadequate. A bond issue was approved by the voters, and a new facility opened nearby in 1978.

Early head librarians were primarily women including Mabel Smith, 1914 to 1917; Elizabeth Satterthwaite, 1917 to 1926; Mrs. Bess B. Gressman, 1926-28; Dorothy Alvord, 1928-1932; Claire E. Angel 1932- 33; and Lillian Collins 1933-1956.

Source: Carnegie Libraries of Washington Nomination prepared by J.H. Vandermeer, 1981. Information from Library Files.

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OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Statement of Significance

The Downtown Olympia Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A as an intact group of buildings representing the significant pattern of events related to the development of Olympia as the Territorial and State Capital of Washington. It serves as the commercial, cultural and governmental center for lower Puget Sound. Olympia was the most prominent town on Puget Sound at its inception in the 1850s and has always been the capital of Washington through its territorial and statehood periods. The town has also been the county seat of Thurston County since it was formed in 1852. Its development as a commercial and banking center has been closely related to its status as the seat of government in Washington and Thurston County. The themes of government, entertainment/recreation, transportation, community planning and development, commerce, landscape architecture and architecture are illustrated in the district.

The Downtown Olympia Historic District is also eligible under Criterion C as an important assemblage of commercial and governmental buildings dating from 1850, just after the town's earliest American settlement through the early 1950s after a devastating earthquake in 1949 destroyed many of its 19th century structures. The district represents a continuum of architectural and building styles through that period. Anchored by Sylvester Park (#68), the city's historic town square, the district features the State Capitol Building (#84), a longtime city hall (#9), the city's Carnegie Library (#86), as well as fraternal buildings, commercial structures, and theaters—all representing important architectural styles and trends of the city and region. The styles include Commercial, Art Moderne, Mission Revival, American Renaissance, Beaux Arts, Georgian Revival, Sullivanesque, Modern, and Romanesque.

Period of Significance:

The period of significance for the Olympia Downtown Historic District is delineated as 1850-1952. The year 1850 is the date of the original plat of the city and 1952 is the time by which the renovations from the 1949 earthquake were completed in the downtown area.

PREHISTORIC CULTURAL OCCUPATION:

Bands from the Coastal Salish Indian people were the original inhabitants of the Olympia area. Archaeological evidence dates their habitation in Southern Puget Sound to several thousand years ago. Their descendants are now part of the Nisqually and Squaxin Indian Tribes. They relied primarily upon salmon but also harvested clams, oysters and other shellfish on the mudflats as well as other non-anadromous fish. They gathered roots and berries and hunted game and sea mammals. They probably lived in one or more permanent villages around Olympia. During the summer months they ranged widely gathering and processing foodstuffs. Ethnologist T. T. Waterman noted a village site in what is now downtown Olympia, named *B l s - t c E' t x ũ d*, "frequented by black bears," at the western part of the city property below the viaduct spanning the inlet. Another name was *Tuxu s t c E' t x u d*, or "black-bear place." Americans anglicized the term to Indians of the area referred to the site as *Schict-woot* or *Cheet-woot* in Chinook Jargon, meaning "place of the bear." A later Indian name, after Euro-American settlement, was *S t E t c' ä's*. from *a s t E t c !*, "splicing two things together," anglicized to *Ste-chass*.¹

¹ Waterman, Thomas Talbot, 1885-1936. "Puget Sound Geography." Washington, D.C.: The Smithsonian Institution, 1920. 392 p. (Microfilm of manuscript at Smithsonian Institution, filmed February, 1968 for the University of Washington Libraries.

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**OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Statement of Significance

From historic accounts the beaches of Olympia continued to be a popular shellfish gathering location for Salish peoples even after American settlement and they had temporary housing locations at several locations including just west of what is now 4th and Columbia. Because of extensive dredging and filling of the Olympia peninsula, no archaeological resources from the Salish occupation period are probably extant.²

EUROAMERICAN EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

Members of the British Vancouver Expedition in 1792 were the earliest non-Native explorers to Olympia. On May 20, 1792, an expedition of sixteen men under the command of Lt. Peter Puget departed the Vancouver Expedition main ship, Discovery, anchored off what is now Bainbridge Island, in two small boats. Puget explored Southern Puget Sound including Budd Inlet in an attempt to locate the Northwest Passage. After the reconnaissance work of Puget, Vancouver named the area south of the Narrows in his honor.³

The first Euro-American settlement activity in the vicinity was by the British Hudson's Bay Company who first established a storehouse near the Nisqually River in 1832. They had considered the falls of the Deschutes at Budd Inlet as a possible post site because of its potential as a mill seat for grist and saw mills. This idea appears to have been abandoned because of the poor quality of the surrounding land for agricultural use.⁴

In July 1841, the U.S. Exploring Expedition under Lt. Commander Charles Wilkes visited Puget Sound. Wilkes, Lt. Thomas Budd and Mr. Henry Eld set out in three boats and reached the head of the inlet on July 9 and described the falls of the "Shutes River." Some members of the party were dispatched on an overland exploration south of Budd Inlet. Budd Inlet, along with the other inlets of lower Puget Sound, was named in honor of members of the Wilkes expedition.⁵

PERMANENT AMERICAN SETTLEMENT

The first Americans, the Simmons-Bush Party, to permanently settle on Puget Sound arrived in the fall of 1845 and settled in what is now the Tumwater area just south of Olympia. A year later, Edmund Sylvester, a Maine native and Levi Lathrop Smith who was originally from New York migrated to the area. Sylvester also chose the Tumwater area but Smith located further north in the future townsite of Olympia, where he built a small cabin, planted a garden and kept a few animals in a two-acre enclosure. The area of downtown Olympia represents some of the earliest permanent non-Native American settlement on Puget Sound.

² Account of Lurana Percival in Blankenship, Georgiana (Mitchell). Early History of Thurston County, Washington: Together With Biographies and Reminiscences of Those Identified With Pioneer Days. Olympia, WA: 1914. (Binder's title: Tillicum Tales of Thurston County), p. 336. Stevens, Hazard, The Life of Isaac Ingalls Stevens/by his son, Hazard Stevens. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1900. Vol. I, p. 442.

³ Wing, Robert C. with Gordon Newell, Puget : Lieutenant on the Vancouver Expedition, fighting British naval officer, the man for whom Puget Sound was named. Seattle : Gray Beard Pub., c1979 p. 68

⁴ Crooks, Drew, "Lost Opportunities: The Hudson's Bay Company and Tumwater Falls, 1829-1845," in The River Remembers: a History of Tumwater, 1845-1995 .[edited by Gayle L. Palmer] , Virginia Beach, VA. : Donning Co., c1995, pp27-36.

⁵ Meany, Edmond, Diary of Wilkes in the Northwest. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1926.

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From available records, it appears that Smith's cabin was between what is now State and Olympia Avenue on the west side of Capitol Way. Levi Smith described this first non-Native house in Olympia in 1847. "In it you will find one house built of split cedar with a stone fire-place and a stick chimney. It is covered with four-foot shingles put on with weight poles. It has three lights and one door, with a rough puncheon floor, made of split cedar, with a closet and bed-room made of the same materials."⁶

By some accounts, Olympia was known as "Smithster or Smithfield" during the earliest American settlement period. Smith and Sylvester were partners, but Sylvester principally occupied himself with affairs in Tumwater, where in 1847 a lumber mill had been established at the falls. Smith was elected to the Oregon Provisional Legislature in 1848 but died, apparently of drowning, caused by an epilepsy or other attack when he fell out of a canoe in August 1848. Sylvester inherited Smith's claim on Puget Sound.

Under the laws of Oregon Territory, Sylvester inherited the town site of Olympia. Sylvester, who was temporarily lured to the California gold rush in 1849, returned to Olympia in January, 1850 and officially platted his town which he named after the Olympic Mountains, named by British Capt. John Meares in 1788.

John Swan, a member of the January, 1850 party, described the event.

"At a mutual consultation held by Simmons, Ebey, Swan, Shaw, Sylvester, Smith and Murray, on January 12, it was decided to locate the future town on that certain point of land at the head of navigation on Budd's Inlet. This point was called by Indians "Chit-hoot," . . . On this point Edmund Sylvester had a land claim, located in 1848 and he therefore became town proprietor . . . We got a sketch of a town plat made. Our surveying was made with the aid of a line, right angle triangle, and a ten foot pole. Our lines were straight, parallel, and at right angles. One street only was laid off and some eight or ten blocks, street 60 feet wide, blocks 250 feet square."

He continues:

*"Now the question was up for consideration, what name shall we give the new town? The general view favored something new, that it should not be called after any other place nor by the name of any person. The Indian name of the location was "Chit-hoot," but that did not sound euphonical enough to meet with much favor. After various proposed names being suggested and considered, Charles Hart Smith proposed the name "Olympia," which certainly had the novelty of being new, especially in this country, and it meeting the acceptability of those present, it was adopted as a pioneer name."*⁷

⁶ Tanis, James Robert, ed. "The Journal of Levi Lathrop Smith, 1847-1848," Pacific Northwest Quarterly, October, 1952, pp. 277-301.

⁷ Swan, John, "Olympia, the Pioneer Town of Washington, Its Socialization, Origin and early History From a Pioneer's Retrospection, Manuscript at the University of Washington, Allen Library, Special Collections.

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Development of the new town began quickly and permanent residents started building houses. Swan, a shipwright had built a house by March 1850. Michael Simmons built a store and Sylvester constructed a boarding and lodging house. Residents were soon shipping timber to the San Francisco market and ships began to call at the settlement, as early as 1851. More than 50 community residents celebrated the 4th of July in Olympia including the crew of the *U.S. Massachusetts* which was moored in the bay.⁸

The U.S. postal serviced established a post office at “Nesqually” on January 8, 1850. It is unknown if that was at Olympia or Fort Nisqually, however, by August 28, 1850 the post office was definitely located at what is now Olympia, the first in what was to become Washington state. In 1851, Samuel Thurston, the county’s namesake and then Oregon Territorial Delegate to Congress succeeded in having Olympia named the first Port of Entry for Puget Sound. This federal designation, along with the Post Office, the first official U.S. government presence on Puget Sound, gave important recognition to the small settlement. Olympia, part of the Oregon Territory until 1853, was the American outpost nearest the extensive British Hudson's Bay holdings at Fort Nisqually (the present area of Northwest Landing). U.S. officials wanted to make sure customs fees were being collected on the British cargoes.⁹

On January 12, 1852, Thurston County, Oregon was established and Olympia was shortly thereafter named as the county seat. Until 1977, a series of Thurston County Courthouses were located in downtown Olympia. The courthouse moved to West Olympia that year.

Another important step in Olympia’s development as a recognized settlement was the establishment of the first newspaper north of the Columbia, appropriately named “The Columbian” in September, 1852. Newspaper publishing offices were located downtown until the 1970s. The 1930s era Olympian Newspaper Building is located in the district.¹⁰

THE TERRITORIAL CAPITAL

When Washington was named a separate territory from Oregon 1853, new Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens, who arrived in Olympia in November, 1853, undoubtedly had heard of the town in Washington, D.C. and wanted the services of a newspaper printing plant to assist in setting up the first government for Washington. Stevens also probably was aware of the town because of its Customs and Post Office status. He established the Territorial Capital temporarily at Olympia in 1853, which was made permanent in 1855. Olympia has been the capital city of Washington through its entire Territorial and State period. The location of the capitol buildings and associated services played a major part in the development of downtown over time and instill the district with a distinctive history, unlike any other city in Washington.

⁸ Swan, *ibid.*

⁹ Ramsey, Guy Reed. Postmarked Washington: Thurston County. By Guy Reed Ramsey. Edited by Susan Goff, et al. Thurston County, WA: Thurston County Historical Commission, 1988.

¹⁰ Nicandri, David and Derek Valley. Olympia Wins: Washington's Capital Controversies. Olympia, WA: Washington State Capitol Museum, 1980.

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Although the first legislature, which convened in February, 1854, met in a two-story building constructed near what is now Capitol Way and State Avenue, plans for a towered, wooden structure were soon underway in the remote area south of town. The first capitol building however was not completed until 1856 because of the disruption of the Indian War of 1855-56, and the legislature convened two more sessions in the temporary location of the Masonic Temple which was located at what is now 8th and Capitol Way.¹¹

Downtown Olympia was first oriented toward the waterfront as dense forests made over-land travel difficult. The shoreline of Olympia was also much different in 1850 than today. Olympia Avenue (originally 2nd Street) was the northern limit of downtown. An irregular shoreline at Columbia Street marked the western boundary and on the east side, the tide area was along Jefferson Street. (See map) Extreme high tides flooded buildings far south in the downtown and at low tide, mudflats surrounded the city.¹²

During the Indian uprising of 1855-56, the townspeople built a stockade across the peninsula at that time on 4th Street, north of which was the primary area of development. An 1856 drawing of the city by Navy artist James Madison Alden shows Main Street (now Capitol Way) still punctuated by stumps and lined with wooden structures including a large two, story Masonic Hall at what is now 8th and Capitol Way where the Territorial Legislature met in 1856. The buildings were all made of dimensional lumber from mills which had been established in Tumwater by 1847.¹³ A wooden capitol building was finally completed by 1856-57 legislative session. It was located south of the main settlement which necessitated the extension of streets and services southward from the first settlement on the waterfront.¹⁴

After its official incorporation in 1859, Olympia's streets and blocks became more regular and the city could boast the beginnings of municipal services and buildings. In 1865 water mains were installed and plank sidewalks lined the streets by 1870. The recorded Sylvester Plat of 1870 regularized the size of the blocks, alleys and streets.¹⁵

By 1856, a wooden causeway was built to connect the main peninsula of Olympia to the eastern side of Budd Inlet then known as "Swantown." It was not until 1869, however that the bridge connection to the west side of Budd Inlet or "Marshville" was completed, finally linking the downtown peninsula with the sloped areas to the east and west where residential districts developed.

The city slowly developed southward away from the water as the forested land was cleared. The area around Sylvester Park, designated in 1850 as the town square, became a hub of development with churches, schools, and homes being built around it. Over time, the northern waterfront became the tenderloin section of the city and the respectable businesses set themselves apart from it.¹⁶

The early years of the 1870s were marked by "railroad fever" as towns around Puget Sound vied for the terminus of the transcontinental railroad. Olympia at first looked like the logical western terminus and residents

¹¹ Nicandri and Valley, Olympia Wins.

¹² U. S. Coast Survey, Reconnaissance of Olympia Harbor, Washington Territory, 1856, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

¹³ Lockman, Heather, Building a Capital City: Olympia's Past Revealed Through Its Historic Architecture, City of Olympia 2000, Image from the Washington State Historical Society, pg. 5.

¹⁴ Nicandri and Valley, Olympia Wins.

¹⁵ Thurston County Auditor's Office Records.

¹⁶ Stevenson, Shanna. Lacey, Olympia, and Tumwater: A pictorial history. Norfolk, VA: Donning Co, 1985. 223 p. Illustrations, index. (Reprinted as Tumwater, Olympia, and Lacey, 1996.)

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organized to lure the Northern Pacific to Budd Inlet. However, it was Tacoma that was finally selected. In 1878, Olympians completed their own narrow gauge spur railroad to the mainline of the Northern Pacific at Tenino, some 15 miles to the south of the city. The line terminated at the west end of the west side bridge. Olympia did not have a mainline railroad until the 1890s and did not have a downtown railroad station until 1916.¹⁷

An 1879 bird's eye view drawing of the city shows that by that period the areas around 4th, 5th, Legion and Capitol Way were well developed and housing reached southward to the capitol grounds. Wharves had been built on the northern tip of the city and wooden bridges reached across the inlet to both east and west Olympia. Maple trees lined city streets which featured primarily false-front wooden commercial store fronts and small, frame houses.¹⁸

THE LATE 19TH CENTURY

A devastating fire leveled many of the early wooden buildings in the downtown in 1882 and many owners were determined to rebuild in brick. By mid the 1880s, substantial stucco-clad, brick buildings--Woodruff Block (1887) (#12), Chambers Block (1886) (#50), Mottman Building (1884) (#18), and Olympia Hardware (1884) (#16) -- anchored the crossroads of the city at 4th and Main. These buildings reflected the Victorian Age, replete with varied decoration and ornate cornices. The Chambers and Olympia Hardware buildings were built with cast iron store fronts supporting broad windows to gain interior light and provide showcases for retail goods.

An important force in the development and building of the city was the continual fight for Olympia to retain the title of territorial and state capital. A number of other cities including Vancouver, North Yakima, and Tacoma tried through legislative and other means to wrest the capital away from Olympia. As a result, Olympia citizens were constantly obliged to make improvements and provide perquisites for visiting legislators to prove that they indeed wanted the capital for their city. Often this took the form of civic improvements and other amenities. Especially important was the provision of good lodging and transportation for the legislators as well as ample food and beverage locations.¹⁹

By 1889, when statehood was imminent, Olympians had instituted a number of improvements including a streetcar line, water system, and gas street lights. A new water reservoir was built and the sidewalks were replanked. Concrete sidewalks were being installed by 1908. By 1910, the streets were being bricked or macadamed.²⁰

In the winter of 1890 the first two horse-drawn street cars were on the initial stretch of track on Main Street [Now Capitol Way] between 4th and 13th Streets. Eventually electrified street car service extended to both the east and west sides of the city. This transportation improvement facilitated the growth of new residential areas whose residents depended on downtown for services.²¹

¹⁷ Miller, William Winlock, Jr., "The Olympia Narrow Gauge Railroad," Washington Historical Quarterly, pp. 243-250.

¹⁸ Glover, E. S., "The Bird's-Eye View of the City of Olympia," A. L. Bancroft & Co., Lithographers, San Francisco, 1879.

¹⁹ Beardsley, Arthur, "Early Efforts to Locate the Capital of Washington Territory," Pacific Northwest Quarterly, July, 1941, vol. 32, pp. 239-287. And Beardsley, Arthur, "Later Attempts to Relocate the Capital of Washington," Pacific Northwest Quarterly, October, 1941, vol. 32, pp. 401-447.

²⁰ "Casco Company Erects Many Buildings," Daily Olympian, April 26, 1928, p. 2.

²¹ Newell, Gordon R. Rogues, Buffoons & Statesmen. Seattle, WA: Hangman Press, 1975. pp. 132-133

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The early 1890s were generally a prosperous period for the city. Lumber processing was becoming an important industry as the logs from nearby forests were brought to the waterfront where sawyers at the Springer Mill and other processors transformed the logs into dimensional lumber. One residential building remains within the district from this era-- the Angelus Hotel on Columbia Street (#4).

In 1889, confirmed by a vote in 1890, Olympia was selected as the capital of the new State of Washington. Governmental offices were still housed in the 1850s era wooden capitol building south of the city. An effort in 1893 to build a more permanent structure failed because of difficult state economic times. As a result many downtown buildings were locations of the offices of state officials. The Supreme Court met in several locations around Olympia including on the second story of the Talcott Store and in the McKenny Block at what is now the southwest corner of 4th and Capitol Way. In 1899, Governor John Rogers leased three floors of the McKenny Block.²²

By the early 1890's more downtown buildings had been built including the Richardson Romanesque-style Thurston County Courthouse (#84). The building was acquired by the state in 1901 for the capitol building and enlarged in 1903 with an east wing to accommodate the legislative chambers. From that date until 1928, the building housed the state government. This move of the capitol to the center of downtown was an important event to spur rebuilding of downtown wooden storefronts into more modern brick, stucco and concrete business blocks. The location of the capitol in downtown also created economic and civic vitality during this period.

In the 1890s, Sylvester Park (#68), the town square which fronts the old Capitol (originally the Thurston County Courthouse), was landscaped with a Victorian gazebo, fish pond and clam shell walkways. The square which was part of the original plat of Olympia from 1850 reflected the New England origins of the town's founder, Edmund Sylvester. It has served as a gathering place for civic and ceremonial functions throughout its long history. When the Courthouse was purchased by the state in 1901 as the capitol, the city donated the park to the state, which still retains ownership of the square. Over the years many visiting state dignitaries including Theodore Roosevelt, William Jennings Bryant, William Taft and Franklin Roosevelt spoke to crowds in the park.²³

New business buildings also went up along Capitol Way in the 1890s, many of which were constructed of sandstone or with sandstone detailing to complement the Thurston County Courthouse building. After the sale of the 1890s courthouse, county government remained in downtown when a new Tenino sandstone courthouse was built at the present site of the State Theater at the northeast corner of 4th and Washington in 1901.

The desire of Olympians to transform and promote their city was especially evident during this period. In 1894 the first of a long series of dredging and filling efforts was undertaken to expand the land mass of the city and to create a deep water port. The early 1890s efforts were directed in the 4th Street and west side areas but the most extensive fill took place in 1910-1911. Known as the Carlyon Fill after its organizer and promoter, mayor and state legislator P. H. Carlyon, it changed the shape of Olympia by adding some 29 blocks of land. The effort dredged two million cubic yards of mud from Budd Inlet and deposited the spoil deposited near the original downtown peninsula, creating new land. The cost was \$250,000 and all but \$58,000 was paid for by townspeople. The fill provided industrial sites for the prospering mill industry north of downtown. The new land created on West 4th Avenue supplanted earlier wooden causeways and docks. On the east side, downtown was finally joined to what was historically called Swantown where there were formerly wooden bridges and wharfs.²⁴ (See attached map.)

²² "Supreme Court Had Many Homes Before Big Temple of Justice, Daily Olympian, April 15, 1941, pg. 15

²³ Stevenson, Shanna, Olympiana, Historical Vignettes of Olympia, State Capitol Museum, 1982.

²⁴ Stevenson, Shanna, Superior Shipping Service--A History of the Port of Olympia, Port of Olympia, Olympia, 1982.

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EARLY 20TH CENTURY

With completion of the Carlyon Fill 1911, the northern peninsula of downtown was ready for re-development. Before the 1910 fill project, that area of town had become an undesirable district where run-down mid-19th century buildings housed the gambling and prostitution element of the city. Reform movements led by local women's groups and reform-minded politicians, minimized this influence. A manufacturing base for the city located on the fill property when the Olympia cannery, lumber processing mills, and other resource-based industries built facilities there. The railroad spur which services the port area was extended along Jefferson Street at this time as well.²⁵

As part of the re-development of the northern district of downtown, a new city hall (#9), designed by Heath and Gove Architects of Tacoma was completed in 1912 at State Avenue and Capitol Way. This building combined the city hall and fire station. Another civic building, the Carnegie Library (#86) was built in 1914 through the largess of steel magnate Andrew Carnegie. The Woman's Club of Olympia was the impetus for this civic improvement effort.

The city hall is a American Renaissance style with a formal entry. This was a common design for business structures in the downtown area during this time. It is typified by well-articulated bays and regularly arranged windows. The buildings in this style are crowned by decorative cornices with bands of molding accenting the facades. To protect pedestrians from the weather, canopies extend from the storefronts over the sidewalks. There are clerestory windows above the canopies to admit light into retail areas. The Walker (1917) (#62), White (1908) (#75) Wright (1908) (#6) and Barnes/Knights of Pythias (1911) (#7) Buildings in the district typify this style.

The Casco Company developed many downtown buildings in the early 20th century. Casco was owned by Millard Lemon, a local entrepreneur. Among the companies more prominent projects included the Wright Building. He began investing in new buildings particularly on 4th Avenue after the filling of the Budd Inlet and paving of East 4th Avenue. East 4th had been lined with wooden buildings in the 19th century.²⁶

The biggest influence on the architecture of Olympia's downtown of the early 20th century, was architect Joseph Wohleb. Wohleb was born in Waterbury, Massachusetts and moved as a young man to San Francisco and later Vallejo, California. He came to Olympia in 1911. Wohleb, from all evidence, did not have a formal architectural education but had apprenticed as a ships' carpenter and boatbuilder. His first known commission work is the 1913 Jeffers Studio. He went on to design hundreds of homes, manufacturing facilities, businesses and other structures throughout Western Washington as well as breweries up and down the West Coast. He was the school architect for Olympia School District for many years and designed a number of buildings for the State of Washington in Olympia and Highways Department structures all over the state. Wohleb's son, Robert, joined the firm in 1946 and also designed some downtown buildings. Stacey Bennett and Steve Johnson, local architects who influenced late 20th century architecture in Olympia apprenticed with Wohleb. Joseph Wohleb's architectural vocabulary changed over time beginning with American Renaissance style buildings of the 1910s to the Mission Revival buildings of the 1920s and 1930s to Art Moderne buildings in the 1930s, 1940s, and into the 1950s. Wohleb's firm also was responsible for many extensive alterations to downtown businesses after the 1949 earthquake. Over 24 buildings in the district were designed or remodeled by Wohleb or his firm.²⁷

²⁵ "Action Filed Against Property owners of Resorts Below the Line." Olympia Daily Recorder, November 10, 1910, pg. 1.

²⁶ Casco Company Erects Many Buildings," Daily Olympian April 26, 1928.

²⁷ Maddox, Dawn, "Joseph Wohleb: resident architect of the state Capital," Landmarks, Vol. IV. No. 4.; University of Washington Special Collections, Joseph Wohleb Architectural Records.; Lockman, Building a Capital City, p.73-77; and Olson, Fred, "Joseph Wohleb Left His Mark," Sunday Olympian, October 25, 1981

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Interlocal transportation changes played an important role in the evolution of downtown. Olympia was the terminus of the northern branch of the Oregon Trail, the Cowlitz Trail, during its pioneer settlement period. Although bypassed by the mainline of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the 1870s, the city was an important steamboat port and had an extensive dock facility just north and west of downtown. A branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad finally extended to Olympia in 1891. Some filling along what is now Columbia Street was done to accommodate the station which was located there.

The Union Pacific eventually extended service to Olympia and completed the depot which is still extant although remodeled on East 4th Avenue. The depot was the terminus of the Olympia Branch of the Union Pacific which came from East Olympia, (originally Chambers Prairie Station) across a 7.4 mile spur to Olympia. The line was completed in 1915 by the Olympia Terminal Railway and deeded to the Oregon-Washington Railway and Navigation Company the same year. It was later deeded to the Union Pacific system.²⁸

With the advent of the automobile era in the early 20th century, Olympia became a hub of two major roadways—the Pacific and Olympic State Highways. Washington State established primary State Highways starting in 1913. In 1919, Pacific Highway (99) through Olympia was established as the result of the first large scale road building program in the state. The Olympic Highway (Olympia-Port Angeles-Olympia, later State Highway 9) was also designated as primary highway in 1919. These main State north-south and east-west main roads met in downtown Olympia at 4th and Main (now Capitol Way). Travelers from the north could either turn south on Capitol Way on the Pacific Highway or continue east to Grays Harbor via the Olympic Highway taking the route across Budd Inlet. The concrete 4th Avenue Bridge in Olympia which replaced early wooden structures connecting the city with its west side was built in 1921 to accommodate this automobile traffic. This bridge, extensively damaged in the 2001 Nisqually Earthquake, has been replaced with a new bridge in 2004.

As a result of the new highway system of the 1910s and 1920s, many of the East 4th Avenue businesses were rebuilt as auto-oriented commercial ventures-- auto showrooms, gas stations and auto parts outlets. Many of the current parking lots in downtown were sites for gas stations which have now been razed.

After the Carlyon Fill project a number of industries located on the fill including the Sloan Shipyards during the period from 1916 to 1919, and the Olympia Cannery which operated there beginning in 1912. At the height of production, the cannery employed 1,500 seasonal workers.

After World War I, the city was flush with an infusion of funds and people from the military installation at nearby Fort Lewis. As a result many new industries located on the Carlyon Fill creating a new pocket of downtown development.

The Elks Club, established in 1891 in Olympia, constructed a new building in 1919, and the new American Legion carrying the banner of the recent World War I veterans constructed their hall just after the war enlivening the city's social scene. State legislators, many of whom were Elks and Legionnaires took full advantage of the clubs located within only two blocks of what was then the state capitol.²⁹

²⁸ Cheever, Bruce Bissel, Part II Appendices, "The Development of Railroads in the State of Washington, 1860 to 1948," doctoral dissertation. Hannum, James, Gone But Not Forgotten: Abandoned Railroads of Thurston County, Washington, Hannum House Publications, Capitol City Press, 2002.)

²⁹ Fultz, Hollis, B., Elkdom in Olympia -- a history, Warren's Quickprint, Olympia, 1966

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Downtown had long been a center for lodge activity. The Olympia Oddfellow's had located in downtown from their earliest organization in 1855, as the first lodge organized in the state. In the 1890s they had a grand brick towered building located at the southwest corner of 5th and Main (Capitol Way). The landmark building burned in 1937. The lodge relocated to the former Knight's of Pythias Hall, part of the Barnes Building at 4th and Columbia in 1938. Lodge member and city founder Edmund Sylvester granted a free lot to the Masonic Lodge in his original plat of the city in 1850. Their first meeting site is marked with a plaque near Olympia Avenue and Capitol Way. The later located their grand lodge building at 8th and Capitol Way, where the second and third Territorial Legislatures met in 1855-56 before the wooden building was built on the present Capitol Campus. The Masons had a second lodge at the 8th and Capitol Way location and then moved to a location in Tumwater where they continue to be active.³⁰

One of the ongoing themes of downtown related to the title of Olympia as capital city has been the provision of hotels for visitors—particularly legislators. Beginning with early territorial days when elaborate wooden hostelries were built near the waterfront, Olympia has had a series of hotels. The grandest of the hotels, a wooden structure at the location of the present Federal Building on Capitol Way, burned not long after it was built in 1904. Pressed by the legislature to provide adequate lodging for legislators or lose the title of capital, residents pledged funds for the construction of the Hotel Olympian (#65) built adjacent to the then capitol building in 1919-20.³¹ Here legislators conducted both official and unofficial business and were hosted at a number of social events. The building became a center of illegal activity during the prohibition period.³² The hotel building was rehabilitated for low income housing in the 1970s but retains commercial uses on the first floor.

Perhaps Olympia's finest downtown building was built in 1919. The Security Building (#74), Olympia's homage to the Sullivanesque style of architecture, was designed by A. H. Albertson of Seattle. A native of New Jersey, Albertson received his degree in architecture from Columbia University in 1895. He came to Washington in 1907 and designed a number of Seattle commercial structures. He constructed war housing in Bremerton during World War II and designed the Cornish School, the White-Henry-Stuart Building and other prominent structures in Seattle. He also served for a time as the national director of the American Institute of Architects. The building was the location of the Security Bank as well as professional offices. It features the finest of materials and is decked out with a mélange of terra cotta embellishments, including the griffins which guard the four corners of the building. The building features marble in the 4th Avenue vestibule and mahogany-framed storefronts on both Washington and 4th Avenue. The interior also has mahogany woodwork.³³

Olympia's downtown has been a banking center from its earliest period. The Barnes Bank from 1869 (#41) was the city's first brick building. A series of important architectural buildings reflecting the contemporary image of prosperity and solidity over several periods have been constructed in the district. The bank buildings include the

³⁰ Holmes, H. E., Pioneer Links. Seattle: Press of the Washington Oddfellows, 1913. And Blankenship, George E., comp. History of Olympia Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., Olympia, Washington, 1852-1935. n.p., n.d.

³¹ The firm is described in a newspaper article announcing the contract for the Hotel Olympian as "specialists in hotel construction." The firm was the architect for the Churchill Apartments in Chicago designed in 1922 which resembled closely the Olympian Hotel. Little is known of their other work in Chicago.

³² Barrett, Eldon, "Rooms for Improvement: What the Legislature Needs is a Good Old Downtown Hotel," The Olympian, Sunday, January 2, 1983. "City's '400' Numerically in Attendance and Magnificent Dining Room is scene of Praise and Rejoicing--Ample Capitol Money Says Hart." Morning Olympian, July 16, 1920

³³ Lockman, Building a Capital City, pg. 60.

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Olympia National Bank and Annex (1914 and 1926) (#58, #59), Capital National Bank (1922) (#51), Olympia Federal Savings and Loan (1967/1976) (#25), and the remodeled Timberland Bank (#56). This concentration of financial institutions reflects the importance of the city as a commercial center and as the location of the state treasury repository for many years.

The 1920s continued prosperous times in Olympia. Olympia Veneer, begun in 1922 and Washington Veneer, begun in 1925 were large mills which located on the Carlyon Fill to produce plywood. They were both initially worker-owned cooperatives which brought an influx of workers into the city. Throughout the period from the 1920s until their closure in the mid-1960s, the veneer mills fueled the city's economy with payrolls reaching over a thousand men at the height of production.³⁴

The 1920s also saw the formation of the Port of Olympia in 1922. The Carlyon Fill project had brought many lumber processing concerns to the area and by 1922 they were producing 500 million board feet of lumber. The port has been an ongoing economic and developmental force in Olympia. As the northern neighbor of downtown, the port has changed focus with changing economies—from shipping of dimensional lumber to primarily a log shipment and in the past 10 years, to redevelopment of waterfront property. This development includes the city's farmer's market, restaurants and commercial activities on their property north of the nominated district. Some downtown merchants have re-located to this newer hub of retail trade.³⁵

New theaters located in downtown in the mid-1920s as well. The former downtown Ray and Acme Theaters owned by the Zabel family, part of the vaudeville era, closed and new moving picture houses came into vogue. The Capitol Theater (1924) (#78) had a stage as well as a screen, the Liberty Theater (built 1924, rebuilt in 1985 as the Washington Center) (#80) also could accommodate stage productions. Theaters were not new to Olympia. In fact the city had had a series of spaces devoted to traveling productions from almost the earliest non-Native American settlement time. The cultural interests of the city culminated in 1890 when the Olympia Opera House, a grand towered building was constructed near 4th and Cherry. It was razed in 1920.³⁶

Beginning in 1911, there was an initiative to construct a permanent capitol at the site of the former wooden structure south of downtown. A nation-wide competition resulted in a New York firm, Wilder & White designing a capitol group for the site. By 1917 the first of the group, the Temple of Justice, was completed. By 1928, the legislature left the Old Capitol downtown and state government was re-located to the new site.³⁷ In commemoration of the grand new buildings rising on the Capitol Campus, Main Street became Capitol Way in 1924 and all of the east-west thoroughfares of the city were named Avenues and those running north-south, Streets.

Concurrently with the construction of the new Capitol, in 1922 the Capital National Bank (#51) was constructed along Main or Capitol Way replacing their earlier building which was across the street. Joseph Wohleb designed the building in the Beaux Arts style, notably in the same style and materials as the new Capitol Buildings--Wilkeson Sandstone and Index granite. This capped a long tradition of downtown business building emulating the current style of the capitol building of the period. The bank was owned by C. J. Lord, a pivotal figure in the financial and civic history of the city. Fittingly, for many years Lord's bank served as the state fund repository.

³⁴ (Stevenson, Shanna, Manuscript Evaluating Port of Olympia Properties, 2003, Olympia Heritage Commission.)

³⁵ Stevenson, Shanna, Superior Shipping Service--A History of the Port of Olympia

³⁶ Newell, Rogues, Buffoons, pg. 302, and "Old Olympia Theater Justly Famous," Sunday Olympian, April 20, 1941, pg. 11. And Stevenson, Shanna, "Now Appearing in Olympia, Totem Tidings, The Olympian, March 7, 1982, pp.3-5.

³⁷ Johnston, Norman J. Washington's Audacious State Capitol and Its Builders. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1988

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In the late 1920s and early 1930s, Joseph Wohleb's designs for many buildings in downtown Olympia transitioned from his earlier Mission Revival style (Weidner Rummy Club, 1929 #14 and The Olympian Newspaper Building, 1930 #42) to the Art Moderne style (The Spar, 1935, #48, the 1936 Baretich Building, #47 and the 1941 Rockway Leland Building, #44). Other earlier buildings were refaced to carrara glass to update them to the moderne vocabulary including the 1928 McElroy Store (#60) which Wohleb revamped with a green glass façade in 1940.³⁸

The North Coast Lines (#70), a consolidated bus company, built the signature Art Moderne building in downtown in 1937. Olympia was on the main highway system for the state and the North Coast Lines established what they described as the "newest, most modern bus depot in the entire Northwest."³⁹ Next door, Pacific Telephone and Telegraph (#69) commissioned Seattle Architect Carl Gould to build the first section of their Art Deco building in 1937 as well.⁴⁰

THE MID-TO-LATE 20TH CENTURY:

Like the rest of the country, Olympia was involved in World War II. Spotters were perched atop the Capitol Building cupola looking for enemy aircraft which were reported to the nerve center at the Armory, east of downtown. P-38 aircraft, which came from a training center at the Olympia Airport several miles south of city, buzzed the downtown. Servicemen's families poured into the city as the population of nearby Fort Lewis increased. The city constructed a USO Club on the east side to accommodate the soldiers who were stationed nearby.

By the late 1940s the original Wilder and White plan for a reflecting pool for the Capitol was becoming a reality. The construction of Capitol Lake begun in 1948 was completed in 1951 to alleviate the unsightly problem of mud flats at low tide adjacent to downtown by damming the Deschutes River. It also eliminated a shanty town built along the tideflats at the west side of downtown known as "Little Hollywood" where houseboats were moored in unsanitary conditions.⁴¹

Perhaps the most devastating event for Olympia's built environment occurred on Friday, April 13, 1949 when a 7.1 level earthquake struck the city killing two people and damaging many downtown buildings, particularly those constructed of un-reinforced masonry. In the aftermath of the earthquake and before the era of an historic preservation ethic, many of the city's landmarks were razed or modernized, altering the appearance of downtown. Many 19th century structures were altered by removing damaged balconies, cornices and bay windows. Early 20th century buildings lost colonnades and cornices as well. In some cases whole floors of a building were removed. Several buildings were razed entirely in a move to modernize and remove what were considered outdated buildings. Others were entirely refaced eliminating their earlier appearance. This earthquake altered the character of downtown and significantly impacted its character, particularly the area's 19th century buildings. However, these changes are now more than 50 years old and are part of the downtown architectural legacy. In all, sixteen buildings were either altered or razed in the aftermath of the 1949 earthquake.⁴²

³⁸ Joseph Wohleb Architectural records at University of Washington Special Collections

³⁹ "New Bus Station Officially Open, Olympia News, April 8, 1937.

⁴⁰ Both, T. William and William H. Wilson, Carl F. Gould: a life in architecture and the arts, Seattle, 1995.

⁴¹ Washington Department of General Administration, "Capitol Lake: A Vision for the Next Ten Years, 2003-2013, October, 2002.

⁴² Olympia Heritage Commission Records.

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The 1950s era downtown buildings included replacements for the earthquake-damaged structures. Goldberg's, a prominent furniture retailer built their new store in 1950 at 4th and Capitol Way (#21), replacing the brick McKenny Block. The State Theater (#73), built in 1949 replaced the 1901 Thurston County Courthouse, the Sears Building (#85), (1951), replaced an older church and the Miller Store (at the site of #66), (1950) replaced the Stuart Block. By 1952, the end date of the period of significance for the district, 68 buildings in the nominated district area were extant.

In the mid-1950s, the Interstate 5 freeway was built slicing across the south part of the city, by passing downtown. However, the city did have prominent exit ramps which funneled traffic into the area adjacent to downtown. The freeway route was created in part to change the traffic bottleneck at 4th and Capitol Way in downtown which was where, for many years, all north-south and east-west interstate traffic intersected. One-way streets were designated on 4th, 5th, and State in 1949.⁴³

By the mid-1950s, many state offices were leaving Olympia. This situation created a great alarm for the local community since the city's economy relied on state employment and its associated economic activity. As a commercial center for that activity, downtown Olympia anticipated an adverse effect from the removal of the headquarter offices. A lawsuit, *Lemon ex rel Langlie*, brought by local business people, and decided by the Washington Supreme Court in 1954 resulted in the return of state agencies to Olympia. That decision spurred the influx of population to Olympia with the growth in state government and the redevelopment, particularly on the east capitol campus, of areas of Olympia.⁴⁴

Department store chains which had constructed downtown stores in the 1950s and 1960s began moving to malls by the mid-1960s.⁴⁵ The area's first shopping mall was built in the Lacey in 1966 and in 1978 a large west side Olympia mall opened, challenging the downtown commercial core.

The city undertook a civic improvement initiative beginning in the 1960s for a new library and performing arts center which was realized in 1985 when the historic Liberty Theater was entirely rebuilt as a performing arts center. A new library was built in the 1970s near the district boundary.⁴⁶

In 1965, the city again suffered an intense earthquake which further damaged buildings including the already fragile brick facades of several 19th and early 20th century buildings. New buildings including the Olympia Federal Savings Building (#25), a non-historic but significant building which was built in 1967 at the corner of the 5th and Capitol Way replaced a turn of the 20th century business building. New facades were added to some structures including the former Penney's building (#33) at Legion and Capitol Way. Several buildings were removed during this time to accommodate parking lots, creating a loss of continuity of the street edge.

City hall moved out of it's downtown to a location east of downtown in 1966. The city experienced an increase in over 5,000 in population between the 1960s and 1970s. State government was growing while the lumber processing industries had almost disappeared from the fill area.

After a change in government from a commission for to a mayor-council form of government in 1982, several amenities were added to the city including revitalization of the waterfront, construction of a boardwalk on the city's

⁴³ Stevenson, Shanna, "A Freeway Runs Through It," in Palmer, Gayle, ed. *The River Remembers*.

⁴⁴ Nicandri and Valley, *Olympia Wins*, and Alexander, Justice Gerry, "Legal Battles to Save the Capital for Olympia, 2000 manuscript unpublished.

⁴⁵ Stevenson, *Lacey, Olympia and Tumwater*, pg. 211, pg. 222.

⁴⁶ "The Tradition Continues—Celebrating 10 Years of Outstanding Performance, The Washington Center for the Performing Arts 1985-1995," brochure, 1995 and Stevenson, *Lacey, Olympia, and Tumwater*, pg 222

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northwest edge, and construction of a community center. Heritage Park, an initiative from the 1980s, is a revitalized section of Capitol Lake Park skirting the west edge of the district. The city initiated also instituted a large-scale street tree planting program during that period which has resulted in a significant tree canopy in the downtown area. The city also initiated a Historic Preservation program in 1983. Seventeen properties in the district are locally registered.

Continuing the saga of natural disasters which have affected downtown, the Nisqually earthquake of February, 2001 followed almost the identical path through downtown as the 1949 quake and many of the same buildings were damaged. The heavily damaged Mottman Building (#18) and Reed Block (#83) have been repaired. The Olympia National Bank (#59) building remains (as of early 2004) un-repaired.

The Downtown Olympia Historic District is significant under Criterion A because illustrates through its architecture the events which are most significant in the development of Olympia as the Territorial and State Capital of Washington. Included in the district are buildings and sites which convey its history as the commercial, cultural and center for lower Puget Sound. The major themes of the city's history related to government, entertainment/recreation, transportation, community planning and development, commerce, landscape architecture and architecture are illustrated in the district.

The Downtown Olympia Historic District's eligibility under Criterion C is evident through the construction periods of the buildings and sites in the district dating from 1850, just after the town's earliest American settlement through the early 1950s after a devastating earthquake in 1949 destroyed many of its 19th century structures. The district represents an important collection of architectural styles related to the development of the city. The downtown is also a showcase of the architecture of Joseph Wohleb, whose designs predominate in the district. Other notable architects represented include A. H. Albertson, Carl Gould, W. H. Ritchie, Beezer Brothers and John Proctor—all noted regional practitioners. The district is especially significant as a concentration of early 20th century commercial architecture representing important styles of the era-- Art Moderne, Mission Revival, Beaux Arts, Georgian Revival, Sullivanesque, Modern, and Romanesque.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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**OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Bibliography:

Telephone interview with Agnes Haumann, February 23, 2004
Interview with Ken Dingerson
Interview with Mr. & Mrs. Denzil Kincy
Interview with W. B. McDonald, June, 1989
Interview with Carl Hollander, June, 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS;

Shirley Courtois, National Register Nomination for the Tacoma Pac. Tel. & Tel. Building
David Nicandri, National Register Nomination for the Old Capitol Building
J. H. Vandermeer, Carnegie Libraries of Washington Nomination, 1981
Paul Ingman, National Register Nomination Calvin Hale House

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OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Verbal Boundary Description:

From the most southwesterly point of the boundary, proceed north 46 meters, then proceed west 29 meters to the intersection of 7th Ave and Capitol Way, then proceed north 47.3 meters, then proceed west 94.6 meters, then proceed north along Columbia St 190 meters, then proceed west 48 meters, then proceed north 48 meters, then proceed west along 4th Ave 48 meters to the intersection of 4th Ave and Water St, then proceed north 27 meters, then proceed east 46 meters, then proceed north 18 meters, then proceed east 17.6 meters, then proceed north 46 meters, then proceed east 27 meters to the intersection of State Ave and Columbia St, then proceed north 48 meters along Columbia St, then proceed east 94 meters, then proceed south along Capitol Way 50 meters to the intersection of Capitol Way and State Ave, then proceed east along State Ave 92 meters to the intersection of State Ave and Washington St, then proceed south 47 meters along Washington St, then proceed east 57 meters, then proceed south 47 meters, then proceed east 8 meters, then proceed south 47 meters, then proceed west 20.4 meters, then proceed south 140 meters, then proceed east 94.5 meters along Legion Way, then proceed south 94.5 meters, then proceed west 143 meters along 7th Ave to the intersection of 7th Ave and Washington St, then proceed south 44.6 meters along Washington St, then proceed west 65 meters to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries for the district include a contiguous area of resources with a medium to high level of integrity in the downtown core. Properties are inter-related by their areas and period of significance.

Property Owners:

US BANK OF WASHINGTON	555 SW OAK ST (PL-7, TAX)	PORTLAND	OR	97208
OLYMPIAN INVESTORS LTD	PO BOX 3080	BELLEVUE	WA	98009
TOWER PARTNERS II	1424 4TH AVE STE 804	SEATTLE	WA	98101
MB ASSOC LIMITED PRTNRSHP	2025 FIRST AVE	SEATTLE	WA	98121
FLEETWOOD LTD PTNSHP	2407 1ST AVENUE SUITE 200	SEATTLE	WA	98121
116 EAST FOURTH LTD PTNP	112 E 4TH AVE STE 204	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
ARCHIBALD BUILDING LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	112 4TH AVE E # 204	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
BUCK, ANNE T	209 5TH AVE SE	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
CASSOL, ADRIANO S & SUSAN L	3014 BONSHAW CRT SE	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
DESNER PROP LTD PRTNRSHP #2	112 4TH AVE E STE 204	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
HOWARD BUILDING ASSOCIATES LLC	109 MAPLE PARK AVE SE	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
INTERLOCK PROPERTIES LLC	204 4TH AVE W # 200	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
LABOR TEMPLE ASSOC	119 1&2 N CAP WAY	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
LASSEN, IRVING A	724 COLUMBIA ST NW	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
LUI, JOHN W ETAL	213 4TH AVE E	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
MADDOX, STEPHEN ETAL	410-A S CAPITOL	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
MC WAIN, ALAN R	114 4TH AVE E	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
NEUSCHWANGER, WELDON D TRUST	3616 QUINCE ST SE	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
PANOWICZ, A RICHARD ETAL	724 COLUMBIA ST NW STE 200	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
RAAD, ALI M	5219 BOULEVARD EXT RD SE	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
REED BLOCK BUILDING PARTNERSHIP	724 COLUMBIA ST NW STE 200	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
SIGAFOOS, TINA L WITCHER	114 1/2 CAPITOL WAY N	OLYMPIA	WA	98501

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**OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

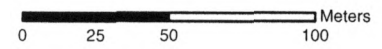
SOLOMON, MIKE		212 4TH AVE E	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
TALCOTT JR, RICHARD N		420 CAPITOL WAY S	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
UNTITLED INC		509 CAPITOL WAY	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
HARLEQUIN PRODUCTIONS		1800 COOPER POINT RD SW # 8	OLYMPIA	WA	98502
JENSEN, DENNIS L & MARGO E		2534 CONGER CRT NW	OLYMPIA	WA	98502
KISOR FAMILY LLC		PO BOX 2224	OLYMPIA	WA	98502
PANOWICZ, RICHARD A		4040 SUNSET BCH DR NW	OLYMPIA	WA	98502
SENNER, JOHN D		6111 BUCKTHORN CT NW	OLYMPIA	WA	98502
WALSH, GEORGE R		PO BOX 3599	LACEY	WA	98503
KLUH, F THEODORE		1307 E BAY DR NE	OLYMPIA	WA	98506
LA FORGE, RAYMOND E		605 EASTSIDE ST NE # 4-E	OLYMPIA	WA	98506
MENDOZA, YOLANDA J		4025 BAKER AMES RD	OLYMPIA	WA	98506
PHAM, NICHOLE R		7020 BOSTON HARBOR RD NE	OLYMPIA	WA	98506
CROW, ANDREW N		PO BOX 2592	OLYMPIA	WA	98507
MC HUGH LIMITED LIABILITY CO		PO BOX 7815	OLYMPIA	WA	98507
MCHUGH, JOHN & CARMEN		PO BOX 7815	OLYMPIA	WA	98507
OLY FED SAV & LOAN ASSOC		PO BOX 1338	OLYMPIA	WA	98507
BRAUDRICK, MARVIN W		2017 CLAREMONT CIR SW	OLYMPIA	WA	98512
STEWART, JENIFER		12106 SCOTT CRK LP SW	OLYMPIA	WA	98512
TAYLOR, BARBARA BARNES		2704 VACATION DR SW	OLYMPIA	WA	98512
NUNEZ, RICHARD & MARILYN A		4316 RICHMOND LN SE	LACEY	WA	98513
GLI REALTY CO	ATTN:TAX DEPT	PO BOX 660362	DALLAS	TX	75266
I O O F NO 1	1424 4TH AVE # 804	C/O EMERALD CITY INV	SEATTLE	WA	98101
HARRIS DRYGOODS BUILDING LP	F SANDY DESNER	112 4TH AVE E # 204	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
MARTIN BUILDING ASSOCIATES	F SANDY DESNER	112 4TH AVE E # 204	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
LOWRY, VIRGINIA F TRUST	E101	908 E BAY DR NE	OLYMPIA	WA	98506
SECURITY BUILDING LTD PTNSHP		2339 PERKINS LN W	SEATTLE	WA	98199
ANDERSON, TOM ETAL		218 1/2 4TH	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
MOTTMAN CO-TENANCY INVESTORS		724 COLUMBIA ST NW STE 200	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
THOMPSON, THOMAS C		116 CAPITOL WAY N	OLYMPIA	WA	98501
LINDSEY, JOHN F & PHYLLIS D		7110 BUDD ST NW	OLYMPIA	WA	98502
MOTTE, MICHAEL		3226 SUNSET BEACH DR NW	OLYMPIA	WA	98502
SMITH, MINH D		1306 CANNING CRT SW	OLYMPIA	WA	98502
KBJ INVESTMENTS		3434 MARTIN WAY E	OLYMPIA	WA	98506
STARK, ELIZABETH S		820 PUGET ST NE	OLYMPIA	WA	98506
INTERCITY TRANSIT		PO BOX 659	OLYMPIA	WA	98507
MORRIS, JAMES A ETAL		PO BOX 12623	OLYMPIA	WA	98508
TOMSINSKI, ROMAN S		P.O. BOX 3959	LACEY	WA	98509
TIMBERLAND BANK		1201 MARVIN RD NE	LACEY	WA	98516
THURSTON BLDG CO	1424 4TH AVE # 804	C/O EMERALD CITY INV	SEATTLE	WA	98101
	CAP BLDG/GRND OB-2				
	SERV LVL	PO BOX 41019	OLYMPIA	WA	98504
WASH-GEN ADMN	PO BOX 1967	ATTN. LEGAL DEPT.	OLYMPIA	WA	98507

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507,614.9 5,210,224.41

Olympia Downtown Historic District UTM's Zone 10

 Historic District



DISCLAIMER:
This map is for general planning purposes only. Thurston Regional Planning Council makes no representations as to accuracy or fitness of the information for a particular purpose.



Downtown Historic District - City of Olympia
 Site Numbers and Built Date

Scale: 0 50 100 200 Feet

DISCLAIMER:
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OLYMPIA

COLUMBIA

STATE

1912
9

AVENUE

CAPITOL

WASHINGTON

FRANKLIN

1930 42
1930 43
1869 41
1922 44
1926 45
1941 44
1925 47
1935 48
1936 49
1886 50

1949 73
1914 72
1932 74

FOURTH

1914 1
1918 2
1929 3
1908 6
1952 5
41896

10 11
1887 12
1884 16
1895 17
1884 18

51 52
1900 53
1883 54
1924 60
1883 61
1915 59
1941 57
2003 56
1941 55

1908 74
1926 75
1908 77
1923 76
1924 78

STREET

FIFTH

1948 20
1950 21
1949 22
1967 25
1912 27
1904 30
1919 31
1912 26
1937 28
1929 29
1906 32
1906 33

AVENUE

1917 62
1896 63
1949 66
1920 64
1919 65

1913 79
1924 81
1985 80
1891 83
1924 82

STREET

STREET

WAY

LEGION

38 37 36 35 34
1951 40
1919 39

WAY

1850 68
1891 84

STREET

1951 85
1914 86

WATER

7TH AVE W

1937 70
1937 69



STREET




STREET

COLUMBIA

STREET

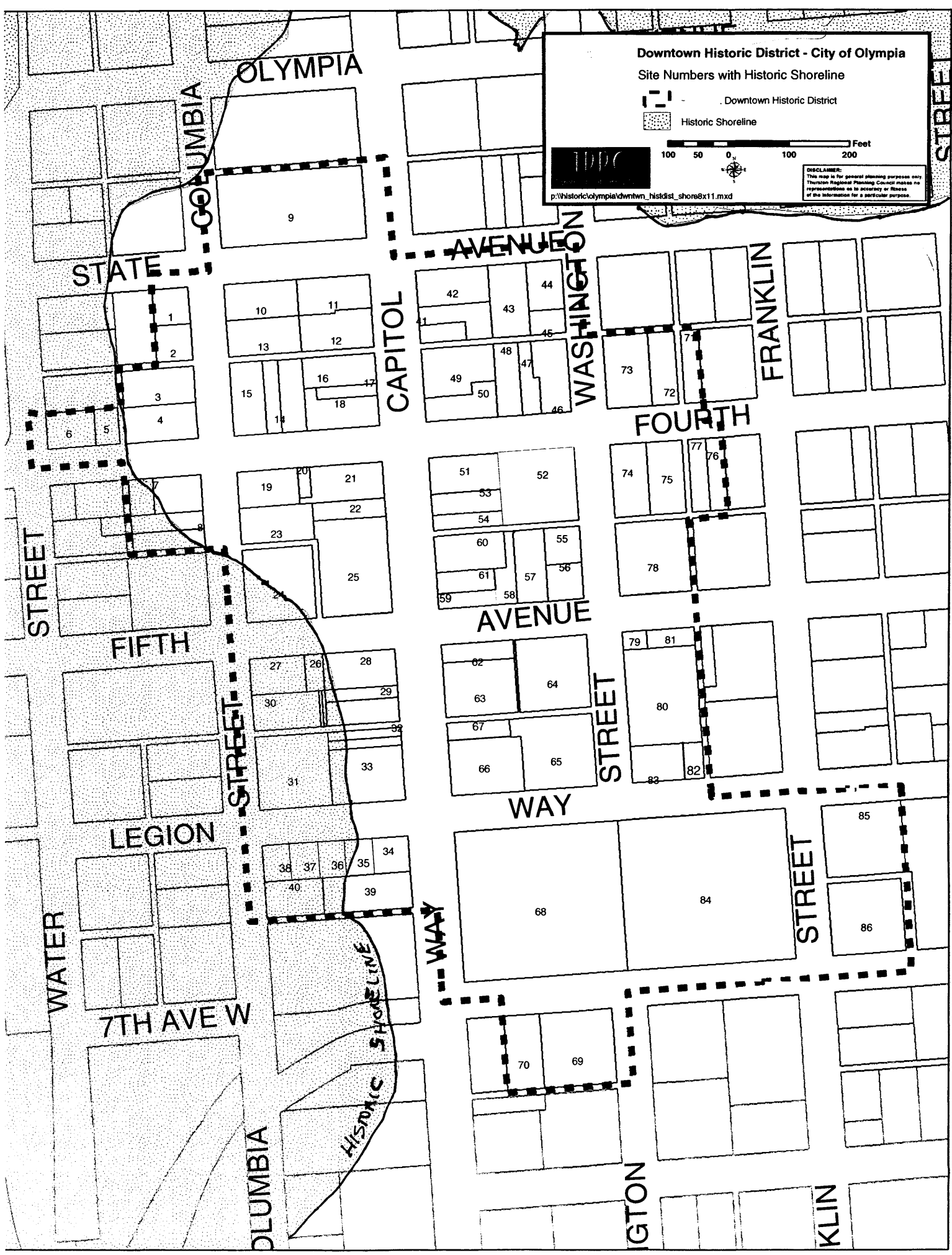
Downtown Historic District - City of Olympia
 Site Numbers with Historic Shoreline

 Downtown Historic District
 Historic Shoreline

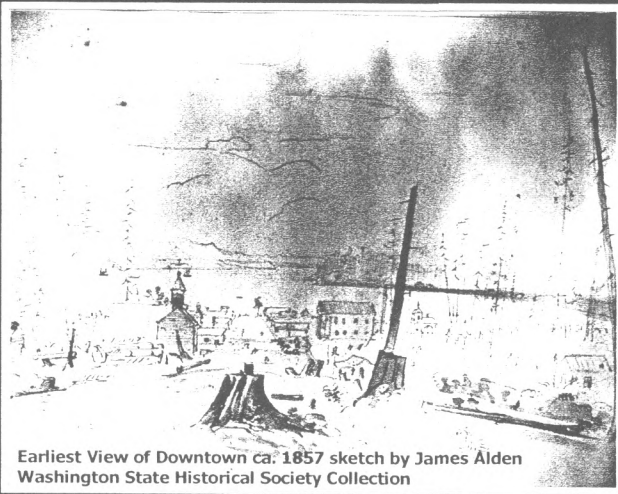




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Settlement



Earliest View of Downtown ca. 1857 sketch by James Alden
Washington State Historical Society Collection

1870s



Washington State Historical Society Collection

1890s



Washington State Historical Society Collection

1920s & 1930s



Photo from the Susan Parish Collection

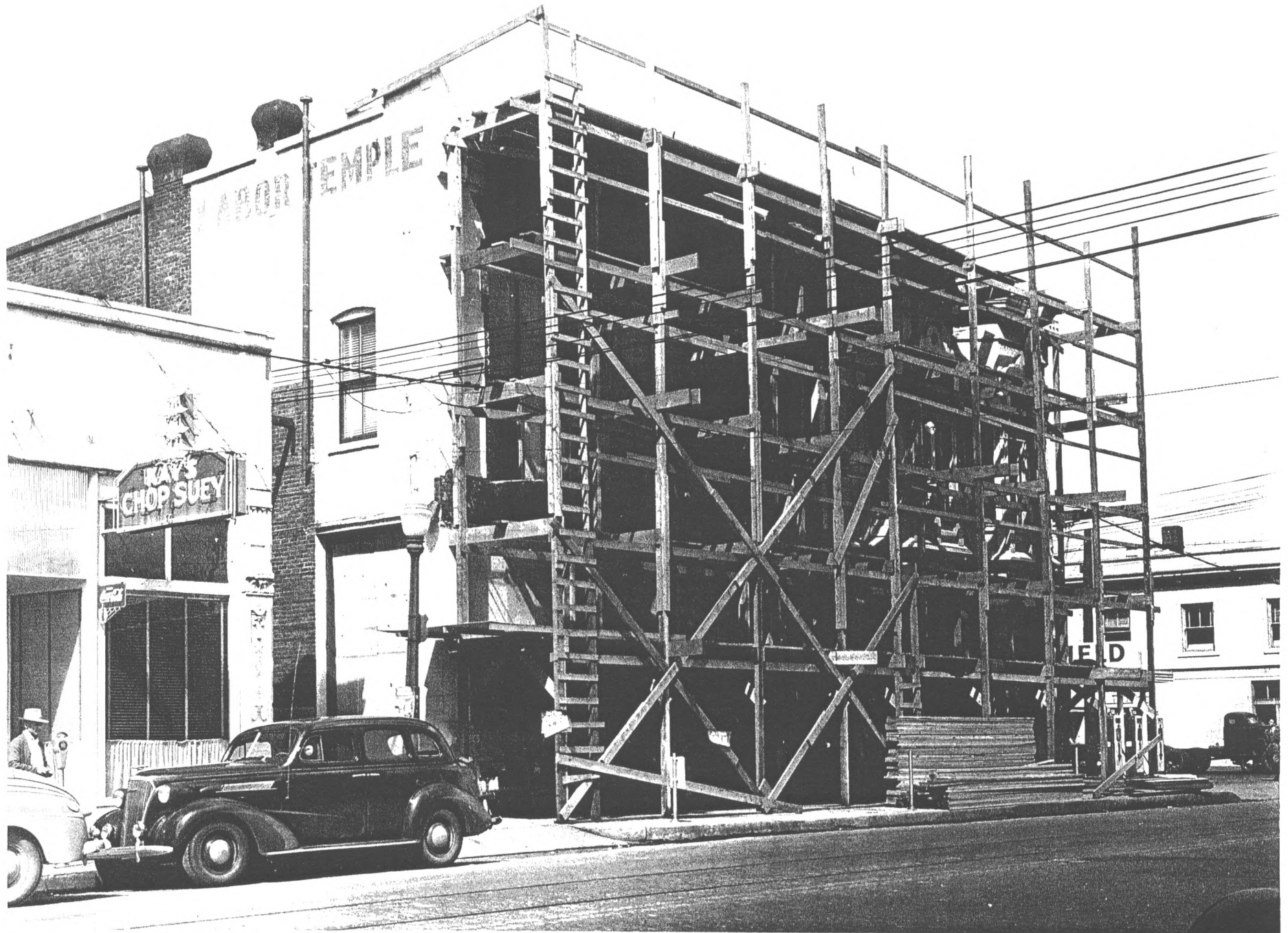
1940s & 1950s



STREET SCENE - OLYMPIA - WASH

Ellis
1913

Ellis Postcard, private collection.





1949 Earthquake Aftermath



1949 Earthquake Aftermath