

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Downtown Bellingham Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by East Maple Street, North Forest Street, York Street, Central Avenue, Prospect Street, Bay Street, West Chestnut Street, and Cornwall Avenue in downtown Bellingham

not for publication

city or town Bellingham

vicinity

state Washington code WA county Whatcom code 073 zip code 98225

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria

A _ B _ C _ D

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

WASHINGTON SHPO

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public – Local
- public – State
- public – Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
129	43	Building
		District
1		Site
	1	Structure
		Object
130	44	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

Fourteen (14)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/ Business
- COMMERCE/ Department Store
- COMMERCE/ Financial Institution
- COMMERCE/ Professional
- DOMESTIC/ Hotel
- DOMESTIC/ Multiple Dwelling
- GOVERNMENT/ City Hall
- HEALTH CARE/ Medical Office
- RECREATION & CULTURE / Theater
- SOCIAL/ Meeting Hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/ Business
- COMMERCE/ Restaurant
- COMMERCE/ Professional
- DOMESTIC/ Multiple Dwelling
- HEALTH CARE/Medical Office
- RECREATION & CULTURE / Museum
- RECREATION & CULTURE / Theater
- SOCIAL/ Meeting Hall
- VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- LATE VICTORIAN
- LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CEN. REVIVALS
- LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CEN. AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
- MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: CONCRETE, STONE
- walls: BRICK, WOOD
- roof: ASPHALT/COMPOSITION
- other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary

The Downtown Bellingham Historic District (DBHD) is a polygonal-shaped area in downtown Bellingham, Washington, encompassing approximately 75 acres. Although primarily commercial in character, the District has other property types within its boundaries such as public, recreational, residential and fraternal buildings. Contained within the two original town plats of Whatcom and Sehome, which over time and a number of reconfigurations became the City of Bellingham in 1904, the District contains buildings along Champion, Magnolia, Holly, Chestnut, Forest, State, Commercial, Bay, Prospect, Flora, Unity, York, and Ellis streets as well as Cornwall, Railroad, Central, and Grand avenues.

The district has 130 Historic Contributing resources dating from 1890 to 1967; 30 Historic Non-Contributing resources; and 14 Non-Historic, Non-Contributing resources. Fourteen resources have previously been listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and are therefore not counted in the district's total contributing resources. There is one Contributing site (#88, Railroad track spur).

The 44 non-contributing buildings and one non-contributing structure (multi-story parking structure) in the district are either non-historic or historic, but lacking sufficient integrity. As a group, the district's buildings and site convey the significant commercial, social, and transportation network growth that has shaped the heart of downtown Bellingham.

Setting

Situated in the northwest corner of Washington just south of the Canadian border, Bellingham is a city of approximately 82,310 people.¹ Located in Whatcom County on Bellingham Bay, the city constitutes 17,530 acres within the incorporated limit, and is just 18 miles from the Canadian border. Surrounded by mountains to the south and east, the landscape surrounding Bellingham becomes increasingly agrarian at its northern corner upon entering the Nooksack River Basin, and toward the east the snow-capped peaks of Mount Baker, the Twin Sisters and other prominent points of the Cascade Range are visible. The mountain range is characterized by steep, rugged terrain, with Mount Baker standing within slopes forested with conifers. West of the mountains and north of Bellingham at the lower elevations, Whatcom County is characterized by agricultural fields, rolling hills and flat delta areas that have a good cover of topsoil.

Four creeks intersect the Bellingham area: Chuckanut and Padden to the south; Squalicum to the north; and Whatcom, which is central to the city's history, is located at the northern end of today's downtown Bellingham. Whatcom Creek, which derives its name from the Lummi word for "noisy rumbling waters", runs four miles from its beginnings at Lake Whatcom to where it tumbles down a falls just before entering what was historically an estuary at the mouth of Bellingham Bay. It was this ideal combination of sheltered bay and falling water that attracted early settlers.²

The first inhabitants of the area were the Lummi, Semiahmoo and Nooksack groups. Early exploration in 1792 by British Captain George Vancouver resulted in the name of Bellingham Bay, which Vancouver named after Sir William Bellingham, controller of storekeeper's accounts for the British Navy.

Boundaries

The DBHD occupies a portion of the City Center Neighborhood, with the Bellingham Bay waterfront to the west and primarily residential and commercial areas surrounding the other three borders. Although the district includes a variety of building types, the majority are commercial buildings built between 1900 and 1929. The district's boundaries delineate the concentration of these commercial buildings. The non-commercial buildings within the district represent types associated with the downtown's development, and change over time. District boundaries were set to exclude buildings that were either lacking integrity, fell outside of the period of significance, or display a notable shift in building types such as a predominance of single-family houses.

¹ Population figure as of April 1, 2013, courtesy of the Washington State Office of Financial Management.

² National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation. Commercial Buildings of the Central Business District of Bellingham, Washington, 1882-1915. Kathryn Franks, 2003.

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Construction Dates, Resource Types and Architectural Styles

Most of the contributing properties in the district are single- to three-story unreinforced masonry or reinforced concrete Commercial style buildings constructed between 1900 and 1929. However, earlier wood-frame buildings and later structural types are also present. The tallest building in the district, the Bellingham Hotel, rises 14 stories. Most buildings in the district feature rectangular footprints, although there are examples with triangular plans adapted to irregularly-shaped parcels. Storefronts generally face toward the street(s), with service doors along the alleys. In the multistory buildings, retail or similar operations occupy ground floors, with upper floors utilized as meeting halls, professional offices, and former hotel rooms adapted as apartments or storage areas.

Resource types within the district that reflect the historic use of downtown include the above mentioned traditional mixed-use commercial types as well as residential single-family houses, hotels, rooming houses and apartment buildings; social and fraternal buildings; automobile service stations and garages; mortuaries and funeral homes; a train depot; theatres; utility company buildings; medical office buildings; and civic buildings including a city hall, fire station, and federal courthouse / post office. While several buildings exhibit exotic or elaborate styles and details, many buildings were constructed more modestly, incorporating elements of popular styles including Late Gothic Revival, Spanish Mission, Beaux Arts, Queen Anne - Richardsonian Romanesque, Free Classic, Arts & Crafts, Colonial Revival, Art Deco and Art Moderne, and Modern-International to name just a few. The scale and complexity of buildings generally increased over time, evidenced by the ambitious buildings of the Metropolitan Building Tract of the late 1920s / early 1930s, and the large midcentury-Modern department stores such as Penny's and Woolworth's.

Streetscapes

The street grid throughout most of downtown is oriented along southwest-northeast and northwest-southeast corridors. Historically, streetcar, railroad and former state highway corridors traversed the district area. As a former railroad corridor, Railroad Avenue is extra wide and measures over 100 feet curb-to-curb between Chestnut and Champion streets, allowing for angled street parking along the outer perimeters of the divided lanes as well as two rows of angled parking in the median. Prospect, North State, East and West Holly streets along with Cornwall Avenue all accommodated streetcar lines in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.³ Prospect and Holly streets later served as part of Old Highway 99, which wound through downtown prior to construction of Interstate-5. Many of the downtown streets currently allow only one-way automobile traffic and are two to three lanes wide. Alleys extend southwest-northeast, bisecting the long city blocks lengthwise. At the north end of the district (north of Champion Street), the street grid shifts to a typical north-south, east-west orientation. This transition forms some triangular blocks and parcels, many of which are occupied by triangular, or "flatiron" buildings. With the exception of these and a few irregular industrial buildings in the northeast corner of the district (Ellis and York streets), the vast majority of the properties occupy rectangular footprints and parcels. The sloping topography rises from approximately sea level at the western boundary to an elevation of 60 to 90 feet above sea level in the north and east ends of the district. Old City Hall (121 Prospect Street) overlooks the waterfront and the streets below, and is visible from surrounding areas of the city and from the bay. Northwest-southeast street corridors such as Chestnut Avenue climb uphill traveling from the harbor toward the southeast. Cornwall Avenue marks the dividing line between east and west for street names and addresses traversing downtown.

North State and Holly Streets have been major arterials through downtown since before the incorporation of the City of Bellingham in 1904. These corridors have historically been the site of residential (hotels, apartment buildings) and commercial development. A building boom during the first decade of the 20th century resulted in the construction of many of the multi-story unreinforced masonry or reinforced concrete Commercial style buildings, while still retaining some earlier wood-frame buildings. Uses along these streets included retail stores, restaurants, newspaper offices, and fraternal halls. Proximity to railway lines, the waterfront and the surrounding residential neighborhoods encouraged the growth of businesses which catered to tourists as well as local residents. Early automobile dealerships, tire dealers, gas and service stations developed primarily along these streets, with extant examples from various decades. North State and Holly streets continue the historic transportation and mixed residential/commercial functions to the present day. (Information on the roles of these two streets as streetcar and highway corridors is provided in *Section 8*.)

³ The Main Line ran on North State and West Holly as of 1891; the Lake Whatcom Line ran on North State north of Holly beginning in 1892; Cornwall Avenue hosted the Dock Line (1909) and North Street Line (1906); East Holly from North State featured the York Addition Line as of 1904.

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Railroad Avenue has been an important thoroughfare since the late 19th century, providing direct access to rail lines for moving products. This accessibility resulted in the emergence of manufacturing and commercial (retail and wholesale) businesses along Railroad Avenue. Rail-related facilities, such as cold storage plants and depots, also lined the street and stretched to adjacent blocks. Buildings along Railroad Avenue included wood-framed hay and seed supply warehouses, multi-story unreinforced masonry and reinforced concrete Commercial style buildings, and single-story service shops of various framing types. The early regional railways laid tracks along Railroad Avenue as well as the parallel alley to the east. These lines were purchased by the Northern Pacific in the early 20th century, expanding the rail links and thus the number of businesses along the corridor. By 1908, buildings generating electric power for streetcars also stood at the intersection of Railroad Avenue and York Street (201-05 York Street). Today, Railroad Avenue continues to serve as a major transportation route through the district for automobile, bicycle and pedestrian traffic.

Condition and Integrity

As a group, the DBHD's buildings and site are in good condition and maintain sufficient integrity to convey their historic functions and collective significance as a late 19th to mid-20th century downtown. Despite some individual building alterations (e.g., storefront alterations and/or window replacements), as a group the buildings show moderate to high integrity of design, location, feeling, setting, workmanship, materials, and association. Some storefront alterations within the period of significance have achieved significance in their own right. Some historic buildings have been lost to surface parking lots, modern infill, or extensive alterations. These cases are relatively few, and most of the surface parking supports the functions of the historic, contributing buildings. Overall, the District's contributing buildings maintain their historic massing, form, fenestration patterns, and interrelationships. Most of the contributing buildings retain the original main facades and ornamentation.

Classification of Properties

Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Classification	Number of Resources
Historic Contributing properties in the District	130
Historic Non-Contributing properties in the District	30
Non-Historic, Non-Contributing properties in the District	14
Total Resources in the District	174
National Register (previously listed in the National register)	14

Note: Fourteen resources were previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and therefore are not included in the District nomination total contributing resource count.

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Property Descriptions

The resources within the Downtown Bellingham Historic District are described on the following pages, organized alphabetically by street name, and then in numerical order by street number.

Note: Some of the construction dates are estimates (circa date) based on oral interviews, historic maps, assessor construction dates, and/or other resources. The "Historic Name" of the property generally reflects the earliest known owner or business; sometimes these vary and the common name is used for the building.

BAY STREET

Site ID: 1	Address: 1216-20 Bay St.	Historic Name: Northwest Hardware Company
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Queen Anne – Richardsonian Romanesque
Built: ca. 1904	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1216-20 Bay Street was built ca. 1904 in the Queen Anne – Richardsonian Romanesque style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a stone foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features brick walls clad in cast stone, with rubble stone present along the alley facade. The original plan, cladding, and cornice are intact. There are extensive alterations to the original windows at the street level and alley face.

Cultural: The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for 1904 records the “Northwestern Hardware Co.” storage facility at 1220-1222 Bay Street. The 1903-04 City Directory lists

Northwest Hardware Co. at 213 W. Holly. The built date is therefore surmised to be ca. 1904. 1220-1222 Bay Street abutted the rear of 213-215 W. Holly Street, Northwest Hardware Company, and was acquired by the company, becoming an "L"-shaped building, fronting both Holly Street and Bay Street. The building in the angle of the “L” was 217-221 W. Holly. In 1945, the Bay Street portion of the building was sold to Bennett and Provanche (B & P Distributors), wholesale tobacco, candy and liquor firm. They occupied the building until 1974. In 1975, Continental Furniture occupied the building, probably as storage for their store at 214 W. Holly.

Site ID: 2	Address: 1300-04 Bay St.	Historic Name: Holly-Bay-Prospect Building
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Charles F. Harris	Style: Commercial
Built: 1912	Architect: T. F. Doan	



Description: 1300-04 Bay Street was built in 1912 in the Commercial style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is polygonal in plan, stands on a stone foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building has brick walls, and the original plan is intact. (The building was reportedly the first in Bellingham to be built with locally-made pressed bricks, from the Coast Clay Brick and Tile Company of Bellingham. Before this time, quality bricks had to be imported from Seattle.) There are slight alterations to the original cladding and moderate changes to the original windows.

Cultural: A variety of businesses and tenants rented space in the Holly-Bay-Prospect building, including a series of physicians, surgeons, dentists, dry goods stores and beauty and barber shops. A few specific tenants were listed as the C.J. Breier Company, Long's Seed Store, and Stahley's Variety Store. The building's first floor had spaces for six retail businesses--four facing Prospect Street and two on Bay Street. The building's second floor housed various professional offices. In 1915 upper story tenants included Mrs. Agatha Evanson, music teacher; William H. Heaton, lawyer; Joseph E. James, tailor; and Charles Rohrbacher, music teacher. In 1931, the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan had offices at 212-213.⁴ The second floor was converted to apartments around 1938 and was known as the Brier Apartments at 1304 Bay Street. The 1932 Bellingham City Directory refers to 216 ½ W. Holly as the Long Building.

⁴ Leslie Johnson and Michelle Robinson, WWU student research paper, 2002.

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Site ID: 3	Address: 1312 Bay St.	Historic Name: Home Store
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1913	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: 1312 Bay Street was built in 1913 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. Historically known as the Home Store, the two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building's brick walls are laid in the common bond pattern. The original plan, cladding, and cornice are intact. There are extensive alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: The Home Store (A. Lawson, proprietor) occupied the building from 1913 to 1929, specializing in men's and women's furnishings. By 1931 through 1935, Grieff Brothers Furniture was the occupant of 1312 Bay Street. By 1940, Clarence Shaw's

Floral is located at 1312 Bay Street and NRS Grocery is still at 1314 Bay Street. Grieff Brothers Furniture moved to 1316 Bay Street, expanding into 1318 Bay Street by 1955. In 1945, the State Liquor Board occupied 1312 Bay Street with the NRS Grocery still at 1314. The liquor store continued at this site with McLeod's Beverage Store joining adjacent in 1960.

Site ID: 4	Address: 1313 Bay St.	Historic Names: Flatiron Building, Hamilton Bldg., Bellingham Bay Furniture Co.
Classification:	NRHP listed	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1907	Architect: Frank C. Burns
		Style: Commercial



Description: The building at 1313 Bay Street was built in 1907 in the Commercial style. Designed by Frank C. Burns, the Bellingham Bay Furniture Company Building (also known as the BB Furniture Company Building, or more commonly, the Flatiron Building), the seven-story reinforced concrete building is triangular in plan, sits on a poured concrete foundation, has a flat roof with a parapet and features walls clad in stucco. The original plan, cladding, and window fenestration are intact, with only slight alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: This building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places and Washington Heritage Register on 1/27/1983 at the local level of significance under *Criterion C*, and on the Bellingham Local Historic Register on 11/28/1994. The Flatiron Building is one of the first commercial buildings in the Pacific Northwest to be constructed entirely of reinforced concrete. As an engineering anomaly in 1907, it was a practical solution for its builder, a furniture retailer, to the ever present danger of fire in his business. Ironically, the Bellingham Bay Furniture Building was swept by a major fire on April 28, 1924, but the structure's integrity survived and

the building was rebuilt around the basic concrete structure. Known as Bellingham's first skyscraper, the Flatiron Building served as the city's tallest building from its completion until 1926.

Site ID: 5	Address: 1314 Bay St.	Historic Name: Home Store
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1913	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: The building at 1314 Bay Street was built in 1913 (according to Jeff Jewell, Photo Historian) in the Commercial style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features brick walls laid in the common bond pattern. The original plan, cladding, and cornice are intact. There are extensive alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: 1314 Bay Street was constructed for A. Lawson as his "Home Store." By 1931 Skaggs O. P. Grocery (Don J. Thurgood, Manager) occupied 1314 Bay Street, and in 1935 the NRS Grocery (Homer Nunamaker, Everett E. Rose and John O. Strubinger) was the tenant. By 1940 NRS Grocery is still at 1314 Bay Street, and in 1945, the State Liquor Board occupies 1312 Bay Street with the NRS Grocery still at 1314. The liquor store continued at this site with McLeod's Beverage Store joining adjacent in 1960, with both tenants continuing through 1964.

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Site ID: 6	Address: 1316-18 Bay St.	Historic Name: Countryman Building
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: John Likins, remodeled by David Lusk in 1924	Style: Commercial
Built: 1904, 1924	Architect: Frank C. Burns, remodeled by T. F. Doan in 1924	



Description: The building at 1316-18 Bay Street was built in 1904 (according to the County Assessor) as a retail business on the first floor and offices on the second floor in a Commercial style. The building façade underwent a major remodel in 1924. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building has brick walls that were clad in terra cotta tiles and stucco in 1924. The original plan (as altered in 1924), windows, and cladding, including the terra cotta tiles and stucco, are intact, with only slight changes to the ground floor commercial configuration. Parapet and upper facade elements retain sufficient integrity to convey a sense of the building’s 1924 remodeled design and architectural style, as well as intact fenestration patterns.

Cultural: In 1905 The Racket Store, ladies and men’s furnishings (Lincoln C. Countryman, proprietor) were listed at 1316, and Whatcom County Implement Co, harness and carriages (C.L. Orr, proprietor) located at 1318 Bay Street. By 1910, 1316 had become Countryman Dry Goods, and Whatcom County Implement moves to 1322 Bay Street with no information on 1318 Bay Street. Countryman continues at 1316 into the early 1920s. The second floor was occupied by a business college. In 1925, W.H. Cleaver Department Store appears at 1316 Bay Street with Thomas A. Horn as manager. The business became Horn-Whitson Co. dry goods until 1935 at 1316-1318 Bay Street. Hale’s Women’s Clothing (Herman Hurwitz, manager) appears at 1316 Bay Street in 1936 with 1318½ being designated as the LC Countryman Building with eight offices upstairs, mainly occupied by music teachers. By 1940, Grieff Brothers Furniture occupied the ground floor of 1316-1318 Bay Street and the second floor of the LC Countryman Building occupied by offices and residential units. This scenario continues through 1964.

CENTRAL AVENUE

Site ID: 7	Address: 111 Central Ave.	Historic Name: John Trede Home
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: American Foursquare - Craftsman
Built: ca. 1905	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 111 Central Avenue was built in ca. 1905 (the property does not appear on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1904 but does appear by 1913. The 1905-1906 Bellingham City Directory lists this address as the home of John Trede) as a single-family residence in the American Foursquare – Craftsman style. The two-story frame building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a hipped roof clad in asphalt/composition shingles. The building walls are clad in coursed shingles, original to the building. There are slight changes to the original plan, windows, and chimney.

Cultural: The building sits atop the original un-graded hilly sandstone landscape that formed the downtown. Just a handful of these vestige landforms remain downtown as reminders that the commercial area was once a rocky wilderness. The 1905-1906 Bellingham City Directory lists this as the home of John Trede, building contractor (builder of the Fairhaven Carnegie Library in 1904). By 1915, Peter Knutzen and his wife, Metta, occupied this residence. From 1924-1959, Boyden B. Spees, Northwest Mutual Fire Insurance Association, was the resident, and in 1960 Fred DeGrasse, painter, was listed as the resident.

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WEST CHAMPION STREET

Site ID: 8	Address: 102 W. Champion St.	Historic Name: Don Denton Service Station
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	ca. 1940	Style: Art Moderne
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 102 West Champion Street was built ca. 1940 in the Art Moderne style. (According to County Assessor the building dates to 1930, but Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps show no evidence of a building in the 1930's. The earliest reference in the Bellingham City Directory is in 1941.) The one-story clay tile masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features walls clad in stucco along the front facades with exposed clay tiles at the rear. Additional cladding includes wood skirting added along the front

facades below the window openings. Large windows provide day lighting to the interior. The original plan is intact. There are slight alterations to the original cladding and extensive alterations to the original windows replacing original sash with vinyl. The rear wall retains remnants of former painted signage.

Cultural: City Directories reveal the following tenants: between 1941-1950 Don Denton's Service Station occupied the space; 1951-1953 Vern's Signal Service (Vernon L. Tweit); 1954-1960 Jo's Signal Service (Chris S. and Joseph S. Raiford); 1961-1963 Houser's Signal Service (Melvin L. Houser); and 1964-mid 1970s it was Joe's Signal Service (Joseph S. Raiford). The building housed an auto parts store until the early '90s when a copy service business became the tenant.

Site ID: 9	Address: 109 West Champion St.	Historic Name: Public Comfort Station
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1928	Style: Art Deco
	Architect: F. Stanley Piper	



Description: The building at 109 West Champion Street was designed by F. Stanley Piper and completed in 1928. The building exhibits the Art Deco style. The one-story masonry building is polygonal in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features concrete block walls clad in combed shingles. The original cladding, windows, and decorative beltcourse are intact. There are moderate alterations to the original plan.

Cultural: Built in 1928 as the new City Public Comfort Station, the building at 109 West Champion Street was in use as such until 1954. The small irregularly shaped building was designed as a public restroom in 1928, to accommodate the general public and visitors to the Tulip Festival which was at its peak of popularity in the late 1920s. At the time it was built, the comfort station was located behind the Carnegie Public Library (demolished in 1953). The nearly triangular floor plan looks as though it was designed to correspond to the odd shape of the corner, but may have been designed primarily to accommodate the rocky hill behind it. In 1956, Carter's Real Estate (Theodore R. Carter) was tenant, and continued into the 1960s. Today the building is a children's day care.

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Site ID: 10	Address: 300-08 W. Champion St.	Historic Names: Cissna Apt. Hotel, Charles Cissna Bldg, Hotel Cissna
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1929	Architect: T.F. Doan
		Style: Commercial



Description: 300-08 West Champion Street was built in 1929 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style for mixed commercial and residential uses. The eight-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building walls are clad in brick and terra cotta. The original plan is intact, and there are slight changes to the original cladding and moderate changes to the original windows.

Cultural: Beginning in 1930, the Bellingham City Directory refers to the building as the Cissna Apartment Hotel. Planned and built during the boom just before the stock market crash of 1929, while not quite as grand, the Cissna Hotel was a contemporary of the Bellingham Hotel, the companion piece to the Mt. Baker Theatre. In 1940, the *Bellingham Herald* referred to the Cissna as one of Bellingham's "modern" hotels with 99 rooms (along with the Columbia, Ritz, Henry, Leopold and Bellingham Hotel).⁵ In 1932, KVOS operated from the mezzanine of the Hotel Cissna before moving to the

new Bellingham Hotel in 1933. In 1941, the Cissna Building became the Mt. Baker Apartments.

Site ID: 11	Address: 401 W. Champion St.	Historic Name: Oakland Block
Classification:	NRHP listed	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1890	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: The building at 401 West Champion Street was built in 1890 in the Commercial style. The three-story building is triangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building's original brick walls were covered in stucco c. 1915 and remain as such today. The original plan is intact. There are moderate changes to the original windows.

Cultural: The Oakland Block is individually listed at the local level of significance on the Washington Heritage Register and the National Register of Historic Places under *Criterion C*, as of March 25, 1999. The Oakland Block was picked to serve as New Whatcom's first City Hall in 1891. City Hall shared quarters with a clothing emporium, a

music dealer and a hotel. Its adjacency to the former dividing line between Sehome and Whatcom may have helped its selection.

EAST CHESTNUT STREET

Site ID: 12	Address: 100 E. Chestnut St.	Historic Name: Handley's Garage
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1921	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: 100 East Chestnut Street was built in 1921 in the Commercial style. The one-story unreinforced masonry structure is rectangular in plan and stands on a poured concrete foundation. The flat roof has a parapet, and a barrel roof form rises from the center of the flat roof area. The roofing is rolled asphalt/composition material, and the walls are clad in poured concrete and glass expanses. The original plan and cladding are intact. There are unknown alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: From 1927-1942, auto repair businesses occupied 100 E. Chestnut Street: Handley's Garage, 1927-1931; Guilford Moe Auto Repair, 1932-1933; Maurice Hanna UTO Electric & Carburetor Service, 1935-1937; and Standard Auto

⁵ "Fifty Years of Progress," *Bellingham Herald*, June 23, 1940.

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Co., 1938-1942. Ca. 1945-1963 it was the location of Yellow Cab Co., Black & White Cab Co.; and briefly the Yellow Cab Ambulance Service; 1959-1963, Avis-Rent-S-Car; Fraser Amusement Co., 1950 [*sic*, this year may have been a typo]; 100 ½ was listed sporadically and occupied by Mrs. Gertrude Palmer.

Site ID: 13	Address: 110-14 E. Chestnut St.	Historic Name: N/A
Classification:	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	2006	Architect: Environmental Works
		Style: Contemporary



Description: The building at 110-14 East Chestnut Street was built in 2006 and is a modern mixed-use infill building that reinterprets the Commercial – Chicago style of years past. A rectangular plan stands on a poured concrete foundation. The five-story structure supports a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in poured concrete and veneer brick. Commercial tenants occupy the ground floor spaces while residential tenants occupy the second through fifth floors.

Site ID: 14	Address: 200 E. Chestnut St.	Historic Name: Milwaukee Road Depot
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Myrseth & Nelson
Built:	1942	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Industrial



Description: 200 East Chestnut Street was built in 1942 as a railroad freight depot. The building represents an Industrial style applied to a utilitarian form. Adaptively repurposed in the late 1990s as the popular La Fiamma restaurant, the one-story brick building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. There are slight changes to the original plan, and moderate alterations to the original windows and cladding. The overall depot form and design are intact.

Cultural: From 1942-1948 the building served as the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co. freight depot, and from 1954-1963 the building is listed as the passenger & freight division, although it was supposedly freight only, as the passenger service had been discontinued.

Site ID: 15	Address: 201 E. Chestnut St.	Historic Name: Cottage Hotel, Gorne Sign Co.
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1907, remodel ca. 1946	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: 201 East Chestnut Street (also historically addressed as 1200-1202 Railroad Ave.) was built in 1907 (according to the 1907 Bellingham City Directory, the first reference to this property is as the Cottage Hotel, proprietor Thomas Agan, but according to the county assessor it was built in 1909) in the Commercial style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building features a rectangular plan, has a flat roof with a parapet and features brick walls clad in stucco. The original plan is intact. There are slight alterations to the original cladding and extensive changes to the original windows. The storefront's midcentury remodel has achieved significance in its own right.

Cultural: 201 East Chestnut Street has been occupied by a variety of retail businesses. The *Herald* reported on February 28, 1906 that work was beginning on a "new brick block... just back of the Daylight block" being constructed for Henry Lane, formerly part owner of the Horseshoe Saloon, by contractor John Smith. A two story brick building, with a stone front 60x100 feet, costing between \$25,000 and \$30,000 was to be built. The building housed a saloon with rooms above, the Cottage Bar and the Cottage Hotel. The unnamed owner of the Cottage

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bar was arrested in 1906 soon after its completion for violating the city ordinance against permitting entrance to the rooms upstairs directly from the bar. The rooms above were known as the Cottage Hotel through... with a brief period in 1913 when it was taken over by James G. Wright and re-named "Hotel Wright" after himself. In 1913 and 1914, there is a reference in the *Bellingham Herald* to a Hotel Wright at this address (July 24, 1913 and May 7, 1914). In 1915-1916, the City Directory refers to Mrs. Pearl Thomas, furnished rooms. In 1917 and 1918, it is once again listed as the Cottage Hotel (Mrs. Pearl Thomas), and also from 1919-1932 but with various proprietors. In 1936, the property at 201 E. Chestnut is occupied by the E.W. Ebeling Sign Co. In 1937, the Cottage Hotel is again listed until 1947. The 1940 directory lists the Sunset Sign Co., and in 1941, Trezise and Son, wholesale confectioners. In 1945, Gorne Neon Sign Co., assumes occupancy. From 1945-1963, various lighting stores are listed under the ownership of Gorne. It is assumed that the hotel business on the second floor was discontinued and the business below expanded to the second floor. In 1960, Gorne's Lighting & Lamp Store expanded into 201-207; Herbert D. Gorne retains occupancy as the Gorne Lighting Fixture Co. through the 1970s.

Site ID: 16	<i>Address:</i> 207-09 E. Chestnut St.	<i>Historic Name:</i> Anstett & Bissell Printing
<i>Classification:</i>	Historic, Contributing	<i>Builder:</i> Unknown
<i>Built:</i>	1904, remodel ca.1946	<i>Architect:</i> Unknown
		<i>Style:</i> Commercial



Description: 207-09 East Chestnut Street was built in 1904 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building features a rectangular plan on a poured concrete foundation, has a flat roof with a parapet and features walls clad in brick veneer, stucco, and glass block. The original plan is intact. There are extensive alterations to the original windows. The facade has been modified to accommodate three separate storefronts with internal partitions between the businesses. The extent of changes to the original cladding is unknown. The storefront's midcentury remodel has achieved significance in its own right.

Cultural: The Anstett and Bissell Printing Company is the first known business to occupy this building (1907) in 207. In 1910, 207 was occupied by J.A. Perilloux, grinder, saw-filer and dealer in fine cutlery. In 1925, the tenant was Super Auto Service. In 1928, 207 was occupied by Bargreen Coffee Company and managed by Charles R. McCarthy. In 1926, John D. Miller, Inc. was in 209 with Oakland Six General Motors. In 1929, Balloon Ringer Rollers washing machines was in 209. By 1931, the coffee company remained in #207, and Chuckanut Press, owned and managed by Amos Maggy, was the tenant for 209. These same two businesses were tenants in 1932. In 1940, 207 was occupied by Paul Tiffany Auto Repair (the other addresses have no directory listings). In 1950, Superior Cleaning clothes pressers were the tenants for 207, and 209 was Cap Hansen's Beer Parlor. In 1965, 207 is not listed, but 209 was still operated as Cap Hensen's, the current occupant.

COMMERCIAL STREET

Site ID: 17	<i>Address:</i> 1223 Commercial St.	<i>Historic Name:</i> Clark Electric Co.
<i>Classification:</i>	Historic, Contributing	<i>Builder:</i> Unknown
<i>Built:</i>	1930	<i>Architect:</i> Unknown
		<i>Style:</i> Art Deco



Description: 1223 Commercial Street was built in 1930 in the Art Deco style for use as a commercial business. The two-story reinforced concrete building features a rectangular plan on a poured concrete foundation, and has a flat roof with a parapet. Concrete walls are clad in stone and ceramic tile. There are slight alterations to the original plan and cladding and extensive changes to the original windows. An addition to the roof was added in 2006. The original cornice detailing appears intact.

Cultural: In 1930, the Bellingham City Directory lists Clark Electric Co. (Asa S. Clark) at this address. In 1950, Blackburn Office Equipment (H.A. and C.A. Blackburn) become the tenant, and remained there in 1955.

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Site ID: 18	Address: 1305-11 Commercial St.	Historic Name: Moultray - Kershaw Bldg
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1902	Style: Commercial
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 1305-11 Commercial Street was built in 1902 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The one-story stone and brick structure is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and supports a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick, stone, and veneer ceramic tiles. The original plan and parapet are intact. There are slight alterations to the original cladding, with moderate alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: The Leader Building on Holly Street wall cut through to Cornwall Avenue with this building to acquire more space for the Holly Street store. An addition was created in 1904 to the north, in the same building style.

Site ID: 19	Address: 1313-15 Commercial St.	Historic Name: Moultray - Kershaw Bldg
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1904	Style: Commercial
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 1305-11 Commercial Street was built in 1904 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The one-story mixed stone and brick structure is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and supports a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick, stone, and veneer ceramic tiles. The original plan and parapet are intact. There are slight alterations to the original cladding, with moderate alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: Linked physically and architecturally to the Moultray - Kershaw building adjacent, this building was added to the north in 1904 to facilitate a post office, which would occupy the building between 1904 and 1909. The Leader later moved out of the adjacent building to accommodate the post office. In 1930, the tenant was Dyson's (Abe Pilling, manager), a women's clothing store. In 1932, the city directory listing reflects a variety of tenants: Dyson's (1305), the Blue Bird Restaurant (1306), Hilton's Shoes (Joseph Hilton, 1308), Kemphaus Co. Department Store and Mallahan's Women's Furnishings (1309). In 1940, Dyson's, Blue Bird, and Kemphaus remain in the same spaces, but 1308 is now the Singer Sewing Machine shop, 1310 is the Tavern, and 1311 is Mallahan's. In 1950, 1305 is Yeager, 1306 is Tommy's Café, 1308 is Lindhort (C.K. Lindhort) Women's Clothes, 1310 is still the Tavern, and 1311 is Stanley's Variety Store. In 1960, the tenants have all changed except for the Tavern: 1305 is Milton Terry's Jewelry, 1306 is Frazier's Café, 1308 is Emma's Specialty Shop (children's clothes), and 1311 is Hurley's Drug Mart.

Site ID: 20	Address: 1317 Commercial St.	Historic Name: Hinsdale Hardware, Titcomb Building
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1904	Style: Commercial
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 1317 Commercial Street was built in 1904 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The two-story unreinforced masonry structure is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and supports a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick. The original plan and cladding are intact. There are extensive alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: Hinsdale Hardware got a permit for a building at 1317 Commercial Street in 1904. Another early tenant, Harvey Titcomb, was an occupant in the building from 1904-1907. The 1905 city directory lists Hinsdale Hardware Co. (Nathan N. Hinsdale, Jacob W. Hopp, and John L. Pickering) at the address. John Pickering took over the business, and it became Pickering Hardware Co. In 1920s, it was Legoe Hardware. In the 1930s through ca. 1955, the occupant was Hanning Hardware. In 1960, the tenant was Bill Irwin Hardware.

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Site ID: 21	Address: 1319 Commercial St.	Historic Name: Axtel W. Bowman, Northwest Grocery
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1902	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: The building at 1319 Commercial Street was built in 1902 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The two-story unreinforced masonry structure is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and supports a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick and stone. The original plan and cladding are intact. There are extensive alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: In 1904, there were furnished rooms operating as "The Occidental" upstairs in the building at 1319 1/2. The first know commercial tenants are Axtel W. Bowman, an awnings dealer, and Northwest Grocery Company, both in 1905. Bowman continued to operate out of the space until approximately 1912. A *Bellingham Herald* ad in 1910 lists a storeroom at 1319 Commercial, known as Northwest Grocery, for rent. In 1913, a German delicatessen was the occupant. From 1914-22, the Grand Union Tea Company occupied the space. In 1923, Union Pacific Tea Co. was the tenant, and in 1925, a permit was granted to A. Francke construction to install a galvanized iron cornice. The Self-Service Shoe Company was a long-term tenant, from ca. 1925-1950. Blick Cutlery and Barber Supplies occupied the building from 1955-60.

Site ID: 22	Address: 1321-23 Commercial St.	Historic Name: Unknown
Classification:	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	ca. 1990 (remodel)	Architect: Unknown, remodel by John Stewart
		Style: Commercial



Description: 1321-23 Commercial Street served a midcentury bank, and was remodeled ca. 1990 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) and represents a major remodel of the Commercial style. A rectangular plan stands on an unknown foundation. The two-story unreinforced masonry structure supports a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in stucco veneer, with a small section of structural brick visible. The original plan is intact. There are extensive alterations to the original cladding and windows.

Cultural: This building rests on the former site of the Home Market, which burned in 1959. The site then served a midcentury bank, and was remodeled ca. 1990.

Site ID: 23	Address: 1324 Commercial St.	Historic Name: Unknown
Classification:	Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	ca. 1910	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: The building at 1324 North Commercial Street was built ca. 1910 (year unavailable from the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The building appears on a 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance map but not on the 1904 version, so the construction dates to that year range, 1904-1913. A rectangular plan stands on an unknown foundation. The one story unreinforced masonry structure supports a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick, stucco and T1-11 siding. The original plan is intact. There are moderate alterations to the original cladding and windows.

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Site ID: 24	Address: 1331 Commercial St.	Historic Name: Unknown
Classification:	Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1961	Architect: John Stewart
		Style: Modern



Description: The building at 1331 Commercial Street was built in 1961 (according to the county assessor) in the Modern style. An irregular plan stands on an unknown foundation. The one story structure supports a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in stucco veneer. The original plan is intact. There are unknown alterations to the original cladding and windows.

Cultural: This address was previously the site of the Union Trust Bank, built in 1927.

Site ID: 25	Address: 1401-15 Commercial St.	Historic Names: Kirkpatrick Building, Douglas Building
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1909	Architect: Frank C. Burns
		Style: Commercial



Description: The building at 1401-15 Commercial Street was built in 1909 in the Commercial style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building features a triangular plan, with major frontages on both Commercial and Magnolia. The building has a flat roof with a parapet and features walls clad in brick and cut stone. The original plan, cladding, and cornice are intact. There are moderate alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: Originally built for the *American Reveille* (a local newspaper), the building became known as the Kirkpatrick Building for the financier of the building.⁶ The *Bellingham Herald* was published there until it relocated to the new "Herald Building" on State Street in 1926. The Kirkpatrick building was subsequently purchased by the Douglas brothers from Seattle. George S. Douglas had been sent to Bellingham to build the Mount Baker Theater and lead the Bellingham Development Company, an offshoot of the Metropolitan Building Company of Seattle. The Douglas brothers remodeled the building and it subsequently became known as the Douglas Building.

Site ID: 26	Address: 1408 Commercial St.	Historic Name: Arthur Watts, Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1915	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: The building at 1408 Commercial Street was built in 1915 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The one-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation, has a flat roof with a parapet and features brick walls clad in stucco and wood T-1-11 siding. The original plan is intact. There are moderate alterations to the original cladding and extensive changes to the original windows.

Cultural: The first recorded tenant in this building beginning in 1923 was Arthur Watts, real estate and insurance agent. His occupancy lasts well into the 1930s. In 1940, Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company with Edward L. Maire, insurance moved into the building and continued into the 1960s.

⁶ Dorothy Koert and Galen Biery, *Looking Back*. (Bellingham, WA. 2003).

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NORTH COMMERCIAL STREET

Site ID: 27	Address: 100-20 N. Commercial St.	Historic Name: Mt. Baker Theatre
Classification:	NRHP listed	Builder: A.W. Quist Company
Built:	1927	Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
	Architect: Robert C. Reamer	



Description: The Mount Baker Theatre, or "Mount Baker Block" at 100-20 North Commercial Street, was designed by architect Robert C. Reamer and built by the A. W. Quist Company in 1927 in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The building features a rectangular plan containing a performing arts theater and multiple retail spaces. The two story reinforced concrete building has varied rooflines and features walls clad in stucco, terra cotta tiles, and cut stone. The original plan, cladding, and octagonal tower are intact. There are extensive alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: The Mount Baker Theatre is individually listed on the Washington Heritage Register and the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under *Criterion C*, as of 12/14/1978. The building was also listed on the Bellingham

Local Historic Register on 2/24/1987. R.C. Reamer's architectural mastery is evidenced by his prolific career, having created over 40 structures as diverse as lodges in Yellowstone National Park and at Lake Quinault in Washington to hotels and theatres in Seattle and Bellingham. Many consider Reamer to be a "master of styles ranging from rustic lodge, Chinese, and French Normandy, to Mediterranean palazzo, Moorish-Spanish renaissance, Art Deco, Moderne, and Modular."⁷

Site ID: 28	Address: 119 N. Commercial St.	Historic Name: Bellingham Hotel
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Western Construction Company, Seattle
Built:	1930	Style: Art Deco
	Architect: Robert C. Reamer	



Description: The Bellingham Hotel (currently known as the Bellingham Towers) at 119 North Commercial Street was designed by architect Robert C. Reamer and completed in 1930 in the Art Deco style for mixed commercial and residential uses. The 14-story reinforced concrete building features a rectangular plan on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with parapet. The building features walls clad in brick veneer and cut stone. The original cladding is intact. There have been slight changes to the original plan and moderate alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: The Bellingham Hotel building represents the last and largest structure built downtown during the pre-Depression building boom. Architect Robert C. Reamer designed the three-tiered, set back skyscraper to compliment his Mount Baker Theatre

design, located across the street. Originally intended to capture the Spanish Renaissance style, Reamer revamped this idea and settled on the Moderne / Art Deco style. The new downtown hotel provided both public and private space for entertainment and accommodations.

The Seattle based C.D. Stimson Company formed the Bellingham Development Company in 1926 with plans to reinvent Bellingham as a dynamic urban center. Within a year after completion of the Mt. Baker Theatre in 1926, the Bellingham Community Hotel Company (a subsidiary of the Bellingham Development Company) announced their plans to construct a massive fifteen-story hotel across the street from the theatre. On April 1, 1929 the building permit was issued and eight months later the Bellingham Hotel opened its' doors.⁸ The formal opening of the hotel was March 1, 1930.

A neon tower, a good 10 feet taller than the hotel itself, was erected atop the building, beaming like a lighthouse to all within a hundred mile radius that Bellingham had arrived. In 1933, the local radio station KVOS moved its broadcast studio into the top floor of the hotel, taking advantage of both the buildings height and central locale. The neon tower was removed sometime between 1932 and 1940.

⁷ Van Miert, *Hotels*, 310.

⁸ Van Miert, *Hotels*,

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Site ID: 29

Address: 201-03 N. Commercial St. **Historic Name:** Gilbert Flats, Tiffany Apartments

Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Classical Revival
Built:	1906	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 201-03 North Commercial Street was built in 1906 (according to a *Bellingham Herald* article, Sept. 29, 1906 - the original address was Sylvan Street) as a multi-family residence in the Classical Revival style. The two-story frame building features a rectangular plan on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features walls clad in wood lap siding. The original plan, cladding, windows, and entryways are intact.

Cultural: The Classical Revival style Gilbert Flats (today known as the Avalon Apartments) date to the early history of apartment living in downtown Bellingham. Before the 1920s, apartment houses were relatively uncommon in Bellingham, and very few apartment houses date back to the era directly after the City's consolidation. This building was originally named after its owner Dr. O.C. Gilbert, a dentist. An article in the *Bellingham Herald* in 1907 described the Gilbert Flats as "the leading fashionable apartment house in the city and the most modern." Modern features included speaking tubes and electric buttons that closed the street doors from the second floor. According to the reporter, apartments were at premium in Bellingham: rents were high, and children were often excluded from apartment living.

Site ID: 30

Address: 204 N. Commercial St. **Historic Name:** Kay Walton's Women's Clothing

Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built:	1961	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 204 North Commercial Street was built in 1961 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The one-story concrete block building features a square plan and has a flat roof with parapet. The building features walls clad in brick veneer. The original plan, cladding, and cornice are intact. There are extensive alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: This building is first occupied in 1962 as Kay Walton's Women's Clothing (Catherine Walton).

Site ID: 31

Address: 205 N. Commercial St. **Historic Name:** Bellingham Business Machine, Pacific Telephone Business Office

Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Modern
Built:	1958	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 205 North Commercial Street was built in 1958 (according to the County Assessor) in the Modern style for use as a commercial business. The one-story building the building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with eaves. The building features walls clad in brick veneer and vertical wood siding. The original plan, cladding, and windows are intact.

Cultural: In the past, this building housed the Bellingham Business Machine company, and the Pacific Telephone Business Office in 1960 and to at least 1963.

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Site ID: 32

Address: 210 N. Commercial St. **Historic Name:** S. Edgar Booker House

Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder:	Unknown	Style:	Queen Anne- Free Classic
Built:	1900	Architect:	Unknown		



Description: The building at 210 North Commercial Street was built in 1900 (according to the County Assessor) as a single-family residence in the Free Classic style. The building has shifted from a single-family residence to professional use. The two-and-a-half story frame building features a rectangular plan on a stone foundation and has varied rooflines clad in asphalt/composition shingles. The building features walls clad in coursed shingles and wood lap siding. The original plan, cladding, windows, and porch are intact.

Cultural: S. Edgar Booker is the first known resident of this house. Booker lived in the house and operated his contracting business, Booker and Campbell, out of the building from 1901 to 1905. Ordell and Mariam E. Caulkins owned and occupied this house

from 1920-25. At this time, Ordell Caulkins was a salesman at Arthur Watts. He had previously lived in the house next door at 214 N. Commercial. In 1925, a classified ad in the *Bellingham Herald* offered this property, identified as the "Booker House," for sale priced at \$6,300. In the 1930s, it became a boarding house. Classified newspaper ads show that in 1931 board and room cost \$1.00 per day, and in 1932, "family style room and board" was \$6.50 per week. In 1931, Marion J. Pepper and Joseph W. Rogers were occupants, and in 1932, Paragon J. Pepper and Harry H. Glide lived there. The house was vacant in 1940, and by 1950 it appears to have again become a rooming house with several unrelated tenants listed in the city directories. By 1960, it is listed in the city directory under "Apartments," with six units; in 1965, it had five tenants. The house at 210 N. Commercial Street was once one of a full block of large Victorian style residences. Construction of the Mt. Baker Theatre and the Bellingham Hotel required the removal of most of the houses on the block -- this one and its neighbor at 214 N. Commercial escaped demolition. (Note: The address for this building is listed in the City Directory as 210 Sylvan Street into the first decade of the 1900s.)

Site ID: 33

Address: 214 N. Commercial St. **Historic Name:** Arthur F. Fuller House, Ordell H. & Elsie Caulkins House

Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder:	Unknown	Style:	Queen Anne - Free Classic
Built:	1902	Architect:	Unknown		



Description: The building at 214 North Commercial Street was built in 1902 (according to City Directory listings) as a single-family residence in the Free Classic style. The building has shifted from residential use to professional use. The two-and-a-half story building features a rectangular plan on a stone foundation and has varied rooflines clad in asphalt / composition shingles. The building features walls clad in wood lap siding and fish-scale shingles. The original plan, cladding, and porch are intact. There are extensive alterations to some of the original windows.

Cultural: The first know occupant and owner of this house was Arthur F. Fuller, treasurer for Northwest Hardware, from approximately 1902-1905. A roomer, Ambrose Clare, a paper hanger at Merrin Wall Paper and Paint, also lived in the house in 1905. Ordell H. and Elsie Caulkins lived at this address in 1910. Caulkins was the secretary-

treasurer for Canfield-Caulkins Implement Company, which sold hardware, harnesses, seeds, and various implements. By 1920, the Culkins had moved to the house next door at 210 N. Commercial, and the building was used as a boarding or rooming house in the 1920s and 1930s. In 1923, the *Bellingham Herald* printed classified ads for "furnished rooms," and in 1926, Mrs. Sturgis, a clairvoyant, offered private readings at this address. From 1931-32, Arthur W. Davis was the owner and/or occupant. In 1933, a room with a kitchenette was advertised in the *Herald* classifieds for \$2.50 per week. In 1940, the house was vacant. In 1950, it appears to still have been used as a rooming house as several unrelated tenants are listed in the city directory. The address is listed as the "De Grasse Aparments" with nine tenants in 1960 and 1965. The house at 214 N. Commercial Street was once one of a full block of large Victorian style residences. Construction of the Mt. Baker Theatre and the Bellingham Hotel required the removal of most of the houses on the block -- this one and its neighbor at 210 N. Commercial escaped demolition. (Note: The address for this building is listed in the City Directory as 214 Sylvan Street into the first decade of the 1900s.)

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Site ID: 34

Address: 222 North Commercial St. **Historic Name:** Glen Cairn Apartments, Greenhorn Apartments

Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder:	Unknown	Style:	Colonial Revival
Built:	1914	Architect:	William Cox		



Description: The building at 222 North Commercial Street was built in 1914 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) as a multi-family residence in the Colonial Revival style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building features a rectangular plan on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with parapet. The original plan, brick cladding and windows are intact. There are moderate alterations to the original entry.

Cultural: The apartments in the Glen Cairn Apartments were designed with many built-ins, such as "Holmes beds" that slide under the dressing room wall and presenting the fronts as bookcases, desks and buffets.

CORNWALL AVENUE

Site ID: 35

Address: 1206-30 Cornwall Ave. **Historic Name:** Leopold Hotel

Classification:	NRHP listed	Builder:	Unknown	Style:	Spanish - Mission
Built:	1929	Architect:	H. C. Stevens Co.		



Description: The Leopold Hotel building at 1206-1230 Cornwall Avenue was built in 1929 as a hotel in the Spanish – Mission style. The nine-story unreinforced masonry building features a rectangular plan on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features brick walls clad in cut stone at the ground floor but left exposed on the upper floors. The original plan, cladding, and cornice are intact. There are slight alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: The Leopold Hotel was listed to the National Register of Historic Places and Washington Heritage Register on 2/19/1982 at the local level of significance under *Criterion C*, and to the Bellingham Local Historic Register on 1/1/1986. The nine-story Mission style Leopold Hotel was the third to be built in conjunction with two earlier buildings. The 1899 Byron House Hotel was the first to be built, with the smaller building was added in 1913. The 1913 and 1929 buildings stood side-by-side for 38 years until the older one was demolished in 1967. The 1929 Leopold Hotel tower had 150 rooms equipped with radio speakers and "modern" desk-style telephones with hand-held receivers. When *Call of the Wild* was filmed in 1935 on Mount Baker, 60 members of the cast and crew stayed at the hotel, including Clark Gable and Loretta Young (with her chaperone). Other distinguished guests were President William H. Taft and child star Shirley Temple.

Site ID: 36

Address: 1235 Cornwall Ave. **Historic Name:** Fischer Building

Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder:	Unknown	Style:	Commercial
Built:	1895, 1923	Architect:	Alfred Lee		



Description: The building at 1235 Cornwall Avenue was built in 1895 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The four-story masonry structure is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and supports a flat roof with a parapet. The brick and concrete walls are clad in veneer stucco. The original plan is intact. There are extensive alterations to the original cladding and windows.

Cultural: This building was built for Edward Fischer as the two-story "Fischer Block" in 1895. Designed by Alfred Lee, the third story was added in 1923 and the basement was remodeled by Frank C. Burns. In 1936 the building received a makeover, and stucco was applied to modernize the appearance. The additional floor and modernization of the building's façade have achieved significance in its own rite.

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Site ID: 37 Address: 1301-07 Cornwall Ave. Historic Name: Quackenbush Bldg.
 Classification: Historic, Contributing Builder: Unknown Style: Art Deco
 Built: 1931, remodel 1980 Architect: Henry Bittman, 1980
 remodel by John Stewart



Description: The building at 1301-07 Cornwall Avenue was built in 1931 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) and represents the Art Deco style applied to a commercial form. The two-story structure is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick and cast stone. The original plan and decorative parapet are intact. There are moderate alterations to the original windows and cladding.

Cultural: The original building on this site was built in 1914 but was torn down in 1931 and was replaced with this building. After a 45-year lease lien, the property returned to the Quackenbush family. The ground floor storefronts were remodeled in 1980.

Site ID: 38 Address: 1304-20 Cornwall Ave. Historic Name: Woolworths & J. C. Penney Co.
 Classification: Historic, Contributing Builder: Unknown Style: Commercial
 Built: 1959 Architect: Unknown



Description: The building at 1304-20 Cornwall Avenue was built in 1959 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The two-story reinforced concrete building was built as a department store, is rectangular in plan and stands on an unknown foundation. The structure has a rectangular projection rising above the main building mass giving extra weight to the main entrance. The building at all levels is capped by a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick, glass and veneer stone panels. The original plan, cladding, windows and entryway are intact.

Cultural: The building at 1304 Cornwall Ave. was occupied by Woolworths Department Store, and from 1960-1963 JC Penney & Company occupied 1308-1314 Cornwall Ave.

Site ID: 39 Address: 1309-11 Cornwall Ave. Historic Name: Ford's Retail Butter Store
 Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing Builder: Unknown Style: Commercial
 Built: 1911, remodel ca. 1955 Architect: Unknown



Description: 1309-11 Cornwall Avenue was built in 1911 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The two-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and supports a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in poured concrete and stucco. The original plan is intact. There are extensive alterations to the original windows, with unknown changes to the original cladding.

Cultural: The original tenants were Ford's Retail Butter Store and the Kersey Floral Company. Other early occupants were Dutch's Place (a delicatessen) in 1917 and Grosart Studio (photography) in 1919. Before constructing their building across the street, J.C. Penney Company occupied the building: "on January 9, 1929, a deal was concluded by the J.C. Penney store for a 20-year lease on the 2-story building owned by N. Jerns Sr. at 1309 Cornwall avenue, which had been occupied by the J.C. Penney Company for the last six years, with the exception of the upper story... tenanted by the Chamber of Commerce and Knights of Columbus. An account reported that "In keeping with Bellingham's progress... \$20,000 will be spent on alterations and improvements..." [which will include] "a tile front, which will be wholly modernized. The second floor will be prepared for ladies' ready-to-wear, millinery and infants' departments, and probably three new departments will be opened there in the near future. New hardwood fixtures will be installed throughout. Much of the basement, which has been used as a stockroom, will be converted to a salesroom...."

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Site ID: 40 Address: 1315 Cornwall Ave. Historic Names: Montgomery Ward & Co., J.J. Newberry Co.

Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder:	Unknown	Style:	Art Deco
Built:	1930	Architect:	F. Stanley Piper		



Description: The building at 1315 Cornwall Avenue was built in 1930 (according to the County Assessor) in the Art Deco style applied to a commercial form. The three-story building is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and supports a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in poured concrete or stucco, with some veneer stone panels at the first floor level. The original plan is intact. There are slight alterations to the original cladding and extensive alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: From 1931-1952, the building housed the department store Montgomery Ward & Co. The J. J. Newberry Co. briefly occupied the building in 1954 and it was joined with the building to the east, making the first floor a continuous façade. In 1955, the tenant was the Golden Rule Department Store.

Site ID: 41 Address: 1317-19 Cornwall Ave. Historic Name: J.J. Newberry Co.

Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder:	S.E. Booker	Style:	Commercial
Built:	1904	Architect:	William Cox		



Description: 1317-19 Cornwall Avenue was built 1904 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick, glass and stucco. The original plan is intact. There are moderation alterations to the original cladding and extensive alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: 1317-19 Cornwall Ave. is listed as the Irving Block from 1903 to 1926, though with street addresses varying within the 1311 to 1319 range. 1317 Cornwall Ave. was a billiard parlor from 1903-1907, followed after a short gap, 1909-1911, by the Dunn Trunk Co. Inc. from 1912-1915, and it also served as the Dunn's home. The Stark Piano Co. operated there from 1918-1930. The Empire Grocery Store and the Empire Market were at this address in 1931. J.J. Newbury Co, a national 5-and-dime store, operated in the building from 1933 to at least 1965. 1319 Cornwall Ave. was occupied as a separate address sporadically: from 1904-05 as The Creamery, a restaurant; 1905 James Conway's restaurant; 1909-18 Harry Bingham, undertakers, and residence for his assistant in 1918; 1923-1925 Gus Morgan, Confectioners; Matthew Mallahan, women's furnishings and Smiles 'N Chuckles, Confectioners from 1926-1931.

Site ID: 42 Address: 1321-23 Cornwall Ave. Historic Name: Unknown

Classification:	Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder:	Unknown	Style:	Commercial
Built:	1905	Architect:	Unknown		



Description: The building at 1321-23 Cornwall Avenue was built in 1905 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The one-story structure is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and supports a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick, stucco, hollow clay tiles, and veneer stone. The original plan is intact. There are extensive alterations to the original cladding and windows.

Cultural: Information is unavailable at this time.

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Site ID: 43	<i>Address:</i> 1322-24 Cornwall Ave.	<i>Historic Name:</i> Kulshan Building
<i>Classification:</i>	Historic, Contributing	<i>Builder:</i> Unknown
<i>Built:</i>	1922	<i>Style:</i> Commercial
	<i>Architect:</i> Unknown	



Description: The building at 1322-24 Cornwall Avenue was built in 1922 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The one-story unreinforced masonry structure is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and supports a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick. The original plan is intact. There are moderate alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: 1322 Cornwall Ave. had a number of tenants over the years, including electrical contractors, and sporadic leasing by real estate and insurance agents. The Nouveau Art Shop was the tenant from 1927-1928, and artist Mollie Trezise in 1929.

Site ID: 44	<i>Address:</i> 1333 Cornwall Ave.	<i>Historic Name:</i> People's Bank
<i>Classification:</i>	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	<i>Builder:</i> Unknown
<i>Built:</i>	1983	<i>Style:</i> Commercial
	<i>Architect:</i> Unknown	



Description: The building at 1333 Cornwall Avenue was built in 1983 (according to the County Assessor) as a bank, in the Commercial style. A rectangular plan stands on an unknown foundation. The one-story structure supports a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick, stucco, hollow clay tiles, and veneer stone. In 1994, small retail spaces were created from the floor plan along Cornwall Avenue.

Site ID: 45	<i>Address:</i> 1336 Cornwall Ave.	<i>Historic Name:</i> Washington Mutual
<i>Classification:</i>	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	<i>Builder:</i> Unknown
<i>Built:</i>	1977	<i>Style:</i> Modern
	<i>Architect:</i> Unknown	



Description: The building at 1336 Cornwall Avenue was built in 1977 (according to the County Assessor) as a bank in the Modern style. A rectangular plan stands on an unknown foundation. The one-story structure supports a flat-on-hip roof covered with asphalt-composition shingles. Exterior walls are clad with veneer brick and large expanses of fixed glass.

Site ID: 46	<i>Address:</i> 1400 Cornwall Ave.	<i>Historic Name:</i> Bellingham Public Market
<i>Classification:</i>	Historic, Non-Contributing	<i>Builder:</i> Unknown
<i>Built:</i>	1916	<i>Style:</i> Commercial
	<i>Architect:</i> Unknown	



Description: The building at 1400 Cornwall Avenue was built in 1916 in the Commercial style for use as a public market. The building features a polygonal plan which stands on a poured concrete foundation. The one-story unreinforced masonry building has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features brick walls clad in stucco and wood T 1-11 siding. The original plan is intact. There are extensive alterations to the original cladding and windows.

Cultural: Food and specialty items could be purchased at the Bellingham Public Market, a landmark on the corner of Magnolia and Cornwall Ave. When the Bellingham Public Market opened it had 23 vendors. Over time, tenants included a grocery, a meat and fish market, a restaurant and soda fountain, a watchmaker, a florist, and wood and coal dealers. The building had lift-up overhead bay doors for easy access and was pragmatically located, with alley freight delivery behind it, and a streetcar stop on the corner for customers. When the customers began arriving increasingly by automobile rather than streetcar and bus, parking became more difficult, and parking meters were installed in 1948, creating further

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disincentive for downtown shopping. The markets were gradually replaced by supermarkets with large parking lots. The Bellingham Public Market closed in 1957 and became a Pay 'n Save before being converted to a Rite Aid.⁹

Site ID: 47	Address: 1408-10 Cornwall Ave.	Historic Name: Hagen & Hogberg Bldg.
Classification:	Builder: Unknown	Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Built:	Architect: F. Stanley Piper	



Description: The building at 1408-10 Cornwall Avenue was built in 1923 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Spanish style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, has a flat roof with a parapet and is clad in brick and terra cotta. The original plan and pent roof with brackets are intact. There are moderate alterations to the original cladding and windows.

Cultural: 1408 Cornwall Ave.'s first listing was for Western Auto Supply Co. from 1922-1960. After a brief vacancy, the building was occupied in 1962 by Belco Printing Co., Ebright Stationery Inc., and Pacific Finance; and in 1963 by Walker Office Equipment. 1410 Cornwall Ave. was occupied by Hagen & Hogberg Paint & Wallpaper Co. from 1923 to at least 1963. 1410 1/2 Cornwall Ave. was designated Modern Woodman Hall, with up to 12 clubs listed, from 1924-1954, then Vasa Hall from 1955 to at least 1963.

Site ID: 48	Address: 1409-11 Cornwall Ave.	Historic Name: Home Telephone Building, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph
Classification:	Builder: Trede	Style: Commercial
Built:	Architect: T.F. Doan	



Description: The building at 1409-11 Cornwall Avenue was built in 1906 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, has a flat roof with a parapet and features brick walls clad in stucco. The original plan and cornice are intact. There are moderate alterations to the original cladding and storefront windows.

Cultural: The Home Telephone Building was the first to be built on this block. Pacific Telephone & Telegraph operated in the building in 1915. In 1963, 1409 Cornwall Ave. was Pacific Finance and 1411 was Newton's Ski'N Sea Sports.

Site ID: 49	Address: 1412-14 Cornwall Ave.	Historic Name: B.P.O.E. (Elks) Building
Classification:	Builder: Unknown	Style: Beaux Arts – Neo-Classical
Built:	Architect: William Cox	



Description: The B.P.O.E. Building at 1412-14 Cornwall Avenue was designed by architect William Cox and built in 1912 as a fraternal lodge for the local chapter of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (B.P.O.E.) in the Beaux Arts – Neo-Classical style. The building has two levels plus a half basement. The building is rectangular in plan stretching 125 feet to the rear alley. With a symmetrical facade, the building is faced with buff colored Roman brick and accentuated by light toned stone trim. The notable stonework is used extensively on the Cornwall Avenue facade, principally at the cornice and parapet; for window surrounds and column capitals; and as pilasters. The original plan, cladding, windows, cornice, and parapet are intact.

Cultural: The building was listed to the National Register of Historic Places and Washington Heritage Register on 3/26/1992 at the local level of significance under *Criterion C*, and to the Bellingham Local Historic Register on 4/1/1996. Built as a clubhouse for the fraternal society "Benevolent Protective Order of Elks," for many years the Elks Club was one of Bellingham's most prestigious social organizations, with many political and civic leaders as members. The building offered members use of a card rooms, pool tables, and a three-lane bowling alley. The first floor had offices and reading

⁹ Koert & Biery, 93, & Jeff Jewell, email of 6-17-14 & "Claire's Supermarket First Modern Grocery," *Bellingham Business Journal*, June 13, 2014.

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rooms, the second floor a large ballroom. The clubhouse was a place to gather and socialize, but the Elks were also a service organization and contributed many charitable, patriotic, and civic causes, as well as supporting youth activities.

Site ID: 50	Address: 1413 Cornwall Ave.	Historic Name: Unknown
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	ca. 1945	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: The building at 1413 Cornwall Avenue was built ca.1945 (according to City Directory research) in the Commercial style. The one-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, sits on a poured concrete foundation, has a flat roof with a parapet and features brick walls. The original plan, cladding, and windows are intact.

Cultural: The history of this building is somewhat obscure because directory listings sometimes include it with the adjacent addresses as 1413-17 and at other times alone as 1413 (example, 1945: Pacific Telephone & Telegraph). W. P. Fuller & Co, paints, glass & wallpaper was the tenant ca. 1940s and 1950s. In 1950, the spaced was shared by Joyce Meyer Gift Store and Alisky Women.

Site ID: 51	Address: 1415-17 Cornwall Ave.	Historic Name: Zobrist Building
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1915	Architect: F. Stanley Piper
		Style: Commercial



Description: Built in 1915, the Zobrist Building was designed by F. Stanley Piper as both a creamery and dairy distribution center for Peter Zobrist's Van Wyck Dairy. Designed in the Commercial style, the two-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, sits on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features walls clad in stucco and wood T 1-11 siding. The original plan and parapet are intact. There are moderate alterations to the original cladding and windows.

Cultural: Peter Zobrist's Van Wyck Dairy was also used by the Whatcom County Dairymen Association. Upstairs was a meeting hall, originally used by the Woodsmen of the World, but in the 1920s renamed Tulip Hall, as Bellingham was the "Tulip City," where meetings galore were held by the likes of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Engineers No. 691, International Order of Odd Fellows' Rising Star Lodge No. 202, Order of Vasa and the Women's Benefit Association. A variety of businesses came and went at 1415-17, and the city directory listings seem to confuse the addresses, or else two businesses shared one address. In the mid-1930s and through 1950, the Tip Top Sandwich Shop is listed at 1416. Fuller Paint occupied 1415 ca. 1940-1950. Giftoy Center, a gift shop, was at 1415 from 1956 to at least 1965. A Singer Sewing Shop was the tenant at 1417 from approximately 1957 to 1960. A business of interest on the first floor (1417 Cornwall) was the "Hob 'n Nob" restaurant of the 1940s and 50s, run by Edna Provine. The front of building of the building was modified to admit milk trucks.

Site ID: 52	Address: 1416-18 Cornwall Ave.	Historic Name: Unknown
Classification:	Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1920	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: 1416-18 Cornwall Avenue was built in 1920 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The one-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. Walls are clad in stucco. The original plan is intact. There are moderate alterations to the original cladding and extensive changes to the original windows.

Cultural: Information is unavailable at this time.

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Site ID: 53	Address: 1419-21 Cornwall Ave.	Historic Name: Union Printing Co.
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1926	Architect: F. Stanley Piper
		Style: Commercial



Description: The building at 1419 Cornwall Avenue was built in 1926 in the Commercial style for use as the Union Printing Company. The one-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. Walls are brick. The original plan, cladding, and cornice are intact. There are extensive alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: The Union Printing Company was established in 1898 and incorporated in 1902. The Company was located at 1906 12th Street, Fairhaven, Washington. Around 1905 Charles S. Beard began his long tenure as company president, which lasted until

1952. In 1910 Beard and Templin merged their company with three other local printers; John E. Impy of the Pacific Bindery Works, W.B. Phillips of the Bellingham Printing Company, and Harry B. Selby who was the owner of a linotype machine housed in the Bellingham Printing Company. On July 1, 1910 the new corporate body was incorporated as the Union Printing, Binding and Stationary Company. The company soon began to advertise itself as "The Largest Printing and Binding Concern in the Northwest." R.J. Hohl joined the company as secretary-treasurer in 1917, staying until 1923. In 1926 the company would return to the name, Union Printing Company. The original tenant, besides Union Printing, was the Underwood Typewriter Co. at 1423 Cornwall. Union Printing Co. was in the building up until the mid-1990s (Ken Nickolls proprietor -- Mr. Beard long gone).

Site ID: 54	Address: 1420-26 Cornwall Ave.	Historic Name: Griffith Printing
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Selene & Standen
Built:	1928, remodel 1956	Architect: Onderdonk
		Style: Commercial



Description: 1420-26 Cornwall Avenue was built in 1928 according to a building permit issued to the contractor) in the Commercial style. The one-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation, has a flat roof with a parapet, and features brick walls clad in stucco. The original plan is intact. There are moderate alterations to the original cladding and moderate changes to the original windows. The storefront received a mid-century remodel, with aluminum framed doors and display windows. This midcentury alteration has achieved

significance in its own right.

Cultural: On August 15, 1928, W.S. Newton of Newton's Inc., and Dr. A.H. Knaak took out a building permit to erect a one-story building at 1420 Cornwall Avenue at a cost of \$10,000. It was to measure 80x60 feet, with four storerooms and an ornamental brick front. Selene & Standen, contractors, were to complete the work by November. Griffith Printing occupied 1420 Cornwall Ave. from 1930 to at least 1963 under several names and including several typewriter services. James Bennett, a tailor, occupied 1422 Cornwall Ave. from 1929-1942, sharing the space with insurance agencies and real estate offices, the Kiwanis Club, a radio shop, a furniture dealer, and the Bellingham Golf & Country Club office. From 1945-1954 Paul Wells, Insurance, and the Bellingham Golf & Country Club office were the major tenants, followed by Albright Real Estate & Insurance in 1956, and Holstine's Shoe Shop from 1957 to at least 1963. Arthur Edson, Electrical Engineer, and Electric Appliance Co. occupied 1424 Cornwall Ave. from 1931-1932, with Henry Salmon, floors, in 1932. the Evergreen Appliance Co, electrical supplies, did business there from 1934-1938. 1426 Cornwall Ave. had a number of short term tenants: 1929-1931 Motor Car Supply Co Inc., auto accessories; 1933-1936 Merit Paint Store; 1937-1938 Paint Distributors Inc.; and 1940-1941 G.W. Gannon Co, Electrical supplies. These were followed by: 1942-1955 the Firs Book Store, religious books & supplies; and 1956-1963 by Ira V. Wilson, Florist.

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Site ID: 55 Address: 1430 Cornwall Ave. Historic Name: J.C. Penney's Auto Center Minit Lube

Classification:	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder:	Unknown	Style:	Commercial
Built:	1965	Architect:	Unknown		



Description: The building at 1430 Cornwall Avenue was built in 1965 (according to the County Assessor) in a Commercial style. The building features a rectangular plan on a poured concrete foundation. The one-story concrete masonry unit (CMU) building has a flat roof with a parapet and features painted CMU walls. The original plan is intact. There are slight alterations to the original cladding and moderate changes to the original windows.

Cultural: This building was originally a J.C. Penney's Auto Center Minit Lube automotive service station and is currently a Jiffy Lube.

ELLIS STREET

Site ID: 56 Address: 1701 Ellis St. Historic Name: Puget Sound Power & Light Co., Service Dept.

Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder:	Unknown	Style:	Commercial
Built:	1932	Architect:	Unknown		



Description: The building at 1701 Ellis Street was built in 1932 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style for industrial use. The two-story building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with parapets. A decorative molding runs along the upper edge of the parapets. A slight pediment occurs in the parapet above the front entrance off Ellis Street. The board formed, reinforced concrete structure stands on a poured concrete foundation. The concrete is painted. A brick chimney services the building's heating system. Large, multiple-lite metal sash windows with concrete slip sills provide day lighting to the interior spaces. The original plan, windows and cladding remain intact, though some window bays have been in-filled. The building exhibits physical characteristics of facade composition, proportions, materials, form, and stylistic influences typical of the building's period of construction and original electric power generation function.

Cultural: The building is associated with the electrification and street car development influencing development along Bellingham's North State Street corridor. 1701 Ellis St is not listed in the Polk directories before Puget Sound Power & Light Co., Service Dept. 1941-1962. Bellingham Supply Inc., wholesale plumbing supplies, took over the site for 1963.

FLORA STREET

Site ID: 57 Address: 110 Flora St. Historic Name: First Baptist Church

Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder:	Unknown	Style:	Modern
Built:	ca. 1954	Architect:	Galen W. Bentley		



Description: The building at 110 Flora Street was built ca. 1954 as the First Baptist Church, a religious facility in the Modern style. The two-story reinforced concrete building features a U-shaped plan and stands on a poured concrete foundation. The building has varied rooflines clad in standing seam metal and its concrete walls are clad in brick veneer and glass block. The original plan, cladding, and windows are intact.

Cultural: The earliest blueprints for the building at 110 Flora are dated "5-23-52," Architect: Galen W. Bentley, 213 Luther Building, Bellingham, WA." The first worship service was held on September 26, 1954.¹⁰ The former church, across Flora Street, was demolished in 1965 and is now a parking lot.

¹⁰ "Refurbished in 1975" from "The First Baptist Church of Bellingham, Washington centennial year, July 1982-July 1983," ca. 1983.

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NORTH FOREST STREET

Site ID: 58	Address: 1130 N. Forest St.	Historic Name: Dr. Kaiser Clinic
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Modern
Built: ca. 1954	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1130 North Forest Street was built in 1954 (according to City Directory research) in the Modern style as a professional office/clinic. The one-story building is irregular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and supports a flat roof with wide eaves. The exterior walls are clad with brick and concrete block. The original plan, cladding, planters, windows, and doors are intact.

Cultural: The earliest listings are for Robert Kaiser, a physician/ophthalmologist, from 1954-1963+. He was joined by John Hodge in 1962, still practices at this address, which currently houses the Bellingham Bay Ophthalmologists.

Site ID: 59	Address: 1200 N. Forest St.	Historic Name: Western Optical
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Modern
Built: 1967	Architect: James Zervas	



Description: 1200 North Forest Street was built in 1967 in the Modern style for use as a professional business. The one-story unreinforced masonry building is cruciform in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with wide overhanging eaves. The building's brick walls are left exposed. The original plan, cladding, and windows are intact. The commercial form and design are intact.

Cultural: Bellingham architect Jim Zervas designed the building as an optical office. One of several medical office buildings built in the 1960s on Forest Street, the Western Optical building is especially evocative of the era's modern architecture, likely due to Zervas' early career as an architect working as an apprentice with Frank Lloyd Wright. In 1961, Zervas established his practice in Bellingham. His projects always embodied thoughtful design, environmental respect, and civic context. He carried that aesthetic into an active role in the recognition and protection of the community's natural treasures. Wright's influence on Zervas' design is evident in the Western Optical building. The idea that architecture should be organic and promote harmony between human habitation and the natural world through design was one of Wright's basic tenets, and that buildings should be well-integrated and responsive to its site. Zervas fully embraces the Western Optical Building fully embraces this concept, seemingly growing out of the side of the hill, surrounded by naturalistic planting beds.¹¹

Site ID: 60	Address: 1201 N. Forest St.	Historic Name: Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Bldg.
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Modern – Stripped Classical
Built: 1958	Architect: Ralf Decker	



Description: 1201 North Forest Street was built in 1958 (according to the County Assessor) as a communications facility in the Modern – Stripped Classical style. The building features a rectangular plan which stands on a poured concrete foundation. The three-story unreinforced masonry building has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features brick walls laid in the stretcher bond pattern. The original cladding and windows are intact. There are slight alterations to the original plan.

Cultural: 1201 North Forest Street has housed the telephone offices and plant of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company since it was built in 1958. Pacific Telephone had other buildings previously on the site, shown in historic photographs. Originally built at two stories, an additional third floor was added to the building creating today's three-story building. The architect is believed to be Ralf E. Decker (1911-1971), a Washington architect who designed Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Company buildings in Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, and Enumclaw.

¹¹ Isaac Bonnell, "Bellingham Architect Jim Zervas to be honored posthumously," *The Bellingham Business Journal* Nov. 12, 2010.

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Site ID: 61	Address: 1220 N. Forest St.	Historic Name: Lewis Building
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1926	Style: Spanish - Eclectic
	Architect: T. F. Doan	



Description: The building at 1220 North Forest Street was built in 1926 in the Spanish - Eclectic style for use as a commercial business. The one-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features walls clad in stucco. There are moderate alterations to the original plan and extensive alterations to the original cladding and windows. The original pilasters are intact.

Cultural: The building originally housed Henry T. Lewis' Packard Dealership, and later the Donovan-Flynn car dealership. From 1939-1954 the building housed a transfer company, then Bellingham Transit Co. and Bellingham City Lines, joined by an auto dealer from 1948-1954.; 1955-1963+, the address includes 1220-30 N Forest St. and was home to Swan's Moving & Storage Co., also with Gelin's Imports from 1962-1963+. Since 1994, the building has been home to the Bellingham Community Food Co-op.

Site ID: 62	Address: 1221-23 N. Forest St.	Historic Name: Laube Apartments
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1921	Style: Arts & Crafts
	Architect: Frank C. Burns	



Description: The building at 1221-23 North Forest Street was built in 1921 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) as a multi-family residence in the Arts & Crafts style. The building features a square plan which stands on a poured concrete foundation. The one-story unreinforced masonry building has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features brick walls laid in the common bond pattern. The original plan, cladding, and windows are intact. There are slight alterations to the original porches.

Cultural: 1221 N Forest St. was the residence of the McCoy family from 1930-1938, then Lee Camp from 1940-1942, and Mrs. Gertrude Berg from 1952-1963+. 1221 ½ N Forest St. was the residence of Joseph & Edna Marion from 1929-1940, and Mrs. Edna Marion from 1941-1947. Other long term residents were 1952-1956 John Helfrich; 1957-1963+ Mrs. Mary Fleming. 1223 N Forest St. was occupied since before 1928, but the only long term resident was Thelma Grothe 1955-1962. 1223 ½ N Forest St. was occupied since before 1931, but the only long term resident was Simon Fox, 1935-1947.

GRAND AVENUE

Site ID: 63	Address: 100 Grand Ave.	Historic Name: Bank of the Pacific
Classification:	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1973	Style: Modern
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The year of construction of 100 Grand Avenue is unclear, as the County Assessor has both 1900 and 1973 listed, but the 1973 date is presumed to be correct for most of the building, which may have incorporated a segment of an earlier building. Constructed in the Modern style for use as a bank, the building also houses administrative offices for other businesses and organizations. The building features an L-shaped plan, with surface parking occupying the balance of the tax parcel. The two-story reinforced masonry building has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick and T 1-11. The 1973 plan is intact. There are unknown alterations to the original cladding and windows.

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Site ID: 64	Address: 105 Grand Ave.	Historic Name: McArthur Building, Fair Meat and Grocery Co.
Classification:	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1904, remodel 1928, 1950	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 105 Grand Avenue was built in 1904 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The one-story unreinforced masonry building features a rectangular plan and has a flat roof with a parapet. The brick walls are clad in stucco. The original plan is intact. There are extensive alterations to the original cladding and windows. The building received a midcentury remodel that has achieved significance in its own right.

Cultural: This building was known as the “McArthur Building” and was home to the Fair Grocery and meat market, a two-story wood frame building abutting the Fair Department Store as early as 1904. In July of 1928, after the Fair Department store burned and the McArthur building was damaged, H.D. MacArthur, owner of the building was issued a permit to “recondition” the building, despite protests and opposition at the board of public works. Goodman and Ennen, operators of the Fair Grocery and Meat Market, temporarily moved the business to the People’s Market on Magnolia and advertised they would be there “until the old location is ready” as well as holding “Fire Stock” sales at 109 Grand Ave. The grand reopening at 105 Grand Avenue happened on October 25, 1928. The Fair Grocery remained through 1933 (and then moved nearby). In 1933, this address was listed as vacant, with the Economy Market appearing in 1935 at this location. In 1936, the store was “Haggen and Clark.” In 1937, “The Bright Spot,” used car sales, was located at 105 Grand Ave. In 1940, National Auto Company, used cars, was recorded as the occupant, and Diamond T. Trucks Sales and Service became the occupant in 1945. The storefronts split in 1952 with General Plumbing and Heating at 105 and Carl Johnson, contractor, at 107, who was there through the mid-1960s. Fashion Draperies was the tenant at 105 in 1963.

Site ID: 65	Address: 109 Grand Ave.	Historic Name: Wilson Feed
Classification:	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: ca. 1910, remodel 1951	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 109 Grand Avenue was built ca. 1910 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style for use as commercial business. The one-story unreinforced masonry building features a rectangular plan and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in both brick and brick veneer. The original plan is intact. There are extensive alterations to the original cladding dating to 1951 and to the windows. This midcentury remodel has achieved significance in its own right.

Cultural: The first recorded occupant of this building is Wilson Feed and Grocery (1912). They moved to the location from Railroad Ave and other previous locations. In 1919, an ad identifies Combat and Mote Company, who sold cars, as the tenant, followed by “Cosmopolitan Garage” (sold Oldsmobiles). In 1922, the occupant was Kearns & Swanson (used cars), and in 1925 it was Swanson & Ford. In 1928, it was for rent / vacant / or advertising Fair Grocery fire sales. In 1929, it was occupied by Clarence Shaw’s Floral. In 1931, the tenant was Lillian Lawson Florists. In 1932, it became the Superior Groceteria (Sylvester A. Gorman and John H. Bunker), which continued into the 1950s. In 1955, Bradbury Studio Photographers (Robert D. and Ruth C. Bradbury) were the occupants until the Cascade Natural Gas Corporation moved in by 1960 and remained well into the 1960s.

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Site ID: 66	Address: 112-14 Grand Ave.	Historic Name: Swift Building
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Selene & Stranden	Style: Commercial
Built: 1927	Architect: T. F. Doan	



Description: The building at 112-14 Grand Avenue was built in 1927 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building features a rectangular plan and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in wood shiplap and brick. The original plan is intact. There are only slight alterations to the original cladding but extensive alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: The first tenant on the ground floor was Weldit Company which made boat & fuel oil tanks, truck bodies, and steel products. The second floor was the Rockwood Hotel, with B.B. Rockwood as proprietor.

Site ID: 67	Address: 111-13 Grand Ave.	Historic Name: Whatcom Implement Co.
Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: J. Lich, Contractor	Style: Commercial
Built: 1928	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 111-13 Grand Avenue was built in 1928 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style for use as a commercial business. The one-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The poured concrete walls are clad in terra cotta tiles. The original plan is intact. There are extensive alterations to the original cladding and windows.

Cultural: At one point in time this building housed the Whatcom Implement Company. It is currently the Grand Avenue Ale House.

Site ID: 68	Address: 116 Grand Ave.	Historic Name: Wyatt Auto Laundry
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1920, remodel ca. 1960	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 116 Grand Avenue built in 1920 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style for use as a commercial business. The one-story concrete block building features a rectangular plan and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in stucco. The original plan is intact. There are slight alterations to the original cladding and extensive changes to the original windows. This midcentury remodel has achieved significance in its own right.

Cultural: On August 4, 1924, C.A. Wyatt applied for a permit to build a reinforced concrete garage at 118-120 Grand Avenue, at an estimated cost of \$7,000. His application was granted on condition that he meet the cost of the grade stakes and obtain the approval of the fire chief. This notation appears to refer to this building based on other records. Wyatt Auto Laundry was the tenant in 1924, and in 1925, it was occupied by Amre Auto Laundry. The address "116 Grand" has no city directory listing in the 1930s and 40s. On the 1931 Sanborn map, the addresses 116 and 118 Grand (in one building) are identified as being used as a garage and auto cleaning facility, and the 1950 map labels the two as a tire shop. From 1942 to 1956, the building was the Goodyear Service Store, selling tires and household appliances. Bellingham Auto Parts occupied the building from 1957 to at least 1965.

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Site ID: 69

Address: 118-20 Grand Ave. *Historic Name:* City Fuel Co. & Hamre Garage

<i>Classification:</i>	Historic, Contributing	<i>Builder:</i>	Fisher	<i>Style:</i>	Commercial
<i>Built:</i>	1926, 1957 remodel	<i>Architect:</i>	Fisher		



Description: The building at 118-20 Grand Avenue was built in 1926 (according to Sanborn Maps and permit records) in the Commercial style. The one-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, has a flat roof with parapet, and walls clad in stucco. The original plan is intact. There are extensive alterations to the original cladding and moderate changes to the original windows. The building received a midcentury remodel that has achieved significance in its own right.

Cultural: The first known occupant of the building is the City Fuel Company and Hamre Garage. Owned by Thomas C. Hamre, City Fuel occupied 118 from 1927 through 1932. (Note: the 1931 Sanborn shows a concrete building (not on 1913 Sanborn map) on the corner building addressed 120-122 and labeled Auto Sales Room and Repairs, with neighboring building (116-118) as “auto garage/cleaning.” An ad in 1931 identifies Ashe Brothers Motor Co. as the tenant. In 1932, Ashe Bros. Motor Company occupied 120. Ashe continued in the same space in 1940, and that same year Goodyear Tire Service occupied 118. In 1950, Goodyear continued to occupy the same space, but Mt. Baker Motors was the tenant for 119, and the retail division of B.F. Goodrich was in # 120 By 1965, Mt. Baker Motors continued in the same space, but Import Motors Auto occupied 120.

Site ID: 70

Address: 119 Grand Ave. *Historic Name:* National Auto Company

<i>Classification:</i>	Historic, Non-Contributing	<i>Builder:</i>	Unknown	<i>Style:</i>	Commercial
<i>Built:</i>	1941, ca. 1987 remodel	<i>Architect:</i>	Unknown		



Description: The building at 119 Grand Avenue was built in 1941 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The one-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with parapet in addition to a barrel arched clad in rolled asphalt/composition roofing. The walls are clad in stucco and the original plan is intact. There are extensive alterations to

the original cladding and windows.

Cultural: In addition to the National Auto Company, this building housed Pontiac Sales and Service, Everett Jones Motors Inc., and a Lincoln Mercury dealership.

Site ID: 71

Address: 201-05 Grand Ave. *Historic Name:* Cyr Bros Dairy Products

<i>Classification:</i>	Historic, Contributing	<i>Builder:</i>	Unknown	<i>Style:</i>	Modern – Streamline Moderne
<i>Built:</i>	1946	<i>Architect:</i>	Unknown		



Description: The building at 201-05 Grand Avenue was built in 1946 (according to the County Assessor) in the Modern – International style for use as a commercial business. The two-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with parapet. The walls are clad in stucco and glass block. The original plan, cladding, and corner entrance hood are intact. There are extensive alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: This building was built for the Cyr Bros Dairy Products business. In 1950, the building was shared by Cyr Bros and Sound Pontiac, used cars. In 1955, there were a variety of businesses in 201: Ar Own Dairy Co., Cyr Brothers Fiesta Ice Cream Manufacturing, Dad’s Root Beer and Bottling, and Milk Bar Ice Cream dealers. This same year, 204 was Joe Jenkins, used cars. In 1960, 201 was Sherwin Williams, 203 was the Teamster’s Union local, and 204 was City Center Motors, used cars.

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EAST HOLLY STREET

Site ID: 72	Address: 101-07 E. Holly St.	Historic Name: Bellingham National Bank
Classification: NRHP listed	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1913	Architect: F. Stanley Piper	



Description: The building at 101-07 East Holly Street was completed in 1913 in the Commercial style. Architect F. Stanley Piper designed the building as the second home for the Bellingham National Bank. A rectangular plan stands on an unknown foundation. The five story reinforced concrete structure supports a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in cut stone and veneer brick. The original plan and cladding are intact. There are slight alterations to the original windows, in particular some of the first floor transoms. The historic clock added to the exterior of the building is also intact, although it dates to 1927 and is not original to 1913 (according to Jeff Jewell and the National Register nomination).

Cultural: The Bellingham National Bank Building is individually listed on the Washington Heritage Register and the National Register of Historic Places under *Criterion C*, as of 10/13/1983, at the local level of significance. When the bank building was completed in 1913, its commercial styling heralded an important aesthetic shift away from the area's ubiquitous brick and sandstone Romanesque structures. And it marked a point in architect Piper's career that established him as an artist in the newly arrived contemporary designs of large scale architecture. The Bellingham National Bank was chartered on November 16, 1904, and began operations early the next year in the Clover Block at Holly and Commercial Streets. By 1912, bank president Victor Roeder and other founders secured a building site on the main downtown intersection at Holly Street and Cornwall Avenue. The project was spearheaded by Roeder, whose father had helped found the city in 1852 and amassed a family fortune from a land claim which included most of the downtown. The bankers and architects originally planned a four-story building, but as investor tenants came forward an additional floor was added along with better quality materials and richer detailing.

Site ID: 73	Address: 111 E. Holly St.	Historic Name: Horseshoe Café
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1900, remodel 1922, 1957	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 111 East Holly Street was originally two buildings built in 1900 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. A rectangular plan stands on a stone foundation. The one-story unreinforced masonry structure supports a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad mostly in brick, with some stucco veneer at the front of the building. The original plan is intact but two buildings were joined by a unifying facade. There are extensive changes to the original cladding and extensive alterations to the original windows. The building received a midcentury remodel that has achieved significance in its own right.

Cultural: This address was originally two separate buildings: on the 1913, 1931, and 1950 Sanborn Maps it is addressed 111-113 as (111 is one-story, 113, two). In 1905, 111 E. Holly was Gott's Drug Store and also occupied by Artemus E. Colburn, manufacturing jeweler and lapidist factory and store. It then became the Bell Theater, described on January 30, 1910 as having "the distinction of being the pioneer amusement house of the city to install the moving picture attraction as an entire specialty." From 1908-1922, it was the Bell Theater run by W.S. Quimby as well as the Wiser Drug Company at 111 E. Holly. In November of 1921, the Bell Theater was closed for remodeling and announced it would open under a new name, "The Rialto." In 1922, the Rialto is listed at the address, Al Finkelstein manager (formerly of the Liberty). Harry Dawson applied for permits for exterior and interior repairs \$1,000 on the "Bell Theater Building" in August of 1922 and opened his café there. Dawson's Café operated 1931-1936, and McCracken's Café through circa 1943. Ca. 1945, it was Margaret's "V" Café, and it was the Imperial from 1950 to 1955.

113 E Holly has its own history: in 1905, it was operated as Oswald Sampson, Cigars, Seattle Brewing and Malting Co., also a restaurant and saloon (unnamed listing at the address). In 1915 and through 1950, it was John Kienast, Billiards, Cigars and Tobacco, smokers supplies with offices upstairs.

The original Horseshoe Café opened its doors on E. Holly Street in 1886, located across the street. In those days, the restaurant sold not only coffee and pie, but also cigars and tobaccos, as well as hunting and fishing supplies. The business and adopted its present location in 1958.

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Site ID: 74	Address: 112 E. Holly St.	Historic Name: Seattle First National Bank
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Modern
Built: 1959	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 112 East Holly Street was built in 1959 (according to the County Assessor) as a bank in the Modern style. The one-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building's concrete walls are left exposed on some facades, and clad in cut marble and glass block on others. The original plan and cladding are

intact. The extent of changes to the original windows is unknown.

Cultural: The building housed the Seattle First National Bank--Bellingham branch from 1959-1963+. The building is currently home to the Bank of America.

Site ID: 75	Address: 115 E. Holly St.	Historic Name: Jacob Bros & Co. Clothing
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1897	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 115 East Holly Street was built in 1897 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The one-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick, corrugated metal, and stucco veneer. The original plan and parapet are intact. There are moderate changes to the original cladding. There appear to have been extensive alterations to the original windows. The front facade's original entryway and commercial space divisions remain discernible. Parapet and upper facade elements retain sufficient integrity to convey a sense of the building's original design and architectural style.

Cultural: Jacob Bros & Co, Clothing occupied the store from 1904-1913, followed by another clothing store in 1915. Wilber Gibbs, a jeweler, used the space from 1915-1919, and other jewelers followed until 1924. An investment firm had offices there from 1930-1933, followed by Whatcom Natural Gas Co in 1934. Arden Farms Co, dairy products and ice cream, shared the space with a fountain lunch from 1936-1941. In

1942 it served as the Service Men's Hospitality Center. After a period of vacancies, Northern Sales Co., men's clothing and general merchandise, occupied the space from 1948-1963+.

Site ID: 76	Address: 133-35 E. Holly St.	Historic Name: Unknown
Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1949	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 133-35 East Holly Street was built in 1949 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The one-story building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in veneer stone tiles and corrugated metal panels. The original plan is intact. There are extensive alterations to the original cladding and windows.

Cultural: No information available at this time.

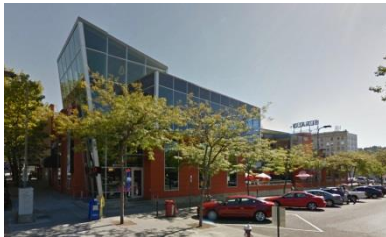
Downtown Bellingham Historic District

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Name of Property

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Site ID: 77	Address: 202 E. Holly St.	Historic Name: Travel Lodge
Classification:	Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1961, remodel 2007	Architect: remodel by Zervas Group Architects
		Style: Modern



Description: 202 East Holly Street was built in 1961 and remodeled in 2007. The mixed-use building represents Modernist and Post-Modernist styles, and has both commercial and multi-family residential functions. An irregular footprint stands on an unknown foundation. The structural system is mixed, with some reinforced concrete members as well as concrete block and glass curtain wall sections. The building's various sections range from two- to four-stories. Exterior walls are clad with contemporary materials, such as faux stucco panels and large fixed glass curtain walls. There are extensive alterations to the original plan, cladding and windows.

Cultural: 202 E. Holly was originally built as a Travel Lodge motel.

Site ID: 78	Address: 208 E. Holly St.	Historic Name: Terril's Variety, Collins & Co. Drugs
Classification:	Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1910, remodel 1968	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: 208 East Holly Street was originally built as two buildings -- 206 and 208 East Holly. The building at 206 East Holly Street was built in 1910 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The three-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with a parapet. The masonry walls are clad in brick veneer and stucco panels. There are extensive alterations to the original cladding and windows. 206 East Holly was conjoined with 208 East Holly as the Royal Room under an applied façade in the 1960s. 208 East Holly Street was built in 1915 (according to Jewell) in the Commercial style and designed by architect Thornton F. Doan. The three-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on

a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The original brick wall is exposed on the alley side (southeast) elevation. The rear (southwest) elevation is clad with stucco. The front (northeast) facade features veneer brick at the first floor and contemporary veneer panels above. Wood framed windows are extant in the southeast elevation, some set within arched brick openings. The original plan is intact. There are extensive alterations to the windows and cladding.

Cultural: 206 and 208 East Holly Street were originally two buildings. 206 E. Holly housed Terrill's Variety Store. From 1905-1914, 206 E. Holly is listed in the City Directory as Collins & Co. Drugs (LD Paul Collins). In 1915, Mortimer Miller ran a delicatessen and shared space with G.G. Barker & Son, florists. This address became a cigar store in 1927. In 1931, it was National Cigar Store/Congress Barber Shop. In 1935, it was the Carmelcrisp Shop confectioners and the Tonsorial barber shop. From 1933-1936 it was vacant and/or the Congress Barber Shop. Holly Shoe Repair/Barber Shop was the tenant in 1940, and from 1945-1954 it was the Holly Sporting Goods/Holly Shoe Repair/Holly Barber Shop. In 1956, the city directory lists 206 lists as Holly Sporting Goods, Holly Shoe Repair, and Bellingham Baseball Association.

The first occupant of 208 E. Holly, built in 1915, was Paul Collins' Collins & Company Pharmacy. Collins operated his business through 1925. From 1927-1931, the occupants were the Pastime Pool Room/Cigars, and the Harry Hubbard Restaurant with the Holly Rooms upstairs. In 1933, the downstairs was vacant, with Holly Rooms upstairs. From 1934-1940, it operated as Hanson's Café with Holly Hotel upstairs. From 1945-1950, the building housed the Royal Café with the Howard Hotel upstairs. In 1956, it was occupied by the Mt. Baker Room cocktail lounge and Royal Café, with a vacant upper story. In 1957, 208 was the address of the Royal Café. By 1959, 206 is no longer listed, and 208 is the Royal Café/Royal Room.

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Site ID: 79	Address: 207-09 E. Holly St.	Historic Name: Brown Barber Supply Co.
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1916	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 207-09 East Holly Street was built in 1916 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick, stucco, and limited wood siding as a veneer. The original plan is intact. There are slight alterations to the transom and cladding, with moderate alterations to the windows in general.

Cultural: Brown Barber Supply Co. occupied this building from 1927-1928. Tegenfeldt-Farquharson Inc., Plumbers were there from 1931-1932. The Strand Café operated there from 1934-1942, becoming the New Strand Tavern from 1945-1952. Margy Ann Apparel, women's clothing, operated there in 1954-1955, followed by the Hobby Hive from 1956-1962.

Site ID: 80	Address: 211 E. Holly St.	Historic Name: Columbia Bank
Classification: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Modular Commercial
Built: 1992, 1995	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 211 East Holly Street was built in 1992 with a large addition made in 1995 (according to the County Assessor). The building represents the Commercial style and currently houses a Columbia Bank branch. The one-story building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and supports a varied roof line, at least partially clad with standing seam metal roofing. The walls are clad in faux stucco (Dryvit) veneer. Three-over-three fixed, metal framed windows provide daylighting to the interior. There are moderate alterations to the original plan.

Site ID: 81	Address: 311 E. Holly St.	Historic Name: YMCA
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Richardsonian Romanesque
Built: 1906	Architect: Alfred Lee	



Description: The building at 311 East Holly Street was built in 1906 as the Bellingham YMCA, designed by architect Alfred Lee in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The three-story building is rectangular in plan, stands on a stone foundation and has a flat roof with parapet clad in built-up asphalt composition. The wall claddings are stone and brick. The principal window type is one-over-one vinyl sash. The facade features two large window openings with molded stone arch trim and squared stone pilasters on either side of the central entry. These windows have vinyl replacements, with an arched fixed upper sash. The second story features three smaller pairs of arched windows with molded stone arched trim and squared stone pilasters. The main entry is inset, centrally located on the facade, featuring concrete steps with decorative tiles and a metal hand rail. The door features glass side panels and an arched transom. A second inset arched entry is present on the west side facing the alley. There are no alterations to the original plan, and no discernible alterations to the original cladding. There are moderate alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: This building was Bellingham's first Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) building. The building originally had offices and a gymnasium on the first floor, and the upper floors had dormitory rooms or small apartments. In 1942, the YMCA moved to the former Hotel Henry on State Street, and the International Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) purchased the building and occupied it until the late 1970s. Like the Masons and the Elks, the I.O.O.F. was a benevolent fraternal organization.

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Site ID: 82	Address: 314 E. Holly St.	Historic Name: Fine Arts Building
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Tudor Revival
Built: 1923	Architect: F. Stanley Piper	



Description: The building at 314 East Holly Street was designed by F. Stanley Piper and completed in 1923 (according to local newspaper articles). The building exhibits the Tudor Revival style as applied to a commercial property and features a rectangular plan. The two-story unreinforced masonry building has a hip roof clad in asphalt / composition shingles. The building's brick walls are left exposed. The original plan, cladding, and entry are intact. There are only slight alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: 314 E. Holly Street was known as the Fine Arts Building from 1923-1949. It began with an auditorium and up to nine rooms occupied by music teachers and a union. The building was increasingly used by state and federal agencies and physicians until by 1948 there was only the Fine Arts Auditorium, seven physicians, the Vets Rehabilitation Council, the Employment Security Department, the Excise Tax Division, and the Liquor Control Board. In 1950 it became the Medical Dental Center Building with roughly the same tenants, but by 1962 the state and federal agencies had left, along with most of the doctors and dentists.

Site ID: 83	Address: 322 E. Holly St.	Historic Names: Harlow Mortuary, Harlow's Funeral Home
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Colonial Revival - Georgian
Built: 1922	Architect: F. Stanley Piper	



Description: 322 East Holly Street was built in 1922 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Colonial Revival - Georgian style for use as a funeral home. The one-and-a-half story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a clipped gable roof clad in asphalt / composition shingles. The building's brick walls are left exposed. There are slight alterations to the original plan and cladding, but extensive alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: 322 E Holly St. was a funeral parlor from at least 1923-1963+, first operated by Arthur Harlow, then by various combinations of Harlow, Hollingsworth, and Jones.

WEST HOLLY STREET

Site ID: 84	Address: 109 W. Holly St.	Historic Name: Griffin Building, The Senate
Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1914	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 109 West Holly Street was built in 1914 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features brick walls clad in stucco. The original plan is intact. There are extensive alterations to the original cladding and windows.

Cultural: Built by L.N. Griffen, this building housed the Senate (bar & cigars) up until 1952.

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Name of Property

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Site ID: 85	Address: 111-13 W. Holly St.	Historic Name: Philips Shoe Store
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: ca. 1917	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 111-13 West Holly Street was built ca. 1917 in the Commercial style for use as a commercial business. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building's brick walls are left exposed. The original plan is intact. There are only slight alterations to the original cladding but extensive changes to the original windows.

Cultural: 113 W. Holly Street operated as a shoe store from 1919-1963+. From 1919-1926, it was the Philips Shoe Store; from 1927-1963+ it housed various combinations of Haffner, Rathman, and Raymond retail shoes.

Site ID: 86	Address: 110-18 W. Holly St.	Historic Name: Kress Company
Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Austin Building Co. "Nation-wide Constructors"	Style: Commercial
Built: 1925, 1981	Architect: S.H. Kress chain architects	



Description: The building at 110-18 West Holly Street was built in 1925 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The one-story reinforced concrete structure is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building was extensively remodeled in 1981. The walls are clad in poured concrete, concrete block, and veneer brick. The original plan is intact. There are extensive alterations to the original windows and cladding.

Cultural: Over the years, the Kress Company building served a variety of businesses in addition to the national 5-and-dime chain store. In 1931, Kress occupied 114, and 113 was used as the Rathman-Raymond Shoe Company, a family business for which Ervin L. Rathman served as president with Harold E. Raymond as secretary. That same year, Bartholick Brothers Shoe Repairs occupied 117. In 1940, Kress, Rathman, and Bartholick continued in the same locations as previously, but Ray's Millinery occupied 115. In 1950, the occupants were the Senate Cigar Store and Shoe Shine Parlor (109-11), Rathman's (113), Kress (114), W.L. Berry, florist (115), and Bartholick's (117). By 1965, 110 was vacant, Rathman's continued in 113, the Golden Rule Department Store was in 114, and King's Klostet men's clothing was in 115).

Site ID: 87	Address: 119 W. Holly St.	Historic Name: Carsten's Packing Co.
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1916	Architect: F.S. Huschart	



Description: The building at 119 West Holly Street was built in 1916 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The one-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building's brick walls are left exposed. The original plan is intact. There are only slight alterations to the original cladding but moderate changes to the original windows.

Cultural: 119W. Holly St. was financed and owned by Otto Schlender. It was built for use by Carsten's Packing, a regional meat company, managed in Bellingham by Roy Brown. The Bellingham Surgical Supply Co is listed as the tenant in 1931. Clyde Banks operated a "Kodak" camera and art shop, Clyde Banks Studio, in the building from 1932-1963+.

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Name of Property

County and State

Site ID: 88	<i>Address:</i> 200-02 W. Holly St.	<i>Historic Name:</i>	Red Front Building
<i>Classification:</i>	Historic, Contributing	<i>Builder:</i>	Unknown
<i>Built:</i>	1900	<i>Architect:</i>	William Cox
		<i>Style:</i>	Commercial



Description: The building at 200-02 West Holly Street was built in 1900 in the Commercial style. The building appears to have a two-story volume along one side but three stories in another portion, which may be explained through a historic mixed retail/residential use. The unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a stone foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick, glass and poured concrete. The original plan is intact. There are slight alterations to the original cladding and parapet, and moderate alterations to the original windows. Some of the storefronts received a mid-century remodel, with aluminum framed doors and

display windows. These alterations have achieved significance in their own right.

Cultural: The Red Front Building was built in 1900 by Samuel Altshuler to house his Red Front Clothing Store (facing Holly Street) and two small shops facing Commercial Street. The upper floor began as professional offices but by 1915, was converted to the Savoy Hotel. By 1919-1920, Newton's Ready to Wear occupied the space at 200 W. Holly where it remained in business into the 1950s. 1301 Commercial housed Marinello Beauty Shop in 1925, and in 1935, George Thorne, jeweler was located in the building until 1950 when it was listed as Milton Terry, jeweler. In 1955, Kay Walton's women's clothing was at 200 W. Holly with Syd's Dad and Lad Shop at 1301 Commercial. In 1960, 200 W. Holly was vacant with Hazel's Gift Shop at 1301 Commercial. By 1964, Mulhern's Appliances opened for business at 202 W. Holly where it remained for a number of years with The Shoe Tree at 1301 Commercial. The Savoy Hotel still occupied the upper floor throughout these years.

Site ID: 89	<i>Address:</i> 201-07 W. Holly St.	<i>Historic Name:</i>	Clover Block
<i>Classification:</i>	Historic, Contributing	<i>Builder:</i>	Unknown
<i>Built:</i>	1902	<i>Architect:</i>	Max Umbrecht
		<i>Style:</i>	Beaux Arts – American Renaissance



Description: The building at 201-07 West Holly Street was built in 1902 in the Beaux Arts – American Renaissance style for use as a commercial business. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a cast stone foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features brick walls clad in stucco and cast stone. The second story is designed as an "H" plan with an atrium. The original plan is intact. There are slight alterations to the original cladding and moderate changes to the windows.

Cultural: The Clover Block was named after the poem "Four-Leaf Clover," written by Ella Higginson, a well-known Pacific Northwest writer at the turn-of-the-century and wife of R.C. Higginson, an investor in the Clover Block. In 1902, the Whatcom Investment Company purchased the site for the building. The company was headed by P.B. Cornwall, a wealthy San Francisco banker whose daughter, Bertha Fischer, lived in Bellingham. Seattle architect Max Umbrecht was employed to design the building and later ran his business out of one of the upstairs offices. January 3, 1905, the Bellingham National Bank opened in the corner room of the Clover Block with Victor A. Roeder as President. Other businesses in the Clover Block since its opening in 1902 include the Fred W. Neat and Frank W. Bixby Law Office, the office of Victor A. Roeder and W.A. Eckhart Loan Warrants and Notary Public, Nolte Bros. Fire Insurance, Dr. Van Kirk Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat specialist, J.N. Selby and Co. Booksellers, and the Grimstead Shoe Co. Mainly the second floor has acted as office space for doctors and lawyers. Presently, Belle Bridal inhabits the old location of Gage-Dodson Clothing Co. in the corner room.¹²

¹² Andrey Brownell, WWU student research paper, 2003.

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Site ID: 90	Address: 204 W. Holly St.	Historic Name: The Leader Dry Goods & Men's Furnishings
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1900	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 204 West Holly Street was built in 1900 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad mostly in brick, with limited use of T1-11 siding. The original plan is intact. There are slight alterations to the original cladding and extensive alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: In 1930-34, Eva J. Phelps, millinery, occupied the building. Listmann Furniture Company in 1935 and Sanford Jewelry and Loan Company in 1940 were the subsequent businesses to locate here. Between at least 1945 and into the early 1960s, Dyson's Women's Apparel occupied the building.

Site ID: 91	Address: 206-08 W. Holly St.	Historic Name: Kaufman Brothers
Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: International
Built: 1903, remodel ca. 1955	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 206-08 West Holly Street was built in 1903 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the International style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick, stucco, stone panels, and horizontal wood siding. The original plan is intact. There are moderate alterations to the original cladding and extensive alterations to the original windows and storefronts.

Cultural: This building originally housed the Kaufman Brothers clothing store, which held its grand opening in March 1903. On November 28, 1903, Mayor L.N. Griffin, of Fairhaven purchased the Reid building, occupied by Kaufman Brothers, on Holly Street, between Canoe and Bay Streets. R.T Reid, of Everett, owned the property purchased by Mr. Griffin. In January 1904, the Kaufman brothers applied for a permit to add to the store at 208 Holly Street. There is a report of an "extension" to the store in February 1906. An ad in 1911 identifies Kemphaus & Co. at 206 & 208 W Holly; this tenant is listed there between 1911-1929. In 1929, Adam's Style Shop took over lease from Kemphaus & Co. and planned for \$35000-\$50000 worth of remodeling and interior decorating. The work of altering the front and remodeling was to start about August 1. Adam's was there through 1957. In 1959, 206-208 were vacant. In 1960, 206 was the Tea Room Café and 208 was Lehman's Maytag Shop appliances. Currently it is the Wild Buffalo bar and nightclub.

Site ID: 92	Address: 209 W. Holly St.	Historic Name: Joe Altose Store
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: International
Built: 1949	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 209 West Holly Street was built in 1949 (according to the County Assessor) in the International style for use as a commercial business. The two-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features walls clad in stucco. The original plan and cladding are intact. There are moderate alterations to the original storefront windows.

Cultural: This building was originally built to house the Joe Altose men's clothing store, which was located at this address from 1949 to 1955. From 1956 to ca. 1960, the tenant was Robert Burns, Inc. men's clothes.

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Site ID: 93	Address: 210 W. Holly St.	Historic Name: Unknown
Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1908	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 210 West Holly Street was built in 1908 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style for use as a commercial business. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features walls clad in stucco. The original plan is intact. There are extensive alterations to the original cladding, fenestration and windows.

Cultural: 210 W. Holly Street was originally two separate buildings.

Site ID: 94	Address: 211 W. Holly St.	Historic Name: Barlow Building
Classification: NRHP listed	Builder: Unknown	Style: Spanish - Eclectic
Built: 1892, 1925	Architect: 1925 remodel by Jim Macy	



Description: The building at 211 West Holly Street was built in 1892 in the Spanish – Eclectic style. The one-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The features brick walls clad in stucco. The original plan and parapet are intact. There are only slight alterations to the original cladding and windows.

Cultural: The Barlow Building was listed to the National Register of Historic Places and Washington Heritage Register on 12/15/2004 at the local level of significance under *Criteria A* and *C*, and to the Bellingham Local Historic Register on 4/18/2005. Originally built for Phillip Baum's Grocery store, over the decades the building also housed the Crown Bar and Cliff Barlow's Leather Goods specialty store, which sold luggage and other leather goods. After the Bellingham Beauty School moved out in 2003, the applied metal façade was removed exposing the 1925 brickwork.

Site ID: 95	Address: 214 W. Holly St.	Historic Name: Offerman Building, Red Cross Pharmacy
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1902	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 214 West Holly Street was built in 1902 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. Originally clad in brick, the current building features walls clad in stucco. The original plan is intact. There are extensive alterations to the original cladding and windows.

Cultural: Fred Offerman, pharmacist, owned the Fairhaven Pharmacy from 1900-1906 (a.k.a. the Red Cross Pharmacy). After selling this business to George Finnegan, Offerman opened his pharmacy in the 214 W. Holly Street building in 1907. The Offerman Drug Company remained at this location through the early 1940s. In 1945, Van Horn's Apparel was the occupant and then Husky Auto Stores in 1950. By 1955, Oberg's Radio Repairing was located in the building, later renamed as Oberg's Television, remaining at this location through 1964.

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Site ID: 96 Address: 215 W. Holly St. Historic Name: Knight Block, Northwest Hardware Co.

Classification:	Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder:	Baumeister, and Booker & Campbell	Style:	Commercial
Built:	1909, remodel ca. 1976	Architect:	Piper & Carder, remodel by John Stewart		



Description: The building at 215 West Holly Street was built in 1909 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The three-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building's brick walls are left exposed. The original plan and cladding are intact. There are extensive alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: The Knight Block, named after Frank H. Knight, proprietor of the Northwest Hardware Company, was built in 1909 and connected to the earlier building at 1220-1222 Bay Street, which was acquired by the company and created an "L"-shaped building, fronting both Holly Street and Bay Street. In 1945, the Bay Street portion of the building was sold to Bennett and Provanche (B & P Distributors), wholesale tobacco, candy and liquor firm. They occupied the building until 1974. In 1975, Continental Furniture occupied this building, probably as storage for their store at 214 W. Holly. The 1941 City Directory is the last listing for Northwest Hardware Co., and in 1942, the

building is listed as "vacant. In 1945, Tompkins and Jukes Hardware are listed as occupants at 215 W. Holly with no listing for 213 W. Holly. In 1947, Bellingham Hardware (Conrad E. Barker, pres. and David C. Morse, v. pres.) are listed at 215 W. Holly. Lehmann's Maytag Shop (Edward F. Lehmann) is listed for 213 W. Holly. After 1948, there is no further listing for 213 E. Holly. Through 1975, Bellingham Hardware occupies 215 W. Holly.

Site ID: 97 Address: 217-21 W. Holly St. Historic Name: McHugh Apartments

Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder:	Selene & Stranden	Style:	Commercial
Built:	1928	Architect:	F. Stanley Piper		



Description: The building at 217-221 West Holly Street was built in 1928 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial. The two-story building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation, has a flat roof with a parapet and features walls clad in stucco. The original plan and cladding are intact. There are only slight alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: Named after Thomas McHugh (of Montague & McHugh Department Store), the site had been purchased decades earlier with the intent of building a department store.

Site ID: 98 Address: 301 W. Holly St. Historic Name: Bay Street Public Market

Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder:	Unknown	Style:	Tudor
Built:	1926	Architect:	F. Stanley Piper		



Description: The building at 301 West Holly Street was designed by F. Stanley Piper and built in 1926 (according to the County Assessor) in the Tudor style for use as a public market. The two-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a cross gable roof clad in asphalt / composition shingles rising up to a flat roof with a parapet. The building features walls clad in stucco. The original plan is intact, and moderate changes have been made to the cladding and windows.

Cultural: The building first housed the Bay Street Public Market (M.H. Cline, president). In 1928, the market moved into 303 W. Holly Street, and the Sears Roebuck and Company department store moved in. In 1949 Sears moved to a new location on Cornwall Avenue, and from 1950-1952 the space was vacant. Bellingham Shipyards Company located a warehouse in the building from 1954-1959. The space became vacant again from 1960-1965. Ted Baker Chrysler-Plymouth was located in the building for two years, and in 1966 Thornberg's Furniture opened.

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Site ID: 99 Address: 307 W. Holly St. Historic Name: Volunteers of America Industrial Department

Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder:	Unknown	Style:	Commercial
Built:	1900	Architect:	Unknown		



Description: The building at 307 West Holly Street was built in 1900 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The one-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, has a flat roof with a parapet and features brick walls clad in wood lap siding. The original plan is intact. There are slight changes to the original cladding and extensive changes to the original windows.

Cultural: In 1932 the Volunteers of America Industrial Department was the building's tenant. Abraham Saperstein sells musical instruments in this location from 1934-1938, and from 1939-1942, the Price Less Shoe Store (Samuel Thal) is listed. The 1945 directory indicates the State Woodworking Company (Fillmore C. McNear), cabinet

makers was the occupant, but in 1947 the building was again vacant. In 1948, George J. Fisher operated a bakery, and in 1950, H.C. Rowan occupied the site as Dick's Home Bakery. From 1954-1964 Farm Electrical Contractors (Mrs. Anabelle Deming) was the tenant.

Site ID: 100 Address: 311 W. Holly St. Historic Name: Meacham's Jewelry Co.

Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder:	Unknown	Style:	Commercial
Built:	1914	Architect:	Frank F. Headrick		



Description: The building at 311 West Holly Street was built in 1914 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The one-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation, has a flat roof with a parapet, and features brick walls clad in stucco and vertical wood. The original plan is intact. There are slight changes to the original cladding and moderate changes to the original windows and storefront.

Cultural: The building was financed by Castle, Bettelhauser, & Prentice as an investment property. The first record of occupancy at this location is for Robert B. and Chester J. Meacham's Jewelry Company in 1915. Miller Brothers Investment Company,

real estate and insurance (G. Adolph and Edward H. Miller), was a subsequent tenant from the 1920s to 1938. In 1931, Miller added the office of International Flag Day Association as its president; also listed are Hansen Investment Company, Inc., real estate (Hans F. Hansen), Anders Anderson Loans, and the Elite Beauty Parlor (Ethel Hall). By 1935, listings show Miller Flag Association and the Elite Beauty Parlor. By 1940-42, this business combination added Edith B. Carhart, real estate and insurance. In 1945, Germain Magneto Service (Walter A. Germain) occupied the building on into the 1960s.

EAST MAGNOLIA STREET

Site ID: 101 Address: 111-13 E. Magnolia St. Historic Name: Bellingham Auto Laundry & Garage

Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder:	Unknown	Style:	Commercial
Built:	1919	Architect:	F. Stanley Piper		



Description: The building at 111-13 East Magnolia Street was constructed in 1919 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The one-story unreinforced masonry structure is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick, poured concrete, and stucco. The original plan is intact. There are moderate changes to the original cladding and windows. The commercial form and design are intact

Cultural: The 1919 Bellingham City Directory lists Bellingham Automobile Laundry (Alfred Benson and J. Potter) at 111-113 Magnolia St. In addition to being part of the Auto Laundry & Garage, in 1932 111 E. Magnolia St. listed Chester J. Meacham, jeweler, and a barber shop from 1933-1935. Poultry stores operated in the building from 1936-1942; the Pittsburg Paint Store was tenant from 1945-1962; and the Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. was tenant from 1945-1956. Albers Bakery was tenant in 1963. In addition to being part of the Auto Laundry & Garage from 1919-1931, the only other listing for 113 E. Magnolia St. is the Rainbow Inn Tavern, a beer parlor, that operated from 1940-1963+.

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Site ID: 102	Address: 114-22 E. Magnolia St.	Historic Name: Howard's Stop & Shop
Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1933	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 114-22 E. Magnolia Street was built in 1933 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The one-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad with veneer brick and stucco. The original plan is intact. There are extensive alterations to the original windows and cladding.

Cultural: Art Howard, the Mayor of Bellingham during WWII, ran Howard's Stop & Shop as a public market, with Art serving as grocer.

Site ID: 103	Address: 115 E. Magnolia St.	Historic Name: White House Market
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1915	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 115 E. Magnolia Street was built in 1915 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The one-story building is L-shaped in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in veneer ceramic tiles and stucco. The original plan is intact. There are extensive changes to the original cladding and windows. The commercial form and parapet form are intact.

Cultural: From 1932-1935, 115 E. Magnolia St. was listed as an auto repair and gas station. The White House Market, public market with baker, grocery, meat stores, and Jansen's Nursery, operated in the building from 1937-1963+.

Site ID: 104	Address: 205 E. Magnolia St.	Historic Name: Northern Pacific Depot
Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Front Gable
Built: 1911	Architect: A.R. Cook (Northern Pacific Engineer, Tacoma)	



Description: 205 E. Magnolia Street was built in 1911 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) with remodels in 1989, 1996 and 1998. The building currently serves as a bus station with a ticket booth area, waiting room, and storage area. The building is associated with adjacent covered outdoor bus bays along either side of a central breezeway, which extends nearly the length of the tax parcel. The one-story front gable structure, common bond brick structure supports a cross-gable roof clad with standing seam metal roofing. The walls of the rear additions are clad with veneer brick.

Cultural: This building was originally built as the Northern Pacific Depot. In 1980, the building became City Transit, and in 1984 the Whatcom Transportation Authority became the tenant and has remained up to the present.

Site ID: 105	Address: 206 E. Magnolia St.	Historic Name: Vienna Wardrobe, Vienna Cleaners
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Populuxe
Built: 1925, remodel ca. 1955	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 206 E. Magnolia Street was built in 1925 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The one-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation, and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in structural brick, veneer Roman brick, and pressed board veneer. The original plan is intact. The building underwent a façade update ca. 1955 that visually united the two buildings as one. This midcentury remodel

has achieved significance in its own right.

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Cultural: Originally built as two separate buildings, 204 and 206 E. Magnolia Street, Vienna Cleaners originally occupied the building on the right. Vienna Wardrobe became Vienna Cleaners in 1948 and in 1955, the business expanded and took up all of 204 and 206 E. Magnolia as the façade was updated to combine the two buildings.

WEST MAGNOLIA STREET

Site ID: 106	Address: 100-04 W. Magnolia St.	Historic Names: U.S. Post Office & Courthouse, B'ham Federal Building
Classification:	NRHP listed	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1913	Architect: James Knox Taylor
		Style: Beaux Arts – American Renaissance



Description: 100-04 W. Magnolia Street was designed by supervising architect James Knox Taylor and completed in 1913 as a U. S. Post Office and Courthouse (also known as the Bellingham Federal Building) in the Beaux Arts – American Renaissance style. The two-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan with an interior light court, which creates an "O" shaped form at the second and third floor. The building stands on a poured concrete foundation, has a flat roof with a parapet and features walls clad in cut stone. The original plan, cladding, windows, and cresting are intact.

Cultural: The building was listed to the National Register of Historic Places and Washington Heritage Register on 4/30/1979 at the national level of significance under *Criterion C*. The Bellingham Federal Building has occupied a significant place in the history of downtown Bellingham since it was completed in 1913. At the time of its construction, the Federal Building was a vital and monumental building representing federal presence in a developing region at the country's western margin. The building remains a nearly intact example of the City Beautiful Movement, and the second floor courtroom is especially striking as an expertly crafted example of the turn-of-the-century Beaux Arts inspired design.

Site ID: 107	Address: 109-13 W. Magnolia St.	Historic Name: Avalon Theatre
Classification:	Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1917, remodel ca. 1962	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: The building at 109-13 W. Magnolia Street was built in 1917 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The one-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet, with a low-rise front-gable roof form rising from the center of the flat portion. The walls are clad in brick, stucco and veneer stone. The original plan is intact. There are moderate alterations to the original cladding and extensive alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: From 1926-1956 this building housed the Avalon Theatre. The 1931 and 1950 Sanborn maps show the theater is addressed as 115, with 115-1/2 and 113 divided up small spaces in the front. A 1921 advertisement identifies the Stinett Auto Co. at 111-113 W. Magnolia Street. In 1922, there were ads for auto sales at R&M Motor Service (Rutherford & Mussulman) at 113 W. Magolia. A 1922 December ad shows Carson Grinding Co. at 113 W. Magnolia. A 1924 advertisement lists Whatcom Oakland Co. at 115 W. Magnolia Street (moved from Elk, also cars); a 1924 ad identifies the same at 113 W Magolia Street. A newspaper account on January 1925, recounts that O'hara's Garage at 113 W. Magnolia was broken into. On November 23, 1925, there is an application by Carson Grinding Company, formerly of 111 W. Magnolia, and a report that "A representative of Peters & Petika of Seattle, specialists in the construction of theaters, was in Bellingham today arranging for the remodeling of the Mitchell Building at 113 Magnolia Street, where Dr. E.T. Mathes, former mayor of this city, and Al Finkelstein of Seattle, will establish a moving picture theater in the near future." On January 12, 1926, it was announced that the "Work of remodeling the interior of the Mitchell building at 113-115 Magnolia Street, which will be used as a moving picture theater by the Standard Theater company, will be started at once. The contract ... Gordon & co., Seattle theater builders... seating capacity 650, bid was \$10,850 not including marquee." A 1926 ad announces preparations for opening of new Avalon Theater at 111 Magnolia Street.

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Site ID: 108	Address: 114 W. Magnolia St.	Historic Name: Montague and McHugh Bldg.
Classification: NRHP listed	Builder: Unknown	Style: Beaux Arts – Neo-Classical
Built: 1927	Architect: John Graham, Sr.	



Description: The building at 114 W. Magnolia Street, designed by architect John Graham, Sr., was completed in 1927 in the Beaux Arts – Neo-Classical style for use as a commercial business. The four-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features walls clad in terra cotta and concrete block. The original plan and cresting are intact. There are slight alterations to the original cladding and moderate alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: The building was previously listed to the National Register of Historic Places and Washington Heritage Register on 4/29/1993 at the local level of significance under *Criterion C*. The building was also listed to Bellingham's Local Historic Register on 5/17/1993. Opening on July 14, 1927, the Montague and McHugh Building has been a bellwether of the social and economic swings of Bellingham, Washington for decades. As the last location for the Montague and McHugh dry goods establishment, the building was erected in an era of prosperity and optimism. However, just a few years after its opening, the deflated department store's doors were shut permanently by the Great Depression. With this financial calamity, a pattern of original use, vacancy, and adaptive reuse began for the building that mirrored Bellingham's own fluctuations.

Site ID: 109	Address: 115-21 W. Magnolia St.	Historic Name: Luther Building
Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1912	Architect: T.F. Doan	



Description: 115-21 W. Magnolia Street was built 1912 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick, stucco and veneer tile (ceramic and stone varieties). The original plan is intact. There are extensive alterations to the original cladding and windows. Hexagonal tiles at the entryway to 115 W. Magnolia retain the Luther Building lettering.

Cultural: This building was named for Thomas P. Luther, who financed and built most of the city block. In 1924 the building was updated under T.F. Doan's supervision, who was also responsible for the original building design. In the late 1970s, the façade was stripped of its architectural details, the windows altered, and the brick covered over with stucco.

PROSPECT STREET

Site ID: 110	Address: 13 Prospect St.	Historic Name: Canfield Building
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1926	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The Canfield Building at 13 Prospect Street was built in 1926 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style for use as a commercial business (the building is also known as 306 West Holly Street due to a second entrance and multiple tenants). The two-story core of the masonry building is irregular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has board-formed, poured concrete exterior walls that are parged and painted on the main facades. The single-story plus basement portion at the north end predates the two-story core; the single story building (ca. 1912) was mostly torn down when the 1926 portion went up, with only this small section

remaining. This one-story north end features unreinforced brick walls, also parged and painted on the front facade. A flat roof form with a parapet caps both sections. The minor facades reveal only paint over the poured concrete / brick walls. There are slight alterations to the original cladding and plan, and extensive changes to the original windows.

Cultural: The building was built by Robert Canfield, partner in Canfield-Caulkins Implement Company. Some of the businesses located at this address include the Bennett-Axling Abstract Company (John B. Bennett and Joseph Axling), George H. Bacon, real estate, Success Business College, and the Letter Shop until 1933. In 1933, Arnason and Jackman, real estate was also located on this site. Through 1955, the Success Business College, the Letter Shop and Arnason &

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Jackman were still the occupants at 11-13 Prospect Street. The southeast section of the building became a Standard Oil gas station as of 1950, but it was removed, and only a parking lot remains. In 1960, the Bellingham Success Business College operated at 11 Prospect Street, Arnason and Company plus Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa at 15 Prospect Street and Walker Office Equipment at 17 Prospect Street. In 1967, the Canfield Building was the location for Shaw Business College at 11 Prospect Street and Arnason & Company at 13-17 Prospect.

Site ID: 111	Address: 100-02 Prospect St.	Historic Name: Cissna Building
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1908	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 100-02 Prospect Street was built in 1908 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) for a commercial business. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with parapet. The walls are clad in brick and the original plan is intact. There are slight alterations to the original cladding and moderate changes to the original windows.

Cultural: Charles Cissna's Home Loan Company was located on the first floor of the building, with offices on the second floor. The eastern portion of the building was added in 1924. The 1915 City Directory lists Mae Cruickshank, dressmaker, Miller and Wattam, real estate, and Joel Richendrfer, barber as occupants of the building. The 1931 City Directory indicates that the building offered residential accommodations on the second floor and business spaces on the ground floor facing both Prospect and W. Champion Streets. The 100 Prospect address was home to Acme Oil and Gas Company beginning in 1930, and in 1929, John B. Bennett, abstractor, and A.H. James, real estate and insurance occupied 102 Prospect. Facing W. Champion at 310 was William R. McCulloch Paint Company, 312 was Evergreen Radio Company, Charles F. Runner, watchmaker, occupied 314, George S. Gray Piano Company was at 316, and Leo T.J. Filiatrault, barber, at 318 W. Champion.

In 1940, the 310 W. Champion address was home to Standard Brands of California, food products, 312 W. Champion was the Health Food Store, and 316 W. Champion was the BB Furniture Company's repair shop. Similar small businesses occupied the other addresses, and apartments were still located on the second floor. 310 W. Champion was listed for Phil Wiley's radio repair service and Arthur C. Hillman, sewing machines. 312 is Hegberg Woodcraft, cabinetmakers, and 314 is Steiner Radio Service. 318 is James Covalt, barber. In 1950, several other small businesses operate at these addresses. I.M. Stark, real estate, appears in 1955 at 314 W. Champion. The apartments above became the Mt. Baker Apartment annex by 1964, with businesses on the street level.

Site ID: 112	Address: 104-14 Prospect St.	Historic Name: Pressentin-Hullquist Motor Co.
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: ca. 1920, remodel ca. 1954	Architect: C.E. Thomas	



Description: 104-14 Prospect Street was built ca. 1920 in the Commercial style as a motor company. The one-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has varied rooflines, including a double barrel vault roof covered in asphalt/composition shingles. The walls are clad in brick, brick veneer, and stucco. There are moderate changes to the original plan and cladding, and extensive alterations to the original windows. The front part of the

building was cut back from the street; originally it extended out to the sidewalk. This building received a midcentury remodel that is significant in its own right.

Cultural: Beginning in 1923, the Pressentin-Hullquist Motor Company (Studebaker) appeared in the City Directory at 104-06 Prospect Street, with no listing for 108-110, and the OK Tire Shop was listed beginning in 1924 at 114 Prospect, continuing into the early 1940s. In 1933, Theo J. Bergman Autos occupied 104-06 Prospect, after which George M. Sparks opened the Bellingham Motor Company, his Hudson and Terraplane dealership from 1934 until 1938. In 1939 the Bellingham Transit Company (Walter M. Brown, president) opened at 104-06 Prospect. Beginning in 1940, Les' One-Stop Service and Garage (Leslie Jenkins) and Cunocar Accounting Service (Carl A. Zarembo) are listed as occupying 104 Prospect, with 1945 showing it used as a US Navy warehouse. From 1948 to 1952, Whatcom Motors Inc. (C.H. Erlandson) sold Hudson autos and International trucks at the 104 location, and in 1952, 104 Prospect became STS Transit System (Satterlee Transit System bus line), operated by Don E. Satterlee. STS continued through the 1950s at this address and also took over the 106 location in 1955 from Curtis Brown, auto repair. In 1954, 110 Prospect is listed as

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Detroit Auto Sales (Gerald S. Gilbert) for one year. In 1960, 104 Prospect becomes the Bellingham Transit System, and Satterlee operates an auto electrical wholesale business at 106. This location appears in 1964 with 102-04 listed as Bellingham Transit System, 106 as Satterlee Auto Parts, and 108 is United Auto Electric.

Site ID: 113	<i>Address:</i> 109-13 Prospect St.	<i>Historic Name:</i> Neher Bros Plumbing Co.
<i>Classification:</i> Historic, Contributing	<i>Builder:</i> Unknown	<i>Style:</i> Commercial
<i>Built:</i> 1923	<i>Architect:</i> F. Stanley Piper	



Description: The building at 109-13 Prospect Street was built in 1923 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) for a commercial business. The one-story reinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with parapet. The walls are clad in brick veneer and stucco. The original plan and cladding are intact, and there are only slight alterations to the original windows. The commercial form and design are intact.

Cultural: In 1927, 113 Prospect is the Bellingham Title Company, Inc. (P.C. Demeree, president) but is listed at 1330 Commercial in 1928. Bellingham Tent and Awning (John N. Furey) is at 109 Prospect, and Neher Brothers, plumbing, is at 111 Prospect and continues at this location through the 1940s. In 1935, Ar-Zelle Beauty Shop occupied 109 Prospect and was occupant into the 1960s. 113 Prospect was occupied by Clarke Plumbing and Heating, but by 1940. In 1945, Van's Washington Machine Repair Shop is at 113-115 Prospect. In 1950, C.E. Fuqua, food products, is at 111 Prospect but becomes Reliable Furniture Finishers in 1955.

Site ID: 114	<i>Address:</i> 120 Prospect St.	<i>Historic Name:</i> Bingham Service Parlors
<i>Classification:</i> Historic, Contributing	<i>Builder:</i> Unknown	<i>Style:</i> Colonial Revival
<i>Built:</i> 1919	<i>Architect:</i> T. F. Doan	



Description: The building at 120 Prospect Street was built in 1919 (according to the 1919 Bellingham City Directory) for a business in the Colonial Revival – Georgian style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with parapet. The walls are clad in brick laid in the common bond pattern. The original plan, cladding, and portico are intact. There are moderate alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: The building was built as a mortuary to house the Bingham Service Parlors; Harry O. Bingham, funeral director and licensed embalmer was the first tenant. The 1923 City Directory lists Orville R. Hollingsworth, undertaker. The 1927 City Directory records Hollingsworth Funeral Home (O.R. Hollingsworth) at 120 Prospect St. The 1928 entry lists Hollingsworth-Trester Funeral Home (O.R. Hollingsworth and O.G. Trester), and the 1929 directory has Hollingsworth-Dahlquist Funeral Home (George S. Dahlquist and O.R. Hollingsworth). In 1936, the Bellingham Theatre Guild occupied the building, continuing to use it until 1942. From 1945 into the 1970s, 120 Prospect Street became an 11-unit apartment building known as the Prospect Apartments.

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Site ID: 115	Address: 121 Prospect St.	Historic Name: Old City Hall
Classification: NRHP listed	Builder: Unknown	Style: Queen Anne – Richardsonian Romanesque
Built: 1892	Architect: Alfred Lee	



Description: The Old City Hall building at 121 Prospect Street was built in 1892 as the “New Whatcom” City Hall in the Queen Anne – Richardsonian Romanesque style. Architect Alfred Lee designed the building. The three-story unreinforced masonry building features a cross-like plan, stands on a stone foundation and has varied rooflines clad in standing seam metal. The walls are clad in brick and cut stone. Additionally, multiple cupolas and a central clock tower rise up above the main volume of the building, emphasizing the building’s iconic presence. The original plan, cladding, and entry are intact. There are moderate changes to the original windows.

Cultural: This building was listed to the National Register of Historic Places and Washington Heritage Register on 4/3/1970 at the local level of significance under *Criterion C*, and to the Bellingham Local Historic Register on 1/1/1986. Built as the City Hall for "New Whatcom" in 1892 during the last years of the Victorian era, the old City Hall building stands on a sandstone ledge overlooking Bellingham Bay. Vacated in 1939 when the new city hall was built at Lottie Street, the 1892 was renovated in 1966 after a fire in the central bell tower closed down the building in 1962.

Site ID: 116	Address: 200 Prospect St.	Historic Name: Unknown
Classification: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1977	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 200 Prospect Street was built in 1977 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The one-story masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with parapet that is surrounded with a fixed pent roof awning on three sides. The walls are clad with structural concrete blocks. The original plan and cladding are intact. There are only slight alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: This building was originally constructed as a service station.

Site ID: 117	Address: 201 Prospect St.	Historic Name: Engine House No. 1
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1927	Architect: F. Stanley Piper	



Description: 201 Prospect Street was built in 1927 as Engine House No.1 in the Commercial style. The two-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with parapet. The poured concrete walls are clad in brick veneer and terra cotta. The original cladding and windows appear to be intact. The station’s original garage doors have been removed and an awning with enclosed breezeway was added to the front of the building when it was adapted for use by the Whatcom Museum. There appear to be only slight alterations to the original plan.

Cultural: With the increasing density and increased number of hotels, apartments, and office buildings combined with factories, mills and other industrial operations within or at the fringe of the downtown, Bellingham’s fire department served a vital role. When the former towns of Fairhaven and Whatcom consolidated to form the City of Bellingham in 1904, the respective fire departments also combined yet remained a volunteer force. In 1905, the city began paying the fire department personnel, with 12 men employed. Growth prompted construction of the central fire house (since demolished) adjacent to the 1892 City Hall (now the Whatcom Museum, 121 Prospect Street). The Fire Department force increased to 15 between 1908 and 1918. In 1918, the department started to steadily increase and by 1926 consisted of 37 men. Years of large-scale fires prompted the modernization and expansion of the city’s fire department’s equipment and capabilities.

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Site ID: 118	Address: 205 Prospect St.	Historic Name: Cascade Laundry Co. Annex
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Modern
Built: 1966	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 205 Prospect Street was built in 1966 (according to the County Assessor) as a commercial business in the Modern style. The one-story concrete block building is rectangular in plan, stands on a concrete block foundation and has a flat roof with broadly over hanging eaves. No cladding covers the concrete block walls. The original plan and cladding are intact. There are only slight alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: The annex was built to serve the Cascade Laundry Company.

Site ID: 119	Address: 206 Prospect Street	Historic Name: Diehl & Simpson Ford
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1909	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 206 Prospect Street was built in 1909 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The one-story reinforced concrete and unreinforced masonry building features a rectangular plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with parapet. The brick and concrete walls are clad in brick veneer and terra cotta. There are slight alterations to the original plan and cladding. There are extensive alterations to the original windows. The cornice is intact.

Cultural: The building was constructed as a Ford dealership and garage. Organized in 1908, Diehl and Simpson Ford (Hugh Diehl and bicycle salesman, Charles Simpson) rented space at 418 Holly Street before building the facility in 1909 at 206 Prospect Street. In 1914, the company sought a larger space and moved to the corner of Dock (Cornwall) and Champion Streets. In January 1922, Hugh Diehl bought out Charles Simpson, and the company became Diehl Motor Company. Various automobile dealers occupied the property through 1931, sometime after which the building was acquired by the Whatcom Museum.

Site ID: 120	Address: 207 Prospect St.	Historic Name: Bellingham Bay Furniture Co. Warehouse, Cascade Laundry
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Spanish - Mediterranean
Built: 1923	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 207 Prospect Street was built in 1923 (according to a *Bellingham Herald* article) in the Spanish – Mediterranean style. The two-story reinforced concrete building features a rectangular plan and has a flat roof with parapet. The concrete walls are clad in corrugated metal and brick veneer. The original plan and parapet are intact. There are slight changes to the original cladding and moderate alterations to the original street-level windows. The storefront received a midcentury remodel, with aluminum framed doors and display windows.

Cultural: Constructed in 1923, the building at 205 and 207 Prospect was originally a warehouse for the B. B. [Bellingham Bay] Furniture Company. The building permit was recorded in the *Bellingham Herald*, August 29, 1923, p. 10: "One [permit] was issued to the B. B. Furniture Company for a two-story block at 209-211 Prospect Street that will cost \$15,000. It will be chiefly for display and storage purposes." B.B. Furniture's store during that time was the Hamilton Building ("Flatiron Building"), built in 1907, at 1313 Bay Street. When that building burned on April 28, 1924, the then new warehouse on Prospect served as the furniture company's "Temporary Office and Salesroom" while the Hamilton Building's interior was being completely rebuilt. Cascade Laundry, Inc. became the tenant in 1930 and continued to occupy the building up until 2007.

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Site ID: 121	Address: 209 Prospect St.	Historic Name: Salvation Army Building
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1923	Architect: T. F. Doan	



Description: 209 Prospect Street was built in 1923 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style for use as a Salvation Army. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with parapet. The walls are clad in brick and concrete block. The original plan is intact. There are slight alterations to the original cladding and moderate alterations to the original windows and door openings.

Cultural: The Salvation Army came to Bellingham Bay in the early 1900s and occupied various buildings in Whatcom/Bellingham until building this facility at 209 Prospect Street. There was a separate Scandinavian branch of the Salvation Army in different facilities until the mid-1940s. In 1924, the Salvation Army Hall was located at 217

Prospect until the building was completed next door at 209 Prospect. From 1927 until the mid-1970s, the Salvation Army headquarters was housed in this building. They operated their used clothing and household items in a separate facility on West Holly Street. In 1994, Zervas Group Architects remodeled the building and restored the facade.

Site ID: 122	Address: 215-17 Prospect St.	Historic Name: Dodge Dealership
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1922	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 215-17 Prospect Street was built in 1922 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The one-story building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with parapet. The walls are clad in cast stone. The original plan and cladding are intact. There are extensive alterations to the original windows, although the original double bay fenestration is intact.

Cultural: The building was built on speculation and housed a Dodge dealership and service station. From ca. 1945 through 1963, the 217 address was used by publishers. During these years, the address 215 was not listed in the City Directory. In 1945, the

tenants were Northwest Farm News, the Bellingham Guide, and the Farmer's Publishing Association (217). In 1950s, 217 was Farmer's Publishing, Northwest Farm News, Northwest Dairymen, and Co-op Chick News. In 1955, only the Farmer's Publishing and Northwest Farm News are listed. In 1960, the sole tenant is the Farmer's Publishing Association (217). In 1963, Belco Printing and the Bellingham Labor News are the tenants.

Site ID: 123	Address: 221-27 Prospect St.	Historic Name: George Speirs Building
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1925	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 221-27 Prospect Street was built in 1925 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The one-story reinforced concrete building is triangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with parapet. The walls are clad in stucco. The original plan is intact. There are moderate alterations to the original cladding and extensive changes to the original windows.

Cultural: Originally named the George Speirs Building, the building was renamed the George Graham Building after George Speirs' grandson.

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RAILROAD AVENUE

Site ID: 124	Address: 1105 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: Wifler Signs
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1915	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1105 Railroad Ave. was built in 1915 in the Commercial style as a commercial warehouse. The one-story unreinforced masonry structure is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick. The original plan and cladding are intact. There are unknown changes to the original windows. The middle door on the front facade is intact and original.

Cultural: Wifler Signs was a tenant from 1959 to at least 1963.

Site ID: 125	Address: 1107 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: Freeman Transfer Co.
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1922	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1107 Railroad Ave. was built in 1922 as a warehouse, in the Commercial style. The one-story concrete block building is rectangular in plan and stands on a poured concrete foundation. The roof is flat and has a parapet; a nearly barrel vault form rises from the flat portion of the roof. The walls are clad in rough stone formed concrete block. The original plan and cladding are intact. There are moderate alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: This building was occupied by the Freeman Transfer Company from 1922-1926. The transfer company, owned by Frank B. Freeman, advertised "Fireproof Storage [and] Long Distance Hauling a Specialty." The company moved large items such as pianos and furniture, offloading box cars directly into the warehouse. The building's floor beams were so substantial that trucks could be driven right into the building for loading. The building's formed concrete block construction and big bay doors provide clues about the original use of the building. The next occupants were Swift & Co, meat wholesalers, from 1926 to 1932. A variety of beverage distributors occupied the building from 1935 to 1950, followed by Hart Novelties in 1952 to 1961, also by moving companies from 1954 to 1961. A trailer manufacturer used the building in 1962.

Site ID: 126	Address: 1115-21 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: Bellingham Bottling Works
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Industrial
Built: 1922	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1115-21 Railroad Ave. was built in 1922 as a soft drink manufacturing and bottling plant, in the Industrial style. The one-story mixed brick and reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in poured concrete, brick, T1-11 and contemporary veneer siding. The original plan is intact. There are slight changes to the original cladding. There are moderate alterations to the original windows, with many intact at the rear.

Cultural: Bellingham Bottling Works Inc. occupied the building until 1947, and the Coca-Cola Bottling Co. from 1947-1950, then solely by the Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Bellingham until at least 1963.

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Site ID: 127	Address: 1123 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: Bellingham Machine Works
Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Industrial
Built: 1910	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1123 Railroad Ave. was built in 1910 as a machine shop in the Industrial style. The one-story reinforced concrete structure is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation has a saw-tooth roof form. The walls are clad in poured concrete, vertical wood siding, and concrete block. There are moderate changes to the original plan and cladding. There are extensive alterations to the original windows on the front of the building, but the original windows on the rear remain intact.

Cultural: This building was constructed for the Bellingham Machine Works.

Site ID: 128	Address: 1125-35 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: Washington Grocery Co. Warehouse
Classification: NRHP listed	Builder: Unknown	Style: Beaux Arts - Renaissance
Built: 1912	Architect: T.F. Doan	



Description: 1125-35 Railroad Ave. was built in 1912 as a warehouse in the Beaux Arts – American Renaissance style. The three-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in poured concrete and brick. The original plan and cladding are intact. There are moderate alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: Known as the Washington Grocery Building or Washington Grocery Company Warehouse, the building was listed to the National Register of Historic

Places and Washington Heritage Register on 12/13/1996 at the local level of significance under *Criterion C*, and to the Bellingham Local Historic Register on 1/1/1997. The building is a strong surviving example of utilitarian warehouse facilities once prevalent in the city's first wholesale district on Bellingham Bay. This district was nationally marketed in the 1890s by the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company as part of the plat of New Whatcom. The original owner Stephen Glascock, a prominent local businessman, played a key role in elevating Bellingham to a regional jobbing center in the early years of the century. Immediate access to rail and shipping facilities encouraged the rapid acquisition and development of New Whatcom's industrial sites. By 1913, the year the Washington Grocery Company Warehouse was completed, the neighborhood had emerged as an urban industrial-commercial district of mixed uses. Sanborn Insurance maps for that year depict both wood-frame and masonry buildings housing auto garages, boiler and machine shops, wagon repair, tin and plumbing shops, and light industrial sheds, in addition to movie houses and lodging hotels.

Site ID: 129	Address: 1201 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: N/A
Classification: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Modern
Built: ca. 1970s	Architect: John Stewart	



Description: The modern drive-up bank at 1201 Railroad Ave. was built ca. 1970s in the Modern style. The single-story volume is capped by a flat roof and parapet. A small walk-in bank lobby is located at the south end, with multiple drive-through banking lanes occupying the bulk of the covered footprint, which has the form of a tilted rectangle. The original plan, cladding and windows are intact.

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Site ID: 130	Address: 1204 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: Northern Grocery
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1909	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Spanish - Mission



Description: 1204 Railroad Ave. was built in 1909 (according to the County Assessor) in the Spanish - Mission style. The two-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features walls clad in stucco. The original plan, cladding, and parapet are intact. There are extensive alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: Originally constructed to house a wholesale grocery company, the building faced the railway tracks with a branch track in the alley behind. The Northern Grocery Company continued to use this as their headquarters until the mid-1930s when it was

sold to Bellingham Transfer & Storage, a moving and storage firm. They resided in the building from 1936 to 1950, while also being occupied by various wholesale supply companies, notably Mekan-L-Kloth Co, wholesale paper products, from 1939-1950. The Bellingham Beverage Co Beer and Crown Distributing Co Inc., beer distributors, and Bargreen & VonBargen, a restaurant supply company, operated out of the building from 1952 to at least 1963.

Site ID: 131	Address: 1215 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: Parking Garage
Classification:	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1972	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Contemporary



Description: The reinforced concrete parking structure at 1215 Railroad Ave. was built in 1972 (according to the County Assessor) and occupies two tax parcels owned by the City of Bellingham. The structure features four parking decks, with access ramps at both ends and a stairwell in one corner.

Site ID: 132	Address: 1225 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: Market Place Building
Classification:	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	2000	Architect: RMC Architects
		Style: Contemporary



Description: 1225 Railroad Ave. was built in 2000. The modern infill, mixed use building contains both three- and four-story sections, with taller volumes typically stepped back from Railroad Avenue. There are commercial spaces on the ground floor, with large glass expanses for cladding. Upper floors are clad with contemporary materials (such as Dryvit) and house multi-family residential spaces.

Site ID: 133	Address: 1304 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: N/A
Classification:	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	2002	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: The building at 1304 Railroad Ave. was built in 2002 as mixed-use in a reinterpretation of the Commercial style of the early 20th century. The ground floor storefronts are divided by concrete masonry unit (CMU) columns, mimicking stone. Upper floors are clad with veneer brick and contain multi-family residential or office spaces. A flat roof and parapet cap the four story structure.

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Site ID: 134	Address: 1308 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: Union Pacific Tea Co.
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1918	Style: Commercial
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1308 Railroad Ave. was built in 1918 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The one-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad with poured concrete and veneer wood panels. The original plan and transom window are intact. There are moderate alterations to the original cladding.

Cultural: The first known tenant of this building was the Union Pacific Tea Company, which advertised its products in the newspaper in 1924. Hoag's Tire Shop was the tenant in 1925. From 1931 to 1938, the tenant was the Family Supply Store, a malt and hops business owned (or managed) by Henry Luce. From ca. 1940-1950, Powder Sales and Equipment occupied the building. The Austin Supply Company, which sold logging supplies, was the occupant from 1956 until the early 1960s. In 1965, the tenant was the Times Bike Store.

Site ID: 135	Address: 1309 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: Unknown
Classification:	Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1941	Style: Commercial
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1309 Railroad Ave. was built in 1941 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The one-story building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in veneer ceramic tiles, glass block, and poured concrete. The rear facade reveals painted brick. The original plan is intact. There are extensive alterations to the original cladding and windows.

Site ID: 136	Address: 1311 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: Cunocar Accounting Services
Classification:	Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1955	Style: Commercial
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1311 Railroad Ave. was built in 1955 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The two-story concrete block building is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in stucco, veneer stone, and concrete blocks. The original plan and cladding are intact. There are extensive alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: Cunocar Accounting Services, owned by Jack H. Heller, operated from this building from 1955 to at least 1965. The building currently houses a pawn shop.

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Site ID: 137	Address: 1313-15 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: Helena Hotel
Classification:	Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: S.E. Booker
Built:	1905, remodel 1957, 1994	Style: Commercial
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1313-15 Railroad Ave. was built in 1905 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style as a mixed-use property, with retail space on the ground floor and hotel rooms above. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a brick foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick, poured concrete, and ceramic tiles. The original plan is intact. The building retains the arched, tiled main entryway. There are slight alterations to the hexagonal floor tiles at the front doorways. There are extensive alterations to the original cladding and windows.

Cultural: On the Sanborn maps, this appears to originally be two separate buildings, each with two stories and sharing one lot. The one on the left has skylights/courtyard as seen from above and was addressed 1311-1313; the right side is addressed 1315. The right side, 1315, appears on 1904 Sanborn, but 1313 side does not until 1913.

A 1905 advertisement identifies Macklin and Noble at 1313 Railroad in real estate, but the City Directory lists Korthauer, Cooley & Macklin, Real Estate at this address the same year. A 1906 ad identifies "Royal Suit Club" (cleaning, mending, pressing), with W.R. Wright proprietor. In 1907 it was called "Model Suit Club." From 1907-1909, John McLeod, plumber, advertised at 1313 Railroad Ave. In 1910, a news report notes that the case of Naden against Christopher and Blythe was heard before Judge Kellogg; Naden was suing to foreclose a mortgage on the two-story brick building on Railroad Ave. between Holly and Magnolia, owned by the plumbing firm. In 1911, an ad identifies "The Ramona" rooms for let, Mrs. M. E. Woods, proprietress. A news report from November 1913, notes that "Christopher & Blythe, plumbers of Prospect Street, will immediately begin remodeling their new building 1313 Railroad Avenue, and plan to locate there [on the] first of the year. A permit secured yesterday for remodeling the building states it will cost \$1000." In 1914, Christopher and Blythe plumbers, advertised at the "new location." In 1915, the occupants were Christopher and Blythe, but also McCormick Iron Works (S.B. Eames), with Blanche Gaasland letting furnished rooms upstairs. In 1921, Dupar-Blythe Company (hot water heaters) was the tenant, and from 1923-1955, it was A.J. Blythe Plumbing & Heating Co, and at 1313-1/2, the Ramona Hotel, Mrs. Sarah R. DeLong proprietor; later Mrs. Beulah Meeds proprietor; then Mrs. Billie Wade.

The history for 1315 reveals that in 1903, S.E. Booker was awarded the contract for construction of C. Stanbra's new brick building on Railroad Avenue. From 1903-1922, the occupant was Charles Stanbra's Gun Store... Sporting Goods, Guns, Bicycles, Cutlery, but also Bellingham Gospel Mission at "Stanbra Hall." Stanbra, who died in 1920, was called the "pioneer gunsmith," and his son closed out his store in 1922. An article mentions he had been at that location 22 years, having established himself in town since 1893. A gunfight between robbers and police occurred in his store on Railroad Ave. in 1920. On September 20, 1923, the Stanbra Building was sold to F.H. Knight, president of the Northwest Hardware Company, purchased from Attorney R.W. Greene and wife. From 1922-1929, it was the Bicycle Store. The 1934-1937 directory lists Charles C. Thornton, bicycles and locksmith; Charles Machin, gunsmith, City Cleaners clothes cleaners and Wm. G. Holl piano tuner, while Benjamin G. Mashburn is listed upstairs at 1315-1/2. In 1940, the occupants were Charles C. Thornton, bicycles and locksmith; Holly Appliance Store; O.D. Butler scale repair; and Frank Shroads upstairs. From 1945-1950, the building houses the Alaska Tavern and Lake's Radio Service, with two women living upstairs. Ca. 1950, 1315a is Frank's Place loans, and there are no more women upstairs. A ca. 1960s-70s assessor's photo shows Bellingham Lock & Safe on left (1313) and a Tavern on the right (1315).

Site ID: 138	Address: 1314 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: F.J. Ross Bicycles
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1906	Style: Commercial
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1314 Railroad Ave. was built in 1906 (according to the County Assessor) in the Western False Front style. The one-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and has a front-gable roof covered with asphalt / composition rolled material. The walls are clad in brick, concrete block, horizontal wood siding, and stucco. The original plan and shop doors are intact. There are moderate changes to the original windows and cladding.

Cultural: Early occupants of the building included F.J. Ross bicycles in 1909, and from 1913-1915 the Ford Creamery Co. was the tenant. Barron Tire Co. operated out of the

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building from 1932-1963+, with messenger services and a used car lot from 1935-1938. Barron Tire Co. also occupied 1314-18 Railroad Ave. in 1933 and 1934, and 1316-18 Railroad Ave. from 1935-1938.

Site ID: 139	<i>Address:</i> 1317 Railroad Ave.	<i>Historic Name:</i> Pioneer Cash & Carry
<i>Classification:</i>	Historic, Contributing	<i>Builder:</i> Unknown
<i>Built:</i>	1933	<i>Architect:</i> Unknown
		<i>Style:</i> Commercial



Description: 1317 Railroad Ave. was built in 1933 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The one-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad with poured concrete and stucco. The original plan, windows (including the transom) and cladding are intact.

Cultural: John Kastner, a blacksmith, operated at 1317 Railroad Ave. from 1904-1933 in an old wooden building that was torn down to make room for this one. He was joined by Carl Jerstedt Sheet Metal Works in 1933. Pioneer Cash & Carry, Wholesale Grocers, operated there from 1934-1957. Salmon Floor Coverings Inc. occupied the

building in 1959, then the National Beauty & Barber Shop from 1960-1963+. 1317A Railroad Ave. had single occupancy sporadically from 1956-1963.

Site ID: 140	<i>Address:</i> 1319 Railroad Ave.	<i>Historic Name:</i> Bellingham Poultry Co.
<i>Classification:</i>	Historic, Contributing	<i>Builder:</i> Unknown
<i>Built:</i>	1925	<i>Architect:</i> Unknown
		<i>Style:</i> Commercial



Description: 1319 Railroad Ave. was built in 1925 (according to the County Assessor), in the Commercial style. The one-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick. The original plan, windows (including the transom) and cladding are intact.

Cultural: From 1929-1937 the Bellingham Poultry Co, wholesale & retail occupied the building, and the Wallace Poultry Co. from 1939-1963. The Bagelry is the current occupant.

Site ID: 141	<i>Address:</i> 1321-27 Railroad Ave.	<i>Historic Name:</i> Bellingham Candy Co.
<i>Classification:</i>	Historic, Contributing	<i>Builder:</i> Unknown
<i>Built:</i>	1906-07	<i>Architect:</i> Unknown
		<i>Style:</i> Commercial



Description: 1321-27 Railroad Ave. was built in 1906-07 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick. One of three storefronts is intact with regard to composition and materials. The original plan is intact. There are slight alterations to the original cladding. There have been extensive alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: The building was originally constructed for the Bellingham Candy Company. The City Directory lists the company at this address in 1915, with S.A.D. Glasscock as President, John Trezise as Secretary-Treasurer, and Willam J. Trezise as Manager. Their product was marketed as "SUPREME BRAND" Confections. The address 1321-27 was subsequently used by a variety of businesses.

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Site ID: 142	Address: 1322 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: Spokane Block
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1903	Architect: Frank C. Burns
		Style: Commercial



Description: 1322 Railroad Ave. was built in 1903 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style as a mixed-use property, with retail space on the ground floor and hotel rooms above. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick. The original plan, cladding and parapet are intact. There are moderate alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: This building was historically known as the Spokane Hotel or Spokane Block. The lot was purchased in the spring of 1903 spring from the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company by F. J. Donnelly and F. J. Fraley, prominent people of

Spokane, Washington at a cost of \$3,000. When they made the purchase, they did so with the idea of putting up a store building if they found conditions satisfactory. The lower floor of the building was planned to be used by Donnelly & Farley for a store-room, and the upper floor to be divided into offices and living rooms. 1322-24 Railroad Ave. appears to have been the Model Bakery in 1915. 1322 Railroad Ave. was a bakery from 1911-1913, and from 1916-1918. George Hohl Co., feed, & seed, fertilizer and poultry supplies, has operated there since 1923, becoming Hohl Co Feed & Seed in 1945. 1322 1/2 Railroad Ave. was a lodging house with furnished rooms from 1904-1924, then the Spokane Hotel from 1925-1948. It was the C.I.O. Hall in 1955, since then it is not listed.

Site ID: 143	Address: 1324 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: Hohl Feed & Seed Warehouse
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1914	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: 1324 Railroad Ave. was built in 1914 (according to the County Assessor; occupancy history indicates the building may be slightly older), in the Commercial style. The one-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick and stucco. The original plan is intact. There are slight changes to the original cladding. There are extensive changes to the original windows.

Cultural: The building was designed as a warehouse and experienced address changes, which may explain why its City Directory history is somewhat obscure and it is often confused with the adjacent Spokane building. 1324 Railroad Ave. operated as Franklin J Farley, grain & feed, from 1905-1909, but there are no later listings until the Lee Hotel from 1950-1963+. The Sanborn maps clearly show the Spokane building originally in 1904 had two storefronts, addressed 1322-1324. (It was also mentioned as 1320-1322 or other variants.) The left side was shown as a saloon and the right side was the Farley Feed store on the 1904 map, which correlates with directory listings. The upstairs was known at first as the "Farley House." Farley's partner Donley passed away and soon after the place was built and Farley sold his interests in the company by circa 1910. The 1913 Sanborn map shows the building (still addressed 1322-1324) had been converted almost entirely into a "Bake House," with only a small portion of the right side (addressed 1322) as a small store area, presumably the bakery "storefront" where they sold the baked goods. It was advertised as the "Model Bakery" for a number of years, and the upstairs became known as the Spokane Hotel during that time. During the 1920s, the upstairs was briefly known as the "Tulip Rooms" or Tulip Apartments, before going back to the Spokane Hotel. There were a lot of raids during the late 1920s and arrests -- mostly for liquor (with intent to sell). The 1950s Sanborn still shows the building labeled 1322-1324, with the warehouse addressed 1316-1318. Evidently, the addresses have been fluid, but evidence indicates that the building's listing for "Lee Hotel" in the 1950s was indeed the Spokane.

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Site ID: 144	Address: 1326-30 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: Clark Feed & Seed
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1908, remodel ca. 1960	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: 1326-30 Railroad Ave. was built in 1908 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The one-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a combination stone and poured concrete foundation, and supports a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick, poured concrete, veneer brick, corrugated metal and T1-11. The original plan is intact. There are extensive changes to the original cladding and windows. The corner storefront space received a midcentury remodel, with aluminum framed display windows. This alteration has achieved significance in its own right.

Cultural: It was announced in August of 1908 that "By September 1 Curt Pless, proprietor of the Pless Hay & Grain company, will open his new warehouses and offices on the corner of Magnolia and Railroad Avenue, in the new brick block now being constructed by Dr. Kirkpatrick. Mr. Pless is well-known in business circles as a member of the late firm of Haskins & Pless. Mr. Haskins will continue the old line of business for the time being at least in the large warehouse on the waterfront, at the foot of Central avenue and the waterway." (Pless mysteriously disappeared in 1909, leaving his wife and child and major debts, and after that the building eventually went to Farley, who already owned the building next door.) Farley Feed Co, Feed & Seeds operated from in the building from 1923-1938, changing to Farley-Clark Inc., Feeds from 1939-1941, then Clark Feed & Seed Inc. from 1942-1963+.

Site ID: 145	Address: 1411 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: Seimons Building
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1925	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: 1411 Railroad Ave. was built in 1925 (according to the building's parapet) in the Commercial style. The two-story reinforced building is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in concrete block, poured concrete, and stucco. The original plan, cladding and parapet are intact. There are moderate changes to the original windows.

Cultural: 1409-1411 Railroad Ave. was the Bellingham Auto Laundry & Garage from 1932-1934, Farley Feed Co warehouse from 1936-1939, an auto freight business in 1940, and Haggen & Clark warehouse in 1941. From 1962-1963, it was Hillyard Motor Co. At some point the White House Bakery was a tenant of the building.

Site ID: 146	Address: 1413 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: Stockton's Store
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1908	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: 1413 Railroad Ave. was built in 1908 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The two-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in poured concrete. The original plan, cladding and parapet are intact. There are moderate changes to the original windows.

Cultural: 1413 Railroad Ave. was the Granberg-Hawkins Produce Co. store from 1933-1934, and has been the Stockton's Paint Store ever since. 1413 1/2 Railroad Avenue was home to Cornish Hall from 1935-1938; the Pleasure Island, dance hall from 1939-1940; and the Knights of Pythias Hall from 1942-1960.

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Site ID: 147	Address: 1415-17 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: Montgomery Bldg.
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1938	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: 1415-17 Railroad Ave. was built in 1938 (according to the building's facade) in the Commercial style. The one-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation, and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in poured concrete, brick, and vertical wood siding. The original plan is intact. There are moderate changes to the original cladding and windows.

Cultural: 1415 Railroad Ave. was home to Luke & Crews Inc., floor covering, from 1947-1952. Hulford Electric contractors occupied the building from 1960-1963. 1417 housed the Montgomery Fuel Co, coal & wood retail store from 1927-1963+, with the Montgomery Food Lockers, 1950-1959, and Biery's Weld Rite & Fixit Shop from 1947-1950. 1417 ½ had Biery's Weld Rite & Fixit Shop in 1952.

Site ID: 148	Address: 1421-23 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: Unknown
Classification:	Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	ca. 1940	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: 1421-23 Railroad Ave. is believed to have been constructed ca. 1940 based on materials and construction evidence from the alley facade, as well as Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. (Note: the County Assessor cites 1970, with a 2006 remodel; the 1970 date is presumed to be a data entry error.) The building represents the Commercial style. The one-story structure is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation, and has a mix of reinforced concrete walls at the front and rear, with wood wall posts in the side walls (as noted on Sanborn Fire Insurance maps).

The roof form is gable on flat with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick (at rear), glass, and contemporary stucco-imitating veneer material. The original plan is intact. There are moderate changes to the original windows (with some historic windows extant at rear) and extensive changes to the cladding.

Site ID: 149	Address: 1435 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: Unknown
Classification:	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1970	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: 1435 Railroad Ave. was built in 1970 and remodeled in 2006 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. A flat roof and parapet cap the one-story building, which is rectangular in plan and stands on a poured concrete foundation. Hipped, solid awnings along the Railroad and Champion facades provide weather protection for pedestrians and window-shoppers. The walls are clad in contemporary stucco-imitating veneer material and stone tiles. The original plan has been slightly altered. There are extensive changes to the original windows and cladding.

The original plan has been slightly altered. There are extensive changes to the original windows and cladding.

Site ID: 150	Address: 1500 Railroad Ave.	Historic Name: Fisher Flouring Mills Co.
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1923	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Industrial



Description: 1500 Railroad Ave. was built in 1923 in the Industrial style. The single story building has a long rectangular plan and a flat roof with parapets. Common bond brick walls stand on a reinforced concrete foundation. The building features a garage entry and loading bay at the southeast end. Small windows along the upper portions of the side walls provide day lighting to interior spaces. Moderate alterations to the windows through replacement and addition of tall storefront type windows along the side facade facing Railroad Ave. Added entrances, including concrete stairs and metal stoop roofs provide entry off the side facade. The original plan and cladding are intact.

Cultural: Up to 1948, 1427 was the highest number address listed in the Polk directories on Railroad Ave, and after that only 1513 is listed on the 1500 - 1600 block. Before 1948, the building's address is believed to have been 201 E.

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Champion St.; both addresses may have been used after 1948. Fisher Flouring Mills Co. did business at 201 E. Champion St. from 1924-1945, joined by Pioneer Quality Egg Producers Inc. in 1936. Bellingham Feed Store occupied the building from 1947-1963+. 1513 Railroad Ave. was home to Robertson Freight Lines from 1948-1952, then United Truck Lines from 1954-1956. Haskell Plumbing and Heating Inc. warehouse occupied the building from 1957-1963+, becoming the Haskell Corporation in 1960.

NORTH STATE STREET

Site ID: 151	Address: 1051-55 N. State St.	Historic Name: Maple Block
Classification:	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built:	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1051-55 N. State St. was built in 1903 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The two-story unreinforced masonry structure is rectangular in plan, stands on a stone foundation, and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in stone and brick, with limited veneer panels. The facade's decorative brick parapet and cornice are intact. There are slight changes to the original plan and cladding, and extensive alterations to the original street-level windows.

Cultural: Historically known as the Maple Block, 1053 N. State St. operated as furnished rooms from at least 1904-1906. Merrin Wall Paper & Paint Company operated at 1055 N. State St. from 1904-1905. In 1906, Mock and Son Undertakers took over the lease, with the Union Automobile Company, one of Bellingham's first automobile companies. During their occupancy, the Union Automobile Company had a wooden garage door on the far left side of 1051. The undertakers were tenants from 1906-1921, changing their name to Mock & Hill in 1912. Mock & Hill Undertakers provided a funeral trolley to the Bayview Cemetery. The trolley car was finished in mahogany and touted as one of the finest funeral cars in the West. In 1913, the name changed to Mock & Harlow, and again in 1915 to Harlow & Livingston. In 1917, Arthur Harlow became the sole owner of the undertaking business. In 1931 Charles Yeager opened a furniture store at 1055. In 1933, 1051 split into 1051 and 1051½, which were occupied by an auto repair company and a blacksmith, respectively. In preparation for the auto repair business, the front windows were taken out of 1051, and a modern garage door was installed. In 1959, Morse Hardware took over the entire block of State Street, including the Maple Block building. During this period, which lasted until 1974, the Maple Block served as the glass division of the Morse Hardware business. Pepper Sisters restaurant is the current tenant of the Maple Block.¹³

Site ID: 152	Address: 1057-59 N. State St.	Historic Name: Pacific Building
Classification:	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built:	Architect: T.F. Doan	



Description: 1057-59 N. State St. was built in 1908 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style and continues its historic function as a commercial ground floor with upper story residential use. The two-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad mostly in veneer brick, with some stone and poured concrete visible. The original plan and cladding are intact. There have been moderate alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: Originally built for the Pacific Grocery Company, 1059 N State St. was a wholesale grocery store from 1909-1955, operating as Lee Grocery Co. 1057 N State St. was listed as Pacific Apartments from 1909-1963+, with 10 apartment units listed between 1931-1963. The building was occupied by Swanson Electric Co. and A.J. Barrett Telecable Inc. from 1957-1963+, with Bekins Storage & Moving Co. and Bellingham Transfer joining them from 1960 on.

¹³ Millicent Evans and Cate Spurrell, WWU student research paper, 2002.

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Site ID: 153	Address: 1101 N. State St.	Historic Name: Scottish Rites Hall, Masonic Temple
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1905	Style: Egyptian Revival
	Architect: Proctor & Farrell	



Description: The Masonic Hall at 1101 N. State St. was built in 1905 in the Egyptian Revival style, identifiable by smooth columns, monolithic exterior finishes, tall-headed windows, flat roof lines, and cavetto cornices along the roofline or windows. The two-story unreinforced masonry structure is rectangular in plan, stands on a stone foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad mostly in brick, with some textured and inscribed poured concrete. The building has two primary ornamental features; the roofline which has a decorative border along the entire exterior of the building and the front façade, which has tall, arched Venetian style windows and a columned front doorway area. The original plan, decorative parapet and cladding are

intact. There have been moderate alterations to the original windows. One modification was made to the building exterior in 1945: the original façade had an enclosed window wall along the front of the first story, which was removed and replaced with a smooth stone finish.

Cultural: The Freemasons are a secret fraternal organization that has had a pivotal role on the history in Bellingham and throughout the United States. Historically, membership of the Freemasons often consisted of the more well-to-do persons within the community, and this was true of the Freemasons in Whatcom County. In 1905, the president of the Masonic Temple Association was soon-to-be congressman Ian Hadley, who at the time was a member of the prestigious law firm Dorr & Hadley. The Freemasons first came to Whatcom County in 1883. Prior to the construction of the Scottish Rites Temple, meetings were held in the I.O.O.F. Hall on Bay Street, between Holly and Chestnuts Streets. The Freemasons purchased the State Street lot in 1904, and it has been under the ownership of the Masonic Temple Association ever since. Construction of the building was completed in September of 1905 and on October 6, 1905, the Bellingham Bay Lodge, No. 44 moved into the new building. Meetings by the Freemasons continue to be held there to this day. The Freemasons of Whatcom County as well as other moral organizations were at their height in 1905, both in membership and community development. The construction of the Scottish Rites Temple is a reflection of this social movement.¹⁴

Site ID: 154	Address: 1107-13 N. State St.	Historic Name: Dellinger Block
Classification:	Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	ca. 1906, remodel ca. 1980s	Style: Commercial
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1107-13 N. State St. was built ca. 1906 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation, and has a flat roof with a parapet. The side and rear walls are clad in brick, with contemporary veneer material (imitates stucco) at the front facade. The original plan is intact. There have been moderate alterations to the original cladding and extensive alterations to the windows. The building's façade reportedly "fell off" in 1998 and a completely new façade was created.

Cultural: 1105-1107 N. State St. was an auto supply and repair shop from 1915-1926. From 1926-1937, 1107 N. State St. was listed as the Bellingham Plumbing Supply Co. In 1940, an auto repair company occupied the building, and from 1941-1961 Bellingham Bedding Co. Inc. manufacturers occupied the building (note: from 1954-1961 the address reverted to 1105-1107 N. State St.). Medema's Auto Body Shop, repairs, was the occupant at 1107 N. State St. in 1962-1963. From 1905-1909, the sole listing 1109 N. State St. is Mary Farnung, Confectioner & Fruit.

¹⁴ Andrea R. Capiola, WWU student research paper, 2002.

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Site ID: 155	Address: 1138 N. State St.	Historic Name: Miller Sheet Metal Works
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	ca. 1910	Style: Commercial
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1138 N. State St. was built ca. 1910 (County Assessor cites 1895, but the building does not appear on historic maps until after 1904) in the Commercial style. The one-story building is rectangular in plan, has a flat roof with a parapet and walls that are clad in veneer tile and Permastone. The original front door is intact. The original plan has been slightly altered. There are moderate alterations to the original cladding and windows.

Cultural: The earliest occupant found was Frederick Collenburg, agent for Bellingham Bay Post and sign painter, from 1913-1915. There are no listings in the reverse directories for 1931-1936, then Miller Sheet Metal Works worked there from 1937-1939, followed after a year's vacancy by the Manchester Grinding Service from 1941-1963+.

Site ID: 156	Address: 1140 N. State St.	Historic Name: Excelsior Steam Dye Works
Classification:	Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1895	Style: Western False Front
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1140 N. State St. was built in 1895 (according to the county assessor) in the Western False Front style. The two-story wood frame building is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown concrete foundation, and supports a front-gable roof form covered with asphalt/composition shingles. The side and rear walls are clad in wood drop and shiplap siding, with contemporary plywood veneer at the front facade. The original plan and front entry/storefront are intact. There appear to have been moderate alterations to the original cladding and extensive alterations to the windows.

Cultural: The earliest occupant of 1140 N. State St. found was the Excelsior Steam Dye Works from 1903-1912, followed by Bellingham Dry Cleaners in 1913. The Scandinavian Seventh Day Adventist Church occupied the site in 1915. The Salvation Army (Scandinavian Corps) operated out of the building from 1923-1942, followed by a period of vacancy, then the White Elephant Auction Market, general sales of used merchandise, from 1948-1950. Jean's Upholstering was there from 1952-1957, then another vacancy until 1960-1963+ with Superior Cleaners of clothes listed. 1140 1/2 N. State St. had single occupants from before 1931-1937, then no listings from 1938-1962, and a single occupant in 1963.

Site ID: 157	Address: 1144-46 N. State St.	Historic Name: Frank Briggs' Piano Co.
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1901	Style: Commercial
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 1144-46 N. State St. was built in 1901 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. A rectangular plan stands on an unknown foundation. The two-story unreinforced masonry structure supports a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad mostly in brick, with some stucco veneer. The original plan and brick parapet are intact. There are moderate changes to the original cladding. There appear to have been slight alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: 1146 N. State St. first housed Frank Briggs' Briggs Piano Co. from 1901 - ca. 1906. Then follow undertakers, embalmers & funeral directors (various combinations of Bingham, Stokes, Wickman, Whitfield and Mark) from 1908-1927. The next listing found was the Foursquare Gospel Church 1932-1936; then the Parker Tent & Awning Co from 1939-1945; the Johnson-Squires Tire Co, dealers, in 1947; and Bargreen & Von Bargaen, restaurant equipment from 1948-1952. After a vacancy from 1954-1955, the building was occupied by the Bob Martin photography studio from 1956-1963+. 1144 1/2 N State St. began as a residence before 1901, then furnished rooms from 1903-1917, and housed short term single occupants from 1931-1963+. 1144 N State St. had up to four apartments listed from 1948-1963+.

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Site ID: 158	Address: 1155 N. State St.	Historic Name: Bellingham Herald Building
Classification:	NRHP listed	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1926	Architect: F. Stanley Piper
		Style: Late Gothic Revival



Description: 1155 N. State St. was built in 1926 in the Gothic Revival style as applied to a newspaper office. A rectangular plan stands on an unknown foundation. The building has a six-story section and also a single-story section. The steel structure supports a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in terra cotta and stucco veneer. The original plan is intact. There are slight changes to the original cladding and front entryway. There appear to have been moderate alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: The Bellingham Herald Building is individually listed on the Washington Heritage Register and the National Register of Historic Places under *Criteria A and C*, as of 2013. The Gothic Revival style *Bellingham Herald Building* was constructed of steel and faced in terra cotta and stone. The *Herald* newspaper evolved from the former *Fairhaven Herald*, which dated back to 1890s, with "Bellingham" being added after the city consolidated in 1904. Promoters originally wanted to call it the "Metropolitan Building," indicative of their view of the city during the prosperous 1920s. With the addition of the new six-story *Herald Building*, the corridor was considered so important to downtown that 50 merchants on Elk Street petitioned the City Council to change the street's name to the more metropolitan "State" Street, which was accomplished on April 13, 1926.

Site ID: 159	Address: 1201-13 N. State St.	Historic Name: Daylight Building
Classification:	NRHP listed	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1904	Architect: Frank C. Burns
		Style: Beaux Arts – American Renaissance



Description: 1201-13 N. State St. was built in 1904 in the Beaux Arts – American Renaissance style for use as a commercial business. Designed by architect Frank C. Burns, the two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features brick walls clad in cut stone and stucco. The original plan, cladding, windows, cornice, and parapet are intact.

Cultural: The Daylight Building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and Washington Heritage Register on 12/15/2004 at the local level of significance under *Criteria A and C* as part of the Commercial Properties of the Central Business District MPD. The building was also listed in the Bellingham Local Historic Register on 4/18/2005. The building's upper floor was originally rented as professional offices from 1904-17, and was converted to apartments in 1918. The lower floor hosted a variety of tenants, including the Montgomery Ward department store, which opened in the building in 1928. At the basement level, clad in Chuckanut stone, is an arch with the words "Montgomery Ward and Co." still visible. The store was gutted by fire six months later, and most of the goods on display were ruined. Tenants in the 24 apartments above the store were not injured but some experienced a loss of property.

Site ID: 160	Address: 1210 N. State St.	Historic Name: Laube and Son
Classification:	Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1922, 1927, 1998	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Modern



Description: The original retail section of the building at 1210 N. State St.'s dates to 1922, with warehouse additions from 1927 and 1998 (according to the county assessor). The original style of the building has been extensively modified, along with the windows, plan, and cladding. The current irregular footprint includes both single and two story sections. Cladding includes various contemporary veneer materials. A flat roof and parapet cap the building.

Cultural: A sheet metal works company, Laube and Son (J.M. Laube) was the occupant in 1935. In 1941, the property was numbered 1210-12, and the tenants were Empire Service and Garage gas station, Ershig Sheet Metal Works, Ebright Auto Body Parts (Floyd Ebright), Brown Curtis Automotive and Speedometer Service. In 1950 and 1960, Ebright Auto Body is the sole tenant listed. In 1963, there is no city directory listing. The King Tire Company occupied the building at some point in time.

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Site ID: 161	Address: 1212-22 N. State St.	Historic Name: Windsor Hotel
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1903	Style: Beaux Arts – American Renaissance
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1212-22 N. State St. was built in 1903 as a hotel in the Beaux Arts – American Renaissance style. The three-story unreinforced masonry building features a rectangular plan on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features brick walls clad in stucco, cast stone, and wood T 1-11 siding. The original plan is intact. There are slight alterations to the original cladding, but extensive changes to the original storefront windows. There are moderate alterations to the cornice.

Cultural: The Windsor Hotel was built in 1903 by Mary E. and B.K. McElmon and opened in 1904. It was one of a number of hotels that were built in the area featuring “sample rooms” which marked the rising importance of the traveling salesman, signifying an increase in the velocity, volume and quality of national commerce. The Windsor, and a few sister hotels along State Street, are the last reminders of this boom

era. The two upper stories maintained their historic functions as a hotel through the early 1970s. The upper floors then became vacant until 1991 when they were renovated and remodeled into nine apartments, which is their present use.

Site ID: 162	Address: 1224-30 N. State St.	Historic Name: Hotel Laube
Classification:	NRHP listed	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1903	Style: Beaux Arts – American Renaissance
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1224-30 N. State St. was completed in 1903 as the Hotel Laube in the Beaux Arts – American Renaissance style. The three-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features brick walls clad in cast stone at the ground floor. The original plan, cladding, and cornice are intact. There are moderate alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: The Hotel Laube was listed to the National Register of Historic Places and Washington Heritage Register on 8/29/2003 at the local level of significance under *Criteria A and C* as part of the Commercial Buildings of the Central Business District MPD. State St. had a concentration of hotels built at the turn of the century that served

business people and visitors before the newer, larger Bellingham Hotel and Leopold Hotel were built in the late 1920s. Originally a 51-room hotel, the Laube was located in the prime downtown commercial area served by the primary north-south streetcar. The hotel featured a lobby for travelling salesmen's displays and an 80-seat café. By the 1930s, the Laube had lost its stylishness was primarily used as lodging for single-room occupancy (SRO), which provided small inexpensive rental units without kitchens and shared bathrooms. In 2008 the Laube was rehabilitated into affordable apartments and two commercial spaces by the Bellingham Housing Authority.

Site ID: 163	Address: 1232-34 N. State St.	Historic Name: Bellingham Auto Supply
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	ca. 1915	Style: Commercial
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1232-34 North State Street was built ca. 1915 in the Commercial style. The one-story frame building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features walls clad in brick veneer and stucco. The original plan is intact. There are moderate alterations to the original cladding and windows.

Cultural: 1234 N State St. housed the Bellingham Auto Supply (JM & FE Laube) from 1915-1918. The White Sewing Machine Company was a tenant from 1922-1930. Several insurance and real estate agents occupied the premises from 1933-1937. Western Roofing Company was listed as tenant in 1938, then furniture stores from 1938-1940. The Donovan Furniture Company was tenant from 1954-1960, and Shakey's Pizza Parlor was the tenant in 1962-1963.

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Site ID: 164	<i>Address:</i> 1235 N. State St.	<i>Historic Name:</i> Key Bank
<i>Classification:</i>	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	<i>Builder:</i> Unknown
<i>Built:</i>	2009	<i>Architect:</i> Unknown
		<i>Style:</i> Commercial



Description: 1246 N. State St. was built in 2009 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style for Key Bank). There is a separate, associated structure that shelters several drive-up ATM lanes. The main bank building features an irregular footprint. There are single and two story sections. A flat roof with an overhanging eave caps the structure. The building features brick veneer walls.

Site ID: 165	<i>Address:</i> 1246 N. State St.	<i>Historic Name:</i> Williams & Glen
<i>Classification:</i>	Historic, Contributing	<i>Builder:</i> Unknown
<i>Built:</i>	ca. 1910	<i>Architect:</i> Unknown
		<i>Style:</i> Commercial



Description: 1246 N. State St. was built ca. 1910 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features brick walls clad in stucco. The original plan and cladding are intact. There are extensive alterations to the original windows and roof.

Cultural: 1246 N. State St. was a grocers, Williams & Glen, from 1913-1918, and the Bellingham Upholstering Co in 1930-1931. In 1938-1940, Hamre Bros had a furniture store, followed by Hamre & Hopkins, a furniture store, in 1941-1942; the building housed the Laundromat, a self-service laundry, from 1948-1963+.

Site ID: 166	<i>Address:</i> 1248-60 N. State St.	<i>Historic Name:</i> Exchange Building
<i>Classification:</i>	Historic, Contributing	<i>Builder:</i> Unknown
<i>Built:</i>	1908	<i>Architect:</i> James T. Teague
		<i>Style:</i> Beaux Arts – American Renaissance



Description: 1248-60 N. State S. was built in 1908 in the Beaux Arts – American Renaissance style. The four-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features concrete walls clad in brick veneer. There are slight alterations to the original plan, cladding, and windows. The original cornice is intact.

Cultural: The Exchange Building, named in reference to the 1903 New York Stock Exchange building, was intended to give businesses a centralized location in the new City of Bellingham. Owners Samuel and Joseph Alsop began as butchers and went on to make a fortune in salmon trapping. In 1923 the building was repurposed as the Hotel

Henry, and in 1942 the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) moved into the building from its location across Holly Street. In 1968 the building was "modernized," with a gold mesh façade that obscured the "old fashioned" brick work. The mesh was removed in 1992, revealing the original brick detailing and scrolled corbels at the top floor cornice.

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Site ID: 167	Address: 1311-13 N. State St.	Historic Name: Dahlquist Building
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1907-08	Architect: James Teague	



Description: The Dahlquist Building at 1311-13 N. State St. was built in 1907-08 in the Commercial style. A rectangular plan stands on a poured concrete foundation. The three-story structure is a mix of reinforced concrete and unreinforced masonry, supporting a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick, poured concrete, and some wood veneer. The original plan is intact. There are slight alterations to the original cladding, with moderate alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: Thomas S. Dahlquist established the Bellingham Bay Grocery Company in 1888, also known as the B.B. Grocery Company. In 1907-08, Dahlquist financed construction of the Dahlquist Building at 1311-1313 N. State Street -- one of the first reinforced concrete structures in Bellingham. The three-story building housed the retail half of B.B. Grocery on the first floor with the wholesale half in the basement. The second and third floors had rooms for rent, which at first had housed the Federal courtroom in the years prior to the Federal Building's opening in 1913. The building is described in a 1908 *Bellingham Herald* article:

"By the middle of April the new Dahlquist block, on Elk Street [a.k.a. State Street], will be completed at a cost of nearly \$18,000. It is a three-story concrete structure and has a deep basement covering an area of 55 x 125 feet. Two large storerooms occupy the first floor, and ventilating shafts, affording a great amount of light, ascend on either side of walls to the roof line, making the quarters sanitary and agreeable in every way. On the second floor are twenty rooms, many in suites, suitable for office purposes whenever that section of the city demands them, but for the present they can be used as housekeeping or hotel apartments. The third floor has a large auditorium and four smaller halls for rooms that can be devoted to lodge purposes. The exterior walls are pretty from an architectural standpoint, showing that concrete construction admits of beauty as well as utility. The design is colonial and the massive columns add dignity to the structure."¹⁵

Thomas Dahlquist sold the B.B. Grocery Company in 1912, and for the next six years he sold automobiles out of the basement of the Dahlquist Building, which he had converted into a garage. From 1913-1925 the building's upper floor housed the Hotel Mullin, then the Antler's Hotel from 1925-1942. The upper stories were transformed into apartments, starting with the Moore Apartments in 1945, then the Antler Apartments from 1947-1963+ with up to 31 apartments. The Antlers Hotel became the name of the building's upstairs apartments in 1925, previously having been known as the Mullin Hotel. The Mullin Hotel can be traced back to 1913, when Samuel Mullin, a real estate agent, moved his family in and began the hotel (which would have been a residential hotel with relatively long term occupants). The building suffered a serious fire on November 3, 1976, which did extensive damage to the upper floors and has left that portion of the Dahlquist Building unused. From 1931-1932 a meat market and a grocery also operated out of the building.

Site ID: 168	Address: 1315 N. State St.	Historic Name: Beschart Building
Classification: Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built: 1902	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1315 N. State St. was built in 1902 (according to the building parapet) in the Commercial style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is clad in brick laid in a stretcher bond, rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with a parapet. The two second-story windows have Chuckanut sandstone sills and are topped with horizontal, bridge-arch masonry, the middle of which are tan colored brick, decoratively contrasting with the rest of the buildings red brick for emphasis. The foundation is cut Chuckanut sandstone. The walls are also clad partially in veneer T1-11 siding. The original plan and parapet are intact. There are slight alterations to the original cladding and extensive alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: The original owners of the Beschart Building were a Swiss father and son, Joseph and Herman, respectively. Along with Joseph's son-in-law Gottfried Steiner, they operated the William Tell Bar in the first floor of the building. The rooms located on the second floor were rented out and known as the William Tell Rooms. The bar remained in the family, with ownership shared by Gottfried Steiner,

¹⁵"Dahlquist Building Nearly Completed for Moderate Sum," *Bellingham Herald* February 29, 1908.

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husband of one of the Bescharts' three daughters, Rose, until 1910 when the city of Bellingham voted to pass the Local Option, outlawing alcohol. Afterwards, the bar became a billiards room, with the family still living above. Son Herman died there after a long illness at age 31 in 1912. His father Joseph died there two years later, also following a long illness. They are both buried in Bellingham's Bayview Cemetery. His widow Rosa continued to occupy the upstairs until 1921, renting furnished rooms. Through the years this building has served many functions, as a bar, a billiards room, a hotel, apartments, and a plumbing store. The Bescharts vacated the building in 1921. The name of Elk Street had been changed to State Street, but the next occupant still named the space the Elk Hotel. The hotel was operated in the upstairs half of the building by Marie Denton until 1934. The street level remained vacant until 1936, when Clarke Plumbing and Heating Co. moved in. The upstairs remained vacant until 1938 when Kalie Okamoto and Ora Moore both took up residence. In 1940, the downstairs became the Johnson Plumbing and Heating Co. and the upstairs was the residence of May Johnson. The building stood vacant for many years before becoming Tom's Beaver Inn, a tavern, in the 1970s.¹⁶

Site ID: 169	<i>Address:</i> 1319 N. State St.	<i>Historic Name:</i> Automotive Parts Service
<i>Classification:</i> Historic, Contributing	<i>Builder:</i> Unknown	<i>Style:</i> Commercial
<i>Built:</i> 1920	<i>Architect:</i> Unknown	



Description: 1319 N. State St. was built in 1920 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The one-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick, veneer tiles and stucco. The original plan is intact. There are slight alterations to the original cladding, with extensive alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: Automotive Parts Service, wholesale, was the building occupant from 1925-1931. In 1932, the Bellingham Tile & Supply Co. is at this address, and it was vacant in 1933. The building housed a beer parlor from 1934-1963+: 1934-1940, Spanish Lounge, Beer Parlor; 1941-1945, P J's Tavern; 1947-1963,+ Klondike Tavern.

Site ID: 170	<i>Address:</i> 1322-24 N. State St.	<i>Historic Name:</i> Union Depot
<i>Classification:</i> Historic, Contributing	<i>Builder:</i> Unknown	<i>Style:</i> Commercial
<i>Built:</i> 1922	<i>Architect:</i> Frank C. Burns	



Description: 1322-1324 N. State St. was built in 1922 in the Commercial style. The one-story building is rectangular in plan, stands on a concrete foundation and has a flat roof with parapet clad in built-up asphalt composition. The wall claddings are stucco and brick. The principal window types are fixed wood sash and metal sash. The facade features a full-width bank of display windows with a stucco bulkhead and clerestory. The south side of the facade is recessed at an angle with the deepest portion at the far south corner where the entry features a metal door with a glass pane. The upper

facade features a simple brick parapet with brick piers on each corner. The north side of the building features three entries with metal paneled doors and square six pane wood sash windows in the upper story. A one story projection is found on the south side, added after 1950 according to the Sanborn maps. A one-story projection on the east was added between 1931 and 1950, and sometime thereafter two more one story sections were added to the southeast. The plan and cladding appear to have only slight alterations. There are moderate alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: This building was the originally the station for the interurban electric streetcars and motor buses. Similar to today's shuttle busses, the interurban "stage" service made connections to Whatcom County destinations such as Lynden and Ferndale. In 1922, the interurban served 17 stage lines and completed 77 daily trips. Puget Sound Power & Light owned and operated the interurban, which ended passenger service in 1928, as the buses ultimately proved more popular and cost efficient. Puget Sound Power & Light moved to its new building across State Street in 1930 and the bus depot went with it.

¹⁶ Alex Stevenson, Jason Faith and Bonnijo Chervenock, WWU student research paper, 2002.

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Site ID: 171	Address: 1326 N. State St.	Historic Name: Automotive Machine Shop
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	ca. 1940	Style: Industrial
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1326 N. State St. was built ca. 1940 in the Industrial style. The one-story building is rectangular in plan, stands on a concrete foundation, and has a flat roof with parapet clad in built-up asphalt composition. The wall cladding is brick. The principal window type is fixed metal sash. The facade features three large square multi-pane windows. The entries to the building are located on the south side and consist of two sets of tall wood double doors. The plan, cladding and windows all have no discernible alterations.

Cultural: The building served as the Automotive Machine Shop from 1955-1965. (There are no directory listings between 1940 and 1950. The 1950 Sanborn Map identifies the building as a “machine shop” with the addresses 1324 and 1326.)

Site ID: 172	Address: 1327-29 N. State St.	Historic Name: Puget Sound Power & Light Co.
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1930	Style: Commercial
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1327-29 N. State St. was built in 1930 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The three-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation, and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad with poured concrete (rear facade) and brick (side and front facades), with cast stone ornament and granite bases under each pilaster. The original plan, cladding, and transoms are intact. There are slight alterations to the original windows in general, with most replacements occurring on upper floors.

Cultural: This buff colored brick building was built as the home office of the Puget Sound Power & Light Company. The decorative caps on the pilasters at the roofline are indicative of the building’s Art Deco influences. The “stage depot” on the first floor had been relocated from the old Union Depot across State Street and had a covered concourse to protect passengers from the rain and an entrance to the waiting rooms. This part of the building also housed the ticket office, restrooms, a restaurant, barber shop, and soda fountain. Greyhound acquired the bus service in 1948, and operated its station from the building until it moved to the new Pacific Terminal in Fairhaven in the 1980s.

Site ID: 173	Address: 1401 N. State St.	Historic Name: Montgomery Ward Catalog Store
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1965	Style: Modern
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1401 N. State St. was built in 1965 (according to the County Assessor) in the Modern style. The one-story concrete block building is irregular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and supports a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in concrete block and plate glass windows. The original plan, cladding, windows and

awning are intact.

Cultural: The first listing for this building appears in 1970, when it was used for the Montgomery Ward catalog store. Between 1975 and 1980 the building housed the Ward automotive and catalog store. Sherwin Williams, the current occupant, became the tenant in 1988.

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Site ID: 174

Address: 1411 N. State St. **Historic Name:** Bellingham Auditorium & Roller Skating Rink

Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: Commercial
Built:	1929	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1411 N. State St. was built in 1929 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The one-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation, and supports a flat roof with a parapet, with a barrel roof form rising from center of the flat portion. The walls are clad in brick. The original plan is intact. There are extensive alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: Opening the first week of 1930, the Bellingham Auditorium & Roller Skating Rink later became the State Street Auditorium. During World War II, the building housed Fentron Steel Works, a company that made ordinance casings, from 1943 until 1945. Wallace Chevrolet Co. Autos then occupied the building, and expanded to the 1401-15 N. State St. address from 1947-1954, after which Nelson Motor Co. occupied the building in 1955-1956. Twentieth Century Bowling has operated in the building since 1956.

Site ID: 175

Address: 1416 N. State St. **Historic Name:** L. L. Sturtz Plumbing & Heating

Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown	Style: International
Built:	ca. 1955	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 1416 N. State St. was built ca. 1955 in the Commercial style. The two-story building is rectangular in plan, stands on a concrete foundation and has a flat roof with parapet clad in built-up asphalt composition. The wall claddings are metal and brick. The principal window type is fixed metal sash. The lower facade features an angled inset storefront, with display windows and a brick planter bulkhead, and a wood door with a full glass pane and transom on the north end. Brick piers frame the storefront on either side, with the upper story clad in corrugated metal. The plan, cladding and windows all appear to have no discernible alterations.

Cultural: L.L. Sturtz Plumbing & Heating was the tenant from 1955 to at least 1965.

Site ID: 176

Address: 1417-19 N. State St. **Historic Name:** Central Auto Co.

Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Chisolm & Currie	Style: Commercial
Built:	1910	Architect: T.F. Doan	



Description: 1417-19 N. State St. was built in 1910 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The one-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick and stucco. The original plan is intact. There are slight alterations to the original facade shape and fenestration, cladding, with extensive alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: 1417 N. State St. housed a variety of auto businesses: 1915-1916 Independent Garage, Van Liew Judson, manager, with Knutzen Bros Autos in 1916; 1917-1918 Chevrolet Garage, automobiles; then a gap until 1921-1942 Beyer Auto Co, repairs, along with other shorter term auto businesses. Then the Bellingham Beverage Co from 1945-1947; and Skateland from 1948-1950. The Independent Garage was at both 1417 and 1419 in 1915. In 1952-1961 Bellingham Supply Inc. plumbing supplies was part of 1419-1423 N. State St. From 1962-1963+ Northwest Display, selling neon signs, occupied 1419 N. State St. Bellingham Supply Inc., wholesale plumbing supplies, operated at 1419-1423 N. State St. from 1952-1961.

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Site ID: 177	Address: 1420 N. State St.	Historic Name: Knutzen Building
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Charles Chisom
Built:	1922-1923	Architect: Frank C. Burns
		Style: Commercial



Description: 1420 N. State St. was built in 1922-1923 (based on a *Bellingham Herald* article and Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The two-story building is rectangular in plan, stands on a concrete foundation and has a flat roof with parapet clad in built-up asphalt composition. The wall cladding is brick. The principal window types are one-over-one wood sash and aluminum sash. The building features two storefronts on the lower facade with apartments on the upper story. The inset entry for the upper story is central on the lower facade between the two storefronts and features a wood door with two embossed square panels and a transom. The storefront to the north features a display window with clerestory and wood bulkhead. Just north of that is the entry and a large paneled roll-up garage door, both slightly recessed. The entry features a wood paneled door with a large glass pane and transom. The south side storefront is inset and angled to the metal glass door with transom. The display windows are metal. The upper facade features paired one-over-one wood sash windows with brick-end sills and wood shutters. The decorative parapet features a projecting sign in the center. There are no alterations to the original plan and no discernible alteration to the original cladding. There are moderate alterations to the original windows. The commercial form and design are intact.

Cultural: A *Bellingham Herald* article from September 12, 1922 announced that a brick building designed by architect F.C. Burns would be constructed for Albert Knutzen, president of an auto radiator and fender company, on the east side of Elk Street (now State) between Champion and Magnolia Streets. An addition to the building is described in the *Bellingham Herald*, December 18, 1925: "FENDER WORKS ARE RE-ESTABLISHED BY KNUTSEN BROTHERS / Knutsen's Radiator and Fender works at 1420 Elk Street, re-established a few days ago, following the sale of the Knutsen Brothers' Nash agency, are expanding and when improvements now under way are completed they will have a building 55x90 feet, two stories high. The upper story will be converted into three apartments. There will be two storerooms on the first floor. One will be occupied by the radiator and fender works at the present number. The other, at 1418 Elk Street, will be tenanted by the Roling Auto Repair Shop." In 1939-1940, a family member was still using the building at 1420: Chris H. Knutzen, auto repair. In 1945, it was vacant. In 1950, Hart Novelty Co. was the tenant. Bellingham Supply Co., wholesale plumbing supplies, is the tenant listed at 1419-23 N. State in 1955. In 1960 and 1963, Doan Auto Repair (Lyman T. Doan) was the occupant.

Site ID: 178	Address: 1421 N. State St.	Historic Name: Bellingham Plumbing Supply
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	ca. 1925	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: 1421 N. State St. was built ca. 1925 in the Commercial style. The one-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and has a flat roof. The walls are clad in brick and stucco. The original plan is intact. There are slight alterations to the original cladding, with moderate alterations to the original windows. The commercial form and design are intact.

Cultural: 1421-23 N. State St. housed a series of auto repair shops and parts stores from 1924-1938; and then Bellingham Plumbing Supply Co. was there from 1939-1942. 1421 N. State St. Bellingham Supply Inc., wholesale plumbing supplies, operated here from 1945-1950, and were also in 1419 N. State St. From 1952-1961 Bellingham Supply Inc. expanded to 1419-1423 N. State St. 1423 N. State St. Overhead Door Co. of Bellingham did business here from 1962-1963.

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Site ID: 179	Address: 1422 N. State St.	Historic Name: E.W. Ebeling Sign Shop
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	ca. 1925	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: 1422 N. State St. was built ca. 1925 in the Commercial style. The one-story building has a rectangular plan, stands on a concrete foundation and has a flat roof with parapet clad in built-up asphalt composition. The wall claddings are stucco and metal. The principal window type is fixed wood sash. The facade is clad in stucco and features a paneled roll-up garage door with two rows of glass panes on the north half and a metal door with a glass pane with three glass window panes to the south. The north side of the building is clad in corrugated metal with a concrete block foundation skirt. A large garage door is present on the east end of the north wall. There are no alterations to the original plan. There are extensive alterations to the original cladding and windows. The building features a neon sign mounted perpendicularly on the main facade. The commercial form and design are intact.

Cultural: The earliest known tenants for this address are E.W. Ebeling Sign Shop and Louis J. Gilfilen Radio Repair in 1933. Ebeling continued in the location until 1935. In 1936, the building was shared by J. Leonard Kastner, blacksmith and George Manchester, grinder. Kastner remained until 1945. From 1947 to at least 1965, the tenant was Wayne Brake Service. Today the building houses Stan's Auto Body Shop.

Site ID: 180	Address: 1425 N. State St.	Historic Name: Unknown
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1946	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: 1425 N. State St. was built in 1946 (according to the County Assessor) in the Commercial style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on an unknown foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. The walls are clad in brick. The original plan and cladding are intact. There are moderate alterations to the original windows.

Cultural: 1425 N. State St. was apparently used as a residential property (probably an apartment upstairs) and had only single or double residents listed from 1947-1963. In 1947, Hattie Ecker and Bethany Heaton were the tenants. Hattie Ecker continued in residence until ca. 1960. In 1963, the tenant was Karen Reed.

Site ID: 181	Address: 1431 N. State St.	Historic Name: Fussner Building
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1922	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: 1431 N. State St. was built in 1922 in the Commercial style. The one-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. Granite columns define the storefront bays with this same granite used on window headers and sills as well as a column at the side entrance. Large windows with multi-light wood sash windows provide day lighting to the interior. The original plan, cladding and windows (except for ground floor storefront glazing, which were added ca. 2005) are intact.

Cultural: Fussner Monument Works operated in the building from 1925-until the early 2000s. Note: in 1919 Fussner worked at Burlington Granite & Marble Works at 1410 Elk Street.

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UNITY STREET

Site ID: 182	Address: 111 Unity St.	Historic Name: Unknown
Classification:	Historic, Non-Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1950	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Industrial



Description: 111 Unity St. was built in 1950 in the Industrial style for use as a commercial business. The one-story building features a rectangular plan and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features stucco clad walls. Metal sash windows provide day lighting to the rear portion of the building. The original plan is intact. There are extensive alterations to the cladding and moderate changes to the windows.

Site ID: 183	Address: 115 Unity St.	Historic Name: Thiel & Welter Furniture Warehouse
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1912	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Commercial



Description: 115 Unity St. was built in 1912 (according to Jeff Jewell, Historian) in the Commercial style. The three-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation, has a flat roof with a parapet, and features painted concrete walls. Small window openings provide day lighting along the side facades. A massive stone blocks the alley behind the building, with the building built up to and partially around the stone, which stands one story tall. A small added wood frame balcony projects out over the stone. Paired one-over-one windows provide day lighting at the front and rear facades for the upper floors. The original plan and cladding are intact. There are extensive alterations to the original storefronts and windows.

Cultural: The building is named for Henry Thiel and Joseph Welter, who were in the business of furniture, carpets, draperies, stoves and ranges. The company was the listed tenant in the 1930s to ca. 1940. In 1947, the tenant was the Cascade Candy Company. In 1950 and 1955, it was Johnson-McCall Restaurant Supplies. In 1960, the occupants were the Union Printing Warehouse and Reliable Paint Contractors. In 1963, the former tenants were still there, but Roberson Roofing was also at the address. The building was also used as a paint store, and in earlier times, as a warehouse to store brown sugar. Above the retail space on the ground floor were two floors of warehouse space, each 110 ft. x 55 ft., connected by a set of stairs, and an old-fashioned freight elevator with wood-slat doors. The rear of the building abuts directly onto a large, 15' tall sandstone rock outcropping, a remnant from the early landscape that somehow evaded the backhoe.

YORK STREET

Site ID: 184	Address: 201(A) York St.	Historic Name: Puget Sound Power & Light Co.
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1910	Architect: Unknown
		Style: Industrial



Description: The building at 201(A) York St. was built in 1910 in the Industrial style. The two-story building is irregular in plan and has a flat roof with parapets supported on brick masonry walls. Side walls exhibit well defined bays between the piers. The front facade exhibits decorative brick corbelling along the parapet repeating patterns from the adjacent brick buildings of this industrial functional group. Corrugated metal clads rear portions. A large multi-lite metal sash window provides day lighting to interior spaces off the rear facade. A personnel door and a garage door provide access off York Street. The original windows and remain intact behind corrugated fiberglass panels, which have been installed on the front facade over the window openings. The original plan and cladding remain intact.

Cultural: 201(A) York St. is first listed in 1932 as the plant of the Puget Sound Power & Light Co, and became a sub-station from 1954-1961. The building is associated with the electrification and street car development which influenced development along Bellingham's North State Street corridor.

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Site ID: 185	Address: 201(B) York St.	Historic Name: Puget Sound Power & Light Co.
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1910	Style: Industrial
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 201(B) York St. was built in 1910 in the Industrial style. The one-story unreinforced masonry building features a rectangular plan which stands on a board-formed, concrete foundation, and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building features common bond brick walls with decorative brick corbelling along the parapet. This corbelling replicates patterning on each of the flanking buildings, 201(A) and 203 York Street. Round arched windows with multi-lite wood sash windows provide day lighting to the interior. The original plan, front facade and windows are intact. Three of the street level entrances have been covered over obscuring elements behind them. Another opening has been enlarged and a roll-up metal door installed. Added cladding covers the rear window bays.

Cultural: 201(B) York St. is first listed in 1932 as the plant of the Puget Sound Power & Light Co, and became a sub-station from 1954-1961. The building is associated with the electrification and street car development which influenced development along Bellingham's North State Street corridor.

Site ID: 186	Address: 203 York St.	Historic Name: Puget Sound Power & Light Co.
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1908	Style: Industrial
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: 203 York St. was built in 1908 in the Industrial style. The two-story unreinforced masonry building is rectangular in plan, stands on a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a parapet. Decorative brick corbelling runs along the parapet with a pediment on the front York Street facade. The building features common bond, brick walls. Large window bays along each facade provide day lighting to the interior. Added corrugated coverings overlay the window assemblies. The original plan is intact. There are slight alterations to the windows.

Cultural: The building is associated with the electrification and street car development which influenced development along Bellingham's North State Street corridor. 203 York St. is first listed in 1932 as the plant of the Puget Sound Power & Light Co, and became a sub-station from 1954-1961.

Site ID: 187	Address: 205 York St.	Historic Name: Puget Sound Power & Light Co.
Classification:	Historic, Contributing	Builder: Unknown
Built:	1912	Style: Industrial
	Architect: Unknown	



Description: The building at 205 York St. was built in 1912 in the Industrial style, directly adjacent and to the rear of 203 York. The two-story building features a rectangular plan and flat roof with flush eaves. The structure stands on a poured concrete foundation. Corrugated metal clads the building. Semi-transparent fiberglass panels appear to have been installed over existing vertical window openings with small fixed sash windows framed in at the bottom of the original window openings. The original plan and cladding

appear intact.

Cultural: The building is associated with the electrification and street car development which influenced development along Bellingham's North State Street corridor. 205 York St. is first listed in 1932 as the plant of the Puget Sound Power & Light Co, and became a sub-station for the interurban from 1954-1961.

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Site ID: 188

Address: 1400 block btwn Railroad Ave. & State St. **Historic Name:** Railroad Spur Tracks

Classification: Historic, Contributing **Builder:** Unknown **Style:** N/A
Built: ca. 1930 **Architect:** Unknown



Description: The Northern Pacific Railroad laid spur tracks in this alley ca. 1930. Loading docks, which once lined the alley and facilitated movement of freight on and off of rail cars, have been removed from many buildings. Doors, or former door openings, located a few feet above grade indicate where a loading dock previously existed. The spur tracks are currently surrounded but not covered by asphalt paving.

Cultural: These alley tracks are a remnant of a once-busy work area between State Street and Railroad Avenue. Bellingham Northern Pacific Railroad bought the Bellingham Bay and Eastern railway line and laid spur tracks in this alley around 1930. Freight service was important to businesses downtown such as Union Auto, Pacific Grocery, Fussner Monuments, and Albers Feed. The alley tracks were used to offload freight into back of the stores. The Northern Pacific Railroad loading docks, which once lined the alley and facilitated movement of freight on and off of rail cars, have largely been removed. Doors, or former door openings, located a few feet above grade indicate where a loading dock previously existed.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B Removed from its original location.
- C A birthplace or grave.
- D A cemetery.
- E A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F A commemorative property.
- G Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

POLITICS / GOVERNMENT

TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

1890-1967

Significant Dates

1890-1899, Railroad Growth and Speculation

1900-1915, Unification of the City of Bellingham

1916-1929, Downtown Economic Growth

1930-1940, Depression Years

1941-1967, WWII, Post-War Recovery, and the Interstate

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Graham, John, Sr.; Reamer, R. C.; Piper, F. Stanley; Lee, Alfred; Knox, James Taylor; Cox, William.; Burns, Frank C.; Doan, Thorton F.; Teague, James; Proctor & Farrell (architects)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Downtown Bellingham Historic District (DBHD) is eligible under National Register *Criteria A* and *C*. Under *Criterion A*, the district has significance in the areas of Commerce, Entertainment/Recreation, Politics/Government, and Transportation. The district represents the city's highest concentration of buildings directly associated with the evolution from multiple 19th century pioneer settlements to a 20th century urban center.

Under *Criterion A*, the district represents multiple areas of significance:

- *Commerce*, for the historic role of prominent financial institutions within the DBHD and the continued presence of the Bellingham National Bank's two historic locations (in the Clover Block & the Bellingham National Bank Building). Additionally, Bellingham's downtown witnessed commercial business development for both small businesses and larger department stores such as the Montague & McHugh Building in the 1920s, and the JC Penny/Woolworth Company in the late 1950s.
- *Entertainment/Recreation*, for the Mount Baker Theatre, former YMCA, and fraternal order meeting halls.
- *Politics/Government*, for the prominent 1892 City Hall, Fire Station No. 1, and the Bellingham Federal Building.
- *Transportation*, for links to some of the most important transportation companies in Washington's history, including the Great Northern Railroad, Northern Pacific Railroad, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Other significant transportation developments included the Whatcom County Railway and Light Company and the municipal streetcar system. Some of the historic transportation related resources are no longer extant but a freight depot, spur tracks, power buildings for the streetcars and at least one bus depot remain in the district.

Under *Criterion C*, the district has significance under Architecture for the contribution of numerous (including many uncredited) designers and builders as well as locally, regionally, and nationally renowned architects such as F. Stanley Piper, John Graham, Sr., Robert C. Reamer, Frank C. Burns, Alfred Lee, James Teague, Proctor & Farrell, William Cox, James Taylor Knox and Thornton F. Doan. The district represents a variety of architectural styles and building types from the period 1890 to 1967.

The period of significance for the DBHD begins in 1890, the construction year for the earliest extant contributing building (Oakland Block, 401 W. Champion Street), and ends in 1967, the construction year for the district's most recent contributing building (Western Optical, 1200 N. Forest Street). Bellingham's historic core remained economically viable from its establishment through the 1960s, despite being bypassed by the new interstate highway system, completed in 1966. New construction downtown embodied features of midcentury architecture, and many older buildings received modern facades and remodels. From the 1970s on, downtown Bellingham began to change as new construction and traffic patterns redirected commerce to areas at the periphery of the downtown, to the suburbs and nearer to Interstate-5.

The district includes three buildings constructed less than 50 years ago, dating to 1965-1967. These include the 1967 Western Optical building, 1200 N. Forest Street; the 1966 Cascade Laundry Company Annex, 205 Prospect Street; and the 1965 Montgomery Ward Catalog Store, 1401 N. State Street. These properties are considered contributing due to their high level of integrity, for being representatives of Modernist design, and as such integral components of the historic district.

The five development periods within the period of significance include the following:

- 1890-1899, *Railroad Growth and Speculation*
- 1900-1915, *Unification of the City of Bellingham*
- 1916-1929, *Downtown Economic Growth*
- 1930-1940, *Depression Years*
- 1941-1967, *WWII, Post-War Recovery and the Interstate*

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The City of Bellingham is located in northwest Washington State, along Bellingham Bay in Whatcom County. The earliest inhabitants of the area were the Lummi, Semiahmoo and Nooksack tribes. European maritime exploration of Puget Sound and related waterways dates back to at least 1791, but Euro-American settlement did not begin in earnest until the mid-19th century. The 1883 plats for the Roeder and Peabody land claims, along with the plat for the town of New Whatcom, established the organization and location of other land parcels and streets (including Cornwall and Railroad avenues) that

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are still extant in the district. A series of triangular blocks and jogged roadways in the area of Champion Street mark the boundary between the two plats.¹⁷

The four independent, adjacent settlements of Fairhaven, Bellingham, Sehome and Whatcom all developed along Bellingham Bay within the city's current municipal boundaries. Sehome re-incorporated as New Whatcom and then joined with Whatcom in 1891, under the name New Whatcom (later dropping the "New"). Between 1903 and 1904, the final consolidation of all four towns occurred, forming the City of Bellingham.¹⁸ Portions of Sehome and Whatcom make up the Downtown Bellingham Historic District.

During the 1850s and 1860s, the early settlements on Bellingham Bay capitalized on local resources such as timber, fish, coal, gold, and quarried stone. Excitement over initial entrepreneurial successes and the ready access to inexpensive water transportation translated to boom-and-bust growth patterns. The settlements on the bay did not begin to gain a solid foothold and grow sustainably until around 1882. At this time, logging and fishing enterprises expanded on the waterfront and railroad speculation was reinvigorated.¹⁹ Within the DBHD, no known buildings from the 1850s to 1870s survive, due to their temporary construction type, locations, and replacement over time.²⁰ With the new-found prosperity in 1882 came a more permanent identity for the Bellingham Bay settlements, resulting in higher quality buildings by the 1890s.

1890-1899: Railroad Growth and Speculation

The promise of a western transcontinental terminus along with regional railroad developments during the 1890 - 1899 period prompted financial investments and speculative development in the pioneer settlements along the bay. In the mid-1880s, town and property claim plats were filed and utilities such as water, gas and electricity were established. Local and regional rail networks were developed by the 1890s, bringing passengers and shipping opportunities for emerging markets and industries.

These evolving modes of transportation significantly influenced the physical character of downtown Bellingham. Hotels, businesses and offices all contributed to and benefited from the passenger and freight traffic that was increasingly being built throughout the city. Prior to 1885 and the coming of the railroad, modes of transportation were limited to water travel or dirt roads, later replaced with wood-planked streets. As early as 1891 streetcars began serving and connecting the bay towns. Transportation networks allowed downtown to develop as a commercial core by connecting it with outlying residential areas. Improved streets, streetcar networks, and railroad connections continued to expand in and near downtown through the turn of the 20th century. These networks facilitated the growth of downtown into a hub for financial institutions, warehouses, retail, hotels, and social activity.

Between 1882 and 1891, investment and speculation were encouraged by the anticipation of the coming railroads, initiating exploitation of the region's natural resources. The dream of having a western transcontinental terminus in Bellingham resurfaced as regional railroad development progress, albeit in fits and starts. In the mid-1880s, town and property claim plats were filed, including one for New Whatcom in 1883. Local and regional rail networks were established by the 1890s, including the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia (BB&BC), the Bellingham Bay & Eastern (BB&E), and the Fairhaven & Southern. All would soon be purchased by three of the major transcontinental rail lines – the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Northern Pacific, and the Great Northern. According to a 1907 Bellingham promotional brochure, Bellingham was "*one of the chief Pacific Coast terminals of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific railways, and the headquarters and terminus of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad.*" The BB&BC operated 65 rail miles in Whatcom County, reaching the western border of the Mount Baker gold fields and the farming settlements of the Nooksack Valley. The transcontinental railroads connected Bellingham Bay's settlements with the rest of the country.

Streetcars began operating through downtown in the late 19th century, prior to the unification of the bay settlements. Within downtown, the first was the Elk Street Line, started in 1891. The North Garden Line (1892), located just outside the DBHD, connected downtown with the State Normal School (now Western Washington University), allowing students to live downtown and commute to campus. Streetcars continued to operate through downtown with additional lines added in

¹⁷ National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation, *Commercial Buildings of the Central Business District of Bellingham, Washington, 1882-1915*, Kathryn Franks, 2003.

¹⁸ *1907 Bellingham City Directory*, as cited in *A History of Bellingham*, Washington (Bellingham: The Argonaut Press, 1926), 5.

¹⁹ National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation, *Commercial Buildings of the Central Business District of Bellingham, Washington, 1882-1915*, Kathryn Franks, 2003.

²⁰ Bellingham's Pickett House and the Territorial Courthouse are rare examples from this early period, but neither are within the district boundaries.

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the early 20th century. By at least 1904, the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company's Electric Light Plant (later renamed the Puget Sound Power and Light Company) stood at the northeast end of downtown at the point where the parallel routes of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul on the west and the Northern Pacific Railroad line to the east diverged. The power plant buildings at the 200 block of York Street expanded and improved to support the growing streetcar system. The 1890 Oakland Block at 410 W. Champion Street (NRHP listed) is one of the few surviving buildings from this era in the DBHD.

The 1890-1899 period also saw the consolidation of the towns of Sehome and Whatcom as the town of "New Whatcom" in 1895. These two original towns contributed land and buildings to what is known today as downtown Bellingham. After Sehome and Whatcom unified, the new town built the Queen Anne - Richardsonian Romanesque style City Hall at 121 Prospect Street (NRHP listed) in 1892. The grand building welcomed travelers arriving at the waterfront docks from its prominent location on the bluff above the mouth of Whatcom Creek.

1900-1915: Unification of the City of Bellingham

Even before the City of Bellingham consolidated in 1904, the pioneer settlements along Bellingham Bay had begun to consolidate. Subsequent to the bridging of the Whatcom Creek estuary in 1899, the towns of Sehome and Whatcom began serving as a shared commercial and financial center. The last unifications of the independent settlements on Bellingham Bay occurred in 1904, when Fairhaven and Whatcom consolidated to form the City of Bellingham. Ten years later, the city received a U. S. Post Office and Court House, also known as the Bellingham Federal Building (100-04 W. Magnolia Street, NRHP listed). Constructed in 1913, the building stands as a testament to the city's importance within the county and the region at the time. Federal buildings signified regional importance, housing not only postal and judicial spaces but also offices for federal agencies like the Internal Revenue Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, and US Customs, to name a few. The Bellingham Federal Building continues to house a post office and courtroom to the present day. By 1915, Bellingham's urban identity had solidified as an urban center after the completion of a major railroad terminal, the federal building, and an expanded streetcar system.

The movement of freight by rail grew and shaped the downtown during the early decade of the 20th century. Industrial and commercial buildings sprang up alongside the main track of the BB&BC rail line down Railroad Avenue, along West Holly Street with access to the waterfront, and the mainline of the Great Northern Railway along Roeder Avenue. Commercial retail and warehouse buildings utilized this waterfront and rail access to take full advantage of shipping raw and finished products to and from market. By at least 1930, a spur track for the Northern Pacific Railroad ran down the alley between North State Street and Railroad Avenue, servicing warehouse loading docks on Railroad and commercial buildings fronting North State Street. As a result of these rail links, development along Railroad Avenue was predominantly machinery shops, repair shops, grocery warehouses, agricultural supply companies, and other types of manufacturing and commercial enterprises. Most of the historic buildings along Railroad Avenue date from the years 1900-1915 or later. The former Northern Pacific Depot, built in 1911 at the corner of Railroad and E. Magnolia (205 E. Magnolia Street), is an extant remnant from this period, today adapted for used as a bus station.

The regional and transcontinental rail networks and the streetcar system being developed during the early 20th century allowed fluid movement of people and goods through downtown Bellingham. Businesses prospered and new buildings filled in the downtown blocks. Masonry buildings were replacing wood-frame structures of the last century, and more and more, buildings were being designed with architectural flare, architects being given the latitude to experiment with exotic styles, and to use new technologies to create taller buildings. The 1904 Daylight Building at 1201-13 N. State (NRHP listed) and the 1905 Masonic Hall at 1101 N. State are two lasting examples. Local architect Frank C. Burns adopted the Beaux Arts style for the Daylight Building, and the architectural partnership of Proctor & Farrell from Tacoma designed the Masonic Temple in the Egyptian style.

With the prosperity of the early 1900s, construction boomed along North State and East and West Holly streets. Local residents frequented these streets for business, health care, and other services. Commercial buildings were being built larger, and with more lasting materials, reflecting the growing economic activity and optimism for Bellingham's future. The city's first seven-story "skyscraper" B&B Furniture Company, built in 1907 at 1313 Bay Street (NRHP listed), 1908 Exchange Building at 1248-60 North State Street, and the 1913 Bellingham National Bank at 101-07 E. Holly Street (NRHP listed) all date to this period.

Downtown Bellingham was becoming the commercial center of the city, with banks, shopping, services and government locating of the city. Downtown Bellingham was chosen for the location of a federal building that would serve the region, and in 1913 the new U.S. Post Office and Courthouse (NRHP listed) was completed in the Beaux Arts style. The financial

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institutions downtown supported the commercial growth of the surrounding neighborhoods, the city and greater Whatcom County. The two known extant, examples of financial institution buildings within the district, the 1902 Clover Block 201-07 W. Holly Street and the 1912 Washington Grocery Company Warehouse at 1125-35 Railroad Avenue, are both Beaux Arts / American Renaissance style, multi-story masonry buildings. There are also examples of commercial warehouses, retail shops, restaurants/taverns, and department stores dating to this period within the district.

Many of the commercial buildings constructed between 1900 and 1915 housed multiple uses and tenants under one roof. Storefronts faced onto the main street, flush with pedestrian walkways, with service and residential entrances located on primary or secondary facades. Upper floors were commonly occupied by offices or residential spaces. Examples of this type include the 1900 Red Front Block at 200-02 W. Holly Street, 1903 Maple Block at 1051-55 N. State Street, and the 1903 Spokane Block at 1322 Railroad Avenue, to name just a few.

Increasingly, hotels were being built in downtown Bellingham as a result of improved access via both rail and water. Earlier hotels had been wood-frame construction, and these were being replaced with larger, more ornate and stylistic masonry buildings. The transportation connections brought many tourists and passengers through the city, and local industry growth brought workers in need of temporary housing. The booming growth in the city during this period and the next meant these types of hotels met abrupt spikes of residential demand for the influx of workers. Downtown hotels from this era typically featured commercial spaces at the ground floor. Some of these hotels catered to temporary worker housing, some to tourists, and some to visiting businessmen. Hotels ranged in amenities provided and level of luxury: the 1903 Hotel Laube at 1226 North State Street (NRHP listed) and adjacent 1903 Windsor Hotel at 1220-24 North State Street are two modest examples.

By 1904, the downtown's first department store, The Fair Store (no longer extant), had opened for business. Located on Grand Avenue at Champion and Bay streets, The Fair Store was the only department store for many years until 1920, when five new department stores opened downtown between 1920 and 1925.

Between 1904 and 1908, several prominent financial institutions opened their doors downtown. These included the 1913 Bellingham National Bank at 101-07 East Holly Street (NRHP listed), the First National Bank of Bellingham and Northwestern National Bank (both demolished). First National Bank grew to be the largest, most influential bank in Whatcom County during the 1920s, with \$4.25 million in deposits in the mid-1920s. Other banks opened in the district between 1919 and 1929, but few survived the Great Depression of the 1930s. Bellingham National Bank, the only one in the city to have continued without a name change or major reorganization or purchase, remained under local ownership at least through 1955. The Bellingham National Bank began its life in the Clover Block in 1904, but after a decade had outgrown that location. Designed by F. Stanley Piper of Bellingham, the second and final home of the BNB occupied two lots at the corner of Holly Street and Cornwall Avenue (101-07 East Holly Street). The new building was completed in 1913. Although the Clover Block and Bellingham National Bank buildings no longer house banking operations, they retain high integrity and continue to contribute to the overall commercial character of the DBHD.

Historically and today, people came to the downtown for recreation and social functions; such venues included moving picture shows, live theater performances, fraternal society meetings, or recreation at the YMCA. Fraternal orders such as the Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Masons constructed meeting halls or "temples" in the downtown for their individualized organizations. Depending on the rules of each order, these buildings had limited or no public access, but provided social and recreational outlets for members and their families. Elks chapters in particular were known for their banquets, fishing derbies, concerts and dances, providing social and recreational outlets for members and their families. Within the DBHD there are three buildings that were built or used by fraternal orders: the 1905 Masonic Temple at 1101 North State Street and the 1912 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (B.P.O.E.) Building (NRHP listed) at 1412-14 Cornwall Avenue are two lasting examples. A third building, the original Bellingham YMCA built in 1906 at 311 East Holly Street, became the Odd Fellows Temple in 1942, and the Bellingham YMCA moved to the 1908 Exchange Building at 1248-60 North State Street) in the district.

Bellingham's local economy had been rapidly expanding since the turn of the century, and continued until around 1915, when the first signs of World War I became evident in Whatcom County. Almost overnight investment capital disappeared, along with it the subsequent collapse of many projected railroad, shipping, industrial and building schemes.

1916-1929: Downtown Economic Growth

It was not until the United States finally entered the war in April, 1917 that the sudden increase in demand for Northwest raw materials, together with a number of major government construction contracts, led to a recovery in Whatcom County's

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economy.²¹ The good economic times continued through the 1920s, manifesting progress in the construction of new commercial, residential, transportation and entertainment/recreation related properties downtown. This period also represented major investments and large-scale building projects in downtown Bellingham.

Through at least 1919, the downtown contained the vast majority of lodging in the city. State (Elk) Street and Cornwall (Dock) Avenues were the most common addresses for hotels in 1919. This trend continued through the next decade, with more hotels being built on Commercial and Champion Streets as development trends built on the investments in the Metropolitan Tract. The 1929 Leopold Hotel at 1206-30 Cornwall Avenue (NRHP listed) was one of Bellingham's most prestigious downtown luxury hotels.

Downtown was witnessing the decline of passenger rail traffic and the rise of automobile use in the 1920s, and automobiles were greatly influencing downtown character during this period. From the time when automobiles were introduced, downtown had the majority of the auto-related businesses in the city. Even before automobile use became widespread, new downtown businesses began emerging to serve the pioneering owners of the "horseless carriages." The 1909 Diehl & Simpson Ford building at 206 Prospect Street was an early example. These businesses often occupied simple, one-story buildings with large shop windows and oversize shop doors to allow vehicle access. Increasingly through the 1910s and 20's, automotive garages and tire shops were locating downtown. Lasting examples include the 1919 Bellingham Auto Laundry & Garage at 111-13 E. Magnolia Street; the ca. 1920 Pressetin-Hullquist Motor Company at 104-14 Prospect Street; and the 1922 Dodge Dealership at 215-17 Prospect Street. Many of the automobile dealers and garages occupied corner lots, concentrating along Cornwall, Railroad, and State in 1919, shifting to Cornwall, Magnolia and Prospect by 1925.²²

North State Street had automobile-related businesses by the second decade of the 20th century, with more appearing in the following years. As early as the 1920s, North State Street was attracting offices and depots for bus lines. In 1925, North State had a depot for "auto stages," or buses. By that time, there were at least two bus services running from Bellingham. One of these, Puget Power's subsidiary Pacific Northwest Traction, offered bus service between Seattle and Bellingham as of 1925. The other, the Seattle Interurban Motor Company, provided bus service to Vancouver, British Columbia as early as 1921. In 1927, multiple interurban rail and bus lines merged as North Coast Lines. These transportation options all based their passenger depots and offices downtown. Between 1928 and 1939, however, interurban rail service declined and eventually ceased. By 1950, downtown had a Greyhound Bus Terminal in the 1930 Puget Sound Power and Light Building at 1327 North State Street.

Route 99, the new state highway connecting Seattle to Vancouver B.C., ran directly through downtown via Holly Street and on down Prospect Street. Commercial growth related to the new transportation mode continued to boom along Holly Street, partially due to the needs of traveling motorists. New gas stations, automobile and truck dealerships, and service garages comprised many of the transportation related properties of the 1920s, and on through the 1960s, in downtown.

In the 1920s, the Metropolitan Building Company (MBC) of Seattle hired acclaimed architect Robert C. Reamer to design buildings in Seattle and Bellingham. Two of the MBC's theaters by Reamer, the 5th Avenue Theater in Seattle and the Mount Baker Theatre at 100-20 North Commercial Street in Bellingham, are listed in the National Register of Historic Places for their architectural distinction. The Mount Baker Theatre was built as part of the Metropolitan Tract, a redevelopment initiative of the Bellingham Development Company (affiliate of Seattle's MBC). To make way for the new buildings, the Metropolitan Tract project cleared an entire block of early residential buildings from the lots around the intersection of North Commercial and Champion streets. The A. W. Quist firm handled the construction. The Mount Baker Theatre opened in 1927, joining several other downtown theatres such as the American and the Grand. The Mount Baker Theater was in a class by itself, however, offering live performances as well as motion picture screenings.

The 1920s were a period of growth for downtown department stores. Many buildings that housed the early stores remain, although adapted to new uses, such as the JC Penney and Co. at 1309-11 Cornwall Avenue and the J. B. Wahl Store. One of the most striking department stores was another building in the Metropolitan Tract - the grand 1927 Montague and McHugh Building at 114 W. Magnolia Street (NRHP listed). This four-story building (five, counting the mezzanine), designed by internationally renowned Seattle architect John Graham, Sr., opened as Bellingham's most extravagant department store in 1927. Besides offering high-end apparel and furnishings, it featured a beauty parlor, optician, ballroom, tea room, and custom jewelry department. Similar to the University Tract in Seattle, Bellingham's Metropolitan

²¹ Scott and Turbeville, III. *Whatcom County in Maps: 1832 – 1937*, p. 61.

²² 1919 and 1925 Polk directories for Bellingham.

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Tract represented a push to quickly elevate downtown land values through large capital investments by prominent Northwest business interests.²³ Other types of businesses continued to thrive during through the 1920s such as drug stores, dry goods (retail and wholesale), cleaners, and specialty retail shops.

The 1916 - 1929 development period also saw construction of the third-government related building in downtown - the 1927 Engine House No. 1, at 201 Prospect Street. Built adjacent to Old City Hall to replace the earlier horse-drawn engine house, Engine House No. 1 is representative of the expansion of the city's full-time fire department. With the increasing density of the downtown hotels, apartments and office buildings, combined with factories, mills and other industrial operations at the fringes of the district, more and more, Bellingham's fire department was serving a vital role. When the former towns of Fairhaven and Whatcom consolidated to form the City of Bellingham in 1904, the respective fire departments also combined, yet remained a volunteer force. In 1905, the city began paying the fire department personnel and employed 12 men. Between 1908 and 1918, fire department staff increased to 15, and by 1926 consisted of 37 men. The increased awareness of fire danger prompted the modernization and expansion of the fire department's equipment and capabilities. In 1925, citizens of Bellingham voted for a new headquarters building to be constructed, "replacing the old central structure adjoining the city hall." Finished by the end of 1927, Engine House No. 1 (201 Prospect Street) replaced the old central fire station, adjacent to the Old City Hall.

1930-1940: Depression Years

With the 1929 stock market crash, the national economic depression of the 1930s slowed the pace of private construction in cities across the country, including Bellingham. Passenger and freight rail transportation, already under pressure from competition from automobiles and trucks, experienced further decline. Washington's few large cities fared better than the many small cities and rural areas during the Great Depression. As the Washington Writers' Project described the local impact, "The burners of the mill were cold and black, canneries closed, fishing boats were tied by at the docks, mining operations were curtailed, and men began to walk the streets in search of work."²⁴ The City's sources of income at this time were primarily limited to licenses, fees, and franchises for public utilities and the railroad. The cost of living in the Pacific Northwest of Washington had been reduced by 30%, diminishing revenues to the city. In 1932 the Bellingham City Council reduced all employee salaries; it also voted to let residents' water bills go unpaid for up to six months. To ensure that any jobs coming in would go to local workers, the City Council, Mayor, and Chamber of Commerce formed a delegation and approached contractors to hire Bellingham's unemployed. There was little construction, however, and the Bloedel-Donovan Mill had to lay off workers. Bellingham and Whatcom County banking were severely affected. In May 1939, the large First National Bank of Bellingham was sold to a Seattle-based bank and became a local branch.²⁵

Downtown businesses and retailers suffered since unemployed residents had little or no money to spend on goods and services. One of the most dramatic local casualties was the Montague and McHugh Department Store. The Beaux Arts – Neo-Classical style store was the culmination of the owners' entrepreneurial success selling dry goods in Bellingham and Fairhaven since 1888, but by 1932 their elegant terra cotta-clad department store was in receivership. During World War II, the building was converted for use by Boeing Aircraft to manufacture bomb casing for the war. It was restored to its original use when it became the Bon Marché Department Store from 1957-1987.

By 1933 approximately one-third of Washington State's workers were unemployed. Bellingham, with a population of approximately 25,000 in the early 1930s, had a particularly difficult time because of its geographical isolation. The city is now serviced by Interstate-5, connecting it to Vancouver, B.C. to the north and Seattle to the south, but the highway did not reach Bellingham until the 1950s and 1960s. Contributing to the severe local unemployment, prior to the 1930s the area had been largely reliant on resource exploitation, an economy based on natural resources such as lumber, coal mining, and fishing. These resources had been taken for quick gain, and by the time of the Great Depression they had been significantly depleted. The area had experienced a real estate boom in the 1920s as new streetcar lines and the automobile opened up more land for housing, but the Depression ended this construction.²⁶

The City of Bellingham was not responsible for local relief at this time. Bellingham residents canned fruit from their gardens, dug and ate clams, and bartered whenever possible. The state game department provided 1.5 million spawned-

²³ Michael Sullivan and Lynn Hollingsworth, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Montague and McHugh Building, 1992.

²⁴ Washington Writers' Project, *Washington, A Guide to the Evergreen State* (Portland, Oregon: Binforde and Mort, 1941), 181.

²⁵ Steve Price, "Response of City Agencies," in *The Great Depression and its Fifty-Year Shadow*, ed. Phyllis Bultmann (Bellingham, WA: Center for Pacific Northwest Studies, Western Washington University, c.1982), 66-70; Keith A. Murray, *The Story of Banking in Whatcom County* (Self-published: Bellingham, WA, 1954), 15-16.

²⁶ Price, 66-70.

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out trout carcasses to needy families in 1931. Some relief was provided by the local churches and the YWCA. To help unemployed women, the local YWCA lowered room rents in 1931 and helped women find housing in exchange for house-cleaning services. In 1932 it provided 543 free nights of lodging and breakfast as well as a clothing relief depot.²⁷

Cities like Bellingham, unable to employ their citizens through the private sector during the Great Depression, called for federal aid. To meet this need, the Public Works Administration (PWA) was created in 1933 as part of the National Recovery Act, Title II, "Public Works and Construction Projects." Because the construction trades had been especially hard hit, Congress created the PWA to fund construction projects of "public benefit." Its major goal was to create jobs for those in the building trades, almost 30% of the nation's jobless. Two notable local PWA projects constructed much-needed public buildings: Bellingham High School (1937) and the Bellingham City Hall (1939). In 1939 the WPA also built a scenic arched bridge at Whatcom Falls Park, constructed from salvaged stone arches from the Pike Block, a building in downtown Bellingham that had burned in 1930.²⁸ During the Depression, federal New Deal projects employed local workers, funded the construction of public buildings, street improvements, waste systems, and otherwise helped cities maintain their infrastructures.

Eleven buildings in the DBHD date to the 1930-1940 period. The most significant building from this period is on another parcel of the Metropolitan Tract, the Bellingham Hotel. The Bellingham Hotel at 119 North Commercial Street is the second design in the district by Reamer, begun in 1929 and completed in 1930. The hotel was designed in the Art Deco style and rises high above Reamer's Spanish Colonial Revival Mount Baker Theatre, across the street. The other buildings from this period are simpler in form and decoration. The Montgomery Building (1415-17 Railroad Avenue), for example, is a plain single story, rectangular commercial building which housed a meat market in its early years.²⁹

1941-1967: World War II, Post-War Recovery and the Interstate

While the United States fought in World War II, many materials were rationed, resulting in a major slow-down of private construction. The recovery period after the war was a transitional period for downtown Bellingham, which moved toward a post-industrial economy. After the war ended the national and local economy began to revive, with an even greater reliance on automobiles than ever before. Downtown Bellingham buildings were increasingly oriented to services such as banking and auto-related businesses rather than the sale of food or household and consumer goods. The anticipation of the Interstate, and its completion in 1966, changed both shopping and transportation patterns, as well as the architecture of the downtown.

Before Interstate-5 was built, the city was served by Highway 99, which snaked through downtown streets, bringing prospective customers but also producing traffic, corner gas stations, congestion, and parking problems. A 1950 Washington State traffic survey counted 38,000 cars travelling through the city, which at the time had a population of only 34,000. City leaders and downtown merchants feared a loss of trade if the freeway moved outside of the business district, and lobbied for the construction of a downtown mall or for a waterfront viaduct to keep travelers moving through downtown. Although Interstate-5 was ultimately built to bypass downtown Bellingham, business owners were successful in advocating for numerous interchanges, more per capita than any other Washington city.³⁰

The planning and construction of the Interstate took place between 1945-1966 and was implemented in three stages, moving from the north to the south.³¹ For some time, city leaders had called for much-needed improvements of Highway 99, but the passage of Eisenhower's Federal-Aid Highway Act led to a new interstate highway instead. The day after Eisenhower's February 21, 1955 speech to Congress presenting his plan for a National System of Interstate and Defense Highway, the *Bellingham Herald* headline read: "*Ike Warns Escape Highways Needed.*" Local residents were evidently well aware of the Cold War threat of atomic attack that gripped the nation, as well as their own need for better transportation to destinations north and south.³² Sig Hjaltilin, Bellingham's mayor during the early Interstate planning

²⁷ Price and Dorothy Culjat, "Response of the YWCA," in *The Great Depression and its Fifty-Year Shadow*, 64.

²⁸ *Bellingham Herald*, January 4, 1940; Dean Kahn, "Great Depression's Stimulus Money Brought Great Structures to Bellingham," *Bellingham Herald*, May 2, 2009.

²⁹ According to city directory research by Jim Talbot, volunteer researcher.

³⁰ Chuck Flood, *Washington's Highway 99* (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2013), 16; Larissa King, "The Route of Highway 99 through Bellingham," <http://www.cob.org/services/planning/historic/hwy-99/bellingham.txt>

³¹ James V. Hillegas, "'Pushing Forward with the Determination of the Machine Age': Interstate 5 is Built through Bellingham, Washington, 1945-1966," *The Journal of the Whatcom Historical Society* (April 2004):105-38.

³² Hillegas, 124.

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period (1952-55), belonged to the Good Roads Association, and helped to bring the organization's convention to Bellingham in 1955.³³ The interstate route ultimately adopted was built east of downtown.

Prior to the construction of Interstate-5, downtown was Bellingham's shopping center, hosting numerous grocery stores and public markets. Department and "dime" stores -- J.C. Penny's, Woolworth's, Newberry's, Montgomery Ward, Sears, and other national chains -- all had retail stores downtown. The Penny's and Woolworth's stores, for example, occupied more than half the block of Cornwall Avenue in 1960. Downtown's original walkable shopping district, centered on a three-block stretch of Magnolia, was gradually replaced by supermarkets on the periphery of downtown, or in the growing suburban areas. Two suburban malls were constructed near the Interstate in the 1960s and 1980s, and businesses moved out of the city core, undermining downtown retailers.³⁴ Local historians describe the evolution: "The business district grew without competition for 50 years. Then in the 1950s food markets moved away from the downtown core. In the 1960s large discount stores spawned shopping centers near freeway exchanges, and in 1988 Bellis Fair Mall opened. The mall drew downtown's large anchor stores away from the city center."³⁵ By the early 1990s, Penny's, Sears, and Bon Marche had all relocated to the new mall.

In the post-war era, customers primarily arrived downtown by automobile, which was changing the streetscape. Buildings of this era, particularly in the late 1950s and 1960s, were often auto-oriented, evidenced by drive-through windows and an increase in surface parking around the building. These later buildings were typically set back farther from the street than their predecessors, occupying sometimes irregular footprints. Parking meters had been installed in 1948, supported by merchants who wanted to keep parking fluid to increase the number of customers. However, this created a disincentive effect for downtown shoppers and as the auto-centric culture became well established, consumers relied on more parking than curb-side spaces could supply and parking lots became a desirable feature. State Street was particularly affected: as older buildings were torn down or destroyed by fire, they were replaced by parking lots. Self-service businesses such as supermarkets, sold a larger variety of goods and required more space to house greater inventories.³⁶ Stores moved outside of downtown, as they could occupy more square footage and provide larger parking lots.

As suburbanization flourished in the post-World War II era, cities cultivated public institutions that would anchor their downtowns. In Bellingham, the long-awaited library to replace the earlier Carnegie library atop a steep hill was built at 210 Central Avenue in 1951. Another addition to the Civic Center was the 1950 Whatcom County Courthouse (311 Grand Street). Both of these buildings were designed in the modern tradition to emphasize pure function; they were utilitarian and austere in style.

After hotels and motels went up along Interstate 5, most of the former downtown hotels adapted to new uses, such as retirement living or apartments. Modernist-style health clinics, churches, and banks were built on lots where older buildings formerly stood. Development of community-focused services (health clinics and churches) located around the perimeter of downtown marks an important transition of services from downtown out to neighborhoods. Medical services in particular, formerly located in upper floors of downtown commercial blocks, moved closer to residential neighborhoods as the focus of activities shifted to suburban developments following World War II. The placement around the edge of downtown afforded ease of access to their clients in adjacent residential neighborhoods.

The deprivations of the Great Depression and the scarcity of goods during World War II left the country with a desire for change. Nationally, Americans were excited about the space age, evident in futuristic popular culture of the 1950s and 1960s, TV shows such as "The Jetsons" and structures such as the 1962 Seattle Space Needle.³⁷ Television brought entertainment directly into the home, and after Bellingham received TV reception in 1953, the number of downtown theaters dwindled. The downtown had supported about half a dozen movie theaters, and the addition of Mount Baker Theatre in 1927 produced a surplus. In 1950, the city directory shows that there were still five operating theatres: the American, the Avalon, the Grand, the Standard and Mount Baker Theatre, but these began to close in the mid-to-late 1950s. By 1960 only the Grand and Mount Baker remained.³⁸ Mount Baker Theatre, the sole survivor, showed motion

³³ Hillegas, 112.

³⁴ Hillegas, 132 & 138. The 1960s Bellingham Mall later became Sehome Village.

³⁵ Jeff Jewell and Richard Vanderway, "Historic Walking Tour Downtown," (Bellingham, WA: Whatcom Museum of History & Art, undated).

³⁶ Koert & Biery, *Looking Back*, 93; Jewell, "Clair's Super Market, First Modern Grocery."

³⁷ The Space Needle, designed by Edward E. Carlson and John Graham, Jr. for the 1962 World's Fair in Seattle, was inspired by the shape of a flying saucer.

³⁸ Jeff Jewell, Photo Historian & Curator, "Now Playing," Photography Exhibit, Whatcom Museum of History and Art, Bellingham, WA,

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pictures until 1984. A few of the former theater buildings have been adapted to other uses: the former Avalon at 109-13 W. Magnolia, for example, is now tenanted by shoe and clothing stores. As downtown theaters disappeared, the social functions of film-going were supported by “twin” theaters built on the outskirts of town, as well drive-in theaters that permitted viewers to see movies without leaving their cars.

Bellingham’s downtown architecture also reflected the national excitement surrounding the modern movement, as buildings from earlier development eras of the city were torn down, facades were modernized, and new, forward-thinking buildings were erected. Inspired by the Modern movement, downtown storefronts were remodeled, creating a significant trend marked by a shift in aesthetics and a transitional period in Bellingham. This modernization was part of a nationwide movement intended to draw customers back downtown by upgrading storefronts to match prevailing aesthetic preferences. Some commercial buildings constructed during previous development periods received complete storefront remodels between 1946 and 1967, illustrating a resurgence of commercial activity following World War II. The 1925 Vienna Cleaners at 206 E. Magnolia Street, received a Populuxe façade ca. 1955. “Populuxe,” derived from the blend of “popular” and “luxury,” was a prevalent style in the 1950s and 1960s. The remodel was also an example of automotive architecture: the façade, embellished with the business name in large, modern sans serif capital letters, functioned as a billboard visible to motorists. The 1908 Exchange Building (a.k.a. YMCA) at 1248-60 N. State Street was updated with a gold mesh façade in 1968. Such “slipcovers” with perforated metal screens were often used for newer commercial buildings of the modern era.³⁹ Stucco was also liberally used to cover, and thus update, older construction materials. Some buildings received aluminum-framed doors and display windows. Aluminum in particular, a material cultivated during World War II, was used to industrialize building designs. Such midcentury development signified an effort to modernize the part of the building most visible and accessible to pedestrians and automobile drivers.

The arrival of modernism in the post-war era is evident in midcentury buildings such as the 1958 Dr. Kaiser Clinic at 1130 N. Forest Street, the 1965 Montgomery Ward Catalog / Sherwin Williams Store at 1401 N. State Street, and the 1967 Western Optical building at 1200 N. Forest Street. All three buildings are low-slung one-story structures with flat roofs. The Kaiser Clinic and Optical buildings exhibit heavy use of glass panels, irregular shapes and wide eaves. In addition, the Kaiser Clinic features the horizontal strips of windows favored in the 1950s and 1960s. These midcentury modern additions are interspersed among buildings from previous development periods. Such designs are nevertheless representative of this period and are integral to the downtown historic district.

Architect Designed Buildings

Although a majority of the district’s building stock is not attributed to a specific designer, there are many buildings which represent the talents of local and regional architects. John Graham, Sr. and Robert C. Reamer are perhaps the most prestigious names, known for their landmark designs in Washington State and beyond. Local architects such as F. Stanley Piper, Alfred Lee, and Thornton F. Doan have also left their mark through numerous buildings that still stand today. Within the district, the work of John Graham, Sr., Robert C. Reamer, Alfred Lee, F. Stanley Piper, James Taylor Knox, William Cox, and Frank C. Burns are represented. James Teague and Proctor & Farrell also designed buildings that have survived within the DBHD. A surprising number of these architects (Lee, Cox, etc.) were self-trained and/or little is known about their architectural training (Proctor).

Seattle architect John Graham, Sr. (1873 – 1955) is the most prominent of the district’s architects. A native of England, Graham arrived in Seattle in 1901 and practiced through the 1940s. His legacy includes a wide range of styles and forms, from residences and churches to commercial buildings and industrial plants. Graham, Sr. worked as a supervising architect for the Ford Motor Company and operated from a Detroit office in 1914-18, later returning to Seattle. He joined forces with William Painter from 1936-42 in New York City. His son John Graham, Jr. joined the firm and continued his father’s practice in Seattle by 1946. At the height of his career, Graham, Sr. designed Bellingham’s 1927 terra cotta-faced Montague and McHugh Building at 114 West Magnolia Street, completed as part of the Metropolitan Tract. A few years later, he designed another department store faced in terra cotta for J.C. Penny’s at Second Avenue and Pike Street in Seattle (1930). Graham designed several Seattle buildings using terra cotta, which was popular in the 1920s, including

fall 2014.
³⁹ Carol J. Dyson, “Mid-20th Century Storefront Components,” *How To Work With Storefronts of the Mid-Twentieth Century*, WA State DAHP website, <http://www-stage.dahp.wa.gov/recent-past-on-main-street>.

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the Bank of America Building at 815 Second Avenue and the Dexter Horton Building on the corner of Second Avenue and Cherry Street.⁴⁰

Another Seattle architect, Robert C. Reamer, also contributed to the development of the Bellingham Metropolitan Tract. Reamer entered the world of architecture at the young age of 13, working as a draftsman in a Detroit architect's office. Reamer had moved to San Diego at twenty-one and partnered with Samuel B. Zimmer in Zimmer & Reamer, architects. Prior to working for the MBC in Seattle, Reamer made a name for himself through his work at Yellowstone National Park. There, he popularized the Rustic style in his design of the 1904 Old Faithful Inn, now a National Historic Landmark. Reamer designed three landmark theaters in Washington, each showcasing a different style, all ornate and richly detailed on the interior. Within the DBHD, and the Metropolitan Tract in particular, Reamer designed the 1927 Mount Baker Theatre and the 1930 Bellingham Towers at 119 North Commercial Street, a 14-story hotel. He drew on his experience with Seattle's Fifth Avenue Theatre for the Spanish-style Mount Baker Theatre, a style frequently used in movie theaters of the 1920s. For the tall Bellingham Hotel, he used restrained ornamentation, a "compromised modernism" influenced by office buildings in New York, Chicago, and Seattle.⁴¹

Local Bellingham architects were responsible for several designs in the DBHD. Among them, F. Stanley Piper claims the largest number of designs within the district. While other architects are represented with one or two buildings each, there are 13 known designs Piper in the DBHD, including: the 1912 Bellingham National Bank, 101-07 East Holly Street; 1915 Zobrist building, 1415-17 Cornwall Avenue; 1919 Bellingham Auto Laundry & Garage, 111-13 E. Magnolia Street; 1922 Harlow Mortuary Building, 322 E. Holly Street; 1923 Fine Arts Building, 314 East Holly Street; 1923 Neher Brothers Plumbing Company, 109-13 Prospect Street; 1926 Bellingham Herald Building, 1155 North State Street (NRHP listed); 1926 Bay Street Public Market, 301 W. Holly Street; 1926 Union Printing building, 1415-17 Cornwall Avenue; 1927 Engine House No. 1, 201 Prospect Street; 1928 Public Comfort Station, 109 West Champion Street; 1928 McHugh Apartments, 217-21 W. Holly Street; and the 1930 Montgomery Ward & Co., 1315 Cornwall Avenue. Born in Yorkshire, England in 1883, Piper studied architecture at Blundell's College at Tiverton, Devonshire and began his career with the firm of King and Lister in Plymouth, where he worked as a draftsman from 1900-07.⁴² Piper immigrated to the United States in 1907 and moved to Bellingham in 1908. Piper's professional preference for period revivals, such as Gothic and Tudor styles, may be derived from their popularity during his most prolific period in the 1920s or from his education and early training abroad. He often combined features from different architectural precedents, as in his Art Deco public comfort station design, playfully embellished with a Greek key frieze. A notable feature of his commercial designs is Piper's use of dramatic, highly articulated entrances, often with Gothic- or Tudor-style arches, evident in the Herald and Fine Arts buildings.

Another Bellingham architect, Alfred Lee (1843-1933), designed several buildings within the district including the iconic and ornate 1892 Old City Hall at 121 Prospect Street (NRHP listed) and the 1906 YMCA at 311 East Holly Street.⁴³ His long life spanned two centuries. Lee began his career as a wagon maker and was a self-taught architect. Around 1890, Lee moved to New Whatcom, most likely spurred by promoters who advertised the community as a "town of opportunity for men with ambition." Lee fit this bill well and by 1892 he had changed his career and began billing himself as an architect. Reportedly Lee had studied architecture on his own and apparently was a quick study. Despite his lack of training, he began to receive many important commissions. Over the course of his career, he embraced the extravagant Queen Anne and massive Richardsonian-Romanesque styles of the late 19th century. Around 1913 Lee quit his architectural practice and resumed his mechanic's trade, this time making and repairing gasoline engines in a shop at his home. His shop was one of the early automotive works in Bellingham. Lee passed away in Bellingham on December 19, 1933 and is buried at Bayview Cemetery.

James C. Teague designed the Dahlquist Building (ca. 1910, 1311-13 North State Street), also historically known as the Hotel Mullin and the Antler Apartments. The Dahlquist Building was one of the early reinforced concrete buildings in Bellingham. Teague had also drawn up the original plans for a reinforced concrete building for Bellingham's Flatiron Building, but his plans were rejected, and Frank C. Burns ultimately designed the Flatiron. Teague was a member of the AIA from 1913-17. He practiced in Bellingham early in the 20th century, and subsequently worked in Montana, Texas and

⁴⁰ Sally B. Woodbridge and Roger Montgomery, *A Guide to Architecture in Washington State* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1980): 116, 120, 129, 132.

⁴¹ Lawrence Kreisman, *The Stimson Legacy* (Seattle: Willows Press, 1992): 149-52.

⁴² "Piper, F. Stanley," Lottie Roeder Roth, ed. *History of Whatcom County*, 2 vols. (Chicago: Pioneer Historical Publication Co., 1926), 206. Also see "Piper, Frederick," PCAD Website, <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/architects/4215/>.

⁴³ Michael Houser, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Architect Biographies, Alfred Lee, <http://www.dahp.wa.gov/learn-and-research/architect-biographies/alfred-lee>, accessed on October 16, 2014.

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Calgary, Alberta, as well as other locations.⁴⁴ Bellingham architect, Frank C. Burns, designed two of the NRHP listed buildings within the district – the Daylight Building (1904, 1201-13 North State Street) and the Flatiron Building (1907, 1313 Bay Street). Although records of Burns' training and portfolio are limited, he practiced in Bellingham from at least 1905, until he passed away in 1925. The Daylight Building was one of his first designs in Bellingham, and like many of his other contributions to downtown -- the 1909 Kirkpatrick Building at 1401-15 Commercial Street; the 1921 Laube Apartments at 1221-23 N. Forest Street; and the 1922 Union Depot at 1322-24 N. State Street -- shows his preference for building in brick and stone. His other works include the Alaska Building (burned 1969) at the corner of East Holly and North State streets and the NRHP listed Aftermath Club (1300 Broadway), the latter located outside the DBHD.

Thornton F. Doan (1866-1930) designed the commercial building at 208 East Holly Street, which has been modified and shares a veneer with the adjacent building, 206 East Holly Street. Doan was a prolific architect who designed numerous commercial buildings, residences, apartments, hotels, fraternal halls, churches, and industrial structures found throughout the Bellingham area. His body of work is extensive and varied. He received a Washington State architect's license, one of the first assigned, no. 41. Although Doan was a prolific designer in a variety of styles, many of his buildings have been lost. Before moving to Bellingham, Doan was as a schoolteacher for thirteen years and also a high school principal. This background may account for the 50 or more school buildings he designed in the state, along with the President Hotel (1926) and the Skagit County Courthouse (1922) in Mount Vernon, several college dormitories and fraternal halls, and the Beth Israel Synagogue (ca. 1910) and Larabbe Elementary School in Bellingham.⁴⁵ Doan died in his home in Bellingham on December 19, 1930 at the age of 64, following a two-year illness.

William Cox (1842 – 1921), another British immigrant to Bellingham, designed the B. P. O. E. (Elks) Building (NRHP listed) in the DBHD. Completed in 1912 as a social/meeting hall, the Elks Building is located at 1412-14 Cornwall Avenue. Born in England in 1842, Cox had no known formal architectural training before he arrived in New York in 1887. In 1889, he relocated with his family to Bellingham and opened his own practice. He is mostly known for his residential (houses, apartments) work but also some commercial and school designs. He worked with F. Stanley Piper on Bellingham's 1909 Kulshan Clubhouse in Fairhaven, a large bungalow with square bays, embellished with Craftsman trim, as well as the 1909 Anacortes Public Library.⁴⁶ Cox retired due to his failing eyesight around 1912 and passed away in Bellingham on April 29, 1921.

The Tacoma-based firm of Proctor & Farrell designed the 1905 Masonic Temple at 1101 North State Street. John G. Proctor (1854-1925) practiced in Tacoma from 1885 through at least 1908, on his own and with various design partners. It is not known if he completed formal architectural education, but Proctor received one of the earliest Washington State architectural licenses on November 29, 1919 (No. 129). He also designed a Masonic Hall (1884) in Fargo, North Dakota.⁴⁷ He was involved as supervising architect of the Territorial Insane Asylum (Steilacoom, WA) as well as later structures on that campus (currently known as the Western State Hospital). With Oliver Perry, Proctor designed the 1893 Pierce County Courthouse (demolished).⁴⁸ Well-respected in his field in his own era, Proctor served as the Washington State Architect at one time, and a district in Tacoma is named "Proctor District" in honor of his influence.⁴⁹

The DBHD's architect-designed buildings were commissioned predominantly from the private sector, although there is one federal design. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury, James Taylor Knox, designed the Bellingham Federal Building in the Beaux Arts – American Renaissance style. Completed in 1913, the Bellingham Federal Building exemplifies the standardized but ornate work of Knox and his office.

Conclusion

The many historic buildings of the DBHD serve as landmarks, providing character and context to newer infill development surrounding the downtown. Some continue their original functions and others have been adapted to new uses, particularly

⁴⁴ Michael Sullivan, Jackie Kales, Diane Molberg, "National Register Nomination form for the Flatiron Building," July 12, 1983.

⁴⁵ Michael Houser, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Architect Biographies, Thornton F. Doan (<http://dahp.wa.gov/learn-and-research/architect-biographies/thornton-f-doan>), accessed September 22, 2014.

⁴⁶ Michael Houser, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Architect Biographies, William Cox (<http://dahp.wa.gov/learn-and-research/architect-biographies/william-cox>), November 2012.

⁴⁷ Michael Houser, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Architect Biographies, John G. Proctor, <http://www.dahp.wa.gov/learn-and-research/architect-biographies/john-g-proctor>, December 2013.

⁴⁸ Architect John G. Proctor, Pacific Coast Architecture Database, (<https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/architects/5245/>), accessed February 13, 2014.

⁴⁹ Sarah Hilsendeger, John G. Proctor biography entry, hosted by Historic Tacoma (<http://www.historictacoma.org/ht/john-g-proctor.html>), accessed February 13, 2014.

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local specialty shops and restaurants. Regional railroads and three major transcontinental lines brought increased activity to downtown, encouraging financial and commercial growth. Downtown's physical character has been shaped by changes in building technology and architectural expression over the years. As a group, the district's contributing resources represent a cohesive, yet diverse set of architectural trends and multiple areas of significance.

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National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Barlow Building. Michael Sullivan and Spencer Howard, 2004.

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- National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Bellingham Herald Building. Katie Chase, 2013.
- National Register of Historic Places Nomination. B.P.O.E. Building. Greg Griffith, 1991.
- National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Daylight Building. Michael Sullivan and Spencer Howard, 2004.
- National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Flatiron Building. Jackie Kales, Diane Molberg, and Michael Sullivan, 1982.
- National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Leopold Hotel. Michael Sullivan, 1980.
- National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Laube Hotel. Mark Shifflette, 2003.
- National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Montague and McHugh Building. Michael Sullivan and Lynn Hollingsworth, 1993.
- National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Mt. Baker Theatre. Richard Vanderway, 1976.
- National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Oakland Block. Neil C McCarthy, 1998.
- National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Old City Hall. Charlotte V. Schneider, 1969.
- National Register of Historic Places Nomination. United States Post Office and Court House / Federal Building. John Kvapil, 1979.
- National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Washington Grocery Company Warehouse. Florence K. Lentz, 1996.
- Northwest Digital Archives. Finding aid, Puget Sound Power & Light Company records.
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Downtown Bellingham Historic District

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Whatcom Museum of History and Art

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 75
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>10</u>	<u>538146</u>	<u>5400225</u>	3	<u>10</u>	<u>538408</u>	<u>5399367</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>10</u>	<u>538757</u>	<u>5400188</u>	4	<u>10</u>	<u>538149</u>	<u>5399396</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the Downtown Bellingham Historic District is shown on the accompanying site plan. The National Register boundary for the district is irregular, including some partial blocks.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The National Register boundary for the Downtown Bellingham Historic District includes those properties that are historically associated with the commercial and transportation development of the central business district, and retain sufficient integrity to portray their relationship during the period of significance (1890-1967). The boundary includes all of the significant properties related to the downtown historic district as well as some non-contributing resources, which are either non-historic or historic and extensively altered. The boundary was drawn based on the limits of the central business district during its period of significance, excluding modern intrusions and buildings lacking integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Johnson, Spencer Howard, Artifacts Consulting; Katie Franks, Jeff Jewell, and Kate Newell, City of Bellingham; historical research by Jim Talbot, Gayle Helgoe, Kolby LaBree, and Lynette Felber

organization City of Bellingham date August, 2014

street & number 201 North Yakima Avenue telephone 253-572-4599

city or town Tacoma state WA zip code 98403

e-mail sjohnson@artifacts-inc.com; showard@artifacts-inc.com

Downtown Bellingham Historic District
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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

See attached photograph sheets and key maps for contemporary and historic photographs of the district.

Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Bellingham, Attn: Katie Franks
street & number 210 Lottie Street telephone 360.778.8388
city or town Bellingham state WA zip code 98225

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.