Reconnaissance Built Environment Survey of Walla Walla's Germantown – Portions of Chase's Addition, Henderson's Addition, Freise Addition and an Unplatted Area, Walla Walla, Washington

AHA!

AHA! Project 2015-006

August 14, 2015

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August 14, 2015

ABSTRACT

The City of Walla Walla was awarded a Certified Local Government (CLG) grant by the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) for reconnaissance level built environment survey of a seven-block residential area within the city limits. The survey area, a portion of Section 29, T. 7 N., R. 36 E., W.M., is bounded by Chestnut Street on the north, Malcolm and Morton streets on the south, Chase and South 4th avenues on the west, and South 2nd Avenue and St. John Street on the east. The project comprises portions of Chase's Addition, Henderson's Addition, Freise Addition, and an unplatted area, lands totaling approximately 31 acres. The City of Walla Walla contracted with Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!) to conduct the survey and report the results; historical research was not included in the scope of work. During the fieldwork, conducted in June 2015, 153 historical properties were recorded and the survey area was identified as the heart of Walla Walla's historical Germantown. Nearly all historical properties within the survey area are small residences with associated garages and outbuildings, although two churches, several commercial buildings, and two bridges were also recorded. Most of these properties date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the period of Volga German immigration to the area. Although most of the buildings have been altered through replacement of doors, windows, and other fabric, nearly all remain clearly recognizable as historical. Relatively little modern infill has occurred in the area. The 153 properties were subsequently added to the Washington Historic Property Inventory database and evaluated for National Register of Historic Places eligibility under Criterion C, for their architectural merits, and under other criteria if information were readily available. Although only 22 properties were recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, most buildings in the survey area appear to qualify as contributing elements in a Germantown historic district. Additional research is recommended to identify boundaries of such a district and establish criteria for inclusion of properties.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!) would like to thank the following individuals and organizations for assistance with this project. Ms. Chamberlain and the City of Walla Walla managed the contract, supplied background information, reviewed the report, and completed countless other support tasks; Kim Gant and the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) distributed funding and reviewed the report; the National Park Service supplied funding; and all others provided valuable historical information.

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Germans from Russia Heritage Collection, North Dakota State University
Walla Walla 2020
Walla Walla County Assessor
Walla Walla County Auditor
Whitman College and Northwest Archives, Whitman College
U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

This report has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, funding administered by the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and the City of Walla Walla. The report contents and opinions, however, do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, DAHP, or the City of Walla Walla.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS ii
LIST OF FIGURES iv
LIST OF TABLES iv
INTRODUCTION 1
Project Background and Description 1
RESEARCH DESIGN 4
Objectives 4
Methodology 4
Expectations 6
Area Surveyed 6
HISTORIC CONTEXT 6
Historical Development 6
SURVEY RESULTS AND ANALYSIS 11
Survey Overview 11
Architectural Styles 14
Evaluation of Historical Significance 20
Development Trends 21
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 21
BIBLIOGRAPHY 23
APPENDIX A: SURVEY AREA HISTORICAL PROPERTIES A-1
APPENDIX B: SURVEY AREA ARCHITECTURAL STYLES A-7
APPENDIX C: DESCRIPTIONS AND NRHP RECOMMENDATIONS A-11
APPENDIX D: HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORMS A-97

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Survey Area. 2
Figure 2. Survey Area, showing built environment resources (numbered), modern buildings (M), and removed buildings (R).. 3
Figure 3. Overview of the Survey Area: S.3rd Avenue just south of W. Maple Street. 4
Figure 4. Project vicinity in 1860 as shown on the General Land Office official plat. 7
Figure 5. The J. Conrad Frank family, Volga German immigrants from Kautz, Russia. 9
Figure 6. Overview of homes on Malcolm Street just east of S. 4th Avenue. 12
Figure 7. German Lutheran Church built in 1922 at 801 S. 3rd Avenue. 13
Figure 8. Heavily remodeled home at 912 S. 3rd Avenue. 13
Figure 9. S. 3rd Avenue Bridge. 14
Figure 10. Greek Revival style: House at 26 W. Maple St.. 15
Figure 11. Queen Anne – Spindlework style: House at 122 W. Maple St. 16
Figure 12. Queen Anne – Free Classic style: House at 218 Malcolm St. 16
Figure 13. Craftsman Bungalow style: House at 234 W. Maple St.. 17
Figure 14. Colonia Revival – American Foursquare style: House at 706 S. 2nd Ave. 18
Figure 15. Tudor style: House at 137 W. Chestnut St. 18
Figure 16. Minimal Traditional style: House at 211 W. Chestnut St. 19
Figure 17. Ranch style: House at 140 W. Morton St. 19

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Survey Area Historical Properties.. ..... A-3
Table 2. Summary of Survey Area Architectural Styles. A-9

INTRODUCTION

The City of Walla Walla (City) was awarded a grant by the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) for reconnaissance level built environment survey of a residential neighborhood within the Walla Walla city limits. The City contracted these investigations to Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!) of Spokane Valley. This report provides a summary of the survey, including descriptions of project methodology, results, and historic preservation recommendations.

Project Background and Description

The City of Walla Walla selected seven residential blocks within the City for reconnaissance level built environment survey, an area bounded by Chestnut Street on the north, Malcolm and Morton streets on the south, Chase and South 4th avenues on the west, and South 2nd Avenue and St. John Street on the east (Figures 1 and 2). This area, one of the earlier Walla Walla neighborhoods, is approximately 0.5 mile south of the downtown area and 0.5 mile east of historic Fort Walla Walla. The survey comprised portions of Chase's Addition, Henderson's Addition, Freise Addition, and unplatted areas, lands within Section 29 of Township 7 North, Range 36 East, W.M. totaling approximately 31 acres. During project fieldwork, local residents identified the Survey Area as Walla Walla's historical Germantown neighborhood, an identification confirmed through subsequent historical research. Close correspondence between the survey boundaries and the historical Germantown boundaries suggests the person who selected the Survey Area may have been aware of the neighborhood's ethnic history.

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

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

A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The Washington Heritage Register and the City of Walla Walla Register of Historic Places have similar requirements for designation of historic properties.

The City of Walla Walla contracted with Architectural History & Archaeology! LLC (AHA!) of Spokane Valley for built environment assessment of the designated project area. All phases of the project were conducted by the Principal Investigator, AHA!'s Senior Architectural Historian/Archaeologist Ann Sharley, M.A., a professional who meets and exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Architectural History as detailed in 36 CFR 61.

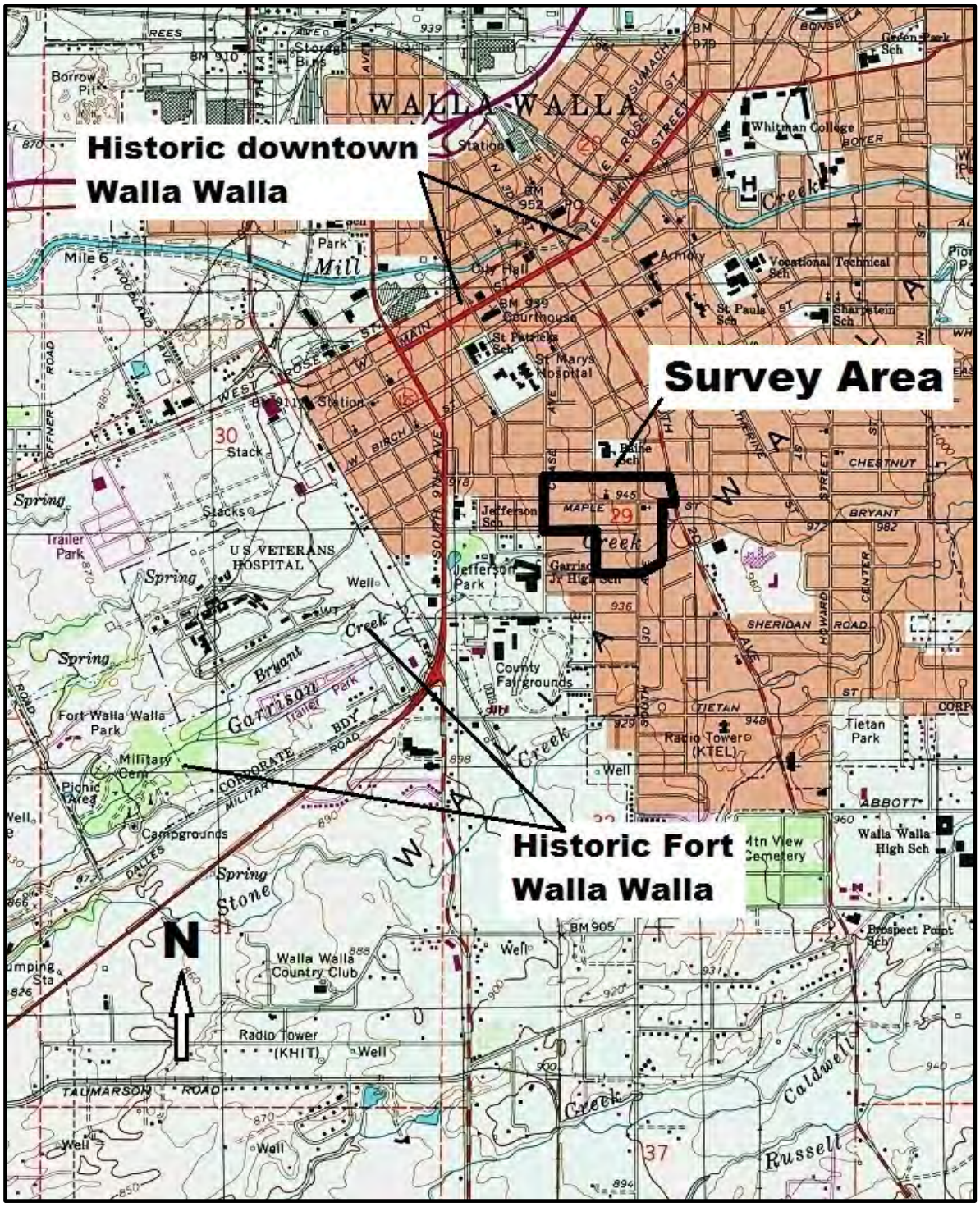

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Figure 1. Survey Area. Adapted from Walla Walla, WA-OR, 7.5' quadrangle, USGS, 1998.

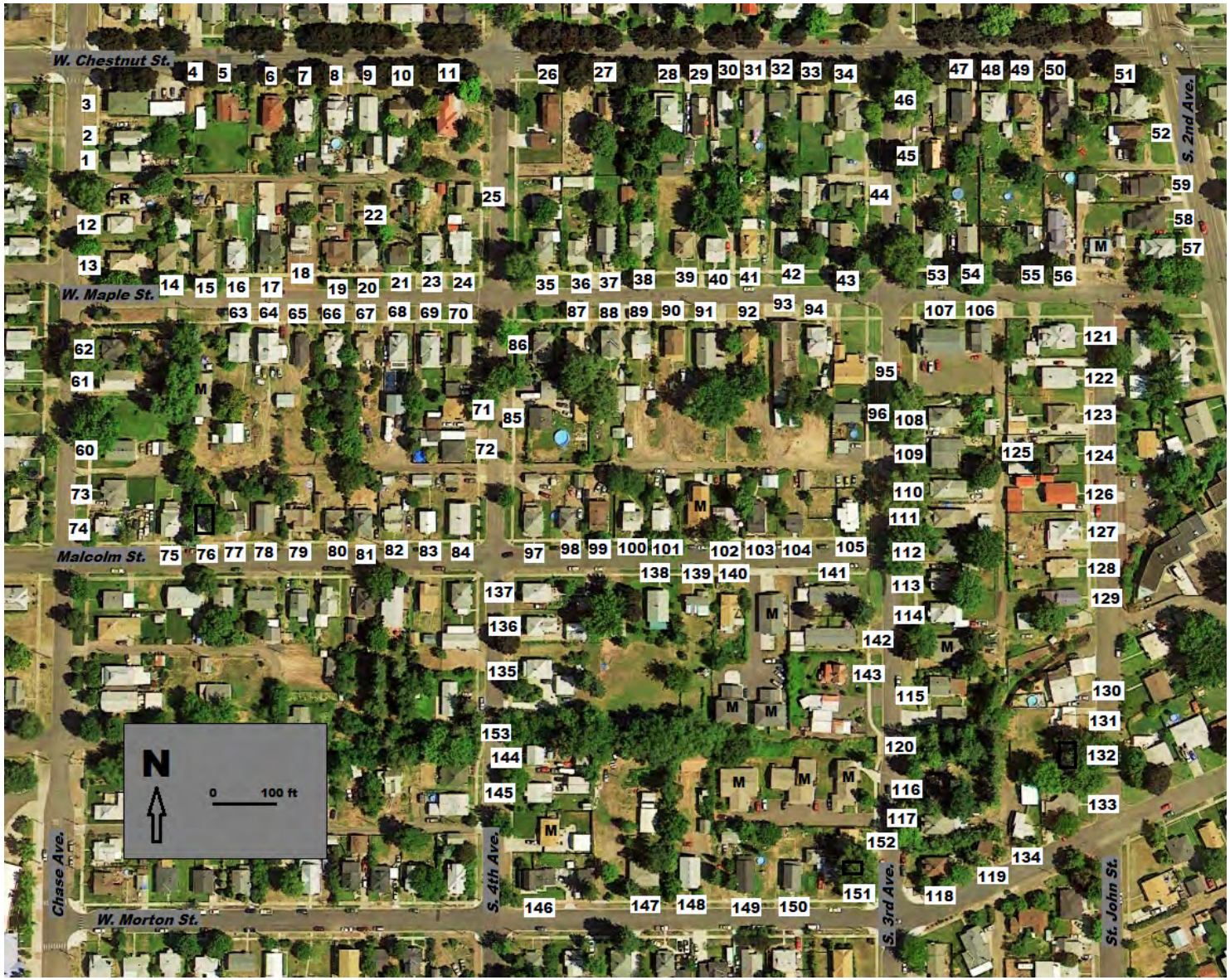

Figure 2. Survey Area, showing built environment resources (numbered), modern buildings (M), and removed buildings (R). Adapted from Google Earth aerial photograph, 2013.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Standard architectural history methods, adapted to the project objectives and observed conditions, were utilized in completing this reconnaissance level built environment survey. Project proponents explicitly excluded historic context development from the scope of work, since a historic context for residential development in Walla Walla already exists (Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation [DAHP] 2015; Donovan 2013).

Objectives

This reconnaissance level survey of the Germantown neighborhood is part of the City of Walla Walla's ongoing effort to assess and document all historic sections of the city (Figure 3). The Germantown survey is the City's third DAHP-sponsored built environment study, following the 2013 reconnaissance level survey of Green's Park Addition and the 2008 inventory of the historic downtown area (Donovan 2013:2). Information regarding historical built environment resources within the City will assist municipal agencies in planning for future development, promotion of local tourism, and educating the public about the city's past.

Figure 3. Overview of the Survey Area: S.3rd Avenue just south of W. Maple Street; the building at the left is Project Number 108. View to the southeast.

Methodology

Prior to the fieldwork, AHA!'s professional Architectural Historian accessed the Walla Walla County Assessor's online Property Records Search application to determine approximate building construction dates, correct addresses, tax parcel numbers, and other information needed for completion of reconnaissance level Washington Historic Property Inventory (HPI) forms for buildings and structures within the Survey Area. As directed by the City of Walla Walla, built environment features 45 or more years of age were defined as historical for the purpose of the survey.

The AHA! Architectural Historian reviewed the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) database at the DAHP to check for previous built environment surveys and previously recorded built environment features within the Survey Area. Although no previous surveys had been conducted within the present Survey Area, several residences had been recorded on HPI forms. According to DAHP guidelines, properties with HPI forms completed to reconnaissance level standards within the last 10 years do not need to be re-recorded; none of the previously recorded buildings in the Survey Area, however, had been recorded to reconnaissance level standards.

Other historical information regarding the Survey Area was collected from the Walla Walla residential development context statement (Donovan 2013), the General Land Office (GLO) plat map and other historical maps, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land patent records, and historic accounts for the area. Plat maps for the three City of Walla Walla Additions that include portions of the Survey Area were obtained from the County Auditor's Office.

The Architectural Historian then completed the reconnaissance level field survey—as defined in DAHP's 2014 "Washington State Standards for Cultural Resource Reporting" (DAHP 2014) and in the current project's "Attachment 2, Scope of Work" (DAHP 2015)—for all built environment properties within the Survey Area. During the survey, conducted June 9-12 and 18-23, 2015, the Architectural Historian walked the entire project to verify ages of buildings identified as historical through the County Assessor's website and to identify additional historical buildings or structures not included on the Assessor's site. Alleys were not walked due to potential safety issues. All historical buildings and structures within the Survey Area that were visible from public streets or sidewalks were recorded with field notes and several high resolution digital photographs. These features were recorded from the exterior only and, if permission to enter the property was not obtained, from public roads or sidewalks. Each recorded property was assigned a number and its location marked on an aerial photograph (Figure 2). Due to the reconnaissance nature of the survey, historical features of lesser importance, such as retaining walls, channelized streams, inscriptions cast into sidewalks, and historical vegetation, were noted but not recorded.

During the fieldwork, many local residents shared historical information with the Architectural Historian about the Germantown neighborhood and the subject properties. As the survey progressed Sanborn fire insurance maps from various years were consulted to answer specific questions about selected buildings and a brief literature search was conducted to locate information about the Walla Walla Volga German community.

Following the fieldwork, the Architectural Historian completed a reconnaissance level Washington HPI form for each recorded built environment property. These forms, completed in the HPI database (Statewide Historic Property Inventory Online System), included architectural descriptions, architectural styles, approximate construction dates, photographs, map locations, and National Register of Historic Places eligibility recommendations. The number assigned each historical property during the field survey was included in the HPI form following "WW" at the end of the field number. The forms were completed following guidelines in DAHP's "Washington State Standards for Cultural Resource Reporting" (DAHP 2014), the current project's "Attachment 2, Scope of Work" (DAHP 2015), and, as appropriate, "Washington's Statewide Historic Property Inventory Guide and Database User Manual" (DAHP 2005). Following client/DAHP review and approval, the HPI forms were submitted electronically to DAHP through the HPI database.

Following completion of this survey report, the AHA! Architectural Historian developed a PowerPoint presentation summarizing the results of the project and presented it at a public meeting in Walla Walla.

Expectations

Based on pre-field research, modern development of the project vicinity began in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as the area was platted and developed for residential use. Although most homes in the area were expected to date to that time period, Assessor's records indicated that a few buildings in the area date to the mid-twentieth century or the modern period. Since streams flow through the project, some potential existed for historical bridges to be encountered. Although the City of Walla Walla estimated approximately 100 historic properties within the Survey Area, the County Assessor's records indicated the actual number was around 150 with little modern infill.

Area Surveyed

The entire Survey Area, as defined in the "Project Background and Description" section of this report, was surveyed for built environment resources (Figures 1 and 2). Since only buildings and structures visible from public roadways and sidewalks were inventoried during this reconnaissance survey, additional outbuildings may be present in backyards.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Knowledge of the people who lived in an area, as well as their cultures and lifestyles, forms the basis for interpretation of extant built environment resources. A brief history of the Survey Area follows; additional information will be found in the City's historic context statement for residential development in Walla Walla (Donovan 2013).

Historical Development

Pre-European Contact Period

The present Survey Area lies within the Columbia Plateau of eastern Washington, a region with an archaeologically documented human history stretching back at least 11,000 years (Ames et al. 1998; Chatters and Pokotylo 1998:73). At the time of European contact, the present Walla Walla vicinity formed part of the Cayuse people's traditional territory (Ray 1936:103; Stern 1998:396). Like other Native American groups in the Columbia Plateau, the Cayuse employed a settlement and subsistence pattern characterized by winter residence in permanent streamside settlements and travel to favored resource collection areas during the warmer seasons as fish, game and edible roots became available (Stern 1998: 396-400). The Pasxapu band of the Cayuse made their homes along Mill Creek, a major Walla Walla River tributary, passing through the present City of Walla Walla (Stern 1998:395).

Historical Period

In 1818 the North West Company of Canada constructed a fur trading post, Fort Nez Perces, near the mouth of the Walla Walla River, 30 miles west of the present project, establishing a permanent Euroamerican presence in the region. Less than two decades later, in 1836, American missionaries Marcus and Narcissa Whitman built a Protestant mission near present-day Walla Walla in an effort to convert the local Native American populace to Christianity (Hunn 1990:37-40). Although Native American people initially welcomed the Europeans, cultural misunderstandings and occasional ruthless acts soon caused relations between the groups to cool and sour. During the 1840s Native American people became increasingly concerned as settlers began to enter the Pacific Northwest in large numbers. Many new immigrants stopped at the Whitman Mission for information and assistance, causing relations with local Native American residents to further deteriorate. In 1847 rumors spread that Dr. Whitman had employed sorcery to introduce a disastrous measles epidemic, culminating in an attack on the mission in which the Whitmans were killed (Stern 1998:413, 414).

Initially most Euroamerican immigrants settled south of the Columbia River, but by the 1850s most arable land in that area had been claimed. In 1856, in response to new settlers' demands for land, Washington Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens convened a council in Walla Walla for the express purpose of extinguishing Indian title to lands in eastern Washington. Under pressure, Native Americans in attendance—including some Cayuse leaders—signed the treaties, ceding approximately half of eastern Washington to the federal government in exchange for reservations and other considerations (Hunn 1990:45-46; Hussey 1994:10; Royce 1899:804, 805, Pl. CLXVII; Stevens and Scott 1996:34). In the treaties the U.S. government grouped the Cayuse with Umatilla and Walula peoples, and assigned the three groups to the Umatilla Reservation in Oregon (Indian Claims Commission 1974:358).

A period of unrest followed the signing of the treaties: the Indian Wars of 1855-1858. During this time a military order left eastern Washington officially closed to further Euroamerican settlement (Beckham 1998:155). When the closure was lifted in 1859, ranchers immediately expanded into the bunch grass rangelands of eastern Washington and farmers sought out fertile valley bottoms. A number of settlers moved into the Walla Walla valley and some settled in the area that would become the City of Walla Walla (Beckham 1998:155; Hussey 1994:65).

In 1856, during the Indian Wars, the U.S. military built a barracks on Mill Creek at approximately the present intersection of Main and First in Walla Walla. The following year a site was selected for a military fort one mile to the southwest (Figure 4). A sawmill was erected at the new fort to cut lumber for the buildings and, by the spring of 1858, Fort Walla Walla was ready for occupation (Hussey 1994:12-14).

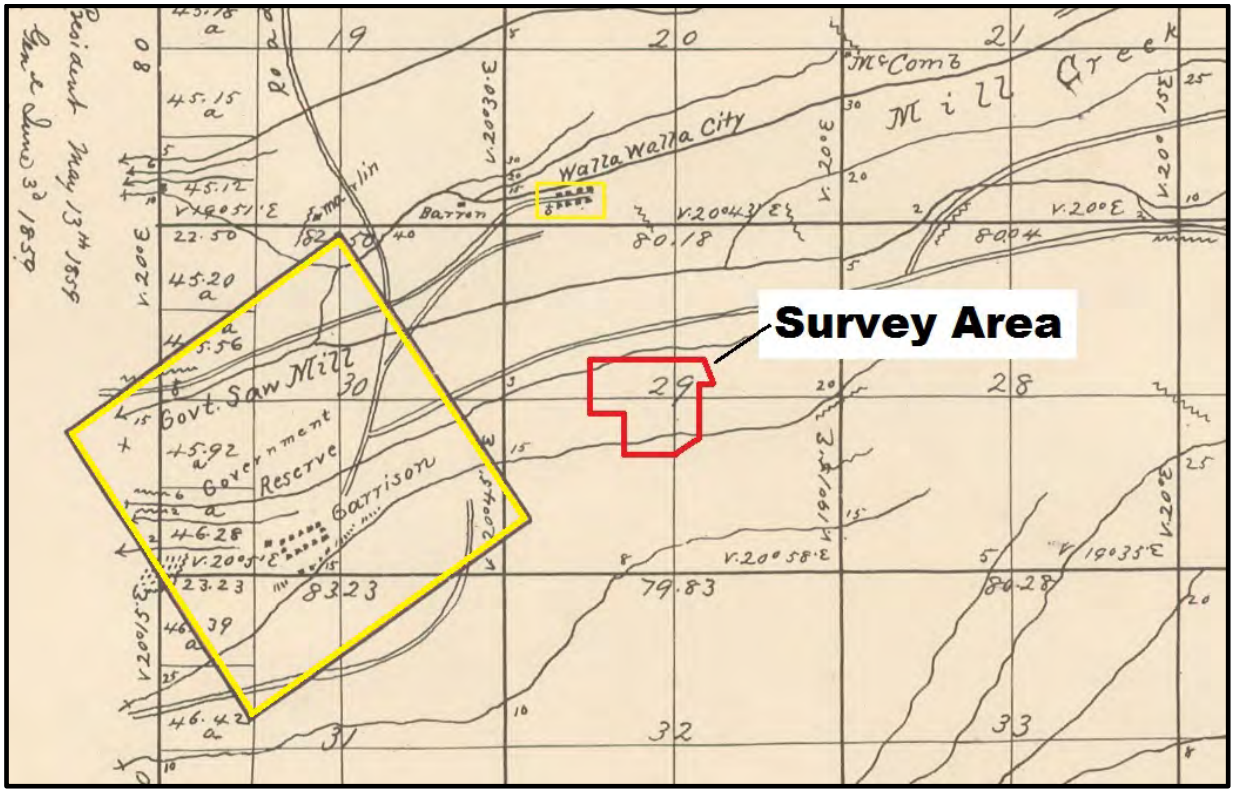

Figure 4. Project vicinity in 1860 as shown on the General Land Office official plat. Note the "Government Reserve" at left and "Walla Walla City" to the north (General Land Office [GLO] 1861).

Military protection, as well as opportunities to supply the fort with commodities and services, drew civilians to the Walla Walla area and the City of Walla Walla grew up along Mill Creek near the original barracks. The influx of settlers to the area increased in the 1860s as gold strikes in Idaho and Montana established Walla Walla as a supply, transportation, and service center for the prospectors and miners. Walla Walla was incorporated as a city in 1862, and by 1866, the community had become the second largest city in the Pacific Northwest (Gilbert 1882:237, 305; Hussey 1994:65-69, 73; Lyman 1918:126-127, 147). As the town expanded, its rough frontier character disappeared. By 1880 the city's population had reached 3,500 and major streets were lined with businesses, stately homes, and shade trees (Gilbert 1882:320; Hussey 1994:74, 75).

Following completion of government cadastral surveys in 1860, lands in the present project vicinity were made available for private ownership under a number of federal land laws. The present Survey Area left the Public Domain between 1869 and 1872 as portions of a cash entry claim, a homestead entry claim, and a scrip warrant claim (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2014, 2015). The portion of the Survey Area in the SW¼ of Section 29 formed part of the 1869 Andrew J. Hogg cash entry, lands purchased from the federal government at a set prices per acre; the portion of the Survey Area in the E½ of Section 29 was part of the 1870 John Singleton homestead; while the portion of the Survey Area in the NW¼ of Section 29 was part of the 1872 Frederick Saddler and John G. Sparks scrip warrant claim (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2015). Frederick Saddler received the warrant as compensation for serving as a Private in the Rogue River War, a series of 1855-1856 skirmishes in southwestern Oregon and northern California between U.S. Military, local militia, and volunteer regiments and Native American people grouped under the term Rogue River Indians (California State University 2015; United States of America 1872). The warrant was transferable and in 1872 Saddler assigned it to John G. Sparks who became owner of the Section 29 property (BLM 2015; United States of America 1872).

Present Survey Area lands subsequently changed hands, as the area was platted as portions of the 1871 Chase's Addition to the City of Walla Walla, lands owned by H. M. and Margaret Chase; the 1888 (amended 1890) Mrs. Henderson's Addition, lands owned by Sarah J. Henderson; and the 1905 Freise Addition, lands owned by John and Catherine Freise (Walla Walla County 1871, 1888, 1890, 1905, 2015). The southeastern portion of the Survey Area was never platted (Walla Walla County 2015).

The Walla Walla valley's rich soils, level valley bottoms, and numerous streams made it a productive agricultural region, particularly known for its fruit orchards, row crops, and wheatlands, and numerous settlers found employment on farms in the Walla Walla area (Locati 1978:15). The military installation provided additional civilian jobs and utilized a great variety of local services. Selection of Walla Walla in 1886 for the territorial prison, later called the Washington State Penitentiary, drew additional people to the area, as did the opening of Whitman College in 1882 [the school had been chartered earlier as a religious seminary] and Walla Walla College in 1892 (Gibson 2004:21, 94; Orchard 1988:27, 30, 61, 68-71). New immigrants formed a large proportion of the laboring class in early Walla Walla, with Italian, Volga German, and Chinese communities particularly well represented (Bennett 1982:154; Gibson 2004:8, 120; Locati 1978:34, 50; Orchard 1988:70).

Walla Walla's Germantown

Volga German immigrants, also known as Germans from Russia, arrived in Walla Walla between 1882 and 1920, becoming one of the largest ethnic groups in the city (Figure 5) (Walla Walla 2020 2015). These people traced their roots to 18th century Germany, a time of widespread political upheaval, poverty, and famine in central Europe. German peasants were desperate to escape this chaos and in 1763 an unprecedented opportunity arose: Catherine the Great, Czarina of Russia and an ethnic German, invited German immigrants to settle the remote lower Volga River region in an effort to consolidate Russian control over the area. The offer included free lands, immunity from taxes, exemption from military service, and the opportunity for self-rule. Between 1765 and 1767 approximately 27,000 Germans emigrated to the Volga, where they established a number of autonomous German-speaking agricultural

colonies—small planned villages, each surrounded by communally-owned farmlands and governed by a local democratic council or *mir* (North Dakota State University Libraries [NDSUL] 2014; Scheuerman 2003:193-196).

Figure 5. The J. Conrad Frank family, Volga German immigrants from Kautz, Russia, in front of their home at 815 S. 3rd Avenue, ca. 1900 (Scheuerman and Trafzer 1980:169). The house is Project Number 108, also shown in Figure 3.

For over 100 years the Volga colonists prospered, living according to their German cultural and religious beliefs with only peripheral participation in Russian public affairs. In 1871, however, in an effort to modernize the nation and standardize its regulations, Russia revoked Catherine's concessions to the colonists. Particularly troubling to the Volga Germans was a requirement for compulsory military service, as well as efforts to discourage use of the German language (NDSUL 2014; Scheuerman 2003:196).

Large numbers of the Volga Germans again prepared to emigrate, this time to agricultural regions in North and South America. The Germans' experience in Russia aided their transition—the emigrants moved as organized colonies guided by their familiar *mir* councils. In the United States most Volga Germans settled in North and South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, areas similar to their former homes on the Russian steppes (Scheuerman 2003:194, 196).

The Kansas and Nebraska immigrants' optimism was soon dashed, however, as a severe drought struck the region. Year after year the colonists' wheat crops failed and lack of pasture devastated their cattle herds. In addition, strong winds constantly scoured the prairies, terrifying storms swept through the region, and plagues of grasshoppers destroyed what was left of the crops. The discouraged immigrants, who found themselves still living in dugouts and sod houses years after establishing their colonies, longed to return to Russia but lacked the resources to do so (Scheuerman and Trafzer 1980:117, 134).

Members of the Kansas and Nebraska colonies began to consider relocating to the Pacific Northwest, where earlier settlers and railroad marketers reported abundant agricultural land. A number of families

left the Kansas colony in 1881, traveling by rail and steamship to Portland, Oregon. In Portland, the men took jobs as mill and construction laborers while they looked for suitable farmlands. In time the group was directed to the Palouse hills of southeastern Washington where, in the fall of 1882, they established the first of a number of agricultural colonies (Scheuerman and Trafzer 1980:131, 133).

Families from the Nebraska colony left the Midwest in 1882, traveling by railroad to Ogden, Utah, then by wagon train through southern Idaho to Pendleton, Oregon. Like many Volga Germans the group was devoutly Lutheran and reserved Sundays for religious services rather than travel. In Pendleton, some members of the colony decided to go to Portland, although most continued on to Walla Walla, arriving late in the summer of 1882. The colonists, exhausted by their arduous journey, opted to spend the winter in the city while exploring possibilities for acquiring farmland in the region. The men soon found employment as laborers on farms and in other industries. One of the group obtained work digging fencepost holes near Ritzville, which eventually led to part of the group settling in Adams and Lincoln counties (Scheuerman and Trafzer 1980:134-136, 151).

Many of the Nebraska colony members, however, were apparently satisfied with life in Walla Walla since, rather than establishing a new agricultural colony, they settled in an ethnic enclave within the city. The ready availability of work probably influenced this decision, as Volga German men reportedly found local employment in railroad construction, street maintenance, the agriculture industry, and as carpenters and shoemakers. Although Volga German women worked as homemakers, some also took jobs as housekeepers and laundresses for the local "English" women (Walla Walla 2020 2015). In time, some members of the Walla Walla Volga German community started their own businesses, including neighborhood grocery stores, meat markets, a dry cleaning establishment, a brewery, and a construction company (Scheuerman and Trafzer 1980:150, 151; Walla Walla 2020 2015).

Additional Volga German settlers continued to move to Walla Walla from the Midwest, Russia, and other areas, including a large influx from the Volga region during the late 1880s. In time approximately 300 Volga German families lived in the southwestern part of Walla Walla. The Walla Walla Volga German community called their enclave *Russaecke* or *Russische Ecke*—"Russian Corner"—although the townspeople knew it simply as Germantown. Garrison Creek, which flows from east to west through the southern part of the area was sometimes referred to as the "Little Volga" (Scheuerman and Trafzer 1980:170; Walla Walla 2020 2015). The heart of the Volga German settlement extended from W. Chestnut Street on the north to Willard Street on the south and from S. 2nd Avenue on the east to Chase Avenue on the west. Many more Volga German families lived in adjacent areas, particularly the area extending west and northwest from *Russaecke* as far as the railroad tracks at 13th Avenue (Scheuerman and Trafzer 1980:170; Walla Walla 2020 2015).

Volga German culture revolved around religious life, and the church was the forum for decisions regarding social, political, and cultural issues. The Emmanuel Lutheran Church was founded in 1888 and early *Russaecke* residents became part of the congregation (Center for Volga German Studies [CVGS] 2015; Walla Walla 2020 2015). Prior to this time the *Russaecke* community relied on lay ministers, a familiar circumstance to the group since few trained clergy had been available in Russia (Scheuerman and Trafzer 1980:84). In 1896 several families requested dismissal from the Emmanuel Lutheran congregation to establish their own church in the *Russaecke* neighborhood. Permission was granted and the original Christ Lutheran Church was built at 140 W. Maple Street. In 1904 this original church was replaced with a larger building which remains on the lot today. The Christ Lutheran congregation shared the Emmanuel Lutheran Church minister until 1913, when they were able to hire their own pastor. The parsonage next door to the church, at 136 W. Maple Street, was built that same year. By this time the congregation had grown to include an unrecorded number of adults and more than 200 Sunday School children. Services were held exclusively in German until 1923, when English services were added on Sunday evenings. In 1942 English became the official language for morning services and German services were relegated to the evening time slots. The last German service was conducted at Christ Lutheran Church in 1971 (Christ Lutheran Church 2015; CVGS 2015; Harris 2012). In 1921, 25 members

of the Christ Lutheran congregation left to found the Peace Evangelical Church. This was probably the German-speaking Lutheran church at 801 S. 3rd Avenue, since that building's cornerstone provides a construction date of 1922 as well as the inscription "*Friedens Gemeinde*", which Google translates as "Peace Community" (Christ Lutheran Church 2015; CVGS 2015; Harris 2012).

Although highly valued for their strong work ethic, the Volga German immigrants were perceived as foreign and different. Clothing and hairstyles set them apart from longer-term American residents: the men reportedly wore wooden shoes and had long pipes and long beards (Louis Gonzales, personal communications 2015), while the women wore shawls and head scarfs (Scheuerman 2003:199). Boys from outside *Russaecke* sometimes slipped into the neighborhood to pick fights, often with disastrous results for the perpetrators (Louis Gonzales, personal communication 2015). The Volga Germans, however, rapidly assimilated into American culture. As their financial situations improved many moved to larger homes outside of *Russaecke*. Today no descendants of the original Volga German immigrants are known to live in the Germantown neighborhood.

SURVEY RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

This section summarizes the results of the Germantown survey. In addition to the text below, a list of recorded properties is included in Appendix A, and a summary of architectural styles is included in Appendix B. Detailed descriptions of the resources and recommendations regarding their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are included in Appendix C, and copies of HPI forms are included in Appendix D. Project building/structure numbers, assigned during the field survey, allow the reader to locate the various historical properties on the Figure 2 map.

Survey Overview

During this reconnaissance level survey, 153 historical properties were identified and recorded—142 single-family residences, two duplexes, one fourplex, two churches, four commercial buildings, and two bridges (Appendix A). Although these features date from ca. 1860 to 1967, most represent the 1882 to 1920 period, the period of Volga German immigration.

Survey findings of particular interest include:
- Identification of the Survey Area as the historic Germantown neighborhood.
- Numerous small residences dating to the Volga German settlement period.
- Two churches associated with the Volga German community (Project Numbers 37 and 107).
- A German brewery/store (Project Number 93) and a German store/dry cleaners (Project Number 95).
- One residence built in the locally rare Greek Revival architectural style (Project Number 55).
- A former gas station (Project Number 46) and a former plumber's shop (Project Number 4).
- The oldest residence built in the area, the 1876 Henderson home (Project Number 143).
- Two concrete bridges over Garrison Creek (Project Numbers 120 and 153), one built by the Works Progress Administration.

With the exception of S. 2nd Avenue and W. Morton Street, which border the Survey Area on the northeast and southeast, respectively, the project vicinity is a grid of paved east-west and north-south streets. All are relatively quiet roads except for the heavily traveled S. 2nd Avenue, which angles in a northwest direction toward the city center, and W. Chestnut Street, an arterial that conveys traffic to and from S. 2nd Avenue along the northern edge of the project. The project vicinity is relatively level with two channelized streams passing through the area, Bryant Creek to the north and Garrison Creek to the south. The urban lots in this area are generally narrow and deep, often extending from the street to a rear alley.

Most residences in the Survey Area are small entry-level workingman's cottages with pyramidal, hipped, or gabled roofs (Figure 6). Despite variations in architectural style, large numbers of these small houses employ identical architectural elements and construction techniques—including classical wooden Tuscan columns, wood sash double-hung windows with decorative upper sash "tails," and poured concrete foundations parged and scored to look like stone blocks—suggesting construction by a local developer during a discrete time period. Over the years most of these cottages have been enlarged with multiple rear additions, and nearly all have been updated with modern siding, doors, and windows. Most buildings, however, retain their historical form and remain readily recognizable as historical structures. Many residences are associated with small, detached garages or other historical outbuildings, sited to the rear of the house and accessed by narrow driveways or from the alleys.

Figure 6. Overview of homes on Malcolm Street just east of S. 4th Avenue; the building at the left is Project Number 97. View to the northeast.

The homes are surrounded by small mowed lawns, landscaped with trees and shrubs. Low retaining walls border the fronts of many properties, often original poured concrete structures scored like the building foundations to resemble stone blocks. Poured concrete sidewalks, sometimes bordered by a row of large shade trees, separate most lots from the street, and smaller poured concrete walks and steps lead from the sidewalk to the homes. Some sidewalks are original, with cast inscriptions noting street names, dates, names of early residents, or other names, possibly of developers.

Two historical churches and four commercial buildings were identified in the Survey Area. The two churches, a long-vacant brewery/store, and a former store/dry cleaning establishment, all associated with the historical Volga German community, are situated along W. Maple Street, apparently the enclave's major thoroughfare. The churches were built in 1904 and 1922 and each played a significant role in the German community's cultural cohesion (Figure 7). Two more historical commercial buildings, a former plumber's shop and a former gas station, are sited along W. Chestnut Street at the northern boundary of the project. Whether these buildings were associated with the historical German community remains unknown.

Figure 7. German Lutheran Church built in 1922 at 801 S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 107), west and south sides.

A large building identified by lifelong area resident Rondall "Ron" Brown (personal communication 2015) as the first home built in the area, the 1876 Henderson residence, is situated on S. 3rd Avenue in the southern Survey Area (Figure 8). This house, which predates the period of Volga German immigration, is believed to be the residence of the prominent Henderson family that platted Henderson's Addition. Although this residence remains recognizable as a historical building, extensive remodeling has altered nearly all visible elements.

Figure 8. Heavily remodeled home at 912 S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 143), the 1876 Henderson House, east elevation.

Two concrete bridges convey traffic on S. 3rd and S. 4th avenues over Garrison Creek in the southern Survey Area (Figure 9). The S. 3rd Avenue Bridge was built in 1928 (Rondall Brown, personal communication 2015), while the S. 4th Avenue Bridge was built in 1939, according to a bridge placard, as a Works Progress Administration Depression-relief project.

Figure 9. S. 3rd Avenue Bridge (Project Number 120). View to the northeast.

Relatively little modern infill has occurred in the Survey Area: only 11 primary buildings are of modern construction.

Architectural Styles

Despite construction of many of the buildings by or for Volga German immigrants, all 153 historical properties were built in architectural styles or forms common throughout America during the period. Most of the Survey Area buildings are simple vernacular examples of the Queen Anne and Craftsman architectural traditions while others are unstyled vernacular front-gabled, side-gabled, or pyramidal forms. Lesser numbers of buildings represent architectural styles popular before or after the Volga German immigration period or styles generally reserved for commercial or ecclesiastical buildings. Architectural styles observed in the Survey Area are summarized in Appendix B.

Volga German Architecture

AHA! conducted a very brief survey of literature describing Volga German architecture in Russia and the United States. Volga German homes were described as simple one-story gable-roofed structures built of stone or earth. Barns and outbuildings were also gabled and were often attached to the residences, resulting in elongated buildings. Stone walls sometimes surrounded the homes and outbuildings and detached summer kitchens were common (Carlson 1981; NDSUL 2014; Scheuerman and Trafzer 1980).

The residences and garages recorded during this reconnaissance level survey—buildings readily visible from the street—were constructed in typical American styles and forms. Possible explanations for this apparent lack of continuity with the immigrants' past include (1) construction of the buildings by an American developer, (2) efforts by the new immigrants to blend with their American surroundings, particularly in a highly visible urban environment, and (3) assimilation that occurred during the immigrants years of residence in the Midwest. Ethnic architectural influences, however, could still be identified in Walla Walla's Germantown neighborhood. Small outbuildings, sited in the back yards where they are not visible from the street, would likely have been built by the immigrants themselves and may exhibit traditional forms and construction methods. Additional research, including an in-depth review of literature, historical photographs, and other archival materials, and a thorough field survey of Germantown outbuildings might prove very informative.

Greek Revival Architectural Style

One building in the Survey Area, the house at 26 W. Maple Street (Project Number 55), is a classic vernacular example of the Greek Revival architectural tradition, based on its pedimented windows, front door transom and sidelights, symmetrical arrangement, and wide trim band at the cornice line (Figure 10). The building's classical-inspired front porch and side bay window appear to be later additions. Historical maps indicate that the building was moved to its present location in the early twentieth century.

The Greek Revival style developed in response to heightened American and European interest in classical architecture during the late eighteenth century. The newly-revived style came to be featured in American builders' guides and pattern books, and soon spread to all developed parts of the United States, where it became the dominant style for domestic construction between about 1825 and 1860. Typical Greek Revival elements include a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof, a wide band of trim at the cornice line, front door transom and sidelights, pedimented windows and doors, porches supported by classical columns, and symmetrical composition. This style is rare in the State of Washington due to the region's relatively late period of development. Euroamerican settlement in the Walla Walla region, however, occurred earlier than in most other parts of the state, coinciding with the late Greek Revival period.

Figure 10. Greek Revival style: House at 26 W. Maple St. (Project Number 55), south elevation.

Queen Anne Architectural Style

Numerous buildings in the Survey Area were constructed as simple examples of the Queen Anne architectural style (Figures 11 and 12), and several buildings at the northern and northeastern periphery of the area represent high style Queen Anne architecture. Additional small pyramidal homes in the Survey Area are classified as Queen Anne-derived unstyled architecture, since they are identical to the smallest Queen Anne residences but without the stylistic ornament. These buildings may have been built without stylistic detailing for economic reasons or the detailing may have been removed during later remodeling efforts.

The Queen Anne style traces its roots to the work of a nineteenth century English architectural group that based its designs on late Medieval precedents. The style is misnamed, as the resulting tradition had little to do with Queen Anne or with the architecture of her age. The style soon spread to the United States,

where Americans added their own interpretations, resulting in the Spindlework and Free Classic subtypes. The Queen Anne style, popular from about 1880 to 1910, utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style, dating from about 1890 to 1910, replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. The Queen Anne tradition spread throughout the nation as pattern books featured the style and completion of railroads made pre-cut architectural elements widely available and, during the 1880 to 1900 period, the style dominated domestic American construction.

Figure 11. Queen Anne – Spindlework style: House at 122 W. Maple St. (Project Number 41), west and south (front) sides.

Figure 12. Queen Anne – Free Classic style: House at 218 Malcolm St. (Project Number 81), south (front) and east sides.

Craftsman Architectural Style

Many buildings in the Survey Area, including residences, commercial buildings, and even one church, were either built as examples of the Craftsman Bungalow or embellished with Craftsman ornament (Figure 13). A number of buildings appear to be older unstyled buildings updated with Craftsman detailing, while the church was constructed as a mix of two architectural styles.

The Craftsman architectural style, developed in California during the early twentieth century based on English Arts and Crafts and Asian precedents, was built in large numbers throughout the nation from 1905 to 1930. Typical stylistic elements include low-pitched roofs, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition.

Figure 13. Craftsman Bungalow style: House at 234 W. Maple St. (Project Number 17), south (front) and east sides.

Colonial Revival Architectural Style

Several buildings in the Survey Area are vernacular expressions of the Colonial Revival architectural tradition (Figure 14). The style has been divided into a number of subtypes and buildings within the project represent the American Foursquare, Cape Cod, and Williamsburg Revival categories.

During the late nineteenth century Americans experienced a surge of interest in their heritage, resulting in architectural traditions that attempted to replicate Colonial building styles. The Colonial Revival style, popular from about 1880 to 1955, typically features a prominent centrally placed front door embellished with classical ornament, a symmetrically balanced facade, multi-pane double-hung wood sash windows often arranged in pairs, roof dormers, and pilasters or other classical detailing. The American Foursquare subtype, a two-story, symmetrical, square or rectangular hip-roofed building with a full-width one-story classical-inspired porch, was popular from about 1890 to 1915. The Williamsburg Revival subtype (sometimes called Cape Cod), identified by its one-story side-gabled form, front roof dormers, multi-light windows, symmetrical composition, and muted classical detailing, was most popular between 1910 and 1950. The Cape Cod subtype, with its one-story side-gabled form, multi-light windows with decorative shutters, brick chimneys, little roof overhang, and elaborate entrances, was built in large numbers from the 1920s to 1955.

Figure 14. Colonia Revival – American Foursquare style: House at 706 S. 2nd Ave. (Project Number 52), south and east (front) sides.

Tudor Architectural Style

Only two Tudor buildings are present in the Survey Area (Project Numbers 27 and 34) (Figure 15), one a Tudor update to an older Queen Anne residence.

The Tudor Revival architectural tradition was common throughout the nation from 1890 to 1940, although particularly popular during the 1920s and early 1930s. The style employed a variety of elements loosely derived from Medieval English construction, including steeply pitched side-gabled roofs, prominent front cross-gables, tall narrow windows often in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing, massive chimneys, rounded-arch openings, and overlapping gables with eavelines of various heights.

Figure 15. Tudor style: House at 137 W. Chestnut St. (Project Number 27), north side.

Minimal Traditional Architectural Style

A number of Minimal Traditional houses occur in the Survey Area (Figure 16). Most of these homes are simple vernacular expressions of the style, rather than classic examples. The Minimal Traditional architectural style is a small economical house type, nearly devoid of stylistic ornament, developed in response to the Great Depression and built in large numbers from about 1935 to 1950. Typical Minimal Traditional features include low to moderately pitched roofs, close eaves and rake, large chimneys, and usually one or more front-facing gables.

Figure 16. Minimal Traditional style: House at 211 W. Chestnut St. (Project Number 10), east and north (front) sides.

Ranch Architectural Style

A number of Ranch style houses occur in the southern Survey Area (Figure 17). Although most are classic illustrations of the tradition, some are unusual or altered examples, identified only by certain typical features. The Ranch house, with its low horizontal profile, widely overhanging eaves, large chimneys, picture windows, and integral garage, was popular from about 1935 to 1975. The style originated in California in the 1930s, drawn from Spanish Colonial, Prairie, and Craftsman traditions, and large windows, open interior spaces, and backyard patios were employed to consciously blur the distinction between indoors and out.

Figure 17. Ranch style: House at 140 W. Morton St. (Project Number 147), west and south (front) sides.

Mixed Architectural Styles

Several buildings in the Survey Area exhibit elements drawn from more than one architectural style. Hybrid styles are relatively common in vernacular architecture, where builders with no formal architectural training felt free to combine elements of various styles. Stylistic updates to older buildings can also result in a building of mixed style. Mixed style buildings within the Survey Area include the two churches—one a Colonial Revival - Craftsman mix (Project Number 107) and the other a Gothic Revival - Queen Anne Free Classic mix (Project Number 37). The fourplex was also built in a mixed style, as a Craftsman - Prairie hybrid (Project Number 3). While other styles have already been addressed, the Gothic Revival architectural tradition, as used in ecclesiastical construction, was popular from about 1840 to the mid-twentieth century and typically included pointed arch openings, buttressed walls, and steeply pitched roofs. The Prairie style was in use from about 1900 to 1920 and featured a very low-pitched roof, widely overhanging boxed eaves, massive square porch supports, and details emphasizing horizontal lines.

Unstyled Vernacular Architecture

Numerous buildings in the Survey Area are simple vernacular structures, devoid of stylistic detailing. Such buildings are classified by their form, including the I-House form, a building two stories high, two rooms wide and one room deep; the side-gabled form; the front-gabled form; and the gable front and wing form. Most of these buildings were probably built as economical unstyled homes, although some may have lost original stylistic ornament during remodeling efforts.

Evaluation of Historical Significance

The significance of each historical built environment property within the Survey Area was evaluated per National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) guidelines. Since the project was a reconnaissance level survey including minimal historical research, the properties were evaluated based on NRHP Criterion C, for their architectural merit. In cases where a building or structure's history was readily available, the property's significance under Criterion A was also assessed, that is, the property's significance based on its association with historically important events or trends. Of the 153 historical properties in the Survey Area, 22 are recommended eligible for individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C or Criterion A. These 22 properties would also qualify for listing on state or local historic registers.

The historical significance of each property was considered individually, as well as the significance of the neighborhood as a whole. Under National Register guidelines, physical integrity requirements (integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling)—particularly retention of original building forms and materials—are quite stringent for individual listing of a property on the NRHP under Criterion C, since the property's architecture is being assessed. For properties recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, however, a lesser degree of physical integrity is often acceptable, although integrity must still be sufficient to convey the property's historical significance.

The Survey Area comprises the greater part of the Germantown neighborhood, a Volga German immigrant enclave dating from 1882 to the 1970s or later. The historical significance of this early ethnic community, based on Volga German contributions to development of the region, makes this neighborhood a good candidate for a NRHP historic district under Criterion A. The neighborhood retains a sufficient degree of integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, and design to convey its historical significance. Of the 153 historical properties in the Survey Area, 106 would contribute to NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, based on (1) construction during the 1882 to 1920 Volga

German immigration period or known use by the Volga German community and (2) retention of a sufficient degree of physical integrity to remain recognizable as historical buildings. Additional buildings in the Survey Area—some of those built before or after the immigration period—would undoubtedly also contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown district, but additional research would be needed to document a connection with the German community. Buildings and structures determined contributing elements in a NRHP historic district would also contribute to the eligibility of a state or local district.

Development Trends

The Germantown neighborhood is now a mix of resident-owned and rental residences, nearly all of which appear well maintained. Very few residences are vacant. Both of the historical churches remain in use, although no longer owned by Lutheran denominations. The German brewery/store, although retaining its original historical fabric, sits vacant and in an extreme state of disrepair, viewed by local residents as a hazard and neighborhood blemish. Other commercial buildings have been converted to residences. Although these repurposed buildings have been modified, they remain recognizable as historical commercial properties. A number of large modern homes have recently been built in the southern part of the area, a trend that could be expected to continue. Several lots in the neighborhood are currently vacant, and at least one historical home was recently razed.

From a historic preservation point of view, the greatest threat to the Germantown neighborhood is demolition of historical buildings and construction of modern structures. A secondary threat is, ironically, maintenance, during which historical building fabric and features—doors, windows, siding, chimneys, and other elements—are removed, altered, or replaced with incompatible modern materials.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Survey Area contains 153 historical properties and 11 modern properties. All historical properties within the Survey Area were evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, for their architectural merit, and if historical information were readily available under Criterion A, for their association with important historical events or trends. Of the 153 historical properties 22 are recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C or Criterion A. These buildings would also qualify for listing in state or local historic registers. These eligibility recommendations are preliminary, however, based on a reconnaissance level survey with limited historical research. An intensive built environment survey is now recommended to confirm eligibility of the 22 properties, record outbuildings that are not visible from the street, and evaluate the historical significance of all built environment resources using all four of the National Register criteria—Criteria A, B, C, and D.

The Survey Area forms the central part of the Germantown neighborhood, an area settled by Volga German immigrants between 1882 and 1920. Today this area, which remained an ethnic enclave into the 1970s or later, retains its historical character and could be nominated as a NRHP historic district, significant under Criterion A for its association with Volga German immigration and the group's contributions to regional development. Such a district would also be eligible for listing in state and local historic registers. Of the 153 historical properties in the Survey Area, at least 106 would contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district and additional contributing properties would undoubtedly be identified through additional research.

If the City of Walla Walla chooses to nominate the Germantown neighborhood as a historic district, additional research would be needed to refine the district boundaries, determine a date range for the enclave, verify historical Volga German ownership or use of the buildings, and establish criteria to identify contributing properties. An intensive field survey of the entire district is recommended, including

areas within the Germantown boundary that were not included in the present reconnaissance level study. [Lifelong local resident Rondall "Ron" Brown (personal communication 2015) noted a Volga German store building, presently extant on S. 4th Avenue between Malcolm and Morton streets, just outside the present Survey Area.] Prior to an intensive level field survey, a thorough literature review addressing Volga German architecture should be conducted, to ensure recognition of ethnic forms or construction techniques, should they be encountered. Archaeological investigations might also contribute to a greater understanding of Volga German immigrant culture and level of assimilation, if funding for such studies were available.

A Germantown historic district, publicized through walking tours, interpretive signs, or other means, would undoubtedly increase local appreciation for Walla Walla's history and early ethnic diversity. Such an attraction could also contribute to the region's already-flourishing tourist industry.

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APPENDIX A: SURVEY AREA HISTORICAL PROPERTIES

Table 1. Survey Area Historical Properties.

Project Building/ Structure Number	Property Name	Property Address	Recommended Individually Eligible for NRHP?	Potentially Contributing to a Germantown Historic District?
1	Terrell House #1	511 Chase Ave.	Yes	Yes
2	Terrell House #2	505 Chase Ave.	No	Yes
3	Ojcius Fourplex	249, 251 W. Chestnut St.	Yes	Undetermined*
4	Plumber's Shop / Ojcius House	247 W. Chestnut St.	No	Undetermined*
5	Gonzalez House	241 W. Chestnut St.	No	Yes
6	Hansen House	239 W. Chestnut St.	No	Yes
7	Nichols House	229 W. Chestnut St.	No	Yes
8	Corn, Kuhn-Corn House	223 W. Chestnut St.	No	Yes
9	Conley, Decoteau-Conley House	217 W. Chestnut St.	No	Undetermined*
10	Patton House	211 W. Chestnut St.	No	Undetermined*
11	Wells Apartments	205 W. Chestnut St.	No	Undetermined*
12	Lara House	521 Chase Ave.	No	Yes
13	Morford House	529 Chase Ave.	No	Yes
14	Cross House	244 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
15	Garza, Franklin House	242 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
16	Reyes House	240 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
17	Ruiz, Soto House	234 W. Maple St.	Yes	Yes
18	Sandefur House	232 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
19	Rincon House	224 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
20	Leighton House	218 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
21	Ornelas House #1	214 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
22	Ornelas House #2	214½ W. Maple St.	No	Yes
23	Baerg House	208 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
24	Reyes-Ballesteros, Reyes House	202 W. Maple St.	Yes	Yes
25	Tash House	520 S. 4th Ave.	No	Yes
26	Scully House	153 W. Chestnut St.	No	Yes
27	Gonzalez House	137 W. Chestnut St.	No	Undetermined*
28	Ferguson House	129 W. Chestnut St.	No	Yes
29	Ruiz House	125 W. Chestnut St.	No	Yes
30	Howell House	121 W. Chestnut St.	No	Yes
31	Ludwig House	117 W. Chestnut St.	No	Yes
32	Martin Trust House	115 W. Chestnut St.	No	Yes
33	Alaniz House	107 W. Chestnut St.	No	Undetermined*
34	Bybee House	101 W. Chestnut St.	No	Yes
35	Burns House	152 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
36	James House	146 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
37	German Evangelical Lutheran Church	140 W. Maple St.	Yes	Yes
38	German Evangelical Lutheran Church Parsonage / Gonzales,	136 W. Maple St.	Yes	Yes

Project Building/ Structure Number	Property Name	Property Address	Recommended Individually Eligible for NRHP?	Potentially Contributing to a Germantown Historic District?
	Metheny House			
39	Neumann House	128 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
40	Colley House	124 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
41	Kirkpatrick Life Estate House	122 W. Maple St.	Yes	Yes
42	Hamby House	114 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
43	Prieto House	106 W. Maple St.	Yes	Undetermined*
44	Lozano House	716 S. 3rd Ave.	No	Undetermined*
45	Watts House #1	711 S. 3rd Ave.	No	Undetermined*
46	Gas Station / Watts House #2	35 W. Chestnut St.	No	Undetermined*
47	Miller House	29 W. Chestnut St.	No	Undetermined*
48	Conger House	25 W. Chestnut St.	Yes	Yes
49	Morales House	19 W. Chestnut St.	No	Yes
50	Olmos, Navarrete House	9 W. Chestnut St.	No	Yes
51	T & C Properties LLC House	704 S. 2nd Ave.	No	Undetermined*
52	Coila House	706 S. 2nd Ave.	No	Yes
53	Miramontes House	42 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
54	Macias, Cuellar House	36 W. Maple St.	No	Undetermined*
55	Thompson House	26 W. Maple St.	Yes	Yes
56	Kennedy House	24 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
57	CP-SRMOF Trust House	730 S. 2ne Ave.	No	Undetermined*
58	Michel House	726 S. 2nd Ave.	No	Yes
59	Rogers House	720 S. 2nd Ave.	No	Undetermined*
60	Baldwin House	629 Chase Ave.	Yes	Undetermined*
61	Morales, Ornelas House	609 Chase Ave.	Yes	Undetermined*
62	Ornelas House	603 Chase Ave.	No	Yes
63	Conway House	237 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
64	Sarve House	233 W. Maple St.	Yes	Yes
65	Contreras House	227 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
66	Henry House	223 W. Maple St.	Yes	Yes
67	Bridges House	217 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
68	Tiedemann House	213 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
69	Hernandez House	207 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
70	Lujan House	201 W. Maple St.	No	Undetermined*
71	Jesberger House	616 S. 4th Ave.	No	Undetermined*
72	Perez, Sherman House	620 S. 4th Ave.	No	Undetermined*
73	Brown House	625 Chase Ave.	No	Undetermined*
74	Willey House	631 Chase Ave.	No	Yes
75	Ramirez, Cuellar House	248 Malcolm St.	No	Yes
76	Witherspoon House	244 Malcolm St.	No	Yes
77	Jackson House	236 Malcolm St.	No	Yes

Project Building/ Structure Number	Property Name	Property Address	Recommended Individually Eligible for NRHP?	Potentially Contributing to a Germantown Historic District?
78	Vallarta, Valladeres House	232 Malcolm St.	No	Yes?
79	Holm House	228 Malcolm St.	No	Yes
80	Armijo House	224 Malcolm St.	No	Yes
81	Seidl House #1	218 Malcolm St.	Yes	Yes
82	Blue House	214 Malcolm St.	No	Yes
83	Seidl House #2	208 Malcolm St.	No	Yes
84	Headley House	202 Malcolm St.	No	Undetermined*
85	Powell House	615 S. 4th Ave.	No	Undetermined*
86	Coleman House	151 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
87	Santo House	147 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
88	Thomas House	143 W. Maple St.	Yes	Yes
89	Kelley House	135 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
90	Foursquare Gospel House	129 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
91	Pena House	125 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
92	Alaniz House	119 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
93	McCauley Commercial Building	113 W. Maple St.	Yes	Yes
94	Savage House	107 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
95	Dry Cleaner / Harshman House	808 S. 3rd Ave.	No	Yes
96	Hammond House	812 S. 3rd Ave.	No	Undetermined*
97	Romo House	152 Malcolm St.	No	Yes
98	Barnett House	148 Malcolm St.	No	Yes
99	Reyes House	144 Malcolm St.	No	Yes
100	Newton House	138 Malcolm St.	No	Undetermined*
101	Pooley House	132 Malcolm St.	No	Yes
102	Rodriguez, Solis House	122 Malcolm St.	No	Yes
103	Velazquez House	118 Malcolm St.	No	Yes
104	Roosevelt View LLC House	108 Malcolm St.	No	Yes
105	US Bank National Association House	102 Malcolm St.	No	Yes
106	Upper Columbia SDA House	35 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
107	German Lutheran Church	801 S. 3rd Ave.	Yes	Yes
108	Gonzalez House	815 S. 3rd Ave.	No	Yes
109	Mariscal House	819 S. 3rd Ave.	No	Yes?
110	Benson House	825 S. 3rd Ave.	No	Yes
111	Lopez House	827 S. 3rd Ave.	No	Yes
112	Coyote Ridge Partnership House	831 S. 3rd Ave.	No	Yes
113	Pureco, Facio House	901 S. 3rd Ave.	No	Undetermined*
114	Shell House	903 S. 3rd Ave.	No	Yes

Project Building/ Structure Number	Property Name	Property Address	Recommended Individually Eligible for NRHP?	Potentially Contributing to a Germantown Historic District?
115	Miramontes House	915 S. 3rd Ave.	No	Yes
116	Bloom House	929 S. 3rd Ave.	No	Undetermined*
117	Wiessner House #1	939 S. 3rd Ave.	No	Yes
118	Wiessner, H. and R., House #1	943 S. 3rd Ave.	No	Yes
119	Wiessner, H. and R., House #2	943½ S. 3rd Ave.	Yes	Yes
120	S. 3rd Avenue Bridge	S. 3rd Ave.	Yes	Undetermined*
121	Houk House	12 W. Maple St.	No	Yes
122	Sanchez House	810 St. John St.	No	Yes
123	Martinez-Lopez House	816 St. John St.	No	Yes
124	DJ Investments House #1	822 St. John St.	No	Yes
125	DJ Investments House #2	822½ St. John St.	No	Yes
126	Matson House	824 St. John St.	No	Yes
127	Franco Life Estate House	834 St. John St.	No	Yes
128	Peninger House	838 St. John St.	No	Yes
129	Driver House	842 St. John St.	No	Yes?
130	Nelson, Ybarra House	918 St. John St.	No	Undetermined*
131	White House	924 St. John St.	No	Undetermined*
132	Morrell House	930 St. John St.	No	Undetermined*
133	Chavez House	934 St. John St.	Yes	Undetermined*
134	Hitchcock, Branch House	48 W. Morton St.	No	Undetermined*
135	Sandoval House	711 S. 4th Ave.	No	Yes
136	Feria, Garcia House	705 S. 4th Ave.	No	Yes
137	Waggoner House	701 S. 4th Ave.	No	Yes
138	Szuch House	137 Malcolm St.	No	Yes
139	Facio House	127 Malcolm St.	No	Undetermined*
140	Barker House	121 Malcolm St.	No	Yes?
141	Saturno Duplex #1	105, 107 Malcolm St.	No	Undetermined*
142	Saturno Duplex #2	906, 908 S. 3rd Ave.	No	Undetermined*
143	Brown House	912 S. 3rd Ave.	No	No?
144	Thomas House	801 S. 4th Ave.	No	Undetermined*
145	Fuentes House	807 S. 4th Ave.	No	Undetermined*
146	Araiza, Villavicencio House	817 S. 4th Ave.	No	Yes
147	Otis Trust House	140 W. Morton St.	No	Undetermined*
148	Antes House	130 W. Morton St.	No	Yes
149	Fine House	118 W. Morton St.	No	Yes
150	Garcia House	112 W. Morton St.	No	Yes
151	Wiessner House #2	948 S. 3rd Ave.	No	Yes
152	Babbitt House	940 S. 3rd Ave.	No	Undetermined*
153	S. 4th Avenue Bridge	S. 4th Ave.	Yes	Undetermined*

*More research is needed to determine a connection with the historical German community.

APPENDIX B: SURVEY AREA ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Table 2. Summary of Survey Area Architectural Styles.

Architectural Style/Form	Subtype	Nationwide Occurrence*	Project Occurrence**	Project Building/ Structure Numbers
Greek Revival	All subtypes	1825-1860	1860?	55
Queen Anne	Free Classic subtype	1890-1910	1895-1916	1, 6, 11, 19, 23, 31, 42, 48, 50, 51, 53, 56, 57, 59, 64, 81, 90, 94, 108, 110, 118, 121, 124, 127
	Spindlework subtype	1880-1910	1892-1906	14, 24, 39, 41, 49, 66, 68, 80, 86, 92
	Unknown subtype	1880-1910	1895-1910	58, 62, 69, 75, 87, 114, 117, 123, 137
	Unstyled Queen Anne-derived pyramidal	1850-1910	1895-1913	12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 35, 65, 97, 98, 111, 112, 135, 136
Craftsman Bungalow	All subtypes	1905-1930	1905-1936	8, 9, 17, 25, 38, 40, 43, 44, 46, 47, 54, 60, 61, 63, 70, 78, 83, 84, 91, 95, 96, 106, 115, 119, 122, 125, 126, 128, 138, 148, 149
Colonial Revival	American Foursquare	1880-1955; most common 1890-1915	1895-1910	28, 52
	Cape Cod	1880-1955; most common 1920s-1955	1930?	100
	Williamsburg Revival	1880-1955; most common 1910-1950	1900-1949	7, 116
Tudor	All subtypes	1890-1940	1920	27
Minimal Traditional	All subtypes	1935-1950	1938-1950	10, 45, 113, 131, 134, 139, 144, 145, 152
Ranch	All subtypes	1935-1975	1942-1967	33, 71, 72, 73, 85, 130, 132, 133, 141, 142, 147
Mixed styles	Craftsman Bungalow, Prairie	1905-1930, 1900-1920	1927	3
	Craftsman Bungalow, Spanish Eclectic	1905-1930, 1915-1940	1927	4
	Unstyled Front-Gable, Craftsman Bungalow	Long period of use, 1905-1930	1900	26

Architectural Style/Form	Subtype	Nationwide Occurrence*	Project Occurrence**	Project Building/ Structure Numbers
	Craftsman Bungalow, Colonial Revival	1905-1930, 1880-1955	1905-1922	88, 107
	Queen Anne Free Classic subtype, Tudor	1890-1910, 1890-1940	1914	34
	Gothic Revival, Queen Anne Free Classic subtype	1840-1880 (later for churches), 1890-1910	1904	37
Commercial	Western False Front	1880-1910	1920	93
Unstyled	I-House	To 1890	1876-1906	18, 143, 146
	Side-gable	Long period of use	1896-1940	21, 36, 67, 74, 76, 79, 82, 89, 99, 102, 103, 104, 105, 140, 151
	Front-gable	Long period of use	1890-1915	2, 29, 30, 101, 109, 129, 150
	Gable front and wing	Long period of use	1890-1911	5, 22, 32, 77
Bridge	Concrete Slab	1905 and later	1939	153
	Concrete Deck Beam	1905 and later	1928	120

*May occur later in frontier regions.
**Project construction dates are tentative, based on County Assessor's records, information from local residents, and the project architectural historian's estimates.

APPENDIX C: DESCRIPTIONS AND NRHP RECOMMENDATIONS

Terrell House #1, 511 Chase Avenue (Project Number 1): This rectangular front-gabled wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style, as evidenced by the pedimented front gable, wood shingle imbrication, a three-part "Palladian" window, classical Tuscan porch columns, boxed eaves, a bay window, and decorative corniced window crowns. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with horizontal drop siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. The main (west) façade of the building is nearly symmetrical, with a slightly off-center front door flanked by a large window on one side and a canted bay window on the other, all sheltered beneath a full-width under-the-roof front porch with low closed rail balustrades. All windows are modern vinyl replacements, although window openings and window types remain unchanged. The front door is also a modern replacement. A small front-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1910 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. Although installation of modern windows and doors has slightly compromised this building's integrity, the house remains an excellent example of a vernacular Queen Anne – Free Classic residence and is therefore recommended individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building would likely also contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Terrell House #2, 505 Chase Avenue (Project Number 2): This small, rectangular, front-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house rests on a post and pier foundation, is clad with horizontal drop siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed with prominent cornice returns. The main (west) façade of the building is symmetrically arranged, with a centrally placed front door flanked by one large and one small (altered) window, all sheltered beneath a nearly full-width hip-roofed porch. The porch is supported on modern 4x4 posts and surrounded by a modern board balustrade. Although most windows and doors have been replaced, the windows with metal sash and the front door with a modern fiberglass unit, some retain their original corniced crowns. An original full-height exterior red brick chimney stands against the north wall of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular building with slight classical detailing, and clearly dates to the historical period. Alteration of windows, doors, and the front porch, however, has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular dwelling of its time. The residence is therefore not recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

Ojcius Fourplex, 249 and 251 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 3): This rectangular brick fourplex exhibits a blend of Craftsman and Prairie design elements: a very low-pitched hip roof, widely overhanging boxed eaves, large chimneys flanked by two small windows, and porch canopies with exposed rafter ends and knee brace or beam supports. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation,

scored to look like stone blocks, is clad with red brick veneer in a Flemish bond pattern, and is roofed with composition shingles. The main (north) façade of the building is composed of two halves, each a mirror image of the other. Each half of the façade features a centered door, accessed by poured concrete steps with closed cast concrete balustrades and sheltered beneath a small front-gabled wood frame canopy on 4x4 posts. Windows flank the doors, one on each side. A small front-gabled wood frame porch, enclosed with vertical board siding, at each side of the façade leads to a daylight basement apartment. All windows are modern vinyl replacements and the front doors are modern fiberglass. A massive full height red brick chimney in a running bond pattern stands against each side wall of the building.

According to County Assessor's records, this fourplex was built in 1927 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed to identify any connection between the fourplex and the historical German community. The fourplex is a blend of Craftsman and Prairie architectural styles, which were popular throughout the nation from, respectively, 1905-1930 and 1900-1920. Typical Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, prominent porches with large square piers, knee braces or false beams in the gables, and large exterior chimneys often with a small window on each side. Prairie features include a very low-pitched roof, widely overhanging boxed eaves, massive square porch supports, and details emphasizing horizontal lines. Although installation of modern windows and doors has slightly compromised this building's integrity, the fourplex remains an excellent example of a Craftsman – Prairie hybrid multi-family residence and is therefore recommended individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building may also contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Ojcius House, 247 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 4): This building consists of a small rectangular front-gabled wood frame house, formerly a commercial building, with one small single-bay garage and a large four-bay garage attached to the rear west side. The house exhibits a mix of modest Craftsman and Spanish Eclectic detailing: the hood over the front door features stout Craftsman knee braces and exposed rafter ends, while stucco cladding and an arcaded wing wall are evidence of Spanish Eclectic influence. The main (north) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged, with the front door placed off-center to the west, flanked by a large fixed showroom window on the east and the arcaded wing wall on the west. The front door is a modern plywood and glass replacement and all windows are modern vinyl or metal sash. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation. Eaves are open with enclosed rafter ends and roofing is composition shingle. An addition has been built connecting the small wood frame garage adjoining the house, which has now been converted to an interior room, with the large brick four-bay garage to the west. The four-bay garage retains its original sliding vertical board doors.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence/commercial building was built in 1927 (Walla Walla County 2015). Sanborn Fire Insurance maps identify the building as a plumbing shop in 1930 and a residence in 1946 and 1953. Local resident Michael Shaw (personal communication 2015) remembers the building as an auto body shop in the 1990s. The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed to identify any connection between this building and the historical German community. The building is a vernacular blend of Craftsman and Spanish Eclectic architectural styles, which were prevalent throughout the nation from, respectively, 1905-1930 and 1915-1940. Typical Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, prominent porches with large square piers, knee braces or false beams in the gables, and large exterior chimneys, while typical Spanish Eclectic features include a low-pitched roof, red tile roofing, stucco cladding, and one or more prominent arches. Replacement of windows and doors and alteration of the garages have compromised the integrity of this building to the point that it is not recommended eligible for individual National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing under Criterion C. The building,

however, retains the appearance of a historical building and may contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Gonzalez House, 241 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 5): This gable front and wing wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with asbestos shingle siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends. The front-gabled forward extension, with a large original wood sash multiple-light Bungalow window centered on its face, dominates the main (north) façade. The front door, a replacement wood slab unit, is situated on the north face of the side-gabled wing, sheltered beneath a shed-roofed extension of the front-facing gable. A modern faux wrought iron post supports the porch canopy and faux wrought iron railings surround the small poured concrete porch. A second wood sash Bungalow window flanks the front door on the east. Additions have been built onto the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular building, with stylistic detailing probably removed during replacement of the original siding and other remodeling efforts. Alteration of the front door and porch has also compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular dwelling of its time. The building, however, remains recognizable as a historical structure. This residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

Hansen House, 239 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 6): This small, rectangular wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style, as evidenced by the prominent front cross-gable, canted bay window, and classical-inspired front porch columns. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, scored to look like stone blocks, and is clad and roofed with composition shingles. The roof is hipped with a large cross-gable centered on the front slope, and the eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The main (north) façade of the building is nearly symmetrical, with a slightly off-center front door—an original wood panel and glass unit—flanked by two fixed picture windows, probably replacements for paired double-hung windows. The front door and windows are sheltered beneath a nearly full-width hip-roofed porch canopy supported on four symmetrically spaced square board columns with simple board and molding capitals and bases. A closed rail balustrade surrounds the porch. Visible windows on other parts of the building are original wood sash double-hung units, including those on the faces of a canted bay window on the building's east side. A small front-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1903 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. Although this residence is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of siding and front façade windows has compromised its integrity. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of

Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Nichols House, 229 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 7): This rectangular wood frame house, possibly built as a simple rendition of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style, is now an example of the Williamsburg Revival (sometimes called Cape Cod) style, a type of Colonial Revival architecture identified by its one-and-one-half story steeply side-gabled form, front roof dormer, and muted classical detailing. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, scored to resemble stone blocks. Cladding is horizontal drop siding, with horizontal metal siding in the gable and dormer faces, and roofing is composition shingle. The roof is steeply pitched and side gabled, with close rakes and moderately overhanging boxed eaves underscored by gracefully curved modillions. A large hipped dormer is centered on the front (north) slope of the roof. The main (north) façade of the building is dominated by a deep cutaway porch at the building's northeast corner, surrounded by a closed rail balustrade and supported by a single wooden Tuscan column. This porch shelters the slightly off-center front entrance (the door itself is not readily visible) and a large wood sash double-hung cottage window. Another large cottage window, probably original, is centered on the building's main façade west of the porch. Although most other windows are metal sash single-hung or sliding replacements, many retain their original wood molding corniced crowns. A hip-roofed rectangular bay window is situated on the east wall, while a window opening on the west side wall has been filled. A full height exterior red brick chimney stands against the east side of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Williamsburg Revival (sometimes called Cape Cod) Colonial Revival architectural style, although the building may be an altered example of the Queen Anne – Free Classic tradition. Colonial Revival buildings were popular throughout the nation from about 1880 to 1955 and feature classical detailing, often with symmetrically balanced facades and multi-light paired windows. Replacement of cladding on this residence and alteration of windows have compromised this building's integrity, possibly even changing its architectural style. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing under Criterion C. The house, however, remains clearly recognizable as a historical building and would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Corn and Kuhn-Corn House, 223 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 8): This residence is a simple front-gabled wood frame Craftsman Bungalow with a large cross-gabled wing. The building's Craftsman elements include widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends on parts of the building, a prominent front porch with square piers and battered columns, and a large roof dormer with a band of windows in its face—all of which may have been added as stylistic updates to an older house. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, scored to look like stone blocks, is clad with asbestos shingles, and is roofed with composition shingles. The roof of the main building is moderately pitched with moderately overhanging boxed eaves and prominent cornice returns, while dormer, bay window, and front porch roofs are widely overhanging with exposed rafter ends. The main (north) façade of the building is symmetrically arranged, with a centrally placed front door flanked by large fixed windows, one on either side. A nearly full-width hip-roofed porch, supported on two brick piers topped with battered board columns and surrounded by an open rail board balustrade, shelters the front door and adjacent windows. All visible windows and doors are modern replacements: the front door is modern fiberglass and windows throughout the building are modern vinyl single-hung, sliding, or fixed.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1895 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga

German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The residence exhibits elements of the Craftsman Bungalow architectural style, which was prevalent throughout the United States from 1905 to 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, prominent porches with large square piers, knee braces or false beams in the gables, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. The building's construction date, 10 years before the Craftsman architectural style became widespread, as well as non-Craftsman elements seen in this building, support the premise that Craftsman detailing may have been added to an older building. Replacement of windows and doors and application of unlike siding have compromised the integrity of this building to the point that it is not recommended eligible for individual National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing under Criterion C. The building, however, retains the appearance of a historical building and may contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Conley and Decoteau-Conley House, 217 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 9): This wood frame residence was built as a simple front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow. Today, although the Craftsman form remains evident in the building's low-pitched roof, full-width under-the-roof front porch, and asymmetrical composition, almost no original fabric remains visible. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with horizontal vinyl siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. The roof exhibits moderately overhanging boxed eaves with cornice returns (an unusual feature in a Craftsman Bungalow), metal soffits, and modern board fascia. The main (north) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged, with the front door offset to the east under the full-width front porch, flanked on the west by a pair of single-hung windows and on the east by a large fixed window. The front porch is surrounded by closed rail balustrades and supported on four modern 6x6 posts. All visible windows and doors are modern replacements: the front door is a modern wood panel unit and windows throughout the building are modern vinyl sash. A small square red brick chimney protrudes from the crest of the roof at the rear of the building, the only historical fabric visible.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1930 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Additional research would be needed to determine any connection between this building and the historical German community. The residence exhibits elements of the Craftsman Bungalow architectural style, which was prevalent throughout the United States from 1905 to 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, prominent porches with large square piers, knee braces or false beams in the gables, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Replacement of windows, doors, siding, and other elements, leaving the chimney as the only visible historical fabric, has severely compromised the integrity of this building—it is not recommended eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, retains at least some of its historical form and may be able to contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Patton House, 211 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 10): This small, rectangular wood frame house is an example of the Minimal Traditional architectural style, identified by the one-story side-gabled form, small front-facing gable, low-pitched roof, close rake, slightly overhanging boxed eaves with small cornice returns, and large chimney. The building rests on a concrete block foundation and is clad with wide lapped boards and, on the main (north) façade, distressed brick in a running bond pattern. Roofing is wood shingles. A small enclosed vestibule with a front-gabled roof is centered on the building's main façade, with the front door, an original wood slab with a metal grille peephole, off-center to the west on its face. A forward extension of the vestibule roof, supported on faux wrought iron posts, forms a shallow canopy over the front door, and faux wrought iron railings encircle the poured concrete porch deck. Two

large windows flank the porch: a wood frame picture window on the east and a five-over-one wood sash double-hung Bungalow window on the west. Windows on other elevations include original six-over-one wood sash double-hung units and a pair of vinyl sash single-hung windows. A large full-height red brick chimney stands against the east wall of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1943 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed to determine whether this house has any connection to the historical German community. The residence is an example of the Minimal Traditional architectural style, a small economical house type, nearly devoid of stylistic ornament, developed in response to the Great Depression and built in large numbers from about 1935 to1950. Typical Minimal Traditional features include low to moderately pitched roofs, close eaves and rake, large chimneys, and usually one or more front-facing gables. Although the historical fabric of this residence remains essentially intact, some windows have been replaced with incompatible modern units. The building, therefore, is recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Although the late construction date suggests the building is not associated with the historical German community, additional research would be needed to determine whether the residence could contribute to a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Wells Apartments, 205 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 11): This irregularly rectangular residence, now converted to apartments, boasts a complex hipped roof with prominent cross-gables, hallmarks of high-style Queen Anne – Free Classic architecture. The house exhibits other elements of the Queen Anne – Free Classic tradition, including a wrap-around porch with a pedimented extension over the front steps, a second-story glassed-in sunroom embellished with classical Tuscan columns and an ornate pedimented gable, a two-story rectangular bay window with a cross-gabled roof, and a paneled frieze band with large eave brackets encircling the house. The building, now clad with wide horizontal sheet metal "lapped boards," rests on a foundation of long narrow concrete blocks cast to look like rough-cut stone. Eaves are widely overhanging and boxed and roofing is standing seam sheet metal. The front porch, a one-story curved wrap-around with a low-pitched shed roof, has been altered by replacement of the original columns and balustrades with modern metal pipe and faux wrought iron posts and railings. One classical Tuscan wood column remains as part of the residence's now-enclosed back porch. The two front doors are early wood and glass replacements, while most windows throughout the building are one-over-one wood sash double-hung units, arranged singly or in pairs, at least some of which are probably simplified replacements of the originals. A square red brick chimney protrudes from the rear slope of the roof.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was constructed in 1910 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research, however, would be needed to determine any connection between this high-style residence and the historical German immigrant community. The house, in its day, was a handsome example of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. Modification of this building's porches, particularly replacement of the prominent front porch's columns and balustrades with unlike materials, as well as alteration of cladding, doors, and some windows, leaves this building a poor example of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style. The residence is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, is readily

recognizable as historical, and may contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Lara House, 521 Chase Avenue (Project Number 12): This small pyramidal-roofed wood frame cottage is a simple vernacular building, devoid of stylistic detail. The building rests on a modern concrete block foundation, is clad with horizontal drop siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The main (west) façade of the building is asymmetrical with a slightly off-center front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—flanked by a two windows, a large fixed picture window to the north and a smaller window hidden beneath plastic sheeting to the south. The front door and windows are sheltered beneath a nearly full-width hip-roofed porch canopy supported on four symmetrically spaced chamfered 4x4 posts. Visible windows on other parts of the building are modern metal sash sliding or fixed picture windows. A small square red brick chimney is situated at the peak of the roof. A square pyramidal-roofed wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a simple unstyled building, apparently constructed as a more economical option to the modestly embellished pyramidal Queen Anne residences so prevalent in the neighborhood. Although this house is readily recognizable as a historical building, alteration of window openings and replacement of windows and doors have severely compromised its integrity. The building, no longer representative of modest dwellings of its era, is recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The house, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Morford House, 529 Chase Avenue (Project Number 13): This small wood frame cottage, pyramidal-roofed with a hipped rear extension, is a simple vernacular building, devoid of stylistic detail. The building rests on a modern concrete block foundation, is clad with modern horizontal vinyl siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The main (west) façade of the building is asymmetrical with an off-center front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—flanked by a two tall narrow vinyl sash single-hung windows, replacements for original double-hung units. A small front-gabled canopy, supported on two modern faux wrought iron posts, shelters the front door and faux wrought iron railings border the poured concrete steps and deck. Visible windows on other parts of the building are modern metal or vinyl sash casement and single-hung units. Window and door openings, however, remain intact. A small square red brick chimney rises from the peak of the roof. A modern carport is built onto the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1905 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a simple unstyled building, apparently constructed as a more economical option to the modestly embellished pyramidal Queen Anne residences so prevalent in the neighborhood. Although this house is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of cladding, windows, and doors with unlike materials and alteration of the front porch have compromised the building's integrity. The residence, no longer representative of modest dwellings of its era, is recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Cross House, 244 W. Maple Street (Project Number 14): This small wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne – Spindlework architectural style, as evidenced by the pyramidal roof and turned wooden porch columns. The building rests on a modern concrete block foundation, is clad with asbestos shingles and roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The main (south) façade of the building originally featured a nearly full-width hip-roofed porch, the canopy supported on four symmetrically spaced spindlework posts. Today the western two-thirds of the porch has been enclosed, a modern picture window added on its face, and the front door, a modern fiberglass unit, installed on its east wall. The eastern third of the porch remains open, supported on two spindlework posts and bordered by a vinyl balustrade. A modern vinyl sliding window is sheltered under this section of porch. Visible windows on other parts of the building are also modern vinyl replacements—sliding, fixed, and single-hung. A modern front-gabled carport has been built onto a side-gabled building to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1903 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Spindlework Subtype architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1880 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. Although this residence is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of siding, doors, and windows, and alteration of the front porch have compromised the building's integrity. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Garza and Franklin House, 242 W. Maple Street (Project Number 15): This small pyramidal-roofed wood frame cottage is a simple vernacular building, devoid of stylistic detail. The building rests on a modern concrete block foundation, is clad with horizontal sheet metal siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The main (south) façade of the building is asymmetrical, with an off-center front door—a wood slab replacement—flanked by a two fixed windows, both of which were probably pairs of double-hung windows. The front door and windows are sheltered beneath a nearly full-width hip-roofed porch canopy supported on four symmetrically spaced faux wrought iron posts. Faux wrought iron railings surround the porch deck and border the poured concrete steps. All visible windows on other parts of the building are modern metal sash sliding units or fixed picture windows. Some window openings have been covered or altered. A low decoratively fluted poured concrete balustrade, the original chains now missing, borders the front of the property.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1913 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a simple unstyled building: either stylistic detailing was removed during past remodels or the building was constructed as a more economical option to the modestly embellished pyramidal Queen Anne residences so prevalent in the neighborhood. Although this house is readily recognizable as a historical building, alteration of window openings and replacement of windows, doors, siding, and porch elements have severely compromised its integrity. The residence, no longer representative of modest dwellings of its era, is recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The house, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Reyes House, 240 W. Maple Street (Project Number 16): This small pyramidal-roofed wood frame cottage is a simple vernacular building, devoid of stylistic detail. The building rests on a poured concrete

foundation, is clad with narrow lapped hardiplank siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed and a prominent pedimented dormer is centered on the front (south) slope of the roof. The main (south) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged, with an off-center front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—flanked by a two small picture windows, both of which were once probably paired double-hung windows. The front door and windows are sheltered beneath a nearly full-width hip-roofed porch canopy supported on four modern symmetrically spaced 6x6 posts. A modern metal sunburst pattern balustrade surrounds the porch deck and modern metal railings border the poured concrete steps. All visible windows on other parts of the building are modern vinyl sash single-hung, casement, and fixed picture windows. Window and door openings, however, appear intact. The original chimney has been replaced with a cylindrical metal stovepipe on the upper west slope of the roof. A small front-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1903 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a simple unstyled building: either stylistic detailing was removed during past remodels or the building was constructed as a more economical option to the modestly embellished pyramidal Queen Anne residences so prevalent in the neighborhood. Although this house is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of windows, doors, siding, and porch elements has severely compromised its integrity. The residence, no longer representative of modest dwellings of its time, is recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The house, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Ruiz and Soto House, 234 W. Maple Street (Project Number 17): This large wood frame residence is a classic example of a side-gabled Craftsman Bungalow. The building's Craftsman elements include widely overhanging open eaves with exposed rafter ends, exposed faux beams in the gables, a prominent front porch with square piers and battered columns, and a large front-gabled dormer with a band of windows across its face. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, scored to look like long stone blocks, is clad with horizontal drop siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. The main (south) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged, with an off-center front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—flanked by large vinyl sash cottage windows, one on either side. Simple board and molding corniced crowns remain intact over the windows and door. A full-width under-the-roof front porch, supported on two large Flemish bond brick piers topped with slender battered board columns and surrounded by a vertical board balustrade, shelters the main façade door and windows. Visible windows on other elevations are also modern vinyl replacements: mostly single-hung units, arranged singly, in pairs, or in bands of three, as well as fixed and casement windows. A large shed-roofed rectangular bay window is placed off-center to the south on both the east and west sides of the building.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1914 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The residence is an example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation from 1905 to 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Although installation of modern windows and doors has slightly compromised this building's integrity, the house remains an excellent example of a vernacular Craftsman Bungalow and is therefore recommended individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The building would likely also contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Sandefur House, 232 W. Maple Street (Project Number 18): This large side-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building constructed in the I-House form, a building two stories high, two rooms wide, and one room deep. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with asbestos shingles, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends. The main (south) façade of the building is symmetrically arranged, with a centrally placed wood slab replacement door on each floor flanked by windows, one large and one small picture window on the first floor and two tall narrow wood sash double-hung windows on the second floor. A flat, nearly full-width canopy, supported on four modern 4x4 posts, shelters the lower door and windows and forms a deck at the second floor level. A faux wrought iron railing borders the ground floor porch, while a modern board balustrade surrounds the upper deck. Windows visible on other elevations of the building are a mix of original wood sash double-hung units and modern replacements. An original tall square red brick chimney with a corbelled top protrudes from the eastern roof crest.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular I-House, a folk form that traces its roots to Britain. This form became popular throughout the United States as railroads were constructed, providing economical transportation for sawed lumber and other building materials. Although this residence is clearly a historical building, alteration of window and door openings and replacement of windows, doors, cladding, and porch elements have compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of its type. The building is therefore not recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

Rincon House, 224 W. Maple Street (Project Number 19): A prominent classical-inspired front porch with a shingle-faced pediment identifies this small, side-gabled wood frame house as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, is clad with wide lapped modern hardiplank boards, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and open, with enclosed rafter ends. A nearly full-width, centered, hip-roofed porch dominates the main (south) façade of the building. The porch canopy is supported on four symmetrically arranged classical Tuscan wood columns and features a prominent central pediment, embellished with wood molding trim and octagon wood shingle imbrication. The porch shelters a slightly off-center front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—flanked by a two large irregularly spaced sliding vinyl windows, probably replacements for paired double-hung windows. Access is by way of centrally placed front steps faced with modern faux stone tiles. Visible windows on other parts of the building are vinyl sash replacements, although the window openings appear intact. Several additions have been built onto the rear of the residence.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. Although this residence is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of the front door, windows, and siding has compromised its integrity. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Leighton House, 218 W. Maple Street (Project Number 20): This small pyramidal-roofed wood frame cottage is a simple vernacular building, devoid of stylistic detail. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with horizontal metal siding resembling wide lapped boards, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The main (south) façade of the building is asymmetrical with a slightly off-center front door—a possibly original wood panel and glass unit—flanked by a two windows, a tall narrow vinyl sash single-hung unit on the east and a small fixed picture window on the west. The front door and windows are sheltered beneath a nearly full-width hip-roofed porch canopy with classical-inspired wood molding trim, supported on four symmetrically spaced chamfered 4x4 posts. Visible windows on other parts of the building are modern vinyl sash single-hung or sliding units.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a simple unstyled building, apparently constructed as a more economical option to the modestly embellished pyramidal Queen Anne residences so prevalent in the neighborhood. Although this house is readily recognizable as a historical building, alteration of window openings and replacement of siding, windows, and doors have severely compromised its integrity. The building, no longer representative of modest dwellings of its era, is recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The house, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Ornelas House #1, 214 W. Maple Street (Project Number 21): This small, rectangular, side-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house may rest on a post and pier foundation, as the space beneath the house is covered with board and plywood skirting. Cladding is original horizontal drop siding and the building is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends. The main (south) façade of the building is symmetrically arranged, originally with a centrally placed front door flanked by tall narrow windows, one on each side. The door and west window have recently been reversed, however, resulting in the main entrance, a modern fiberglass "panel" unit, at the west side of the façade, a vinyl sash single-hung window in the center, and a wood sash double-hung window to the east. A recently rebuilt full-width shed-roofed porch, supported on six modern pressure-treated 4x4 posts, shelters the front door and windows. Windows visible on other elevations are vinyl sash single-hung or wood sash double-hung units. Original decorative trim has been removed from doors and windows. A small original red brick chimney is placed off-center to the east at the crest of the roof.

According to County Assessor's records, this small residence was built in 1897 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular building that clearly dates to the historical period. Alteration of windows, doors, and the front porch, however, has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular dwelling of its time. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

Ornelas House #2, 214½ W. Maple Street (Project Number 22): This small gable front and wing wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house is sited to the rear of the residence at 214 W. Maple Street, and is not readily visible from the street. The building is clad with rectangular

shingles on the front-gabled section and vertical T1-11 on the wing. Eaves are moderately overhanging and appear to be enclosed, and roofing is composition shingle. A modern fiberglass door opens into the building on the front (south) facade of the wing, just west of its juncture with the front-gabled section, and a large window, covered with plastic sheeting, is placed off-center to the west on the face of the front-gabled section. Two small red brick chimneys are visible, one on the rear slope of the wing roof and the other near the juncture of the front-gabled section and wing.

According to County Assessor's records, this small residence was built in 1897 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular building, possibly a garage or outbuilding converted to a residence. Replacement of siding and the front door with unlike fabric has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular building of its time. The residence, however, remains recognizable as a historical structure. This building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

Baerg House, 208 W. Maple Street (Project Number 23): This small wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style, as evidenced by the pyramidal roof, pedimented dormer, and classical columns. The building rests on a modern concrete block foundation, is clad with wide lapped modern hardiplank boards, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The main (south) façade of the building is nearly symmetrical, dominated by a prominent pedimented dormer centered on the front slope of the roof and a centrally placed nearly full-width hip-roofed porch, supported on four symmetrically spaced Tuscan wood columns. The porch shelters a slightly off-center front door—a wood slab replacement—flanked by a two small symmetrically arranged picture windows, probably replacements for original paired wood sash double-hung windows. Visible windows on other parts of the building are modern metal sash sliding, single-hung, casement, or fixed units.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. Although this residence is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of the front door, windows, and siding has compromised its integrity. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Reyes-Ballesteros and Reyes House, 202 W. Maple Street (Project Number 24): This small side-gabled wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne – Spindlework Subtype architectural style, as evidenced by the turned wooden porch posts and a shingle-clad pediment over a back door. The building rests on a modern concrete block foundation, is clad with original horizontal drop siding with vertical cornerboards, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends. A nearly full-width, centrally placed, hip-roofed front porch dominates the main (south) façade of the building. The porch canopy is supported on four symmetrically spaced turned wooden posts, each with one or two decoratively curved and notched

wooden brackets at the top; two additional half-posts (false supports) are placed against the house façade at the porch's rear corners. The porch shelters a slightly off-center front door—an original and rather ornate panel and glass unit—flanked by two large original wood sash double-hung windows, all embellished with wooden corniced crowns. Access is by way of centrally placed board steps and a narrow tongue-and-groove board porch deck. A number of gabled, hipped, and shed-roofed additions have been built onto the rear of the house. The two back doors are original wood panel and glass or wood panel units, the one on the east elevation accentuated by a small cross-gable with rectangular wood shingle imbrication ornamenting its face. Windows throughout the house are original wood sash double-hung or sliding units, many with wooden corniced crowns. A small side-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1892 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Spindlework Subtype architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1880 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, turned posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. This residence is a remarkably intact example of its type, with few alterations other than the multiple rear additions. The residence is therefore recommended eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building would also likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Tash House, 520 S. 4th Avenue (Project Number 25): This residence, a simple side-gabled wood frame building with a lower side-gabled wing (probably the original front of the building), exhibits classic Craftsman Bungalow features—a low-pitched roof, widely overhanging open eaves, exposed rafter ends, and exposed beams in the gables. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, perhaps indicating the structure was moved, is clad with modern hardplank faux drop siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. The main (east) façade of the residence is asymmetrically arranged, with an off-center front door—a modern fiberglass unit—flanked by two large asymmetrically placed vinyl sash windows, a single-hung window to the north and a sliding window to the south. Poured concrete steps with faux wrought iron railings lead to the front door, which is sheltered under the eave overhang. Other visible windows are modern vinyl single-hung or sliding units. A low shed-roofed addition fills the southeast corner of the building.

This residence is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Although County Assessor's records provide a construction date of 1900 for this building (Walla Walla County 2015), the actual construction date is undoubtedly later. The residence exhibits elements of the Craftsman Bungalow architectural style, which was prevalent throughout the United States from 1905 to 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, prominent porches with large square piers, knee braces or false beams in the gables, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Replacement of windows and doors, application of dissimilar siding, alteration of porches, and other modifications have severely compromised the integrity of this house, leaving it barely recognizable as a historical building. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing under Criterion C. The house, however, may contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Scully House, 153 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 26): This unusual residence appears to be a Craftsman update to an earlier front-gabled house—a building with a centrally placed enclosed front porch (still partially visible under the present front porch), boxed eaves, and prominent cornice returns

(still visible at the rear of the building). The side-gabled Craftsman addition was built across the front (north) end of the building, virtually concealing the original structure. The present building's Craftsman elements include the prominent under-the roof front porch and a large shed-roofed dormer with a band of windows in its face. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation. Cladding is sheet metal faux lapped boards and, on the dormer, gables, and original enclosed porch, modern lapped hardiplank siding, while roofing is composition shingle. The main (north) façade of the building is symmetrically arranged, with the front door—a modern fiberglass unit—centered on the slightly projecting face of the original enclosed porch, flanked by two small picture windows, probably replacements for paired wood sash double-hung windows. Four chamfered 4x4 posts support the porch canopy and a modern board railing surrounds the deck. The shed-roofed dormer is centered on the front slope of the Craftsman addition roof, spanning a break in the slope, with a band of five original wood sash casement windows across its face. Other visible windows are modern vinyl sash replacements, most tall narrow single-hung units, arranged singly or in pairs. A small square red brick chimney is centered on the crest of the original building roof. A modern front-gabled two-bay garage is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). While the original building was apparently an unstyled front-gabled structure, the front addition exhibits elements of the Craftsman Bungalow architectural style, which was prevalent throughout the United States from 1905 to 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, prominent porches with large square piers, knee braces or false beams in the gables, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Replacement of windows and doors and application of unlike siding have compromised the integrity of this building to the point that it is not recommended eligible for individual National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing under Criterion C. The building, however, retains the appearance of a historical building and may contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Gonzalez House, 137 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 27): This cross-gabled wood frame residence is a simple vernacular rendition of the Tudor Revival architectural style, as evidenced by the prominent front gable, saltbox-roofed front porch, and round-arched doorway and window. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with wide lapped hardiplank boards with vertical boards in the gables, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The front-facing gable and saltbox-roofed enclosed front porch dominate the asymmetrically arranged main (north) façade of the building. An open rounded-arched doorway on the porch face provides access to the front door, a modern fiberglass unit. A tall narrow rounded-arch window is situated on the east side of the porch. Two windows flank the front porch, a vinyl sash single-hung window to the west and a small picture window, probably originally a pair of wood sash double-hung windows, to the east. Visible windows on other elevations are also vinyl sash single-hung or sliding replacements. A small square red brick chimney is centered on the crest of the roof. A detached front-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1920 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Additional research would be needed to document any connection between this house and the historical German community. The house is a vernacular expression of the Tudor Revival architectural tradition, a style common throughout the nation from 1890 to 1940, although particularly popular during the 1920s and early 1930s. The Tudor Revival style employed a variety of elements loosely derived from Medieval English construction techniques, including steeply pitched side-gabled roofs, prominent front cross-gables, tall narrow windows often in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing, massive chimneys, rounded-arch openings, and overlapping gables with eavelines of various heights. Although this residence

remains recognizable as a historical structure, replacement of the front door, windows, and siding with unlike elements has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular Tudor dwelling. This residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, this house may prove eligible as a contributing element.

Ferguson House, 129 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 28): This large wood frame house was built as a vernacular rendition of the Colonial Revival – American Foursquare architectural style, as evidenced by its symmetrical composition, two-story height, full-width one-story porch, pyramidal roof, paired (or formerly paired) windows, and balustraded roof deck. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with wide lapped modern hardiplank boards, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The main (north) façade of the building is symmetrical: a centrally placed front door—a modern fiberglass unit—flanked by two small identical picture windows, probably replacements for original paired wood sash double-hung units, on the first floor, and two identical vinyl sash sliding windows on the second floor. All façade windows are provided with modern vinyl shutters. Visible windows on other parts of the building are also modern vinyl sliding or fixed units. A full-width nearly flat porch canopy, supported on modern faux wrought iron posts extends across the main façade at the first floor level and wraps around to the west side of the building forming a carport. Modern faux wrought iron railings surround both the low poured concrete front porch deck, and a small flat deck at the peak of the roof. Much of the "historical" ornament currently surrounding the house is modern.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1910 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Colonial Revival – American Foursquare architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1915. During the late nineteenth century Americans experienced a surge of interest in their heritage, resulting in architectural traditions that attempted to replicate Colonial building styles. Typical Colonial Revival elements included a prominent centrally placed front door embellished with classical ornament, symmetrically balanced facades, multi-pane double-hung wood sash windows often arranged in pairs, roof dormers, and pilasters or other classical detailing. Although this residence is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of the front door, windows, and siding with unlike materials has compromised the building's integrity. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The house, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified

Ruiz House, 125 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 29): This 1.5-story front-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with wide horizontal modern hardiplank boards, and is roofed with modern terra cotta tile. The roof is steeply pitched and eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed with cornice returns. The main (north) façade of the building is symmetrically arranged, with a centrally placed front door—a modern fiberglass unit—flanked by two large identical metal sash single-hung replacement windows. A small front-gabled canopy supported on 4x4 posts, shelters the front door. A third metal sash single-hung window is centered in the gable above the porch. Nearly all other visible windows are metal sash replacements and some window openings have been altered. A small front-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1864 (Walla Walla County 2015). This is very unlikely since Chase's Addition in which this building is located was not platted until 1871 (Walla Walla County 1871). Although the steeply pitched roof, cornice returns, symmetrical composition, and lack of stylistic detailing support an early construction date, a more likely date would be 1890. The

building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular building with very slight classical detailing, and clearly dates to the historical period. Replacement of windows, doors, roofing, and the front porch, however, has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular dwelling of its time. The residence is therefore not recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

Howell House, 121 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 30): This 1.5-story front-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building with multiple one-story additions built onto the east and rear sides. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with asbestos shingles, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves on the original building are moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends, while those on the additions are boxed or open with exposed rafter ends. The main (north) façade of the original building is symmetrically arranged, with the main entrance—a modern fiberglass replacement door—to the east, balanced by a wood sash double-hung cottage window to the west, and a pair of smaller vinyl sash single-hung windows in the gable above. The front door is sheltered beneath a small front-gabled canopy supported on 4x4 posts. A metal sash sliding window is centered on the face of a shed-roofed one-story addition built onto the eastern side of the main facade. Windows visible on other elevations are a mix of wood, vinyl, and metal sash.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1910 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular building, which clearly dates to the historical period. Alteration of the windows, siding, front door, porch, and plan, however, has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular dwelling of its time. The residence is therefore not recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

Ludwig House, 117 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 31): This small wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style, as evidenced by the pyramidal roof, pedimented front cross-gable, cutaway bay window, patterned shingles, and classical columns. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with asbestos shingles, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The main (north) façade of the building is dominated by a large pedimented cross-gable, a feature embellished with a full-width cutaway canted bay window and wood fishscale shingle imbrication surrounding a wood sash casement in the pediment face. A full-width porch, its hipped canopy supported on two classical Tuscan wood columns, fills the space between the cross-gabled and pyramidal sections of the house. The porch shelters a slightly off-center front door—a wood slab replacement—and a large vinyl single-hung window. Other visible windows are modern vinyl single-hung and sliding replacements. Many windows retain their original corniced wood molding crowns.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1916 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable.

The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. Although this residence is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of the front door, windows, and siding has compromised its integrity. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Martin Trust House, 115 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 32): This gable front and wing wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with sheet metal (faux wide lapped board) siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends. The front-gabled forward extension, with a large picture window centered on its face, dominates the main (north) façade. The front door, a replacement wood slab unit, is centered on the less prominent north face of the side-gabled wing, with a large picture window to the east and a smaller vinyl sash single-hung window to the west. A low-pitched shed-roofed canopy, supported on four faux wrought iron posts, shelters the front door and adjacent windows and a faux wrought iron railing borders the poured concrete porch deck. Other visible windows are a mix of modern vinyl sash replacements and wood sash double-hung units. A small square concrete block chimney (square "donut"-shaped concrete blocks) rises from the rear slope of the west wing roof, near its juncture with the front-gabled section.

According to County Assessor's records this residence, an unstyled vernacular structure, was built in 1890 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Although recognizable as a historical residence, alteration and replacement of windows, siding, the front door, and the front porch have compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular residence of its time. This house is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

Alaniz House, 107 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 33): This simple rectangular front-gabled residence was identified as a Ranch style building based on its very low-pitched roof, 1950 construction date (Walla Walla County 2015), asymmetrical composition, front picture window, and open eaves with exposed rafter tails. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, is clad with wide lapped boards, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and open with exposed rafter ends, and ridgepole beams are exposed in the gables. The main (north) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged, with a slightly off-center fiberglass replacement front door flanked by a picture window on the east and a wood sash double-hung window on the west. A small front-gabled cantilevered hood shelters the front door and a low poured concrete porch. Windows on other elevations are wood sash double-hung or sliding units. A small gabled building to the rear of the house may be a modified garage, the vehicle door replaced with a large window.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1950 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed to identify any connection between this building and the historical German community. The residence exhibits elements of the Ranch architectural style, which was prevalent throughout the United States from about 1935 to 1975. Typical Ranch house features include a low-pitched roof, open or closed eaves, picture or ribbon windows, large exterior chimneys, asymmetrical composition, muted traditional detailing, and integral garages. This very simple and atypical Ranch house, with a modern replacement front door, is a poor example the Ranch architectural tradition. The

building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing under Criterion C. The building, however, retains the appearance of a 1950s structure and may be proven eligible as a contributing element in a Germantown historic district, if such a district is identified.

Bybee House, 101 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 34): This large 1.5-story wood frame house appears to have been built as a vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style, as evidenced by the near-pyramidal roof with lower cross-gables, dominant front cross-gable, narrow vertical board cladding around the upper walls, and prominent cornice returns at the rear of the building. A ca. 1920s stylistic update replaced the original front porch with the present Tudor Revival entrance, featuring two open rounded-arched doorways leading to the front door. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, scored to look like large stone blocks. Cladding is wide lapped fiberboard and roofing is composition shingle. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed with board soffits and classical-inspired molding fascia. The main (north) façade of the building is dominated by a large cross-gable with a pair of wood sash double-hung windows centered on its face and a smaller wood sash double-hung window in the gable. The front gable is clad with narrow board and batten, probably an effort to replicate the narrow vertical boards of the upper walls during replacement of original patterned shingles. An extension of the cross-gable roof forms the Tudor porch's canopy. The front door, an original wood panel and glass unit, is placed just east of the front cross-gable, sheltered by the Tudor porch, with a large wood sash Bungalow window to the east now sheltered under a modern shed-roof canopy. Most windows on other elevations are original wood sash double-hung units, arranged singly or in pairs. A small square red brick chimney is situated just west of the roof crest toward the rear of the building.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1914 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house was apparently built as a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. A Tudor Revival stylistic update occurred ca. the 1920s, the period when the style reached the height of its popularity. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. The Tudor Revival style employed a variety of elements loosely derived from Medieval English construction techniques, including tall narrow windows, massive chimneys, rounded-arch openings, and eavelines of various heights. Although this residence is readily recognizable as a historical building, alteration of the front porch and front gable and replacement of cladding have compromised its integrity. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Burns House, 152 W. Maple St. (Project Number 35): This small pyramidal-roofed wood frame cottage is a simple vernacular building, devoid of stylistic detail. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like stone blocks, is clad with sheet metal siding in imitation of wide horizontal lapped boards, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The main (south) façade of the building is asymmetrical with a slightly off-center front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—flanked by a two identical wood frame picture windows, probably replacements for original paired wood sash double-hung windows. The front door and windows are sheltered beneath a nearly full-width hip-roofed porch canopy supported on four symmetrically spaced modern faux wrought

iron posts. Visible windows on other parts of the building are replacement wood frame picture windows or original wood sash double-hung units. A large hip-roofed extension is centered on the rear of the house and a small square red brick chimney rises from its roof. A small square front-gabled wood frame garage with Craftsman detailing is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1905 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a simple unstyled building—either stylistic detailing was removed during remodeling efforts or the building was constructed as a more economical option to the modestly embellished pyramidal Queen Anne residences so prevalent in the neighborhood. Although this house is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of windows, doors, and siding and alteration of the front porch have severely compromised its integrity. The building, no longer representative of modest dwellings of its era, is recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The house, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

James House, 146 W. Maple Street (Project Number 36): This small, rectangular, side-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with horizontal vinyl siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends. The main (south) façade of the building is obscured by a full-width enclosed front porch composed of a bank of wood and metal sash casement and sliding windows around a centrally placed modern front door. The original front façade door and windows may still be present inside the enclosed porch. Visible windows on other parts of the building are original wood sash double-hung units, while the back door is a replacement wood slab. A number of additions have been built onto the rear of the building. Two small square red brick chimneys are visible, one centered on the main roof crest and one on the east slope of a rear addition.

According to County Assessor's records, this small residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular building that is still recognizable as a historical structure. Replacement of siding and alteration of the front porch, however, have compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular dwelling of its time. The residence is therefore not recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

German Evangelical Lutheran Church, 140 W. Maple Street (Project Number 37): This small one-story wood frame church was built as a simple vernacular expression of the Gothic Revival architectural style, as evidenced by the pointed-arch windows, with additional Queen Anne – Free Classic detailing, including the pedimented entry, classical columns, patterned shingles, and simple board and molding cornices at the eave lines. The building form is described as Center Steeple, a church with the steeple or tower centered on the main façade. The church rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with horizontal drop siding with vertical cornerboards, and is roofed with composition shingles. The front-gabled roof is moderately pitched with moderately overhanging boxed eaves and pedimented gables. The main (south) façade of the building is of symmetrical design, although slightly altered by later modifications, and the rectangular tower is centered on the façade. The tower extends two stories in height and ends abruptly in a low-pitched gable, as though a spire had been planned. A pent roof encircles the tower at the building's eave level, dividing the tower into upper and lower sections. The main entrance, a double-leaf door, is centered on the lower tower face and a large

pointed-arch window on each side of the tower lights the entry vestibule. A board stairway, with a closed rail balustrade on each side provides access. Three large pointed-arch wood sash windows with yellow textured glass are symmetrically arranged across each side of the building at the main floor level, with small rectangular two-over-two wood sash double-hung windows opening into the daylight basement below. A five-sided apse is centered on the north end of the building, with a small pointed-arch wood sash window on each of the two angled faces. A tall square red brick chimney rises from the rear west slope of the roof.

According to Christ Lutheran Church records, this church was built in 1904 replacing the original church built in 1896 on the same site. The church served members of Walla Walla's Volga German community (Germans from Russia), immigrants who settled in the area between 1882 and 1920 forming the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla (Christ Lutheran Church 2015; Walla Walla 2020 2015). The church is an example of vernacular Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architecture, heavily influenced by the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style popular at the time. Gothic Revival architectural features, as used in church construction, include pointed arch openings, buttressed walls, and steeply pitched roofs, while the Queen Anne – Free Classic style employed a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, classical columns, and other elements of classical detailing. This building remains remarkably intact and is therefore recommended individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C, as an excellent example of a vernacular Gothic Revival – Queen Anne Free Classic church. The church is also recommended individually eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A, for its contribution to the cultural cohesion of Walla Walla's early twentieth century Volga German immigrant community. The building would also contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

<u>German Evangelical Lutheran Church Parsonage / Gonzales and Metheny House, 136 W. Maple Street (Project Number 38)</u>: This large wood frame residence is a classic and well-preserved example of a front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow. The building's Craftsman elements include widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, knee braces, a prominent cutaway porch with battered columns, and large dormers. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks and is clad with horizontal drop siding with fishscale wood shingles cladding the upper walls, dormers, and gable faces. The roof is moderately pitched with open eaves, exposed rafter tails with decoratively double-notched ends, ornately curved and notched knee braces in the gables, and composition shingle roofing. Lower walls, both at the first and second story levels, are flared. The main (south) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged, with a cutaway front porch to the east bordered by a closed rail balustrade with two battered board support columns. The porch shelters a slightly off-center front door—a 12-light wood panel and glass unit, either original or a sympathetic replacement—flanked by a large one-over-one wood sash double-hung window. An identical wood sash double-hung window is centered on the building face west of the porch. Two smaller wood sash double-hung windows are centered in the gable with a small nearly-square wood sash casement symmetrically placed at each side. Simple board and molding corniced crowns remain intact over the windows and door. Visible windows on other elevations are also original wood sash double-hung or casement units. A rectangular bay window with three wood sash double-hung windows across its face is centered on the west side wall, and a large gabled wall dormer is centered on each slope of the roof. A small square yellow brick chimney rises from the east dormer peak. A front-gabled two-car wood frame garage, dating to a later period than the house, is sited to the rear.

According to Christ Lutheran Church records, this residence, the parsonage for the German Evangelical Lutheran Church next door, was built in 1913 (Christ Lutheran Church 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The residence is a classic example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation from 1905-1930. Typical Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers and columns, large exterior chimneys, and

asymmetrical composition. This building remains remarkably intact and is therefore recommended individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C as an excellent example of a vernacular Craftsman Bungalow. The building, the German Lutheran Evangelical Church parsonage, is also recommended individually eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A, for its contribution to the cultural cohesion of Walla Walla's early twentieth century Volga German immigrant community. The building would also contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Neumann House, 128 W. Maple Street (Project Number 39): This small wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne – Spindlework Subtype architectural style, as evidenced by the pyramidal roof and turned wooden porch posts. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with horizontal vinyl siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The main (south) façade of the building features a nearly full-width hip-roofed porch, the canopy supported on four asymmetrically arranged spindlework posts, each with one or two decoratively curved and notched wooden brackets at the top. The porch shelters the front door, a modern fiberglass unit placed off-center on the building façade, and two large vinyl sash single-hung windows, one on each side of the front door. A prominent hip-roofed dormer, its window now removed, is centered on the front slope of the roof. Visible windows on other parts of the building are modern vinyl sash single-hung replacements. A small square red brick chimney protrudes from the upper west slope of the roof.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1903 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Spindlework Subtype architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1880 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. Although this residence is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of the siding, windows, and door has compromised the building's integrity. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Colley House, 124 W. Maple Street (Project Number 40): This small wood frame residence is a modest example of a clipped-side-gable Craftsman Bungalow. The building's Craftsman elements include a low pitched roof, widely overhanging open eaves with exposed rafter ends, exposed beams in the gables, and knee brace porch brackets. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, scored to look like long stone blocks, and is clad and roofed with composition shingles. The main (south) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged, with an off-center front entrance—a possibly original multi-light wood frame and glass door—flanked by large fixed windows, one on each side, probably replacements for original paired wood sash double-hung units. A small front-gabled hood, with exposed rafter ends and ornately curved and notched knee brace brackets, shelters the front door. Paired wood sash casement windows light the daylight basement. Visible windows on other parts of the building are modern fixed windows and vinyl and metal sash single-hung units. A small square red brick chimney is situated slightly east of center at the peak of the roof. A clipped-front-gable two-car wood frame garage and a small shed-roofed wood frame outbuilding are sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1910 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The

residence is a simple example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation from 1905-1930. Typical Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Although this residence is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of original siding and windows has compromised its integrity, leaving the house a poor example of a vernacular Craftsman Bungalow. The residence is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Kirkpatrick Life Estate House, 122 W. Maple Street (Project Number 41): This small pyramidal wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne – Spindlework Subtype architectural style, as evidenced by the turned wooden porch posts and shingle-clad pedimented dormer. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like long stone blocks, is clad with original horizontal drop siding with vertical cornerboards, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed with a simple classical-inspired board and molding cornice. A small front-gabled pedimented dormer, with curved sides, fishscale wood shingle cladding, and an original four-light casement window, is centered on the front (south) slope of the roof. Below the dormer, a nearly full-width hip-roofed front porch is centered on the main facade. The porch canopy is supported on four symmetrically arranged turned wooden posts, each with one or two decoratively curved and notched wooden brackets at the top; two additional half-posts (false supports), also with decorative wooden brackets, are placed against the house façade at the porch's rear corners. The porch shelters a centrally placed original wood panel and glass front door, flanked by two pairs of tall narrow original wood sash double-hung windows. The door and windows are embellished with original wood molding corniced crowns. Access is by way of centrally placed modern board steps and a modern replacement board deck. Windows visible on other elevations are wood sash double-hung units of various sizes also with wooden corniced crowns. A small square red brick chimney is situated just north of the roof peak.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Spindlework Subtype architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1880 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, turned posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. This residence is a remarkably intact example of its type, with few alterations other than the replacement porch deck and steps. The residence is therefore recommended eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building would also likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Hamby House, 114 W. Maple Street (Project Number 42): This small wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style, as evidenced by the pyramidal roof and classical porch columns. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with original horizontal drop siding with vertical cornerboards, and is roofed with composition shingles. The roof is low-pitched and the eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The main (south) façade of the building is nearly symmetrical, dominated by the centrally placed nearly full-width hip-roofed porch, supported on four symmetrically spaced Tuscan wood columns and bordered by a low closed rail balustrade. The porch shelters a slightly off-center front door—a possibly original wood panel and glass unit—flanked by a two large symmetrically arranged windows, a wood sash double-hung replacement on the east and a vinyl sash single-hung window of the same size on the west. Visible windows on other

parts of the building are a mix of wood sash double-hung, metal sash single-hung, and vinyl sash single-hung units. Original wood molding corniced crowns still embellish the window and door openings. A side-gabled two-car garage, built later than the house, is sited to the rear.

County Assessor's records provide a construction date of 1925 for this residence (Walla Walla County 2015). Although the low-pitched roof supports a relatively late construction date, ca. 1910 would be a better estimate. The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. Although this residence is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of windows with unlike types has compromised its integrity. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Prieto House, 106 W. Maple Street (Project Number 43): This large wood frame residence is a classic and well-preserved example of a front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow. The building's Craftsman elements include widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, knee braces, and a prominent front porch with square piers and battered columns. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks and is clad with horizontal drop siding, with rectangular coursed wood shingles in the gables. The roof is moderately pitched with open eaves, exposed rafter ends, simple knee braces in the gables, and composition shingle roofing. The main (south) façade of the building is dominated by a full-width hip-roofed front porch, surrounded by closed rail balustrades and supported on three evenly spaced brick piers topped by battered board columns. The porch shelters an off-center wood panel front door flanked by two large original wood sash double-hung cottage windows. A large wooden louvered vent is centered in the gable. Visible windows on other elevations are wood sash double-hung or casement units. A back porch on the east side of the building features a small front-gabled canopy supported on two classical wooden Tuscan columns and a multi-light door with original 10-pane sidelights. Two small square red brick chimneys are situated along the crest of the roof. A modern front-gabled garage is sited to the rear of the house.

County Assessor's records provide a construction date of 1923 for this residence (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Additional research would be needed to document any connection between this building and the historical German immigrant community. The residence is a classic example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation between 1905 and 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. This building remains remarkably intact and is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C, as an excellent example of a vernacular Craftsman Bungalow. The building may also contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district is identified in the area.

Lozano House, 716 S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 44): This residence is a modest side-gabled wood frame building with a cross-gabled front (east) wing, embellished with simple Craftsman Bungalow detailing. The building's Craftsman elements include moderately overhanging open eaves with exposed

rafter ends and small knee braces in the east gable face. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with stucco, and roofed with composition shingles. Lower walls are flared. The main (east) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged, with a mix of irregularly spaced wood sash double-hung, vinyl sash single-hung, and metal sash single-hung windows. The main entrance, a modern fiberglass door, opens into the south side of the east wing, accessed by poured concrete steps. A long narrow side-gabled garage behind the house has been converted to living space.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1935 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Additional research would be needed to document any connection between this house and the historical German immigrant community. The residence exhibits muted elements of the Craftsman Bungalow architectural style, which was prevalent throughout the United States from 1905-1930. Typical Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, prominent porches with large square piers, knee braces or false beams in the gables, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. The simple Craftsman detailing seen in this house, as well as alteration of windows and doors, leaves this building a poor example of the Craftsman architectural tradition. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The house, however, retains the appearance of a historical building and may be able to contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district is identified.

Watts House #1, 711 S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 45): This small, rectangular wood frame house is a modest example of the Minimal Traditional architectural style, identified by its one-story side-gabled form, low-pitched roof, close rake, slightly overhanging boxed eaves with small cornice returns, and prominent cross-gabled front porch. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is roofed with composition shingles, and is clad with wide lapped boards, with vertical boards in the gables and combed wood shingles surrounding the main (west) entrance. The front door, an original wood slab unit with a metal grille peephole and metal knocker, is centered on the building's main (west) façade, sheltered beneath a shallow cross-gabled canopy with two 4x4 support posts. Low poured concrete steps with canted corners lead to the door. Two windows flank the front porch, a small picture window to the north and a six-over-one wood sash double-hung window to the south, while two small glass block windows set into the foundation light the basement. Windows on other elevations include six-over-one and one-over-one wood sash double-hung units and wood sash casements. A small saltbox-roofed enclosed entryway with a modern door has been built added to the north side of the building. A small front-gabled wood frame garage is sited north of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1938 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed to determine whether this house has any connection to the historical German community. The residence is an example of the Minimal Traditional architectural style, a small economical house type, nearly devoid of stylistic ornament, developed in response to the Great Depression and built in large numbers from about 1935 to 1950. Typical Minimal Traditional features include low to moderately pitched roofs, close eaves and rake, large chimneys, and usually one or more front-facing gables. Although the historical fabric of this residence remains essentially intact, a large entry vestibule has been built onto the side of the building, altering its form. The house, therefore, is recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Although the late construction date suggests the building is not associated with the historical German community, additional research would be needed to determine whether the residence could contribute to a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Gas Station / Watts House #2, 35 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 46): This small wood frame building, now a residence, was built as a clipped-side-gable Craftsman Bungalow style gas station. The building's Craftsman elements include a low pitched roof, widely overhanging open eaves with exposed rafter ends, and knee braces in the gables. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with stucco, and is roofed with composition shingles. The main (west) façade of the building is dominated by the gas station's large cross-gabled drive-through pump area. The drive-through, now converted to a large porch with a wooden deck and railings, features a large clipped-gable canopy with decoratively curved bargeboards, supported on two massive slightly battered stucco-covered rectangular posts, each with a diamond shaped ornament affixed to the west side. A low rounded concrete pad extends between the posts, the original location of the gas pumps (Rod and Jennifer Eng, personal communication 2015). The drive-through canopy shelters the front door of the present residence, a modern fiberglass unit, as well as a row of small wood sash cottage windows, three on each side of the door (seams in the stucco indicate four windows may have flanked the door at one time). A diamond-shaped ornament is affixed to the building wall beneath each window. A small vinyl sliding window is placed on the building façade south of the drive-through, a portion of the building that appears altered based on seams in the stucco. A large six-over-one wood sash double-hung Bungalow window is centered on the north side of the building facing the heavily traveled Chestnut Street. Visible windows on other parts of the building are primarily original wood sash units with a few small vinyl sash units. A square full-height exterior red brick chimney is placed against the rear (east) wall of the building.

According to County Assessor's records, this building was constructed in 1925 (Walla Walla County 2015). Local residents, Rod and Jennifer Eng (personal communication 2015), note that the building was built as a gas station, and was later used as a hair salon (1980s) and more recently as the Sunshine Club drop-in center. The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed to determine whether the gas station had any connection to the historical German community. The building is an example of a gas station built in the Craftsman Bungalow style, an architectural tradition prevalent throughout the nation from 1905-1930. Typical Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Although this building is readily recognizable as a historical structure, alteration of the drive-through pumping area and other gas station elements leaves the building a poor example of its type. The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Although the late construction date suggests the building is not associated with the historical German community, additional research would be needed to determine whether the building could contribute to a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Miller House, 29 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 47): This large wood frame residence is an example of an altered front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow. The building's Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, widely overhanging open eaves, exposed rafter ends, knee braces in the gables, a bay window, and a prominent front porch with battered columns. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with horizontal drop siding on the lower story and rectangular wood shingles on the upper story, and is roofed with composition shingles. Lower walls, both at the first and second story levels, are flared. As originally built, a full-width under-the roof front porch, bordered by a closed rail balustrade with battered board support columns, dominated the main (north) façade. The porch has now been enclosed and a modern Craftsman-style door has been centered on its face, flanked by two large vinyl sash sliding windows. A pair of small Bungalow casement windows is centered in the front gable above the main entrance and a rectangular bay window is placed on the west side of the building with two wood sash double-hung windows in its face. Other visible windows are also original wood sash double-hung or casement units. A front-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

County Assessor's records provide a construction date of 1925 for this residence (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Additional research would be needed to document any connection between this building and the historical German immigrant community. The residence is an example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation between 1905 and 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Enclosure of this residence's prominent front porch, however, has severely compromised the building's integrity. The house is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Although the building's late construction date suggests it is not associated with the historical German community, additional research would be needed to determine whether the residence could contribute to a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Conger House, 25 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 48): This large wood frame house was built as a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style, as evidenced by the hipped roof and dormer, bay window, glassed-in sunroom, corniced eaves, and classical porch columns. The low-pitched roof and general horizontality of the structure may be evidence of additional Prairie stylistic influence. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, is clad with horizontal drop siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are widely overhanging and boxed. A large cutaway porch at the northeast corner of the building, with closed rail balustrades and two classical Tuscan wood support columns, dominates the main (north) façade. The porch wraps around to the east side of the house, where it is enclosed as a sunroom, walled by bands of tall narrow six-light wood sash casement windows. The main entrance, a possibly original multi-light wood door, opens into the interior west wall of the cutaway porch, with a large wood sash double-hung cottage window on the south interior wall. An identical large cottage window is placed off-center to the west on the building façade, visually balancing the porch, and a large hipped dormer is centered at the peak of the roof, its crest continuous with that of the house roof. A canted bay window is situated on the west side of the building with a wood sash double-hung window in each face. Other visible windows also appear to be original wood sash units. Two small square red brick chimneys rise from the west and south slopes of the roof. A small hip-roofed wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a rather elaborate vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. The broad low profile of this residence may be evidence of Prairie influence, a style that achieved a moderate degree of popularity between 1900 and 1920. This building remains remarkably intact. The house is therefore recommended eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C, as an excellent example of a vernacular Queen Anne – Free Classic home of its period. The residence would also likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Morales House, 19 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 49): This small wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne – Spindlework Subtype architectural style, as evidenced

by the pyramidal roof, pedimented front cross-gable, and turned spindlework porch posts. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with asbestos shingles, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The main (north) façade of the building is dominated by a large pedimented cross-gable with a large vinyl sash single-hung window centered on its face and a small wood sash casement window in the pediment. A full-width porch, its hipped canopy supported on one original turned wood post and one square modern replacement post, fills the space between the cross-gabled and pyramidal sections of the house. The porch shelters a slightly off-center front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—and a large vinyl single-hung window. A back porch on the east side of the building has been enclosed, leaving one turned wood post still visible. Most windows are modern vinyl single-hung and casement units, although a few original wood sash windows are still present. A small square red brick chimney is situated at the peak of the roof. A front-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1906 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Spindlework Subtype architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1880 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. Although this residence is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of the front door, windows, and siding and alteration of the porches have compromised the building's integrity. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Olmos and Navarrete House, 9 W. Chestnut Street (Project Number 50): This 1.5-story wood frame residence is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style, as evidenced by the hipped roof, pedimented cross-gables, wrap-around porch, classical columns, and patterned shingles. The building rests on a concrete block foundation and is clad with modern replacement wood drop siding and, in the gables, modern replacement wood fishscale shingles. The moderately steep composition shingle-covered roof is hipped, with large prominent cross-gables on the front (north) and east and west sides. Eaves are widely overhanging and boxed. The front porch, a one-story curved wrap-around with a low-pitched shed roof, features classical wood Tuscan support columns and a simple board and molding entablature. The rear (south) end of the porch has been enclosed and one or more columns removed or obscured. The porch shelters a modern fiberglass front door and a large modern vinyl sash sliding window. A small vinyl sash single-hung window is centered in the face of the cross-gable above the porch. Windows visible on other elevations of the building are also modern vinyl sash replacements. A small square red brick chimney is situated near the center of the roof. A front-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house was built as a handsome example of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. Modification of this building's front porch, however, as well as replacement of doors and windows, leaves this building a poor example of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style. The residence is therefore recommended not individually eligible

for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, though, is readily recognizable as historical, and may contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

T & C Properties LLC House, 704 S. 2nd Avenue (Project Number 51): This irregularly rectangular two-story residence boasts a complex hipped roof with prominent cross-gables and hipped extensions, a hallmark of high-style Queen Anne – Free Classic architecture. The house exhibits other elements of the Queen Anne – Free Classic tradition, including a wrap-around porch, classical columns, and pediments. The building, currently clad with asbestos shingles and roofed with composition shingles, rests on a poured concrete foundation. Eaves are widely overhanging and boxed with simple board and molding cornices featuring simple wood modillions arranged singly, in pairs, or in trios. The front porch, a one-story curved wrap-around with a low-pitched shed roof supported on classical wood Tuscan columns, extends across the entire main (east) and north façades. The main entrance, a wood frame glass door with a single-light wood sash transom, is centered on the main (east) façade, flanked by two large vinyl sash single-hung windows, and sheltered beneath the porch canopy. A prominent pedimented cross-gable on the porch canopy is centered over the main entrance access steps. Smaller vinyl sash single-hung windows are symmetrically arranged on the main façade's second-story level, aligned above the first-floor windows. An open second-floor sleeping porch with a pedimented cross-gabled roof, extends from a shallow rectangular hipped extension on the north wall of the building. Windows on this elevation are also modern vinyl single-hung units arranged singly or in bands of three. Three square red brick chimneys were noted: one at the peak of the roof, one on the lower west slope of the roof, and a full-height exterior chimney on the south side of the building. Several one-story hipped additions have been added on the rear (west) side of the building.

According to research conducted for Walla Walla 2020, this large residence was constructed around 1901 (Weingart 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research, however, would be needed to determine any connection between this high-style residence and the historical German immigrant community. The house is a handsome example of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. Replacement of this residence's cladding, doors, and windows with unlike materials leaves the building a poor example of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, is readily recognizable as historical, and may contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Coila House, 706 S. 2nd Avenue (Project Number 52): This large wood frame house was built as a vernacular expression of the Colonial Revival – American Foursquare architectural style, as evidenced by its near-symmetrical composition, two-story height, full-width one-story front porch, hipped roof, and paired windows. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with asbestos shingles, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The main (east) façade of the building is somewhat symmetrically arranged (and asymmetry may be the result of remodeling): a nearly-full-width hip-roofed porch with four symmetrically spaced square board posts and a closed rail balustrade is centered on the facade, sheltering an off-center door—a modern fiberglass unit—and one large wood sash double-hung window. A pair of smaller wood sash double-hung windows is centered on the second-floor level. A one-story canted bay window is placed on the south side of the building, with

wood sash double-hung windows in the angled sides and a large improvised four-light replacement in its face. Visible windows on other parts of the building are a mix of wood sash double-hung and metal sash units. The building is in poor condition, the result of long-deferred maintenance. The front porch canopy and deck are sagging and deteriorated, and the bay window is propped up with sections of turned posts.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1895 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Colonial Revival – American Foursquare architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1915. During the late nineteenth century Americans experienced a surge of interest in their heritage, resulting in architectural traditions that attempted to replicate Colonial building styles. Typical Colonial Revival elements include a prominent centrally placed front door embellished with classical ornament, symmetrically balanced facades, multi-pane double-hung wood sash windows often arranged in pairs, roof dormers, and pilasters or other classical detailing. Although this residence is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of the front door, some windows, and siding with unlike materials has compromised the building's integrity. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The house, however, may contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district is identified.

Miramontes House, 42 W. Maple Street (Project Number 53): This small wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style, as evidenced by the hipped roof, pedimented front cross-gable, and classical-inspired porch column. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with horizontal drop siding with vertical cornerboards, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed with classical-inspired board and molding cornices. The main (south) façade of the building is dominated by a large pedimented cross-gable with a vinyl sash single-hung window centered on its face and a small wood sash casement in the pediment. A full-width porch with closed rail balustrades, its hipped canopy supported on a classical-inspired battered square board column, fills the space between the cross-gabled and pyramidal sections of the house. The porch shelters a slightly off-center front door—a modern metal panel replacement—and a large vinyl single-hung window. Other visible windows are a mix of wood sash double-hung, wood sash casement, vinyl sash single-hung, metal sash sliding, and wood frame picture windows. Many windows, as well as the front door, retain their original corniced wood molding crowns. A small front-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1905 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. Although this residence is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of most doors and windows with unlike modern units has compromised its integrity. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Macias and Cuellar House, 36 W. Maple Street (Project Number 54): This small wood frame residence was built as a simple front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow, as evidenced by its low-pitched roof, widely

overhanging open eaves, exposed rafter ends, and knee braces in the gables. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with horizontal drop siding with rectangular wood shingles in the gables, and is roofed with composition shingles. The front (south) façade is asymmetrically arranged; the front door, a modern fiberglass replacement, is offset to the west, flanked by large asymmetrically spaced vinyl sash windows, a sliding window on the west and a single-hung window on the east. A small shed-roofed porch with 4x4 support posts shelters the front door and west window. Modern materials, as well as design atypical of Craftsman construction, indicate this feature has either been entirely rebuilt or is a modern addition. Windows visible on other elevations of the building are modern vinyl sash single-hung or sliding replacements. A small square red brick chimney rises from the upper west slope of the roof. A front-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

County Assessor's records provide a construction date of 1925 for this residence (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Additional research would be needed to confirm a connection between this building and the historical German immigrant community. The residence is an example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation between 1905 and 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Replacement of this building's windows and doors and alteration of the front porch, however, have severely compromised its integrity. The house is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, clearly dates to the historical period and may prove a contributing element should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area.

Thompson House, 26 W. Maple Street (Project Number 55): This small side-gabled wood frame residence was built as a simple vernacular expression of the Greek Revival architectural style, based on its pedimented windows, front door transom and sidelights, symmetrical arrangement, and wide trim band at the cornice line. The classical-inspired front porch and side bay window appear to be later additions. The building rests on a post and pier foundation, now hidden beneath hardiplank board skirting. Cladding is lapped narrow horizontal boards with multiple layers of paint indicating considerable age. The roof is steeply pitched with moderately overhanging open eaves, enclosed rafter ends, and wide classical-inspired board and molding trim at the cornice line. Roofing is composition shingle. The front (south) façade of the residence is symmetrically arranged; the front door, a modern wood slab or metal replacement with a full-width single-light metal sash transom and two nearly-full-height single-light wood frame side lights, is centered on the façade, flanked on each side by two symmetrically spaced windows, each a vinyl sash unit with an original board and molding pediment and board trim. A small arched front-gabled portico with two classical wooden Tuscan columns shelters the front door; this feature, although dating to the historical period, appears more recent than the house. East and west sides of the house are also symmetrically arranged; two windows, identical to those of the main façade, are centered on the west side, one at each level, while a large one-story hip-roofed canted bay window with elaborate eave brackets and board and molding trim is centered on the east side, with a window identical to those of the facade centered above it. The bay window, while of historical age, appears more recent than the house. A small square deteriorated red brick chimney is offset slightly to the west on the crest of the roof. A number of gabled and shed-roofed additions have been built onto the rear (north) side of the original building.

County Assessor's records provide a construction date of 1905 for this residence (Walla Walla County 2015). This date probably represents the approximate date the original building was moved to the site, since, based on its architectural style, the building was constructed well before 1905. Historical Sanborn fire insurance maps, showing the present lot vacant in 1905 and the original portion of the current house present by 1923, support this theory (Sanborn Map Company 1905, 1923). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants

(Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015), and likely provided a home for a newly-arrived immigrant family. The residence is a classic vernacular example of the Greek Revival architectural tradition, a style prevalent in developed parts of the nation between 1825 and 1860. Walla Walla's early settlement period coincides with the late Greek Revival period, supporting the possibility of a Greek Revival building in the area. Typical Greek Revival elements include a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof, a wide band of trim at the cornice line, front door transom and sidelights, pedimented windows and doors, porches supported by classical columns, and symmetrical composition. Despite replacement of windows with modern vinyl units, the original portion of this building remains a classic example of vernacular Greek Revival architecture, a style rare in the State of Washington due to the region's relatively late period of development. The house is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence would also likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified in the area.

Kennedy House, 24 W. Maple Street (Project Number 56): A prominent shingle-faced pediment, a classical-inspired front porch, and an eaveline cornice identify this small, side-gabled wood frame house as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation and is clad with horizontal drop siding, with rectangular coursed wood shingles in the gables and facing the front porch. The roof is covered with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed with a wide board and molding cornice and prominent cornice returns. A large pedimented cross-gable, with rectangular wood shingle imbrication and a small vinyl sash single-hung window in its face, is centered on the front slope of the roof, dominating the main (south) façade of the building. Below it, a cutaway porch at the southwest corner of the house is embellished with a wood shingle-clad closed rail balustrade and two classical wood Tuscan columns. The porch shelters a slightly off-center front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—flanked by a large wood sash double-hung window. An even larger wood sash double-hung window is placed slightly off-center on the building facade east of the porch. Visible windows on other parts building are wood sash double-hung units on the original house, with a mix of wood sash double-hung and vinyl and metal sash replacements on rear additions. The front door and most wood sash windows retain their original wood molding corniced crowns.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1915 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. Although this residence is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of the front door and a prominent front façade window with unlike elements has compromised its integrity. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

CP-SRMOF II 2012-A Trust House, 730 S. 2nd Avenue (Project Number 57): This irregularly rectangular 1.5-story residence boasts a complex pyramidal roof with prominent cross-gables and hipped extensions, a hallmark of high-style Queen Anne – Free Classic architecture. The house exhibits other elements of the Queen Anne – Free Classic tradition, including a wrap-around porch, classical columns, patterned

shingles, a bay window, and pediments. The building, currently clad with modern vinyl faux lapped boards and roofed with composition shingles, rests on a poured concrete foundation. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The front porch, a one-story curved wrap-around with a low-pitched shed roof supported on classical Tuscan wood columns, extends across the entire main (east) façade and onto the south side of the house. The main entrance, a modern fiberglass panel and fanlight replacement, is placed slightly off-center on the main façade, flanked by a tall narrow wood sash double-hung window on the north and a large canted bay window with original wood sash double-hung windows to the south. A prominent pedimented cross-gable on the porch canopy is centered over the main entrance access steps, while a larger roof cross-gable with fishscale shingles and a round-top wood sash window in its face is situated over the bay window. Another large cross-gable on the south side of the building is also ornamented with fishscale shingles and a round-top wood sash window. Other visible windows are also original wood sash double-hung units of various sizes, arranged singly or in pairs. A small square red brick chimney is situated near the peak of the pyramidal roof. A small front-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research, however, would be needed to determine any connection between this high-style residence and the historical German immigrant community. The house is a handsome example of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. Replacement of this residence's cladding and front door with unlike elements leaves the building a poor example of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, is readily recognizable as historical, and may contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Michel House, 726 S. 2nd Avenue (Project Number 58): This small wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne architectural style, as evidenced by the pyramidal roof with lower cross-gables and prominent front porch. The building has since been highly altered. The residence rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with horizontal wide hardiplank boards, and is roofed with composition shingles. The roof is pyramidal with a cross-gabled extension on both the north and south sides. The original wraparound porch, extending across the entire main (east) façade and wrapping around to the north side, remains as a low-pitched hipped canopy supported on large square hardiplank posts. The porch deck has been removed and the north side of the porch now serves as a carport. The porch shelters a modern fiberglass replacement front door, placed slightly off-center on the main façade, flanked by two large symmetrically spaced original one-over-one wood sash double-hung windows. Modern poured concrete steps provide access to the front door. A small square red brick chimney is situated on the upper north slope of the pyramidal roof.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1895 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). This house was built as a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1880 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. Although this residence is still recognizable as a historical building, replacement of the front door and

siding and remodeling of the wraparound porch have severely compromised its integrity. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, may contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Rogers House, 720 S. 2nd Avenue (Project Number 59): A prominent wraparound porch, classical columns, bay windows, and a large pediment identify this one-story front-gabled wood frame house as an example of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with modern vinyl siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The front porch, a curved wrap-around with a low-pitched shed roof supported on classical Tuscan wood columns, arranged singly, in pairs, or in threes, extends across the entire main (east) façade and onto the north side of the house. The main entrance, a modern fiberglass panel and glass replacement door with a simple wood frame transom light, is placed off-center on the main façade, flanked by a small modern stained glass casement window on the south and a large shallow canted bay window on the north, with replacement wood sash fixed and double-hung windows in its faces. A prominent pedimented cross-gable on the porch canopy is centered over the main entrance access steps. A second door, also a modern replacement, is situated at the west end of the wraparound porch. Another large canted bay window is on the south side of the building.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1905 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research, however, would be needed to determine any connection between this relatively high-style residence and the historical German immigrant community. The house is a handsome example of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. Replacement of this residence's cladding, front doors, and some windows with unlike elements leaves the building a poor example of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, is readily recognizable as historical, and may contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Baldwin House, 629 Chase Avenue (Project Number 60): This large 1.5-story wood frame residence is a classic example of a front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow. The building's Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, widely overhanging open eaves, exposed rafter ends, false beams in the gables, and a prominent front porch with square piers and battered columns. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with horizontal drop siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. The main (west) façade of the building is dominated by a wide one-story off-center front-gabled porch, surrounded by closed rail balustrades and supported at the corners by brick piers topped with battered board columns. One additional brick pier is centered on the porch façade. Poured concrete steps between the central and south piers provide access. The porch shelters a slightly off-center modern replacement front door, flanked by a large original wood sash double-hung five-over-one Bungalow window. An identical window is placed on the building façade south of the porch and a small multi-light wood sash casement is centered in the gable. Most visible windows on other elevations are original wood sash units, many three-, four-, or five-over-one Bungalow windows. A small square red

brick chimneys is situated toward the rear of the building on the crest of the roof. A small front-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

County Assessor's records provide a construction date of 1925 for this residence (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Additional research would be needed to document any connection between this building and the historical German immigrant community. The residence is a classic example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation between 1905 and 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include low-pitched roofs, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. This building remains remarkably intact—the only replacement fabric noted was the front door—and is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C, as an excellent example of a vernacular Craftsman Bungalow. The building may also contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district is identified in the area.

Morales and Ornelas House, 629 Chase Avenue (Project Number 61): This large wood frame residence is a classic example of a front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow. The building's Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, widely overhanging open eaves, exposed rafter ends, knee braces in the gables, and a prominent front porch with battered columns. The building rests on an original rusticated concrete block foundation and is clad with horizontal drop siding, with rectangular coursed wood shingles cladding the gables and upper walls. The lower walls and lower gable are flared. The main (west) façade of the building is dominated by a large off-center front-gabled porch, surrounded by closed rail balustrades and supported at the corners by battered board columns. The porch shelters a slightly off-center three-light wood panel front door, flanked by a large original wood sash double-hung one-over-one cottage window. An identical window is placed on the building façade north of the porch. A full-height rectangular bay window with three wood sash double-hung windows in its face is situated near the center of the south wall. Other visible windows are also original wood sash double-hung units. A small square red brick chimneys is offset to the rear at the crest of the roof. A front-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

Although County Assessor's records provide a construction date of 1895 for this residence (Walla Walla County 2015), the actual date is probably ca. 1925, based on the style's period of popularity, as well as dates of other Craftsman buildings in the vicinity. The residence is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Additional research would be needed to document any connection between this building and the historical German immigrant community. The residence is a classic example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation between 1905 and 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include low-pitched roofs, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. This building remains remarkably intact—all fabric appears to be historical—and is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C, as an excellent example of a vernacular Craftsman Bungalow. The building may also contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district is identified in the area.

Ornelas House, 603 Chase Avenue (Project Number 62): This small wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular expression of the Queen Anne architectural style, as evidenced by the building's pyramidal roof, pedimented cross-gables, and patterned wood shingle imbrication. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to resemble large stone blocks, is clad with modern vertical T1-11, and

is roofed with composition shingles. The roof is moderately pitched with a large pedimented cross-gable centered on each of the north and west slopes, each pediment filled with octagonal wood shingles around a louvered wooden vent. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—is centered on the main (west) façade of the building, flanked by a wood frame picture window on the north and a metal sash single-hung window on the south. A modern board deck with no canopy has been built across the main façade, accessed by modern board steps. Windows on other elevations are a mix of wood sash double-hung, metal sash sliding units, and wood frame picture windows. A small square red brick chimney is situated at the peak of the roof. An addition—a large gabled wing—has been built onto the south side of the original building. A large front-gabled garage is sited to the rear (east) of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1910 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house was built as a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1880 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. Although this residence is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of doors, windows, and siding and removal of porches have severely compromised the building's integrity. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Conway House, 237 W. Maple Street (Project Number 63): This large wood frame residence was built as a simple front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow, as evidenced by its low-pitched roof, widely overhanging open eaves, exposed rafter ends, and false beams in the gables. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with sheet metal siding (faux wide horizontal boards), and is roofed with composition shingles. The front (north) façade is asymmetrically arranged; the front door, a modern fiberglass replacement, is offset slightly to the west, flanked by large asymmetrically spaced wood sash double-hung windows, one on each side. An arched front-gabled hood, supported on two decoratively curved and notched knee braces, shelters the front door and modern board steps and deck provide access. A pair of small wood sash double-hung windows are centered in the gable. Most windows visible on other elevations are original wood sash double-hung units. A small square red brick chimney protrudes near the center of the roof crest. A large cross-gabled extension is situated on the rear west side of the building.

Although County Assessor's records provide a construction date of 1900 for this residence (Walla Walla County 2015), the actual date is probably ca. 1910, based on the style's period of popularity, as well as dates of other Craftsman buildings in the vicinity. The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The residence is an example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation between 1905 and 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include low-pitched roofs, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Replacement of this building's front door and siding and alteration of the front porch, however, have compromised its integrity. The house is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, clearly dates to the historical period and would likely prove a contributing element should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area.

Sarve House, 233 W. Maple Street (Project Number 64): This 1.5-story front-gabled wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style, as evidenced by the classical columns, cross-gables, patterned shingles, and decorative cornice returns. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with horizontal drop siding on the first level and staggered rectangular wood shingles on the second, and is roofed with composition shingles. The roof is moderately pitched with moderately overhanging boxed eaves and prominent cornice returns. A large cross-gable, also with cornice returns, is centered on both the east and west slopes of the roof. Lower walls are flared. The main (north) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged, with a slightly off-center front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—flanked by a two large asymmetrically spaced wood sash cottage windows. A pair of wood sash double-hung windows is centered in the gable. The front door and adjacent windows are sheltered beneath a full-width under-the-roof front porch with low closed rail balustrades and four classical Tuscan wood support columns. Windows visible on other elevations are also original wood sash double-hung units. A small square red brick chimney is offset slightly to the rear on the roof crest, and a modern full-height concrete block chimney stands against the west side of the house. A small side-gabled wood frame double garage is sited to the rear of the house, spanning the property boundary and shared with the residence to the east.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1895 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. Although installation of a modern front door and a concrete block chimney has slightly compromised this building's integrity, this house remains an excellent example of a vernacular Queen Anne – Free Classic residence and is therefore recommended individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building would likely also contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Contreras House, 227 W. Maple Street (Project Number 65): This small pyramidal-roofed wood frame cottage is a simple vernacular building, devoid of stylistic detail. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with horizontal drop siding with vertical cornerboards, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The main (north) façade of the building is asymmetrical with a slightly off-center front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—flanked by a two irregularly spaced vinyl single-hung windows. The front door and windows are sheltered beneath a nearly full-width hip-roofed porch canopy, placed off-center on the façade and supported on four chamfered 4x4 posts. A modern board balustrade surrounds the porch. Visible windows on other parts of the building are modern metal sash sliding or vinyl sash single-hung units. A small side-gabled wood frame double garage is sited to the rear of the house, spanning the property boundary and shared with the residence to the west.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1895 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a simple unstyled building, apparently constructed as a more economical option to the modestly embellished pyramidal Queen Anne residences so prevalent in the neighborhood. Although this house is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of windows and doors and alteration of the front porch have compromised its integrity. The building, no longer representative of modest dwellings of its era, is recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

under Criterion C. The house, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Henry House, 223 W. Maple Street (Project Number 66): This small pyramidal wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne – Spindlework Subtype architectural style, as evidenced by the turned wooden porch posts, pedimented dormer, and eaveline cornices. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like long stone blocks, is clad with original horizontal drop siding with vertical cornerboards, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed with simple classical-inspired board and molding cornices. A small front-gabled pedimented dormer with a modern metal vent replacing the original casement window, is centered on the front (north) slope of the roof. Below the dormer, a nearly full-width hip-roofed front porch is centered on the main facade. The porch canopy is supported on four symmetrically arranged turned wooden posts, each with two decoratively curved and notched wooden brackets at the top; two additional half-posts (false supports), each with a decorative wooden bracket, are placed against the house façade at the porch's rear corners. The porch shelters a slightly off-center front door, an original multi-light (15 or more panes) wood frame and glass unit, flanked by two symmetrically arranged wood sash double-hung windows. The front door and some windows are embellished with original wood molding corniced crowns. Access is by way of centrally placed modern board steps and a narrow board tongue and groove deck. Windows visible on other elevations are original wood sash double-hung units. A small square red brick chimney is situated just east of the roof peak.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1903 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Spindlework Subtype architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1880 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, turned posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. This residence is a remarkably intact example of its type, with few alterations other than the replacement vent in the dormer face. The residence is therefore recommended eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building would also likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Bridges House, 217 W. Maple Street (Project Number 67): This small, rectangular, clipped-side-gable wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with wide lapped horizontal hardiplank boards, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends. A cross-gabled rear addition, with boxed eaves, creates a slight peak in the original building's roof crest. The main (north) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged; a modern fiberglass replacement door is offset to the east side with a large horizontal metal sash window to the west. The door and window are sheltered beneath a low-pitched hip-roofed canopy, supported on three (probably originally four) chamfered 4x4 posts. Visible windows on other parts of the building are vinyl or metal sash sliding or single-hung units.

According to County Assessor's records, this small residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular building, readily recognizable as a historical structure. Alteration of siding, windows, and the front door, however, has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular dwelling of its time. The residence is therefore recommended not individually

eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

Tiedemann House, 213 W. Maple Street (Project Number 68): This small pyramidal wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne – Spindlework Subtype architectural style, as evidenced by the turned wooden porch posts and pedimented dormer. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with vinyl siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. A small front-gabled pedimented dormer with an original wood sash casement window on its face, is centered on the front (north) slope of the roof. Below the dormer, a nearly full-width hip-roofed front porch is centered on the main facade. The porch canopy is supported on four symmetrically arranged turned wooden posts. The porch shelters a large off-center horizontal vinyl sash sliding window, representing modification of an original door or window opening. The front door—a modern fiberglass unit—has been moved from under the porch to the far west side of the façade where it is accessed by a modern set of steps. Most windows visible on other elevations are vinyl sash sliding units, although a few are vinyl sash single-hung. A small square red brick chimney is situated just west of the roof peak.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Spindlework Subtype architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1880 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, turned posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. Although this residence is readily recognizable as a historical building, alteration of door and window openings and replacement of the front door, windows, and cladding with unlike elements, have severely compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular Queen Anne residence of its period. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Hernandez House, 207 W. Maple Street (Project Number 69): This small wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular expression of the Queen Anne architectural style, as evidenced by the building's pyramidal roof, pedimented cross-gable, and patterned shingles. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to resemble large stone blocks, is clad with modern wide hardiplank lapped boards, and is roofed with composition shingles. The roof is moderately pitched and pyramidal with a large hipped rear extension, and eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. A prominent pedimented cross-gable is centered on the front (north) slope of the roof, the face filled with replacement octagonal wood shingles and an original rounded-top wood casement window. The main (north) façade of the building is symmetrically arranged with a centered front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—flanked by two symmetrically spaced wood sash double-hung windows. The front door and windows are sheltered beneath a nearly full-width hip-roofed porch canopy supported on four symmetrically spaced 4x4 posts set atop modern battered board pedestals. The pedestals were probably added when the porch's original closed rail balustrade was removed. Visible windows on other parts of the building are original wood sash double-hung units, arranged singly or in pairs. A large rectangular red brick chimney protrudes from the upper east slope of the roof.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1905 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house

is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1880 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. Although this residence is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of siding and the front door with unlike elements and alteration of the front porch have severely compromised the building's integrity. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Lujan House, 201 W. Maple Street (Project Number 70): This large clipped-front-gabled wood frame residence appears to have been built as a simple Craftsman Bungalow, as evidenced by its low-pitched roof, asymmetrical composition, and widely overhanging eaves. A large cross-gabled extension is situated on the rear west side of the building and a shallow rectangular extension on the east wall. The house, as built, presumably featured exposed rafter ends and false beams or knee braces in the gables, elements which have since been covered or removed. Modern metal now covers the widely overhanging eaves and either beams or cornice returns at the sides of the gables. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with sheet metal siding (faux wide horizontal boards), and is roofed with composition shingles. The front (north) façade is asymmetrically arranged; the front door, a modern wood slab replacement, is offset slightly to the east, flanked by two large asymmetrically spaced picture windows, each probably replacing a pair of wood sash double-hung windows. A small front-gabled hood, supported on two faux wrought iron posts, shelters the front door and poured concrete steps with faux wrought iron railings provide access. A small metal louvered vent is centered in the gable. Windows visible on other elevations are vinyl sash single-hung or sliding units and wood frame picture windows, also probably replacements for paired wood sash double-hung windows. A small two-car wood frame garage with a flat roof and stepped parapet is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1928 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Additional research would be needed to determine a connection between this building and the historical German immigrant community. The residence is an example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation between 1905 and 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include low-pitched roofs, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Although this residence is clearly a historical building, replacement of windows, the front door, and siding and alteration of the eaves and other elements have compromised the building's integrity. The house is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, may prove a contributing element should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area.

Jesberger House, 616 S. 4th Avenue (Project Number 71): This small residence is a simple expression of the Ranch architectural style, as evidenced by its very low-pitched hip roof, widely overhanging boxed eaves, front picture window, massive chimney, and asymmetrical composition. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with modern replacement sheet metal siding (faux wide lapped boards), and is roofed with composition shingles. The main (east) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged, with a slightly off-center front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—flanked by two asymmetrically spaced windows, a picture window to the south and a wood sash double-hung window to the north. A small cantilevered hipped extension of the roof shelters the front door and a low poured concrete porch and steps provide access. Visible windows on other elevations are also wood

sash double-hung units. A large rectangular full-height concrete block chimney stands against the south wall of the house and a small square concrete chimney is situated on the rear slope of the roof. A small hip-roofed wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1935 (Walla Walla County 2015); the actual date is probably ca. 1942 since this house is nearly identical to the 1942 residence immediately to the south. The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed to identify any connection between this building and the historical German immigrant community. The residence exhibits elements of the Ranch architectural style, which was prevalent throughout the United States from about 1935 to 1975. Typical Ranch house features include a low-pitched roof, open or closed eaves, picture or ribbon windows, large exterior chimneys, asymmetrical composition, muted traditional detailing, and integral garages. This simple Ranch house, however, has been altered through replacement of siding and the front door, compromising its integrity and leaving the building a poor example the Ranch architectural tradition. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing under Criterion C. The residence, however, retains the appearance of a mid-twentieth century house and may prove eligible as a contributing element in a Germantown historic district, if such a district is identified.

Perez and Sherman House, 620 S. 4th Avenue (Project Number 72): This small residence is a simple expression of the Ranch architectural style, as evidenced by its very low-pitched hip roof, widely overhanging boxed eaves, picture windows, and asymmetrical composition. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with modern replacement sheet metal siding (faux wide lapped boards), and is roofed with composition shingles. The main (east) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged, with a slightly off-center front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—flanked by two asymmetrically spaced windows, a picture window to the north and a vinyl sash single-hung window to the south. A small cantilevered hipped extension of the roof shelters the front door and a low poured concrete porch and steps provide access. Visible windows on other elevations are also original picture windows and vinyl sash single-hung units. A modern metal carport has been built onto the north side of the building and a small hip-roofed wood frame garage is sited to the rear.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence—nearly a mirror image of the house immediately to the north—was built in 1942 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed to identify any connection between this building and the historical German immigrant community. The residence exhibits elements of the Ranch architectural style, which was prevalent throughout the United States from about 1935 to 1975. Typical Ranch house features include a low-pitched roof, open or closed eaves, picture or ribbon windows, large exterior chimneys, asymmetrical composition, muted traditional detailing, and integral garages. This simple Ranch house, however, has been altered through replacement of siding, numerous windows, and the front door, compromising its integrity and leaving the building a poor example the Ranch architectural tradition. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing under Criterion C. The residence, however, retains the appearance of a mid-twentieth century house and may prove eligible as a contributing element in a Germantown historic district, if such a district is identified.

Brown House, 625 Chase Avenue (Project Number 73): This small concrete block residence is a simple expression of the Ranch architectural style, as evidenced by its very low-pitched hip roof, moderately overhanging boxed eaves, picture window, and asymmetrical composition. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with stucco veneer, and is roofed with composition shingles. A small enclosed front porch with a hipped canopy and a rounded open entryway is centered on the main (west)

façade of the building, sheltering an off-center modern fiberglass front door. Two asymmetrically spaced windows flank the porch, a picture window to the north and a vinyl sash sliding window to the south. Visible windows on other elevations are also vinyl sash single-hung or sliding units. An attached hip-roofed garage on the south side of the building has been converted to an interior room, the vehicle door sealed with concrete blocks. A small square concrete block chimney is situated on the upper south slope of the main roof.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1948 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed to identify any connection between this building and the historical German immigrant community. The residence exhibits elements of the Ranch architectural style, which was prevalent throughout the United States from about 1935 to 1975. Typical Ranch house features include a low-pitched roof, open or closed eaves, picture or ribbon windows, large exterior chimneys, asymmetrical composition, muted traditional detailing, and integral garages. This simple Ranch house, however, has been altered through replacement of the front door and numerous windows and conversion of the garage to interior space, changes that have compromised the building's integrity leaving it a poor example the Ranch architectural tradition. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, retains the appearance of a mid-twentieth century house and may prove eligible as a contributing element in a Germantown historic district, if such a district is identified.

Willey House, 631 Chase Avenue (Project Number 74): This small side-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with horizontal drop siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends. The main (west) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged; a slightly off-center front door—a modern replacement unit—is flanked by two tall narrow symmetrically spaced windows, an original wood sash double-hung window to the north and a fixed wood frame replacement to the south. A nearly full-width hip-roofed front porch, supported on four evenly spaced 4x4 posts and surrounded by a modern open rail balustrade, shelters the front door and windows and poured concrete steps provide access. Several gabled and shed-roofed additions have been built onto the rear of the building. Windows visible on side and rear elevations are a mix of original wood sash double-hung and casement units, fixed metal or wood sash replacements, and metal sash sliding windows. A small red brick chimney is situated on the rear addition roof.

According to County Assessor's records, this small residence was built in 1911 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular building that clearly dates to the historical period. Alteration of the windows, doors, and the front porch, however, has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular dwelling of its time. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

Ramirez and Cuellar House, 248 Malcolm Street (Project Number 75): This small wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne architectural style, as evidenced by the pyramidal roof, pedimented front cross-gable, and patterned wood shingles. The building has since been extensively altered. The residence rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with wide modern lapped hardiplank boards, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The main (south) façade of the building is dominated by a

large pedimented cross-gable, offset to the west, a feature embellished with original wood fishscale shingle imbrication and a wood sash casement window in the pediment face. A small vertical picture window is centered below the pediment on the building facade. A full-width open porch with a hipped canopy once filled the space between the cross-gabled and pyramidal sections of the house. This feature has now been enclosed and a modern fiberglass door and small vertical picture window arranged across its face. Windows visible on other elevations are modern metal sash sliding units. A tall square red brick chimney with a corbelled top rises just east of the roof peak. A small front-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1906 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. Although this residence is recognizable as a historical building, replacement of the front door, windows, and siding and enclosure of the front porch have compromised its integrity. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Witherspoon House, 244 Malcolm Street (Project Number 76): This small side-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with original horizontal drop siding with vertical cornerboards, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends. The main (south) façade of the building is nearly symmetrical: a slightly off-center front door—an original single light wood panel and glass unit with a plain knob and plate—is flanked by two tall narrow symmetrically spaced vinyl sash single-hung windows. A nearly full-width, centrally placed, hip-roofed front porch, supported on four evenly spaced modern pressure-treated 4x4 posts and surrounded by a modern pressure-treated board railing, shelters the front door and windows. Two original porch posts remain—chamfered 4x4 half-posts (false supports) placed against the house façade at the porch's rear corners. A full-width gabled addition, with moderately overhanging open eaves and exposed rafter ends, is built onto the rear of the house. Windows visible on side and rear elevations are also vinyl sash single-hung units, arranged symmetrically on the original building and asymmetrically on the rear addition. Door and window openings on the original building retain their original wood molding corniced crowns.

According to County Assessor's records, this small residence was built in 1906 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular building that clearly dates to the historical period. Replacement of the windows and front porch elements with unlike materials, however, has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular dwelling of its time. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

Jackson House, 236 Malcolm Street (Project Number 77): This small gable front and wing wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house rests on a post and pier foundation, is clad with stucco veneer, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends. The front-gabled forward extension, with a large vinyl sash single-hung

window centered on its face, dominates the main (south) façade. A full-width open porch with a hipped canopy once filled the space between the front-gabled extension and the wing. This feature has since been enclosed and a modern fiberglass door and a large sliding vinyl sash window arranged across its face. Windows visible on other elevations are also modern vinyl sash sliding or single-hung units. A full-height square red brick chimney is placed against the west side wall of the house.

According to County Assessor's records this residence, an unstyled vernacular structure, was built in 1911 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Although recognizable as a historical residence, alteration of windows, doors, and perhaps cladding, and enclosure of the front porch, have compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular residence of its time. This house is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

Vallarta and Valladares House, 232 Malcolm Street (Project Number 78): This wood frame residence was probably built as a simple front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow, based on its low-pitched roof and asymmetrical composition. The building has since been extensively altered, leaving almost no original fabric visible. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with horizontal vinyl siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. The roof exhibits widely overhanging open eaves with sheet metal soffits and fascia enclosing the rafter ends. The main (south) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged, with the front door—a modern fiberglass unit—offset slightly to the east, flanked by a large vinyl sash sliding window on the west and a smaller vinyl sash sliding window on the east. The height and placement of these horizontal windows suggests the original building may have had a full-width under-the-roof front porch, which has since been enclosed. Windows on other elevations are also vinyl sliding units. The foundation and poured concrete front steps, slightly off-center on the building façade, are the only visible historical fabric.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1911 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The residence was probably built as an expression of the Craftsman Bungalow architectural style, which was prevalent throughout the United States from about 1905 to 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, prominent porches with large square piers, knee braces or false beams in the gables, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. This building has been extensively remodeled, virtually erasing its historical character. Alteration of windows, doors, siding, the front porch, and other elements has severely compromised the building's integrity—it is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Although extensively altered, the building may be able to contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Holm House, 228 Malcolm Street (Project Number 79): This small side-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with vertical T1-11 with wide horizontal lapped boards in the gables, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends. The main (south) façade of the building is nearly symmetrical: a slightly off-center front door—a modern fiberglass unit—is flanked by two tall narrow symmetrically spaced vinyl sash single-hung windows, one on each side. A small front-gabled hood, with original beadboard sheathing, exposed rafter ends, and slender knee brace brackets, shelters the front door; two 4x4 support posts have recently been added to the front of this feature. A small square red brick chimney is centered on the crest of the roof. Additions have

been built onto the rear of this building, including a modern shed-roofed garage at the rear west corner. Windows visible on side and rear elevations are vinyl sash single-hung and modern fixed units.

According to County Assessor's records, this small residence was built in 1906 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular building that clearly dates to the historical period. Replacement of the windows, front door, and siding with unlike materials, however, has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular dwelling of its time. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

Armijo House, 224 Malcolm Street (Project Number 80): This small wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Spindlework Subtype architectural style, as evidenced by the pyramidal roof and turned wooden porch posts. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with original horizontal drop siding with vertical cornerboards, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed with simple classical-inspired board and molding cornices. A nearly full-width hip-roofed front porch is centered on the main (south) facade. The porch canopy is supported on four symmetrically arranged turned wooden posts, each with one or two decoratively curved and notched wooden brackets at the top; two additional half-posts (false supports), also with decorative wooden brackets, are placed against the house façade at the porch's rear corners. The porch shelters an off-center front door—a modern fiberglass replacement with modern board trim—flanked by two symmetrically arranged tall narrow vinyl sash single-hung windows. Access is by way of centrally placed modern board steps and a modern replacement board deck. Windows visible on other elevations are vinyl sash single-hung and sliding units of various sizes, some with original wooden corniced crowns. A small square red brick chimney is situated just north of the roof peak.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1906 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Spindlework Subtype architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1880 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, turned posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. Although this residence's form remains remarkably intact, replacement of the front door and all windows with unlike elements has compromised the building's integrity. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Seidl House #1, 218 Malcolm Street (Project Number 81): This wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style, as evidenced by the pyramidal roof, pedimented front cross-gable, patterned shingles, and classical columns. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to resemble large stone blocks, is clad with original horizontal drop siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed with simple classical-inspired board and molding cornices. Lower walls are flared. The main (south) façade of the building is dominated by a large pedimented cross-gabled extension, offset to the west, with a large wood sash double-hung cottage window on its face and original octagonal wood shingle imbrication and a small metal sash single-hung window in the pediment face. A hip-roofed porch with closed rail balustrades and two classical Tuscan wood columns fills the space between the cross-gabled and

pyramidal sections of the house. The porch shelters a slightly off-center front door—an original single-light wood panel and glass unit—and a large window, identical to that of the extension face. Poured concrete steps and an original narrow board tongue and groove deck provide access. Windows visible on other elevations are wood sash double-hung units, arranged singly or in pairs. Windows and doors throughout the building retain their original corniced wood molding crowns. A small square red brick chimney is situated just east of the roof peak.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1902 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. This residence is a remarkably intact example of its type—only the small inconspicuous window in the front pediment face is an unsympathetic replacement. The building is therefore recommended eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence would also likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Blue House, 214 Malcolm Street (Project Number 82): This small side-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with horizontal metal siding (faux wide lapped boards with faux medium lapped boards in the gables), and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends. The main (south) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged; the centered front door—a modern replacement unit—is flanked by two tall narrow slightly asymmetrically spaced metal sash single-hung windows. A nearly full-width hip-roofed front porch with boxed eaves and simple classical-inspired board and molding cornices, is placed slightly off-center on the building façade, sheltering the front door and windows. Four evenly spaced faux wrought iron posts support the canopy. The rear slope of the roof is extended to cover a large rear addition, a break in the slope marking the juncture between the two sections. Windows visible on side and rear elevations of the building are all metal sash single-hung or sliding units. A small square red brick chimney is offset to the west on the original building's roof crest.

According to County Assessor's records, this small residence was built in 1901 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular building that clearly dates to the historical period. Alteration of the windows, doors, cladding, and front porch, however, has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular dwelling of its time. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, though, this house would likely be a contributing element.

Seidl House #2, 208 Malcolm Street (Project Number 83): This large wood frame residence was built as a simple front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow, as evidenced by its low-pitched roof, widely overhanging open eaves, exposed rafter ends, and false beams in the gables. The building rests on a modern concrete block foundation, is clad with composition shingles, and is roofed with standing seam sheet metal. The front (south) façade is nearly symmetrically arranged; the front door, an original single-light wood panel and glass unit, is offset slightly to the west, flanked by two tall narrow symmetrically spaced fixed metal frame windows, one on each side. A small front-gabled hood, with exposed rafter ends and two slender

chamfered knee brace supports, shelters the front door. Above the porch, a large wooden louvered vent is centered in the gable. Windows visible on other elevations are metal sash single-hung, sliding, or fixed units. The chimney, a small square red brick feature, is offset to the south on the roof crest. A small front-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1906 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The residence is an example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation between 1905 and 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include low-pitched roofs, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Replacement of this building's windows and siding, however, has compromised its integrity. The house is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, clearly dates to the historical period and would likely prove a contributing element should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area.

Headley House, 202 Malcolm Street (Project Number 84): This large wood frame residence is an example of a front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow. The building's Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, widely overhanging open eaves, exposed rafter ends, false beams in the gables, and a prominent cutaway porch with a battered column. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with stucco veneer, and is roofed with composition shingles. Rafter ends are embellished with decorative notches and a continuous wood pole, extending through holes in the rafter ends on each side of the building, adds visual interest. Ends of faux beams in the gables are decoratively beveled. The main (south) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged, with a cutaway front porch on the east bordered by a closed rail balustrade with one battered board support column at the corner. A second support column and part of the balustrade were apparently removed during installation of a wheelchair lift. The porch shelters a slightly off-center front door—an original eight-light wood panel and glass unit—flanked by a large wood sash double-hung cottage window. An identical wood sash cottage window is centered on the building face west of the porch and a small horizontal window, probably vinyl sash, is centered in the gable. A shallow rectangular bay window on the east elevation features a band of three windows across its face; the windows, probably wood sash double-hung units, are obscured by plastic sheeting. Other visible windows are mostly original wood sash double-hung units, arranged singly or in pairs, while a few windows, including the basement windows, are vinyl sash replacements. A large rectangular red brick chimney with a decorative corbelled top is centered on the crest of the roof. A small clipped-front-gabled wood frame garage, also with exposed rafter ends and stucco cladding, is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1921 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Additional research would be needed to determine a connection between this building and the historical German immigrant community. The residence is an example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation between 1905 and 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include low-pitched roofs, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Replacement of some windows and alteration of the front porch, however, have compromised this building's integrity. The house is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, clearly dates to the historical period and may prove a contributing element should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area.

Powell House, 615 S. 4th Avenue (Project Number 85): This small residence is a simple expression of the Ranch architectural style, as evidenced by its very low-pitched side-gabled roof, widely overhanging boxed eaves, picture windows, and asymmetrical composition. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with modern replacement sheet metal siding (faux wide lapped boards), and is roofed with composition shingles. Rakes are close rather than overhanging. The main (west) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged, with a large cutaway porch at the southwest corner, sheltering a slightly off-center wood slab front door and a large picture window. A small vinyl sash single-hung window is asymmetrically placed on the façade north of the porch. The porch is embellished with two faux wrought iron posts, and faux wrought iron railings encircle the low poured concrete deck. A low brick planter borders the poured concrete steps. Visible windows and doors on other elevations include a modern fiberglass replacement door, original wood sash double-hung and picture windows, and vinyl sash single-hung replacements.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1954 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed to identify any connection between this building and the historical German immigrant community. The residence exhibits elements of the Ranch architectural style, which was prevalent throughout the United States from about 1935 to 1975. Typical Ranch house features include a low-pitched roof, open or closed eaves, picture or ribbon windows, large exterior chimneys, asymmetrical composition, muted traditional detailing, and integral garages. This simple Ranch house has been altered through replacement of siding, numerous windows, and the back door, compromising its integrity and leaving the building a poor example the Ranch architectural tradition. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing under Criterion C. The residence, however, retains the appearance of a mid-twentieth century house and may prove eligible as a contributing element in a Germantown historic district, if such a district is identified.

Coleman House, 151 W. Maple Street (Project Number 86): The original (front) portion of this wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Spindlework Subtype architectural style, as evidenced by its pyramidal roof and turned wooden porch posts. Additions have since been built onto the rear of the structure. The original building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with wide modern hardiplank lapped boards, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. A nearly full-width hip-roofed front porch, supported on four original symmetrically arranged turned wooden posts, is centered on the main (north) facade. The porch shelters an off-center front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—flanked by two large asymmetrically arranged windows, a fixed vinyl window to the west and a smaller vinyl sliding window to the east. Faux wrought iron railings border the deck and modern board steps. Windows visible on other elevations are also vinyl fixed or sliding units. A small square red brick chimney with a corbelled top is situated on the rear hipped addition's roof crest. A large stucco-clad clipped-front-gable garage is sited to the rear of the house. This building features a large modern vehicle door on the main (west) facade, a round window opening in the gable, three now-filled round-headed windows along the south side, and an imitation thatch roof with rounded eaves.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1897 (Walla Walla County 2015), while the owner, Bill Coleman (personal communication 2015), provided a construction date of 1898. Mr. Coleman also noted that the adjacent garage was originally built as a stable. The residence is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Spindlework Subtype architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1880 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, turned posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. Although this

residence's form remains relatively intact, as viewed from the front, replacement of windows, the front door, and siding with unlike elements has compromised the building's integrity. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Santo House, 147 W. Maple Street (Project Number 87): This small wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular expression of the Queen Anne architectural style, as evidenced by the pyramidal roof and pedimented front cross-gable. The building has since been extensively altered. The residence rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with modern vinyl siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The main (north) façade of the building is dominated by a large pedimented cross-gable, offset to the east, with a large original wood sash double-hung window centered on its face and a small louvered vent in the pediment. A full-width open porch with a hipped canopy once filled the space between the cross-gabled and pyramidal sections of the house. This feature has since been enclosed and a replacement wood slab door and a nine-light wood sash window installed on its face. A small low-pitched front-gabled hood supported on two decoratively notched and curved wood brackets, shelters the front door. Access is by a poured concrete deck and steps. Windows visible on other elevations of the building are wood sash double-hung units, arranged singly or in pairs. A small square red brick chimney is situated just west of the roof peak.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1905 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The present owner, Heather Santo (personal communication 2015), identified this house as the original Zitterkopf family home and noted that descendants of this German family still live in the Walla Walla area. Ms. Santo stated that her family has owned the house for 25 years—they are only the second owners. The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1880 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. Although this residence is recognizable as a historical building, replacement of the cladding and enclosure of the front porch have severely compromised its integrity. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Thomas House, 143 W. Maple Street (Project Number 88): This small side-gabled wood frame residence is a modest mixture of the Craftsman Bungalow and Colonial Revival architectural styles. The building's Craftsman elements include a low pitched roof, open eaves with exposed rafter ends, and false beams in the gables, while the Colonial elements include the centered door, arched porch canopy, multi-light wood sash windows, shutters, and symmetrical composition. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with stucco veneer, and is roofed with composition shingles. The roof is side-gabled with a full-width front-gabled rear extension and eaves are moderately overhanging. The main (north) façade of the building is dominated by a prominent cross-gable, offset to the west, embellished with beveled-end false beams and plain barge boards with rounded ends. The front entrance—a wood slab door with a small round-headed window—is centered on the façade, sheltered beneath a small front-gabled arched hood, supported on two elaborately curved and notched board and molding wood brackets. Two large 20-light wood sash windows symmetrically flank the front door, each with one decorative wooden shutter at its outer edge. Two façade basement windows are wood sash casements. Visible windows on other parts of the building are wood sash double-hung and vinyl sash single-hung units, arranged singly or

in pairs. A small square red brick chimney is situated at the peak of the rear extension roof. A large two-car front-gabled garage, with exposed rafter ends and knee braces in the gables, is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). Based on the Craftsman detailing, however, the construction date is probably 1905 or later. The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Long-term area resident Heather Santo (personal communication 2015) identifies this building as the former residence of Jack Reil, a local brewer. The residence is a simple mixture of the Craftsman Bungalow and Colonial Revival architectural styles. The Craftsman style was prevalent throughout the nation from 1905-1930, while the Colonial Revival style was common between 1880 and 1955. Typical Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition, while Colonial elements include prominent front doors, arched classical porticos, multi-light double-hung windows, classical cornices at the eavelines, and symmetrical composition. Despite replacement of some side windows with incompatible units, this historical residence remains a remarkably intact example of a vernacular Craftsman Bungalow - Colonial Revival stylistic hybrid. As such, it is recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building would likely also contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Kelley House, 135 W. Maple Street (Project Number 89): This small side-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation and is clad with modern replacement horizontal drop siding on the front (north) elevation, original horizontal drop siding on the east side, and horizontal hardiplank siding on the west side. Eaves are moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends and roofing is composition shingle. The main (north) façade of the building is slightly asymmetrical: a slightly off-center front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—is flanked by two large asymmetrically spaced vinyl sash single-hung windows, one on each side. A nearly full-width hip-roofed front porch, supported on four evenly spaced 4x4 replacement posts and surrounded by a modern open rail balustrade, shelters the front door and windows and poured concrete steps provide access. Windows visible on other elevations are mostly vinyl sash single-hung replacements with a few original wood sash double-hung units; the size of a number of window openings has been altered. A small red brick chimney is offset to the west on the upper south slope of the roof.

According to County Assessor's records, this small residence was built in 1905 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular building that clearly dates to the historical period. Alteration of windows, the front door, siding, and the front porch, however, has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular dwelling of its time. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

International Church of the Foursquare Gospel House, 129 W. Maple Street (Project Number 90): According to local residents Phil Neumann (personal communication 2015) and Grant Crichton (personal communication 2015), a recent fire destroyed the upper story of this vernacular front-gabled Queen Anne – Free Classic residence. The building's architectural style, however, remains evident in the first-floor classical columns and patterned wood shingles. Today the building is a one-story structure, the roof rebuilt in a low-pitched front-gabled form with moderately overhanging open eaves, exposed rafter ends,

composition shingle roofing, and T1-11-clad gables. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, scored to look like large stone blocks, and is clad with original horizontal drop siding with original fishscale wood shingles cladding the upper walls. The main (north) façade of the building is nearly symmetrically arranged, with a very slightly off-center front door—a wood panel and glass replacement (correct for the period but too simple for this home)—flanked by two large fixed windows, each probably replacing a pair of wood sash double-hung windows. The front door and adjacent windows are sheltered beneath a full-width under-the-roof front porch with four full-height symmetrically spaced classical Tuscan wood columns supporting a simple board and molding entablature. Centered modern board steps provide access. Windows visible on other elevations are a mix of metal sash sliding and wood sash double-hung units. A modern cylindrical metal stovepipe rises from the west slope of the roof.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1910 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. Post-fire reconstruction of this building's roof, however, and replacement of many windows with unlike types, have severely compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular Queen Anne – Free Classic residence. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, could still contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Pena House, 125 W. Maple Street (Project Number 91): This large wood frame residence was built as a simple front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow, as evidenced by its low-pitched roof, widely overhanging eaves, and knee braces in the gables. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with vinyl siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. The eaves have been boxed with modern metal soffits and fascia. The front (north) façade is asymmetrically arranged; the front door, a modern wood slab replacement, is offset slightly to the west, flanked by large asymmetrically spaced windows, a small picture window to the west and a long narrow metal sash sliding window to the east. Placement of the front door and windows suggests the building was constructed with a full-width under-the-roof front porch, which was subsequently enclosed. A small front-gabled hood supported on two round steel posts has been added, sheltering the front door. Poured concrete steps, perhaps original, provide access. A small wood sash casement window is centered in the front gable. Windows visible on other elevations are metal sash sliding or single-hung units or fixed picture windows. A small square red brick chimney, now mostly covered with sheet metal, is centered on the roof just west of the crest. A shed-roofed garage has been built onto the southeast (rear) corner of the house.

Although County Assessor's records provide a construction date of 1900 for this residence (Walla Walla County 2015), the actual date is probably ca. 1910, based on the style's period of popularity, as well as dates of other Craftsman buildings in the vicinity. The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The residence is an example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation between 1905 and 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include low-pitched roofs, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Replacement of this building's windows, front door, and siding and alteration of the front porch, however, have severely compromised its integrity. The house is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, clearly dates to

the historical period and would likely prove a contributing element should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area.

Alaniz House, 119 W. Maple Street (Project Number 92): This small wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne – Spindlework Subtype architectural style, as evidenced by the pyramidal roof, turned wooden porch posts, front cross-gable, and patterned shingles. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with horizontal metal siding (faux wide lapped boards), and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed with simple board and molding cornices. The main (north) façade of the building features a centered nearly full-width hip-roofed porch, the canopy supported on four symmetrically arranged spindlework posts, each with one or two decoratively curved and notched wooden brackets at the top. The porch shelters the slightly off-center front door, a modern fiberglass unit, and two large symmetrically spaced tall narrow vinyl sash single-hung windows. Modern board steps provide access. A small prominent cross-gable, embellished with diamond-shaped wood shingles and classical-inspired wood moldings, is centered on the porch canopy, accentuating the front door and steps. A large hipped extension is built onto the rear of the residence. Visible windows on side elevations of the building are modern vinyl sash single-hung units, arranged singly or in pairs, or vinyl sash casements. The building has three chimneys: a small square red brick chimney just east of the pyramidal roof peak, another small square red brick chimney on the east slope of the rear extension, and a full-height modern concrete block chimney on the rear extension's east wall.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1930 (Walla Walla County 2015); the date was probably intended to read 1903, based on the style's period of popularity, as well as dates of similar buildings in the vicinity. The residence is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Spindlework Subtype architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1880 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. Although this residence is readily recognizable as a historical building and its form remains remarkably intact, replacement of the siding, windows, and front door has compromised the building's integrity. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

McCauley Commercial Building, 113 W. Maple Street (Project Number 93): This large wood frame commercial building is composed of an original high one-story front-gabled building, facing north onto W. Maple Street, and a series of front-gabled and shed-roofed wood frame additions of various heights built onto the rear. The building has been vacant for about 40 years (Rondall "Ron" Brown, personal communication 2015) and is in an advanced state of disrepair. The original building's clipped front gable is now hidden behind a broad rectangular false-front parapet. The parapet is divided into two sections by two roughly oval shallowly recessed signboard areas, a wide signboard area on the west and a narrow signboard area on the east. The main entrance, a large recessed single-leaf wood panel and glass door with a decorative thumb-latch handle, is centered below the wide signboard area, flanked by angled display windows. A large bank of windows surrounds the recessed entryway—one large display window on each side and a band of nine wood sash casements across the top. Although plywood has been tacked over most of the façade windows, some have been broken. No windows or doors are situated beneath the narrow signboard at the east side of the façade. A wood panel door at the far west side of the façade opens into a low shed-roofed vestibule leading to the basement stairs. The front (north) section of the building

rests on a poured concrete foundation, while sections to the rear appear to be built on post and pier foundations. The main (north) façade is stucco-clad, while portions to the rear are covered with various styles of horizontal drop siding, horizontal boards, or corrugated sheet metal. Eaves on the front portion of the building are slightly to moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends, while those on rear sections have exposed rafter ends. Roofing is highly deteriorated composition shingles. A long low loading dock on the west side of the building, accessed by high wide wooden sliding or hinged doors, borders the alley. Windows on the sides of the building are original wood sash units. A tall square red brick chimney rises from a low northeastern section of the building, while a full-height square red brick chimney stands to the rear against an east wall.

According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, front portions of this building, identified as a "store" to the front and "storage" to the rear, were present by 1923 (Sanborn Map Company 1923). By 1946 the building is identified as a "wholesale liquor" establishment (Sanborn Map Company 1946). Local residents report that at various times in the past the building housed a neighborhood grocery store, a polka hall and community gathering place, a brewery, and in more recent times an antique shop and a swap meet (Louis Gonzales, Phil Neumann, and Bob Savage, personal communication 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Lifelong local resident, Rondall Brown (personal communication 2015) identifies this building as the old German brewery. The building is an example of a False-Front Commercial Building, a building type in which the main façade is extended as a parapet making the building appear larger and more imposing. This type of building was particularly common in the western United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although deteriorated, this building's historical fabric appears intact. The building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C, as an intact local example of the False-Front Commercial Building type. The building may also be eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A, for its contribution to the cultural cohesion of Walla Walla's early twentieth century Volga German immigrant community, although additional research would be needed to confirm such a historical connection. The building would likely also contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Savage House, 107 W. Maple Street (Project Number 94): This wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style, as evidenced by the pyramidal roof, pedimented front cross-gable, patterned shingles, and classical columns. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to resemble large stone blocks, is clad with asbestos shingles, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. A large pedimented gabled dormer is centered on the upper east slope of the roof and an identical dormer is centered on the upper west slope. The main (north) façade of the building is dominated by a large pedimented cross-gabled extension, offset to the west, with a large fixed wood frame replacement window on its face and original fishscale wood shingle imbrication and a small wood sash casement window in the pediment. A hip-roofed porch with modern open rail balustrades and two classical Tuscan wood columns fills the space between the cross-gabled and pyramidal sections of the house. The porch shelters a slightly off-center front door—a replacement wood slab unit—and a large window, a fixed wood frame replacement. Modern board steps and an original narrow board tongue and groove deck provide access. Windows visible on other elevations are mostly fixed wood frame replacements with a few original wood sash double-hung and casement windows. A small square red brick chimney with a corbelled top is situated at the peak of the roof.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1914 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to

add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. This residence, although readily recognizable as historical, has been altered through replacement of windows, the front door, and siding with unlike elements, compromising the building's integrity. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Dry Cleaner / Harshman House, 808 S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 95): This large front-gabled wood frame commercial building / residence was built as a simple expression of the Craftsman Bungalow architectural style, as evidenced by its low-pitched roof, widely overhanging open eaves, and knee braces in the gables. Local residents identify the building as a former dry cleaning establishment (Rondall "Ron" Brown and John Edson, personal communication 2015), apparently built with living quarters to the rear. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation; a seam in the concrete indicates the northern section, also distinguished by a break in the roof slope, is a later addition. The building is clad with asbestos shingles and roofed with composition shingles. The front (east) façade is symmetrically arranged; the centered front door, a modern single-leaf wood slab replacement, is adjoined by two large vertical display windows nearly the height of the door, openings that are now filled with vinyl sash sliding windows. A small very low-pitched front-gabled hood supported on angled board braces, shelters the front door; this feature is entirely of modern construction. A double set of poured concrete steps, accessed from the north or the south, provides access to the main entrance. The steps are immediately adjacent to the sidewalk, additional evidence of the building's commercial nature. A small metal louvered vent is centered in the gable and a tall narrow wood sash double-hung window is centered on the north addition face. Windows visible on side elevations are a mix of original wood sash double-hung, metal sash sliding, and vinyl sash single-hung and sliding units. A small square red brick chimney is placed slightly west of center on the north slope of the roof. A small front-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear (northwest) of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this building was constructed in 1910 (Walla Walla County 2015); absence of the building on the 1923 Sanborn fire insurance maps, however, and its depiction on 1930 maps indicate the actual date is ca. 1925 (Sanborn Map Company 1923, 1930). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Lifelong local resident Rondall "Ron" Brown (personal communication 2015) remembers this building as the Pioneer Cleaners, a German owned and operated dry cleaning service during the 1940s and early 1950s. Mr. Brown notes that a painted and neon sign, featuring a small boy in a uniform with the name of the business in neon lettering, stood in front of the building. Sanborn maps confirm that the building was a "dry cleaning" business in 1946 and 1953, and also note that it served as a "store" in 1930 (Sanborn Map Company 1930, 1946, 1953). This commercial/residential building is an example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation between 1905 and 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include low-pitched roofs, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Replacement of this building's windows, front door, and siding and addition of the front porch hood, however, has severely compromised its integrity. The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, clearly dates to the historical period and would likely prove a contributing element should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area.

Hammond House, 812 S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 96): This large front-gabled wood frame residence is an example of a Craftsman Bungalow. The building's Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, widely overhanging eaves, false beams in the gables, and a prominent cutaway porch. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with sheet metal siding (faux horizontal lapped boards), and is roofed with composition shingles. Sheet metal now sheaths the gables' false beams and encloses the rafter ends. The main (east) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged, with a cutaway front porch to the north bordered by a closed rail balustrade with a classical Tuscan wood column at the corner. The porch shelters an off-center front door, a modern fiberglass replacement. A pair of vinyl sash single-hung windows on the façade south of the porch provides visual balance, and a small vinyl louvered vent is centered in the gable. Visible windows on other elevations are also vinyl sash single-hung units, arranged singly or in pairs. A small shed-roofed garage is sited south of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1927 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Additional research would be needed to confirm a connection between this building and the historical German immigrant community. The residence is an example of a Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation from 1905 to 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers and columns, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Although this building clearly dates to the historical period, replacement of windows, the front door, and siding with unlike elements and enclosure of the rafter ends severely compromise its integrity. The residence is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building may contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Romo House, 152 Malcolm Street (Project Number 97): This small pyramidal-roofed wood frame cottage is a simple vernacular building, devoid of stylistic detail. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with horizontal drop siding with vertical cornerboards, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed with simple board and molding cornices. The main (south) façade of the building is nearly symmetrical with a slightly off-center front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—flanked by a two tall narrow vinyl sash single-hung windows. The front door and windows are sheltered beneath a nearly full-width hip-roofed porch canopy, centered on the façade and supported on four modern hardiplank 4x4 posts. A modern board balustrade surrounds the porch. Visible windows on other parts of the building are modern vinyl sash single-hung or sliding units, many with original wood molding corniced crowns. A small square red brick chimney is situated on the north slope of the roof just below the peak. A small front-gabled wood frame garage, recently remodeled, is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1896 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a simple unstyled building, probably with modest stylistic detailing removed during remodeling efforts. Although this house is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of windows and doors and alteration of the front porch have compromised its integrity. The building, no longer representative of modest dwellings of its era, is recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The house, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Barnett House, 148 Malcolm Street (Project Number 98): This small pyramidal-roofed wood frame cottage is a simple vernacular building, devoid of stylistic detail. The building rests on a modern concrete block foundation, is clad with horizontal vinyl siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed with simple board and molding cornices. The main (south) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged with a slightly off-center front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—flanked by two asymmetrically spaced windows, a small vinyl sash single-hung window on the west and a small picture window on the east. A small front-gabled hood, supported on stacked beam brackets, shelters the front door, and modern board steps provide access. Visible windows on other parts of the building are modern vinyl sash single-hung or sliding units and small picture windows. Several window openings have been altered and all original trim has been removed. A small square red brick chimney is situated on the west slope of the roof just below the peak. A small front-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1896 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a simple unstyled building, probably with modest stylistic detailing removed over the years during various remodeling efforts. Although this house is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of windows and doors and alteration of the front porch have compromised its integrity. The building, no longer representative of modest dwellings of its era, is recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The house, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Reyes House, 144 Malcolm Street (Project Number 99): This small side-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with wide horizontal lapped hardiplank boards, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends. The main (south) façade of the building is symmetrically arranged; a centered front door—a modern fiberglass unit—is flanked by two tall narrow symmetrically spaced vinyl sash single-hung windows, one on each side. A broad poured concrete deck and steps, truncated at the sides to appear curved, provide access. Windows visible on side elevations are vinyl sash single-hung and sliding units. A large square red brick chimney with decorative corbelled brickwork at the top is offset to the west on the crest of the roof. Although not obvious from the street, large gabled additions have been built onto the rear of the original building.

According to County Assessor's records, this small residence was built in 1901 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular building that clearly dates to the historical period. Replacement of the windows, front door, and siding with unlike materials, however, has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular dwelling of its time. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

Newton House, 138 Malcolm Street (Project Number 100): This rectangular wood frame house is an example of the Colonial Revival – Cape Cod architectural style, identified by its one-story side-gabled form, decorative window shutters, prominent front porch, absence of front roof dormers, and muted classical detailing. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with metal siding (faux wide lapped boards), and is roofed with composition shingles. The roof is moderately pitched and side gabled, with close rakes, moderately overhanging boxed eaves, and prominent cornice returns. The main

(south) façade of the building is slightly asymmetrical: the front door—a modern wood slab replacement—is offset slightly to the east, flanked by two asymmetrically placed windows, a vinyl sash single-hung window to the west and a large picture window to the east. The windows are embellished with modern vinyl shutters and window boxes. A small front-gabled hood supported on triangular brackets shelters the front door; all elements of the hood are covered with modern sheet metal. Windows on side elevations are vinyl sash single-hung and sliding units, the most visible of which are provided with vinyl shutters. A small octagonal vinyl window is placed on the front (south) façade of a shallow east wall extension. A square red brick chimney is offset to the east on the rear slope of the roof.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1896 (Walla Walla County 2015); this is almost certainly an error, perhaps the date of an earlier home on the lot, as the present building's style and form indicate a much later date. The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed, however, to identify a connection between this home and the historical German immigrant community. The house is a vernacular expression of the Colonial Revival – Cape Cod architectural tradition. Colonial Revival buildings were popular throughout the nation from about 1880 to 1955 and feature classical detailing, often with symmetrically balanced facades and multi-light paired windows. The Cape Cod subtype of the style, most popular from the 1920s to 1955, features a one-story side-gabled form, multi-light windows with decorative shutters, brick chimneys, little roof overhang, and elaborate entrances. Replacement of the front door, windows, and cladding on this residence has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of its historical style. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing under Criterion C. The house, however, remains clearly recognizable as a historical building and may be able to contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Pooley House, 132 Malcolm Street (Project Number 101): This 1.5-story front-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with modern wide lapped horizontal boards, and is roofed with composition shingles. The roof is moderately pitched and eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed with modern board soffits and fascia. The main (south) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged, with the main entrance—a modern fiberglass replacement door—offset to the west, flanked by two asymmetrically spaced tall narrow vinyl single-hung windows. A small vinyl sliding window is centered in the gable. All façade windows are embellished with modern board shutters. The front door is sheltered beneath a small front-gabled arched canopy supported on plank brackets with decoratively notched and curved ends; two vertical 4x4s have now been added for additional support. Windows visible on side elevations are vinyl or metal sash single-hung and sliding units, also with modern board shutters. A modern cylindrical metal stovepipe is situated on the east slope of the roof.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1896 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular building, which clearly dates to the historical period. Alteration of the windows, siding, and front door, however, has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular dwelling of its time. The residence is therefore not recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

Rodriguez and Solis House, 122 Malcolm Street (Project Number 102): This small side-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with combed wood shingles, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are

moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends. The main (south) façade of the building is somewhat symmetrical: the centered front door—a four-light wood panel and glass unit, probably original—is flanked by two asymmetrically spaced windows, a small vinyl sash single-hung unit to the east and a large picture window (probably replacing a pair of wood sash double-hung windows) to the west. A small front-gabled arched hood, supported on decoratively curved solid wood brackets, shelters the front door. A small square red brick chimney is offset slightly to the east on the roof crest. Multiple gabled and shed-roofed additions have been built onto the rear of the house. Windows visible on side elevations are vinyl sash single-hung and sliding units and one original wood sash double-hung unit.

According to County Assessor's records, this small residence was built in 1896 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular building that clearly dates to the historical period. Replacement of windows and siding with unlike materials, however, has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular dwelling of its time. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

Velazquez House, 118 Malcolm Street (Project Number 103): This small, rectangular, side-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house rests on a modern concrete block foundation, is clad with wide horizontal lapped fiberboard, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends. The main (south) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged, dominated by a large cutaway porch at the southwest corner of the building. The porch, supported by two modern 6x6 square wood posts and surrounded by a modern open rail balustrade, shelters a slightly off-center wood slab front door and a large vinyl sash sliding window. A smaller vinyl sash sliding window is centered on the building façade east of the porch. A break in the roof slope at the rear of the porch extends across the entire façade, suggesting the house may have been built with a full-width shed-roofed front porch, half of which was subsequently enclosed. Additions have been built onto the rear of the building. Windows visible on side elevations are also vinyl sash sliding units and some openings appear to have been altered.

According to County Assessor's records, this small residence was built in 1940 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed to confirm a connection between this residence and the historical German immigrant community. The house is an unstyled vernacular building that clearly dates to the historical period. Alteration of windows and the front porch, however, has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular dwelling of its time. The residence is therefore not recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, this house may prove a contributing element.

Roosevelt View LLC House, 108 Malcolm Street (Project Number 104): This small side-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with horizontal wide lapped hardiplank boards with modern staggered shingles in the gables, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends. The main (south) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged; a slightly off-center front door—a wood frame and glass replacement—is flanked by two tall narrow symmetrically spaced vinyl sash single-hung windows. A nearly full-width hip-roofed front porch, with four symmetrically spaced modern 4x4 and 4x6 posts and a modern vinyl

balustrade, shelters the front door and windows and poured concrete steps provide access. One vinyl sash single-hung window is centered on each side elevation with a metal louvered vent in each gable. A small square red brick chimney is centered on the roof crest.

According to County Assessor's records, this small residence was built in 1901 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular building that clearly dates to the historical period. Alteration of the windows, door, cladding, and front porch, however, has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular dwelling of its time. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

US Bank National Association House, 102 Malcolm Street (Project Number 105): This small side-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with horizontal vinyl siding, and is roofed with standing seam sheet metal. Eaves are moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends. The main (south) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged; a slightly off-center front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—is flanked by two tall narrow symmetrically spaced vinyl sash single-hung windows, each with modern vinyl shutters. A nearly full-width hip-roofed front porch, with a metal-clad 4x4 post at each corner, shelters the front door and windows. Access is via a poured concrete deck and steps. Multiple gabled and shed-roofed additions have been built onto the rear of this house. Windows visible on side elevations are vinyl sash single-hung and sliding units of various sizes, some with modern vinyl shutters. A large square red brick chimney with decorative corbelled brickwork at the top is placed near the center of the original building's roof crest, and a small square red brick chimney is situated on the crest of a rear addition roof.

According to County Assessor's records, this small residence was built in 1896 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular building that clearly dates to the historical period. Alteration of windows, doors, cladding, and the front porch, however, has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular dwelling of its time. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

Upper Columbia Corporation SDA House, 35 W. Maple Street (Project Number 106): This large wood frame residence is an example of a front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow. The building's Craftsman elements include widely overhanging open eaves, exposed rafter ends, knee braces in the gables, a prominent cutaway porch, large dormers, and shingle imbrication. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks and is clad with stucco veneer, which is not original, with coursed rectangular wood shingles cladding the dormers and gable faces. The lower walls and lower gables are flared. The main (north) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged, with a cutaway front porch to the west bordered by a closed rail balustrade with two classical Tuscan wood support columns. The porch shelters a slightly off-center front door, a single-light wood panel and glass unit, that is probably original. At some point the western part of the cutaway porch was enclosed with horizontal T1-11, leaving the front balustrade and columns visible and a narrow passageway to access the front door. A large vinyl sash single-hung window is centered on the building façade east of the porch, and a pair of small, vinyl sash, single-hung windows are centered in the gable. Simple board and molding corniced crowns remain intact over the windows and door. Visible windows on other elevations are also vinyl sash

single-hung or casement units. A large shed-roofed wall dormer, embellished with shingle cladding and knee braces, is situated on each slope of the roof. A full height exterior concrete block chimney (built of "donut"-shaped square concrete blocks) stands against the rear wall of the building; this feature is of a later date than the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1920 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The building is an example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation between 1905 and 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include low-pitched roofs, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Replacement of this building's windows and cladding and partial enclosure of the front porch, however, have severely compromised its integrity. The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, clearly dates to the historical period and would likely prove a contributing element should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area.

German Lutheran Church, 801 S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 107): This high one-story wood frame church was built as a simple vernacular expression of the Colonial Revival architectural style, as evidenced by the building's symmetry, form, and windows. Craftsman stylistic detailing is also apparent, including the overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and ornamental knee braces. The building's original form is described as Center Steeple, a church with the tower and spire centered on the main façade. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with horizontal drop siding with vertical cornerboards, and is roofed with composition shingles. A lower hip-roofed addition extends across the east end of the building, its foundation smooth rather than scored concrete. Four large round-headed windows, now vinyl replacements with faux muntins, are evenly spaced across each side of the building with a fifth identical window on each side of the east addition. The window openings and the original board and molding trim remain intact. The front-gabled roof is moderately pitched with widely overhanging open eaves, exposed rafter ends, large decoratively curved and notched knee braces in the gables, and a tall square red brick chimney is on its front south slope. The original main (west) façade of the building is of symmetrical design. The square tower is centered on the façade with a small round-headed vinyl window centered on its west face. A pent roof encircles the top of the tower, separating it from the slightly smaller square lantern above. A large pair of wooden louvered vents is centered on each face of the lantern, and another pent roof at the top of this feature separates it from the spire. This pent roof is embellished with four prominent cross-gables, each with decoratively curved and notched bargeboard trim. The eight-sided composition shingle-clad spire rises to a peak, capped with a metal finial and a gold-painted wooden cross. Alteration of the concrete foundation on the west end of the building indicates the original main entrance was centered below the tower and spire. A full-width modern vestibule with T1-11 cladding and a series of tall narrow fixed vinyl windows now covers this area. The present main entrance, a double slab door, opens into the north face of the modern vestibule, accessed from the north by poured concrete steps and a wheelchair ramp. The cornerstone, now concealed beneath the ramp near the northwest corner of the building, reads: "FRIEDENS GEMEINDE / DER EVANG. SYNODE / VON N. AMR. 1922".

According to the cornerstone, this church was built in 1922. This church served members of Walla Walla's Volga German community (Germans from Russia) (Rondall "Ron" Brown, personal communication 2015), immigrants who settled in the area between 1882 and 1920 forming the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The church is an example of vernacular Colonial Revival ecclesiastical architecture, heavily influenced by the Craftsman architectural style popular at the time. Colonial Revival architectural features, as used in church construction, include side- and front-gabled forms, round-headed and rectangular window and door openings, multi-light windows, horizontal board siding often painted white, and simple symmetrical composition. Typical

Craftsman elements include exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Although this church clearly dates to the historical period, replacement of the windows with vinyl sash units and, particularly, construction of a large modern addition on the main façade, resulting in removal of the original entryway, have severely compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a church of its style and era. The church is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C, for its architectural merits. Following additional research, however, the church would likely qualify for individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, for its contribution to the cultural cohesion of Walla Walla's early twentieth century Volga German immigrant community. The building would also contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Gonzalez House, 815 S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 108): This wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style, as evidenced by the pyramidal roof, pedimented front cross-gable, classical columns, dentils, and other classical embellishments. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to resemble large stone blocks, is clad with vinyl siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed with simple denticulated board and molding cornices. Lower walls are flared. The main (west) façade of the building is dominated by a large pedimented cross-gabled extension, offset to the south, with a large vinyl sash single-hung window with modern vinyl shutters centered on its face and a small wood sash casement window in the pediment. A hip-roofed porch with closed rail balustrades and two classical Tuscan wood columns fills the space between the cross-gabled and pyramidal sections of the house. The porch shelters a slightly off-center front door—an original wood unit with a large oval window—and a large window, identical to that of the extension face. Modern board steps provide access. Windows visible on other elevations are a mix of original one-over-one wood sash double-hung units, single or multi-light wood sash casements, and vinyl single-hung units. A tall square red brick chimney is situated just below the peak on the north slope of the roof. Windows and doors retain their original wood molding corniced crowns, and some windows are embellished with modern vinyl shutters. An inscription cast into the sidewalk immediately in front of this house reads "C. FRANK. / 815. S. THIRD. ST."

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). A historical photograph (Scheuerman and Trafzer 1980:169) identifies this house as the J. Conrad Frank residence and notes that the family was from Kautz, Russia. The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. This residence, although retaining its historical appearance, has been altered by replacement of windows and siding with unlike elements, compromising the building's integrity. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Mariscal House, 819 S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 109): This one-story front-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. Although the residents confirm that portions of the house are historical, the building has been extensively remodeled, leaving no original fabric visible. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with stucco veneer on the front and lapped horizontal

hardiplank on the sides, and is roofed with composition shingles. The roof is very low pitched with widely overhanging boxed eaves. The main (west) façade of the building is very wide and asymmetrically arranged; an off-center replacement front door and a large vinyl sash window are sheltered under a very low-pitched front-gabled porch with modern hardiplank support posts. Two more large vinyl windows are asymmetrically arranged on the façade, one north of the porch and one to the south. The façade door and windows are surrounded by modern denticulated board trim. Other visible windows are also modern replacements.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1915 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Extensive remodeling, however, has erased this building's historical character, leaving it unrecognizable as a historical structure. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C, for its historical architecture. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house may still qualify as a contributing element.

Benson House, 825 S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 110): This small wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style, as evidenced by the pyramidal roof and classical columns. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to resemble large stone blocks, is clad with horizontal vinyl siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The main (west) façade of the building is asymmetrical: an off-center front door—a possibly original multi-light wood panel and glass unit—is set into a narrow recessed area, flanked by two small nearly square wood sash double-hung windows, each with modern vinyl shutters. A centrally placed nearly full-width hip-roofed porch, supported on four symmetrically spaced Tuscan wood columns and surrounded by modern faux wrought iron railings, shelters the front door and windows. Centrally placed modern board steps provide access. The pyramidal roof has been extended to the rear as a full-width gabled addition. Visible windows on other parts of the building are nearly square wood sash double-hung units with modern vinyl shutters. A small square concrete (veneer?) chimney is situated on the east slope of the roof, just below the peak.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1895 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. Although this residence is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of the siding and alteration of the front porch and windows have compromised the building's integrity. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Lopez House, 827 S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 111): This small hip-roofed wood frame cottage is a simple vernacular building, devoid of stylistic detail. The building has been extensively altered by the recent addition of a large arcaded front porch. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with modern stucco veneer, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The large modern porch, a full-width shed-roofed feature with three 6x6 support posts and a modern open rail balustrade, dominates the main (west) façade of the

building. The rear portion of the porch has been enclosed and a modern door flanked by two large vinyl windows installed asymmetrically across its face. A large original cross-gable with a small wood sash casement window in its face is centered on the front (west) slope of the roof and remains visible above the porch. Windows on other parts of the building are modern vinyl sash single-hung, casement, and sliding units. A large rectangular full-height concrete block chimney was added at some point on the north wall of the building.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1905 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a simple unstyled building that has recently been altered. Although this house remains recognizable as a historical building, replacement of windows and doors, construction of a large modern chimney, and extensive remodeling of the front porch have compromised the building's integrity. The house, no longer representative of modest dwellings of its era, is recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Coyote Ridge Limited Partnership House, 831 S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 112): This small pyramidal-roofed wood frame cottage is a simple vernacular building, devoid of stylistic detail. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with asbestos shingles, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The main (west) façade of the building is symmetrically arranged with a centered front door—a wood slab replacement—flanked by a two small symmetrically spaced nearly square wood sash double-hung windows. A small front-gabled hood with close eaves and small cornice returns, supported on stacked beam brackets with decoratively curved and notched ends, shelters the front door. Four slender square porch posts, two on each side, were added later for additional support. A poured concrete deck and steps provide access. Visible windows on other elevations are also small nearly square wood sash double-hung units. A small square concrete chimney is situated on the south slope of the roof, just below the peak.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a simple unstyled building, probably built as an economical alternative to the small homes with modest Queen Anne detailing so common in the area. Although this house is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of the front door and cladding has compromised its integrity. The building, no longer representative of modest dwellings of its era, is recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The house, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Pureco and Facio House, 903 S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 113): This small, rectangular wood frame house is a modest example of the Minimal Traditional architectural style, identified by its one-story side-gabled form, low-pitched roof, close eaves and rake, picture windows, and prominent front cross-gable. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with asbestos shingles, and is roofed with composition shingles. The front door, a modern fiberglass replacement, is placed off-center on the building's main (west) façade, below the north side of the front cross-gable. A shallow front-gabled arched canopy, supported on two decoratively curved and notched wood brackets, shelters the front door. Two large asymmetrically arranged 12-light wood sash picture windows flank the front door, one north of the door and the other off-center under the cross-gable, south of the door. A small vinyl sliding window is centered in the cross-gable peak, replacing a window of a slightly different size. Windows visible on other elevations are tall narrow wood sash double-hung units. A small front-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1946 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed to determine whether this house has any connection to the historical German immigrant community. The residence is an example of the Minimal Traditional architectural style, a small economical house type, nearly devoid of stylistic ornament, developed in response to the Great Depression and built in large numbers from about 1935 to 1950. Typical Minimal Traditional features include low to moderately pitched roofs, close eaves and rake, large chimneys, and usually one or more front-facing gables. Although the historical fabric of this residence remains essentially intact, the front door and one façade window have been replaced with unlike elements. The house, therefore, is recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Although the late construction date suggests the building is not associated with the historical German community, additional research would be needed to determine whether the residence could contribute to a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Shell House, 903 S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 114): This small wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular expression of the Queen Anne architectural style, as evidenced by the pyramidal roof and pedimented front cross-gable. The building has since been extensively altered. The residence is clad with modern vinyl siding and is roofed with composition shingles. The foundation is probably poured concrete, although it is now hidden beneath vinyl skirting. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The main (west) façade of the building is dominated by a large pedimented cross-gable, offset to the north, with a small vinyl sash single-hung window centered on its face and a small louvered vinyl vent in the pediment. A full-width open porch with a hipped canopy once filled the space between the cross-gabled and pyramidal sections of the house. This feature has since been enclosed and the front door (not visible behind a screen door) and a large picture window installed on its face. A small modern metal shed-roofed canopy supported on two faux wrought iron posts shelters the front door. Access is via a poured concrete deck and steps with faux wrought iron railings on both sides. Windows visible on other elevations of the building are small vinyl sliding and single-hung units or fixed picture windows. A small square red brick chimney is situated at the peak of the roof.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1905 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. Although this residence is recognizable as a historical building, replacement of the cladding and windows and enclosure of the front porch have severely compromised its integrity. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Miramontes House, 915 S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 115): This large wood frame residence was built as a simple front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow, as evidenced by its very low-pitched roof, widely overhanging open eaves, exposed rafter ends, and knee brace porch brackets. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with asbestos shingles, and is roofed with composition shingles. The front (west) façade is asymmetrically arranged; the front door, a wood slab replacement, is offset slightly to the north, flanked by large asymmetrically spaced wood sash double-hung windows, a large window to the north and a smaller tall narrow window to the south. An arched front-gabled hood, supported on two

decoratively curved and notched knee braces, shelters the front door and poured concrete steps provide access. A small metal louvered vent is centered in the gable. Windows visible on other elevations are original wood sash double-hung units of various sizes. A small square red brick chimney is centered on the north slope of the roof. A high shed-roofed addition can be seen at the rear of the house, and a large two-car garage is sited to the south.

Although County Assessor's records provide a construction date of 1900 for this residence (Walla Walla County 2015), the actual date is probably ca. 1910, based on the style's period of popularity, as well as dates of other Craftsman buildings in the vicinity. The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The residence is an example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation between 1905 and 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include low-pitched roofs, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Replacement of this building's front door and siding, however, has compromised its integrity. The house is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, clearly dates to the historical period and would likely prove a contributing element should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area.

Bloom House, 929 S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 116): This rectangular wood frame house is an example of the Williamsburg Revival (sometimes called Cape Cod) style, a type of Colonial Revival architecture identified by its one-and-one-half story side-gabled form, front roof dormers, multi-light windows, symmetrical composition, and muted classical detailing. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with horizontal lapped boards with vertical boards in the gables, and is roofed with composition shingles. The roof is moderately pitched with close eaves and rakes. The main (west) façade of the building is nearly symmetrically arranged; two large gabled dormers are symmetrically arranged across the front (west) slope of the roof, each with a vinyl sash "four-over-four" single-hung window in its face. The front door—a modern fiberglass panel unit—is centered on the façade flanked by two large vinyl sash "multi-light" windows, a three-part sliding window to the north and a small sliding window to the south. Windows visible on other elevations are also vinyl sash single-hung or sliding units. A large rectangular full-height exterior brick chimney stands against the north side wall of the house. A small front-gabled one-car garage is attached to the north rear of the house by an open side-gabled breezeway.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1949 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed to establish a connection between this building and the historical German immigrant community. The house is a vernacular expression of the Williamsburg Revival (sometimes called Cape Cod) Colonial Revival architectural style. Colonial Revival buildings were popular throughout the nation from about 1880 to 1955 and feature classical detailing, often with symmetrically balanced facades and multi-light, often paired, windows. Replacement of windows and the front door on this residence with incompatible units, however, has compromised the building's integrity. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing under Criterion C. The house, however, remains clearly recognizable as a historical building and may be able to contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Wiessner House #1, 939 S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 117): This small wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne architectural style, as evidenced by the pyramidal roof, pediments, dormer, and patterned shingles. The building rests on a modern concrete block foundation, is

clad with original horizontal drop siding with vertical cornerboards, and is roofed with composition shingles. The roof is moderately pitched and the eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed with simple board and molding cornices. The main (west) façade of the building is nearly symmetrical: a prominent pedimented wall dormer, with a small wood sash casement window in its face, fishscale wood shingle cladding, and wood molding trim, is centered on the front (west) slope of the roof. Below the dormer a nearly full-width hip-roofed porch, supported on four asymmetrically arranged 4x4 replacement posts and bordered by a low closed rail balustrade, is centered on the facade. The porch shelters a slightly off-center front door—a replacement wood slab unit—flanked by a two large symmetrically arranged identical one-over-one wood sash double-hung windows. Poured concrete steps, offset slightly to align with the front door, provide access. A small prominent cross-gable, with wood fishscale shingles in its face and wood molding trim, is centered on the porch canopy above the steps. Visible windows on other parts of the building are mostly original wood sash double-hung units with a few metal sash sliding windows. The front door and many windows retain their original wood molding corniced crowns. A small square red brick chimney with a corbelled top is situated on the south slope of the roof, just below the peak.

County Assessor's records provide a construction date of 1900 for this residence (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1880 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. Although this residence is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of the front door, some windows, and porch posts with unlike types has compromised its integrity. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Wiessner, H. and R., House #1, 943 S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 118): This small wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular rendition of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style, as evidenced by the pyramidal roof, pedimented dormer, porch canopy cross-gable, and classical columns. The building rests on a post and pier foundation hidden behind plywood skirting, is clad with horizontal drop siding with vertical cornerboards, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed with simple board and molding cornices. The main (west) façade of the building is nearly symmetrical: a prominent pedimented wall dormer with wood fishscale shingle cladding is centered on the front slope of the roof and a nearly full-width hip-roofed porch, supported on four symmetrically spaced Tuscan wood columns, is centered on the facade. Most of the porch deck has been removed, leaving the outer columns supported on modern board pedestals. The porch shelters a slightly off-center front door—a wood slab replacement—flanked by a two large symmetrically arranged vinyl sash single-hung windows. Modern centrally placed board steps provide access and a small prominent cross-gable, with wood fishscale shingles in its face and wood molding trim, is centered on the porch canopy above the steps. Windows visible on other parts of the building are modern vinyl sash single-hung units, arranged singly or in pairs. A small square red brick chimney is situated on the south slope of the roof, just below the peak.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1910 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable.

The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. Although this residence is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of the front door and windows and alteration of the front porch have compromised its integrity. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Wiessner, H. and R., House #2, 943½ S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 119): This small wood frame residence is a modest example of a side-gabled Craftsman Bungalow. The building's Craftsman elements include moderately overhanging open eaves with exposed rafter ends, small exposed beams in the gables, and knee brace porch brackets. The building rests on a post and pier foundation, is clad with horizontal drop siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. The main (southwest) façade of the building is nearly symmetrical, with a centered front door—an original single-light wood panel and glass unit—flanked by a nine-light wood sash casement window to the east and a small wood sash double-hung window to the west. A small shallow front-gabled hood, with exposed rafter ends and beveled-end knee brace brackets, shelters the front door. The rear slope of the roof has been extended as a saltbox, covering a rear addition. Visible windows on side elevations are original wood sash double-hung units of various sizes. No chimney was noted.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1910 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The residence is a simple vernacular example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation from 1905 to 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. This residence is a well-preserved example of a modest vernacular Craftsman Bungalow. The residence is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building would also likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

S. 3rd Avenue Bridge crossing Garrison Creek, S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 120): This small single span concrete bridge conveys S. 3rd Avenue over Garrison Creek, approximately halfway between Malcolm and Morton streets. The bridge is a steel-reinforced concrete deck beam structure, approximately 26.5 feet long and 50 feet wide. Five evenly spaced reinforced concrete beams serve as parallel members, supporting the asphalt-covered bridge deck. Very slightly arched closed rail concrete balustrades border the bridge on both sides, separated from the roadway by wide pedestrian sidewalks. Inner and outer surfaces of each balustrade are embellished with incised rectangles and diamond shapes cast into the concrete. Reinforced cast-in-place concrete abutments anchor the ends of the bridge, and angled concrete wingwalls deflect water during high stream flows.

Lifelong local resident Rondall "Ron" Brown (personal communication 2015) notes that a bridge inspector told him this bridge was built in 1928. Mr. Brown, who was born in 1937 and moved to the house at 912 S. 3rd Avenue soon after that, remembers the bridge when he was young, supporting the 1928 date. The decorative geometric designs cast into the bridge balustrades, probably inspired by the 1920s and early 1930s Art Deco tradition, are additional evidence for a 1928 construction date. The bridge is in or near the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Additional research would be needed to establish a connection between the bridge and the historical German immigrant community. As an intact example of a simple Art Deco bridge, this structure is recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under

Criterion C. The bridge may also prove to be a contributing element in a Germantown historic district, if such a district is identified.

Houk House, 21 W. Maple Street (Project Number 121): This irregularly rectangular 1.5-story residence boasts a complex pyramidal roof with prominent cross-gables and hipped extensions, a hallmark of high-style Queen Anne – Free Classic architecture. The house exhibits other elements of the Queen Anne – Free Classic tradition, including a wrap-around porch, classical columns, patterned shingles, a bay window, and prominent cornice returns. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to resemble large stone blocks and is clad with modern vinyl siding, with modern replacement cove wood shingles covering the wraparound porch balustrade, upper walls, and gables. Eaves are widely overhanging and boxed with prominent cornice returns and roofing is composition shingle. Lower walls, both on the first and upper levels are flared. The front porch, a one-story curved wrap-around with a low-pitched shed roof and a simple board and molding entablature supported on classical Tuscan wood columns, extends across the north half of the main (east) façade and onto the north side of the house. A large cross-gabled extension forms the south half of the façade, with a vertical fixed vinyl window centered on its face and a small vinyl sash single-hung window in the gable. The main entrance, a modern fiberglass panel and fanlight replacement, opens into the north side of this extension and is sheltered under the wraparound porch. Another large cross-gabled extension, its face a cut-away bay window, is situated on the north side of the building, while a third cross-gabled extension is situated on the south side wall. A large shed-roofed dormer occupies the north slope of the pyramidal roof, and a large hipped extension forms the rear (west) section of the building. Two tall square red brick chimneys with corbelled tops rise from the roof. Nearly all visible windows are vinyl single-hung, casement, and sliding units and doors are modern fiberglass. A modern carport has been built onto the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1895 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research, however, would be needed to establish a connection between this high-style residence and the historical German immigrant community. The house is a handsome example of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. Replacement of this residence's cladding, doors, and windows with unlike elements, however, leaves the building a poor example of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, is readily recognizable as historical, and may contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Sanchez House, 810 St. John Street (Project Number 122): This small 1.5-story wood frame residence is an example of a front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow with a clipped gable roof. The building's Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, widely overhanging open eaves, exposed rafter ends, false beams in the gables, and a prominent front porch. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with stucco veneer, and is roofed with composition shingles. The main (east) façade of the building is dominated by a wide one-story centered hip-roofed porch, surrounded by closed rail balustrades and supported at the corners by classical Tuscan wood columns. Centrally placed poured concrete steps with low poured concrete balustrades provide access. The porch shelters a slightly off-center front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—flanked by two symmetrically spaced fixed vinyl sash windows (replacements for large wood sash double-hung windows). A small wood sash casement, now painted

over, is centered in the gable. Visible windows on other elevations are vinyl sash single-hung units of various sizes, arranged singly or in pairs. A small square red brick chimney is situated toward the rear of the building just north of the roof crest. A small front-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

Although County Assessor's records provide a construction date of 1900 for this residence (Walla Walla County 2015), the actual date is probably ca. 1910, based on the style's period of popularity, as well as dates of other Craftsman buildings in the vicinity. The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The residence is an example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation between 1905 and 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include low-pitched roofs, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Replacement of this building's front door and windows, however, has compromised its integrity. The house is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, clearly dates to the historical period and would likely prove a contributing element should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area.

Martinez-Lopez House, 816 St. John Street (Project Number 123): This small one-story wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular expression of the Queen Anne architectural style, as evidenced by the pyramidal roof and pedimented front cross-gable. The building has since been extensively altered. The residence rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with modern metal siding (faux wide lapped boards), and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed and lower walls are flared. The main (north) façade of the building is dominated by a large pedimented cross-gable, offset to the south, with a small vinyl picture window centered on its face and a small louvered vent in the pediment. A full-width open porch with a hipped canopy once filled the space between the cross-gabled and pyramidal sections of the house. This feature has since been enclosed and a modern fiberglass door and a large vinyl picture window installed on its face. A small modern shed-roofed hood supported on two faux wrought iron posts, shelters the front door and poured concrete steps. Windows visible on other elevations of the building are vinyl sash single-hung, sliding, or fixed units; a small vinyl octagonal window has been added on the north side elevation. A small square red brick chimney is situated just north of the roof peak. A modern carport has been built onto the south side of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1903 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1880 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. Although this residence is recognizable as a historical building, replacement of the front door, windows, and cladding and enclosure of the front porch have severely compromised its integrity. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

DJ Property Investments LLC House #1, 822 St. John Street (Project Number 124): This small wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style, as evidenced by the pyramidal roof, pedimented dormer, and classical columns. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with metal siding (faux

wide lapped boards), and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The main (east) façade of the building is slightly asymmetrical, dominated by a prominent pedimented dormer centered on the front slope of the roof and a centrally placed nearly full-width hip-roofed porch, supported on four symmetrically spaced Tuscan wood columns. The porch shelters an off-center front door—a modern replacement—flanked by a two large asymmetrically arranged vinyl sash single-hung windows. Except for the small wood sash casement centered on the dormer face, visible windows on other parts of the building are vinyl sash single-hung units. A small square red brick chimney is situated at the peak of the roof. A two-car front-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. Although this residence is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of the front door, windows, and siding with unlike elements has compromised its integrity. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

<u>DJ Property Investments LLC House #2, 822½ St. John Street (Project Number 125)</u>: This small wood frame residence appears to be a simple front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow, as evidenced by its low-pitched roof and knee brace porch brackets. The building is set back from the street, obscured by a high fence and with no public access. The building is clad with horizontal metal faux wide lapped boards with vertical metal faux board and batten in the gable; the foundation is not visible from the street. Eaves are slightly overhanging and roofing is composition shingle. The front (east) façade is asymmetrically arranged; the front door, a modern fiberglass replacement, is offset to the north with a tall narrow vinyl sash single-hung window to the south. A shallow front-gabled hood, supported on two beveled-end knee braces, shelters the front door. A full-height square red brick chimney stands against the south side of the house.

County Assessor's records provide a construction date of 1910 for this residence (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The residence appears to be a simple example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation between 1905 and 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include low-pitched roofs, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Replacement of this building's front door, front window, and siding, however, has compromised its integrity. The house is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, clearly dates to the historical period and would likely prove a contributing element should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area.

<u>Matson House, 824 St. John Street (Project Number 126)</u>: This large wood frame residence was built as a relatively elaborate front-gabled expression of the Craftsman Bungalow. The building's Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, widely overhanging open eaves, exposed rafter ends, knee braces in the gables, bargeboards with decoratively notched ends, and a prominent front porch. The building rests

on a modern concrete block foundation and is clad with horizontal drop siding, with staggered wood shingles cladding the gable faces and porch balustrades. Roofing is composition shingle. The residence was constructed with a full-width under-the-roof front porch as evidenced by the present placement of the balustrades. The porch was embellished with a simple board and molding denticulated entablature and classical Tuscan wood columns. The south portion of the porch was subsequently enclosed, leaving the balustrades, the entablature, and the northern two columns intact. Today the main entrance—a modern fiberglass replacement door—remains slightly off-center to the north under the cutaway porch, flanked by a large vinyl sash single-hung window. An identical window has been installed on face of the enclosed porch section. A small wood sash casement window, flanked by two wooden louvered vents and enclosed in an ornate pedimented board and molding surround, is centered in the gable face. Windows visible on other elevations are a mix of original wood sash double-hung, vinyl sash single-hung, and metal sliding units. No chimney was noted. A modern carport has been built onto the south side of the house.

Although County Assessor's records provide a construction date of 1900 for this residence (Walla Walla County 2015), the actual date is probably ca. 1910, based on the style's period of popularity, as well as dates of other Craftsman buildings in the vicinity. The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The residence is an example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation between 1905 and 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include low-pitched roofs, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Replacement of this building's front door and windows and alteration of the front porch, however, have compromised its integrity. The house is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, clearly dates to the historical period and would likely prove a contributing element should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area.

Franco Life Estate House, 834 St. John Street (Project Number 127): This wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural style, as evidenced by the pyramidal roof, pedimented front cross-gable, patterned shingles, and classical columns. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to resemble large stone blocks, is clad with horizontal vinyl siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed with simple board and molding cornices. The main (east) façade of the building is dominated by a large pedimented cross-gabled extension, offset to the south, with a large original wood sash double-hung window on its face and original fishscale wood shingle imbrication and a small wood sash casement in the pediment. A hip-roofed porch with original closed rail balustrades and two classical Tuscan wood columns fills the space between the cross-gabled and pyramidal sections of the house. The porch shelters a slightly off-center front door—a replacement wood slab unit—and an original 14-over-one wood sash cottage window. Poured concrete steps and a modern board deck provide access. Windows visible on other elevations are mostly original wood sash double-hung units with a few vinyl sliding or single-hung windows; at least one window opening has been altered. No chimney was noted. A modern shed-roofed garage has been built onto the rear south side of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne – Free Classic architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1890 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. The Free Classic subtype of the style replaced the turned spindlework posts with classical columns and added other elements of classical detailing to the design. This residence, although readily recognizable as

historical, has been altered through replacement of the front door, some windows, and siding with unlike elements and construction of a garage addition, compromising the building's integrity. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Peninger House, 838 St. John Street (Project Number 128): This large wood frame hip-roofed residence is an example of a Craftsman Bungalow, identified by its widely overhanging open eaves, exposed rafter ends, prominent cutaway porch, and large dormer. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with horizontal drop siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. Lower walls are flared. The main (east) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged, with a cutaway front porch to the north bordered by a closed rail balustrade with two classical Tuscan wood columns and a simple board and molding entablature. The porch shelters a slightly off-center front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—flanked by a large one-over-one vinyl single-hung window. An identical vinyl window is centered on the building face south of the porch. A large hip-roofed dormer with overhanging open eaves, coursed rectangular wood shingle cladding, and a 12-light wood sash casement window, is centered on the front (east) slope of the roof. Visible windows on other elevations are vinyl single-hung units, arranged singly or in pairs. Simple wood molding corniced crowns remain intact over the windows. The remnant of a small square red brick chimney is situated at the rear of the roof.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015); a more likely date is ca. 1905, based on the style's period of popularity as well as dates of similar buildings in the area. The house is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The residence is an example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation from 1905 to 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers and columns, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. This residence, although readily recognizable as historical, has been altered by replacement of the front door and most windows with unlike elements, compromising the building's integrity. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Driver House, 842 St. John Street (Project Number 129): This one-story front-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with modern metal siding (faux wide lapped boards), and is roofed with composition shingles. The roof is low pitched and eaves are widely overhanging and boxed. The main (east) façade of the building is symmetrically arranged, with a centered front door—a possibly original wood frame and glass unit—sheltered under a small low-pitched front-gabled canopy supported on two faux wrought iron posts. A low poured concrete deck and step provide access. A louvered metal vent is centered in the gable above the door. Windows are evenly spaced along the sides of the building, two large wood frame picture windows on the south side, each divided horizontally into three parts with wood muntins, and three small horizontal vinyl sash sliding windows on the north side. The building has two small square red brick chimneys, one on the south slope of the roof and one on the rear north slope.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1910 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular building, and remodeling has left little historical fabric visible. Alteration of the

windows, siding, and front porch has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular dwelling of its time. The residence is therefore not recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house may be a contributing element.

Nelson and Ybarra House, 918 St. John Street (Project Number 130): This residence is an expression of the Ranch architectural style, as evidenced by its low-pitched roof, widely overhanging eaves, picture window, and asymmetrical composition. The building, constructed at an angle to the street, rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with modern horizontal vinyl siding with diagonal vinyl siding in the gables, and is roofed with composition shingles. The roof is side-gabled with a prominent front-gabled extension, widely overhanging boxed eaves, and close rakes featuring widely overhanging boxed pent roofs. The front-gabled extension, with a vinyl picture window centered on its face and an octagonal louvered vinyl vent in the gable, dominates the building's main (east) facade. The front porch, sheltered by a low-pitched extension of the eaves and supported on a blind wall and 6x6 post, occupies the space between the front-gabled and side-gabled portions of the house. The front door, a modern fiberglass replacement, opens into the south side of the front-gabled extension, accessed by low poured concrete steps bordered by a faux wrought iron railing. Windows visible on other elevations are small vinyl sash single-hung units. A small square concrete block chimney rises from the rear slope of the roof. A large front-gabled detached garage is sited at the front north side of the lot.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1950 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed to identify any connection between this building and the historical German immigrant community. The residence exhibits elements of the Ranch architectural style, which was prevalent throughout the United States from about 1935 to 1975. Typical Ranch house features include a low-pitched roof, open or closed eaves, picture or ribbon windows, large exterior chimneys, asymmetrical composition, muted traditional detailing, and integral garages. This simple Ranch house has been altered through replacement of siding, windows, and the front door, compromising its integrity and leaving the building a poor example the Ranch architectural tradition. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing under Criterion C. The residence, however, retains the appearance of a mid-twentieth century house and may prove eligible as a contributing element in a Germantown historic district, if such a district is identified.

White House, 924 St. John Street (Project Number 131): This small, rectangular wood frame house is a modest example of the Minimal Traditional architectural style, identified by its one-story side-gabled form, low-pitched roof, and close eaves and rake. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with original asbestos shingles, and is roofed with composition shingles. The front door, a modern fiberglass replacement, is offset to the south on the building's main (east) façade, flanked by two asymmetrically spaced windows, a pair of small vinyl sash single-hung windows to the south and a large vinyl sash single-hung window to the north. A cantilevered boxed extension of the roof with two faux wrought iron posts shelters the front door and south window. The front porch is a low poured concrete pad with faux wrought iron railings. A modern shed-roofed carport is built onto the north side of the house and one small vinyl sash single-hung window is asymmetrically placed on the south side of the building. A small square concrete chimney is situated on the rear slope of the roof.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1949 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed to determine whether this house has any connection to the historical German community. The residence is an example of the Minimal Traditional architectural style, a small

economical house type, nearly devoid of stylistic ornament, developed in response to the Great Depression and built in large numbers from about 1935 to 1950. Typical Minimal Traditional features include low to moderately pitched roofs, close eaves and rake, large chimneys, and usually one or more front-facing gables. This residence has been altered by replacement of the front door and windows with unlike elements and addition of a modern carport, compromising the building's integrity. The house is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Although the late construction date suggests the building is not associated with the historical German community, additional research would be needed to determine whether the residence could contribute to a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Morrell House, 930 St. John Street (Project Number 132): This unusual front-gabled residence was identified as a simple Ranch style building based on its 1946 construction date (Walla Walla County 2015), very low-pitched roof, widely overhanging pent roof eaves, and octagonal vent. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with stucco veneer, and is roofed with composition shingles. A widely overhanging pent roof with boxed eaves encircles the building at the eave line, while rakes are close. The main (east) façade of the building is symmetrically arranged; a modern fiberglass front door is centered on the façade, sheltered by a rectangular extension of the pent roof and accessed by a low poured concrete pad. Two fixed vinyl windows with vinyl shutters are symmetrically arranged one on each side of the front door, and an octagonal vinyl louvered vent, presumably replacing a vent of similar shape, is centered in the gable. Windows on other elevations are vinyl fixed and single-hung units of various sizes. A modern cylindrical metal chimney rises from the south slope of the roof.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1946 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed to identify any connection between this building and the historical German community. The residence, although unusual, exhibits elements of the Ranch architectural style, which was prevalent throughout the United States from about 1935 to 1975. Typical Ranch house features include a low-pitched roof, open or closed eaves, picture or ribbon windows, large exterior chimneys, asymmetrical composition, muted traditional detailing, and integral garages. This very simple and atypical Ranch house, with a modern replacement front door and modern windows, is a poor example the Ranch architectural tradition. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing under Criterion C. The building, however, retains the appearance of a mid-twentieth century structure and may prove eligible as a contributing element in a Germantown historic district, if such a district is identified.

Chavez House, 934 St. John Street (Project Number 133): This residence is a simple expression of the Ranch architectural style, as evidenced by its very low-pitched side-gabled roof, widely overhanging enclosed eaves, picture windows, and asymmetrical composition. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with wide lapped horizontal boards with narrow vertical boards in the gables, and is roofed with composition shingles. The main (east) façade of the house is asymmetrically arranged; a wood slab front door, sheltered beneath a shallow rectangular extension of the eaves, is offset to the south, flanked by a large picture window on the south and two small horizontal metal sash sliding windows on the north. The front porch is a low poured concrete deck and steps with faux wrought iron railings. Windows visible on other elevations are original metal sash sliding units. A rear extension of the southern roof forms a breezeway, connecting the house with a small one-car detached garage. No chimney was noted.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1960 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further

research would be needed to identify any connection between this building and the historical German immigrant community. The residence is a classic, though modest, example of the Ranch architectural style, which was prevalent throughout the United States from about 1935 to 1975. Typical Ranch house features include a low-pitched roof, open or closed eaves, picture or ribbon windows, large exterior chimneys, asymmetrical composition, muted traditional detailing, and integral garages. This house, as viewed from the street, remains remarkably intact. The building is therefore recommended eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C, as an example of the Ranch architectural tradition. The residence may also prove eligible as a contributing element in a Germantown historic district, if such a district is identified.

Hitchcock and Branch House, 48 W. Morton Street (Project Number 134): This small side-gabled wood frame residence, built at an angle to the street and alley, is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with stucco with T1-11 forming a chevron pattern in the gables, and is roofed with composition shingles. The roof is low-pitched and eaves are slightly overhanging and boxed. The main (southeast) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged; the slightly off-center front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—is flanked by asymmetrically spaced windows, a vinyl sash single-hung window to the north and a pair of identical windows to the south. A small front-gabled porch canopy, repeating the pitch, cladding, and eave treatment of the house and supported on two modern 6x6 posts, shelters the front door and a low poured concrete deck provides access. Windows visible on other elevations are vinyl sash single-hung units, identical to those of the main façade, arranged singly or in pairs.

According to County Assessor's records, this small residence was built in 1940 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Additional research would be needed, however, to establish a connection between this residence and the historical German immigrant community. The house is an unstyled vernacular building and remodeling has virtually erased its historical character. Replacement of the windows, front door, and cladding and alteration of the front porch have compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular dwelling of its time. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, this house may be eligible as a contributing element.

Sandoval House, 711 S. 4th Avenue (Project Number 135): This small pyramidal-roofed wood frame cottage is a simple vernacular building, devoid of stylistic detail. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with sheet metal siding (faux horizontal wide lapped boards), and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed. The main (west) façade of the building is slightly asymmetrical with a slightly off-center front door—a modern fiberglass replacement—flanked by a two symmetrically spaced vinyl single-hung windows. The front door and windows are sheltered beneath a centered nearly full-width hip-roofed porch canopy, supported on four faux wrought iron posts. A faux wrought iron railing surrounds the porch. Visible windows on other parts of the building are nearly all modern vinyl sash single-hung units; one original wood sash double-hung window was noted. A small square red brick chimney with a corbelled top is situated on the south slope of the roof, just below the peak. A two-car wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1902 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a simple unstyled building, either the result of economical construction or of later remodeling. Although this house is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of siding, windows, and

the front door and alteration of the front porch have compromised its integrity. The building, no longer representative of modest dwellings of its era, is recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The house, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Feria and Garcia House, 705 S. 4th Avenue (Project Number 136): This small pyramidal-roofed wood frame cottage is a simple vernacular building, devoid of stylistic detail. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with sheet metal siding (faux horizontal wide lapped boards), and is roofed with composition shingles. The roof is steeply pitched with moderately overhanging boxed eaves featuring simple board and molding cornices. The main (west) façade of the building is slightly asymmetrical; the off-center front door—a wood panel and glass unit (probably original)—is flanked by two large symmetrically spaced windows, an original wood sash double-hung cottage window to the north and a vinyl sash single-hung window to the south. Small modern metal hoods shelter the front door and adjacent windows and poured concrete steps with a faux wrought iron railing provide access. Visible windows on other parts of the building are a mix of modern vinyl sash single-hung units and original wood sash double-hung units. A large hipped addition has been built onto the rear of the residence and a small square red brick chimney is situated at the juncture of the two sections. A small front-gabled wood frame garage, sited to the rear of the house, has been expanded into a larger flat-roofed structure.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is a simple unstyled building, either the result of economical construction or of later remodeling. Although this house is readily recognizable as a historical building, replacement of siding and windows with unlike elements has compromised its integrity. The building, no longer representative of modest dwellings of its era, is recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The house, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Waggoner House, 701 S. 4th Avenue (Project Number 137): This small wood frame house was built as a simple vernacular expression of the Queen Anne architectural style, as evidenced by the nearly pyramidal hipped roof and pedimented front cross-gable. The building has since been extensively altered. The residence rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with modern metal siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed with simple board and molding cornices. The main (west) façade of the building is dominated by a large pedimented cross-gable, offset to the south, with a wooden louvered vent in the pediment face and a small fixed picture window below it on the facade. Based on similar houses observed in the area, a full-width open porch with a hipped canopy once filled the space between the cross-gabled forward extension and the main hipped section of the house. This porch has since been enclosed and a replacement wood slab door and a small picture window installed on its face. The roof, originally pyramidal, has been extended forward (west) to cover the enclosed porch. Seams in the concrete foundation are additional evidence of the enclosed porch. A modern metal hood extends across the face of the enclosed porch, sheltering the front door and window, and poured concrete steps with a faux wrought iron railing provide access. Windows visible on other elevations of the building are small sliding metal or vinyl sash units and fixed picture windows. Most window openings have been altered. A small square red brick chimney is situated on the rear north slope of the roof, near the original pyramidal roof peak. A long narrow side-gabled wood frame garage with sliding doors is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1908 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house

is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne architectural tradition, a style popular throughout the nation from about 1880 to 1910. The Queen Anne style utilized a variety of techniques to add texture, shape, and color to a building, including patterned wood shingles, bay windows, large porches, spindlework posts, and an irregularly shaped roof, usually with a prominent front-facing gable. Although this residence is recognizable as a historical building, it has been extensively altered. Replacement of the cladding, front door, and windows and enclosure of the front porch have severely compromised the building's integrity. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The house, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Szuch House, 137 Malcolm Street (Project Number 138): This large wood frame residence is an example of a front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow. The building's Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, widely overhanging open eaves, exposed rafter ends, knee braces in the gables, and a bay window. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks, is clad with horizontal drop siding on the lower story and rectangular coursed wood shingles on the upper story, and is roofed with composition shingles. Lower walls, both at the first and second story levels, are flared. This building was probably built with a full-width under-the roof front porch on the main (north) facade, a feature that was subsequently enclosed. A seam in the façade cladding—the portion that would have been the original porch balustrade—east of the present front door, supports the idea of an enclosed porch. The present façade is asymmetrically arranged, with the front door—an eight-light wood panel and glass unit, probably the original door moved to the enclosed porch face—offset to the east, flanked by a large wood sash double-hung window on the west and a picture window on the east. A pair of original wood sash casement windows with a wood molding corniced crown is centered in the gable, and a rectangular bay window is situated on the west side of the building. Most other visible windows are original wood sash double-hung or casement units. A large rectangular red brick chimney is centered on the building roof just east of the crest. A large side-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

Although County Assessor's records provide a construction date of 1900 for this residence (Walla Walla County 2015), the actual date is probably ca. 1910, based on the style's period of popularity, as well as dates of other Craftsman buildings in the vicinity. The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The residence is an example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation between 1905 and 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Enclosure of this residence's prominent front porch, removal of support columns, and installation of a modern window on the façade have severely compromised the building's integrity. The house is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, is clearly recognizable as a historical structure, and would likely contribute to a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Facio House, 127 Malcolm Street (Project Number 139): This small, wood frame house was built as a modest vernacular example of the Minimal Traditional architectural style, identified by its 1950 construction date, one-story side-gabled form, low-pitched roof, close eaves and rake, and large chimney. While the prominent front cross-gable is typical of the Minimal Traditional style, this feature is of different construction and appears to be a later addition. At some point this house appears to have experienced a fire, since the rear half of the building has been expediently reconstructed as shed-roofed additions, about six feet lower than the original building. The original (north) half of the house rests on a concrete block foundation, while the rebuilt rear section has a red brick foundation. Siding on the original building is combed wood shingles, while a variety of materials clad the rear portion. The original section

of the building is roofed with composition shingles, while sheet metal and other roofing materials cover the rear portion. Two front doors open into the building's main (north) facade, one on the original building and one on the front cross-gabled addition. Each door is a modern replacement, sheltered under a small curving metal hood and flanked by a large vinyl sash window. An original large rectangular red brick chimney stands against the west side of the original building.

This building was determined not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the Washington SHPO on 8/11/2014. According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1950 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed to determine whether this house has any connection to the historical German immigrant community. The residence is a simple vernacular example of the Minimal Traditional architectural style, a small economical house type, nearly devoid of stylistic ornament, developed in response to the Great Depression and built in large numbers from about 1935 to 1950. Typical Minimal Traditional features include low to moderately pitched roofs, close eaves and rake, large chimneys, and usually one or more front-facing gables. This residence, however, has been extensively altered by expedient reconstruction of the rear half of the building, apparently following a fire. Original sections of the house have also been altered by replacement of doors and windows with unlike elements, further compromising the building's integrity. The house is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Although the late construction date suggests the building is not associated with the historical German community, additional research would be needed to determine whether the residence could contribute to a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Barker House, 121 Malcolm Street (Project Number 140): This small side-gabled wood frame residence, a simple unstyled vernacular building, has been extensively modified by construction of a large full-width modern addition across its main (north) façade. The addition, a low-pitched front-gabled structure clad with T1-11 and encircled by a band of plywood-covered windows, dwarfs and obscures the original building. A modern screen door opens into the west side of the addition face. Small portions of the original residence are visible from the street. The original building rests on a poured concrete foundation, appears to be clad with vertical T1-11 with wide horizontal lapped boards in the gables, and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends. A window on the east side appears to be vinyl sash. Other additions have been built onto the rear of the original building.

According to County Assessor's records, original portions of this small residence were built in 1906 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The original house is an unstyled vernacular structure that clearly dates to the historical period. Construction of a massive modern addition across the front of the building, however, and replacement of original windows and siding with modern materials have severely compromised the residence's integrity, leaving it almost unrecognizable as an early twentieth century vernacular dwelling. The house is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house may be a contributing element.

Saturno Duplex #1, 105 and 107 Malcolm Street (Project Number 141): This duplex is a simple expression of the Ranch architectural style, as evidenced by its long low form, very low-pitched side-gabled roof, widely overhanging boxed eaves, picture windows, and asymmetrical composition. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with lapped modern hardiplank boards manufactured to resemble coursed wooden shingles, and is roofed with composition shingles. The main

(north) façade of each residence is asymmetrically arranged; an off-center modern fiberglass front door, sheltered beneath a shallow cross-gabled extension of the roof, is flanked by a large picture window on one side and a small vinyl sash sliding window on the other. Low poured concrete steps provide access. Each residence composes half of the building and each half is a mirror image of the other. Each side elevation has one asymmetrically placed vinyl sash sliding window, with a small octagonal vinyl louvered vent in the gable. A carport with a nearly flat roof, supported on square metal posts, is built onto the west side of the building.

According to County Assessor's records, this duplex was built in 1967 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed to identify any connection between this building and the historical German immigrant community. The duplex is a classic, though modest, example of the Ranch architectural style, which was prevalent throughout the United States from about 1935 to 1975. Typical Ranch house features include a low-pitched roof, open or closed eaves, picture or ribbon windows, large exterior chimneys, asymmetrical composition, muted traditional detailing, and integral garages. Although the form of this duplex remains intact, replacement of siding, windows, and doors with unlike elements has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of the Ranch architectural tradition. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Although the building's late construction date suggests otherwise, additional research may prove the building eligible as a contributing element in a Germantown historic district, if such a district is identified.

Saturno Duplex #2, 906 and 908 S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 142): This duplex is a simple expression of the Ranch architectural style, as evidenced by its long low form, very low-pitched side-gabled roof, widely overhanging boxed eaves, picture windows, and asymmetrical composition. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with lapped modern hardiplank boards manufactured to resemble coursed wooden shingles, and is roofed with composition shingles. The main (south) façade of each residence is asymmetrically arranged; an off-center modern fiberglass front door, sheltered beneath a shallow cross-gabled extension of the roof, is flanked by a large picture window on one side and a small vinyl sash sliding window on the other. Low poured concrete steps provide access. Each residence composes half of the building and each half is a mirror image of the other. Each side elevation has one asymmetrically placed vinyl sash sliding window, with a small octagonal vinyl louvered vent in the gable.

According to County Assessor's records, this duplex was built in 1967 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed to identify any connection between this building and the historical German immigrant community. The duplex is a classic, though modest, example of the Ranch architectural style, which was prevalent throughout the United States from about 1935 to 1975. Typical Ranch house features include a low-pitched roof, open or closed eaves, picture or ribbon windows, large exterior chimneys, asymmetrical composition, muted traditional detailing, and integral garages. Although the form of this duplex remains intact, replacement of siding, windows, and doors with unlike elements has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of the Ranch architectural tradition. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Although the building's late construction date suggests otherwise, additional research may prove the building eligible as a contributing element in a Germantown historic district, if such a district is identified.

Brown House, 912 S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 143): This large side-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building constructed in the I-House form, a building two stories high (in this

case 1.5), two rooms wide, and one room deep. Repeated remodeling over the years has left little historical fabric visible—a large wraparound porch was removed and the present front porch added, an envelope (second wall) was constructed around the entire building for energy efficiency, aluminum window coverings were installed to keep the house cool, a canted bay window from another historical building was added to the side of the house, and fanciful modern yellow-painted trim was installed (Rondall "Ron" Brown, owner, personal communication 2015). The roof of the residence is moderately pitched and side-gabled and eaves are slightly overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends. The main (east) façade of the building is nearly symmetrical; a large gabled wall dormer with a window in its face is centered on the front slope of the roof. The front door—an ornate wood and glass unit, probably original—is centered on the façade with a large aluminum-screened window to the north and a smaller aluminum-screened window to the south. According to the owner, original wood sash double-hung windows are still present on the original inner wall of the building. The owner states that the foundation and basement, which are not visible from the exterior, are brick. The building is presently clad with modern replacement composition roofing shingles and is roofed with modern replacement concrete tile. A chimney rises from the rear slope of the roof and additions have been built onto the back of the building. The cellar door on the north side of the house is original. A small front-gabled garage is sited to the south of the house and other buildings have been built on the property.

According to County Assessor's records this residence was built in 1876 (Walla Walla County 2015). The owner, Rondall "Ron" Brown (personal communication 2015), confirmed the ca. 1876 construction date and noted that this was the first house in the area, built by the prominent Henderson family eight years after they purchased the property. After the Hendersons sold the property it went through a series of owners until 1932, when Mr. Brown's grandparents purchased the land. Rondall was born in 1937 and was adopted soon after by his grandparents, so he has lived in this house nearly his entire life. Although the house is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015), this residence predates the German immigration period and Mr. Brown's family was not part of the German immigrant community. According to Mr. Brown, his grandparents removed a wraparound porch from the sides and front of the house and, at the same time, removed a screened sleeping porch on the front (east) façade that was an extension of the present cross-gable. The cross-gable was then converted to a dormer and Mr. Brown's grandparents installed a window on its face. Mr. Brown added the gingerbread trim to the house in 1962 (all yellow painted elements are non-historic additions), replaced the original wood shingle roof with the present tile roof in 1964, added the bay window around 1985, and at some point installed the composition shingle cladding, enlarged the north front façade window, added or remodeled the present front porch (he bought the present turned porch posts and installed the yellow trim), built the outer wall around the entire building, and designed and installed the aluminum window covers (Rondall "Ron" Brown, personal communication 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular I-House, a folk form that traces its roots to Britain. This house form became popular throughout the United States as railroads were constructed, providing economical transportation for sawed lumber and other building materials. Although this residence is clearly a historical building, alteration of nearly all visible elements has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of its type. The building is therefore not recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The house would probably not be a contributing element in a Germantown historic district, should such a district be identified in the area.

Thomas House, 801 S. 4th Avenue (Project Number 144): This small, rectangular wood frame house is a modest example of the Minimal Traditional architectural style, identified by its 1948 construction date, one-story side-gabled form, low-pitched roof, and close eaves and rake. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with vertical T1-11, and is roofed with standing seam sheet metal. The main entrance, an original wood slab door with a small metal knocker and decorative peephole grille, is centered on the building's main (west) façade, flanked by asymmetrically spaced windows, a small picture window to the south and two small metal sash sliding windows to the north. Poured concrete steps

with low poured concrete balustrades provide access. Windows visible on other elevations are metals sash sliding units. No chimney was noted.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1948 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed, however, to determine whether this house has any connection to the historical German community. The residence is an example of the Minimal Traditional architectural style, a small economical house type, nearly devoid of stylistic ornament, developed in response to the Great Depression and built in large numbers from about 1935 to 1950. Typical Minimal Traditional features include low to moderately pitched roofs, close eaves and rake, large chimneys, and usually one or more front-facing gables. This residence has been altered by replacement of the siding with T1-11 and perhaps alteration of some windows, compromising the building's integrity. The house is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Although the late construction date suggests the building is not associated with the historical German community, additional research would be needed to determine whether the residence could contribute to a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Fuentes House, 807 S. 4th Avenue (Project Number 145): This small, rectangular wood frame house is a modest example of the Minimal Traditional architectural style, identified by its one-story side-gabled form, low-pitched roof, and close eaves and rake. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with vinyl siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. The front door, a modern replacement, is centered on the building's main (west) façade, flanked by asymmetrically spaced windows, a vinyl sash single-hung window and a large vinyl sash sliding window (probably replacing a small picture window) north of the door and two vinyl sash single-hung windows south of the door. A small front-gabled porch canopy supported on two modern 4x4 posts shelters the front door and modern board steps provide access. Windows visible on other elevations are vinyl sash single-hung units. A small octagonal vinyl louvered vent is centered in each gable peak. Gabled and shed-roofed additions have been built onto the rear of the building. No chimney was noted.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015); a more likely date is ca. 1948, based on the building's form and its similarity to the 1948 house immediately to the north. This residence is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed, however, to determine whether this house has any connection to the historical German community. The residence is an example of the Minimal Traditional architectural style, a small economical house type, nearly devoid of stylistic ornament, developed in response to the Great Depression and built in large numbers from about 1935 to 1950. Typical Minimal Traditional features include low to moderately pitched roofs, close eaves and rake, large chimneys, and usually one or more front-facing gables. This residence has been altered by replacement of the siding, windows, and door with unlike elements, compromising the building's integrity. The house is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Although the late construction date suggests the building is not associated with the historical German community, additional research would be needed to determine whether the residence could contribute to a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Araiza and Villavicencio House, 817 S. 4th Avenue (Project Number 146): This large side-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building constructed in the I-House form, a building two stories high, two rooms wide, and one room deep. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with metal siding (faux wide horizontal lapped boards), and is roofed with composition shingles. The roof is steeply pitched and the eaves are moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends. The

main (west) façade of the building is slightly asymmetrical; the off-center front door—a modern fiberglass unit—is flanked by two large slightly asymmetrically spaced vinyl fixed windows, one on each side. A centered full-width hipped canopy with original board and molding cornices and four symmetrically spaced faux wrought iron posts shelters the front door and adjacent windows. Three vinyl windows on the second level, the north two tall and narrow and the south one double that width, are also slightly asymmetrically placed. Windows visible on other elevations are vinyl sash sliding and single-hung units, some exceptionally tall and narrow. Two large additions have been built onto the rear of the building. The original chimney has been removed, although a small square red brick chimney remains on the easternmost rear addition. A large modern front-gabled garage is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1906 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). This residence is an unstyled vernacular I-House, a folk form that traces its roots to Britain. This house form became popular throughout the United States as railroads were constructed, providing economical transportation for sawed lumber and other building materials. Although this residence is clearly a historical building, replacement of windows, doors, cladding, and porch elements has compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of its type. The building is therefore recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

Otis Trust House, 140 W. Morton Street (Project Number 147): This small residence is a simple expression of the Ranch architectural style, as evidenced by its very low-pitched hip roof, widely overhanging boxed eaves, picture window, and asymmetrical composition. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with asbestos shingles, and is roofed with composition shingles. The main (south) façade of the building is asymmetrically arranged, with the front door—an original wood slab unit—offset to the west, flanked by two asymmetrically spaced windows, a large picture window in the center and a small vinyl sash single-hung window to the east. A small rectangular extension of the roof supported on two 2x4 posts, one vertical and one angled, shelters the front door and a low poured concrete porch and steps provide access. Visible windows on other elevations are also vinyl sash single-hung units. No chimney was noted.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1950 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed to identify any connection between this building and the historical German immigrant community. The residence exhibits elements of the Ranch architectural style, which was prevalent throughout the United States from about 1935 to 1975. Typical Ranch house features include a low-pitched roof, open or closed eaves, picture or ribbon windows, large exterior chimneys, asymmetrical composition, muted traditional detailing, and integral garages. This simple Ranch house, however, has been altered through replacement of numerous windows, compromising its integrity and leaving the building a poor example the Ranch architectural tradition. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing under Criterion C. The residence, however, retains the appearance of a mid-twentieth century house and may prove eligible as a contributing element in a Germantown historic district, if such a district is identified.

Antes House, 130 W. Morton Street (Project Number 148): This large wood frame residence is a classic example of a front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow, as evidenced by the low-pitched roof, widely overhanging open eaves, knee braces in the gables, and prominent front porch with battered columns. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation scored to look like large stone blocks and is clad with

horizontal vinyl siding. The roof is moderately pitched with open eaves, the exposed rafter ends now enclosed with metal soffits and fascia. The lower walls are flared. A full-width under-the-roof front porch, with closed rail balustrades and four symmetrically spaced sheet metal-covered battered board columns, dominates the main (south) façade of the building. The porch shelters the slightly off-center main entrance—an original wooden door with a large vertical oval window—and two large symmetrically spaced wood sash double-hung cottage windows, one on each side of the door. Modern board steps with faux wrought iron railings provide access. Knee braces, now covered with sheet metal, embellish the front gable and a pair of small wood sash double-hung windows is centered on its face. Windows visible on other elevations are also original wood sash double-hung units, arranged singly, in pairs, or in bands of three. A rectangular bay window is situated on the east side of the building. No chimney was noted. Seven small battered poured concrete fence posts are arranged across the front of the lot; metal tabs cast into the posts are perforated as though intended to hold a small chain or rope. A small front-gabled wood frame garage is sited to the rear of the house.

This residence is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1914 (Walla Walla County 2015). The owner, Russ Antes (personal communication 2015), however, states that the house was built by a German man in 1917. The residence is a classic example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation from 1905 to 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers and columns, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Although this building retains its original form and much original fabric, replacement of cladding with unlike elements has compromised its integrity. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The building, however, would likely contribute to the NRHP eligibility of a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

Fine House, 118 W. Morton Street (Project Number 149): This large wood frame residence was built as a simple front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow, as evidenced by its low-pitched roof, widely overhanging open eaves, exposed rafter ends, false beams in the gables, and knee brace porch brackets. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with metal siding, and is roofed with composition shingles. The front (south) façade—probably an enclosed front porch—is symmetrically arranged; the centered front door, a modern fiberglass replacement, is flanked by large symmetrically spaced fixed wood frame windows, one on each side. An arched front-gabled hood, supported on two decoratively curved and notched knee braces, shelters the front door and poured concrete steps provide access. Two modern metal posts have been added to the porch for additional support. Windows visible on other elevations are original wood sash double-hung units of various sizes. A modern full-height rectangular concrete block chimney (faux granite blocks) stands against the west side of the building, obviously a later addition.

Although County Assessor's records provide a construction date of 1900 for this residence (Walla Walla County 2015), the actual date is probably ca. 1910, based on the style's period of popularity, as well as dates of other Craftsman buildings in the vicinity. The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The residence is an example of the Craftsman Bungalow, an architectural style prevalent throughout the nation between 1905 and 1930. Typical Craftsman elements include low-pitched roofs, exposed rafter ends, knee braces or false beams in the gables, prominent porches with large square piers, large exterior chimneys, and asymmetrical composition. Replacement of this residence's front door and siding, enclosure of the front porch, and addition of a large chimney, however, have compromised the building's integrity. The house is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. The residence, however, clearly dates to the historical period and would likely prove a contributing element should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area.

Garcia House, 112 W. Morton Street (Project Number 150): This small, front-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with metal siding (faux wide lapped boards), and is roofed with composition shingles. Eaves are moderately overhanging and boxed with simple board and molding cornices. The main (south) façade of the building is nearly symmetrically arranged, with a slightly off-center front door—an original single-light wood panel and glass unit—flanked by two symmetrically spaced wood sash double-hung cottage windows. The door and windows are sheltered beneath a nearly full-width hip-roofed porch, supported on four modern faux wrought iron posts and surrounded by a modern faux wrought iron balustrade. Centrally placed poured concrete steps provide access. The front gable is decoratively pedimented and a band of three small wood sash double-hung windows, a simple vernacular version of the Palladian window, is centered in its face. Windows visible on other elevations are original wood sash double-hung units, arranged singly or in pairs. No chimney was noted. A very small hip-roofed building is sited to the rear of the house.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular building with slight classical detailing, and clearly dates to the historical period. Replacement of cladding and alteration of the front porch, however, have compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular dwelling of its time. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

Wiessner House #2, 948 S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 151): This small side-gabled wood frame residence is a simple unstyled vernacular building. The house rests on a modern concrete block foundation, is roofed with composition shingles, and is clad with rectangular coursed wood shingles, obviously a replacement for the original siding based on its depth relative to window and door trim. Eaves are moderately overhanging and open with enclosed rafter ends. The main (east) façade of the building is symmetrically arranged; a centered front door—an original six-light wood panel and glass unit—is flanked by two tall narrow symmetrically spaced windows, both probably original wood sash double-hung units (one is obscured by plastic sheeting). A nearly full-width hip-roofed front porch, surrounded by a modern board balustrade, shelters the front door and windows and modern board steps provide access. The porch canopy is supported on four symmetrically spaced chamfered wood posts and two additional chamfered half-posts (false supports) are placed against the house façade at the porch's rear corners. Several additions have been built onto the rear of the building, clad with a mixture of coursed wooden shingles and T1-11. Windows visible on side and rear elevations are original wood sash double-hung units of various sizes. The original chimney has been removed.

According to County Assessor's records, this small residence was built in 1900 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). The house is an unstyled vernacular building that clearly dates to the historical period. Although much of the residence's original fabric remains intact, replacement of the cladding, installation of T1-11 on portions of the building, and removal of the chimney have compromised the building's integrity, leaving it a poor example of a vernacular dwelling of its time. The residence is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Should a Germantown historic district be identified in the area, however, this house would likely be a contributing element.

Babbitt House, 940 S. 3rd Avenue (Project Number 152): This small wood frame house is a modest example of the Minimal Traditional architectural style, identified by its 1944 construction date, one-story side-gabled form, low-pitched roof, and close eaves and rakes. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with original asbestos shingles, and is roofed with composition shingles. The main entrance, an original six-light wood panel and glass door, is centered on the building's main (east) façade, flanked by two small symmetrically spaced wood frame picture windows. A small front-gabled hood, supported on two decoratively notched wooden brackets, shelters the front door and wide poured concrete steps provide access. Windows visible on other elevations are original wood sash double-hung units, some with multi-light upper sash. A small square red brick chimney is offset to the south on the rear slope of the roof. A modern shed-roofed carport has been built onto the south side of the building.

According to County Assessor's records, this residence was built in 1944 (Walla Walla County 2015). The building is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Further research would be needed, however, to determine whether this house has any connection to the historical German immigrant community. The residence is an example of the Minimal Traditional architectural style, a small economical house type, nearly devoid of stylistic ornament, developed in response to the Great Depression and built in large numbers from about 1935 to 1950. Typical Minimal Traditional features include low to moderately pitched roofs, close eaves and rake, large chimneys, and usually one or more front-facing gables. Although this building's historical fabric remains intact, construction of a modern carport onto the side of the residence has compromised the building's integrity. The house is therefore recommended not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Additional research would be needed to determine whether the residence could contribute to a Germantown historic district, if such a district were identified.

S. 4th Avenue Bridge crossing Garrison Creek, S. 4th Avenue (Project Number 153): This small single span concrete bridge conveys S. 4th Avenue over Garrison Creek, approximately halfway between Malcolm and Morton streets. The bridge is a steel-reinforced concrete slab structure, approximately 25.5 feet long and 50 feet wide. The bridge deck is paved with asphalt and bordered on each side by a wide pedestrian sidewalk. Open rail concrete balustrades form the sides of the bridge, each with 12 rounded-arch openings. Both ends of each balustrade are slightly higher and wider than the central part and angle outward. An incised date of "1939" surrounded by an incised rectangle is cast into the right balustrade at each approach, and a bronze plaque reading "BUILT BY / WORKS PROGRESS / ADMINISTRATION / 1938 – 1939" is mounted on the left balustrade at each approach, also surrounded by an incised rectangle. Reinforced cast-in-place concrete abutments anchor the ends of the bridge and angled concrete wingwalls deflect water during high stream flows.

According to the plaques mounted on this small concrete bridge, the structure was built between 1938 and 1939 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a federal agency created during the Great Depression to alleviate unemployment by creating public works jobs. The bridge is in the "Germantown" neighborhood of Walla Walla, an area settled primarily by Volga German immigrants (Germans from Russia) between 1882 and 1920 (Walla Walla 2020 2015). Additional research would be needed to establish a connection between the bridge and the historical German immigrant community. As an intact example of a Works Progress Administration bridge, this structure is recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A. The bridge may also prove to be a contributing element in a Germantown historic district, if such a district is identified.