

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

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Title of Report: Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington.

Date of Report: July 7, 2017

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Quad: Colfax North, 7.5' USGS Acres: 12

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Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District

City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington



AHA!

AHA! Project 2016-010

July 7, 2017

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City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington

By:

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ABSTRACT

The City of Colfax was awarded a Certified Local Government (CLG) grant by the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) for intensive level built environment survey of buildings along Main Street in a five-block section of the downtown commercial core. The survey area, a portion of Section 14, Township 16 North, Range 43 East, Willamette Meridian, is bounded by Island Street on the north, the alley between Main and Mill streets on the east, Stevens Street on the south, and the channelized South Fork of the Palouse River on the west. The project is a portion of the original Colfax town plat, lands totaling approximately 12 acres. The City of Colfax contracted with Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!) to conduct the survey and report the results; members of the Colfax Historic Preservation Commission volunteered to assist the project by conducting historical research for individual buildings. During the fieldwork, completed February through April 2017, 60 buildings were inventoried and 54 historical properties were recorded—52 commercial buildings, one public library, and one post office. Most of these properties date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the City’s initial development period. Although most of the buildings have been altered through replacement of doors, windows and other fabric, and stylistic updates of the storefronts, nearly all remain clearly recognizable as historical. Relatively little modern infill has occurred in the area—five commercial buildings were built in the 1970s and one in the 1990s and two former building sites have been converted to surface parking. Nearly all of the 54 historic properties had previously been added to the State of Washington Historic Property Inventory database, either minimally recorded during a 1986 historic district nomination project (Matthews et al. 1986) or documented per current standards during a 2007 intensive historical buildings survey (Yeomans and Colfax Historic Preservation Commission 2007). All 54 historical properties were recorded during the present project, HPI forms were created or updated, and each property was evaluated for National Register of Historic Places and Colfax Register of Historic Places eligibility. Although only 12 properties were recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, 36 were recommended individually eligible for listing on the Colfax Register of Historic Places and 36 were recommended as contributing elements in a potential National Register of Historic Places Colfax Main Street Historic District (the present Main Street Historic District is listed on the Washington Heritage Register).

Cover photograph: Overview of the Inventory Area: Main Street just south of Upton Street; view to the southwest. The tall building at right is the Fraternity Block (Project Number 52).

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Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!) would like to thank the following individuals and organizations for assistance with this project. Mike Rizzitiello of the City of Colfax awarded the contract; Lynda Kramlich of the City of Colfax managed the contract, supplied background information, reviewed the report, and completed other support tasks; Kim Gant and the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) distributed funding and reviewed the report; the National Park Service supplied funding; Colfax Historic Preservation Commissioners Claudia Rollins, Frank White and Patti Cammack researched, wrote and compiled individual building histories and reviewed the report; Colfax Historic Preservation Commissioners Debbie Snell, John Solimine and Bob Krikac provided information and suggestions and reviewed the report; City of Colfax Mayor Todd Vanek provided support; Preservation Consultant Linda Yeomans supplied valuable historical research conducted during a ca. 2007 Colfax historic preservation project; and all others provided historical information.

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Debbie Snell, Historic Preservation Commissioner, City of Colfax

Patti Cammack, Historic Preservation Commissioner, City of Colfax

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INTRODUCTION

In 2016 the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) awarded the City of Colfax (City) a grant for intensive level built environment survey of the central downtown area. The City contracted these investigations to Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!) of Spokane Valley. This report provides a summary of the investigations, including descriptions of project methodology, results, and historic preservation recommendations.

Project Background and Description

The City of Colfax selected the commercial and public buildings in a five-block section of Main Street for intensive level built environment inventory. This area, part of the earliest section of the Colfax central business district, is bounded by Island Street on the north, the alley between Main and Mill streets on the east, Stevens Street on the south, and the channelized South Fork of the Palouse River on the west (Figures 1 to 3). The project, comprising approximately 12 acres, includes portions of Blocks 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18 and 19 of the original Colfax town plat, and is a portion of Section 14, Township 16 North, Range 43 East, Willamette Meridian.

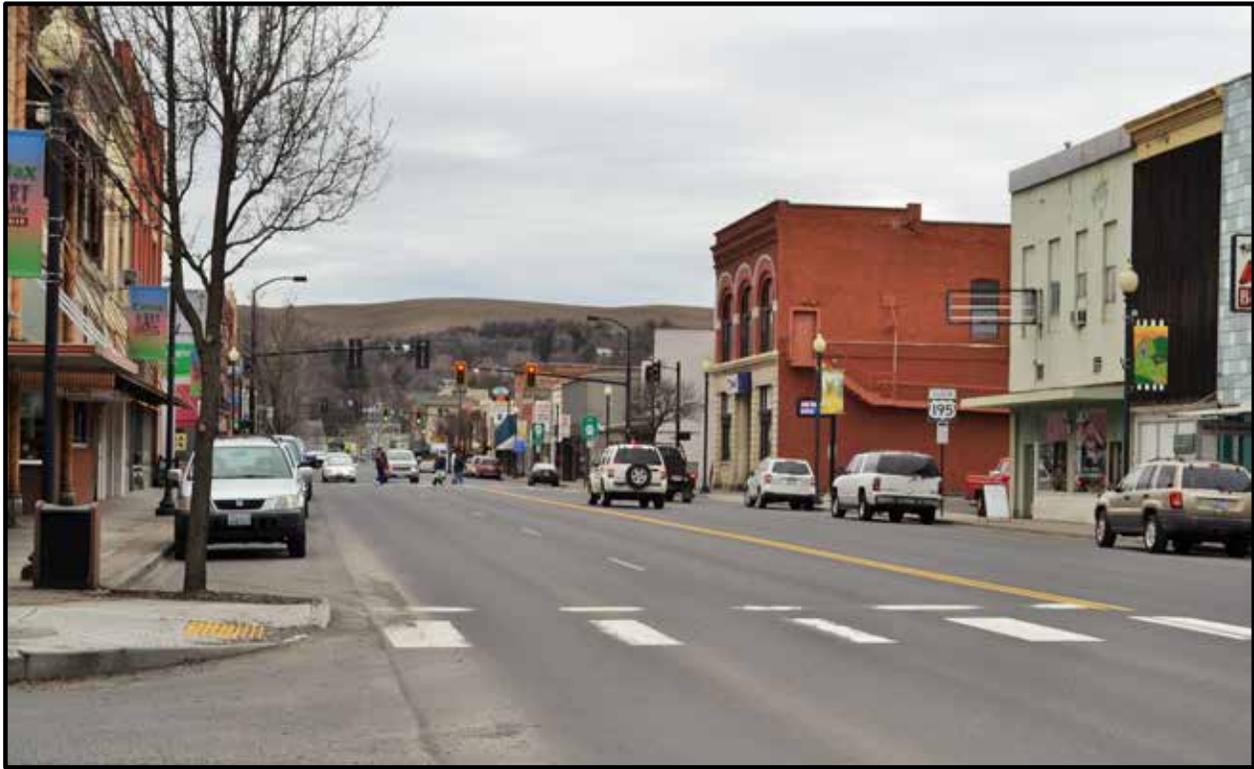


Figure 1. Overview of the Inventory Area: Main Street as seen from Wall Street; view to the southwest. The tall red brick building at right is US Bank (Project Number 45).

This project was funded by federal monies from the National Park Service, disbursed by the Washington DAHP as a Certified Local Government (CLG) grant. Because of the funding source and oversight, this project was conducted in compliance with DAHP's survey and reporting directives (DAHP 2014), which are based on guidelines in the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (36CFR800.1, 36CFR800.16).

The NHPA defines historic properties as those listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), resources that may include buildings or structures, historical objects, archaeological sites, and places of traditional cultural value. Properties eligible for listing in the NRHP must generally be 50 or more years of age, possess physical integrity, and meet at least one of four criteria of historic significance (National Park Service 1997:2). These criteria designate as significant those resources:

- 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 persons significant in our 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 prehistory or history.

The Colfax Register of Historic Places has similar requirements for designation of historic properties. According to the City of Colfax Municipal Code (City of Colfax 2016), a “building, structure, site, or object may be designated for inclusion in the Colfax Register of Historic Places if it is significantly associated with the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or cultural heritage of the community; is at least fifty years old, or is of lesser age and has exceptional importance; and falls in at least one of the following categories:

- 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to national, state, or local history.
- 2. Embodies the distinctive architectural characteristics of a type, period, style, or method of design or construction.
- 3. Is the work of a designer, builder, or architect significant in national, state or local history.
- 4. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of Colfax’s cultural, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, or architectural history.
- 5. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in national, state, or local history.
- 6. Has yielded or is likely to yield important archaeological information.
- 7. 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.
- 8. Is a birthplace or grave of an historical figure of outstanding importance and is the only surviving structure or site associated with that person.
- 9. Is a reconstructed building that has been executed in an historically accurate manner on the original site.”

The City of Colfax contracted with Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!) of Spokane Valley for built environment assessment of the designated project area. All phases of the project, except researching individual building histories and compiling historical photographs, were conducted or directed by the Principal Investigator, AHA! Senior Architectural Historian/Archaeologist Ann Sharley, M.A., a professional who meets and exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Architectural History as detailed in 36 CFR 61. AHA! Senior Archaeologist Fran Hamilton, M.A., assisted the project through research, planning, photography and report preparation.

City of Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members—Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack—independently researched and wrote histories of project buildings and compiled historical photographs, a major part of this intensive level built environment survey.

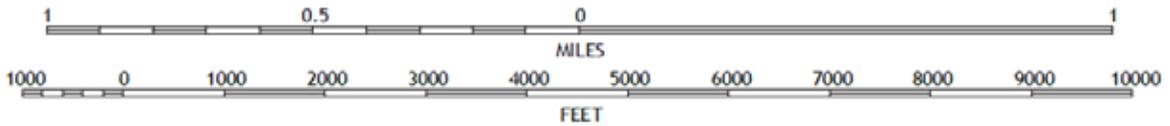
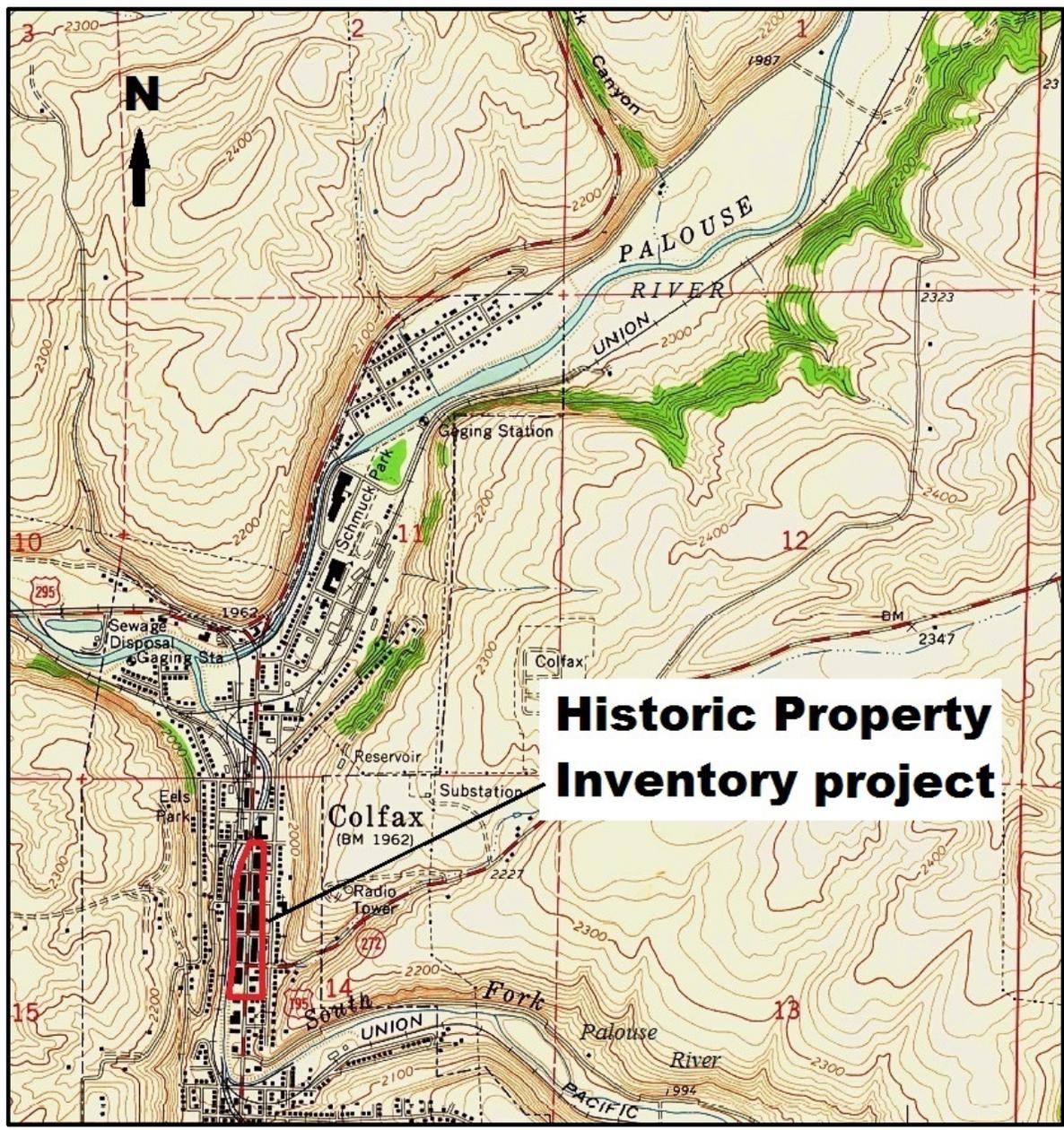


Figure 2. Inventory Area (adapted from Colfax North, Wash., USGS 7.5' quadrangle, 1964).



Figure 3. Inventory Area, showing building numbers assigned during the project; buildings 4, 5, 16, 24, 29 and 49 are modern (adapted from Google Earth aerial photograph, 2015).

RESEARCH DESIGN

Standard architectural history methods, adapted to the project objectives and observed conditions, were utilized in completing this intensive level built environment survey. The project was conducted in accordance with Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service directives and guidance.

Objectives

The City of Colfax, as a Certified Local Government (CLG), qualifies for technical and financial assistance for its historic preservation activities. The present intensive level inventory of commercial buildings along a five-block section of Main Street is part of the City's ongoing efforts to assess and document historic areas of the community. The present survey is the City's second DAHP-sponsored built environment study, following the 2007 intensive level survey of Main Street north and south of the downtown commercial core (Yeomans and Colfax Historic Preservation Commission 2007). Information regarding historical built environment resources within the City will assist municipal agencies in planning for future development, educating the public about the city's past, and promoting local tourism. The present project will also provide needed information should landowners desire to list their historical buildings on the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Figure 4. Overview of the Inventory Area: Main Street as seen from Wall Street; view to the southeast. The two-story buildings at left are Project Numbers 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Methodology

Prior to the fieldwork, AHA!'s professional Architectural Historian accessed the Whitman County Assessor's online TaxSifter property records search application to determine correct addresses, tax parcel numbers, and other information needed for completion of Washington Historic Property Inventory (HPI) forms for buildings within the Inventory Area. As agreed with the City of Colfax, built environment features 50 or more years of age were defined as historical for the purpose of the survey.

The AHA! Architectural Historian reviewed DAHP's Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) database for previous built environment surveys and previously recorded built environment features within the Inventory Area. Two historical buildings surveys had previously been completed for portions of the present project: a 1986 Colfax Main Street Historic District inventory and nomination, conducted and developed by the Washington State University School of Architecture, included the area from Stevens Street to Upton Street (Matthews et al. 1986) and a 2007 built environment survey included the block from Upton Street to Island Street (Yeomans and Colfax Historic Preservation Commission 2007). After the 1986 survey, the Main Street Historic District was listed in the Washington Heritage Register at the local level of significance (Washington State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 1986). In 1989 the Colfax Main Post Office was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (Kolva 1989) and the property was listed on May 30, 1991 (National Park Service 2017). During these previous investigations, Historic Property Inventory (HPI) forms were completed for most of the buildings within the present Inventory Area; very few, however, were completed to present intensive level standards.

AHA! collected additional historical information regarding the Inventory Area from the General Land Office (GLO) plat map and other historical maps, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land patent records, and historic accounts for the area. The original Town of Colfax plat map was examined at the Colfax City Hall.

The AHA! Architectural Historian then completed the intensive level field survey—as defined in DAHP's 2014 "Washington State Standards for Cultural Resource Reporting" (DAHP 2014) and in the current project's Grant Agreement document (DAHP 2016)—for all built environment properties within the Inventory Area. During the survey, conducted February 13, 14, 16, 17 and 20, March 2, 3 and 10, and April 1, 2017, the Architectural Historian walked the entire project to verify ages of buildings identified as historical during previous built environment studies and to identify any additional historical buildings or structures not included in previous studies. All historical buildings within the Inventory Area were recorded with field notes and high resolution digital photographs. The buildings were recorded from the exterior and all visible sides were documented. Each recorded property was assigned a project number and its location marked on an aerial photograph (Figure 3).

Historical research for individual buildings was conducted, written and compiled by members of the Colfax Historic Preservation Commission: Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack. Sources this team consulted include the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage website, *Colfax on Parade* newsreel, Sanborn fire insurance maps, Library of Congress *Chronicling America* online historical newspaper archive (<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/>), historical telephone directories, historical Colfax High School yearbooks, local historical reference works, Peg Jones and Emily Adams historical research (Jones and Adams ca. 2005), Colfax Main Street Historic District nomination (Matthews et al. 1986), Colfax Main Street Survey Phase 2 (Yeomans and Colfax Historic Preservation Commission 2007), the *Find A Grave* online genealogical resource (<https://www.findagrave.com/>), and interviews with local residents.

Following the fieldwork, the Architectural Historian completed an intensive level Washington HPI form for each recorded built environment property. These forms, completed in the WISAARD database, include architectural descriptions, architectural styles, construction dates, photographs, map locations, and

National Register of Historic Places and Colfax Register of Historic Places eligibility recommendations. The number assigned each historical property during the field survey was included in the HPI form following “CLFX” at the end of the field number. The forms were completed following guidelines in DAHP’s “Washington State Standards for Cultural Resource Reporting” (DAHP 2014), various WISAARD training documents, and, as appropriate, “Washington’s Statewide Historic Property Inventory Guide and Database User Manual” (DAHP 2005). Following client and DAHP review and approval, the HPI forms were submitted electronically to DAHP through the WISAARD database.

The Architectural Historian summarized the project research and fieldwork in this professional survey report and, following client and DAHP review and approval, submitted it electronically to DAHP through the WISAARD database. The AHA! Architectural Historian also developed a PowerPoint presentation summarizing the project results and presented it at a public meeting in Colfax.

Expectations

Based on pre-field research, development of the project vicinity began in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as the area was platted and developed for commercial use. Although most buildings in the area were expected to date to that time period, Assessor’s records indicated that a number of buildings in the area date to the mid-twentieth century or to the modern period. Although the City of Colfax estimated approximately 70 historical properties within the Inventory Area, County Assessor’s records indicated the actual number was around 60.

Area Surveyed

The entire Inventory Area, as defined in the “Project Background and Description” section of this report, was surveyed for built environment resources (Figures 2 and 3).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Knowledge of the people who have lived in an area, as well as their cultures and lifestyles, forms the basis for interpretation of extant built environment resources. A brief history of the Inventory Area and the surrounding region follows.

Historical Development

Pre-European Contact Period

The present Inventory Area lies within the Columbia Plateau of eastern Washington, a region with an archaeologically documented human history stretching back at least 11,000 years (Ames et al. 1998; Chatters and Pokotylo 1998:73). At the time of European contact, the present Colfax vicinity formed an upland portion of the Palus people’s traditional territory, near lands traditionally associated with native Coeur d’Alene and Spokane peoples (Ray 1936:103; Spier 1936:43; Sprague 1998:352). The Palus employed a settlement and subsistence pattern characterized by winter residence in permanent streamside settlements, generally along the Snake River, and travel to favored resource collection areas along the Snake River and in the uplands during warmer seasons as fish, game and edible roots became available (Sprague 1998:352-355).

Historical Period

Initially most Euro-American immigrants settled south of the Columbia River in present-day Oregon, but by the 1850s and 1860s most arable land in that area had been claimed. In 1867, in response to new settlers’ demands for land, a reservation was set aside for Native American people living in the area between Union Flat Creek and the Spokane River as well in adjacent parts of Idaho, an area that would

Perkins called the new settlement Belleville, probably after his hometown of Belle Plaines, Illinois, although Perkins' wife is said to have attributed the name, presumably tongue-in-cheek, to an earlier girlfriend (Erickson 1981:37; Kjack 1998:28). When the town was platted on the Hezekiah S. Hollingsworth cash entry claim in 1872, it was renamed Colfax, in honor of Schuyler Colfax, then vice-president of the United States (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2017; General Land Office [GLO] 1872, 1873; Gilbert 1882:439; LaFollette ca. 1956:3; Meany 1923:52). Over the next few years two stores were opened in Colfax, as well as a flour mill, school, hotel, and post office (Gilbert 1882:439; Kingston 1934:10; LaFollette ca. 1956:3). Anderson Cox is credited with successfully lobbying the Washington territorial legislature to approve a territorial road, which was surveyed in 1872 and subsequently constructed from Walla Walla to Spokane via Colfax, greatly improving access into the region (Freeman 1954:128; Gilbert 1882:433; Kingston 1981:253-256; LaFollette ca. 1956:3).

The first settlers in the Palouse region selected homes along streams where water and wood were plentiful. These low-lying areas were perceived as good farmland, while the surrounding bunchgrass-covered hills were viewed only as rangeland, useful for stock grazing. The more desirable valley bottoms were rapidly claimed, forcing new settlers to take land in the hills. Much to the immigrants' astonishment, however, the hill country proved to be even richer farmland than the valleys and, by the late 1870s, native bunchgrass was accepted as an indicator of rich wheat lands (Meinig 1968:246, 264, 265; Prevost 1985:8, 11, 12).



Figure 6. Wheat fields immediately north and east of Colfax with Steptoe Butte in the distance; view to the north.

In 1876 the first wheat was shipped down the Snake and Columbia rivers to Portland, Oregon, and by the end of the 1880s most farmland in the region had been claimed (Colfax Chamber of Commerce ca. 1955; Erickson 1985:xiii; Meinig 1968:247). Rural farm families looked to Colfax for goods and services and the town became a regional supply and transportation center, as well as the Whitman County seat (Gilbert 1882:434, 439; Kingston 1934:6). Industrial facilities in Colfax provided products difficult to transport into frontier communities, including cast iron architectural detailing, beer, and brick (Kirk and Alexander 1990:190; Sanborn Map Company 1884). The importance of the town increased in 1883 with arrival of the Union Pacific's Columbia and Palouse railroad, connecting the community with national population centers and facilitating transport of local agricultural products to national markets (Cheever 1949:23, 117; Erickson 1981:52; West 1974:3, 4).

The original town of Colfax was centered in the present downtown area, from about Island Street to Stevens (originally Brewery) Street. As the town grew, the business district expanded to the north and south and residential areas expanded into the surrounding hills and valleys (Sanborn Map Company, various dates).

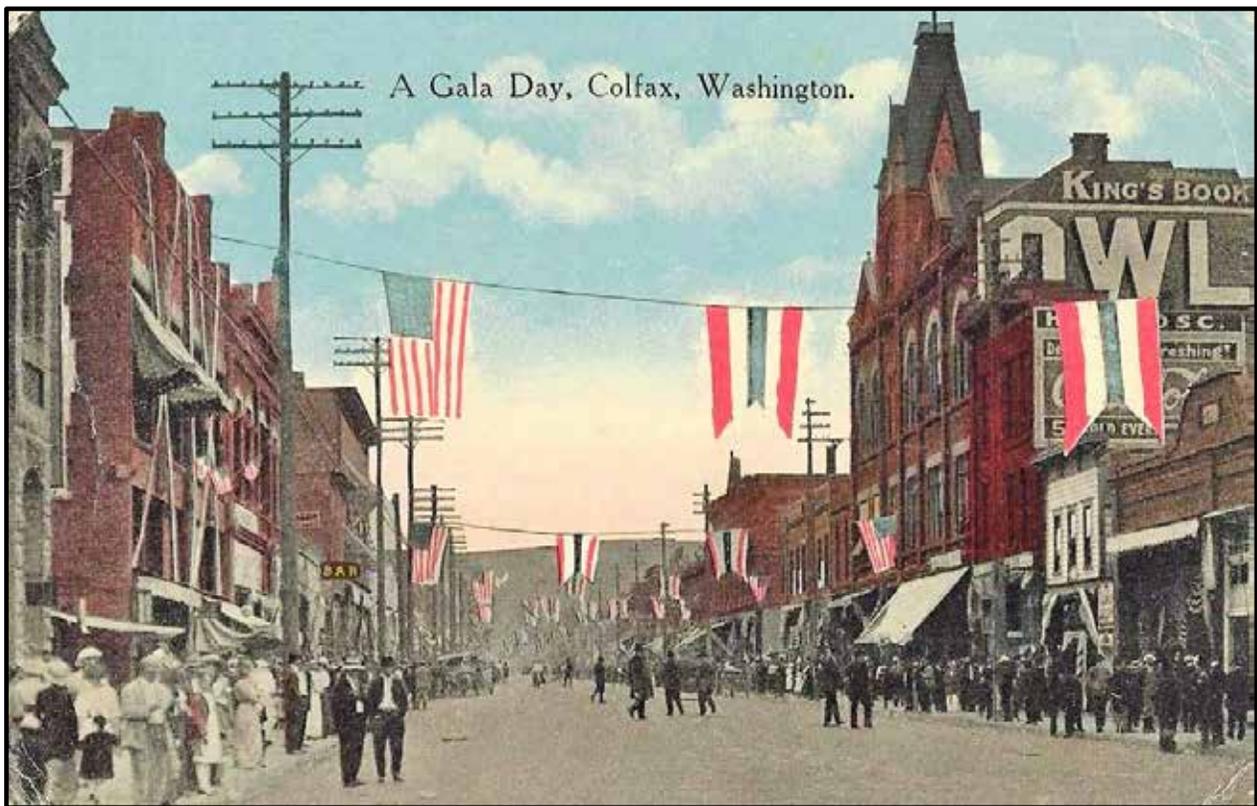


Figure 7. Early 20th century post card of Main Street just south of Upton Street; view to the south. Note the original tower on the Fraternity Block, Project Number 52, at right (courtesy of Ann Sharley collection).

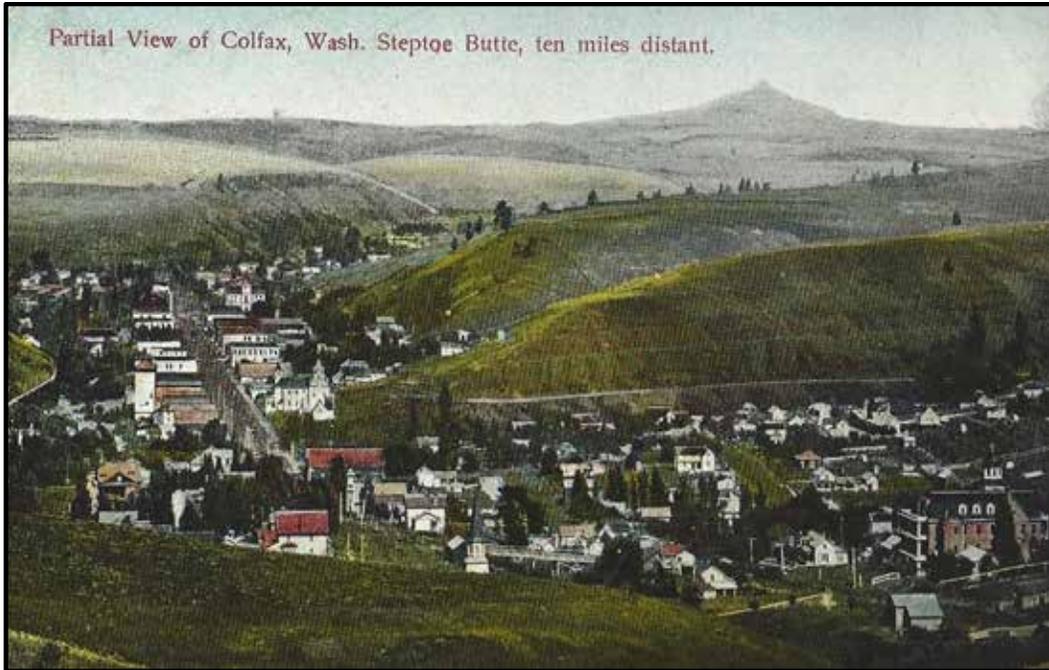


Figure 8. Early 20th century post card of Colfax with Main Street clearly visible at left; view to the northeast (courtesy of Ann Sharley collection).

As with most early communities, Colfax experienced several disastrous fires, in 1881, 1882, and 1891, each of which destroyed large portions of the downtown commercial core. Reconstruction after these disasters was, when possible, accomplished in brick (Gilbert 1882:440, 441; Scheuerman 2003:97). Seasonal flooding commonly inundated the downtown area prior to channelization of the Palouse River in the 1960s (Erickson 1985:xiii; Rural Communities Design Initiative n.d.; Work Projects Administration 1941:425).



Figure 9. Main Street just south of Island Street at left, channelized South Fork Palouse River at right. View to the south.

SURVEY RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

This section summarizes the results of the Colfax central business district inventory. In addition to the text below, a list of project buildings is included in Appendix A and a summary of project architectural styles is included in Appendix B. Descriptions and histories of the resources and recommendations regarding their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and in the Colfax Register of Historic Places (CRHP) are included in Appendix C. Historic Property Inventory (HPI) forms are included in Appendix D. Project building numbers—provided in the Appendix C descriptions, as well as in the Appendix D HPI forms as the last digits in the field number—allow the reader to locate the various historical properties in the report appendices and on the Figure 3 map.

Survey Overview

During this intensive level survey, 54 historical buildings were identified and recorded—52 commercial buildings, one public library, and one post office (Appendix A). The Inventory Area is a section of the Colfax commercial core that developed along Main Street, the primary thoroughfare, in the 1880s to 1920s period, during the town's initial development phase. Most project buildings were constructed during this early period, although a few were built during later periods as new businesses replaced earlier structures or filled empty lots.

The project, bordered on the west by the channelized South Fork Palouse River, is situated in a narrow north-south valley. Steep walls confine the valley, vertical basalt cliffs to the east and terraced slopes, now covered with residential buildings, to the west.



Figure 10. Overview of Colfax, with Steptoe Butte visible in the distance; view to the northeast.

Streets in the project are a paved grid closely oriented to the cardinal directions, while paved alleys provide rear access to most Inventory Area buildings. With the exception of Main Street, a heavily traveled segment of U.S. 195, all roads are relatively quiet.



Figure 11. Inventory Area buildings on the west side of Main Street between Spring and Canyon streets: left to right, Project Numbers 36 to 41. View to the southwest.

Most buildings in the Inventory area are adjoining party-wall commercial structures, either one-story with plate glass storefronts or two or more stories with storefronts on the first level and residential, meeting, or office space on the upper levels. Roofs are generally flat with flat or low stepped parapets, and additions have been built onto the rear elevations of many buildings. Broad concrete sidewalks separate the buildings from Main Street and often continue onto the side streets. Most commercial buildings facing onto Main Street are occupied and the area appears quite prosperous.

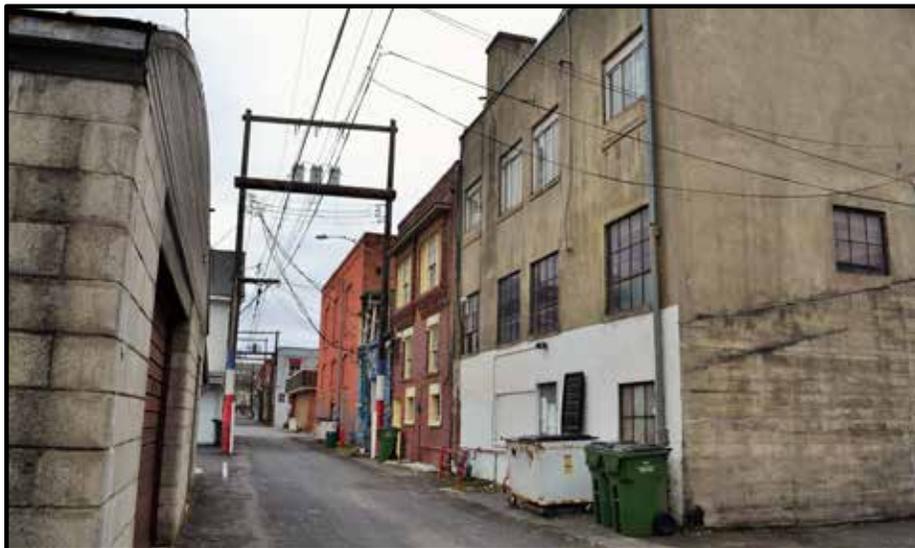


Figure 12. Overview of the Inventory Area: rear alley south of Wall Street; view to the southwest. The buildings at right are, right to left, Project Numbers 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Relatively little modern infill has occurred in the Inventory Area. Only six buildings are of modern construction, all built on a modest scale that fits well with surrounding historical buildings. Several deteriorated buildings have recently been removed and replaced with surface parking.



Figure 13. Modern building—Washington Federal (Project Number 16)—at the intersection of Main and Spring streets; view to the northeast.

Findings of particular interest within the Inventory Area include:

- A building constructed in the rare Churrigueresque-ornamented subtype of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style (Project Number 12) (Figure 14).
- A fraternal lodge with unusual Gothic Revival detailing (Project Number 52) (Figure 15).
- Two long-term theaters (Project Numbers 21 and 35) (Figure 16).
- An ornate and amazingly intact bank building (Project Number 45) (Figure 17).
- A building built by locally prominent businessman V.T. McCroskey (Project Number 13) (Figure 18).
- A Modernist building constructed in the unusual Expressionist style (Project Numbers 44) (Figure 19).
- A federally funded and designed Post Office (Project Number 32) (Figure 20).
- Three former gas stations (Project Numbers 1, 26 and 60) (Figure 21).

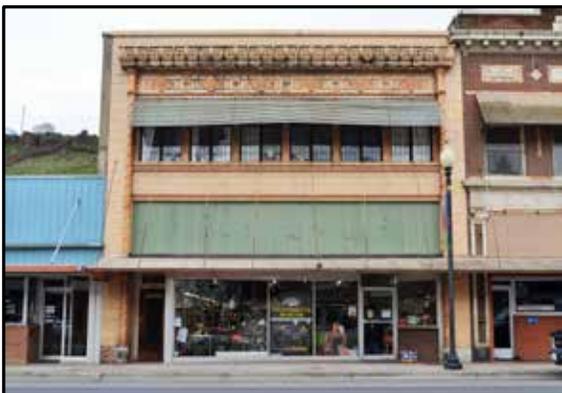


Figure 14. Churrigueresque Spanish Colonial Revival ornament (Project Number 12, 118 N. Main); view to the east.

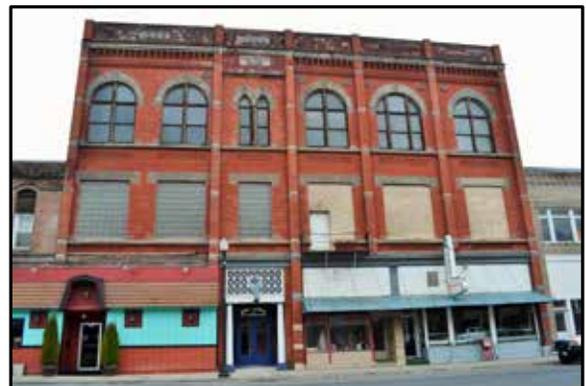


Figure 15. Fraternal lodge with Gothic Revival pointed arch windows (Project Number 52, 205-211 N. Main); view to the west.



Figure 16. Former theater (Project Number 21, 115 S. Main); view to the east.



Figure 17. Bank building (Project Number 45, 101 N. Main); view to the northwest.



Figure 18. V.T. McCroskey Building (Project Number 13, 116 N. Main); view to east.



Figure 19. Expressionist Modern architecture (Project Number 44, 102 S. Main); view to SW.



Figure 20. Federally funded Post Office (Project Number 25, 211 S. Main); view to southeast.



Figure 21. Former gas station (Project Number 1, 322 N. Main); view to east.

Architectural Styles

American architectural styles, represented by ornamental detailing, changed regularly during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, driven by changes in popular taste, technological advances, and historical trends. All 54 historical properties in the present Inventory Area were built in, or in some cases updated to, architectural styles or forms used throughout the nation during the 1880s through 1960s period, generally simple vernacular expressions of common styles. Most buildings in the project have been remodeled, sometimes leaving the original style uncertain. Frequently only the first level of a multiple-story building has been remodeled, leaving original stylistic detailing intact on upper levels. When assessing these buildings' levels of physical integrity, one must bear in mind that stylistic updates represent improvements that can only occur within the context of a healthy, thriving economy. Some stylistic updates within the project are excellent examples of early and mid-twentieth century architectural styles and have acquired historical significance in their own right. Styles in areas far from national population centers often persist longer than in major urban areas and styles used for commercial architecture are often used longer than if employed for residential construction. Architectural styles observed in the Inventory Area are summarized in Appendix B; brief discussions of these styles follow.

Italianate Architectural Style

Ten buildings in the Inventory Area are examples of, or influenced by, the Italianate architectural style (Project Numbers 10, 17, 23, 35, 37, 50, 51, 53, 54, and 57) (Figure 22). The Italianate tradition, based on the informal aesthetic of Italian farmhouses and villas, developed in England as part of a reaction against traditional classical architecture. The style, with its vertical proportions, masonry construction, window crowns (frequently inverted-U shape), widely overhanging eaves with decorative brackets, tall narrow windows, arched and paired windows, belt courses, corner quoins, low-pitched roofs, and two- or three-story heights, dominated American domestic architecture from 1850 to 1880. The style was also widely used for commercial buildings, particularly in the 1880s and 1890s, with ornamental features produced in wood, brick, or metal rather than stone. These buildings often had wide projecting bracketed cornices and segmentally arched or rectangular windows or doors with inverted crowns.



Figure 22. Italianate style: 122, 122½ S. Main St. (Project Number 37), east/front facade.

Gothic Revival Architectural Style

Only one building in the Inventory Area was constructed in the Gothic Revival architectural style (Project Number 52) (Figure 23). This style saw a resurgence of interest in mid-eighteenth century England as medieval architectural detailing—pointed arch windows, steeply pitched roofs, decorated vergeboards, pinnacles, turrets, and roofline battlements—began to be applied to rural homes. By the mid-nineteenth century the style had spread to America where it was popularized through pattern books, particularly those of Andrew Jackson Downing. The Gothic style had been applied to churches since the earliest colonial days, but Downing and others promoted it as an appropriate style for homes, representative of Christian morality, spiritual harmony, honesty and patriotism. Although the style's popularity for domestic construction declined after about 1870, it saw a small resurgence of interest for other building types, including universities, religious structures, and public buildings, that lasted into the early twentieth century.

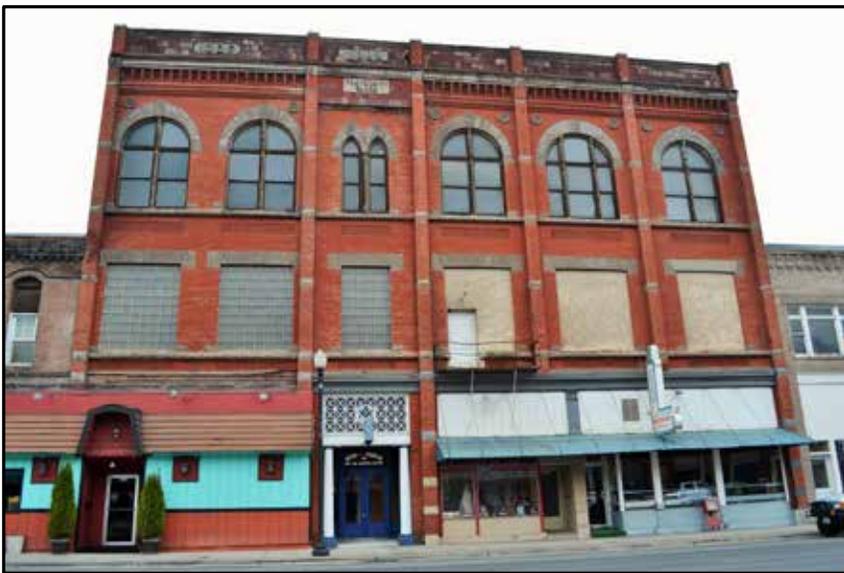


Figure 23. Gothic Revival style: 205, 207, 209, 211 N. Main St. (Project Number 52), east/front facade.

Romanesque Revival Architectural Style

Three buildings in the Inventory Area were constructed in the Romanesque Revival (Richardsonian Romanesque) architectural style (Project Numbers 6, 15, and 22) (Figure 24). This style developed during the mid-nineteenth century, derived from European Romanesque precedents and used primarily for public and commercial buildings. In the 1870s and 1880s Henry Hobson Richardson, an American graduate of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, experimented with and popularized his own version of the style. The style is characterized by masonry walls, rough-faced squared stone, corbelled brick, combinations of stone and brick, and round-arched windows, doors, and porch supports. The buildings often have round towers with conical roofs. By 1900 the style had largely been passed from the architectural scene, supplanted by newer architectural traditions.

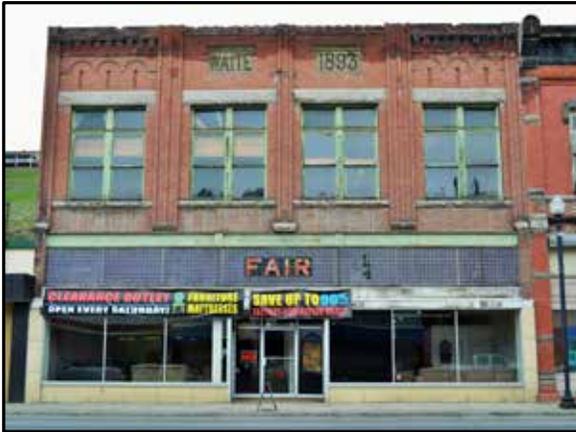


Figure 24. Romanesque Revival style: 220 N. Main St. (Project Number 6), west/front facade.

Queen Anne Architectural Style

Two buildings in the Inventory Area were constructed in the Queen Anne architectural style (Project Numbers 7 and 45) (Figure 25). The Queen Anne style traces its roots to the work of a nineteenth century English architectural group that based its designs on late medieval precedents. The style is misnamed, as the resulting tradition had little to do with Queen Anne or with the architecture of her age. The style soon spread to the United States, where Americans added their own interpretations. The Queen Anne style, popular from about 1880 to 1910, utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style, dating from about 1890 to 1910, replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. The Queen Anne tradition spread throughout the nation as pattern books featured the style and completion of railroads made pre-cut architectural elements widely available and, during the 1880 to 1900 period, the style dominated domestic American construction. The style was also frequently used in commercial construction during the 1890 to 1910 period.

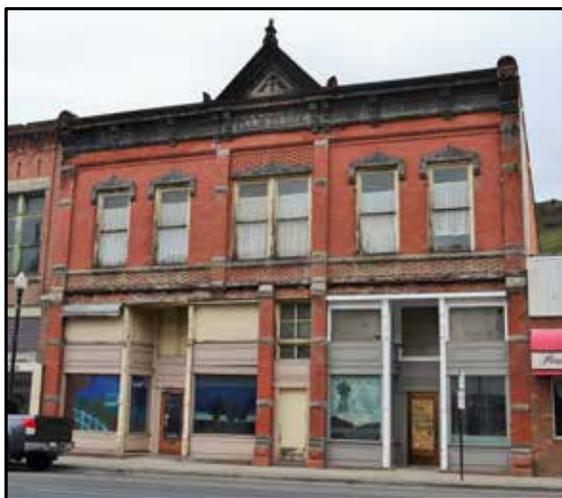


Figure 25. Queen Anne style: 214, 216 N. Main St. (Project Number 7), west/front facade.

Colonial Revival Architectural Style

Three buildings in the Inventory Area are expressions of the Colonial Revival architectural tradition (Project Numbers 19, 20 and 25) (Figure 26). During the late nineteenth century Americans experienced a surge of interest in their heritage, resulting in architectural traditions that attempted to replicate Colonial building styles. The Colonial Revival style, popular from about 1880 to 1955, typically features prominent doors embellished with classical ornament, a symmetrically balanced facade, multi-pane double-hung wood sash windows often arranged in pairs, cornices frequently with dentils or modillions, and pilasters or other classical detailing.



Figure 26. Colonial Revival style: 211 S. Main St. (Project Number 25), north and west/front sides.

Beaux Arts Architectural Style

One building in the Inventory Area was constructed as a modest example of the Beaux Arts architectural style (Project Number 13) (Figure 27). This style of architecture was introduced to the United States in the late nineteenth century by American architects who had trained at the esteemed Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. The Beaux Arts architectural tradition advocated formal classical-inspired buildings, embellished with lavish decorative detailing. Typical features of the style include masonry walls usually of light-colored stone; rusticated (accentuated) masonry joints on the first level; wall surfaces with ornate garlands, shields, and floral motifs; elaborate cornices with moldings, dentils, and modillions; classical quoins, pilasters, and columns; and strict symmetry. This style appealed to the wealthy industrial barons of the era, particularly for commercial or public buildings. By approximately 1930, however, economic times had changed and the style passed from fashion.

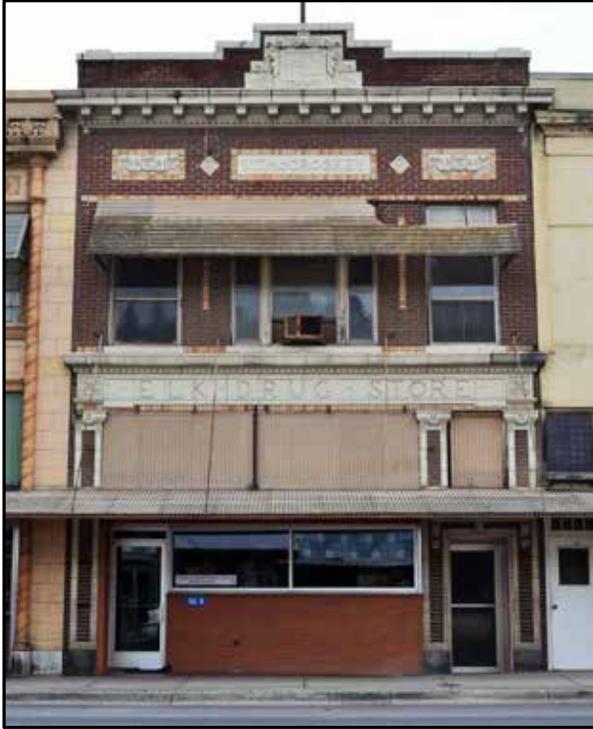


Figure 27. Beaux Arts style: 116 N. Main Street (Project Number 13), west/front elevation.

Early 20th Century Commercial Vernacular Architectural Style

Two buildings in the Inventory Area were constructed in what is sometimes called the Early Twentieth Century Commercial Vernacular architectural style (Project Numbers 2 and 18) (Figure 28). This style developed in the early 1900s as commercial design became less elaborate, paralleling and influenced by the emerging Modernist traditions such as Art Deco and Art Moderne. The style is characterized by brick masonry often of buff-colored brick, concrete trim, parapets instead of projecting cornices, simple brick corbelled or inset designs on the upper façade, and single or grouped windows.



Figure 28. Early 20th Century Commercial Vernacular style: 310 N. Main St. (Project Number 2), west/front facade.

Spanish Colonial Revival (Spanish Eclectic) Architectural Style

Four buildings in the Inventory Area were constructed in the Spanish Colonial Revival (Spanish Eclectic) architectural style (Project Numbers 12, 21, 31 and 41) (Figure 29). This style traces its roots to the earlier Mission style, as well as a great variety of other Spanish precedents researched by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue and other architects and popularized by the Panama-California Exposition held in San Diego from 1915 to 1917. The style, characterized by stucco wall surfaces, red tile roofs, arched openings, and low-pitched or flat roofs reached its peak of popularity during the 1920s and 1930s, particularly in the southwestern states and Florida. A rare subtype of the tradition features Spanish Baroque Churrigueresque ornament, which was further developed in the Spanish colonies of Latin America under Native American influence. This idiom is expressed with spiral Solomonic columns, inverted obelisks or cones, and flamboyant sculptural panels, all originally executed in stucco.



Figure 29. Spanish Eclectic style with Churrigueresque ornament: 118, 118½ N. Main St. (Project Number 12), west/front elevation.

Undifferentiated Classical-Derived Styles

Six buildings in the Inventory Area exhibit original classical elements, although no specific style can be identified (Project Numbers 14, 28, 38, 46, 47 and 55) (Figure 30). In most of these cases remodeling has altered or concealed additional stylistic detailing.



Figure 30. Undifferentiated classical-derived style: 118, 118½ N. Main St. (Project Number 12), west/front elevation.

Art Deco / Art Moderne

Two buildings in the Inventory Area were built in the Art Deco / Art Moderne architectural style (Project Numbers 1 and 27) (Figure 31). This tradition is one of the earliest Modernist styles, characterized by its rejection of classical ornament in favor of simple smooth light-colored wall surfaces, horizontal and vertical lines, geometric shapes, curved corners, flat roofs with ledge coping, glass blocks and general asymmetry. The style was popular throughout the nation, particularly for commercial and public buildings, from about 1920 to 1950.



Figure 31. Art Deco/Art Moderne style: 322 N. Main St. (Project Number 1), west/front facade.

International Architectural Style

Three buildings in the Inventory Area were constructed in simple variations of the International style, a type of Modernist architecture generally reserved for commercial and public buildings (Project Numbers 25, 29 and 71) (Figure 32). The style is derived from European Modern architecture that arose during the immediate post-World War I period as a backlash against all things traditional, a rejection of the “old order” perceived as the cause of the era’s political instability and social turmoil. Closely allied with socialist causes, European Modernists sought to reduce class disparity by creating a universal architectural style using economical materials such as concrete and steel to create simple, utilitarian structures. In America, however, architects were more attracted by the clean, simple aesthetics of the new style than by its social implications. During the 1950s and 1960s American architects finally embraced Modernism’s fully developed International Style, with its flat-roofed asymmetrical geometric forms featuring smooth unadorned wall surfaces and bands of unembellished windows, and variations of the style remain popular today.



Figure 32. International style: 200, 204, 206 N. Main St., 109 E. Wall St. (Project Number 9), west/front and south sides.

Expressionist Modern Architectural Style

One building in the Inventory Area was built in the Expressionist architectural style (Project Number 44) (Figure 33). Expressionism is a type of Modernist architecture that originated in Europe in the 1920s but soon spread to America. The style attempted to convey concepts such as movement and flight through sweeping curved rooflines and walls, concave and convex forms, arched spaces, and general asymmetry. The style remained popular through the 1970s.



Figure 33. Expressionist style: 102 S. Main St. (Project Number 44), east/front and north sides.

Undifferentiated Modernist Styles

Numerous buildings in the Inventory Area exhibit elements or forms drawn from the Modernist tradition (Project Numbers 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 24, 26, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 39, 40, 42, 43, 48, 49, 56, 58, 59 and 60) (Figure 34), an architectural style that was discussed previously under the International Style entry. Most Modernist buildings in the Inventory Area are earlier buildings, remodeled for an updated look.



Figure 34. Undifferentiated Modernist styles: 126 S. Main St. (Project Number 36), south and east/front sides.

Evaluation of Historic Significance

All 54 historical buildings within the Inventory Area were evaluated for National Register of Historic Places eligibility, with each building considered both individually and as a contributing feature in a NRHP Historic District (the present Colfax Main Street Historic District is listed in the State Heritage Register). Based on available historical information, the properties were evaluated under each of the NRHP Criteria—Criterion A, for association with historically important events or trends; Criterion B, for association with historically prominent persons; Criterion C, for architectural or engineering merit; and Criterion D, for the ability to provide important historical information. All historical buildings in the present project contribute, or have contributed, to the economic and cultural vitality of the City of Colfax and are therefore historically important under Criterion A (some buildings may also qualify under other Criteria).

In addition to possessing historical significance, to qualify for NRHP listing a property must retain sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to remain recognizable as a historic property. As is typical of prosperous communities, most buildings in the Inventory Area have been altered through replacement of doors, windows and other fabric and stylistic updates to the storefronts. Despite these changes, most historical buildings in the present project retain sufficient integrity to remain recognizable as historical buildings and, in some cases, replacement fabric is over 50 years old and has become historical in its own right.

Although integrity requirements for individual listing on the NRHP are quite stringent, more leniency is generally employed when identifying resources that can contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a historic district. More leniency is generally also employed when nominating a resource under Criterion A, rather than under Criterion C, although integrity must still be sufficient to convey the property's historical significance. For this project, all buildings that remain recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, with much of the historical form and fabric still visible on the main (front) façade, were recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. All buildings in the Inventory Area that remain recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, with a moderate amount of historical form and fabric still visible, were evaluated as contributing elements in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. Although only 12 properties in the current Inventory Area are recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, 36 qualify as contributing elements in a NRHP Colfax Main Street Historic District (see Appendix A and Appendix C for individual building's NRHP eligibility recommendations).

The eligibility of each of the 54 historical buildings for listing on the Colfax Register of Historic Places was also evaluated. Resources eligible for the Colfax Register of Historic Places must meet at least one of the nine Colfax Register criteria, listed on page 2 of this report. Since all historical buildings in the present project contribute, or have contributed, to the economic and cultural vitality of the City, they are historically important under the Colfax Register of Historic Places Category 4 (some buildings may also qualify under other Categories). All buildings, then, that remain clearly recognizable as historical when viewed from the front were considered eligible for listing on the Colfax Register of Historic Places. For this project, remaining recognizable as historical indicates that a moderate amount of historical form and fabric remain visible. Of the 54 historical buildings in the Inventory Area, 36 are recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places (see Appendix A and Appendix C for individual building's Colfax Register of Historic Places eligibility recommendations).

Eligibility for listing on historic registers is based on a building's currently visible form and fabric. Buildings recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or for the Colfax Register of Historic Places may have original historical fabric and detailing hidden beneath modern cladding. Should the modern materials be removed, restoring the building to its historical appearance, eligibility of the building for historic register status can be reevaluated. Conversely, removal or concealing of historical fabric or detailing may result in loss of eligibility for listing in a historic register.

Development Trends

Although most historical buildings in the Colfax commercial core remain in use and are well-maintained, a number are vacant, or partially so, and in need of upkeep. If tenants cannot be found, such buildings generally continue to deteriorate since funds for their preservation are not available. From a historic preservation point of view, the greatest threat to the Colfax commercial core is demolition of historical buildings, since once a building is gone it cannot be restored. A secondary threat is, ironically, maintenance, during which historical building fabric and features—doors, windows, siding, and other elements—are removed, altered, replaced, or covered with incompatible modern materials.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Colfax central business district is historically significant as a tangible reminder of the City's role as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center for the surrounding agricultural region. Although historical buildings in the Main Street Inventory Area date from 1882 to 1965, most represent the 1880s to 1920s period, the time of Colfax's initial development. Of the 60 buildings in the Inventory Area, 54 were identified as historical—52 commercial buildings, a library, and a post office (Appendix A). These buildings were formally recorded on Washington Historic Property Inventory forms (Appendix D). Buildings lining Main Street in the downtown commercial core are generally party wall retail spaces, although theaters, fraternal lodges, and governmental buildings were also sited in this highly trafficked area. Relatively little modern infill has occurred: only six buildings in the Inventory Area are of modern construction.

All historical buildings within the Inventory Area were evaluated for National Register of Historic Places eligibility, with each building considered both individually and as a contributing feature in a NRHP Historic District (the present Colfax Main Street Historic District is listed in the State Heritage Register). All historical buildings were also evaluated for eligibility to the Colfax Register of Historic Places. Of the 54 historical properties, 12 are recommended eligible for individual National Register of Historic Places listing under Criterion A, 36 are recommended contributing to a National Register of Historic Places Main Street Historic District significant under Criterion A, and 36 are recommended eligible for listing on the Colfax Register of Historic Places under Category 4.

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APPENDIX A: INVENTORY AREA HISTORICAL AND MODERN PROPERTIES

Table 1. Inventory Area Historical and Modern Properties.

Project Building Number	Property Name: Present; Historic	Property Address	Date Built*	Individually Eligible for NRHP?	Contributing to Main St. NRHP Historic District?	Individually Eligible for Colfax Register?
1	Jim's Service Center; Texaco Gas Station	322 N. Main	ca. 1945	No	Yes	Yes
2	Whitman Co. Public Service Building; McCroskey-Jones Building	310 N. Main	1920	No	Yes	Yes
3	Whitman Co. Elections, Palouse Empire Fair; Moffatt Warehouse	304 N. Main, 111 E. Upton	1908	No	No	No
4	Northwest Farm Credit Services	224 N. Main	MODERN 1976	No	No	No
5	Colfax Cable	222 N. Main	MODERN 1976	No	No	No
6	Furniture outlet; Waite Block, The Fair	220 N. Main	1893	No	Yes	Yes
7	Currently vacant; Ellis Block	214, 216 N. Main	1893	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Imperial Chinese Cuisine, Top Notch Café, Westside Pizza, vacant	208, 208½, 210, 212 N. Main	1892	No	Yes	Yes
9	Pacific Northwest Farmers Cooperative, Wheatland Lanes	200, 204, 206 N. Main, 109 E. Wall	1959	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Edward Jones, Colfax Computer Services; Bergunder Building	122, 124 N. Main, 110 E. Wall	1883	No	Yes	Yes

Project Building Number	Property Name: Present; Historic	Property Address	Date Built*	Individually Eligible for NRHP?	Contributing to Main St. NRHP Historic District?	Individually Eligible for Colfax Register?
11	Rolling Hills Eyecare; Boston Realty Building	120 N. Main	Before 1884	No	No	No
12	Thrifty Grandmothers' Shop; Deacons Building, White House	118, 118½ N. Main	1920	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	Allen R. Kirkpatrick, DDS, Family Dentistry; V. T. McCroskey Block, Elk Drug Store	116 N. Main	1917	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	Abbey Tax	114, 114½ N. Main	1884	No	Yes	Yes
15	Fonk's Coffee House; Wheeler-Motter Building, Fonk's	112 N. Main	1892	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	Washington Federal	102 N. Main	MODERN 1972	No	No	No
17	Palouse River Quilts, Studio M; Grady Building	101, 103, 103½ S. Main, 108 E. Spring	1907	No	Yes	Yes
18	Undergoing renovations (north half), part of Tick Klock Drug (south half); Glaser Building	105, 109 S. Main	1920	No	Yes	Yes
19	Tick Klock Drug; S. Dreifus & Co. Block,	109 S. Main	1912	No	Yes	Yes

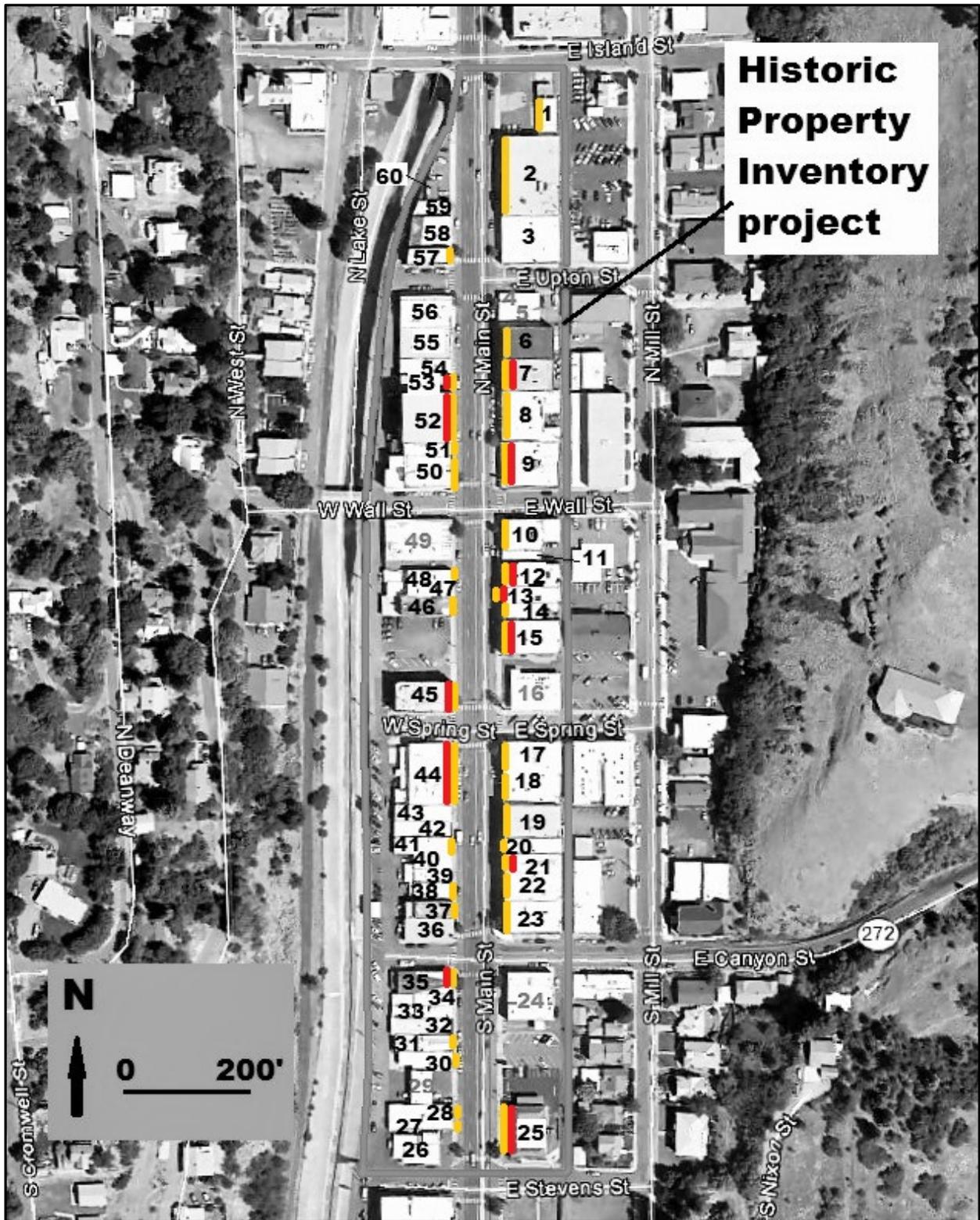
Project Building Number	Property Name: Present; Historic	Property Address	Date Built*	Individually Eligible for NRHP?	Contributing to Main St. NRHP Historic District?	Individually Eligible for Colfax Register?
20	Tick Klock Drug, Dolores Jane Cooper Attorney at Law; Nixon Block	109, 113 S. Main	1912	No	Yes	Yes
21	Currently vacant; Walker Building, Rose Theater,	115 S. Main	1912, remodeled 1920	Yes	Yes	Yes
22	Buri's Medical Equipment	117, 117½, 119 S. Main	1904	No	Yes	Yes
23	Sports Shack/Team Sports; Schmuck Building, J. C. Penney	121 S. Main	1903	No	Yes	Yes
24	Columbia Bank	201 S. Main	MODERN 1977, 1988	No	No	No
25	Federal Building – Post Office	211 S. Main	1932	Yes (listed)	Yes	Yes
26	Flowers, Décor and More; welding shop, Washington Gasoline Station	222 S. Main	1933	No	No	No
27	Cougar Graphics (south part)	220 S. Main	ca. 1940	No	Yes	Yes
28	Cougar Graphics (north part)	218 S. Main	Ca. 1925	No	Yes	Yes
29	Lube Plus	216 S. Main	MODERN 1993	No	No	No
30	Palouse Hills Computing Services	214 S. Main	ca. 1965	No	Yes	Yes
31	Private residence; J. R. Good Hardware	212, 212½ S. Main	1918	No	Yes	Yes

Project Building Number	Property Name: Present; Historic	Property Address	Date Built*	Individually Eligible for NRHP?	Contributing to Main St. NRHP Historic District?	Individually Eligible for Colfax Register?
32	Coast Transportation; New Richter Studios, Kennel Studios	210 S. Main	1893	No	No	No
33	South half of Marshall Gibbs, DDS, Family Dentistry	204 S. Main	1893	No	No	No
34	North half of Marshall Gibbs, DDS, Family Dentistry	204 S. Main	1893	No	No	No
35	Greg's Electrical LLC; Pastime Theater, Powell's Plumbing and Heating	202 S. Main	1903	Yes	Yes	Yes
36	Almota Elevator Company	126 S. Main	1965	No	No	No
37	The Hen House Chicks; Elizabeth Moller Building	122, 122½ S. Main	1887	No	Yes	Yes
38	Morgan Office Building; George Ruedy Building	120 S. Main	ca. 1892	No	Yes	Yes
39	Currently vacant; south part of Lommason Block	118 S. Main	1896	No	No	No
40	Taxes Etc., Colfax Chiropractic Clinic; north part of Lommason Block	116, 116½ S. Main	1896	No	No	No

Project Building Number	Property Name: Present; Historic	Property Address	Date Built*	Individually Eligible for NRHP?	Contributing to Main St. NRHP Historic District?	Individually Eligible for Colfax Register?
41	Colfax Security Co., Palouse Museum	114, 114½ S. Main	1893, remodeled ca. 1920	No	Yes	Yes
42	Bettie Steiger Community Enrichment Center (south part)	112 S. Main	ca. 1905, remodeled 2013	No	No	No
43	Bettie Steiger Community Enrichment Center (north part)	110 S. Main	ca. 1910, remodeled 2013	No	No	No
44	Whitman County Library	102 S. Main	1960	Yes	Yes	Yes
45	US Bank; Barroll Building	101 N. Main	1905, remodeled 1920	Yes	Yes	Yes
46	Dusty Attic; Sandbagger Tavern	113 N. Main	1887	No	Yes	Yes
47	State of Washington Dept. of Agriculture Grain Inspection; part of Hamilton Building	115 N. Main	1882	No	No	No
48	Main Street Books; part of Hamilton Building	119 N. Main	1887, remodeled ca. 1960s	No	Yes	Yes
49	Colfax Food Pantry, Abundant Faith Studio	121, 123 N. Main	MODERN 1972	No	No	No
50	Events on Main; Kuhn Building, Whitman County Library	201, 203 N. Main	1889	No	Yes	Yes
51	South part of Sol Vallarta Restaurant	205 N. Main	1889	No	Yes	Yes

Project Building Number	Property Name: Present; Historic	Property Address	Date Built*	Individually Eligible for NRHP?	Contributing to Main St. NRHP Historic District?	Individually Eligible for Colfax Register?
52	North part of Sol Vallarta Restaurant, Masonic Lodge, unidentified, Whitman County Gazette; Fraternity Block	205, 207, 209, 211 N. Main	1889	Yes	Yes	Yes
53	Barber shop	213 N. Main	1916	Yes	Yes	Yes
54	Hyde Out Tavern; Van's Billiard Parlor	215 N. Main	1920	No	No	No
55	Fraternal Order of Eagles Golden Grain Aerie 2317	217 N. Main	ca. 1893	No	No	No
56	Kirkpatrick, Utgaard & Perry, PS, Certified Public Accountants	223 N. Main	1921	No	No	No
57	Almota Roses Photography; J. Hill Building	301 N. Main	1910-1911	No	Yes	Yes
58	Steve's Glass (south section); Codd Brothers Furniture Store	303 N. Main	ca. 1912	No	No	No
59	Steve's Glass (central section); Codd Brothers restaurant	303 N. Main	ca. 1912	No	No	No
60	Steve's Glass (north section/ storage); gas station	303 N. Main	ca. 1930	No	No	No

*Most construction dates are tentative, based on County Assessor's records, historical photographs, other historical records, and the project architectural historian's estimates.



Map showing buildings recommended individually eligible for National Register of Historic Places listing (red) and buildings recommended contributing to a National Register of Historic Places Historic District or individually eligible for Colfax Register of Historic Places listing (yellow).

APPENDIX B: INVENTORY AREA ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Table 2. Summary of Inventory Area Architectural Styles.

Architectural Style / Stylistic Influence*	Nationwide Popularity**	Project Occurrence***	Project Building Numbers
Italianate	1840-1900	1883-1922	10, 17, 23, 35, 37, 50, 51, 53, 54, 57
Gothic Revival	1840-1930	1889	52
Romanesque Revival	1860-1900	1892-1904	6, 15, 22
Queen Anne	1880-1910	1893-1905	7, 45
Colonial Revival	1880-1955	1912-1932	19, 20, 25
Beaux Arts	1885-1930	1917	13
Early 20 th Century Commercial Vernacular	1900-1940	1920	2, 18
Spanish Colonial Revival (Spanish Eclectic)	1915-1940	1918-1920	12, 21, 31, 41
Undifferentiated Classical-Derived	To 1940	1882-1925	14, 28, 38, 46, 47, 55
Art Deco / Art Moderne	1920-1950	1940-1945	1, 27
International - Modernist	1925-present	1959-1972	9, 16
Expressionism - Modernist	1925-1980	1960	44
Undifferentiated Modernist	1925-present	1960-2000	3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 24, 26, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 39, 40, 42, 43, 48, 49, 56, 58, 59, 60

*Buildings of mixed style have been grouped with the older of the styles.

**Styles may persist longer in areas far from major population centers.

***These dates reflect original building construction dates or dates of main façade remodeling (most of which are tentative, based on County Assessor's records, historical photographs, other historical records, and the project architectural historian's estimates)

**APPENDIX C: BUILDING ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTIONS, HISTORIES, AND
SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS**

Project Number 1. 322 N. Main St.

Jim's Service Center; historic Texaco Gas Station, built ca. 1945



Figure A-1. Jim's Service Center, 322 N. Main St., 2017; view to the east.

Architectural Description:

This simple rectangular one-story building occupies the southeast corner of Main and Island streets in the Colfax commercial core. The building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195), set back approximately 65 feet from the highway and surrounded by paved parking areas. A paved alley borders the structure on the rear. Although the building has been altered over the years, it was built using a standard Texaco plan—one of the designs created for Texaco by industrial designer Walter Dorwin Teague in the late 1930s (Witzel 1999:85-94)—and remains clearly identifiable as a gas station.

The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with original porcelain-enameled steel panels, and has a flat parapet roof. A bank of large aluminum frame plate glass windows creates a storefront office at the north side of the main façade that wraps onto the north side of the building. The front window bank incorporates the main entrance, a single wood frame glass commercial door with an aluminum sash transom light. These windows, the original white cladding, and the building's rectangular form are drawn from the International Modernist architectural tradition. Two large modern roll-up metal vehicle doors open into the main façade south of the office. The classic Texaco trio of raised horizontal lines forms a band at the base of the parapet, while a round-cornered horizontal canopy with corrugated sheet metal edges shelters the storefront and extends as a plain horizontal band above the vehicle bays. These features, along with the flat parapet roof and white cladding, are evidence of Art Deco/Art Moderne architectural influence.

The original restrooms—two metal pedestrian doors, each with a large aluminum frame transom light—are situated at the rear of the north side wall. An original three-part steel sash window is offset to the north on the rear elevation. Two oval raised concrete pump islands—the pumps now removed—remain in front of the building.

Today plywood has replaced sections of the glass storefront and faux stone veneer has been added between the vehicle bays. A third vehicle bay with modern sheet metal cladding has been built onto the south side of the building, filling the space between the original gas station and the building to the south, and a modern concrete block car wash has been added just north of the original gas station, connected by a covered walkway.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

Originally this part of the block wasn't there. The curve of the South Fork of the Palouse River at this point prevented Main Street from going any further straight north, so the street split. Part of it went northwest, crossing a bridge. The other part went northeast, over this lot, and joined with Island Street near the intersection with Mill Street.

By 1893, however, the curve of the river had been changed a bit, Main Street rerouted, and this lot had buildings on it. Offices, a creamery, a lunch counter/restaurant; the buildings came, were repurposed, and went (Sanborn Map Company 1888, 1893, 1899). A Texaco service station was built here in 1927, one of a dozen or so gasoline stations in Colfax at the time (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). Around 1945 that station was replaced by the current building (Figure A-2, WCLCF316, and Figure A-3, WCL0037_item057), which then became an auto repair shop by 1983 (Pacific Northwest Bell 1983).



Figure A-2. The Palouse River flood of 1948 swept through Colfax. This photo shows, right to left, the Ford Auto Sales Co., the Texaco station, and the Whitman County courthouse, which were all affected. (Photograph courtesy of the private collection of Dolores Mader and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF316, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/3499>.)



Figure A-3. Texaco gas station and Whitman County courthouse during 1948 flood. (Photograph courtesy of the private collection of Sandy Jackson and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCL0037_item057, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/606>.)

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, considerable alteration, including replacement of windows and vehicle doors and application of modern cladding, has occurred, compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Project Number 2. 310 N. Main St.

Whitman County Public Service Building; historic McCroskey-Jones Building, built 1920



Figure A-4. Whitman County Public Service Building, 310 N. Main St., 2017; view to the northeast.

Architectural Description:

This large rectangular two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Island and Upton streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley and parking lot border the building at the rear. Although the building has been extensively altered, it still remains recognizable as a historical structure.

This building is an example of the Art Deco-influenced architectural style sometimes referred to as Early Twentieth Century Commercial Vernacular, as evidenced by the brick masonry, presence of a parapet rather than a cornice, and simple inset designs ornamenting the upper façade. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, the main façade is clad with red brick veneer in a running bond pattern, and the building features a flat parapet roof. The north side of the structure appears to be concrete, cast in horizontal board molds, while the south wall is structural red brick of a lower quality than that of the main façade, arranged in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses.

The main façade is nearly symmetrical, with 11 original, slightly protruding, full height red brick pilasters dividing the building into 10 narrow bays. An original concrete lintel belt course extends between the pilasters, dividing the first and second floors, and a more prominent corbeled concrete belt course extends across the entire façade separating the second story from the parapet. The lower half of each second story bay is original red brick in a running bond pattern, topped with a red brick rowlock sill. Each bay of the parapet is embellished with an original diamond-shaped brick, tile, and sandstone design within a brick and sandstone rectangle. While the seven central pilasters terminate at the top of the parapet, the two pilasters at each side of the building rise slightly higher, creating a slightly stepped parapet. The upper face of each taller pilaster is ornamented with a tile and sandstone diamond design inset in a vertical panel.

The rest of the façade has been given a Modern stylistic update. The main entrance, a modern recessed entryway with a modern metal frame commercial door and an angled board soffit, fills the 6th and 7th bays from the north, while all other first level bays are filled with tall narrow modern metal sash windows separated by modern red brick panels. Each second level bay holds a large modern metal sash window. The rear of the building has been faced with modern red brick and modern metal sash windows and a modern entrance have been added.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

Researching the Sanborn Fire Maps provides the following information: 1884; agricultural implements; 1888, again agricultural implements; 1890-1891 lists Knapp, Burrell & Company selling agricultural implements. 1902 provides information regarding a photo shop, carpenter, tailor and steam laundry, more wagons and agricultural implements. In 1908, there was a confectionery, a billiards and bowling alley (separate buildings), a piano shop, and the ag implements remained. The dark, large buildings to the south of the courthouse were home to the Farmers/Colfax/Whitman Implement Building (Figure A-11, WCLWSU043) (The Colfax Gazette, February 7, 1908, p.1). 1912 brought a creamery, a cobbler, and the ag implements remained. The Williams & Gallagher Garage and battery shop, office and show room are listed in occupancy in 1922, possibly a Ford dealer. The flood pictures from 1948 (Figure A-5, WCL0037_item079, and Figure A-6, WCLCF345) show this building as having a McCormick Deering dealership (south portion) (see Carol Hunt Edgren obituary) in addition to the Ford dealership (north portion) (Figure A-2, WCLCF316) on the north end of the building. Historical researcher Linda Yeomans (2007a) lists this as the McCroskey-Jones building. RT Jones never owned this building. He leased it from Dana McCroskey (Larry Jones, personal communication 2016) (Figure A-7, WCLCF370).



Figure A-5. 1948 Palouse River Flood in Colfax, Washington. McCroskey-Jones building.

(Photograph courtesy of the private collection of Sandy Jackson and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCL0037_item079, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/623>.)



Figure A-6. After the snow melt in February 1948, the South Palouse River flooded its banks and much of downtown Colfax. McCroskey-Jones building. (Photograph courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF345,

<http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/3529>; used with permission of Whitman County Library.)

Carol Hunt Edgren, 96, longtime of Colfax (obituary) of May 10, 1996,

http://tribune.com/obituaries/carol-hunt-edgren-longtime-of-colfax/article_940cfa3b-fc42-53a9-a77f-a29b748103d8.html:

She was born July 23, 1899, at St. Ignatius Hospital at Colfax to Whitman County pioneers Henry and Hattie Worthy Hunt. The family owned and operated the McCormick-Deering Farm Implement business at Colfax in the early 1900s. She grew up at Colfax and graduated from high school there in 1917. She attended the University of Washington at Seattle for two years and was a member of the Chi Omega sorority. She married Claude Edgren Nov. 17, 1920, at the Hunt family home at Colfax. They purchased the Elk Drug Store at Colfax that year from Virgil T. McCroskey, and actively participated in operating the business for many years. She was a lifelong member of the Plymouth Congregational Church. She was a 66-year member of PEO, Chapter AF and the Altrusa Club, both at Colfax, and the Washington State Pharmacy Association Auxiliary. After she and her husband retired, they spent much of their time at their second home at Hayden Lake, Idaho. After he died in 1981, she moved to Hill-Ray Plaza at Colfax, where she lived until going to the Coeur d'Alene Convalescent Center in November 1994. Survivors include two sons, Roger C. Edgren of Colfax and C. Gordon Edgren of Liberty Lake, Wash.; five grandchildren; and nine great-grandchildren. She was preceded in death by a brother, Lee Hunt. Visitation will be held at Bruning Funeral Home at Colfax from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. today and Saturday and from 1 to 5 p.m. Sunday. The funeral will be held at 11 a.m. Monday at the Plymouth Congregational Church at Colfax. The Rev. Bob Ingalls will officiate, and burial will follow at the Colfax Cemetery. The family suggests memorials may be made to the Whitman Hospital Foundation or the Plymouth Congregational Church.



Figure A-7. Ca. 1957 aerial view of the North 400 and 500 block of Main Street. To the left of center is the new courthouse that was being built around the old courthouse. The Colfax High School was behind the courthouse on Mill Street. (Photograph courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF370, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/whitman/id/3546/rec/1>.)

According to a plaque in the building lobby, the structure was extensively remodeled in 1975. The project was designed by Tan Brookie Kundig Architects and the general contractor was Gil Bauer Construction, Inc. of Spokane.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, considerable alteration, including replacement of windows and doors and addition of modern wall panels, has occurred, compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 3. 304 N. Main St., 111 E. Upton St.
Whitman County Elections, Palouse Empire Fair; historic Moffatt Warehouse, built 1908**



Figure A-8. Whitman County Elections/Palouse Empire Fair, 304 N. Main St./111 E. Upton St., 2017; view to the east.

Architectural Description:

This large rectangular one-story building occupies the northeast corner of Main and Upton streets in the downtown Colfax commercial core. The building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks. The building adjoins the building to the north and a paved alley borders the structure on the rear. This building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front. The only evidence of the building's historical age are several segmentally arched window and door openings on the rear and south sides of the building, wood plank framing exposed on a south wall vehicle door, and a tall red brick chimney rising from the south side of the roof.

Remodeling of the building in the last ten years has resulted in the current Modernist structure. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with smooth stucco painted a reddish brown, and features a flat parapet roof. The main façade is symmetrically arranged with three large rectangular banks of modern metal frame windows evenly spaced across the elevation. A single metal frame glass commercial door is incorporated into each window bank. A fourth, slightly smaller modern window bank is situated at the front of the south side. A modern metal louvered canopy extends from the upper part of each window bank, shading the windows below. Four segmentally arched openings, three windows and one door, open asymmetrically into the south wall to the rear of the window bank, with a rectangular vehicle door at the rear. All are now filled with modern metal frame windows or metal doors. Four more segmentally arched openings, three windows and a vehicle door, are asymmetrically arranged across the rear elevation, all also fitted with modern metal frame windows and a metal vehicle door.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

Moffatt Building (*The Colfax Gazette*, November 2, 1900, p.2; *The Colfax Gazette*, April 17, 1903, p.7; *The Colfax Gazette*, March 9, 1906; *The Colfax Gazette*, July 27, 1906). This lot has always been associated with the two lots immediately to the north of it, and their enterprise: agricultural implements. The building has also held the Feldman Brothers Firestone Tire Store and Service (Pacific Northwest Bell 1975 and 1983). More recently, it was Greg's Electric, and then remodeled into the current Whitman

County Elections Department and the offices for the Palouse Empire Fair in 2010-2011. This building is shown on the far right of Figure A-6, WCLCF345.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front. Windows, doors, and cladding are all modern, severely compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 4. 224 N. Main St.
Northwest Farm Credit Services, MODERN built 1976**

**Project Number 5. 222 N. Main St.
Colfax Cable, MODERN built 1976**



Figure A-9. MODERN buildings: 224 N. Main, left, 222 N. Main, right; view to the southeast.

According to Whitman County Assessor's records both of these buildings, 222 and 224 N. Main, were constructed in 1976 (Whitman County Assessor n.d.).

**Project Number 6. 220 N. Main St.
Furniture outlet; historic Waite Block, The Fair, built 1893**



Figure A-10. Historic Waite Block/The Fair, 220 N. Main St., 2017; view to the east.

Architectural Description:

This large rectangular two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Upton and Wall streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every seven stretcher courses, while the main façade is veneered with a higher grade of red brick in a running bond pattern. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation, although not visible, is presumably stone. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. Although the storefront has been altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric.

This building was built in the Romanesque Revival architectural style, as evidenced by the rounded arch detailing, combination of brick masonry and rough-faced stonework, floral design cushion capitals, and corbelled brick visible on the upper main facade. Five brick pilasters, each with one or two recessed vertical channels and a granite cushion capital at the base, carved in an interlacing floral design, symmetrically divide the second level into four equal bays. The two side pilasters continue to the ground as simple unembellished brick columns, the lower sections now covered with modern synthetic panels. A pair of large original windows, one-over-one wood sash double-hung units with wood sash transom lights, fills each bay. Each window is embellished with a rough-faced granite lintel and sill. An ornamental brickwork rounded-arch blind arcade extends across each side bay above the windows, while a large rectangular sandstone panel with a simple carved cornice is centered above the windows in each central bay. The name “WAITE” is incised in large serified block letters on the northern panel, and “1893” is incised in large numerals on the southern panel. A corbelled brick cornice divides the upper wall from the flat brick parapet in the two side bays, while ornamental brickwork gives the parapet a subtly crenelated upper margin in the central bays.

An original horizontal I-beam divides the main façade’s first and second stories, and a continuous original (or early replacement) transom band, composed of approximately 1,000 small squares of patterned leaded glass, extends across the facade immediately below the beam. Most of the panes in the transom band are

translucent purple, probably sun-colored amethyst glass dating to the World War I or pre-World War I era. The name “FAIR” is spelled out in red panes on a black glass background in the center of the transom, above the main entrance.

The display windows and main entry below the transom band have been given a Modernist update, probably in the 1960s. A bank of large aluminum frame plate glass windows extends symmetrically across the main façade, continuous with the aluminum frame windows and commercial door of the centrally placed rectangular recessed entryway. Bulkheads and side pilasters are clad with modern aluminum frame synthetic panels.

Several small rectangular windows, now filled with red brick, can be seen on the second floor of the north wall, and eight irregularly spaced square and rectangular red brick chimneys rise from the north edge of the roof, all corbelled with concrete coping. The rear elevation had 11 tall narrow segmentally arched openings of various sizes, generally symmetrically arranged, five on the first level and six on the second. Today these openings are filled or partially filled with concrete blocks. A modern double commercial door and a modern window have been set into two of the openings on the ground level. A rectangular red brick chimney with a corbelled top rises from the rear edge of the roof.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The Waite Block building was built in 1893. This building was named after W.W. Waite, an early Colfax settler, inventor, capitalist, and apothecary. He may have been behind the construction. The main floor of the building was occupied by The Fair, a clothing and department store (Figure A-11, WCLWSU043). The Fair was in business from 1912-1917 with Woodin & Harrison as proprietors in 1912. The building was remodeled in 1916. Linville Brothers Furniture purchased both the Waite and Ellis Block buildings and opened a passage between the buildings, circa 1920. *The Commoner*, a Democratic newspaper and printing business, with Charles A. Bass as editor and publisher from 1912-1916, occupied the upper floor of the building. Thomas M. Brown was publisher of the paper in 1916. Charles R. Hill, an attorney had an upstairs office from 1912-1918. O.H. Horton, an attorney had an upstairs office from 1916-1918. H.G. Beck & Co. was an accounting firm in an upstairs office in 1921 (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). In a photo from the 1910 flood, “The Fair” is on the left side of the picture (Figure A-12, WCLCF491). In later decades (possibly the 1950s) a new facade was added. The building continued to house furniture stores (most recently Hunter's Furniture) into the 2000s. In the early 21st century, the facade was removed, returning the building to its 1916 appearance.

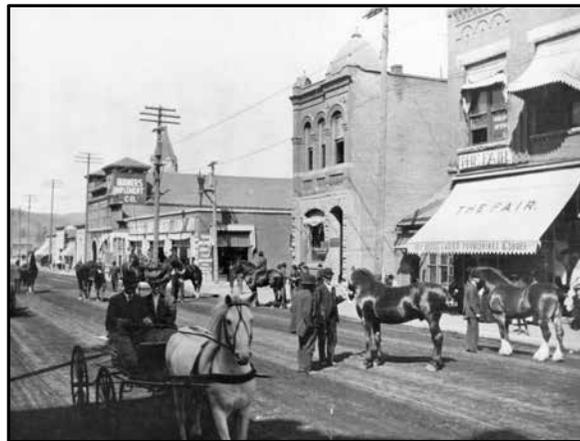


Figure A-11. Scene in front of The Fair department store on the east side of Main Street in Colfax, circa 1910. (Photograph courtesy of WSU Manuscripts, Archives, and Special Collections and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLWSU043, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/2892>.)



Figure A-12. The Waite and Ellis buildings during the 1910 flood in Colfax, Washington. The Fair occupied the Waite building. The Sid Benton building also known as the Hotel Colfax is at the end of the block on the right of the photo. (Photograph courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF491, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/4667>.)



Figure A-13. Waite Block, occupied by Colfax Furniture in this 1984 photograph. (Photograph courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF506, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/4682>.)

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been extensively altered, including replacement of windows, doors, and cladding, compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 7. 214, 216 N. Main St.
Currently vacant; historic Ellis Block, built 1893**



Figure A-14. Historic Ellis Block, 214, 216 N. Main St., 2017; view to the east.

Architectural Description:

This large rectangular two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Upton and Wall streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses, while the main façade is veneered with a higher grade of red brick in a running bond pattern. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet, slightly stepped on the south side, and the foundation is presumably stone. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. Although some alteration has occurred, the building retains much of its original form and fabric.

This building was built in the Queen Anne architectural style, as evidenced by the variety of wall textures, highly decorative metal cornice and window crowns, slender columns, horizontal banding, and false gable roof. Four brick pilasters, each with simple rough-faced granite bases, capitals and blocks, rise from the ground to the cornice on the main building façade. These pilasters symmetrically divide the second level into three bays, two wide bays at the sides and a narrow bay in the center. On the first level the south bay corresponds to that of the upper level, but the north bay is wider and the central bay narrower than those above due to an offset pilaster.

Each side bay on the first level holds a symmetrically arranged storefront with much original fabric: a band of plate glass display windows with original wood panel bulkheads and transoms, a recessed entry—

the north angled and the south rectangular—bordered by tall slender classical-inspired cast iron posts, a wood frame commercial door, and a wood sash transom band, now painted over. The narrow central bay contains the stairwell entrance, a modern replacement door with a wood panel transom and a six-light wood sash window at the level of the adjacent transom band. A feature appears to be missing at the junction of the first and second levels, perhaps an original cornice.

On the second level, two original one-over-one wood sash double-hung windows fill each side bay with a pair of identical windows in the center bay. Each window or window pair is embellished with an inverted-U shaped metal window crown in an elaborate curvilinear design. A rough-faced granite belt course extends across the façade below the windows, forming the sills. The wall surfaces below the belt course are textured: alternating brick and protruding rough-faced granite blocks in the side bays and alternating protruding and recessed header bricks in the central bay. The wall surface above the central bay window pair repeats the alternating brick and granite texture.

A rounded brick belt course divides the second level from the parapet and an elaborate classical pressed metal cornice, ornamented with brackets, fans, starbursts, floral motifs, circular and pyramidal forms, and egg and dart borders, extends across the parapet above it. The name “ELLIS BLOCK” is centered on the cornice frieze in three-dimensional sheet metal letters. A steeply pitched pressed metal pediment with egg and dart borders and floral designs rises from the center of the cornice, terminating in a knob-shaped pressed metal finial.

Four segmentally arched window openings are visible on the second level of the south wall. The rear elevation has two large round-arched doorways, with replacement doors and portions of the original wood sash transom lights, and several segmentally arched window openings of various sizes, most now filled with concrete blocks.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The Ellis Block was constructed in 1893. John D. Ellis was part of a large family that moved here from Tennessee in the 1870s-80s. The Ellis family became very influential and important in Colfax economic and political affairs for several years, before members moved elsewhere. John started several businesses and had this building constructed before eventually moving to Spokane. The building originally housed two businesses on the ground floor with a rooming house on the second floor. There were apartments and rooms upstairs as early as 1910 (Figure A-12, WCLCF491). Long's Variety Store occupied the building from 1916-1920. In 1920 the Linville Brothers Furniture purchased the Waite and Ellis block buildings and opened a passage between the buildings (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). In the early 21st century, the storefronts were returned to their late 19th century appearance.

The attached photo (Figure A-12, WCLCF491) taken after the 1910 flood shows R.P. Hill, grocer (*The Colfax Gazette*, May 27, 1910), on the north side of the ground floor and “The Emporium”, a five and dime store, on the south side of the ground floor (*The Colfax Gazette*, May 27, 1910) (Figure A-12, WCLCF491 and Figure A-13, WCLCF506). Previously the Emporium had been located in the Binnard Block (*The Colfax Gazette*, September 18, 1908).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies

these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains excellent integrity: Although some alteration has occurred, the building retains much of its original form and fabric on both the first and second main façade levels.

The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. It is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 8. 208, 208½, 210, 212 N. Main St.
Imperial Chinese Cuisine, Top Notch Café, Westside Pizza, currently vacant; built 1892**



Figure A-15. Imperial Chinese Cuisine / Top Notch Café / Westside Pizza / vacant, 208 - 212 N. Main St., 2017; view to the east.

Architectural Description:

This long low one-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Upton and Wall streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building, now comprising four storefronts of unequal width, has been combined and divided into various configurations over the years and was probably constructed as more than one building (Sanborn Map Company 1893, 1899, 1902, 1908, 1912, 1922, 1939).

This building has been extensively altered but most of the remodeling has become historical in its own right. Evidence of the building's historical age can be seen in the mid-twentieth century cladding, the front parapet with terra cotta tile coping, recessed entryways and plate glass windows, and a slightly higher red brick parapet along the south wall, perhaps the remains of an earlier structure. The building is structural brick, visible only on the rear elevation, arranged in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses. The roof is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. Three additions have been built onto the rear elevation, an earlier structural brick addition to the south and two later concrete block additions to the north. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from Main Street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear.

Remodeling of the building, probably beginning in the 1960s, has resulted in the current series of Modernist storefronts. The north storefront (212 N. Main) is nearly symmetrical, with two large aluminum frame plate glass windows on either side of a rectangular recessed entryway leading to an aluminum frame commercial door with an aluminum frame transom light. Roman brick veneer surrounds the windows and covers the bulkheads on the north part of the storefront and modern red brick clads the south portion. A modern plastic bubble canopy shelters the storefront and modern vertical sheet metal siding extends to the top of the parapet. The north and south central storefronts (210 and 208½ N. Main) are nearly identical, both featuring a recessed entryway with a single aluminum frame glass commercial door to the north and a continuous bank of aluminum frame plate glass windows to the south. Bright orange synthetic panels clad the bulkheads and areas beside the windows. A shed-roofed corrugated metal canopy shelters the two storefronts, and the vertical metal siding seen on 212 N. Main continues across the storefront's upper walls. The south storefront (208 N. Main) is symmetrically arranged, with a rectangular recessed entry extending nearly its entire width, sheltered by a shallow front-gabled canopy supported on two 4x4 wood posts. A modern fiberglass pedestrian door is centered on the rear of the entryway with a small modern wood frame window on either side. The entire storefront is clad with

modern T1-11, while the upper façade is clad with the same vertical sheet metal seen on the other storefronts.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was built in 1892. In 1912 it may have been The Emporium. The Parisian was above the Colfax State Bank in 1913, but may have moved to this address later. Also at this site was Lyle Millinery (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building, with its mid-century cladding, flat parapet, recessed entryways, and plate glass display windows, retains sufficient integrity to remain recognizable as historical (mid-twentieth century) when viewed from the front, considerable alteration has occurred, including replacement of windows and doors and application of modern cladding, compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 9. 200, 204, 206 N. Main St., 109 E. Wall St.
Pacific Northwest Farmers Cooperative, Wheatland Lanes; historic Whitman County
Growers Building, built 1959**



Figure A-16. Pacific Northwest Farmers Cooperative / Wheatland Lanes, 200 - 206 N. Main St., 2017; view to the northeast.

Architectural Description:

This large rectangular one-story building occupies the northeast corner of Main and Wall streets in the Colfax commercial core. The building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks. The building adjoins the building to the north and a paved alley borders the structure on the rear.

This building was built in the International style, a subtype of the Modernist architectural tradition, as evidenced by its simple boxlike shapes, large banks of windows, smooth unembellished wall surfaces, cantilevered entryway, and flat roof. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation and is clad with Roman brick veneer arranged in a stacked bond on the main façade and in an offset bond on the rear elevation. The roof is flat with a flat parapet faced with cream-colored opaque synthetic panels.

The building is asymmetrically arranged with the main entrance, a single aluminum frame glass commercial door opening into the south side of a slightly lower flat-roofed front extension. A large rectangular bank of aluminum frame windows with low cream-colored aluminum frame bulkheads fills the front of the extension, while a second large rectangular window/bulkhead bank occupies the main building façade south of the entrance. The roof of the forward extension is cantilevered over the main entrance with slender rectangular aluminum posts as faux supports. A small recessed entry at the north edge of the main façade shelters a small aluminum frame window block incorporating a single glass commercial door, the entrance to the basement stairwell. Two large window/bulkhead banks, separated by a narrow vertical panel of modern red brick, fill most of the south side wall, and a modern plastic canopy extends around the building sheltering the front extension, main entry, and south side. This canopy obscures the front extension's original blocky aluminum sheet metal clad roof. The building's brick veneer wraps onto the south half of the rear elevation, while the north half is clad with unpainted irregular wood shingles, probably representing a 1970s remodel. A sliding aluminum sash window opens into the shingled wall section, and a rectangular recessed entryway at the north side of the elevation accesses two pedestrian doors, one metal and one wood slab.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The original building built on this lot was known as the Sid Benton building. Prior to 1882 it was occupied by the Palace Hotel. From 1905-1921 the building housed the Hotel Colfax (Figure A-12,

WCLCF491) owned by Mark J. Maloney. In 1921 C. B. Milliken & Frank E. Smith purchased the building. The hotel burned down prior to 1956 (Figure A-17, WCLMD0120) (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). The current building is the Whitman County Growers and Wheatland Lanes, built in 1959 (Whitman County Assessor n.d.).

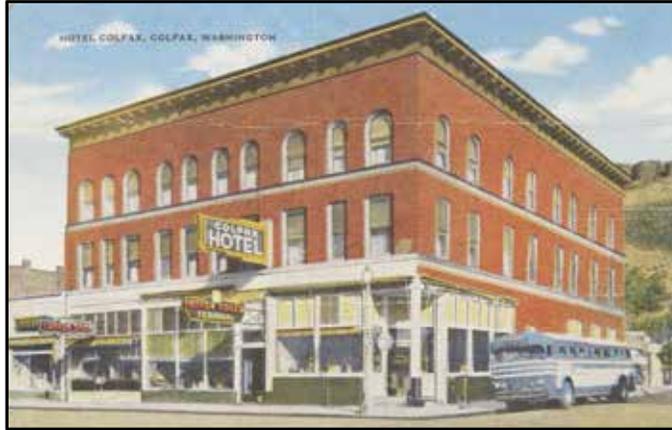


Figure A-17. Postcard photo of the Colfax Hotel, which burned down in the 1950s. The lot is now the location of Whitman County Growers Inc. (Photograph courtesy of the private collection of Patrick McDonald and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLMD0120, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/2837>.)

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains excellent integrity: Although a modern plastic canopy has been added, the building retains much of its original form and fabric.

The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. It is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 10. 122, 124 N. Main St., 110 E. Wall St.
Edward Jones, Colfax Computer Services; historic Bergunder Building, built 1883**



Figure A-18. Colfax Computer Services / Edward Jones, 122, 124 N. Main St., 110 E. Wall St., 2017; view to the southeast.

Architectural Description:

This large rectangular high-one-story building occupies the southeast corner of Main and Wall streets in the downtown Colfax commercial core. The building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks. The rear section of the building opens north onto Wall Street and appears to be a separate building; Sanborn fire insurance maps, however, indicate that this structure always functioned as part of the Main Street building (Sanborn Map Company 1884, 1888, 1891, 1893, 1899, 1902, 1908, 1912, 1922). The front portion of the building adjoins the building to the south and a paved alley borders the structure on the rear.

This building has been updated over the years, resulting in its present Modernist style. As viewed from the front, the building remains recognizable as a historical structure, based on the south storefront's mid-century form and cladding, which have become historical in their own right, as well as two classical-inspired cast iron columns, probably dating from the original construction period. Additional historical fabric and features, including tall narrow segmentally arched windows and corbeled brick cornices, are exposed on the north and east sides of the building, probably indicating the building was constructed in the Italianate architectural style. The building is structural brick, visible on the north and rear elevations, arranged in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six or seven stretcher courses. The roof is flat with a flat parapet, now remodeled on the main façade into a curved and stepped shape. The foundation, although not visible, is presumably stone.

The main façade is bounded on the north and south by a full-height rectangular cast iron classical-inspired pilaster. Each bears a plaque identifying the manufacturer as "SAVAGE & SONS / 137 Fremont / S.F." The main façade of the building is presently divided into two storefronts of slightly unequal size. The south storefront consists of a reconfigured recessed entryway with a modern aluminum frame glass commercial door to the north and an angled bank of large aluminum frame plate glass windows to the south, sheltered beneath a horizontal sheet metal canopy. Bulkheads, entry walls, and the original transom band are clad with Roman brick in an offset pattern, while the parapet is covered with vertical corrugated sheet metal siding. The north storefront consists of a continuous bank of high aluminum and wood frame plate glass windows with an angled off-center recessed entry leading to a modern aluminum frame glass

commercial door. Bulkheads, the original transom band, and the parapet are covered with vertical corrugated sheet metal siding.

Five simple brick pilasters divide the north side of the building into four equal bays. The front (west) bay is filled with modern fabric, a continuation of the north storefront treatment, while original brick is exposed in the other bays. A tall narrow segmentally arched window with a stucco covered brick sill is centered in each central bay, both now filled with brick. The rear bay contains an old wood panel pedestrian door marked "E 108," a modern metal pedestrian door, and a small filled rectangular window with a large rectangular opening above it, both probably a modified segmentally arched window, as in the other bays. The top of the wall is finished with a brick belt course and a corbeled brick cornice.

The rear section of the building has a storefront facing north onto Wall Street, which has also been updated in a Modernist style. The resulting configuration is a centrally placed historical wood frame glass commercial door, accessed by a recessed entryway with one angled wall and one rectangular wall, flanked by two large square aluminum frame windows, both of which angle outward toward the top. The storefront is clad with large modern pinkish bricks in an offset pattern and the transom band has been covered with sheet metal. Original brick is visible on the upper wall, as well as the original corbelled cornice across the top of the parapet. The east side of this section has two segmentally arched windows on the upper wall, both with replacement wood sash windows.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The Bergunder building was built on this lot in 1883. It was occupied by White House Clothiers 1912-1925, Matt Johnson, proprietor (Figure A-19, WCLMD0087). Other businesses in this building included Lindsay & Shoup Real Estate, 1918, an appliance store, an insurance agency, and a coffee shop. The Fair moved from the Waite building to this building, circa 1923....The Fair had a going out of business sale circa 1921 prior to their move to this building. There was a bowling alley in the basement that moved from the Walker building when The Rose Theater moved into the Walker building (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).

The photo from 1984 shows an appliance store, the Butler-Miller Insurance agency, and Shir-Lee's Fashions (Figure A-20, WCLCF477). This building has also been home to Smokin' Papa's Barbeque and Pizza (2009 Colfax Telephone Directory Yellow Pages), ??? Pizza, and the Quilted Moose. As of 2015 the building housed a computer repair service and an investment service.



Figure A-19. *The building to the left was the White House, a clothing store that operated from 1912 to 1925.* (Photograph courtesy of the private collection of Patrick McDonald and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLMD0087, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/2791>.)



Figure A-20. The Bergunder Building (Project Number 10), seen on the left of this 1984 photo, was also known as the White House Building; Boston Realty Building (Project Number 11) is in the center; Deacons (Project Number 12), which has also been referred to as the White House, is at the right. (Photograph courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF477, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/4654>.)

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building has experienced considerable alteration, including replacement of windows and doors and application of modern cladding, compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, it remains recognizable as a historical structure dating to the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 11. 120 N. Main St.
Rolling Hills Eyecare; Boston Realty Building, built before 1884**



Figure A-21. Rolling Hills Eyecare, 120 N. Main St., 2017; view to the southeast.

Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Wall and Spring streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building has been remodeled in a Modernist style, leaving no original fabric visible, although the flat parapeted roof is presumably part of the building's original form. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear.

The main façade is bounded on the north and south by aluminum-covered pilasters. A continuous bank of aluminum frame plate glass display windows extends across the façade, and modern tan running bond brick veneer clads the bulkheads. A small rectangular recessed entryway is placed off-center on the façade, leading to the main entrance, an aluminum frame glass commercial door with an aluminum frame transom light. A rectangular sheet metal canopy extends across the façade above the display windows, suspended from the upper façade on metal rods. Above the canopy, the façade is clad with vertical standing seam sheet metal siding, which continues to the top of the parapet. A sheet metal clad belt course about 1.5 feet above the canopy probably marks the top of the original transom band, now covered with standing seam sheet metal cladding. The rear of the building is clad with a veneer of grey brick in a running bond pattern. A modern wood slab door, two modern aluminum sash sliding windows, and a wide wood utility door are asymmetrically arranged over this elevation.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was known as the Boston Realty Building. The building, probably constructed before 1884, was the original site for the Elk Drug store until it moved into the McCroskey building in 1920. There was a post office around 1915. Aetna Lines Insurance was also in the building in 1915. E. A. Thompson

Grain Insurance was in the building in 1924. At other times the building has housed insurance agents, clothing stores, and as of 2015 an optometrist (Figure A-20, WCLCF477) (Jones and Adams ca. 2005; Sanborn Map Company 1884, 1888, 1891, 1893, 1899, 1902, 1908, 1912, 1922, 1939).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has experienced considerable alteration over the years, including replacement of windows and doors and application of modern cladding. These changes compromise the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, leaving it unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 12. 118, 118½ N. Main St.
Thrifty Grandmothers' Shop; historic Deacons Building, White House, built 1920**



Figure A-22. Thrifty Grandmothers' Shop, 118, 118½ N. Main St., 2017; view to the east.

Architectural Description:

This large rectangular two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Wall and Spring streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern, veneered with rectangular glazed terra cotta tile on the main façade and stucco on the north side. The rear of the building is a full-height addition built of concrete, poured in horizontal board forms and also covered with stucco. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet, slightly stepped on the north side. The foundation is not visible. The building is presently in use as a retail space and apartments occupy the upper floor. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. Although the storefront has been altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric.

This building was built in an unusual Churrigueresque-inspired form of the Spanish Colonial Revival (Spanish Eclectic) architectural style, as evidenced by its exuberant Spanish Baroque sculptural ornamentation, including vernacular interpretations of the Solomonian (spiral) column. The main façade is symmetrically arranged, with two slender glazed terra cotta columns, each with an incised double spiral design and acanthus leaf capitals and bases, rising from ground level at each side of the building. The two columns support a complex glazed terra cotta cornice of shields, acanthus leaves, spirals, and pendants just below the parapet. A wide glazed terra cotta frieze below the cornice is ornamented with a series of rectangular panels, each holding a shield embossed with the stylized letters "M" and "J" against a background of acanthus leaves. A band of six original paired wood sash leaded glass casement windows with paired transom lights extends across the second level façade below the frieze. Each window and transom light is composed of numerous small square panes of glass, most of which remain intact. A band of plain glazed terra cotta tiles extends across the façade below the windows, forming the sills, with a belt

course composed of a narrow acanthus band and a narrow egg and dart band below that. Elaborate glazed terra cotta mullions separate the window pairs, each embellished with a pair of spiral colonettes and geometric designs. Louvered metal canopies, a later addition, shade the windows. Another narrow glazed terra cotta belt course, this one ornamented with a series of closely spaced inverted Ls, extends across the façade dividing the second level from the first.

The stairwell door and remodeled storefront occupy the first level of the façade. A small rectangular recessed entryway immediately south of the northern column accesses the second floor stairwell via an original wood frame glass commercial door with a wood sash transom light. The storefront extends from the stairwell entry to the south column, a continuous bank of full-height aluminum frame plate glass windows, configured to angle inward to the main entrance—a single aluminum frame glass commercial door with an aluminum sash transom light—then outward to the south column, a narrow section with a modern Roman brick bulkhead. A wide transom band above the display windows is now covered with corrugated sheet metal. The display windows and stairwell entry are sheltered beneath a shed-roofed corrugated fiberglass canopy suspended on metal rods from the second story; this feature continues uninterrupted across the two buildings to the south.

The north wall of the original building has no windows. Two six-light steel sash windows open into the mezzanine and upper levels of the rear addition's north wall. A modern sheet metal-clad pedestrian door, a six-light steel sash window, and several filled openings are arranged across the rear elevation's first floor, four 12-light steel sash windows light the mezzanine level, and four rectangular openings, now fitted with aluminum sash sliding windows, light the upper story. A large square concrete or stucco-clad chimney rises from the rear edge of the roof.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building, known as the Deacons Building, was built in 1920 (Matthews et al. 1986), possibly to house the Whitehouse clothing store. The Deacons Building is on the far right in Figure A-20, WCLCF477, and is also shown in Figure A-23, WCLCF511. The name comes from Deacon Medical Supply, which occupied the building at one time. This building was also referred to as the White House or Whitehouse in the newspaper and Dr. Henry Matthews called it the White House in a National Register application. The building housed Elk Drug store for many years, Hub Clothing from 1912-1920 (Jones and Adams ca. 2005; Matthews et al. 1986), and as of 2015 a thrift store.



Figure A-23. Photograph taken in 1985: The Deacons Building (also sometimes referred to as the White House building), is on the left, housing Elk Drug; the McCroskey Building is in the center; the building to the right of the McCroskey Building is unnamed; and the building on the right is the Wheeler-Motter Building. (Photograph courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF511, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/4684>.)

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains excellent integrity: Although the storefront has been altered through replacement of windows and doors, the building retains much of its original form and fabric on both the first and second main façade levels.

The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. It is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Project Number 13. 116 N. Main St.

Allen R. Kirkpatrick, DDS, Family Dentistry; historic V. T. McCroskey Block, Elk Drug Store, built 1917

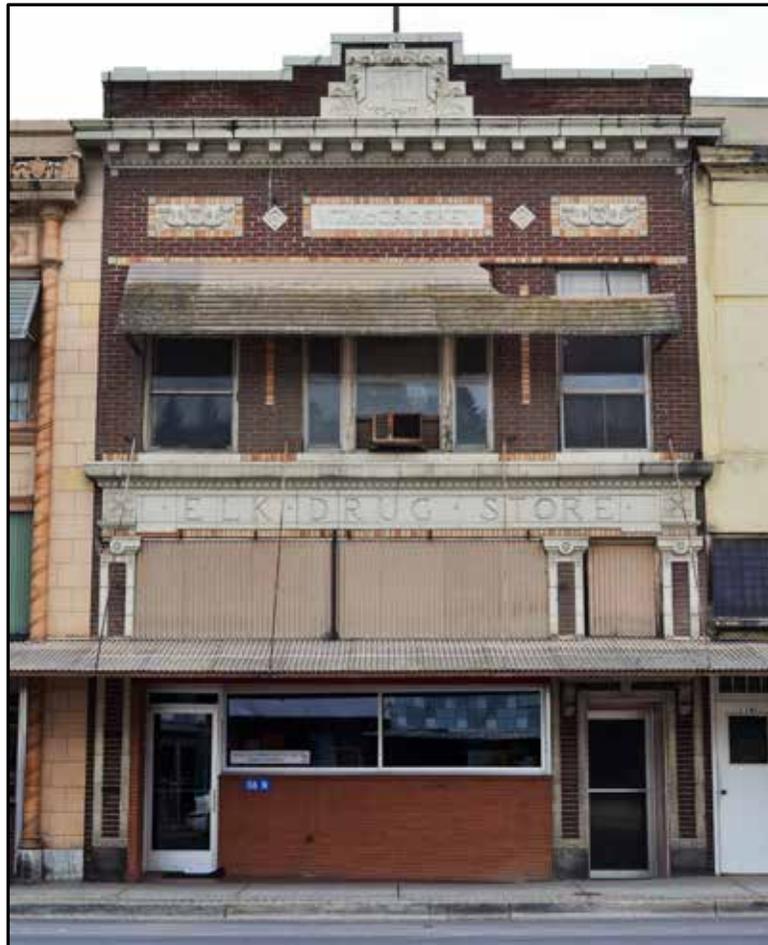


Figure A-24. Kirkpatrick Family Dentistry, 116 N. Main St., 2017; view to the east.

Architectural Description:

This narrow two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Wall and Spring streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern, visible on the rear elevation, with one header course for every six or seven stretcher courses. The main façade is a veneer of higher quality red brick in a running bond pattern. The roof of the building is flat with a parapet, decoratively stepped on the main façade and flat on the rear. The foundation is not visible. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. Although the storefront has been altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric.

This building was built as a simple expression of the Beaux Arts architectural style, as evidenced by its wreaths, swags, and other floral ornament, classical-inspired cornice and pilasters, and general symmetry. The first floor of the main façade is bounded on either side by a tall stacked red brick pilaster with glazed cream-colored terra cotta ornament—geometric design borders and classical-inspired capitals with floral rosettes—resting on a polished granite block. A third identical pilaster divides the storefront on the north from the stairwell entry to the south. The three pilasters support a glazed terra cotta entablature extending across the top of the first level, a simple denticulated cornice with “ELK DRUG STORE” incised in large

serifed capital letters across the frieze. A large floral motif terra cotta block is set at each end of the frieze. The stairwell access, a modern aluminum frame commercial door, is set into a small rectangular recessed entryway, bordered by lower portions of the previously noted pilasters and ornamented with an elaborate classical-inspired cream-colored terra cotta crown with terra cotta consoles. The storefront was remodeled, probably in the 1960s, resulting in the present angled wall with narrow aluminum sash windows, high Roman brick bulkhead, and an aluminum frame glass commercial door at the north side. A shed-roofed corrugated fiberglass canopy, suspended on metal rods from the upper level, shelters the storefront, extending to the buildings to the north and south. A broad transom band above the storefront and canopy has been filled with vertical corrugated fiberglass.

Three rectangular windows are symmetrically arranged across the second level, a large one-over-one wood sash double-hung unit with a multiple-light wood sash transom light on each side and a large three-part window—a one-over-one wood sash double-hung unit with tall narrow sidelights and a multiple-light transom—in the center. The glazed terra cotta sills are joined by variegated tan rowlock bricks to form a belt course across the façade and a vertical row of variegated header bricks ornaments the wall between the windows. A second variegated rowlock brick belt course, with a small floral terra cotta block at each end, extends across the façade above the windows and a shed-roofed canopy, a later addition of unidentified material, shades the windows. A glazed terra cotta cornice with block modillions and an egg and dart belt course marks the division between the second level and the parapet. Three rectangular glazed terra cotta panels, outlined with variegated tan rowlock bricks with a small floral terra cotta block in each corner, ornament the upper wall between the cornice and windows, a swag and wreath design on each side and a block reading “V.T.McCROSKEY.” in large raised serifed letters in the center. A diamond-shaped terra cotta floral block is placed between the name block and each side panel. The parapet is outlined with glazed terra cotta coping and decoratively stepped. A stepped terra cotta panel with acanthus leaf and helix designs surrounding the date “1917,” incised at an angle across an incised rectangle, is centered on the highest section of the parapet.

The rear elevation features two large identical three-part windows symmetrically placed on the upper level—each an eight-over-one wood sash double-hung unit with 21-light wood sash sidelights and an elaborate corbelled brick surround. Two large eight-over-two wood sash double-hung windows light the mezzanine level, and a modern commercial door and two small replacement wood sash casements open into the first level.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The McCroskey building was built by V. T. McCroskey as Elk Drug Store in 1917 (Figure A-23, WCLCF511) (Jones and Adams ca. 2005; Matthews et al. 1986). Elk Drug Store moved to this building in 1920. The building was purchased by Claude Edgren, and his wife, Carol Hunt (see previous entry Carol Hunt Edgren obituary under Project Number 2) in the 1920s (*The Colfax Gazette*, September 18, 1908, p.5). Kincaid Implement (formerly Kinkaid Machinery) occupied the first and part of the second floor 1923-25. Dr. Conrad Weitz's office was on the second floor (Jones and Adams ca.2005). As of 2015, the ground floor housed a dentist's office.

Virgil T. McCroskey was an important figure in the region's conservation and parks development. Through years of effort, negotiation, and purchases and trades he managed to acquire most of Steptoe Butte and in 1946 donated the land to the State of Washington, leading to the creation of Steptoe Butte State Park. He then did the same on Skyline Ridge in Idaho, creating an almost 4,500 acre parcel that became the Mary Minerva McCroskey State Park in 1955, which he maintained at his own expense, and often by his own hard work, until his death at 93 in 1970. The latter park was named for Virgil T. McCroskey's mother (“The Man Who Gave Away Mountains,” *Washington State Magazine* Vol. 5, No. 4, Fall 2006).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains excellent integrity: Although the storefront has been altered through replacement of windows and doors, the building retains much of its original form and fabric on both the first and second main façade levels.

The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. It is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 14. 114, 114½ N. Main St.
Abbey Tax; built 1884**

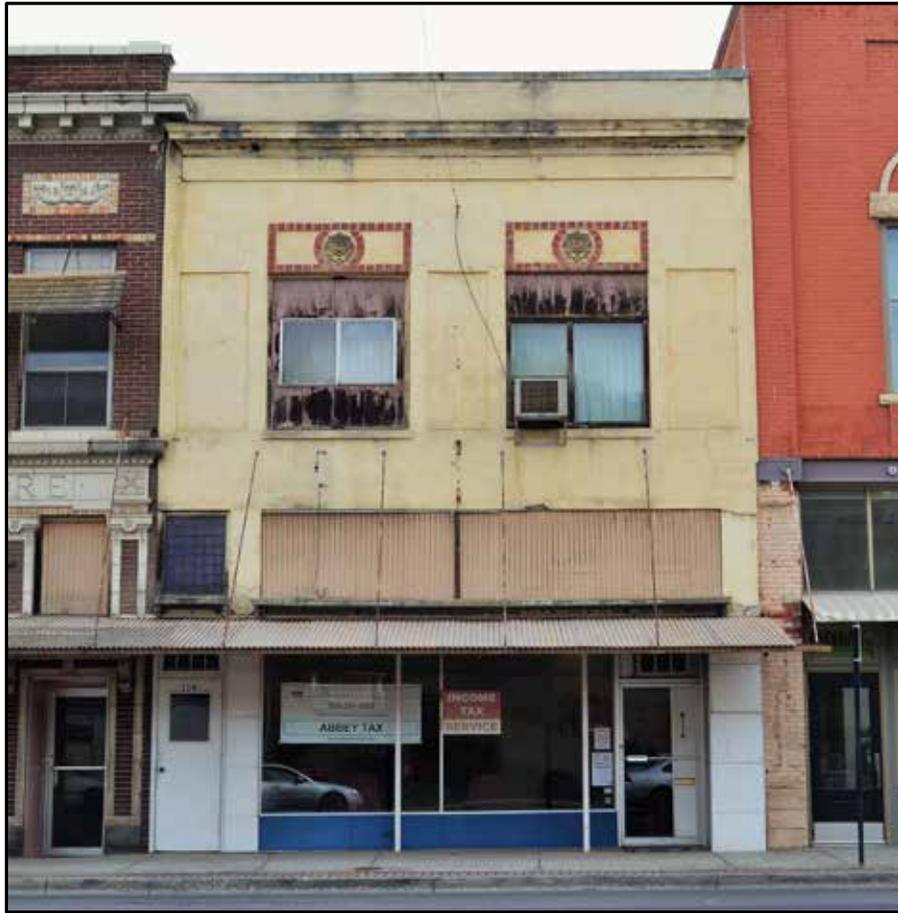


Figure A-25. Abbey Tax, 114, 114½ N. Main St., 2017; view to the east.

Architectural Description:

This narrow two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Wall and Spring streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. Although the main façade is now clad with stucco, the original building is probably structural red brick in a common bond pattern, visible on the rear elevation, with one header course for every five stretcher courses. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. Although this building has been significantly altered, it remains readily recognizable as a historical structure.

Remodeling has left this building's original architectural style uncertain, although pressed metal cornices and decorative floral terra cotta rosettes—probably original—suggest a style derived from one of the classical traditions. The first floor storefront is bounded on either side by a simple rectangular pilaster, now clad with modern synthetic panels. The storefront was probably remodeled in the 1960s, resulting in the present angled bank of tall aluminum frame plate glass windows, synthetic-clad bulkheads, and slender round metal posts supporting the cutaway canopy. The main entrance, a single aluminum frame commercial door with an aluminum frame transom light is situated at the south side of the façade. A modern wood slab door with a four-light wood sash transom at the north side of the facade accesses the

second level stairwell. A shed-roofed corrugated fiberglass canopy, suspended on metal rods from the upper level, shelters the stairwell entrance and storefront and continues across the two buildings to the north. A broad transom band above the storefront has been filled with vertical corrugated fiberglass, although the section over the stairwell door remains visible, an original 48-light leaded glass casement with small square lavender patterned glass panes (probably sun-colored amethyst, dating it to the World War I era or earlier). Simple pressed metal cornices extend across the façade beneath the stairwell and storefront transom bands.

The upper façade is clad with stucco painted a cream color. Two large rectangular window openings are symmetrically arranged across the second level, each with an ornamental rectangle above, outlined in red terra cotta tile and enclosing a tan terra cotta rosette outlined in red tile. The window openings are now filled with small modern aluminum and wood sash windows, and the extra space is filled with vertical boards. A tall narrow slightly recessed panel is situated beside the windows at each side of the façade and a third is centered between the windows. Another simple pressed metal cornice extends across the façade at the juncture of the second level and parapet.

The rear wall of the original building is visible above a one-story flat-roofed addition, which is also structural red brick (one header course for every six stretcher courses) and partially clad with stucco. A modern shed and patio have been built on top of the addition and the rear wall of the addition, including a small segmentally arched window, has been painted in a maplike design. The addition has an open vehicle doorway and appears to be used as a garage.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was built in 1884 and remodeled in 1992 (Figure A-23, WCLCF511) (Matthews et al. 1986). Following the history of this building through the Sanborn maps: In 1884, it was a bakery. By 1888, it was used for dry goods and clothing, with offices on the second floor. By December of 1890, the occupants sold cigars, and played billiards, with a cigar factory and offices on the second floor. A saloon and restaurant, with a bake house behind, occupied this space in 1899 and remained through at least June of 1902.

The Dawn, of Ellensburg, Washington, informs us in the “State News” that H. Manning has opened a bakery at Colfax in the May 29, 1897 edition (*The Dawn*, Ellensburg, Wash., May 28, 1897, p. 4, search for Colfax Bakery). Was it this location? The notice was published in an Ellensburg paper, without a specific address, other than Colfax, so it is appropriate to ask the question. Ads for the Royal Bakery, with L.E. Allen, proprietor, appear in the *Colfax Gazette* in February 7, 1908. In May of that same year, an announcement appears that Mr. Allen has sold the bakery and lunch room to R.M. Ryan. Other ads appear that the Royal Bakery bread is not sold at the South End Grocery. “Order direct--we deliver”. Numerous editions of the *Gazette* have little two line ads for 25 cent lunches, and board and lodging available. On May 7, 1909, there is a small article in the *Pullman Herald* stating that Mr. Ed. Smith, proprietor of the Colfax bakery and lunch counter in Colfax had purchased the fine “20th Century” soda fountain, formerly in the “Paris” ice cream parlor and will place the fountain in his place of business in Colfax.

Years later the building was the home of Anderson’s Bakery (Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company 1956; Pacific Northwest Bell 1965), and Ulevog Insurance and Real Estate (Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company 1956) called the second floor home. The Frog Pond (Pacific Northwest Bell 1975), the Arrangement flower store (Pacific Northwest Bell 1983); and Becky’s Fabrics & Bernina have all previously called this address home as well.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, considerable alteration, including replacement of windows and doors and application of modern cladding, has occurred, compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 15. 112 N. Main St.
Fonk's Coffee House; historic Wheeler-Motter Building, Fonk's, built 1892**



Figure A-26. Fonk's Coffee House, 112 N. Main St., 2017; view to the east.

Architectural Description:

This large rectangular two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Wall and Spring streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet on the main façade and stepped parapets on the sides, and the foundation, although not visible, is presumably stone. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. The entire building retains much of its original form and fabric, and the storefront, which was probably altered, has been appropriately restored.

This building was built in the Romanesque Revival architectural style, as evidenced by the rounded arch detailing, combination of brick masonry and rough-faced stonework, and corbelled brick visible on the upper main façade. The building is symmetrically arranged. Four pilasters divide the main façade into three bays, the side bays wider than the central bay. The side pilasters are brick, each resting on rough-faced granite blocks and embellished with a rough-faced granite block near the juncture of the first and second levels. The central pilasters on the first level are slender rectangular cast iron columns with classical-inspired ornament. These pilasters continue on the second level as simple rectangular brick features.

An original horizontal I-beam with cast iron rosettes, probably the ends of stabilizing rods, divides the main façade's first and second stories. The storefront, on the first level, is composed of a continuous bank of wood frame plate glass windows perhaps with original moldings, two in the north bay, two forming the angled walls of the central bay's recessed entry, and three in the south bay. The main entrance, a double wood panel and glass commercial door with metal thumb latch handles and a single wood sash transom light—probably an historically appropriate replacement—fills the rear of the entryway. Bulkheads are board and molding panels, probably also modern replacements. The second level stairwell entrance, a single wood panel and glass commercial door with a metal thumb latch handle and wood sash transom light, opens into the north side of the façade, flanked by a vertical board and molding panel. Striped fabric canopies extend across the façade above the stairwell entry and storefront, sheltering each bay. A wood sash transom band extends across the façade above the canopies, six lights in each side bay and four in the center.

Three large windows are arranged across the second level, one in each bay. A trio of tall narrow vinyl sash single-hung replacement windows, with an original rough-faced granite sill and lintel and a blind baskethandle brickwork arch, is centered in each side bay and a pair of tall narrow vinyl sash windows with a granite sill and lintel is centered in the central bay. The side windows have three narrow brick pilasters below the sill and the central window has two. A wide rectangular recessed panel ornaments the upper façade above each side window, while the upper central bay is embellished with a two-part rounded-arch blind brickwork arcade, with two narrow brick pilasters and a denticulated brick belt course below it. A corbelled brick cornice extends across all three bays, dividing the upper wall from the brick parapet.

The south wall has no windows or doors and a seam is probably evidence of a one-story adjoining building that has been removed. Modern variegated brick and T1-11, matching that of the modern building to the south, have been added across the first level. The rear elevation is symmetrically arranged, originally with three large segmentally arched openings on each of three levels, first, mezzanine, and second, and one additional segmentally arched opening at the south side of the first level. A modern aluminum frame commercial door now fills one of the first floor openings, while all others are filled with brick or T1-11.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was known as the Wheeler-Motter building, built in 1892 (Figure A-23, WCLCF511). Wheeler-Motter was an early hardware and dry goods chain of stores. This building housed The Great Eastern department store, run by Wheeler-Motter from 1912-1925. They stopped credit purchases in October 1912 and went to cash only. They advertised clothing, shoes, millinery, rugs, carpets, and linoleum in 1915. They added groceries in 1917. F. A. Russell was manager in 1920 (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). Lawrence Hickman remembers a stairway up the middle of the building. Hats were upstairs. Groceries were in the back and Lawrence remembers stalks of bananas hanging in the alley outside the back door.

In approximately 1928, the building was bought by A.O. Fonkalsrud of Montana to expand his chain of Fonk's five and dime stores. The store was managed by Wilbur Johnson then later by his son, W. A. "Chic" Johnson, and son-in-law Keith Steffan. The building was purchased by Chris Batten of RenCorp in 2004 and the ground floor facade was renovated that same year. As of 2015 the building housed Fonk's Coffee shop (Jones and Adams ca.2005).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains excellent integrity: Although the storefront was probably altered in the past, it has been restored in a historically appropriate manner. Today the building retains much of its original form and fabric, as well as historically appropriate replacement fabric, on both the first and second main façade levels.

The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. It is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places

**Project Number 16. 102 N. Main St.
Washington Federal, MODERN built 1972**



***Figure A-27. MODERN building: 102 N. Main;
view to the northeast.***

According to Whitman County Assessor's records this building was constructed in 1972 (Whitman County Assessor n.d.).

Parcel History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The present location of Washington Federal Bank was the site of the Seattle First National Bank and the S&S Grocery, both demolished in 1972. Two of the original bank's columns were moved to the entrance of the Colfax cemetery (Figure A-28, WCLMD0098).



Figure A-28. Postcard photograph of the First Savings and Trust Bank building, later the Seattle First National Bank, located on the northeast corner of Main and Spring streets.

(Photograph courtesy of the private collection of Patrick McDonald and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLMD0098, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/2799>.)

**Project Number 17. 101, 103, 103½ S. Main St., 108 E. Spring St.
Palouse River Quilts, Studio M; historic Grady Building, built 1907**



Figure A-29. Palouse River Quilts / Studio M, 101, 103, 103½ S. Main St., 108 E. Spring St., 2017; view to the east.

Architectural Description:

This large two-story building occupies the southeast corner of Main and Spring streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks and bordered on the rear by a paved alley. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern, now painted gray, with one header course for every six stretcher courses. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet, and the foundation is not visible. Although the storefronts have been remodeled, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical building.

This building was constructed as a late example of the popular Italianate architectural style, as evidenced by the tall narrow segmentally arched windows, stylized inverted U window crowns, paired window groupings, corbeled brick cornice, and classical-inspired columns. Four brick pilasters, each with a corbelled base and a double-cross recessed design at the top, symmetrically divide the second level of the main façade into three bays, a wide bay in the center and a narrow bay at each side. The south side pilaster continues to the ground as a narrower brick pilaster, while a slender rectangular classical-inspired cast iron column with “UNION / IRON WKS / SPOKANE” embossed on the base accentuates the highly visible northwest corner of the building. Four one-over-one wood sash double-hung windows, in segmentally arched openings with rowlock brick sills and sunburst design flat arched brick crowns, are symmetrically arranged across the second level façade, two windows in the central bay and one in each side bay. A narrow rectilinear raised brick band turns each window’s flat arched crown into an inverted U-shape and visually joins the central window pair. A corbelled brick cornice above the windows marks the division between the upper wall and the flat brick parapet, and a wide slightly recessed panel fills the parapet’s central bay.

The main façade's first level, probably remodeled in the 1970s or 1980s, is divided into three parts, a large storefront to the north, a slightly smaller storefront in the center, and the second floor stairwell on the south. The previously noted pilasters bound the first level on the north and south, and a third pilaster, a cast iron column identical to that of the northwest building corner, separates the south storefront from the stairwell. Each storefront is composed of a bank of large metal frame plate glass windows with modern distressed brick cladding the bulkheads; the north storefront's metal frame windows, however, may be original. Both stores have modern metal frame commercial doors with metal frame transom lights, the north door accessed by a centrally placed angled recessed entry and the south by a rectangular recessed entry at the north side of the store. The stairwell is accessed by a slightly recessed single wood frame glass commercial door. A broad transom band above the display windows has been covered with modern T1-11.

The north storefront wraps onto the forward portion of the north side wall, while the transom band and upper level windows, pilasters, cornice and parapet continue across the north elevation. Another storefront, also updated with modern windows, T1-11, and brick bulkheads, is situated at the rear of the north side. A third cast iron column, identical to the others, bisects this storefront. The rear elevation has a number of asymmetrically arranged rectangular openings on the first, mezzanine, and upper levels, most now filled with modern windows and doors.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building is known as the Grady Building, built in 1907. Prior to 1913 the building was occupied by B. F. Nicholas Co. which may have been a hardware store. The Huntley Brothers Clothing was in business from 1913-1915. Emerson Knox Company used the building from 1914-1918. In 1918 they purchased and moved into the Lippitt building across the street. In 1919 M. J. Grady Drug Store used the building. Drs. Ole Slind and Robert Henry moved into the building after the Lippitt/Henry building burned. Also in the building was the Stitching Shop, Town & Country Men's Wear, the Clothes Horse, and the Quilted Moose (Jones and Adams ca.2005).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefronts have been altered through replacement of windows and doors and application of modern cladding, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 18. 105, 109 S. Main St.
Undergoing renovations (north half), part of Tick Klock Drug (south half);
historic Glaser building, built 1920**



Figure A-30. North section under renovation / south section part of Tick Klock Drug, 105 and 109 S. Main St., 2017; view to the northeast.

Architectural Description:

This large rectangular one-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building at the rear. Although the building has been extensively altered, it remains readily recognizable as a historical structure.

This building is an example of the Art Deco-influenced architectural style sometimes referred to as Early Twentieth Century Commercial Vernacular, as evidenced by the buff-colored brick masonry, presence of a parapet rather than a cornice, and simple inset designs ornamenting the upper façade. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, the main façade is clad with variegated cream and brown brick in a running bond veneer, and the roof is flat with a parapet.

The main façade was probably symmetrically arranged, as three simple running bond brick pilasters still divide the building into two equal bays. The pilasters, rising from ground level to the base of the parapet, feature a soldier brick row at the base, stacked header brick edging on the sides, and elaborate brick and tile designs, continuous with those of the upper façade, at the top. Each bay consists of a storefront, the north storefront currently under renovation and the south storefront part of the drugstore occupying the two buildings to the south.

The north storefront is symmetrically arranged, perhaps the original configuration, with an angled recessed entry in the center, large metal and vinyl sash display windows to the sides, and two vinyl sash windows above in the former transom band. The upper storefront, including the transom band, is currently being covered with horizontal hardiplank siding. A brick soldier belt course extends across the upper façade above the storefront with a broad horizontal brickwork rectangle above that. The south storefront

features a full-width bank of large modern metal frame plate glass windows with modern ceramic tiles cladding the bulkheads, replacing the original entrance and windows. A modern fabric canopy shelters the display windows and extends across the two buildings to the south. The area above the display windows and canopy—the original transom band and rectangular panel—is filled with vertical standing seam sheet metal.

A wide belt course of decorative herringbone brick with diamond-shaped white ceramic tiles and soldier, header, and rowlock brick borders extends across the entire façade at the juncture of the main level and parapet, incorporating the upper pilasters into the design. The parapet is brick with a flat upper margin and brick coping.

The rear of the building is symmetrically arranged and features a stepped parapet and stucco cladding. A series of tall narrow segmentally arched openings extends across the rear elevation, two small windows in the center, a door with a transom light on each side, and two large windows beside each door. All have now been filled with replacement materials: glass blocks in the south half windows and a modern metal door and vinyl windows or plywood in the north half openings.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

Prior to the building of the Glaser building, the property had a barbershop (north end) and Minnis Restaurant (south end) in two wooden buildings. J. J Miller purchased the property from H. W. Livingstone for \$10,000. Miller planned to tear down the two wooden buildings to build a four-story brick building next to the Dreifus Block. Simon Dreifus said he would add two stories to his building if Miller built the proposed building. Apparently, it was never built and the property was purchased by Otto C. Glaser.

The present building was built by Glaser in 1920. His business was known as O. C. Glaser, Jewelry and Optician. Prior to this business venture, Glaser was in business with Geo. H. Shirkey, the business known as Shirkey and Glaser, Jewelers and Opticians. Their partnership dissolved in November 1912. In the mid-1940's, his son, Roy Glaser, took over the business from Otto after completing his military service. In 1971, Otto's grandson, Ed Glaser took over the business. A street clock was erected on the sidewalk in front of the buildings in 1916 and was 14 feet tall (Figure A-31, WCL0037_item016). In 1980-81 the clock was hit and destroyed by a semi-truck. The building inspector at the time would not allow it to be replaced according to Ed (Figure A-32, WCLCF478) (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).



Figure A-31. The Glaser building, the one-story building second from right, ca. 1940.

(Photograph courtesy of the private collection of Sandy Jackson and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCL0037_item016, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/555>.)



Figure A-32. The Glaser building, the one-story building at left, in 1984. (Photograph courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF478, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/4655>.)

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefronts have been altered through replacement of windows and doors, application of modern cladding, and removal of an entry, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 19. 109 S. Main St.
Tick Klock Drug; historic S. Dreifus & Co. Block, built 1912**



Figure A-33. Tick Klock Drug, 109 S. Main St., 2017; view to the east.

Architectural Description:

This large rectangular two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses, while the main façade is veneered with a higher grade of red brick in a running bond pattern. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. This building has been joined with the buildings to the north and south to form a larger retail space. Although the storefront has been altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains readily recognizable as a historic structure.

This building was built in the Colonial Revival architectural style, as evidenced by its general symmetry, flat arched window crowns with prominent keystones, classical pilasters, and corbeled brick cornice. Two simple slightly projecting brick pilasters border the main façade, both rising about one foot higher than the top of the parapet and terminating in a simple pressed metal classical capital. The lower portion of the south pilaster has been removed, visually integrating this building's storefront with that of the building to the south, and what was probably the adjacent stairwell entrance has been replaced with a metal frame display window. The storefront, perhaps in its original configuration, occupies the rest of the first level, a nearly continuous bank of modern metal frame plate glass windows with a centrally-placed angled recessed entryway leading to a modern aluminum frame glass commercial door with narrow metal sash transom and sidelights. Bulkheads are clad with large modern ceramic tiles. The transom band above the

display windows is covered with vertical standing seam sheet metal and a modern fabric canopy extends across the façade below the transom, continuing onto the buildings to the north and south.

Four large three-over-one wood sash double-hung windows in segmentally arched openings are symmetrically arranged across the main façade's second level, each with a polychrome flat-arched brickwork crown with a prominent keystone. A narrow corrugated metal belt course extends across the façade below the windows, forming the sills. A large rectangular cast iron plaque above the windows reads "19 S.DREIFUS.&Co.12". A second belt course, this one a band of corbelled cream-colored brick extends across the façade above the plaque, with an elaborate corbelled polychrome brick cornice and a cream-colored brick belt course above that, at the junction of the wall and parapet. The parapet is flat with corrugated sheet metal coping.

The rear elevation has numerous segmentally arched openings, some filled with brick, arranged asymmetrically across the first, mezzanine, and second levels, as well as a modern metal frame commercial door. Some openings are original wood sash double-hung units, while others are vinyl sash replacements. A number of windows are covered with metal shutters.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The Dreifus and Co. Block building was built by Simon Dreifus in 1912 at a cost of \$16,000 (Figures A-31, WCL0037_item016, and A-32, WCLCF478). It had an elevator from basement to 2nd floor, bathrooms on all three floors, and was 13,500 square feet. The building housed Dreifus Hardware. The firm was Dreifus and Edward Von Soehnen. Their names were in gold on the window. The store was nicknamed The Winchester store since it carried all the Winchester arms. There was a popcorn stand in front of the building. The Silver Slipper Dance Hall occupied the dance hall upstairs and provided big band style music of the era. Dances were held on Saturday nights, admission was 50 cents a couple. Raugust Hardware occupied the building until the late 1940s when the business closed (according to Virgil Hatley). Tick Klock Drug moved into the building when the Lippitt building burned. The owner's name was Lawrence Klock and "Tick" was his nickname. The building was purchased by Lloyd Johnson, pharmacist, and later taken over by his son Mark Johnson (Jones and Adams ca. 2005; Claudia Rollins, local historian, personal communication 2017).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been altered through replacement of windows and doors, application of modern cladding, and probable removal of an entry, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Project Number 20. 109, 113 S. Main St.

Tick Klock Drug, Dolores Jane Cooper Attorney at Law; historic Nixon Block, built 1912



Figure A-34. Tick Klock Drug, 109, 113 S. Main St., 2017; view to the east.

Architectural Description:

This narrow two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is probably structural red brick like the adjacent building to the north, but only the main façade's red brick running bond veneer is visible. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. This building has been joined with the building to the north to form a larger retail space. Although the storefront has been altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains readily recognizable as a historic structure.

This building was built in the Colonial Revival architectural style, as evidenced by its general symmetry, flat arched window crowns with prominent keystones, classical pilasters, and corbeled brick cornice. Two simple slightly projecting brick pilasters border the main façade, both rising about one foot higher than the top of the parapet and terminating in a simple pressed metal classical capital. The lower portion of the north pilaster has been removed, visually integrating this building's storefront with that of the building to the north, and the south pilaster has been incorporated into the building to the south.

The second level stairwell access, a slightly recessed modern metal frame commercial door, opens into the south side of the building façade. The storefront occupies the rest of the first level, a bank of modern metal frame plate glass windows with modern ceramic tile bulkheads. The original main entrance has

been removed. The transom band above the display windows is covered with vertical standing seam sheet metal and a modern fabric canopy extends across the façade below the transom, continuing onto the building to the north.

Two large three-over-one wood sash double-hung windows in segmentally arched openings are symmetrically arranged across the main façade's second level, each with a polychrome flat-arched brickwork crown with a prominent keystone. A narrow corrugated metal belt course extends across the façade below the windows, forming the sills. A large rectangular cast iron plaque, centered above the windows, reads "NIXON BLK." A second belt course, this one a band of corbeled cream-colored brick extends across the façade above the plaque, with an elaborate corbelled polychrome brick cornice and a cream-colored brick belt course above that, at the junction of the wall and parapet. The parapet is flat with corrugated sheet metal coping; a cast iron plaque reading "1912" is centered on the parapet.

The stucco-clad rear elevation has numerous tall narrow segmentally arched openings of various sizes, arranged asymmetrically across the first and second levels. First floor window openings are filled with replacement glass blocks or boards and stucco, and a modern metal pedestrian door fills the doorway opening. Upper level openings are covered with metal shutters, one of which is open, revealing an original two-over-one wood sash double-hung window.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This two-story building was built by S. A. Nixon of Spokane in 1912 and was known as the Nixon Block building (Figure A-32, WCLCF478, and Figure A-35, WCLCF508). The building had a basement of 25 x 90 feet and was planned for business on the main floor and lodging above. The building contained the S.A. Nixon Saloon. It was later sold to L.H. Mason, closing its doors with the advent of Prohibition.

The building was later purchased by Judge Robert Austin of Spokane. He leased the building to Washington Water Power, which occupied the building from 1916 to 1989. The Cooper Law Office was once located in the building. Tick Klock Drug eventually purchased the building (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).



Figure A-35. Left to right, Dreifus, Nixon, Walker (Rose Theater), unnamed, and Schmuck Buildings on the east side of the 100 block of South Main Street looking southeast, circa 1987. (Photograph courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF508, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/4680>.)

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been altered through replacement of windows and doors, application of modern cladding, and removal of an entryway, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Project Number 21. 115 S. Main St.

Currently vacant; historic Walker Building, Rose Theater, built 1912, remodeled 1920



Figure A-36. Historic Walker Building / Rose Theater, 115 S. Main St., 2017; view to the east.

Architectural Description:

This narrow two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every seven stretcher courses; light colored stucco now covers the main façade. The roof of the building is flat with a decorative Mission-shaped parapet; the foundation is not visible. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. Although the storefront has been altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric.

This building was remodeled in a Churrigueresque-inspired interpretation of the Spanish Colonial Revival (Spanish Eclectic) architectural style, as evidenced by its Mission-shaped parapet, Spanish Baroque sculptural ornamentation, Solomonic (spiral) colonettes, round-arch windows, wrought iron balconet, and stucco cladding. Although the building could be classified as an example of the Mission Revival style based on its parapet, it is grouped with Spanish Colonial Revival architecture in this study because of its late date and Churrigueresque ornament.

The upper main façade is symmetrically arranged, dominated by a simple curved parapet, decoratively stepped at the sides. A large pressed metal urn rests on each higher step and a small pressed metal helix rests on each lower step. The curve of the parapet is repeated in a large baskethandle-arched recessed panel on the building's second level. A series of small blind-round-arched windows with stuccoed brick

sills extends across the face of the panel, a Palladian-inspired trio in the center and a single window on each side. Terra cotta ornament fills the central window's blind arches, a pair of cherubs holding a wreath encircling an ornate cartouche in the center arch and a shield design in each side arch. A spiral wood colonette divides the trio's central window from the side units and smaller spiral colonettes border the outer edges of the side windows; the north colonette appears to be missing. Spiral colonettes also border the single windows, but the arches remain unembellished. A wrought iron balconet ornaments the window trio, supported on wrought iron brackets. All window sash have now been replaced or covered with plywood or synthetic sheets. Two modern aluminum sash sliding windows are situated below the recessed panel.

The storefront, a continuous bank of full height aluminum frame plate glass windows, probably updated in the 1960s, extends across the first level of the building, with a recessed stairwell entry accessing a wood frame glass commercial door at the south side of the facade. The storefront has been reconfigured with display windows extending at an angle from the stairwell entry to the recessed store entrance, an aluminum frame glass commercial door with an aluminum sash transom light. Vertical corrugated sheet metal clads the narrow bulkheads and borders the tops of the display windows. Metal bands above the storefront are probably remnants of the marquee, which has been removed.

Original structural brick is visible on the rear elevation. A number of original segmentally arched openings can be seen on this elevation, four evenly spaced across the first level, all now filled with brick, and four evenly spaced across the second level, two now covered with T1-11 and two with sheet metal shutters. A later vehicle doorway on the first level is now filled with concrete blocks and a modern aluminum frame commercial door has been added.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The W. J. Walker Building was built in 1912 (Figure A-32, WCLCF478, and Figure A-35, WCLCF508). It was originally a dry goods store with a facade similar to the Dreifus and Nixon blocks. As originally planned it had a 30 x 90 foot first floor space, used as storage for the dry goods company, which started in 1905. The upper floor was for a "hall" and for the Chamber of Commerce or something similar. Space was provided for Dr. Aurette M. Agee, Osteopath, in 1912. The Moose Lodge met in the building in 1913. In 1916 there was a bowling alley downstairs. From 1916-1920 the building was used for "photo plays".

In 1920 the building was remodeled by Architect Gustav Albin Pehrson who designed the facade in Mission Revival style for the Rose Theater. The Rose is reported to have shown silent movies as early as 1915. In the 1930s the theater was outfitted for "talkies".

With the advent of wide screens, the Rose could not accommodate a new screen. The theater was closed, moved to the Roxy (105 E. Canyon) and renamed the Rose. Newspaper records indicate that Dr. Morris and Myrtle Augur, Osteopaths, occupied part of the building in 1925.

Around the 1940s the theater floor was leveled and lower floors were remodeled for Stipe Appliance. Later businesses to occupy the building were Perry & Lee Clothiers and Peak Fitness (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As a former movie theater in the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains sufficient integrity to remain recognizable as the Rose Theater: Although the building has been altered through replacement of storefront windows and doors, replacement or covering of other windows, and removal of the marquee, the building retains much of its original form and fabric.

The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. It is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places

**Project Number 22. 117, 117½, 119 S. Main St.
Buri's Medical Equipment; built 1904**



Figure A-37. Buri's Medical Equipment, 117, 117½, 119 S. Main St., 2017; view to the east.

Architectural Description:

This large rectangular two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is, presumably, structural brick, although it is covered with a veneer of red brick in a running bond pattern on the main façade and with stucco on the rear elevation. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. Although the storefront has been extensively altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical structure.

This building was built in the Romanesque Revival architectural style, as evidenced by the rounded arch windows, polychrome combination of brick masonry and rough-faced stonework, and blind brick arcade across the upper second story. Two simple grey brick pilasters, each with rough-faced granite blocks at the base, top, and inserted periodically into the shaft, border the sides of the building. A third similar pilaster rises from a cast iron plate with a floral rosette at the juncture of the first and second levels, dividing the building into two unequal bays, a narrow bay to the north and a wider bay to the south. Each pilaster rises about one foot above the top of the parapet.

The second level of the main façade remains virtually unaltered. Two large round-arch windows are evenly spaced across each bay. Each window is composed of a pair of tall narrow metal sash single-hung windows set into original wood moldings, with an original wood sash fanlight, an inverted-U grey

rowlock brick crown, and a rough-faced granite sill. A corbeled grey brick blind arcade marks the division between the second level and the parapet. A corbeled grey brick belt course extends across the parapet and rough-faced granite blocks serve as coping.

The first level consists of two recently remodeled storefronts, each aligned with a second level bay. The north storefront consists of two large vinyl sash windows flanking a centrally placed rectangular recessed entry with an aluminum frame glass commercial door and aluminum frame transom light. The south storefront consists of a large slightly angled recessed entryway with two aluminum frame glass commercial doors and aluminum frame transom lights—the second level stairwell entry to the north in the center of the building facade and the store entrance to the south. The storefront's large vinyl sash plate glass windows continue south across the façade. On both storefronts vertical vinyl siding clads the bulkheads, spaces beside the windows, and the probable transom band. A modern bubble canopy shelters the south storefront.

The rear elevation, also asymmetrically arranged, has five tall narrow segmentally arched wood sash double-hung windows across the upper level, and two segmentally arched windows and two rectangular openings, all filled with modern windows, doors, or stucco, on the first level. The rear edge of the roof has no parapet.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was built in 1904 (Figure A-32, WCLCF478, and Figure A-35, WCLCF508). Goetz Variety occupied the north half, and Dodd's Coast-to-Coast hardware was a long time resident of the south half. It has housed the Whitman Travel, the Colfax Chamber of Commerce, and Buri's Medical Equipment (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefronts have been altered through replacement of windows and doors and application of modern cladding, and other windows have been replaced with modern units, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Project Number 23. 121 S. Main St.

Sports Shack/Team Sports; historic Schmuck Building, J. C. Penney, built 1903



Figure A-38. Sports Shack/Team Sports, 121 S. Main St., 2017; view to the northeast.

Architectural Description:

This large rectangular two-story building occupies the northeast corner of Main and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks and bordered on the rear by a paved alley. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. Although the storefront has been extensively altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical structure.

This building was constructed as a late example of the popular Italianate architectural style, as evidenced by the tall narrow segmentally arched windows, paired and triple windows, corbelled “bracketed” brick cornice, vertical proportions, and classical-inspired columns. Four brick pilasters, two full-height and two rising from corbelled bases at the juncture of the first and second floors, symmetrically divide the main façade’s upper level into three equal bays. All pilasters rise about one foot above the top of the parapet and, along with the parapet, are capped with concrete coping. A trio of rectangular one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows with a brick rowlock lintel and sill is centered in each second level bay. A slightly projecting brick belt course marks the division between the second level and the parapet and a brick cornice with corbelled brick “brackets” extends across the parapet above it.

The main façade’s first level, probably remodeled in the 1960s, features a large deeply recessed central entryway, with the main entrance, a modern double multiple-light metal door, offset to the north on the rear wall. A continuous bank of large modern metal frame window openings extends across the façade between the side pilasters, most now filled with opaque panels. Two openings hold large wood sash plate glass windows, each with a band of six small square panes across the top, probably modern replacements.

Bulkheads are clad with Roman brick in an offset pattern. Modern fabric canopies shade the storefront, while a narrow sheet metal canopy with rounded corners and corrugated edges, perhaps evidence of an earlier Art Deco update, extends across the façade above them. A transom band above the display windows has been covered with opaque panels.

Pilasters, identical to those of the main façade divide the south side wall into five bays, a narrow bay to the front and four slightly wider bays to the rear. The forward bay is filled with modern variegated tan brick and a pair of rectangular metal sash replacement windows is centered above on the second level. A series of segmentally arched openings is arranged across the remainder of the south wall, generally two on each level per bay, tall narrow windows on the second level and small windows or openings filled with brick on the first level. All windows are modern replacements. The corbelled brick cornice continues across the south wall and a brick belt course divides the first and second levels.

Tall narrow segmentally arched window openings continue across the rear elevation, six on each level. The first level openings have been filled with brick, while the second level opening are covered with boards. Two partially visible upper level windows appear to be wood sash double-hung units. The rear roof has no parapet. A small rectangular brick chimney is offset to the south at the rear edge of the roof.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was built in 1903 and was known as the Schmuck Building (Figure A-32, WCLCF478, Figure A-35, WCLCF508, and Figure A-39, WCLCF512). Prior to 1912 the building housed an implement company (*The Colfax Gazette*, April 17, 1903; September 30, 1910, p. 3). Dr. Allison Ball had space in the building in 1913. Lane's food store may have been in the building in 1912 or on the corner now occupied by the bank. O.V. Bryson Furniture occupied space in the building from 1912-1919. In 1920 J. C. Penney came to the building (Figure A-39, WCLCF512). It was called the "Golden Rule" store in the early years. In 1988 it was Phillips Department Store. Eventually it was the Whitman Mall Antiques. When the mall closed the building was owned by Mike Damery, then Tom Handy of Pullman, then Kim Marzolf (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). As of 2015 the building housed offices for an online sporting goods store.

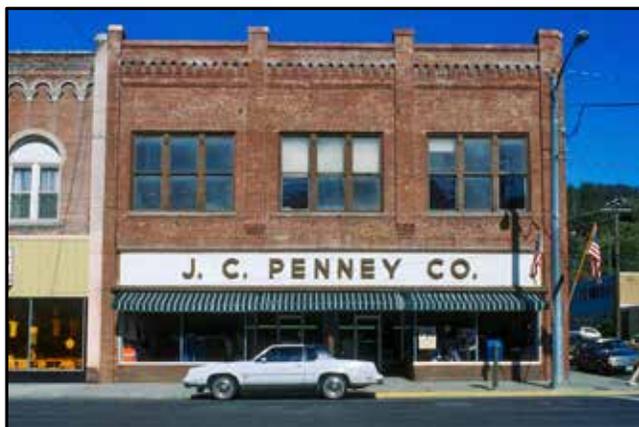


Figure A-39. The Schmuck building in 1984. (Photograph courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF512, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/4685>.)

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been altered through replacement of windows and doors and application of modern cladding, and other windows have been replaced with modern units, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 24. 201 S. Main St.
Columbia Bank, MODERN built 1977, upper floor added 1988**



*Figure A-40. MODERN building: 102 N. Main;
view to the northeast.*

According to Whitman County Assessor's records this building was constructed in 1977 and the upper floor was added in 1988 (Whitman County Assessor n.d.).

Project Number 25. 211 S. Main St.

Federal Building – Post Office; historic Federal Building – Post Office, built 1932



Figure A-41. Federal Building – Post Office, 211 S. Main St., 2017; view to the southeast.

Architectural Description:

This large rectangular two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) on the northeast corner of Main and Stevens streets, one of the few freestanding structures along Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building, set on a poured concrete foundation, is structural variegated red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every five stretcher courses. The roof of the building features a prominent hipped section along the front and sides, with a flat section visible from the rear. Broad concrete sidewalks separate the building from adjacent streets, an associated parking lot adjoins the building on the north, and a paved alley borders the building at the rear. This historic building retains a remarkable level of integrity—few alterations have occurred through the years.

This building was built in the Colonial Revival architectural style, as evidenced by its highly elaborated main entrance, multiple-light windows, keystone window and door crowns, pilasters, quoins, and other classical elements, fanlights, dormers, and general symmetry. The main façade is divided into three bays, a broad slightly projecting central pavilion and full-height side wings. Three large round-arched openings, the main entrance and a window on each side, are centered on the central pavilion, dominating the building's main façade. The entrance is a modern double aluminum frame commercial door with a wood sash transom light, accentuated with a classical marble surround—a fluted column on either side supporting a simple entablature, ornamented with floral, curvilinear, and arcaded designs and the words "POST OFFICE" incised in serified letters across the frieze. A large ornate wood sash fanlight, surrounded by a round-arched soldier and rowlock brick crown with a prominent glazed terra cotta keystone and springers, tops the entrance. The large round-arched multiple-light wood sash windows on either side of the entrance repeat the shape of the entry and are embellished with classical-inspired square colonette mullions.

Original stone steps with modern metal handrails lead to the entrance, flanked on either side by a possibly original lamppost mounted on a polished granite pedestal. Alternating wide and narrow brick quoins border the central pavilion and a denticulated terra cotta entablature extends across the top. A flat brick parapet is situated above the entablature, ornamented with three fluted glazed terra cotta panels and terra cotta coping.

A rectangular multiple-light wood sash window with a multiple-light wood sash transom and flat-arched brick and terra cotta keystone crown is centered on each main façade wing. A small rectangular glazed terra cotta panel above each window features a fruit and flower garland. A light well below each wing window is surrounded by a black wrought-iron railing with a tiny brass urn at each corner. The central pavilion entablature's cornice and architrave continue across the upper wing walls, with the flat parapet above them. A marble plaque at the south side of the facade reads "A W MELLON / SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY / JAMES A WETMORE / ACTING SUPERVISING ARCHITECT / 1931". The hipped roof, with green tile roofing and ridgecaps, rises above the parapet, embellished with three front-gabled dormers aligned with the main entrance and windows below. Each dormer is bordered by square wood colonettes and has a wood sash fanlight and louvered vent on its face.

The materials and motifs used on the main façade are repeated on the other elevations of the building. All windows appear to be original and doors are historically appropriate replacements. A large rectangular brick chimney rises from the rear of the roof.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

Prior to the Post Office, this lot was occupied by a livery stable (Sanborn Map Company 1912). The groundbreaking for the Post Office was on October 19, 1931 (Figure A-42, WCLCF417). The building was completed in 1932. James Wetmore was the architect (Figure A-43, WCL0037_item015) (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). The building is still in use as the Post Office.



Figure A-42. Ceremonial groundbreaking for the Colfax, Washington Post Office. Arthur E. Eldridge, Postmaster from 1922-1933, is seated in the cab of the steam shovel. Jas Good, holding the shovel, was the Chair of the Colfax Chamber of Commerce Post Office Committee. To the right of Jas Good is Simon Dreifus, Mayor of Colfax from 1931-1938. To Mayor Dreifus' right are Tom Benton, City Marshall, and Fred Marler, City Councilman. (Photograph courtesy of the Whitman County Library and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF417, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/4217>.)



Figure A-43. 1940s postcard of the Post Office on the east side of the 200 block of South Main Street. (Photograph courtesy of the private collection of Sandy Jackson and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCL0037_item015, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/554>.)

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As the long-term post office in the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains excellent integrity: With the exception of a modern front door and a modern canopy on the north side, all fabric appears to be original or, perhaps, historically appropriate replacements.

This building is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service 2017). It would also qualify as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District and for individual listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Project Number 26. 222 S. Main St.

Flowers, Décor and More; historic welding shop, Washington Gasoline Station, built 1933



Figure A-44. Flowers, Décor and More, 222 S. Main St., 2017; view to the northwest.

Architectural Description:

This large one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) on the northwest corner of Main and Stevens streets, one of the few freestanding structures along Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. Numerous additions have been built onto the building over the years, resulting in the present irregularly shaped rectangular structure. Paved parking lots adjoin the building on three sides, broad sidewalks separate the property from Main Street, and a paved alley passes to the rear.

This building was recently remodeled with an attractive Modernist façade, leaving it unrecognizable as a historical structure. Concrete block sections to the rear, resting on poured concrete foundations, may be of historical age; no other historical fabric is visible.

The main façade consists of two storefronts, asymmetrically arranged at each end of the building. Cladding is horizontal lapped hardiplank boards, and a ca. 1970s mansard roof with plastic faux wood shingles hides the original flat parapeted roof. The south storefront has a modern fiberglass pedestrian door with a wood frame transom light, flanked by large nearly square vinyl sash fixed windows. A steeply pitched cross gable above the door on the mansard roof accentuates the entrance, and a low running bond red brick planter identifies this as the main entry. This storefront treatment wraps onto the forward portion of the south side of the building. The planter continues across the façade, passing beneath a large vinyl sash display window, nearly to the north storefront. The north storefront consists of an identical fiberglass pedestrian door, also with a steeply pitched cross gable above it on the mansard roof. A large nearly square vinyl sash window is situated north of the door.

A flat-roofed concrete block section with a stepped parapet is visible to the rear of the storefronts, with a shed-roofed section clad with modern vertical sheet metal siding behind that. All windows and doors on the rear sections are modern.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

According to County Assessor's records, the building was built in 1933 (Whitman County Assessor n.d.). This building started out as a welding shop (Sanborn Map Company 1939). It did not stay that for long, though, but instead soon became one of the multitude of gasoline and service stations that lined Colfax's Main Street during the 1930s, 40s, and 50s. Washington Gasoline Station, Phillips 66, the brand names changed but the station remained much the same (Figure A-45, WCL0037_item005) (Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company 1956), until the early 1960s when Joe Deysenroth turned it into a flower store (high school yearbook ads, Colfax telephone directory 1962). It remained Deysenroth's Floral and Gardening Shop for two decades until it became Endsley's Flowers in 1983 (telephone directory). And it's still a flower and gift shop, Flowers Décor and More (*The Colfax Gazette*, February 3, 1905, p.2).

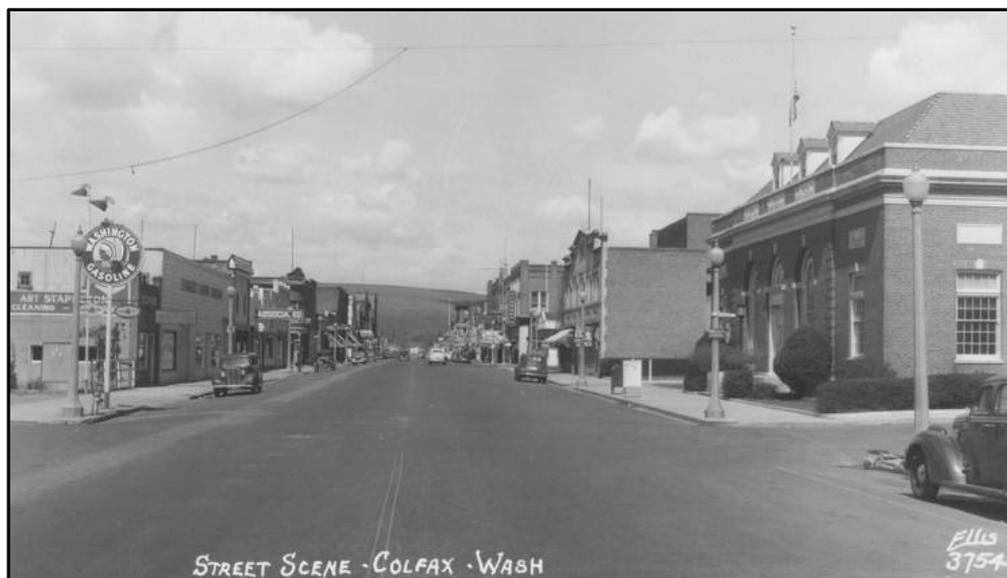


Figure A-45. Ca. 1936 postcard of south Main Street, looking north. The U.S. Post Office is on the right in foreground. On the left is the sign for the Washington Gasoline Station, now the Flowers, Décor and More floral shop. (Photograph courtesy of the private collection of Sandy Jackson and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCL0037_item005, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/582>.)

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front. Windows,

doors, cladding, and form are all modern, severely compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 27. 220 S. Main St.
Cougar Graphics (south part), built ca. 1940**



Figure A-46. Cougar Graphics in 2017—the south part, 220 S. Main St., is the white and red building to the left; view to the northwest.

Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Canyon and Stevens streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains recognizable as a historical structure. At some point the building was joined on the interior with the building to the north as one business. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear.

This building was constructed in an Art Deco/Art Moderne-influenced architectural style, evidenced by its flat parapet roof, smooth white stucco cladding, and rounded corners. The main façade is symmetrically arranged with a centrally placed aluminum frame glass commercial door flanked by large wood frame display windows, one on either side. Although the foundation is not visible, it is presumably poured concrete. Glazed terra cotta tile coping covers the top of the parapet and a modern plastic bubble canopy extends across the main façade and onto the building to the north.

The building's concrete block walls and rounded concrete block buttresses can be seen on the south side of the structure, to the rear of the storefront. Nine-light horizontal rectangular steel sash windows with rounded concrete block sills, are arranged across this wall, one window between each pair of buttresses. The parapet on this side is slightly stepped, also with terra cotta tile coping. A large modern shed-roofed addition, clad with vertical standing seam sheet metal siding, extends across the rear of the building and that of the building to the north.

Building History:

County Assessor's records group this building (the south part of Cougar Graphics) with the building to the north (the north part of Cougar Graphics) and provide a construction date of 1914 (Whitman County Assessor n.d.). The present building's concrete block walls and rounded concrete block buttresses, however, suggest a construction date of ca. 1940. The building is not present on the 1939 Sanborn fire insurance map, supporting this estimate (Sanborn Map Company 1939).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been altered through replacement of the prominent main entrance with a modern door, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 28. 218 S. Main St.
Cougar Graphics (north part); built ca. 1925**



Figure A-47. North part of Cougar Graphics, 218 S. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Canyon and Stevens streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with some header courses visible on the facade. The roof is flat with a parapet and the foundation is not visible. At some point the building was joined on the interior with the building to the south as one business. Despite some alterations, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains readily recognizable as a historical structure. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the structure on the rear.

This building was constructed in a simple classical-influenced vernacular style, as evidenced by the corbeled brick pilasters bordering the building and its corbeled brick cornice. The storefront is asymmetrically arranged with a modern metal frame glass commercial door and metal sash transom light to the north and a large metal frame plate glass window with a brick sill and lintel to the south. Glazed terra cotta tile coping covers the top of the parapet and a modern plastic bubble canopy extends across the main facade and onto the building to the south.

The building's north wall is clad with smooth stucco and has no windows or doors. The parapet on this side is slightly stepped, also with terra cotta tile coping. A large modern shed-roofed addition, clad with vertical standing seam sheet metal siding, extends across the rear of the building and that of the building to the south.

Building History:

According to County Assessor's records, this building was built in 1914 (Whitman County Assessor n.d.). The building, however is absent from the 1922 Sanborn fire insurance map and present on the 1939 edition, confirming its construction between those two dates (Sanborn Map Company 1922, 1939).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been altered through replacement of the door and window with modern units, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 29. 216 S. Main St.
Lube Plus, MODERN built 1993**



*Figure A-48. MODERN building: 216 S. Main;
view to the northeast.*

According to Whitman County Assessor's records this building was constructed in 1993 (Whitman County Assessor n.d.).

**Project Number 30. 214 S. Main St.
Palouse Hills Computing Services, built ca. 1965**



Figure A-49. Palouse Hills Computing Services, 214 S. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Canyon and Stevens streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. This stacked concrete block building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with offset pattern red brick on the main facade, and features a flat parapet roof. The building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains recognizable as a historical structure. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear.

This building was constructed in a simple Modernist style, as evidenced by its boxlike form and unembellished façade. The main façade is nearly symmetrical with a centrally placed rectangular recessed entryway leading to an aluminum frame glass commercial door with a small aluminum sash transom light. The entryway is flanked by two large horizontal rectangular vinyl sash windows, a larger fixed window to the south and a smaller one to the north. Each window has a brick sill and lintel, is embellished with a modern flower box, and is sheltered by a modern fabric canopy.

The building's concrete block is exposed on the south wall, some blocks decoratively recessed to create a subtle checkerboard effect. Two small aluminum sash sliding windows open into this wall. The rear elevation consists of a narrow rear extension on the north with no doors or windows and an open-air recessed vehicle bay on the south. Two wood slab pedestrian doors open into the rear wall of the recessed bay. The rear roof is flat with widely overhanging boxed eaves.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was built circa 1965-1966 (Whitman County Assessor n.d.). The building currently houses Palouse Hills Computing. Prior to 1922, this lot may have been the site of the North building (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been altered through replacement of the prominent windows with modern units, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 31. 212, 212½ S. Main St.
Private residence; historic J. R. Good Hardware, built 1918**

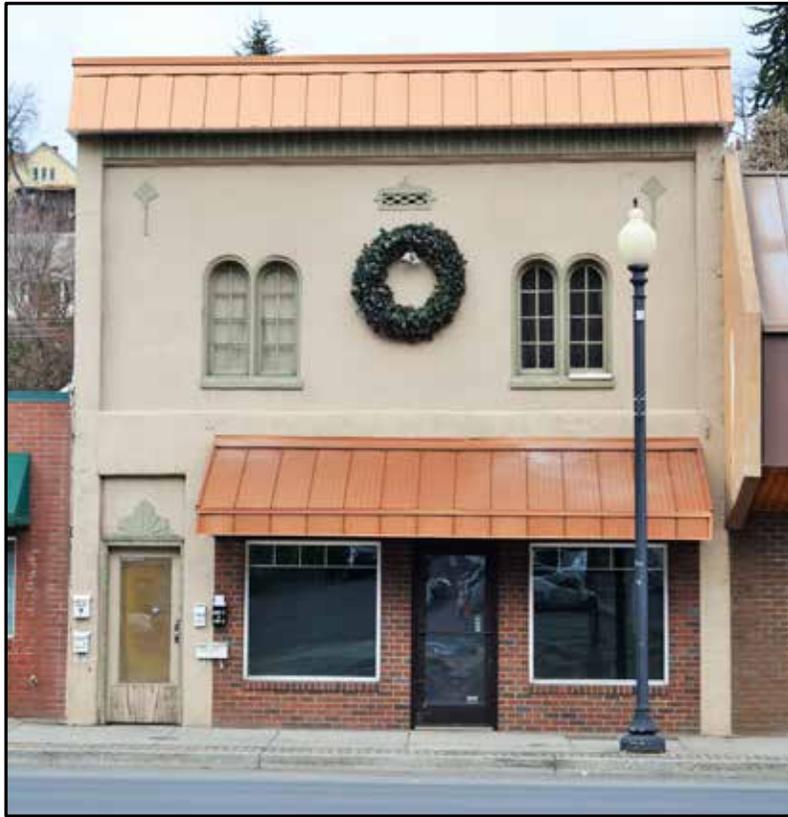


Figure A-50. Historical J. R. Good Hardware building, 212, 212½ S. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This narrow building, two stories in height at the front and one story at the rear, faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Canyon and Stevens streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building walls appear to be structural concrete, cast in vertical corrugated forms, visible on the stepped south side of the building, while the rear wall is structural grey brick. The main façade is clad with stucco. On the forward section of the building, the upper walls are built higher with red brick to form the present parapet, flat on the main façade and stepped and angled on the visible south side. A low-pitched hip roof rises behind the parapets of the forward section, while the lower rear section appears to be a low-pitched gable; both roof sections are probably covered with built-up tar. The foundation is not visible. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. Although the storefront has been extensively altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains readily recognizable as a historical structure.

This building is an example of the Spanish Colonial Revival (Spanish Eclectic) architectural style, as evidenced by the main façade's cream-colored stucco cladding, round-arch windows, flat parapet, and decorative vent. The upper main façade is symmetrically arranged, dominated by two pairs of round-arched eight-light wood sash casement windows evenly spaced across a broad slightly recessed rectangular panel. An ornamental vent is centered at the top of the panel with a decorative geometric ornament in each upper corner. A corrugated band extends across the façade above the recessed panel

with a modern copper-colored metal shed-roofed cap above it, probably covering or replacing original roofing tile.

The access to the second floor stairway, a single wood frame glass commercial door with a decorative notched wood surround, is set into a narrow rectangular recessed panel at the south side of the first level. A stucco-clad rectangular area above the door, ornamented with an Art Deco-type geometric design, was probably a transom window. The storefront fills what was, presumably, another recessed panel north of the stairwell door. This area, probably modernized ca. the 1980s, consists of a centrally placed modern metal frame commercial door with a large vinyl sash plate glass window on either side. Areas surrounding the door and windows, including a probable transom band, have been veneered with modern variegated red brick in a running bond pattern. A modern copper-colored shed-roofed metal canopy shelters the storefront.

Original structural grey brick is visible on the rear elevation, with one header course for every six, eight, or ten stretcher courses. The side walls and parapets in this area are concrete, poured in horizontal board forms on the north and in vertical corrugated forms on the south. Four segmentally arched openings are asymmetrically arranged across the rear elevation, all now filled with modern replacement doors and windows, and the gable above is filled with modern horizontal vinyl siding.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was constructed in 1918 (Matthews et al. 1986). In 1918 the building was J. R. Good Hardware, which previously had been in the Knights of Pythias building (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been reconfigured and filled with a modern door, windows, and brick and original roofing tiles have been replaced with a metal cap, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Project Number 32. 210 S. Main St.

Coast Transportation; historic New Richter Studios, Kennel Studios, built 1893

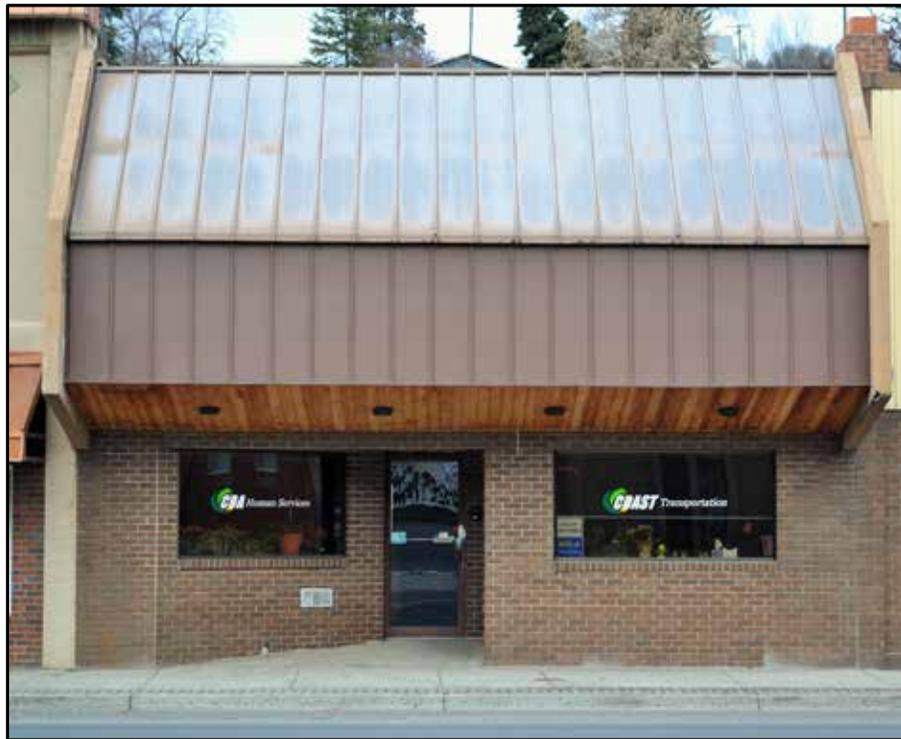


Figure A-51. Coast Transportation, 210 S. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Canyon and Stevens streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front and nearly unrecognizable as historical when viewed from the rear. With the exception of a tall stepped concrete parapet along the rear north side of the building, no historical fabric remains visible.

Remodeling of the building in recent years has resulted in the current Modernist structure. A massive blocky projecting canopy, clad with ribbed sheet metal on the upper and front surfaces and narrow unpainted boards on the lower surface, shelters the main façade storefront. The canopy sides are projecting and stucco-clad. The main entrance, a modern metal frame glass commercial door is offset to the south on the main façade, accessed by a recessed entry with one angled and one rectangular wall. A modern metal sash horizontal rectangular window is situated on the angled wall, and another slightly larger unit is situated on the façade north of the entryway. The façade and entry are clad with a veneer of modern variegated brown brick in a running bond pattern. The foundation is not visible.

The rear of the building is flat-roofed with a tall stepped concrete parapet on the north side; the parapet on the south side appears to be part of the adjoining building. The rear elevation and a small shed-roofed addition are clad with vertical standing seam sheet metal. A modern metal pedestrian door and modern vinyl sash window open into the rear of the building and another modern vinyl sash window is situated on the rear of the addition.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was built in 1893 (Matthews et al. 1986). The building housed New Richter Studios in 1915 and Kennel Studios from 1917-1922 (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). It is currently Coast Transportation.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front. Windows, doors, cladding and form are all modern, severely compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 33. 204 S. Main St.
South half of Marshall Gibbs, DDS, Family Dentistry; built 1893**

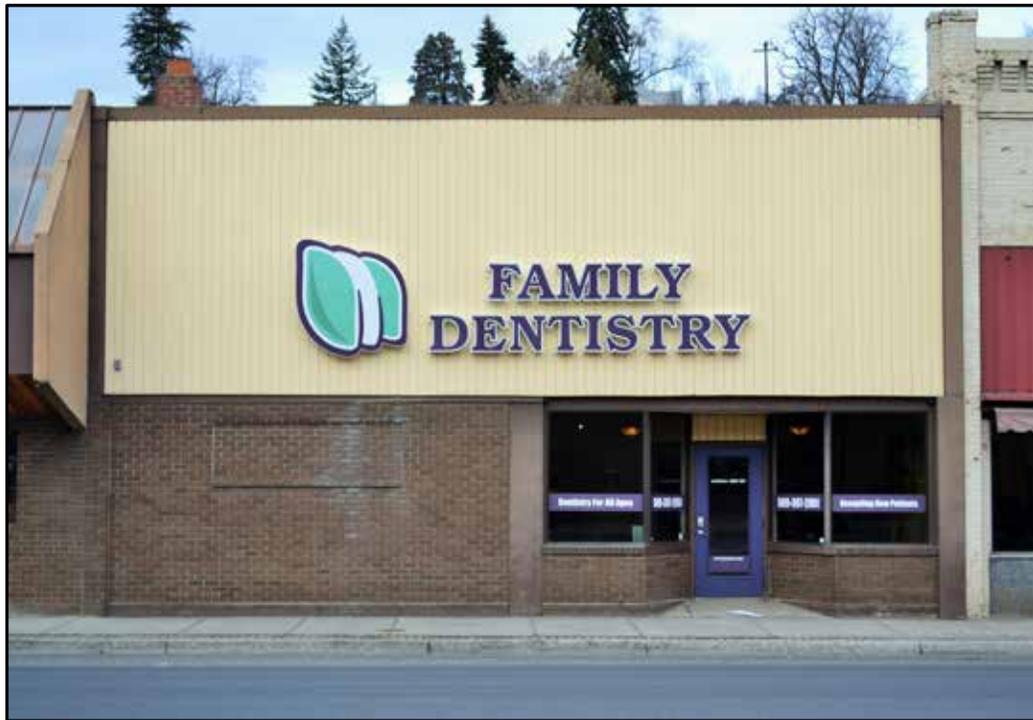


Figure A-52. This building is the left (south) half of Marshall Gibbs Family Dentistry, 204 S. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This narrow one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Canyon and Stevens streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. At some point the building was joined with the building to the north to form one commercial venue. This building has been altered to the point that it is virtually unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front—the only visible historical fabric is a small square red brick chimney, rising from the southeast corner of the roof, partially hidden behind the flat parapet.

Remodeling of the building in recent years has resulted in the current Modernist structure. The main façade is bordered on the south with a simple rectangular pilaster, veneered with modern variegated brown brick, and on the north by a sheet metal-clad pilaster. The original storefront between the pilasters, including the entrance and windows, has been replaced with a flush wall, veneered with modern variegated brown brick in a running bond pattern. A wide slightly recessed rectangular brick panel with a slightly projecting lower margin is centered on the brick wall, apparently a window associated with the initial remodel that was later filled. The upper main façade is clad with vertical vinyl siding, continuous to the top of the parapet. The parapet is flat with sheet metal coping. These treatments continue onto the adjoining building to the north. The foundation is not visible.

The rear of the building is a full-width flat-roofed concrete block addition with a stepped concrete block parapet on the north side; the tall stepped concrete parapet on the south side appears to be part of the adjoining building. The rear elevation of the addition is clad with modern vertical standing seam sheet metal. A modern fiberglass pedestrian door is centered on the rear elevation with a modern vinyl sash sliding window on each side.

Building History:

This building was constructed in 1893 (Matthews et al. ca. 1986).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front. The original entrance and windows have been removed and the exterior clad with modern materials, severely compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 34. 204 S. Main St.
North half of Marshall Gibbs, DDS, Family Dentistry, built 1893**



Figure A-53. This building is the right (north) half of Marshall Gibbs Family Dentistry, 204 S. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This narrow one-story building, faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Canyon and Stevens streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. At some point the building was joined with the building to the south to form one commercial venue. Although the flat parapet and configuration of the storefront may represent the building's original form, the structure has been altered to the point that no historical fabric remains visible.

Remodeling of the building in recent years has resulted in the current Modernist structure. The main façade is bordered by simple rectangular pilasters, now clad with sheet metal. The symmetrically arranged storefront extends between the pilasters, a bank of large modern metal frame plate glass windows with a centrally placed angled recessed entry. A modern glass commercial door with a metal sash transom light, now filled with vinyl siding, fills the rear wall of the entry. Bulkheads are veneered with modern variegated brown brick in a running bond pattern, the same type used on the building to the south. The upper main façade is clad with vertical vinyl siding, continuous to the top of the flat parapet, also like that of the building to the south.

The rear of the building is a full-width flat-roofed addition, clad with plywood and resting on a concrete block foundation. A modern wood sash window is situated on the rear wall. A carport extends from the addition, supported on slender round metal posts, with adjacent building walls forming the sides.

Building History:

This building was constructed in 1893 (Matthews et al. 1986).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has been remodeled to the point that no historical fabric remains visible, compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Project Number 35. 202 S. Main St.

Greg's Electrical LLC; historic Pastime Theater, Powell's Plumbing and Heating, built 1903



Figure A-54. Greg's Electrical LLC, 202 S. Main St., 2017; view to the southwest.

Architectural Description:

This large high one-story building occupies the southwest corner of Main and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks and bordered on the rear by a paved alley. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses. The roof of the building is a low-pitched gable with composition shingle roofing, hidden on the main section behind a flat parapet. The foundation is not visible. Although the storefront has been altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical structure.

This building was constructed as a late example of the popular Italianate architectural style, as evidenced by the tall narrow segmentally arched windows, corbeled brick cornice, vertical proportions, and classical-inspired columns. Four brick pilasters, two full-height and two rising from corbelled bases at the juncture of the storefront and upper wall, symmetrically divide the upper main façade into three equal bays. All pilasters extend about one foot above the top of the parapet, terminating in simple corbelled brick capitals. Slightly projecting brick belt courses mark the division between the storefront and the upper façade and the division between the upper façade and the parapet. A brick cornice with corbelled brick “brackets” extends across the parapet.

The storefront, probably remodeled in the 1960s, features a continuous bank of large original metal frame plate glass windows with an angled recessed entryway offset to the north. A modern aluminum frame glass commercial door fills the rear wall of the entry. Bulkheads are modern pebble dash stucco and a fabric canopy, with original extension hardware, shelters the storefront. The transom band above the display windows is covered with vertical corrugated sheet metal and a metal neon sign reading “POWELL / PLUMBING / HEATING” is affixed to the façade.

Pilasters, identical to those of the main façade divide the main section’s north side wall into four bays, a narrow bay to the front and three slightly wider bays to the rear. The storefront wraps onto the forward bay, the window a modern aluminum frame unit. A tall narrow segmentally arched wood sash double-

hung window is centered at the mezzanine level in each central bay, with two small rectangular wood sash double-hung windows below in the third bay. A modern metal vehicle door occupies the rear bay. The two belt courses and corbeled cornice continue across the main section of this highly visible side. To the rear of the main section is a small section with no parapet. The wall in this area is veneered with modern variegated red brick in a running bond pattern; two modern vinyl sash windows and a modern fiberglass pedestrian door, accessed by older poured concrete steps, are arranged across the wall. The south side of the building is also structural brick with pilasters and a stepped parapet to the front and a section with no parapet to the rear.

The rear elevation, also structural brick, features a symmetrically stepped parapet with a small corbeled brick pilaster ornamenting the upper wall. A very tall segmentally arched wood sash double-hung window is situated at the south side of the elevation with another segmentally arched opening, now filled with boards, below it at ground level. A low shed-roofed addition, clad with vertical corrugated sheet metal, is built onto the wall to the north; sliding doors open into the addition's north end.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building is among Colfax's most frequently reused buildings. Construction began on it in 1902 by J.R. Good, one of Colfax's main builders, for Brown and Kimball, general merchandisers (*Colfax Gazette*, May 30, 1902). They didn't last long, because a few years later it was being used as a makeshift movie house called the Bijou (*Gazette*, Sept. 27, 1907). That changed quickly, too, as the M. Boyer Co. opened a women's clothing store in the building in 1908 (*Gazette*, July 17, 1908). That store was apparently a victim of the 1910 Great Whitman County Flood, because by 1911 M. Boyer was gone, and the Pastime Theater started operations there (Figure A-55, WCLCF419) (*Gazette*, August 25, 1911). The building was mentioned in 1912 newspaper accounts in discussions of how to arrange Canyon Street for the proposed new city hall (1913 building). In 1917 the theater was in a foreclosure sale although it may have continued to operate (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). The Pastime lasted awhile, but by 1922 agricultural implements (Colfax Grain and Feed?) occupied the building (Sanborn Map Company 1922). Lane's Food - the Red and White Store - moved in sometime during the 1930s (*Colfax on Parade*). By the 1940s it had become Powell's Plumbing and Heating, which it remained until recently, when Greg's Electric took over.



Figure A-55. This ca. 1915 photograph was taken looking north on Main Street, near the intersection of Main and Canyon Streets. Pastime Theater is the light-colored building on the corner, to the left of the band. Across the street to the north is the former City Hall and Fire Department building (current site of Almota Elevator). (Photograph courtesy of the private

collection of Eric Weitz and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF419, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/4219>.)

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As a former theater and commercial building in the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains good integrity: Although the storefront has been altered through replacement of the door and the bulkhead cladding, the building retains much of its original form and fabric.

The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. It is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 36. 126 S. Main St.
Almota Elevator Company; built 1965**



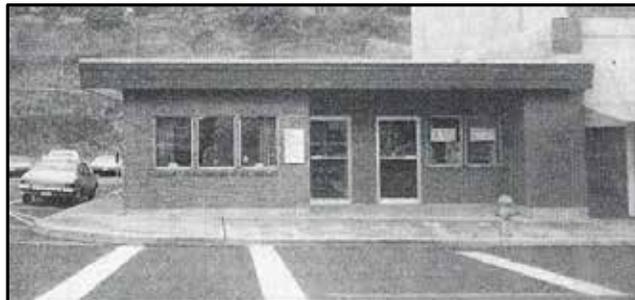
Figure A-56. Almota Elevator Company, 126 S. Main St., 2017; view to the northwest.

Architectural Description:

This large one-story building occupies the northwest corner of Main and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks and bordered on the rear by a paved alley. Modification of the building through the years, including installation of modern windows and doors and conversion of the flat roof to a shed-roofed configuration, has altered the building's appearance to the point it is no longer recognizable as a mid-twentieth century structure.

This building was constructed in a Modernist architectural style, as evidenced by its blocky geometric form, rows of identical windows, and general asymmetry. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with Roman brick in an offset pattern, and features a low-pitched shed roof, sloping to the south, with blocky widely overhanging boxed eaves. The roof and eaves are clad with modern standing seam sheet metal. The main façade is asymmetrically arranged with three modern vinyl sash windows to the south and a wide rectangular recessed entry to the north. Two modern metal frame glass commercial doors and two vinyl sash windows are arranged across the rear of the entry.

The south side of the building is also asymmetrically arranged with two groupings of three vinyl sash windows, two modern doors, and another trio of vinyl sash windows. The building's structural concrete blocks, arranged in a stacked pattern, are visible on the rear elevation. Two small vinyl sash windows are situated on this wall, and an exterior concrete stairwell adjoining the wall leads to a basement entrance.



*Figure A-57. Building at 126 S. Main St., ca. 1980.
(Photograph courtesy of Whitman County Assessor.)*

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The Almota Elevator Company building was built in 1965 (Whitman County Assessor n.d.). This lot is the former site of the fire station and city hall (Figure A-55, WCLCF419; Figure A-59, WCLCF531; and Figure A-60, WCL0037_item017).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Replacement of doors and windows with modern units and conversion of the original flat roof to the present shed-roofed form have compromised this building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, leaving the building unrecognizable as a historical mid-twentieth century structure.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 37. 122, 122½ S. Main St.
The Hen House Chicks; historic Elizabeth Moller Building, built 1887**



***Figure A-58. The Hen House Chicks, 122, 122½ S. Main St., 2017;
view to the west.***

Architectural Description:

This narrow two-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six or seven stretcher courses. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet. The foundation is not visible. Although the storefront has been extensively altered and other windows have been replaced, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical structure.

This building was constructed as an example of the Italianate architectural style, as evidenced by the tall narrow segmentally arched windows, corbeled brick cornice, vertical proportions, and classical-inspired column. Four tall narrow segmentally arched windows with double rowlock brick crowns are evenly spaced across the upper level of the main façade. Although the window sash have been replaced with modern metal single-hung units and the transom lights are filled with plywood, moldings and arched wooden lunette panels appear original. A series of small recessed brickwork rectangles ornament the upper wall and an ornate brick cornice, composed of angled and protruding brick patterns, extends across the parapet.

A replacement wood frame glass commercial door at the south side of the main façade leads to the upper level stairwell. The north side of the façade is bounded by a rectangular one-story cast iron column embellished with classical-inspired ornament. A small metal plate on the column base identifies the manufacturer as “WILLAMETTE / IRON WORKS / PORTLAND”. The storefront, probably remodeled in the 1960s, extends between the stairwell door and column, featuring a continuous bank of large aluminum frame plate glass windows. The central section of the window bank and the main entrance, a modern aluminum frame commercial door, are set into a shallow centrally placed rectangular recessed entry. Bulkheads are clad with Roman brick arranged in an offset pattern. A modern fabric canopy shelters the stairwell door and storefront and the transom band has been covered with vertical standing seam sheet metal.

The south side of the building is stucco-covered red brick with two simple square buttresses and a flat parapet with terra cotta tile coping. This wall may be the remains of a common wall with a now-demolished building. The north side of the building is structural brick with a slightly stepped parapet and terra cotta tile coping. A small square red brick chimney rises from the roof at the rear of this wall.

The rear elevation, red brick with stucco cladding, has a flat parapet with sheet metal coping. A modern wooden stairway leads to a modern upper level deck with a shed-roofed canopy. A modern door and two modern windows open into the upper level, and another modern window and modern shed-roofed addition are arranged across the lower level.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was built in 1887 as the Elizabeth Moller building (Figure A-59, WCLCF531; Figure A-60, WCL0037_item017; and Figure A-62, WCLMD0097). Businesses over time were: 1914 Economy Store; 1917-1920 Electrical Equipment Co.; 1920 Maller's Restaurant, and a State Liquor Store (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).



Figure A-59. The Moller building is on the right of the City Hall and fire department building, at the far right of photograph, 1913. (Photograph courtesy of the private collection of Eric Weitz and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF531, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/4594>.)



Figure A-60. The Moller building is the two-story building on the right of the City Hall and fire department building, 1940. (Photograph courtesy of the private collection of Sandy Jackson and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCL0037_item017, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/556>.)

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been altered through replacement of doors, windows, and cladding with modern materials and the upper level windows have been replaced with metal sash, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 38. 120 S. Main St.
Morgan Office Building; historic George Ruedy Building, built ca. 1892**



Figure A-61. Morgan Office Building, 120 S. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses, visible on the rear. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet. The foundation is not visible. Although the storefront has been extensively altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical structure.

This building was constructed in a simple classical-influenced vernacular style, as evidenced by the classical-inspired columns and brick cornice. The storefront, probably remodeled in the 1970s or 1980s, extends across the main façade as a continuous bank of large modern metal frame plate glass windows with an angled recessed entryway offset to the south. Three classical-inspired cast iron columns rise from a rounded metal plate at sidewalk level, dividing the façade into four bays. The north bay is narrower than the other bays, perhaps the result of remodeling of the adjacent building to the north. The two columns flanking the entryway are round with octagonal bases, while the column to the north is a rectangular pilaster. The main entrance, a modern metal frame glass commercial door with modern metal frame transom and sidelights, fills the rear wall of the entryway. Bulkheads are modern red brick in a running bond pattern and stucco covers the transom band above the display windows.

The upper façade is original red brick, painted red. A corbeled brick belt course extends across the façade above the transom band and two broad rectangular recessed brickwork panels are situated above the belt course. The northern recessed panel disappears beneath the modern cladding of the building to the north,

additional evidence that remodeling of that building has altered the present building's façade. Three protruding brick belt courses embellish the brick parapet.

The rear of the building is symmetrically arranged, with two pedestrian doors in the center and a tall narrow window on each side. The north window and south door are now covered with plywood, while the south window and north door are modern replacements. A full-width modern shed-roofed canopy shelters the windows and doors, and modern metal siding clads the upper wall. The rear of the roof is flat with two sheet-metal-covered chimneys symmetrically arranged along the edge. A high brick parapet rises from the north side wall.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The George Ruedy Building was built ca. 1892 (Figure A-60, WCL0037_item017, and Figure A-62, WCLMD0097) (Sanborn Map Company 1891, 1893). Ruedy was Colfax's main nurseryman in the late 1800s / early 1900s, a Swiss immigrant with a talent for horticulture who grew and developed many strains of fruits and vegetables that were extremely popular in the area and beyond. Elizabeth Moller, who owned the building next door, was his sister. This building may have initially been his headquarters / store, but by 1893 it had become a jewelry store (Sanborn Map Company 1893). Then partitioned into furniture and millinery stores (Sanborn Map Company 1899, 1902), and by 1909 Parr's Jewelry (*Gazette*, Oct 23, 1908) and the Melrose Cafe (*Gazette*, March 12, 1909). In 1938 the whole building had become the Colfax Shoe Hospital (Figure A-62, WCLMD0097). And more recently it was the Washington State Liquor Store (Pacific Northwest Bell 1975, 1983) until voters took the state out of the liquor sale business. The building is currently the Morgan Office building.



Figure A-62. This postcard shows Main Street looking north from Canyon Street. The Colfax City Hall (now the site of Almota Elevator) is at the far left with the two-story Moller Building and one-story Ruedy Building next to it, ca. 1938. (Photograph courtesy of the private collection of Patrick McDonald and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLMD0097, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/2798>.)

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been altered through replacement of the door, windows, and cladding with modern materials, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 39. 118 S. Main St.
Currently vacant; south part of historic Lommason Block, built 1896**



Figure A-63. Building at 118 S. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building has been remodeled in a Modernist style, leaving no original fabric visible on the main facade, although the flat parapeted roof is presumably part of the original form. The only visible historical fabric is the brick of the upper rear wall. The ca. 1980s remodel visually joined this building with the building to the north. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear.

The main façade is bounded on the north and south by pilasters clad with faux stone. The storefront extends between the pilasters, a recessed modern metal frame glass commercial door with a covered transom light to the south and a bank of modern aluminum frame plate glass windows forming an angled wall north of the door. The bulkheads and areas around the door and display windows are clad with faux stone. The upper façade and parapet, including a probable transom band, are covered with vertical corrugated sheet metal.

As seen from the rear, this building appears to fill the space between the two adjacent buildings: both parapets are parts of adjacent buildings. The rear elevation is red brick, obviously of historical age and perhaps structural. A modern metal shed has been built onto the lower wall, extending onto the rear of the building to the north.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building is part of the Lommason Block, built in 1896 (Matthews et al. 1986). It is currently vacant, but for decades this was a meat market. The City Market (*Colfax Gazette*, Dec. 31, 1909), sellers of the finest fresh and cured meats, fish, and sausages, according to their ads. Ownership changed, but the name apparently stayed the same. By 1938, however, it had become the Tavern Cafe (Figure A-62, WCLMD0097). Other businesses have been Grange Insurance Association / Owen Insurance Agency (Pacific Northwest Bell 1965), and the Sears Roebuck catalog store (Pacific Northwest Bell 1975, 1983).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity in order to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front. The historical storefront has been reconfigured and no historical fabric remains visible, severely compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Project Number 40. 116, 116½ S. Main St.

Taxes Etc., Colfax Chiropractic Clinic; north part of historic Lommason Block, built 1896



Figure A-64. Taxes Etc., Colfax Chiropractic Clinic, 116, 116½ S. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building has been remodeled in a Modernist style, leaving no original fabric visible on the main facade, although the storefront form and flat parapet may be original. The ca. 1980s remodel visually joined this building with the building to the south. The rear wall is historical brick with two intact arched doorways. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear.

The main façade is bounded on the north and south by pilasters clad with faux stone. The storefront extends between the pilasters, a continuous bank of large plate glass windows with two modern metal frame glass commercial doors, each with a wood sash transom light, in a slightly off-center angled recessed entry. Display windows are aluminum frame units south of the entry and replacement wood frame units north of the entry. All bulkheads are clad with faux stone, as is the mullion between the doors. The upper façade and parapet, including a probable transom band, is covered with vertical corrugated sheet metal.

The building's structural red brick is visible on the rear elevation, arranged in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses. An original tall narrow round-arched door with a double rowlock brick crown, a high wood panel and glass double door, and a two-light round-arched transom window, opens into the rear elevation. An original tall narrow segmentally-arched doorway, also

with a double rowlock crown, opens into the building north of the double door. This opening is now filled with a replacement metal “panel” door and plywood in the transom light.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, Patti Cammack)

This building is part of the Lommasson Block, built in 1896. Currently Colfax Chiropractic and Taxes Etc. Former site of Hubbard Grocery (1916) and Lane’s Thrift Store (1924-1926) (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). Some of the other businesses that have been on this site were Colfax Produce - 1938 (Figure A-62, WCLMD0097), Lochbaum Jewelers - 1950 (Colfax High School yearbook ads), 116½ S. Main - Emma's Beauty Shop (Pacific Northwest Bell 1965, 1975), 116 S. Main - Ken's Card Shop (Pacific Northwest Bell 1975), 116 S. Main - Colfax Chiropractic Clinic, and 116½ S. Main - Jerry's Mirror Barber Shop (Pacific Northwest Bell 1983).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building’s storefront and main facade have been altered through replacement of doors, windows, and cladding, leaving no historical fabric visible. These changes severely compromise the building’s integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 41. 114, 114½ S. Main St.
Colfax Security Co., Palouse Museum; built 1893, remodeled ca. 1920**



Figure A-65. Colfax Security Co., Palouse Museum, 114, 114½ S. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is probably structural brick, now obscured on the main façade by stucco and tile cladding, the roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet, and the foundation is not visible. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building to the rear. Although the storefront has been updated with modern windows and doors, the building retains much of its historical form and fabric.

Around 1920 this building was updated in the Spanish Colonial Revival (Spanish Eclectic) architectural style, as evidenced by its stucco and tile cladding, arched panel, and Spanish tile pent roof. The main façade is symmetrically arranged, bordered on each side by simple rectangular pilasters that continue visually across the upper façade as a baskethandle-arch recessed panel. The storefront extends between the pilasters, a continuous bank of large modern aluminum frame plate glass windows with a centrally-placed angled recessed entry leading to two modern aluminum frame glass commercial doors, each with an aluminum sash transom light. The bulkheads are clad with square black, brown, and grey ceramic tiles in a decorative banded pattern, as is the lower mullion between the two doors. A band of original wood sash transom lights, now painted opaque white, extends across the façade above the display windows. The pilasters, upper mullion, and upper façade are covered with irregularly textured white stucco with decorative red bricks set into the surface in places. The stucco and brick cladding continues to the top of the parapet, which is capped with a narrow pent roof covered with red barrel Mission terra cotta tile.

The rear of the building, constructed of standard concrete blocks with slightly stepped structural clay tile parapets on each side, is probably an addition. The rear elevation is symmetrically arranged with two modern metal pedestrian doors in the center and a large square modern metal sash fixed window on each side. Doors and windows are provided with flat grey brick lintels and windows have concrete block sills. The exposed south side of the probable rear addition is clad with horizontal standing seam sheet metal.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was built in 1893, and remodeled around 1920 (Matthews et al. 1986). Today this building is the site of Colfax Security and the Palouse Museum.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been altered through replacement of the doors and windows with modern units, compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Project Number 42. 112 S. Main St.

Bettie Steiger Community Enrichment Center (south part); built ca. 1905, remodeled 2013



Figure A-66. Bettie Steiger Community Enrichment Center, left half is 112 S. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building was recently combined with the building to the north as an event center, accessed from the adjacent public library. This building has been extensively remodeled in a Modernist style, leaving it unrecognizable from either the front or rear as a historical structure. Although the flat parapet roof and side pilasters probably represent original building forms, no historical fabric remains visible. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building at the rear.

The storefront extends between the stucco-clad rectangular pilasters, a continuous bank of modern floor-to-ceiling metal frame plate glass windows incorporating a single metal frame glass commercial door at the north side. A blocky slightly projecting canopy, covered with stucco, shelters the lower façade, continuing across the adjoining building to the north. The upper façade is clad with vertical standing seam sheet metal siding, which also continues uninterrupted across the upper façade of the adjoining building.

The rear of the building rests on a poured concrete foundation and may be an addition. This flat-roofed structure is several feet lower than the buildings to the north and south and the side parapets are parts of the adjacent buildings. The rear elevation is clad with modern horizontal sheet metal siding and a modern metal pedestrian door is offset to the north on this face.

Building History:

This building was constructed between 1902 and 1908 (Sanborn Map Company 1902, 1908). It housed a flower and gift shop in the mid-1980s (Matthews et al. 1986). Today the building has been joined with the building to the north as part of a community event center.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front. The historical storefront has been reconfigured and no historical fabric remains visible, severely compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Project Number 43. 110 S. Main St.

Bettie Steiger Community Enrichment Center (north part); built ca. 1910, remodeled 2013



Figure A-67. Bettie Steiger Community Enrichment Center, right half is 110 S. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building was recently combined with the building to the south as an event center, accessed from the public library to the north. This building has been extensively remodeled in a Modernist style, leaving it unrecognizable from the front as a historical structure: although the flat parapet roof and side pilasters probably represent original building forms, no historical fabric remains visible. The building is probably structural red brick, which is visible on the upper rear side walls and parapets. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building at the rear.

The storefront, including the entrance, has been removed and a continuous bank of modern floor-to-ceiling metal frame plate glass windows installed across the main façade between the rectangular stucco-clad pilasters. A blocky slightly projecting canopy, also covered with stucco, shelters the lower façade, continuing across the adjoining building to the south. The upper façade is clad with vertical standing seam sheet metal siding, which also continues uninterrupted across the upper façade of the adjoining building.

The rear of the building is clad with modern horizontal sheet metal siding, continuous with that of the building to the south. A modern metal commercial door is centered on the rear elevation with a modern vinyl sash fixed window to the south. The roof is flat with a flat parapet. The upper south side of the building is visible, as are rear portions of the stepped north and south side wall parapets, all of which are structural common bond red brick with one header course for every six stretcher courses.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was constructed between 1908 and 1912 (Sanborn Map Company 1908, 1912). It is the former site of Hamilton Drug. Today the building has been joined with the building to the south as part of a community event center.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front. The historical storefront has been reconfigured and no historical fabric remains visible, severely compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 44. 102 S. Main St.
Whitman County Library; historic Whitman County Library, built 1960**



Figure A-68. Whitman County Library, 102 S. Main St., 2017; view to the southwest.

Architectural Description:

This large two-story building occupies the southwest corner of Main and Spring streets, one of the many adjoining structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks and bordered on the rear by a paved alley. Stucco and stone walls give the building a solid massive look, while curved and arched elements and the dramatically upswept eaves add lightness. Although windows and doors have been replaced, the building retains most of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a mid-twentieth century historical building.

This building is an example of Expressionism, a subtype of the Modernist architectural tradition, as evidenced by its sweeping rooflines, curved walls and openings, window banks and bands, and general asymmetry. The building is composed of a large two-story block to the rear and a small one-story block, offset to the south at the front. The one-story section is embellished with rounded corners, irregularly coursed grey stone cladding, vertical slit-like windows, and a thin flat roof with upwardly curving eaves. The roof is cantilevered to the north sheltering the building's main entrance.

The two-story block features a continuous bank of metal sash windows across the first level, which incorporates the main entrance, a single metal frame glass commercial door. The upper level is clad with light-colored stucco, with two bands of metal sash windows asymmetrically arranged across the upper wall. Large widely overhanging stucco-clad eaves sweep up from the windows, hiding the flat roof.

The north side of the building, a solid stucco-clad wall, projects forward to enclose the small concrete plaza between the two sections of the building. The wall curves upward around the eaves, providing a strong vertical counterpoint to the horizontal lines of the main façade. A large parabolic arched opening at the front of the wall allows views of the front window bank and plaza, drawing the viewer toward the building's main entrance. The upswept eaves continue across the north side and rear wall of the building. Two one-story concrete block sections of slightly different heights, both with small upswept eaves, are built onto the rear elevation and another window band extends across the top of the rear wall.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The Whitman County Library in the 1950s had been located at 203 N. Main, in a rented building (Figure A-84, WCL0037_item120). In the late 50s there was a push to get it into its own building. When the Lippitt Brothers / Emerson-Knox store, a long time fixture on this corner, burned down, that opened up a prime spot on Main Street. The lot was purchased, plans drawn up, builders hired, and the building finished in 1960 (Figure A-69, WCL0037_item124). Books were moved from the old library to the new by the simple expedient of volunteers forming a human chain between the structures and passing the books along hand to hand (History of the Whitman County Library, <http://www.whitco.lib.wa.us/about/history2.asp>). The library was designed by acclaimed Modernist architect Warren C. Heylman of Spokane, and constructed at a cost of \$99,630 (Rural Communities Design Initiative n.d.).



Figure A-69. New library building at Main and Spring streets, 1960. (Photograph courtesy of Whitman County Library and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCL0037_item124, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/663>.)

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As the long-term public library in the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains excellent integrity: Although windows and doors have been replaced, the building retains most of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a mid-twentieth century historical building.

The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. It is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 45. 101 N. Main St.
US Bank; historic Barroll Building, built 1905, remodeled 1920**



Figure A-70. US Bank, 101 N. Main St., 2017; view to the northwest.

Architectural Description:

This large ornate two-story building occupies the northwest corner of Main and Spring streets. Although now freestanding, the building was once one of many adjoining structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks and bordered on the rear by a paved alley. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses; the highly visible main facade is veneered with a higher grade of red brick in a running bond pattern. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet, and the foundation is roughly shaped irregularly coursed basalt, visible only at the rear. Although some alteration has occurred, the building retains much of its original form and fabric.

This building was constructed in the Queen Anne architectural style, as evidenced by the variety of wall textures, windows of different types, and highly decorative cornice and roofline treatments. A 1920 remodel added Beaux Arts ornament to the main façade's first level: classical glazed terra cotta columns, rusticated pilasters, and an entablature. The façade is symmetrically arranged. Four rectangular rusticated (exaggerated joint) terra cotta pilasters, each with a simple classical-inspired capital and base, symmetrically divide the first level into three equal bays. The central bay is a deeply recessed rectangular entry, bordered on each side by a full-height Doric terra cotta column with an egg-and-dart echinus, fluted shaft, and molding base. A modern metal frame window bank with a metal frame glass commercial door forms the rear wall of the entryway. Each side bay holds a large original three-part rectangular wood sash window, a square window in the center flanked by narrow sidelights and topped with a three-part wood sash transom light embellished with diamond-pattern grilles. A glazed terra cotta panel below each window repeats the window pattern with a recessed square-rectangle-square design. The terra cotta pilasters support a classical glazed terra cotta entablature above the entry and windows, consisting of a denticulated cornice, triglyph frieze, and plain architrave.

A trio of baskethandle-arched wood sash windows extends across the upper story, corresponding with the three first level bays. Window surrounds are elaborate brick arches with rounded edges and white-glazed terra cotta egg-and-dart upper margins, rising from rounded brick pilasters with white-glazed floral terra cotta capitals. These windows repeat the three-part shape of the first level windows but with narrow double-hung units instead of sidelights, and three-part baskethandle-arched transom lights instead of rectangular transoms. The façade above the windows is textured with alternating flush brick and protruding rough-faced stone blocks. An elaborate corbelled brick and terra cotta cornice extends across the upper wall, marking the division between the second level and the parapet. The parapet is textured with alternately protruding and recessed bricks and capped with another terra cotta cornice.

The main façade ornament wraps onto the forward section of the highly visible south wall, although the windows are narrower than those of the main facade. To the rear of this highly embellished section, the cornice and parapet continue across the entire wall at a slightly lower level. A series of tall narrow segmentally arched window openings extends across the upper story, all now metal sash single-hung units. Alternating wide and narrow wood sash windows—three-part windows with three-part transoms and casement windows with single transoms—are arranged across the lower level, with several smaller windows and a door to the rear. The door, accessed by granite steps and sheltered beneath an original classical-inspired sheet metal entablature suspended on metal rods, is a modern double aluminum frame glass commercial door with an aluminum sash transom light. Three small square red brick chimneys rise from the south side of the roof.

The first level of the north wall has no windows or doors and is clad with pebble dash stucco, evidence of a one-story adjoining building that has been removed. Four tall narrow segmentally arched window openings are spaced across the upper level, all now filled with metal sash single-hung units. Two small square red brick chimneys rise from the stepped parapet. A modern drive-through banking window and a fire escape have been added on this side.

Segmentally arched window openings, most tall narrow windows, are asymmetrically arranged over the rear elevation. One opening has been filled with brick, one is an original wood sash double-hung unit, and the others are modern metal sash replacements. A large brick chimney rises from the roof at the northwest corner of the building.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The Barroll building was built in 1905 as a two-story brick structure. The upstairs was divided into various office spaces. Occupants of these offices have been: 1912-1916, C. H. VanSchoick, DDS; 1912-1920, Dr. Frank St. Sure; and 1912-1925, Dr. John Benson. Originally the first floor was Colfax Hardware Co. then Barroll and Mohney's Hardware. In 1918 Farmer's National Bank purchased the building and in 1920 remodeled, adding marble floors and fixtures and an ornate terra cotta veneer on the main facade. In 1937 it became the Old National Bank (Figure A-71, WCLCF317) (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).

Farmer's State Bank was organized on September 1, 1905. In April 1914 it became the Farmer's National Bank after stockholders voted unanimously to ask for a national instead of a state bank. In 1933 the bank was closed, as were all the banks in the United States under regulations by President Roosevelt. It reopened on February 27, 1934 with A.M. Michaelson in charge. In 1937 the business was sold to Old National Bank continuing under this name until the mid-1990s when the bank was bought out by U.S. Bank (Erickson 1981).



Figure A-71. Farmer's National Bank at Main and Spring streets, ca. 1920. (Photograph courtesy of the private collection of Dolores Mader and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF317, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/3500>.)



Figure A-72. This 1984 photograph was taken from just south of the intersection of Main and Spring Streets. The first building on the left is the Barroll building/Old National Bank, which now, as of 2017, houses US Bank. (Photograph courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF485, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/4662>.)

The large parking lot between US Bank, 101 N. Main St., and Dusty Attic, 113 N. Main St., is the former location of the Binnard Block (Figure A-73, WCLCF480) (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). This building was constructed in 1892 by Ben Binnard, proprietor of the Elite Saloon. The building consisted of five levels: a basement, main floor, mezzanine, and split second floor. Originally, the building housed a drug store, a jewelry store, the Elite Saloon, professional offices, and a hotel. The decorative granite blocks were hauled up the Snake River and then brought to Colfax. Moore's furniture store occupied the building in 1946. In 1975 the building was purchased by Old National Bank, which intended to replace it with a parking lot. At that time the tenants were the Chamber of Commerce, a dance studio, and the offices of the Farm Bureau. Ten years later, in 1985, the bank sold it to investors from Seattle. The new owners announced plans to go ahead with the demolition, prompting a move to save it and other old buildings by declaring a National Historic District in downtown Colfax, but the plan fell through. Attempts were made

to rehabilitate the interior and find new tenants, and by 1988 an insurance company, a thrift shop, and a museum had agreed to move in, but no action was taken. In 1993 inspectors discovered water damage and mold, and in 1994 the city ordered demolition of the building. Most of the granite blocks were hauled to a salvage yard in Spokane to be sold for decorative use in new buildings. Two smaller buildings, Monahan's Liquor Store and Eagle Baths, were located between the Binnard Block and the Barroll Building; these were also demolished.



Figure A-73. Binnard Block in 1984, on what is now the parking lot between US Bank, 101 N. Main St., and Dusty Attic, 113 N. Main St. (Photograph courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF480, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/4657>.)

Historic Significance Evaluation—for Project Number 45, 101 N. Main St., US Bank; historic Barroll Building:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity in order to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains excellent integrity: Although the front door has been replaced with a modern unit, the building retains most of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical building.

The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. It is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 46. 113 N. Main St.
Dusty Attic; historic Sandbagger Tavern, built 1887**

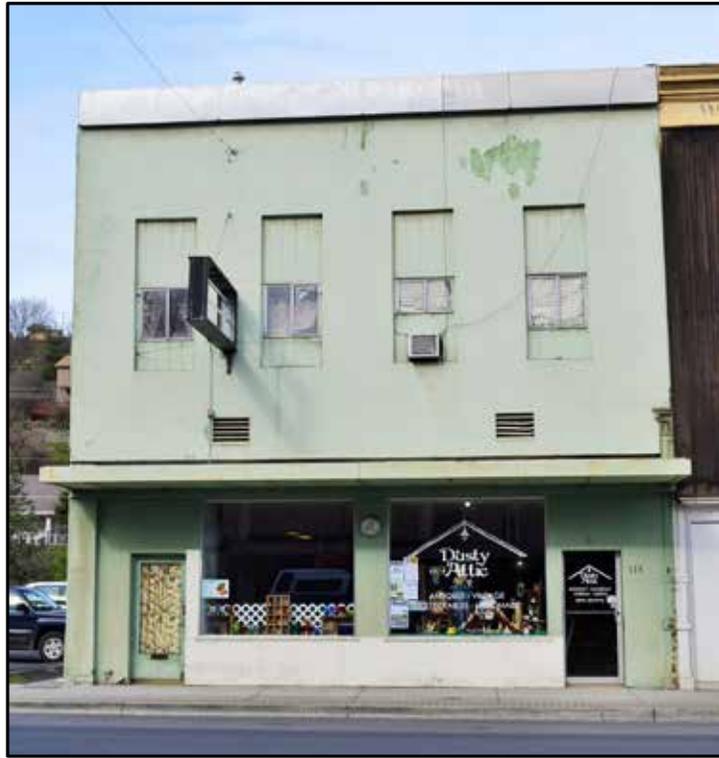


Figure A-74. Dusty Attic, 113 N. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This narrow two-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Wall and Spring streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. Although the main façade is now clad with stucco, the building is structural red brick, arranged on the front half of the building in a modified Flemish cross bond with one row of alternating headers and stretchers for every seven stretcher rows, and on the rear half of the building in a common bond with one header row for every six stretcher rows. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. Although this building has been significantly altered, it remains readily recognizable as a historical structure.

Remodeling has left this building's original architectural style uncertain, although one classical-inspired pilaster at the north edge of the main façade and the building's symmetrical arrangement suggest a style derived from one of the classical traditions. The first floor of the building is bounded on the south by a simple rectangular pilaster, now clad with stucco, while a one-story cast iron Composite pilaster (Corinthian capital with Ionic volutes) ornaments the north edge of the building. The entrance to the upper level stairwell, a slightly recessed single wood frame glass commercial door, and the storefront—two large centrally placed aluminum frame plate glass windows with a single slightly recessed aluminum frame glass commercial door to the north—are symmetrically arranged across the main façade. Bullheads are plywood and stucco surrounds the doors and windows. A blocky sheet metal canopy extends across the façade, sheltering the stairwell entry and storefront. Two metal louvered vents open into the façade above the canopy, in what was probably an original transom band.

Four tall narrow rectangular window openings are symmetrically arranged across the second level, each now filled with T1-11 and a small aluminum sash sliding window. The stucco-covered wall extends up to the parapet, which is capped with a plain sheet metal band.

The south side of the building is original brick, painted yellow, with no windows or doors, probably originally a party wall for a building that has since been removed. Original brick, painted red, is exposed on the upper rear elevation and three windows and a door, now filled with modern materials, are arranged across the wall. A full-width concrete block garage has been built onto the lower rear elevation.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

Constructed in 1887 to replace an earlier structure which had burned down, this building has been partitioned into two unequal sized stores for much of its existence. And while the main part has been filled with gentlemen's furnishings, or clothing, or boots and shoes, the smaller store has consistently been a cigar shop selling tobacco products (Sanborn Map Company 1888, 1893, 1899, 1902, 1908, 1912, 1922, 1939). In 1956 the positions were reversed and the main store was the Headquarters Cigar Store, while an insurance agency occupied the smaller portion (Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company 1956). Since that time, the partition has been removed and a series of taverns - the City Tavern, Joe's Tavern, the Sandbagger - have operated there (Pacific Northwest Bell 1965, 1975, 1983). The current business is an antique store, the Dusty Attic.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been reconfigured and the windows and door replaced with modern units, as have the upper level windows, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Project Number 47. 115 N. Main St.

State of Washington Dept. of Agriculture Grain Inspection; south part of historic Hamilton Building, built 1882



Figure A-75. Washington Dept. of Agriculture Grain Inspection, 115 N. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This narrow two-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Wall and Spring streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. Although the main façade is now clad with modern materials, the building is structural red brick, visible on the upper rear elevation. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. This building has been significantly altered, leaving it barely recognizable as a historical structure.

Remodeling has left this building's original architectural style uncertain, although the façade's pressed metal cornices suggest a style derived from one of the classical traditions. The storefront fills the entire first floor facade, a continuous bank of tall aluminum frame windows, now filled with opaque white panels, and a rectangular recessed entry to the north with an aluminum frame door, transom light and sidelight. A simple classical pressed metal cornice extends across the façade above the display windows. The upper façade is clad with modern narrow vertical boards, probably also covering a transom band. A larger pressed sheet metal cornice embellishes the upper wall and covers the parapet.

The rear of the building is structural brick with a later one-story flat-roofed red brick addition built onto the first level. Several wood sash windows can be seen on the upper elevation of the original building. The seam between the brick of this building and the building to the north is indistinct, although the two buildings are of slightly different shades of brick. A window has been added at the juncture of the two

buildings, which is now covered with sheet metal. The rear wall of the one-story addition is faced with T1-11 and a wooden door provides access.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was constructed in 1882 (Matthews et al. 1986), a date supported by its depiction in 1884 on the earliest Sanborn fire insurance map (Sanborn Map Company 1884). This building and the building constructed immediately to the north in 1887 (Matthews et al. 1986; Sanborn Map Company 1884, 1888) have been referred to as the Hamilton building (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). Although the two buildings probably had a common owner over the years, they apparently functioned as two separate buildings, at least on the ground floor level (Sanborn Map Company 1888, 1890, 1893, 1899, 1902, 1908, 1912, 1922, 1939). Some of the Hamilton building occupants have been as follows: 1912-1925 Hamilton Drug Store, V. T. McCroskey druggist; 1912-??, Dr. William H. Wood; 1915-1917, J. Floyd Tiffit, DDS; 1919 New York Life Insurance (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).

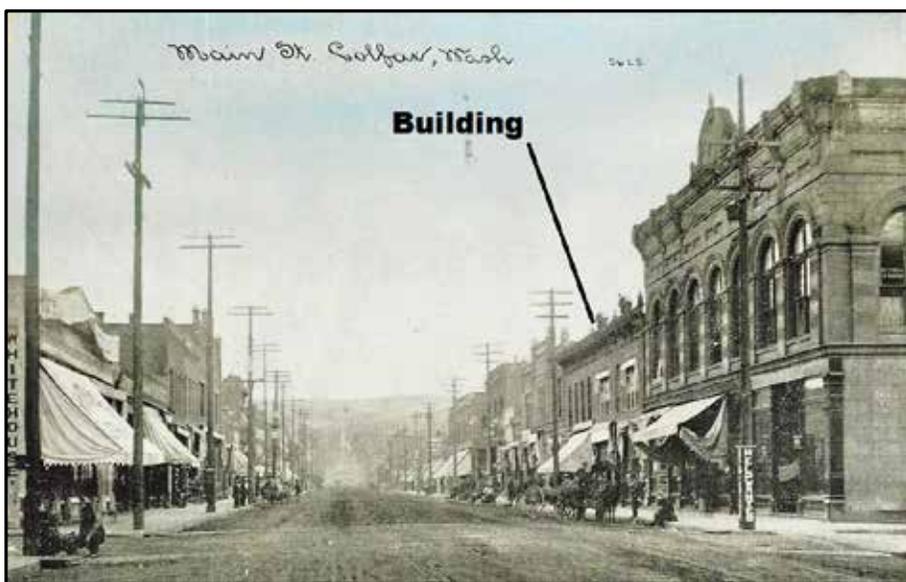


Figure A-76. Present 115 N. Main Street building, ca. 1900; the present 119 N. Main Street building is immediately to its right. (Photograph courtesy of Ann Sharley.)



Figure A-77. Present 115 N. Main Street building, center, ca. 1980; 119 N. Main Street building, right. (Photograph courtesy of Whitman County Assessor.)

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains a small amount of original fabric on the main facade, reconfiguration of the storefront, replacement of the windows and door with modern units, and cladding of the upper level with modern boards has compromised the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The building is barely recognizable as historical when viewed from the front.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 48. 119 N. Main St.
Main Street Books; north part of historic Hamilton Building, built 1887**



Figure A-78. Main Street Books, 119 N. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This narrow two-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Wall and Spring streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. Although the main façade is now clad with mid-century materials, the building's structural red brick, common bond with one header row for each six stretcher rows, is visible on the upper north side and rear elevations. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. Although this building has been significantly altered, it remains recognizable as a historical structure.

Remodeling, probably in the 1960s or 1970s, updated this building in a Modernist style, leaving the building's original architectural style uncertain. No original fabric remains visible when the building is viewed from the front; the remodeled building, however, is a classic example of mid-century modern architecture, ornament that has become historic in its own right. At the south side of the main façade, a narrow double aluminum frame glass commercial door provides access to the upstairs stairwell, flanked on either side by a narrow rectangular pilaster, clad with turquoise blue porcelain enamel panels. A third, wider rectangular pilaster, also clad with turquoise porcelain enamel, bounds the building on the north. The storefront fills the space between the stairwell pilaster and the north pilaster, a continuous bank of floor to ceiling aluminum frame plate glass windows with an aluminum frame glass commercial door and aluminum transom light in the center. A shed-roofed standing seam sheet metal canopy is suspended on metal rods above the storefront. The upper façade, probably including a transom band, and parapet are clad with square porcelain enamel tiles of various shades of blue, creating a checkerboard effect.

The north side of the building is structural red brick. Two tall narrow segmentally arched windows are visible near the center of the upper wall, one now filled with boards and the other with brick and concrete blocks. The rear of the building is structural brick with a later one-story flat-roofed concrete block garage built onto the first level. Two wood sash windows can be seen on the upper rear elevation of the original building. The seam between the brick of this building and the building to the south is indistinct, although the two buildings are of slightly different shades of brick. A window has been added at the juncture of the two buildings, which is now covered with sheet metal. A vehicle doorway in the rear wall of the garage addition is closed with a chain link gate.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was constructed in 1887 (Matthews et al. 1986), a date supported by its absence from the 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map and its presence in the 1888 edition (Sanborn Map Company 1884, 1888). This building and the building constructed immediately to the south in 1882 (Matthews et al. 1986; Sanborn Map Company 1884) have been referred to as the Hamilton building (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). Although the two buildings probably had a common owner over the years, they apparently functioned as two different buildings, at least on the ground floor level (Sanborn Map Company 1888, 1890, 1893, 1899, 1902, 1908, 1912, 1922, 1939). Some of the Hamilton building occupants have been as follows: 1912-1925 Hamilton Drug Store, V. T. McCroskey druggist; 1912-??, Dr. William H. Wood; 1915-1917, J. Floyd Tiff, DDS; 1919, New York Life Insurance (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although remodeling has left this building unrecognizable from the front as a late nineteenth century structure, the mid-century fabric has become historical in its own right. The building is now an example of a hybrid architectural style: mid-century Modern on the main façade and late nineteenth century architecture—its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling compromised by alteration of windows and construction of an addition—on the visible north and rear sides.

Due to loss of integrity, this building is recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 49. 121, 123 N. Main St.
Colfax Food Pantry, Abundant Faith Studio, MODERN built 1972**



Figure A-79. MODERN building: 121, 123 N. Main; view to the southwest.

According to Whitman County Assessor's records this building was constructed in 1972 and an addition was built onto it in 1976-1977 (Whitman County Assessor n.d.).

Parcel History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This is the former site of the Pioneer Block building. The Pioneer Block was located on the southwest corner of Main and Wall Streets. Constructed about 1900, the Pioneer Block housed many businesses, professional offices, and other organizations over the years, including an appliance store, several attorneys, dentists, photographers, insurance agents, a state liquor store, restaurants, and the Elks Lodge. The building was destroyed by fire on January 23, 1972 (Figure A-80, WCLCF503).



Figure A-80. Pioneer Block fire, January 23, 1972. (Photograph courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF503, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/4677>.)

**Project Number 50. 201, 203 N. Main St.
Events on Main; historic Kuhn Building, Whitman County Library, built 1889**



Figure A-81. Events on Main, 201 and 203 N. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This large two-story building occupies the northwest corner of Main and Wall streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks and bordered on the rear by a paved alley. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six or seven stretcher courses. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet. The foundation is not visible. Although the storefront has been extensively altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical structure.

This building was constructed as a late example of the popular Italianate architectural style, as evidenced by the tall narrow segmentally arched windows, corbeled brick cornice, vertical proportions, and classical-inspired pilasters. Three brick pilasters rise from corbelled bases at the juncture of the storefront and upper wall, symmetrically dividing the upper main façade into two equal bays. All pilasters extend about one foot above the top of the parapet, terminating in simple corbelled brick capitals. Three tall narrow segmentally arched window openings with flush brick sunburst crowns and rowlock brick sills are evenly spaced across each bay, each now fit with a vinyl sash window. A slightly projecting brick belt course marks the division between the storefront and the upper story and another extends across the façade above the windows. A corbeled brick cornice divides the second story from the parapet, and a row of recessed square panels and a smaller corbeled cornice embellish the brick parapet.

The storefront has been extensively altered during remodeling efforts. Three large modern plate glass windows are symmetrically arranged across the south bay, the wider central window presumably replacing the original entrance, while two large vinyl sash windows on the north bay flank a centrally placed angled recessed entry with a single modern aluminum frame glass commercial door. Stucco cladding covers the bulkheads and areas around the windows and door. A shallow shed-roofed canopy with composition shingle roofing extends across the façade, sheltering the storefront, and the transom band above has been covered with vertical rough-cut boards.

Simple rectangular brick pilasters divide the south side wall into four bays, a narrow bay to the front and three slightly wider bays to the rear. The storefront wraps onto the forward bay, the window a modern plate glass unit, while a tall narrow segmentally arched window on the second level has been converted to a door with a metal balcony. Additional segmentally arched openings are arranged across bays to the rear, all now filled with modern replacement doors and windows. A storefront in the rear bay has been partially covered with T1-11 and vertical boards.

A large two story stucco-clad addition with a slightly lower flat parapet roof has been built onto the rear of the building. This section rests on a poured concrete foundation and features modern asymmetrically arranged windows and doors.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building, constructed in 1889 (Matthews et al. 1986) perhaps as two separate buildings, has housed numerous businesses and offices over the years, including several cafes and taverns. As of 2017, the combined ground floors house the Events on Main café.

The south half of this building (201 N. Main) is referred to as the Kuhn building. This non-descript building is actually of considerable importance in Colfax's economic and business history. Originally it was Aaron Kuhn's general merchandise store. Kuhn was one of Colfax's early businessmen and 'big wheels'. He started in 1883, perhaps on this very lot, and supplied Colfax with clothing, shoes, groceries, and hardware for years until 1901 when, at age 44, he sold his store - Colfax's Greatest, according to advertisements - to competitor Julius Lippitt (*Colfax Gazette*, November 15, 1901). He in time moved to Spokane and became a major trader there. Lippitt eventually moved out and the Colfax State Bank -- run by James Perkins, the founder of Colfax - moved in sometime after 1908.

That bank lasted until 1929 and then failed, not because of the stock market crash, but because of massive embezzlement by the chief cashier (Figure A-83, WCLCF500) (Erickson 1981). Afterwards the building became offices for various businesses, and on the second floor the lodge of the Fraternal Order of Eagles until sometime around 1976.



Figure A-82. Left to right: 201 N. Main, 203 N. Main, 205 N. Main, and the three-story Fraternity Block (205-211 N. Main) in 1984. (Photograph courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF483, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/4660>.)



Figure A-83. *A photograph of the interior of the Colfax State Bank, ca. 1910. Founded in 1878 by C.G. Linnington, it was originally called the Bank of Colfax. In 1890 the bank moved into the new Fraternity Block building. In 1908 the name was changed to Colfax State Bank, and it eventually moved to the northwest corner of Main and Wall streets. The bank remained in business until February 1929.* (Photograph courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF500, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/4674>.)

From about 1947 until 1960 the north half of the building (203 N. Main) housed the headquarters and Colfax branch of the Whitman County Library (Figure A-84, WCL0037_item120).



Figure A-84. *The local Jaycees Club made quick work applying a new coat of paint to the Whitman County Rural Library Building, ca. 1950. The job was done in conjunction with National Library Week.* (Photograph courtesy of the Whitman County Library and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCL0037_item120, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/659>.)

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefronts have been altered through replacement of doors, windows, and cladding with modern materials and the upper level windows have been replaced with vinyl sash, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 51. 205 N. Main St.
South part of Sol Vallarta Restaurant, built 1889**

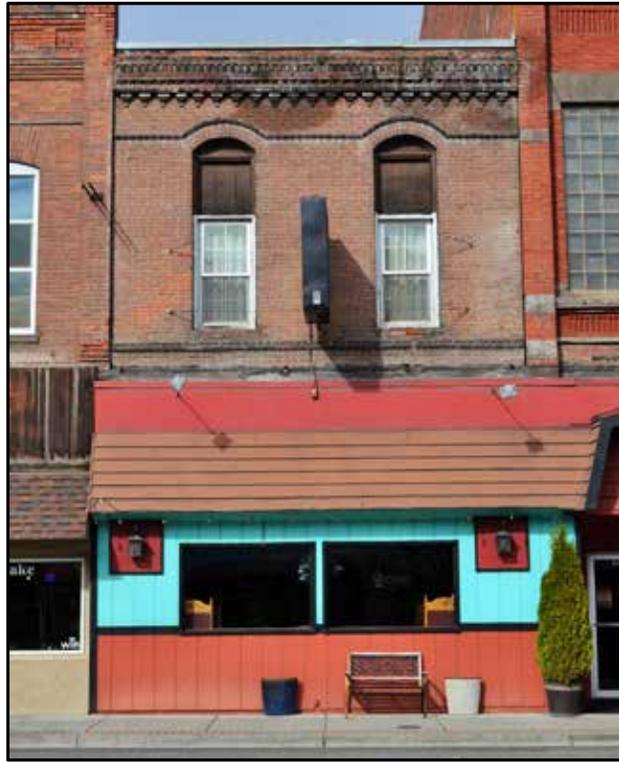


Figure A-85. Sol Vallarta Restaurant (south section), 205 N. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This narrow two-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Upton and Wall streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet. The foundation is not visible. Although the storefront has been extensively altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical structure.

This building was constructed in the Italianate architectural style, as evidenced by the tall narrow segmentally arched windows, corbeled brick cornice, vertical proportions, belt course, and two-story height. Two tall narrow segmentally arched window openings with double rowlock brick crowns are symmetrically arranged across the upper level of the main façade, the sash now replaced with modern vinyl single-hung units and the transom lights filled with T1-11. A slightly protruding black brick belt course extends across the façade above the windows, outlining the shapes of the window crowns and visually joining the two windows. A second slightly protruding belt course, composed of two courses of black brick, extends across the upper story below the windows. A rather elaborate brick cornice with denticulate, angled, and corbeled brick patterns embellishes the parapet above the windows.

The first level of the main façade was updated, probably around the 1970s, as part of a commercial space continuous with the south part of the building to the north. The original building entrance has been removed and no historical fabric remains visible. Two large horizontal wood frame windows are now centered on the façade, cladding is vertical T1-11, and a faux mansard roof composed of horizontal lapped boards covers a probable transom band.

A one-story addition, built of concrete poured in horizontal board forms and accessed by a modern fiberglass door, has been added to the rear elevation. The original building's red brick rear wall is visible above the addition, the lower portion clad with T1-11 and provided with a modern door, window, and stairway.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was constructed in 1889 (Matthews et al. 1986). Spanning the first floor of this building and part of the ground floor of the Fraternity Block to the north is, as of 2017, the Sol Vallarta Mexican Restaurant, preceded by Vong's Chinese Restaurant (Figure A-86, WCLCF484). Prior to the restaurants, the combined space housed an IGA grocery store and the Gerber Meat Market (Figure A-87, WCLCF344), which later became the Colfax Meat Market.



Figure A-86. Left to right: 201 N. Main, 203 N. Main, and 205 N. Main in 1984; the three-story Fraternity Block is partially visible at the far right. (Photograph courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF484, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/4661>.)



Figure A-87. Gerber Meat Market interior, 205 N. Main, date unknown. (Photograph courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF344, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/whitman/id/3533/rec/1>.)

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been altered through replacement of doors, windows, and cladding with modern materials and the upper level windows have been replaced with vinyl sash, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 52. 205, 207, 209, 211 N. Main St.
North part of Sol Vallarta Restaurant, Hiram Lodge #21/Masonic Lodge, unidentified,
Whitman County Gazette; historic Fraternity Block, built 1889**

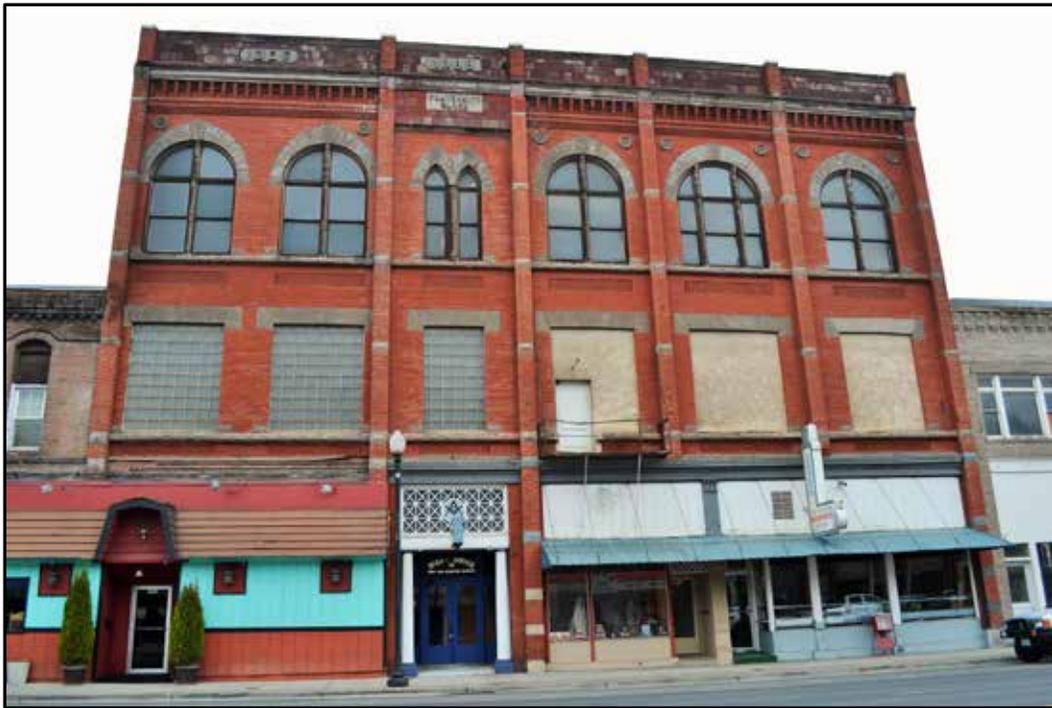


Figure A-88. Fraternity Block, 205, 207, 209, 211 N. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This massive three-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Upton and Wall streets, one of the many adjoining structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every seven stretcher courses. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. Although the first level storefronts have been altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical structure.

This building was constructed in the Gothic Revival architectural style, as evidenced by the pointed-arch windows, general asymmetry, and the now-removed pinnacles and steeple-like tower, ornamented with steeply pitched cross-gables, seen in historical photographs. The round-arched window pairs with inverted-U crowns, classical-inspired columns and pilaster, and bracketed cornice are probably evidence of Italianate influence.

Six simple red brick pilasters, with pressed metal “rough-faced stone” blocks inserted at intervals, are asymmetrically arranged across the upper two levels of the main facade, dividing the building face into five unequal bays. The side pilasters and the pilasters bordering the stairwell entrance probably extend to ground level, although remodeling has left the southern two pilasters hidden beneath modern cladding. The other two pilasters terminate at the juncture of the first and second floors.

The first level of the main façade is divided into four unequal bays, the south bay and stairwell bay corresponding to the upper level bays and the north two bays asymmetrically divided by a classical-inspired one-story rectangular cast iron pilaster.

The south bay (205 N. Main) was updated, probably in the 1970s, during remodeling of a commercial space that includes the first floor of the building to the south. The main entrance to this storefront is situated at the south edge of the present building, a rectangular recessed entryway with a modern aluminum frame glass commercial door. The storefront is now clad with vertical T1-11 and a faux mansard roof composed of horizontal lapped boards covers the original transom band.

The stairwell bay (207 N. Main) is the main building entrance, a large rectangular recessed entryway with a possibly original wood frame glass commercial door, wood sash sidelights, and wood sash transom light. A fluted cast iron classical column stands at each side of the entryway, supporting a simple entablature. A large transom light above the entablature is ornamented with a wooden diamond pattern grille with the Masonic symbol in the center.

The bay north of the stairwell (209 N. Main) is a small storefront composed of a continuous bank of large plate glass display windows and stucco-clad bulkheads separated by possibly original narrow floor to ceiling wood mullions. A rectangular recessed entry at the north side of the storefront leads to a single possibly original wood frame glass commercial door. A shed-roofed standing seam sheet metal canopy is suspended on metal rods over the display windows and the transom band above it is covered with sheet metal panels. The north bay (211 N. Main) is a larger storefront composed of a continuous bank of large possibly original metal frame plate glass display windows and stucco-clad bulkheads separated by wide possibly original wood mullions. A rectangular recessed entry at the south side of the storefront leads to a modern aluminum frame glass commercial door. The canopy and covered transom band are continuous with those of the adjacent storefront to the south.

A simple pressed metal denticulated cornice divides the first floor from the second, a feature that has been removed from the south bay. A series of six large window openings extends across the second level, two centered in the south bay and one centered in the each of the other four bays, the size of the windows varying with the size of the bay. Each opening is embellished with a flat-arched inverted-U sandstone and pressed metal “rough-faced stone” lintel and a pressed metal “rough-faced stone” block at each lower corner. A pressed metal “rough-faced stone” belt course extends across the façade below the windows, forming the sills, and below that a decorative band of angled soldier brick embellishes the wall below each window. The south three windows are now filled with glass blocks, while the north three windows are covered with stucco panels.

Windows on the third level are arranged directly above those of the second level, with a pair of lancet windows with pointed-arch crowns in the stairwell bay and large round-arched windows with inverted-U crowns in the other bays. The window crowns are sandstone with pressed metal “rough-faced stone” keystones and springers. Ornamental treatment of the lower window corners, sills, and walls below the sills mimics that of the second story. All windows are original wood sash double-hung units with wood sash transom lights filling the arches, asymmetrically composed of pairs or trios separated by classical-inspired wood colonette mullions. Except for the stairwell bay, a floral rosette is situated in the upper corners of each bay, with an ornate pressed metal cornice supported on brick belt courses and brackets above at the juncture of the third floor and the parapet. The pressed metal portion of the cornice continues across the stairwell bay above a pressed metal plaque reading “FRATERNITY / BLOCK” in three-dimensional capital letters. The plaque is mounted on a panel of embossed metal shingles, which may cover the brick portions of the cornice. The parapet is also clad with embossed metal shingles and features a simple pressed metal cornice. A pressed metal plaque centered on the parapet’s south bay reads “IOOF” while a pressed metal plaque centered on the parapet’s stairwell bay provides a construction date of “1889”.

The north and south sides of the building are structural brick with historical advertisements painted on the walls and asymmetrically stepped parapets. The rear of the building is structural brick with no parapet. Approximately 28 openings of various sizes are asymmetrically arranged across the rear elevation, mostly tall narrow segmentally arched window openings with double rowlock brick crowns and single rowlock sills. Nearly all openings are now filled with modern windows or doors or covered with T1-11. One tall

narrow wood panel door and a double wood panel and glass vehicle door on the first level may be original.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The three-story Fraternity Block building was built in 1889 at a cost of \$12,000. The building was designed by Walla Walla architect A. F. Perry (Rural Communities Design Initiative n.d.). At one time there was a pointed tower on the roof that rose to 120 feet; the tower was removed in the 20th century for safety reasons (Figure A-89, WCL0037_item007). The four cast iron columns supporting the upper facade were cast in the Colfax Iron Works. The bricks were also manufactured locally. According to long-term local residents John Henry and Val Gregory (personal communication with Claudia Rollins 2017), rumors of an elevator in the building, powered by a horse in the basement, are not true.

The building's main purpose was to house three fraternal lodges: The Masons, The Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythius (this group built their own building in 1913 at 203 S. Main). Rooms for these organizations were on the 2nd and 3rd floors, with ground floor space rented to businesses.

Newspapers list the following occupants of the Fraternity building: 1912 Pattison, Stotler & Pattison, Attys.; 1913 H. M. Love Real Estate; 1913-1918 G. W. LaRue & Co. (land company); 1916 S.R. Clegg, Atty.; 1918 R. M. Burgunder; 1921 Electric Shop; 1924-1925 Dr. M. F. Burgess; J. N. Pickrell, Atty. & Judge, 25 years (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). King's book store was located in the Fraternity building from 1910 until the mid-1960s.

The second story windows were blocked in following a fire. In the mid-20th century, the building was extensively remodeled, leaving the 3rd floor unoccupied. As of 2015, the building housed rooms for the Masonic Lodge on the 2nd floor, with the ground floor occupied by a restaurant and the *Whitman County Gazette*.

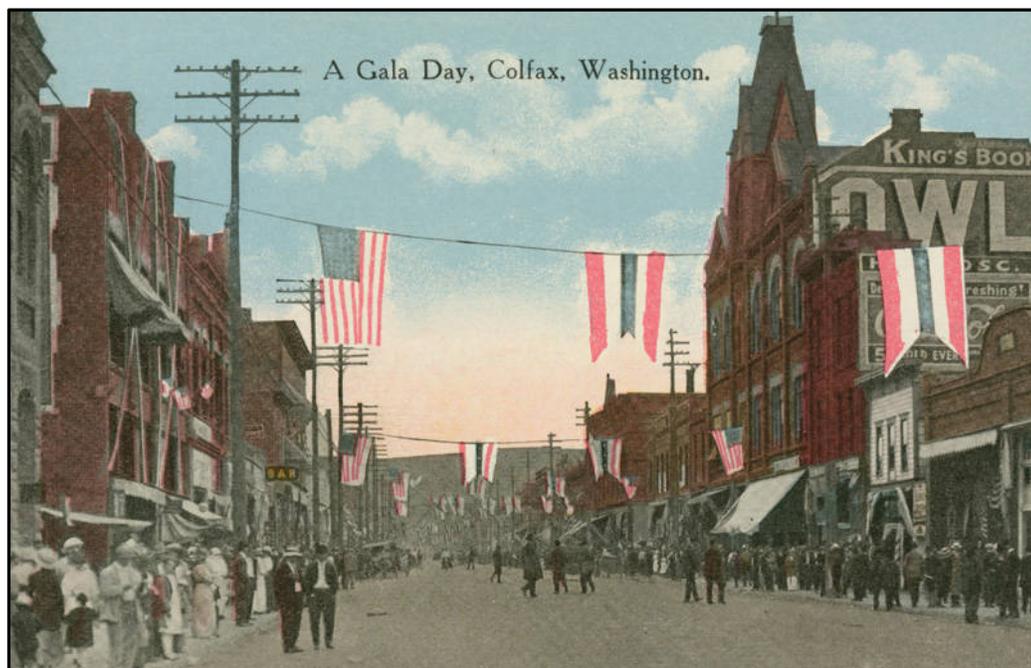


Figure A-89. The 200 block of North Main Street looking south, ca. 1910; the Fraternity Block is the building with the tower on the right. (Photograph courtesy of the private collection of Sandy Jackson and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCL0037_item007, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/ref/collection/whitman/id/599>.)

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As a long-term fraternal lodge/commercial building in the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains excellent integrity: Although storefronts have been altered to varying degrees, second floor windows have been filled, and the rooftop tower has been removed, the building retains most of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical building.

The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. It is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 53. 213 N. Main St.
Barber shop; built or reconstructed 1916**



Figure A-90. Barber shop, 213 N. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This narrow two-story commercial building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Upton and Wall streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural tan brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six or seven stretcher courses, while the main façade is veneered with a higher grade of tan brick in a running bond pattern. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. Although some alterations have occurred, the building retains much of its historical form and fabric and is easily recognizable as a historical structure.

This building was constructed in a vernacular form influenced by the earlier Italianate architectural style, as evidenced by the bracketed brick cornice, segmentally arched windows, and two-story height. Two simple rectangular brick pilasters resting on concrete pedestals border the first level. An original wood panel and glass pedestrian door with a wood sash transom light opens into the building at the south side of the main façade, the entrance to the upper level stairwell. The remainder of the first level is a continuous bank of large symmetrically arranged plate glass windows with possibly original wood mullions. A central angled recessed entryway leads to an original single wood frame glass commercial door with a wood sash transom light, now filled with plywood. Bulkheads are clad with modern T1-11 and the transom band above the display windows is covered with stucco panels.

A horizontal steel I-beam divides the first floor from the second. Two wood sash Chicago windows with transom lights are symmetrically arranged across the upper level of the main façade. A broad continuous

concrete lintel extends across the tops of both windows and both have rowlock brick sills. A slightly protruding two-course brick belt course extends across the upper story above the windows. A rather elaborate brick cornice with corbeled brick “brackets” embellishes the brick parapet.

The parapet on the north side of the building is stepped and two original wood sash segmentally arched windows are partially visible on the upper wall. Five segmentally arched openings are asymmetrically arranged across the rear elevation, each with a one-, two-, or three-course rowlock brick crown and, for windows, a rowlock brick sill. Some openings have been enlarged and all are now filled with modern doors, T1-11, or boards. The rear of the building has no parapet and a small brick chimney is centered on the rear edge of the roof.

Building and Parcel History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, Patti Cammack, and Robert “Bob” Krikac)

Prior to 1916, this lot held the 10-S-C (sound it out) Hotel and Restaurant, one of Colfax’s main and more popular establishments. In 1915 there was a disastrous fire inside and, in 1916, despite repairs, the three-story building collapsed. And that was the end of the 10-S-C (*Colfax Commoner*, Feb. 16, 1916). The current two-story building was constructed that same year and has been occupied by restaurants, stores, and a barber shop since.

The 1916 construction date is based on a note found in an upper story wall during ca. 2017 remodeling work (Figure A-91). Bob Krikac, who purchased the building in about June of 2017, notes that “The [former] owner, Kim DeHart, has been removing the lath and plaster from the walls of the apartments on the second floor. Inside one of the walls her uncle found a piece of a brown paper bag with a fork wrapped inside. On the outside of the paper was written: ‘Please Look inside of this paper’. On the inside of the paper is written: ‘This paper was tacked on this board June 21, 1916 Wensday [sic] afternoon at 3.55 [sic] pm o’clock. It was put here by Argus Easum & Harry Baker, Lathers’. So it appears that the building was rebuilt the same year that the repaired 10SC Hotel collapsed....” (Bob Krikac, personal email communication with Ann Sharley 2017). Sanborn fire insurance maps, showing the three-story building on the lot in 1912 and the two-story building present by 1922, support the 1916 construction date (Sanborn Map Company 1912, 1922).

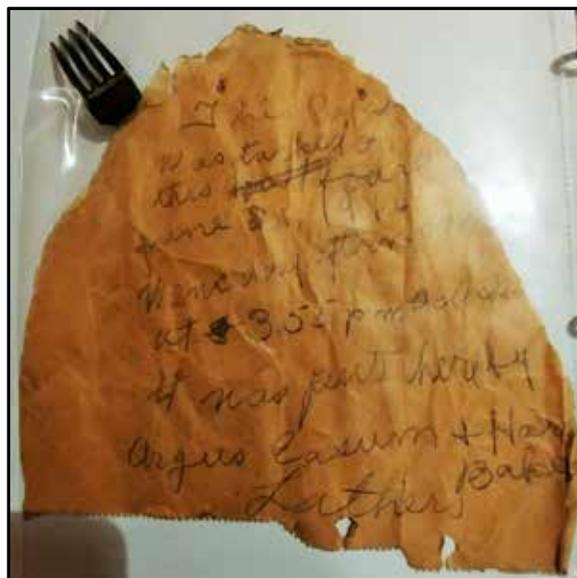


Figure A-91. Note left by 1916 lathers, found in upper story wall. (Photograph courtesy of Robert “Bob” Krikac, 2017.)

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains excellent integrity: Although the transom band has been covered and bulkheads are clad with modern materials, the building retains most of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical building.

The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. It is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 54. 215 N. Main St.
Hyde Out Tavern; historic Van's Billiard Parlor, built 1920**



Figure A-92. Hyde Out Tavern, 215 N. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This small one-story commercial building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Upton and Wall streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural grey brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every seven stretcher courses, while the main façade is veneered with a higher grade of brick in a running bond pattern. The entire building is now painted brick red. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. Although the main façade retains some of its historical form and fabric, the storefront has been extensively altered, leaving the building virtually unrecognizable as a historical structure.

This building was constructed in a vernacular form influenced by the earlier Italianate architectural style, as evidenced by the corbeled brick cornice and segmentally arched windows. The main façade is symmetrically arranged. Two simple rectangular brick pilasters resting on concrete pedestals border the first level, the south pilaster shared with the adjacent building. The storefront, a slightly recessed area between the pilasters, is now covered with modern horizontal lapped rough-cut boards. An angled recessed entryway—probably the original storefront form—is centered on the façade, leading to a modern double metal commercial door. A large horizontal vinyl sash fixed window is symmetrically placed to each side of the entryway. Original brick cladding can be seen above the storefront and a corbelled brick cornice embellishes the parapet.

Three tall narrow segmentally arched window openings and a modern wood slab door with a segmentally arched transom light are asymmetrically arranged across the rear elevation, each with a two-course rowlock brick crown and, for windows, a rowlock brick sill. At the mezzanine level, one small segmentally arched window, also with a two-course rowlock brick crown and rowlock sill, is situated above each lower window. Original wood sash casement windows fill the south two mezzanine openings, while all other window openings are covered with plywood.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was constructed in 1920 (Matthews et al. 1986). In the mid-1930s it housed Van's billiard parlor (Figure A-93, WCLCF368). The Hyde Out Tavern currently occupies the building.



Figure A-93. Van's billiard parlor at 215 N. Main St., 1935. (Photograph courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF368, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/whitman/id/3519/rec/1>.)

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains some original fabric, the storefront has been extensively altered through replacement of doors, windows, and cladding with modern materials, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 55. 217 N. Main St.
Fraternal Order of Eagles Golden Grain Aerie 2317, built ca. 1893**



Figure A-94. Fraternal Order of Eagles, 217 N. Main St., 2017; view to the northwest.

Architectural Description:

This wide one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Upton and Wall streets, one of the many adjoining structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses, visible only on the rear. The main façade is probably veneered with higher quality red brick, now visible only on exposed portions of the pilasters. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. Although portions of three original classical pilasters remain visible on the main façade, the storefronts have been extensively altered, leaving the building virtually unrecognizable as a historical structure.

This building was constructed in a classical-influenced style, as evidenced by the main façade's classical-inspired pilasters. The three rectangular pilasters, high grade red brick shafts with rounded corners and classical carved granite bases and plinths, are symmetrically arranged across the main façade, dividing the building into two equal bays. Each original bay presumably contained a storefront. Today the south bay is clad with horizontal vinyl siding, completely obscuring any remaining storefront elements. A rectangular recessed entry with a modern upholstered wood slab door is centered on the north bay. The rest of the bay, including the entryway, is clad with horizontal vinyl siding. The siding continues above both bays to the top of the parapet, covering upper portions of the pilasters and, presumably, an original transom band. A modern plastic bubble canopy extends across the façade above the entryway.

The rear elevation is asymmetrically arranged. Original red brick is visible where the stucco cladding has spalled. Three tall narrow segmentally arched window openings are asymmetrically arranged across the elevation. The south opening is now filled with brick and a modern door has been cut into that part of the wall. The central opening is filled with plywood and a modern vent has been added; original wood moldings and the wood sash double-hung transom light, however, remain in place. The north opening has been filled with brick and clad with stucco leaving a recessed outline. A large rectangular vehicle doorway at the north edge of the elevation has been closed with concrete cast in horizontal board forms; a

modern pedestrian door opens into this area. Parapets are visible on the north and south side walls, while the rear of the roof is flat with no parapet.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was constructed ca. 1893 (Matthews et al. 1986), a date confirmed by the building's absence from the 1893 Sanborn fire insurance maps and its presence in the 1899 edition (Sanborn Map Company 1893, 1899). Occupants of the building were a confectioners store from 1913-1914 and Kincaid Machinery from 1915-1918. The building burned in 1918 (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). O.V. Bryson Furniture and various other variety stores occupied this building during the 1920s and 30s. By 1956 it had become the American Legion Hall in Colfax (Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company 1956; Pacific Northwest Bell 1975, 1983) and now is the home of the Eagles club.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although portions of three classical-inspired pilasters remain visible on the main façade, all additional historical fabric has been covered or replaced, resulting in severely compromised integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The building is currently virtually unrecognizable as a historical structure.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 56. 223 N. Main St.
Kirkpatrick, Utgaard & Perry, PS, Certified Public Accountants; built 1921**



Figure A-95. Kirkpatrick, Utgaard & Perry, PS, 223 N. Main St., 2017; view to the southwest.

Architectural Description:

This large one-story building occupies the southwest corner of Main and Upton streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks and bordered on the rear by a paved alley. Although this building retains some of its original form, it has been altered to the point that no historical fabric remains visible on the front and north sides.

This building has been updated in a Modernist architectural style, as evidenced by its blocky geometric forms, aluminum frame door and window bank, earth-tone colors, board trim, and general asymmetry. The metal canopy on the main façade suggests an earlier Art Deco/Art Moderne remodel. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with vertical cream-colored vinyl siding on the main façade and cream-colored stucco on the north side, and features a flat roof with stepped and flat sheet metal-clad parapets. The building's common bond structural brick—one header row for every six stretcher rows—is visible on the rear elevation.

The main façade is asymmetrically arranged with a large aluminum frame window block, incorporating an aluminum frame glass commercial door and brown vertical board bulkheads, to the south and two narrow brown vertical board accent panels to the north. A thin metal-edged canopy is suspended on metal rods above the storefront, extending nearly to the north edge of the façade, with a brown horizontal sheet metal band above it. The parapet, a simple stepped feature, is clad with brown sheet metal panels and brown vertical corrugated sheet metal.

The north side of the building has a flat parapet, also clad with brown corrugated sheet metal, and no doors or windows. The rear parapet is asymmetrically stepped. A number of small rectangular window and door openings are asymmetrically arranged across the rear elevation, most now filled with brick, plywood, metal louvered vents, or modern doors. The concrete foundation is highly deteriorated.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

Newspapers indicate the current building was constructed in 1921, but there was a building on site before that. The 1921 date may have been a remodel or replacement. For many years this was a movie theater; originally the Dime, in 1911 renamed the Bungalow (*Colfax Gazette*, June 30, 1911). Sanborn maps show it remained a movie theater until at least 1939. In 1983 it was the Coast to Coast hardware store. Currently it houses an accounting firm.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains some of its original form, all historical fabric on the highly visible front and north sides has been covered or replaced, resulting in severely compromised integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The building remains virtually unrecognizable as a historical structure.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Project Number 57. 301 N. Main St.

Almota Roses Photography; historic Elizabeth J. Hill Building, built 1910-1911



Figure A-96. Almota Roses Photography, 301 N. Main St., 2017; view to the northwest.

Architectural Description:

This narrow two-story building occupies the northwest corner of Main and Upton streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks and bordered on the rear by a short paved blind alley. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet, lower to the rear, and the foundation is not visible. Although the storefront has been extensively altered and all windows and doors have been replaced, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical structure.

This building was constructed as a late example of the Italianate architectural style, as evidenced by the segmentally arched windows, corbeled brick cornice, and vertical building proportions. Two large nearly square segmentally arched windows with rowlock and header brick crowns are evenly spaced across the upper level of the main façade. The windows have been replaced with modern vinyl sash and original moldings and brick sills have been covered with modern sheet metal. A large horizontal recessed panel extends across the façade above the windows, the upper margin embellished with corbeled brick. A corbeled brick cornice marks the juncture of the second level and the parapet, which is also red brick capped with concrete coping.

Two simple brick pilasters border the storefront on the first level and a horizontal steel I-beam with evenly spaced steel rosettes—probably the ends of stabilizing rods—marks the division between the first and second floors. Although the storefront form is likely original, all fabric has been replaced with modern materials. Large aluminum frame display windows extend across the storefront with a rectangular recessed entry in the center. The entryway leads to a single modern fiberglass panel and glass commercial

door with a modern metal sash transom light. The bulkheads are clad with modern red brick, different in color and size than the brick of the building, and areas surrounding the display windows are covered with vertical vinyl siding. The original transom band above the display windows has been filled with three modern horizontal metal sash windows and vinyl siding.

The storefront treatment wraps onto the forward portion of the building's south side and the flat parapet and corbeled cornice continue across the upper side wall. A number of door and window openings of various sizes, most segmentally arched with three-course rowlock brick crowns, are asymmetrically arranged across the wall. Many openings have been altered and all are now filled with modern doors or windows. Two modern balustraded metal balconies have been added on the second level.

The rear of the building has no parapet. Additional segmentally arched door and window openings are asymmetrically arranged over the rear elevation, all now filled with modern doors or windows or closed with brick, plywood, or boards.

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The Elizabeth J. Hill building was constructed in 1910-1911 by R. P. Hill to replace a building that had burned in a fire that took out much of the block (*Colfax Gazette*, July 8, 1910 [fire], Dec. 12, 1910, [new building]). It promptly became the First and Last Chance Saloon (*Gazette*, August 18, 1911). Then a hardware store in 1922 and perhaps 1939 (Sanborn Map Company 1922, 1939), before becoming the Washington State Liquor Store by 1956. It is now Almota Roses, a photography studio.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been altered through replacement of doors, windows, and cladding with modern materials and the upper level windows have been replaced with modern sash, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Project Number 58. 303 N. Main St.

Steve's Glass (south section); historic Codd Brothers Furniture Store, built ca. 1912



Figure A-97. Steve's Glass (south section), 303 N. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This wide one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Island and Upton streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and the channelized South Fork of the Palouse River is immediately to the rear. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses, visible only on the rear and north sides. The roof is flat with a parapet, flat on the main façade and stepped on the north side. The foundation is not visible. At some point this building was joined with the building to the north to form one commercial venue. Remodeling has altered the building to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front—the form has been changed and no historical fabric remains visible.

Due to recent remodeling the building is now classified as an example of the Modernist architectural style. The main façade is now clad with vertical sheet metal siding. A modern metal roll-up vehicle door is situated at the south side of the main façade, with a storefront composed of large modern metal frame plate glass windows and a modern metal pedestrian door with metal transom and sidelights to the north. A modern hip-roofed canopy with sheet metal roofing shelters the storefront and extends onto the building to the north.

The rear of the building was originally symmetrically arranged, with a centrally placed segmentally arched pedestrian doorway and a tall narrow segmentally arched window on each side. Two identical segmentally arched windows are situated on the second level above the lower windows. Today some of the openings have been enlarged and all are filled with modern metal and vinyl replacements. An additional modern door and window have been added. The rear of the roof is flat with no parapet.

Building History:

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this building was constructed between 1908 and 1912 as a furniture store (Sanborn Map Company 1908, 1912). Linda Yeomans (2007b) notes that brothers William and Patrick Codd built the structure in 1912 to house their furniture business, which had previously been in wood frame buildings on the lot. By 1939 the building held an Auto Electric Shop (Sanborn Map

Company 1939). In the 1970s this building and the one immediately to the north, also built by the Codd brothers, were remodeled as Colfax Auto Parts, and by 2007 the two buildings were in use as Steve's Glass (Yeomans 2007b).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front. Windows, doors, cladding, and form are all modern, severely compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Project Number 59. 303 N. Main St.

Steve's Glass (central section); historic Codd Brothers restaurant, built ca. 1912



Figure A-98. Steve's Glass (central section), 303 N. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Island and Upton streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and the channelized South Fork of the Palouse River is immediately to the rear. At some point this building was joined with the buildings to the north and south to form one commercial venue. Remodeling has altered the building to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front—the form has been changed and no historical fabric remains visible.

The building was constructed of concrete blocks, larger than the standard modern size, visible on the north side and rear elevation. The roof is flat with a flat parapet on the main façade and a stepped parapet on the north side. The foundation is concrete poured in narrow horizontal board forms, visible at the rear of the building where it forms part of the concrete river channel's upper wall.

Due to recent remodeling the building is now classified as an example of the Modernist architectural style. The main façade and forward portion of the north side wall are clad with vertical sheet metal siding. A modern metal pedestrian door is centered on the main façade with a large double metal frame commercial door to the south and a large vinyl sash sliding window to the north. A modern hip-roofed canopy with sheet metal roofing shelters the storefront and extends onto the building to the south.

The rear of the building is asymmetrically arranged, with three rectangular openings on the main floor – two windows now filled with modern vinyl and metal sash and one possible pedestrian door now boarded over. A partially intact multiple-light wood sash casement window opens into the upper basement wall. The rear elevation has no parapet.

Building History:

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this building was constructed between 1908 and 1912 (Sanborn Map Company 1908, 1912). Linda Yeomans (2007b) notes that brothers William and Patrick Codd, who had operated a furniture and hardware store in earlier wood frame buildings on the lot, erected this brick building, which was soon in use as a restaurant. By 1939 the building held a Battery Shop (Sanborn Map Company 1912, 1922, 1939). In the 1970s this building and the one immediately to the south, also built by the Codd brothers, were remodeled as Colfax Auto Parts, and by 2007 the two buildings were in use as Steve's Glass (Yeomans 2007b).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front. Windows, doors, cladding, and form are all modern, severely compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

**Project Number 60. 303 N. Main St.
Steve's Glass (north section/storage); historic gas station, built ca. 1930**



Figure A-99. Steve's Glass (north section/storage), 303 N. Main St., 2017; view to the west.

Architectural Description:

This small one-story building is rectangular with a canted northeast corner. The building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Island and Upton streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. A broad concrete sidewalk and paved parking lot separate the building from the street and the channelized South Fork of the Palouse River is immediately to the rear. The building is probably a metal structure, the roof is flat with a flat parapet, and the foundation is not visible. Although this building is part of the commercial venue comprising the two buildings to the south, it appears to be used as storage and is probably not connected internally with the other buildings.

Remodeling has altered the building to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front: no historical fabric remains visible. Due to remodeling the building is now classified as an example of the Modernist architectural style. The main façade and north side are clad with modern vertical sheet metal siding. A vehicle doorway on the main façade holds a hinged full height metal panel door.

Original sheet metal panels, now highly corroded, clad the rear of the building. Two small original steel sash windows are offset to the north on the rear elevation with two large replacement windows to the south. A small square red brick chimney rises from the northern part of the roof.

Building History:

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this irregularly rectangular building was constructed between 1922 and 1939 as a gas and service station. An earlier gas station had previously occupied the lot (Sanborn Map Company 1912, 1922, 1939). Today the building is a storage facility for Steve's Glass.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front. Cladding, and probably doors, are modern and windows have probably been covered, severely compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

APPENDIX D: HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORMS

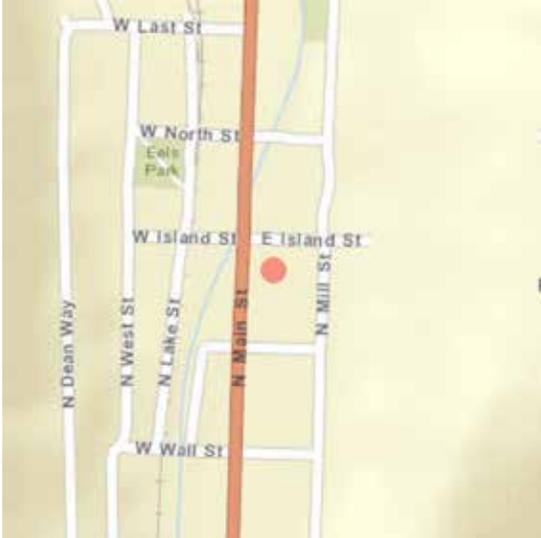


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Texaco Oil and Gas Company Service Station

Property ID: 54607

Location



Address: 322 N Main St, Colfax, WA 99111
Tax No/Parcel No: 1-0040-00-14-01-0000
Plat/Block/Lot: Original Town of Colfax, Block 14, Lots 1-2
Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1945	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Transportation	Transportation - Road-Related (vehicular)
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business

Historic Context:

Category

Transportation

Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Walter Dorwin Teague for Texaco Oil and Gas Company



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Texaco Oil and Gas Company Service Station

Property ID: 54607

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2007-09-00098, , Colfax Downtown Survey Phase 2 - North and South ends	5/1/2007	Not Determined	
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/13/2017		

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Texaco Oil and Gas Company Service Station

Property ID: 54607

Photos



West (front) elevation, 2017.



West (front) side, 2017.



East (rear) and north sides, 2017.



East (rear) elevation, 2017.



Historical photograph, 1948 (courtesy of the private collection of Sandy Jackson and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCL0037_item057).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Texaco Oil and Gas Company Service Station

Property ID: 54607

Inventory Details - 2/13/2017

Common name: Jim's Service Center
Date recorded: 2/13/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-1

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Gas Station - Oblong Box
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Metal - Porcelain Enamel Panels
Cladding	Simulated Stone
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Metal - Steel

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Texaco Oil and Gas Company Service Station

Property ID: 54607

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

Originally this part of the block wasn't there. The curve of the South Fork of the Palouse River at this point prevented Main Street from going any further straight north, so the street split. By 1893, however, the curve of the river had been changed a bit, Main Street rerouted, and this lot had buildings on it (Sanborn Map Company 1888, 1893, 1899). A Texaco service station was built here in 1927, one of a dozen or so gasoline stations in Colfax at the time (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). Around 1945 that station was replaced by the current building (Whitman County Library ca. 2015: photographs WCLCF316 and WCL0037_item057), which then became an auto repair shop by 1983 (Pacific Northwest Bell 1983).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, considerable alteration, including replacement of windows and vehicle doors and application of modern cladding, has occurred, compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Texaco Oil and Gas Company Service Station

Property ID: 54607

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This simple rectangular one-story building occupies the southeast corner of Main and Island streets in the Colfax commercial core. The building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195), set back approximately 65 feet from the highway and surrounded by paved parking areas. A paved alley borders the structure on the rear. Although the building has been altered over the years, it was built using a standard Texaco plan—one of the designs created for Texaco by industrial designer Walter Dorwin Teague in the late 1930s (Witzel 1999:85-94)—and remains clearly identifiable as a gas station.

The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with original porcelain-enameled steel panels, and has a flat parapet roof. A bank of large aluminum frame plate glass windows creates a storefront office at the north side of the main façade that wraps onto the north side of the building. The front window bank incorporates the main entrance, a single wood frame glass commercial door with an aluminum sash transom light. These windows, the original white cladding, and the building's rectangular form are drawn from the International Modernist architectural tradition. Two large modern roll-up metal vehicle doors open into the main façade south of the office. The classic Texaco trio of raised horizontal lines forms a band at the base of the parapet, while a round-cornered horizontal canopy with corrugated sheet metal edges shelters the storefront and extends as a plain horizontal band above the vehicle bays. These features, along with the flat parapet roof and white cladding, are evidence of Art Deco/Art Moderne architectural influence.

The original restrooms—two metal pedestrian doors, each with a large aluminum frame transom light—are situated at the rear of the north side wall. An original three-part steel sash window is offset to the north on the rear elevation. Two oval raised concrete pump islands—the pumps now removed—remain in front of the building.

Today plywood has replaced sections of the glass storefront and faux stone veneer has been added between the vehicle bays. A third vehicle bay with modern sheet metal cladding has been built onto the south side of the building, filling the space between the original gas station and the building to the south, and a modern concrete block car wash has been added just north of the original gas station, connected by a covered walkway.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Texaco Oil and Gas Company Service Station

Property ID: 54607

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Pacific Northwest Bell

1983 Colfax Telephone Directory, Yellow Pages. Pacific Northwest Bell, [place not listed].

Sanborn Map Company

1888, 1893, 1899 Insurance Maps of Colfax, Washington. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

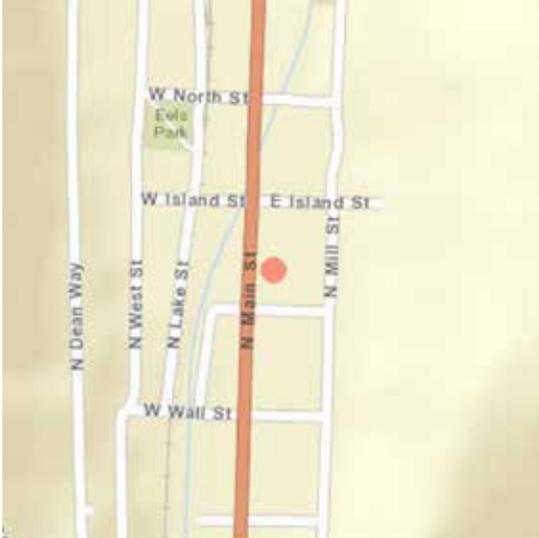
Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Witzel, Michael Karl

1999 The American Gas Station. Barnes & Noble Books, New York.

Location



Address: 310 N Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA
Tax No/Parcel No: tax exempt-no parcel number given
Plat/Block/Lot: Original Town of Colfax, Block 14, Lots 3-4-5
Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1920	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Government	Government - Government Office
Government	Government - Government Office

Historic Context:

Category

Community Planning and Development

Transportation

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: McCroskey-Jones Building

Property ID: 54632

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2007-09-00098, , Colfax Downtown Survey Phase 2 - North and South ends	5/1/2007	Determined Not Eligible	Russell Holter, 7/20/2016
2016-07-05139, , HVAC upgrades to County Annex Building			
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/13/2017		

Photos



West (front) facade, 2017.



Detail of west (front) facade, 2017.



North and west (front) sides, 2017.



East (rear) elevation, 2017.



Historical photograph, 1948 (courtesy of the private collection of Dolores Mader and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF316).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: McCroskey-Jones Building

Property ID: 54632

Inventory Details - 2/13/2017

Common name: Whitman County Public Service Building
Date recorded: 2/13/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-2

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Brick

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: McCroskey-Jones Building

Property ID: 54632

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

Researching the Sanborn Fire Maps provides the following information: The Williams & Gallagher Garage and battery shop, office and show room are listed in occupancy in 1922, possibly a Ford dealer. The flood pictures from 1948 (Whitman County Library ca. 2015: WCL0037_item079, WCLCF345, and WCLCF316) show this building as having a McCormick Deering dealership (south portion) in addition to the Ford dealership (north portion). Historical researcher Linda Yeomans (2007) lists this as the McCroskey-Jones building. RT Jones never owned this building. He leased it from Dana McCroskey (Larry Jones, personal communication 2016).

According to a plaque in the building lobby, the structure was extensively remodeled in 1975. The project was designed by Tan Brookie Kundig Architects and the general contractor was Gil Bauer Construction, Inc. of Spokane.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, considerable alteration, including replacement of windows and doors and addition of modern wall panels, has occurred, compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: McCroskey-Jones Building

Property ID: 54632

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This large rectangular two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Island and Upton streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley and parking lot border the building at the rear. Although the building has been extensively altered, it still remains recognizable as a historical structure.

This building is an example of the Art Deco-influenced architectural style sometimes referred to as Early Twentieth Century Commercial Vernacular, as evidenced by the brick masonry, presence of a parapet rather than a cornice, and simple inset designs ornamenting the upper façade. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, the main façade is clad with red brick veneer in a running bond pattern, and the building features a flat parapet roof. The north side of the structure appears to be concrete, cast in horizontal board molds, while the south wall is structural red brick of a lower quality than that of the main façade, arranged in a common bond pattern with every one header course for every six stretcher courses.

The main façade is nearly symmetrical, with 11 original, slightly protruding, full height red brick pilasters dividing the building into 10 narrow bays. An original concrete lintel belt course extends between the pilasters, dividing the first and second floors, and a more prominent corbeled concrete belt course extends across the entire façade separating the second story from the parapet. The lower half of each second story bay is original red brick in a running bond pattern, topped with a red brick rowlock sill. Each bay of the parapet is embellished with an original diamond-shaped brick, tile, and sandstone design within a brick and sandstone rectangle. While the seven central pilasters terminate at the top of the parapet, the two pilasters at each side of the building rise slightly higher, creating a slightly stepped parapet. The upper face of each taller pilaster is ornamented with a tile and sandstone diamond design inset in a vertical panel.

The rest of the façade has been given a Modern stylistic update. The main entrance, a modern recessed entryway with a modern metal frame commercial door and an angled board soffit, fills the 6th and 7th bays from the north, while all other first level bays are filled with tall narrow modern metal sash windows separated by modern red brick panels. Each second level bay holds a large modern metal sash window. The rear of the building has been faced with modern red brick and modern metal sash windows and a modern entrance have been added.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: McCroskey-Jones Building

Property ID: 54632

Bibliography:

Jones, Larry

2016 Personal telephone communication between Larry Jones, a lifelong resident of Colfax and C. Rollins, Preservation Commission member, August 24, 2016.

Sanborn Map Company

1912, 1922, 1939 Insurance Maps of Colfax, Washington. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Yeomans, Linda

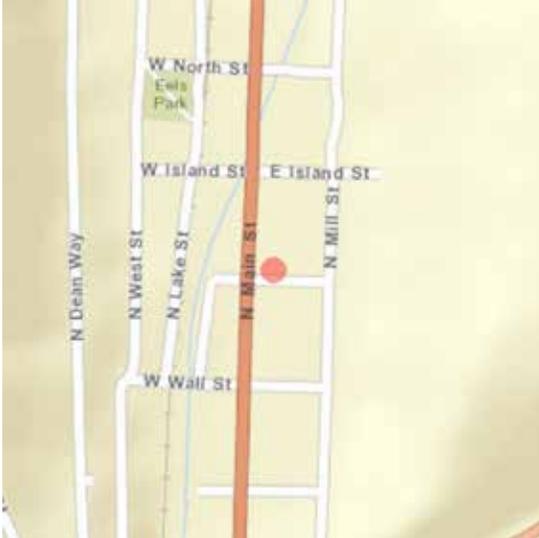
2007 Historic Property Inventory Form: McCroskey-Jones Building, Property ID 54632. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Moffatt Warehouse

Property ID: 54606

Location



Address: 304 N Main St, Colfax, WA 99111
Tax No/Parcel No: 1-0040-00-14-05-0002
Plat/Block/Lot: Original Town of Colfax, Block 14, Lots 5-6-7
Geographic Areas: Whitman County, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle, T16R43E14

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1908	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business
Government	Government - Government Office

Historic Context:

Category

Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Moffatt Warehouse

Property ID: 54606

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2007-09-00098, , Colfax Downtown Survey Phase 2 - North and South ends	5/1/2007	Not Determined	
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/13/2017		

Photos



West (front) and south sides, 2017.



West (front) elevation, 2017.



South side, 2017.



East (rear) elevation, 2017.



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historical photograph: West (front) façade, 2007 (courtesy of Linda Yeomans).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Moffatt Warehouse

Property ID: 54606

Inventory Details - 2/13/2017

Common name: Whitman County Elections, Palouse Empire Fair Office
Date recorded: 2/13/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-3

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Stucco
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Moffatt Warehouse

Property ID: 54606

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

Moffatt Building (The Colfax Gazette 1900, 1903, 1906a, 1906b). This lot has always been associated with the two lots immediately to the north of it, and their enterprise: agricultural implements (Whitman County Library ca. 2015: WCLWSU043). The building has also held the Feldman Brothers Firestone Tire Store and Service (Pacific Northwest Bell 1975, 1983). More recently, it was Greg's Electric, and then remodeled into the current Whitman County Elections Department and the offices for the Palouse Empire Fair in 2010-2011.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front. Windows, doors, and cladding are all modern, severely compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Moffatt Warehouse

Property ID: 54606

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This large rectangular one-story building occupies the northeast corner of Main and Upton streets in the downtown Colfax commercial core. The building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks. The building adjoins the building to the north and a paved alley borders the structure on the rear. This building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front. The only evidence of the building's historical age are several segmentally arched window and door openings on the rear and south sides of the building, wood plank framing exposed on a south wall vehicle door, and a tall red brick chimney rising from the south side of the roof.

Remodeling of the building in the last ten years has resulted in the current Modernist structure. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with smooth stucco painted a reddish brown, and features a flat parapet roof. The main façade is symmetrically arranged with three large rectangular banks of modern metal frame windows evenly spaced across the elevation. A single metal frame glass commercial door is incorporated into each window bank. A fourth, slightly smaller modern window bank is situated at the front of the south side. A modern metal louvered canopy extends from the upper part of each window bank, shading the windows below. Four segmentally arched openings, three windows and one door, open asymmetrically into the south wall to the rear of the window bank, with a rectangular vehicle door at the rear. All are now filled with modern metal frame windows or metal doors. Four more segmentally arched openings, three windows and a vehicle door, are asymmetrically arranged across the rear elevation, all also fitted with modern metal frame windows and a metal vehicle door.

Bibliography:

Colfax Gazette

1900 The Colfax Gazette November 2:2.

1903 The Colfax Gazette April 17:7.

1906a The Colfax Gazette March 9.

1906b The Colfax Gazette July 27.

Pacific Northwest Bell

1975, 1983 Colfax Telephone Directory, Yellow Pages. Pacific Northwest Bell, [place not listed].

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 220 N Main St, Colfax, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1893	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1916	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Specialty Store

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Waite Block, The Fair

Property ID: 710062

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/13/2017		

Photos



West (front) elevation, 2017.



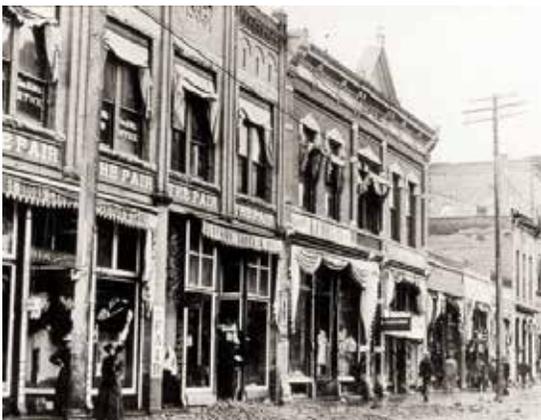
Detail of west (front) facade, 2017.



East (rear) and north sides, 2017.



East (rear) elevation, 2017.



Historical photograph, 1910: the building is at far left (courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF491).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Waite Block, The Fair

Property ID: 710062

Inventory Details - 2/13/2017

Common name: Furniture outlet
Date recorded: 2/13/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-6

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Stone
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Brick

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Waite Block, The Fair

Property ID: 710062

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The Waite Block building was built in 1893. This building was named after W.W. Waite, an early Colfax settler, inventor, capitalist, and apothecary. He may have been behind the construction. The main floor of the building was occupied by The Fair, a clothing and department store (Whitman County Library ca. 2015: WCLWSU043 and WCLCF491). The Fair was in business from 1912-1917 with Woodin & Harrison as proprietors in 1912. The building was remodeled in 1916. Linville Brothers Furniture purchased both the Waite and Ellis Block buildings and opened a passage between the buildings, circa 1920. The Commoner, a Democratic newspaper and printing business, with Charles A. Bass as editor and publisher from 1912-1916, occupied the upper floor of the building. Thomas M. Brown was publisher of the paper in 1916. Charles R. Hill, an attorney had an upstairs office from 1912-1918. O.H. Horton, an attorney had an upstairs office from 1916-1918. H.G. Beck & Co. was an accounting firm in an upstairs office in 1921 (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). In later decades (possibly the 1950s) a new facade was added. The building continued to house furniture stores (most recently Hunter's Furniture) into the 2000s. In the early 21st century, the facade was removed, returning the building to its 1916 appearance.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been extensively altered, including replacement of windows, doors, and cladding, compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This large rectangular two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Upton and Wall streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every seven stretcher courses, while the main façade is veneered with a higher grade of red brick in a running bond pattern. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation, although not visible, is presumably stone. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. Although the storefront has been altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric.

This building was built in the Romanesque Revival architectural style, as evidenced by the rounded arch detailing, combination of brick masonry and rough-faced stonework, floral design cushion capitals, and corbelled brick visible on the upper main facade. Five brick pilasters, each with one or two recessed vertical channels and a granite cushion capital at the base, carved in an interlacing floral design, symmetrically divide the second level into four equal bays. The two side pilasters continue to the ground as simple unembellished brick columns, the lower sections now covered with modern synthetic panels. A pair of large original windows, one-over-one wood sash double-hung units with wood sash transom lights, fills each bay. Each window is embellished with a rough-faced granite lintel and sill. An ornamental brickwork rounded-arch blind arcade extends across each side bay above the windows, while a large rectangular sandstone panel with a simple carved cornice is centered above the windows in each central bay. The name "WAITE" is incised in large serifed block letters on the northern panel, and "1893" is incised in large numerals on the southern panel. A corbelled brick cornice divides the upper wall from the flat brick parapet in the two side bays, while ornamental brickwork gives the parapet a subtly crenelated upper margin in the central bays.

An original horizontal I-beam divides the main façade's first and second stories, and a continuous original (or early replacement) transom band, composed of approximately 1,000 small squares of patterned leaded glass, extends across the facade immediately below the beam. Most of the panes in the transom band are translucent purple, probably sun-colored amethyst glass dating to the World War I or pre-World War I era. The name "FAIR" is spelled out in red panes on a black glass background in the center of the transom, above the main entrance.

The display windows and main entry below the transom band have been given a Modernist update, probably in the 1960s. A bank of large aluminum frame plate glass windows extends symmetrically across the main façade, continuous with the aluminum frame windows and commercial door of the centrally placed rectangular recessed entryway. Bulkheads and side pilasters are clad with modern aluminum frame synthetic panels.

Several small rectangular windows, now filled with red brick, can be seen on the second floor of the north wall, and eight irregularly spaced square and rectangular red brick chimneys rise from the north edge of the roof, all corbelled with concrete coping. The rear elevation had 11 tall narrow segmentally arched openings of various sizes, generally symmetrically arranged, five on the first level and six on the second. Today these openings are filled or partially filled with concrete blocks. A modern double commercial door and a modern window have been set into two of the openings on the ground level. A rectangular red brick chimney with a corbelled top rises from the rear edge of the roof.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Waite Block, The Fair

Property ID: 710062

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 214 N Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1893	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Vacant/Not in Use	Vacant/Not in Use

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Ellis Block

Property ID: 15025

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/13/2017		

Photos



West (front) elevation, 2017.



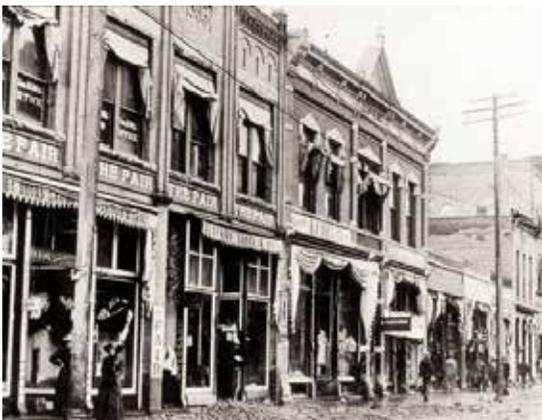
Detail of west (front) facade, 2017.



West (front) and south sides, 2017.



South and east (rear) sides, 2017.



Historical photograph, 1910: Ellis Block is in center (courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF491).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Ellis Block

Property ID: 15025

Inventory Details - 2/13/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 2/13/2017

Field Recorder: Ann Sharley

Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-7

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Foundation	Stone
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Ellis Block

Property ID: 15025

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The Ellis Block was constructed in 1893. John D. Ellis was part of a large family that moved here from Tennessee in the 1870s-80s. The Ellis family became very influential and important in Colfax economic and political affairs for several years, before members moved elsewhere. John started several businesses and had this building constructed before eventually moving to Spokane. The building originally housed two businesses on the ground floor with a rooming house on the second floor. There were apartments and rooms upstairs as early as 1910. Long's Variety Store occupied the building from 1916-1920. In 1920 the Linville Brothers Furniture purchased the Waite and Ellis block buildings and opened a passage between the buildings (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). In the early 21st century, the storefronts were returned to their late 19th century appearance.

The attached historical photo (WCLCF491) taken after the 1910 flood shows R.P. Hill, grocer, on the north side of the ground floor and "The Emporium", a five and dime store, on the south side of the ground floor (Colfax Gazette 1910; Whitman County Library ca. 2015: WCLCF491 and WCLCF506). Previously the Emporium had been located in the Binnard Block (Colfax Gazette 1908).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains excellent integrity: Although some alteration has occurred, the building retains much of its original form and fabric on both the first and second main façade levels.

The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. It is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This large rectangular two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Upton and Wall streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses, while the main façade is veneered with a higher grade of red brick in a running bond pattern. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet, slightly stepped on the south side, and the foundation is presumably stone. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. Although some alteration has occurred, the building retains much of its original form and fabric.

This building was built in the Queen Anne architectural style, as evidenced by the variety of wall textures, highly decorative metal cornice and window crowns, slender columns, horizontal banding, and false gable roof. Four brick pilasters, each with simple rough-faced granite bases, capitals and blocks, rise from the ground to the cornice on the main building facade. These pilasters symmetrically divide the second level into three bays, two wide bays at the sides and a narrow bay in the center. On the first level the south bay corresponds to that of the upper level, but the north bay is wider and the central bay narrower than those above due to an offset pilaster.

Each side bay on the first level holds a symmetrically arranged storefront with much original fabric: a band of plate glass display windows with original wood panel bulkheads and transoms, a recessed entry—the north angled and the south rectangular—bordered by tall slender classical-inspired cast iron posts, a wood frame commercial door, and a wood sash transom band, now painted over. The narrow central bay contains the stairwell entrance, a modern replacement door with a wood panel transom and a six-light wood sash window at the level of the adjacent transom band. A feature appears to be missing at the junction of the first and second levels, perhaps an original cornice.

On the second level, two original one-over-one wood sash double-hung windows fill each side bay with a pair of identical windows in the center bay. Each window or window pair is embellished with an inverted-U shaped metal window crown in an elaborate curvilinear design. A rough-faced granite belt course extends across the façade below the windows, forming the sills. The wall surfaces below the belt course are textured: alternating brick and protruding rough-faced granite blocks in the side bays and alternating protruding and recessed header bricks in the central bay. The wall surface above the central bay window pair repeats the alternating brick and granite texture.

A rounded brick belt course divides the second level from the parapet and an elaborate classical pressed metal cornice, ornamented with brackets, fans, starbursts, floral motifs, circular and pyramidal forms, and egg and dart borders, extends across the parapet above it. The name "ELLIS BLOCK" is centered on the cornice frieze in three-dimensional sheet metal letters. A steeply pitched pressed metal pediment with egg and dart borders and floral designs rises from the center of the cornice, terminating in a knob-shaped pressed metal finial.

Four segmentally arched window openings are visible on the second level of the south wall. The rear elevation has two large round-arched doorways, with replacement doors and portions of the original wood sash transom lights, and several segmentally arched window openings of various sizes, most now filled with concrete blocks.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Ellis Block

Property ID: 15025

Bibliography:

Colfax Gazette

1908 The Colfax Gazette September 18.

1910 The Colfax Gazette May 27.

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 208, 210, 212 N Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1892	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Restaurant

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 710072

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/14/2017		

Photos



West (front) elevation, 2017.



West (front) and south sides, 2017.



East (rear) wall and additions, 2017.



East (rear) additions, 2017.



Historical photograph, 1910: the three 1-story storefronts are probably this or a portion of this building (courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF491).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 710072

Inventory Details - 2/14/2017

Common name: Imperial Chinese Cuisine, Top Notch Cafe, Westside Pizza
Date recorded: 2/14/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-8

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Roman
Cladding	Laminate/Formica
Cladding	Wood - T 1-11
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Brick

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 710072

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was built in 1892. In 1912 it may have been The Emporium. The Parisian was above the Colfax State Bank in 1913, but may have moved to this address later. Also at this site was Lyle Millinery (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building, with its mid-century cladding, flat parapet, recessed entryways, and plate glass display windows, retains sufficient integrity to remain recognizable as historical (mid-twentieth century) when viewed from the front, considerable alteration has occurred, including replacement of windows and doors and application of modern cladding, compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 710072

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This long low one-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Upton and Wall streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building, now comprising four storefronts of unequal width, has been combined and divided into various configurations over the years and was probably constructed as more than one building (Sanborn Map Company 1893, 1899, 1902, 1908, 1912, 1922, 1939).

This building has been extensively altered but most of the remodeling has become historical in its own right. Evidence of the building's historical age can be seen in the mid-twentieth century cladding, the front parapet with terra cotta tile coping, recessed entryways and plate glass windows, and a slightly higher red brick parapet along the south wall, perhaps the remains of an earlier structure. The building is structural brick, visible only on the rear elevation, arranged in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses. The roof is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. Three additions have been built onto the rear elevation, an earlier structural brick addition to the south and two later concrete block additions to the north. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from Main Street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear.

Remodeling of the building, probably beginning in the 1960s, has resulted in the current series of Modernist storefronts. The north storefront (212 N. Main) is nearly symmetrical, with two large aluminum frame plate glass windows on either side of a rectangular recessed entryway leading to an aluminum frame commercial door with an aluminum frame transom light. Roman brick veneer surrounds the windows and covers the bulkheads on the north part of the storefront and modern red brick clads the south portion. A modern plastic bubble canopy shelters the storefront and modern vertical sheet metal siding extends to the top of the parapet. The north and south central storefronts (210 and 208½ N. Main) are nearly identical, both featuring a recessed entryway with a single aluminum frame glass commercial door to the north and a continuous bank of aluminum frame plate glass windows to the south. Bright orange synthetic panels clad the bulkheads and areas beside the windows. A shed-roofed corrugated metal canopy shelters the two storefronts, and the vertical metal siding seen on 212 N. Main continues across the storefront's upper walls. The south storefront (208 N. Main) is symmetrically arranged, with a rectangular recessed entry extending nearly its entire width, sheltered by a shallow front-gabled canopy supported on two 4x4 wood posts. A modern fiberglass pedestrian door is centered on the rear of the entryway with a small modern wood frame window on either side. The entire storefront is clad with modern T1-11, while the upper façade is clad with the same vertical sheet metal seen on the other storefronts.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 710072

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Sanborn Map Company

1893, 1899, 1902, 1908, 1912, 1922, 1939 Insurance Maps of Colfax, Washington.

Sanborn Map Company, New York.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Whitman County Growers Building

Property ID: 710074

Location



Address: 200, 204, 206 N Main St, 109 E Wall St, Colfax, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1959	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Whitman County Growers Building

Property ID: 710074

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	5/12/2017		

Photos



West (front) and south sides, 2017.



West (front) elevation, 2017.



East (rear) facade, 2017.



East (rear) facade, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1975 (courtesy Whitman County Assessor).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Whitman County Growers Building

Property ID: 710074

Inventory Details - 5/12/2017

Common name: Pacific Northwest Farmers Cooperative, Wheatland Lanes
Date recorded: 5/12/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-9

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Roman
Cladding	Wood - Shingle
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Whitman County Growers Building

Property ID: 710074

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The original building built on this lot was known as the Sid Benton building. Prior to 1882 it was occupied by the Palace Hotel. From 1905-1921 the building housed the Hotel Colfax owned by Mark J. Maloney. In 1921 C. B. Milliken & Frank E. Smith purchased the building. The hotel burned down prior to 1956 (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). The current building is the Whitman County Growers and Wheatland Lanes, built in 1959 (Whitman County Assessor n.d.).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains excellent integrity: Although a modern plastic canopy has been added, the building retains much of its original form and fabric.

The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. It is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Whitman County Growers Building

Property ID: 710074

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This large rectangular one-story building occupies the northeast corner of Main and Wall streets in the Colfax commercial core. The building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks. The building adjoins the building to the north and a paved alley borders the structure on the rear.

This building was built in the International style, a subtype of the Modernist architectural tradition, as evidenced by its simple boxlike shapes, large banks of windows, smooth unembellished wall surfaces, cantilevered entryway, and flat roof. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation and is clad with Roman brick veneer arranged in a stacked bond on the main façade and in an offset bond on the rear elevation. The roof is flat with a flat parapet faced with cream-colored opaque synthetic panels.

The building is asymmetrically arranged with the main entrance, a single aluminum frame glass commercial door opening into the south side of a slightly lower flat-roofed front extension. A large rectangular bank of aluminum frame windows with low cream-colored aluminum frame bulkheads fills the front of the extension, while a second large rectangular window/bulkhead bank occupies the main building façade south of the entrance. The roof of the forward extension is cantilevered over the main entrance with slender rectangular aluminum posts as faux supports. A small recessed entry at the north edge of the main façade shelters a small aluminum frame window block incorporating a single glass commercial door, the entrance to the basement stairwell. Two large window/bulkhead banks, separated by a narrow vertical panel of modern red brick, fill most of the south side wall, and a modern plastic canopy extends around the building sheltering the front extension, main entry, and south side. This canopy obscures the front extension's original blocky aluminum sheet metal clad roof.

The building's brick veneer wraps onto the south half of the rear elevation, while the north half is clad with unpainted irregular wood shingles, probably representing a 1970s remodel. A sliding aluminum sash window opens into the shingled wall section, and a rectangular recessed entryway at the north side of the elevation accesses two pedestrian doors, one metal and one wood slab.

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams
ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Assessor
n.d. Tax assessment field sheets. On file, Whitman County Assessor, Colfax.

Location



Address: 122, 124 N Main St, 110 E Wall St, Colfax, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1883	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Bergunder Building

Property ID: 710082

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/14/2017		

Photos



North and west (front) facades, 2017.



West (front) elevation, 2017.



South pilaster on west (front) facade, 2017.



East (rear) and north sides, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1916: Bergunder Building is at far left (courtesy of the private collection of Patrick McDonald and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLMD0087).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Bergunder Building

Property ID: 710082

Inventory Details - 2/14/2017

Common name: Colfax Computer Services, Edward Jones
Date recorded: 2/14/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-10

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Stone
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Cladding	Brick - Roman
Cladding	Metal - Corrugated
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Brick

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Bergunder Building

Property ID: 710082

Significance narrative:

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The Bergunder building was built on this lot in 1883. It was occupied by White House Clothiers 1912-1925, Matt Johnson, proprietor (Whitman County Library ca. 2015: WCLMD0087). Other businesses in this building included Lindsay & Shoup Real Estate, 1918, an appliance store, an insurance agency, and a coffee shop. The Fair moved from the Waite building to this building, circa 1923....The Fair had a going out of business sale circa 1921 prior to their move to this building. There was a bowling alley in the basement that moved from the Walker building when The Rose Theater moved into the Walker building (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).

A photo from 1984 shows an appliance store, the Butler-Miller Insurance agency, and Shir-Lee's Fashions (Whitman County Library ca. 2015: WCLCF477). This building has also been home to Smokin' Papa's Barbeque and Pizza (2009 Colfax Telephone Directory Yellow Pages), ??? Pizza, and the Quilted Moose. As of 2015 the building housed a computer repair service and an investment service.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building has experienced considerable alteration, including replacement of windows and doors and application of modern cladding, compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, it remains recognizable as a historical structure dating to the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Physical description:

Architectural Description:

This large rectangular high-one-story building occupies the southeast corner of Main and Wall streets in the downtown Colfax commercial core. The building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks. The rear section of the building opens north onto Wall Street and appears to be a separate building; Sanborn fire insurance maps, however, indicate that this structure always functioned as part of the Main Street building (Sanborn Map Company 1884, 1888, 1891, 1893, 1899, 1902, 1908, 1912, 1922). The front portion of the building adjoins the building to the south and a paved alley borders the structure on the rear.

This building has been updated over the years, resulting in its present Modernist style. As viewed from the front, the building remains recognizable as a historical structure, based on the south storefront's mid-century form and cladding, which have become historical in their own right, as well as two classical-inspired cast iron columns, probably dating from the original construction period. Additional historical fabric and features, including tall narrow segmentally arched windows and corbeled brick cornices, are exposed on the north and east sides of the building, probably indicating the building was constructed in the Italianate architectural style. The building is structural brick, visible on the north and rear elevations, arranged in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six or seven stretcher courses. The roof is flat with a flat parapet, now remodeled on the main façade into a curved and stepped shape. The foundation, although not visible, is presumably stone.

The main façade is bounded on the north and south by a full-height rectangular cast iron classical-inspired pilaster. Each bears a plaque identifying the manufacturer as "SAVAGE & SONS / 137 Fremont / S.F." The main façade of the building is presently divided into two storefronts of slightly unequal size. The south storefront consists of a reconfigured recessed entryway with a modern aluminum frame glass commercial door to the north and an angled bank of large aluminum frame plate glass windows to the south, sheltered beneath a horizontal sheet metal canopy. Bulkheads, entry walls, and the original transom band are clad with Roman brick in an offset pattern, while the parapet is covered with vertical corrugated sheet metal siding. The north storefront consists of a continuous bank of high aluminum and wood frame plate glass windows with an angled off-center recessed entry leading to a modern aluminum frame glass commercial door. Bulkheads, the original transom band, and the parapet are covered with vertical corrugated sheet metal siding.

Five simple brick pilasters divide the north side of the building into four equal bays. The front (west) bay is filled with modern fabric, a continuation of the north storefront treatment, while original brick is exposed in the other bays. A tall narrow segmentally arched window with a stucco covered brick sill is centered in each central bay, both now filled with brick. The rear bay contains an old wood panel pedestrian door marked "E 108," a modern metal pedestrian door, and a small filled rectangular window with a large rectangular opening above it, both probably a modified segmentally arched window, as in the other bays. The top of the wall is finished with a brick belt course and a corbeled brick cornice.

The rear section of the building has a storefront facing north onto Wall Street, which has also been updated in a Modernist style. The resulting configuration is a centrally placed historical wood frame glass commercial door, accessed by a recessed entryway with one angled wall and one rectangular wall, flanked by two large square aluminum frame windows, both of which angle outward toward the top. The storefront is clad with large modern pinkish bricks in an offset pattern and the transom band has been covered with sheet metal. Original brick is visible on the upper wall, as well as the original corbelled cornice across the top of the parapet. The east side of this section has two segmentally arched windows on the upper wall, both with replacement wood sash windows.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Bergunder Building

Property ID: 710082

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Sanborn Map Company

1884, 1888, 1891, 1893, 1899, 1902, 1908, 1912, 1922 Insurance Maps of Colfax, Washington. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Boston Realty Building

Property ID: 15020

Location



Address: 120 N Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1883	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Health Care	Health Care - Medical Business/Office

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Boston Realty Building

Property ID: 15020

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/14/2017		

Photos



West (front) elevation, 2017.



East (rear) elevation, 2017.



East (rear) of building, right center of photograph, 2017. Note scar on adjacent building, suggesting an addition has been removed.



Historical photograph, ca. 1916: building is second from left (courtesy of the private collection of Patrick McDonald and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLMD0087).



Historical photograph, 1984: building is in the center (courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF477).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Boston Realty Building

Property ID: 15020

Inventory Details - 2/14/2017

Common name: Rolling Hills Eyecare
Date recorded: 2/14/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-11

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Stone
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Metal - Corrugated

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Boston Realty Building

Property ID: 15020

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was known as the Boston Realty Building. The building, probably constructed before 1884, was the original site for the Elk Drug store until it moved into the McCroskey building in 1920. There was a post office around 1915. Aetna Lines Insurance was also in the building in 1915. E. A. Thompson Grain Insurance was in the building in 1924. At other times the building has housed insurance agents, clothing stores, and as of 2015 an optometrist (Jones and Adams ca. 2005; Sanborn Map Company 1884, 1888, 1891, 1893, 1899, 1902, 1908, 1912, 1922, 1939; Whitman County Library ca. 2015: WCLCF477).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has experienced considerable alteration over the years, including replacement of windows and doors and application of modern cladding. These changes compromise the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, leaving it unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Boston Realty Building

Property ID: 15020

Physical description:

Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Wall and Spring streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building has been remodeled in a Modernist style, leaving no original fabric visible, although the flat parapeted roof is presumably part of the building's original form. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear.

The main façade is bounded on the north and south by aluminum-covered pilasters. A continuous bank of aluminum frame plate glass display windows extends across the façade, and modern tan running bond brick veneer clads the bulkheads. A small rectangular recessed entryway is placed off-center on the façade, leading to the main entrance, an aluminum frame glass commercial door with an aluminum frame transom light. A rectangular sheet metal canopy extends across the façade above the display windows, suspended from the upper façade on metal rods. Above the canopy, the façade is clad with vertical standing seam sheet metal siding, which continues to the top of the parapet. A sheet metal clad belt course about 1.5 feet above the canopy probably marks the top of the original transom band, now covered with standing seam sheet metal cladding. The rear of the building is clad with a veneer of grey brick in a running bond pattern. A modern wood slab door, two modern aluminum sash sliding windows, and a wide wood utility door are asymmetrically arranged over this elevation.

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Sanborn Map Company

1884, 1888, 1891, 1893, 1899, 1902, 1908, 1912, 1922, 1939 Insurance Maps of Colfax, Washington. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library

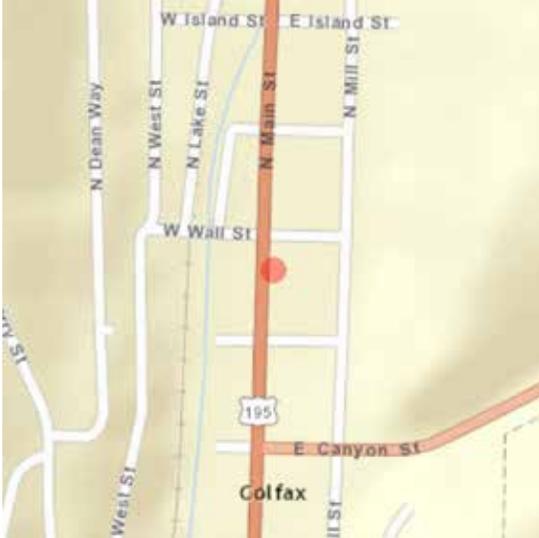
ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: White House, Deacons Building

Property ID: 15019

Location



Address: 118, 118½ N Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle, Colfax Certified Local Government

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1920	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1960	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Specialty Store

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: White House, Deacons Building

Property ID: 15019

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2016-07-05061, , 118 1/2 N. Main Street, Colfax, WA	7/18/2016	Determined Eligible	Russell Holter, 7/18/2016
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/14/2017		

Photos



West (front) facade, 2017.



Detail of upper west (front) facade, 2017.



Detail of north column on west (front) facade, 2017.



East (rear) and north sides, 2017. Note large full-height rear addition.



Historical photograph, 1985: two-story building at left (courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF511).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: White House, Deacons Building

Property ID: 15019

Inventory Details - 2/14/2017

Common name: Thrifty Grandmothers' Shop
Date recorded: 2/14/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-12

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Terra Cotta
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Stucco
Cladding	Brick - Roman
Cladding	Metal - Corrugated

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: White House, Deacons Building

Property ID: 15019

Significance narrative:**Building History:**

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building, known as the Deacons Building, was built in 1920 (Matthews et al. 1986), possibly to house the Whitehouse clothing store. The name comes from Deacon Medical Supply, which occupied the building at one time. This building was also referred to as the White House or Whitehouse in the newspaper. The building housed Elk Drug store for many years, Hub Clothing from 1912-1920 (Jones and Adams ca. 2005; Matthews et al. 1986; Whitman County Library ca. 2015), and as of 2015 a thrift store.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains excellent integrity: Although the storefront has been altered through replacement of windows and doors, the building retains much of its original form and fabric on both the first and second main façade levels.

The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. It is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Physical description:**Architectural Description:**

This large rectangular two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Wall and Spring streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern, veneered with rectangular glazed terra cotta tile on the main façade and stucco on the north side. The rear of the building is a full-height addition built of concrete, poured in horizontal board forms and also covered with stucco. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet, slightly stepped on the north side. The foundation is not visible. The building is presently in use as a retail space and apartments occupy the upper floor. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. Although the storefront has been altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric.

This building was built in an unusual Churrigueresque-inspired form of the Spanish Colonial Revival (Spanish Eclectic) architectural style, as evidenced by its exuberant Spanish Baroque sculptural ornamentation, including vernacular interpretations of the Solomonian (spiral) column. The main façade is symmetrically arranged, with two slender glazed terra cotta columns, each with an incised double spiral design and acanthus leaf

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: White House, Deacons Building

Property ID: 15019

capitals and bases, rising from ground level at each side of the building. The two columns support a complex glazed terra cotta cornice of shields, acanthus leaves, spirals, and pendants just below the parapet. A wide glazed terra cotta frieze below the cornice is ornamented with a series of rectangular panels, each holding a shield embossed with the stylized letters "M" and "J" against a background of acanthus leaves. A band of six original paired wood sash leaded glass casement windows with paired transom lights extends across the second level façade below the frieze. Each window and transom light is composed of numerous small square panes of glass, most of which remain intact. A band of plain glazed terra cotta tiles extends across the façade below the windows, forming the sills, with a belt course composed of a narrow acanthus band and a narrow egg and dart band below that. Elaborate glazed terra cotta mullions separate the window pairs, each embellished with a pair of spiral colonettes and geometric designs. Louvered metal canopies, a later addition, shade the windows. Another narrow glazed terra cotta belt course, this one ornamented with a series of closely spaced inverted Ls, extends across the façade dividing the second level from the first.

The stairwell door and remodeled storefront occupy the first level of the façade. A small rectangular recessed entryway immediately south of the northern column accesses the second floor stairwell via an original wood frame glass commercial door with a wood sash transom light. The storefront extends from the stairwell entry to the south column, a continuous bank of full-height aluminum frame plate glass windows, configured to angle inward to the main entrance—a single aluminum frame glass commercial door with an aluminum sash transom light—then outward to the south column, a narrow section with a modern Roman brick bulkhead. A wide transom band above the display windows is now covered with corrugated sheet metal. The display windows and stairwell entry are sheltered beneath a shed-roofed corrugated fiberglass canopy suspended on metal rods from the second story; this feature continues uninterrupted across the two buildings to the south.

The north wall of the original building has no windows. Two six-light steel sash windows open into the mezzanine and upper levels of the rear addition's north wall. A modern sheet metal-clad pedestrian door, a six-light steel sash window, and several filled openings are arranged across the rear elevation's first floor, four 12-light steel sash windows light the mezzanine level, and four rectangular openings, now fitted with aluminum sash sliding windows, light the upper story. A large square concrete or stucco-clad chimney rises from the rear edge of the roof.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: White House, Deacons Building

Property ID: 15019

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Matthews, Henry, Tom Fryxell, and Students of the W.S.U. School of Architecture

1986 National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Colfax Main Street Historic District. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: V. T. McCroskey Block, Elk Drug Store

Property ID: 15018

Location



Address: 116 N Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1917	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Health Care	Health Care - Medical Business/Office

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: V. T. McCroskey Block, Elk Drug Store

Property ID: 15018

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/14/2017		

Photos



West (front) facade, 2017.



Detail of upper west (front) facade, 2017.



Detail of stairwell entry on west (front) facade, 2017.



East (rear) elevation, 2017.



Historical photograph, 1985: second two-story building from left (courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF511).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: V. T. McCroskey Block, Elk Drug Store

Property ID: 15018

Inventory Details - 2/14/2017

Common name: Allen R. Kirkpatrick, DDS, Family Dentistry
Date recorded: 2/14/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-13

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Brick - Roman
Cladding	Fiberglass/Fiber Reinforced Plastic

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: V. T. McCroskey Block, Elk Drug Store

Property ID: 15018

Significance narrative:**Building History:**

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The McCroskey building was built by V. T. McCroskey as Elk Drug Store in 1917 (Jones and Adams ca. 2005; Matthews et al. 1986; Whitman County Library ca. 2015: WCLCF511). Elk Drug Store moved to this building in 1920. The building was purchased by Claude Edgren, and his wife, Carol Hunt in the 1920s (see Carol Hunt Edgren obituary in Sharley et al. 2017:Appendix C). Kincaid Implement (formerly Kinkaid Machinery) occupied the first and part of the second floor 1923-25. Dr. Conrad Weitz's office was on the second floor (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). As of 2015, the ground floor housed a dentist's office.

Virgil T. McCroskey was an important figure in the region's conservation and parks development. Through years of effort, negotiation, and purchases and trades he managed to acquire most of Steptoe Butte and in 1946 donated the land to the State of Washington, leading to the creation of Steptoe Butte State Park. He then did the same on Skyline Ridge in Idaho, creating an almost 4,500 acre parcel that became the Mary Minerva McCroskey State Park in 1955, which he maintained at his own expense, and often by his own hard work, until his death at 93 in 1970. The latter park was named for Virgil T. McCroskey's mother (Washington State Magazine 2006).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains excellent integrity: Although the storefront has been altered through replacement of windows and doors, the building retains much of its original form and fabric on both the first and second main façade levels.

The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. It is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Physical description:**Architectural Description:**

This narrow two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Wall and Spring streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern, visible on the rear elevation, with one header course for every six or seven stretcher courses. The main façade is a veneer of higher quality red brick in a running bond pattern. The roof of the building is flat with a parapet, decoratively stepped on the main façade and flat on the rear. The foundation is not visible. A broad concrete sidewalk

separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. Although the storefront has been altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric.

This building was built as a simple expression of the Beaux Arts architectural style, as evidenced by its wreaths, swags, and other floral ornament, classical-inspired cornice and pilasters, and general symmetry. The first floor of the main façade is bounded on either side by a tall stacked red brick pilaster with glazed cream-colored terra cotta ornament—geometric design borders and classical-inspired capitals with floral rosettes—resting on a polished granite block. A third identical pilaster divides the storefront on the north from the stairwell entry to the south. The three pilasters support a glazed terra cotta entablature extending across the top of the first level, a simple denticulated cornice with “ELK DRUG STORE” incised in large serified capital letters across the frieze. A large floral motif terra cotta block is set at each end of the frieze. The stairwell access, a modern aluminum frame commercial door, is set into a small rectangular recessed entryway, bordered by lower portions of the previously noted pilasters and ornamented with an elaborate classical-inspired cream-colored terra cotta crown with terra cotta consoles. The storefront was remodeled, probably in the 1960s, resulting in the present angled wall with narrow aluminum sash windows, high Roman brick bulkhead, and an aluminum frame glass commercial door at the north side. A shed-roofed corrugated fiberglass canopy, suspended on metal rods from the upper level, shelters the storefront, extending to the buildings to the north and south. A broad transom band above the storefront and canopy has been filled with vertical corrugated fiberglass.

Three rectangular windows are symmetrically arranged across the second level, a large one-over-one wood sash double-hung unit with a multiple-light wood sash transom light on each side and a large three-part window—a one-over-one wood sash double-hung unit with tall narrow sidelights and a multiple-light transom—in the center. The glazed terra cotta sills are joined by variegated tan rowlock bricks to form a belt course across the façade and a vertical row of variegated header bricks ornaments the wall between the windows. A second variegated rowlock brick belt course, with a small floral terra cotta block at each end, extends across the façade above the windows and a shed-roofed canopy, a later addition of unidentified material, shades the windows. A glazed terra cotta cornice with block modillions and an egg and dart belt course marks the division between the second level and the parapet. Three rectangular glazed terra cotta panels, outlined with variegated tan rowlock bricks with a small floral terra cotta block in each corner, ornament the upper wall between the cornice and windows, a swag and wreath design on each side and a block reading “V.T.McCROSKEY.” in large raised serified letters in the center. A diamond-shaped terra cotta floral block is placed between the name block and each side panel. The parapet is outlined with glazed terra cotta coping and decoratively stepped. A stepped terra cotta panel with acanthus leaf and helix designs surrounding the date “1917,” incised at an angle across an incised rectangle, is centered on the highest section of the parapet.

The rear elevation features two large identical three-part windows symmetrically placed on the upper level—each an eight-over-one wood sash double-hung unit with 21-light wood sash sidelights and an elaborate corbelled brick surround. Two large eight-over-two wood sash double-hung windows light the mezzanine level, and a modern commercial door and two small replacement wood sash casements open into the first level.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: V. T. McCroskey Block, Elk Drug Store

Property ID: 15018

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Matthews, Henry, Tom Fryxell, and Students of the W.S.U. School of Architecture

1986 National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Colfax Main Street Historic District. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Washington State Magazine

2006 The Man Who Gave Away Mountains. Washington State Magazine 5(4/Fall).

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 114, 114½ N Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1884	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15017

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington		2/16/2017	

Photos



West (front) facade, 2017.



Detail of upper west (front) facade, 2017.



Detail of transom and cornice on west (front) facade, 2017.



East (rear) elevation, 2017.



Historical photograph, 1985: third two-story building from left (courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF511).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15017

Inventory Details - 2/16/2017

Common name: Abbey Tax
Date recorded: 2/16/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-14

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Stucco
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Fiberglass/Fiber Reinforced Plastic
Cladding	Laminate/Formica

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: Building History:
 (researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was built in 1884 and remodeled in 1992 (Matthews et al. 1986; Whitman County Library ca. 2015: WCLCF511). Following the history of this building through the Sanborn maps: In 1884, it was a bakery. By 1888, it was used for dry goods and clothing, with offices on the second floor. By December of 1890, the occupants sold cigars, and played billiards, with a cigar factory and offices on the second floor. A saloon and restaurant, with a bake house behind, occupied this space in 1899 and remained through at least June of 1902.

The Dawn, of Ellensburg, Washington, informs us in the "State News" that H. Manning has opened a bakery at Colfax in the May 29, 1897 edition. Was it this location? The notice was published in an Ellensburg paper, without a specific address, other than Colfax, so it is appropriate to ask the question. Ads for the Royal Bakery, with L.E. Allen, proprietor, appear in the Colfax Gazette in February 7, 1908. In May of that same year, an announcement appears that Mr. Allen has sold the bakery and lunch room to R.M.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15017

Ryan. Other ads appear that the Royal Bakery bread is not sold at the South End Grocery. "Order direct--we deliver". Numerous editions of the Gazette have little two line ads for 25 cent lunches, and board and lodging available. On May 7, 1909, there is a small article in the Pullman Herald stating that Mr. Ed. Smith, proprietor of the Colfax bakery and lunch counter in Colfax had purchased the fine "20th Century" soda fountain, formerly in the "Paris" ice cream parlor and will place the fountain in his place of business in Colfax.

Years later the building was the home of Anderson's Bakery (Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company 1956; Pacific Northwest Bell 1965), and Ulevog Insurance and Real Estate (Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company 1956) called the second floor home. The Frog Pond (Pacific Northwest Bell 1975), the Arrangement flower store (Pacific Northwest Bell 1983); and Becky's Fabrics & Bernina have all previously called this address home as well.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, considerable alteration, including replacement of windows and doors and application of modern cladding, has occurred, compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15017

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This narrow two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Wall and Spring streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. Although the main façade is now clad with stucco, the original building is probably structural red brick in a common bond pattern, visible on the rear elevation, with one header course for every five stretcher courses. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. Although this building has been significantly altered, it remains readily recognizable as a historical structure.

Remodeling has left this building's original architectural style uncertain, although pressed metal cornices and decorative floral terra cotta rosettes—probably original—suggest a style derived from one of the classical traditions. The first floor storefront is bounded on either side by a simple rectangular pilaster, now clad with modern synthetic panels. The storefront was probably remodeled in the 1960s, resulting in the present angled bank of tall aluminum frame plate glass windows, synthetic-clad bulkheads, and slender round metal posts supporting the cutaway canopy. The main entrance, a single aluminum frame commercial door with an aluminum frame transom light is situated at the south side of the façade. A modern wood slab door with a four-light wood sash transom at the north side of the facade accesses the second level stairwell. A shed-roofed corrugated fiberglass canopy, suspended on metal rods from the upper level, shelters the stairwell entrance and storefront and continues across the two buildings to the north. A broad transom band above the storefront has been filled with vertical corrugated fiberglass, although the section over the stairwell door remains visible, an original 48-light leaded glass casement with small square lavender patterned glass panes (probably sun-colored amethyst, dating it to the World War I era or earlier). Simple pressed metal cornices extend across the façade beneath the stairwell and storefront transom bands.

The upper façade is clad with stucco painted a cream color. Two large rectangular window openings are symmetrically arranged across the second level, each with an ornamental rectangle above, outlined in red terra cotta tile and enclosing a tan terra cotta rosette outlined in red tile. The window openings are now filled with small modern aluminum and wood sash windows, and the extra space is filled with vertical boards. A tall narrow slightly recessed panel is situated beside the windows at each side of the façade and a third is centered between the windows. Another simple pressed metal cornice extends across the façade at the juncture of the second level and parapet.

The rear wall of the original building is visible above a one-story flat-roofed addition, which is also structural red brick (one header course for every six stretcher courses) and partially clad with stucco. A modern shed and patio have been built on top of the addition and the rear wall of the addition, including a small segmentally arched window, has been painted in a maplelike design. The addition has an open vehicle doorway and appears to be used as a garage.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15017

Bibliography:

Dawn

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Matthews, Henry, Tom Fryxell, and Students of the W.S.U. School of Architecture
1986 National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Colfax Main Street
Historic District. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic
Preservation, Olympia.

Pacific Northwest Bell

1965, 1975, 1983 Colfax Telephone Directory, Yellow Pages. Pacific Northwest Bell,
[place not listed].

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company

1956 Colfax Telephone Directory, Yellow Pages. Pacific Telephone and Telegraph
Company, [place not listed].

Sanborn Map Company

1884, 1888, 1891, 1893, 1899, 1902, 1908, 1912, 1922, 1939 Insurance Maps of Colfax,
Washington. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax,
Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane
Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation,
Olympia.

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the
Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 110, 112 N Main St, Colfax, WA 99111

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1892	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Restaurant
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Restaurant

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wheeler-Motter Building, Fonk's

Property ID: 15016

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property	Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/16/2017	

Photos



West (front) facade, 2017.



West (front) and south sides, 2017.



East (rear) and north sides, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1916: tallest building left side of street (courtesy of the private collection of Patrick McDonald and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLMD0087).



Historical photograph, 1985: two-story building at right (courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF511).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wheeler-Motter Building, Fonk's

Property ID: 15016

Inventory Details - 2/16/2017

Common name: Fonk's Coffee House
Date recorded: 2/16/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-15

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Stone
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Wood
Cladding	Wood - T 1-11

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wheeler-Motter Building, Fonk's

Property ID: 15016

Significance narrative:

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was known as the Wheeler-Motter building, built in 1892. Wheeler-Motter was an early hardware and dry goods chain of stores. This building housed The Great Eastern department store, run by Wheeler-Motter from 1912-1925. They stopped credit purchases in October 1912 and went to cash only. They advertised clothing, shoes, millinery, rugs, carpets, and linoleum in 1915. They added groceries in 1917. F. A. Russell was manager in 1920 (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). Lawrence Hickman remembers a stairway up the middle of the building. Hats were upstairs. Groceries were in the back and Lawrence remembers stalks of bananas hanging in the alley outside the back door.

In approximately 1928, the building was bought by A.O. Fonkalsrud of Montana to expand his chain of Fonk's five and dime stores. The store was managed by Wilbur Johnson then later by his son, W. A. "Chic" Johnson, and son-in-law Keith Steffan. The building was purchased by Chris Batten of RenCorp in 2004 and the ground floor facade was renovated that same year. As of 2015 the building housed Fonk's Coffee shop (Jones and Adams ca.2005).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains excellent integrity: Although the storefront was probably altered in the past, it has been restored in a historically appropriate manner. Today the building retains much of its original form and fabric, as well as historically appropriate replacement fabric, on both the first and second main façade levels.

The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. It is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places

Physical description:

Architectural Description:

This large rectangular two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Wall and Spring streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet on the main façade and stepped parapets on the sides, and the foundation, although not visible, is presumably stone. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear.

The entire building retains much of its original form and fabric, and the storefront, which was probably altered, has been appropriately restored.

This building was built in the Romanesque Revival architectural style, as evidenced by the rounded arch detailing, combination of brick masonry and rough-faced stonework, and corbelled brick visible on the upper main facade. The building is symmetrically arranged. Four pilasters divide the main façade into three bays, the side bays wider than the central bay. The side pilasters are brick, each resting on rough-faced granite blocks and embellished with a rough-faced granite block near the juncture of the first and second levels. The central pilasters on the first level are slender rectangular cast iron columns with classical-inspired ornament. These pilasters continue on the second level as simple rectangular brick features.

An original horizontal I-beam with cast iron rosettes, probably the ends of stabilizing rods, divides the main façade's first and second stories. The storefront, on the first level, is composed of a continuous bank of wood frame plate glass windows perhaps with original moldings, two in the north bay, two forming the angled walls of the central bay's recessed entry, and three in the south bay. The main entrance, a double wood panel and glass commercial door with metal thumb latch handles and a single wood sash transom light—probably an historically appropriate replacement—fills the rear of the entryway. Bulkheads are board and molding panels, probably also modern replacements. The second level stairwell entrance, a single wood panel and glass commercial door with a metal thumb latch handle and wood sash transom light, opens into the north side of the façade, flanked by a vertical board and molding panel. Striped fabric canopies extend across the façade above the stairwell entry and storefront, sheltering each bay. A wood sash transom band extends across the façade above the canopies, six lights in each side bay and four in the center.

Three large windows are arranged across the second level, one in each bay. A trio of tall narrow vinyl sash single-hung replacement windows, with an original rough-faced granite sill and lintel and a blind baskethandle brickwork arch, is centered in each side bay and a pair of tall narrow vinyl sash windows with a granite sill and lintel is centered in the central bay. The side windows have three narrow brick pilasters below the sill and the central window has two. A wide rectangular recessed panel ornaments the upper façade above each side window, while the upper central bay is embellished with a two-part rounded-arch blind brickwork arcade, with two narrow brick pilasters and a denticulated brick belt course below it. A corbelled brick cornice extends across all three bays, dividing the upper wall from the brick parapet.

The south wall has no windows or doors and a seam is probably evidence of a one-story adjoining building that has been removed. Modern variegated brick and T1-11, matching that of the modern building to the south, have been added across the first level. The rear elevation is symmetrically arranged, originally with three large segmentally arched openings on each of three levels, first, mezzanine, and second, and one additional segmentally arched opening at the south side of the first level. A modern aluminum frame commercial door now fills one of the first floor openings, while all others are filled with brick or T1-11.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wheeler-Motter Building, Fonk's

Property ID: 15016

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Location



Address: 101, 103, 103½ S Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1907	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Specialty Store

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Grady Building

Property ID: 15030

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/16/2017		

Photos



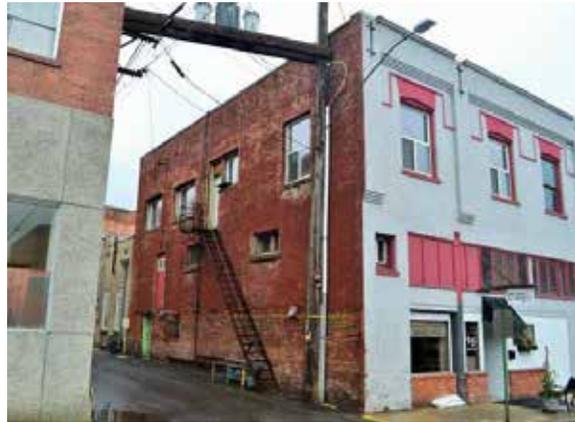
North and west (front) sides, 2017.



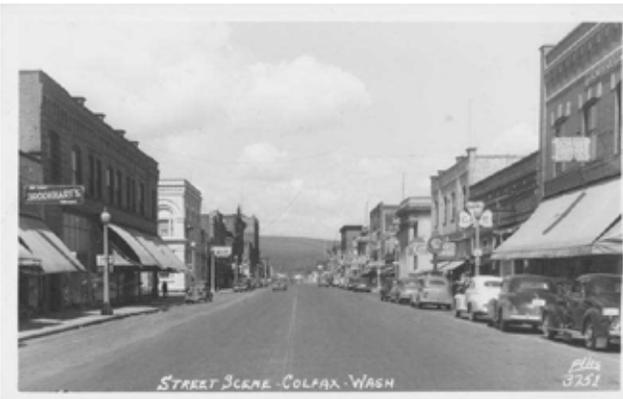
West (front) facade, 2017.



Detail of column at northwest corner of building, 2017.



East (rear) side, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1940: third building from right (courtesy of the private collection of Sandy Jackson and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCL0037_item016).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Grady Building

Property ID: 15030

Inventory Details - 2/16/2017

Common name: Palouse River Quilts, Studio M
Date recorded: 2/16/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-17

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Wood - T 1-11
Cladding	Brick

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Grady Building

Property ID: 15030

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building is known as the Grady Building, built in 1907. Prior to 1913 the building was occupied by B. F. Nicholas Co. which may have been a hardware store. The Huntley Brothers Clothing was in business from 1913-1915. Emerson Knox Company used the building from 1914-1918. In 1918 they purchased and moved into the Lippitt building across the street. In 1919 M. J. Grady Drug Store used the building. Drs. Ole Slind and Robert Henry moved into the building after the Lippitt/Henry building burned. Also in the building was the Stitching Shop, Town & Country Men's Wear, the Clothes Horse, and the Quilted Moose (Jones and Adams ca.2005).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefronts have been altered through replacement of windows and doors and application of modern cladding, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This large two-story building occupies the southeast corner of Main and Spring streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks and bordered on the rear by a paved alley. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern, now painted gray, with one header course for every six stretcher courses. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet, and the foundation is not visible. Although the storefronts have been remodeled, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical building.

This building was constructed as a late example of the popular Italianate architectural style, as evidenced by the tall narrow segmentally arched windows, stylized inverted U window crowns, paired window groupings, corbeled brick cornice, and classical-inspired columns. Four brick pilasters, each with a corbelled base and a double-cross recessed design at the top, symmetrically divide the second level of the main façade into three bays, a wide bay in the center and a narrow bay at each side. The south side pilaster continues to the ground as a narrower brick pilaster, while a slender rectangular classical-inspired cast iron column with "UNION / IRON WKS / SPOKANE" embossed on the base accentuates the highly visible northwest corner of the building. Four one-over-one wood sash double-hung windows, in segmentally arched openings with rowlock brick sills and sunburst design flat arched brick crowns, are symmetrically arranged across the second level façade, two windows in the central bay and one in each side bay. A narrow rectilinear raised brick band turns each window's flat arched crown into an inverted U-shape and visually joins the central window pair. A corbelled brick cornice above the windows marks the division between the upper wall and the flat brick parapet, and a wide slightly recessed panel fills the parapet's central bay.

The main façade's first level, probably remodeled in the 1970s or 1980s, is divided into three parts, a large storefront to the north, a slightly smaller storefront in the center, and the second floor stairwell on the south. The previously noted pilasters bound the first level on the north and south, and a third pilaster, a cast iron column identical to that of the northwest building corner, separates the south storefront from the stairwell. Each storefront is composed of a bank of large metal frame plate glass windows with modern distressed brick cladding the bulkheads; the north storefront's metal frame windows, however, may be original. Both stores have modern metal frame commercial doors with metal frame transom lights, the north door accessed by a centrally placed angled recessed entry and the south by a rectangular recessed entry at the north side of the store. The stairwell is accessed by a slightly recessed single wood frame glass commercial door. A broad transom band above the display windows has been covered with modern T1-11.

The north storefront wraps onto the forward portion of the north side wall, while the transom band and upper level windows, pilasters, cornice and parapet continue across the north elevation. Another storefront, also updated with modern windows, T1-11, and brick bulkheads, is situated at the rear of the north side. A third cast iron column, identical to the others, bisects this storefront. The rear elevation has a number of asymmetrically arranged rectangular openings on the first, mezzanine, and upper levels, most now filled with modern windows and doors.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Grady Building

Property ID: 15030

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Location



Address: 105, 107, 109 S Main St, Colfax, WA 99111

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1920	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Specialty Store

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Glaser Building

Property ID: 15031

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/16/2017		

Photos



West (front) facade, 2017.



West (front) facade, 2017.



East (rear) side, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1940: second building from right (courtesy of the private collection of Sandy Jackson and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCL0037_item016).



Historical photograph, 1984: one-story building at far left (courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF478).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Glaser Building

Property ID: 15031

Inventory Details - 2/16/2017

Common name: Renovation (north), Tick Klock Drug (south)
Date recorded: 2/16/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-18

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Vertical Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Wood
Cladding	Ceramic Tile

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Glaser Building

Property ID: 15031

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

Prior to the building of the Glaser building, the property had a barbershop (north end) and Minnis Restaurant (south end) in two wooden buildings. J. J Miller purchased the property from H. W. Livingstone for \$10,000. Miller planned to tear down the two wooden buildings to build a four-story brick building next to the Dreifus Block. Simon Dreifus said he would add two stories to his building if Miller built the proposed building. Apparently, it was never built and the property was purchased by Otto C. Glaser.

The present building was built by Glaser in 1920. His business was known as O. C. Glaser, Jewelry and Optician. Prior to this business venture, Glaser was in business with Geo. H. Shirkey, the business known as Shirkey and Glaser, Jewelers and Opticians. Their partnership dissolved in November 1912. In the mid-1940's, his son, Roy Glaser, took over the business from Otto after completing his military service. In 1971, Otto's grandson, Ed Glaser took over the business. A street clock was erected on the sidewalk in front of the buildings in 1916 and was 14 feet tall. In 1980-81 the clock was hit and destroyed by a semi-truck. The building inspector at the time would not allow it to be replaced according to Ed (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefronts have been altered through replacement of windows and doors, application of modern cladding, and removal of an entry, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Glaser Building

Property ID: 15031

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This large rectangular one-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building at the rear. Although the building has been extensively altered, it remains readily recognizable as a historical structure.

This building is an example of the Art Deco-influenced architectural style sometimes referred to as Early Twentieth Century Commercial Vernacular, as evidenced by the buff-colored brick masonry, presence of a parapet rather than a cornice, and simple inset designs ornamenting the upper façade. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, the main façade is clad with variegated cream and brown brick in a running bond veneer, and the roof is flat with a parapet.

The main façade was probably symmetrically arranged, as three simple running bond brick pilasters still divide the building into two equal bays. The pilasters, rising from ground level to the base of the parapet, feature a soldier brick row at the base, stacked header brick edging on the sides, and elaborate brick and tile designs, continuous with those of the upper façade, at the top. Each bay consists of a storefront, the north storefront currently under renovation and the south storefront part of the drugstore occupying the two buildings to the south.

The north storefront is symmetrically arranged, perhaps the original configuration, with an angled recessed entry in the center, large metal and vinyl sash display windows to the sides, and two vinyl sash windows above in the former transom band. The upper storefront, including the transom band, is currently being covered with horizontal hardiplank siding. A brick soldier belt course extends across the upper façade above the storefront with a broad horizontal brickwork rectangle above that. The south storefront features a full-width bank of large modern metal frame plate glass windows with modern ceramic tiles cladding the bulkheads, replacing the original entrance and windows. A modern fabric canopy shelters the display windows and extends across the two buildings to the south. The area above the display windows and canopy—the original transom band and rectangular panel—is filled with vertical standing seam sheet metal.

A wide belt course of decorative herringbone brick with diamond-shaped white ceramic tiles and soldier, header, and rowlock brick borders extends across the entire façade at the juncture of the main level and parapet, incorporating the upper pilasters into the design. The parapet is brick with a flat upper margin and brick coping.

The rear of the building is symmetrically arranged and features a stepped parapet and stucco cladding. A series of tall narrow segmentally arched openings extends across the rear elevation, two small windows in the center, a door with a transom light on each side, and two large windows beside each door. All have now been filled with replacement materials: glass blocks in the south half windows and a modern metal door and vinyl windows or plywood in the north half openings.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Glaser Building

Property ID: 15031

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 109, 111 S Main St, Colfax, WA 99111

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1912	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Specialty Store

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Dreifus Block

Property ID: 15033

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/16/2017		

Photos



West (front) facade, 2017.



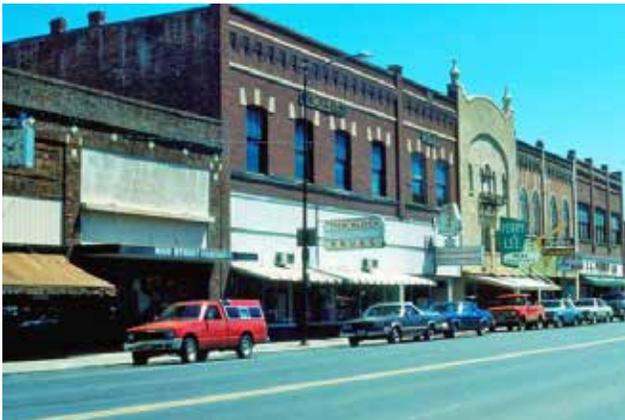
Detail of upper west (front) facade, 2017.



East (rear) elevation, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1940: building at far right (courtesy of the private collection of Sandy Jackson and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCL0037_item016).



Historical photograph, 1984: two-story building at left (courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF478).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Dreifus Block

Property ID: 15033

Inventory Details - 2/16/2017

Common name: Tick Klock Drug
Date recorded: 2/16/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-19

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Cladding	Ceramic Tile
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Brick

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Dreifus Block

Property ID: 15033

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The Dreifus and Co. Block building was built by Simon Dreifus in 1912 at a cost of \$16,000. It had an elevator from basement to 2nd floor, bathrooms on all three floors, and was 13,500 square feet. The building housed Dreifus Hardware. The firm was Dreifus and Edward Von Soehnen. Their names were in gold on the window. The store was nicknamed The Winchester store since it carried all the Winchester arms. There was a popcorn stand in front of the building. The Silver Slipper Dance Hall occupied the dance hall upstairs and provided big band style music of the era. Dances were held on Saturday nights, admission was 50 cents a couple. Raugust Hardware occupied the building until the late 1940s when the business closed (according to Virgil Hatley). Tick Klock Drug moved into the building when the Lippitt building burned. The owner's name was Lawrence Klock and "Tick" was his nickname. The building was purchased by Lloyd Johnson, pharmacist, and later taken over by his son Mark Johnson (Jones and Adams ca. 2005; Claudia Rollins, local historian, personal communication 2017).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been altered through replacement of windows and doors, application of modern cladding, and probable removal of an entry, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Dreifus Block

Property ID: 15033

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This large rectangular two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses, while the main façade is veneered with a higher grade of red brick in a running bond pattern. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. This building has been joined with the buildings to the north and south to form a larger retail space. Although the storefront has been altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains readily recognizable as a historic structure.

This building was built in the Colonial Revival architectural style, as evidenced by its general symmetry, flat arched window crowns with prominent keystones, classical pilasters, and corbeled brick cornice. Two simple slightly projecting brick pilasters border the main façade, both rising about one foot higher than the top of the parapet and terminating in a simple pressed metal classical capital. The lower portion of the south pilaster has been removed, visually integrating this building's storefront with that of the building to the south, and what was probably the adjacent stairwell entrance has been replaced with a metal frame display window. The storefront, perhaps in its original configuration, occupies the rest of the first level, a nearly continuous bank of modern metal frame plate glass windows with a centrally-placed angled recessed entryway leading to a modern aluminum frame glass commercial door with narrow metal sash transom and sidelights. Bulkheads are clad with large modern ceramic tiles. The transom band above the display windows is covered with vertical standing seam sheet metal and a modern fabric canopy extends across the façade below the transom, continuing onto the buildings to the north and south.

Four large three-over-one wood sash double-hung windows in segmentally arched openings are symmetrically arranged across the main façade's second level, each with a polychrome flat-arched brickwork crown with a prominent keystone. A narrow corrugated metal belt course extends across the façade below the windows, forming the sills. A large rectangular cast iron plaque above the windows reads "19 S.DREIFUS.&Co.12". A second belt course, this one a band of corbeled cream-colored brick extends across the façade above the plaque, with an elaborate corbelled polychrome brick cornice and a cream-colored brick belt course above that, at the junction of the wall and parapet. The parapet is flat with corrugated sheet metal coping.

The rear elevation has numerous segmentally arched openings, some filled with brick, arranged asymmetrically across the first, mezzanine, and second levels, as well as a modern metal frame commercial door. Some openings are original wood sash double-hung units, while others are vinyl sash replacements. A number of windows are covered with metal shutters.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Dreifus Block

Property ID: 15033

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 109, 113 S Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1912	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Specialty Store

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Nixon Block

Property ID: 15035

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/17/2017		

Photos



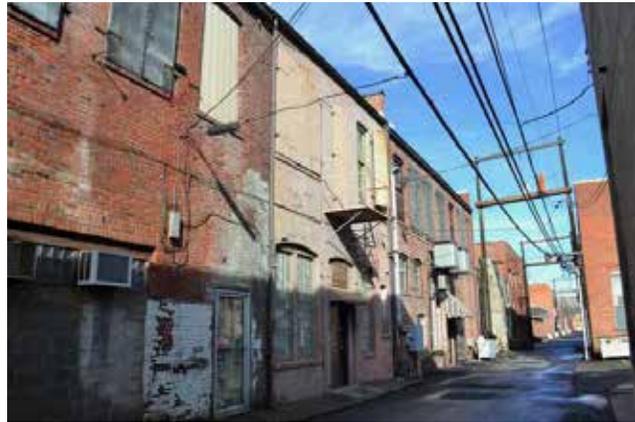
West (front) facade, 2017.



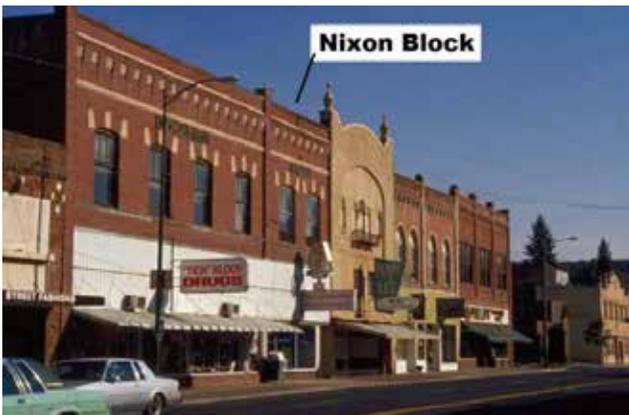
Detail of upper west (front) facade, 2017.



East (rear) side, 2017.



East (rear) side, photo center, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1987 (courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF508).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Nixon Block

Property ID: 15035

Inventory Details - 2/17/2017

Common name: Tick Klock Drug, Dolores Jane Cooper Attorney at Law
Date recorded: 2/17/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-20

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Cladding	Stucco
Cladding	Ceramic Tile
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Brick

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Nixon Block

Property ID: 15035

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This two-story building was built by S. A. Nixon of Spokane in 1912 and was known as the Nixon Block building. The building had a basement of 25 x 90 feet and was planned for business on the main floor and lodging above. The building contained the S.A. Nixon Saloon. It was later sold to L.H. Mason, closing its doors with the advent of Prohibition.

The building was later purchased by Judge Robert Austin of Spokane. He leased the building to Washington Water Power, which occupied the building from 1916 to 1989. The Cooper Law Office was once located in the building. Tick Klock Drug eventually purchased the building (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been altered through replacement of windows and doors, application of modern cladding, and removal of an entryway, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Nixon Block

Property ID: 15035

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This narrow two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is probably structural red brick like the adjacent building to the north, but only the main façade's red brick running bond veneer is visible. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. This building has been joined with the building to the north to form a larger retail space. Although the storefront has been altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains readily recognizable as a historic structure.

This building was built in the Colonial Revival architectural style, as evidenced by its general symmetry, flat arched window crowns with prominent keystones, classical pilasters, and corbeled brick cornice. Two simple slightly projecting brick pilasters border the main façade, both rising about one foot higher than the top of the parapet and terminating in a simple pressed metal classical capital. The lower portion of the north pilaster has been removed, visually integrating this building's storefront with that of the building to the north, and the south pilaster has been incorporated into the building to the south.

The second level stairwell access, a slightly recessed modern metal frame commercial door, opens into the south side of the building façade. The storefront occupies the rest of the first level, a bank of modern metal frame plate glass windows with modern ceramic tile bulkheads. The original main entrance has been removed. The transom band above the display windows is covered with vertical standing seam sheet metal and a modern fabric canopy extends across the façade below the transom, continuing onto the building to the north.

Two large three-over-one wood sash double-hung windows in segmentally arched openings are symmetrically arranged across the main façade's second level, each with a polychrome flat-arched brickwork crown with a prominent keystone. A narrow corrugated metal belt course extends across the façade below the windows, forming the sills. A large rectangular cast iron plaque, centered above the windows, reads "NIXON BLK." A second belt course, this one a band of corbeled cream-colored brick extends across the façade above the plaque, with an elaborate corbelled polychrome brick cornice and a cream-colored brick belt course above that, at the junction of the wall and parapet. The parapet is flat with corrugated sheet metal coping; a cast iron plaque reading "1912" is centered on the parapet.

The stucco-clad rear elevation has numerous tall narrow segmentally arched openings of various sizes, arranged asymmetrically across the first and second levels. First floor window openings are filled with replacement glass blocks or boards and stucco, and a modern metal pedestrian door fills the doorway opening. Upper level openings are covered with metal shutters, one of which is open, revealing an original two-over-one wood sash double-hung window.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Nixon Block

Property ID: 15035

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 115 S Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1912	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1920	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Vacant/Not in Use	

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Entertainment/Recreation
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Pehrson, Gustav Albin



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Walker Building, Rose Theater

Property ID: 15037

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/17/2017		

Photos



West (front) facade, 2017.



Detail of upper west (front) facade, 2017.



East (rear) side, center building, 2017.



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historical photograph, ca. 1987: center building (courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF508).



Historical photograph, ca. 1931 (courtesy Michael Houser, DAHP).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Walker Building, Rose Theater

Property ID: 15037

Inventory Details - 2/17/2017

Common name: Rose Theater
Date recorded: 2/17/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-21

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Stucco
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Metal - Corrugated
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Foundation	Stone

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Walker Building, Rose Theater

Property ID: 15037

Significance narrative:

Building History:

(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The W. J. Walker Building was built in 1912. It was originally a dry goods store with a facade similar to the Dreifus and Nixon blocks. As originally planned it had a 30 x 90 foot first floor space, used as storage for the dry goods company, which started in 1905. The upper floor was for a "hall" and for the Chamber of Commerce or something similar. Space was provided for Dr. Aurette M. Agee, Osteopath, in 1912. The Moose Lodge met in the building in 1913. In 1916 there was a bowling alley downstairs. From 1916-1920 the building was used for "photo plays".

In 1920 the building was remodeled by Architect Gustav Pehrson who designed the facade in Mission Revival style for the Rose Theater. The Rose is reported to have shown silent movies as early as 1915. In the 1930s the theater was outfitted for "talkies".

With the advent of wide screens, the Rose could not accommodate a new screen. The theater was closed, moved to the Roxy (105 E. Canyon) and renamed the Rose. Newspaper records indicate that Dr. Morris and Myrtle Augur, Osteopaths, occupied part of the building in 1925.

Around the 1940s the theater floor was leveled and lower floors were remodeled for Stipe Appliance. Later businesses to occupy the building were Perry & Lee Clothiers and Peak Fitness (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As a former movie theater in the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains sufficient integrity to remain recognizable as the Rose Theater: Although the building has been altered through replacement of storefront windows and doors, replacement or covering of other windows, and removal of the marquee, the building retains much of its original form and fabric.

The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. It is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This narrow two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every seven stretcher courses; light colored stucco now covers the main façade. The roof of the building is flat with a decorative Mission-shaped parapet; the foundation/basement is basalt (Claudia Rollins, local historian, personal email communication 2017). A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. Although the storefront has been altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric.

This building was remodeled in a Churrigueresque-inspired interpretation of the Spanish Colonial Revival (Spanish Eclectic) architectural style, as evidenced by its Mission-shaped parapet, Spanish Baroque sculptural ornamentation, Solomonic (spiral) colonettes, round-arch windows, wrought iron balconet, and stucco cladding. Although the building could be classified as an example of the Mission Revival style based on its parapet, it is grouped with Spanish Colonial Revival architecture in this study because of its late date and Churrigueresque ornament.

The upper main façade is symmetrically arranged, dominated by a simple curved parapet, decoratively stepped at the sides. A large pressed metal urn rests on each higher step and a small pressed metal helix rests on each lower step. The curve of the parapet is repeated in a large baskethandle-arched recessed panel on the building's second level. A series of small blind-round-arched windows with stuccoed brick sills extends across the face of the panel, a Palladian-inspired trio in the center and a single window on each side. Terra cotta ornament fills the central window's blind arches, a pair of cherubs holding a wreath encircling an ornate cartouche in the center arch and a shield design in each side arch. A spiral wood colonette divides the trio's central window from the side units and smaller spiral colonettes border the outer edges of the side windows; the north colonette appears to be missing. Spiral colonettes also border the single windows, but the arches remain unembellished. A wrought iron balconet ornaments the window trio, supported on wrought iron brackets. All window sash have now been replaced or covered with plywood or synthetic sheets. Two modern aluminum sash sliding windows are situated below the recessed panel.

The storefront, a continuous bank of full height aluminum frame plate glass windows, probably updated in the 1960s, extends across the first level of the building, with a recessed stairwell entry accessing a wood frame glass commercial door at the south side of the facade. The storefront has been reconfigured with display windows extending at an angle from the stairwell entry to the recessed store entrance, an aluminum frame glass commercial door with an aluminum sash transom light. Vertical corrugated sheet metal clads the narrow bulkheads and borders the tops of the display windows. Metal bands above the storefront are probably remnants of the marquee, which has been removed.

Original structural brick is visible on the rear elevation. A number of original segmentally arched openings can be seen on this elevation, four evenly spaced across the first level, all now filled with brick, and four evenly spaced across the second level, two now covered with T1-11 and two with sheet metal shutters. A later vehicle doorway on the first level is now filled with concrete blocks and a modern aluminum frame commercial door has been added.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Walker Building, Rose Theater

Property ID: 15037

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 117, 117½, 119 S Main St, Colfax, WA 99111

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1904	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Specialty Store

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15038

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/17/2017		

Photos



West (front) facade, 2017.



Detail of west (front) facade, 2017.



East (rear) side, stucco-clad building in center, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1987: building to right of stucco building (courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF508).



Historical photograph, ca. 2007 (courtesy of Linda Yeomans).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15038

Inventory Details - 2/17/2017

Common name: Buri's Medical Equipment
Date recorded: 2/17/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-22

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Stucco
Cladding	Vinyl Siding

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15038

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was built in 1904. Goetz Variety occupied the north half, and Dodd's Coast-to-Coast hardware was a long time resident of the south half. It has housed the Whitman Travel, the Colfax Chamber of Commerce, and Buri's Medical Equipment (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefronts have been altered through replacement of windows and doors and application of modern cladding, and other windows have been replaced with modern units, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15038

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This large rectangular two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is, presumably, structural brick, although it is covered with a veneer of red brick in a running bond pattern on the main façade and with stucco on the rear elevation. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. Although the storefront has been extensively altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical structure.

This building was built in the Romanesque Revival architectural style, as evidenced by the rounded arch windows, polychrome combination of brick masonry and rough-faced stonework, and blind brick arcade across the upper second story. Two simple grey brick pilasters, each with rough-faced granite blocks at the base, top, and inserted periodically into the shaft, border the sides of the building. A third similar pilaster rises from a cast iron plate with a floral rosette at the juncture of the first and second levels, dividing the building into two unequal bays, a narrow bay to the north and a wider bay to the south. Each pilaster rises about one foot above the top of the parapet.

The second level of the main façade remains virtually unaltered. Two large round-arch windows are evenly spaced across each bay. Each window is composed of a pair of tall narrow metal sash single-hung windows set into original wood moldings, with an original wood sash fanlight, an inverted-U grey rowlock brick crown, and a rough-faced granite sill. A corbeled grey brick blind arcade marks the division between the second level and the parapet. A corbeled grey brick belt course extends across the parapet and rough-faced granite blocks serve as coping.

The first level consists of two recently remodeled storefronts, each aligned with a second level bay. The north storefront consists of two large vinyl sash windows flanking a centrally placed rectangular recessed entry with an aluminum frame glass commercial door and aluminum frame transom light. The south storefront consists of a large slightly angled recessed entryway with two aluminum frame glass commercial doors and aluminum frame transom lights—the second level stairwell entry to the north in the center of the building facade and the store entrance to the south. The storefront's large vinyl sash plate glass windows continue south across the façade. On both storefronts vertical vinyl siding clads the bulkheads, spaces beside the windows, and the probable transom band. A modern bubble canopy shelters the south storefront.

The rear elevation, also asymmetrically arranged, has five tall narrow segmentally arched wood sash double-hung windows across the upper level, and two segmentally arched windows and two rectangular openings, all filled with modern windows, doors, or stucco, on the first level. The rear edge of the roof has no parapet.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15038

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Schmuck Building, J. C. Penney

Property ID: 15039

Location



Address: 121 S Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1903	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Specialty Store

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Schmuck Building, J. C. Penney

Property ID: 15039

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/17/2017		

Photos



West (front) and south sides, 2017.



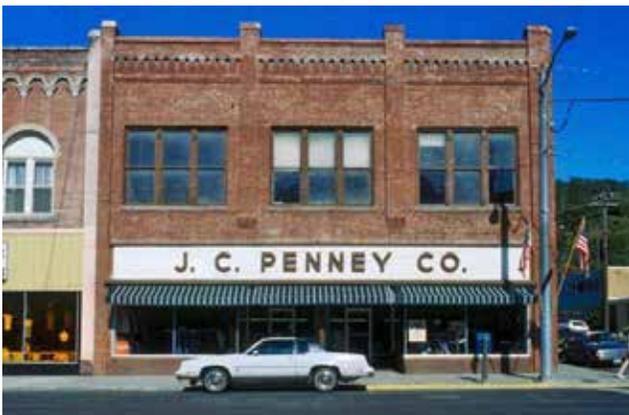
West (front) facade, 2017.



South side, 2017.



East (rear) side, 2017.



Historical photograph, 1984 (courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF512).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Schmuck Building, J. C. Penney

Property ID: 15039

Inventory Details - 2/17/2017

Common name: Sports Shack/Team Sports
Date recorded: 2/17/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-23

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Cladding	Brick - Roman
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Brick

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Schmuck Building, J. C. Penney

Property ID: 15039

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was built in 1903 and was known as the Schmuck Building. Prior to 1912 the building housed an implement company (Colfax Gazette 1903, 1910). Dr. Allison Ball had space in the building in 1913. Lane's food store may have been in the building in 1912 or on the corner now occupied by the bank. O.V. Bryson Furniture occupied space in the building from 1912-1919. In 1920 J. C. Penney came to the building (Whitman County Library ca. 2015: WCLCF512). It was called the "Golden Rule" store in the early years. In 1988 it was Phillips Department Store. Eventually it was the Whitman Mall Antiques. When the mall closed the building was owned by Mike Damery, then Tom Handy of Pullman, then Kim Marzolf (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). As of 2015 the building housed offices for an online sporting goods store.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been altered through replacement of windows and doors and application of modern cladding, and other windows have been replaced with modern units, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This large rectangular two-story building occupies the northeast corner of Main and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks and bordered on the rear by a paved alley. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. Although the storefront has been extensively altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical structure.

This building was constructed as a late example of the popular Italianate architectural style, as evidenced by the tall narrow segmentally arched windows, paired and triple windows, corbelled "bracketed" brick cornice, vertical proportions, and classical-inspired columns. Four brick pilasters, two full-height and two rising from corbelled bases at the juncture of the first and second floors, symmetrically divide the main façade's upper level into three equal bays. All pilasters rise about one foot above the top of the parapet and, along with the parapet, are capped with concrete coping. A trio of rectangular one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows with a brick rowlock lintel and sill is centered in each second level bay. A slightly projecting brick belt course marks the division between the second level and the parapet and a brick cornice with corbelled brick "brackets" extends across the parapet above it.

The main façade's first level, probably remodeled in the 1960s, features a large deeply recessed central entryway, with the main entrance, a modern double multiple-light metal door, offset to the north on the rear wall. A continuous bank of large modern metal frame window openings extends across the façade between the side pilasters, most now filled with opaque panels. Two openings hold large wood sash plate glass windows, each with a band of six small square panes across the top, probably modern replacements. Bulkheads are clad with Roman brick in an offset pattern. Modern fabric canopies shade the storefront, while a narrow sheet metal canopy with rounded corners and corrugated edges, perhaps evidence of an earlier Art Deco update, extends across the façade above them. A transom band above the display windows has been covered with opaque panels.

Pilasters, identical to those of the main façade divide the south side wall into five bays, a narrow bay to the front and four slightly wider bays to the rear. The forward bay is filled with modern variegated tan brick and a pair of rectangular metal sash replacement windows is centered above on the second level. A series of segmentally arched openings is arranged across the remainder of the south wall, generally two on each level per bay, tall narrow windows on the second level and small windows or openings filled with brick on the first level. All windows are modern replacements. The corbelled brick cornice continues across the south wall and a brick belt course divides the first and second levels.

Tall narrow segmentally arched window openings continue across the rear elevation, six on each level. The first level openings have been filled with brick, while the second level opening are covered with boards. Two partially visible upper level windows appear to be wood sash double-hung units. The rear roof has no parapet. A small rectangular brick chimney is offset to the south at the rear edge of the roof.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Schmuck Building, J. C. Penney

Property ID: 15039

Bibliography:

Colfax Gazette

1903 The Colfax Gazette April 17.

1910 The Colfax Gazette September 30:3

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: US Post Office -- Colfax Main

Property ID: 15044

Location



Address: 211 S Main St, Colfax, WA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1932	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Government	Government - Post Office
Government	Government - Post Office

Historic Context:

Category

Politics/Government/Law

Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Wetmore, James A.
Builder	Hedeen Construction Company



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: US Post Office -- Colfax Main

Property ID: 15044

Registers:

Register Type	Listed Date	Removed Date	Period of Significance	Level of Significance	Criteria
National Register	5/30/1991		-	Local	C
Washington Heritage Register	5/30/1991		-	Local	C

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics: Historic US Post Offices in Washington MPS

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/17/2017		

Photos



North and west (front) sides, 2017.



West (front) facade, 2017.



Detail of main (west) entrance, 2017.



South and east (rear) sides, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1949 (courtesy of the private collection of Sandy Jackson and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCL0037_item015).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: US Post Office -- Colfax Main

Property ID: 15044

Inventory Details - 2/17/2017

Common name: Colfax Post Office
Date recorded: 2/17/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-25

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - Central Block with Wings
Roof Type	Hip
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Roof Material	Concrete Tile

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: US Post Office -- Colfax Main

Property ID: 15044

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

Prior to the Post Office, this lot was occupied by a livery stable (Sanborn Map Company 1912). The groundbreaking for the Post Office was on October 19, 1931. The building was completed in 1932. James Wetmore was the architect (Jones and Adams ca. 2005; Whitman County Library ca. 2015: WCLCF417). The building is still in use as the Post Office.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As the long-term post office in the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains excellent integrity: With the exception of a modern front door and a modern canopy on the north side, all fabric appears to be original or, perhaps, historically appropriate replacements.

This building is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service 2017). It would also qualify as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District and for individual listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: US Post Office -- Colfax Main

Property ID: 15044

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This large rectangular two-story building faces west onto Main Street (U.S. 195) on the northeast corner of Main and Stevens streets, one of the few freestanding structures along Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building, set on a poured concrete foundation, is structural variegated red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every five stretcher courses. The roof of the building features a prominent hipped section along the front and sides, with a flat section visible from the rear. Broad concrete sidewalks separate the building from adjacent streets, an associated parking lot adjoins the building on the north, and a paved alley borders the building at the rear. This historic building retains a remarkable level of integrity—few alterations have occurred through the years.

This building was built in the Colonial Revival architectural style, as evidenced by its highly elaborated main entrance, multiple-light windows, keystone window and door crowns, pilasters, quoins, and other classical elements, fanlights, dormers, and general symmetry. The main façade is divided into three bays, a broad slightly projecting central pavilion and full-height side wings. Three large round-arched openings, the main entrance and a window on each side, are centered on the central pavilion, dominating the building's main façade. The entrance is a modern double aluminum frame commercial door with a wood sash transom light, accentuated with a classical marble surround—a fluted column on either side supporting a simple entablature, ornamented with floral, curvilinear, and arcaded designs and the words "POST OFFICE" incised in serified letters across the frieze. A large ornate wood sash fanlight, surrounded by a round-arched soldier and rowlock brick crown with a prominent glazed terra cotta keystone and springers, tops the entrance. The large round-arched multiple-light wood sash windows on either side of the entrance repeat the shape of the entry and are embellished with classical-inspired square colonette mullions.

Original stone steps with modern metal handrails lead to the entrance, flanked on either side by a possibly original lamppost mounted on a polished granite pedestal. Alternating wide and narrow brick quoins border the central pavilion and a denticulated terra cotta entablature extends across the top. A flat brick parapet is situated above the entablature, ornamented with three fluted glazed terra cotta panels and terra cotta coping.

A rectangular multiple-light wood sash window with a multiple-light wood sash transom and flat-arched brick and terra cotta keystone crown is centered on each main façade wing. A small rectangular glazed terra cotta panel above each window features a fruit and flower garland. A light well below each wing window is surrounded by a black wrought-iron railing with a tiny brass urn at each corner. The central pavilion entablature's cornice and architrave continue across the upper wing walls, with the flat parapet above them. A marble plaque at the south side of the facade reads "A W MELLON / SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY / JAMES A WETMORE / ACTING SUPERVISING ARCHITECT / 1931". The hipped roof, with green tile roofing and ridge caps, rises above the parapet, embellished with three front-gabled dormers aligned with the main entrance and windows below. Each dormer is bordered by square wood colonettes and has a wood sash fanlight and louvered vent on its face.

The materials and motifs used on the main façade are repeated on the other elevations of the building. All windows appear to be original and doors are historically appropriate replacements. A large rectangular brick chimney rises from the rear of the roof.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: US Post Office -- Colfax Main

Property ID: 15044

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

National Park Service (NPS)

2017 National Register of Historic Places Database. Electronic document, <https://www.nps.gov/nr/research/>, accessed 21 February 2017.

Sanborn Map Company

1912 Insurance Maps of Colfax, Washington. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library

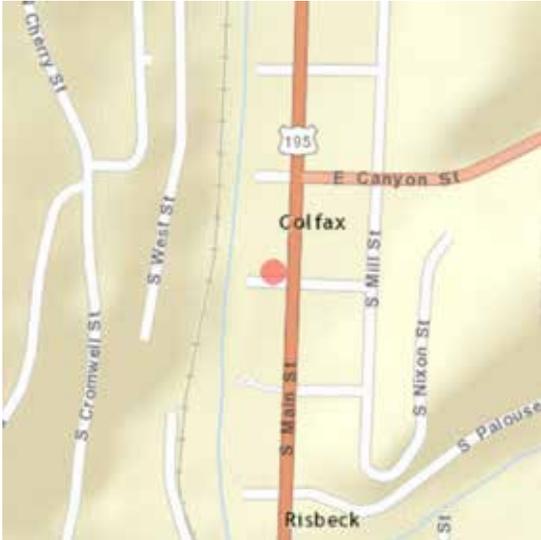
ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Washington Gasoline Station

Property ID: 710121

Location



Address: 222 S Main St, Colfax, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1933	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Specialty Store

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce
Transportation

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Washington Gasoline Station

Property ID: 710121

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/20/2017		

Photos



South and east (front) sides, 2017.



East (front) elevation, 2017.



West (rear) and south sides, 2017.



North and west (rear) sides, 2017.



Historical photograph with Washington Gasoline Station sign at left, ca. 1936 (courtesy of the private collection of Sandy Jackson and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCL0037_item005).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Washington Gasoline Station

Property ID: 710121

Inventory Details - 2/20/2017

Common name: Flowers, Decor and More
Date recorded: 2/20/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-26

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Type	Mansard
Plan	Irregular
Structural System	Masonry - Concrete Block
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Washington Gasoline Station

Property ID: 710121

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

According to County Assessor's records, the building was built in 1933 (Whitman County Assessor n.d.). This building started out as a welding shop (Sanborn Map Company 1939). It did not stay that for long, though, but instead soon became one of the multitude of gasoline and service stations that lined Colfax's Main Street during the 1930s, 40s, and 50s. Washington Gasoline Station, Phillips 66, the brand names changed but the station remained much the same (Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company 1956), until the early 1960s when Joe Deysenroth turned it into a flower store (high school yearbook ads, Colfax telephone directory 1962). It remained Deysenroth's Floral and Gardening Shop for two decades until it became Endsley's Flowers in 1983 (telephone directory). And it's still a flower and gift shop, Flowers Décor and More (Colfax Gazette 1905).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front. Windows, doors, cladding, and form are all modern, severely compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Washington Gasoline Station

Property ID: 710121

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This large one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) on the northwest corner of Main and Stevens streets, one of the few freestanding structures along Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. Numerous additions have been built onto the building over the years, resulting in the present irregularly shaped rectangular structure. Paved parking lots adjoin the building on three sides, broad sidewalks separate the property from Main Street, and a paved alley passes to the rear.

This building was recently remodeled with an attractive Modernist façade, leaving it unrecognizable as a historical structure. Concrete block sections to the rear, resting on poured concrete foundations, may be of historical age; no other historical fabric is visible.

The main façade consists of two storefronts, asymmetrically arranged at each end of the building. Cladding is horizontal lapped hardiplank boards, and a ca. 1970s mansard roof with plastic faux wood shingles hides the original flat parapeted roof. The south storefront has a modern fiberglass pedestrian door with a wood frame transom light, flanked by large nearly square vinyl sash fixed windows. A steeply pitched cross gable above the door on the mansard roof accentuates the entrance, and a low running bond red brick planter identifies this as the main entry. This storefront treatment wraps onto the forward portion of the south side of the building. The planter continues across the façade, passing beneath a large vinyl sash display window, nearly to the north storefront. The north storefront consists of an identical fiberglass pedestrian door, also with a steeply pitched cross gable above it on the mansard roof. A large nearly square vinyl sash window is situated north of the door.

A flat-roofed concrete block section with a stepped parapet is visible to the rear of the storefronts, with a shed-roofed section clad with modern vertical sheet metal siding behind that. All windows and doors on the rear sections are modern.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Washington Gasoline Station

Property ID: 710121

Bibliography:

Colfax Gazette

1905 The Colfax Gazette February 3:2.

Colfax High School

Various years Blue and Gold yearbook. On file, Colfax High School, Colfax.

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company

1956 Colfax Telephone Directory, Yellow Pages. Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, [place not listed].

Sanborn Map Company

1939 Insurance Maps of Colfax, Washington. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Assessor

n.d. Tax assessment field sheets. On file, Whitman County Assessor, Colfax.

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 220 S Main St, Colfax, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1940	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 710122

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/20/2017		

Photos



East (front) elevation, 2017.



South and east (front) sides, 2017. The white building at left is 220 S. Main.



South side, 2017.



Detail of original south side, 2017.



West (rear) and south sides, 2017.



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 710122

Inventory Details - 2/20/2017

Common name: Cougar Graphics (south part)
Date recorded: 2/20/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-27

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Stucco
Cladding	Concrete - Block (cmu)
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Concrete Block

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 710122

Significance narrative: Building History:

County Assessor's records group this building (the south part of Cougar Graphics) with the building to the north (the north part of Cougar Graphics) and provide a construction date of 1914 (Whitman County Assessor n.d.). The present building's concrete block walls and rounded concrete block buttresses, however, suggest a construction date of ca. 1940. The building is not present on the 1939 Sanborn fire insurance map, supporting this estimate (Sanborn Map Company 1939).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been altered through replacement of the prominent main entrance with a modern door, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 710122

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Canyon and Stevens streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains recognizable as a historical structure. At some point the building was joined on the interior with the building to the north as one business. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear.

This building was constructed in an Art Deco/Art Moderne-influenced architectural style, evidenced by its flat parapet roof, smooth white stucco cladding, and rounded corners. The main façade is symmetrically arranged with a centrally placed aluminum frame glass commercial door flanked by large wood frame display windows, one on either side. Although the foundation is not visible, it is presumably poured concrete. Glazed terra cotta tile coping covers the top of the parapet and a modern plastic bubble canopy extends across the main façade and onto the building to the north.

The building's concrete block walls and rounded concrete block buttresses can be seen on the south side of the structure, to the rear of the storefront. Nine-light horizontal rectangular steel sash windows with rounded concrete block sills, are arranged across this wall, one window between each pair of buttresses. The parapet on this side is slightly stepped, also with terra cotta tile coping. A large modern shed-roofed addition, clad with vertical standing seam sheet metal siding, extends across the rear of the building and that of the building to the north.

Bibliography:

Sanborn Map Company
1939 Insurance Maps of Colfax, Washington. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Assessor
n.d. Tax assessment field sheets. On file, Whitman County Assessor, Colfax.

Whitman County Library
ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 218 S Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1925	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15046

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/20/2017		

Photos



East (front) elevation, 2017.



East (front) and north sides, 2017.



East (front) and north sides, 2017. The brick building at right is 218 S. Main.



North and west (rear) sides, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1936: building is at far left (courtesy of the private collection of Sandy Jackson and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCL0037_item005).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15046

Inventory Details - 2/20/2017

Common name: Cougar Graphics (north part)
Date recorded: 2/20/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-28

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Cladding	Stucco
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Brick

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15046

Significance narrative: Building History:

According to County Assessor's records, this building was built in 1914 (Whitman County Assessor n.d.). The building, however is absent from the 1922 Sanborn fire insurance map and present on the 1939 edition, confirming its construction between those two dates (Sanborn Map Company 1922, 1939).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been altered through replacement of the door and window with modern units, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15046

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Canyon and Stevens streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with some header courses visible on the facade. The roof is flat with a parapet and the foundation is not visible. At some point the building was joined on the interior with the building to the south as one business. Despite some alterations, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains readily recognizable as a historical structure. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the structure on the rear.

This building was constructed in a simple classical-influenced vernacular style, as evidenced by the corbeled brick pilasters bordering the building and its corbeled brick cornice. The storefront is asymmetrically arranged with a modern metal frame glass commercial door and metal sash transom light to the north and a large metal frame plate glass window with a brick sill and lintel to the south. Glazed terra cotta tile coping covers the top of the parapet and a modern plastic bubble canopy extends across the main façade and onto the building to the south.

The building's north wall is clad with smooth stucco and has no windows or doors. The parapet on this side is slightly stepped, also with terra cotta tile coping. A large modern shed-roofed addition, clad with vertical standing seam sheet metal siding, extends across the rear of the building and that of the building to the south.

Bibliography:

Sanborn Map Company
1922, 1939 Insurance Maps of Colfax, Washington. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Assessor
n.d. Tax assessment field sheets. On file, Whitman County Assessor, Colfax.

Whitman County Library
ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 214 S Main St, Colfax, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1965	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 710148

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/20/2017		

Photos



East (front) elevation, 2017.



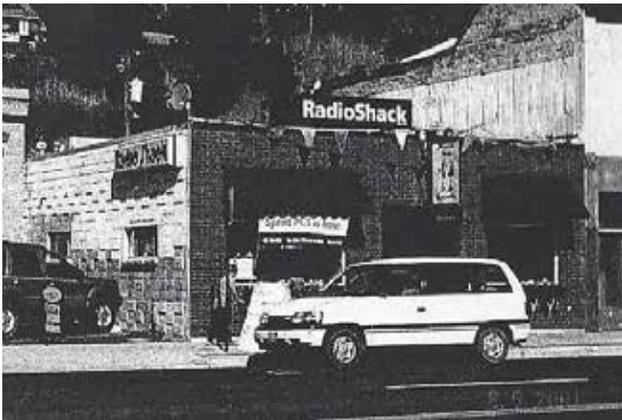
South and east (front) sides, 2017.



Rear (west side) of building, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1970 (courtesy of Whitman County Assessor).



Historical photograph, ca. 2001 (courtesy Whitman County Assessor).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 710148

Inventory Details - 2/20/2017

Common name: Palouse Hills Computing Services
Date recorded: 2/20/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-30

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Concrete - Block (cmu)
Cladding	Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Concrete Block

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 710148

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was built circa 1965-1966 (Whitman County Assessor n.d.). The building currently houses Palouse Hills Computing. Prior to 1922, this lot may have been the site of the North building (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been altered through replacement of the prominent windows with modern units, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 710148

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Canyon and Stevens streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. This stacked concrete block building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with offset pattern red brick on the main facade, and features a flat parapet roof. The building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains recognizable as a historical structure. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear.

This building was constructed in a simple Modernist style, as evidenced by its boxlike form and unembellished façade. The main façade is nearly symmetrical with a centrally placed rectangular recessed entryway leading to an aluminum frame glass commercial door with a small aluminum sash transom light. The entryway is flanked by two large horizontal rectangular vinyl sash windows, a larger fixed window to the south and a smaller one to the north. Each window has a brick sill and lintel, is embellished with a modern flower box, and is sheltered by a modern fabric canopy.

The building's concrete block is exposed on the south wall, some blocks decoratively recessed to create a subtle checkerboard effect. Two small aluminum sash sliding windows open into this wall. The rear elevation consists of a narrow rear extension on the north with no doors or windows and an open-air recessed vehicle bay on the south. Two wood slab pedestrian doors open into the rear wall of the recessed bay. The rear roof is flat with widely overhanging boxed eaves.

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams
ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Assessor
n.d. Tax assessment field sheets. On file, Whitman County Assessor, Colfax.

Location



Address: 212, 212½ S Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1918	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: J. R. Good Hardware

Property ID: 15045

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

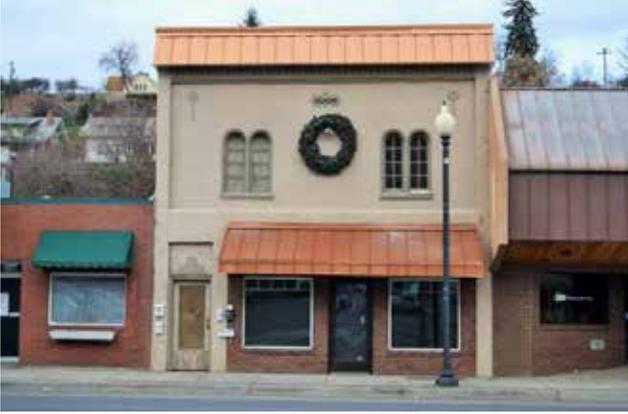
Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/20/2017		

Photos



East (front) facade, 2017.



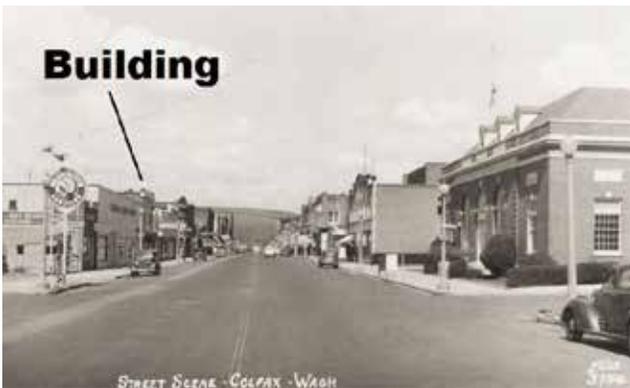
South and east (front) sides, 2017.



Detail of east (front) facade, 2017.



West (rear) and south sides, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1936 (courtesy of the private collection of Sandy Jackson and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCL0037_item005).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: J. R. Good Hardware

Property ID: 15045

Inventory Details - 2/20/2017

Common name: Private residence
Date recorded: 2/20/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-31

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Type	Hip
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Cladding	Stucco
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Roof Type	Gable - Front
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: J. R. Good Hardware

Property ID: 15045

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was constructed in 1918 (Matthews et al. 1986). In 1918 the building was J. R. Good Hardware, which previously had been in the Knights of Pythias building (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). Today this building is a private residence.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been reconfigured and filled with a modern door, windows, and brick and original roofing tiles have been replaced with a metal cap, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: J. R. Good Hardware

Property ID: 15045

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This narrow building, two stories in height at the front and one story at the rear, faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Canyon and Stevens streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building walls appear to be structural concrete, cast in vertical corrugated forms, visible on the stepped south side of the building, while the rear wall is structural grey brick. The main façade is clad with stucco. On the forward section of the building, the upper walls are built higher with red brick to form the present parapet, flat on the main façade and stepped and angled on the visible south side. A low-pitched hip roof rises behind the parapets of the forward section, while the lower rear section appears to be a low-pitched gable; both roof sections are probably covered with built-up tar. The foundation is not visible. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. Although the storefront has been extensively altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains readily recognizable as a historical structure.

This building is an example of the Spanish Colonial Revival (Spanish Eclectic) architectural style, as evidenced by the main façade's cream-colored stucco cladding, round-arch windows, flat parapet, and decorative vent. The upper main façade is symmetrically arranged, dominated by two pairs of round-arched eight-light wood sash casement windows evenly spaced across a broad slightly recessed rectangular panel. An ornamental vent is centered at the top of the panel with a decorative geometric ornament in each upper corner. A corrugated band extends across the façade above the recessed panel with a modern copper-colored metal shed-roofed cap above it, probably covering or replacing original roofing tile.

The access to the second floor stairway, a single wood frame glass commercial door with a decorative notched wood surround, is set into a narrow rectangular recessed panel at the south side of the first level. A stucco-clad rectangular area above the door, ornamented with an Art Deco-type geometric design, was probably a transom window. The storefront fills what was, presumably, another recessed panel north of the stairwell door. This area, probably modernized ca. the 1980s, consists of a centrally placed modern metal frame commercial door with a large vinyl sash plate glass window on either side. Areas surrounding the door and windows, including a probable transom band, have been veneered with modern variegated red brick in a running bond pattern. A modern copper-colored shed-roofed metal canopy shelters the storefront.

Original structural grey brick is visible on the rear elevation, with one header course for every six, eight, or ten stretcher courses. The side walls and parapets in this area are concrete, poured in horizontal board forms on the north and in vertical corrugated forms on the south. Four segmentally arched openings are asymmetrically arranged across the rear elevation, all now filled with modern replacement doors and windows, and the gable above is filled with modern horizontal vinyl siding.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: J. R. Good Hardware

Property ID: 15045

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Matthews, Henry, Tom Fryxell, and Students of the W.S.U. School of Architecture

1986 National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Colfax Main Street Historic District. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: New Richter Studios, New Kennel Studios

Property ID: 15043

Location



Address: 206, 210 S Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1893	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: New Richter Studios, New Kennel Studios

Property ID: 15043

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/20/2017		

Photos



East (front) elevation, 2017.



North and west (rear) sides, 2017.



West (rear) elevation, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1915: building at far left (courtesy of Greg Harazin, owner of Greg's Electrical LLC).



Historical photograph, ca. 1986 (Reed and Lindeman 1986).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: New Richter Studios, New Kennel Studios

Property ID: 15043

Inventory Details - 2/20/2017

Common name: Coast Transportation
Date recorded: 2/20/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-32

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: New Richter Studios, New Kennel Studios

Property ID: 15043

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was built in 1893 (Matthews et al. 1986). The building housed New Richter Studios in 1915 and Kennel Studios from 1917-1922 (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). It is currently Coast Transportation.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front. Windows, doors, cladding and form are all modern, severely compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: New Richter Studios, New Kennel Studios

Property ID: 15043

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Canyon and Stevens streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front and nearly unrecognizable as historical when viewed from the rear. With the exception of a tall stepped concrete parapet along the rear north side of the building, no historical fabric remains visible.

Remodeling of the building in recent years has resulted in the current Modernist structure. A massive blocky projecting canopy, clad with ribbed sheet metal on the upper and front surfaces and narrow unpainted boards on the lower surface, shelters the main façade storefront. The canopy sides are projecting and stucco-clad. The main entrance, a modern metal frame glass commercial door is offset to the south on the main façade, accessed by a recessed entry with one angled and one rectangular wall. A modern metal sash horizontal rectangular window is situated on the angled wall, and another slightly larger unit is situated on the façade north of the entryway. The façade and entry are clad with a veneer of modern variegated brown brick in a running bond pattern. The foundation is not visible.

The rear of the building is flat-roofed with a tall stepped concrete parapet on the north side; the parapet on the south side appears to be part of the adjoining building. The rear elevation and a small shed-roofed addition are clad with vertical standing seam sheet metal. A modern metal pedestrian door and modern vinyl sash window open into the rear of the building and another modern vinyl sash window is situated on the rear of the addition.

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams
ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Matthews, Henry, Tom Fryxell, and Students of the W.S.U. School of Architecture
1986 National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Colfax Main Street Historic District. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Reed, Mary, and Glen Lindeman
1986 Historic Property Inventory Form: S. 206 Main, Colfax. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Location



Address: 204 S Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1893	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Health Care	Health Care - Clinic

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Buildings

Property ID: 15042

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

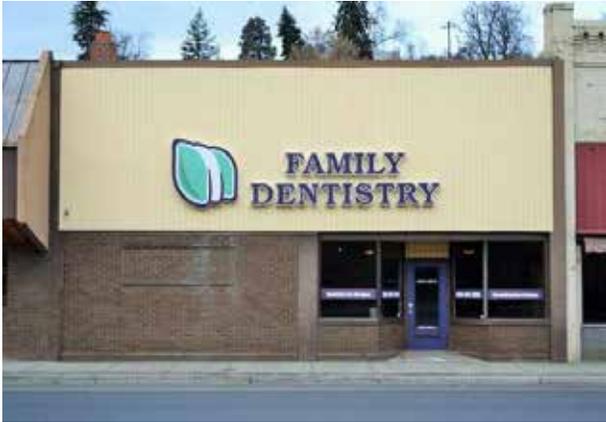
Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/20/2017		

Photos



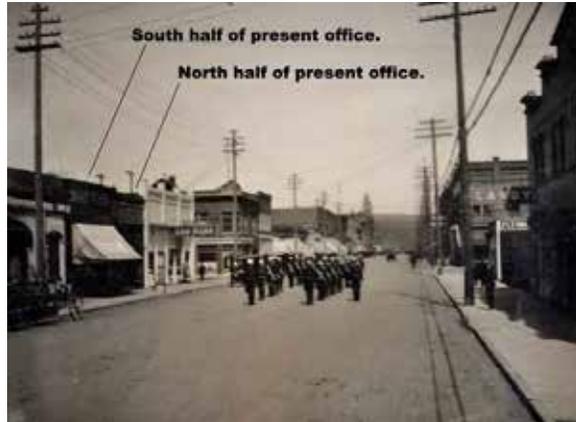
East (front) elevation: south half left, north half right, 2017.



North and west (rear) sides, south half of present office, 2017.



West (rear) elevation, north half of present office, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1915 (courtesy of Greg Harazin, owner of Greg's Electrical LLC).



Historical photograph, ca. 1986 (Reed and Lindeman 1986).



Location of the two buildings (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Buildings

Property ID: 15042

Inventory Details - 2/20/2017

Common name: Marshall Gibbs, DDS, Family Dentistry
Date recorded: 2/20/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-33, AHA-2017-CLFX-34

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Stone
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Cladding	Vinyl Siding
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Buildings

Property ID: 15042

Significance narrative: History of Both Buildings:

Both buildings were reportedly constructed in 1893 (Matthews et al. ca. 1986).

South Half -- Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front. The original entrance and windows have been removed and the exterior clad with modern materials, severely compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

North Half -- Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has been remodeled to the point that no historical fabric remains visible, compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Buildings

Property ID: 15042

Physical description: South Half -- Architectural Description:

This narrow one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Canyon and Stevens streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. At some point the building was joined with the building to the north to form one commercial venue. This building has been altered to the point that it is virtually unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front—the only visible historical fabric is a small square red brick chimney, rising from the southeast corner of the roof, partially hidden behind the flat parapet.

Remodeling of the building in recent years has resulted in the current Modernist structure. The main façade is bordered on the south with a simple rectangular pilaster, veneered with modern variegated brown brick, and on the north by a sheet metal-clad pilaster. The original storefront between the pilasters, including the entrance and windows, has been replaced with a flush wall, veneered with modern variegated brown brick in a running bond pattern. A wide narrow slightly recessed rectangular brick panel with a slightly projecting lower margin is centered on the brick wall, apparently a window associated with the initial remodel that was later filled. The upper main façade is clad with vertical vinyl siding, continuous to the top of the parapet. The parapet is flat with sheet metal coping. These treatments continue onto the adjoining building to the north. The foundation is not visible.

The rear of the building is a full-width flat-roofed concrete block addition with a stepped concrete block parapet on the north side; the tall stepped concrete parapet on the south side appears to be part of the adjoining building. The rear elevation of the addition is clad with modern vertical standing seam sheet metal. A modern fiberglass pedestrian door is centered on the rear elevation with a modern vinyl sash sliding window on each side.

North Half -- Architectural Description:

This narrow one-story building, faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Canyon and Stevens streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. At some point the building was joined with the building to the south to form one commercial venue. Although the flat parapet and configuration of the storefront may represent the building's original form, the structure has been altered to the point that no historical fabric remains visible.

Remodeling of the building in recent years has resulted in the current Modernist structure. The main façade is bordered by simple rectangular pilasters, now clad with sheet metal. The symmetrically arranged storefront extends between the pilasters, a bank of large modern metal frame plate glass windows with a centrally placed angled recessed entry. A modern glass commercial door with a metal sash transom light, now filled with vinyl siding, fills the rear wall of the entry. Bulkheads are veneered with modern variegated brown brick in a running bond pattern, the same type used on the building to the south. The upper main façade is clad with vertical vinyl siding, continuous to the top of the flat parapet, also like that of the building to the south.

The rear of the building is a full-width flat-roofed addition, clad with plywood and resting on a concrete block foundation. A modern wood sash window is situated on the rear wall. A carport extends from the addition, supported on slender round metal posts, with adjacent building walls forming the sides.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Buildings

Property ID: 15042

Bibliography:

Matthews, Henry, Tom Fryxell, and Students of the W.S.U. School of Architecture
1986 National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Colfax Main Street
Historic District. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic
Preservation, Olympia.

Reed, Mary, and Glen Lindeman
1986 Historic Property Inventory Form: S. 204 Main, Colfax. On file, Washington
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax,
Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane
Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation,
Olympia.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Pastime Theater, Powell's Plumbing and Heating Property ID: 15041

Location



Address: 202 S Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA
Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1903	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce
Entertainment/Recreation

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Pastime Theater, Powell's Plumbing and Heating Property ID: 15041

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property	Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	2/20/2017	

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Pastime Theater, Powell's Plumbing and Heating Property ID: 15041

Photos



East (front) and north sides, 2017.



East (front) facade, 2017.



North and west (rear) sides, 2017.



West (rear) and south sides, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1915 (courtesy of Greg Harazin, owner of Greg's Electrical LLC).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Pastime Theater, Powell's Plumbing and Heating Property ID: 15041

Inventory Details - 2/20/2017

Common name: Greg's Electrical LLC
Date recorded: 2/20/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-35

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Type	Gable - Front
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Stucco
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Pastime Theater, Powell's Plumbing and Heating Property ID: 15041

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building is among Colfax's most frequently reused buildings. Construction began on it in 1902 by J.R. Good, one of Colfax's main builders, for Brown and Kimball, general merchandisers (Colfax Gazette 1902). They didn't last long, because a few years later it was being used as a makeshift movie house called the Bijou (Colfax Gazette 1907). That changed quickly, too, as the M. Boyer Co. opened a women's clothing store in the building in 1908 (Colfax Gazette 1908). That store was apparently a victim of the 1910 Great Whitman County Flood, because by 1911 M. Boyer was gone, and the Pastime Theater started operations there (Colfax Gazette 1911; Whitman County Library ca. 2015: WCLCF419). The building was mentioned in 1912 newspaper accounts in discussions of how to arrange Canyon Street for the proposed new city hall (1913 building). In 1917 the theater was in a foreclosure sale although it may have continued to operate (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). The Pastime lasted awhile, but by 1922 agricultural implements (Colfax Grain and Feed?) occupied the building (Sanborn Map Company 1922). Lane's Food - the Red and White Store - moved in sometime during the 1930s (Colfax merchants 1938/1939). By the 1940s it had become Powell's Plumbing and Heating, which it remained until recently, when Greg's Electric took over.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As a former theater and commercial building in the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains good integrity: Although the storefront has been altered through replacement of the door and the bulkhead cladding, the building retains much of its original form and fabric.

The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. It is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Pastime Theater, Powell's Plumbing and Heating Property ID: 15041

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This large high one-story building occupies the southwest corner of Main and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks and bordered on the rear by a paved alley. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses. The roof of the building is a low-pitched gable with composition shingle roofing, hidden on the main section behind a flat parapet. The foundation is not visible. Although the storefront has been altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical structure.

This building was constructed as a late example of the popular Italianate architectural style, as evidenced by the tall narrow segmentally arched windows, corbeled brick cornice, vertical proportions, and classical-inspired columns. Four brick pilasters, two full-height and two rising from corbelled bases at the juncture of the storefront and upper wall, symmetrically divide the upper main façade into three equal bays. All pilasters extend about one foot above the top of the parapet, terminating in simple corbelled brick capitals. Slightly projecting brick belt courses mark the division between the storefront and the upper façade and the division between the upper façade and the parapet. A brick cornice with corbelled brick "brackets" extends across the parapet.

The storefront, probably remodeled in the 1960s, features a continuous bank of large original metal frame plate glass windows with an angled recessed entryway offset to the north. A modern aluminum frame glass commercial door fills the rear wall of the entry. Bulkheads are modern pebble dash stucco and a fabric canopy, with original extension hardware, shelters the storefront. The transom band above the display windows is covered with vertical corrugated sheet metal and a metal neon sign reading "POWELL / PLUMBING / HEATING" is affixed to the façade.

Pilasters, identical to those of the main façade divide the main section's north side wall into four bays, a narrow bay to the front and three slightly wider bays to the rear. The storefront wraps onto the forward bay, the window a modern aluminum frame unit. A tall narrow segmentally arched wood sash double-hung window is centered at the mezzanine level in each central bay, with two small rectangular wood sash double-hung windows below in the third bay. A modern metal vehicle door occupies the rear bay. The two belt courses and corbeled cornice continue across the main section of this highly visible side. To the rear of the main section is a small section with no parapet. The wall in this area is veneered with modern variegated red brick in a running bond pattern; two modern vinyl sash windows and a modern fiberglass pedestrian door, accessed by older poured concrete steps, are arranged across the wall. The south side of the building is also structural brick with pilasters and a stepped parapet to the front and a section with no parapet to the rear.

The rear elevation, also structural brick, features a symmetrically stepped parapet with a small corbeled brick pilaster ornamenting the upper wall. A very tall segmentally arched wood sash double-hung window is situated at the south side of the elevation with another segmentally arched opening, now filled with boards, below it at ground level. A low shed-roofed addition, clad with vertical corrugated sheet metal, is built onto the wall to the north; sliding doors open into the addition's north end.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Pastime Theater, Powell's Plumbing and Heating Property ID: 15041

Bibliography:

Colfax Gazette

1902 Colfax Gazette May 30.
1907 Colfax Gazette Sept. 27.
1908 Colfax Gazette July 17.
1911 Colfax Gazette August 25.

Colfax merchants

1938 or 1939 Colfax on Parade [newsreel of downtown Colfax]. Sponsored by Colfax merchants. On file, Whitman County Public Library, Colfax.

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Sanborn Map Company

1922 Insurance Maps of Colfax, Washington. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 126 S Main St, Colfax, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1965	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Alмота Elevator Company

Property ID: 710159

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	3/2/2017		

Photos



South and east (front) sides, 2017.



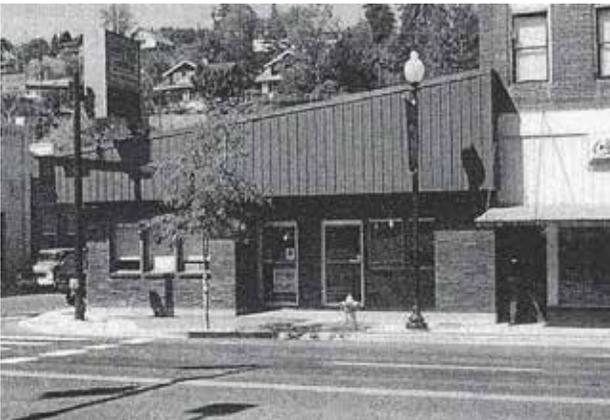
East (front) facade, 2017.



West (rear) and south sides, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1980 (courtesy Whitman County Assessor).



Historical photograph, ca. 1990 (courtesy Whitman County Assessor).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Almota Elevator Company

Property ID: 710159

Inventory Details - 3/2/2017

Common name: Almota Elevator Company
Date recorded: 3/2/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-36

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Shed
Roof Material	Metal - Standing Seam
Cladding	Brick - Roman
Structural System	Masonry - Concrete Block
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Alмота Elevator Company

Property ID: 710159

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The Alмота Elevator Company building was built in 1965 (Whitman County Assessor n.d.). This lot is the former site of the fire station and city hall.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Replacement of doors and windows with modern units and conversion of the original flat roof to the present shed-roofed form have compromised this building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, leaving the building unrecognizable as a historical mid-twentieth century structure.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Alмота Elevator Company

Property ID: 710159

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This large one-story building occupies the northwest corner of Main and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks and bordered on the rear by a paved alley. Modification of the building through the years, including installation of modern windows and doors and conversion of the flat roof to a shed-roofed configuration, has altered the building's appearance to the point it is no longer recognizable as a mid-twentieth century structure.

This building was constructed in a Modernist architectural style, as evidenced by its blocky geometric form, rows of identical windows, and general asymmetry. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with Roman brick in an offset pattern, and features a low-pitched shed roof, sloping to the south, with blocky widely overhanging boxed eaves. The roof and eaves are clad with modern standing seam sheet metal. The main façade is asymmetrically arranged with three modern vinyl sash windows to the south and a wide rectangular recessed entry to the north. Two modern metal frame glass commercial doors and two vinyl sash windows are arranged across the rear of the entry.

The south side of the building is also asymmetrically arranged with two groupings of three vinyl sash windows, two modern doors, and another trio of vinyl sash windows. The building's structural concrete blocks, arranged in a stacked pattern, are visible on the rear elevation. Two small vinyl sash windows are situated on this wall, and an exterior concrete stairwell adjoining the wall leads to a basement entrance.

Bibliography:

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Assessor
n.d. Tax assessment field sheets. On file, Whitman County Assessor, Colfax.

Location



Address: 122, 122½ S Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1887	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Specialty Store

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Elizabeth Moller Building

Property ID: 15040

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	3/2/2017		

Photos



East (front) facade, 2017.



Detail of column on east (front) facade, 2017.



East (rear) side, 2017.



Historical photograph, 1913: building at far right (courtesy of the private collection of Eric Weitz and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF531).



Historical photograph, ca. 1938: second building from left (courtesy of the private collection of Patrick McDonald and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLMD0097).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Elizabeth Moller Building

Property ID: 15040

Inventory Details - 3/2/2017

Common name: The Hen House Chicks
Date recorded: 3/2/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017_CLFX-37

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Cladding	Brick - Roman
Cladding	Stucco
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Brick

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Elizabeth Moller Building

Property ID: 15040

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was built in 1887 as the Elizabeth Moller building. Businesses over time were: 1914 Economy Store; 1917-1920 Electrical Equipment Co.; 1920 Maller's Restaurant, and a State Liquor Store (Jones and Adams ca. 2005; Whitman County Library ca 2015: WCLCF531, WCL0037_item017, WCLMD0097).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been altered through replacement of doors, windows, and cladding with modern materials and the upper level windows have been replaced with metal sash, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This narrow two-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six or seven stretcher courses. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet. The foundation is not visible. Although the storefront has been extensively altered and other windows have been replaced, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical structure.

This building was constructed as an example of the Italianate architectural style, as evidenced by the tall narrow segmentally arched windows, corbeled brick cornice, vertical proportions, and classical-inspired column. Four tall narrow segmentally arched windows with double rowlock brick crowns are evenly spaced across the upper level of the main façade. Although the window sash have been replaced with modern metal single-hung units and the transom lights are filled with plywood, moldings and arched wooden lunette panels appear original. A series of small recessed brickwork rectangles ornament the upper wall and an ornate brick cornice, composed of angled and protruding brick patterns, extends across the parapet.

A replacement wood frame glass commercial door at the south side of the main façade leads to the upper level stairwell. The north side of the façade is bounded by a rectangular one-story cast iron column embellished with classical-inspired ornament. A small metal plate on the column base identifies the manufacturer as "WILLAMETTE / IRON WORKS / PORTLAND". The storefront, probably remodeled in the 1960s, extends between the stairwell door and column, featuring a continuous bank of large aluminum frame plate glass windows. The central section of the window bank and the main entrance, a modern aluminum frame commercial door, are set into a shallow centrally placed rectangular recessed entry. Bulkheads are clad with Roman brick arranged in an offset pattern. A modern fabric canopy shelters the stairwell door and storefront and the transom band has been covered with vertical standing seam sheet metal.

The south side of the building is stucco-covered red brick with two simple square buttresses and a flat parapet with terra cotta tile coping. This wall may be the remains of a common wall with a now-demolished building. The north side of the building is structural brick with a slightly stepped parapet and terra cotta tile coping. A small square red brick chimney rises from the roof at the rear of this wall.

The rear elevation, red brick with stucco cladding, has a flat parapet with sheet metal coping. A modern wooden stairway leads to a modern upper level deck with a shed-roofed canopy. A modern door and two modern windows open into the upper level, and another modern window and modern shed-roofed addition are arranged across the lower level.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Elizabeth Moller Building

Property ID: 15040

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 120 S Main St, Colfax, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1892	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: George Ruedy Building

Property ID: 710171

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	3/2/2017		

Photos



East (front) facade, 2017.



Detail of east (front) facade columns, 2017.



West (rear) of building, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1938: third building from left (courtesy of the private collection of Patrick McDonald and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLMD0097).



Historical photograph, 1940: building at far right (courtesy of the private collection of Sandy Jackson and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCL0037_item017).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: George Ruedy Building

Property ID: 710171

Inventory Details - 3/2/2017

Common name: Morgan Office Building
Date recorded: 3/2/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-38

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Cladding	Metal - Corrugated

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: George Ruedy Building

Property ID: 710171

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The George Ruedy Building was built ca. 1892 (Sanborn Map Company 1891, 1893). Ruedy was Colfax's main nurseryman in the late 1800s / early 1900s, a Swiss immigrant with a talent for horticulture who grew and developed many strains of fruits and vegetables that were extremely popular in the area and beyond. Elizabeth Moller, who owned the building next door, was his sister. This building may have initially been his headquarters / store, but by 1893 it had become a jewelry store (Sanborn Map Company 1893). Then partitioned into furniture and millinery stores (Sanborn Map Company 1899, 1902), and by 1909 Parr's Jewelry (Colfax Gazette 1908) and the Melrose Cafe (Colfax Gazette 1909). In 1938 the whole building had become the Colfax Shoe Hospital (Whitman County Library ca. 2015: WCLMD0097). And more recently it was the Washington State Liquor Store (Pacific Northwest Bell 1975, 1983) until voters took the state out of the liquor sale business. The building is currently the Morgan Office building.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been altered through replacement of the door, windows, and cladding with modern materials, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: George Ruedy Building

Property ID: 710171

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses, visible on the rear. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet. The foundation is not visible. Although the storefront has been extensively altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical structure.

This building was constructed in a simple classical-influenced vernacular style, as evidenced by the classical-inspired columns and brick cornice. The storefront, probably remodeled in the 1970s or 1980s, extends across the main façade as a continuous bank of large modern metal frame plate glass windows with an angled recessed entryway offset to the south. Three classical-inspired cast iron columns rise from a rounded metal plate at sidewalk level, dividing the façade into four bays. The north bay is narrower than the other bays, perhaps the result of remodeling of the adjacent building to the north. The two columns flanking the entryway are round with octagonal bases, while the column to the north is a rectangular pilaster. The main entrance, a modern metal frame glass commercial door with modern metal frame transom and sidelights, fills the rear wall of the entryway. Bulkheads are modern red brick in a running bond pattern and stucco covers the transom band above the display windows.

The upper façade is original red brick, painted red. A corbeled brick belt course extends across the façade above the transom band and two broad rectangular recessed brickwork panels are situated above the belt course. The northern recessed panel disappears beneath the modern cladding of the building to the north, additional evidence that remodeling of that building has altered the present building's façade. Three protruding brick belt courses embellish the brick parapet.

The rear of the building is symmetrically arranged, with two pedestrian doors in the center and a tall narrow window on each side. The north window and south door are now covered with plywood, while the south window and north door are modern replacements. A full-width modern shed-roofed canopy shelters the windows and doors, and modern metal siding clads the upper wall. The rear of the roof is flat with two sheet-metal-covered chimneys symmetrically arranged along the edge. A high brick parapet rises from the north side wall.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: George Ruedy Building

Property ID: 710171

Bibliography:

Colfax Gazette

1908 Colfax Gazette Oct 23.

1909 Colfax Gazette March 12.

Pacific Northwest Bell

1975, 1983 Colfax Telephone Directory, Yellow Pages. Pacific Northwest Bell, [place not listed].

Sanborn Map Company

1891, 1893, 1899, 1902 Insurance Maps of Colfax, Washington. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Lommason Block, south part

Property ID: 710172

Location



Address: 118 S Main St, Colfax, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1896	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Vacant/Not in Use	

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Lommason Block, south part

Property ID: 710172

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington		3/2/2017	

Photos



East (front) facade, 2017.



118 S. Main Street is building at left, 2017.



West (rear) of building, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1938 (courtesy of the private collection of Patrick McDonald and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLMD0097).



Historical photograph, 2005 (courtesy of Linda Yeomans).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Lommason Block, south part

Property ID: 710172

Inventory Details - 3/2/2017

Common name: Lommason Block
Date recorded: 3/2/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-39

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Simulated Stone
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Metal - Corrugated
Cladding	Brick

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Lommason Block, south part

Property ID: 710172

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building is part of the Lommason Block, built in 1896 (Matthews et al. 1986). It is currently vacant, but for decades this was a meat market. The City Market (Colfax Gazette 1909), sellers of the finest fresh and cured meats, fish, and sausages, according to their ads. Ownership changed, but the name apparently stayed the same. By 1938, however, it had become the Tavern Cafe (Whitman County Library ca. 2015: WCLMD0097). Other businesses have been Grange Insurance Association / Owen Insurance Agency (Pacific Northwest Bell 1965), and the Sears Roebuck catalog store (Pacific Northwest Bell 1975, 1983).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity in order to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front. The historical storefront has been reconfigured and no historical fabric remains visible, severely compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Lommason Block, south part

Property ID: 710172

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building has been remodeled in a Modernist style, leaving no original fabric visible on the main facade, although the flat parapeted roof is presumably part of the original form. The only visible historical fabric is the brick of the upper rear wall. The ca. 1980s remodel visually joined this building with the building to the north. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear.

The main façade is bounded on the north and south by pilasters clad with faux stone. The storefront extends between the pilasters, a recessed modern metal frame glass commercial door with a covered transom light to the south and a bank of modern aluminum frame plate glass windows forming an angled wall north of the door. The bulkheads and areas around the door and display windows are clad with faux stone. The upper façade and parapet, including a probable transom band, are covered with vertical corrugated sheet metal.

As seen from the rear, this building appears to fill the space between the two adjacent buildings: both parapets are parts of adjacent buildings. The rear elevation is red brick, obviously of historical age and perhaps structural. A modern metal shed has been built onto the lower wall, extending onto the rear of the building to the north.

Bibliography:

Colfax Gazette
1909 Colfax Gazette Dec. 31.

Matthews, Henry, Tom Fryxell, and Students of the W.S.U. School of Architecture
1986 National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Colfax Main Street Historic District. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Pacific Northwest Bell
1965, 1975, 1983 Colfax Telephone Directory, Yellow Pages. Pacific Northwest Bell, [place not listed].

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library
ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 116, 116½ S Main St, Colfax, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1896	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business
Health Care	Health Care - Clinic

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Lommason Block, north part

Property ID: 710173

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	3/2/2017		

Photos



East (front) facade, 2017.



116 and 116½ S. Main is building to right, 2017.



West (rear) elevation, 2017.



Detail of west (rear) doors, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1938 (courtesy of the private collection of Patrick McDonald and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLMD0097).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Lommason Block, north part

Property ID: 710173

Inventory Details - 3/2/2017

Common name: Taxes Etc., Colfax Chiropractic Clinic
Date recorded: 3/2/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-40

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Simulated Stone
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Cladding	Metal - Corrugated

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Lommason Block, north part

Property ID: 710173

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, Patti Cammack)

This building is part of the Lommason Block, built in 1896. Currently Colfax Chiropractic and Taxes Etc. Former site of Hubbard Grocery (1916) and Lane's Thrift Store (1924-1926) (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). Some of the other businesses that have been on this site were Colfax Produce - 1938 (Whitman County Library ca. 2015: WCLMD0097), Lochbaum Jewelers - 1950 (Colfax High School yearbook ads), 116½ S. Main - Emma's Beauty Shop (Pacific Northwest Bell 1965, 1975), 116 S. Main - Ken's Card Shop (Pacific Northwest Bell 1975), 116 S. Main - Colfax Chiropractic Clinic, and 116½ S. Main - Jerry's Mirror Barber Shop (Pacific Northwest Bell 1983).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building's storefront and main facade have been altered through replacement of doors, windows, and cladding, leaving no historical fabric visible. These changes severely compromise the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Lommason Block, north part

Property ID: 710173

Physical description:

Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building has been remodeled in a Modernist style, leaving no original fabric visible on the main facade, although the storefront form and flat parapet may be original. The ca. 1980s remodel visually joined this building with the building to the south. The rear wall is historical brick with two intact arched doorways. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear.

The main façade is bounded on the north and south by pilasters clad with faux stone. The storefront extends between the pilasters, a continuous bank of large plate glass windows with two modern metal frame glass commercial doors, each with a wood sash transom light, in a slightly off-center angled recessed entry. Display windows are aluminum frame units south of the entry and replacement wood frame units north of the entry. All bulkheads are clad with faux stone, as is the mullion between the doors. The upper façade and parapet, including a probable transom band, is covered with vertical corrugated sheet metal.

The building's structural red brick is visible on the rear elevation, arranged in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses. An original tall narrow round-arched door with a double rowlock brick crown, a high wood panel and glass double door, and a two-light round-arched transom window, opens into the rear elevation. An original tall narrow segmentally-arched doorway, also with a double rowlock crown, opens into the building north of the double door. This opening is now filled with a replacement metal "panel" door and plywood in the transom light.

Bibliography:

Colfax High School

Various years Blue and Gold yearbook. On file, Colfax High School, Colfax.

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Pacific Northwest Bell

1965, 1975, 1983 Colfax Telephone Directory, Yellow Pages. Pacific Northwest Bell, [place not listed].

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 114, 114½ S Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1893	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1920	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business
Recreation and Culture	Recreation and Culture - Museum

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15036

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	3/2/2017		

Photos



East (front) elevation, 2017.



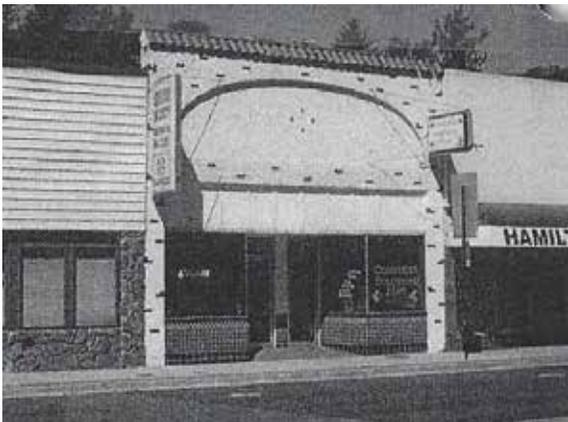
Rear addition, west and south sides, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1938 (courtesy of the private collection of Patrick McDonald and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLMD0097).



Historical photograph, ca. 1980 (courtesy Whitman County Assessor).



Historical photograph, 2001 (courtesy Whitman County Assessor.)



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15036

Inventory Details - 3/2/2017

Common name: Colfax Security Co., Palouse Museum
Date recorded: 3/2/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-41

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Roof Material	Clay Tile
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Cladding	Stucco
Cladding	Ceramic Tile

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15036

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was built in 1893, and remodeled around 1920 (Matthews et al. 1986). Today this building is the site of Colfax Security and the Palouse Museum.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been altered through replacement of the doors and windows with modern units, compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15036

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is probably structural brick, now obscured on the main façade by stucco and tile cladding, the roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet, and the foundation is not visible. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building to the rear. Although the storefront has been updated with modern windows and doors, the building retains much of its historical form and fabric.

Around 1920 this building was updated in the Spanish Colonial Revival (Spanish Eclectic) architectural style, as evidenced by its stucco and tile cladding, arched panel, and Spanish tile pent roof. The main façade is symmetrically arranged, bordered on each side by simple rectangular pilasters that continue visually across the upper façade as a baskethandle-arch recessed panel. The storefront extends between the pilasters, a continuous bank of large modern aluminum frame plate glass windows with a centrally-placed angled recessed entry leading to two modern aluminum frame glass commercial doors, each with an aluminum sash transom light. The bulkheads are clad with square black, brown, and grey ceramic tiles in a decorative banded pattern, as is the lower mullion between the two doors. A band of original wood sash transom lights, now painted opaque white, extends across the façade above the display windows. The pilasters, upper mullion, and upper façade are covered with irregularly textured white stucco with decorative red bricks set into the surface in places. The stucco and brick cladding continues to the top of the parapet, which is capped with a narrow pent roof covered with red barrel Mission terra cotta tile.

The rear of the building, constructed of standard concrete blocks with slightly stepped structural clay tile parapets on each side, is probably an addition. The rear elevation is symmetrically arranged with two modern metal pedestrian doors in the center and a large square modern metal sash fixed window on each side. Doors and windows are provided with flat grey brick lintels and windows have concrete block sills. The exposed south side of the probable rear addition is clad with horizontal standing seam sheet metal.

Bibliography:

Matthews, Henry, Tom Fryxell, and Students of the W.S.U. School of Architecture
1986 National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Colfax Main Street Historic District. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 112 S Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1905	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	2013	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Recreation and Culture	Recreation and Culture - Auditorium

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15034

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington		3/2/2017	

Photos



East (front) facade, 2017.



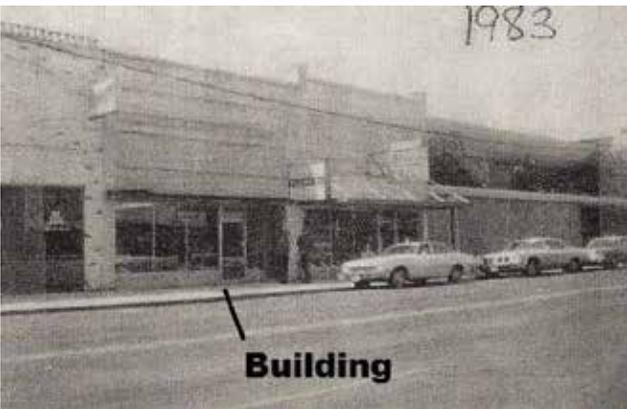
East facades: 112 S. Main, left, 110 S. Main, right, 2017.



West (rear) elevation, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1938 (courtesy of the private collection of Patrick McDonald and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLMD0097).



Historical photograph, 1983 (courtesy of Whitman County Assessor).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15034

Inventory Details - 3/2/2017

Common name: Bettie Steiger Community Enrichment Center (south part)
Date recorded: 3/2/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-42

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Stucco
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Metal - Corrugated

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15034

Significance narrative: Building History:

This building was constructed between 1902 and 1908 (Sanborn Map Company 1902, 1908). It housed a flower and gift shop in the mid-1980s (Matthews et al. 1986). Today the building has been joined with the building to the north as part of a community event center.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front. The historical storefront has been reconfigured and no historical fabric remains visible, severely compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15034

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building was recently combined with the building to the north as an event center, accessed from the adjacent public library. This building has been extensively remodeled in a Modernist style, leaving it unrecognizable from either the front or rear as a historical structure. Although the flat parapet roof and side pilasters probably represent original building forms, no historical fabric remains visible. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building at the rear.

The storefront extends between the stucco-clad rectangular pilasters, a continuous bank of modern floor-to-ceiling metal frame plate glass windows incorporating a single metal frame glass commercial door at the north side. A blocky slightly projecting canopy, covered with stucco, shelters the lower façade, continuing across the adjoining building to the north. The upper façade is clad with vertical standing seam sheet metal siding, which also continues uninterrupted across the upper façade of the adjoining building.

The rear of the building rests on a poured concrete foundation and may be an addition. This flat-roofed structure is several feet lower than the buildings to the north and south and the side parapets are parts of the adjacent buildings. The rear elevation is clad with modern horizontal sheet metal siding and a modern metal pedestrian door is offset to the north on this face.

Bibliography:

Matthews, Henry, Tom Fryxell, and Students of the W.S.U. School of Architecture
1986 National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Colfax Main Street Historic District. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Sanborn Map Company
1902, 1908 Insurance Maps of Colfax, Washington. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library
ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 110 S Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1910	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	2013	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Recreation and Culture	Recreation and Culture - Auditorium

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15032

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington		3/2/2017	

Photos



East (front) facade, 2017.



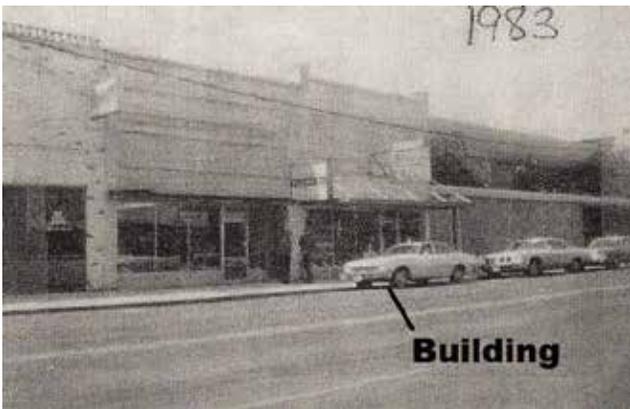
East (front) facades, 2017: 110 S. Main, right, 112 S. Main, left.



West (rear) and south sides, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1938 (courtesy of the private collection of Patrick McDonald and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLMD0097).



Historical photograph, 1983 (courtesy Whitman County Assessor).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15032

Inventory Details - 3/2/2017

Common name: Bettie Steiger Community Enrichment Center (north part)
Date recorded: 3/2/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-43

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Stucco
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Metal - Corrugated

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15032

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was constructed between 1908 and 1912 (Sanborn Map Company 1908, 1912). It is the former site of Hamilton Drug. Today the building has been joined with the building to the south as part of a community event center.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front. The historical storefront has been reconfigured and no historical fabric remains visible, severely compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15032

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This small one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Spring and Canyon streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building was recently combined with the building to the south as an event center, accessed from the public library to the north. This building has been extensively remodeled in a Modernist style, leaving it unrecognizable from the front as a historical structure: although the flat parapet roof and side pilasters probably represent original building forms, no historical fabric remains visible. The building is probably structural red brick, which is visible on the upper rear side walls and parapets. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building at the rear.

The storefront, including the entrance, has been removed and a continuous bank of modern floor-to-ceiling metal frame plate glass windows installed across the main façade between the rectangular stucco-clad pilasters. A blocky slightly projecting canopy, also covered with stucco, shelters the lower façade, continuing across the adjoining building to the south. The upper façade is clad with vertical standing seam sheet metal siding, which also continues uninterrupted across the upper façade of the adjoining building.

The rear of the building is clad with modern horizontal sheet metal siding, continuous with that of the building to the south. A modern metal commercial door is centered on the rear elevation with a modern vinyl sash fixed window to the south. The roof is flat with a flat parapet. The upper south side of the building is visible, as are rear portions of the stepped north and south side wall parapets, all of which are structural common bond red brick with one header course for every six stretcher courses.

Bibliography:

Sanborn Map Company
1908, 1912 Insurance Maps of Colfax, Washington. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library
ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 102 S Main St, Colfax, WA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1960	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - Library
Education	Education - Library

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Sceva Construction Co.
Architect	Heylman, Warren Cummings & Partners



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Whitman County Library - Colfax

Property ID: 16773

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
083109-17-COMM, , Whitman County Library: Accessibility & Elevator Project	10/1/2003	Determined Eligible	, 1/11/2010
2011-03-00043, , Nifty From the Last 50			
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	3/2/2017		

Photos



East (front) and north sides, 2017.



East (front) facade, 2017.



North side, 2017.



North and west (rear) sides, 2017.



Historical photograph, 1960 (courtesy of Whitman County Library and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCL0037_item124).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Whitman County Library - Colfax

Property ID: 16773

Inventory Details - 3/2/2017

Common name: Whitman County Library
Date recorded: 3/2/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-44

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Stucco
Cladding	Stone
Plan	Irregular
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Whitman County Library - Colfax

Property ID: 16773

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The Whitman County Library in the 1950s had been located at 203 N. Main, in a rented building (Whitman County Library ca. 2015: WCL0037_item120). In the late 50s there was a push to get it into its own building. When the Lippitt Brothers / Emerson-Knox store, a long time fixture on this corner, burned down, that opened up a prime spot on Main Street. The lot was purchased, plans drawn up, builders hired, and the building finished in 1960 (Whitman County Library ca. 2015: WCL0037_item124). Books were moved from the old library to the new by the simple expedient of volunteers forming a human chain between the structures and passing the books along hand to hand (History of the Whitman County Library, <http://www.whitco.lib.wa.us/about/history2.asp>). The library was designed by acclaimed Modernist architect Warren C. Heylman of Spokane, and constructed at a cost of \$99,630 (Rural Communities Design Initiative n.d.).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As the long-term public library in the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains excellent integrity: Although windows and doors have been replaced, the building retains most of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a mid-twentieth century historical building.

The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. It is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Whitman County Library - Colfax

Property ID: 16773

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This large two-story building occupies the southwest corner of Main and Spring streets, one of the many adjoining structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks and bordered on the rear by a paved alley. Stucco and stone walls give the building a solid massive look, while curved and arched elements and the dramatically upswept eaves add lightness. Although windows and doors have been replaced, the building retains most of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a mid-twentieth century historical building.

This building is an example of Expressionism, a subtype of the Modernist architectural tradition, as evidenced by its sweeping rooflines, curved walls and openings, window banks and bands, and general asymmetry. The building is composed of a large two-story block to the rear and a small one-story block, offset to the south at the front. The one-story section is embellished with rounded corners, irregularly coursed grey stone cladding, vertical slit-like windows, and a thin flat roof with upwardly curving eaves. The roof is cantilevered to the north sheltering the building's main entrance.

The two-story block features a continuous bank of metal sash windows across the first level, which incorporates the main entrance, a single metal frame glass commercial door. The upper level is clad with light-colored stucco, with two bands of metal sash windows asymmetrically arranged across the upper wall. Large widely overhanging stucco-clad eaves sweep up from the windows, hiding the flat roof.

The north side of the building, a solid stucco-clad wall, projects forward to enclose the small concrete plaza between the two sections of the building. The wall curves upward around the eaves, providing a strong vertical counterpoint to the horizontal lines of the main façade. A large parabolic arched opening at the front of the wall allows views of the front window bank and plaza, drawing the viewer toward the building's main entrance. The upswept eaves continue across the north side and rear wall of the building. Two one-story concrete block sections of slightly different heights, both with small upswept eaves, are built onto the rear elevation and another window band extends across the top of the rear wall.

Bibliography:

Rural Communities Design Initiative
n.d. Colfax, Washington Historic Walking Tour [brochure]. Rural Communities Design Initiative, School of Design and Construction, Washington State University, Pullman.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library
ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Barroll Building, Farmers National Bank Property ID: 15014

Location



Address: 101 N Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1905	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1920	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Financial Institution

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Barroll Building, Farmers National Bank

Property ID: 15014

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	3/2/2017		

Photos



South and east (front) sides, 2017.



East (front) facade, 2017.



Detail of east (front) entry, 2017.



North and west (rear) sides, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1920 (courtesy of the private collection of Dolores Mader and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF317).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Barroll Building, Farmers National Bank

Property ID: 15014

Inventory Details - 3/2/2017

Common name: US Bank
Date recorded: 3/2/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-45

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Stone
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Cladding	Terra Cotta

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Barroll Building, Farmers National Bank Property ID: 15014

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The Barroll building was built in 1905 as a two-story brick structure. The upstairs was divided into various office spaces. Occupants of these offices have been: 1912-1916, C. H. VanSchoick, DDS; 1912-1920, Dr. Frank St. Sure; and 1912-1925, Dr. John Benson. Originally the first floor was Colfax Hardware Co. then Barroll and Mohney's Hardware. In 1918 Farmer's National Bank purchased the building and in 1920 remodeled, adding marble floors and fixtures and an ornate terra cotta veneer on the main facade. In 1937 it became the Old National Bank (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).

Farmer's State Bank was organized on September 1, 1905. In April 1914 it became the Farmer's National Bank after stockholders voted unanimously to ask for a national instead of a state bank. In 1933 the bank was closed, as were all the banks in the United States under regulations by President Roosevelt. It reopened on February 27, 1934 with A.M. Michaelson in charge. In 1937 the business was sold to Old National Bank continuing under this name until the mid-1990s when the bank was bought out by U.S. Bank (Erickson 1981). The large parking lot between US Bank, 101 N. Main St., and Dusty Attic, 113 N. Main St., is the former location of the Binnard Block (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity in order to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains excellent integrity: Although the front door has been replaced with a modern unit, the building retains most of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical building.

The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. It is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This large ornate two-story building occupies the northwest corner of Main and Spring streets. Although now freestanding, the building was once one of many adjoining structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks and bordered on the rear by a paved alley. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses; the highly visible

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Barroll Building, Farmers National Bank Property ID: 15014

main facade is veneered with a higher grade of red brick in a running bond pattern. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet, and the foundation is roughly shaped irregularly coursed basalt, visible only at the rear. Although some alteration has occurred, the building retains much of its original form and fabric.

This building was constructed in the Queen Anne architectural style, as evidenced by the variety of wall textures, windows of different types, and highly decorative cornice and roofline treatments. A 1920 remodel added Beaux Arts ornament to the main façade's first level: classical glazed terra cotta columns, rusticated pilasters, and an entablature. The façade is symmetrically arranged. Four rectangular rusticated (exaggerated joint) terra cotta pilasters, each with a simple classical-inspired capital and base, symmetrically divide the first level into three equal bays. The central bay is a deeply recessed rectangular entry, bordered on each side by a full-height Doric terra cotta column with an egg-and-dart echinus, fluted shaft, and molding base. A modern metal frame window bank with a metal frame glass commercial door forms the rear wall of the entryway. Each side bay holds a large original three-part rectangular wood sash window, a square window in the center flanked by narrow sidelights and topped with a three-part wood sash transom light embellished with diamond-pattern grilles. A glazed terra cotta panel below each window repeats the window pattern with a recessed square-rectangle-square design. The terra cotta pilasters support a classical glazed terra cotta entablature above the entry and windows, consisting of a denticulated cornice, triglyph frieze, and plain architrave.

A trio of baskethandle-arched wood sash windows extends across the upper story, corresponding with the three first level bays. Window surrounds are elaborate brick arches with rounded edges and white-glazed terra cotta egg-and-dart upper margins, rising from rounded brick pilasters with white-glazed floral terra cotta capitals. These windows repeat the three-part shape of the first level windows but with narrow double-hung units instead of sidelights, and three-part baskethandle-arched transom lights instead of rectangular transoms. The façade above the windows is textured with alternating flush brick and protruding rough-faced stone blocks. An elaborate corbelled brick and terra cotta cornice extends across the upper wall, marking the division between the second level and the parapet. The parapet is textured with alternately protruding and recessed bricks and capped with another terra cotta cornice.

The main façade ornament wraps onto the forward section of the highly visible south wall, although the windows are narrower than those of the main facade. To the rear of this highly embellished section, the cornice and parapet continue across the entire wall at a slightly lower level. A series of tall narrow segmentally arched window openings extends across the upper story, all now metal sash single-hung units. Alternating wide and narrow wood sash windows—three-part windows with three-part transoms and casement windows with single transoms—are arranged across the lower level, with several smaller windows and a door to the rear. The door, accessed by granite steps and sheltered beneath an original classical-inspired sheet metal entablature suspended on metal rods, is a modern double aluminum frame glass commercial door with an aluminum sash transom light. Three small square red brick chimneys rise from the south side of the roof.

The first level of the north wall has no windows or doors and is clad with pebble dash stucco, evidence of a one-story adjoining building that has been removed. Four tall narrow segmentally arched window openings are spaced across the upper level, all now filled with metal sash single-hung units. Two small square red brick chimneys rise from



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Barroll Building, Farmers National Bank Property ID: 15014

the stepped parapet. A modern drive-through banking window and a fire escape have been added on this side.

Segmentally arched window openings, most tall narrow windows, are asymmetrically arranged over the rear elevation. One opening has been filled with brick, one is an original wood sash double-hung unit, and the others are modern metal sash replacements. A large brick chimney rises from the roof at the northwest corner of the building.

Bibliography:

Erickson, Edith E.
1981 Colfax 100 Plus. Edith E. Erickson, Colfax.

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams
ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library
ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 113 N Main St, Colfax, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1887	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Specialty Store

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Sandbagger Tavern

Property ID: 710175

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	3/2/2017		

Photos



East (front) facade, 2017.



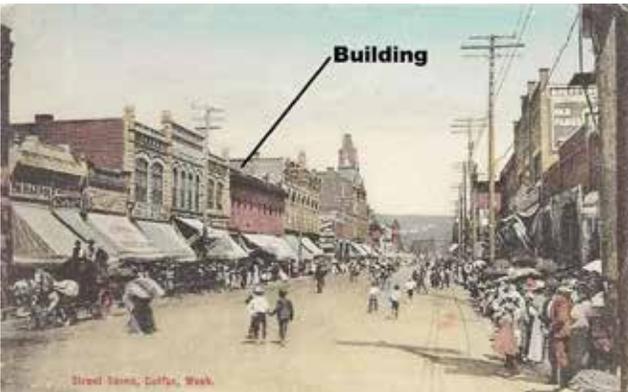
Detail of classical column on east (front) facade, 2017.



South side, 2017.



West (rear) and south sides, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1900 (courtesy Ann Sharley collection).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Sandbagger Tavern

Property ID: 710175

Inventory Details - 3/2/2017

Common name: Dusty Attic antique store
Date recorded: 3/2/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-46

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Stucco
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Sandbagger Tavern

Property ID: 710175

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

Constructed in 1887 to replace an earlier structure which had burned down, this building has been partitioned into two unequal sized stores for much of its existence. And while the main part has been filled with gentlemen's furnishings, or clothing, or boots and shoes, the smaller store has consistently been a cigar shop selling tobacco products (Sanborn Map Company 1888, 1893, 1899, 1902, 1908, 1912, 1922, 1939). In 1956 the positions were reversed and the main store was the Headquarters Cigar Store, while an insurance agency occupied the smaller portion (Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company 1956). Since that time, the partition has been removed and a series of taverns - the City Tavern, Joe's Tavern, the Sandbagger - have operated there (Pacific Northwest Bell 1965, 1975, 1983). The current business is an antique store, the Dusty Attic.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been reconfigured and the windows and door replaced with modern units, as have the upper level windows, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Sandbagger Tavern

Property ID: 710175

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This narrow two-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Wall and Spring streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. Although the main façade is now clad with stucco, the building is structural red brick, arranged on the front half of the building in a modified Flemish cross bond with one row of alternating headers and stretchers for every seven stretcher rows, and on the rear half of the building in a common bond with one header row for every six stretcher rows. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. Although this building has been significantly altered, it remains readily recognizable as a historical structure.

Remodeling has left this building's original architectural style uncertain, although one classical-inspired pilaster at the north edge of the main façade and the building's symmetrical arrangement suggest a style derived from one of the classical traditions. The first floor of the building is bounded on the south by a simple rectangular pilaster, now clad with stucco, while a one-story cast iron Composite pilaster (Corinthian capital with Ionic volutes) ornaments the north edge of the building. The entrance to the upper level stairwell, a slightly recessed single wood frame glass commercial door, and the storefront—two large centrally placed aluminum frame plate glass windows with a single slightly recessed aluminum frame glass commercial door to the north—are symmetrically arranged across the main façade. Bulkheads are plywood and stucco surrounds the doors and windows. A blocky sheet metal canopy extends across the façade, sheltering the stairwell entry and storefront. Two metal louvered vents open into the façade above the canopy, in what was probably an original transom band.

Four tall narrow rectangular window openings are symmetrically arranged across the second level, each now filled with T1-11 and a small aluminum sash sliding window. The stucco-covered wall extends up to the parapet, which is capped with a plain sheet metal band.

The south side of the building is original brick, painted yellow, with no windows or doors, probably originally a party wall for a building that has since been removed. Original brick, painted red, is exposed on the upper rear elevation and three windows and a door, now filled with modern materials, are arranged across the wall. A full-width concrete block garage has been built onto the lower rear elevation.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Sandbagger Tavern

Property ID: 710175

Bibliography:

Pacific Northwest Bell

1965, 1975, 1983 Colfax Telephone Directory, Yellow Pages. Pacific Northwest Bell, [place not listed].

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company

1956 Colfax Telephone Directory, Yellow Pages. Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, [place not listed].

Sanborn Map Company

1888, 1891, 1893, 1899, 1902, 1908, 1912, 1922, 1939 Insurance Maps of Colfax, Washington. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hamilton Building (south part)

Property ID: 710176

Location



Address: 115 N Main St, Colfax, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1882	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Government	Government - Government Office

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hamilton Building (south part)

Property ID: 710176

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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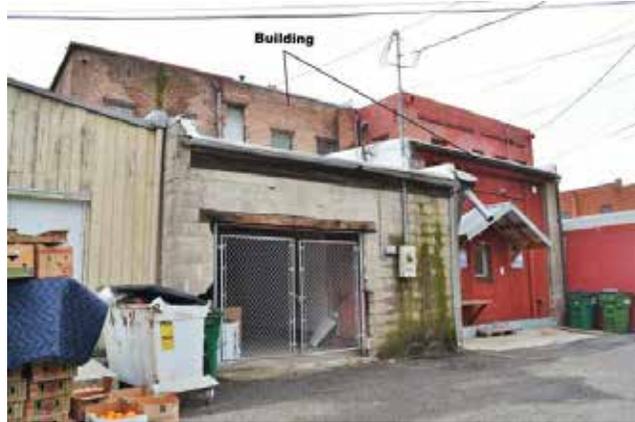
Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	3/2/2017		

Photos



East (front) elevation, 2017.



West (rear) of building, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1900 (courtesy Ann Sharley collection).



Historical photograph, ca. 1980 (courtesy Whitman County Assessor).



Historical photograph, 2001 (courtesy Whitman County Assessor).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hamilton Building (south part)

Property ID: 710176

Inventory Details - 3/2/2017

Common name: State of Washington Dept. of Agriculture Grain Inspection
Date recorded: 3/2/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-47

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Wood - Vertical Boards
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hamilton Building (south part)

Property ID: 710176

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was constructed in 1882 (Matthews et al. 1986), a date supported by its depiction in 1884 on the earliest Sanborn fire insurance map (Sanborn Map Company 1884). This building and the building constructed immediately to the north in 1887 (Matthews et al. 1986; Sanborn Map Company 1884, 1888) have been referred to as the Hamilton building (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). Although the two buildings probably had a common owner over the years, they apparently functioned as two separate buildings, at least on the ground floor level (Sanborn Map Company 1888, 1890, 1893, 1899, 1902, 1908, 1912, 1922, 1939). Some of the Hamilton building occupants have been as follows: 1912-1925 Hamilton Drug Store, V. T. McCroskey druggist; 1912-??, Dr. William H. Wood; 1915-1917, J. Floyd Tift, DDS; 1919 New York Life Insurance (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains a small amount of original fabric on the main facade, reconfiguration of the storefront, replacement of the windows and door with modern units, and cladding of the upper level with modern boards has compromised the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The building is barely recognizable as historical when viewed from the front.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hamilton Building (south part)

Property ID: 710176

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This narrow two-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Wall and Spring streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. Although the main façade is now clad with modern materials, the building is structural red brick, visible on the upper rear elevation. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. This building has been significantly altered, leaving it barely recognizable as a historical structure.

Remodeling has left this building's original architectural style uncertain, although the façade's pressed metal cornices suggest a style derived from one of the classical traditions. The storefront fills the entire first floor facade, a continuous bank of tall aluminum frame windows, now filled with opaque white panels, and a rectangular recessed entry to the north with an aluminum frame door, transom light and sidelight. A simple classical pressed metal cornice extends across the façade above the display windows. The upper façade is clad with modern narrow vertical boards, probably also covering a transom band. A larger pressed sheet metal cornice embellishes the upper wall and covers the parapet.

The rear of the building is structural brick with a later one-story flat-roofed red brick addition built onto the first level. Several wood sash windows can be seen on the upper elevation of the original building. The seam between the brick of this building and the building to the north is indistinct, although the two buildings are of slightly different shades of brick. A window has been added at the juncture of the two buildings, which is now covered with sheet metal. The rear wall of the one-story addition is faced with T1-11 and a wooden door provides access.

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams
ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Matthews, Henry, Tom Fryxell, and Students of the W.S.U. School of Architecture
1986 National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Colfax Main Street Historic District. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Sanborn Map Company
1884, 1888, 1890, 1893, 1899, 1902, 1908, 1912, 1922, 1939 Insurance Maps of Colfax, Washington. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Location



Address: 119 N Main St, Colfax, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1887	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Specialty Store

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hamilton Building (north part)

Property ID: 710178

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	3/2/2017		

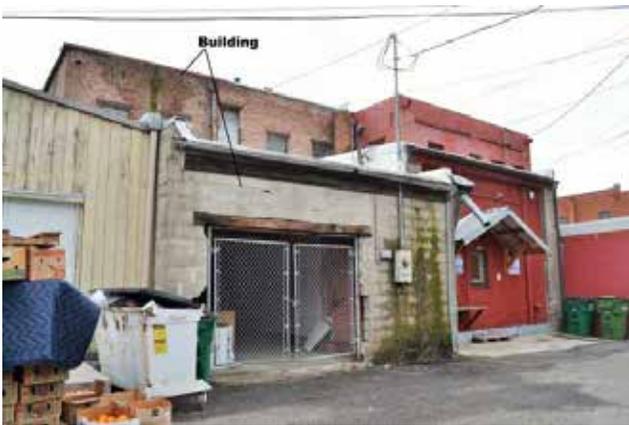
Photos



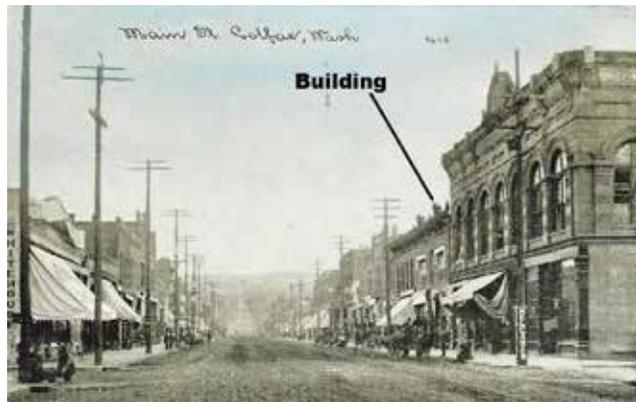
East (front) facade, 2017.



East (front) and north sides, 2017.



West (rear) of building, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1900 (courtesy Ann Sharley collection).



Historical photograph, ca. 1980 (courtesy Whitman County Assessor).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hamilton Building (north part)

Property ID: 710178

Inventory Details - 3/2/2017

Common name: Main Street Books
Date recorded: 3/2/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-48

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Metal - Porcelain Enamel Panels

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hamilton Building (north part)

Property ID: 710178

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was constructed in 1887 (Matthews et al. 1986), a date supported by its absence from the 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map and its presence in the 1888 edition (Sanborn Map Company 1884, 1888). This building and the building constructed immediately to the south in 1882 (Matthews et al. 1986; Sanborn Map Company 1884) have been referred to as the Hamilton building (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). Although the two buildings probably had a common owner over the years, they apparently functioned as two different buildings, at least on the ground floor level (Sanborn Map Company 1888, 1890, 1893, 1899, 1902, 1908, 1912, 1922, 1939). Some of the Hamilton building occupants have been as follows: 1912-1925 Hamilton Drug Store, V. T. McCroskey druggist; 1912-??, Dr. William H. Wood; 1915-1917, J. Floyd Tiff, DDS; 1919, New York Life Insurance (Jones and Adams ca. 2005).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although remodeling has left this building unrecognizable from the front as a late nineteenth century structure, the mid-century fabric has become historical in its own right. The building is now an example of a hybrid architectural style: mid-century Modern on the main façade and late nineteenth century architecture—its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling compromised by alteration of windows and construction of an addition—on the visible north and rear sides.

Due to loss of integrity, this building is recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hamilton Building (north part)

Property ID: 710178

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This narrow two-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Wall and Spring streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. Although the main façade is now clad with mid-century materials, the building's structural red brick, common bond with one header row for each six stretcher rows, is visible on the upper north side and rear elevations. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and a paved alley borders the building on the rear. Although this building has been significantly altered, it remains recognizable as a historical structure.

Remodeling, probably in the 1960s or 1970s, updated this building in a Modernist style, leaving the building's original architectural style uncertain. No original fabric remains visible when the building is viewed from the front; the remodeled building, however, is a classic example of mid-century modern architecture, ornament that has become historic in its own right. At the south side of the main façade, a narrow double aluminum frame glass commercial door provides access to the upstairs stairwell, flanked on either side by a narrow rectangular pilaster, clad with turquoise blue porcelain enamel panels. A third, wider rectangular pilaster, also clad with turquoise porcelain enamel, bounds the building on the north. The storefront fills the space between the stairwell pilaster and the north pilaster, a continuous bank of floor to ceiling aluminum frame plate glass windows with an aluminum frame glass commercial door and aluminum transom light in the center. A shed-roofed standing seam sheet metal canopy is suspended on metal rods above the storefront. The upper façade, probably including a transom band, and parapet are clad with square porcelain enamel tiles of various shades of blue, creating a checkerboard effect.

The north side of the building is structural red brick. Two tall narrow segmentally arched windows are visible near the center of the upper wall, one now filled with boards and the other with brick and concrete blocks. The rear of the building is structural brick with a later one-story flat-roofed concrete block garage built onto the first level. Two wood sash windows can be seen on the upper rear elevation of the original building. The seam between the brick of this building and the building to the south is indistinct, although the two buildings are of slightly different shades of brick. A window has been added at the juncture of the two buildings, which is now covered with sheet metal. A vehicle doorway in the rear wall of the garage addition is closed with a chain link gate.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hamilton Building (north part)

Property ID: 710178

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Matthews, Henry, Tom Fryxell, and Students of the W.S.U. School of Architecture

1986 National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Colfax Main Street Historic District. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Sanborn Map Company

1884, 1888, 1890, 1893, 1899, 1902, 1908, 1912, 1922, 1939 Insurance Maps of Colfax, Washington. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kuhn Building, Whitman County Library

Property ID: 15021

Location



Address: 201 N West St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1889	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory

Historic Context:

Category

Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kuhn Building, Whitman County Library

Property ID: 15021

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property	Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	3/3/2017	

Photos



South and east (front) sides, 2017.



East (front) facade, 2017.



West (rear) and south sides, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1950 (courtesy of the Whitman County Library and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCL0037_item120).



Historical photograph, 1984 (courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF484).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kuhn Building, Whitman County Library

Property ID: 15021

Inventory Details - 3/3/2017

Common name: Events on Main
Date recorded: 3/3/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-50

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Cladding	Stucco
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Brick

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kuhn Building, Whitman County Library Property ID: 15021

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building, constructed in 1889 (Matthews et al. 1986) perhaps as two separate buildings, has housed numerous businesses and offices over the years, including several cafes and taverns. As of 2017, the combined ground floors house the Events on Main café.

The south half of this building (201 N. Main) is referred to as the Kuhn building. This non-descript building is actually of considerable importance in Colfax's economic and business history. Originally it was Aaron Kuhn's general merchandise store. Kuhn was one of Colfax's early businessmen and 'big wheels'. He started in 1883, perhaps on this very lot, and supplied Colfax with clothing, shoes, groceries, and hardware for years until 1901 when, at age 44, he sold his store - Colfax's Greatest, according to advertisements - to competitor Julius Lippitt (Colfax Gazette 1901). He in time moved to Spokane and became a major trader there. Lippitt eventually moved out and the Colfax State Bank -- run by James Perkins, the founder of Colfax - moved in sometime after 1908.

That bank lasted until 1929 and then failed, not because of the stock market crash, but because of massive embezzlement by the chief cashier (Erickson 1981; Whitman County Library ca. 2015: WCLCF500). Afterwards the building became offices for various businesses, and on the second floor the lodge of the Fraternal Order of Eagles until sometime around 1976.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefronts have been altered through replacement of doors, windows, and cladding with modern materials and the upper level windows have been replaced with vinyl sash, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kuhn Building, Whitman County Library

Property ID: 15021

Physical description:

Architectural Description:

This large two-story building occupies the northwest corner of Main and Wall streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks and bordered on the rear by a paved alley. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six or seven stretcher courses. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet. The foundation is not visible. Although the storefront has been extensively altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical structure.

This building was constructed as a late example of the popular Italianate architectural style, as evidenced by the tall narrow segmentally arched windows, corbeled brick cornice, vertical proportions, and classical-inspired pilasters. Three brick pilasters rise from corbelled bases at the juncture of the storefront and upper wall, symmetrically dividing the upper main façade into two equal bays. All pilasters extend about one foot above the top of the parapet, terminating in simple corbelled brick capitals. Three tall narrow segmentally arched window openings with flush brick sunburst crowns and rowlock brick sills are evenly spaced across each bay, each now fit with a vinyl sash window. A slightly projecting brick belt course marks the division between the storefront and the upper story and another extends across the façade above the windows. A corbeled brick cornice divides the second story from the parapet, and a row of recessed square panels and a smaller corbeled cornice embellish the brick parapet.

The storefront has been extensively altered during remodeling efforts. Three large modern plate glass windows are symmetrically arranged across the south bay, the wider central window presumably replacing the original entrance, while two large vinyl sash windows on the north bay flank a centrally placed angled recessed entry with a single modern aluminum frame glass commercial door. Stucco cladding covers the bulkheads and areas around the windows and door. A shallow shed-roofed canopy with composition shingle roofing extends across the façade, sheltering the storefront, and the transom band above has been covered with vertical rough-cut boards.

Simple rectangular brick pilasters divide the south side wall into four bays, a narrow bay to the front and three slightly wider bays to the rear. The storefront wraps onto the forward bay, the window a modern plate glass unit, while a tall narrow segmentally arched window on the second level has been converted to a door with a metal balcony. Additional segmentally arched openings are arranged across bays to the rear, all now filled with modern replacement doors and windows. A storefront in the rear bay has been partially covered with T1-11 and vertical boards.

A large two story stucco-clad addition with a slightly lower flat parapet roof has been built onto the rear of the building. This section rests on a poured concrete foundation and features modern asymmetrically arranged windows and doors.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kuhn Building, Whitman County Library

Property ID: 15021

Bibliography:

Colfax Gazette

1901 Colfax Gazette November 15.

Erickson, Edith E.

1981 Colfax 100 Plus. Edith E. Erickson, Colfax.

Matthews, Henry, Tom Fryxell, and Students of the W.S.U. School of Architecture

1986 National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Colfax Main Street Historic District. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 205 N Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1889	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Restaurant

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15022

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

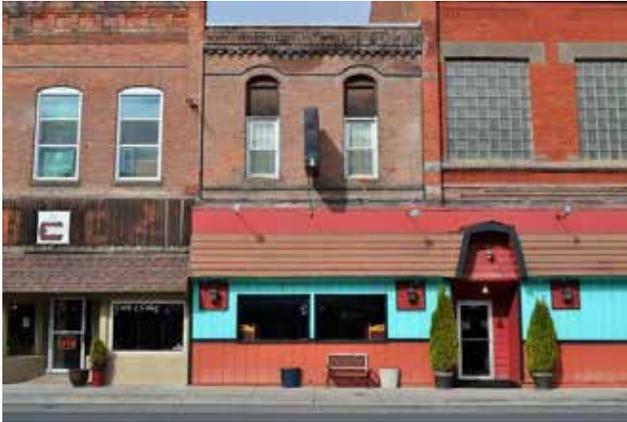
Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington		3/3/2017	

Photos



East (front) facade, 2017.



Detail of upper east (front) facade, 2017.



West (rear) elevation, 2017; building in photo center.



Historical photograph, ca. 1950: IGA store at right (courtesy of the Whitman County Library and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCL0037_item120).



Historical photograph, 1984: building at right (courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF484).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15022

Inventory Details - 3/3/2017

Common name: Sol Vallarta Restaurant (south part)
Date recorded: 3/3/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-51

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Wood - T 1-11

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15022

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was constructed in 1889 (Matthews et al. 1986). Spanning the first floor of this building and part of the ground floor of the Fraternity Block to the north is, as of 2017, the Sol Vallarta Mexican Restaurant, preceded by Vong's Chinese Restaurant. Prior to the restaurants, the combined space housed an IGA grocery store and the Gerber Meat Market, which later became the Colfax Meat Market.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been altered through replacement of doors, windows, and cladding with modern materials and the upper level windows have been replaced with vinyl sash, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15022

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This narrow two-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Upton and Wall streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet. The foundation is not visible. Although the storefront has been extensively altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical structure.

This building was constructed in the Italianate architectural style, as evidenced by the tall narrow segmentally arched windows, corbeled brick cornice, vertical proportions, belt course, and two-story height. Two tall narrow segmentally arched window openings with double rowlock brick crowns are symmetrically arranged across the upper level of the main façade, the sash now replaced with modern vinyl single-hung units and the transom lights filled with T1-11. A slightly protruding black brick belt course extends across the façade above the windows, outlining the shapes of the window crowns and visually joining the two windows. A second slightly protruding belt course, composed of two courses of black brick, extends across the upper story below the windows. A rather elaborate brick cornice with denticulate, angled, and corbeled brick patterns embellishes the parapet above the windows.

The first level of the main façade was updated, probably around the 1970s, as part of a commercial space continuous with the south part of the building to the north. The original building entrance has been removed and no historical fabric remains visible. Two large horizontal wood frame windows are now centered on the façade, cladding is vertical T1-11, and a faux mansard roof composed of horizontal lapped boards covers a probable transom band.

A one-story addition, built of concrete poured in horizontal board forms and accessed by a modern fiberglass door, has been added to the rear elevation. The original building's red brick rear wall is visible above the addition, the lower portion clad with T1-11 and provided with a modern door, window, and stairway.

Bibliography:

Matthews, Henry, Tom Fryxell, and Students of the W.S.U. School of Architecture
1986 National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Colfax Main Street Historic District. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library
ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 205, 207, 209, 211 N Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1889	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Social	Social - Clubhouse
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Restaurant
Social	

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce
Social History

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	A. F. Perry, Walla Walla



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fraternity Block

Property ID: 15023

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

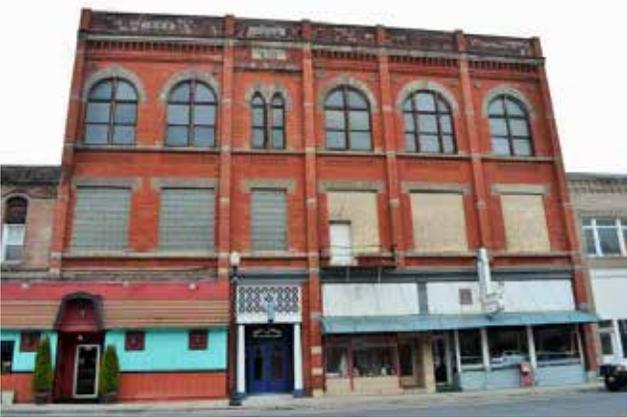
Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	3/3/2017		

Photos



East (front) facade, 2017.



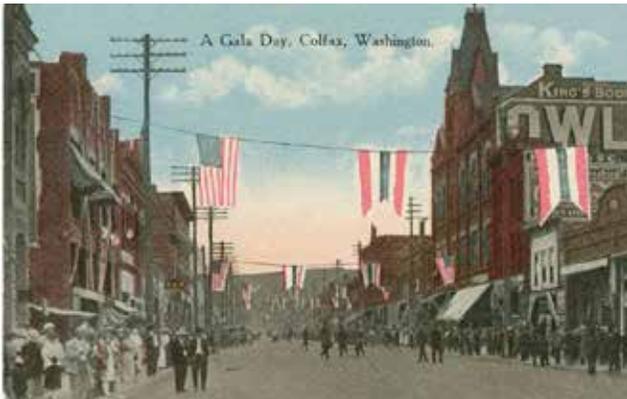
Detail of east (main) entry, 2017.



East (front) and north sides, 2017.



West (rear) and south sides, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1910: building with tower at right (courtesy of the private collection of Sandy Jackson and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCL0037_item007).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fraternity Block

Property ID: 15023

Inventory Details - 3/3/2017

Common name: Sol Vallarta Restaurant (north part), Hiram Lodge #21/Masonic Lodge, Whitman County Gazette

Date recorded: 3/3/2017

Field Recorder: Ann Sharley

Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-52

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Stucco
Cladding	Wood - T 1-11

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fraternity Block

Property ID: 15023

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The three-story Fraternity Block building was built in 1889 at a cost of \$12,000. The building was designed by Walla Walla architect A. F. Perry (Rural Communities Design Initiative n.d.). At one time there was a pointed tower on the roof that rose to 120 feet; the tower was removed in the 20th century for safety reasons (Whitman County Library ca. 2015: WCL0037_item007). The four cast iron columns supporting the upper facade were cast in the Colfax Iron Works. The bricks were also manufactured locally.

The building's main purpose was to house three fraternal lodges: The Masons, The Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythius (this group built their own building in 1913 at 203 S. Main). Rooms for these organizations were on the 2nd and 3rd floors, with ground floor space rented to businesses.

Newspapers list the following occupants of the Fraternity building: 1912 Pattison, Stotler & Pattison, Attys.; 1913 H. M. Love Real Estate; 1913-1918 G. W. LaRue & Co. (land company); 1916 S.R. Clegg, Atty.; 1918 R. M. Burgunder; 1921 Electric Shop; 1924-1925 Dr. M. F. Burgess; J. N. Pickrell, Atty. & Judge, 25 years (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). King's book store was located in the Fraternity building from 1910 until the mid-1960s.

The second story windows were blocked in following a fire. In the mid-20th century, the building was extensively remodeled, leaving the 3rd floor unoccupied. As of 2015, the building housed rooms for the Masonic Lodge on the 2nd floor, with the ground floor occupied by a restaurant and the Whitman County Gazette.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As a long-term fraternal lodge/ commercial building in the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains excellent integrity: Although storefronts have been altered to varying degrees, second floor windows have been filled, and the rooftop tower has been removed, the building retains most of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical building.

The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. It is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This massive three-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Upton



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fraternity Block

Property ID: 15023

and Wall streets, one of the many adjoining structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every seven stretcher courses. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. Although the first level storefronts have been altered, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical structure.

This building was constructed in the Gothic Revival architectural style, as evidenced by the pointed-arch windows, general asymmetry, and the now-removed pinnacles and steeple-like tower, ornamented with steeply pitched cross-gables, seen in historical photographs. The round-arched window pairs with inverted-U crowns, classical-inspired columns and pilaster, and bracketed cornice are probably evidence of Italianate influence.

Six simple red brick pilasters, with pressed metal “rough-faced stone” blocks inserted at intervals, are asymmetrically arranged across the upper two levels of the main facade, dividing the building face into five unequal bays. The side pilasters and the pilasters bordering the stairwell entrance probably extend to ground level, although remodeling has left the southern two pilasters hidden beneath modern cladding. The other two pilasters terminate at the juncture of the first and second floors.

The first level of the main façade is divided into four unequal bays, the south bay and stairwell bay corresponding to the upper level bays and the north two bays asymmetrically divided by a classical-inspired one-story rectangular cast iron pilaster.

The south bay (205 N. Main) was updated, probably in the 1970s, during remodeling of a commercial space that includes the first floor of the building to the south. The main entrance to this storefront is situated at the south edge of the present building, a rectangular recessed entryway with a modern aluminum frame glass commercial door. The storefront is now clad with vertical T1-11 and a faux mansard roof composed of horizontal lapped boards covers the original transom band.

The stairwell bay (207 N. Main) is the main building entrance, a large rectangular recessed entryway with a possibly original wood frame glass commercial door, wood sash sidelights, and wood sash transom light. A fluted cast iron classical column stands at each side of the entryway, supporting a simple entablature. A large transom light above the entablature is ornamented with a wooden diamond pattern grille with the Masonic symbol in the center.

The bay north of the stairwell (209 N. Main) is a small storefront composed of a continuous bank of large plate glass display windows and stucco-clad bulkheads separated by possibly original narrow floor to ceiling wood mullions. A rectangular recessed entry at the north side of the storefront leads to a single possibly original wood frame glass commercial door. A shed-roofed standing seam sheet metal canopy is suspended on metal rods over the display windows and the transom band above it is covered with sheet metal panels. The north bay (211 N. Main) is a larger storefront composed of a continuous bank of large possibly original metal frame plate glass display windows and stucco-clad bulkheads separated by wide possibly original wood mullions. A rectangular recessed entry at the south side of the storefront leads to a modern aluminum frame glass commercial door. The canopy and covered transom band are continuous with those of the adjacent storefront to the south.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fraternity Block

Property ID: 15023

A simple pressed metal denticulated cornice divides the first floor from the second, a feature that has been removed from the south bay. A series of six large window openings extends across the second level, two centered in the south bay and one centered in the each of the other four bays, the size of the windows varying with the size of the bay. Each opening is embellished with a flat-arched inverted-U sandstone and pressed metal “rough-faced stone” lintel and a pressed metal “rough-faced stone” block at each lower corner. A pressed metal “rough-faced stone” belt course extends across the façade below the windows, forming the sills, and below that a decorative band of angled soldier brick embellishes the wall below each window. The south three windows are now filled with glass blocks, while the north three windows are covered with stucco panels.

Windows on the third level are arranged directly above those of the second level, with a pair of lancet windows with pointed-arch crowns in the stairwell bay and large round-arched windows with inverted-U crowns in the other bays. The window crowns are sandstone with pressed metal “rough-faced stone” keystones and springers. Ornamental treatment of the lower window corners, sills, and walls below the sills mimics that of the second story. All windows are original wood sash double-hung units with wood sash transom lights filling the arches, asymmetrically composed of pairs or trios separated by classical-inspired wood colonette mullions. Except for the stairwell bay, a floral rosette is situated in the upper corners of each bay, with an ornate pressed metal cornice supported on brick belt courses and brackets above at the juncture of the third floor and the parapet. The pressed metal portion of the cornice continues across the stairwell bay above a pressed metal plaque reading “FRATERNITY / BLOCK” in three-dimensional capital letters. The plaque is mounted on a panel of embossed metal shingles, which may cover the brick portions of the cornice. The parapet is also clad with embossed metal shingles and features a simple pressed metal cornice. A pressed metal plaque centered on the parapet’s south bay reads “IOOF” while a pressed metal plaque centered on the parapet’s stairwell bay provides a construction date of “1889”.

The north and south sides of the building are structural brick with historical advertisements painted on the walls and asymmetrically stepped parapets. The rear of the building is structural brick with no parapet. Approximately 28 openings of various sizes are asymmetrically arranged across the rear elevation, mostly tall narrow segmentally arched window openings with double rowlock brick crowns and single rowlock sills. Nearly all openings are now filled with modern windows or doors or covered with T1-11. One tall narrow wood panel door and a double wood panel and glass vehicle door on the first level may be original.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fraternity Block

Property ID: 15023

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Rural Communities Design Initiative

n.d. Colfax, Washington Historic Walking Tour [brochure]. Rural Communities Design Initiative, School of Design and Construction, Washington State University, Pullman.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library

ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 213 N Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1916	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15024

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	3/3/2017		

Photos



East (front) facade, 2017.



East (front) and north sides, 2017.



Detail of east (front) facade, 2017.



West (rear) side, 2017; building is in photo center.



Historical photograph, 1984 (courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF483).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15024

Inventory Details - 3/3/2017

Common name: Barber Shop
Date recorded: 3/3/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-53

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Cladding	Wood - T 1-11

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15024

Significance narrative: Building and Parcel History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, Patti Cammack, and Robert "Bob" Krikac)

Prior to 1916, this lot held the 10-S-C (sound it out) Hotel and Restaurant, one of Colfax's main and more popular establishments. In 1915 there was a disastrous fire inside and, in 1916, despite repairs, the three-story building collapsed. And that was the end of the 10-S-C (Colfax Commoner 1916). The current two-story building was constructed that same year and has been occupied by restaurants, stores, and a barber shop since.

The 1916 construction date is based on a note found in an upper story wall during ca. 2017 remodeling work. Bob Krikac, who purchased the building in about June of 2017, notes that "The [former] owner, Kim DeHart, has been removing the lath and plaster from the walls of the apartments on the second floor. Inside one of the walls her uncle found a piece of a brown paper bag with a fork wrapped inside. On the outside of the paper was written: 'Please Look inside of this paper'. On the inside of the paper is written: 'This paper was tacked on this board June 21, 1916 Wensday [sic] afternoon at 3.55 [sic] pm o'clock. It was put here by Argus Easum & Harry Baker, Lathers'. So it appears that the building was rebuilt the same year that the repaired 10SC Hotel collapsed...." (Bob Krikac, personal email communication with Ann Sharley 2017). Sanborn fire insurance maps, showing the three-story building on the lot in 1912 and the two-story building present by 1922, support the 1916 construction date (Sanborn Map Company 1912, 1922).

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building retains excellent integrity: Although the transom band has been covered and bulkheads are clad with modern materials, the building retains most of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical building.

The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District. It is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15024

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This narrow two-story commercial building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Upton and Wall streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural tan brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six or seven stretcher courses, while the main façade is veneered with a higher grade of tan brick in a running bond pattern. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. Although some alterations have occurred, the building retains much of its historical form and fabric and is easily recognizable as a historical structure.

This building was constructed in a vernacular form influenced by the earlier Italianate architectural style, as evidenced by the bracketed brick cornice, segmentally arched windows, and two-story height. Two simple rectangular brick pilasters resting on concrete pedestals border the first level. An original wood panel and glass pedestrian door with a wood sash transom light opens into the building at the south side of the main façade, the entrance to the upper level stairwell. The remainder of the first level is a continuous bank of large symmetrically arranged plate glass windows with possibly original wood mullions. A central angled recessed entryway leads to an original single wood frame glass commercial door with a wood sash transom light, now filled with plywood. Bulkheads are clad with modern T1-11 and the transom band above the display windows is covered with stucco panels.

A horizontal steel I-beam divides the first floor from the second. Two wood sash Chicago windows with transom lights are symmetrically arranged across the upper level of the main façade. A broad continuous concrete lintel extends across the tops of both windows and both have rowlock brick sills. A slightly protruding two-course brick belt course extends across the upper story above the windows. A rather elaborate brick cornice with corbeled brick “brackets” embellishes the brick parapet.

The parapet on the north side of the building is stepped and two original wood sash segmentally arched windows are partially visible on the upper wall. Five segmentally arched openings are asymmetrically arranged across the rear elevation, each with a one-, two-, or three-course rowlock brick crown and, for windows, a rowlock brick sill. Some openings have been enlarged and all are now filled with modern doors, T1-11, or boards. The rear of the building has no parapet and a small brick chimney is centered on the rear edge of the roof.

Bibliography:

Colfax Commoner
1916 Colfax Commoner Feb. 16.

Sanborn Map Company
1912, 1922 Insurance Maps of Colfax, Washington. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Location



Address: 215 N Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1920	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Restaurant

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Van's Billiard Parlor

Property ID: 15026

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	3/3/2017		

Photos



East (front) facade, 2017.



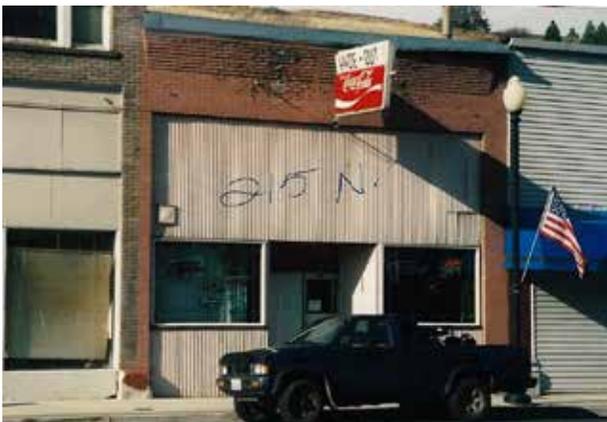
West (rear) wall, 2017.



Detail of west (rear) wall, 2017.



Historical photograph, 1935 (courtesy of the City of Colfax and the Whitman County Library Rural Heritage collection, WCLCF368).



Historical photograph, 2005 (courtesy of Linda Yeomans).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Van's Billiard Parlor

Property ID: 15026

Inventory Details - 3/3/2017

Common name: Hyde Out Tavern
Date recorded: 3/3/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-54

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Van's Billiard Parlor

Property ID: 15026

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was constructed in 1920 (Matthews et al. 1986). In the mid-1930s it housed Van's billiard parlor (Whitman County Library ca. 2015: WCLCF368). The Hyde Out Tavern currently occupies the building.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains some original fabric, the storefront has been extensively altered through replacement of doors, windows, and cladding with modern materials, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Van's Billiard Parlor

Property ID: 15026

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This small one-story commercial building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Upton and Wall streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural grey brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every seven stretcher courses, while the main façade is veneered with a higher grade of brick in a running bond pattern. The entire building is now painted brick red. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. Although the main façade retains some of its historical form and fabric, the storefront has been extensively altered, leaving the building virtually unrecognizable as a historical structure.

This building was constructed in a vernacular form influenced by the earlier Italianate architectural style, as evidenced by the corbeled brick cornice and segmentally arched windows. The main façade is symmetrically arranged. Two simple rectangular brick pilasters resting on concrete pedestals border the first level, the south pilaster shared with the adjacent building. The storefront, a slightly recessed area between the pilasters, is now covered with modern horizontal lapped rough-cut boards. An angled recessed entryway—probably the original storefront form—is centered on the façade, leading to a modern double metal commercial door. A large horizontal vinyl sash fixed window is symmetrically placed to each side of the entryway. Original brick cladding can be seen above the storefront and a corbelled brick cornice embellishes the parapet.

Three tall narrow segmentally arched window openings and a modern wood slab door with a segmentally arched transom light are asymmetrically arranged across the rear elevation, each with a two-course rowlock brick crown and, for windows, a rowlock brick sill. At the mezzanine level, one small segmentally arched window, also with a two-course rowlock brick crown and rowlock sill, is situated above each lower window. Original wood sash casement windows fill the south two mezzanine openings, while all other window openings are covered with plywood.

Bibliography:

Matthews, Henry, Tom Fryxell, and Students of the W.S.U. School of Architecture
1986 National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Colfax Main Street Historic District. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Whitman County Library
ca. 2015 Rural Heritage Project online historical photo collection. Hosted by the Washington State Library. Electronic document, <http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/whitman>, accessed December 2016 to April 2017.

Location



Address: 217 N Main St, Colfax, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1893	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Social	Social - Clubhouse

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 710184

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	3/3/2017		

Photos



East (front) facade, 2017.



Detail of east (front) facade pilaster, 2017.



West (rear) wall, 2017.



West (rear) wall, 2017.



Historical photograph, 2005 (courtesy of Linda Yeomans).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 710184

Inventory Details - 3/3/2017

Common name: Fraternal Order of Eagles Golden Grain Aerie 2317
Date recorded: 3/3/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-55

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Vinyl Siding
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Cladding	Stucco

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 710184

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

This building was constructed ca. 1893 (Matthews et al. 1986), a date confirmed by the building's absence from the 1893 Sanborn fire insurance maps and its presence in the 1899 edition (Sanborn Map Company 1893, 1899). Occupants of the building were a confectioners store from 1913-1914 and Kincaid Machinery from 1915-1918. The building burned in 1918 (Jones and Adams ca. 2005). O.V. Bryson Furniture and various other variety stores occupied this building during the 1920s and 30s. By 1956 it had become the American Legion Hall in Colfax (Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company 1956; Pacific Northwest Bell 1975, 1983) and now is the home of the Eagles club.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although portions of three classical-inspired pilasters remain visible on the main façade, all additional historical fabric has been covered or replaced, resulting in severely compromised integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The building is currently virtually unrecognizable as a historical structure.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 710184

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This wide one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Upton and Wall streets, one of the many adjoining structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses, visible only on the rear. The main façade is probably veneered with higher quality red brick, now visible only on exposed portions of the pilasters. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet and the foundation is not visible. Although portions of three original classical pilasters remain visible on the main façade, the storefronts have been extensively altered, leaving the building virtually unrecognizable as a historical structure.

This building was constructed in a classical-influenced style, as evidenced by the main façade's classical-inspired pilasters. The three rectangular pilasters, high grade red brick shafts with rounded corners and classical carved granite bases and plinths, are symmetrically arranged across the main façade, dividing the building into two equal bays. Each original bay presumably contained a storefront. Today the south bay is clad with horizontal vinyl siding, completely obscuring any remaining storefront elements. A rectangular recessed entry with a modern upholstered wood slab door is centered on the north bay. The rest of the bay, including the entryway, is clad with horizontal vinyl siding. The siding continues above both bays to the top of the parapet, covering upper portions of the pilasters and, presumably, an original transom band. A modern plastic bubble canopy extends across the façade above the entryway.

The rear elevation is asymmetrically arranged. Original red brick is visible where the stucco cladding has spalled. Three tall narrow segmentally arched window openings are asymmetrically arranged across the elevation. The south opening is now filled with brick and a modern door has been cut into that part of the wall. The central opening is filled with plywood and a modern vent has been added; original wood moldings and the wood sash double-hung transom light, however, remain in place. The north opening has been filled with brick and clad with stucco leaving a recessed outline. A large rectangular vehicle doorway at the north edge of the elevation has been closed with concrete cast in horizontal board forms; a modern pedestrian door opens into this area. Parapets are visible on the north and south side walls, while the rear of the roof is flat with no parapet.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 710184

Bibliography:

Jones, Peg, and Emily Adams

ca. 2005 Historical research, including Colfax newspaper accounts, 1912-1925. On file, Whitman County Library, Colfax.

Matthews, Henry, Tom Fryxell, and Students of the W.S.U. School of Architecture

1986 National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Colfax Main Street Historic District. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Pacific Northwest Bell

1975, 1983 Colfax Telephone Directory, Yellow Pages. Pacific Northwest Bell, [place not listed].

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company

1956 Colfax Telephone Directory, Yellow Pages. Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, [place not listed].

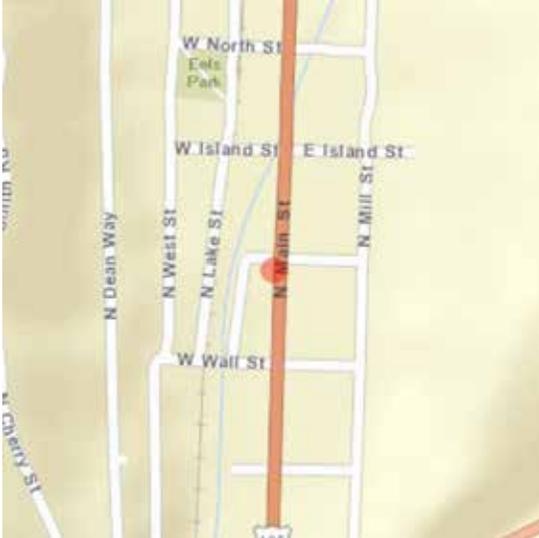
Sanborn Map Company

1893, 1899 Insurance Maps of Colfax, Washington. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Location



Address: 223 N Main St, Colfax, Washington, 99111, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1921	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15027

Districts

District Name	Contributing
Colfax Main Street Historic District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington		3/3/2017	

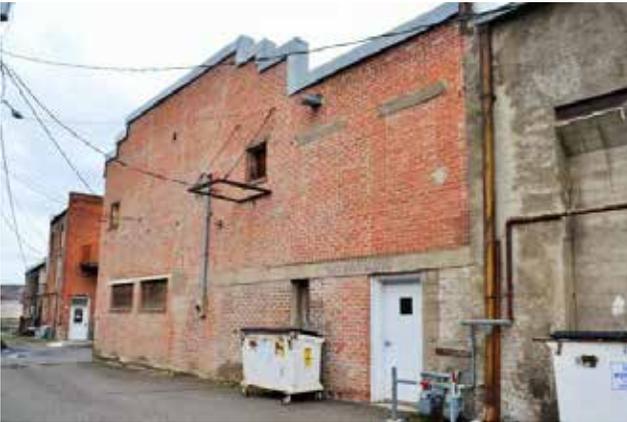
Photos



East (front) and north sides, 2017.



East (front) facade, 2017.



West (rear) wall, 2017.



Historical photograph, ca. 1986 (Reed and Lindeman 1986).



Historical photograph, 2005 (courtesy of Linda Yeomans).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15027

Inventory Details - 3/3/2017

Common name: Kirkpatrick, Utgaard & Perry, PS, Certified Public Accountants
Date recorded: 3/3/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-56

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Vinyl Siding
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Stucco
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15027

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

Newspapers indicate the current building was constructed in 1921, but there was a building on site before that. The 1921 date may have been a remodel or replacement. For many years this was a movie theater; originally the Dime, in 1911 renamed the Bungalow (Colfax Gazette 1911). Sanborn maps show it remained a movie theater until at least 1939. In 1983 it was the Coast to Coast hardware store. Currently it houses an accounting firm.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains some of its original form, all historical fabric on the highly visible front and north sides has been covered or replaced, resulting in severely compromised integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The building remains virtually unrecognizable as a historical structure.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Property ID: 15027

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This large one-story building occupies the southwest corner of Main and Upton streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks and bordered on the rear by a paved alley. Although this building retains some of its original form, it has been altered to the point that no historical fabric remains visible on the front and north sides.

This building has been updated in a Modernist architectural style, as evidenced by its blocky geometric forms, aluminum frame door and window bank, earth-tone colors, board trim, and general asymmetry. The metal canopy on the main façade suggests an earlier Art Deco/Art Moderne remodel. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with vertical cream-colored vinyl siding on the main façade and cream-colored stucco on the north side, and features a flat roof with stepped and flat sheet metal-clad parapets. The building's common bond structural brick—one header row for every six stretcher rows—is visible on the rear elevation.

The main façade is asymmetrically arranged with a large aluminum frame window block, incorporating an aluminum frame glass commercial door and brown vertical board bulkheads, to the south and two narrow brown vertical board accent panels to the north. A thin metal-edged canopy is suspended on metal rods above the storefront, extending nearly to the north edge of the façade, with a brown horizontal sheet metal band above it. The parapet, a simple stepped feature, is clad with brown sheet metal panels and brown vertical corrugated sheet metal.

The north side of the building has a flat parapet, also clad with brown corrugated sheet metal, and no doors or windows. The rear parapet is asymmetrically stepped. A number of small rectangular window and door openings are asymmetrically arranged across the rear elevation, most now filled with brick, plywood, metal louvered vents, or modern doors. The concrete foundation is highly deteriorated.

Bibliography:

Colfax Gazette
1911 Colfax Gazette June 30.

Sanborn Map Company
1884, 1888, 1891, 1893, 1899, 1902, 1908, 1912, 1922, 1939 Insurance Maps of Colfax, Washington. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

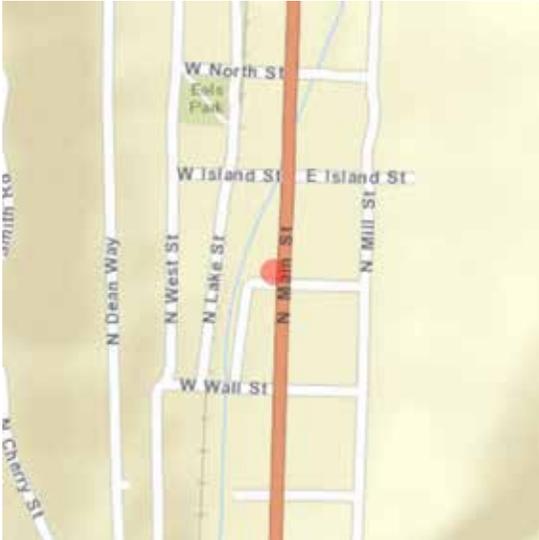
Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Elizabeth J. Hill Building

Property ID: 15028

Location



Address: 301 N Main St, Colfax, WA 99111

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1910	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Elizabeth J. Hill Building

Property ID: 15028

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2007-09-00098, , Colfax Downtown Survey Phase 2 - North and South ends	5/1/2007	Not Determined	
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	3/10/2017		

Photos



South and east (front) sides, 2017.



East (front) facade, 2017.



West (rear) and south sides, 2017.



North and west (rear) sides, 2017.



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historical photograph, 2007 (courtesy of Linda Yeomans).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Elizabeth J. Hill Building

Property ID: 15028

Inventory Details - 3/10/2017

Common name: Almota Roses Photography
Date recorded: 3/10/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-57

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Cladding	Vinyl Siding

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Elizabeth J. Hill Building

Property ID: 15028

Significance narrative: Building History:
(researched, written, and compiled by Colfax Historic Preservation Commission members Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack)

The Elizabeth J. Hill building was constructed in 1910-1911 by R. P. Hill to replace a building that had burned in a fire that took out much of the block (Colfax Gazette 1910a [fire], 1910b [new building]). It promptly became the First and Last Chance Saloon (Colfax Gazette 1911). Then a hardware store in 1922 and perhaps 1939 (Sanborn Map Company 1922, 1939), before becoming the Washington State Liquor Store by 1956. It is now Almota Roses, a photography studio.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although this building retains sufficient integrity to remain readily recognizable as historical when viewed from the front, the storefront has been altered through replacement of doors, windows, and cladding with modern materials and the upper level windows have been replaced with modern sash, compromising the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building, however, is recommended as a contributing element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and is also recommended individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Elizabeth J. Hill Building

Property ID: 15028

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This narrow two-story building occupies the northwest corner of Main and Upton streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. The building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195), separated from adjacent streets by broad concrete sidewalks and bordered on the rear by a short paved blind alley. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses. The roof of the building is flat with a flat parapet, lower to the rear, and the foundation is not visible. Although the storefront has been extensively altered and all windows and doors have been replaced, the building retains much of its original form and fabric and remains clearly recognizable as a historical structure.

This building was constructed as a late example of the Italianate architectural style, as evidenced by the segmentally arched windows, corbeled brick cornice, and vertical building proportions. Two large nearly square segmentally arched windows with rowlock and header brick crowns are evenly spaced across the upper level of the main façade. The windows have been replaced with modern vinyl sash and original moldings and brick sills have been covered with modern sheet metal. A large horizontal recessed panel extends across the façade above the windows, the upper margin embellished with corbeled brick. A corbeled brick cornice marks the juncture of the second level and the parapet, which is also red brick capped with concrete coping.

Two simple brick pilasters border the storefront on the first level and a horizontal steel I-beam with evenly spaced steel rosettes—probably the ends of stabilizing rods—marks the division between the first and second floors. Although the storefront form is likely original, all fabric has been replaced with modern materials. Large aluminum frame display windows extend across the storefront with a rectangular recessed entry in the center. The entryway leads to a single modern fiberglass panel and glass commercial door with a modern metal sash transom light. The bulkheads are clad with modern red brick, different in color and size than the brick of the building, and areas surrounding the display windows are covered with vertical vinyl siding. The original transom band above the display windows has been filled with three modern horizontal metal sash windows and vinyl siding.

The storefront treatment wraps onto the forward portion of the building's south side and the flat parapet and corbeled cornice continue across the upper side wall. A number of door and window openings of various sizes, most segmentally arched with three-course rowlock brick crowns, are asymmetrically arranged across the wall. Many openings have been altered and all are now filled with modern doors or windows. Two modern balustraded metal balconies have been added on the second level.

The rear of the building has no parapet. Additional segmentally arched door and window openings are asymmetrically arranged over the rear elevation, all now filled with modern doors or windows or closed with brick, plywood, or boards.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Elizabeth J. Hill Building

Property ID: 15028

Bibliography:

Colfax Gazette

1910a Colfax Gazette July 8.

1910b Colfax Gazette Dec. 12.

1911 Colfax Gazette August 18.

Sanborn Map Company

1922, 1939 Insurance Maps of Colfax, Washington. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

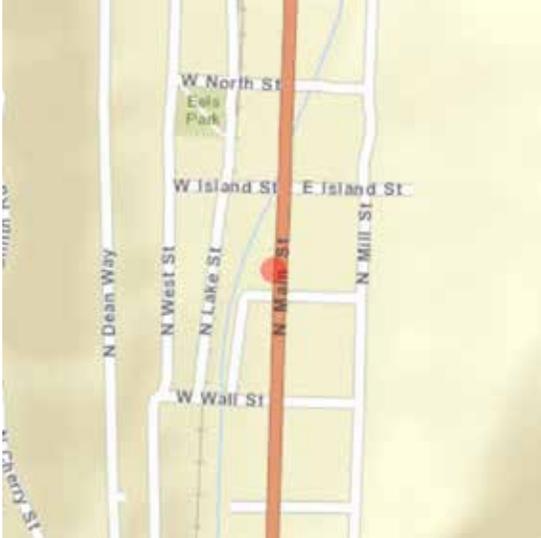
Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack

2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Codd Brothers Furniture and Restaurant Property ID: 54605

Location



Address: 303 N Main St, Colfax, WA 99111
Tax No/Parcel No: 1-0040-00-15-08-0000
Plat/Block/Lot: Original Town of Colfax, Block 15, Lots 7-8-9-10
Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1912	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Codd Brothers Furniture and Restaurant Property ID: 54605

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2007-09-00098, , Colfax Downtown Survey Phase 2 - North and South ends	5/1/2007	Not Determined	
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	3/10/2017		

Photos



East (front) and north sides of south building, left, and north building, right, 2017.



East (front) facade of south building, 2017.



North and west (rear) sides of south building, 2017.



East (front) facade of north building, 2017.



West (rear) wall of north building, 2017.



Location of buildings (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Codd Brothers Furniture and Restaurant Property ID: 54605

Inventory Details - 3/10/2017

Common name: Steve's Glass
Date recorded: 3/10/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-58, 59

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Metal - Corrugated
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Concrete Block

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Significance narrative: Building History (south building):

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this building was constructed between 1908 and 1912 as a furniture store (Sanborn Map Company 1908, 1912). Linda Yeomans (2007) notes that brothers William and Patrick Codd built the structure in 1912 to house their furniture business, which had previously been in wood frame buildings on the lot. By 1939 the building held an Auto Electric Shop (Sanborn Map Company 1939). In the 1970s this building and the one immediately to the north, also built by the Codd brothers, were remodeled as Colfax Auto Parts, and by 2007 the two buildings were in use as Steve's Glass (Yeomans 2007).

Historic Significance Evaluation (south building):

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Codd Brothers Furniture and Restaurant Property ID: 54605

Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front. Windows, doors, cladding, and form are all modern, severely compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Building History (north building):

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this building was constructed between 1908 and 1912 (Sanborn Map Company 1908, 1912). Linda Yeomans (2007) notes that brothers William and Patrick Codd, who had operated a furniture and hardware store in earlier wood frame buildings on the lot, erected this brick building, which was soon in use as a restaurant. By 1939 the building held a Battery Shop (Sanborn Map Company 1912, 1922, 1939). In the 1970s this building and the one immediately to the south, also built by the Codd brothers, were remodeled as Colfax Auto Parts, and by 2007 the two buildings were in use as Steve's Glass (Yeomans 2007).

Historic Significance Evaluation (north building):

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front. Windows, doors, cladding, and form are all modern, severely compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Physical description: Architectural Description (south building):



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Codd Brothers Furniture and Restaurant Property ID: 54605

This wide one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Island and Upton streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and the channelized South Fork of the Palouse River is immediately to the rear. The building is structural red brick in a common bond pattern with one header course for every six stretcher courses, visible only on the rear and north sides. The roof is flat with a parapet, flat on the main façade and stepped on the north side. The foundation is not visible. At some point this building was joined with the building to the north to form one commercial venue. Remodeling has altered the building to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front—the form has been changed and no historical fabric remains visible.

Due to recent remodeling the building is now classified as an example of the Modernist architectural style. The main façade is now clad with vertical sheet metal siding. A modern metal roll-up vehicle door is situated at the south side of the main façade, with a storefront composed of large modern metal frame plate glass windows and a modern metal pedestrian door with metal transom and sidelights to the north. A modern hip-roofed canopy with sheet metal roofing shelters the storefront and extends onto the building to the north.

The rear of the building was originally symmetrically arranged, with a centrally placed segmentally arched pedestrian doorway and a tall narrow segmentally arched window on each side. Two identical segmentally arched windows are situated on the second level above the lower windows. Today some of the openings have been enlarged and all are filled with modern metal and vinyl replacements. An additional modern door and window have been added. The rear of the roof is flat with no parapet.

Architectural Description (north building):

This small one-story building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Island and Upton streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. A broad concrete sidewalk separates the building from the street and the channelized South Fork of the Palouse River is immediately to the rear. At some point this building was joined with the buildings to the north and south to form one commercial venue. Remodeling has altered the building to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front—the form has been changed and no historical fabric remains visible.

The building was constructed of concrete blocks, larger than the standard modern size, visible on the north side and rear elevation. The roof is flat with a flat parapet on the main façade and a stepped parapet on the north side. The foundation is concrete poured in narrow horizontal board forms, visible at the rear of the building where it forms part of the concrete river channel's upper wall.

Due to recent remodeling the building is now classified as an example of the Modernist architectural style. The main façade and forward portion of the north side wall are clad with vertical sheet metal siding. A modern metal pedestrian door is centered on the main façade with a large double metal frame commercial door to the south and a large vinyl sash sliding window to the north. A modern hip-roofed canopy with sheet metal roofing shelters the storefront and extends onto the building to the south.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Codd Brothers Furniture and Restaurant Property ID: 54605

The rear of the building is asymmetrically arranged, with three rectangular openings on the main floor –two windows now filled with modern vinyl and metal sash and one possible pedestrian door now boarded over. A partially intact multiple-light wood sash casement window opens into the upper basement wall. The rear elevation has no parapet.

Bibliography:

Sanborn Map Company
1908, 1912, 1922, 1939 Insurance Maps of Colfax, Washington. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

Sharley, Ann, Fran Hamilton, Claudia Rollins, Frank White, and Patti Cammack
2017 Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington. Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!), Spokane Valley. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Yeomans, Linda
2007 Historic Property Inventory Form: Codd Brothers Furniture Buildings, Property ID 54605. On file, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Location



Address: 303, 305 N Main St, Colfax, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: Colfax Certified Local Government, Whitman County, T16R43E14, COLFAX NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1930	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Warehouse

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce
Transportation

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Gas Station

Property ID: 710188

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2017-05-03315, , Historic Property Inventory in the Colfax Central Business District, City of Colfax, Whitman County, Washington	3/10/2017		

Photos



East (front) facade, 2017.



Building as part of the Steve's Glass complex, 2017.



North and west (rear) sides, 2017.



West (rear) wall, 2017.



Historical photograph, 2007 (courtesy of Linda Yeomans).



Building location (Google Earth aerial photo, 2015).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Gas Station

Property ID: 710188

Inventory Details - 3/10/2017

Common name: Steve's Glass storage shed
Date recorded: 3/10/2017
Field Recorder: Ann Sharley
Field Site number: AHA-2017-CLFX-60

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Metal
Plan	Polygonal

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Gas Station

Property ID: 710188

Significance narrative: Building History:

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this irregularly rectangular building was constructed between 1922 and 1939 as a gas and service station. An earlier gas station had previously occupied the lot (Sanborn Map Company 1912, 1922, 1939). Today the building is a storage facility for Steve's Glass.

Historic Significance Evaluation:

The historic Colfax central business district has served the surrounding agricultural region for well over 100 years as a supply, service, transportation, and cultural center. As part of the Colfax commercial core, this building is historically important under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and under Category 4 of the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

In addition to historical importance, however, historic properties must retain an acceptable level of physical integrity to qualify for historic register listing. The National Register of Historic Places identifies these characteristics, which allow a property to convey its historic significance to a viewer, as integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This building has been altered to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front. Cladding, and probably doors, are modern and windows have probably been covered, severely compromising its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as an element in a potential NRHP Main Street Historic District, and not individually eligible for listing in the Colfax Register of Historic Places.

Physical description: Architectural Description:

This small one-story building is rectangular with a canted northeast corner. The building faces east onto Main Street (U.S. 195) between Island and Upton streets, one of the many adjoining commercial structures lining Main Street in the Colfax commercial core. A broad concrete sidewalk and paved parking lot separate the building from the street and the channelized South Fork of the Palouse River is immediately to the rear. The building is probably a metal structure, the roof is flat with a flat parapet, and the foundation is not visible. Although this building is part of the commercial venue comprising the two buildings to the south, it appears to be used as storage and is probably not connected internally with the other buildings.

Remodeling has altered the building to the point that it is unrecognizable as a historical structure when viewed from the front: no historical fabric remains visible. Due to remodeling the building is now classified as an example of the Modernist architectural style. The main façade and north side are clad with modern vertical sheet metal siding. A vehicle doorway on the main façade holds a hinged full height metal panel door.

Original sheet metal panels, now highly corroded, clad the rear of the building. Two small original steel sash windows are offset to the north on the rear elevation with two large replacement windows to the south. A small square red brick chimney rises from the northern part of the roof.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Gas Station

Property ID: 710188

Bibliography:

Sanborn Map Company

1912, 1922, 1939 Insurance Maps of Colfax, Washington. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

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