

Southeast Olympia was substantially changed in the 1950s when the new interstate freeway cut through the northern section of the district changing the topography and creating a division between the South Capitol Neighborhood and Southeast Olympia. The route of the new interstate freeway cut under Capitol Way creating an underpass for the new freeway as it made a wide curve from Tumwater across Capitol Lake.

* Listed on the Olympia Heritage Register

** Listed on the Olympia Heritage Register for its historic importance.

1. *EGBERT-INGHAM HOUSE
2708 SE Adams, built 1914.

This house is one of the best examples of the Colonial Revival style in Olympia. It was built for Dr. Curtis and Dana Egbert by her father, a wealthy manufacturer from Ohio. Originally the house stood at Columbia and 14th near the Capitol. The architects for the capitol buildings, Wilder and White, rented the third floor during construction which was completed in 1928. After Mrs. Egbert's death in 1946, the house was sold to the Dr. Reed and Doreen Ingham family and they lived there until 1969. The state acquired the house, and slated it for demolition. During this period, it served as a temporary Governor's Mansion from 1974 to 1975 during the Evans' Administration. It returned to private ownership in 1979 and was moved to this location and has had extensive restoration work by its current owners.

2. *ISRAEL HOUSE, 2732 South Capital Way
built CA. 1904

This four-square style house was built by George and Belle S. Huntley Israel. George Israel attended college in San Francisco and was admitted to the California bar in 1880. Israel was one of the best known lawyers in the Pacific Northwest. He was the attorney in over 30 murder cases and was counsel for the State Insurance Commissioner John H. Shively during impeachment proceedings against him in 1909. George Israel died in 1916.

3. G.C. VALLEY (Wildwood Shopping Center)
2822-2828 South Capitol Way, built CA. 1938

This precursor of the modern shopping center was designed in 1938 by noted Olympia Architect Joseph Wohleb for G.C. Valley. The facility originally had a grocery store, pharmacy and flower shop. The building is a distinctive Art Moderne style with its rounded lines and streamlined appearance. Notice the glass block

transoms in the rounded northwest corner section which features a shallow, metal conical roof, decorated with chevron trim and a tall central finial. All of these elements are typical of the Art Moderne style.

4. *NEUFFER HOUSE, 511 O'Farrell
built CA. 1922

This Craftsman/Bungalow house, built according to Assessor's Records about 1922, was one of the first residences built as part of the Wildwood Subdivision in Southeast Olympia. The house originally sat on a double lot and was a community landmark because of its beautiful landscaping. The house was built for Paul C. and Catherine Neuffer. Paul C. Neuffer was a partner with his father Paul H. Neuffer in Neuffer Jewelers, a longstanding Olympia business. Catherine Neuffer was a descendent of the pioneer Morgan Davies family from the Skookumchuck Valley.

***5.*6.7. TRENA BELSITO WORTHINGTON**
Houses at 2616, 2626 & 2716 Hillside Drive
built late 1930s & early 1940s.

During the late 1930s and early 1940s local attorney Trena Belsito Worthington built five houses near Hillside Drive. These three houses were constructed from basically the same house plan which Mrs. Belsito Worthington copied from an award-winning design from Architectural Digest of the period. Mrs. Belsito Worthington was her own contractor and let bids for each job. She lived in all of the houses with the exception of two of them. On three houses, she incorporated used brick and Chehalis brick. Mrs. Belsito Worthington slightly modified the decorative motifs of each one, although the use of circular wrought iron is evident on all the houses.

8. FREDERICK SCHMIDT HOUSE
2831 Orange, Built 1937-1938

The Frederick W. Schmidt House is a large, rambling L-shaped structure of simplified English Revival style with a tall, steeply gabled roofline. Landscape features include a large holly hedge which encompasses the rear yard of the house, with birch trees and fruit trees. The house is considered one of the finest in Olympia. It is an unique example of Architect Joseph Wohleb's work and of the English Revival Style.

The house was built in 1937-1938 for Frederick G. Schmidt whose family founded and operated the Olympia Brewery for many years. The design of the house was

conceived by Mrs. Elsa Heiser Schmidt, who also planned and executed the landscaping. Frederick Schmidt was interested in concrete construction however, and commissioned Joseph Wohleb to design the house with Mrs. Schmidt's overall plan executed in concrete and concrete block technology.

Frederick W. and his brother Franck Schmidt built several houses as the first development in the area during the late 1930s and early 1940s, subsequent to the construction of this house. Olympia Architect Joseph Wohleb and his son, Robert, designed the houses. Because of a shortage of wood during the World War II years, the Schmidts developed concrete block homes which featured concrete building technology throughout. Greystone Concrete Company in Olympia supplied the materials and Frank Hallmeyer and B. B. Jensvold assisted in the project. The use of concrete bricks in the Schmidt House reflects his interest in that building material for his own residence and those he developed in the area.

9. FOX-HOUSE, 2804 Orange, built CA. 1945.

Close by the Schmidt House, this is one of several houses built during World War II by Frederick Schmidt using concrete block construction. This house, a larger interpretation of the type, was built for Robert and Frances Fox. Fox was a watchmaker at Neuffer's Jewelers. About eight to ten houses of the Schmidt's were built in the area of Eskridge and Orange Streets as part of Stratford Place. This house is located in a wooded ravine above Watershed Park.

10. WATERSHED PARK

As early as 1889 the City of Olympia was tapping Moxlie Springs in what is now Watershed Park for its public water supply. The springs were named for A. W. Moxlie, a southeast Olympia pioneer. From 1909 to 1929, the City used Moxlie Creek as a supply source running out to various creeks and springs with wooden box flumes. A box flume plus a 20 inch wood pipe line extended from the spring to the water plant located on Eastside Street. Starting in the late 1920s, the city dug 27 wells in the Watershed Park area. However by the late 1930s the water supply began to fail. In 1941, the City of Olympia purchased McAllister Springs and developed its main water supply from that location. By 1955, plans were made to log the old watershed and sell it for development. Conservationist Margaret McKenny and other residents organized a campaign to preserve the

An advisory ballot in December, 1955 ensured its future preservation by ordinance. Trails in the east section of the watershed were built in 1977. Henderson Boulevard was constructed in the mid 1960s and named for realtor Ed Henderson.

11. ** ROBERT WOHLEB HOUSE
2902 Orange St., built CA. 1939

This English Revival cottage was an early work of Robert Wohleb, son of noted architect Joseph Wohleb. According to Robert Wohleb's daughter, it was called the "Honey Moon Cottage" by the family since Mr. Wohleb and his wife Elizabeth Davis Wohleb moved into the house after their marriage. Robert Wohleb was born in Olympia in 1916 and graduated from the University of Washington with a degree in architecture in 1939. He joined his father in his architecture practice. The elder Wohleb died in 1958. Robert Wohleb designed the Olympia City Hall, St. Michael's Catholic Church and many of the houses in Stratford Place development where this house is located. He died in a boating accident in 1966.

The house has been substantially enlarged with the addition of the east section and new garage on the north section.

12. *HOSKING HOUSE, 1404 East 28th, CA. 1940

Set in a natural area adjoining the Watershed Park in southeast Olympia, this is another one of the concrete block houses built by Frederick W. and his brother Franck Schmidt. Architect Joseph Wohleb's commission list shows this house was designed in June 1939 for Helen and Marvin Hosking, Jr. Hosking was parts manager of Fleming Harvey Motors.

13. *PARTLOW HOUSE, 3303 Fairfield Road
built CA 1928.

This excellent example of the English Revival Style was built for Dr. Kenneth and Elizabeth Partlow I and originally stood at 1026 Columbia just south of the Capitol Grounds near the first St. Peter's Hospital. The Partlow family has a long history of medical service in Olympia dating to the 19th century. The house was renovated in the 1940s and moved in the early 1950s to make way for a parking garage as part of an expansion of state office facilities. Little has been changed in the house which has Honduras mahogany appointments and unique electrical wiring with 32 wall sconces and many outlets.

Below: The farmhouse from Cloverfields Farm remains at 1100 Carlyon Avenue. State Capitol Museum Photo.



land for settlement in the northwest. He also joined his father serving in the Civil War where he earned the Medal of Honor and was brevetted Brigadier General. He later held several government positions both in Washington State and in Boston. Hazard Stevens was the first non-Indian to climb Mt. Rainier with P. B. Van Trump in 1870. Stevens also promoted several commercial ventures in railroading and electrical service in Olympia. After practicing law in Boston for a number of years, he returned to Olympia in 1914 and developed the large tract of land which his father had purchased in the 1850s.

Here he built a model dairy farm, "Cloverfields." As President of the Olympia Light and Power Company, he promoted the use of electricity in an electrified barn and milking machines. His 73 Holstein cows were an unknown breed to the local residents and General Stevens had to assure them that the milk was as good as that from the more familiar Jerseys. Stevens also had an extensive orchard and angora goats.

General Stevens constructed a large gambrel-roof barn and two tile silos, as well as a number of outbuildings. Architect Joseph Wohleb accepted as his first Olympia commission the construction of the farmhouse which still stands on the property.

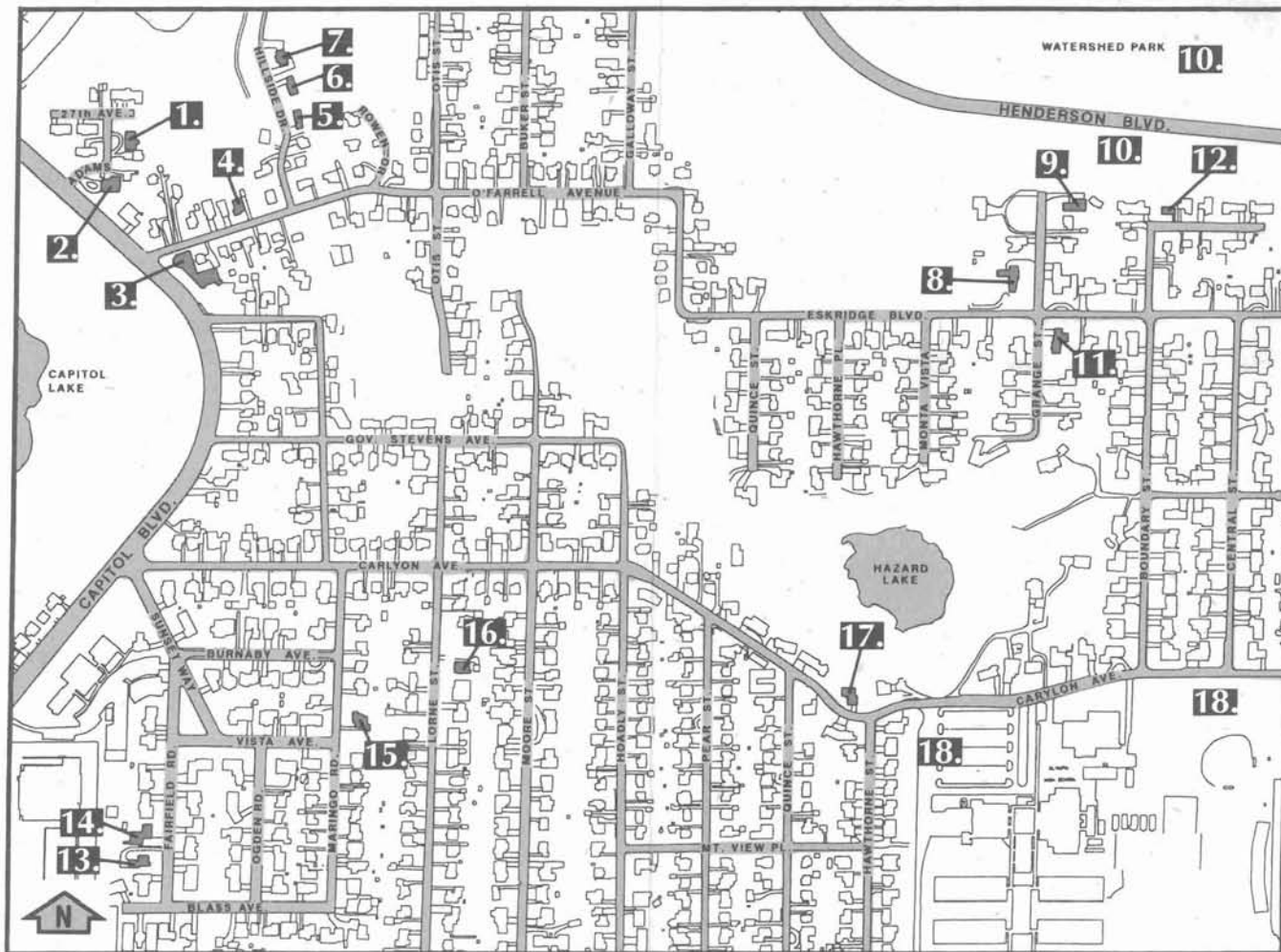
Stevens died in 1918 and the farm was taken over by his sister, Kate Stevens Bates. The farm was developed for housing during the 1930s and 1940s. The barns and dairy building were torn down in 1949. Olympia High School stands at the site of the dairy. The curve in Carlyon Avenue, which accommodates this National Register property, alerts passers-by to the significance of the building.

Streets in the area of the original farm bear names associated with the Stevens family -- Governor Stevens

Avenue, Eskridge Avenue (named for Richard Stevens Eskridge, a nephew of Hazard Stevens), Bates Street (named for Kate Stevens Bates, Hazard's sister and later changed to Maringo Road), Baker Street (named after a caretaker), Hazard Lake and of course Cloverfield Avenue.


18. SITE OF CLOVERFIELDS FARM

Right: Entry to the Cloverfields Farm where Carlyon Avenue now meets Capitol Way. Photo courtesy of Helen Eskridge Rodman.

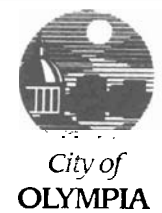


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Southeast Neighborhood



1. EGBERT INGHAM HOUSE photo by Ken Brown

The earliest settlement in Southeast Olympia was by Rudolph M. Walker, who established a 640 acre Donation Land Claim there in 1853. Enoch Wilson also established an adjoining claim in 1852. Isaac Stevens, Washington's first territorial governor, purchased Walker's Donation Land Claim later in the 1850s, but little development occurred and the district remained primarily rural. By the 1890s the street car line had extended from Tumwater to Olympia along Capital Way and the baseball grounds were located along the line. Near the intersection of Carlyon Avenue and Capitol Way were the old Thurston County Fairgrounds which were later developed as a velodrome. Still later, Fred Carlyon operated a trotting track at the