

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 Klickitat County Courthouse

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 205 S. Columbus Avenue not for publication

city or town Goldendale vicinity

state Washington code WA county Klickitat code 039 zip code 98620

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 X 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 X local

Applicable National Register Criteria
X A B X 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

Klickitat County Courthouse
 Name of Property

Klickitat County, WA
 County and State

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.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
	3	object
1	4	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

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Government/Courthouse

Government/Courthouse

Government/Office

Government/Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern Movement: Art Deco

foundation: Concrete

walls: Concrete

roof: Asphalt

other: _____

Klickitat County Courthouse

Name of Property

Klickitat County, WA

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Narrative Description

The Klickitat County Courthouse occupies a full block just south of the downtown core of Goldendale, Washington. The courthouse is constructed of reinforced concrete and was finished in 1942. The long axis of the building is oriented north to south; the building faces east. The courthouse is about 12,240 square feet and the building's floor measurements are approximately 72 by 150 feet. Architect Day W. Hilborn designed the courthouse in the Art Deco style expressed in a variety of stylized sculptural relief found at various locations on the building. In 1983 a jail addition was constructed at the southwest corner of the lot and attached to the SW corner of the courthouse.

The courthouse sits on the west side of the block facing east and is fronted by a large expanse of open lawn. The lawn is landscaped with a scattering of deciduous and conifer trees planted along the sidewalks. The lot is bound by W. Court Street on the north, W. Allyn Street on the south, S. Grant Street on the west, and S. Columbus Avenue on the East. The surrounding neighborhood is a mix of residential to the southwest and commercial to the northeast.

The two-story courthouse is a classically proportioned building, with a modified rectangular plan. The façade is symmetrical and is highlighted by a full-height entry portal which projects from the main block. The outermost two bays are stepped back slightly. At the entry, natural light pours into the foyer via a large transom window of rippled industrial glass, set in wood muntins. This portal, recessed by a cast concrete curved frame which ends in a stylized row of Art Deco inspired Greek Key motifs, is accessed by a series of concrete steps and landings. The upper landing has two large lanterns, newer additions installed in 1998 which echo the spandrel panels in design. The original entry doors and some details are obscured by a newer entry portal which extends outward from the original bronze entry doors. An iron rail surrounds the upper and middle landings, and a handrail is centered on the stairs. Originally, only a bronze handrail was present down the center of the main stairs. These new rails were added in 1983 to improve safety. The rails and decorative elements are in accordance with the decorative motifs on the wall panels.

The building's exterior finished with a skim coat of plaster and is highlighted by decorative cast spandrel panels. The building is raised on a defined base approximately three feet high. Columnar-like wall sections set on the base, separated by recessed panels with fenestration with a 2-5-1-5-2 pattern. The parapet has a simple cornice line on a majority of the building, but is highlighted by a row of zig-zag Art Deco motifs above the two middle bays. The roof is built-up, modified asphalt over a concrete deck. The Art Deco spandrel panels feature polychrome painted surface panels with stylized Ionic columns. Today, the cast stone elements have been set off with polychrome paint in teal, pink, purple and tangerine colors. Historic photographs show that the building was painted one color (see figures 13-15).

The original windows were replaced in the 1970's, and those replacements were taken out in 2010, and new windows installed to match the original configuration. While now fixed, the sash configuration resembles two adjacent casement style windows topped with a single transom window. Historic images indicate that some of the windows on the rear elevation were barred to support the function of the jail.

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Flanking the entrance are a pair of large, decorative lanterns that have the building's decorative motifs rendered in a black metal frame holding the white glass panels. These replaced round globes on tapered posts in 1998 (City of Goldendale Building Permit Records).

Both the north and south elevations have secondary public entries with concrete stairs, ornate rails, and ADA compliant ramps (constructed within the last ten years). These are highlighted by small one-and-a-half story projecting bays with vertical fluting at the corners. Entry doors and transom lights are replacement units. A fire escape from the second floor is situated on the northwest corner of the building.

Interior

The interior of the building is accessed via a small entry lobby which rises to up the second floor or down to the first floor and basement beyond. The stairway is lit with a grand Art Deco inspired pendant lamp centered on a coffered ceiling. A brass plaque in the stairwell is inscribed with the date of construction 1941, the architect and the commissioners: Elmer Kamholz, chairman, E. L. Allbritton and J.S. Robinson.

The two main floors, organized in a double-loaded corridor floor plan, have white sand plaster walls and ceilings. While original painted trim is located on at the door surrounds, the doors have been replaced with modern steel frames. Flooring is terrazzo highlighted by green baseboards and edges.

At the top of the stairs is a set of formal double doors which access the Superior Court room. The courtroom doors are wood, with small single lights to view inside the courtroom. The courtroom exhibits its original maple veneer furnishings. The judge's bench is raised, and set in front of a slightly recessed wood paneled wall where the flags are in stands on either side. The witness stand, the clerk's desk, the jury box and the audience benches are faced with maple veneer. Originally a skylight was set above the room. It has been enclosed and a large light fixture has been installed, however the original stepped, coffered ceiling is visible in the rest of the room. Moldings and details feature rounded corners reminiscent of the Streamlined Moderne style.

Today the courthouse building holds the chambers of the Superior Court, District Court, Board of Commissioners' offices, and the offices of the auditor, assessor, and the clerk.

Detailed on twenty pages, architect Day Hilborn laid out the original building as follows:

The original basement foundation drawing is Sheet 1, shows a garage, boiler room, fuel room, an evidence room, as well as a fireproof vault encased under the main staircase and extending under the front entry. Piers set on 14-ft to 15-ft centers support the building. A ramp gave access to the garage from the back (west) elevation. Now there are additional rooms with framed wall partitions. These include an elections room, clerk's vault, and surplus storage in the southeast part of the basement. An evidence room, building and grounds maintenance room, and storage room are in the northeast part of the basement. The garage and boiler room area are largely unchanged.

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The ground floor plan (Sheet 2) as drawn shows how the original jail within the courthouse was configured. The former jail area has been remodeled to offices, and an elevator has been added. The original plans for this floor show offices for the sheriff and deputies, a jailors corridor, day rooms for women, juveniles, trustees, and the general population. The jail floors and walls were concrete. Specialized rooms included a 4'6" x 7' padded cell, a 5'6" x 7' solitary cell, 'felony cells' with double bunks, and a 'tank.' An alarm system was installed on the windows. The jail cells had steel bars, steel subfloor and steel wall plates. The doors for the enclosed cells had observation windows and a speaking device. The room schedule for the ground floor also listed offices for the highway patrol, health department, social security, county agent, educational department, engineers, and the county commissioners. The commissioners still occupy this floor in multiple offices.

The Main Floor Plan (Sheet 3) indicates the entry stairway, main lobby and the courtroom. The courtroom takes up most of the area in this floor. Adjacent rooms include the jury room, inner, outer and reporter offices, as well as a consulting room. Four walk-in vaults and general 'work' offices fill out the remainder of the space. The current floor plan shows that the offices spaces have been further divided into more office spaces. The vaults are also now office space.

The roof plan (Sheet 4) shows a large skylight once provided light to the courtroom. The ceiling is constructed of metal lath, and plaster. The original skylight featured a wooden grill and truss system with pencil rods and diffused glass. This has been enclosed and replaced with a large light fixture. Sheet 5 illustrates the South Elevation. With the exception of the ADA ramp this elevation is unchanged. This sheet notes that the north elevation is similar, reversed. The detail of the waste moulds between the fenestration is sketched in a curly botanical design. This was just a design suggestion, and does not resemble what was installed.

Sheet 6 has the 'room finish' schedule of the floors, baseboard and walls. The public lobbies, stairs, and corridors are floored in terrazzo. This floor is still intact and has a design featuring two predominant colors; off-white bordered by green terrazzo along the baseboard. The off-white is a conglomerate of pink and green chips set in an off-white base. Offices were originally tiled in asphalt tiles with fir baseboard. Now, some offices have carpet.

The original courtroom plan called for a two-tone finish composed of ebonized maple and mahogany veneer on the pulpit, bench and jury box. Cost constraints and shortages during construction forced some changes, including that these built-in furnishings were finished with maple veneer. The courtroom is now carpeted, but originally it had a linoleum floor with wainscot on the wall. The wainscot is now covered with the same carpet material that is on the floor.

Jail (Non-contributing building)

The jail, constructed in 1983, has thirty cells on two levels. Reportedly it was considered a pilot plan for future jails in the state of Washington. The unique floor plan included two levels, with fifteen cells on each level. The jail is served by one control center, which allowed the controller to have full view of both levels, and an operations panel to control the doors.

In massing it is composed of rectilinear blocks with an irregular footprint. It is considered as a separate, non-contributing resource within the context of the nomination. Subservient of the courthouse to which it is attached, it is classically proportioned –albeit restrained– with a base,

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middle and capital articulated by panels and lintels. The parapet is stepped. The windows are set in slits at regular placements. The jail is minimally attached to the SW corner of the 1942 courthouse and fronts W Allyn Street via a series of steps and ramps. Constructed on concrete block and poured concrete, the exterior is finished in EIFS.

Other site Features (Non-contributing objects)

Within the boundaries of the nomination are three objects which fall outside the period of significance for the nominated resource. On the front lawn, just south of the entry steps is a granite bench commemorating Sgt. Peter D. Garland, 'Search & Rescue Coordinator & Friend.' Sergeant Peter Garland was killed in an automobile accident on Highway 97 in 2007 while on duty. The back rest of the cast stone bench is etched with the words "This we do.. so others may live" and Sargent Garland's portrait.

On the south side of the property, near the entry door to the jail, is a stone slab monument engraved with a dedication to Deputy Michael J. McNabb "who gave his life in the line of duty April 17, 1986." Deputy McNabb who was killed when a drunk driver struck his patrol car head-on while he was patrolling State Route 14. The sandstone slab rests on a short poured concrete footing.

Set in the southeast corner of the courthouse lawn is the Klickitat County Pioneer Monument. It was erected October 12, 1940 (*Goldendale Sentinel* 2/2/1950:7). The small 15 foot tall granite obelisk was carved by Harry Hill, a Yakima area stonemason, and was quarried from the Cascade Mountains near Snoqualmie. Inscribed on the four faces are the names of 250 early Klickitat County pioneers. The list is in order of their arrival in the Klickitat Valley. Four pioneer scenes are inscribed in the base. These include an ox team pulling a plow, a covered wagon, a log cabin with Mt. Adams, and a Fort Blockhouse.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1942

Significant Dates

1942

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Hilborn, Day W. (Architect)

Brady Construction Company (Builder)

Arai / Jackson Architects (Architect, Jail addition)

Pratka, L.O (Builder, Jail addition)

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.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

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

The Klickitat County Courthouse in Goldendale, Washington is historically significant under Criterion A as a property that is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the growth, development and industry of Klickitat County. The building is also significant under Criteria C as a good example of its type and as a building that represents the work of a master architect, Day W. Hilborn.

Completed in 1942, the building was originally intended to be constructed using monies provided by the Public Works Administration (PWA) program and the design reflect this era of programing. The period of significance begins and ends in 1942, the year of the building's completion. Today, the building remains in use as the county courthouse, although there is now a separate building for the county jail and Sheriff's office.

Historical Background

The Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington established Klickitat County in 1859 and the first elections were held in 1860. However it was not until 1867 that the political organization was formally in place. The first county seat was Rockland (now Dallesport), which was across the Columbia River from The Dalles, but never gained enough population to growth to develop into a substantial commercial center. So in November of 1878, the county seat was moved to the soon-to-be incorporated City of Goldendale after a citizen vote. Goldendale, had been established by John J. Golden in 1872, and was Klickitat County's first official town.

There had been no formal courthouse until this time and court was conducted in a rented building. Once the county seat was moved, the first official county courthouse was built in 1879 with donations from the public rather than taxpayer funds. Reportedly the construction was completed using private subscriptions of money, and donated materials and labor (Interstate Publishing Company 1904:104). A small jail with two cells was also erected on site.

On May 13, 1888 seven blocks of the business district and the courthouse were destroyed by fire. The burned area encompassed most of the town's business district and some residential areas. Damage from the fire was estimated at \$250,000. The Klickitat County Courthouse was among the buildings destroyed. At the time of the fire, like many town of the era, Goldendale had no buildings made of brick which resulted in a greater loss of building stock. No keys could be found to open the cell, so timbers from the scaffold, on which another inmate had been recently hung, were used to batter down the door, releasing the inmate just before the roof fell in (Goldendale Sentinel, 5/12/1938:1).

Quickly arising from the ashes, within three months some 20 structures had been built or were in the final stages of completion. Not surprisingly, many of these were made of brick. It was during this building boom that a second Klickitat County Courthouse was built, this time out of brick, in 1889 (see figure 10 & 11). A freestanding one-story jail was also erected on the site. The authors of The Illustrated History of Klickitat County in 1904 lauded the new courthouse

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stating: "*The County now has a commodious brick structure with courtroom and offices for the county officials, while under a separate roof is a neat, substantial jail.*"

The quaint, two-story Italianate style courthouse (which sat on the northeast corner of the block) served the needs for the community for over 40 years. However, by the late 1930s it was showing signs of its age and it was evident that the county needed a new courthouse and jail. According to an editorial in the *Goldendale Sentinel*, the courthouse was condemned by the State Insurance Commissioner's office. The local newspaper reported "*the present court house besides being a fire hazard is unsuited for modern county office requirements*", (*The Goldendale Sentinel*, 5/19/1938:4). On November 4, 1938 the *Mt. Adams Sun* noted, "*It is generally conceded that a new court house is needed to properly care for the governmental and administrative functions of our county,*" (page 13).

In July of 1938 amidst the planning for a new courthouse, citizens in the town of Lyle petitioned to have the county seat moved to their town (*Mt. Adams Sun*, 7/22/1938). The petitioners reasoned that their community was a better location (on the Columbia River), closer to the center of population in the county, and would save taxpayers money. Quickly, it became a heated controversy. A group in favor of keeping the courthouse in Goldendale, the "County-Wide Citizens Committee," published numerous articles in the local newspaper stating the logic behind leaving the courthouse in Goldendale noting that the city was a perfect county seat, centrally located amid varied agricultural and industrial enterprises, and readily accessible by the road systems of the county (*Mt. Adams Sun*, 11/4/1938:13). Advertisements by the committee provided a map which showed how "Klickitat County Really Looked" to debunk the idea that Lyle was a better city for the county courthouse.

During this debate the county commissioners had already applied for \$61,600 grant to build the new courthouse from the PWA (Public Works Administration). One argument against moving the county seat was that a new grant application would have to be made. Another argument was that industry in Goldendale was growing. Examples of growth included the school which was planning a large addition (completed in 1941); a new sewage disposal plant was under construction; two new business buildings were constructed and several buildings had been recently remodeled; and a large addition was going to be added to the Klickitat Pine Box Company plant (1941)(*The Spokesman Review* 1/1/1942:17).

To design the building, the County Commissioners first engaged Yakima architect Lenn M. Bissell. He drew up the initial plans to submit to the Public Works Administration for a financing program that would support 45% of the building's total cost outright, and the remainder would be in a loan at 4% interest (*Goldendale Sentential* 6/2/1938:1). Bissell and the commissioners toured other courthouses around the state, and had decided on the design of a two story rectangular building constructed of reinforced concrete.

While the county waited to hear about their grant request, the petition to move the county seat moved forward but failed in a two-to-one vote by the citizenry. For reasons unknown, funds from the PWA were not approved. However, the County officials decided to move forward with without the grant and initiated a vote for a bond measure to construct the building. The bond

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was approved by a vote of 2187 to 1395 in the fall of 1940 general election (*Goldendale Sentinel* 4/17/1941:1).

In February 1941 the Klickitat County Commissioners gave their tentative approval to revised plans for the courthouse presented by their new architect, Day W. Hilborn from Vancouver, Washington (*Goldendale Sentinel* 2/13/1941:1). The design called for a cement and steel 72' by 150' foot building structure of two floors and a full basement. The drawings were completed by April 17th (*Goldendale Sentinel* 4/17/1941:1). Newspaper accounts report that the total cost of the building was \$137,795. This included a heating plant, fixtures, a vault, lighting, plumbing and flooring. After complaints about cost, the revised plans removed more than \$10,000 from the architect's original estimate by eliminating \$8,000 in marble and \$2,000 for landscaping.

On Monday April 14, 1941 in the regular meeting of the commissioners they called for the sale of bonds in the amount of \$135,000 to fund the construction of a courthouse and jail (Vol. 11, page 522). On May 8, 1941 the *Goldendale Sentinel* reported that a call for bids was issued for the construction.

A month later, on June 5, 1941 the County awarded various contracts for the construction of the courthouse (*Goldendale Sentinel* 6/12/1941:1). The Brady Construction Company's bid in the amount of \$103,920.000 was accepted. Heating and plumbing work was awarded to the Hastorf Inc. Company for \$15,500.00. Ace Electric received the award for electrical work, and the electrical fixtures contract was awarded to the Baker-Barkon Corporation. Pacific Jail's bid for jail equipment in the amount of \$10,000 was also approved (Commissioners Journals, May 1941, page 526).

By the end of June excavation had begun using a county bulldozer operated by Jack Winterstein. Several buildings on the site were either moved or demolished. Reportedly these included a small bandstand which had recently been constructed with WPA labor (1935) and had been sponsored by the Goldendale band and the local Woman's Association (*Goldendale Sentinel* 6/24/1941:1). Deemed too costly to move, it was demolished. The plan also called for moving the "old Fort Klickitat blockhouse" to property on the edge of town. It had previously been moved from its original location to the courthouse lot.

The *Goldendale Sentinel* reported that the courthouse construction project would employ about 40 local men, and pay union wages. Men were required to have an AFL union card or permit. In fact, the contractor expected a union official from Stevenson to be in Goldendale the first week of construction to certify laborers for the job (*Goldendale Sentinel* 6/24/1941:1). Work on the building was slow and the *Spokesman Review* noted in March of 1942 that the work would not be complete until June. The project had been originally scheduled for completion in January 1941 but because of the shortage of materials due to the war, construction was delayed (*The Spokesman Review* 3/14/1942).

After many delays, the courthouse was formally dedicated on July 4, 1942 during the annual Fourth of July celebration. The ceremonies included the unfurling of the largest flag in central Washington on the flagpole on top of the building (*Spokane Daily Chronicle* 7/11/1942). On August 28, 1942 a resolution accepting the new courthouse was approved by the County

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Commissioners after they received a letter from architect Day W. Hilborn that informed them that the work of the Brady Construction Company, General Contractors, has been completed in a manner reasonably fulfilling the requirements of the drawings and specifications (letter dated July 23rd, 1942).

The Brady Construction Company, a Seattle firm owned by C. D. Brady, was well established having already constructed several public buildings around the state. Known projects include a grade school in Walla Walla (1936); the Commissary Building at the State Custodial School in Buckley (1940); a school in East Stanwood (c.1938); the Auditorium-Gymnasium (1939) at Everett High School; Snohomish High School Addition (1938); Black Diamond Housing Project (1941); and the High Point Child Service Center (1942) in Seattle. In fact, Brady's Construction crew was already in Goldendale having started the construction of a sewage-disposal plant for the city (1941).

When the new courthouse was opened the *Ellensburg Daily Record* noted "*The 53 year old record of the Goldendale jail as being one of the easiest in the country to escape from appears to have been terminated with completion of a new cell block in the center of the court house. Opened yesterday, the new jail is surrounded by hollow steel bars with a compressed air whistle attached. Whenever the bars are tampered with, air escapes—instead of the prisoner- and the whistle blows, (7/21/1942).*"

Once the new courthouse was complete, removal of the old courthouse commenced, but was slightly delayed due to lack of funding and the war effort. The cleanup of the grounds was a budget item in the county's 1944 budget, costing \$1,410.90. Landscaping and seeding the new grounds was estimated at \$10,000 and while courthouse furniture was budgeted for \$5,611.06 (Mt Adams Sun 2/4/1944:5).

Architect Day W. Hilborn

The courthouse architect Day W. Hilborn was a prolific architect based in Vancouver, Washington. He obtained a degree in architectural engineering from Washington State University in Pullman in 1922. "*By the 1930's Hilborn began exploring a new mode of architectural designs keeping with the latest architectural fashions of the day. As such, many of his buildings exhibit both architectural details and design forms of the Art Deco style,*" (Houser 2011). Such design details are found at the Klickitat County Courthouse which was built in the early stages of Hilborn's career, but in the waning years of the popularity of the Art Deco style.

Day Walter Hilborn was born on a farm near Brow City, Michigan in 1897. The family moved west during his childhood and Hilborn graduated from Centralia High School in 1916. He joined the US Army after high school, and spent his service on the Texas/Mexican border. After a brief stint at Washington State College, he returned to military service. He was sent to Europe at the beginning of WWI, where he was assigned in Whippet Tank and later he was a sniper. While in France his interest in architecture and art was reflected in drawings on post cards home that depicted buildings in the French countryside. When he returned, he went back to Washington State College changed his major to architectural engineering.

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Hilborn's career spanned a 40-year period and included many of the cultural institutions of southwest Washington. An inventory of Hilborn's designs lists almost 700 projects (Houser 2012). These include 24 civic buildings, 32 theaters, 175 commercial structures, and over 300 residential structures.

Among the civic buildings Hilborn designed are the Vancouver City Hall (1930); the Clark County Courthouse (1941); the Madras Public Library; and the city hall and library complex in Camas (1940). His largest civic project, the Clark County Courthouse, was completed in 1941 and exhibits many features in common with the nominated property such as stepped backed massing, decorative spandrel panels and accentuated entry portal. While also in the Art Deco style, the Clark County and Klickitat County Courthouses are very late example of the style.

Art Deco

The Art Deco style has its beginnings at the long delayed Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes, held in Paris in 1925. Here twenty-one countries participated in what was the World's Fair of the day. Notably the United States declined one of the best sites at the fair because President Hoover proclaimed that "*American manufactures and craftsman had almost nothing to exhibit in the modern spirit*". Despite the U.S. absence, journalists unanimously heralded the fair as a huge success and identified a pervasive new "modern" style of decoration that used abstract, geometric, and cubist-inspired forms.

The new geometric vocabulary quickly became commercialized and spread rapidly as an international style all over the globe. Eventually the style, as an architectural expression, took hold in the United States. Some of the introduction and subsequent spread resulted from a 1916 New York City zoning law, which mandated that a building height at the street line be limited and as the mass rose, setbacks at different heights were necessary. The mania for setbacks buildings swept across the country in the late 1920s and many cities, large and small, received small doses of "metropolitanism" as the style was sometimes called. Architects attracted by the plastic possibilities of molding form adopted the approach.

Early Art Deco buildings boast: zig zags, chevrons, circles, parallel and stepped back lines, and stylized vegetation on the facades. The inspirations for many of the designs are believed to come from Cubist painting, and Native American, African and Egyptian art. Some buildings even have references to forms of mountains, ziggurats and Myan temples. Smooth faced stone, stucco, terra cotta, and brick combined with a variety of colors are also common design elements.

By 1930 however, many Art Deco designs were becoming cleaned of all excess ornamentation and were in a sense "streamlined" to symbolize the "machine age". Such details on the Klickitat County Courthouse are limited to interior finishes, light fixtures and trim. The concept of streamlining was first applied in the late 19th century to steamships, which were designed to move efficiently at high speeds. Streamlining quickly became essential to new technologies of transportation as they developed eventually filtering down to a broad variety of static consumer products to make them appear modern and commercially appealing. Industrial designers like Norman Bel Geddes, Raymond Loewy, and Walter Dorwin Teague turned toasters into rockets and vacuum cleaners into bullets.

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Fueled by advertising and the skills of designers, the United States became a center of its own modern design idiom. New products and materials also came about: Bakelite, chromium, aluminum, glass, Vitrolite, plywood, cork, and synthetic fibers helped mold the new design aesthetic. Streamlined products saturated the American market through the Depression, WW II and into the 1950s.

Still Streamlining in American architecture was generally quite restrained and was mainly applied to commercial buildings. The style has smooth lines, rounded forms, a strong horizontal emphasis with banded windows and surfaces, flat roofs and entranceways with curved walls. Some structures utilize glass block, round porthole windows, metal pipe railings, metallic surfaces, and Vitrolite glass.

The courthouse has several characteristics of the Art Deco style including a stepped roofline, curved and rounded elements, polychrome surfaces and geometric ornament in low relief. Today the courthouse is one of the best examples of the Art Deco style in Goldendale. It serves to tell the story of the style from the early floral period to the later Zig-Zag period, and demonstrates how the style survived in many small communities across the American landscape after WWII. With the Courthouse, architect Day W. Hilborn successfully combined elements of the Deco style into a building that has stood the test of time and shows his mastery of several designs motifs.

The execution of the Klickitat County Courthouse also shows how WWII shortages and budget restraints effected the final product. For instance, the interior is not as richly appointed as originally planned and included changes in materials such as simple maple rather than ebonized maple and mahogany veneer called for in the original plans of the courtroom space.

Condition and Integrity

The Klickitat County Courthouse is in good condition and retains much of its architectural integrity. Changes and alterations include the addition of the jail annex in 1983, window replacements, the addition of a small entry vestibule, an elevator (1976), ADA ramps on the north and south elevations; and some interior wall reconfiguration in the Commissioner office area (1990s). In 1998 some exterior lights were removed in order to keep the night sky as dark as possible for the Goldendale observatory.

Jail Wing

The jail wing was constructed in 1983 when the jail facilities in the 1942 courthouse were deemed outmoded and overcrowded. In fact, a state inspection team threatened the jail with closure due to the worst custodial care in the state (Goldendale Sentinel 8/18/1983). County Commissioner R.E. "Ted" Hornibrook led the effort for a new jail, lobbying for state funding and when funding was granted, coordinating the construction (ibid). The Seattle architectural firm of Aria Jackson Ellison Murakami Architect + Planners completed the design with Steven Arai serving as lead designer.

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**Klickitat County Courthouse
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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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- "Commissioners Call for Bids on County Courthouse Bonds," *Goldendale Sentential*, 4/17/41:1.
- "Seattle Firm to Get Goldendale Contract" *Seattle Daily Times*, September 12, 1941:5.
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- "Courthouse Bids Go to 5 Companies. Brady Construction Company, Seattle, Awarded Contract for Building: Work to start Soon," *Goldendale Sentential*, 6/12/41:1.
- "Excavation Starts for Courthouse, To Employ Local Men," *Goldendale Sentential*, 6/26/41:1.
- "Klickitat County's New Courthouse Taking Shape," *Goldendale Sentential*, 12/4/41:1.
- "Building Boom for Goldendale," *The Spokesman Review*, 1/1/1942:17.
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- "County Jail Bids Opened, Awarded to Vancouver Firm" *Goldendale Sentinel*, 10/28/1982.
- "Jail construction moves on toward completion; progress called smooth," *Goldendale Sentinel*, 8/18/1983
- "This is the Second Klickitat County Courthouse...," *Photo of 1888 Courthouse, Goldendale Sentinel*, 10/6/1983.
- "Steven Arai remembered as a 'gracious, respectful warrior,'" *Daily Journal of Commerce*, 1/11/2007

City of Goldendale Building Permit Records.

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: _____

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.84

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References NAD 1927 or X NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>0668989</u> Easting	<u>5076510</u> Northing	3	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>0669134</u> Easting	<u>5076510</u> Northing
2	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>0668989</u> Easting	<u>5076428</u> Northing	4	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>0699134</u> Easting	<u>5076428</u> Northing

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u> </u> Latitude	<u> </u> Longitude	3	<u> </u> Latitude	<u> </u> Longitude
2	<u> </u> Latitude	<u> </u> Longitude	4	<u> </u> Latitude	<u> </u> Longitude

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

The nominated property includes a two-block area of 1.84 acres and described as Lots 1-16, Block 20, Goldendale 2nd Addition, in Klickitat County, Washington. It is otherwise known as parcel No. 4162054200000 at the said location.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property encompasses the entire urban tax lot that is occupied by the Klickitat County Courthouse and includes the front lawn, two objects and rear jail addition.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Melissa Darby MA (Edited by DAHP Staff)
organization Lower Columbia Research & Archaeology LLC date November 2013
street & number 3327 NE Simpson St telephone 503-281-0204
city or town Portland state OR zip code 97211
e-mail lowercolumbia@gmail.com

Additional Documentation

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Table of Figures

- Figure 1: Tax Assessor Map .
- Figure 2: Goldendale USGS Quad Map.
- Figure 3: Sketch map of site plan
- Figure 4: Current First Floor Plan.
- Figure 5: Current Second Floor Plan.
- Figure 6: Current Basement Plan.
- Figure 7: Original Basement Floor Plan.
- Figure 8: Original First Floor Plan
- Figure 9: Original Second Floor Plan
- Figure 10: 1889 Courthouse, ca. 1900
- Figure 11: 1889 Courthouse, c. 1905.
- Figure 12: Courthouse southwest corner during construction 1941.
- Figure 13: Main elevation 1945.
- Figure 14: West (rear) elevation c.1965.
- Figure 15: Postcard photographs, ca. 1965 & 1970.
- Figure 16: Jail Construction - 1983.

Photographs:

Name of Property: Klickitat County Courthouse

City or Vicinity: Goldendale

County: Klickitat

State: Washington

Photographer: Melissa Darby

Date Photographed: May 30, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 17: Main Façade, East elevation of Courthouse.
- 2 of 17: South elevation of Jail.
- 3 of 17: Detail of entry steps, view looking north.
- 4 of 17: Jail addition and Courthouse, perspective view looking northwest.
- 5 of 17: Jail addition, south elevation.
- 6 of 17: Rear Façade, West elevation of Courthouse showing jail, perspective view looking southeast.
- 7 of 17: North elevation of Jail annex.
- 8 of 17: North elevation Courthouse.
- 9 of 17: Main Entry detail, East façade.
- 10 of 17: Jail addition, west elevation.
- 11 of 17: Sgt. Peter D. Garland Memorial bench
- 12 of 17: Deputy Michael J. McNabb Memorial stone
- 13 of 17: Klickitat County Pioneer Memorial stone obelisk
- 14 of 17: Detail, cast stone figure deco element
- 15 of 17: Detail of window panel deco element
- 16 of 17: Interior courtroom, jury box and guest benches
- 17 of 17: Judge's bench

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

name Klickitat County Public Works Department

address 115 S Golden Ave

telephone (509) 493-6086

city or town Goldendale

state WA

zip code 98620

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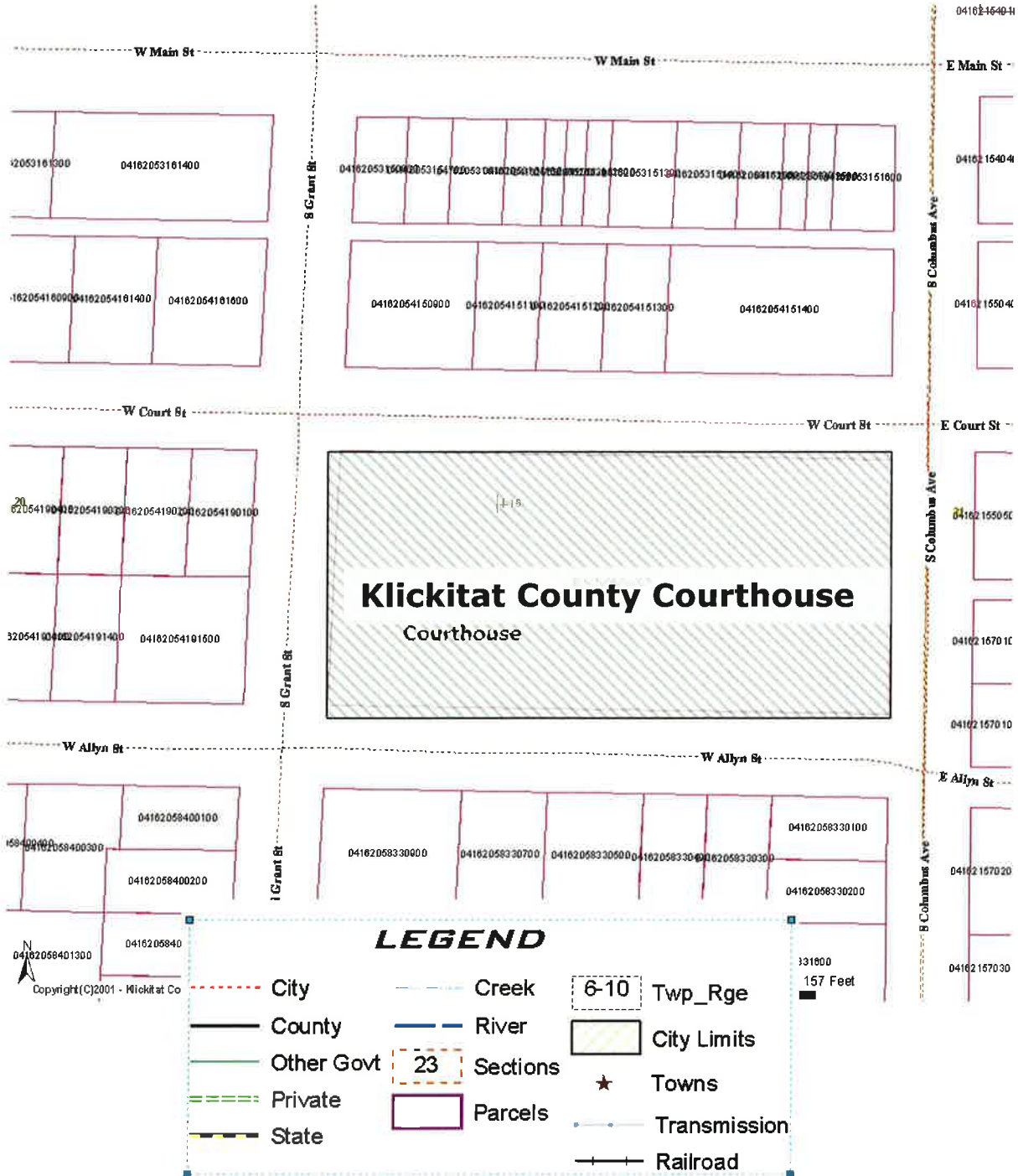


Figure 1: Tax lot map of Courthouse lot.

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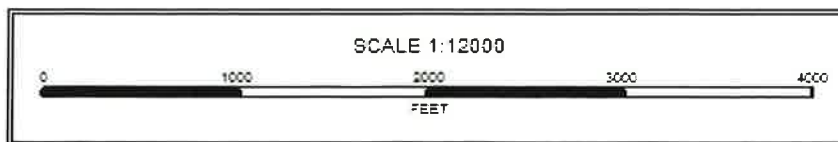
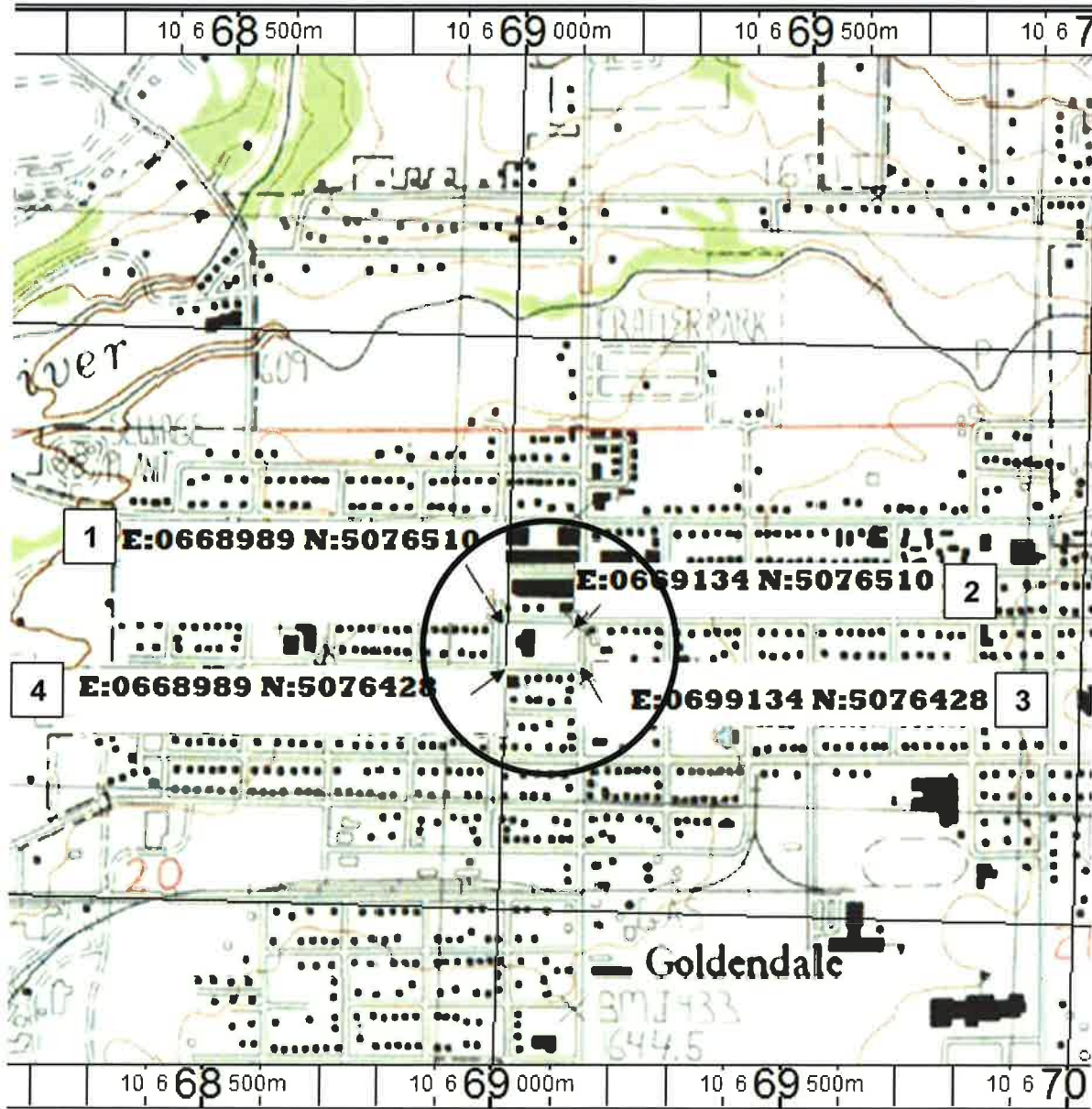


Figure 2: Goldendale quad map.

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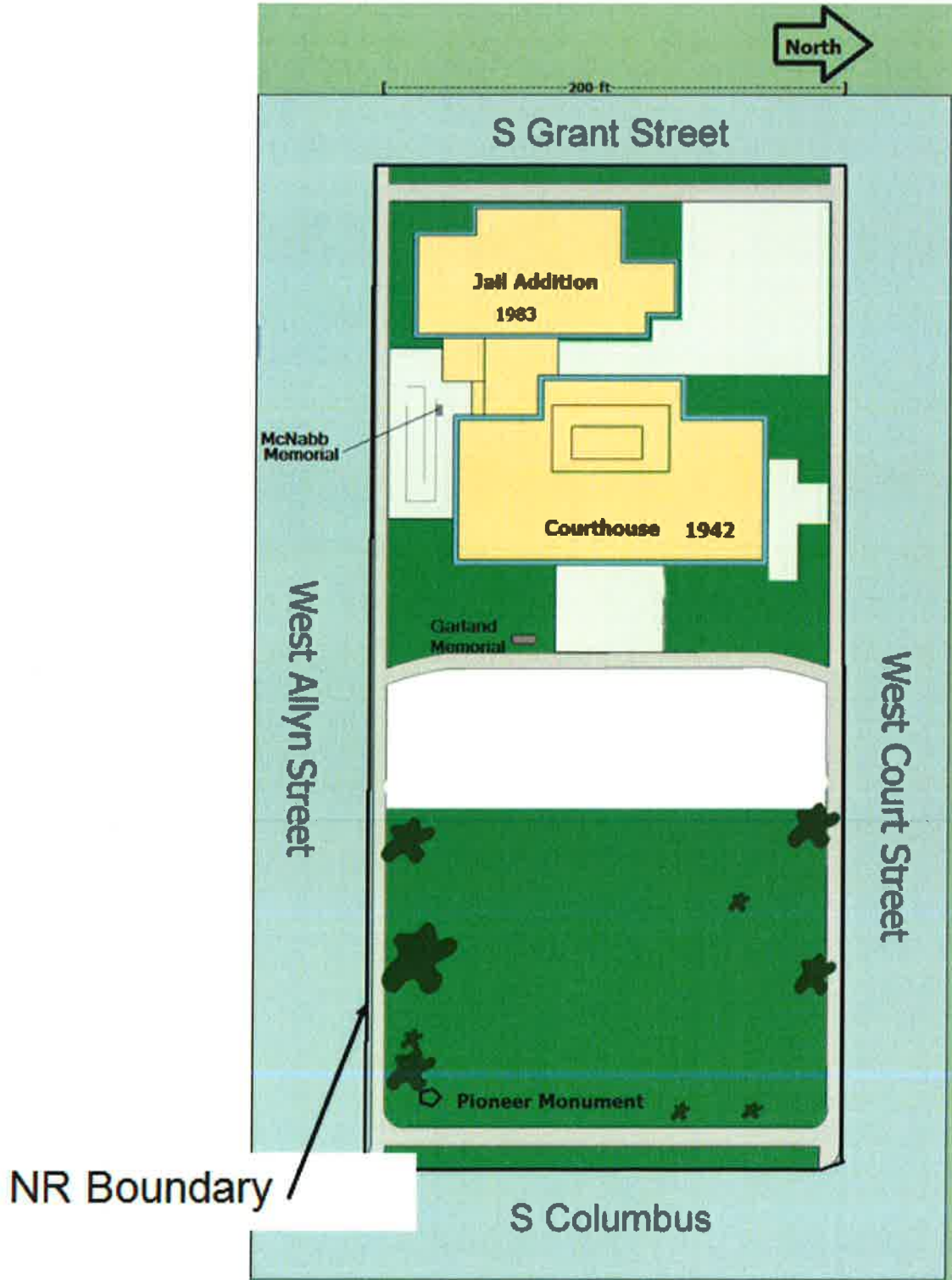


Figure 3: Sketch map of site plan.

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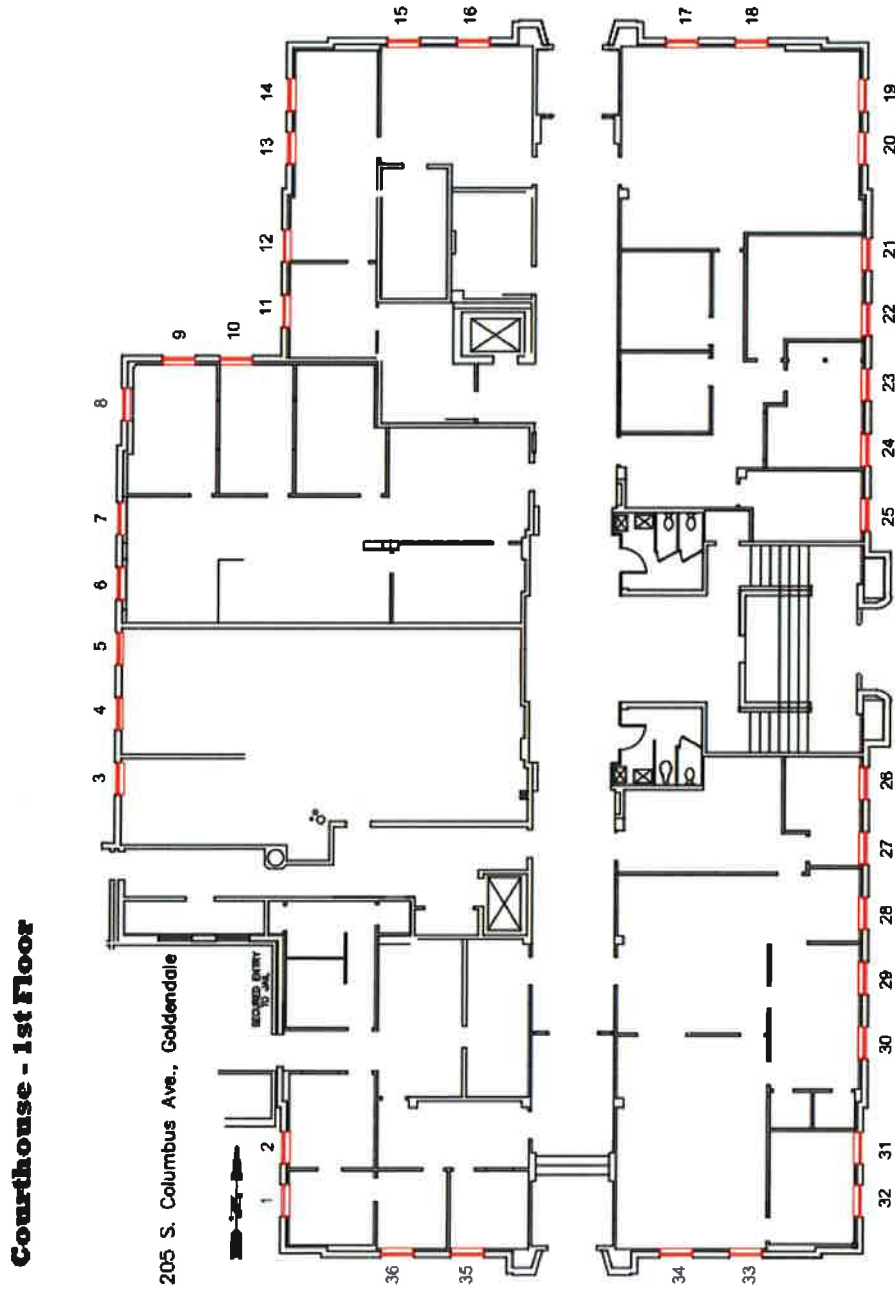


Figure 2: Current First Floor plan.

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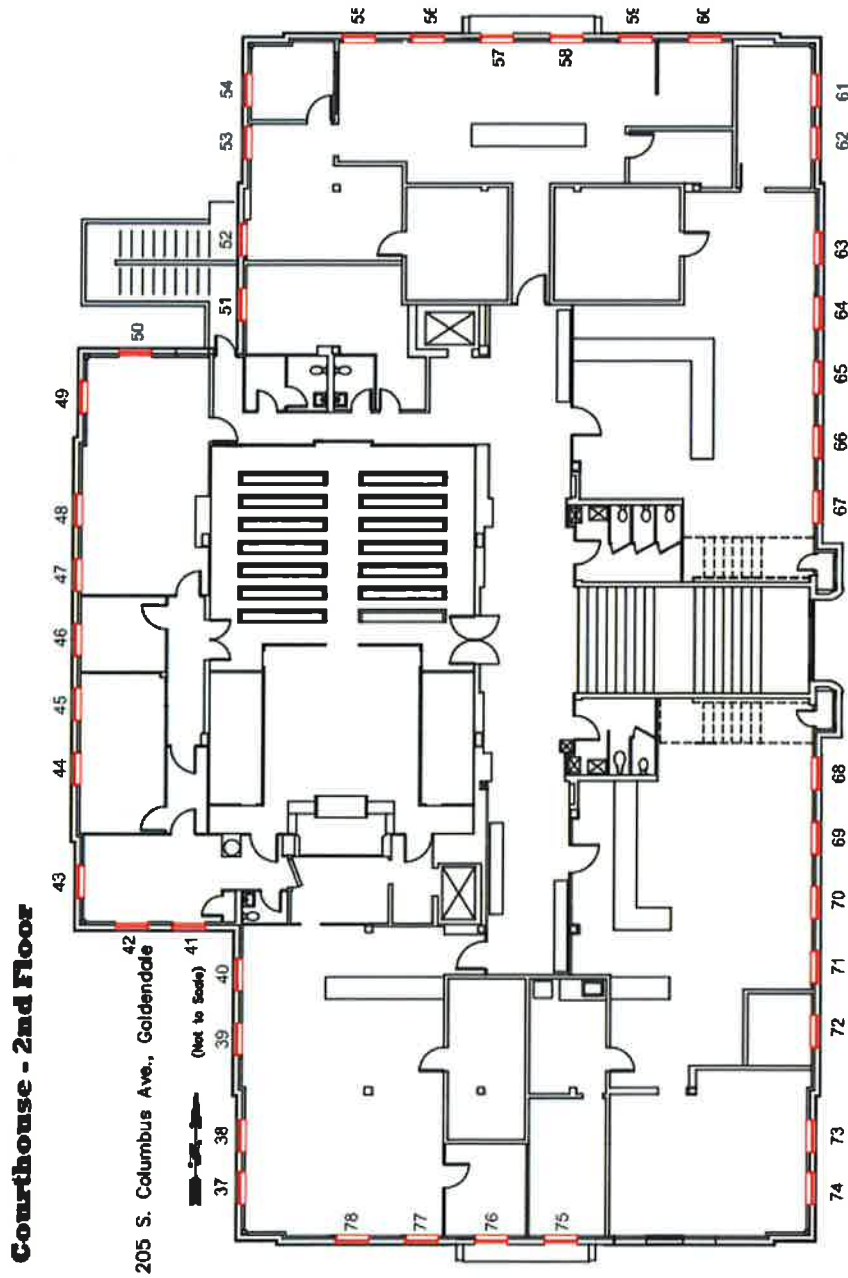


Figure 3: Current Second Floor Plan.

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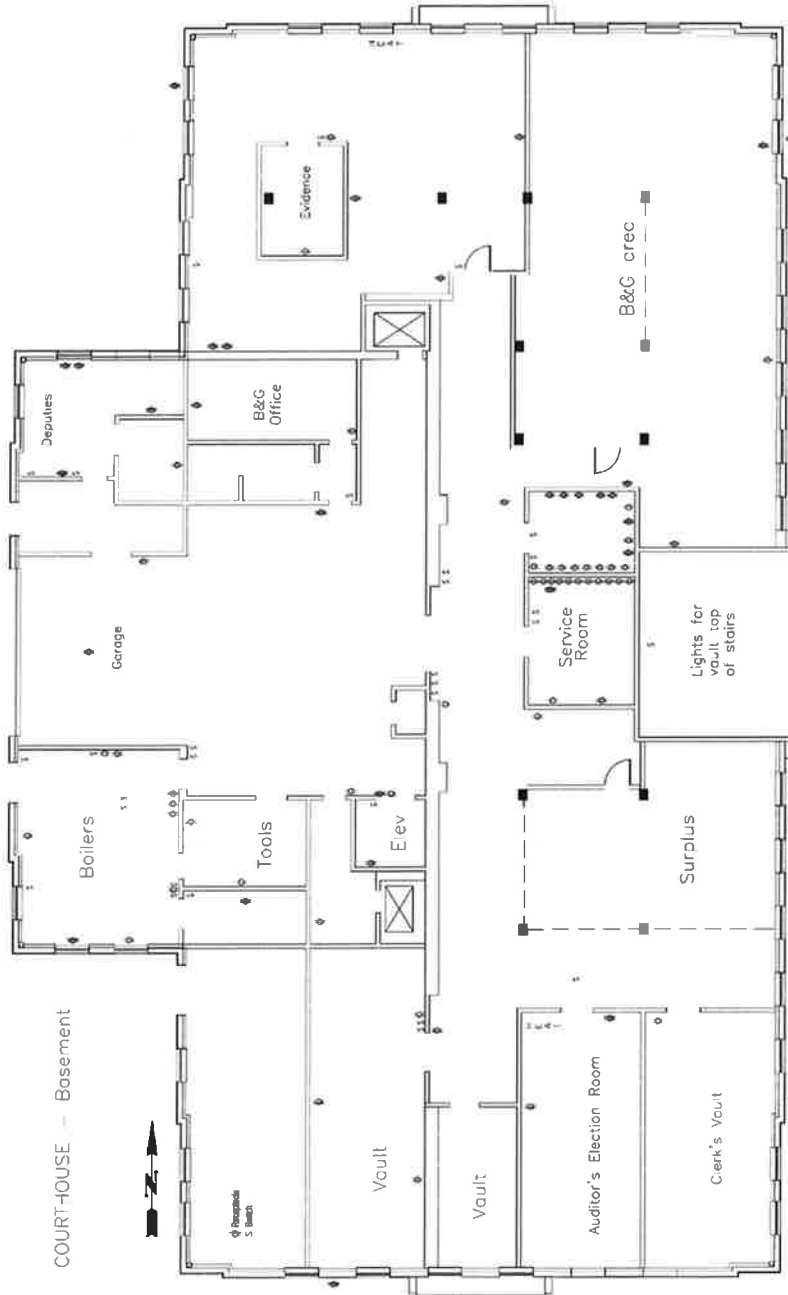


Figure 4: Current basement plan.

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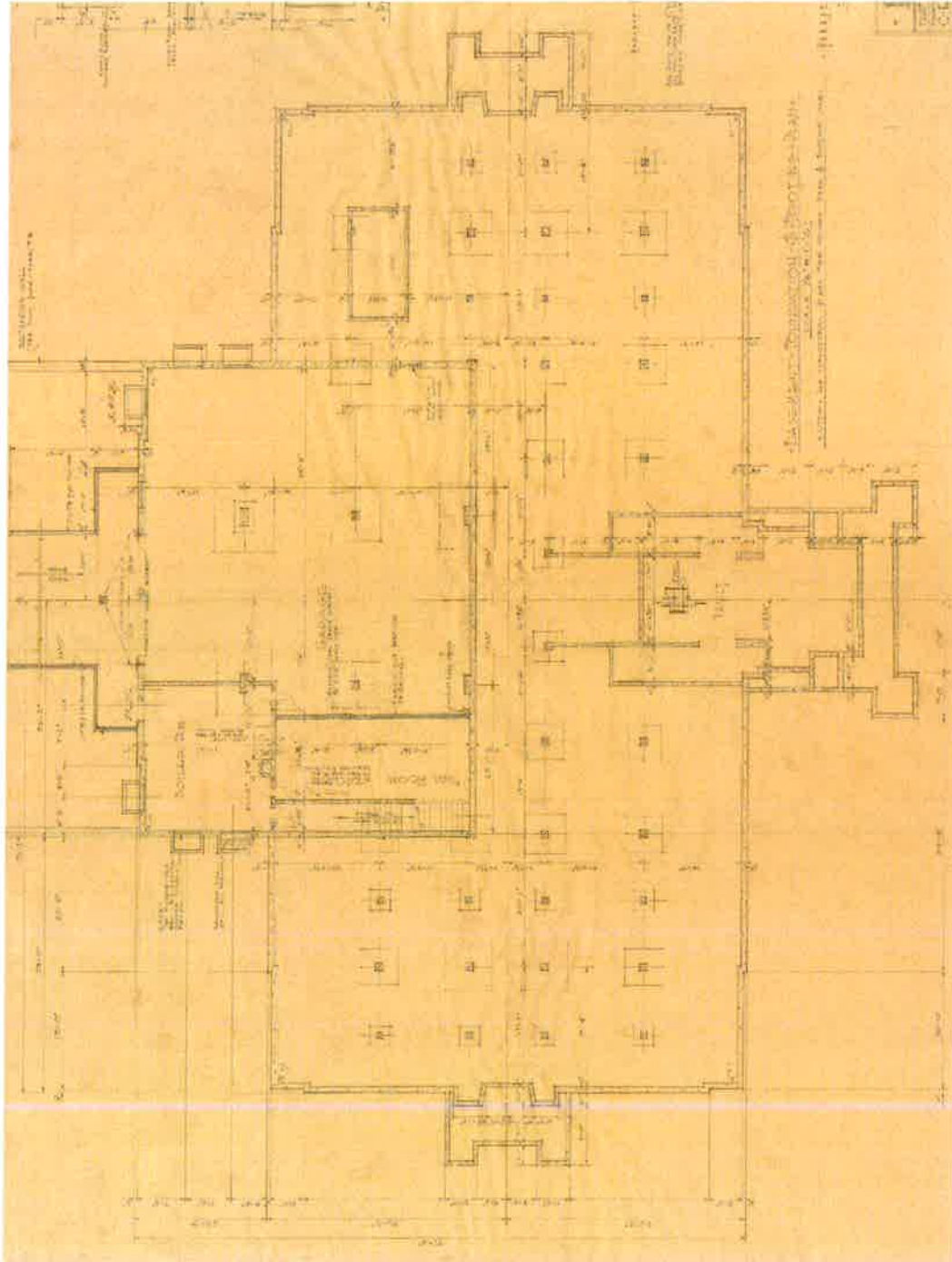


Figure 5: Original Basement Plan.

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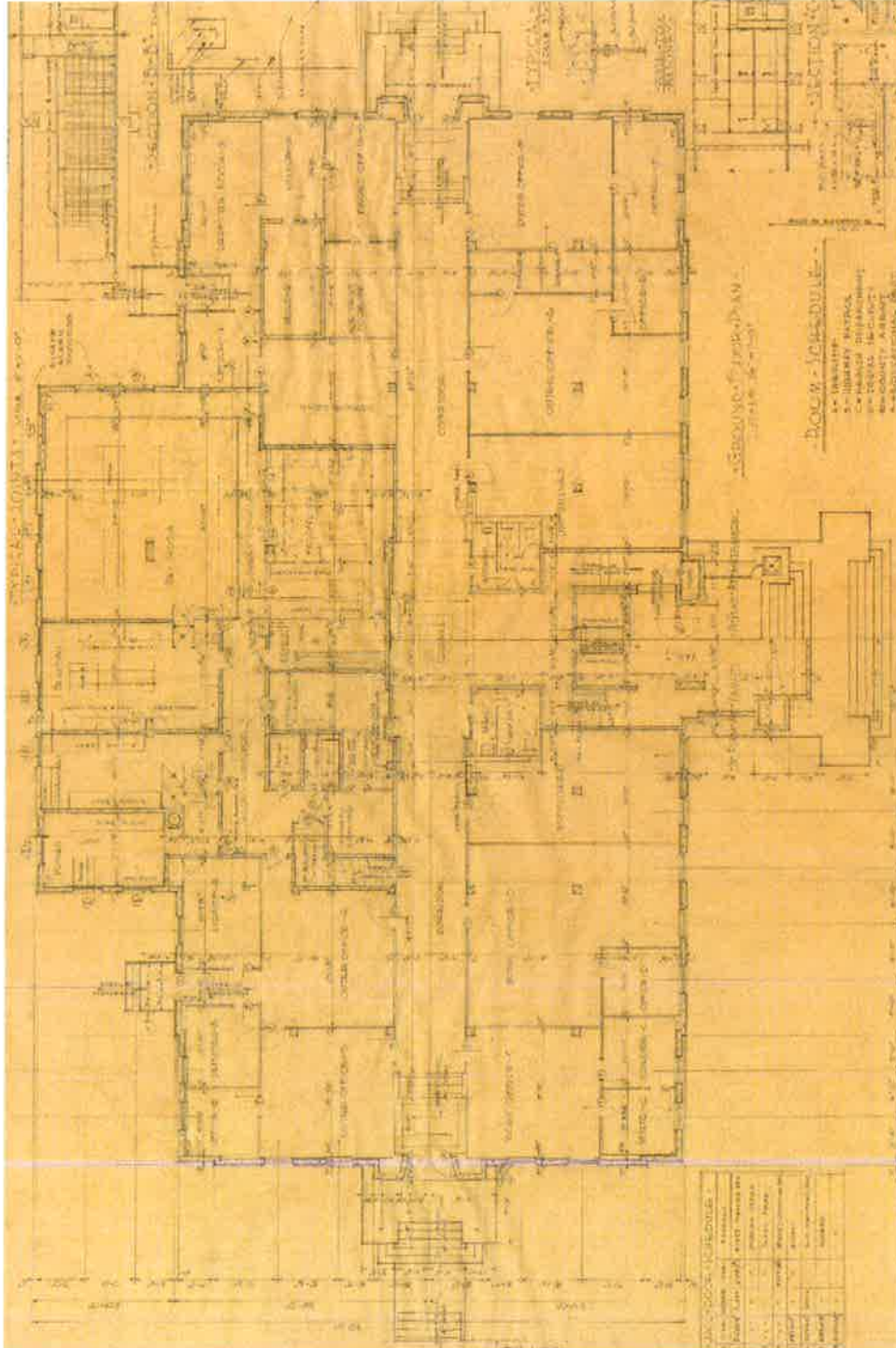


Figure 6: Original First Floor Plan.

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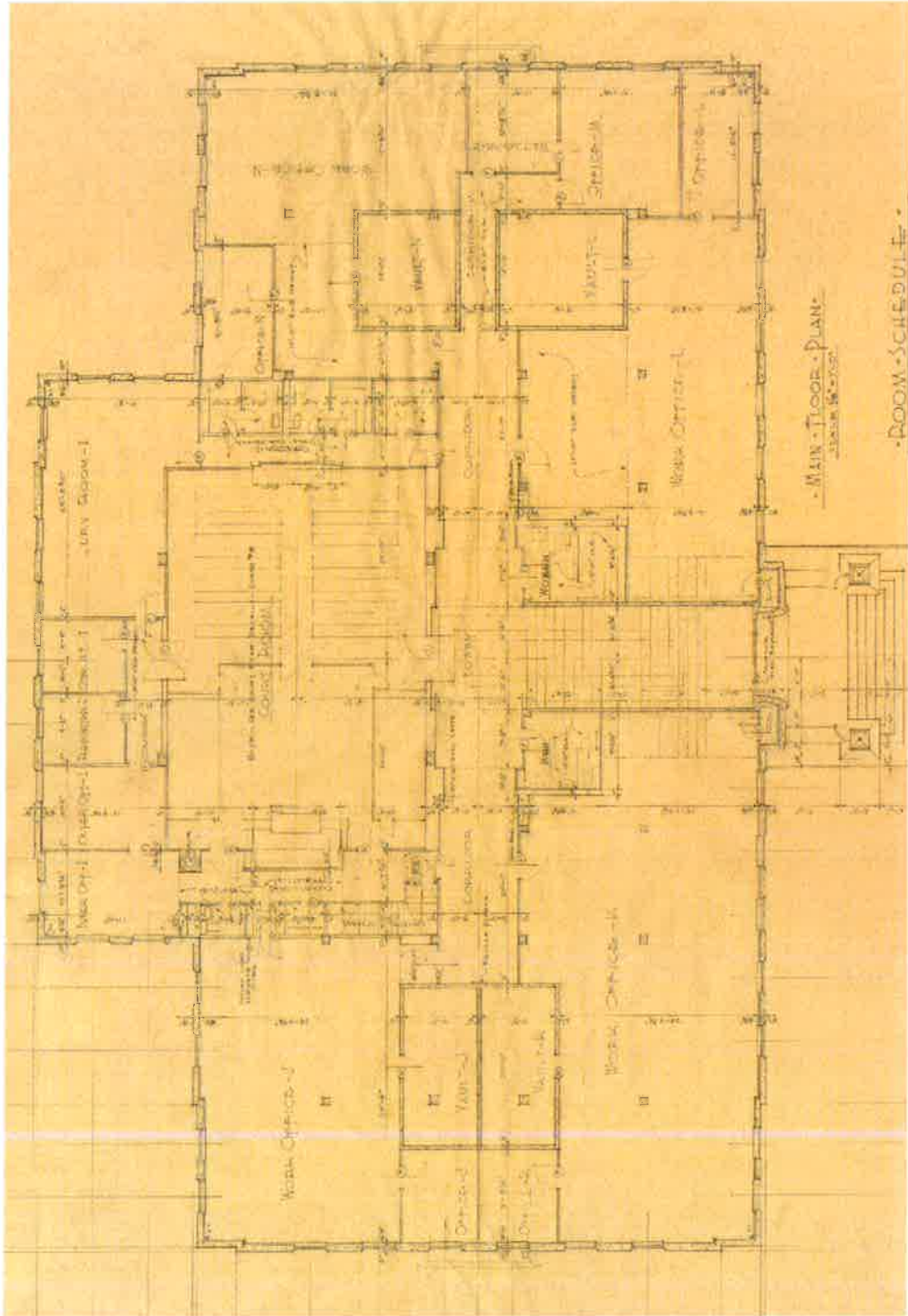


Figure 7: Original Second Floor Plan.

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Figure 8: 1889 courthouse building. Jail in foreground (at far right).



Figure 11: 1889 courthouse building far left. ca. 1905

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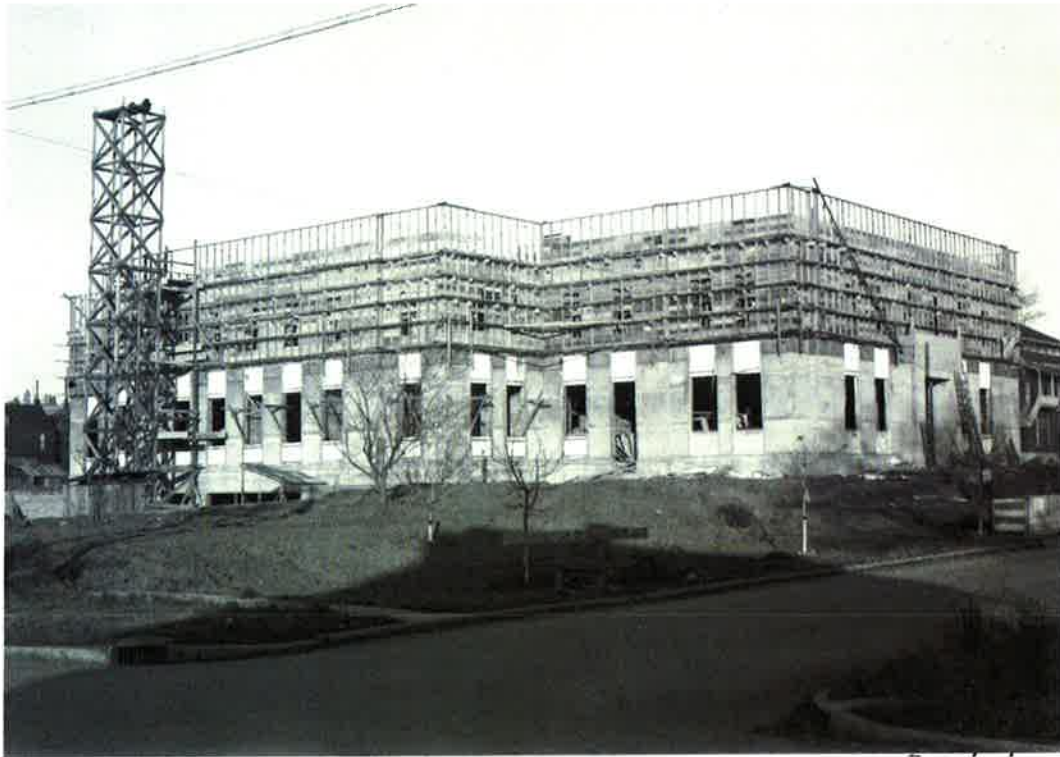


Figure 12: Courthouse southwest corner during construction 1941.



Figure 13: Courthouse, main façade. ca.1945.

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Figure 14: Row of 1964 Dodge Polara County Cars. West / Rear elevation of courthouse showing barred jail windows, c.1965.

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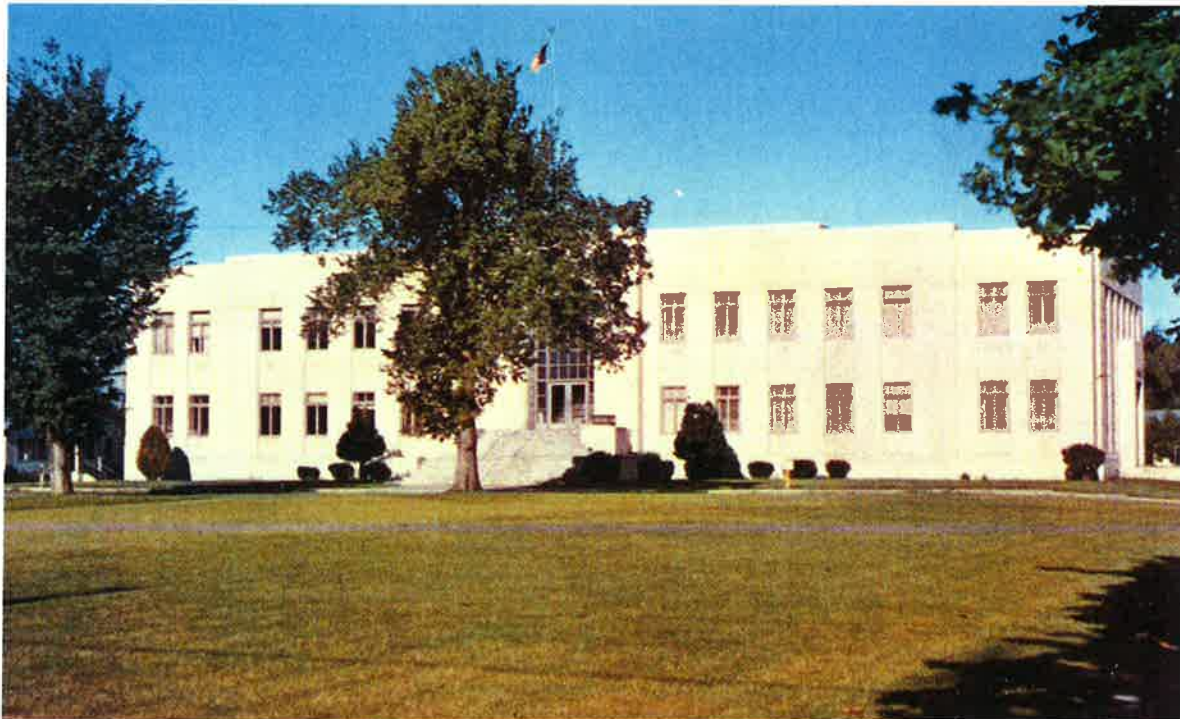


Figure 15: Courthouse, Postcards (top) ca. 1965, (bottom) ca. 1970

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COUNTY JAIL—construction is progressing on schedule, and the addition to the county courthouse, seen at rear left, is taking on final shape. This view is of the northwest corner, with materials and rubble in the foreground

Figure 16: Construction of new jail, Goldendale Sentinel, 8/18/1983.

