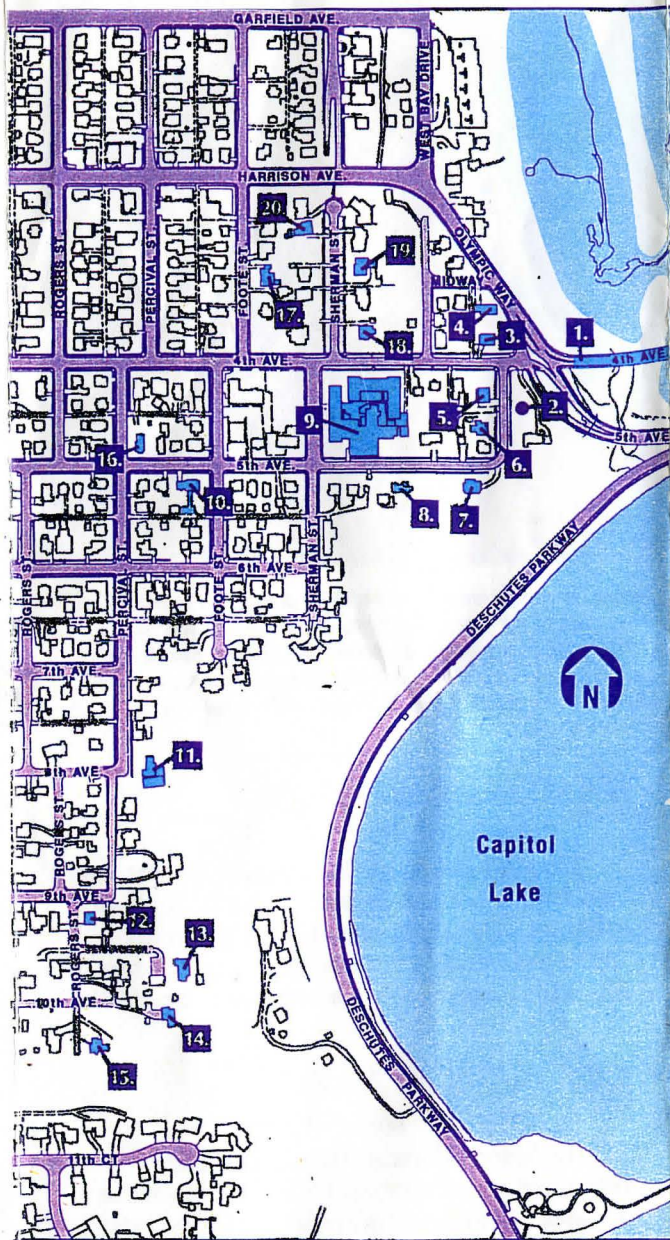


WEST SIDE Neighborhood



1. View of the construction of the West Side bridge over Budd Inlet, ca. 1915. State Capitol Museum photograph.

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West Olympia was originally identified separately from the rest of the city. The district was called "Marshville" on early maps for Edmund Marsh who had the first land grant in the area in 1865. In 1861, West Olympia even vied for the county seat of Thurston County in a vote against Olympia and Tumwater. Olympia won. The first bridge that connected the West Side with Olympia was built in 1869. Mills lined West Bay Drive to process the logs from the nearby timber-laden hills during the 1890's.

The re-grading of the steep Harrison Hill in 1880 made it more passable to horse and wagon traffic and facilitated the development of the area. A new bridge was built in 1890 and some dredging was done in 1894 on the mudflats draining the Deschutes River. The railroad extended along the West Side in the 1880's and a depot was built at the base of the 4th Street Bridge. Samuel Woodruff platted a large section of the West Side in 1889 and residential construction began in earnest. A trolley line ran up west Harrison and north on Rogers St. and houses sprung up along it. Small businesses including a brickyard, feed store, blacksmith shop and grocery store served West Side residents. The area was no longer known as Marshville.

In the 1930's and 40's another growth spurt resulted in more housing and commercial development along Harrison which still continues. In 1951, Capitol Lake, the Deschutes Parkway, and the 5th Avenue Bridge were completed.

The West Side has an excellent variety of homes from Victorian Mansions to English Revival Cottages which lend a rich texture to the fabric of Olympia's history. Watch for the bronze markers on the buildings listed on the Olympia Heritage Register.

=Asterisks denote properties listed on the Olympia Historic Register.

2. *Site of the Percival House*

One of the earliest West Side homes was the Percival House built in grand style by Samuel Percival and his wife Lurana. The house stood at the base of the Harrison Hill overlooking the town with terraces extending to Budd Inlet. Governor Albert Mead lived in the house for a time and after the turn of the century, it was for many years the Maxwell Maternity Home.



above: This photograph from the 1870s shows the Percival Home, showplace of the west side of Olympia. The house was built in 1874 by contractor Benjamin Harned and boasted a small coal grate in each room. Many longtime Olympians remember gala dances on the third floor of the house. State Capital Museum Photograph

3. **Klaumbush House* 101 Olympic Way, ca. 1911

This well-preserved Craftsman style home was built for William and Avis Klaumbush. A native of Michigan, Klaumbush came to Olympia in the 1890's and owned a barbershop in the city. Mrs. Klaumbush stayed on in the house until the 1970's.

4. **Overhulse House* 105 Olympic Way NW, ca. 1902

The house reflects an early 20th century vernacular design with some Victorian decorative elements. It was constructed by J. M. Overhulse, a master plasterer and mason for his wife Emma and family. In the 1930's the second floor was fitted for an apartment. The descendants of the Overhulse family retained the home until 1969.

right: Early view of the Overhulse House, courtesy of the family.

left: Drusilla Percival Ford, daughter of Samuel and Lurana Percival lived in a house on 4th Avenue which was built for her by her father. She was active in local theatrical productions and married her father's business partner, T. N. Ford. State Capital Museum Photograph

5. **Kornmesser House**
407 Olympic Way, ca. 1940-41

One of the prominent homes on Olympic Way, the house was built for Henry and Josephine Kornmesser. Dr. Kornmesser, an optometrist was a native of Chicago and moved to Olympia in 1939. J.B. Jensvold constructed the house in a design by architect Phyllis Dohm Mueller whose family home was nearby on 5th Street.

6. ***Edward Anderson House**
418 Olympic Way, ca. 1928

This outstanding Mission style home was built by Dawley Brothers construction and was purchased in 1932 by Edward and Helen Anderson. The Anderson Brothers, natives of Sweden, were the owners of Tumwater Lumber Mills Company which manufactured pre-cut homes in Olympia. Many of these were built on the West Side. Edward Anderson was the fourth of the brothers to leave Sweden. He traveled widely before coming to Olympia in 1920 and joining the family business.

7. ***Dohm House**
805 W. 5th, ca. 1922

This Dutch Colonial designed house was designed by local architect Virgil Westbrook for Edward and Estelle Dohm. Dohm came to Olympia in 1909 and was City Commissioner and Engineer. He had an outstanding military career serving in World War I and was a Brigadier General with the Washington National Guard. He



was the first commander of the American Legion Post in Olympia and a prominent member of local service organizations and head of the 238th Coastal Artillery Unit and 205th Coastal Anti-aircraft Unit in Olympia.

8. ***Sherwood Press**
811 W. 5th, 1940

The shop was built by Jocelyn and her father Edward Dohm in a design by her sister, Phyllis Dohm Mueller. It is a distinctively designed English Revival Style building built entirely of cedar with a board and batten interior and cedar exterior shingles for siding and roofing. A small addition was made in the 1960's; Jocelyn Dohm began her printing business with an 1850's style press and has provided personalized printing services with hand-set type and hand presses for over 50 years. The shop is a small treasure of history replete with hand-type, vintage presses and an atmosphere of a craft well-practiced.

9. **Old St. Peter Hospital**
420 S. Sherman, 1923-24

This was the second of the Sisters of Charity of Providence hospitals built in Olympia. This building was designed by the noted firm of John Graham Architects of Seattle in a brick design with Gothic detailing. The original hospital built in 1887 in Olympia was located on the present capitol campus on land donated by the people of Olympia. The building of the hospital was spurred by the number of logging accidents in nearby camps. With the expansion of the capitol campus in the early 1920's, the hospital was moved to West Olympia. A new St. Peter's Hospital opened in 1971 and this facility was renovated to become housing units. Still visible on the south side are the outstanding details of the former chapel with its gothic windows and stone surrounds.

10. ***Campbell-Holbrook House**
503 S. Foote, ca. 1892

This house is a modest example of the Queen Anne style originally built by Anna and A. P. Fitch. It was purchased in 1902 by Rosetta and Dr. Lucien P. Holbrook, an Olympia dentist who

below: View of the Campbell House, courtesy of Mary Bershauer Sande



owned the house until 1925. The Mark Campell family bought the house in 1932. The house also features a distinctive adjacent outbuilding.

11. ***Westhillsyde**
726 S. Percival, ca. 1923

One of the finest homes in Olympia, this English Revival house was built in 1923 in a design by architects Elizabeth Ayer and Edwin Ivey for Byron and Chrissie Allen.

The house was later owned by Walter B. and Othilia Carroll Beals. Walter Beals was a Supreme Court Justice of Washington from 1928 to 1945. He was born in Minnesota and came to Puget Sound in 1895, serving in King County before being appointed to the state bench. He also served as Presiding Judge at the Military Tribunal in Nuremberg, Germany after World War II. His wife, Othilia Carroll Beals was the daughter of Federal Judge Patrick P. Carroll. She came with her family to Olympia in 1880 and later was the first woman to be graduated from the University of Washington School of Law, graduating with her husband in the first class in 1901. During World War I, Mrs. Beals took over her brother's place as Justice of the Peace in Seattle--the first woman to hold that position and later was elected to the post. In 1927, she accompanied General John Pershing on a goodwill tour of Europe. She and her husband were members of a number of Seattle and Olympia philanthropic groups.

Elizabeth Ayer, who was a native Olympian, designed the house in a grand English Revival style. She was the first woman graduate of the University of Washington School of Architecture in 1918 and practiced with Edwin Ivey in Seattle for a number of years.

right: Othilia Carroll Beals,
State Capital Museum Photograph



12. *Carl Woodard House 1201 W. 9th, ca. 1919

The house is a fine example of the Craftsman/Bungalow style built early on the Westside for Carl Eugene and Bertha Mae Woodard. Woodard worked for Springer Mills and is listed as a teamster at this address in 1919 and by 1932 was listed as a salesman. The Woodards later owned a downtown candy store. They lived in the house until the late 1930's. Outstanding Craftsman features include the commodious porch and ornamental roofline.

13. *Highmiller House 1200 Terrace Lane, 1934-1937

This eclectic style house was designed and built by Dr. Ralph Highmiller and his wife Alice. The house enjoys a panoramic view of Capitol Lake and Mt. Rainier. Terraced gardens originally extended to Capitol Lake from the back of the house. An underground structure built into the hillside that was used by Dr. Highmiller as part of his medical practice is on the east side of the house.

14. *Meeker House 1202 W. 10th, ca. 1924

This Mission Revival style house was built in 1924 by Ernest Meeker. Meeker came to Olympia from New York and died in Olympia in 1954. He was a longtime builder and contractor and a member of the Ancient Order of Workmen. The house has a distinctive crenelated roofline and is sited magnificently overlooking Capitol Lake.

15. *La Villa 1010 S. Rogers, 1930-1935

One of the most unusual homes in Olympia, this house was designed and built by Ernest Meeker for his own residence. Meeker was a longtime contractor and builder in the city. This house is a variation on the Spanish Colonial style. The distinctive walls, however, are constructed of natural stones of varied color and shape, interspersed with petrified wood, broken tile and other materials. Sandstone pilasters and archways accentuate the house as does the large front palladian window. The builder carved the name "La Villa" above the front archway and placed a corner plaque with his name and the date of construction of the home.

16. Barnes House 1120 W 5th, ca. 1889

The Victorian Cottage style house was built in 1889 by J. M. Grugan, an early resident of Olympia who worked at the Westside Lumber Mill. The Barnes family are longtime owners of the property.

17. *Van Etten House 124 N. Foote, ca. 1938

Combining French Eclectic and English Revival styles, this house was constructed by local builder and lumberman John Van Etten and his wife Rosamund. They built and designed several homes on the West Side. The first resident in the house, according to the city directories, was State Supreme Court Justice Clyde Jeffers and his wife Garnett in 1939. The property was purchased in 1941 by Arthur Goldberg and was later owned by the Jones and Pritchard families. Outstanding features include the diamond-pane leaded glass windows, wall dormers on the roofline and gable decorations.

18. McCleary-Robinson House 101 N. Sherman, ca. 1916

This large Craftsman style house was built by Charles McCleary, son of lumber magnate Henry McCleary. The younger McCleary worked with

his father, the wife, Vivian Gose McCleary, was the daughter of Mack Gose, Supreme Court Justice from 1909 to 1915 who reportedly resided in the house for a time. The house was purchased in 1942 by Supreme Court Justice John S. Robinson and his wife Edith Lind Robinson. Robinson served on the court from 1937 to 1951. He was born in Ohio and graduated from Columbia Law School. He practiced law in Seattle prior to being appointed to the Supreme Court. The house has been home to the Robinson family since 1942.

19. Earl G. Brenner House 122 N. Sherman, ca. 1925

This large Mission Revival style home was built in a design by noted Olympia architect Joseph Wohleb for oysterman Earl G. Brenner.

Born in Olympia in 1893, Earl Brenner was the son of J. J. Brenner who began the Brenner Oyster Company before the turn of the century. The company had oyster beds in Mud Bay, Oyster Bay and Little Skookum Inlet. Brenner was an active member of several civic organizations and a longtime officer of Olympia Federal Savings and Loan Association. The house features the stucco exterior and tiled appointments associated with the Mission Revival style. Also featured are the wrought iron elements and multipaned glass windows.

20. *Samuel Ward House 137 N. Sherman, ca. 1889

The house was built in an ornate Queen Anne style for Alverta and Samuel Ward, a Tumwater mill owner. Ward came to the Olympia area from Illinois in 1853. The house was owned between 1954 and 1964 by former Washington Lieutenant Governor Victor A. Meyers. Meyers, a former bandleader was a well-known and flamboyant politician.

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