United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name **Pend Oreille County Courthouse**

Other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 625 West Fourth Street ____ not for publication

city or town Newport ____ vicinity

State Washington code WA county Pend Oreille code 051 zip code 99156

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination __ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property __ meets __ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant __ nationally __ statewide __ locally. (__ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property __ meets __ does not meet the National Register criteria. (__ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

__ entered in the National Register.
__ See continuation sheet

__ determined eligible for the National Register.
__ See continuation sheet

__ determined not eligible for the National Register.

__ removed from the National Register.

__ other (explain:) ____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ___ Private
- X public-local
- ___ public-State
- ___ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box

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

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

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
1	1	objects
3	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Government; Courthouse
Government; Correctional Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Government; Courthouse
Government; Government Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals;
Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Brick
roof Synthetics
other Terra Cotta
Metal

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property.) See continuation sheet, pg 1

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.)

X **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.

X **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** owed 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

Politics / Government

Period of Significance
1915-1940

Significant Dates
1915

1940

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Williams & Williams (Architect)

Carter, C.W. (Builder)

Hartness, T. W. (Architect)

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property.) See continuation sheet, pg 9

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.) See continuation sheet, pg 19

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 Engineering Record # _____
___ Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned) # _____

Primary location of additional data:

___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
X Local government
___ University
X Other

Name of repository:
Pend Oreille Co. Historical Society Museum
Pend Oreille Co. Library, Newport
Pend Oreille Co. Courthouse

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References
(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	11	4 96 422	53 36 057
2			
3			
4			

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property.) See continuation sheet, pg 21

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected.) See continuation sheet, pg 21

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ann Marie Doyon, MHP / Historic Preservation Consultant, Architectural Historian
organization A.D. Preservation date April 9, 2013
street & number PO Box 10296 telephone 859-533-9943
city or town Spokane state WA zip code 99209

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Pend Oreille County (co: Teresa Deal, Pend Oreille Public Works)
street & number 625 West Fourth Street telephone (509)447-4513
city or town Newport state WA zip code 99156

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Pend Oreille County Courthouse at 625 West Fourth Street in Newport, Washington was constructed in 1915 according to the designs of the Coeur d'Alene, Idaho architecture partnership of Williams & Williams. The courthouse is located in Scott's Addition and is directly surrounded primarily by residential buildings, though it is only two blocks from the train depot and only three blocks from the southerly end of the town's historical, central business district and main thoroughfare – Washington Street. Though some modernization has taken place in the areas directly surrounding the courthouse, this part of town is clearly rooted through in its character and history to some of Newport's earliest days.

Courthouse - Exterior

The Pend Oreille County Courthouse is a two-story, rectangular, flat-roof buliding set on a partially-raised basement foundation. It is oriented toward the north facing Fourth Street in Newport. The building exhibits a buff brick exterior and a wide, galvanized iron cornice with a small, brick parapet extending above. Dentils, modillions, and recessed panels, also of galvanized iron, decorate the cornice. The small parapet exhibits recessed panels, as well as aluminum flashing replacing the original galvanized iron flashing. Brick pilasters, with terra cotta capitals, are found on all elevations separating slightly recessed bays. Additional recessed brick panels are found around the buliding between the main level and second levels. Terra cotta sills runs below the bands of windows on the main and second levels, while a terra cotta water table or belt course spans all elevations above the basement level windows. All of the referenced materials are noted on the original architectural drawings for the building.

Three-part windows, with one-over-one vinyl windows (replacing the original one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sashes) are found on all elevations; paired windows are also found in the central bay on the façade and rear elevations. The primary façade elevation is divided into five sections, with a 3-3-2-3-3 rhythm of windows; the same rhythm is found on the rear elevation, which also has three additional smaller windows within the central bay providing light for restrooms originally in those locations. The two side elevations are divided into five sections with three-part windows in each of the outside sections.

The main entry to the buliding is centered on the façade elevation. It features a concrete stairway from the main walkway up to the doors on the raised main level. The stairs feature nonhistoric metal railings, while the interior of the stairway is flanked by porcelain subway tiles with wood trim. The main entry doors are full-light, wooden, double doors with a recessed wood panel at the bottom of each door. The doors are flanked by the original sidelights and feature a large, original, four-light transom above. The main entry stairway is ornamented by a galvanized iron, segmental arch decorated with a small swag and the words "COURT HOUSE." The building's cornerstone, containing

a time capsule, was installed August 20, 1915 at the east end of the façade elevation just above the water table. It was removed in 2011 to reveal the time capsule's contents during the county's centennial year, and has not yet been replaced.

The rear elevation was designed nearly identical as the façade with a few slight differences. The rear entry is not recessed, rather it is even with the primary wall plane and the segmental arch above the entry exhibits only a swag, and no wording. Additionally, an entry ramp and doorway, containing a metal door and metal lintel, have been added at the basement level, just west of the main entry stairs. This entry allows for ADA-access without disrupting the original, formal entries to the building.

The east and west side elevations are nearly identical to one another, with three-part windows at each end and a recessed panel in the center surrounded by a narrow brick band. The east elevation contains a basement-level entry, with a transom window, at the south end of the wall.

The basement rooms in the northeast and southeast corners of the buildings were originally utilized as jail cells. Per the original plans, the windows on these spaces originally featured bars, with an exterior iron fence being found at the southeast corner. The fence and bars have been removed, though the metal mounts can still be seen around those windows.

The building features a built-up, flat roof, though original plans show a series of valleys for drainage. A new roof membrane was added in 2012. The building is supported by a concrete foundation and concrete footers. The foundation is only visible near the basement-level entries on the east and rear elevations. An angled, concrete water table is found at the top of the foundation and is found at grade in all remaining locations.

A small plaque is found on the northwest corner of the courthouse on the building's façade elevation, which reads "this courthouse site donated by Jessie Cass Scott 1913."

Courthouse - Interior

Staring in the lowest level of the building, the courthouse basement is accessible via either the new ADA-entry on the rear elevation, the elevator or the staircase centered on the south end the building's interior. This interior staircase retains it's original runs and treads, newell posts and balustrade. At the base of those stairs, is a corridor with a storage/janitor's closet beneath the staircase, and an elevator in the original location of a jail bathroom. The width of the corridor has been reduced by the installation of a staffed counter for the public works department that now runs the full length of this area. The counter features a paneled wooden design, recreating the design for the original counters in the building. Two restrooms are found in the hallway between the ADA-entry and the corridor; the restrooms and hallway are located in the space originally designated for the superintendant's office. An additional doorway in this hallway provides access to the remainder of the basement. Though some original walls have been removed, the organization of office spaces remains. An office in the southwest corner of the basement remains, though the location of its entry

door has been relocated due to the addition of the restrooms. Two small restrooms and the south wall for the storage vault centered toward the west end of the basement level have been removed, though the other thick walls for the vault remain. The walls for the original sheriff's office remain, with the space now serving primarily as a copy and scan area. Another jail restroom centered toward the east end of the basement has been removed, while walls creating a small office space in the southeast corner of the basement have been added. Two vaults noted in the original design remain, centered on the east end of the basement, now containing mechanical systems for the buliding. The rooms in the northeast and southeast corners of the basement were originally utilized as jail cells, and are now office spaces. An angled door at the west end of the corridor, indicated in the original designs, still provides access between the corridor and the office space in this location. A slightly dropped ceiling has been installed in the basement, but was kept back from the windows so as not to cut into them nor block access to open them for ventilation or utilize them for egress.

On the main floor of the building, the formal, public spaces, including the original lobby, formal entry, rear stair, and four angled doors at each corner of the lobby all remain. The area's grand scale and classical design feature terrazzo floors with a circle and red star in the center, high ceilings, dark-stained door and window trims along with original baseboards and quarter-rounds, andfunctioning transom windows. The ceilings on the main level have been minimally lowered, allowing for a high ceiling height to remain. The south stairway leads up to the lobby on the south side, while the main entry doors provide entry to the lobby on the north side. The elevator is found on the south side of the lobby, next to the stairs, in the location of an original restroom in that location. The four angeld doors at each corner of the lobby, originally leading into the recorder's office, auditor's office, treasurer's office, and commissioner's room all remain, though the commissioner's room off the southwest corner of the lobby has been converted into a restroom.

An original restroom centered on the west side of the lobby has since been convered into a staff breakroom, which is accessible through the originally-designed doorway. The auditor's office and original vault remain today in the same location as originally designed. A small additional office has been added within this space in the northwest corner of the building, but the interior walls utilize large windows allowing for natural light to still pass through the entire space as originally intended. A private office in the southwest corner of the main level remains, though it has been slightly enlarged; it is still accessible via the passageway between the vault and the original restroom (now the breakroom).

In the northeast corner of the main level is a meeting room, which originally served as the as the treasurer's office with a small public space in it. This is the only room without lowered ceilings; a pressed-tin ceiling is found in this room. A small conference area has been added at the rear of this room, in the far northeast corner of the building. The original vault in this location has been converted to a restroom, but retains its original, thick walls and dimensions. The original assessor's office in the southeast corner of the building also remains, but is now utilized as the commissioner's office. The

original walls and vault remain in this space, though a small office in the far southeast corner of the building has recently been added to provide privacy for the county's human resources representative.

The south stair leads to a large main hall on the second or upper level. Large windows over the south stairs provide a light well allowing natural light into these spaces. The elevator on the upper level is found in the location of an original restroom. Directly forward from the stairs, are two large textured windows with textured-glass transoms above, which originally provided both privacy and light for the women jurors and witness rooms. One of the original doorways into those two rooms remains, now providing access into a large, open space. An angled door at the southeast corner of the central hall, originally providing access to two attorney's rooms, now provides access to a small hallway containing those two rooms as well as two small restrooms. The two restrooms extend off the hallway toward the north into the area originally utilized for a vault in that location. At the west end of the central hall, is a double door with large transom, retaining it's original, functioning hardware. This entry originally passed directly into the building's courtroom. A small foyer has been added inside the doorway, providing access to a small meeting room and restroom, then continuing into the assessor's office, which now fills the rest of the original courtroom space as well as much of the space originally designated as the bar area. A small office, a passageway, and storage rooms take up the remaining areas of the original bar. While the original courtroom space has been altered and the use of that space has changed over time, historic details of the original courtroom including trims, mouldings, and the box beam ceiling, which is covered by a dropped ceiling but is still intact. This space is still largely one large open area, maintaining much of the original volume of the large room. The remainder of the upper level (north-central portion and northeast corner) is one large, open space. These spaces now serve as the treasurer's office.

Courthouse – Alterations

In 1978 the county approved construction for a Hall of Justice, funded by a grant from the U.S. Economic Development Administration, approximately one mile west of the courthouse. The new building was constructed with a courtroom, judge's chambers, jury facilities, a county clerk's office, prosecutor's offices, a District Court, county law library, juvenile department, and support services offices – as well as a new county jail and sheriff's office. Though not an alteration to the courthouse itself, the project removed the court, jail and sheriff's office functions from the 1915 courthouse and 1940 jail, allowing for other county functions and personnel to utilize those spaces. Despite the removal of the court function from the building, the majority of the volume for the original courtroom space remains intact today as one large room, losing space only to a small foyer with a meeting room and restroom at its east end. The wall between the courtroom and bar has been removed, but an office and storage space has been added in the bar area, helping to preserve the original shape of the courtroom space.

The Pend Oreille County Courthouse itself then underwent a renovation completed in 1992 by Walker Construction Company of Spokane, WA. The renovation, which garnered an historic preservation award presented by the Eastern Washington State Historical Society, was guided by the designs of Zeck Butler Architects, also of Spokane. Some alterations, primarily noting the change in some walls and uses for certain rooms, have been noted in the description of the interiors above. Additional renovation activities included:

- building HVAC, plumbing, electrical, and alarm systems replacement
- installation of full-light wood doors with recessed panels at the bottom, recreating the building's original doors (that had since been replaced with metal doors)
- installation of vinyl windows with cream-colored trims
- comprehensive improvements to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) including:
    - addition of interior three-story elevator
    - restroom updates
    - door hardware and signage
- demolition of the original boiler house / heat plant building (east of the jail)

Any wood trims that have been repaired, replaced or newly installed have been done utilizing the original designs and materials, recreating the original designs.

According to staff at Zeck Butler Architects, the updates were done in compliance with historic preservation guidelines following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Photos and the original floor plans indicate the building's original windows were simple one-over-one wood sashes, with the same divisions of glass and overall appearance as the replacement sashes, the installation of which did not interrupt or alter the fenestration or rhythm associated with the originally intended design and appearance. New materials installed were chosen to be compatible with the existing, original materials. Though some office walls have been removed, and a few new interior walls have been added, the overall plan and spatial qualities of the buliding remains. The most notable changes in the plan are tied to the accomodation of ADA-compliant restrooms situated in more easily-accessible locations, and the installation of an elevator in the location three original restrooms located one above the other on each level, as well as the change of use in the original courtoom space made necessary by the removal of the courtroom to an alternate building.

The ceilings on all levels were lowered, but minimally-so, with the lowered ceilings stopping short of the exterior windows so that they do not block or cut into the windows. Original transom windows, with their original levers and hardware remain throughout the building. Nearly every nonhistoric

interior wall that has been added features large expanses of glass, in order to preserve the passage of natural light throughout the interior spaces as intended by the original design.

The 1991-92 renovation cost approximately $1.6-million, funded by general obligation bonds, a HUD block grant and investment interest.

In 2008, a new concrete staircase was poured for the front entry of the courthouse, by Hudson Construction of Davis Lake.[i]

In the summer of 2012, following some moisture issues on the building's second level, a new membrane was added to the roof funded partially by county capital projects funds and partially by a grant administered by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

Finally, during the winter of 2012-13, interior walls were added in the southeast corner of the second level to create one additional, enclosed, private office space to house the county's Human Resources representative.

Jail (Courthouse Annex) - Exterior

Behind the courthouse is the two-story, flat-roof building set on a basement foundation, situated to the rear of the Pend Oreille County Courthouse. The building, square in plan, is oriented toward the west, and although it was not constructed until 1940 (twenty-five years after the courthouse was completed) it exhibits similar materials and appears highly compatible to the courthouse. The north and west elevations of the building exhibit three slightly recessed bays, separated by full-height pilasters in the same buff brick as the building's exterior. The east and south elevations exhibit only a single wall plane. Paired windows, with cream-colored, vinyl replacement sashes, are found on the main level of all elevations except the north, which features only one, single window. Another single window is found beside the paired window on the east elevation. The upper level of the building exhibits narrow, vertically-oriented windows, some of which contain replacement sashes while others retain wood sashes. One narrow upper-story window on the west elevation features a vent in its upper portion.

A raked, terra cotta water table surrounds the buliding at the base of the main level, while a terra cotta cornice surrounds the buliding's roofline. Metal flashing is found on top of the roofline. All windows feature raked, terra cotta sills while the paired windows also exhibit a metal lintel. The only entry door is found on the north side of the west elevation, and contains a ¾-light door within a wooden frame. A transom window is found above. A vehicular entry, utilized as a loading bay, is found at the basement level on the south side of the west elevation, and is accessible via a concrete driveway. The entry contains a replacement overhead door, and the driveway is flanked by concrete walls supporting a gabled, wooden roof with bracketed wood supports.

[i] News Clippings, *The Newport* Miner, 19 October 1911. Located in the Pend Oreille County Historical Society – Buildings/Businesses:Courthouse – Vertical File, Newport, WA.

The building is set on a poured-concrete foundation, which is visible on the east and south elevations. An ADA accessible ramp runs along the north elevation, providing access between the two buildings. According to the original plans, the building is constructed of 8" steel I-beams and concrete, with mortared brick cladding on the exterior. The roof is supported by wood truss framing, and slopes toward one end where gutters and drain pipes are located. The original roof material was Certain-Teed Roofing.

Jail (Courthouse Annex) - Interior

The main level of the jail building features a long, narrow hallway directly inside the main entry door. A series of storage closests are found along the north side of the wall, while a wall with a large window is found on the south in the place of the original jail visitor's window. The majority of the south portion of the main level is a series of large office and work spaces for the sheriff's department, divided primarily by walls or doors containing glass – allowing natural light to be utilized throughout the building. Three smaller offices are found along the rear, south wall of the main level. At the far end of the main hallway, opposite the entry door, is a large ADA-accessible restroom found in the former location of the hospital cell for the jail.

A doorway adjacent to the main floor restroom provides access to a concrete staircase leading to the second level. A landing and small hall are found at the top of the stairs. A small storage closet, the original utility room, is found near the east end of the hall. Three substantial metal doors found in the upper level all open to reveal barred, jail cell doors behind. The three large cell areas, originally serving as the main jail with steel cell, secondary jail with kitchen, and an additional hospital cell, today serve as organized, dry storage for county records and archives – though the original spatial arrangement remains. The cell doors remain, and still lock utilizing a skeleton key. The walls, floors and ceilings on the second level are all concrete and the bars remain over the interior of all of the narrow, second level windows.

The entry hallway on the main level features another door, at its west end next to the primary entry door, provides access to the basement, which is essentially one large open space. This area is also utilized partially for storage but also as a maintenance workshop. Both large, wooden support beams and concrete posts are found in the basement.

Jail (Courthouse Annex) – Alterations

The jail building currently serves as the courthouse annex, and now houses the Washington State University Extension Office for Pend Oreille County, and the county's weed board. The building's exterior is well in tact, though the windows and vehicular bay door have been changed and the cover over the driveway has been added.

On the interior, the main level features generally the same spatial arrangement and plan as originally designed, though the hall closets have been added and the identification and dark rooms removed. Two original small lavatories along the back wall have also been removed, with those spaces being incorporated into the current office arrangement.

The second level has been little changed and retains its original features, plan, characteristics, and materials. Though the jail cells are no longer utilized for prisoners, they remain unaltered and still retain an active function for the county. The basement does not appear to have been changed, with the exception of updates to the mechanical systems.

Barker Memorial (non-contributing)

This is a small memorial placed on the front lawn of the courthouse, slightly northeast of the building. It is a small concrete square on a concrete pad, with a plaque on the front that reads, "dedicated to Charles I. Barker in recognition of forty-six years of service as an elected official of Pend Oreille County 1921 – 1966. Presented by Pend Oreille County Historical Society 1968." The only flag pole on the property also extends from the base of this memorial. Having not yet achieved fifty years of age, this memorial is a noncontributing object for the current nomination.

World War I Memorial (contributing)

This is a small memorial placed on the front lawn of the courthouse. It is a stone or boulder set on a concrete pad slightly northwest of the building. A plaque adhered to the front of the stone reads, "in honor of those from Pend Oreille County who served in the World War 1914 – 1918. Placed by the Betsey Wright Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution." This memorial is considered a contributing object in the current nomination.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Significance

The Pend Oreille County Courthouse in Newport, WA is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A for its direct associations with politics and government, and the development of the city of Newport and Pend Oreille County. The courthouse is also eligible under Criterion C as a locally significant example of monumental public architecture from the Classical Revival period, and an outstanding example of the work of regionally notable architect George Williams and the Williams & Williams partnership. The period of significance begins in 1915, the year the courthouse was completed, and ends in 1940, the year the jail building was added to the site.

Construction of the courthouse served not only as a symbol of architecture within the community, but a symbol of permanence in fortifying Newport's position as the permanent county seat. Its construction during a period when both Newport and Pend Oreille County were developing and growing helps tie the building deeper into the historical roots of the young county. The strength, and sense of order and community conveyed by a courthouse represents its own sense of significance few other buildings types can convey. The building remains today a recognizable symbol for Pend Oreille County. It is one of the most substantial and architecturally-defined buildings in Newport, and is the only significant example of monumental public architecture and Classical Revival style architecture in the town. Due to the abundance of available concrete in the area, the majority of large, commercial buildings in Newport exhibit concrete-block construction; the county courthouse and Newport City Hall (1914) are the only substantial, historical buildings in the town to be constructed of brick. The property's association with a regionally significant architect only serves to further solidify its significance.

Though some renovations have taken place, they have been primarily done in the spirit of modernizing the building, rather than altering it, so that it can continue to serve the people and needs of the county while maintaining its historical prominence – a common occurrence for this building type. The property today retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, and association as well as many of its most character-defining features including form, overall appearance, massing, and fenestration. Overall, the building is remarkably intact for its age.

Though the court function has been removed to another facility, the courthouse as a whole continues to serve as a public, county building as intended, still housing the majority of the county's employees, offices and functions. The majority of the volume for the original courtroom space remains intact as one large room, losing space only to a small foyer with a meeting room and restroom all at its east end; much of the original material and character of the courtroom remain. A great deal of the original materials and workmanship remain intact throughout the entire building, the overall plan, form, and flow remains much intact on all three levels, and the character of the building

as well as its surroundings is little changed resulting in a courthouse that is remarkably intact for its type. The political and architectural integrity of the property as a whole has been minimally impacted by its alterations. As a result, the Pend Oreille County Courthouse maintains sufficient integrity for listing in the NRHP.

Early Days of Newport and Pend Oreille County

During the early days of settlement in north Idaho and eastern Washington, nearly the entire area of present day Pend Oreille County (including all areas west of the Pend Oreille River) was declared by an Executive Order under the Appropriation Act of March 3, 1871 to be set aside for Indian Reservation lands.[2] Responding to pressure, another Executive Order was signed in July of 1872 restoring most of this land to the public and allowing for pioneer settlement, which began to take a more substantial foothold in the area by the mid-1880s, despite a small, earlier presence of fur traders and gold and hard-rock mining prospectors. At that time, present day Pend Oreille County was part of Stevens County, which was home to less than 1,000 people in total.[3] With no roads through the rugged mountains, access to the county seat in Colville was a lengthy and difficult trip at best for many who lived in the farther reaches of the county, even involving a layover in Spokane.[4] By 1900 some of those citizens began demanding change. A sympathetic senator took interest in the petition, which created Pend Oreille County in February 1911. The county, comprised of a rugged, narrow, nearly rectangular swath of land stretching sixty-seven miles north to south between Spokane County and Britsh Columbia, Canada, and averaging only twenty-two miles in width between Stevens County on the west and Idaho on the east, was home to approximately 6,000 residents at the time it was established. The new county of Pend Oreille, Washington became official on June 12, 1911 when the new county commissioners were sworn into office.[5]

Despite its origins in another state, the city of Newport, incorporated in 1903, was established as a temporary county seat for Pend Oreille. With its beginnings in 1889, the town of Newport, Idaho was established with just a small store and shortly thereafter, a post office. In 1892 the Great Northern Railway laid track through the area and established a depot in the town.[6] After the original depot burned, a new one was constructed. Though only three blocks from the original one, the new depot was located in Washington state instead of Idaho. A town quickly grew around the new depot,

[2] Tony Bamonte and Suzanne Schaeffer Bamonte. *History of Pend Oreille County*. (Spokane, WA: Tornado Creek Publications, 1996), xii.
[3] Edmund deS Brunner. *A Church and Community Survey of Pend Oreille County, Washington*. (New York, NY: George H. Doran Co., 1922), 13-14.
[4] Bamonte and Bamonte, 1996: xii; and deS Brunner, 13-14.
[5] Bamonte and Bamonte, 1996: xiii.
[6] Ruth Kirk and Carmela Alexander. *Exploring Washington's Past A Road Guide to History*. (Seattle, WA: The University of Washington Press, 1990 rev. 2003), 26.

effectively relocating the settlement of Newport into Washington.[7] What remains of the original townsite in Idaho is known today as Oldtown.

In the early days of the new county, the lumber industry boomed. "At the height of a good season the lumber camps and saw mills employ[ed] as many as 3,000 men,"[8] with one of the most substantial industrial developments being the Diamond Match Company, located in the east-central part of the county.[9] Another major industrial presence responsible for growth in Pend Oreille County during the twentieth century was cement, with activities centered in the town of Metaline Falls. Here , the Inland Portland Cement Company plant was constructed at a cost of $1,000,000 between 1909 and 1911.[10]

As industry increased, so did river and rail traffic. In 1907, the federal government made a number of large investments blasting and clearing much of the Pend Oreille River to allow for more safe and reliable travel between Newport and Metaline Falls, WA in order to capitalize on the vast resources of minerals and timber in those areas. This in turn spurred growth and development in the region.[11] Around the same time, the railroad lines were extended, reaching from within Idaho up to Ione, WA in 1909 and on to Metaline Falls by 1910.[12]

With this growth, however, came tension. Though the Kalispell Indians native to the area had never ceded their land, settlers had been squatting on it since the mid-1880s awaiting government approval to stake claims on the land. Following several debates over land ownership, increasing settlement and crowding, and a large claim by the Northern Pacific Railroad, a reservation was established. In 1914, an Executive Order was signed setting aisde pproximately 5,000 acres of land on the east side of the Pend Oreille River, across from Cusick and Usk, for the Kalispells.[13]

By this time, not only was Pend Oreille County growing, but so was the town of Newport. It had become known as "The Planer Mill Town" for its role as a major supporter of the region's lumber industry.[14] The town was flourishing, boasting a population of approximately 800 by 1906 and nearly 1,200 just three years later, with seven new additions being platted between 1907 and 1915.[15] Having the largest population of any town in the county, close proximity to Spokane, and a booming economy, Newport was finally established as the permanent county seat by a vote in 1912. A new city hall was constructed in 1914, with the county courthouse being completed August 20, 1915.

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[7] *Ibid.*, 26.
[8] deS Brunner, 15-16.
[9] Kirk and Alexander, 15-16.
[10] *Ibid.*, 77-79.
[11] Bamonte and Bamonte, 1996: 42.
[12] *Ibid.*, 42.
[13] *Ibid.*, 21.
[14] *Ibid.*, 203.
[15] Bamonte and Bamonte, 205; and M. Claire Howe. *Historical Sketches of Pend Oreille County*. Second Edition. (Newport, WA: The Miner Print, 1979), 57.

During the 1920s, the Newport Community Hospital was established, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce. It functioned until 1958 when it was replaced with a new hospital.[16] Also during the 1950s, a major change came to the area when, despite some opposition, the Albeni Falls Dam, managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, was constructed slightly east of Newport in Idaho. The dam, constructed in 1955, flooded a total area of 6,500 acres and essentially turned the Pend Oreille River at Newport into a reservoir for the dam.[17]

The community has for much of its history been a gateway to some of the most popular outdoor recreational spots in the region, including fishing and boating, lakes, rivers, and mountains, and hunting, camping, and hiking.[18] Fifty-five lakes are located within the boundaries of the county itself.

Newport remains today approximately the same size, both in area and population, as in 1910, and still remains the center of commerce and government for the county. It retains a great deal of it's original character, reflecting the strength of its original roots and a continuity over time. It is home to the late-1930s Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed Ranger Station for the Colville National Forest as well as *The Newport Miner*, the local newspaper established in 1897, which still runs today. The Great Northern depot, constructed in 1910, also remains and is now home to the county's historical society museum and archives.

History of the Pend Oreille County Courthouse and County Jail

In 1892, when Newport was just gaining its initial foothold, the first building and the first business on the Washington side of the small Idaho settlement was established by Mrs. Jesse Fea Cass Scott. She ran a small eating and rooming house in her residence serving meals to the rail crews and passengers.[19] Her homestead, now within the boundaries of Newport, extended between present day Warren Avenue and First Street and between the airport to the foothills beyond the Great Northern tracks, with her first house being situated adjacent to the courthouse on the site now home to the Masonic Temple.[20] When the town of Newport was platted, Mrs. Scott platted several streets within her homestead, naming them after members of her family. These streets include Scott, Fea, and Cass.[21] In 1904, she moved her original "Cottage House" across the street to where the courthouse now stands, and built a grand, new twenty-three room Cottage House in its place, operating it until her death at the Cottage House on March 30, 1937.[22] Mrs. Scott's business was well known, and

[16] Howe, 58.
[17] Tina Friedman, ed. *Sandpoint, A Small Town with a Big Heart. A Celebration of Community*. (Sandpoint, ID: The Heart of Sandpoint, Inc., 2008), n.p.; and Jane Fritz. *Legendary Lake Pend Oreille Idaho's Wilderness of Water*. (Sandpoint, ID: Keokee Books, 2010), 9.
[18] Howe, 58.
[19] Howe, 54-55.
[20] Howe, 59; and "Jessie Cass Scott & Newport. The Cottage House History." Located in the Pend Oreille County Historical Society – Jessie Cass Scott – Vertical File, Newport, WA.
[21] *Ibid.*, 60.
[22] Howe, 54-55; and "Jessie Cass Scott & Newport. The Cottage House History."

catered to travelers and locals alike for years, even becoming a favorite Sunday drive stop for businessmen from Spokane including early entrepreneur Louis Davenport.[23]

When the town of Newport was established as the temporary county seat for the newly formed Pend Oreille County in 1911, a temporary courthouse was established in two buildings on Washington Street, Newport's main street.[24] The original, temporary courtroom was on the lower floor of the Craig Building and county offices were located on the second floors of both the Craig Building and the neighboring Jacob Building.[25] When the town was officially established as the permanent county seat in 1912, the commissioners began looking for a suitable location to construct a courthouse declaring that the downtown buildings being utilized were no longer sufficient to meet the demands of the growing county nor was it adequate for the protection of records, and in April 1913 requested offers on property for a new building.[26]

Along with several other proposals and offers, Mrs. Scott offered half a block (appx 200 by 138-feet) of property on her homestead, on the corner of Fourth and Scott, as a gift to the county – given they would move the three existing houses in that location to alternate lots she would provide.[27] However, a $40,000 bond for the construction of the new courthouse failed in November 1913, delaying the construction and the county's ability to accept Mrs. Scott's offer. Finally, the county agreed to her proposal, and was granted a deed for the property (though records show that she paid for the cost of moving the houses, and was never reimbursed).

In early May 1915 the county ordered a new courthouse built, for fees to total no more than $27,000.[28] Moving forward, quickly, it was announced May 27, 1915 that the Coeur d'Alene firm of Williams & Williams had won the contract for the new courthouse design with contractor T. W. Hartness of Spokane winning the construction bid.[29] The plans provided for "over 12,000 feet of floor space, more than twice the amount now at the disposal of the county. It is to be 52 feet 8 inches by 86 feet 8 inches, two stories and a half basement… the contract… includes a separate adjoining building to house the steam heating plant fuel room. The building is to be of brick, with a buff colored press brick facing and terra cotta trimmings."[30] By late August the brick had been laid for the entire first level of the main building, and the boiler house was constructed and ready for its roof.[31] With the completion of the first level, the gray terrazzo cornerstone reading "Pend Oreille County A.D. 1915"

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[23] *Ibid.*, 59.
[24] Charles I. Barker. *History of Pend Oreille County, Washington In Brief.* (Newport, WA: Newport Chamber of Commerce, 1960), 7.
[25] News Clippings, *The Newport* Miner, 19 October 1911. Located in the Pend Oreille County Historical Society – Buildings/Businesses:Courthouse – Vertical File, Newport, WA.
[26] "Courthouse Ordered Built," *The Newport Miner*, 13 May 1915 Number 2, 1.
[27] Mike Denuty. "Pend Oreille County Courthouse Re-Dedicated June 13, 1992." Special Insert to *The Newport Miner*, 10 June 1992, 9; and "Free Site for Courthouse," *The Newport Miner*, 10 April 1913 Number 49, 1.
[28] "Courthouse Ordered Built," *The Newport Miner*, 13 May 1915 Number 2, 1.
[29] "Courthouse Plans Adopted," *The Newport Miner*, 27 May 1915 Number 4, 1.
[30] "Courthouse Contract Let," *The Newport Miner*, 8 July 1915 Number 10, 1.
[31] "Cornerstone is in Place," *The Newport Miner*, 26 August 1915 Number 17, 1.

was placed, holding in its center a tin box time capsule with copies of the *Spokesman-Review* and *Chronicle, The Newport Miner*, a write-up regarding the establishment of the county, photographs, historical data and information about the present progress of development of the county, signatures of county employees, and an array of other data perceived to be of interest and value at some future date.[32]

Finaly on December 16, 1915 the new courthouse building was accepted and the contractor and architect were paid with their services and contracts being declared satisfactorily concluded. The total cost to that date was $26,548.78 – falling just within the $27,000 originally set aside for the project.[33] It was noted that "the building was honestly constructed, of the best material, and all dealings with the architect and contractor have been without friction."[34] The first wave of county officials, including the Sheriff, started moving into the building in mid-December with the remaining occupying their new offices by the end of the month.

Twenty-five years later, in 1940, the jail was constructed to provid much-needed extra space for sheriff's offices, jail cells and related functions. The new building allowed for the safer and more efficient processing of inmates as well as any visitors, as well as more space and better separation between cells. Removing these functions to the new building also cleared up space in the lower level of the courthouse, where a small jail and sheriff's office were originally located.

Williams & Williams Architects

The new courthouse designed by the Coeur d'Alene firm of Williams & Williams contained eighteen rooms including a court room and jail, with a heating plant and janitor's quarters in another small, separate building.[35]

George Williams was born November 11, 1859 in Kewanee, Henry County, Illinois. He graduated from Tabor High School in Council Bluffs, Iowa and quickly proclaimed at the age of seventeen, that he would be an architect. He chose to go to work for a local architect, assisting with drafting and designing, rather than pursuing any higher level education.[36] In 1885 he married Miss Emma C. Jones of Sioux City, Iowa and in December of 1890 went into business for himself, then relocating to eastern Oregon after several moves took him back to Iowa, Missouri and South Dakota.[37] During this time he was already experiencing a certain level of professional success and designed several public school buildings, including the Council Bluffs High School (ca. 1885-1890). The couple had two

[32] Ibid.
[33] "New Courthouse Accepted," *The Newport Miner*, 16 December 1915 Number 32, 1.
[34] Ibid.
[35] Barker, 7.
[36] Durham, Nelson Wayne. *History of the City of Spokane and Spokane Country, Washington*. Volume III. (Spokane, WA: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1912), 49.
[37] Hiram Taylor French. *History of Idaho*. Vol III. (Chicago, IL: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1914), 926.

children in Oregon, Carl and Fred born 1891 and 1893 respectively. The family remained in Oregon until 1902, at which time they all made the move to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.[38]

Once in Coeur d'Alene, Williams experienced even greater success in his practice as an architect, continuing to design primarily public buildings. Some of his greatest success was in school architecture, having designed the Coeur d'Alene (n.d.), St. Maries (n.d.), Sandpoint (n.d.), Blackfoot (1911), Idaho, and Colville (n.d.), Washington high schools, five additional public schools in Coeur d'Alene (n.d.), as well as public school buildings in Harrison (n.d.), Plummer (n.d.), Moreland (n.d.), Potlatch (n.d.), and Elk River (n.d.), Idaho and the Roosevelt School (1905) in Coeur d'Alene. A number of Coeur d'Alene's most notable buildings were also designed by Williams, including the Masonic Temple (1909), City Hall (1907), and the Graham and Nixon Blocks (n.d.).[39] His work is also associated with a number of private residences, as well as the First United Methodist Church in Coeur d'Alene (n.d.) and the Bonner County Courthouse (1907). Williams' designs "are characterized by uniformity of outline and harmony as well as the individuality consistent with the purpose they serve."[40] Though specific dates could not be located for most of his designs, the majority of his work around the Inland Northwest were completed between 1903 and 1911, his busiest years professionally.[41]

Though records indicate that both of Williams' sons worked with him in his architectural practice, only Fred is credited as being a part of the Williams & Williams architectural partnership.[42] According to the *Idaho State Gazeteer and Business Directory*, George practiced alone through 1914 at which time his son Fred H. joined him, effectively renaming the business Williams & Williams, with offices in the First Exchange National Bank Building in Coeur d'Alene.[43] While in practice with his son, in 1915, the architectural practice of Williams & Williams designed the Pend Oreille County Courthouse.

Williams was an avid outdoorsman and sportsman, and an active member of the community, serving as a councilman in 1909 and 1910. He was involved with several orders including the Masonic Order, Masonic Rite, Temple Commandery No 8 KT, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Order of the Eastern Star, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World. He was also associated with the Commercial Club of Coeur d'Alene and the Architect's Club of Spokane.[44]

A local historical account from the early 1900s credits him as having had "broad and varied experience as an architectural designer and supervising architect… recognized as one of the leaders in his profession in the northwest… his operations here having extended into various states in each

[38] *Ibid.*, 49-50.
[39] *Ibid.*, 50.
[40] *Ibid.*, 50.
[41] Jennifer Eastman Attebery. *Building Idaho An Architectural History*. (Moscow, ID: The University of Idaho Press, 1991), 87.
[42] *Ibid.*, 50.
[43] Polk, R. L. & Co. Idaho State Gazeteer and Business Directory, Vol 8, (Butte, MT: R. L. Polk & Co., 1916), 145.
[44] Durham, 50; and French, 927.

of which stand enduring monuments to his technical ability and practical skill. Steadfast and honorable in all the relations of life he has accounted well as one of the world's productive workers and as one of the most prominent and influential members of his profession in Idaho as well as a progressive and public spirited citizen."[45]

Several of Williams' designs have been previously listed in the NRHP, including City Hall, the Masonic Temple, First United Methodist Church and the Roosevelt School – all located in Coeur d'Alene. The only other courthouse attributed to Williams, the Bonner County Courthouse in Sandpoint, Idaho, which has been heavily altered leaving the Pend Oreille Courthouse as the only known example of a Williams-designed courthouse. The Pend Oreille County Courthouse appears to be highly representative of a typical Williams & Williams design, as most of their designs were monumental public buidings such as schools or civic buildings dating to the early twentieth century. Though the firm used a number of styles, classicism underlay much of their work.[46]

Classical Revival Architecture

Williams designed the courthouse in the Classical Revival style, during a time when interest in the classical elements of architecture was heightened following the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Classical Revival architecture was en vogue from the time of the exposition, remaining a common inspiration for architectural design into the 1920s. Though it was also utilized for residential projects, Classical Revival was typical in the designs for monumental buildings such as banks, universities and courthouses.

The movement was inspired primarily by Roman and Greek architecture, pulling in elements of elaborate Victorian styles and even Colonial design. Classical Revival includes a focus on the symmetrical, visually organized and academic designs presented at the exposition. Some of the most recognizable features include porticos, columns and/or pilasters, pedimented windows, domes, grand entryways, a monumental appearance, and substantial materials like masonry that convey strength while maintaining a clean aesthetic.

The Pend Oreille County Courthouse exhibits many features of the Classical Revival period, including it's overall form and marked symmetry, featuring symmetry within each elevation as well as the front and rear (north and south elevations) and both sides (east and west) being paired into near mirror images of one another. The building has a formal entryway, which remains the main entry today, and is decorated with a number of formal, classical elements including a wide cornice, modillions, and pilasters with a simple decorative element at the top. It is simple and clean in its overall appearance and use of materials, and exhibits a level of classical yet understated decoration.

[45] French, 926.
[46] Atterbury, 86-87.

County Courthouse Type

The county courthouse has, throughout the history of this nation, been the nucleus of activity in most county seat communitites drawing people into the town center to conduct business of both a civic and commercial nature. Courthouses are for the U.S. what monuments and other symbols of power have been for nearly every civilization throughout history, reflecting "an image of security, prosperity and stability."[47]

Though it was common from the earliest days across most regions in America for the courthouse to be a prominent building or one located in a prominent location in the center of the business district or town square, it was not until the mid-nineteenth century that it truly became the most important and most impressive building in a county. In America, a new nation with an established separation between church and state, it was the courthouse rather than a church that typically dominated, socially as well as geographically and architecturally – as a representation of the institution of law of individual freedom that had replaced the state church in many of the old countries.[48]

Adding to their distinction, county courthouses often "stand in, or face, some special open space,"[49] typically a traditional courthouse square, though many of these buildings were situated in unique ways better suiting the particulars of their locale. Adding to the significance of the county courthouse, commercial or residential lots around it were typically given high preference by orienting the lots on the surrounding blocks to face it.

The courthouse is very often one of the most elaborate, expensive and architecturally significant structures in a county. It is frequently one of the only buildings paid for by collective taxation, and is often the location where some of the most momentous activities and events take place – meaning that each county's courthouse is intricately intertwinced within the history and identity of that place.[50] The architecture of courthouses themselves also often matched the "symmetry of the central square with facades and entrances impartially placed on all four sides, or at least two opposite sides."[51]

The Pend Oreille County Courthouse is no exception to many of these common trends in courthouse construction. Because the land for the Pend Oreille County Courthouse was donated, rather than strategically planned, the building has been set in a way that suits its particular location and the circumstances surrounding the selection of the site. Nevertheless, the siting still allows for a public, open space surrounding all sides of the building, serving a similar purpose as a more traditional courthouse square, and still allows for the building to maintain an architectural and social prominence both in its particular location as well as in the town itself – confirmed by the orientation of

[47] Clifford Geertz. "Centers, Kings, and Charisma: Reflections on the Symbolics of Power," in Rites of Power: Symbolism, Ritual and Politics Since the Middle Ages. Ed. Sean Willentz (University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia PA: 1984), 14.
[48] *Ibid.*, 38.
[49] Edward T. Price. "The Central Courthouse Square in the American County Seat" Geographical Review, Vol 58, No 1, Jan 1968): 31.
[50] "Preserving Georgia's Historic Courthouses" (Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Atlanta, GA: 2005), xiii.
[51] Price, 55.

the surrounding lots toward the courthouse. The architecture of the building also reflects the ordered symmetry typical of this building type, featuring equally prominent facades and entrances on both the front and rear (north and south) elevations as well as the two sides (east and west).

Summary

The Pend Oreille County Courthouse represents an excellent example of public, monumental architecture for both the town of Newport and Pend Oreille County, as well as a notable example of a Classical Revival style, Williams & Williams design that continues to stand as both an architectural and political monument. Both the town and county were establishing themselves and developing heavily during the period the building was constructed linking their historical roots together.

Though some updates have taken place over the years, the building remains in character, overall appearance, form, materials, and plan nearly the same as it was originally designed and constructed, retaining integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, and association. As a result, the Pend Oreille County Courthouse is nominated to the NRHP for its political and architectural significance.

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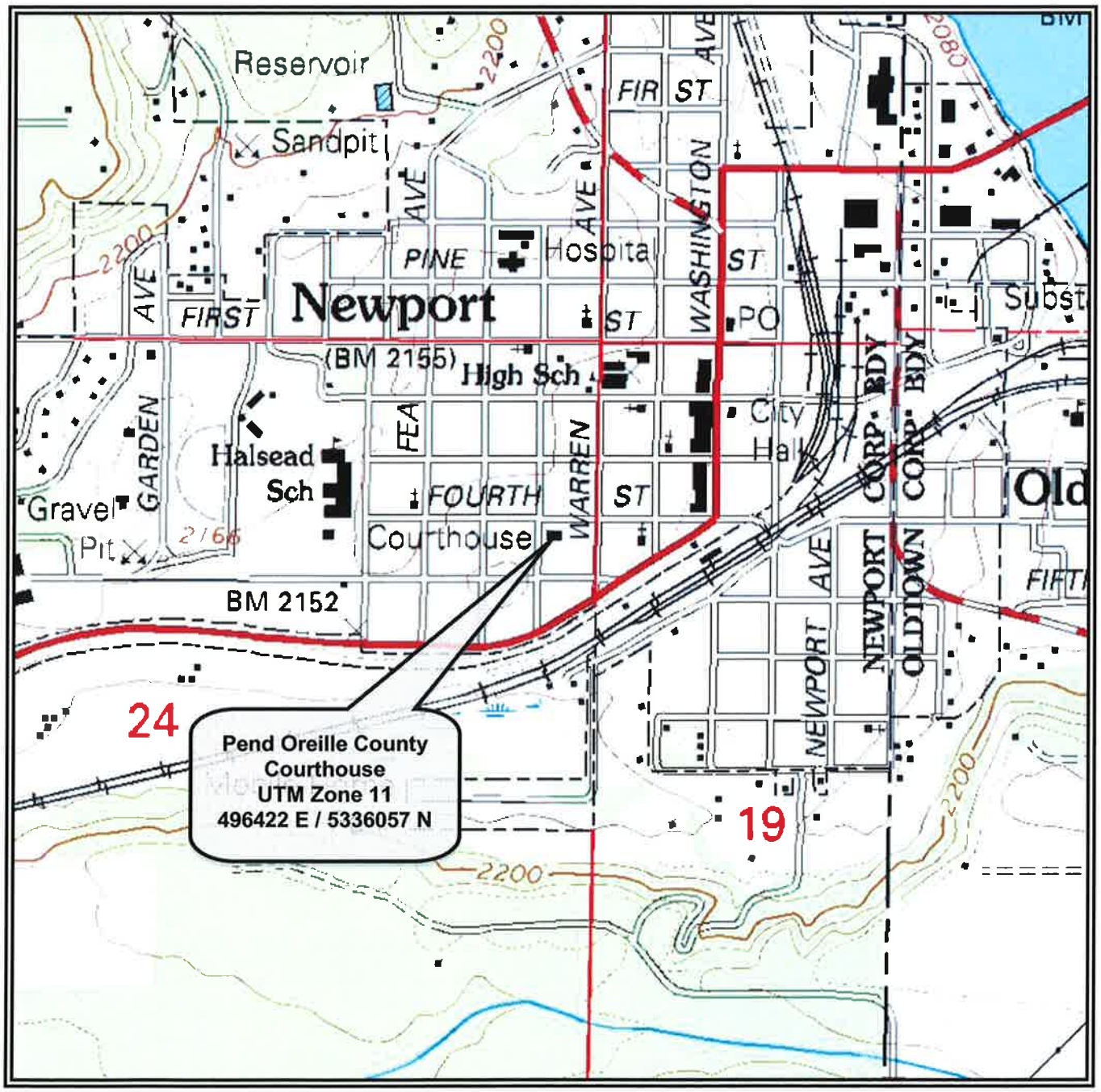
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the nominated property is noted by the solid outline on the GIS Parcel Map and Site Plan (Pend Oreille County Assessor & Treasurer) on continuation sheets, pages 22 and 23. The UTM reference points, stated in NAD 83, are also provided on sheet 21 and marked on the USGS topographic quadrangle maps included with this submission.

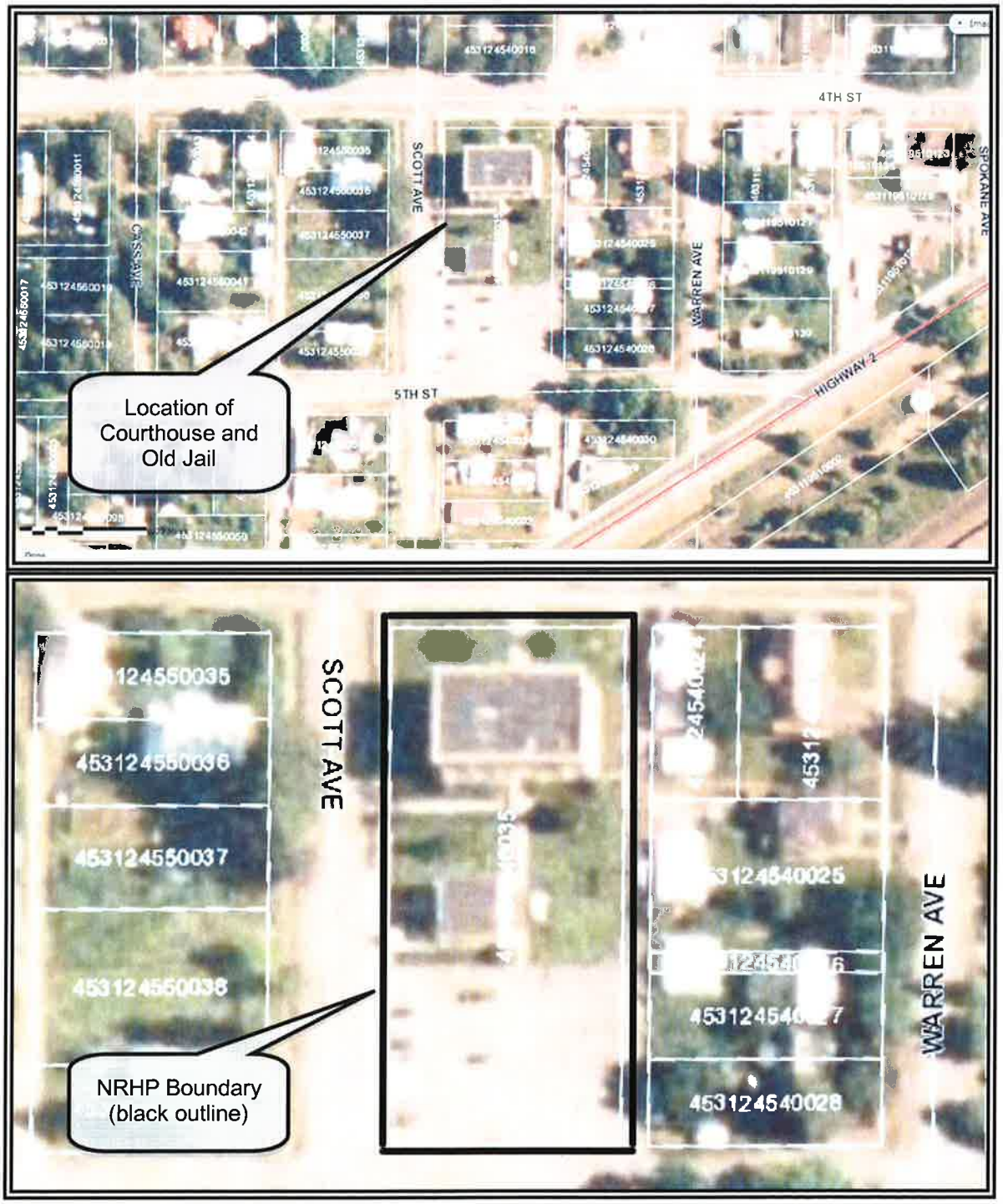
The legal description for the parcel (#16817) is as follows:
NEWPORT 56 LOTS 7-12 BLK 4 SCOTT'S 1ST 24-31-45 (Old Court House)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

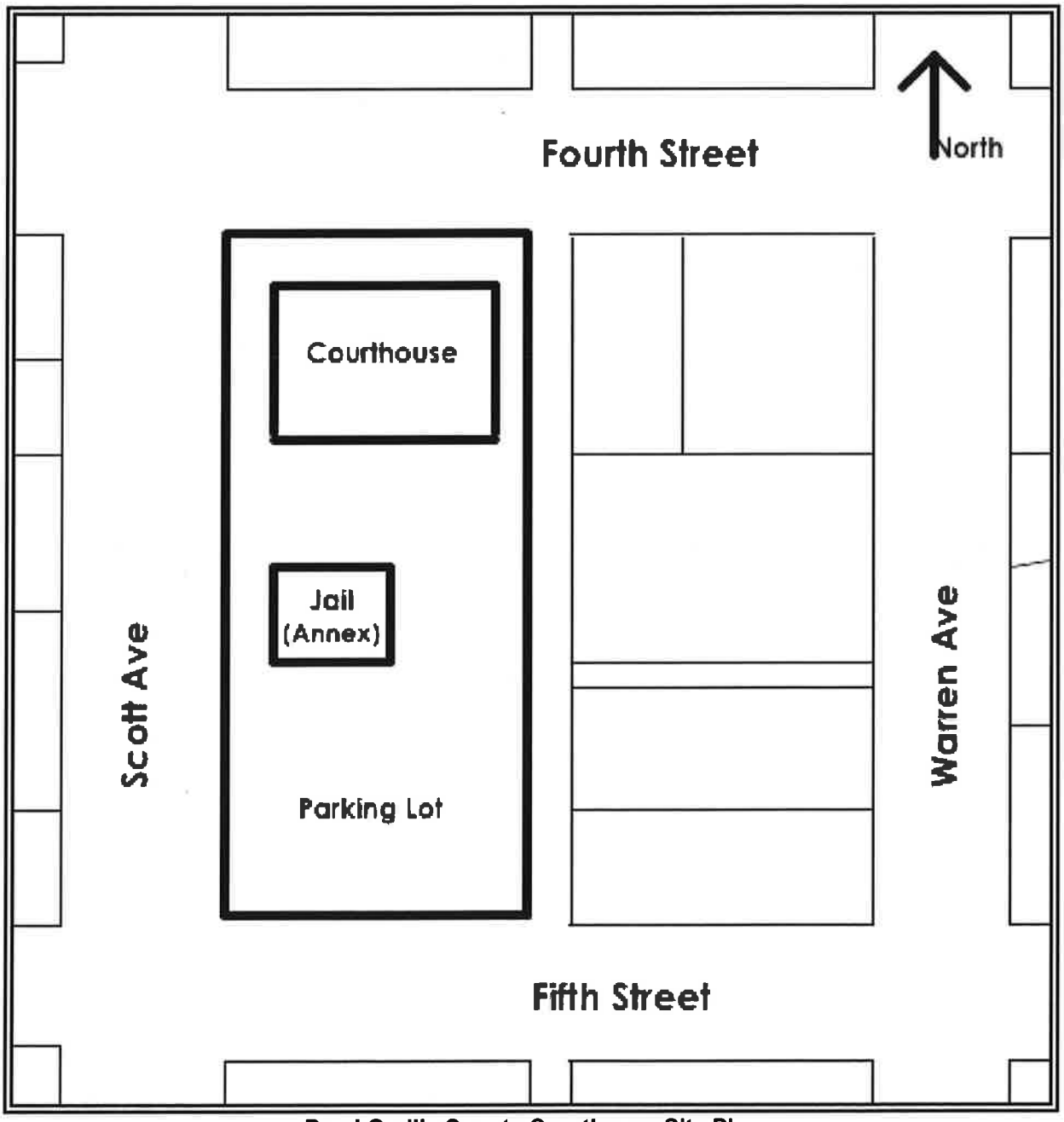
The boundary of the nominated property includes the current property boundary/legal parcel associated with the Pend Oreille County Courthouse and jail.



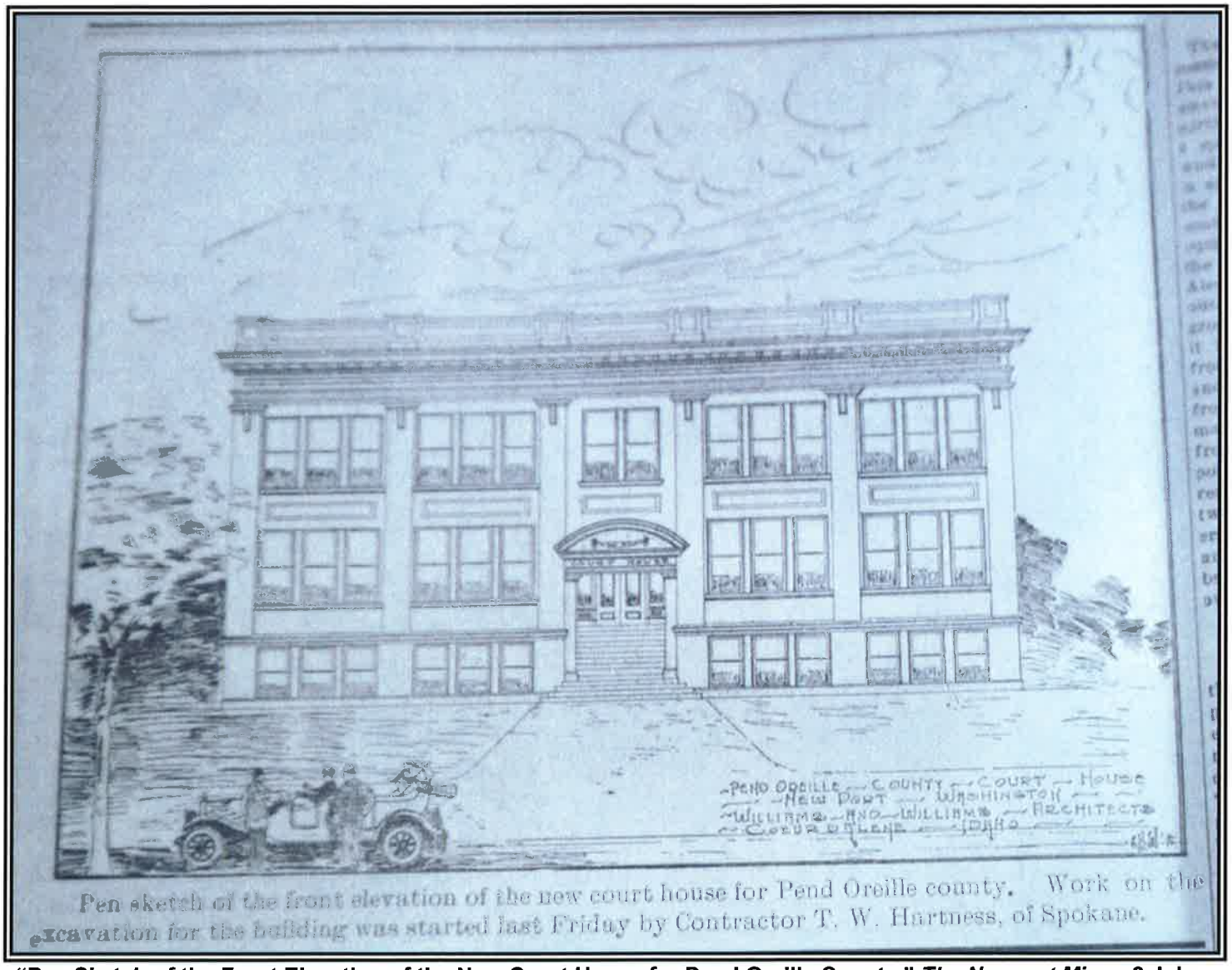
1996 Newport, Washington, 7.5-Min Topographic Quadrangle Map
(T31.0N, R45.0E, Section 24)



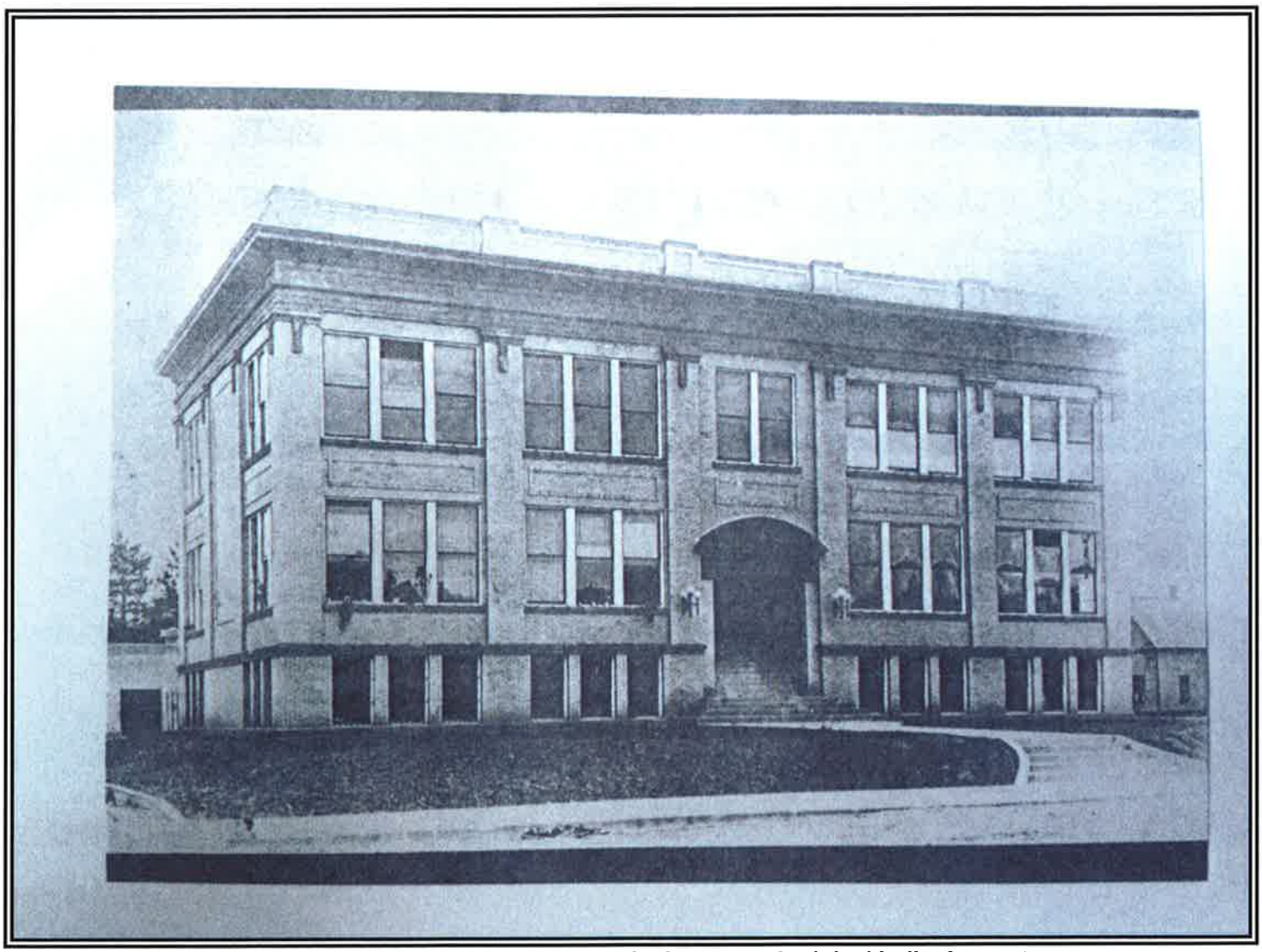
Pend Oreille County Assessor GIS Mapping Indicating Parcel of Courthouse and Old Jail (Property ID #16817)



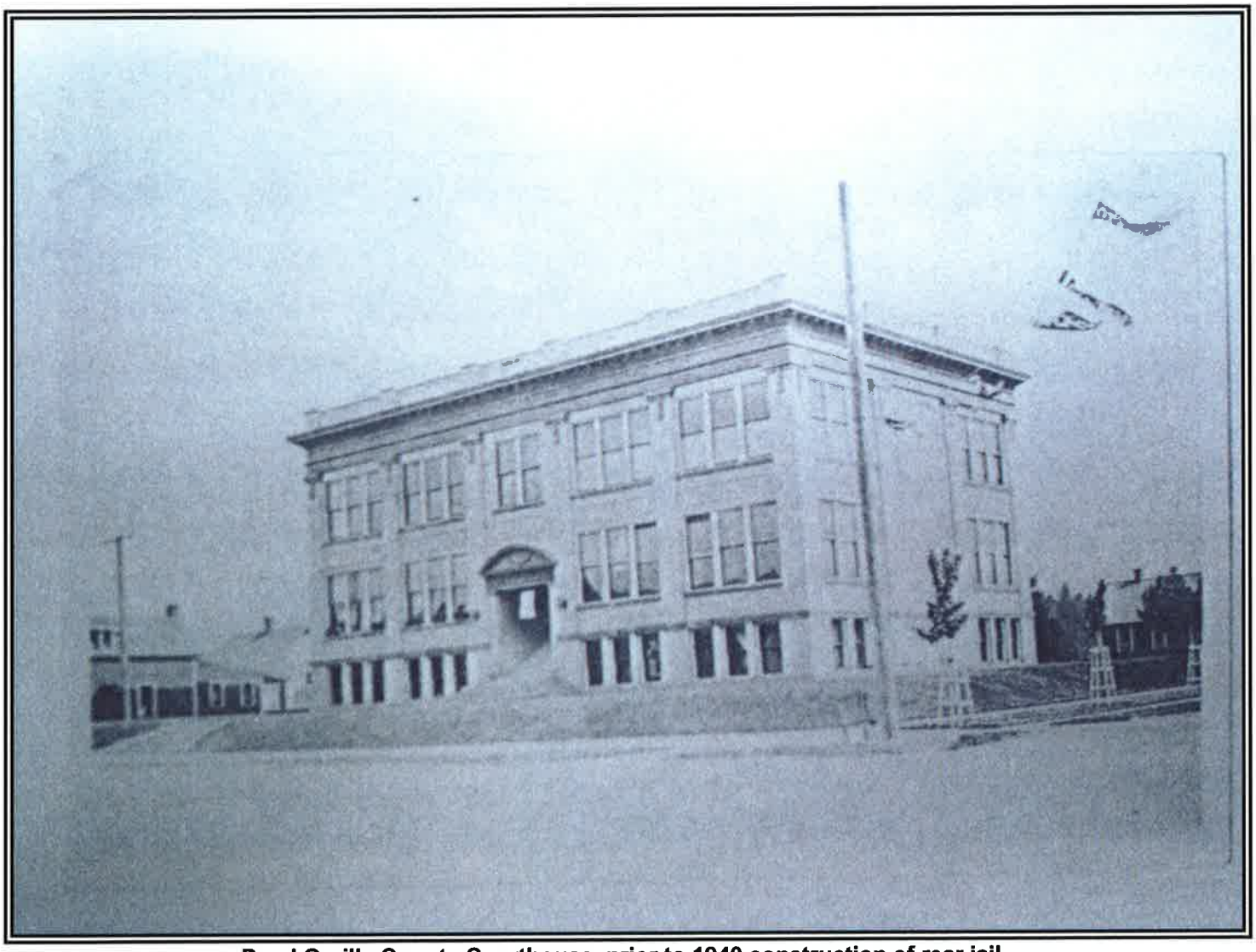
Pend Oreille County Courthouse Site Plan



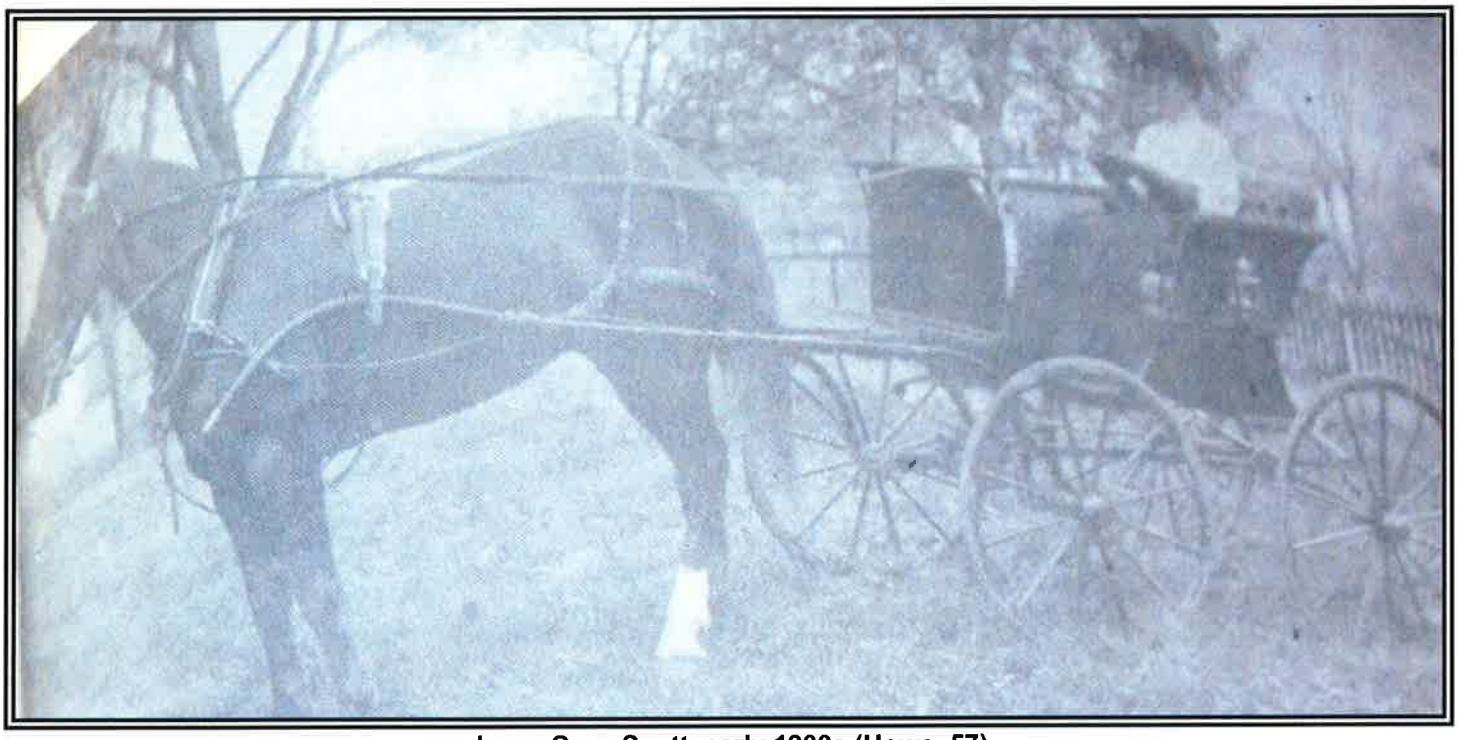
"Pen Sketch of the Front Elevation of the New Court House for Pend Oreille County," *The Newport Miner*. 8 July 1915 Number 10, 2.



Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1916 – with view toward original boiler house to rear
(Pend Oreille County Historical Society)



Pend Oreille County Courthouse, prior to 1940 construction of rear jail
(Pend Oreille County Historical Society)



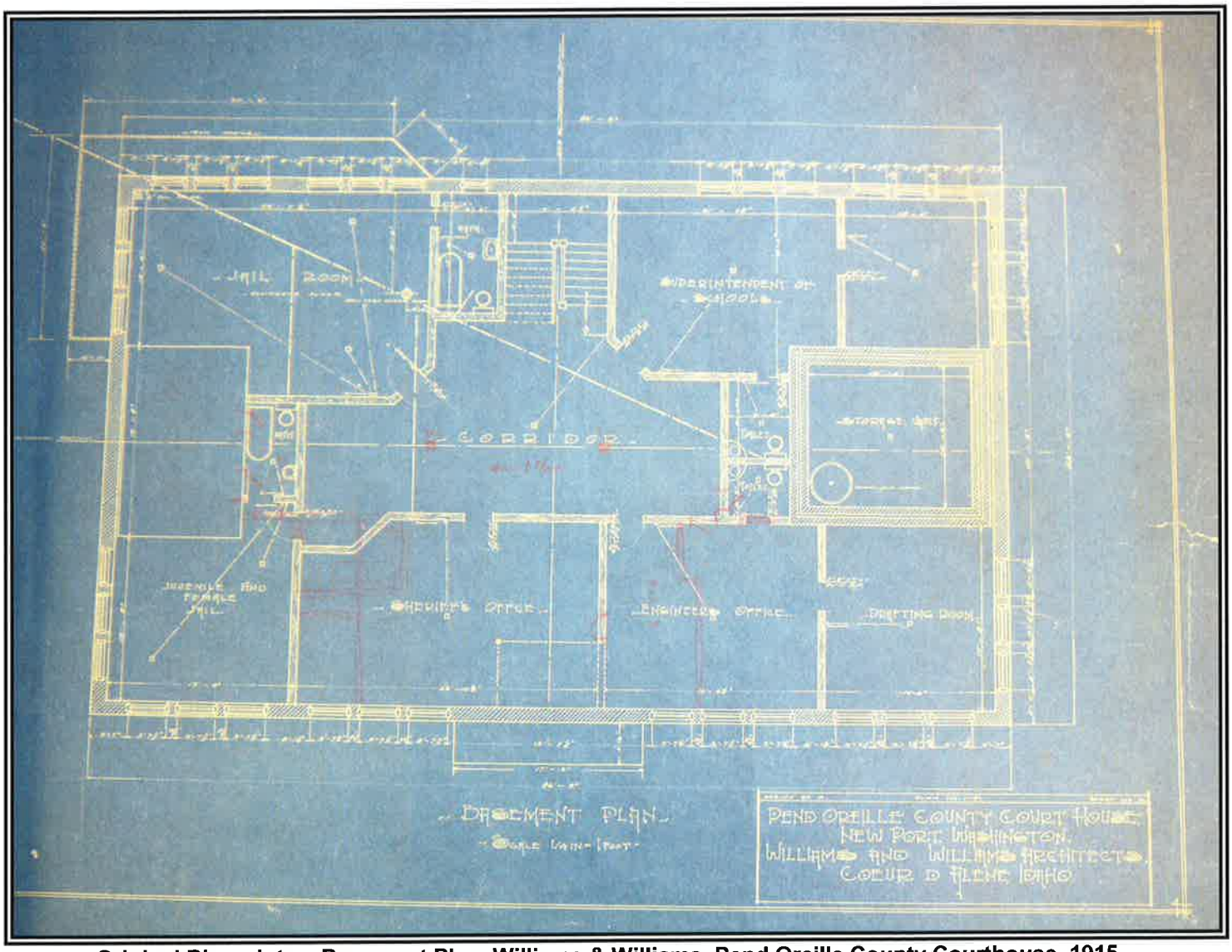
Jesse Cass Scott, early 1900s (Howe, 57)

Original Blueprints – Front Elevation, Williams & Williams, Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1915
(Pend Oreille County Public Works)

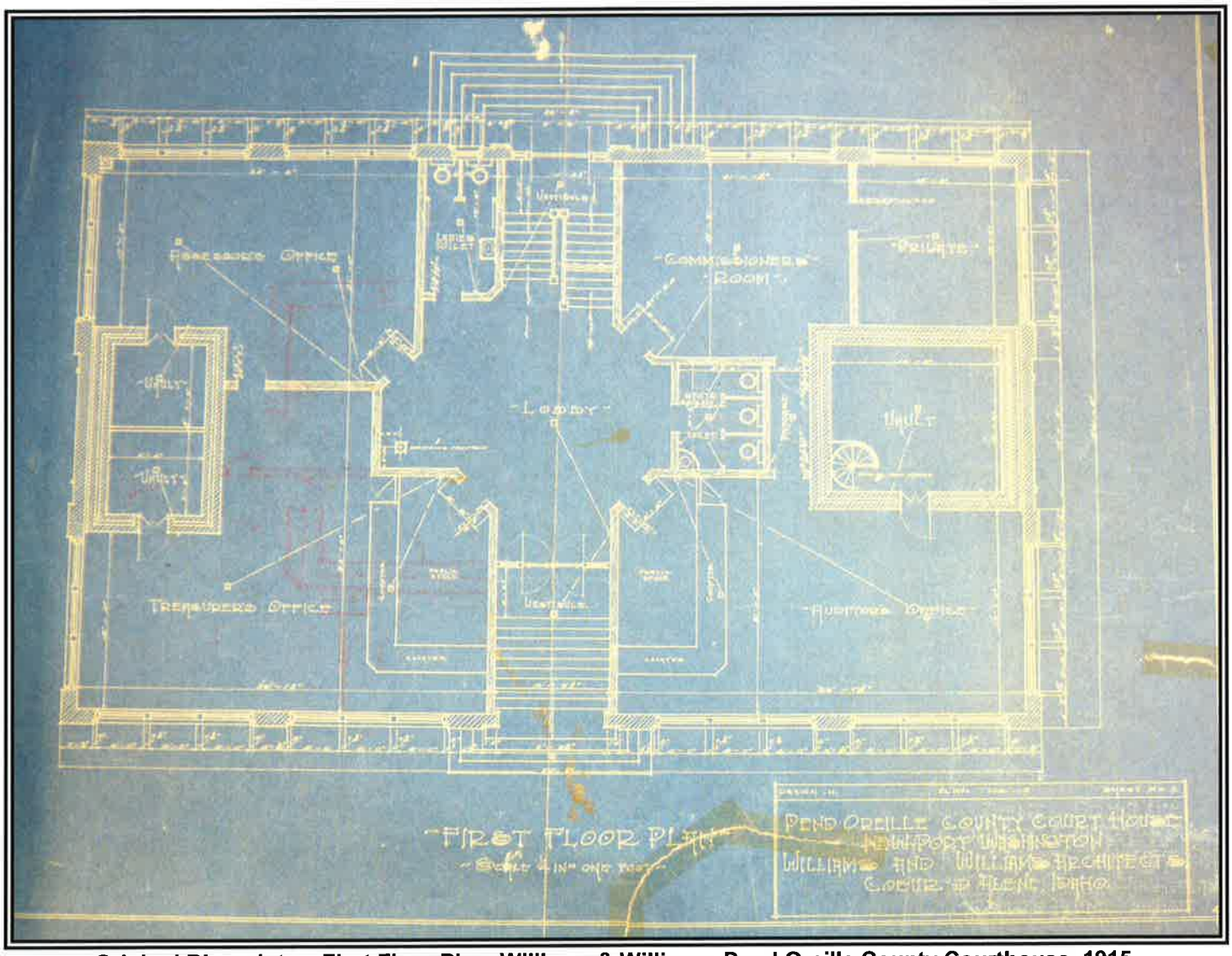
Original Blueprints – Rear Elevation, Williams & Williams, Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1915
(Pend Oreille County Public Works)

Original Blueprints – Side Elevation (east side), Williams & Williams, Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1915 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)

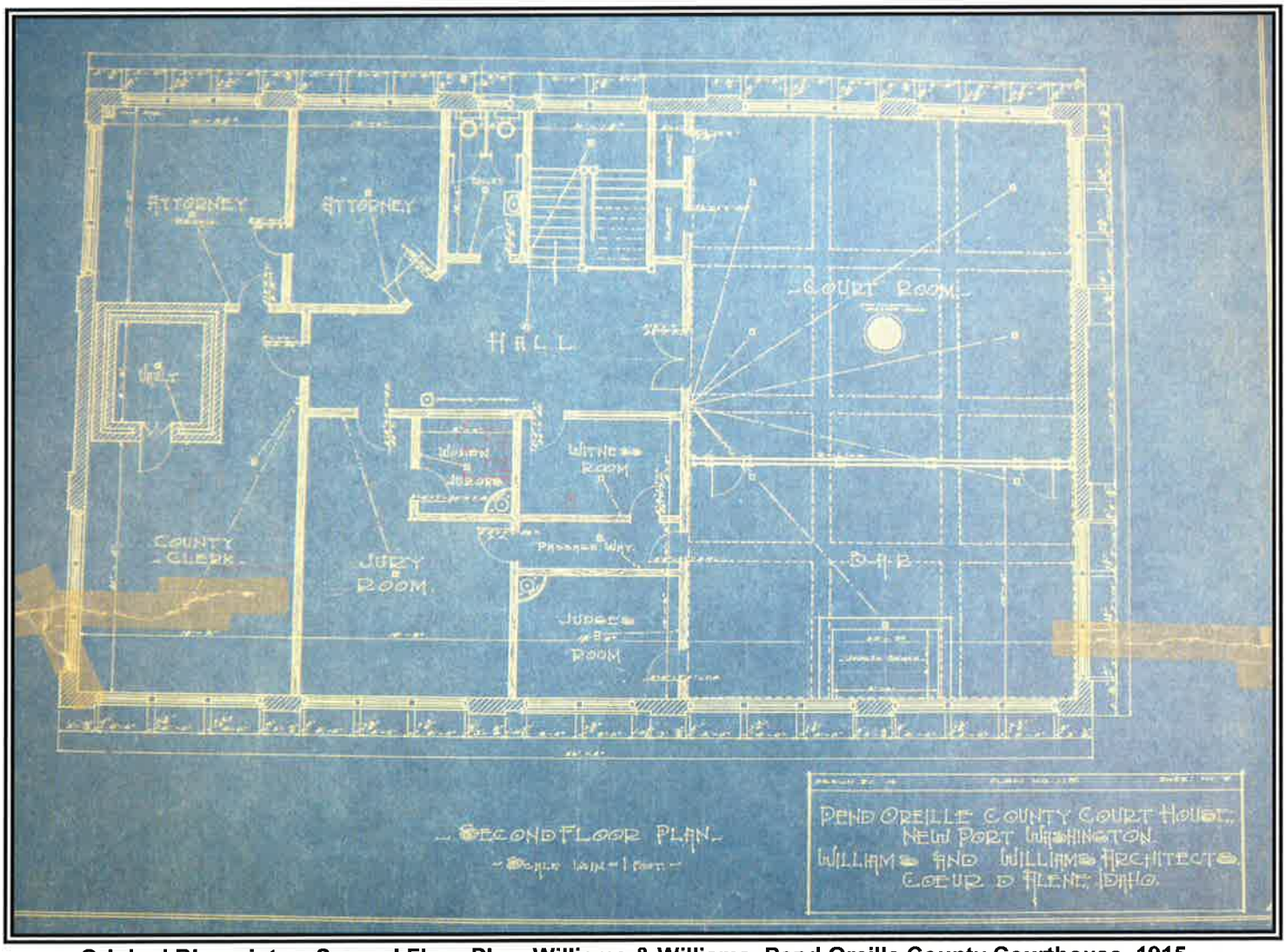
Original Blueprints – Side Elevation (west side), Williams & Williams, Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1915 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)



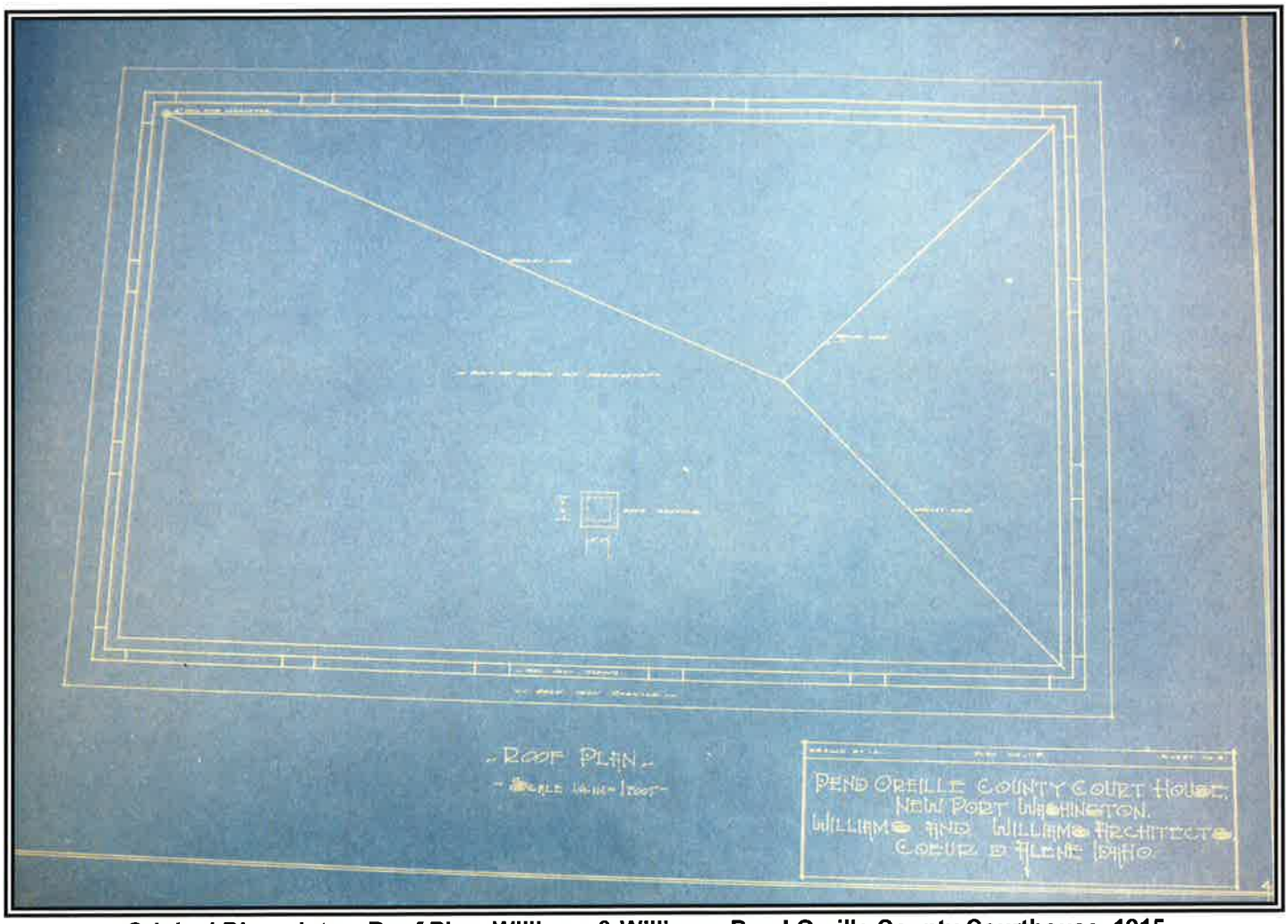
Original Blueprints – Basement Plan, Williams & Williams, Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1915
(Pend Oreille County Public Works)



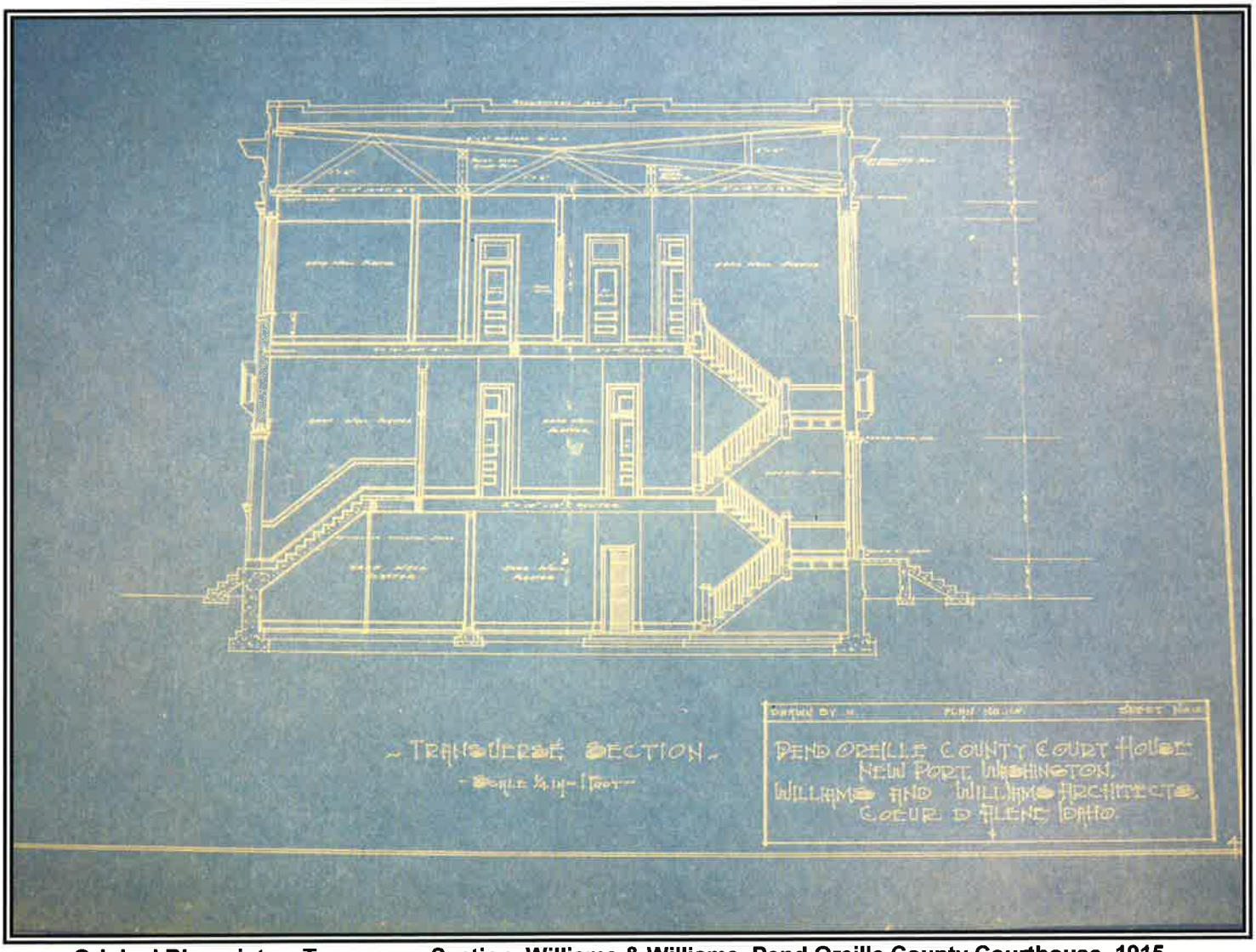
Original Blueprints – First Floor Plan, Williams & Williams, Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1915 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)



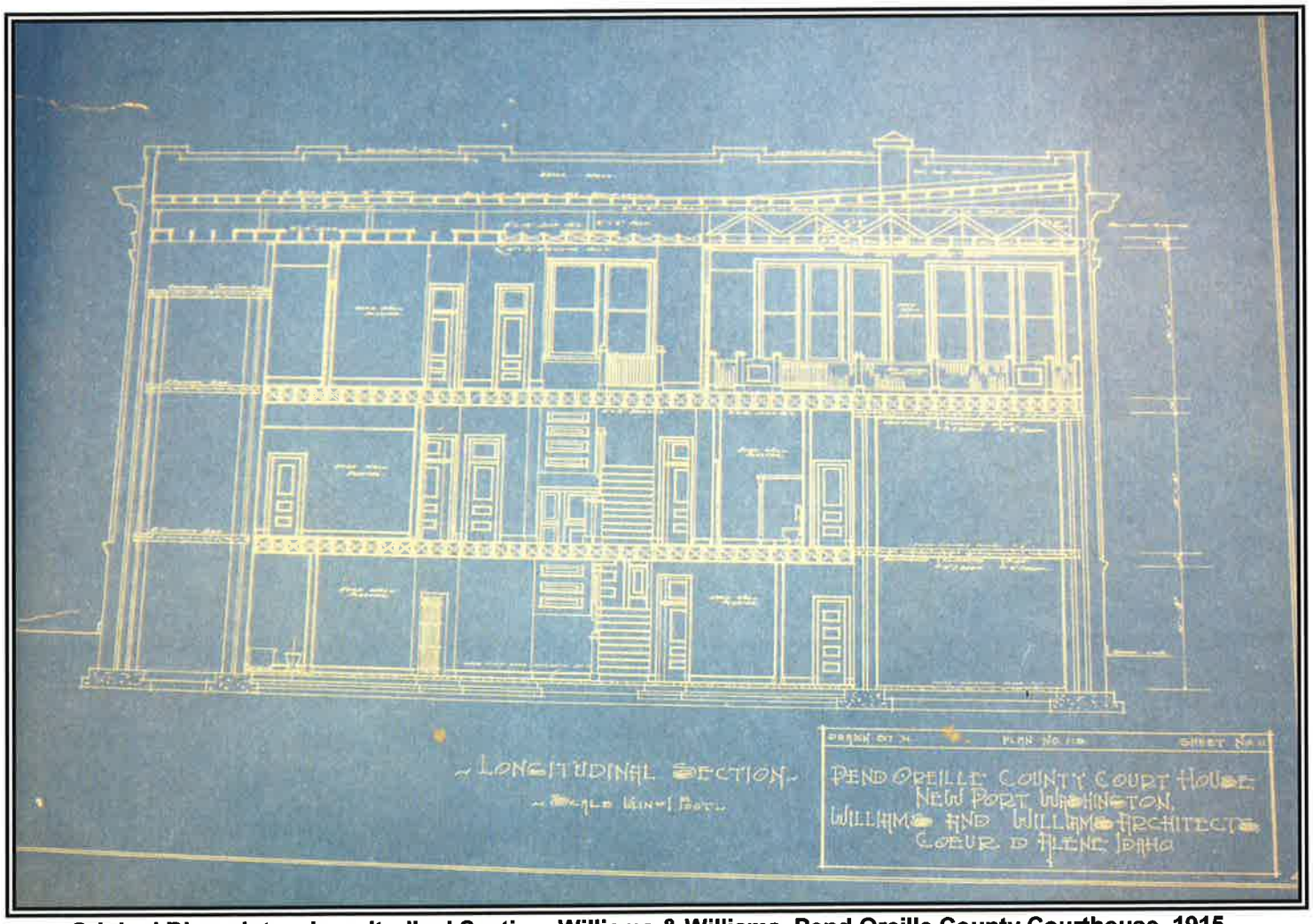
Original Blueprints – Second Floor Plan, Williams & Williams, Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1915 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)



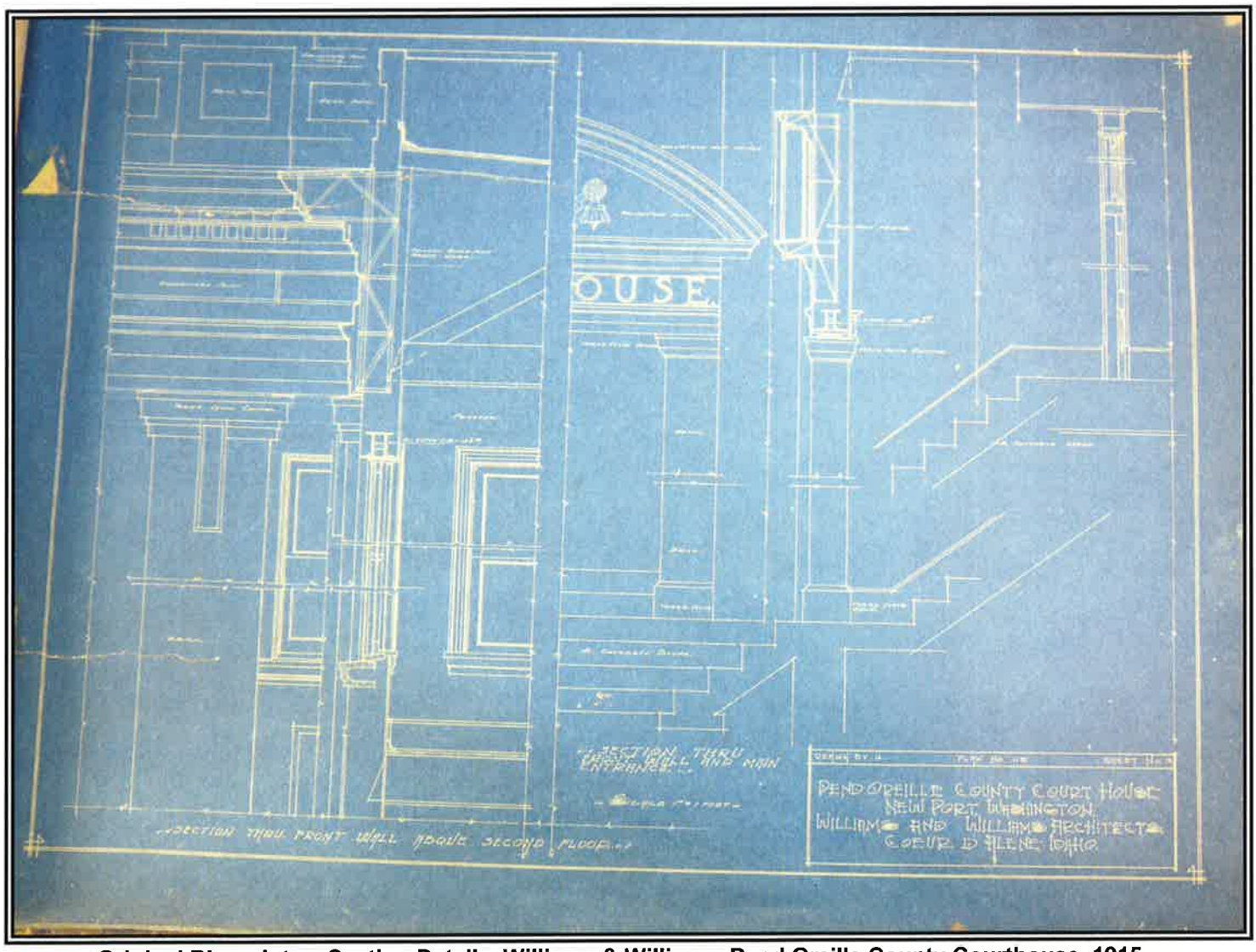
Original Blueprints – Roof Plan, Williams & Williams, Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1915
(Pend Oreille County Public Works)



Original Blueprints – Transverse Section, Williams & Williams, Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1915 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)

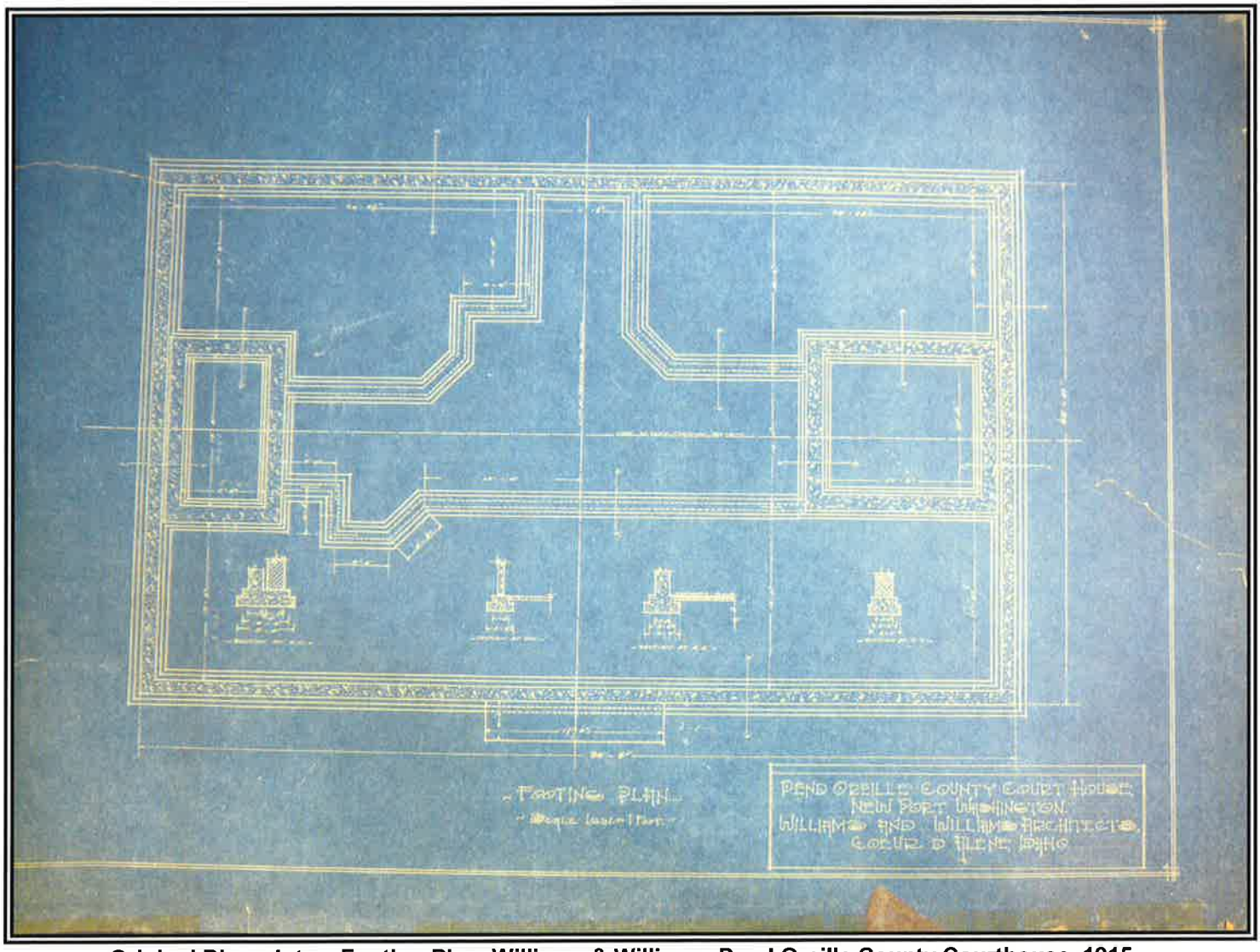


Original Blueprints – Longitudinal Section, Williams & Williams, Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1915 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)

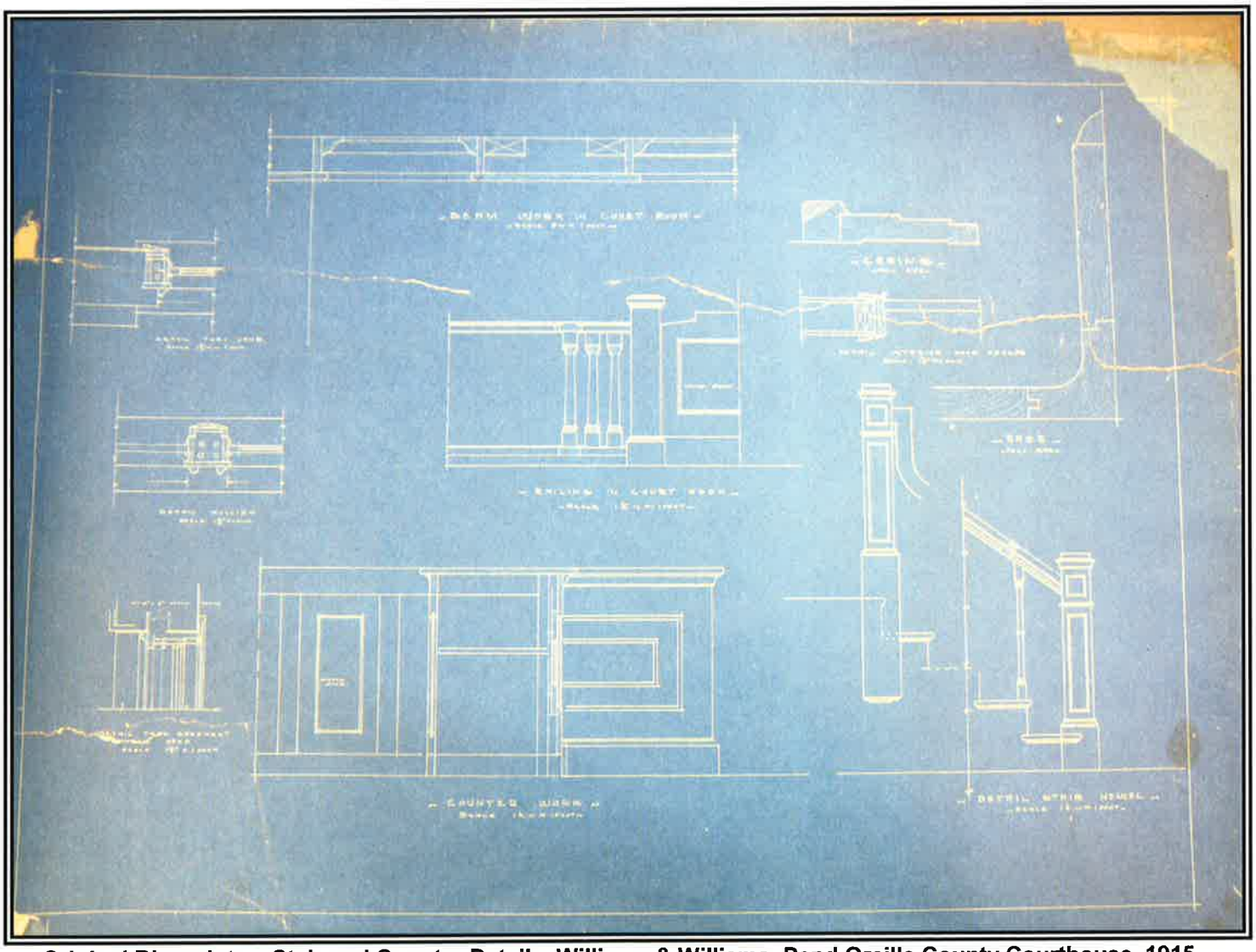


Original Blueprints – Section Details, Williams & Williams, Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1915
(Pend Oreille County Public Works)

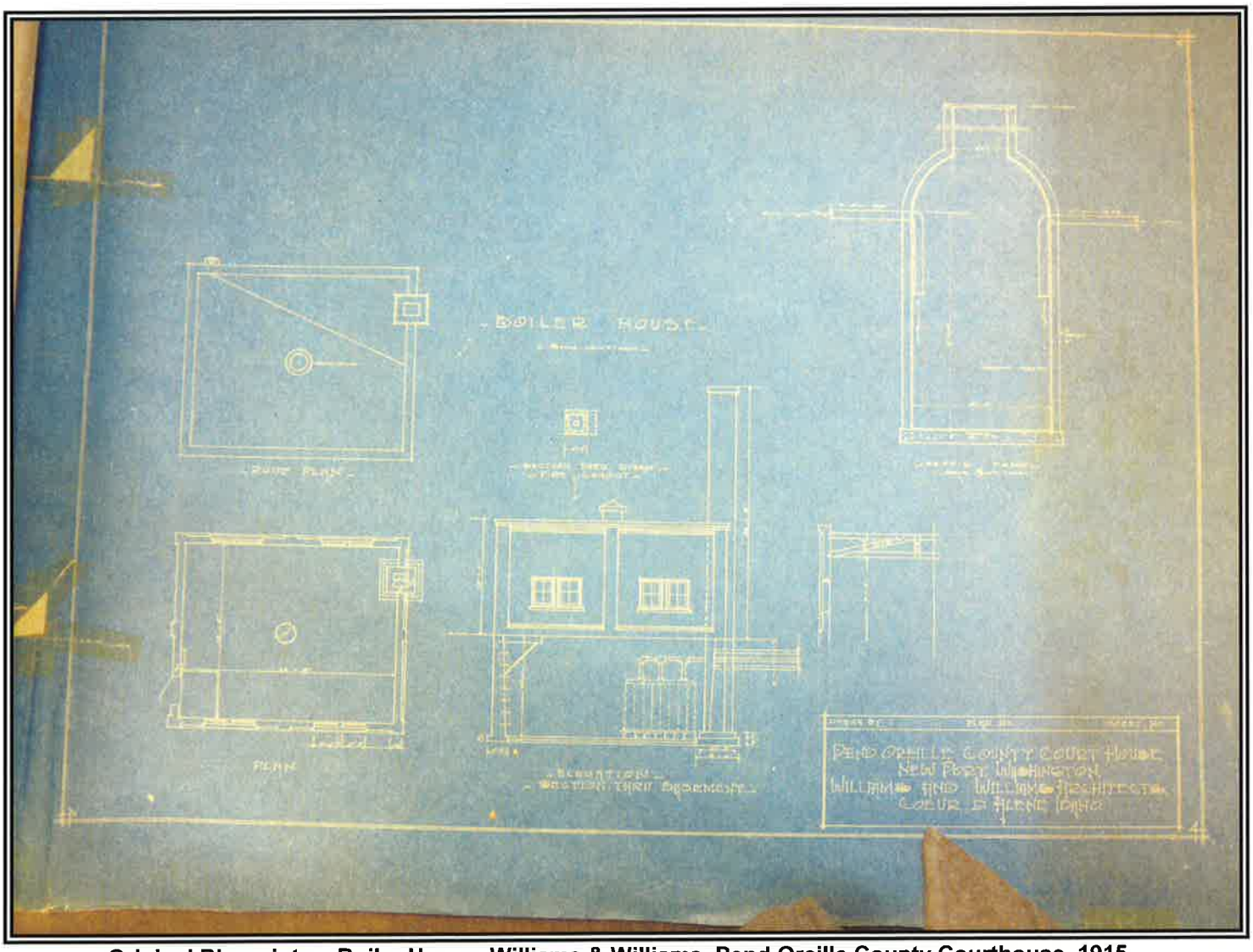
Original Blueprints – Front and Rear Door Details, Williams & Williams, Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1915 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)



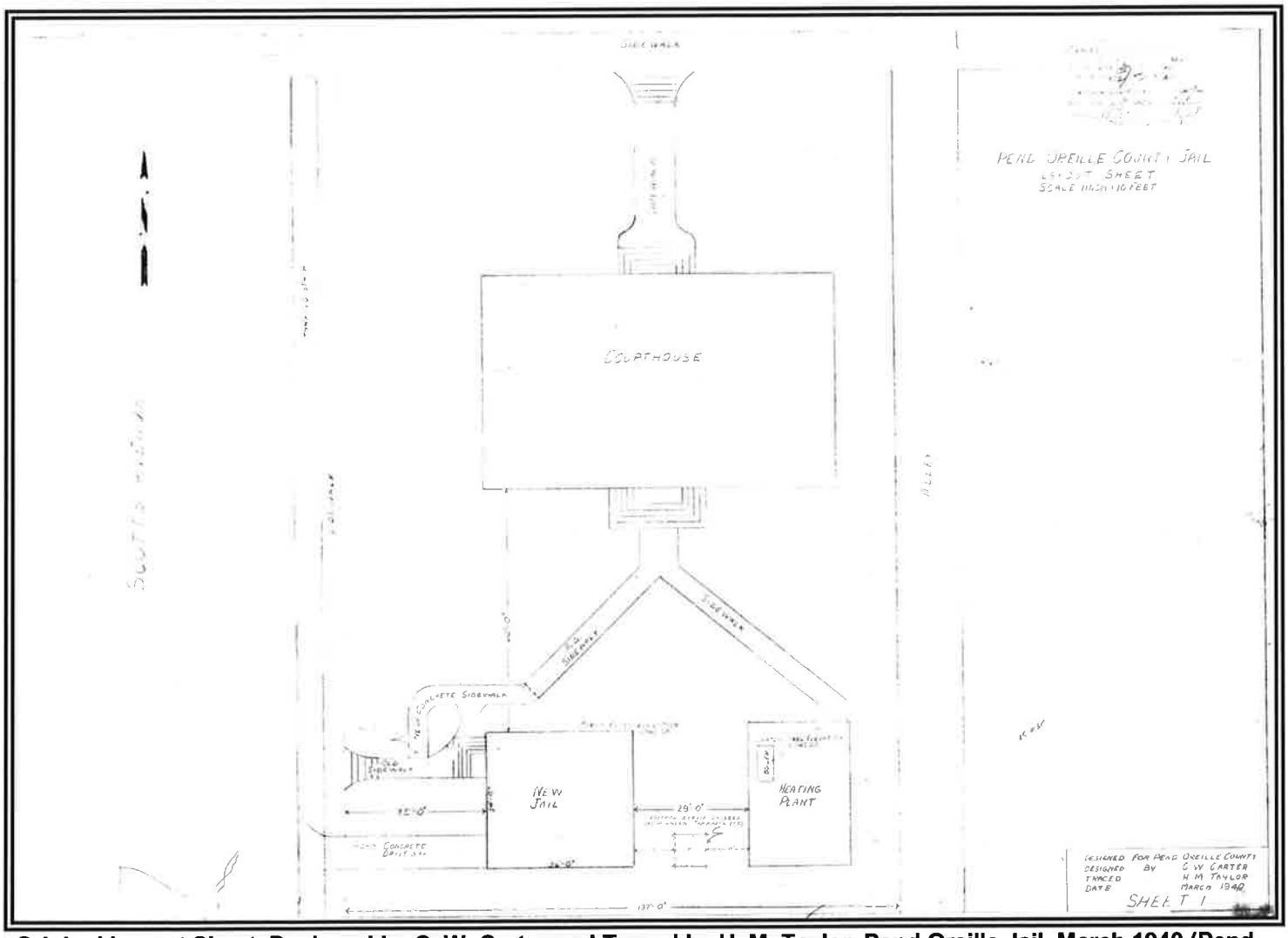
Original Blueprints – Footing Plan, Williams & Williams, Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1915
(Pend Oreille County Public Works)



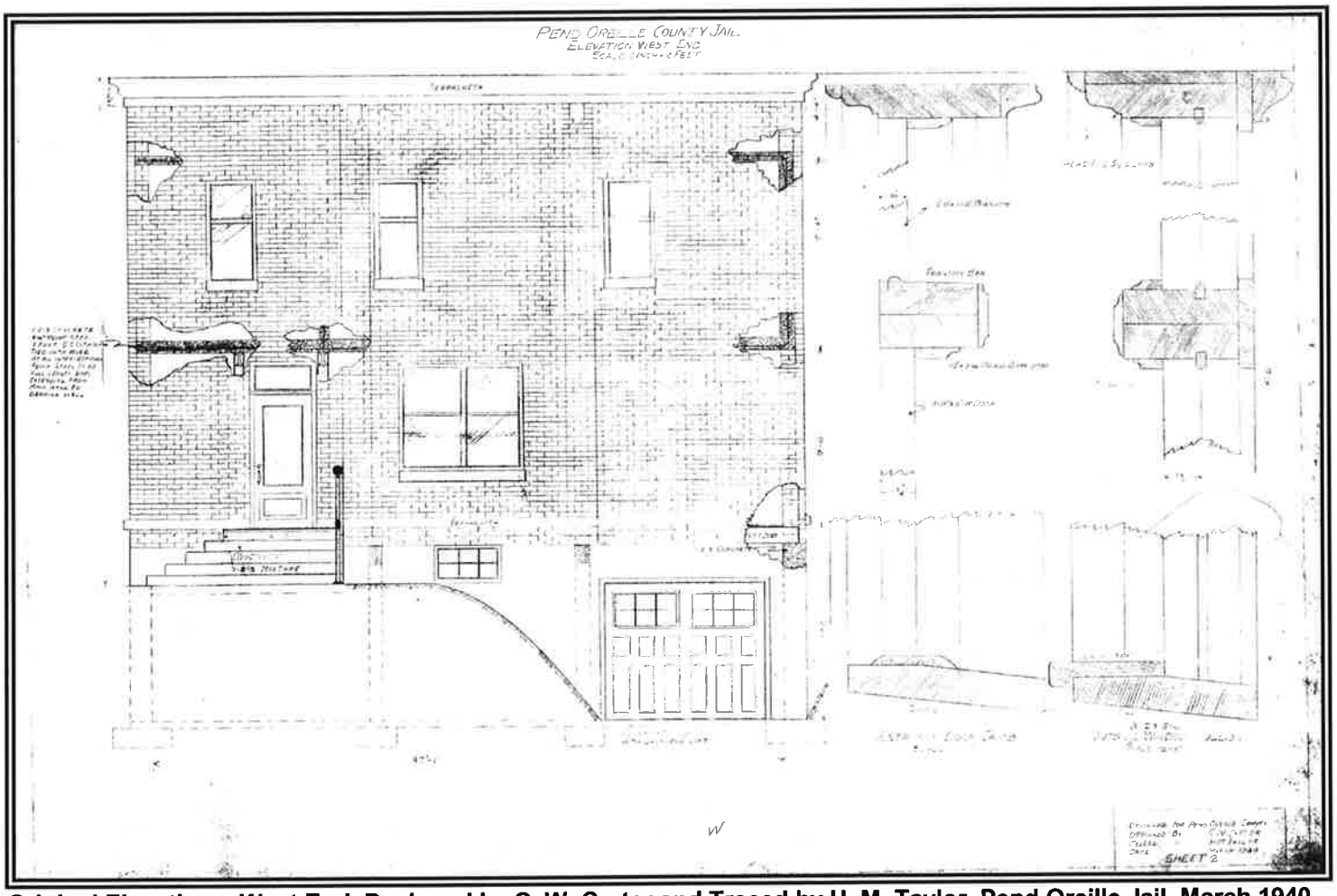
Original Blueprints – Stair and Counter Details, Williams & Williams, Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1915 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)



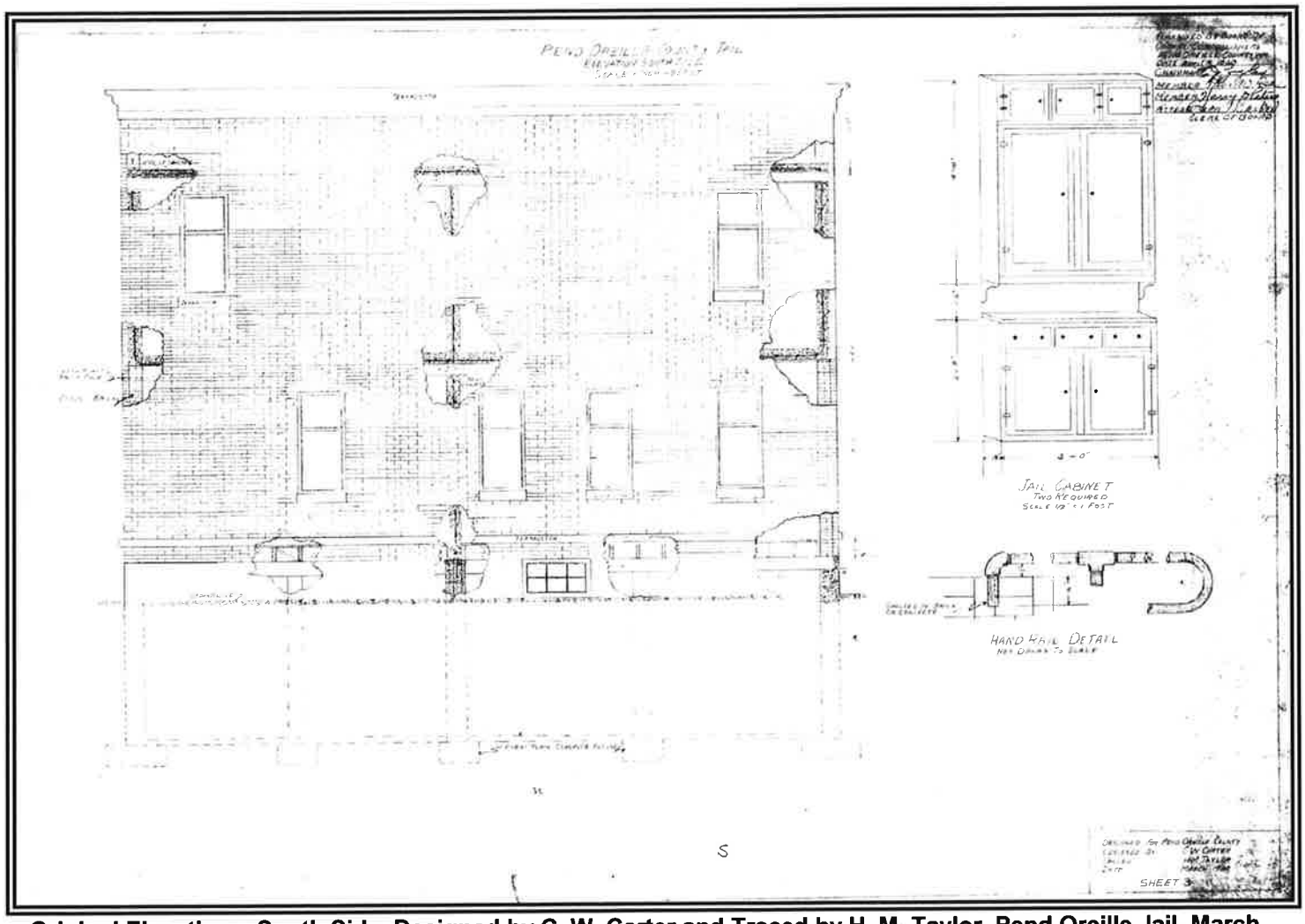
Original Blueprints – Boiler House, Williams & Williams, Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1915
(Pend Oreille County Public Works)



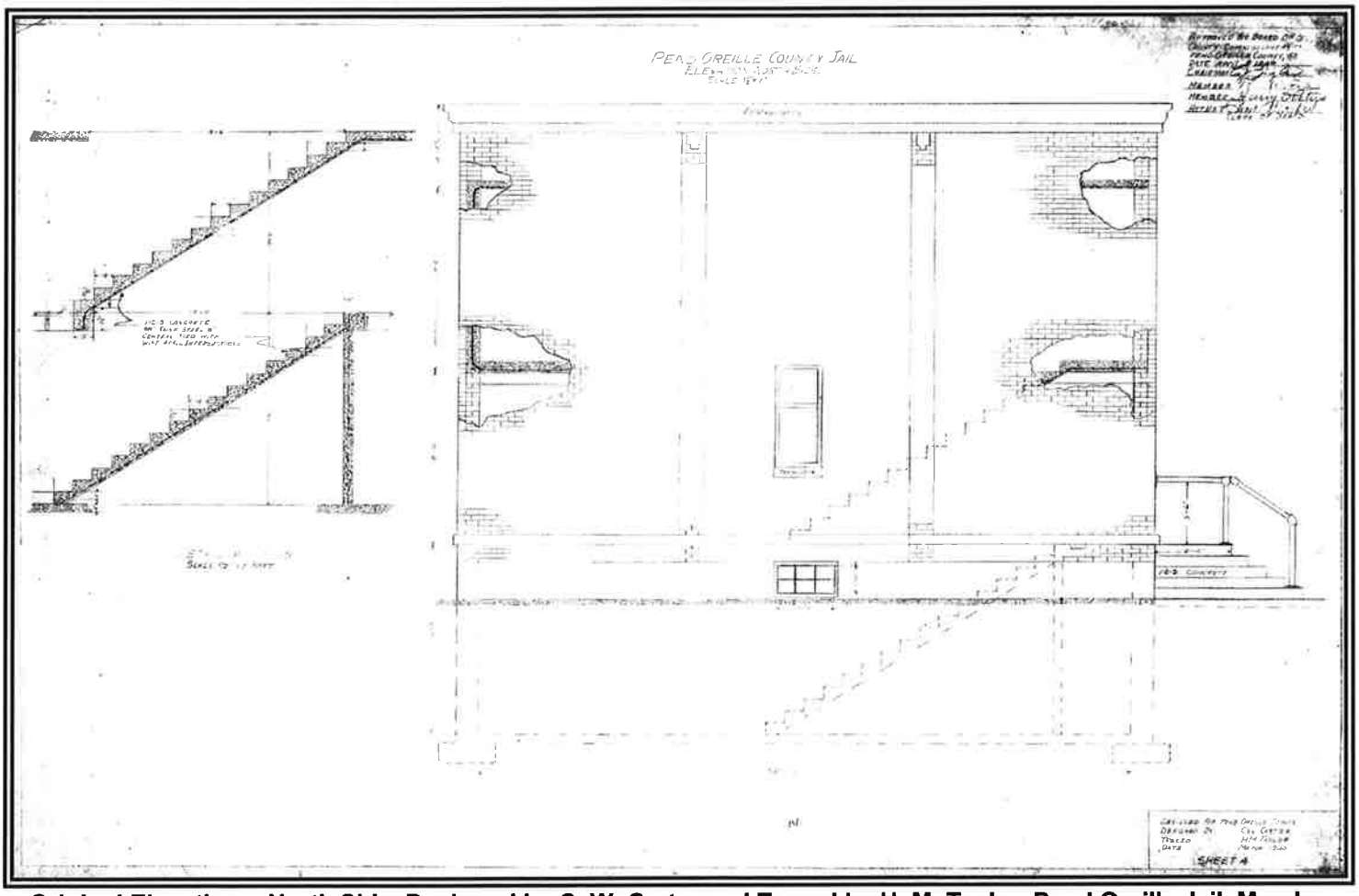
Original Layout Sheet, Designed by C. W. Carter and Traced by H. M. Taylor, Pend Oreille Jail, March 1940 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)



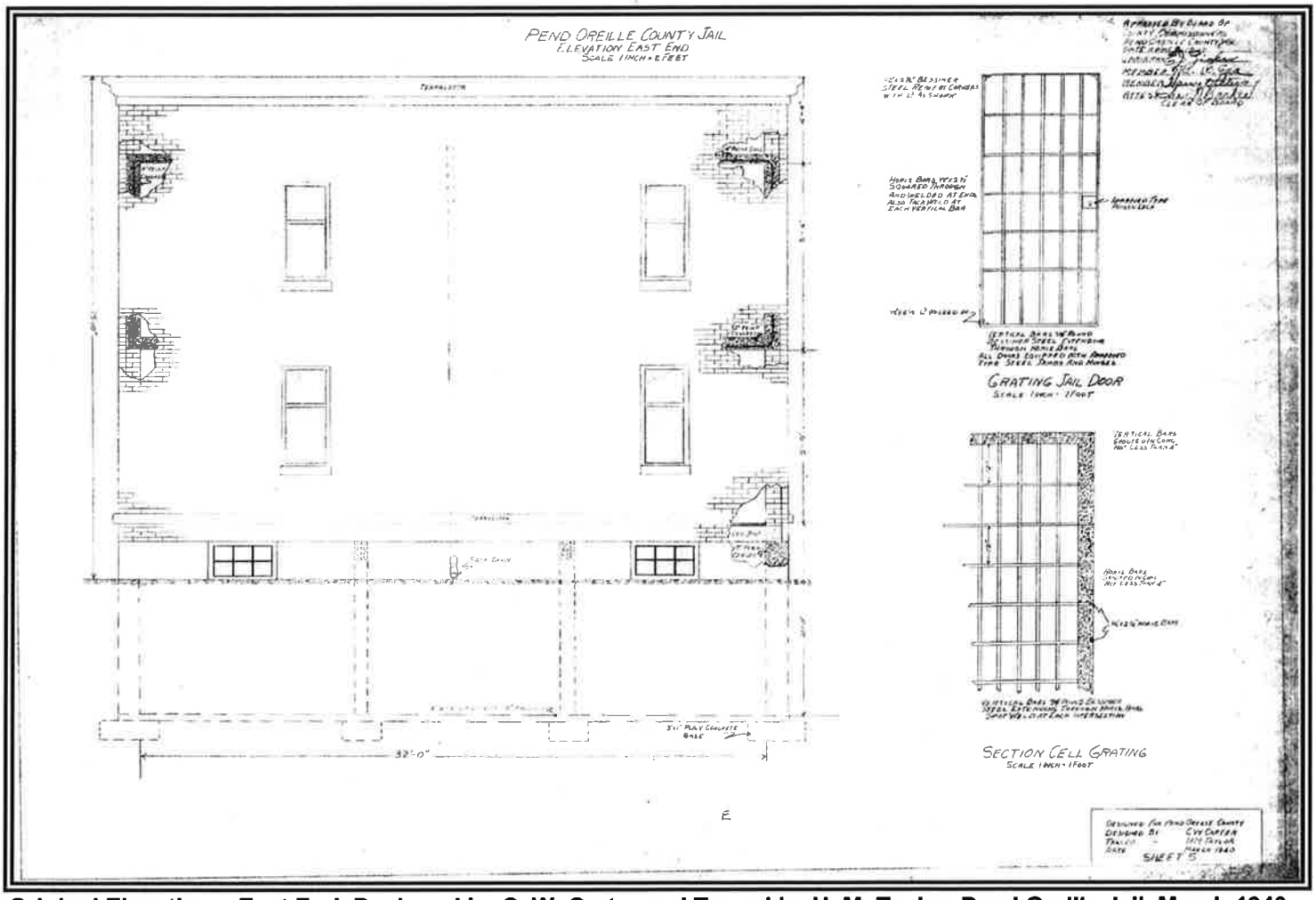
Original Elevation – West End, Designed by C. W. Carter and Traced by H. M. Taylor, Pend Oreille Jail, March 1940 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)



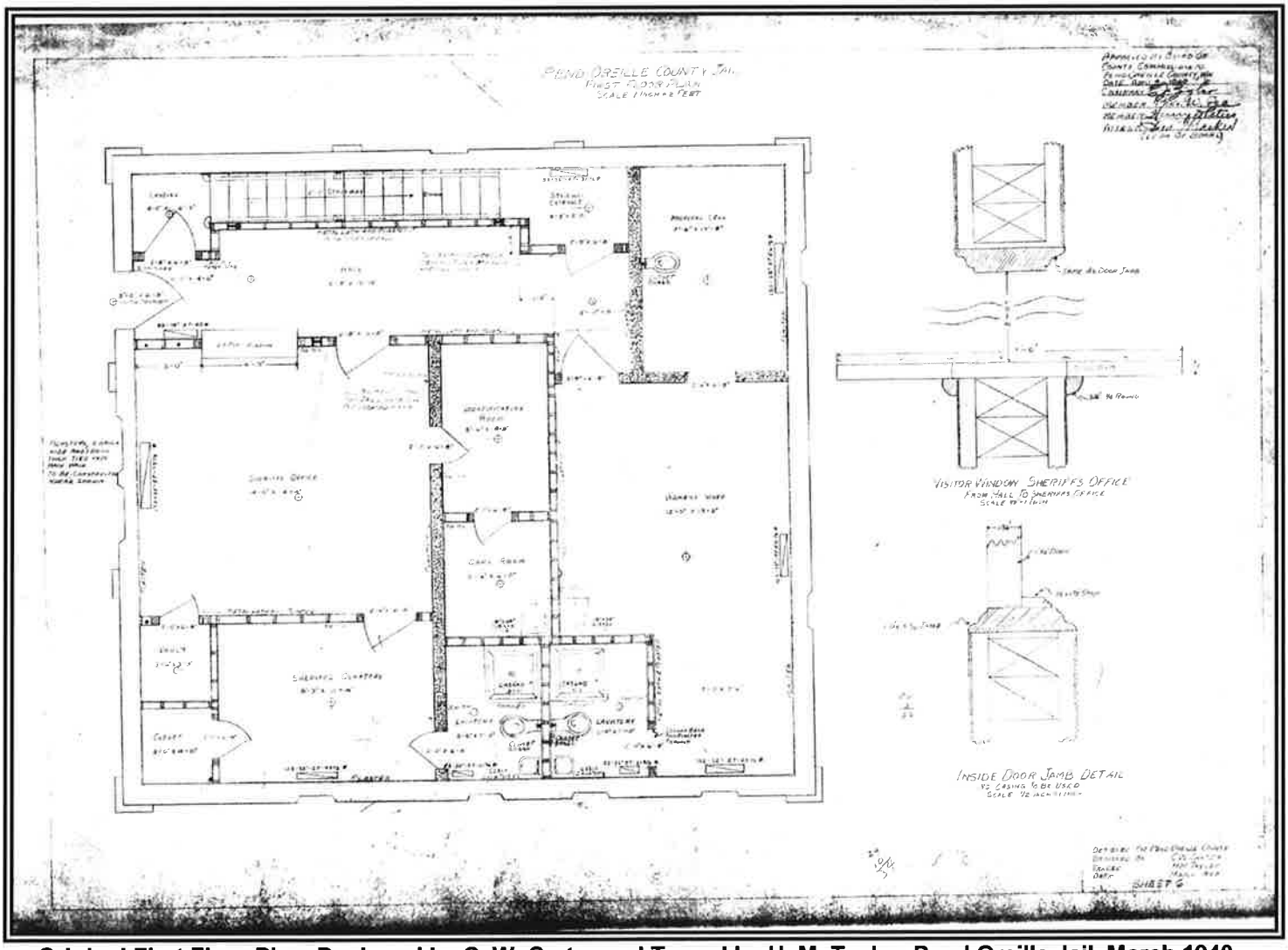
Original Elevation – South Side, Designed by C. W. Carter and Traced by H. M. Taylor, Pend Oreille Jail, March 1940 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)



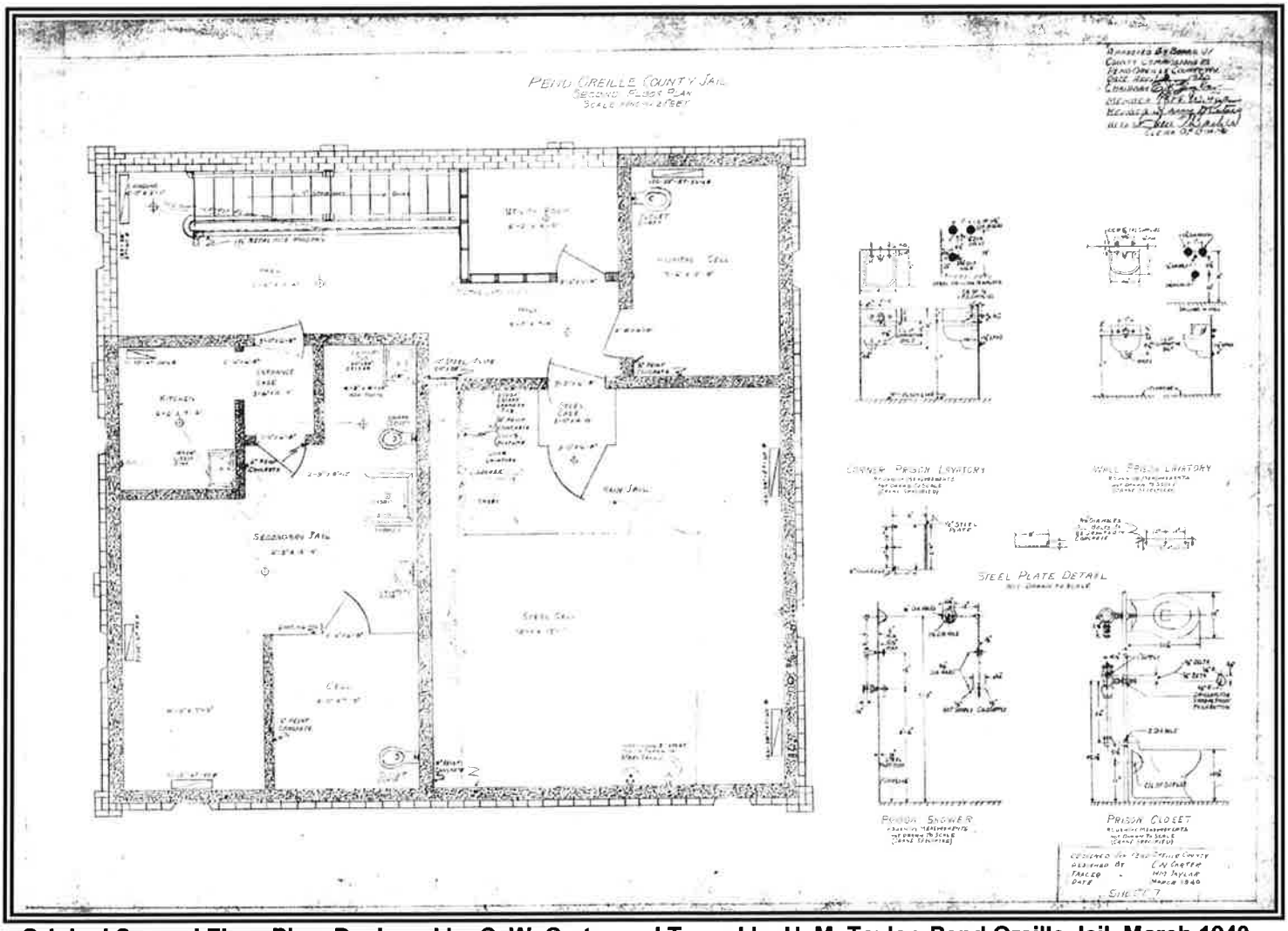
Original Elevation – North Side, Designed by C. W. Carter and Traced by H. M. Taylor, Pend Oreille Jail, March 1940 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)



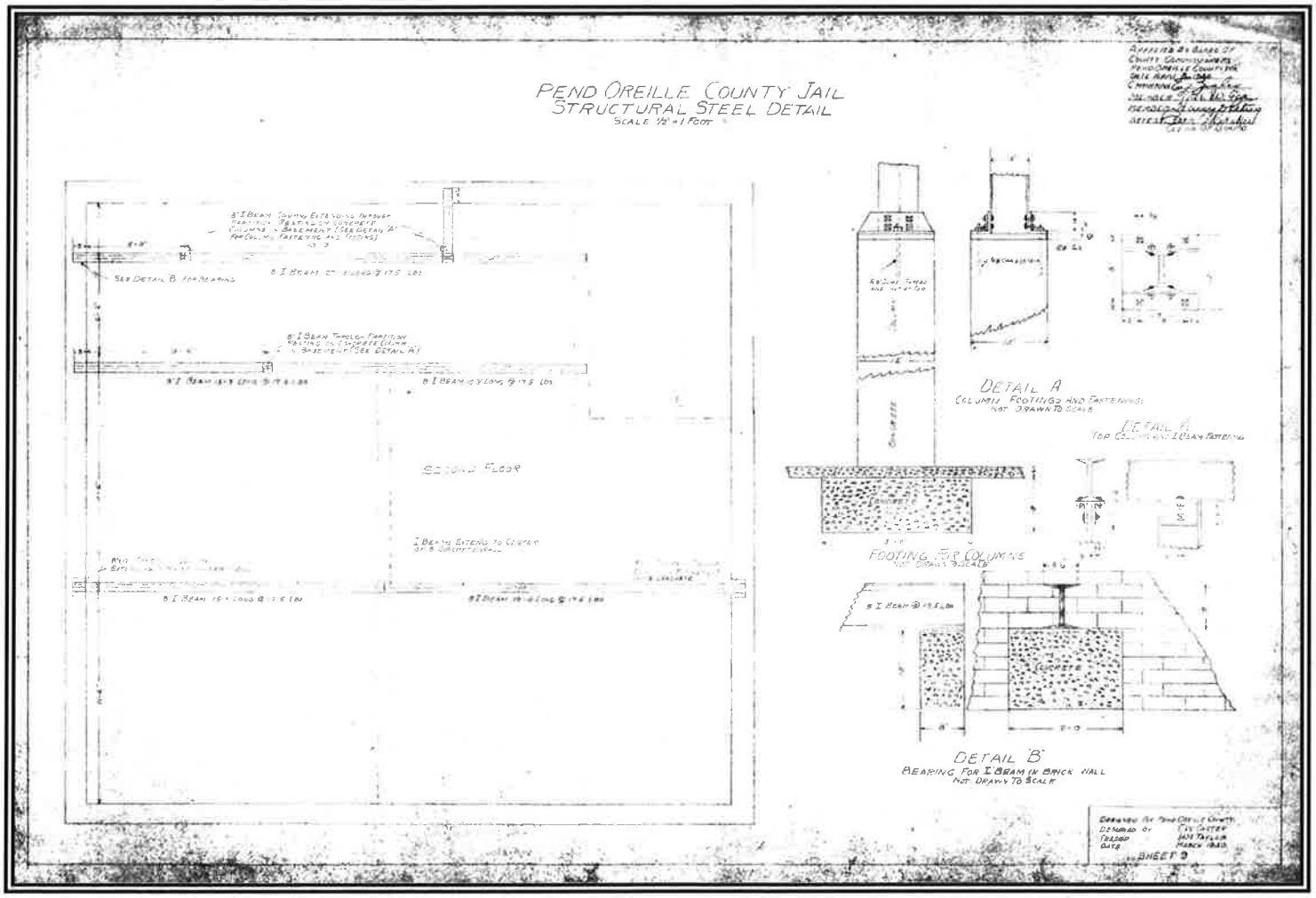
Original Elevation – East End, Designed by C. W. Carter and Traced by H. M. Taylor, Pend Oreille Jail, March 1940 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)



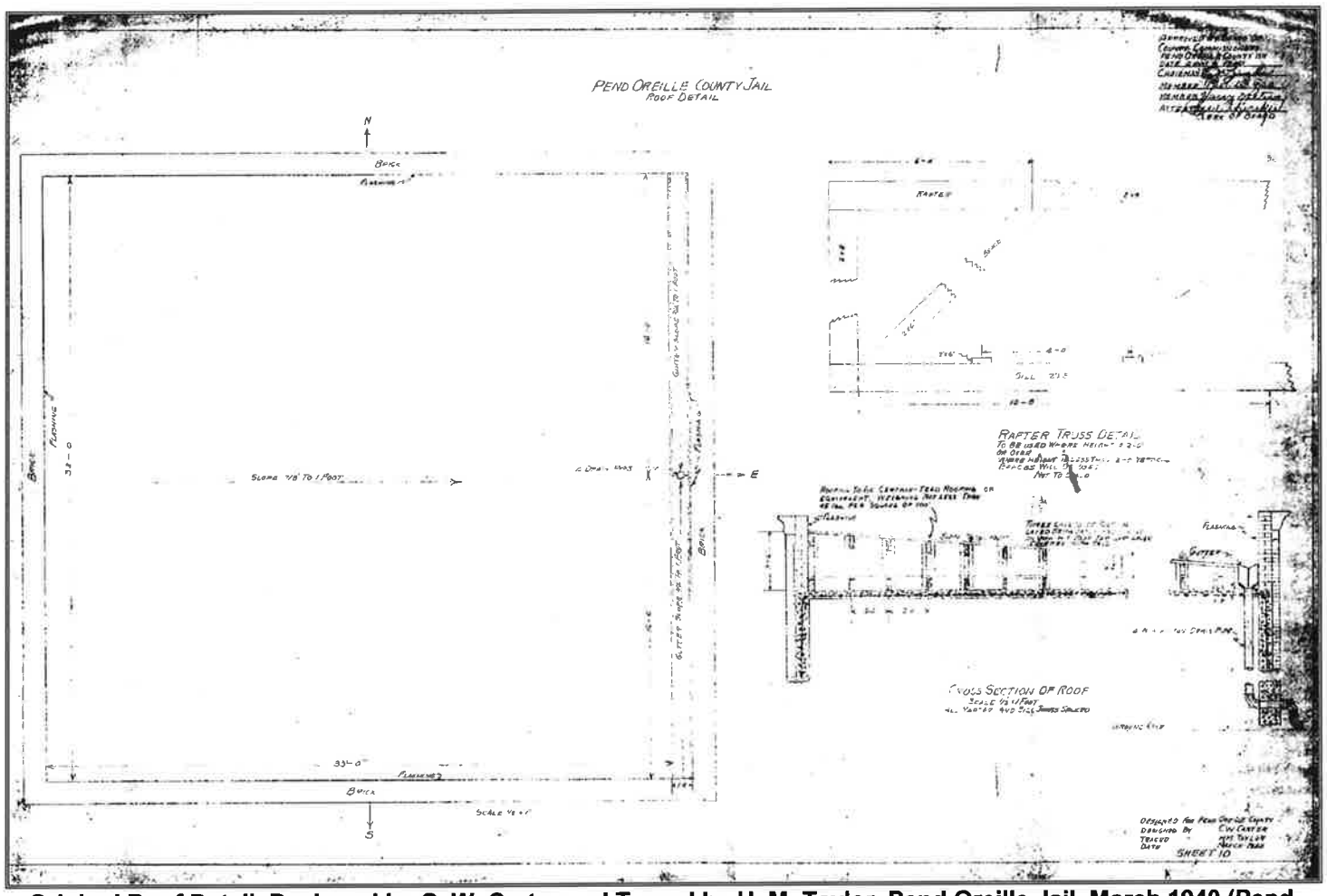
Original First Floor Plan, Designed by C. W. Carter and Traced by H. M. Taylor, Pend Oreille Jail, March 1940 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)



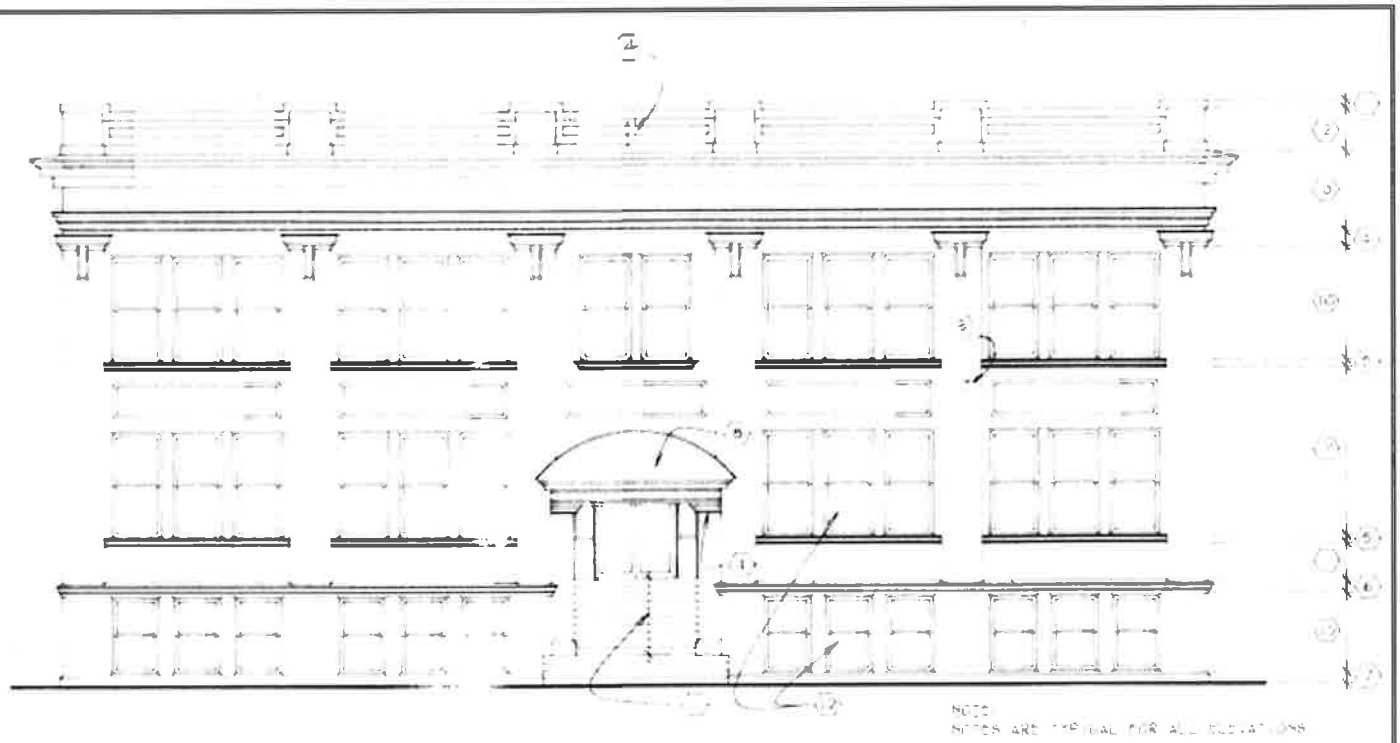
Original Second Floor Plan, Designed by C. W. Carter and Traced by H. M. Taylor, Pend Oreille Jail, March 1940 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)



Original Structural Steel Detail, Designed by C. W. Carter and Traced by H. M. Taylor, Pend Oreille Jail, March 1940 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)

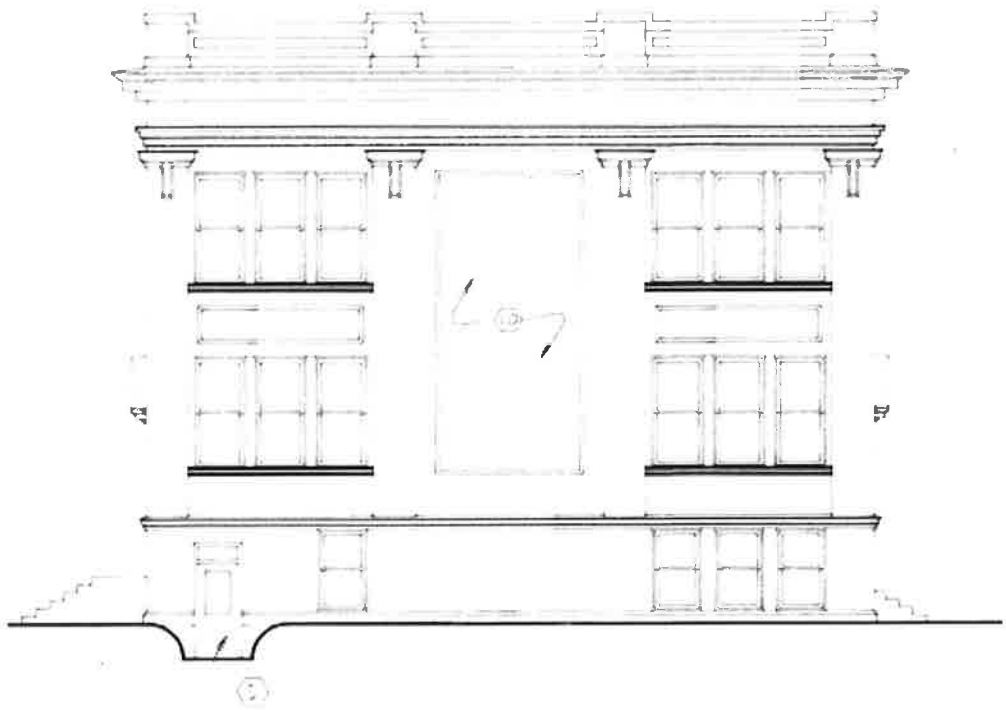


Original Roof Detail, Designed by C. W. Carter and Traced by H. M. Taylor, Pend Oreille Jail, March 1940 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)



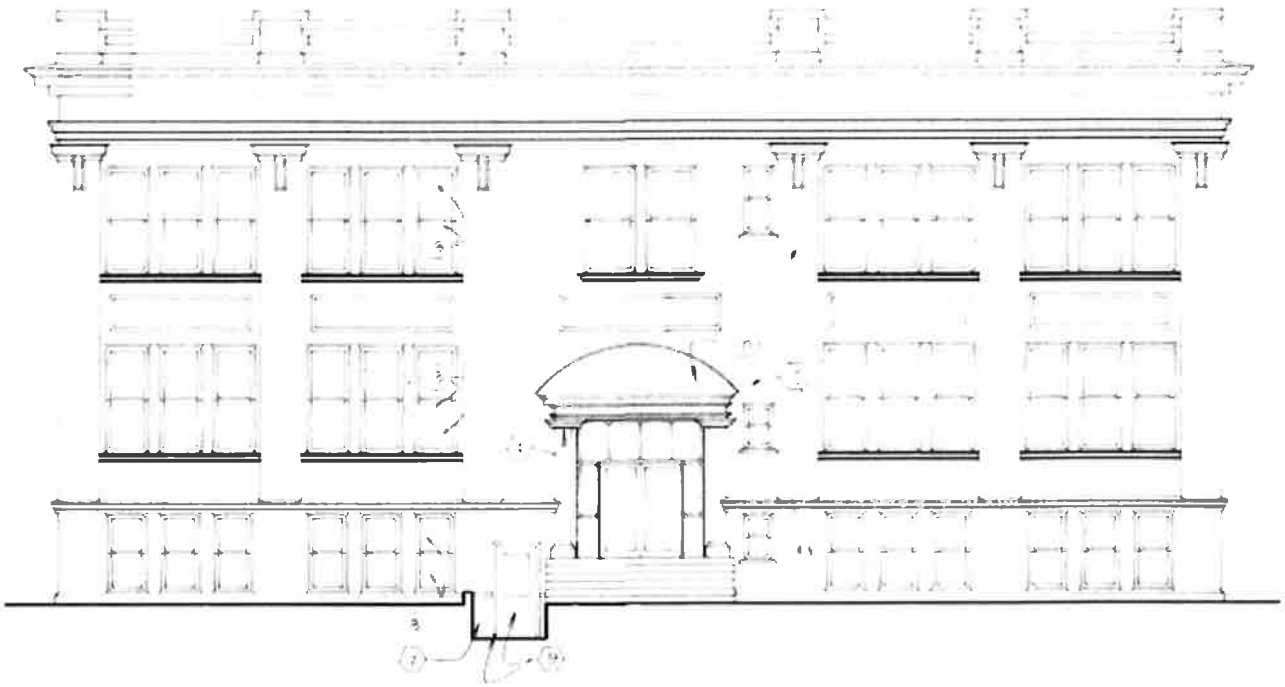
G-1	NORTH ELEVATION

Renovation Plans - Elevations, Zeck Butler Architects, Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1991-1992 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)



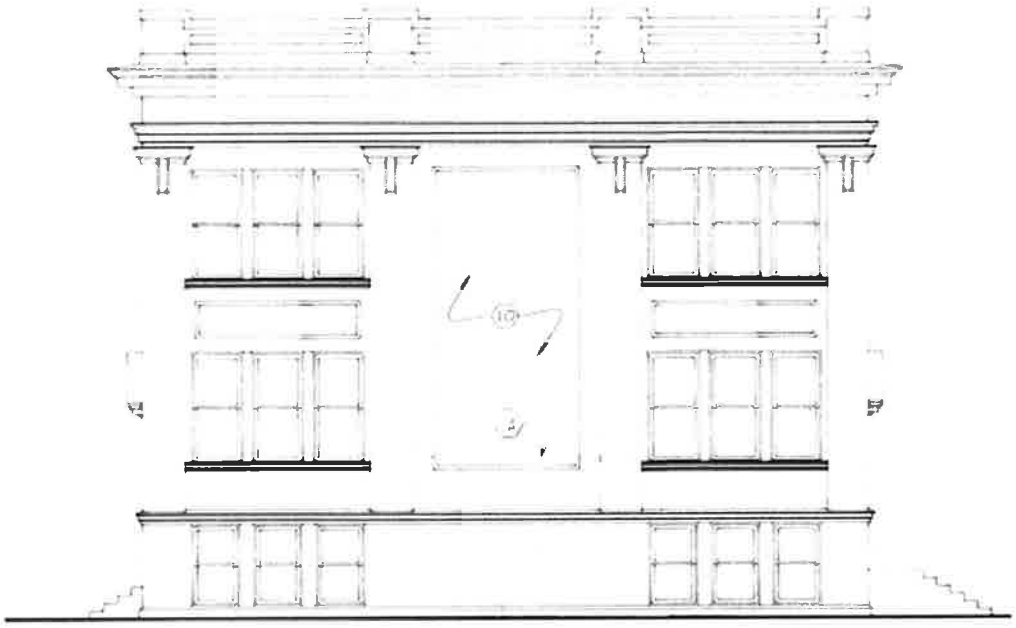
G-8	EAST ELEVATION

Renovation Plans - Elevations, Zeck Butler Architects, Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1991-1992 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)



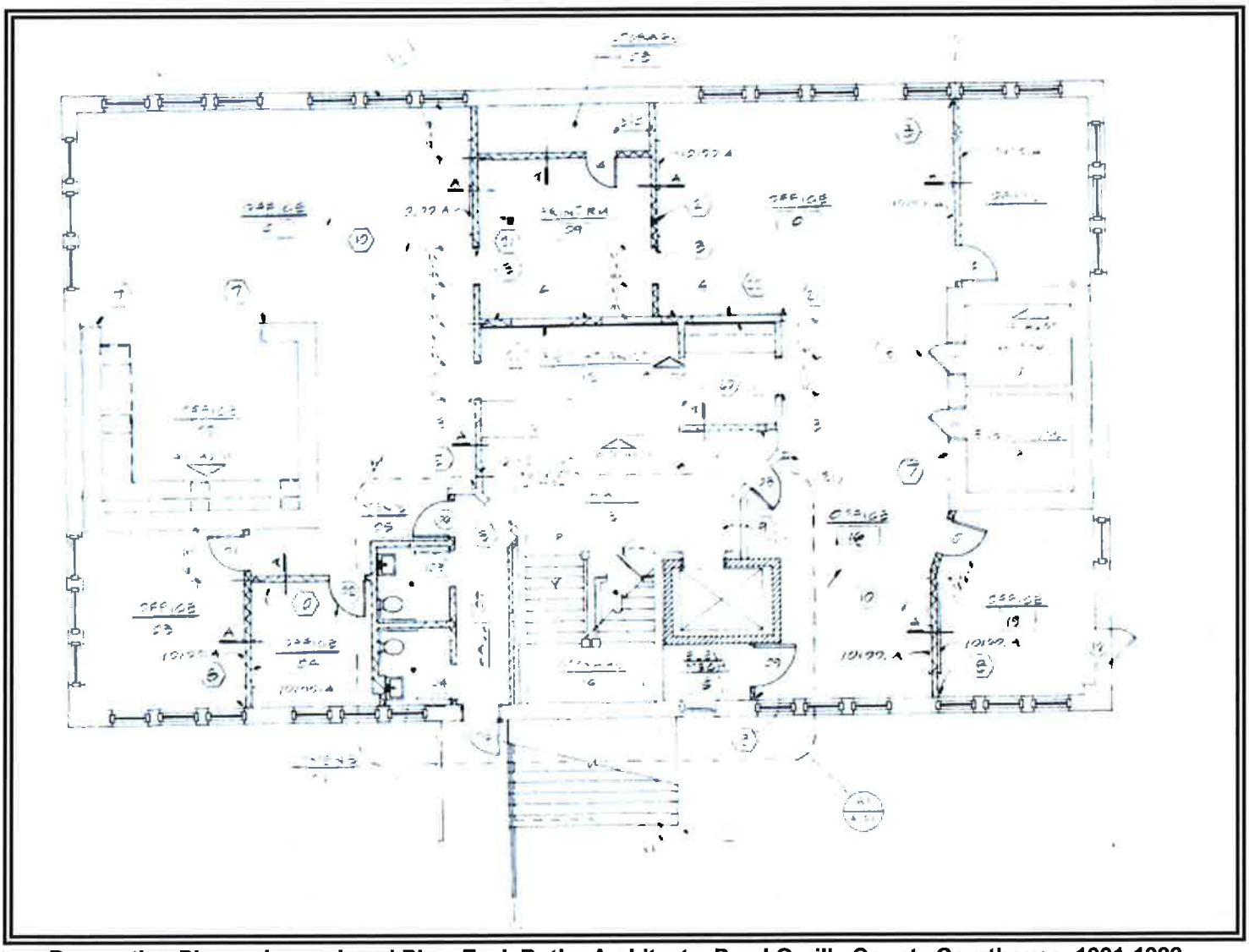
A-1	SOUTH ELEVATION

Renovation Plans - Elevations, Zeck Butler Architects, Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1991-1992 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)

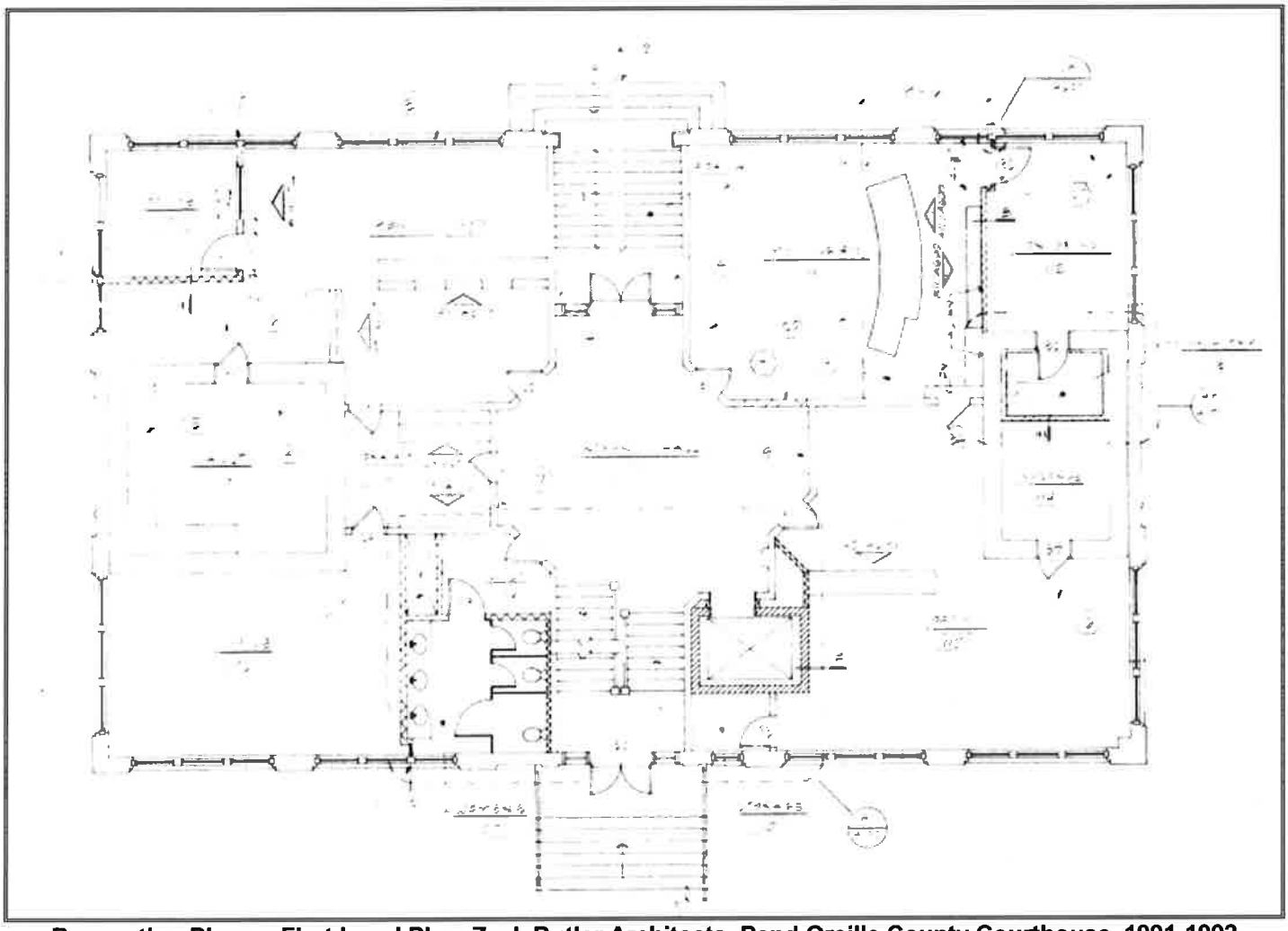


A-8	WEST ELEVATION

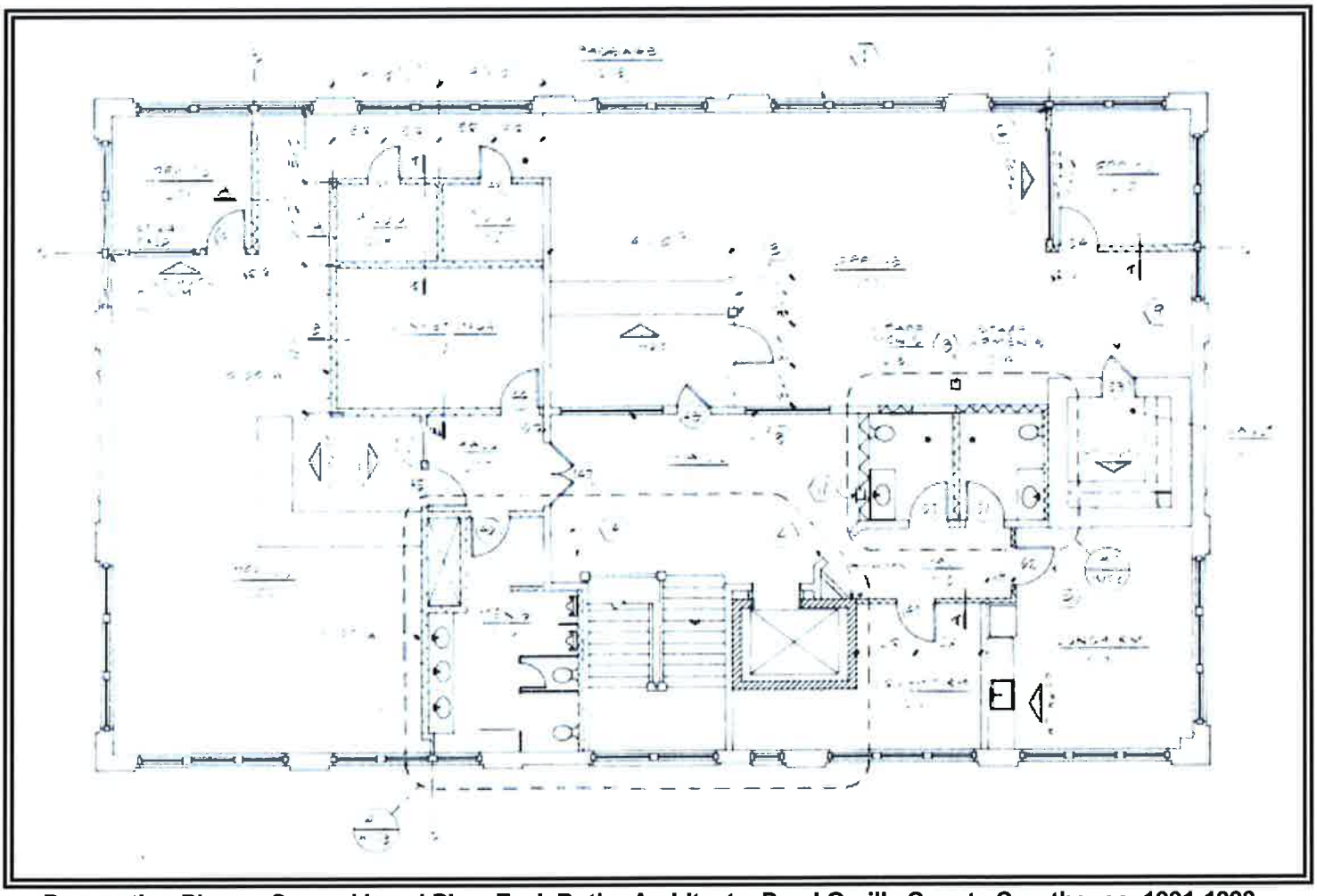
Renovation Plans - Elevations, Zeck Butler Architects, Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1991-1992 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)



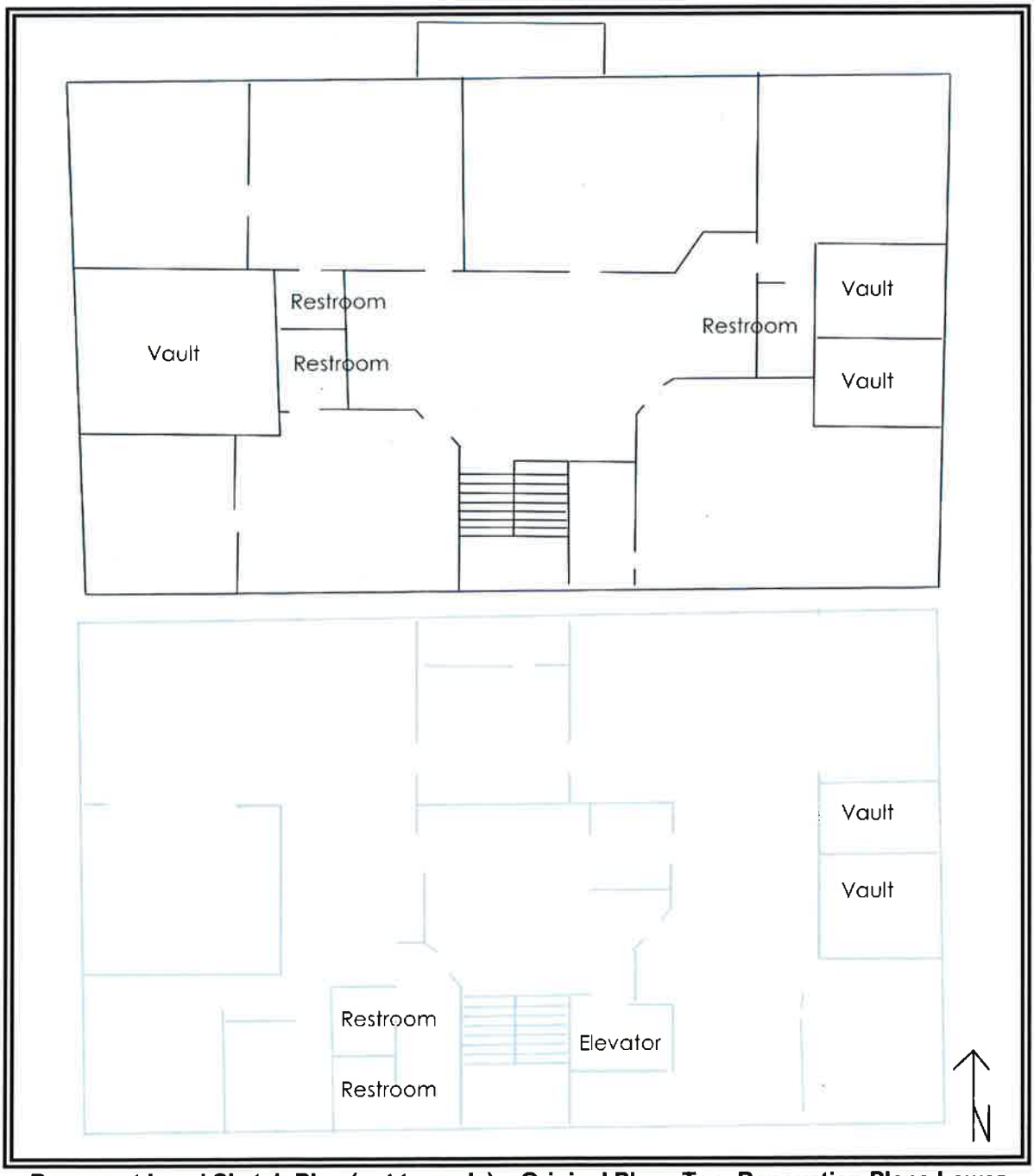
Renovation Plans – Lower Level Plan, Zeck Butler Architects, Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1991-1992 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)



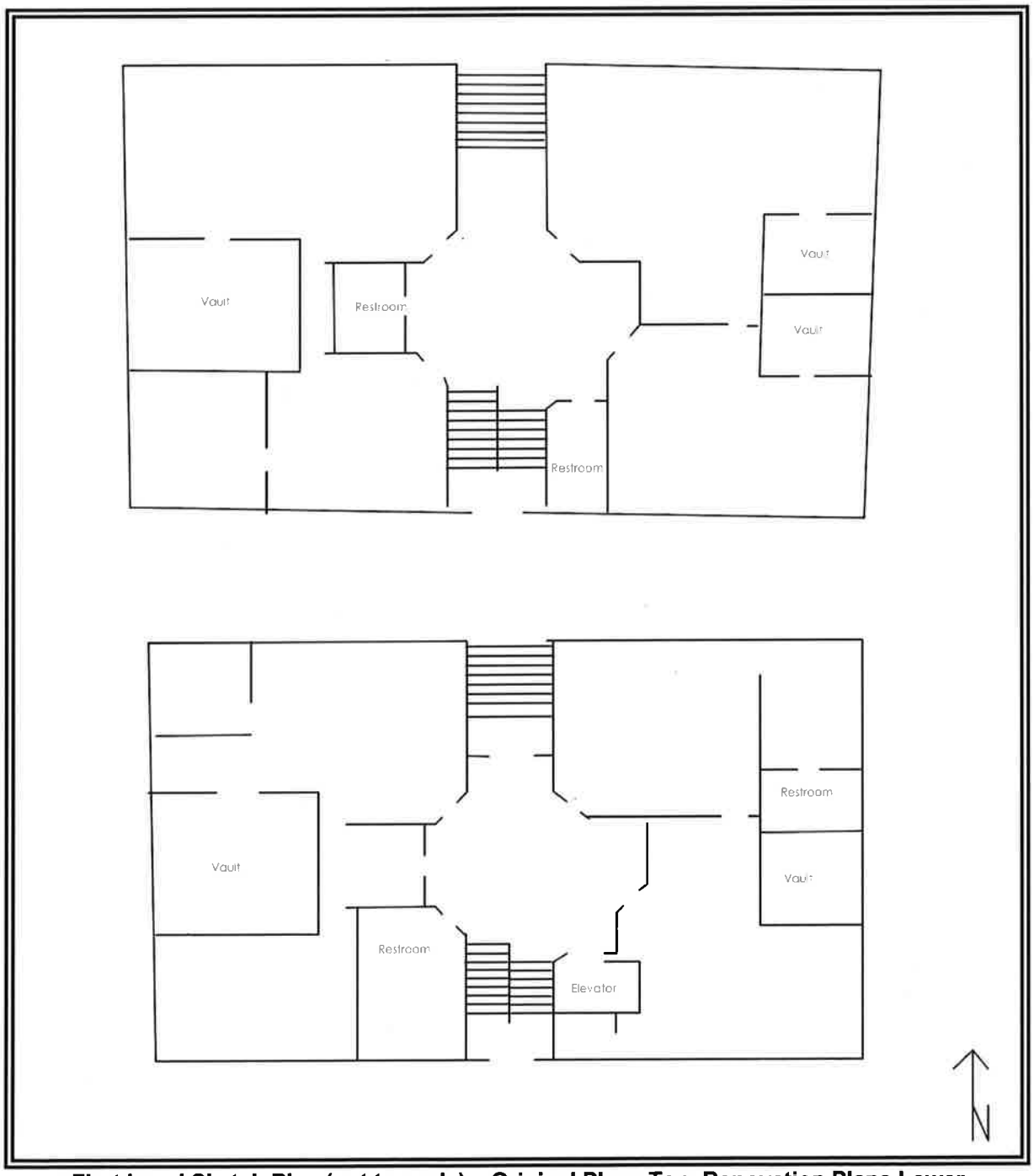
Renovation Plans – First Level Plan, Zeck Butler Architects, Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1991-1992 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)



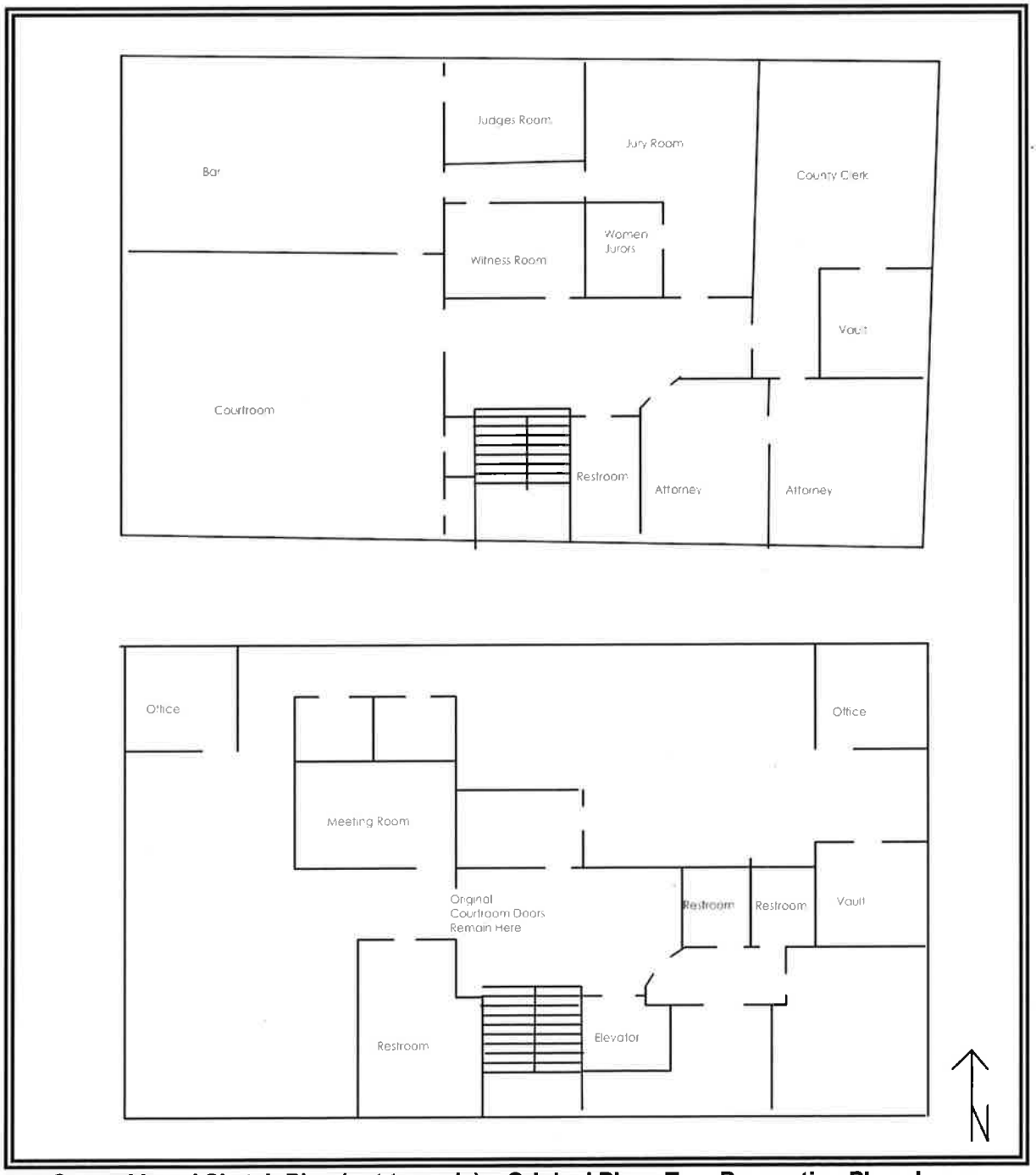
Renovation Plans – Second Level Plan, Zeck Butler Architects, Pend Oreille County Courthouse, 1991-1992 (Pend Oreille County Public Works)



Basement Level Sketch Plan (not to scale) – Original Plans Top, Renovation Plans Lower



First Level Sketch Plan (not to scale) – Original Plans Top, Renovation Plans Lower



Second Level Sketch Plan (not to scale) – Original Plans Top, Renovation Plans Lower

Photograph Continuation Sheet

Photo Log:
The following information is the same for all photos:

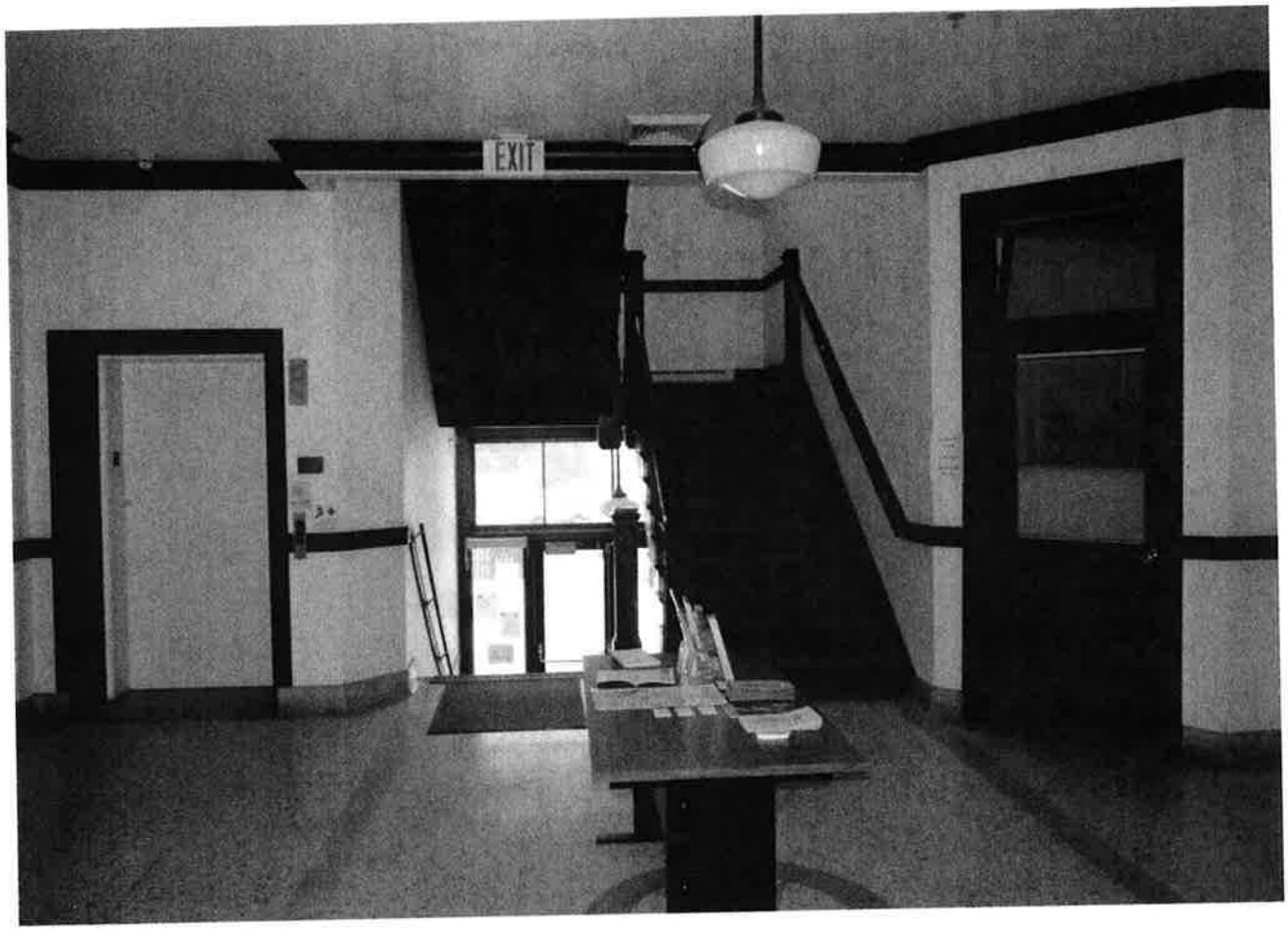
Name of Property: Pend Oreille County Courthouse
City or Vicinity: Newport
County: Pend County
State: WA
Location: 625 West Fourth Street, Newport, Pend Oreille County, Washington, 99156
Name of Photographer: Ann Marie P. Doyon
Photo date: January 26, 2013 and April 7 ,2013

Photo format: TIFF, 4000x3000 pixels @ 300ppi
Digital photographic prints (per National Register Photo Policy): HP Premium Plus Photo Paper and HP Vivera Pigment Inks

Photo 1	**WA_PendOreilleCounty_CountyCourthouse_0001** Northerly overview of site from rear parking lot, toward rear (south) elevation of courthouse and east elevation of jail
Photo 2	**WA_PendOreilleCounty_CountyCourthouse_0002** West elevation of jail
Photo 3	**WA_PendOreilleCounty_CountyCourthouse_0003** Rear elevation of courthouse, and view of new entry and ADA ramp
Photo 4	**WA_PendOreilleCounty_CountyCourthouse_0004** Southeast corner of jail
Photo 5	**WA_PendOreilleCounty_CountyCourthouse_0005** Southeasterly overview of site; northwest corners of courthouse and view toward the north elevation of the jail and the World War I and Jessie Cass Scott Memorials.
Photo 6	**WA_PendOreilleCounty_CountyCourthouse_0006** Façade elevation of courthouse
Photo 7	**WA_PendOreilleCounty_CountyCourthouse_0007** Main entryway to courthouse
Photo 8	**WA_PendOreilleCounty_CountyCourthouse_0008** Southeast corner of courthouse
Photo 9	**WA_PendOreilleCounty_CountyCourthouse_0009** Main floor office spaces in jail building
Photo 10	**WA_PendOreilleCounty_CountyCourthouse_0010**

	Second story jail cell doors in jail building
Photo 11	**WA_PendOreilleCounty_CountyCourthouse_0011** Second story jail cells in jail building
Photo 12	**WA_PendOreilleCounty_CountyCourthouse_0012** Basement level offices and vaults in courthouse (east end and southeast corner of basement)
Photo 13	**WA_PendOreilleCounty_CountyCourthouse_0013** Courthouse lobby and interior view of main entry
Photo 14	**WA_PendOreilleCounty_CountyCourthouse_0014** South end of courthouse lobby, with interior staircase, angled door, and elevator in former restroom entry
Photo 15	**WA_PendOreilleCounty_CountyCourthouse_0015** Current auditor's office, northwest corner of courthouse main level
Photo 16	**WA_PendOreilleCounty_CountyCourthouse_0016** Current meeting room, northeast corner of main level
Photo 17	**WA_PendOreilleCounty_CountyCourthouse_0017** Second level corridor; textured glass in center for original women jurors and witness rooms, and double door entry to original courtroom
Photo 18	**WA_PendOreilleCounty_CountyCourthouse_0018** Current use of the original courtroom space, second level, southwest corner

EXTENSION OFFICE
PEND OREILLE
COUNTY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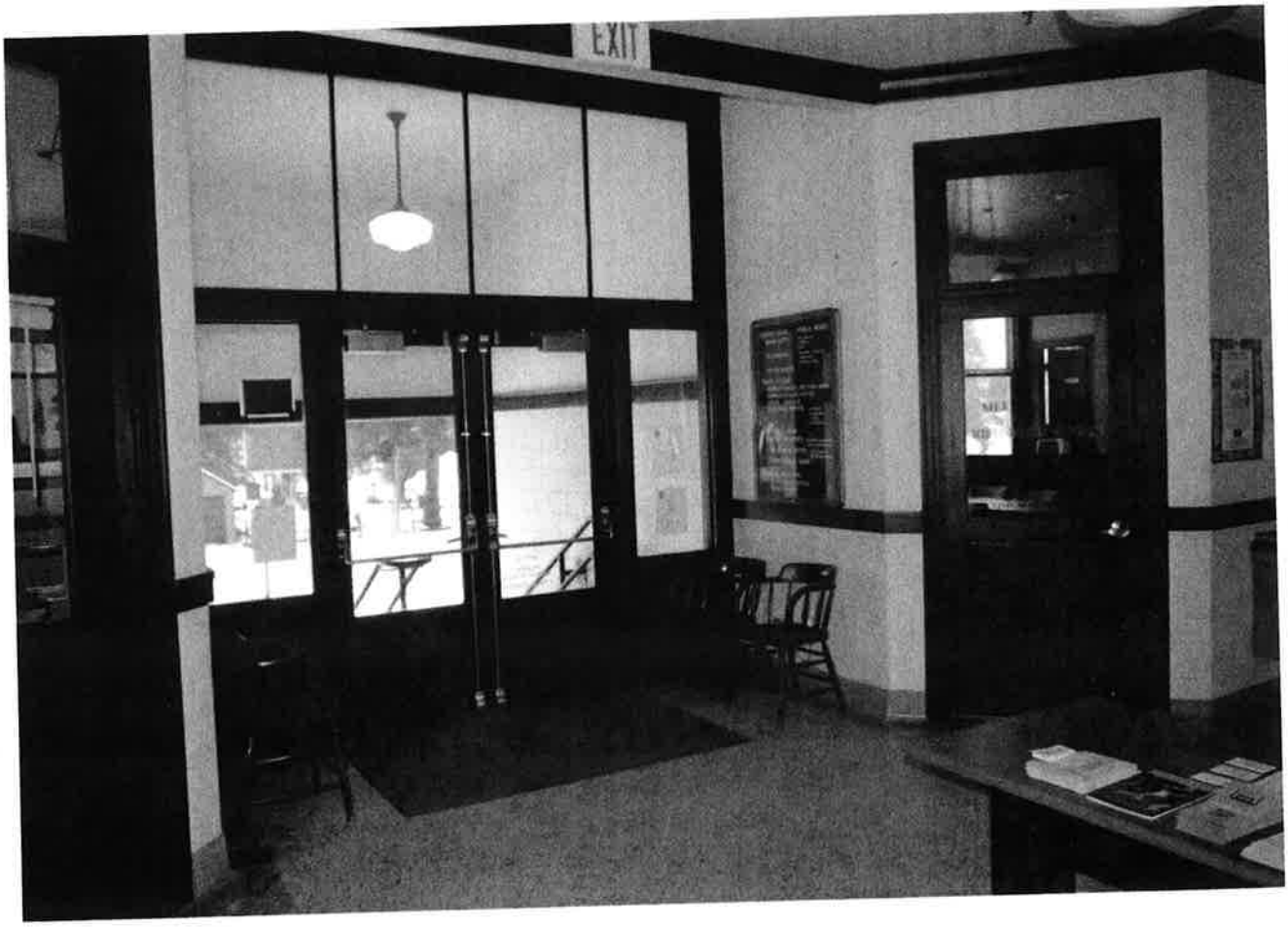
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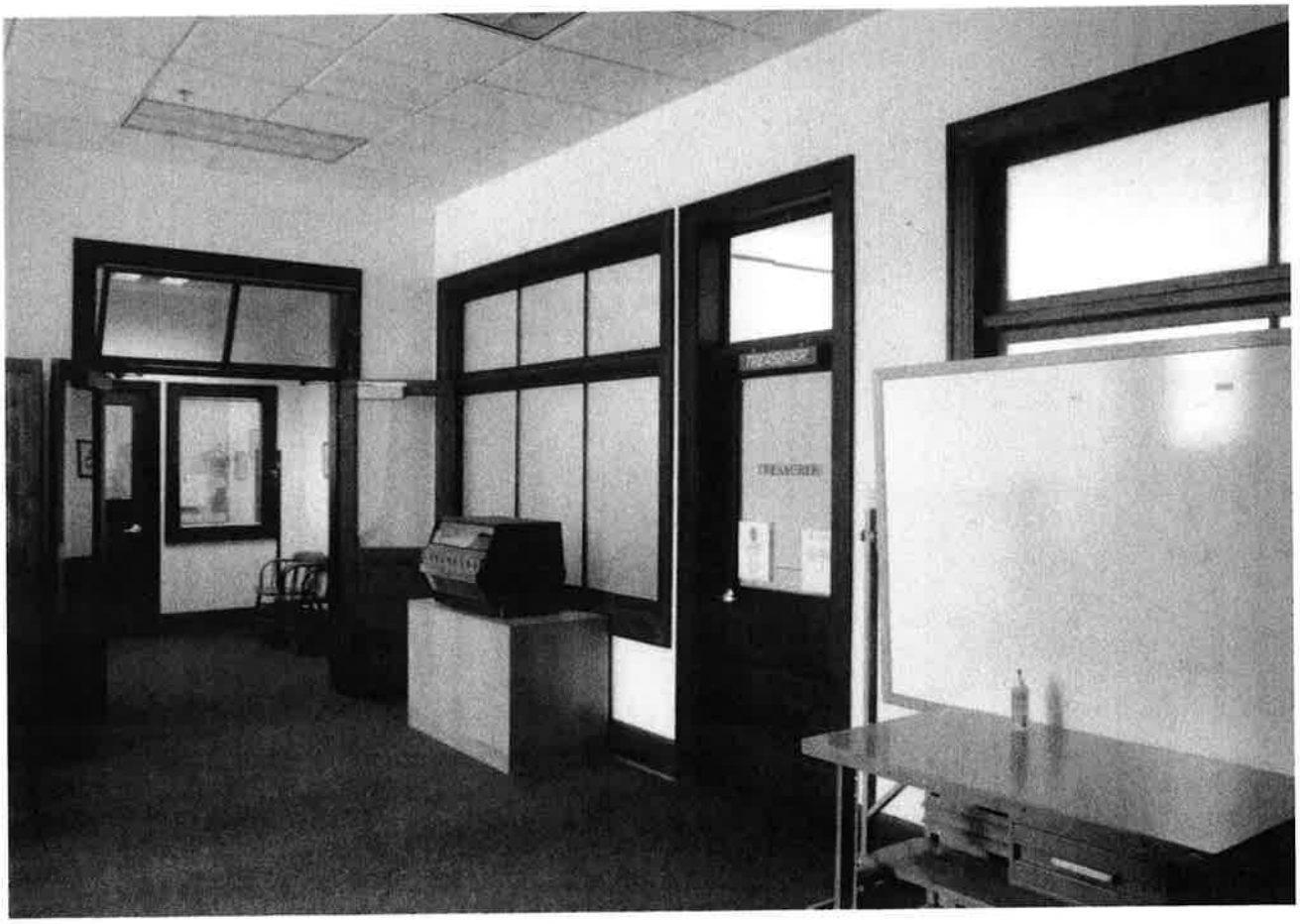

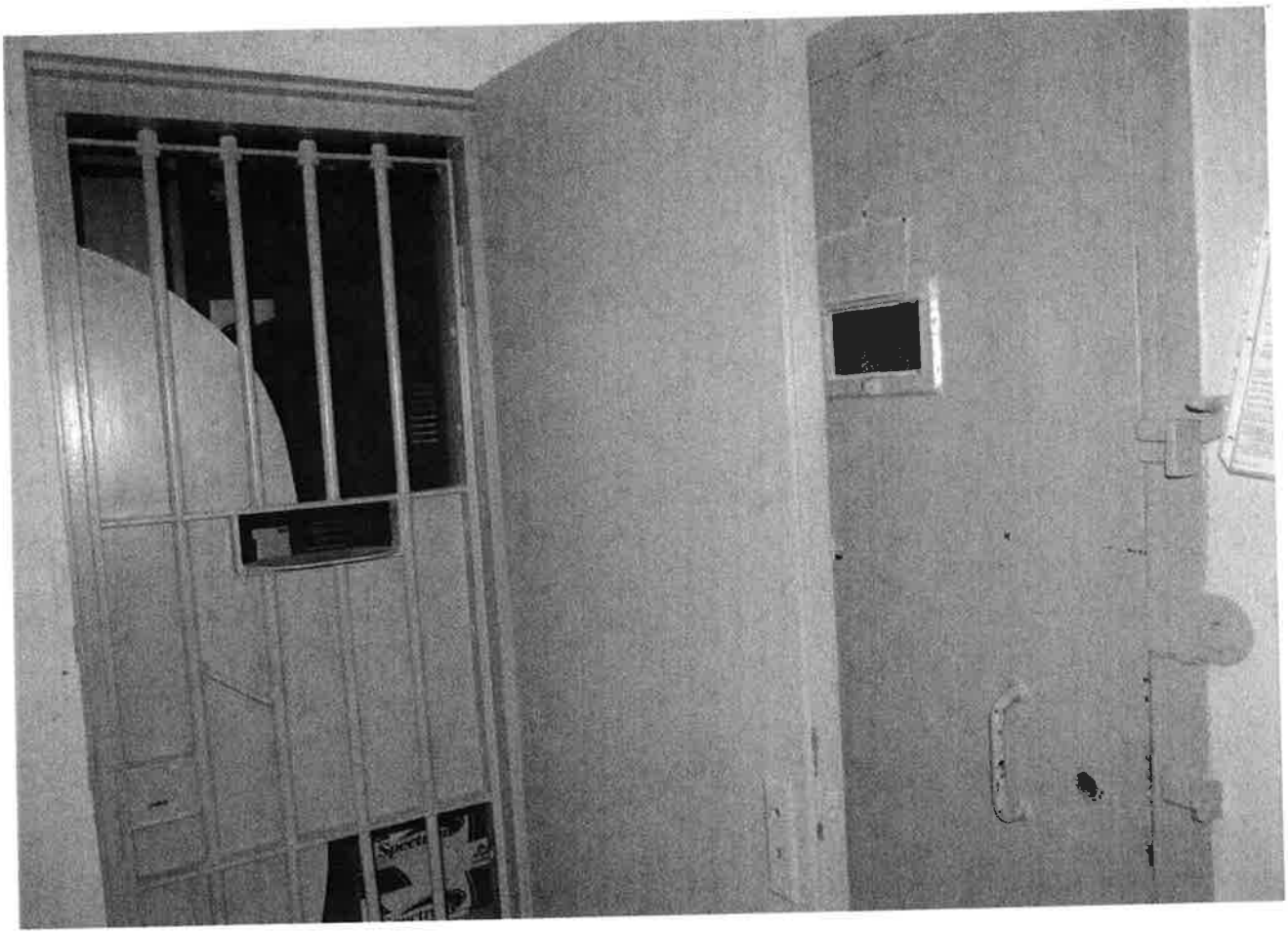

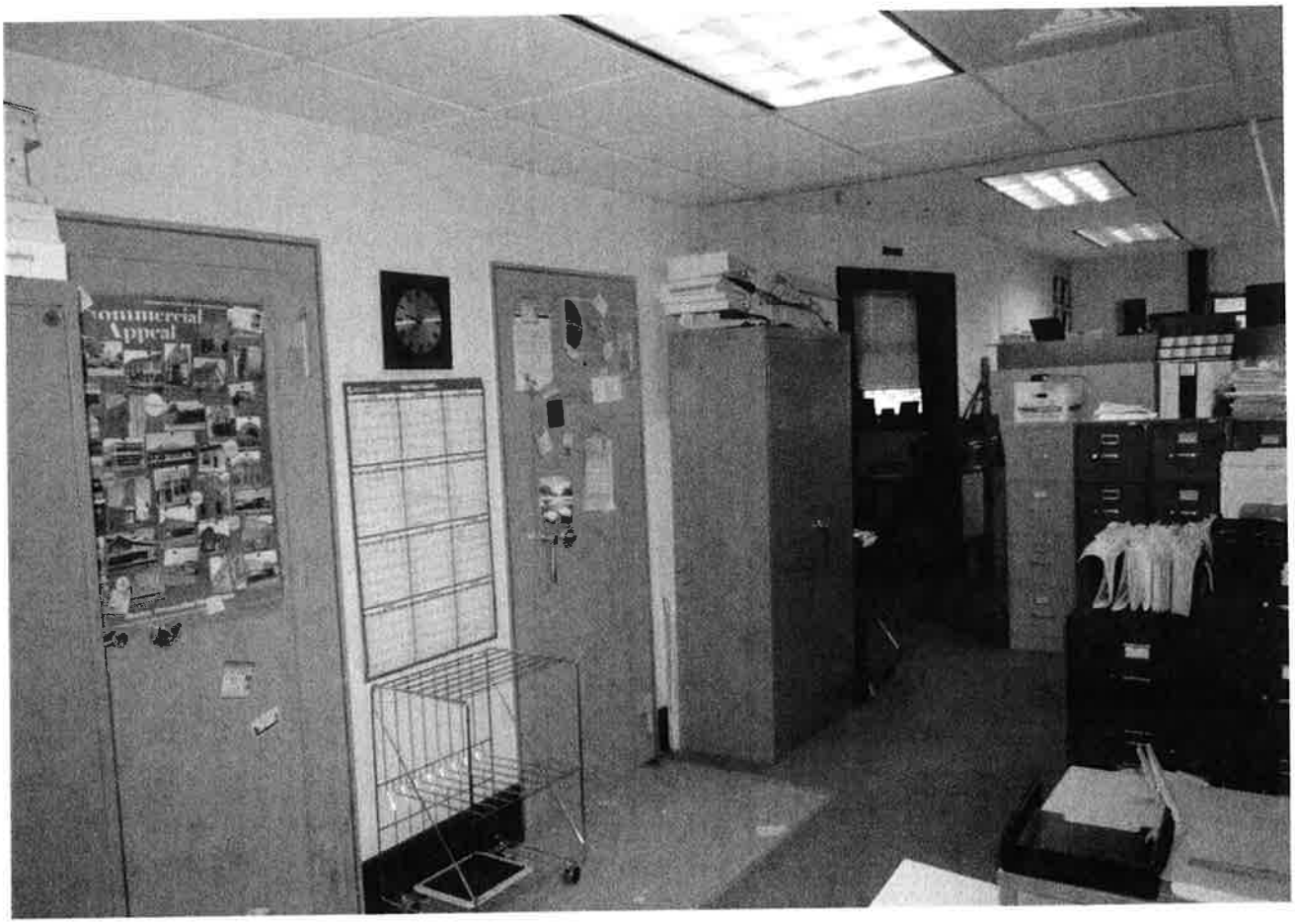
Commercial
Appeal