

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 97000319

Date Listed: 04/18/97

Opera House and I.O.O.F. Lodge
Property Name

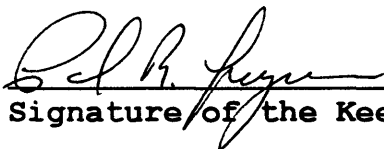
Stevens
County

WA
State

N/A

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

4/18/97
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:

The nomination is amended to remove Performing Arts as an area of significance under Criterion A. [While the building historically functioned as a theater, alterations have effectively modified the physical configuration to the point at which the building can no longer convey its historic use and significance in this area.]

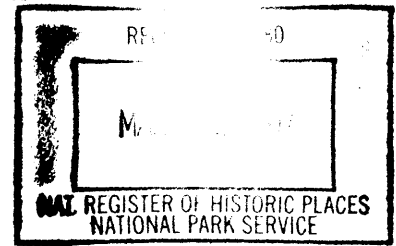
Geographical Location:

The U.T.M. coordinates are revised to read: 11 433200 5376990 matching those on the revised USGS map.

This information was confirmed with L. McCroskey of the WA SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



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 Opera House & I.O.O.F Lodge
other names/site number Colville Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall, Washington

2. Location

street & number 151 West First Avenue not for publication
city or town Colville vicinity
state Washington code WA county Stevens code 065 zip code 98114

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] 2.18.97
Signature of certifying official Date

DAVID HANSEN Acting Supt.
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] 4/10/97
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

Property Name Colville Opera House & Odd Fellows Hall

County and State Stevens, Washington

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:

N/A

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCIAL/Theater

SOCIAL/Meeting Hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCIAL/Retail Stores

SOCIAL/Meeting Hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation Concrete and Brick

walls Wood framing & Brick Bearing Walls

roof Built-up roofing

other Wood windows & doors

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

See Continuation Sheets.

Property Name Colville Opera House & Odd Fellows Hall
County and State Stevens, WA

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.)

Architecture

Performing Arts

Social History

Period of Significance

1911- 1946

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect Unknown; Frank A. Yanish, Contractor

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

See Continuation Sheets

Property Name Colville Opera House & Oddfellows Hall

County and State Stevens, WA

Page 4

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Specify repository:
County Historical Society Museum

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than 1 acre

UTM References

1	<u>1</u> / <u>1</u>	<u>445,200</u>	<u>537,089,90</u>	3	<u>1</u> / <u>1</u>	<u>1</u> / <u>1</u>	<u>1</u> / <u>1</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>1</u> / <u>1</u>	<u>1</u> / <u>1</u>	<u>1</u> / <u>1</u>	4	<u>1</u> / <u>1</u>	<u>1</u> / <u>1</u>	<u>1</u> / <u>1</u>

See continuation sheet.

The nominated property includes the site of the building as indicated in the legal

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

description. See Continuation Sheet.

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan D. Boyle, Partner; with assistance from Peggy Mimnaugh
 organization Boyle Wagoner Architects date 5/10/96
 street & number 911 Western Ave., Suite 300 telephone (206) 382-9651
 city or town Seattle state WA zip code 98104

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.)

name Jan Cox
 street & number 151 West First Avenue telephone (509) 684-5427
 city or town Colville state WA zip code 99114

APR 17 1997

Archaeology
Historic Preservation

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

Property Name Colville Opera House & Oddfellows Hall

County and State Stevens, WA

Page 4

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- Other

Specify repository:

County Historical Society Museum

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than 1 acre

UTM References

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	11	433,240	537,089,90	3	///
2	///	///	4	///	///

See continuation sheet.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Colville Opera House & Odd Fellows Hall, Colville, Stevens County, Washington

7. Present and Historical Physical Appearance

The Site

The site of the Colville Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall is the northern portion of an L-shaped property, located at 151 West First Street in downtown Colville, a town in north-central Washington. The site is a prominent one in the city, located one block west of Main Street. Main Street is a four-lane thoroughfare which also serves as State Highway No. 395. This highway is the primary vehicular link from Colville to the city of Spokane, which is approximately 70 miles to the southeast, and to the Canadian border, 45 miles to the north.

The site was purchased, initially in 1898 through a promissory note, and finally acquired by the Colville Lodge No. 109 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) in October of 1911.

The three story, historic, 60' by 90' Odd Fellows building is sited as a "zero lot line" structure with facades located along its north, east and west property lines. To the north is a paved sidewalk along its 60' wide, primary facade. Behind, on the south of the original, 90' deep building, is a single story 60' by 60' addition and an asphalt-paved parking lot which are part of the same legal parcel as the historic building. To the west is a 60' wide, two story commercial building at the corner of West First and Wynne Streets. To the east is a 20' wide paved alley. Other, one to four story tall, commercial structures are located across the alley. The building's placement on its block makes it a part of the town's commercial building fabric where it contributes to Colville's turn-of-the century historic quality.

The Building Exterior

The Colville Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall has a structural system consisting of concrete, steel, and wood framing with brick exterior bearing walls, and concrete foundations and footings. It is a three-story, flat-roofed structure, with a 60' facade along West First Street to the north, and a 90' building depth. Originally constructed as a two-story building with a mezzanine balcony on its north end, the Odd Fellows Hall contained a 24±' tall first floor level which contained an "Opera House," a theater space with a sloped floor auditorium, a stage at the south end, and balcony mezzanine on the north end. The top full floor, located above the theater space, contained the I.O.O.F. Lodge hall. Access to the theater was provided through the pair of central doors, with access to the theater balcony by an interior stairs on the east side. A separate exterior access was provided to the Lodge hall through a pair of panel entry doors located within the easternmost bay of the front facade, and a 4.5' wide stairway along the east side.

In the late 1930s, the theater space was adapted for a different commercial use, and a full second floor was constructed. Thus the Odd Fellows Lodge is located on what is currently considered the third floor of the building.

The exterior of the building is relatively simple mass with a striking primary facade which is characterized by brick masonry and cast stone finishes, and Classical Revival details. This primary facade is arranged in five bays. 3' wide brick pilasters reach from the sidewalk grade to the top of the brick parapet, interrupted by a belt course at the second floor level and a denticulated projecting, sheet metal cornice at the roof level.

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Colville Opera House & Odd Fellows Hall, Colville, Stevens County, Washington

7. Present and Historical Physical Appearance

The Building Exterior, con't

The expressed bays are symmetrical about the center of the building, although they are of three different widths. Along with a recessed central entry and large arched window at the center of the third floor level, the bays provide a sense of verticality and formal symmetry to the facade. The building's identity is recognized by cast letters set within a central pedimented parapet; these read "1911" and "I.O.O.F." At the northeast corner are two cast cornerstones reading, "Colville Lodge 109, Instituted 1891, R. E. Lee Grand Master."

Originally, five arched openings were provided on the primary facade at grade level. The two outer bays contained paired doors below fanlight windows. The three middle bays contained elliptical arches, with a recessed entry consisting of paired, glazed doors and side lights at the center. The intervening, middle bays contained storefronts with, according to a historic photo, multi-paned leaded transoms above large, wood framed retail windows. At some point in the building's history, the far-right arched opening was enlarged to become a taller rectangular opening, the leaded transoms removed, and non-original storefront windows replaced with the current wood frame, full picture windows.

Upper floor level windows were typically wood framed, double-hung types with six-over-one (6:1) sash set within 6.5' high by 3.5' wide openings. In the center bay of the front facade, 2' wide windows were grouped into a tripartite composition within a single opening; at the third floor this opening is a single tall arch. The windows on the front facade are original, as they are throughout the building, although in some locations the glazing has been partially covered on the interior by lowered ceiling soffits.

Classical Revival details embellished the primary facade. A sandstone-like parge coat provides the effect of sandstone at upper floor window sills, and at Palladian hood molding over brick window lintels at the third floor and pedimented hood molding over those at the second floor. The same parge coating and exposed bricks were used to provide a quoining pattern surrounding the central, third floor window opening. Additional texture at the first floor was provided by the parge coat which appears to have been placed over a cast "Coade stone" substrate, imitative of volcanic rock. At some point in the building's history the first floor level masonry was painted a light color, as there are traces of light colored paint remaining over the bricks. Despite the previous painted and stripping treatments the front facade brick masonry is in relatively good condition, due in part to the tight, 1/4" wide mortar joints. The parge coat currently remains painted at this level. At upper levels it remains unpainted and, in some areas such as the window sills, it appears to be deteriorating.

Other exterior facades consist of the exposed wythes of the brick bearing walls, laid in a running bond with 1/2" wide, untooled mortar joints. The alley facade on the east is characterized by a variety of arched-head, rectangular, and circular window and door openings at the lower two levels, and regularly spaced, double-hung window openings at the third floor. Portions of the west and south facades are solid brick masonry walls which served as a party walls to the abutting building on the west, and as a fire separation to the addition on the south. A metal fire escape is suspended from the southeast corner of the third floor. On the third floor of the south and west facades, 5' wide by 6'± tall, arched head windows open into the lodge hall. The interior trim for the I.O.O.F. Hall windows has more embellishment than that of the typical double-hung windows, and they are characterized by tripartite divisions with side casements and a center fixed sash window.

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Colville Opera House & Odd Fellows Hall, Colville, Stevens County, Washington

7. Present and Historical Physical Appearance

The Building Exterior, con't

The Odd Fellows organization owned the building from 1911 until 1915 at which time it was sold to one of its members, D. J. (David) Burk. Mr. Burk owned the building until his death in 1934. In 1937 his widow, Lillian, sold to Otto R. Fogel who then converted the first floor for use as an auto garage. Fogel also expanded the building with an addition on the south side. Fogel's addition was a single-story, 60' by 60', painted concrete mass characterized by its stucco exterior finishes and low, bowstring-trussed roof. A symmetrical stepped parapet, three large window openings, and one double-door opening face south onto a paved parking lot. Three large picture windows are provided also on the common party wall on the east side. Constructed as a part of the auto garage, the addition was linked internally to the original first floor of the Opera House by a 16'± wide, opening. The sloped auditorium floor of the theater was removed and a flush, poured concrete floor structure provided for the garage. At that time too the original balcony mezzanine was infilled to provide a second floor for storage functions.

The addition was initially constructed for use as a vehicle service center for the Fogel Auto Garage. It, and the main floor of the Opera House/Odd Fellows Hall, were left vacant in the mid-1950s. The Lodge Hall, which had been used by the Masons and other groups in addition to the Odd Fellows, was last used by the original fraternal organization in December 1954.

In the late 1970s the first floor of the building was occupied by retail tenants. Currently a painted sign on the south facade identifies the structure as the "Curiosity Mall," the name of the retail mall tenant which occupied the first floor after the building was purchased by Milt and Jan Cox in 1976. The retail tenants have vacated the building, however, and it currently stands empty except for a caretaker's dwelling at the third floor.

Although the late 1930s addition is incongruous with the architecture of the Opera House/Odd Fellows Building, it does not effect the appearance of the historic, primary facade or the overall massing of the original building, and the top floor Odd Fellows Lodge remained untouched. The original building was designed within the "false front" tradition of the American West where there was a clear division between the utilitarian sides and back of a structure and its formal front facade with a typical raised parapet and storefront entry system. In this context, the addition appears to be a separate building abutting the back of the original Opera House.

The Building Interior

The building is three stories tall with three floors of 5,400 square foot space each. The first floor is currently a relatively open space with a concrete floor slab, connected to the 3,600 square foot, one story south side addition. The interior structure consists of both steel pipe columns and enclosed piers covered with lath and plaster. Access to the upper floors is provided via a 3' wide, enclosed stairway on the west side. This originally led to a three-sided balcony placed an estimated 15' above the floor auditorium. At the south end of the Opera House there was a raised stage with a low proscenium arch. Newspaper accounts from noted that the arch was constructed of a fire-resistant, asbestos-containing "curtain." The original stage opening was approximately 24' wide; currently the opening has been reframed and finished to a width of 16'±. A Colville resident who once performed in the theater recalls that the stage backdrop was painted with advertisements for local businesses. The

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Colville Opera House & Odd Fellows Hall, Colville, Stevens County, Washington

7. Present and Historical Physical Appearance

The Building Interior, con't

auditorium contained a center aisle and two side aisles which accessed the seats. The small basement space was utilized by performers as a dressing room. This basement is accessed by a single stairway. The original elevator pit and mechanical equipment were located also in the basement.

The second floor of the building currently consists of a storage level installed in the late 1930s when the Fogel Garage took over the space. At this time it appears that a steel truss and wide flange welded and bolted steel beams were installed to carry the second floor which is also suspended from the framing above by a series of metal rods. This second floor is a unfinished space with clean heights ranging from 8' and 10'. Some walls consisting of exposed brick, others of unpainted lath and plaster. The floor is also unfinished, consisting of wood board substrate. At the south end of the second floor there is a storage space. Its floor is raised approximately 2', above what was originally the stage of the theater below. A freight elevator, accessed from one side of the stage, was originally installed to serve this storage space.

At the front or north end of the second floor are several rooms with a few physical remains suggesting the original theater balcony function. These include portions of painted plaster walls and cased and trimmed windows. One panel-type wood door remains also. Several of these rooms have non-original finishes and suspended ceilings which partially cover three of the north facing windows. In addition to the newer second floor trusses there remains a cold riveted steel beam spanning the width of the building, and several cast iron columns in this area.

The third floor of the building contains the Odd Fellows Lodge. The lodge hall was accessed originally by a separate stairs from a discrete entry at the sidewalk on the primary facade. In contrast to lower floors the top level of the building retains most of its original layout and finishes. Its spatial qualities and details strongly recall the original function of the historic fraternal organization.

The access stair serving the lodge is a simple, single run with a wood handrail. Stairwell finishes consist of painted plaster over lath. The stairs terminate at the third floor in a small, 11 foot square vestibule space covered by a rectangular shaped, wire glass and steel framed skylight. To the north of this vestibule is a 20' by 30' dining room, characterized by tall a 13.5' ceiling height, tall, north-facing windows with sills at 3'-10" above the floor level and jambs at 9'-3". The room contains some of the original 13" tall, painted wood base and wood chair rail, and several suspended, single globe-type light fixtures. Non-original wallpaper has been installed over several walls above the chair rail.

A 20' by 15' kitchen is located at the northwest corner of the building, accessed by two pass-through openings and a door. Most of the kitchen cabinets, appliances and finishes in the kitchen appear to date from the date when the Elks utilized the lodge hall, beginning in 1947, but the original windows and painted wood trim remain.

Along the east side of the third floor are located a restroom, the interior access stairs, and a 20' wide by 54' deep room which was outfitted by the Elks to serve as a bar in the late 1940s. In the 1970s this space was converted into a simple loft dwelling by the addition of several partitioned rooms at its south end. Finishes, such as mosaic mirrors, and the raised, U-shaped bar remain from the former, Elks use.

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Colville Opera House & Odd Fellows Hall, Colville, Stevens County, Washington

7. Present and Historical Physical Appearance

The Building Interior, con't

A small coat room, and a separate, 12' by 28' billiard room were originally accessed from the vestibule. These rooms retain original characteristics with four pairs of 12' tall, bi-folding, wood panel doors within cased openings, and tall ceiling heights. The billiard room is characterized by its narrow proportions and the symmetrically placed arched window on its west wall.

The largest and most formal of the Lodge spaces is the meeting hall, a 54' by 37' space located on the south west of the floor. It is characterized by a ceiling coffers and projecting pilasters with Corinthian capitals, wood chair and picture railing and cornice moldings, and ornately framed, arched windows. Interior walls throughout are painted plaster over lath. The interior window trim includes a keystone at the top of the arch, lugged extensions at the jambs which emphasize the spring point of the arches, jamb resting on curved plinths, lugged sills and deep apron trim. Double globe light fixtures were suspended from medallions centered in the fifteen ceiling coffers; six of these original light fixtures remain.

Along the east, south and west walls a 5" tall, raised platform provided a base for continuous, stained wooden benches. These faced a low, two level rostrum placed symmetrically on the north wall, backed by stained wood paneling. The platform contains the five, original, built-in, leather and stained wood chairs for I.O.O.F. dignitaries. The Odd Fellows used the Lodge hall continuously for over 43 years, from its construction until 1954. The overall effect of the hall's proportions, classical details, symmetrical layout and ample illumination from large, arched windows is one of formality, expressive of the historic social use of the hall by Colville's I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 109.

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Section number 8 Page 1

Colville Opera House & Odd Fellows Hall, Colville, Stevens County, Washington

8. Statement of Significance

The Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall has been a recognized and significant element in the development of Colville and the northeast region of Washington State. As a fraternal hall it is associated with men and women whose lives were significant in local history, notably Robert E. and Belle Lee, founders of two of Colville's fraternal orders, the Odd Fellows Lodge and the Faithful Order of Rebekas. Current research does not suggest that the building is associated with significant historical events or the life of a significant historic person. Rather the property is associated with a broad pattern of development in Western America.

The Colville Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall is also an architectural artifact that evidences the typical characteristics of an early opera house and fraternal lodge hall. Despite minor exterior changes it continues to embody distinctive qualities of late nineteenth and early twentieth century "false front" commercial buildings of the American West. In its formality, scale, materials and use of classical motifs, the interior of the Odd Fellows Lodge exemplifies the typical features of a historic fraternal hall. Because of its historic and architectural significance, the Colville Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall meets criteria A and C of the National Register.

Historic Context

Since its construction in 1911, the Colville Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall has been associated with the town of Colville. The city heralds itself as "The City of Proud Heritage," and this expression finds meaning in its historic buildings. As early as 1929 Colville had developed an identity based on its unique history. This identity was in part due to the association of the town with historic Fort Colville, and in part because of its extant historic resources. Although it shares a similar name with Colville, the original Fort Colville, established by the British in 1825, was not sited at the location of the current town. Rather it was located on the Columbia River, nearer the current town of Kettle Falls. When the United States Army took command of the garrison, in 1859, a new fort was constructed on a site three miles northeast of the present city, and named Fort Colville.

The northeast region of Washington state was associated with indigenous people, primarily the Spokein (Spokane) Indians, and other tribes whose mobility was influenced by the arrival of the horse in the early eighteenth century. (Tribes settling in the region of the Columbia River interior included the Walla Walla, Paloose, Okinakane/Okanogan and Yookooman/Yakima. Other tribes that may have traveled to or through the area, which currently recognized as the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, include the Colvilles, Entiats, Methows, Nespelems, Sanpaulish/San Poil, Senjentees, Sinkiuses and Wenatchees.)

White exploration in the area began with Lewis and Clark 1805 expedition followed by independent fur traders and trading by the Hudson's Bay Company. From 1807 to 1811 explorer David Thompson, a partner in the North West Company, led a canoe expedition of the northern area of what was to become Washington's and the Canadian province of British Columbia. Development of the fur trade by the Hudson's Bay Company, which

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Colville Opera House & Odd Fellows Hall, Colville, Stevens County, Washington

8. Statement of Significance

Historic Context, con't

merged with North West Company in 1821, led to the establishment of 23 posts. These included posts at Okanogan and Colville in the northeastern region, and Forts Boise, Walla Walla and Vancouver in the southern region. Colville, which was occupied by the company until 1871, was the largest of Hudson's Bay's interior posts on the Columbia River. A military tabulation from 1845 indicated that it included 118 acres and its own flour mill. Over 30 men, 350 horses and 96 cattle inhabited the fort which served as the main provision center for the northwest interior. In 1846 the U.S. boundary line was set at the 49th parallel, placing Fort Colville on American territorial soil. (With construction of Grand Coulee Dam in the early 1940s, the upstream waters of the river and Lake Roosevelt filled, submerging the original site of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Colville.)

Missionaries began arriving in what was to become Washington Territory in the late 1820s, and in 1845, St. Paul's Protestant Mission was established near Kettle Falls. Early missionary pioneers prospered, but white settlement brought epidemics that devastated native people. The Indian population of the Northwest was reduced quickly to less than one-tenth of its pre-settlement size, and by the mid-1830s there remained only an estimated 10,000 tribal members along the Columbia between the Okanogan and the Snake River. The ravaged tribes rebelled, resulting in the Indian wars of the late 1840s and destruction of the mission system and Hudson's Bay Company. The company's fur trading empire, which had dominated early history in region, was effectively ended.

In 1848, Washington became a separate territory and the U.S. government began to stimulate pioneer migration and suppress Indian rebellions. U.S. Army troops, lead by Colonels Steptoe and Wright, finally defeated the Northwest tribes in 1858. During these military actions an armed post, Fort Colville, was established three miles northeast of the current city of Colville. By the 1860s, white settlement had revived throughout the southern portions of Washington Territory. Most of the settlers traveled further west and south, however, to establish farms in the temperate zones of Puget Sound and the Willamette Valley.

Economic development in the northern region of Washington Territory, by contrast, was dominated throughout the latter half of the nineteenth century by the discovery of gold and silver. The placer and subsequent lode mining industry in the so-called Inland Empire, a region stretching from the Columbia River east through Idaho, began in the 1860s. (Later development of mining in north central Washington Territory was delayed initially by prohibitions on mining Indian lands. However, the federal government opened the Spokane and Colville Indian Reservation lands, in the late 1890s, and the region's population of miners surged.)

The town of Colville was founded in 1859 by John U. Holstetter, a retired soldier who later served the community as its county commissioner, sheriff, and superintendent of schools. Colville remained relatively small until the late 1863 when gold was discovered in the nearby Kootenai and Dominion mining areas. Stevens County, formerly a part of the territorial Walla Walla County was established that same year. In 1863 Stevens County included the northeast portion of the state, including what was to become Okanogan County in 1888, Ferry County in 1899, and Pend Oreille County in 1911. During Stevens County's territorial and state history, Colville has served as the county seat.

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Colville Opera House & Odd Fellows Hall, Colville, Stevens County, Washington

8. Statement of Significance

Historic Context, con't

Although most of the gold and silver mines in Stevens County closed by the turn of the century, production of lead, lime, copper and magnesite continued into the twentieth century. Several quarries were developed also, producing granites and marbles for building construction in Spokane, Seattle and Portland. Several brick and terra cotta manufacturing facilities were also established between 1900 and 1910. Other resource based, extraction industries followed mining. By 1910 nearly 100 sawmills were in operation in the area around Colville, with an estimated annual capacity of over 60,000,000 board feet of lumber.

Initial trade during the pioneer era in the Washington Territory's northern region was made difficult due to the area's geographic isolation, and limited transportation. Colville and Kettle Falls were initially connected by the Colville River. Early trails and roads, notably the "Colville Military Road" and later the "Pioneer Highway," addressed some of the early transportation needs. The settler's road known as the "Pioneer Highway" ran south from Colville along Chamokane Creek, then southeast to Spokane, and from there along the Palouse River to Walla Walla and onto the Snake River. In October 1889, the Spokane Falls and Northern Railroad line was laid from Spokane. It ran north through the 45 mile-long Colville River Valley to the town of Colville, establishing it as a trading center for the surrounding region and its resource based economy.

Later Colville was linked to the east, to the town of Republic in adjacent Ferry County, and to Canadian border towns to the north and west by the "Inland Empire Highway," a highway constructed in the early 1940s. Each of these transportation routes helped contribute to Colville's growth and economy as a commercial center.

Because of its climate and high elevation, economic development in Stevens County since pioneer times has included timber extraction, cattle ranging, and some dryland agriculture. Early agricultural crops included oats, wheat and alfalfa. With increased irrigation from the Columbia River, agricultural products became more diversified to include potatoes, corn, and orchard fruits such as apples. Development in the region continued also in tourism and recreation, particularly hunting and fishing, and in ranching with cattle and sheep.

Decreased yields and increased restriction on timber activities has decreased logging in the forest in the last two decades. However, smaller lumber mills, utilizing local forest harvests contribute to the economy. It is estimated that 65% of Colville's current economy is directly related to timber resources and plywood and lumber mills (Colville Chamber of Commerce, "Colville Washington: Washington's Most Livable Community!"). Other major employers in Stevens County include a magnesium producer, machinery company, county government and the local school district.

Despite a stabilized timber economy and increased tourism, Stevens County remains sparsely populated. Estimated population figures for 1995 were 35,400, which represents less than 1% of the state's estimated total population of 5,429,900. Colville reached a population of 500 people in 1900, 2,000 in 1919, and grew to an estimated 4,700 residents in 1995. The city continues to serve as the commercial hub for commercial and cultural developments in northern Washington state.

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Colville Opera House & Odd Fellows Hall, Colville, Stevens County, Washington

8. Statement of Significance

Theater Functions in the Colville Opera House

Numerous multi-use theaters were constructed in small towns throughout the West and in the late nineteenth century. These facilities provided venues for traveling operas, vaudeville, community theater groups, silent movies, lectures, and performances. Typically these halls were constructed as wood-frame buildings with ornate, decorative facades.

According to the regional paper, Spokane's *Spokesman Review*, such theaters were erected throughout the Inland Empire between 1900 and 1915. During this period the small towns of Ellensburg, Oakesdale, Dayton, Spangle, Latah, Cheney, Palouse, Ritzville, Newport, Pasco, Tekoa and Pullman each constructed an auditorium which was described alternately as a "high class vaudeville hall", "lyric theater," "nickelodeon," or "playhouse."

Just as they did throughout the West, these early theaters replaced saloons, mill mess halls and warehouses which had served as ad-hoc halls for variety entertainment up through the 1870s. The new theaters provided legitimate theater and a sense of respectability that was previously missing. Often called "opera houses," they responded to the popularity of traveling musicians and theater troupes, speakers and variety entertainers -- traveling acts that traveled the nation by railroad on an established circuit. The pioneer opera house also responded to the increased role of women in the West as a civilizing, cultural force in emerging communities.

In Colville, the Opera House, constructed on the first floor of the I.O.O.F. Hall, was used for a wide variety of presentations. An organ and piano were installed, both of which were used to accompany musical troupes, theatrical presentations and silent films. Opening night saw the representation of James W. Evan's musical comedy, "Hopp, Skip and Jump," which starred "local talent." Theater Manager Evans announced future regular shows and photoplays, noting that "the plan of the management is to have none but good traveling attractions . . . satisfaction is guaranteed or money will be returned." In January 1912 the first professional road attraction, the Jeanne Russell Stock Company, comprising eighteen people, opened with six plays presented during a two week run.

Plays, performed by local people and traveling troupes, were frequently presented. Contemporary newspaper accounts in 1912 through 1914 advertised band benefits, singing quartets, two-reel comedies, college dramas and glee clubs, presentations of Colville High School students, and "continuous motion pictures" with an admission cost of 10 cents. Events included traveling speakers, novelty companies, commercial motion pictures such as those sponsored by automobile manufacturers, and community activities such as the High School Commencement which occurred in the theater for many years.

In response to the increasing use of radios and the rise of movies as a favorite form of mass entertainment, early legitimate theaters were gradually replaced. First came the nickelodeons, and then by combination houses which were constructed between 1905 and 1915. The era of the large movie palaces followed, from 1915 to 1936. (A 1984 study of Spokane theaters indicated that 11 theaters were constructed between 1883 and 1900, with an additional 90 between 1900 and World War II. These numbers compare to the total of 20 theaters constructed in that city from the war era until 1984. The numbers of theaters in Spokane during these three periods reflect the rise in the popularity of theater and film, and the subsequent fall with advance of television and other leisure activities.)

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8. Statement of Significance

Theater Functions in the Colville Opera House, con't

Technical developments during the early era of motion pictures included development of nitrate and celluloid films, standardization of projection methods, mass marketing, feature-length motion pictures, and sound films or "talking pictures." Social and economic developments included the rise of Hollywood and national film distribution networks, and the Great Depression which stimulated movie attendance as an escape from daily economic problems. Film entertainment offered a world of fantasy and escape, and this was reflected in the exotic and fantastic architectural expression of the movie palaces of the 1920s.

By comparison to these later building, theaters such as Colville's Opera House were vestiges of the pioneer era. The building's architectural concept was a simple and traditional one with a "false front," classically-inspired, symmetrical and decorative facade, and a recessed entry. The formal exterior led to a simple multi-use interior auditorium.

In 1935 a new movie house was constructed on Colville's Main Street, and in 1937 the theater interior of the Opera House was converted to commercial use. As had its original construction this adaptation of the space represented a cultural change which occurred throughout the region and the nation.

The I.O.O.F.

It may seem ironic that the first "fraternal" group organized by Washingtonians was the Columbia Maternal Association, formed by six Walla Walla mission women in the 1830s. However, men and women of the state have long organized social clubs, service leagues and associations. These groups offered pioneer and rural people the opportunity for socializing, and advancement of their economic and political positions. For many members of ethnic or religious groups, fraternal organizations also served to strengthen ties to the old country and to combat prejudice in the new one.

By 1907, according to The Cyclopaedia of Fraternities, there existed over 300 secret societies, fraternities and sisterhoods in the United States with a total membership of over 6 million. These included Masonic bodies, such as the Scottish Rite, Masonic Lodges and Rosicrucians; military orders such as the American Legions (and later the Veterans of Foreign Wars); patriotic and political orders, including the Daughters of the American Revolution; college fraternities, sororities and clubs; mutual assistant groups including B'nai B'rith and the Knights of Columbus; and benevolent or "friendly" societies.

The Odd Fellows were included in this latter group as they assessed membership fees to pay sickness, disability and funeral benefits. Other "secret societies" included mystical and theosophical organizations; early labor and husbandry groups; "revolutionary" societies, such as the Ku Klux Klan, the Irish Republican Brotherhood or the Mafia; and social and recreation groups.

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Colville Opera House & Odd Fellows Hall, Colville, Stevens County, Washington

8. Statement of Significance

The I.O.O.F., con't

The Odd Fellows originated in England as early as the mid 1740s, and adopted its rituals and creed by 1790. Some attribute the English working guilds as the source of the Lodge. These guilds acted in secret as their activities were seen to interfere with the King's authority. Thus a body of ritual and quasi-religious symbolism grew, including secret passwords, signs and grips (handshakes), initiation ceremonies, pledges and oaths. The first English "friendly societies act" was passed in 1793, allowing mutual benefits to be paid within membership organizations.

In America the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized in Baltimore in April 1819. By 1842 the American lodges broke from the English organization over the issue of black membership. (Up until that date American members had been all men, and all white).

The Colville Lodge No. 109 was organized in October 1891. It had very few standing members until 1897 when many new members joined, and the organization agreed to purchase a lot and build the original Odd Fellows Lodge. (The original two story building was constructed at the site of the present building.) The organization grew to 189 members by the time the present I.O.O.F. Lodge was constructed in 1911.

The I.O.O.F. grew throughout the nation to a peak membership of over 2,150,000 members in 1920. By this date almost 30% of all American adults belonged to at least one fraternal group. Popular fraternal organizations in Washington state reflect those of national prominence. By 1907 the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was the largest membership fraternal organization in the state, followed by the Ancient Order of United Workmen (A.O.U.W., the country's first benevolent society), the Masons, and Knights of Pythias. By 1911, the year the Colville Lodge Hall was constructed, the I.O.O.F. had spread to every state in the Union, and there were eighteen Grand Lodges established in foreign countries.

The I.O.O.F. conferred three degrees upon its members, in addition to the initiatory degree. Known as Friendship, Love and Truth these are symbolized by the three linked chains which serve, with the letters F, L and T, as the emblem of the organization. The Odd Fellows creed called for friendship, love and truth. The members' active principals included visits to the sick, relief for the distressed, education for orphans, and burials for the dead. The I.O.O.F. served its members by construction of cemeteries and homes for the aged, and by provision of disability insurance. By 1911, the combined national Odd Fellows provided \$4 million annually for charitable activities, including construction and maintenance of nearly 100 Odd Fellows homes to serve the members. By 1934 the estimated worth of the combined property of I.O.O.F. worldwide was approximately \$15 million.

Colville's Faithful Lodge No. 90 of Rebeka, a mixed-gender organization affiliated with the Odd Fellows, was established in 1896, and grew to a membership of 200 by 1914. (The national Rebekas organized first in 1851, and by 1911 had 800,000 members.) In addition to its charitable services, the Rebekas conferred honorary degrees to its members through performances of its "Degree Team." The Colville Odd Fellows also established Encampment No. 42, another auxiliary group. This was a so-called "uniform rank" with "gorgeous costumes and elegant paraphernalia" which put on public military displays to publicize the parent organization. The Encampment was organized for boys and girls, with cantons and patriarchal regulations based on those of the U.S. Army.

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Colville Opera House & Odd Fellows Hall, Colville, Stevens County, Washington

8. Statement of Significance

The I.O.O.F., con't

By 1911 there were a total of 400 members in Encampment No. 42, 189 members in the I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 109, and 170 in the Rebeka Lodge No. 90. These organizations were the most popular in Stevens County, and medals were awarded to the Colville Lodge by the state order for the extraordinary growth in its membership. In the 1930s the Colville Lodge was given a trophy from the Washington I.O.O.F, and in 1938 it was recognized for having doubled its membership in one year.

With the social legislation of New Deal and subsequent post-war welfare programs, and the development of private insurance companies, many of the fraternal services of the early "Friendly societies" – insurance benefits to widows and orphans, care for the sick and aged, and burial services – were assumed by social service agencies, insurance policies, and government social welfare programs. The periodical, *The Washington Odd Fellow*, which was published in Seattle up until 1940, charted the group's regional and national decline, attributing it in 1933 to "automobiles and picture shows, jazz, financial conditions," and the growth of other civic or fraternal organizations, business or professional groups.

Decline in the state's I.O.O.F. since the 1930s parallels state-wide and national trends for all fraternal organizations. As communication and media technologies developed, and as people acquired more leisure time, there developed different forms of entertainment and more opportunities for social interaction and education. Colville's social and charitable organizations, by example, have grown to include numerous public agencies, eighteen churches, seven service clubs, and three professional organization. In terms of recreation there are two theaters, a bowling alley, and public golf course, in addition to a high school and community college. Sport and outdoor recreational opportunities abound for both resident and visitors.

Currently the I.O.O.F. has approximately 500,000 members worldwide, less than 1/10th of its membership in 1923. However, the group continues to operate youth camps and daycare facilities, and owns homes for the elderly. In 1956 the Odd Fellows established the World Eye Bank and Visual Resource Foundation. Other activities include college scholarships, and local charitable activities. In Colville the Odd Fellows are one of seven fraternal organizations which remain active. These groups played an important role in the history of the city, and are an element in its current social and political fabric.

Association with Prominent People in Colville's History

The Odd Fellows organization pledge included the warning, "No political, religious or sectarian entanglements." Although active politics were banned from Colville's Lodge hall, given the group's history and social status, it seems appropriate that its members included many of the city's political and business leaders. The most prominent of these was the Lodge's Grand Noble, R. E. Lee, Lee's son, Clare, and his wife, Belle.

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Colville Opera House & Odd Fellows Hall, Colville, Stevens County, Washington

8. Statement of Significance

Association with Prominent People in Colville's History, con't

Robert E. Lee was born in Independence, Pennsylvania in 1858, and named after his fourth cousin, the great confederate general, Robert E. Lee. Lee traveled west first to Spokane, and in 1890 to Colville. He opened a store with his cousin, which he later acquired and ran as a sole proprietor until 1910. He was later associated with the business, known as the "Red and White Store" from 1914 through 1925. The R. E. Lee Store sold hardware and general merchandise.

Lee was initiated into the I.O.O.F. in Missouri in 1881. He was one of the ten men who founded Colville, Lodge No. 109. He served as the first Noble Grand of this lodge, and later as the Grand Master of the State organization.

R. E. Lee also played an active role in Stevens County government. He served as the mayor of Colville for three years (1892-1894), and as a city councilman for eight years. In 1914 he was elected County Treasurer. He worked as a member of the local school board, and as a bailiff in the county's Superior Court after his retirement. In addition to his role in Lodge No. 109, R. E. Lee was instrumental in organizing the Faithful Rebeka Lodge No. 90 with his wife, Belle, and the Encampment Lodge No. 42. Lee's service to the I.O.O.F. was recognized by the national organization by a 50-year jewel which was awarded to him in 1931.

Belle Lee, like her husband, was a prominent figure in Colville's civic circles. Born in 1861, she married R. E. Lee in 1889, one year before their migration to Colville. She brought with her a Life Teacher's Certificate from the State of Indiana and ten years' classroom experience. In 1909 Mrs. Lee helped her husband organize the Faithful Rebeka Lodge No. 90 of which she was a member and officer. As had R. E. Lee, she served as a state official for the lodge, and was elected as president of the Rebekas of Washington in 1908 - 1909. Mrs. Lee was associated with many charitable activities in Stevens County, including creation of the Colville Improvement Club for which she was a charter member and president from 1915 to 1917.

Robert and Belle's youngest son, Clare, was born in 1897 in the back of the R. E. Lee Hardware Store. In keeping with the tradition of his parents, he was a loyal member of both the Odd Fellows and the Rebekas, and was installed as Treasurer of Lodge No. 109 in 1930. Clare Lee was also the first President of Young Democrats in 1933, a commander of Frank Star post of the American Legion, and a member of the Elk's Lodge and other civic organizations. He served as Colville city clerk from 1928 until 1945, and as its first postmaster from 1945 to 1957. Clare Lee died in 1963, the last living family member of the pioneer Lee family.

In addition to its association with the Lee family, the I.O.O.F. Lodge is associated with prominent Colville civic leaders William S. Prindle, Frank R. Yanish and David J. Burk. William Scott Prindle, the town's first undertaker and a member of the City Council, was one of the Lodge's oldest members (1863 - 1912). Along with William Miller and Thomas Aspend he was one of the first trustees of the Odd Fellows, and assisted with the purchase of the property for the I.O.O.F. building. Frank R. Yanish was also a councilman for the City of Colville, in charge of the first ward. He was a member of the Odd Fellows and served as the contractor for the Lodge building construction.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 9**Colville Opera House & Odd Fellows Hall, Colville, Stevens County, Washington**

8. Statement of Significance**Association with Prominent People in Colville's History, con't**

David J. Burk, City Councilman for the city's third ward, was a prominent timber magnate in Colville. He was also prominent in the Odd Fellows organization, and served on the Building Committee for the new lodge building in 1910 and 1911. In 1915 the Lodge members recognized they could not afford to maintain their building, and they sold it to Mr. Burk for \$12,000, plus interest and leases. Burk willed the property to his widow, Lillian L. Burk upon his death in 1934, and she subsequently sold it to Otto Fogel in 1937. Fogel renovated the theater for use as an auto garage and showroom. The Odd Fellows Lodge, however, continued to operate in the upper floor of the building until the mid-1950s.

Construction of the Lodge Building

The Colville Lodge No. 109 of the Odd Fellows was organized in late 1891 in what was then the Ricky Building (currently the historic Barmans Building). In 1897 the trustees purchased two parcels at the current site of the Odd Fellows Hall, on Sill Street (later First Avenue). They constructed a two-story wood frame building with a meeting room and dance floor at the first level, and a lodge hall above for \$350. This building set a precedent for the future lodge hall as it served for community events and social activities. On January 1, 1907, for example, the I.O.O.F. Lodge sponsored a New Years Ball which was attended by over 200 people, and was described in Spokane's *Spokesman Review* as "financially and socially a perfect success."

In 1910, seeking larger quarters, the I.O.O.F. moved the wood framed building to the west side of North Main Street, and sought plans for construction of a larger building. With the additional purchase of adjoining parallel quarters of Lots 1, 2 and 3, Block 12 from R. J. Townsend and Frank Goetter, a site was acquired for a 60' by 90' building. The cornerstone was laid in May, 1911 by Robert R. Lee, Noble Grand of the Colville Lodge. Lee's participation in the ceremony was noteworthy because of his status in the local and state organization.

Construction of the \$25,000 structure was undertaken by Frank R. Yanish, a lodge member and city leader. The building was completed in the fall of 1911.

It is interesting to note that the Colville I.O.O.F. Hall was constructed the same year as the Colville Masons built a new brick temple. Construction of both buildings appears to represent the organizations' financial optimism and growth in their memberships. Architecturally the Masonic Lodge appears to have been similar in style to the I.O.O.F. Hall. Unlike the Odd Fellows Lodge, it was a free-standing structure, and contained a dining room in the basement, ballroom on the main floor, and lodge rooms on the second floor. Unable to maintain the building financially, the Masons vacated it in 1919, moving to the Ricky/Barmans Building, and leasing the lodge space. They later sold their temple building. It was converted into a hospital which was acquired and expanded by the Dominican Sisters in 1940.

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Colville Opera House & Odd Fellows Hall, Colville, Stevens County, Washington

8. Statement of Significance

Construction of the Lodge Building, con't

Use of the Colville Odd Fellows Hall was not limited to its owners. The trustees leased the Lodge room to a variety of other fraternal organizations at a net income of \$100 per month. These groups included the Masons, who used the hall from 1925 until 1954, and their affiliate group, for teenage boys the Centenarian Chapter of De Molay (who used it in 1953 and 1954), and for girls the Bethel Member No. 13 Order of Job's Daughters (who used it from 1942 until 1954). The Eastern Star Colville Chapter No. 57, the Masonic Women's organization, also used the hall from 1925 to 1954. In the late 1940s the Elks became tenants in the building. The Elks were responsible for constructing the large bar in the eastern room of the Lodge, replacing the flooring in the hall, and remodeling the kitchen interior in 1947.

All of these fraternal organizations left the I.O.O.F. building in 1954. This move may have occurred as a result of declining membership, or the cost of maintaining the space. For most of the last 40 years the Colville Odd Fellows Lodge has been vacant. The interior, particularly the Lodge hall, remains intact. Although the building has experienced some deterioration in its finishes and fixtures, it strongly evokes the memory of its original use.

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Section number 9 & 10 Page 4

Colville Opera House & Oddfellows Hall, Colville, Stevens County, Washington

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Colville Opera House & Oddfellows Hall, Colville, Stevens County, Washington

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Legal Description

Parcel A: The E 1/2 of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Block 12, Coville, in the City of Colville, according to plat recorded in Book A of Plats, page 1, in Stevens County.

and

Parcel B: The West 90 feet of Lots 8, 9, and 10, Block 12, Colville, in the City of Colville, according to plat recorded in Book A of Plats, page 1, in Stevens County, Washington.

Parcel C: Lots 6 and 7, Block 12, in the City of Colville, according to plat recorded in Book A of Plats, page 1, in Stevens County, Washington.

or

E 1/2 Lots 1-5 Block 12 and Tax #1 and Tax #2 (less W 20'), Sec 9, Twp 35, Rge 39 EWM also Lots 6-7 and part of 8-10.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photo Continuation Sheet Page 1

Colville Opera House & Oddfellows Hall, Colville, Stevens County, Washington

Images and Photo Continuation Sheet

Originals and copies of the following photos are provided as part of the National Register Nomination. Black and white, 5" by 7" or 3" x 5.5" prints are identified by number on the back, or on the front right corner of the , were taken at the site of the Colville Opera House/Odd Fellows Lodge, Colville, Stevens County, Washington, by Susan Boyle, Boyle • Wagoner Architects in January 1996. Negatives for the photos are located at the offices of the Northeast Washington Rural Resources Development Association, Colville, Washington.

Image No. 1

View of the north facade viewed from the northeast. Photo by Susan Boyle, 1/27/1996.

Image No. 2

View of the north and partial upper west facade from the northwest at the corner of Wynne Street and North First Avenue. Photo by Susan Boyle, 1/27/1996.

Image No. 3

View of the alley, and partial east and south facades. In the foreground is a partial view of the one story addition which was constructed in 1937. Photo by Susan Boyle, 1/27/1996.

Image No. 4

View of the interior, first floor, at the original location of the Opera House auditorium. Photo by Susan Boyle, 1/27/1996.

Image No. 5

Interior of the third floor dining room of the I.O.O.F. Lodge Hall showing lath and plaster finishes, wood base and picture rails, and original ceiling-mounted, suspended globe fixture. Photo by Susan Boyle, 1/27/1996.

Image No. 6

View of the Lodge Hall looking south showing the coffered ceiling, large arched windows on the south perimeter wall, and several of the original two-globe, suspended light fixtures. Photo by Susan Boyle, 1/27/1996.

Image No. 7

Detail of the interior of the Lodge Hall showing partial east wall with pilasters with Corinthian capitals, chair rails, coffered ceiling and original light fixtures. Photo by Susan Boyle, 1/27/1996.

Image No. 8

View looking south toward the raised rostrum in the Lodge Hall with built-in wood and leather chairs, located at the center of the south wall. Photo by Susan Boyle, 1/27/1996.

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Photo Continuation Sheet Page 2

Colville Opera House & Oddfellows Hall, Colville, Stevens County, Washington

Images and Photo Continuation Sheet, con't

Photocopies of the following images are provided to further describe the Opera House/Odd Fellows Hall:

Image No. 9

Map showing the location of the Hudson's Bay Company posts, ca. 1830. Source: Meinig.

Image No. 10

Portion of Wilkes' map of Washington Territory, 1841 showing the location of Fort Colville on the Columbia River, southwest of the current location of Colville, Washington. Source: Meinig.

Image No. 11

Key Map and Partial U.S.G.S. Quadrant map, "Colville National Forest, Washington, Willamette Meridian," revised 1992, showing the location of the property and Colville. Scale: 1: 126,720.
Colville Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall, UTM References: 11 - 443 200 - 5376 990.

Image No. 12

Copy of historic photo, the Colville Opera House and Odd Fellow Lodge. Source: Colville Chamber of Commerce, "City of Colville. . . Stevens County Washington." The image has been dated as ca. 1911. It appears to show original multi-paned transom windows in the low arches of the storefront, and the original dark shade of the unpainted bricks at the first floor level.

Image No. 13

Site Plan, Block 12, Colville, Washington. Source: NE Washington Rural Resources Development Association.

Image No. 14

Copies of historic newspaper photos: top right, Robert E. Lee, Grand Master of the I.O.O.F., May 27, 1911; top middle, W. S. Prindle, prominent Lodge members, September 28, 1912, both from *The Colville Examiner*; James W. Evans, the first Opera House theater manager, December 12, 1914, *The Statesman Index*. Below, the Faithful Rebeka Lodge No. 90 "Degree Team", June 13, 1914, from the *Colville Examiner*.

Image No. 15

The cover and a cartoon from *The Washington Odd Fellow*, September 1922, suggests the serious and playful attitude toward ceremony and ritual undertaken by I.O.O.F members.

Image No. 16

Copies of advertisements, and photo of a scene from "Hopp, Skip and Jump," from the *Colville Examiner*, December 1911, below.

Image No. 17

Copy, the primary facade of Odd Fellows Theater, 1911, from the *Statesman Examiner*, May 5, 1993.

Image No. 18

Aerial photo of Colville showing the location of the Opera House/Odd Fellows Hall, from the *Statesman-Examiner*, October 16, 1975.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photo Continuation Sheet Page 3

Colville Opera House & Oddfellows Hall, Colville, Stevens County, Washington

Image No. 19

Existing First Floor Plan, drafted by Ernest K. Robeson, AIA, Architect of Deer Park, Washington, February 1996.

Image No. 20

Existing Second Floor Plan, drafted by Ernest K. Robeson, AIA, Architect of Deer Park, Washington, February 1996.

Image No. 21

Existing Third Floor Plan (original Second Floor), drafted by Ernest K. Robeson, AIA, Architect of Deer Park, Washington, February 1996.

Colville Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall
National Register Nomination

Image No. 1

View of the north facade viewed from the northeast. Photo by Susan Boyle, 1/27/1996.



Colville Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall
National Register Nomination

Image No. 2

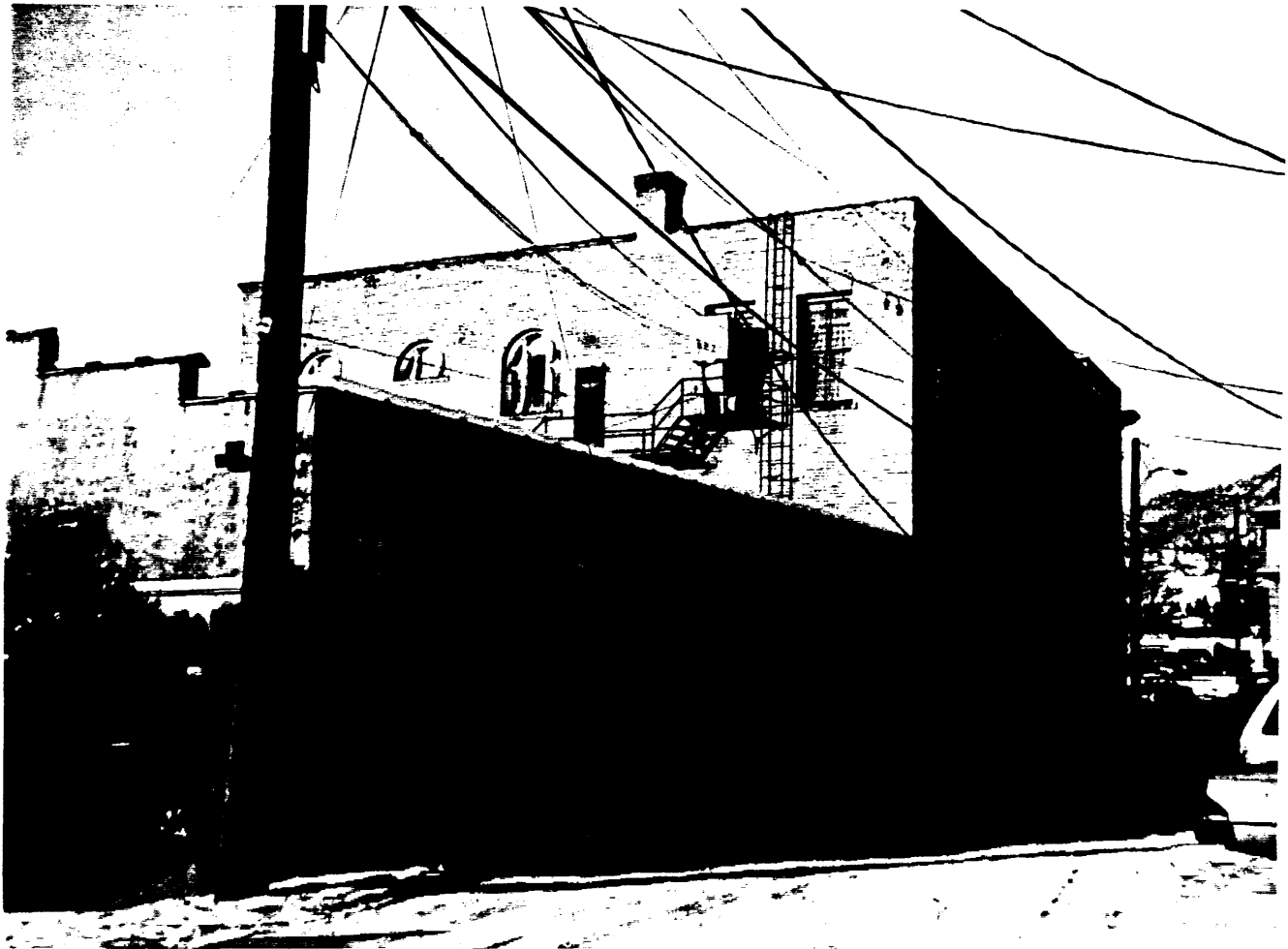
View of the north and partial upper west facade from the northwest at the corner of Wynne Street and North First Avenue. Photo by Susan Boyle, 1/27/1996.



Colville Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall
National Register Nomination

Image No. 3

View of the alley, and partial east and south facades. In the foreground is a partial view of the one story addition which was constructed in 1937. Photo by Susan Boyle, 1/27/1996.



Colville Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall
National Register Nomination

Image No. 4

View of the interior, first floor, at the original location of the Opera House auditorium. Photo by Susan Boyle, 1/27/1996.



Colville Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall
National Register Nomination

Image No. 5

Interior of the third floor dining room of the I.O.O.F. Lodge Hall showing lath and plaster finishes, wood base and picture rails, and original ceiling-mounted, suspended globe fixture. Photo by Susan Boyle, 1/27/1996.



Colville Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall
National Register Nomination

Image No. 6

View of the Lodge Hall looking south showing the coffered ceiling, large arched windows on the south perimeter wall, and several of the original two-globe, suspended light fixtures.

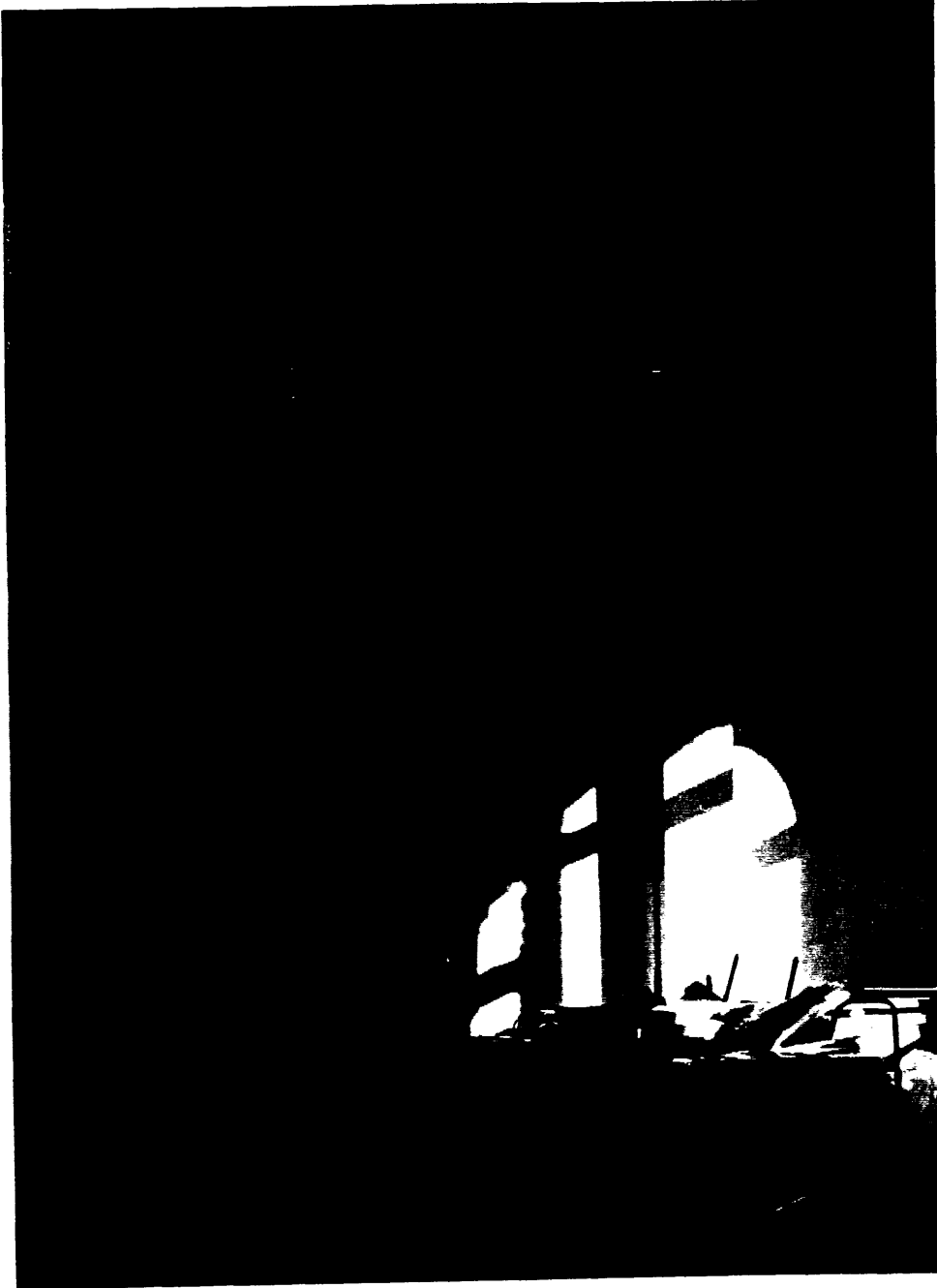
Photo by Susan Boyle, 1/27/1996.



Colville Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall
National Register Nomination

Image No. 7

Detail of the interior of the Lodge Hall showing partial east wall with pilasters with Corinthian capitals, chair rails, coffered ceiling and original light fixtures. Photo by Susan Boyle, 1/27/1996.



Colville Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall
National Register Nomination

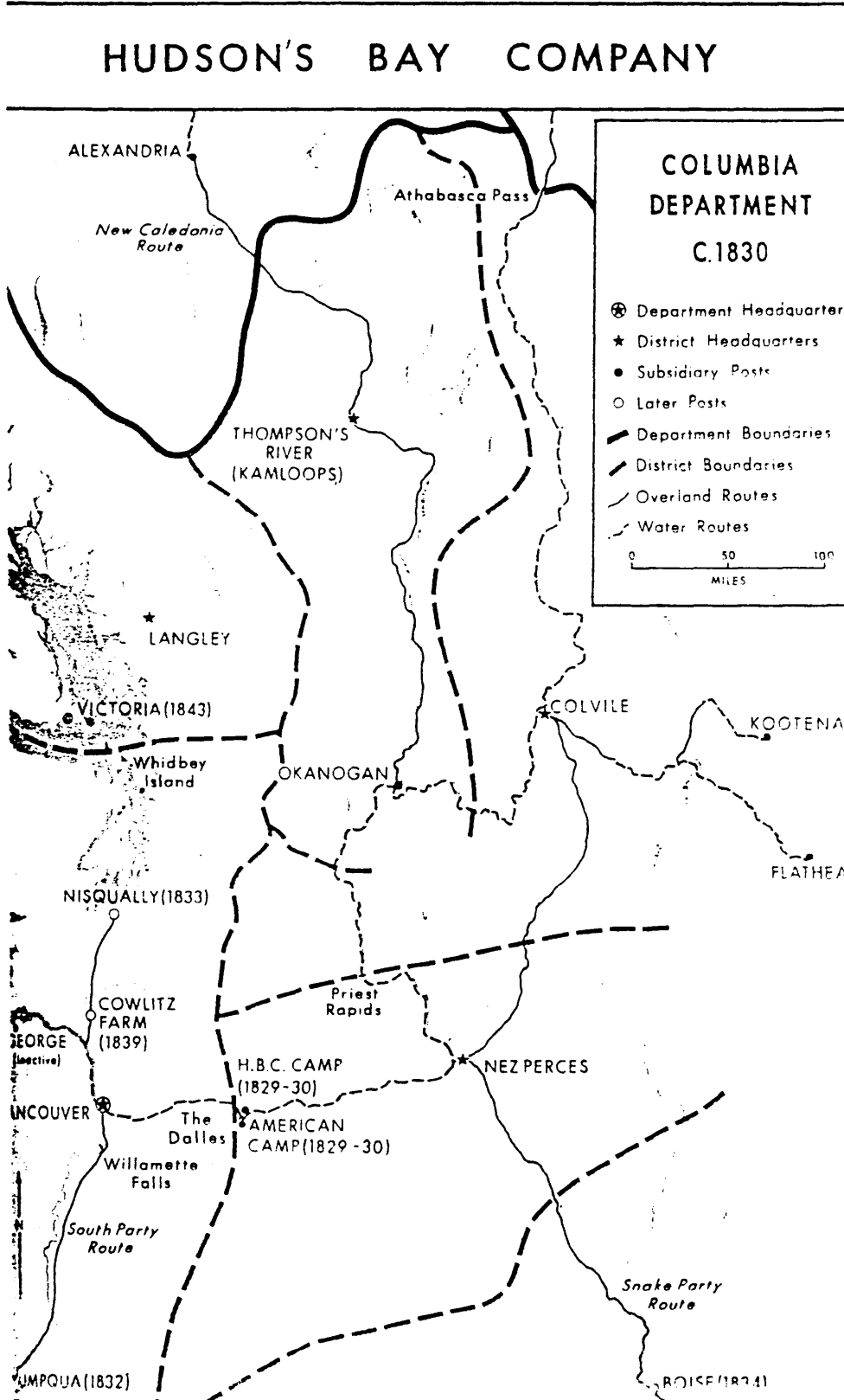
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View looking south toward the raised rostrum in the Lodge Hall with built-in wood and leather chairs, located at the center of the south wall. Photo by Susan Boyle, 1/27/1996.



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Map showing the location of the Hudson's Bay Company posts, ca. 1830. Source: Meinig.



Colville Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall
National Register Nomination

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Portion of Wilkes' map of Washington Territory, 1841 showing the location of Fort Colville on the Columbia River, southwest of the current location of Colville, Washington. Source: Meinig.

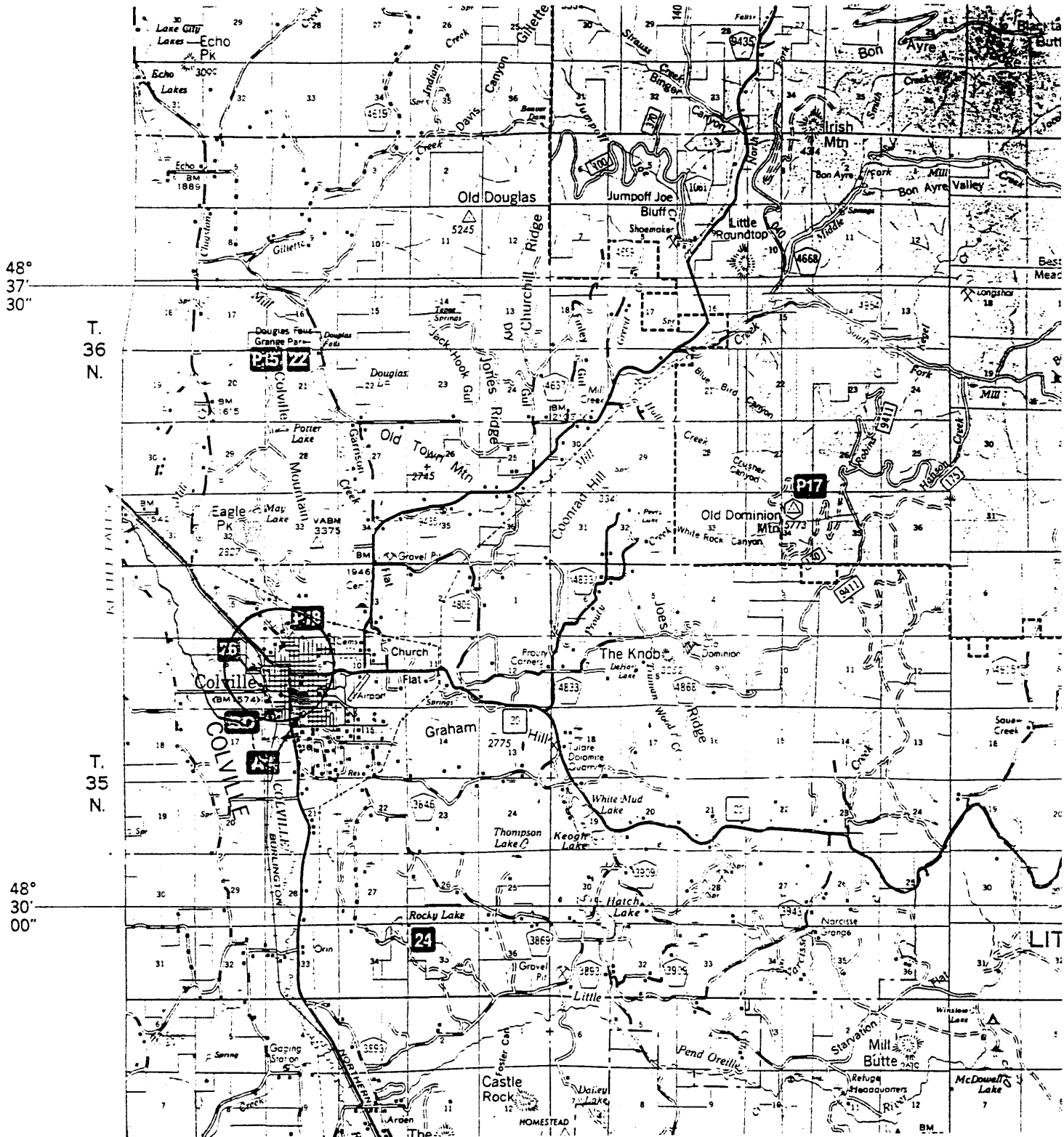


Colville Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall
National Register Nomination

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Key Map and Partial U.S.G.S. Quadrant map, "Colville National Forest, Washington, Willamette Meridian," revised 1992, showing the location of the property and Colville. Scale: 1: 126,720.

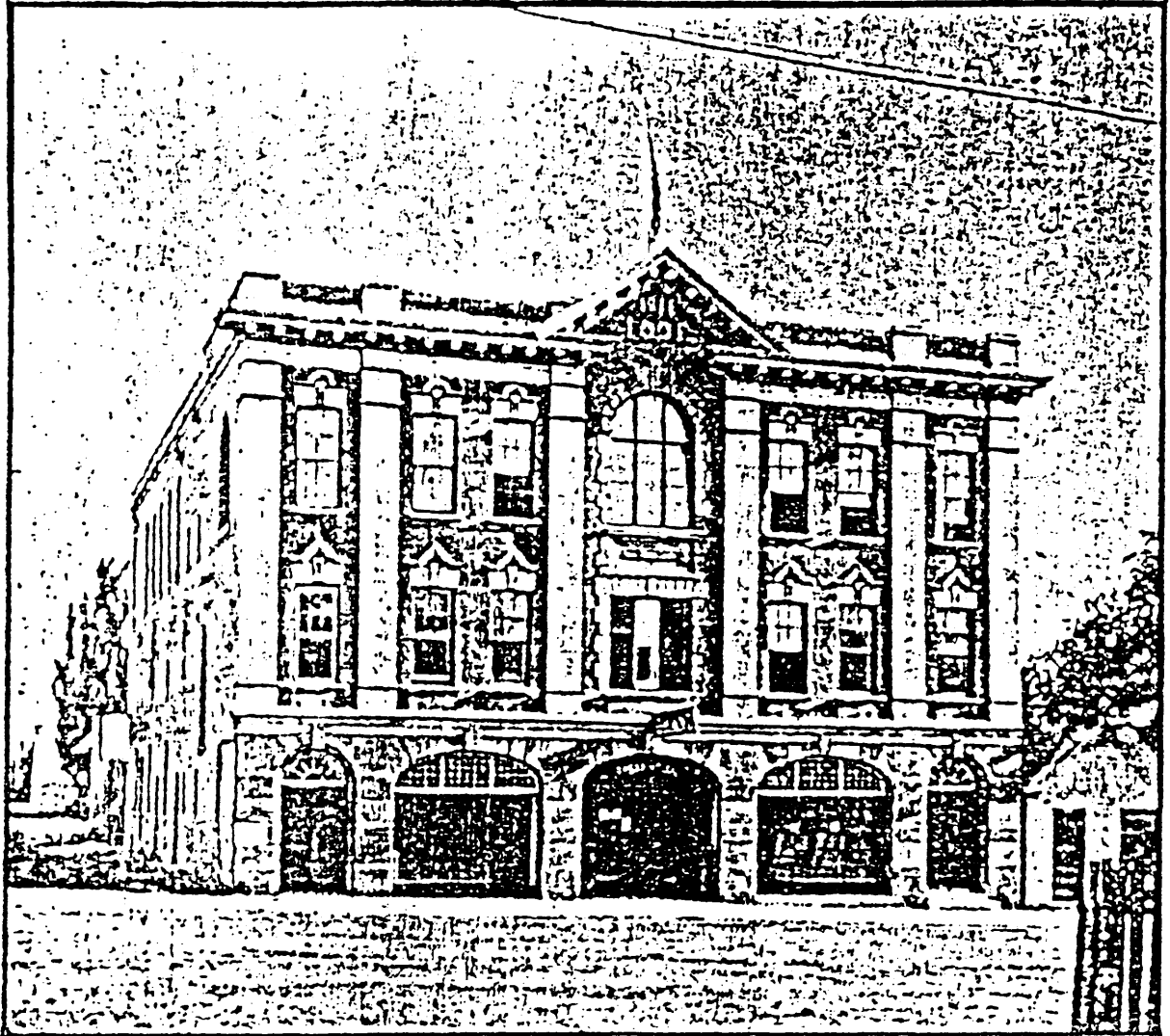
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Colville Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall
National Register Nomination

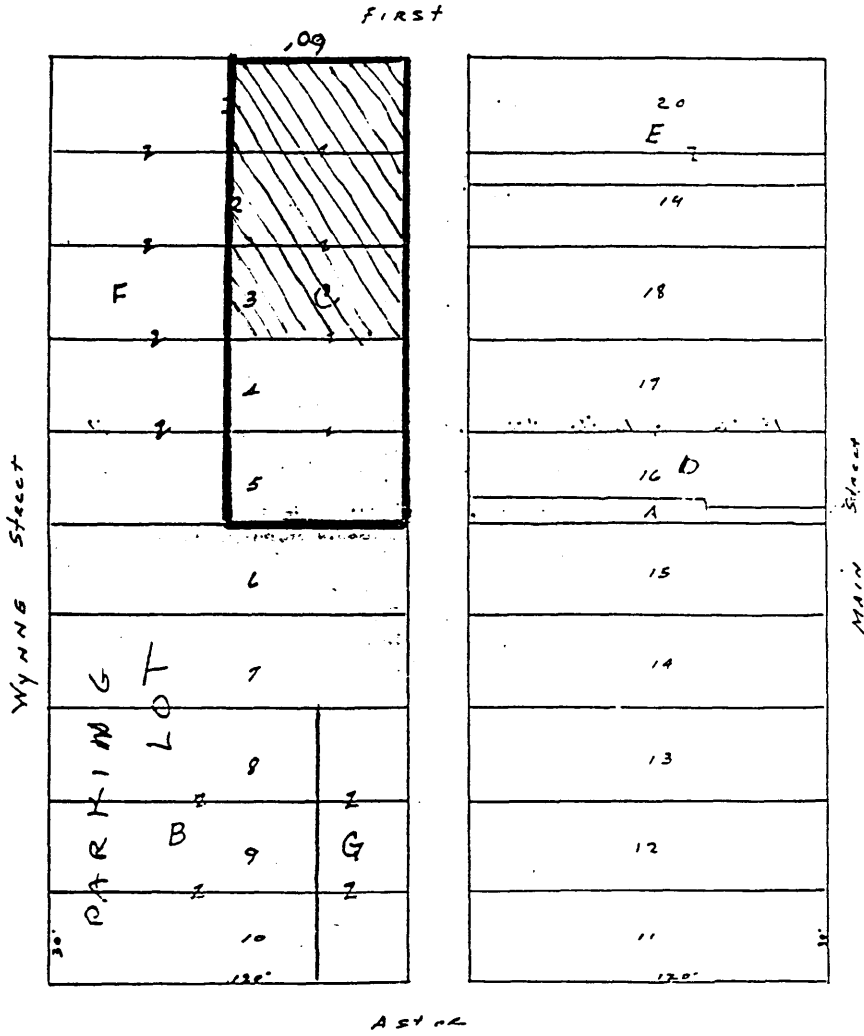
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Copy of historic photo, the Colville Opera House and Odd Fellow Lodge. Source: Colville Chamber of Commerce, "City of Colville. . . Stevens County Washington." The image has been dated as ca. 1911. It appears to show original multi-paned transom windows in the low arches of the storefront, and the original dark shade of the unpainted bricks at the first floor level.



Colville Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall
National Register Nomination

Image No. 13
Site Plan, Block 12, Colville, Washington.



Colville Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall
National Register Nomination

Image No. 14

Copies of historic newspaper photos: top right, Robert E. Lee, Grand Master of the I.O.O.F., May 27, 1911; top middle, W. S. Prindle, prominent Lodge members, September 28, 1912, both from the *Colville Examiner*; James W. Evans, Opera House manager, December 12, 1914, *Statesman Index*. Below, the Faithful Rebeka Lodge No. 90 "Degree Team", June 13, 1914, from the *Colville Examiner*.

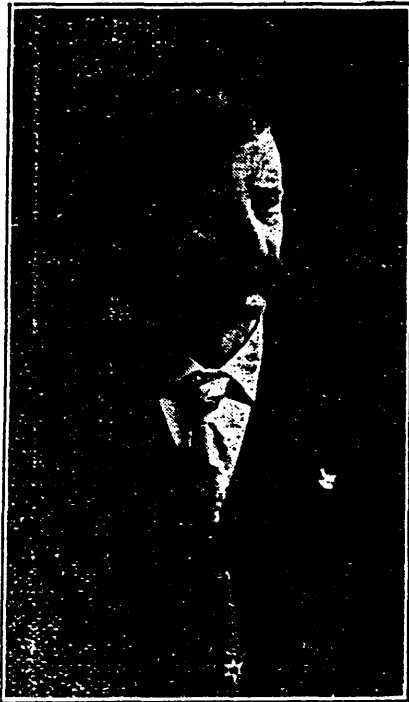
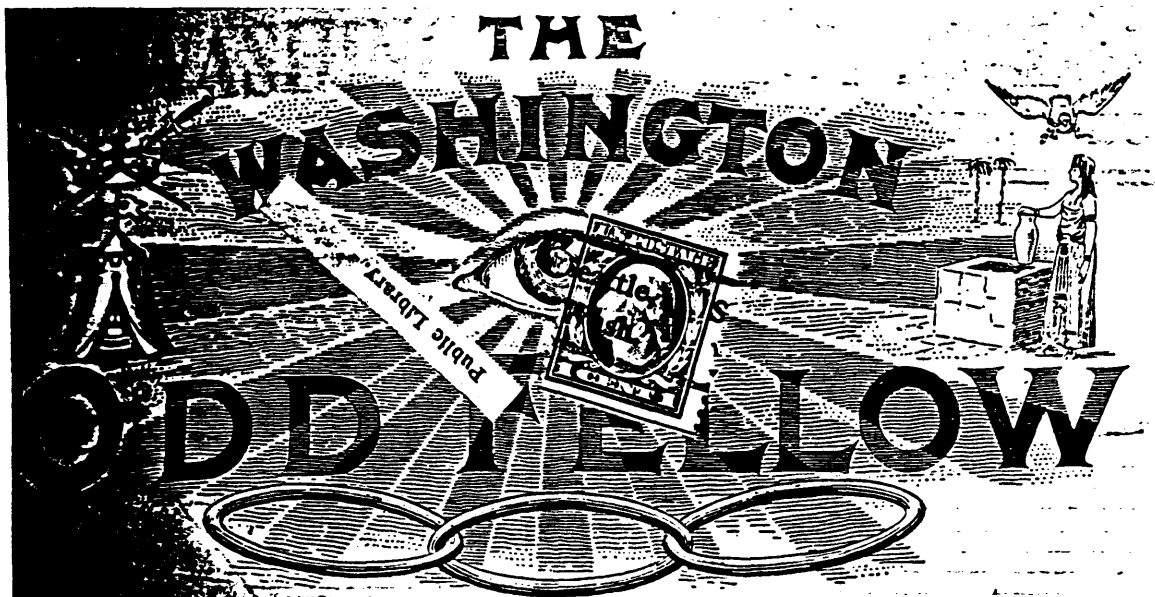


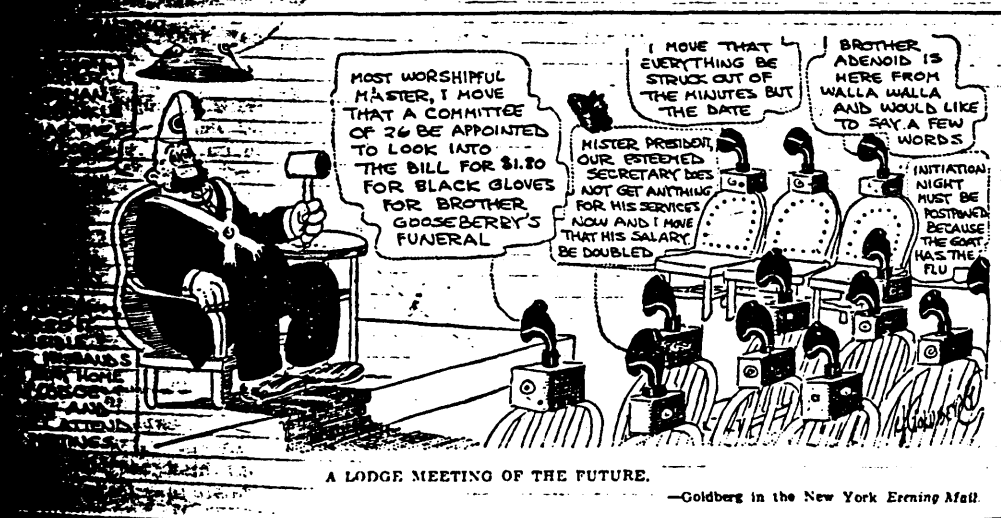
Image No. 15

The cover and a cartoon from *The Washington Odd Fellow*, September 1922, suggests the serious and playful attitude toward ceremony and ritual undertaken by I.O.O.F members.



No. 45 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SEPT., 1922 One Dollar Per Year
Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Seattle, Washington, under the act of March 3, 1879

WILL WE BE UP TO DATE?



When our Grand Representatives return from the Sovereign Grand Lodge Session at Detroit we expect they will try to put something over like the above.

Image No. 16

Copies of advertisements, and photo of a scene from "Hopp, Skip and Jump," from the Colville Examiner, December 1911, below.

Big Show and Band Benefit
At the Opening of the Colville Opera House
Monday and Tuesday
Dec. 21, 22

Miss Anna Maley

We have arranged one of the most remarkable programs you have ever seen.

What You Will See and Hear:

1. Band concert outside and on stage.
2. Nina of the Theatre, a special 2-reel Kalamity, with the favorite actress Alice Joyce.
3. Singing by the Big Four Quartet.
4. The Knockout, a 2-reel special Keystone comedy, as good as Dough and Dynamite you saw a few days ago.
5. Clarinet solo, Niel Thomas, band leader.
6. The picture the whole world is talking about.

HOPP, SKIP AND JUMP
A Tomfool. Farce of Three Funny Men in Three Clever Acts of Nonsense
JAMES W. EVANS
Hilarious Musical Farce
All Local Talent

of the Socialist Lyceum Bureau will speak in the Odd Fellows' hall

Saturday, Dec. 14th
at 7:30 p. m.
ADMISSION FREE

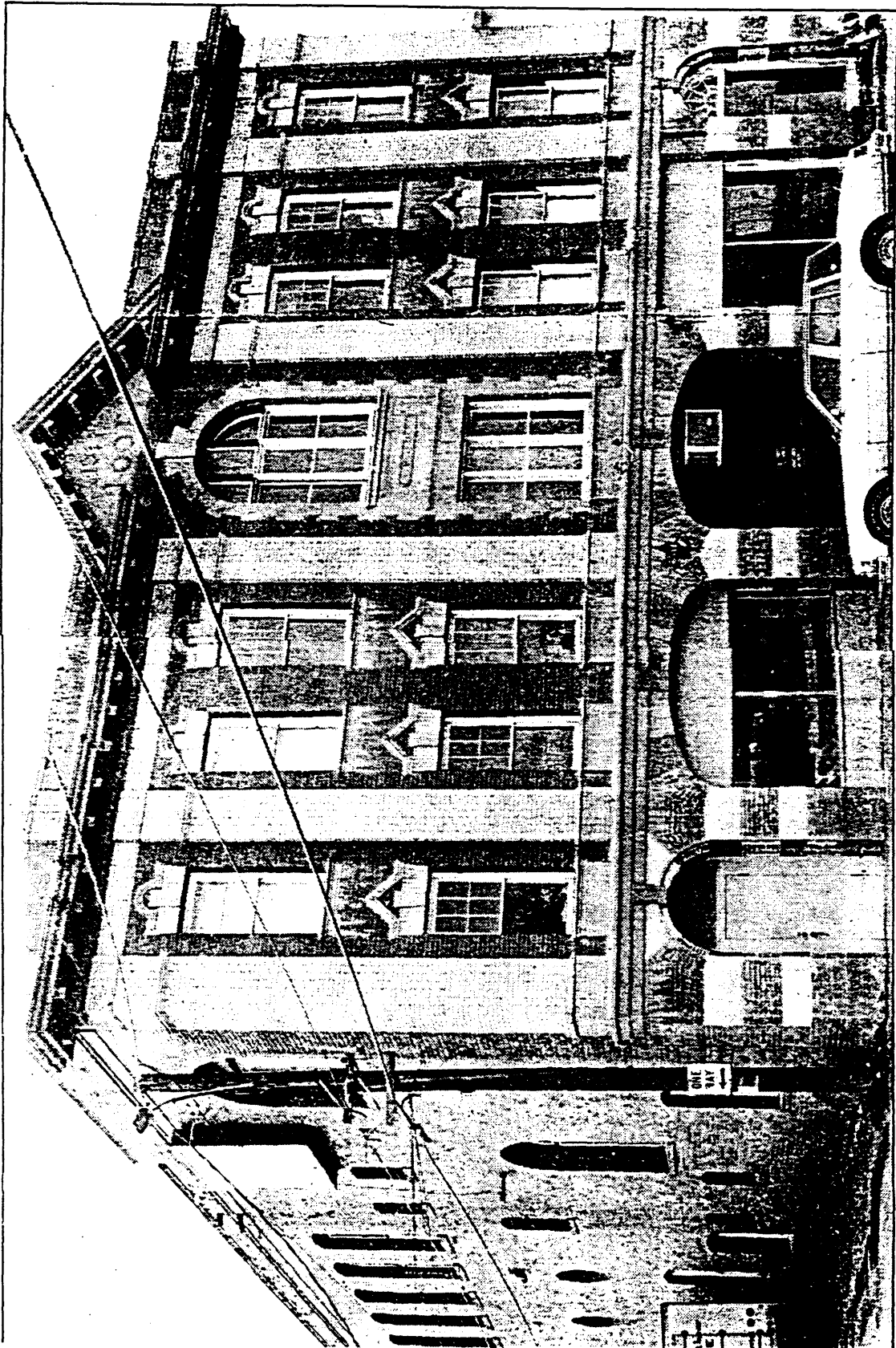
Come out and hear one of the most remarkable women in the west.



Colville Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall
National Register Nomination

Image No. 17

Copy of photograph of the primary facade of Odd Fellows Theater, 1911, from the *Statesman-Examiner*, May 5, 1993.



Colville Opera House and Odd Fellows Hall
National Register Nomination

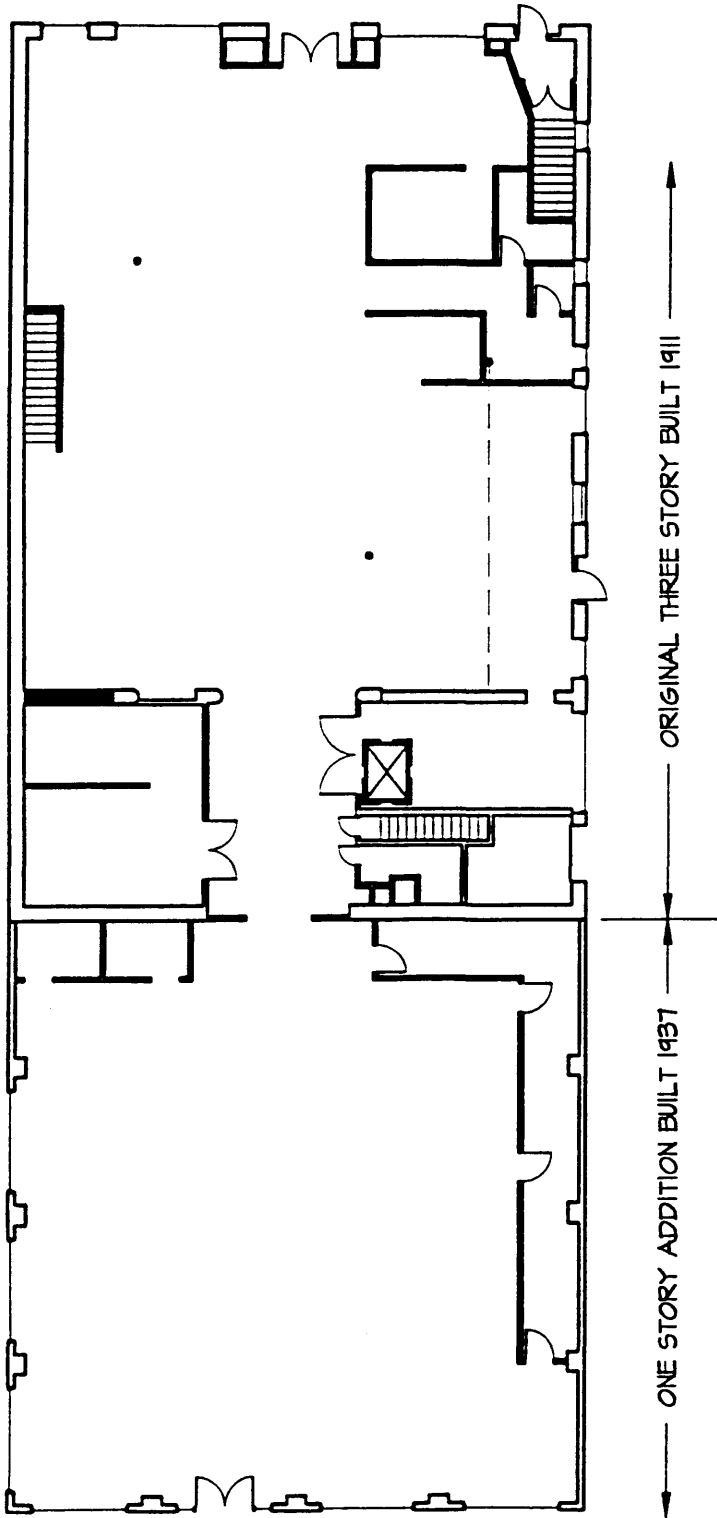
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Aerial photo of Colville showing the location of the Opera House/Odd Fellows Hall, from the *Statesman-Examiner*, October 16, 1975.



Image No. 19

Existing First Floor Plan, drafted by Ernest K. Robeson, AIA, Architect of Deer Park, Washington, February 1996.

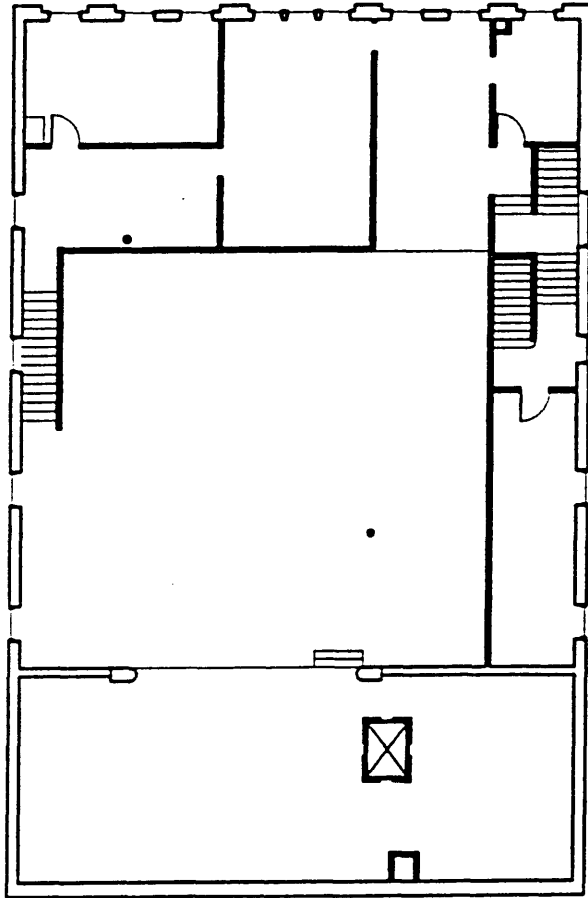


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1" = 20'

Image No. 20

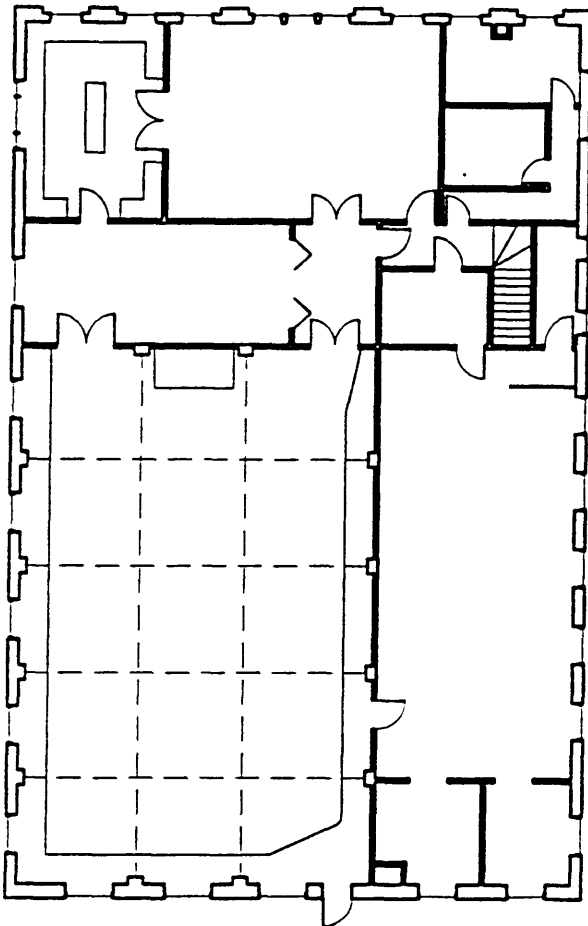
Existing Second Floor Plan, drafted by Ernest K. Robeson, AIA, Architect of Deer Park,
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SECOND FLOOR PLAN

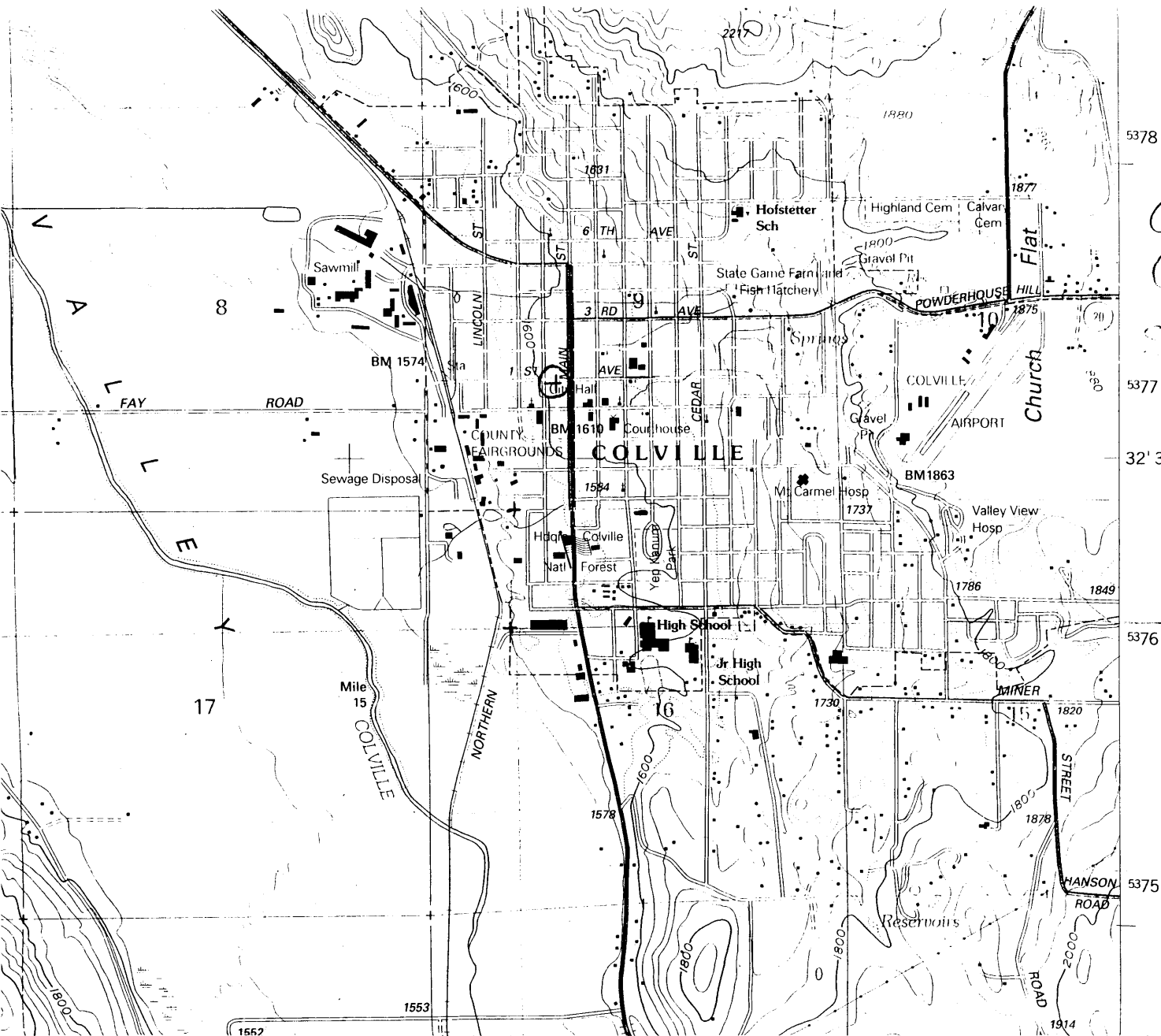
1" = 20'

Image No. 21
Existing Third Floor Plan (original Second Floor), drafted by Ernest K. Robeson, AIA, Architect
of Deer Park, Washington, February 1996.



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

1" = 20'



Colville Opera House
 Oddfellows Hall
 STEVENS CO., WA

UTM
 ZONE 11
 EASTING 433200
 NORTHING 5376990