


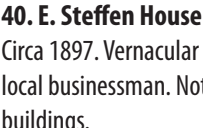




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**37. N. H. Greene House** - 502 S. Adams  
Built in 1902. Combines Queen Anne and Neo-Classical styles. It is on the National Register of Historical Places. Mr. Greene was an early business owner and mayor.  
He also built the town's first commercial brick building.
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**38. J. Schoessler House** - 407 S. Adams  
Circa 1903. Queen Anne vernacular. Early wheat farmer.
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**39. Armann House** - 201 E. 7th  
Circa 1917. An early physician and mayor of Ritzville. Craftsman bungalow with Swiss influence. House was built by Bernard Roth.
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**40. E. Steffen House** - 601 S. Palouse  
Circa 1897. Vernacular Farm style. A local businessman. Note the original out buildings.
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**41. Edwards House** - 205 E. 6th  
Circa 1940. Cedar shake, saltbox style house. He was the local postmaster.
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**42. Snyder House** - 508 S. Division  
Circa 1902. Hip roofed bungalow with widow's walk. Early local businessman who built the Snyder building downtown.
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**43. Ratz House** - 209 W. 6th  
Circa 1911. Stucco craftsman style. Local pharmacist.
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**44. F.C. Henneberg House** - 606 S. Adams  
Circa 1903. Neo-Colonial style. The main feature is the Mansard roof. Featured in the 1908 *Coast Magazine* as the residence of F.C. Henneberg. Home (1909) of wheat farmers Jake and Barbara Bauer.

any other inland wheat shipping port in the world. This was a time of prosperity when many fine homes and much of the business district were constructed. With the passing of time, the flavor of the community as a pioneer town survived and much of its original character remains intact.

The overall architecture of its historic district is essentially early 1900s. With its National Register designation in 1990, several business owners began the process of restoration. Restoration is in the early stages and ongoing.

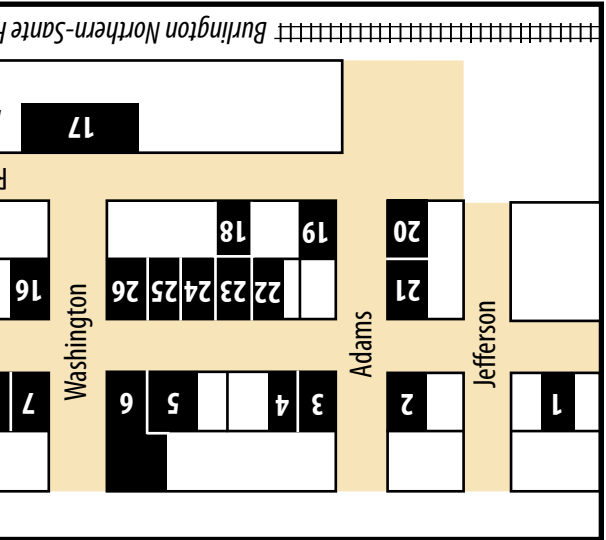
Located in the heart of Washington's wheat country, Ritzville is a community with a rich pioneer heritage. Its location was once part of a vast ocean of rippling bunchgrass and sagebrush from horizon to horizon that served as a randomly used crossing for bands of Northwestern Native Americans.

Change began with the arrival of the area's first permanent settlers who came by wagon in 1878. However, it was with the coming of immigrants in the early 1880s - including a large contingent of Germans who left Russia rather than be conscripted into the Russian army - that the area's legacy with wheat began. The arrival of the railroad in 1881-82 provided access to eastern markets and subsequently, Ritzville's growth accelerated.

Soon, Ritzville became a growing livestock and wheat shipping center. In those early days Ritzville bustled with settlers, cattlemen, tradesmen, merchants, wagons, steam locomotives and livestock wandered about its main street. It was a true, spirited western pioneer town. Even after a fire destroyed most of its business district in 1888, the town bounced back. It incorporated as Ritzville (named after Phillip Ritz, an early pioneer) in December of the same year.

Through the 1880s and 1890s there were both boom and bust times, but by the early 1900s, Ritzville shipped more wheat than

## Brief History



## Downtown Historic District Map



## Self-Guided Tour

### Downtown National Historic District

### Residential Areas and Other Features of Interest

### Metal Sculptures

Metal sculptures produced by local artists depict area history and are located throughout town. For more detailed information, see the Metal Sculptures Tour brochure.



Downtown Historic District

**1. Burroughs Home** - 408 W. Main  
Home of the town’s most prominent physician, the Dr. Frank R. Burroughs Home was built in 1890. Dr. Burroughs was for many years Rizville’s only physician, where it is estimated that through his 37 years of practice he helped bring several thousand babies into this world.



Remodeled in 1902, the house was enlarged on both sides and the front porch with the basalt rock columns added. The house survives with few alterations and with some of the original wallpaper, floor coverings and furnishings.

Listed on the National Register for Historical Places in 1975, the Burroughs Home is one of Ritzville’s most elegant. It now houses the Burroughs Museum where the doctor’s records and library remain along with clothing and miscellaneous personal property, providing a charming example of early 1900s life in Ritzville, Washington. Open to public during the summer and by appointment.

**2. Andrew Carnegie Ritzville Public Library** - 302 W. Main  
Built in 1907 by the Andrew Carnegie Trust. Restrained Neo-Classical style. Has a pediment entry pavilion and corbelled brick cornice.



**3. Ritzville Hotel** - 220 W. Main  
Built for Sebastian Ott circa 1896 as a wood frame hotel. In early 1900s a brick three-story structure was added to the back, connected to the front and faced with brick veneer.



**4. G.H. Lemman Building** - 216 W. Main  
Circa 1906. The site of an early grocery store. Has recessed entry with exterior alterations.



**5. F.G. Spanger Building** - 204 W. Main  
Built in 1898. Renaissance Revival style, characterized by the arcade of arches. In 1905 the Trading Co. purchased the building and connected it internally with its buildings.



**6. Ritzille Trading Company**  
- 202 W. Main and 201 & 203 W. Broadway  
A three-part complex constructed between 1901 and 1910. Romanesque and Renaissance architecture. Original tin ceilings and leaded glass windows remain in the office. Largest commercial structure in county. Sold furniture, hardware, agricultural implements and general merchandise.



**7. H.E. Gritman Building**  
- 118 and 120 W. Main  
Built in 1902 for Mr. Gritman’s Pioneer Drug Co. Distinctive corner tower room and conical roof. Housed variety of offices, a saloon, billiards parlor and bowling alley.



**8. Wm. Snyder Building** - 116 W. Main  
Built in 1889. Originally a clothing store. Upper story recessed panel is framed by brick piers capped with a cornice, corbelled and dog tooth brick decoration.



**9. O.R. Haight Building** - 114 W. Main  
Circa 1901. Originally a mortuary, the building is crowned with a simple decorative brick cornice. The original Haight horse-drawn hearse is on display in the Depot.



**10. Blackmer Building** - 102 & 104 W. Main  
Circa 1910. Two store fronts framed by brick piers, originally a grocery and clothing store. Capped by a cornice with simple corbel brick ornament.



**11. Pioneer State Bank** - 101 E. Main  
Built in 1901 by N.H. Greene. Second bank in the community, also housed the post office and a dry good store.



**12. Ritz Theater** - 107 E. Main  
Built in 1937. Art Moderne style, stucco finish, horizontal banding and restrained cornice. Marquee with curved elements, a stepped profile and neon lighting. 400 seat capacity, still in continuous use today.



**13. Weiand Building** - 105 W. Main  
Originally a jewelry business for Wm. Weiand and A.L. Wiffin. Has a bracket cornice and parapet with corner battlements. Decorative panels beneath the cornice.



**14. August Krause Building** - 107 W. Main  
Built in 1919. Features corner brick piers and a corbelled brick cornice.



**15. Thom Building** - 109 & 111 W. Main  
Built in 1919. Originally housed the J.C. Penney store and Thom Meat Market. It features an ornamental brick cornice and decorative diamond shaped panels.



**16. N.H. Greene Building** - 119 W. Main  
Built in 1889. First commercial brick building. Originally a general store. Classical Revival brick structure with concrete veneer. Features cast iron columns and lintels.



**17. Northern Pacific Depot Museum**  
- Railroad & Washington  
Built in 1910. Mission style with sloping eaves. The interior contains the original men’s and women’s waiting rooms, ticket office and freight room. Home to Ritzville High School Alumni Association memorabilia.



**18. Kalkwarf Hardware Store** - 201 W. Railroad  
Circa 1915. Faced in concrete, it has a simple bracketed cornice.



**19. E.D. Gilson Building** - 218 W. Railroad  
Built in 1904. Originally housed a real estate office, post office and Odd Fellows hall. Features cream colored brick and granite. The granite corner column came from Italy.



**20. Richter Building**  
- 101, 103 & 105 N. Adams  
Circa 1903. Addition added 1910. Originally housed a carriage shop, shoe and grocery store.



**21. Adams County Bank Building** - 301 W. Main  
Built in 1891. Second oldest brick building in Ritzville. Established by pioneer settler J.D. Bassett in 1891. It was the first financial institution in the county.



**22. Fred B. Shepley Building** - 213 W. Main  
Circa 1901-1904. Note the unaltered recessed entry and transom windows. This was the site of drug, jewelry, millinery and optical businesses.



**23. W.C. Reeder Building** - 209 W. Main  
Circa 1901-1904. Originally a harness and furniture business. Features recessed brick panels, row lock brick ornament and dentil course at the cornice.



**24. A.F. Rosenoff Building** - 207 W. Main  
Built in 1901. Drug store was most ornately detailed building in the district. Classical Revival facade of cast stone. Has bracketed cornices with pediment and parapet, a decorative frieze with swags and Corinthian pilaster between the upper story windows. Has original storefront with display windows and recessed entry.



**25. Orris Dorman Building** - 205 W. Main  
Built in 1902. Used for real estate office and saloon. The upstairs interior includes original skylights and ballroom.



**26. German American Bank** - 201 W. Main  
Built in 1904. Beveled corner entry features brick decorative overlapping pattern and single leaf entry door. First floor interior has antique vault, teller’s cage and tin ceilings.



Features of Interest

**27. German Evangelical Zion Church**  
- 301 E. Broadway  
Built in 1901. Organized by Germans from Russia who arrived in Ritzville in the mid-1880s. Listed on State Register for Historic Places (1972). Designed and built by Bernard Roth. Known as Zion Philadelphia.



**28. Adams County Courthouse** - 210 W. Broadway  
Built in 1941. Sculpture in stone above the doorway depicts the harvesting of grain and other activities common to a pioneer community, entitled “Men at Work.”



**29. Ritzville Flour Mill** - 304 E. Main  
Built in 1906 by Sebastian and Andrew Ott. Several of the buildings are still present. Served as a flourmill until 1947 and subsequently for wheat storage.



Residential Tour

**30. W.R. Cunningham House**  
- 502 W. Broadway  
Built in 1898. Example of Federal and Colonial architectural style. Most features are still intact.



**31. Martha Dorman House** - 608 W. Main  
Circa 1917. Bungalow. Essentially unaltered.



**32. Orris Dorman House** - 304 S. Division  
Built in 1900. Queen Anne style. Mr. Dorman was in real estate and also built the Dorman brick building in the commercial district.



**33. Kanzler House** - 402 E. 2nd  
Circa 1916. Swiss bungalow built for their retirement. Early wheat farmers who arrived in Ritzville by wagon train in 1883.



**34. Bauer House** - 403 S. Palouse  
Circa 1912. Built for their retirement from wheat farming. Arrived in Ritzville in 1883 by wagon train.



**35. Bastron House** - 109 W. 4th  
Circa 1905. Bungalow built for their retirement from wheat farming. Site of church services for the Philadelphia Congregational Church while the church was being built.



**36. Danekas House** - 401 W. 4th  
Circa 1905 for Danekas, a wheat farmer and carpenter. Neo-Classical style, features a two-story bay window, widow’s walk, Tuscan columns and swag design on concrete foundation.

