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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

WH. 605

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See Instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the Instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name B.P.O.E. Building
other names/site number Elk's Club

2. Location

street & number 1412-1414 Cornwall Avenue not for publication
city, town Bellingham vicinity
state Washington code WA county Whatcom code 073 zip code 98225

3. Classification

Ownership of Property <input type="checkbox"/> private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local <input type="checkbox"/> public-State <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	Category of Property <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) <input type="checkbox"/> district <input type="checkbox"/> site <input type="checkbox"/> structure <input type="checkbox"/> object	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
		<u>1</u>	— buildings
		<u>0</u>	— sites
		<u>0</u>	— structures
		<u>0</u>	— objects
		<u>1</u>	— Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Jacob E. [Signature]
Signature of certifying official

12/16/91
Date

Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- 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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or UseHistoric Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Social/ClubhouseCurrent Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Commercial/Restaurant

7. DescriptionArchitectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:
Neo-Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls brick
stone
roof
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Bellingham Elks Club building was constructed in 1912 at a cost of approximately \$30,000 on Dock Street, later renamed Cornwall Avenue. Located mid-block on the south side of the street, the building's architecture and integrity of design lends dignity and interest to the streetscape of the central business district's principal commercial thoroughfare. The National Register listed Federal Building (1912) and Mt. Baker Theater (1927) are within a block of the Elks Club. Otherwise, the area immediately surrounding the building is comprised of one to three story commercial structures with retail uses on the first level and office space above. Though many of these commercial buildings date to the turn of the century (and earlier), extensive alteration in recent years serves to accentuate the architectural significance of the Elks Club.

The Elks Club has two levels plus a half basement and enjoys a 55 foot frontage on the south side of the street. Located at mid-block, the building is rectangular in plan stretching 125 feet to the rear alley. With a perfectly symmetrical facade, the building is faced with buff colored Roman brick and accentuated by light toned stone trim. The notable stonework is used extensively on the Cornwall Avenue facade, principally at the cornice and parapet; for window surrounds and column capitals; and as pilasters. Stylistically, the building exhibits a strong classical influence most notably in the prominent cornice and parapet; rusticated pilasters; and elaborate second floor window arches.

When viewing the front facade, the main entry to the building is prominently located within a central pavilion which rises the full height of the building. For emphasis, the pavilion is slightly pulled forward from the building's main mass. Internally, this pavilion houses circulation areas such as the main entry and stairway connecting the first and second levels. On the exterior, the original double leaf doors have been removed and replaced by solid panel doors. These doors constitute the most unsympathetic change on the facade. A triangular marquee overhangs the entry and extends over the sidewalk. The marquee has a vaguely Art Moderne flair and was probably added during the building's 1938 remodeling. Also, the marquee may well mask an entablature over the door. Flanking the entry are massive rusticated pilasters which, together with matching pilasters at the building's east and west edge, visually support the building composition. Immediately above the entry between the main and second levels is a small square window providing light to the interior staircase. At the second level above the entry are paired, double-hung sash windows with arched transoms. A pilaster separates the windows. The paired sashes are joined by a distinctive sandstone window surround which comes to a point just below the frieze. An elaborate cornice caps the entire building and is surmounted by a paneled parapet wall with nameplate at the center. Divided into three panels, the nameplates contains the year the building was constructed: (1912) and "BPOE".

 See continuation sheet

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Flanking the central pavilion on each side are two bays of windows. At the sidewalk level, eight windows (four on each side of the entry) provide light for the half basement. Basement window frames are brick and unadorned and at present, the openings are boarded up. A cast stone foundation facing serves as window sills for the basement windows.

At the first level, four windows (two on each side) are large, single pane, fixed in place sash with divided transoms. The windows are separated by a brick pilaster with decorative stone capitals and plinth. Above the windows is a continuous stone band scored to resemble radiating voussoirs. On the second level, four window openings (two on each side) house paired, double hung sash windows. The second level windows again have divided transoms with triangular lights. In contrast with the flat lintels above the first level windows, the second floor openings have semi-elliptical arches and elaborate sandstone surrounds with radiating voussoirs and keystone. The second floor window openings are also separated by pilasters repeating the design from the first level. Continuous stone sills also serve as a banding or belt course visually separating the two levels. The spandrels between the first and second level windows are brick with four alternating courses slightly indented giving an interesting yet subtle banding effect. The entire building composition is framed on both the east and west edges by rusticated ashlar pilasters rising from the sidewalk to the sill of the second floor windows. Above the rusticated pilasters are short brick pilasters which support the semi-elliptical window arches. A final exterior detail of note are circular bulls eyes or medallions which are placed between the arches on the second level and above the pilasters on the first level.

The interior of the Elks Club has undergone more extensive alteration reportedly in the late 1930s or 1940s and again in the 1960s. However, much of the original floor plan is intact and the flow of spaces is reminiscent of the building's history as a clubhouse. Beginning just inside the front entry at the sidewalk level, a staircase to the basement is immediately to the left. Originally housing a three lane bowling alley, card rooms, and pool tables, the basement has been remodeled several times, most recently for a delicatessen and storage.

Returning to the main entry at the sidewalk level, a half flight of steps ascends to the main floor. The stairs open into a rectangular foyer or reception area. Immediately to the left is the stairway leading to the second floor. At the far end of the foyer, opposite the entry, double doors lead into the main dining room. This is now the largest room on the first floor and spans the entire width of the building. Beyond the dining room is the kitchen and service areas. Flanking the stairway areas at the front of the building are smaller, more intimate rooms which were likely used as lounge or meeting space. Both rooms benefit from light admitted by the large windows facing Cornwall Avenue. One room retains a massive brick fireplace and chimney with copper andirons, perhaps the only interior feature which survives from the original clubhouse design. Historically, the first floor

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was used for offices plus meeting and reading rooms. Probably during the 1960s remodeling, the dining room was relocated from the second floor to the first.

Returning to the foyer, a broad stairway leads to the second level. A landing is provided at a window overlooking the street. The large meeting room/ballroom on the second floor was the largest and most impressive space in the building being used for ceremonies and social events. Towards the rear, a kitchen provided food service. Although since remodeled for use as a nightclub, the ballroom retains notable decorative elements such as pilasters and ceiling moldings.

Overall, the Elks Club remains as one of the more impressive structures in downtown Bellingham dating to the early decades of the century and retaining a high degree of integrity. The design clearly demonstrates considerable talent. In addition, it important to note the fine craftsmanship and materials which were incorporated into the design.

With the exception of the removal of the front doors, the exterior is unaltered. The marquee, though not original, probably dates to the 1930s/40s and may have attained significance in its own right. In contrast, the interior has undergone several major remodeling which have removed much of the original fabric. Nevertheless, the sequence of public, private, and support spaces conveys a strong sense of the building's role as the home of a prestigious civic and social organization.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Social History

Period of Significance

1912-1940

Significant Dates

1912

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Cox, William

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Elks Club building is significant for demonstrating the role of fraternal organizations in the growth and development of Bellingham as well as for enhancing the streetscape and architectural character of the downtown area. Throughout much of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, fraternal organizations played a major role in communities. These clubs provided a relaxed setting away from home and office in which community leaders gathered for purposes of undertaking civic and charitable causes as well as for recreation and socializing. Additionally, the building serves as a prominent downtown Bellingham landmark setting a high standard of design, materials, and craftsmanship and retaining a high degree of architectural integrity.

One of the most dramatic developments concerning community social life in the United States involved the remarkable growth of fraternal organizations in the late 1800s. A number of fraternal organizations proliferated during this period and many communities fostered their own chapters or lodges of Elks, Masons, I.O.O.F., and others. Initially, these organizations would meet in homes, churches, or hotels. As memberships increased and activities diversified, many organizations sought to construct their own facility. Fraternal lodges characteristically contained spacious halls for membership meetings, initiations, and social events. Several groups came to add areas for dining and recreation, while a few even provided rooms for overnight guests. For those prosperous fraternal organizations, elaborately designed and appointed lodges provided an opportunity for clubs to display their prominence in the community.

Turn of the century Bellingham was no exception to this nationwide trend. By the 1890s, a host of service organizations had formed in the four communities which were to consolidate as the City of Bellingham in 1903. Initiated in Fairhaven (one of four municipalities which later became Bellingham), Lodge 194, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks (B.P.O.E.) was chartered by the Grand Elks Lodge in 1891. Holding meetings in the Knights of Pythias Hall, the Fairhaven lodge struggled for nine years until losing its charter in 1900. At that time, prominent Bellingham entrepreneur Roland G. Gamwell spurred a revival of the local Elks organization. This effort resulted in the petition and receipt from the Grand Lodge of a charter for Bellingham Bay Lodge 542. Shortly thereafter, the Lodge once again petitioned the Grand Lodge to reinstate the number of the former Fairhaven lodge. The request was granted and the Bellingham Elks retain designation as Lodge 194. Gamwell remained active in the local, state, as well as national Elks organization.

In order to obtain a permanent home, the Elks purchased the present building site in 1912. Construc-

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Section number 8 Page 2

tion was completed in 1913 at a cost of approximately \$30,000 and considered one of the most handsome fraternal lodges in the state. During this period, Bellingham enjoyed a boom of new construction and growth with several commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings completed including the Federal Building (1912-13), the Bellingham National Bank Building (1912-13), and Citizens Dock (1913). In the midst of this civic expansion, the Elks Club opened in 1913 with great fanfare and gala entertainment. The buildings was designed by local architect William Cox. Cox came to Bellingham in 1889 and bought the Bellingham Bay Gurney and Transfer Company where he reserved a small office for his architectural business. In addition to the Elks building, Cox designed the Nelson Bank building in Fairhaven, the Roeder home at Elm and Monroe, and the part of the Leopold Hotel.

For many years, the Elks Club was one of Bellingham's most prestigious social organizations with many political and civic leaders comprising its membership. A prime location and full range of recreational facilities enhanced the lodge's prestige. The organization was active in many charitable, patriotic, and civic causes in addition to strong support of youth activities. The building reportedly received extensive interior remodeling in 1938 and again in the mid 1960s. In 1971, the Elks elected to sell its lodge following completion of a new clubhouse building in a suburban location. Since then, the building has either stood vacant or partially utilized as a restaurant or nightclub.

Within the context of Bellingham fraternal lodges, the Elks Club building represents the last of the grand downtown lodges and the important role fraternal organizations played in the community. Built at a time of optimism about Bellingham's prospects of becoming an important urban center, the lodge joined a host of other major civic improvements constructed in the city in the early 1900s. Unfortunately, many of these buildings have been demolished or altered. Indeed, only a handful of historic lodges survive in central Bellingham and Fairhaven business district. Of these, the Elks Club marks a culmination for this property type in terms of its architectural ambition and sophistication.

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Bellingham Herald, February 17, 1912, page 1.
- Bellingham Herald, Centennial Edition, April 26, 1953, page 20.
- Downtown Bellingham Central Business District Architectural Resource Overview, February 1985, Chronicles & Design, Bellingham.
- Telephone Interview with Robert Dahms, City of Bellingham, Planning and Economic Development Department, October 2, 1991.
- Roth, Lottie Roeder, Supervising Editor, History of Whatcom County, Volume I, 1926, Pioneer Historical Publishing Company, Chicago and Seattle.
- Telephone Interview with Galen Biery, local historian, November 6, 1991.
- Turbeville, Daniel E., An Illustrated Inventory of Historic Bellingham Buildings, 1852-1915, November 1977, Bellingham Municipal Arts Commission, Bellingham.

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one

UTM References

A	<u>10</u>	<u>538570</u>	<u>5399740</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 5, Block 45, map of the town of New Whatcom, Whatcom County, Washington, Section 30, Township 38 North, Range 3 East.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

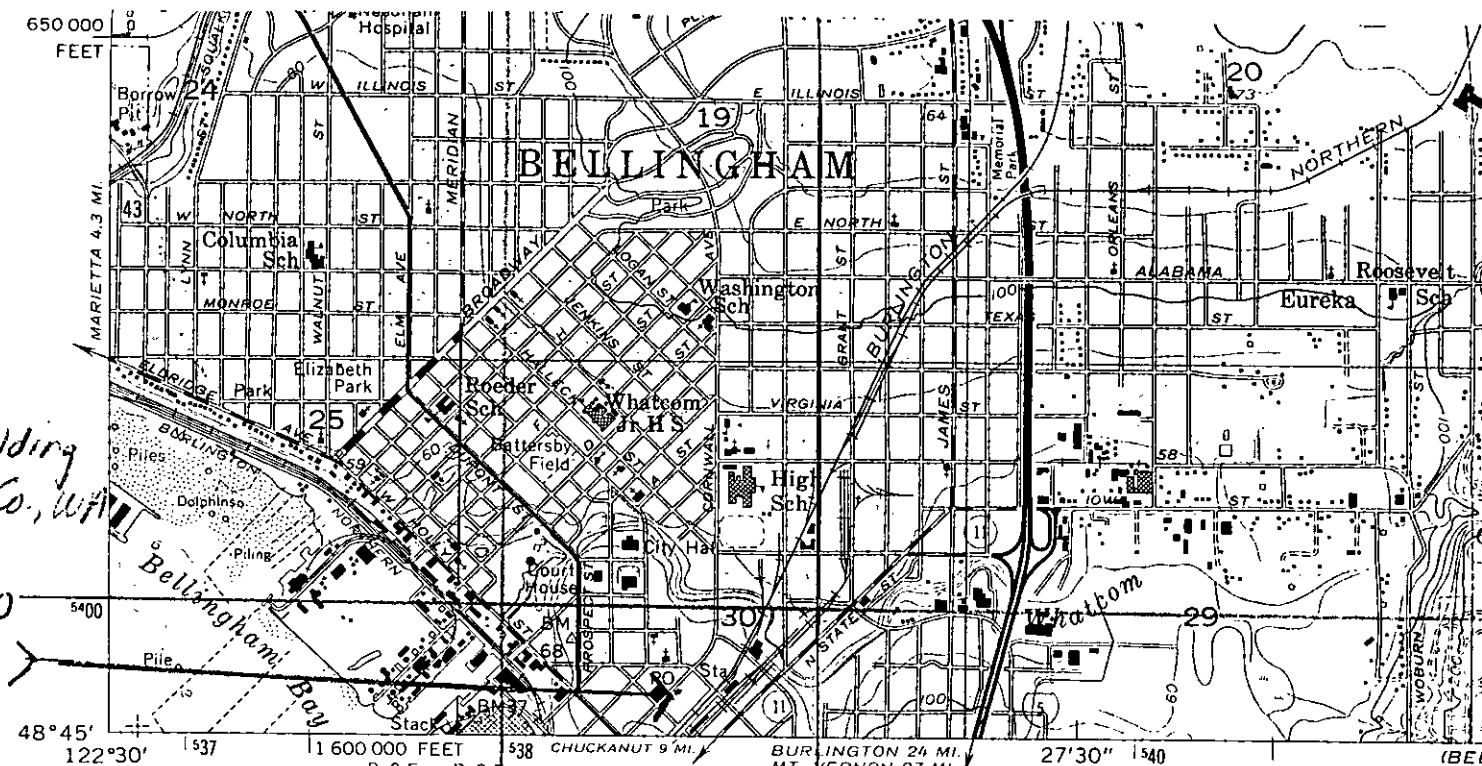
The nominated property includes the footprint of the B.P.O.E. Building.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

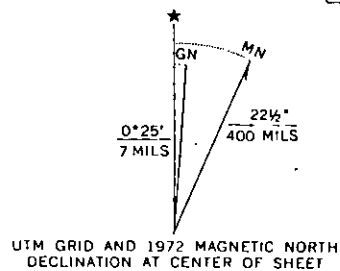
Name/title	<u>Greg Griffith, Comprehensive Planning Specialist</u>	date	<u>November 1991</u>
organization	<u>Archaeology and Historic Preservation</u>	telephone	<u>(206) 753-9119</u>
street & number	<u>111 21st Street SW., P.O. Box 48343</u>	state	<u>Washington</u> zip code <u>98504</u>
city or town	<u>Olympia</u>		

B.P.O.E (EIKs Club) Building
 Bellingham, Whatcom Co., WA
 UTM References:
 101538570 / 5399740



(ELIZA ISLAND)
 1481 11 NE

Mapped by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USC&GS, International Boundary Commission,
 and USGS
 Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods
 Aerial photographs taken 1949. Field check 1954
 Hydrography compiled from USC&GS chart 6378 (1954)
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Washington coordinate system,
 north zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 10, shown in blue
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
 move the projection lines 23 meters north and
 93 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
 Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



CONTOUR
 NATIONAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 DEPTH CURVES IN FEET.
 THE RELATIONSHIP
 SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS
 THE AVERAGE RANGE

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHY

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of All the Russias



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16.--Ed- Candor on the part of the witnesses
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ELKS BUY SITE FOR THEIR NEW LODGE BUILDING

Local Order Purchases Busi-
ness Lot On Dock Street Op-
posite Home Telephone Com-
pany's Building for Consid-
eration of \$10,000 and Will
Erect New Home Which Will
Be Completed Next Fall.

BUILDING MAY COST \$30,000

Desirable Location Is Secured
One Block and a Half From
Holly Street and Near the
New Federal Building.

Negotiations were concluded this morning for the purchase of the site for the new home of the local Elks' lodge and announcement is made that steps will be taken immediately looking forward to the construction of a lodge building that is fully expected to be completed by next fall. The site selected and purchased is lot 5, in block 45, located on Dock Street, directly across the street from the old office of the Home Telephone company. While no definite announcement is made it is stated that the consideration was \$10,000. The lot was purchased from the Bellingham Bay Improvement company. The lot purchased has a frontage of fifty-five feet on Dock street and is 125 feet long, running back to the alley. On the lot will be erected a two-story modern building, which it is believed will be an exclusive lodge home. There will be a basement, with bowling alleys, gymnasium, shower baths and other conveniences. The building itself will cost about \$25,000 or \$30,000, it is anticipated. The Elks do not anticipate having any difficulty in raising enough money to finance the building.

The Elks decided several months ago to acquire a new home. A lot committee was named and began to look around for a suitable site for a building. In the meantime an option was taken on the Herald building, on Dock street, adjoining the Byron hotel, but this option was allowed to expire. Some days ago negotiations were opened with the Bellingham Bay Improvement company for the purchase of the lot on Dock street. The deal was closed this morning, the lodge paying a substantial part of the purchase price.

The site of the new lodge building is just a block and a half off Holly street and across the street from the new Federal building. The location is highly desirable and the lodge members, at the weekly meeting last night, voted in favor of the purchase. The lot committee, composed of George Cole, Antone Demuth, Henry Parrott, Dr. F. J. Van-Kirk, C. E. Nolte and George Livezey, was re-named as a building committee and given power to proceed with the plans for the erection of the building.

GENEVA T HOLD

Geneva townshi
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power for the projected General Petroleum refinery near Neptune Beach.

Controlled by three commissioners, who are elected for six-year terms, the PUD has negotiated three times for purchase of the private transmission and distribution lines here. The first time, in 1939, the \$5,000,000 price set by the Federal Power Commission was termed "too high" by a majority of the board and in 1945, when the price was set at \$5,029,000, the state Supreme Court ruled that it was illegal for PUD's to make a joint purchase.

WHATCOM BOARD BALKS

After joint purchases were legalized, an offer was made by seven districts in 1951 to purchase all Puget Sound Power & Light Co. properties with a bond issue of \$115,000,000. Whatcom County's part of this deal was set up as \$25,010,000, including \$15,961,000 for the properties in the county and another \$9,049,000 for a one-seventh share in the generation and transmission facilities.

The present board, which is made up of Conrad Barker, Henry Jukes and E. W. Lennart, considered this price out of line and said they would not enter into the purchase until an independent survey of the local properties was made. An engineering firm was hired, but the private company objected to the fact the engineers once had worked for PSP&L and eventually the other six counties attempted to go ahead with the purchase without Whatcom County. The six-county deal now is tied up in the courts.

According to the PUD board here, Whatcom PUD still is willing to make a purchase, but not until it is sure the county is getting its money's worth.

BOX CANYON POWER DUE

Last month the PUD went into business. To supply power to the General Petroleum refinery the group contracted to buy power from Pend Oreille PUD's Box Canyon Dam and has arranged to have the power transmitted to Bellingham by Bonneville Power Administration lines. From Bellingham the PUD will construct necessary transform-

PUD's in the last purchase plan, the PUD asked for its 2-mill levy in 1952 after going seven years without asking the public for funds, according to records in the office of County Auditor Will D. Pratt.

First Elks Lodge Was at Fairhaven

Over a span of 62 years, Bellingham has been the location of two Elks lodges, the first in Fairhaven and the second in Bellingham.

A petition to the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was made up March 1, 1891, and May 28 of that year a charter was granted to Fairhaven Lodge 194. Meeting in the Knights of Pythias Hall, the group struggled along for nine years, finally losing its charter in 1900. Spurred by Roland G. Gamwell, who holds Card No. 2 in the local lodge, Bellingham Bay Lodge 542 received its charter July 12, 1900.

Shortly after the Grand Lodge was petitioned to give the Bellingham group the number of the Fairhaven Lodge and it has gone under this title ever since.

Nearly 1,600 members are active in the lodge now. Their headquarters are at the Elks' Club at 1414 Cornwall Ave., which was built in 1912 and modernized in 1938.

Besides the relaxation and fellowship offered its members, Lodge 194 has sponsored many civic, welfare and youth projects. It was the Elks who sponsored the high school youth center, the Tonyhawk Club, and it has a Sea Scout troop under its wing.

With "Hello Bill" as its official greeting, the club shows its serious side in patriotic matters, leading the nation in its observance of Flag Day. For Elks in good standing who are in need of assistance the organization maintains its national home in Bedford, Va., for their welfare.

would be an obvious candidate for such a plant's location.

The Ketchikan plant will have its own water system and its own facilities for generating steam. Its water supply, for which three lakes are available, will be impounded by a dam 85 feet high.

A feature of the power and steam generating plants is that they will use the recently perfected "MgO" process, a self-perpetuating method in which the waste sulphite liquors are recovered for fuel to generate steam and power, and chemicals are recovered for reuse in the digester system.

TIMBER FOR PERPETUITY

Ketchikan is unique in that from the start the company will have an assured perpetual supply of timber through its contract with the U. S. Forest Service.

The joint undertaking will represent a total investment of about \$46,000,000, consisting of up to \$36,000,000 senior capital provided by a group of insurance companies, a subordinated \$3,000,000 loan from American Viscose and \$7,000,000 of common capital provided in equal amounts by Puget Pulp and American Viscose.

Of the total, \$43,000,000 will be for the cost of plant construction and \$3,000,000 for net working capital at the date of completion.

The general construction contract was awarded a year ago to Ward Cove Builders, a joint venture of Howard S. Wright and Company, Seattle, and Guy F. Atkinson Company San Francisco, with engineering and design in the charge of Harold D. Cavin, of Puget.

Dr. Frank H. Reichel, chairman and president of American Viscose, is chairman of the board of Ketchikan Pulp Company, and Lawson P. Turcotte, president and director of Puget Pulp, is president and director of Ketchikan.

Dead Man's Point, near where the PAF shipyard is now, got its name because a number of skeletons, brass buttons and Spanish arms were said to have been unearthed there.

1853

We can't remember back, in 1853
but we can look forward into the
future in helping to build this
great community.

Bellingham Herald April 26, 1953 - p. 20

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98. Elks Club
1412-1414 Cornwall Avenue

1912

Bellingham members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks originally held their meetings in private homes, and later, rented rooms at various locations in the city. In 1912 the organization erected this two-story brick clubhouse on Dock Street (later renamed Cornwall Avenue) between Magnolia and Champion. The building cost over \$30,000, and for many years was one of the finest such clubhouses in the state.

A short flight of sandstone steps led up the Elks Club's first floor. Here were located the organization's offices and reading rooms. The second floor was a large meeting room with a kitchen at the rear. The full basement contained card rooms, pool tables and a three-lane bowling alley.

The interior of the Elks Club has been remodeled several times: in the late 1940's the bowling alley was removed and the interior redecorated; in the mid-1960's, another major remodeling saw the kitchen moved to the first floor. The Elks sold the building in 1971 following the completion of a new clubhouse on Squaticum Parkway, and the structure was converted to a cocktail lounge and later a restaurant. The old Elks Club is now vacant.

Despite the numerous changes to the interior of the building, the exterior is virtually unchanged. Architectural features worthy of note are the ornate cornice, which bears the name of the building and the construction date, the unusual design of the second floor window arches, and the extensive use of white masonry for columns, ledges and trim on the light colored brick facade.

Elks, BPOE

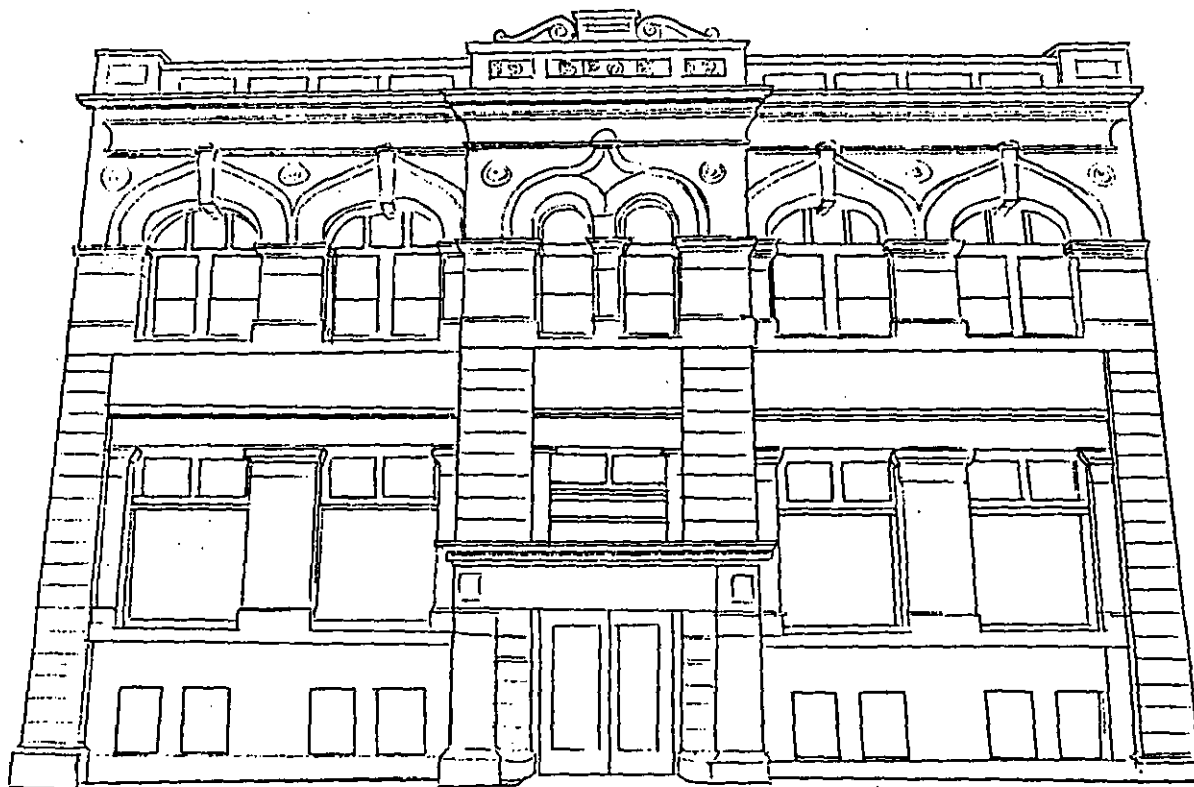
1912

1412-1414 Cornwall Avenue

UTM References:

Date of Construction: 1912

Architect: Unknown



Description:

The Elks Club is a semi-detached two and one half-story brick masonry structure with a rich streetfront facade. The blond brick and light stone arch framing present a fresh appearance even in the usually dark Romanesque form. As a visual piece the building plays well off the lines and presence of the Federal Building and carries something of its permanence down Cornwall Avenue.

Significance:

The Elks Club is significant as one of the downtown's finest formal streetfronts. The building dates from the second major downtown building boom and is contemporary with the BNB Building, the Federal Building and Citizen's Dock.



STATUS 101
DANCE CLUB

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