10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

T

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED SEP 17 1976

DATE ENTERED

JUL 1 1977

1	NAME				
	HISTORIC				
	AND/OR COMMON	Ellensburg Historic [)istrict		
	LOCATIO	N			
	STREET & NUMBER	nd ave main Sty 1	Ruly 5+, 6th a	NOT FOR PUBLIC	ATION
	CITY, TOWN	llensburg		congressiona 4th - Mike Mc	
	STATE	lashington	CODE 53	COUNTY Kittitas	CODE 037
	CLASSIFIC	CATION	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	CATEGORY X.district building(s) structure site object	OWNERSHIP PUBLIC PRIVATE X_BOTH PUBLIC ACQUISITION IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED	STATUS Xoccupied —UNOCCUPIED —WORK IN PROGRESS ACCESSIBLE —YES: RESTRICTED XYES: UNRESTRICTED —NO	agricult X.commerc educatic X.entertai X.governm industri military	CIALPARK INAL X_PRIVATE RESIDENCE NMENTRELIGIOUS IENTSCIENTIFIC
	OWNER O	FPROPERTY		<u></u>	
		lultiple			
	STREET & NUMBER				
	CITY, TOWN		VICINITY OF	STAT	E
	LOCATIO	N OF LEGAL DESCR	RIPTION		
	COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS	s,ETC. Kittitas Count	ty Courthouse		
	STREET & NUMBER				
	CITY, TOWN	Ellensburg		stat Washi	
6	REPRESEN	NTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
		none		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	DATE		FEDERAL	STATECOUNTY _	LOCAL
	DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	CITY, TOWN			STATI	
					·····

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

7 **DESCRIPTION**

C	ONDITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE		
excellent X_good fair	DETERIORATED RUINS UNEXPOSED	UNALTERED	XORIGINAL SITE MOVED DATE		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE Ellensburg, population 13,700, is located in the Kittitas Valley along the east slope of the Cascade Mountains near the geographic center of Washington State. It is a crossroads community at the junction of Interstate Highways 82 and 90, on U. S. Highway 97 and State Highways 10 and 131. The valley is a prosperous agricultural and stock raising district surrounded on four sides by mountain ranges that diminish to the southeast. Meandering down from the Cascades across the valley floor, the Yakima River is the basin's principal drainage with a system of branching creeks that join it from all directions. The land area immediately surrounding Ellensburg has a rolling or gently sloping topography, but the town site itself is quite flat.

The climate is considered semi-arid, although large scale irrigation of the bottom land produces good yields of hay, alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, peas and apples. Crops such as hay and alfalfa require comparatively little irrigation and the natural grassy ground cover makes the uncultivated acreage most suitable for grazing. Beef cattle are the major agricultural enterprise in the county accounting for roughly 80% of all farm income. Annual precipitation is less than nine inches and the sky is generally clear or partly cloudy from April until October.

Ellensburg encompasses approximately 2,500 acres of land, or nearly four square miles. Forty percent of this land is developed in residential neighborhoods. Street rights-of-way occupy an additional twenty percent. Central Washington State College has a generous 170 acre campus located immediately northeast of the central business district and within the city itself.

Downtown Ellensburg is an area encompassing about 16 square blocks, a major portion of which is the 20 acre historic district. The buildings are predominantly one or two story brick commercial structures with shop fronts and taverns at the street level and rooms or office space above. With few exceptions these buildings were constructed between 1889 and 1917. Slightly less than half of the surviving structures were planned and completed within a single year when Ellensburg hurriedly rebuilt following a fire on July 4, 1889 that consumed 10 blocks of the city's downtown. The remainder were added later over a period of years after nearly a decade of inactivity brought on by a serious economic depression that put an end to plans for further expansion. The recovery began in 1897, although none of the more recent buildings pre-dates 1900.

The primary and secondary historic structures of the district typify modest scale commercial building in the American West between 1889 and 1930. A definite stylistic categorization would be somewhat misleading for most of Ellensburg's buildings in that they represent the work of local carpenter-builders untrained in architecture who have introduced personal variations that do not conform to any particular style. A few buildings like the Cadwell Block, which is also known as the "Horseshoe Block", show remarkable freedom in their unconventional fenestration and cornice work giving a unique "Western" quality to the design Generally, the earlier structures are Italianate in spirit with hooded arches, complex pilasters, a wide decorative frieze (either 'sheet' metal or corbelled brick) overscaled brackets and a projecting cornice. The cornice is often interrupted by a false gable inscribed with the name of the building and its date of construction.

After the depression, a more anonymous architectural treatment was generally used that might be classified Commercial Style except for the small scale. Structural openings are either flat arched or lintelled, although segmental and semicircular arches persist on some upper stories. The use of decorative brickwork is very restricted with little relief

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES **INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY RECEIVED SEP 1 7 1976

DATE ENTERED

JUL 1 1977

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

in the wall plane other than strip pilasters and a simple corbelled cornice. The use of pressed sheet metal is essentially eliminated. Typical examples are the Fitterer Building, Webster Hotel, Odd Fellows Building and Collins Block.

The more interesting buildings from this period include the Zwicker Building in the Second Renaissance Revival style and the adjoining Neo-Classical Farmers Bank Building at the corner of Fifth and Pearl Streets -- completed in 1912 and 1911, respectively. The facade of the Zwicker Building is pressed brick with most of the conservative architectural characteristics noted above except that it is organized in a very simple but effective Renaissance-inspired design. Quoins and second story architraves are executed in exposed brick. The Farmers Bank Building is a full-blown and fairly cosmopolitan example of the style skillfully executed in smooth-dressed Tenino sandstone. Solid stone columns, pilasters, a massive cornice and crowning balustrade are typical of a number of banks and federal buildings found in cities throughout the northwest dating from the same period.

Built in 1930 as the National Bank of Ellensburg, the Ellensburg City Hall is an elegant example of Modernistic design. Also faced in sandstone and situated on a corner lot, it is a striking stylistic contrast to the nearby Farmers Bank Building located diagonally across the intersection. The City Hall is elaborately carved with a combination of geometric and curvilinear decorations against a flat background of smooth stone blocks.

In recent years Ellensburg has been subject to many of the same pressures that afflict other small and medium sized cities. Strip development and franchise businesses are gradually drawing retail trade away from the downtown area. In an effort to modernize, most of the shop owners have to some extent remodeled their buildings to the detriment of the historic qualities. These alterations are usually confined to the ground floor with the upper stories left untouched. In some cases the brickwork has been painted, windows are boarded up and signs and fire escapes have been installed, but generally the buildings have received a minimum of destructive alterations above the street level. The store fronts, however, have been extensively re-worked, often with structural modifications that required the complete removal of all original materials. On some larger buildings occupied by several different shops, each of the entrances has received an entirely different treatment. This makes it difficult to distinguish one structure from the next without looking at the second story. In the most extreme cases (of which there are fortunately very few) the entire building has been sheathed in corrugated aluminum or a similar facing material. Fortunately, of the 63 buildings surveyed, less than five have been so extensively modified. A number of shop fronts remain intact and a good photographic record exists as a basis for restoration of missing features. There is a growing awareness of the value of these buildings, and property owners are beginning to consider the desirability of returning to the original design wherever possible.

In spite of its somewhat compromised integrity, the Ellensburg Historic District retains the essential physical characteristics of an early 20th Century Eastern Washington



Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES **INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY RECEIVEDSEP 17 1976 JUL 1 1977

DATE ENTERED

3

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE

cattlemen's town. In this respect it is quite unusual. Other small cities in the area have more extensively redeveloped their older downtown areas to the extent that, although isolated structures do survive, random new construction dominates the streetscape. Ellensburg retains a definite sense of community that is in a large part dependent on its historic buildings.

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES **INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY RECEIVED SEP 17 1976

JUL 1 1977

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4	
Primary Structures		
Cadwell Building Shoudy-Cadwell Block Geiger-Woods Building Masonic Temple Kreidel Block S. R. Geddis Block Arcade Building Blumauer-Webb Block Fitterer Brothers Block Castle Building Elks Lodge Farmers Bank Building Lynch Block Davidson Block G. R. Stewart Building National Bank of Ellensburg	114 East 3rd 301-313 North Main 315-317 North Main 111 West Sixth 107 East Third 109 West Third 310-318 North Main 320 North Main Fourth & Main 111 West Fifth 501 North Pearl 421-423 North Pearl 401-406 North Pearl 408-410 North Pearl 18 North Pearl	1889 #1 1889 #8 1889 #9 1890 #17 1889 #21 1889 #27 1889 #29 1889 #30 1908 #31 1890 #32 1923 #35 1911 #38 1889 #47 1889 #48 1930 #51 1916 #60
Federal Building	208 East Fourth	1916 #60
Secondary Structures Majestic Hotel T. W. Farrell Block Moose Lodge New York Cafe Pearson Building Jim Ramsey Block B. F. Reed Block Commercial building Butterfield Garage Bungalow Greyhound Garage Audion Theater Kreidel Block Barbershop Commercial building Commercial building Zwicker Block Cadwell Block Boss Bakery Kleinberg Building Smithson Building Wilson Building Ramsay Building	102-104 West Third 106 West Third 110 West Third 116 West Third 319-323 North Main 405 North Main 407 North Main 407 North Main 411 North Main 425 North Main 109 West Sixth 100 West Sixth 100 East Third Third & Pearl 107 Third 408-410 North Main 505 North Pearl 503 North Pearl 413 North Pearl 309 North Main 310 North Main 412 North Pearl 414-416 North Pearl	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED SEP 1 7 1976

JUL 1 1977

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 5	
Commercial Building	115-117 West Fourth	c.1910 #52
Commercial Building	113 West Fourth	c.1910 #53
Bank Saloon Building	106 West Fourth	c.1889 #54
Fish Block	112-114 East Fourth	1889 & 1930's #56
Collins Block	118 East Fourth	1910 #57
Odd Fellows Building	305-307 North Pine	1913 #58
Commercial Building	314 North Pine	c.1900 #61
Commercial Building	308-310 North Pine	c.1900 #62
Compatible Structures		
McCullough Music	112 East Third	#2
Owl Drug Store	301 North Pearl	1890 & 1950's #24
Valley Cafe	105 West Third	1910 & 1930's #25
Lyons Block	111-115 West Third	1889 & 1960's #28
Commercial Building	412 North Main	#34
Commercial Building	312-314 North Main	1920's #46
Ben Snipe's Bank Building	108-110 East Fourth	1889 & 1950's #55
Commercial Building	200 East Fourth	1946 #59
Commercial Building	308 North Pine	1910 & 1960's #63
Intrusions		
Post Office	110 East Third	#3
Daily Record Building	403 North Main	1910 & 1960's #11
Western Steel Fabricators	409 North Main	#14
Theatre	109 East Third	1890 & 1960's #20
Commercial Building	419 North Pearl	1924 & 1960's #40
Geddis Block	311-321 North Pearl	1889 & 1964 #42

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599		ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
X _1800-1899	_Xcommerce	$X_{exploration/settlement}$	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
X 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The first permanent settlement in the Kittitas Valley other than a scattering of isolated homesteads, was a trading post established in 1870 by Jack Splawn and Ben Burch near the confluence of Wilson Creek and the Yakima River. This location was chosen by Splawn because cattle drovers often camped there when passing through the area and it was a crossroads for trails to other parts of the territory. There was an existing cabin nearby constructed four years earlier by William "Bud" Wilson (referred to in one source as "Wilson, the renegade") who was then living with the local Indian population. Wilson is said to have died in 1869 while crossing the Snake River with stolen horses. Splawn and Burch purchased a 14 by 18 foot hewn log house and relocated it near what is now the northwest corner of Third and Main Streets in Ellensburg. They stocked the trading post with merchandise hauled on a freight wagon from The Dalles, Oregon, which was the nearest supply center. The building was filled to capacity -- Splawn later wrote that he would have to sell "first the goods nearest the door and gradually work (his) way in". A friend, John Gillispie, volunteered to letter a sign for the store which he nailed in place before Splawn approved the wording. The sign read "Robbers Roost" -- a name that stuck and for a number of years it identified the little community of settlers that gradually began to arrive there. The store was further distinguished, according to an early account, by a large bull's head that hung over the door. In 1871 Splawn sold the business to John A. Shoudy and William Dennis. Shoudy came to the Kittitas Valley across Snoqualmie Pass from Seattle where he operated a draying company. A brother-in-law and former employee of Dexter Horton, Shoudy was at the time working on improvements to the arduous trail over the Cascade Mountains through Snoqualmie Pass. This was then the only practical route direct from Puget Sound to the interior of the territory. Shoudy recognized that the little settlement at Robbers Roost was strategically located along the road at a ford in the Yakima River.

With the trading post, Shoudy acquired 160 acres of land. In 1872 he built a second log structure, 16 x 24 feet, that served as a warehouse. It had two stories and the upper floor served as a church and public meeting room. Later that year a neighboring black-smith shop was opened by Jacob Becker and a small number of residences were completed. This nucleus of buildings later became the City of Ellensburg.

Shoudy commissioned a civil engineer in 1873 to survey 80 acres of his holdings for the plat of a townsite. Shoudy and his wife Mary Ellen filed the plat July 20, 1875 in Yakima, the county seat (Kittitas County was not separated from Yakima County until nine years later). They named the town "Ellensburgh" after Mrs. Shoudy. The final "h" was eventually deleted at the request of the Post Office Department in 1894.

The 80 acre townsite was divided into 24 blocks with block eight reserved for a future courthouse. Streets that ran east and west were designated First through Seventh; streets oriented north and south were named Water, Main, Pearl, and Pine. They offered lots for sale priced at \$2.00 for each home site and \$10.00 for commercial properties. John Shoudy

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Beardsley, Arthur S. Early Efforts to Locate the Capitol of Washington Territory. Vol. 32, No. 3. July 1941, pp. 239-287.

Mohler, Samuel. <u>Boom Days in Ellensburg, 1888-1891</u>. Vol. 36, No. 4. October 1945. pp. 290-308.

continued on attached sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____ 20 JUNE OF STREET

$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	ZONE EASTING NORTHING	
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION		

Those portions of the original Ellensburg townsite identified in the 1875 plat as Block 2, lots 4 and 5; Block 7 lots 1-7; Block 9, lots 6-10; Block 10, lots 1-10; Block 11, lots 1-5; Block 13, lots 1-5 and 9-10; Block 14, lots 1-10; Block 15, lots 1-10; Block 16, lots 6-10; Block 18, lots 1 and 10; Block 19, lots 1 and 10, and Block 20, lot 1.

LIST ALL STATES AND	COUNTIES FOR PROPER	TIES OVERLAPPING	STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
FORM PREPARED	BY		
NAME / TITLE	Based on in	formation subm	itted by
Larry Nicke	el		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ORGANIZATION			DATE
	<u>ounty Historical S</u>	<u>ociety</u>	July 1976
STREET & NUMBER	· · · · ·		TELEPHONE
	nird Avenue		925-3778 STATE
CITY OR TOWN Ellensburg			Washington
2 STATE HISTORIC	PRESERVATIC	N OFFICER	CERTIFICATION
THE EVAL	UATED SIGNIFICANCE O	F THIS PROPERTY W	VITHIN THE STATE IS:
NATIONAL	STA	TE X	LOCAL
-	r inclusion in the National	Register and certify	servation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I that it has been evaluated according to the
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OF		unpellome	w
TITLE State Historic F	Preservation Offic	er	DATE September 13, 1976
OR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS			PEGICTER
Robert B.	Rettin Reter	' ' I	DATE 7/1/77
TEST: Charles	Mes-	MENERAL CALLIC	DIAL REGISTER C. P. 77
KEEPERDERE HONAL B	591072A		

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS U	SE ONL	7			
RECEIVED	EP 17	1976			
				. 1	977
DATE ENTE	ERED		JUL	1 1	3/

2

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE

himself built the town's first frame structure, a two story building on the northwest corner of Third and Main Streets. Additional new development proceeded incrementally at first but by 1879 the settlement had grown to include a saloon and a hotel as well as a second trading post, a general store and a butcher shop. The newer trading post occupied an unused blockhouse built in 1878 as a precaution against Indian hostilities. It became known as the Stockade store.

Ellensburg and the Kittitas Valley experienced a period of more rapid growth in the following years. Transportation to the area improved and the town became an increasingly important supply center for the territory's north central interior. Stock raising to supply the markets in Seattle and Tacoma remained the most significant local industry, but intensified mining activity in the northern hills brought prosperity to Ellensburg's merchants. Hotel and saloons were well patronized by travelers and local residents. Between 1879 and 1880 the town had expanded to include another hotel, a beer hall and two more saloons, two blacksmiths, a washhouse, two wheelwrights, two carpenters, one shoemaker, one barber and a nursery. Outside of town there were four saw mills, a brickyard and brewery.

The year 1883 was one of unusually brisk real estate activity and social progress. The First National Bank of Ellensburg opened and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 were organized. Ellensburg was incorporated and designated the temporary county seat of Kittitas County, which was separated from Yakima County by the Territorial Legislature that same year. On August 29, a fire thought to have been started by an arsonist destroyed several buildings in the business district but it was quickly brought under control preventing more extensive damage.

The Northern Pacific Railroad selected Ellensburg in 1884 as the location for a terminal and distribution center to serve the Kittitas Valley. A substantial real estate subsidy was granted to the railroad by local property owners as an inducement to construct a depot on an extension of Third Street within a half mile of Main. As anticipated the Northern Pacific's decision created a wave of business and real estate speculation followed closely by intense building activity. With the enthusiastic support of the local newspaper editor, a group of citizens began a determined campaign to have the territorial capital relocated at Ellensburg.

The railroad was completed as far as Ellensburg by 1886, and in the following year it reached Puget Sound. This placed Ellensburg along the route of a direct transcontinental rail connection with access to markets and manufacturing centers in both directions. By then the town's population had nearly doubled to about 1200 residents. In 1887 73 new homes were built, numerous businesses opened, the county constructed a brick courthouse and the railroad completed its round-house and machine shops.

The following year the population doubled again. Over 225 homes, nine brick business blocks, one cut stone structure and an opera house added to the existing stock of buildings. Franchises were awarded by the City Council for gas, telephone and electric light utilities,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED SEP 17 1976

JUL 1 1977

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 3

and the first public fairground was built.

The majority of Ellensburg's buildings were frame construction due, in part, to the relatively high cost of lime which was not available locally until the completion of the railroad. When sufficient lime could be brought in at an affordable price, masonry structures became a possibility. There were soon two brickyards outside of town manufacturing materials for local use.

A fire broke out on July 4, 1889 in a store on the east side of Main Street between Fourth and Fifth. As a local historian later described it, the building "melted like wax" in the intense flames. The fire was spread by a gale force wind until eventually over two hundred homes and 10 entire blocks of the business district were completely destroyed. Ellensburg, however, was in a period of unprecedented prosperity. Earlier in the year an unimproved corner lot was sold to a speculator for \$15,000. Between 1888 and 1891 25 additions to the city were platted. Redevelopment after the fire began almost immediately using "fireproof" brick construction. One year later Ellensburg's total frontage of brick commercial buildings amounted to 3,650 lineal feet. Most of these structures were by then complete and occupied with ninety-two stores and several hundred offices and rooms.

The real estate boom was brief, however, and by the summer of 1890 many of the town's businessmen were over-extended. Several businesses failed, and the local economy sagged. A \$200,000 municipal bond issue was passed for the construction of a water works and sewer system, the city purchased the existing electric utility, and a new public school was built in an effort to counter the downward trend. In 1891 what was thought to be a large iron deposit was "discovered" at a location convenient to the railroad and only 20 miles from Ellensburg. Although various plans to develop mines and a foundry fell through, (the discovery itself later proved to be false), reports in the newspaper helped to revive the town's hopes for an improvement in economic conditions. The depression of 1893 that followed convinced even the most optimistic editorialist that hard times had set in.

One positive development during these years was the establishment of the Washington State Normal School by the first state legislature in 1890. Ellensburg was designated as the school's location and classes were held in September of the following year. Now known as the Central Washington State College, an increasing student enrollment has had a stabilizing effect on many local businesses. There have also been important cultural dividends that have contributed to the quality of life in the surrounding community.

A general recovery from the depression began to take effect throughout the Northwest in 1897. Commercial activity picked up in Ellensburg and a gradual improvement in economic conditions lead to a period of conservative new development in the downtown business district. Several major buildings were constructed between the turn of the century and the First World War including the Ramsay Building, Fitterer Brothers Building, Webster Hotel, Farmers Bank, and a new brick Northern Pacific Depot nearly 170 feet in length.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS (JSE ONLY
DECENVER	SEP 17 1976
neceived	
	JUL 1 1977
DATE ENT	FRFD UL -

4

ITEM NUMBER ⁸ PAGE

Since the armistice, new construction has conformed in most respects to overall national patterns. Outside of the business district, the city has experienced a gradual expansion interrupted only by the Depression of the 1930's and the Second World War. A few scattered commercial buildings have been added within the business district, although most visible changes there amount to inept face liftings or the demolition of older structures without replacing them.

Ellensburg's economy remains remarkably stable at present aided by the expanding State college, with a current student population of 6,500, and a continuing role as the trading center for the surrounding agricultural and stock-raising community. Also, a major interstate freeway passes just outside the city limits. There it connects with other highways that branch in opposite directions maintaining Ellensburg's original status as a crossroads settlement.

The Ellensburg Historic District includes a concentration of predominantly brick commercial buildings that represent two distinct periods of construction activity. The older buildings date from the brief but intense redevelopment of the city's central business district that followed the calamitous fire of 1889. Most of these structures were planned and completed within a single year.

The relatively newer buildings were erected after nearly a decade of economic hardship that curtailed further new construction in the early 1890's.

During the years following the arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1886, Ellensburg was among the fastest growing cities in the Territory in competition with Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane. The surviving buildings in the historic district reflect these years of great prosperity and as well as the eventual recovery from a sharp decline in business.

Although many of the buildings have altered store fronts, and a few have been remodeled beyond recognition, the Ellensburg Historic District is the most convincing physical evidence of the city's former significance as a commercial center. This district also includes many of the best surviving examples of buildings in the relatively sophisticated architectural styles favored by the builders of a booming inland trading center that served the farmers, miners and cattlemen of Washington's central interior.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS	USE ONLY			
	SEP	1 7 1976		
RECEIVE	D			
			. 1077	
DATE EN	TERED	JUL .	1 1977	

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	9	PAGE	2	

Splawn, Andrew Jackson, Kamiakin, Caldwell, Idaho; The Caxton Printers Ltd. 1958.

Kennedy, G. W., The Pioneer Campfire, Portland, Oregon; Marsh Printing Company, 1913.

Lyman, W. D., <u>History of the Yakima Valley</u>, Vol. I and II. S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1919.

Shiach, William Sidney et al. <u>An Illustrated History of Kilickitat, Yakima and Kittitas Counties</u>. Spokane: Interstate Publishing Company, 1904.



EF 3 2/ = /77 PAUTZKE BAIT CO INC. AK FUNG YICK HUIE PO BOX 36 704 E. 4TH ELLENSBURG WA. 98926 :-61 ELLENSBURG WN. 98926 401 1 F. 1 E 401 1 1 ELLENS ORIG 10 9 ELLENS ORIG T5 L6&7 15 plate 2208 PAUTZKE BAIT CO. INC. P.O. BOX 36 ELLENSBURG WA. 98926 1-60 3499 DAVID LANCE RODRICK ET AL 301 NO. PEARL 401 1 Ε 1 -115 ELLENSBURG WA. 98926 ELLENS ORIG 9 9 E 401 1 1 T6 L6&7 ELLENS ORIG 15 3)HEINRICH AUTO PARTS INC AFF 1192 405 N MAIN ELBG WA 98926 1-59 31,32,33 E 401 1 1 JOHN H. LEE P.O. BOX 1057 ELLENS ORIG 9 8 EPHRATA NA. 98823 CARD 101 401 1 1 F. AHEINRICH AUTO PARTS INC. 405 N. MAIN ST. Repea ELLENS ORIG T 7 15 8 14 ELLENSBURG WA. 1-58 E 401 1 1 ELLENS ORIG 7 9 L.J. GEHLEN ESTATE - U/W TRUST DP. PAC. NT'L BNM.OF WA. P.O. BOX 497 YAKIMA WA. 98907 1-102 Theater 109 E. 3rd E 401 (W)J. C. KAYNOR 1 1 1003 E. 4TH AVE. ELLENSBURG WASH. ELLENS ORIG 98926 1~57 Τ9 14 Е 401 1 1 ELLENS ORIG 6 9 ELLENSBURG LODGE 1102 B.P.O.E. 5TH & MAIN D TED BUGNI ET UX ELLENSBURG WASH. 98926 1-47 STAR RTE. 2 -ch E 401 1 1 1-129 CLE ELUM WA. 98922 E 401 1 1 ELLENS ORIG L1 THRU 5 7 16 10 ELLENS ORIG Kelleher Motor Co. AFF 5302 LYLE D. HEATON BOX 281 ELLENSBURG WN. 98926 1-10 -128 98926 ELLENSBURG WA. E 401 1 1 E 401 1 1 ELLENS ORIG 6 & 7 2 T6 9 16 ELLENS ORIG MASONIC LODGE NO. 39F & AM BOX 394 AF!, 3331 PAUL J. FISCHER 1-9 ELLENSBURG WASH. 98926 315 N. MAIN ELLENSBURG WA. 98926 1-127 E 401 1 1 1 1 E 401 ELLENS ORIG T 1&4 L 4&5 2 16 T5 9 ELLENS ORIG PRIPERTIES AFF 2867 C & W JAMES HOWELL P.O. BOX 162 313 N. MAIN YAKIMA WA. 98907 1-8 98926 ELLENSBURG WASH. E 401 1 1 1 E 401 1 2 ELLS. ORIG S1 L3 16 ELLENS ORIG T3&4 L8&9 TX 2 L4 TX 3 L5

EP 10 - 2/12/77 WOODS HARDWARE INC. KITTITAS COUNTY TITLE CO. 310 N. PEARL ST. ELLENSBURG WA. P.O BOX 578 CARD 100 ELLENSBURG WA. 98926 1-50 E 401 1 1 E 401 1 1 ELLENS ORIG T 4 5 6 14 T11 OF 7 ELLENS ORIG 7 CHARLTON-KIMBALL CO. 614 JOHNSON & CALKINS LASTON FOTOM 410 N. MAIN IF PHGE ELLENSBURG WN. 98926 -63 401 1 Е 1 E 401 1 1 ELLENS ORIG T7 L7 15 ELLENS ORIG ALL OF LOT 3 BLK 10 Sł2 FRANK E. ERICKSON AFF. 1727 PONDEROSA PROPERTIES INC. 309 N. PEARL 33 ELLENSBURG WA. 98926 ea 1-117 1-66 E 401 1 1 401 1 Ε 1 ELLENS ORIG T8 L8 15 Τ2 10 ELLENS ORIG 4&5 4 BECKWITH HUBBELL FITTERER BROTHERS 812 E. 6TH AVE. (3) 4TH & MAIN ELLENSBURG WN. 98926 ~-107 ELLENSBURG WASH. 98926 E 401 1 1 E 401 1 1 ELLENS ORIG T9 L8 15 15 ELLENS ORIG 1 ALL 9&10 PAUTZKE BAIT CO INC AF: 5087 MILO M. MARTENSEN PO BOX 36 ROUTE 2 ELLENSBURG WA 98926 2-69 ELLENSBURG WN. 98926 1-108 Repla 401 1 E 1 E 401 1 1 ELLENS ORIG 678 10 ELLENS ORIG 2 15 TX 13 L 3) DEAN W. HOCKER FRANK ZIEMBA 417 N. PEARL ST. RT. 5 BOX 299 :-70 ELLENSBURG WA. 98926 ELLENSBURG WA . CARD 109 E 401 1 1 E 401 1 1 ELLENS ORIG 10 9 ELLENS ORIG. TX 11 & 12 L 3 TX 10 L 4 15 E.V. LOOSIER SR. N 10006 DIVISION WYLENE MORGAN AFF 2548 SPOKANE WN. 99218 -71 2101 N ALDER ELLENSBURG WASH. 98926 1-111 E 401 1 1 E 401 1 1 10 ELLENS ORIG 10 15 T2 L4&5 ELLENS ORIG T3 L5 KITTITAS COUNTY TITLE CO. CHARLTON-KIMBALL CO. 1-49 500 S. PINE 401 1 ٦ ELLENSBURG WN. 98926 E E 401 1 1 ELLENS ORIG T13 OF 6 12 OF 7 7 T4 6&7 15 ELLENS ORIG

ER (: 112/77 NATIONAL BANK OF WASH. COMPTROLLERS DEPL. P.O. BOX 160 DANO CONE & FRASER Ben Spipe's SEATTI WA. 98111 P.O BOX 499 1-97 ELLENSBURG WA. 98926 1-152 Bank Blog E 401 1 1 108 - Stor E. 44h St. E 401 1 1 Τ1 14 ELLENS ORIG 1&2 20 LARRY E. SHARPE ET AL AFF 3980 117 W. 11TH 4/ELLENSBURG TELEPHONE CO. ELLENSBURG WA. 98926 :-68 305 N. RUBY ELLENSBURG WA. 98926 1-91-A E 401 1 1 ELLENS ORIG Τ4 10 E 401 1 1 4&5 TAX 4 OF 4 ELLS ORIG Sr LOT 4 ANDREW J. LIENBACK b BLK 13 L01 5 117 W. 4TH AVE. 98926 1-67-1 ELLENSBURG WN. DONALD F. JONES E 401 1 3081 N. PINE 1 ELLENSBURG WA. 98926 -941 ELLS ORIG E 401 1 1 PTN. LT.4&5 TX 5 BLK. 10 ELLENS ORIG L3 T1 13 PONDEROSA PROP THE TO BOYD VIAESON 7 TO B ST BOX 450 ELBG AA. 98926 R 18 1 92 DONALD F. JONES 45539 Repeat 308; N. PINE ELBG #A 98986 ELLENSBURG WA. 98926 1- 93 401 E 401 1 1 ELLENS ORIG ALL 2 T3 L3 13 LIGH.R. TRUBSHAW J. H. MC CORMACK M. D. 4101 N. PEARL 119 HARVARD EST. ELLENSBURG WASH. 98926 : -73 SEATTLE WN. 98102 1-92 E 401 1 1 E 401 1 1 11 ELLENS ORIG NJ3 ELLENS ORIG 1 13 lgea PAUTZKE BAIT CO- INC. K 2/1.0.0.F. LODGE P.O. BOX 36 P 0 BOX 154 -74 ELLENSBURG WN. 98926 LLL. WASH. 98926 . - 103 401 1 1 E E 401 1 1 11 N14 ELLENS ORIG ELLENS ORIG. T10 14 S13 MARCELLA S. CARLSON (41) WILLIS STRANGE-OTTO K. WILLIAMS 885 W. HWY. 36 AP". 303 -504 N. PINE 1-75 ST. PAUL MINN. 55113 ELLENSBURG WN. 98926 1-104 E 401 1 1 E 401 1 1 ALL 5 11 ELLENS ORIG ELLENS ORIG T12 14 .S14 RASCO STORES (46) FRED HANSON JR. P.N.B.W. TRUST DEPT SATTERWHITE TRUST BOX 158 RT. 1 1-105 ELLENSBURG WA. 98926 98926 1-99 ELLENSBURG WASH. E 401 1 1 E 401 1 1 T13 14 ELLENS ORIG Т3 14 ELLENS ORIG

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page ____

Ellensburg Historic District Kittitas County, WASHINGTON

Jelour 3/13/91 Keeper Z ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL (Name change) _ & Downtown Ellensbur Historic District