

# CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2022-09-05923 (Please contact the lead agency for the project number. If associated to SEPA, please contact [SEPA@dahp.wa.gov](mailto:SEPA@dahp.wa.gov) to obtain the project number before creating a new project.)

Author: Meagan Scott, M.U.P.

Title of Report: Waterville Architectural Survey, Phase II Project, Town of Waterville, Douglas County, Washington

Date of Report: September 2023

County(ies): Douglas Section: 21, 22 Township: 25N Range: 22E  
Quad: Waterville Acres: 158

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED)  Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online?  Yes  No

Archaeological Site(s)/Isolate(s) Found or Amended?  Yes  No

TCP(s) found?  Yes  No

Replace a draft?  Yes  No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement?  Yes #  No

Were Human Remains Found?  Yes DAHP Case #  No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

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**WATERVILLE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY, PHASE II,  
TOWN OF WATERVILLE, DOUGLAS COUNTY,  
WASHINGTON**

**Historic Resources Survey**

**Prepared for  
Town of Waterville**

**September 2023**





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**Historic Resources Survey**

**Submitted to and prepared for  
Town of Waterville**

**Prepared by  
Meagan Scott, M.U.P**

**ESA Project Number D202200097.00**

**DAHP Project Number 2022-09-05923**

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# ABSTRACT

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Environmental Science Associates (ESA) was retained by the Town of Waterville to conduct a Historic Resources Survey (Phase II) of the Town of the architectural resources that are 75 years old or older, as of 2022. The objective of the Project was to continue to expand the Town’s inventory of existing historic resources in part to meet the requirements of a Certified Local Government (CLG). This Project only surveyed and inventoried architectural resources; no other historic resources (such as archaeological resources) were surveyed as a part of this project.

This Project consisted of a survey and inventory of all architectural resources located on Ash, Locust, Walnut, and Birch Streets constructed in or before 1947. Data from the Douglas County Assessor and Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation’s (DAHP) Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) database served as the baseline for this survey, which was supplemented by building permits and other information on file with the Town.

A total of 113 resources were surveyed, and all were recorded on Historic Property Inventory (HPI) forms. Most of the surveyed resources have retained their integrity, and 52 appear to meet criteria for individual listing in both the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and local Waterville Register of Historic Places. Additionally, 87 would contribute to an NRHP historic district. The survey area appears to have a sufficient density of contributing resources to constitute a historic district, although additional research (and likely survey) would be needed to determine if a single or multiple district(s) would be most appropriate. None of the surveyed resources have been evaluated for their eligibility by DAHP.

The author of this report meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for Architectural History. All work complied with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as implemented by 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800 and the Washington State Standards for Cultural Resource Reporting.





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# GLOSSARY

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The National Park Service defines **cultural resources** as “physical evidence or place of past human activity: site, object, landscape, structure; or a site, structure, landscape, object or natural feature of significance to a group of people traditionally associated with it” (NPS 2022).

**Historic** denotes that a resource has reached a particular age threshold (here, 75 years) and has some level of importance. **Historical** simply means that a resource belongs to an earlier period of time.

A **historic resource** is a building, site, structure, object, or district that has reached a particular age threshold to be considered eligible for listing in a historic register (including, but not limited to, the National Register of Historic Places) at the time of the Project. This Project took place in 2022; therefore, resources built in or before 1947 meet the age threshold and are included in this report. Historic resources are a subset of cultural resources.

There are seven aspects that comprise **integrity**: location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. A resource’s integrity is different than its **condition**; the former refers to the resource’s ability to convey its significance, whereas the latter refers to its physical condition. A poor condition can lead to the deterioration of elements that contribute to a resource’s integrity, but they are two different ways to describe a resource.

Resources that are **eligible for inclusion in the National Register** are those that have formally been evaluated by staff at a federal and/or state agency in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office and have been determined by evaluators that the resource meets the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Resources that have been **recommended eligible** are those that have been evaluated by professionals and lack determinations by state and/or federal agencies; these are professional opinions but not a formal determination.

A **historic property** is a historic resource that is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. (Note that the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation’s [DAHP] use of “Property ID” does not indicate eligibility; in this case the common use of the term is deployed.)

Resources that have been listed in a historic register – local or the NRHP – are also referred to as **landmarks**. There is no difference between referring to a resource being listed in a historic register or as a landmark. Resources that are individually listed or contribute to a historic district are called landmarks.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

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Environmental Science Associates (ESA) was retained by the Town of Waterville to conduct a Historic Resources Survey (Phase II) of the Town of those resources that are 75 years old or older, as of 2022.

This survey and associated report were partially funded with historic preservation grant assistance from the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). This Project would not have been possible without the assistance of Jill Thompson, Mayor of Waterville, and the Town's Historic Preservation Commission: Cathi Nelson, Dan Auguston, Cathy Clark, Michelle Mires, and Kat Russell. They provided invaluable information at all steps of this Project. ESA would also like to extend our gratitude to the residents of Waterville, who allowed photographs to be taken of their properties and generously shared their knowledge of local history.

A copy of this report and all associated Historic Property Inventory (HPI) forms were submitted to the Town of Waterville. The report and HPI forms were also uploaded to the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) system maintained by DAHP.

This Project was conducted by the following ESA staff members:

- Meagan Scott, MUP, Secretary of the Interior qualified in Architectural History; Project Manager, Lead Researcher, Surveyor
- Kate Hannah, MA, Data Entry
- Chris Lockwood, PhD, RPA, Secretary of the Interior qualified in Archaeology, Project Director
- Colin Struthers, GIS
- Peter Carr, Technical Editor

## 1.1 Project Location & Description

The Town of Waterville is located along State Route (SR) 2 in Sections 21 and 22 of Township 25N, Range 22E, in Douglas County, Washington. The town is approximately 6.5 miles east of the Columbia River at an elevation of 2,600 feet.

This Project is the Phase II of an effort intended to record all of the Town's historic buildings. Phase I of Waterville's Historic Resources Survey was conducted in 2021 (DAHP project 2021-06-03919) by Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC. During Phase I, 65 historic resources within the Town were recorded. ESA was retained for work on Phase II, which was conducted (as was Phase I) in part to fulfill requirements as a Certified Local Government (CLG).

Phase II included a reconnaissance-level survey and inventory of all buildings constructed in or prior to 1947 located on Ash, Locust, Walnut, and Birch Streets, except for those previously recorded in Phase I.

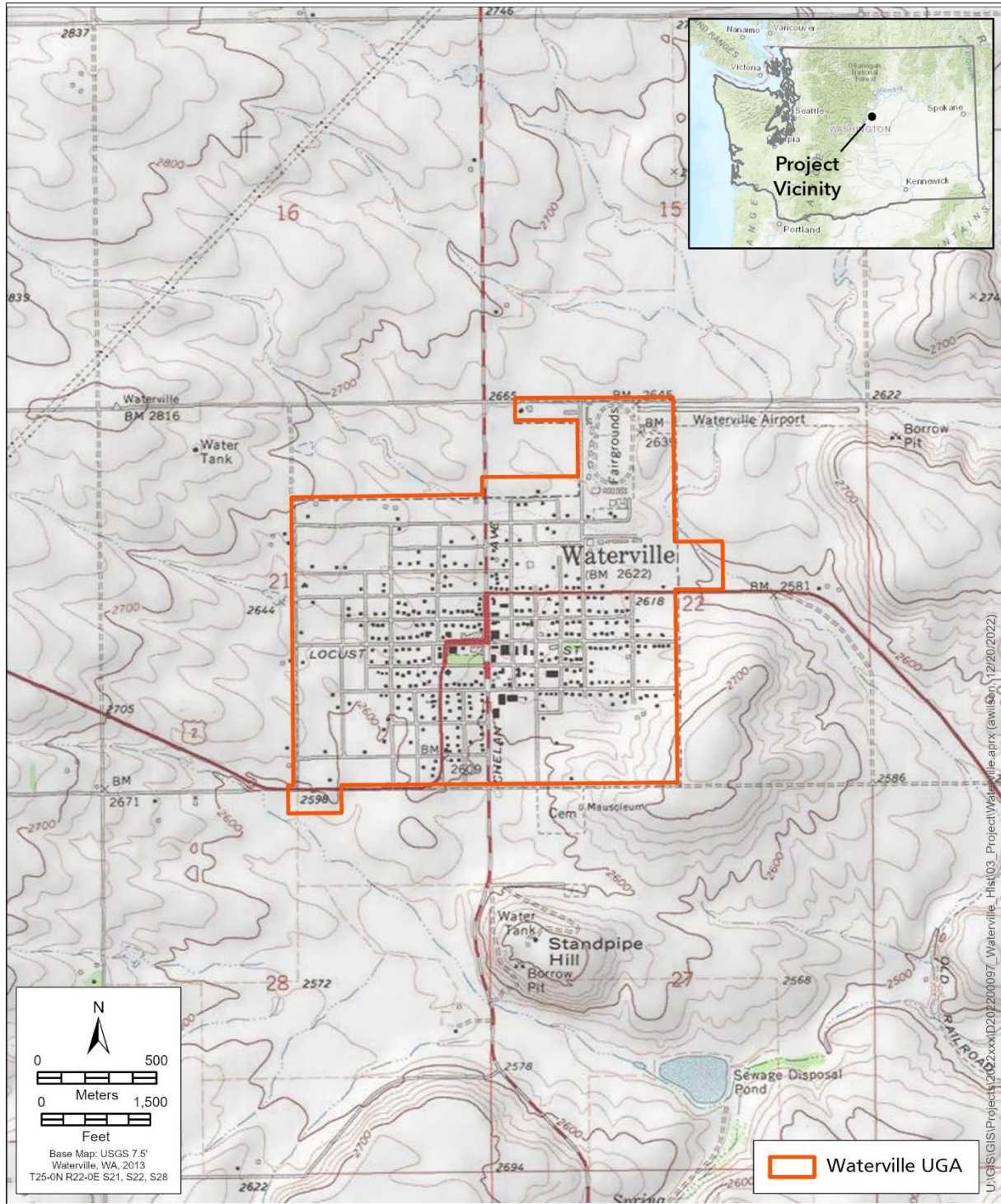
These four parallel streets run east-west and generally extend the full length of the Town (from the Town's eastern boundary to its west). The survey area encompasses approximately 158 acres (Figure 1).

## 1.2 Project Objectives

The primary objectives of this Project are to meet requirements to maintain CLG status and also to provide baseline data that can be expanded on if residents, the Town, or other entities want to pursue landmark designations at either the local or national level(s). The Historic Resources Survey is “part of the Town's long-term plans to assess and document historic areas of the community” and will “assist municipal agencies in planning for future development, education the public about the [Town's] past, and promoting local tourism” (Sharley et al. 2021).

## 1.3 Regulatory Environment

This Project was funded in part by a CLG grant from the National Park Service (NPS) and administered by DAHP. As such, the Project was conducted in compliance with DAHP's standards for cultural resource reporting, which are guided by NPS directives as identified in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Documentation (Federal Register, Vol. 90, No. 140:44716) and the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800).



Prepared by ESA 2022

**Figure 1**  
Waterville Town limits

## 2. METHODS AND EXPECTATIONS

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### 2.1 Evaluation Criteria

A historic resources survey is the gathering of data associated with the buildings, structures, sites, and objects that have potential historic significance and serves as the baseline for additional determinations. The inclusion of a resource in a survey does not confer any particular significance, only that it meets a particular standard for recordation. Here, as is typical, that standard is the age of the resource. Although not every recorded resource may be deemed significant or be protected, a survey allows for the systematic documentation and ultimately the evaluation of resources that may be.

In Washington State, historic resources are recorded in the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD), maintained by DAHP. Relatively few resources in WISAARD are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or local landmarks programs. The NRHP is the official federal list of significant properties in the United States and is maintained by the Department of the Interior NPS.

This report evaluates identified resources under the criteria established by the National Historic Preservation Act to evaluate resources for their potential eligibility to be listed in the NRHP. For a property to qualify for the National Register, it must meet one of the NRHP criteria for evaluation by being associated with an important historic context and retaining historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance. In addition to retaining integrity and meeting at least one of the four criteria, the NRHP requires resources be at least 50 years old at the time of listing. Due to both financial constraints and its history, the Town has elected to only record resources that are at least 75 years of age. Waterville's development primarily occurred prior to World War II, and this phase focuses on older, unrecorded resources (Thompson 2022).

In addition, the Town of Waterville has established a local landmarks program and has adopted criteria similar to that of the NRHP.

#### 2.1.1 NRHP Criteria

Criteria for listing in the NRHP are as follows (NPS 1990):

*The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:*

- A. *That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*
- B. *That are associated with the lives of significant persons in or past; or*

- C. *That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or*
- D. *That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.*

*Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:*

- a) *A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or*
- b) *A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or*
- c) *A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life; or*
- d) *A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or*
- e) *A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or*
- f) *A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or*
- g) *A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.*

## 2.1.2 Integrity

To be included in the NRHP, resources must have retained some level of integrity. Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. The seven aspects of integrity are: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To be listed in the NRHP, a resource must not only be shown to be significant under the National Register criteria, but it also must have integrity. The evaluation of integrity is sometimes a subjective judgment, but it must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. To retain historic integrity, a property will typically possess several, and often most, of the aspects. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is or was significant.



### 2.1.3 Local Preservation

The Town of Waterville has a local historic register, and the Town’s criteria for inclusion are closely aligned with that of the NRHP (Waterville Municipal Code Chapters 2.50 and 17.24). In addition to evaluating each resource for its NRHP eligibility, this survey also evaluated resources for their potential for listing in the Waterville historic register. Resources that can be designated as Waterville landmarks include (Waterville Municipal Code Chapter 2.50.050):

*Any building, structure, site, object, or district may be designated for inclusion in the Waterville register of historic places if it is significantly associated with the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or cultural heritage of the community; is at least 50 years old, or is of lesser age and has exceptional importance; and if it falls in at least one of the following categories:*

- a. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to national, state, or local history.*
- b. Embodies the distinctive architectural characteristics of a type, period, style, or method of design or construction.*
- c. Is the work of a designer, builder, or architect significant in national, state or local history.*
- d. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the town’s cultural, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, or architectural history.*
- e. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in national, state, or local history.*
- f. Has yielded or may be likely to yield important archaeological information.*
- g. Is a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the only surviving structure significantly associated with an historic person or event.*
- h. Is a birthplace or grave of an historical figure of outstanding importance and is the only surviving structure or site associated with that person.*
- i. Is a reconstructed building that has been executed in an historically accurate manner on the original site.*

## 2.2 Previously Recorded Resources

ESA conducted a records search of DAHP’s WISAARD system on July 12, 2022 (DAHP 2022a). Within the Town limits, three previous cultural resources assessments have been undertaken (Table 1): Phase I of the Waterville Historic Resources Survey (Sharley et al. 2021), an assessment for the construction of Monroe Street (Harder et al. 2007), and a later expansion to the Monroe Street project (Harder 2009). The 2021 project was the only one that included HPI forms.

**TABLE 1**  
**PRIOR CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED WITHIN THE SURVEY AREA**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Citation</b>	<b>NADB Number</b>	<b>Number of HPI Forms</b>
Reconnaissance Level Survey of Selected Waterville Historical Properties	Sharley et al. 2021	1695313	65
Letter to James Varela RE: Waterville Water Supply Improvement Project: Extended APE	Harder 2009	1353182	None
Monroe Street Reconstruction Project Cultural Resource Survey, Waterville	Harder et al. 2007	1351099	None

NADB = National Archeological Database; Source: DAHP 2022a

## 2.2.1 National Register of Historic Places

Six properties and one historic district are listed in the NRHP within Waterville (listed below). In addition, the 1915 James Melvin Barn, which is listed on the Washington Heritage Barn Register, is located just outside the Town limits. The NRHP-listed properties are:

- William J. Canton House (1905), 305 W Ash Street, 45DO645
- Waterville Hotel (1903), 102 S Central Street, 45DO471
- St. Joseph’s Catholic Church (1919), 313 N Chelan Street, 45DO647
- Smith Hospital and Douglas County Press Building (1913), 109 N Chelan Street, 45DO646
- Nifty Theatre (1919), 201 Locust Street, 45DO649
- Douglas County Courthouse (1905; 1950 addition), 203 S Rainier Street, 45DO396

The Downtown Waterville Historic District (45DT125), generally located between Locust and Chelan Streets, has 17 contributing buildings and two non-contributing buildings and a period of significance between 1891 and 1937. All of the buildings within the district were surveyed as a part of the 2021 Phase I. The district is composed of a group of commercial buildings that include “most of the brick commercial structures built in the city in the late 19th and early 20th centuries” (Garfield and Jacobson 1987).

## 2.2.2 Locally Listed Resources

The NRHP-listed Downtown Waterville Historic District is also locally designated, although the Waterville historic register calls it the Central Business Historic District. The boundaries of the NRHP-listed and locally designated historic districts are the same, and both consider the same buildings contributing to their respective districts. (In short, the same district is listed locally and nationally, with the only difference being the names.) The district includes “a mixture of commercial and professional buildings and town park” (Waterville Municipal Code Chapter 17.24.110). The Town does not currently have any individually listed landmarks.

## 2.3 Methods

This Project was performed as a geographic survey, with the goal of identifying and recording all resources within the Town limits of Waterville constructed in or before 1947 (75 years old or older) that were not recorded during Phase I. Following a preliminary review of existing documentation, including the Phase I report and documents on WISAARD, approximate dates of construction were obtained from the Douglas County Assessor's office. As this was a reconnaissance-level survey, ESA did not undertake extensive historic research on the Town or individual buildings. Historic sources reviewed during the pre-survey phase included, in addition to the aforementioned resources, resources on file with the Seattle Public Library and ESA's library.

Following a review of this preliminary data, an estimated 310 resources were identified within the Town boundaries that were constructed in or prior to 1947 and not previously recorded. It was determined that the effort to record all 310 resources exceeded resources available for this Project. Further analysis showed that Ash, Locust, Walnut, and Birch Streets contained a concentration of early 20th century buildings, and the Waterville Historic Preservation Commission confirmed that buildings along these streets tend to be in good condition and generally representative of other buildings throughout the Town. The review of assessor data identified an estimated 113 buildings within the survey boundaries that were constructed in or prior to 1947 and had not previously been recorded.

Information collected in this pre-survey planning phase was input into an ESRI geographic information system (GIS) database available to the field survey team through the ESRI Collector mobile application (Collector app) to create a working map with all relevant data. Prepopulated data in the Collector app included a general building location for each parcel containing a building constructed in or prior to 1947, denoted by a point on the parcel; address; parcel number; year built; and notation if it had already been recorded in WISAARD. This information was uploaded into the Collector app by ESA's GIS team.

The field survey team generally worked east to west on the south side of each street, and then crossed to the north side of the street and worked west to east. Field equipment included data collection devices loaded with the Collector app and a high-quality digital camera. The devices were also equipped with internet access, allowing data verification where needed, including building addresses, construction dates, and number of buildings on the parcel. For each building, architectural data and at least one photo were recorded directly into the Collector app. The field survey team recorded all resources from the public right-of-way as it was not afforded access rights to privately owned parcels.

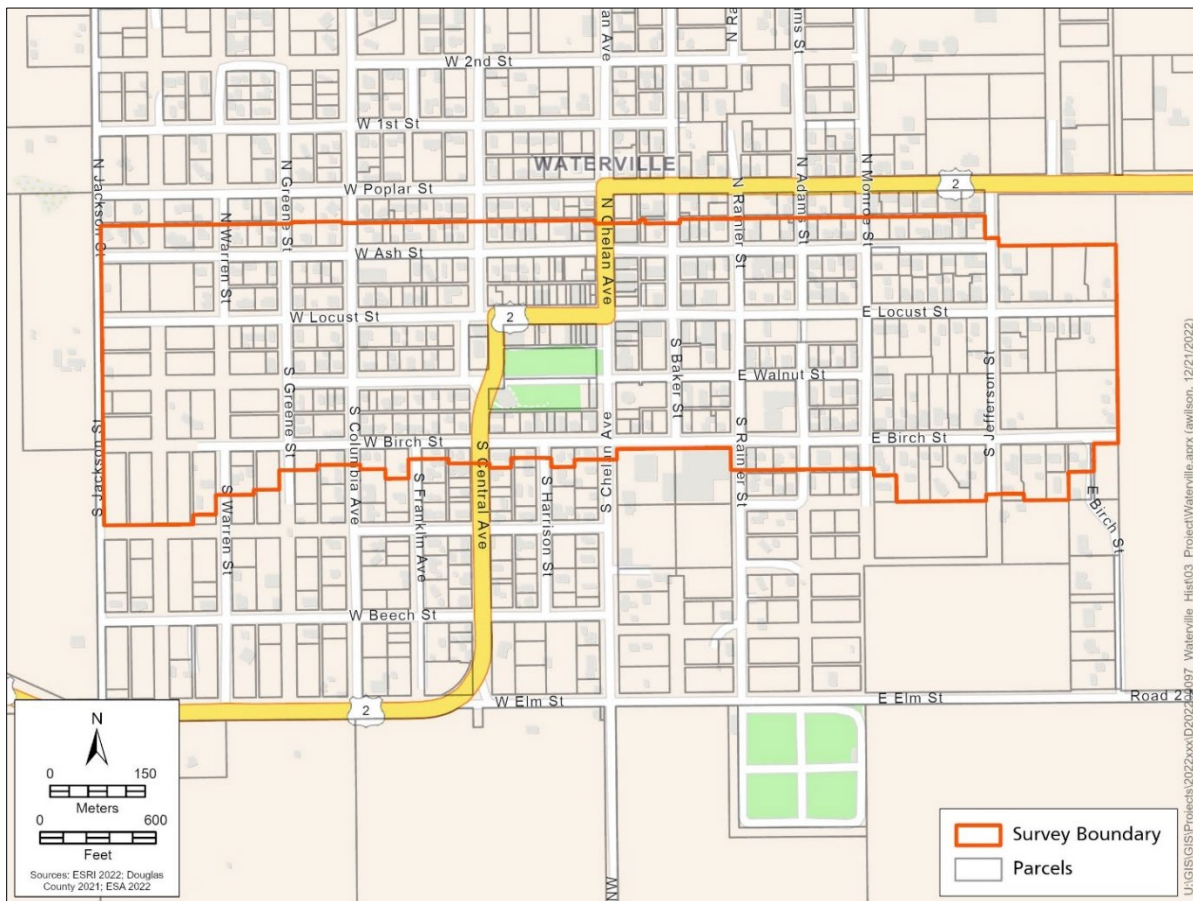
Data collected in the field were then subject to a quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) review, prior to uploading the data to WISAARD (one HPI form per building). The architectural significance for each resource was evaluated using NRHP and local criteria and aspects of integrity.

Extensive additions and modifications, the use of incompatible exterior sidings and windows, and porch removal or enclosure are typical alterations that cause a building to possibly lose its historic character. While some modifications are sensitive to the historic character and do not impact a building's integrity, other more extreme modifications can diminish the integrity of the resource, thereby altering the significance. Window replacement is common in older homes as homeowners often desire a more energy-efficient option. Window alterations that retain the fenestration and light pattern as well as use

like materials typically do not alter the character of a building. Another sensitive alteration would be the enclosure of a side porch or garage with the original footprint intact; the resource may be affected but does not necessarily lose integrity. On the other hand, where buildings have had large additions or major alterations to the main façade or prominent features and the original portion or feeling of the resource has been altered, so that one cannot determine the original from the addition, that is considered diminishing the integrity of the structure. Furthermore, some alterations are permanent while others may be reversible.

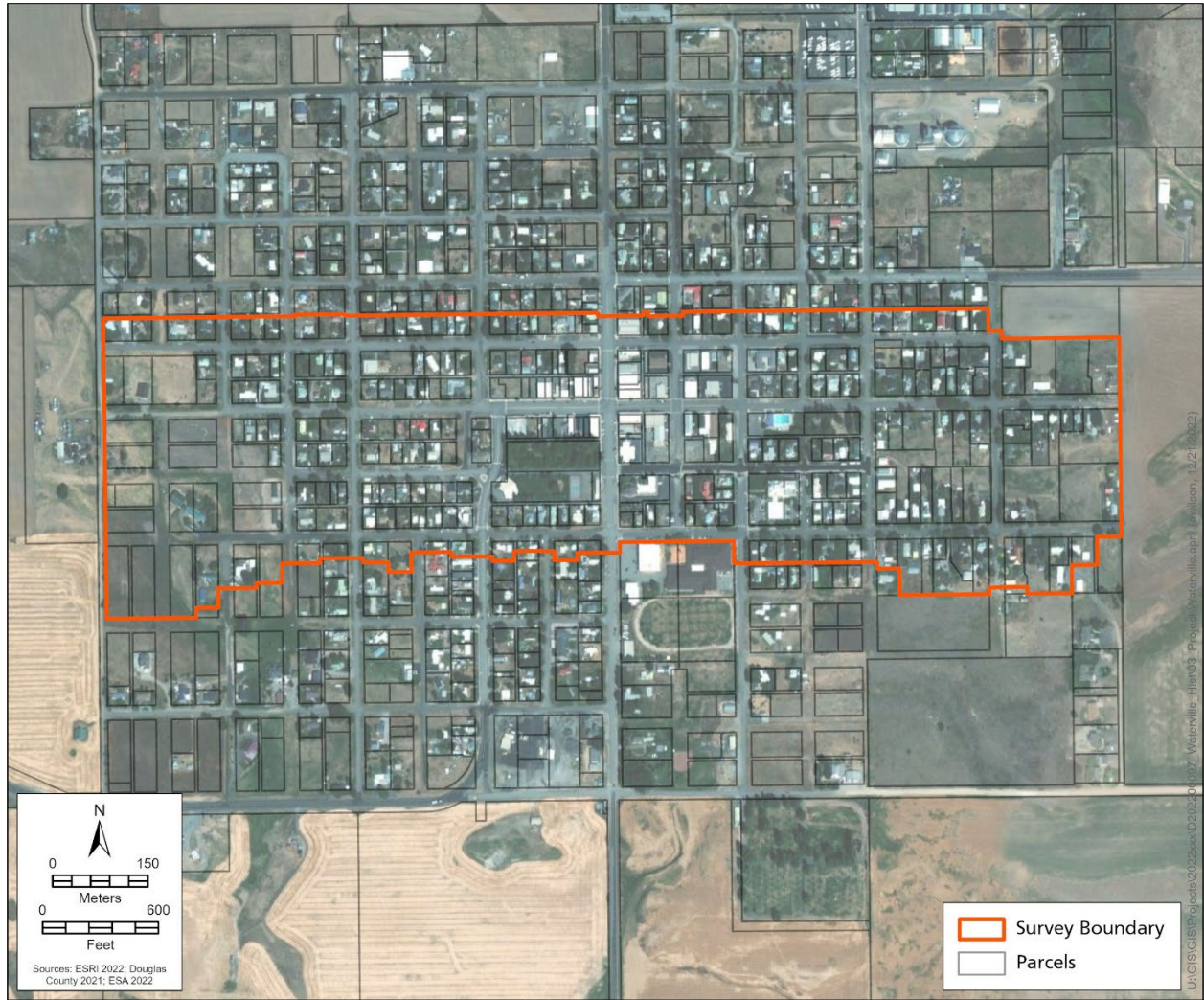
## 2.4 Expectations

ESA expected to inventory 113 buildings as a part of this survey, all dating from 1947 or earlier (Figure 2, Figure 3). As the buildings date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a variety of alterations were expected, with a variety of architectural styles – particularly those that date from the first half of the century – and varying levels of integrity. It was anticipated that these changes would result in a variety of potential eligibility recommendations for local landmark and National Register listing.



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**Figure 2**  
Project survey area



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**Figure 3**  
Aerial image of survey area

### 3. CULTURAL SETTING

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This area has been used for time immemorial by many different people. Various Tribal groups had established a trade center at what is now Waterville long before white settlers arrived, likely in part due to the availability of fresh water. This section contains a discussion of the use of the land by its early inhabitants in part because, like many places in the U.S., white settlers utilized the existing Native trails and established a town (Waterville) in an already highly-trafficked area.

Tribes hold complete knowledge of their history. The following section references published materials by Native scholars during the 20th and 21st century as available and non-Native people from the 19th, 20th, and 21st century. The latter materials often do not present the full and accurate understanding of Tribal history and knowledge. The authors acknowledge that these sources inherently contain deficiencies and use of them is not intended to substitute or supersede historic knowledge held within the Tribe.

What is now known as Waterville is located within the ancestral lands of the *nxaɫamxcin*-speaking (“the language of the people here,” also identified as Columbian) Middle Columbia River Salishans (Salishan) cultural group. This includes but is not limited to *škwáxčənəx* (“people living on the bank”) also known as Moses-Columbia or Sinkayuse, whose descendants are members of today’s federally recognized Colville Confederated Tribes. The area was also traditionally used by members of the non-federally recognized Wanapum (“River People”) Tribe, whose primary village was approximately 70 miles south, near Priest Rapids. The land on which Waterville is located is also near an area jointly used by all of the Tribes that are members of the Colville Confederated Tribes (Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation 2022; Johnson 2021; Kirk and Alexander 2001:119; Miller 1998:253-254; Swindell 1942:280; Walker 1998:240, 254, 352, 420; Wanapum Heritage Center 2022).

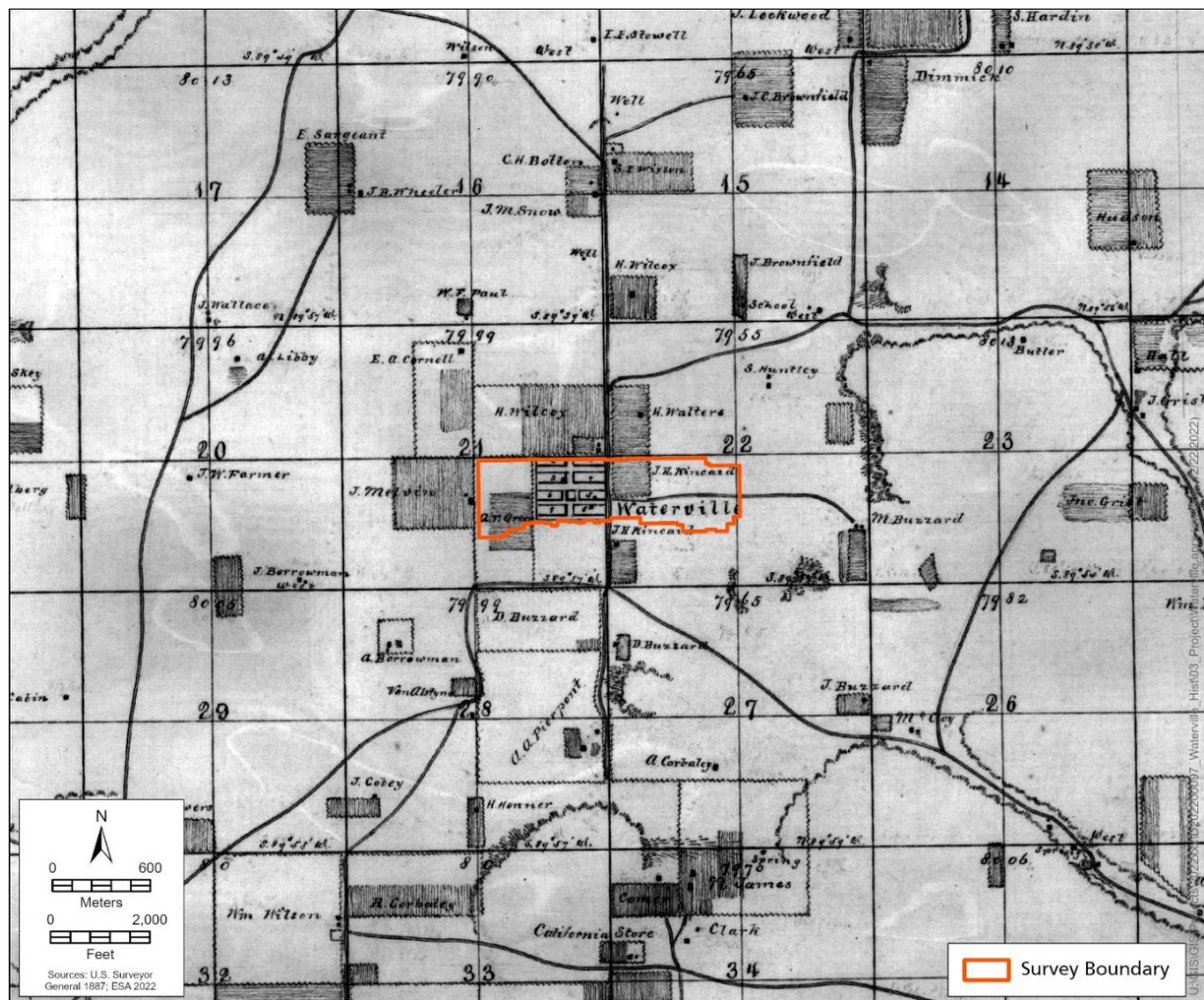
What is now Waterville, named *sályáʔ* (“round top”) by the Salishan people, served as one of the primary trade centers for the region and a Salishan settlement in the 19th century (Miller 1998: 254-255). The first U.S. Bureau of Land Management survey in 1887 shows a variety of roads and trails crossing through what would eventually become the town and the surrounding areas (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1887). Frank Buck, a member of the Wanapum Tribe, recalled in a 1986 interview that their traditions include root digging in the spring in Waterville (along with Moses Lake and Soap Lake) and camping in teepees (Kirk and Alexander 2001:119).

Territorial governor Isaac Stevens forced treaties in 1855, in which the Salishan tribes were forced to cede land in the southern area of their traditional lands. Some, but not all, Salishan people relocated to the Indian reservations or moved to allotments, and Salishan negotiators were able to reserve hunting and fishing rights on the area for time immemorial (Miller 1998:267; Pakootas 2022; Teit 1928:98).

The founding of the Town of Waterville dates to the mid-1880s. When the Moses-Columbia Reservation was relinquished, white settlers and miners began passing through on their way to Okanogan (Kirk and Alexander 2001:101). In 1885, A.T. Greene purchased a section of land from Stephen Boise, who had



taken out a squatter's claim in 1883 (Arksey 2010). In 1886, Greene, along with judge and surveyor Joseph M. Snow, filed a plat for Waterville, named for the "good flow of water" from Greene's well. The 8-block plat included plans for a courthouse, schools, fraternal lodges, and a public park, far more planning than was typically included in contemporary plats (Kirk and Alexander 2001:100). Due to a backlog, the townsite's patent was not issued until May of 1890, but despite this, the town grew quickly (Figure 4) and became the Douglas County seat in November 1886, incorporated on March 22, 1889, and incorporated again in 1890 following the establishment of Washington as a state.



Prepared by ESA 2022

**Figure 4**  
1887 U.S. Surveyor General map of the Project area

The area was popular with homesteaders; the federal land office in the town "handled a third more applicants than any other land office in the state" (Kirk and Alexander 2001:101). A post office opened in the town in 1887, and the town's first school opened in 1893. Most homesteaders during this time "were primarily German immigrants, who came to this country in search of land to farm and to avoid

conscription in the German army” (Sharley et al. 2021:14). Waterworks and electric lights were installed in 1892, and the population more than doubled in just 4 years, jumping from 482 in 1900 to 1,000 by 1904.

Around the turn of the century, the town’s primary industries were cattle and wheat (subject to various booms and busts over the years), bolstered by a nearby gold rush and the emergence of potatoes as a major crop. A tram, steel buckets on cables, was constructed in 1902 to transport goods, but passengers and larger freight still had to utilize dangerous routes through the coulees or along what is today US 2; the town sits approximately 1,500 feet higher in elevation than the Columbia River (Kirk and Alexander 2001:101). When the Northern Pacific Railroad built a route through the area, Waterville was bypassed, and residents “formed the Waterville Railway, which opened ‘the shortest independent line’ from Waterville to Douglas in 1909” (Sharley et al. 2021:16). This connected the town to the Northern Pacific spur and was constructed with rails and ties lent by the company.

The area was hit by drought in 1917, and the economy was further impacted by falling wheat prices and the onset of the Great Depression. Several social organizations were formed during the Depression, including the Order of the Rainbow Girls, a Masonic-associated organization for teenaged girls; the Waterville Garden Club; Douglas County Cattlemen; and the Bachelorettes, a club for single “working girls,” which later became the Business and Professional Women’s Club (Unknown Author 1989:59-60, 62).

By the end of World War II, the town had largely been developed (Figure 5) and did not see the significant post-war construction boom that was common in other parts of the state. At this time, Alternate SR 10 ran through Waterville and connected it to Western Washington and east to Idaho. In 1946, Alternate SR 10 was re-designated and became a continuation of SR 2. This change extended SR 2 from its previous termination point in Bonners Ferry, Idaho to Everett, Washington and connecting the latter to Houlton, Maine (Weingroff 2022). Waterville was hit by a flood in June 1948, which destroyed crops and “washed out all five bridges” of the Waterville Railway “and one mile of the line’s track in Douglas Canyon” (Benton 1960; Unknown Author 1989:54). The Town made efforts to repair the track but was never able to, and the line was officially abandoned on March 23, 1954.

By the 1960s, the town had “two grocery stores, three car dealerships, sprawling farm implement sales and three gas stations,” with a population just over 1,000 (Steigmeyer 2005; *Seattle Times* 1969). The community was impacted by the 1985 Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), in which enrolled farmers “agree to remove environmentally sensitive land from agricultural production and plant species that will improve environmental health and quality” for 10 – 15 years in exchange for an annual rental payment (U.S. Department of Agriculture 2022). Today, Douglas County has more acres in CRP than any other county in Washington State (over 180,000 acres), and as a result “all the farm machinery sales dried up” in the town (Steigmeyer 2005). In 2020, the Town’s population stood at 1,134, with the five most common employment industries being education and health care (22%); agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining (16%); retail (14%); construction (12%); and manufacturing (10%) (U.S. Census Bureau 2023).





Source: *Seattle Times* 1942

**Figure 5**  
An overview of Waterville in March 1942

## 4. ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

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Popular American architectural styles regularly shift throughout the years, based on factors like taste, technology, historic trends, and regulations. The following styles described below include those that are commonly found in Waterville and are representative of resources from early settlement through the mid-century. Buildings in the Town are typical of those found throughout the country with some adaptations for local conditions, primarily weather and materials. The expansion of transportation, first by train and later by automobile and plane, allowed for materials to become more accessible throughout the country; building techniques and designs similarly spread with advances in communication technologies. Virginia Savage McAlester’s *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America’s Domestic Architecture* (McAlester 2015) served as the basis for the architectural descriptions included here, supplemented by DAHP’s Architectural Style Guide (DAHP 2022b). Other sources are cited as appropriate. Styles listed here represent those commonly found throughout the survey area. Examples include excellent versions of the styles within Waterville.

### 4.1 Frame Vernacular

Many wood frame buildings were constructed with no or few nods to architectural styles of the time. These can be called “no style;” “no architectural/academic style;” “vernacular,” which typically carries a descriptor of the construction style (i.e., frame or masonry); or occasionally “folk.” Frame Vernacular buildings generally feature gable or hip roofs and shingle, clapboard, and sometimes novelty siding. Following World War II, the popularity of wood frame buildings fell off considerably as concrete became more popular. Many Frame Vernacular structures were constructed by owners or local builders. Pattern books were also popular in the first part of the 20th century, which provided diagrams for owners to build their own houses. Examples of frame vernacular buildings in Waterville include the 1926 building at 214 W Walnut Street and 407 E Birch Street, built in 1910 (Figure 6).



Photos by ESA 2022

**Figure 6**  
Vernacular residences at 214 W Walnut Street (DAHP ID 578547), left,  
and 407 E Birch Street (DAHP ID 578302), right

## 4.2 Commercial Architecture

As a style, commercial architecture began to emerge near the end of the 19th century. The advent of cast iron beams allowed space for larger display windows, and with advancements in mechanization and new technologies, design sensibilities moved towards simplified forms, eschewing surface decoration. Commercial buildings are typically visually dominated by window expanses – often grouped – with flat fronts and parapeted roofs (Whiffen 1969). They are typically faced in brick, and sometimes have corbeled or geometric designs on the upper portion of the façade. The single Commercial style building surveyed as a part of this Project is located at 104 N Chelan Avenue (Figure 7).



Photo by ESA 2022

**Figure 7**  
A Commercial style building at 104 N Chelan Avenue (DAHP ID 581080)



### 4.3 Folk Victorian (ca.1870 – 1910)

Folk Victorian buildings are common throughout the United States and are largely due to the development of the railroad: with the establishment of new lines, new areas of the country had easy access to the heavy woodworking machines that could produce inexpensive details. These details, typically spindlework and jigsaw trim, could be applied to existing buildings as well as those under construction. The form of the building is typically a simple folk (or vernacular) building with these mass-produced details, most often found in the porch and cornice. The one Folk Victorian building surveyed during this Project is located at 405 E Locust Street (Figure 8)



Photo by ESA 2022

**Figure 8**  
A Folk Victorian residence at 405 E Locust Street (DAHP ID 578338)

## 4.4 Queen Anne (1880 – 1910)

Queen Anne style buildings are most notably defined by their complex, often sprawling forms and the use of highly elaborate decoration. Popular at the turn of the century, they are almost always two stories, have steeply pitched roofs and a large porch. Both massing and surface details are used to minimize any instance of smooth walls and often includes patterned shingles and towers. The most common subtype of the style is Spindlework, which is identified by its namesake ornamentation, sometimes known as gingerbread details. These buildings have delicate porch, roof, and windows decorations produced by machine lathes. Other, far less common styles are Free Classic (shares traits with Colonial Revival buildings), Half-Timbered (similar to Tudor buildings), and Patterned Masonry (containing decorative terracotta or stone panels); the latter two are rarely found outside of the East Coast. These building details could be shipped throughout the United States due to the emergence of the railroad, and builders incorporated them exuberantly. The Queen Anne building surveyed for this Project is located at 211 W Walnut Street (Figure 9).



Photo by ESA 2022

**Figure 9**  
A Queen Anne residence at 211 W Walnut Street (DAHP ID 578543)



## 4.5 Colonial Revival (1880 – 1955)

Colonial Revival buildings first grew to prominence with the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 and draw on the earlier Georgian, Dutch, and Federal styles. It was an overwhelmingly popular style in the first part of the 20th century; roughly 40% of buildings constructed between 1910 and 1930 were Colonial Revival. Unlike many other styles, it remained relatively popular through and after World War II, although post-war iterations were generally less elaborate than earlier designs. Colonial Revival buildings are often two stories, symmetric, and clad in brick or clapboard, with the front entry accented by a portico, typically a decorative pediment supported by columns or pilasters. Other common features include fanlight transoms, gable returns, and paired windows with multi-pane glazing. The one Colonial Revival building surveyed as a part of this Project is 303 W Locust Street (Figure 10).



Photo by ESA 2022

**Figure 10**  
A Colonial Revival residence at 303 E Locust Street (DAHP ID 578524)

## 4.6 Tudor Revival / Tudor Composite (1890 – 1940)

Tudor Revival buildings draw on a wide range of early English building traditions that date from late Medieval to the early Renaissance. Despite this broad range of source material, Tudor Revival buildings are often highly identifiable by a steep, side facing gable, highlighted entries, and half-timbering, where wood “timbers” with wood or stucco infill cover the second story. Instead of half-timbering, some employ highly patterned brickwork. Traditionally, windows are grouped and have few details, although leaded glass is a common feature. Chimneys are also very common and can be large and/or elaborate. In the Pacific Northwest, many Tudor Revival (also known as Tudor Composite) buildings are more modest, and half-timbering is not always the norm. Many northwest buildings designed in the style, particularly those that are smaller in size, are faced in stucco or clapboard. These regional iterations of the style are occasionally referred to as “Northwest Tudor,” as the horizontal emphasis (as can be seen in Waterville example includes 611 E Locust Street, Figure 11) is rarely found in other places.



Photo by ESA 2022

**Figure 11**  
A Tudor Composite residence at 611 E Locust Street (DAHP ID 578340)



## 4.7 Craftsman (1905 – 1930)

Craftsman buildings were a very common style from roughly the turn of the century to the onset of the Great Depression. The style has its roots in the English Arts and Craft Movement, which viewed machine-made elements as impersonal and focused on all details, large and small, being handmade with careful attention (Walker 1996:178). Early, highly refined, buildings designed in the style were widely reported on in magazines. “As a result, a flood of pattern books appeared, offering plans for Craftsman bungalows; some even offered completely pre-cut packages of lumber and detailing to be assembled by local labor” (McAlester 2015:578). This dissemination of images, plans, and materials led to a booming popularity. Buildings designed in this style typically feature a low pitch roof with a deep overhang and exposed roof rafters, sometimes with brackets or braces. Full width porches with corner posts or battered posts are typical to the style as well. Originally, wood siding (typically wood shingles or clapboard) was the norm, although many have seen siding changes – perhaps most notably during the post-war period, when many were re-sided with asbestos shingles. Examples include 607 E Ash Street and 610 E Locust Street (Figure 12).



Photos by ESA 2022

**Figure 12**  
Craftsman residences at 607 E Ash Street (DAHP ID 578277), left, and  
610 E Locust Street (DAHP ID 578336), right



## 4.8 Minimal Traditional (1935 – 1950)

During the latter half of the Great Depression (1935 – 1940) and through the end of the 1940s, Minimal Traditional buildings were overwhelmingly common. During that time, it was the Federal Housing Administration's (FHA's) preferred design and therefore more likely to be covered by FHA loans. In addition, the small houses could be constructed quickly, responding to housing needs to accommodate World War II production line workers and later to meet GI housing demands. The style eschewed nearly all decorations to maximize the visual size of the buildings, which were often less than 1,000 square feet. The focus was on the scale and proportion of doors and windows, and it was recommended that only one cladding material be used. They are almost exclusively one story, and the roof typically has little to no overhang. Examples of the style found in Waterville are located at 108 N Adams Street and at 204 W Locust Street (Figure 13).



Photos by ESA 2022

**Figure 13**  
Minimal Traditional residences at 108 N Adams Street (DAHP ID 578385), left,  
and 204 W Locust Street (DAHP ID 578517), right

## 5. SURVEY RESULTS & RECOMMENDATIONS

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ESA completed a historic resources survey of the Town between August 29 and September 2, 2022. Equipment included a handheld device with a high-quality digital camera. All visible materials were verified while in the field and recorded where not clear in the photographs. All structural information was verified against available historic information to clarify any alterations over time. From this information, the architectural significance was evaluated using NRHP criteria and aspects of integrity. Inventoried resources were surveyed and evaluated by a Secretary of the Interior Qualified Architectural Historian. A full list of surveyed resources and attributes can be found in **Appendix A**.

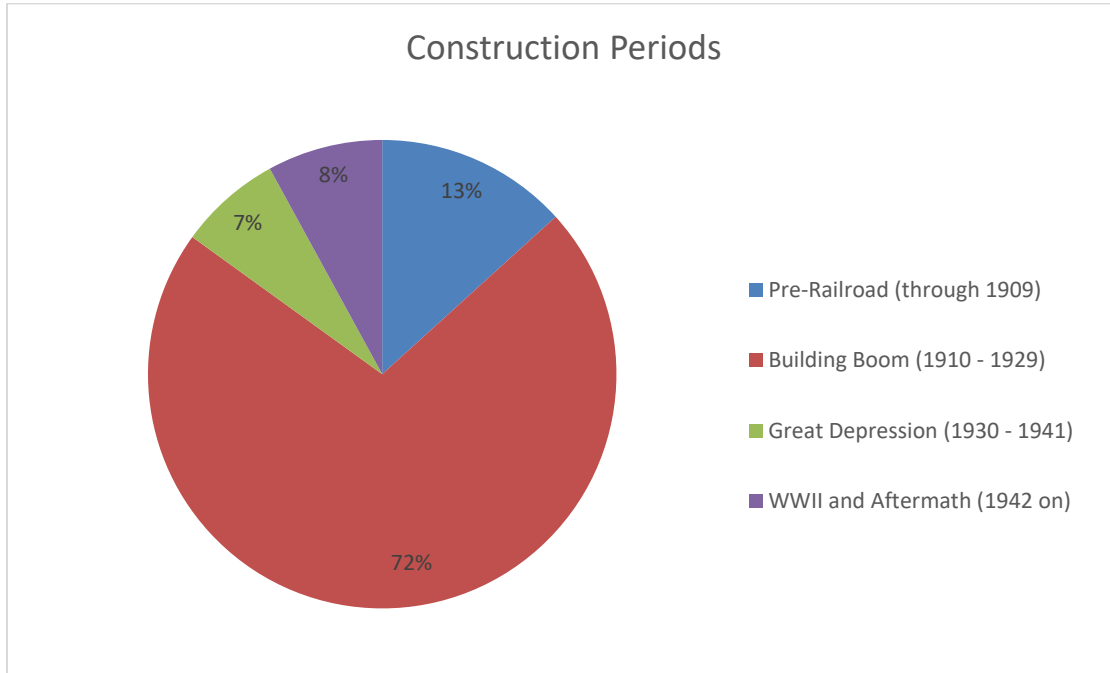
Overall, the survey area is a striking example of a small, early 20th century community with agricultural roots. The buildings, while mostly modest, are well appointed and cared for. US 2 jogs diagonally through the town, which surprisingly does not create as hard of a divide as expected. Turns at W Locust Street and S Chelan Avenue, along with stop signs and reduced speed limits, seem to keep the highway from severing the town. The town appears to be very stable in relation to its building stock; there did not appear to be evidence (either observed during the survey or in discussion with the Town's Historic Preservation Commission) of significant development pressures or of vacancy issues.

The vast majority of buildings in the survey area (107 buildings, 95%) are residential, while four commercial buildings and one governmental building (a fire station) were surveyed. One building, 207 W Locust Street (DAHP ID 581046), has an unknown use but appears at least in part to be industrial in nature. This distribution, however, is not wholly reflective of the streets surveyed. E Locust Street and N Chelan Avenue are the two primary commercial streets in the town, and the existing NRHP and local historic districts (they share the same boundaries) encompasses many of these buildings. They were recorded during Phase I and were not re-recorded as a part of this Phase II Project. Generally, E Locust Street contains commercial structures between E Park Street and N Rainier Street, while the rest of the street is predominantly residential. The other surveyed streets – Ash, Walnut, and Birch – are overwhelmingly residential. Based on cursory investigations through the rest of the town, it can generally be characterized as residential surrounding the commercial core along Locust Street, with agricultural and industrial uses dotted along the town limits.

Broadly, the construction of Waterville can be divided into four time periods of significant development: (1) pre-railroad, founding in the mid-1880s through the construction of the railroad spur in 1909; (2) building boom, from 1910 through the onset of the Great Depression; (3) the Great Depression (1930 – 1941); and (4) World War II and the aftermath (1942 on). By far, the period with the most intensive construction – according to build dates provided by the Douglas County Assessor – was the period between the railroad reaching the town and the onset of the Great Depression. Fifty buildings were constructed in 1920 alone, although broadly speaking, dates provided by assessor's office (especially those prior to World War II) are better considered circa dates.

Regardless, the period between 1910 and 1929 represents more than two-thirds (72%) of the buildings surveyed as a part of this Project (Figure 14). This building pattern is consistent with other agriculturally

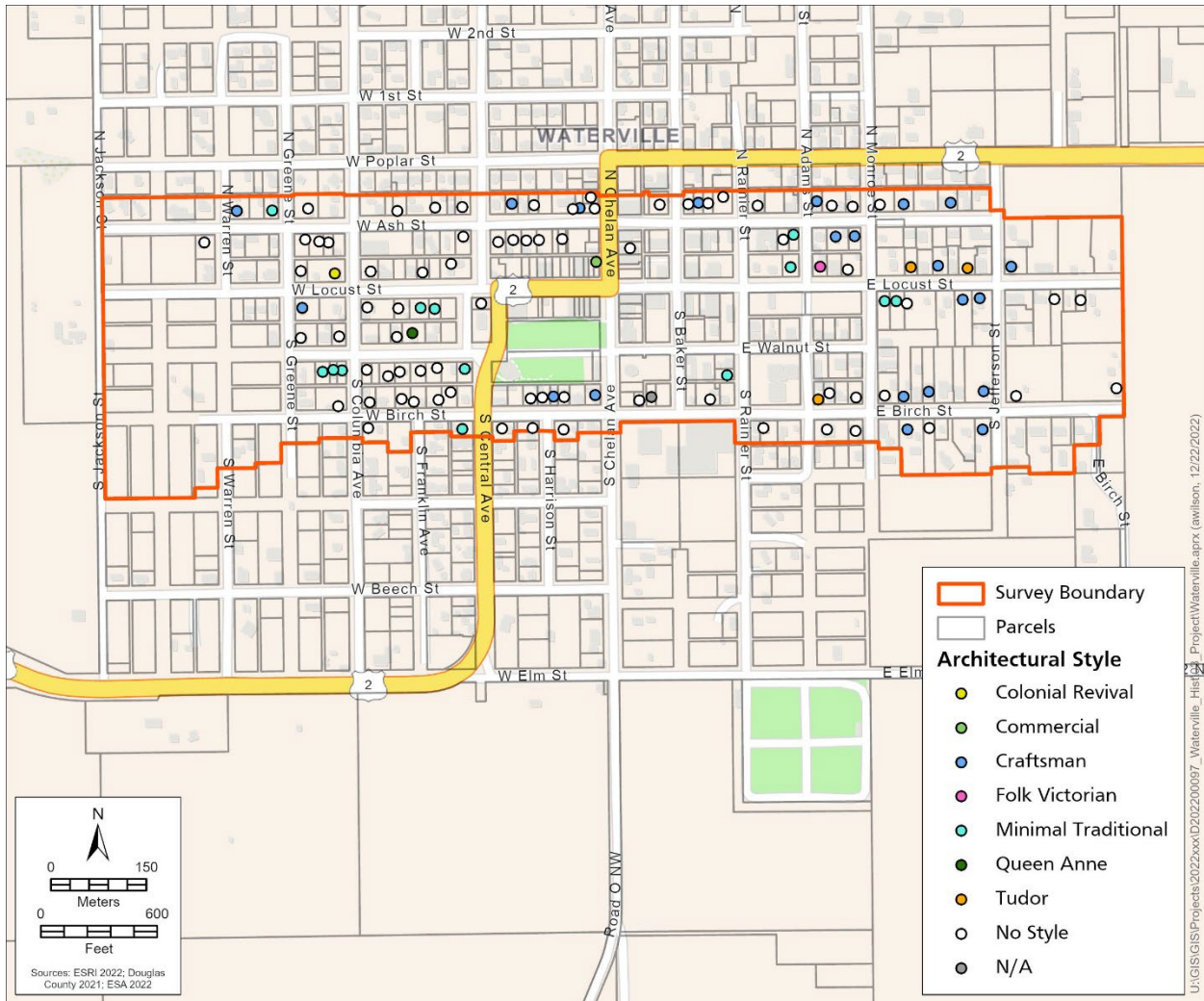
dependent communities throughout Washington State, particularly communities on the smaller side. The town's connection to the railroad line made trade much easier – particularly when compared to the metal bucket system – leading to a building boom. Organizing resources into periods associated with development is more illuminating than simply dividing them by decade. The periodization strategy associates the resources with the events that helped shape the community and also within the larger historic context.



Prepared by ESA 2022

**Figure 14**  
Construction periods of surveyed resources

Over 90% of the surveyed buildings were designed in one of three styles: no academic style (71 buildings, 63%), Craftsman (21 buildings, 18%), and Minimal Traditional (13 buildings, 12%), as seen in Figure 15. In addition, there were three Tudor Revival / Tudor Composite buildings, and one of each Colonial Revival, Commercial, Folk Victorian, and Queen Anne styles identified. One building, 109 E Birch Street (DAHP ID 578321), was too obscured to identify a style. The prevalence of vernacular (no academic style) and Craftsman style buildings is directly tied to the booming construction period in Waterville between the arrival of the railroad and the onset of the Great Depression. The strong presence of Minimal Traditional buildings is somewhat unexpected, as only approximately 15% of the surveyed resources were constructed after the start of the Depression. Within the survey area, 17 buildings were constructed in the period between 1929–1947, 13 of which are Minimal Traditional – that is, approximately 75%. While the prevalence of the style may be due to the limited number of surveyed resources, it is a unique data point. It may suggest a significant detail in Waterville's history, although more research would be needed (additional discussion included in Section 5.2).



Prepared by ESA 2022

**Figure 15**  
Architectural styles of surveyed resources

## 5.1 NRHP Findings & Recommendations

Since this was a reconnaissance-level survey, limited historic research was undertaken. As such, evaluations for NRHP listing are predominantly under Criterion C (architecture). Information about associations with historic events and/or peoples (Criteria A and B) or possible conveyance of historic or archaeological data were generally not addressed. This means that some resources surveyed as a part of this Project may be eligible under Criteria A, B, and/or D, even if ESA the field survey team did not recommend them eligible for listing in the NRHP. A building need not be designed in an academic style in order to meet Criterion C; vernacular structures can “embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction” just as styled buildings can. To date, none of the surveyed resources have received an NRHP determination from DAHP.

To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must, in addition to meeting at least one of the four criteria and be at least 50 years old, have retained its integrity. Integrity – which is comprised of workmanship, feeling, association, materials, location, setting, and design – can be impacted by a variety of alterations to the resource and/or to its broader setting. Common alterations, both in Waterville and throughout the country, include the replacement of windows, doors, and roofing materials; generally, none of these alterations impact a resource’s integrity such that it is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Resources were recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C if they retained their integrity and form, and their construction methods and design were in keeping with the time in which they were constructed. Buildings that have generally retained their form and massing and are identifiable as historic resources, but whose integrity has been impacted, were recommended ineligible for individual listing in the NRHP but as contributing to a potential historic district, in line with HPI form questions. Marking buildings as contributing to a potential historic district does not imply the area should be a district, simply that were a district present, the building would contribute.

Overall, the surveyed resources in Waterville have retained a relatively high level of integrity: 52 of the surveyed resources (46%) appear to be eligible for individual listing in the NRHP. Over three-quarters of the surveyed resources would contribute to a historic district (87 resources, or 77%). Individual NRHP recommendations could not be extended for four buildings:

- **200 N Chelan Avenue (DAHP ID 581081):** Alterations have impacted the structure, but the mass and form have remained the same; additional research is needed to identify if the alterations are historic.
- **217 W Birch Street (DAHP ID 578507):** At the time of survey, the building was undergoing work.
- **316 W Ash Street (DAHP ID 578495):** Additional research is needed to determine if the alterations are historic.
- **109 E Birch Street (DAHP ID 578321):** The building is too obscured to make a determination.

The survey results suggest the potential for a historic district, or potentially more than one. Buildings to the west of US 2 appear to be much more modest than those on the east side. It is possible the historic contexts of these two areas would lend itself to separate districts, although more information and research would be required. It may also be that Locust, the primary commercial street and dividing street between north and south, could divide districts.

Based on the data gathered as a part of this Project and background information provided by the Town, Douglas County Assessor, and the limited information gathered while driving through Waterville, it appears that outside of the existing historic local and NRHP district, most of the buildings in the town are residential, with most construction complete by the start of the 1950s. There are some non-residential buildings scattered throughout town, including the school, courthouse, some commercial buildings, and churches, generally constructed in same period as the surrounding houses. This preliminary overview of the town, coupled with the data from Phases I and II, suggests that any historic district(s) would likely be

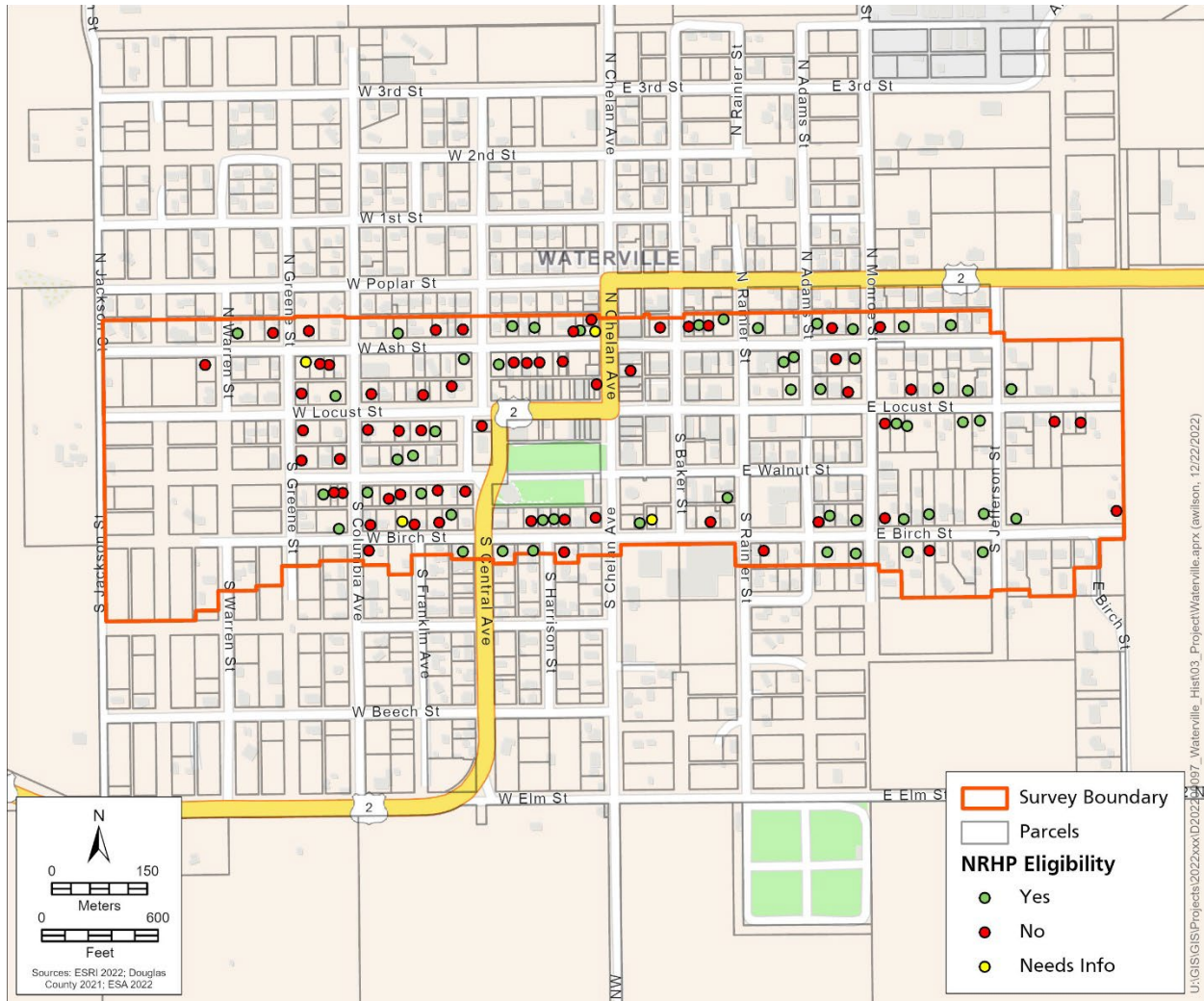
connected to the Town's establishment by white settlers through approximately the first half of the 20th century and encompass both residential and non-residential resources.

Depending on a potential district's period of significance, some of the resources noted as "contributing to potential district" ultimately may not be considered contributing to the district because of when they were constructed. This survey did not use any potential periods of significance to determine a building's potential contribution to a district – that is, if a resource is identifiable as a historic resource it was considered contributing; the date of construction did not factor into the non/contributing status of the building to a potential district. Individual building NRHP individual and district recommendations are included in **Appendix A**.

Surveyed resources were also evaluated for their potential for listing in the Waterville Register of Historic Places. Local criteria are included in Section 2.1.3, Local Preservation, but are generally in line with NRHP criteria. As such, buildings recommended eligible for individual listing in the NRHP are also recommended eligible for individual local listing, and would certainly contribute to a local historic district.

All recommendations are based on fabric visible from the right-of-way and limited historic research. Additional research may reveal that resources recommended eligible may have lost their integrity, or that recommended ineligible resources may meet other criteria. Additionally, if there is historic material underneath modern alterations, the removal of these more recent changes may alter a building's eligibility.





Prepared by ESA 2022

**Figure 16**  
Individual NRHP eligibility of surveyed resources



Prepared by ESA 2022

**Figure 17**  
Eligibility of surveyed resources to potential historic district

## 5.2 General Recommendations

This survey was Phase II of a larger Project intended to document all the historic resources in Waterville. ESA commends the Town for undertaking this Project, and recommends it continue and complete the comprehensive survey, documenting all resources within the Town that are 50 years old or older.

In addition to providing a baseline of the existing resources and help fulfill the Town’s obligations as a CLG, a comprehensive survey will also help better determine the limits of any potential local or NRHP historic districts. This survey can only offer district recommendations based on the surveyed resources, and the survey boundaries may or may not align with the best district boundaries.



Currently, the Town does not have an easily locatable list or map identifying local landmarks (the only location in which this information is available is in the Town's municipal code). It would be beneficial if this information were more easily accessible to the general public, for both general education purposes and to help promote the history and architecture of Waterville. It is ESA's understanding that the Town is currently in the process of developing a town-wide historic map with, among other things, historic preservation information. In addition to identifying local landmarks and/or historic districts, other helpful information would include NRHP-listed landmarks and historic districts and links to the local/NRHP nomination documents, as well as construction dates and architects/builders/designers (if known) for all buildings in the Town. Other features could include historic images (of individual buildings and/or streetscapes), architectural styles, and historic residents.

The historic character of Waterville is important to its residents and community leaders. The Town has hosted meetings to provide preservation information to the residents. Based on some comments the field survey team heard while out, however, the Town should consider providing general information about what it means to be a historic resource. Differences, or lack thereof, between things like local versus NRHP listing; individual landmarks, buildings within historic districts, and resources that contribute to a district; and what owners can and cannot do to their buildings are not generally understood. The public can have perceptions that are different from what the legal realities are and may oppose preservation initiatives simply because of this incorrect perception. This information could be provided in a number of ways, including inclusion in the planned historic map (see above paragraph), printed/mailed information, public meetings, emails, and/or on the Town's website, among other methods.

The Town should consider integrating disaster mitigation planning alongside historic preservation. While disaster responses rightly prioritize health and safety, without an integrated plan, historic resources may be condemned in instances where they need not be. Developing a plan prior to a disaster can help guide responses and minimize unnecessary loss to the community's historic fabric. It can also direct later recovery efforts and lessen the burden for on-the-ground efforts.

Based on conversations with the Waterville Historic Preservation Commission, there appears to be a significant amount of institutional knowledge. The Town should consider a program and/or project(s) that help collect and disseminate this information. Options can include oral history projects, historic context reports, digitization of records, and the expansion of the Town's historic map. These records can range from information about individual buildings (building permits, plans, drawings, etc.), previous building owners, the neighborhood, and the town as a whole.

As previously noted, a surprisingly high number of surveyed buildings constructed after 1929 are Minimal Traditional. While this was a very common style of the time, vernacular (no academic style) buildings were also quite common. This may simply be due to a coincidental concentration within the survey area, or it may be representative of other resources in the town. A more exhaustive survey would be needed to make this determination. A higher presence of Minimal Traditional buildings – if found – could indicate a higher-than-average income in the town during the Great Depression and World War II (resulting in the necessary funds to construct a new building), a significant presence of FHA-sponsored housing loans, or something else. If a high percentage of Minimal Traditional buildings are found

throughout the town (following a subsequent survey), this may be worthy of further investigation to determine if it illuminates the history of Waterville.

The greatest threat to Waterville's historic resources is demolition, which is irreversible. The other relatively significant threats are improvements, which often consist of window and siding replacement, which in turn impact the integrity. Other common improvements are additions or the enclosure of a carport or garage as an additional room. In Waterville, however, most of the noted additions appear to be historic.

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# Appendix A

## Historic Property Inventory Data

Address	DAHP ID	Built Date	Style	Meets NR (individual)	Contributes to District
113 E ASH ST	578268	1910	No Style	No	Yes
201 E ASH ST	578269	1910	No Style	No	yes
417 E ASH ST	578270	1910	No Style	yes	Yes
205 E ASH ST	578271	1910	Craftsman	Yes	Yes
314 E ASH ST	578272	1910	No Style	Yes	Yes
303 E ASH ST	578273	1910	No Style	yes	yes
217 E ASH ST	578274	1910	No Style	yes	Yes
501 E ASH ST	578275	1912	No Style	No	no
513 E ASH ST	578276	1916	Craftsman	Yes	Yes
607 E ASH ST	578277	1918	Craftsman	Yes	Yes
211 E ASH ST	578278	1920	No Style	No	no
408 E ASH ST	578279	1920	Craftsman	No	Yes
401 E ASH ST	578280	1920	Craftsman	yes	Yes
416 E ASH ST	578281	1920	Craftsman	yes	Yes
405 E ASH ST	578282	1920	No Style	No	Yes
519 E BIRCH ST	578293	1920	Craftsman	yes	Yes
518 E BIRCH ST	578294	1890	No Style	No	yes
211 E BIRCH ST	578297	1900	No Style	No	yes
306 E BIRCH ST	578298	1900	No Style	No	yes
417 E BIRCH ST	578301	1910	No Style	yes	Yes
407 E BIRCH ST	578302	1910	No Style	yes	Yes
619 E BIRCH ST	578304	1915	Craftsman	yes	Yes
509 E BIRCH ST	578307	1916	Craftsman	yes	Yes
618 E BIRCH ST	578309	1920	Craftsman	yes	Yes
503 E BIRCH ST	578310	1920	No Style	No	no
512 E BIRCH ST	578311	1920	Craftsman	yes	Yes
403 E BIRCH ST	578312	1920	Tudor	no	Yes
414 E BIRCH ST	578313	1920	No Style	yes	yes
404 E BIRCH ST	578314	1920	No Style	yes	yes
815 E BIRCH ST	578315	1923	No Style	No	Yes
109 E BIRCH ST	578321	1910		Needs Info	yes
105 E BIRCH ST	578322	1910	No Style	yes	yes
618 E LOCUST ST	578327	1913	Craftsman	Yes	Yes
411 E LOCUST ST	578328	1890	No Style	No	Needs Info
716 E LOCUST ST	578329	1910	No Style	No	Yes
514 E LOCUST ST	578330	1910	No Style	yes	Yes
610 E LOCUST ST	578336	1920	Craftsman	Yes	Yes
703 E LOCUST ST	578337	1920	Craftsman	yes	Yes
405 E LOCUST ST	578338	1920	Folk Victorian	Yes	Yes
800 E LOCUST ST	578339	1928	No Style	No	Yes
611 E LOCUST ST	578340	1929	Tudor	Yes	Yes
601 E LOCUST ST	578342	1930	Craftsman	yes	Yes
515 E LOCUST ST	578343	1937	Tudor	No	Yes
317 E LOCUST ST	578344	1940	Minimal Traditic	yes	Yes
502 E LOCUST ST	578345	1946	Minimal Traditic	No	Yes



506 E LOCUST ST	578346	1947	Minimal Traditic	yes	Yes
108 N ADAMS ST	578385	1946	Minimal Traditic	Yes	Yes
110 N CENTRAL AVE	578389	1900	No Style	Yes	Yes
204 N CHELAN AVE	578394	1920	No Style	No	No
305 S CENTRAL AVE	578415	1920	No Style	yes	Yes
302 S CENTRAL AVE	578423	1945	Minimal Traditic	Yes	Yes
202 S CENTRAL AVE	578424	1945	Minimal Traditic	No	Yes
216 S COLUMBIA AVE	578435	1900	No Style	Yes	Yes
300 S HARRISON ST	578451	1920	No Style	Yes	Yes
303 S HARRISON ST	578452	1920	No Style	No	No
217 S JEFFERSON ST	578458	1900	No Style	Yes	Yes
204 S RAINIER ST	578462	1947	Minimal Traditic	yes	Yes
117 W ASH ST	578479	1916	No Style	Yes	Yes
401 W ASH ST	578480	1939	Minimal Traditic	No	Yes
310 W ASH ST	578482	1889	No Style	No	No
219 W ASH ST	578483	1890	No Style	Yes	Yes
203 W ASH ST	578484	1898	No Style	No	Yes
126 W ASH ST	578486	1910	No Style	Yes	Yes
122 W ASH ST	578488	1920	No Style	No	No
504 W ASH ST	578489	1920	No Style	No	No
114 W ASH ST	578490	1920	No Style	No	Yes
209 W ASH ST	578491	1920	No Style	No	No
105 W ASH ST	578493	1920	Craftsman	Yes	Yes
118 W ASH ST	578494	1920	No Style	No	No
316 W ASH ST	578495	1920	No Style	Needs Info	Yes
304 W ASH ST	578496	1920	No Style	No	Yes
107 W ASH ST	578497	1920	No Style	No	No
317 W ASH ST	578498	1920	No Style	No	No
123 W ASH ST	578499	1920	Craftsman	Yes	Yes
110 W ASH ST	578500	1920	No Style	No	No
417 W ASH ST	578501	1940	Craftsman	yes	yes
227 W BIRCH ST	578502	1920	No Style	No	No
228 W BIRCH ST	578503	1920	No Style	no	Yes
119 W BIRCH ST	578504	1916	No Style	No	Yes
115 W BIRCH ST	578505	1920	No Style	yes	yes
209 W BIRCH ST	578506	1920	No Style	No	Needs Info
217 W BIRCH ST	578507	1920	No Style	Needs Info	Needs Info
215 W BIRCH ST	578508	1920	No Style	No	yes
101 W BIRCH ST	578509	1920	Craftsman	no	yes
205 W BIRCH ST	578510	1920	No Style	yes	Yes
109 W BIRCH ST	578511	1920	No Style	No	Yes
111 W BIRCH ST	578512	1920	Craftsman	Yes	Yes
215 W LOCUST ST	578516	1920	No Style	No	Yes
204 W LOCUST ST	578517	1937	Minimal Traditic	Yes	Yes
225 W LOCUST ST	578518	1890	No Style	No	Yes
319 W LOCUST ST	578519	1912	No Style	No	Yes
316 W LOCUST ST	578520	1916	Craftsman	No	Yes

214 W LOCUST ST	578521	1920	No Style	No	Yes
222 W LOCUST ST	578522	1920	No Style	No	No
208 W LOCUST ST	578523	1937	Minimal Traditic	No	Yes
303 W LOCUST ST	578524	1920	Colonial Revival	yes	Yes
208 W WALNUT ST	578539	1920	No Style	No	Needs Info
220 W WALNUT ST	578540	1920	No Style	No	No
218 W WALNUT ST	578541	1920	No Style	No	Needs Info
303 W WALNUT ST	578542	1890	No Style	No	no
211 W WALNUT ST	578543	1900	Queen Anne	yes	Yes
217 W WALNUT ST	578544	1900	No Style	yes	yes
226 W WALNUT ST	578545	1920	No Style	Yes	Yes
317 W WALNUT ST	578546	1920	No Style	No	Yes
214 W WALNUT ST	578547	1926	No Style	yes	yes
302 W WALNUT ST	578548	1945	Minimal Traditic	No	Yes
304 W WALNUT ST	578549	1946	Minimal Traditic	No	yes
306 W WALNUT ST	578550	1946	Minimal Traditic	yes	yes
207 W LOCUST ST	581046	1940	No Style	No	Needs Info
100 E PARK ST	581079	1926	No Style	No	No
104 N CHELAN AVE	581080	1903	Commercial	No	No
200 N CHELAN AVE	581081	1915	No Style		Yes
107 N CHELAN AVE	581086	1910	No Style	No	No

# Appendix B

## Historic Property Inventory Forms