

# Past — PORT —

A GUIDE TO  
*Roslyn*  
BUSINESSES  
AND THEIR RICH HISTORY



CREATED BY THE



**ROSLYN**  
DOWNTOWN  
ASSOCIATION

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While some buildings from the early 1900's town of Roslyn have been lost to time or fire, many still remain and are run by people who care about the town and community as much as the business owners from 120 years ago. The 1900 census shows that 23 men sold and repaired clothing, 27 were in the food and beverage business, 19 were in retail trade, 13 were in education, and 5 were physicians. The vignettes about these 34 buildings, all older and within walking distance of downtown, serve as an introduction to the Roslyn businesses both past and present. Additional information can be found at the Roslyn Museum or in the sources listed in the bibliography.

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*Janine Brodine*

BRODINE & BRODINE

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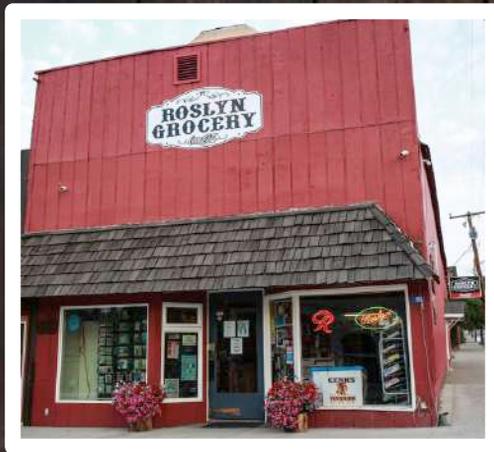
# Roslyn Grocery

**101  
WEST**  
PENNSYLVANIA  
AVENUE

This building was constructed between 1899 and 1912. Records show that Archie Patrick, a very early Roslyn settler, and William McKay jointly owned the building from 1900 to 1946. Patrick helped form the Roslyn Water Works to bring water to the town. Patrick was recognized for his ability to locate coal, and he amassed a large amount of land. He and his partners formed the Roslyn Coal Company. In 1909, William Kauzlarich ran a saloon in the building there which closed due to Prohibition.

By 1925, it housed a clothing store. After Patrick's death in 1937, Dewey Lundahl moved Central Drug into the building. Another early owner was the the Banich family who were very important in Roslyn and Cle Elum for running the pharmacies. Most recently it has operated as a drug, sundries, and liquor store. It became a tourist destination after it was featured as Ruth Anne's General Store in the series Northern Exposure. For a time, it was a full liquor store owned by Vicki Mathis. The Roslyn Grocery Store opened in 2013 and carries a wide range of products.

Roslyn Grocery Owner Amanda Meck Heins said: "I take a lot of pride in continuing the tradition of a small town grocery, and we try to honor the history of both our building and Roslyn."



# Village Pizza

**105  
WEST**  
PENNSYLVANIA  
AVENUE

This business was originally called Slim's Place and a plaque to honor him can still be seen on the building. Slim's Place was run by Slim Runje, a popular business man and a baseball supporter. Slim and his family came to Roslyn in 1921. He had been a master mechanic in a Canadian Coal Field until a blast ruined his eyesight. He was 6'4" and he hadn't been in Roslyn long before someone nicknamed him "Slim." He managed the Roslyn Baseball Team for many years. Slim worked hard to make Roslyn's First Jubilee and many July 4th parades successful. Runje Field was named for him.

Slim's Place was a favorite gathering place for many years. Slim sold it to Tony and Marilyn Blair, who operated Tony's Deli in the 1980s. The building sold to Brian Losh, who leased it to Harry Balmer, founder of Village Pizza. Harry Balmer sadly died of a heart attack while fleeing a fire in the building. When the building was reconstructed in 1997, the construction was designed to emulate the architecture of historic Roslyn. The building was also designed to withstand any future fires by being constructed of cinder blocks and steel I-beams. Jack and Carla Blum are today's owners of Village Pizza.



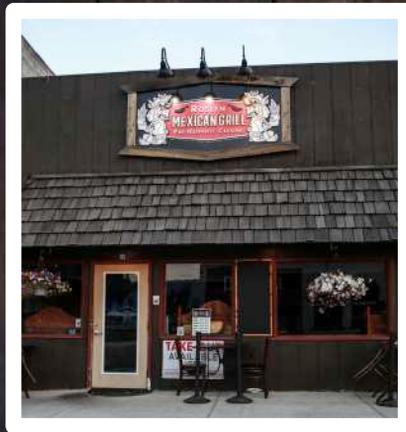
# Roslyn Mexican Grill

**103  
WEST**  
PENNSYLVANIA  
AVENUE

The building was built between 1889 and 1912. In 1912, it was owned by Archie Patrick and William McKay. It housed a barber shop and cigar shop until the 1920s. George Hodgson owned the barbershop and sold the business to Albert Harper in about 1924. In 1937, the building became Frank's Barbershop which was open for many years. Around 1947, Emil Banich bought the building from the Patrick family.

Banich operated the Central Drug Store and the building was deeded to him in 2001. For some years, the space housed the Lost in Roslyn store which advertised that it sold "old stuff, new stuff, and funky stuff."

It is now the Roslyn Mexican Grill which specializes in authentic pre-hispanic cuisine, a cuisine focused on the Mexican diet prior to European infusion. In this way, the Roslyn Mexican Grill touches on some cultural roots and brings a unique sense of history to a historical town. Roslyn Mexican Grill Owner Oscar Guitron said: "I do think that it is good to preserve the history of buildings; especially with the history of our area. A few of our employees have said they can feel a ghost-like presence in the building sometimes."



# Roslyn Old Company Mercantile

**107  
WEST**  
PENNSYLVANIA  
AVENUE

Historic Name: Harpers Lumber Company

Henry Smith bought the property in 1899 from W.H. Harris. By 1912, a restaurant was located in the building which ran until the 1930s. Other owners included L. Babier in 1915, John Matzovich from 1918 to 1920, and Charles Rudd from 1928 to 1953. The rooms upstairs were purportedly rented out to "ladies of the night." Prostitutes could be seen on the balconies and were not allowed to walk on the city streets. This part of town was known as Roslyn's red light district. The building was sold to Gwyn Davies in 1954 who ran a clock shop in the building until the Harper family bought and started a hardware store in 1956.

The hardware store has closed and the building was purchased by a local corporation. It is being renovated as the Roslyn Old Company Mercantile. Currently, the business operates as a gourmet cafe with coffee, sandwiches, ice cream, and locally made goods.



# Ride Roslyn Bikes

**109  
WEST**  
PENNSYLVANIA  
AVENUE

Historic Name: Old Harpers Building

In 1884, this building was owned by Mary J. and Mike Miller. They operated a saloon until Prohibition, then operated a soft drink establishment. Historically, the rooms upstairs were rented out. A stairway on the east side of the front facade accesses the upstairs stories of the two adjacent buildings.

It currently houses Ride Roslyn Bikes, a bicycle rental, sales, and repair shop. Ride Roslyn Bikes has become a substantial part of Roslyn's downtown as they not only sell and repair bikes, but also have created and encouraged a biking community with the residents and visitors of the town.

Ride Roslyn Bikes Owner Glenn Burkhart said: "Working there is like being in a creaky old wooden ship that tilts a bit to one side. People love coming in."



# Old Harpers Lumber Company

**115  
WEST**  
PENNSYLVANIA  
AVENUE

Historic Name: Micheale/Giono Hardware Store

From 1890 until 1916, when prohibition started, the building housed a saloon and billiard parlor. The building was sold to (Herma or Henry) and Margaret Segerstrom in 1916. (Herma or Henry) worked as a watchmaker and Margaret ran a notions and variety store.

O.R. Haight built the building and opened a dry goods store. By 1925, J. Micheale had opened a hardware store in the structure. He sold the building to Battista Giono who continued to operate it as a hardware store. Giono's daughter Maria D. Giono then remodeled the building for use as a beauty shop for her daughter Mary Pasin.



# *Old Harpers Lumber Company*

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**117  
WEST**  
PENNSYLVANIA  
AVENUE

In 1938, the property went into the ownership of Kittitas County. In 1949, Alfred Harper bought the building and started a hardware company.

In 1952, Gwyn Davies bought and operated a clock and appliance repair shop. Bob Harper bought the property in 1956. For decades, he owned and operated the two adjacent buildings as a hardware store.



# Old Harpers Lumber Company

**119  
WEST  
PENNSYLVANIA  
AVENUE**

Historic Name: Segerstrom Jewelry Store/Casassa Brothers Saloon

John Fullar likely purchased the property in 1888 and built the building in 1890. The accepted name for this building was the Casassa Brothers Saloon. It faces south and has a vacant lot to the west. It is one of three false front buildings on the main street of town. Originally, it had a balcony that extended across the front. The balcony collapsed in the snowstorm of 1916 that dumped five feet of snow in 72 hours. John Casassa was an immigrant who came to Roslyn in 1892 to work in the mines. He received his naturalization papers in 1894. John Casassa bought the building in 1919 and expanded the building to the north for his hardware and furniture business. After an injury, he started a saloon with his sister, Margaret Belessa, and friend John Pistono. They operated the Casassa Brothers Saloon (sometimes known as the Miners Tavern) until Prohibition in 1916. Then, they started a second hand clothing store in the space.

The Casassa family owned the building until 1945 when it was deeded to Edward and Ella Pearson who opened Pearson's Hardware and Sporting Goods. In 1949, Leland Pearson took over the businesses and added sales of paint, dry goods, and toys. The Harper family bought the building in 1956.



# Roslyn Café

**201  
WEST**  
PENNSYLVANIA  
AVENUE

Historic Name: Owenbraugh Meat Market

Built in 1895 as a merchandise, liquor, and grocery store by Fred, Charles, and Fritz Genasci and Fred Carolo. It was a meat market with cold storage for many years with a rooming house and social hall on the second floor. Many of the fraternal orders organized by the miners had their meetings in the hall upstairs. There was an upright piano and a closet full of hats, flags, and paraphernalia for the different groups. The Druids, the Knights of Pythius, Dr. Starkovich's Order, the Elks, the Eagles and many other locals met there.

By the 1920s, Joseph Barra operated the store, and by 1931, Frank Musso ran it. In 1945, it opened as Mary's Freezer Shop. Mary Andler's homemade ice cream, milkshakes, and hamburgers are fondly remembered by many generations. She had a small kitchen out front where a long bar and several booths packed in customers.

When Mary still operated out of the main building, the entire center of the ground floor was dedicated to wooden lockers rented to locals for freezing food - the whole room was a freezer, thus the Freezer Shop. This was before people had freezers at home. There were huge hooks where hunters brought in game and hung their deer, bear, or elk before butchering.

A new owner attempted to continue Mary's Freezer Shop without success. The building was closed for three years. Kim McJury, who was visiting Roslyn, fell in love with the building, then bought it and moved in. It soon became the Roslyn Café. McJury used original artwork by Barbara Witt and had a local mural painter, Don O'Conner, paint the now famous Roslyn mural on the side of the building. McJury in turn sold the building to Petre Skiba. The opening scene of Northern Exposure shows a moose (which was an actor named Monty that grew up in captivity in Pullman) walking in front of Roslyn's Café - an 's' was temporarily added for the show.



# Roslyn Historical Museum

**203  
WEST**  
PENNSYLVANIA  
AVENUE

In the lots to the south of the museum, there once was a large livery stable, started by the Henry brothers. There was also a blacksmith shop at the back. Mary Andler and her husband Joe donated the land for a museum in 1960. For 16 years, she was the museum's curator and dedicated her life to preserving Roslyn's history. Frank Musso built the structure onto the side of the Roslyn Café. As a kid, he worked at the Brick setting up bowling pins by hand.

Frank Musso lost a brother in the mines and spent hours preserving the legacy of the coal industry at the museum. Both Musso and Andler were involved with the Roslyn Historical Museum until their deaths.

Today, The Roslyn Historical Museum is a reflection of the town's tenacity, love of life and the rich ethnic mix that once represented more than 20 nationalities, and still does in the genealogy of its inhabitants and former residents.



# The Brick Tavern and The Brick Annex

**102  
WEST**  
PENNSYLVANIA  
AVENUE

Prior to 1889, there was a wooden building on the corner of Pennsylvania and First Street that served as a saloon – some say this original building was named The Brick after a saloon in Cle Elum. Italian immigrant Peter Giovanni and John Buffo bought it. They soon replaced it with a building built of 45,000 bricks from the Gunther Mill in Cle Elum. Giovanni, who had come to Roslyn in 1886 to work in the mines, had a reputation as a shrewd businessman and encouraged Italians, some who came from rival factions in Italy, to share a brew in his saloon. It seems that he also anticipated Prohibition as he sold The Brick prior to 1916 and went into the horse racing business. During Prohibition, it operated as a soft drink and ice cream parlor.

The Brick is a classic roadhouse with a century-old bar, complete with a spittoon and running water. There's even a jail cell remaining in the basement. It is now a destination bar, restaurant, and live music venue.

The Brick annex was constructed in 1910 and was the original home of the Pioneer Grocery before it was moved down the street in 1939. In 1946, Peter Giovanni opened a theater in the annex and operated it until the 1960s.

The Brick is well known for its 23-foot long running water spittoon at the foot of the bar. On a Saturday in mid-March, the bar stools are removed and the Spittoon Boat Races and Nautical Ball begins. The spittoon becomes a raceway that attracts boating competitors from far and wide. There are four separate race classes, but the most fiercely competitive category is the wooden boat class. All boats must be waterproofed and cannot exceed 3" long, 1 ½" wide, and 3" high.



# Basecamp Books and Bites

Historic Name: Roslyn Bottling Works

The building was constructed between 1891 and 1905 and was known as the Golden Rule Mercantile Company which sold dry goods. The building often had mannequins in the window which was unusual for the time. It had a brick front with a door in the middle and a door that went straight downstairs. The building became a shoe store in the 1920s. Before prohibition was repealed, the building was used as a bottling company for soft drinks. "The Roslyn Bottling Works" once bottled "Sody-licious" soda pop, although rumor had it you could get a little something more to go.

By 1938, the building went into receivership and was purchased by Steve and Julia Kuchin who started the Pioneer Grocery. They remodeled the interior and had one of the first self-service food stores in Kittitas County. In 1977, they also sold beer and wine, the first time since Prohibition. Their motto was "We deliver the store to your door." An advertisement boasted "The House of Value in Staples and Fancy Groceries." The Kuchin family sold the building to Norma Foekkmer who continued to operate the store. In 1991, the store closed and became the Pioneer Restaurant. Most recently, it was purchased by a Roslyn resident and converted to a coffee shop, restaurant, bar, and bookstore.



# Cicely's Gift Shop

**112  
WEST**  
PENNSYLVANIA  
AVENUE

Historic Name: Northwest Mining Company

This building was built between 1899 and 1912. In 1912, it housed a grocery store and a crockery store. By 1925, a restaurant was located in the building. Anton Walcovich owned the building between 1938 to 1942 and had a beer parlor there. It changed hands a few more times until Edna Kuchin bought it. She owned the Pioneer Grocery to the east. It became famous as the location of Joel Fleishman's doctor's office for the TV series Northern Exposure.

It now houses Cicely's Gifts. The gift shop has tons of fun and unique trinkets available. Not only do they offer local Roslyn and Washington goods, but they sell and feature merchandise that pays tribute to Northern Exposure. The show was based in the fictional Alaskan town of Cicely, hence where the gift shop got it's name.



# Roslyn Soap Company

**118  
WEST  
PENNSYLVANIA  
AVENUE**

The Roslyn Soap Company is a small building. The three lots behind it once had wooden buildings on them, one built by Anthony Stoves. Anthony Stoves first worked in the mines. Many of his friends died during the 1892 disaster, so he quit the mines, built a cart and put ice in it, and sold fish from it around town. He later built a building with living space in the back and a meeting space upstairs on this site.

While the front of the building was not formally a drugstore, it was called the apothecary. Stoves sent for his brother Thomas and sent him to pharmacy school at WSU so he could actually run the drug store. Even though he, his wife, and their child lived in a small space at the rear, he and a partner bought a mortuary business from Mr. Fogg around 1896. In about 1903, they moved that business to Dakota Street in the building that is now the Roslyn Theater.

These days the Roslyn Soap Company is a pit stop for a large variety of luxurious and naturally made soaps, epsom salts, bath melts, and even infused olive oils.



# Masonic Temple and Post Office

**120  
WEST**  
PENNSYLVANIA  
AVENUE

Historic Name: Roslyn Temple Building

In 1891, Christopher Meneghel built a saloon on the corner of Pennsylvania and Second Street. The building was built of wood and had a second floor balcony where one might sometimes see 'working women'. In 1899, Meneghel also invested in hard rock mining including the Glacier Peak Mining Company. In 1899, the records also show that beverages were sold on the ground floor with a dwelling space on the second floor. Some citizens did not appreciate Meneghel's diverse businesses in town, alluding to the 'working women'.

The Masonic Lodge bought the building and erected a brick temple in 1921. The story goes that they wanted a lodge, but also wanted to move prostitution away from downtown because a number of other solid businesses were on the main street. (Several buildings on the other side of the street also had balconies, and traces of the balconies exist.) The building was purchased by the Weis family and then became Inland Networks in 1989. It currently houses the Roslyn Post office, a large hall on the ground floor, and several small businesses on the second floor.



# Roslyn Brewery

**201  
WEST**  
PENNSYLVANIA  
AVENUE

This lot once had the Roslyn fire house on it which was built in 1888. A structure with a tall, square bell tower that was used to dry fire hoses. The bottom floor was the fire house and the second floor was used for city council meetings. The City Clerk lived in a house next door. In 1918, the city offices moved to the old City Hall building. Roslyn's new fire station was built next to City Hall in 1955. There were originally at least three more buildings going up to the crest of the hill which were destroyed or burned down.

At the turn of the century, Roslyn had its own brewing company, the Roslyn Brewing and Malting Company. German brewers brewed rich dark lagers - probably close to the Roslyn Beer made today. Saloons (perhaps as many as 24) lined the streets of Roslyn and the company delivered lager to them in large wooden kegs. The company sold beer for a nickel a bucket to the miners. In 1916, Prohibition hit and the brewery had to close after 25 years of making beer. The current Roslyn Brewery was started in 1990 and crafts beers in the old world tradition using barley grown in the northeast and hops from Yakima. The products include Roslyn Beer, Brookside Beer, Roslyn Red Lager, Roslyn India Pale Lager, Roslyn Belgian Ale, and #9 Root Beer.



## Logan's Casual Dining

**204  
WEST**  
PENNSYLVANIA  
AVENUE

David Bryant bought the lot and others next to it in 1888. It originally housed a meat market. David served on the Roslyn City Council and operated the Palace restaurant on Pennsylvania Avenue. This building was constructed sometime between 1899 and 1913. The 1914 Mountain Messenger, a paper published by the senior class of Roslyn High School, shows that The Pastime Club offered cigars, tobacco, candy, confectionary, and Croatian books. The 1935 record shows that a store was here. Frank Cuculich owned it from 1938 to 1944, and operated it as Frank's Place. In 1944, he sold it to George Kaprai.

The current owner, Lonnie Pedefferri, has owned it since 2001. Additional restaurants have been in this building, starting with Pastime Restaurant and Lounge in the 1970s, the Roslyn Roadhouse for a few years, and currently Logan's Casual Dining.

The restaurant has spruced up the yard for outside dining and mingling, features live performances, and serves elevated classic entrees, such as flatbreads and steak.



# Northwestern Improvement Company Store

**101  
EAST**  
PENNSYLVANIA  
AVENUE

This large brick building, 1284 feet long and 88 feet wide, has been important to Roslyn for well over a century. The Northwestern Improvement (N.W.I.) Company Store was built by the Northwestern Pacific Coal Company to house businesses including a general store and post office. The store supplied residents with hardware, clothing, dry goods, notions, meats, furniture, and jewelry. It supplied farmers and miners with equipment and explosives including dynamite. The machine shop in the back stocked horseshoes for mules.

With locally produced brick, the southern portion was built between 1890 and 1899. It was conveyed to the NWI Company in 1898, and a northern addition was added by 1912.

Early owners of the building were important to the town. They included Mr. Kinney until 1935 and later Ed Smithes and C.O. Swan. W.D. Lanigan was also an owner who worked in the store until 1953 when he was replaced by Steve S. Clutcher who began working in the building in 1912.

The building became vacant around 1957. In 1959, Shoemaker Manufacturing moved in and stayed until 1970. In 1973, the building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. For about 30 years, the building changed ownership a few times and enjoyed some minor restoration. In 2006, Daylin Davidson purchased it and temporarily leased a large portion of it to Mountain Elegance Furniture. This venerable building had suffered from a lack of attention and was in much need of serious repair when the Roslyn Downtown Association (RDA) purchased it in 2010. After a three million dollar renovation, the RDA recruited an anchor tenant, Heritage Distilling Company. In order to ensure long-term sustainability of this historic property, the RDA transferred ownership to Forterra, NWIC in 2020. Current businesses include Fused, Shandeeks Boutique, Hope Gallery, Abourezk and Company.



# Corks Wine Bar

**104  
EAST**  
PENNSYLVANIA  
AVENUE

Originally known as a N.W.I Company House, this building was built around 1905. It was moved from a lot on South 1st Street in 2000 where it was a rental home. Stories tell of one renter who had a water bed that almost filled the small space. In the 1970s, the building was a food cooperative. It most recently housed a beauty shop, a candy company, and now Corks, a wine shop.

Corks offers a place for locals and visitors to gather and enjoy regional wines. They feature a small bites menu to pair with a glass of wine and provide a cozy tasting room and deck for outdoor seating.

Corks Owner Andrea McJury said: "I appreciate being able to see the Coal Miners Memorial from the deck of Corks and enjoy sharing that view and time, conversation, and good wine with locals and visitors alike."



## *Red Bird Cafe and Spruce Moose Inn*

**102  
EAST**  
PENNSYLVANIA  
AVENUE

First constructed as the N.W.I. (Northwest Improvement Company) medical building around 1907, it was associated with the Roslyn-Cle Elum Beneficial Association that helped miners with medical needs. The 1911 map shows the building as "Doctors Office" with an operating room, drug room, and bath on the ground floor, while the 2nd floor housed a dental office, laboratory, and two bedrooms.

The upper floor, now the Spruce Moose Inn is a modern, European style lodging. Drs. Porter and Sloan worked in the building as did the dentist, Dr. Low. Dr. Mooney was listed as the doctor until 1956.

The Spruce Moose Inn has preserved the old medical building while recently accomplishing a total renovation to create a charming style that compliments the surrounding area. Below the Inn, the Red Bird Cafe, which was previously the Mountain Mermaid restaurant, is where one can find morning coffee and breakfast specialities. This little cafe has been rated among the top fifteen sandwich shops in the state.



# Roslyn Candy Company

**100  
EAST**  
PENNSYLVANIA  
AVENUE

Historic Name: Cle Elum State Bank

In 1907, the Cle Elum State Bank opened in a wooden building that was once used as a library to serve the N.W.I. Company and its miners. In 1910, the wooden building was moved into the street so as to not disrupt service while a one-story brick building was built. In 1918, the building was valued at \$1,450. In 1964, the Cle Elum State Bank was still listed as the owner. The City of Roslyn bought it, and it housed the Roslyn City Offices during one of the remodels of the Roslyn City Hall. A local corporation now owns it. The Roslyn Candy Company began occupying the building in 2018.

Roslyn Candy Company owners Alesha Schemeke and Otto Cate said: "It's been our joy to bring our passion for the highest quality chocolate confections and vintage and retro candies to our community and its visitors, bringing back and creating new wonderful childhood memories. Moving to this historic bank building a little over three years ago has been such an incredible fit for us, and our love for the vintage aesthetic. Getting to know every inch of that building and its history has been amazing. We've had some fantastic opportunities to meet many family members with deep connections to the building, and we enjoy sharing their stories with our customers."



# Marko's, The Hideaway, and Roslyn Fitness

Historic Name: The Bruno Building

First known as the Bruno Building, it was built between 1889 and 1912. In 1925, Emil Bruno had a saloon in the north half and a grocery store in the south half. The business was called Bruno and Filiberto. He was in partnership with Joseph Filiberto. After Prohibition in 1916, they sold the building to Eugene De Gabrielle who started a German bakery with his brother-in-law. He later sold real estate and fire insurance and served as City Treasurer from 1911-1928. By 1935, a Pool and Soft Drink businesses opened, now again owned by Emil Bruno. He later named it Marko's Place. It was known as Roslyn's meeting place and served beer, wine, tobacco, and candy.

In the 1970s, the building was called the Office Tavern, and in 1997, the business name changed back to Marko's Place. For years, the sign above the entry to Marko's Place tavern read "Marko's Est 1931." It is owned by Roslyn residents and is still known as a popular meeting place for locals. On the front window, a sticker saying, "Good Friends and Cold Beer is what you'll find here - Marko's Place" can be seen. The building to the south is Roslyn Fitness and has been operating fitness classes, including Yoga and Zumba, for a number of years.



# Roslyn City Hall

**201  
SOUTH**

**FIRST  
STREET**

In 1902, N.W.I.'s Company General Mine Superintendent, B.F. Bush, offered to build an athletic clubhouse if the men in town formed an organization and agreed to pay him back the \$5,000 investment without interest. He did this to "provide an attractive, moral place of recreation for the young men" in a town whose streets were lined with (over 20) saloons. The first facility was an L-shaped building with bowling alleys, a gym, and a pool. It also had lockers for men's wet clothes. The August 26, 1907 city council minutes show that a request for drinking water was approved. However, the city refused to provide water for the swimming pool. That building burnt down in 1912, and the current structure was constructed about fifty feet south of the original. It was managed by the Y.M.C.A. in 1915 and later by the Soldiers and Sailors Club. It was a focal point for the community and even provided language classes, citizenship classes, and courses in mechanical drawing and electrical training.

In 1918, the City bought the building for \$2,880 to use as a City Hall. On May 13, 1918, the Council voted to install a jail where the bowling alleys had been. The building housed Council Chambers, City Hall, a library, a police office, and the fire hall. On December 23 of that year, the city approved a request for using the City Hall gym for five nights for the traveling Chautauqua entertainers. Rent for the gym was set at \$5 per day. In 1936, the City agreed to shingle the City Hall.

In 1996, the City offices moved to the Cle Elum State Bank building at 11 Pennsylvania. A major remodeling project began in 2007 with a new foundation and basement entrances. The swimming pool was removed. City offices and the Roslyn Library moved back to the renovated ground floor and a third renovation is being planned to complete a new library space.



# Mountain Joy

**109  
SOUTH  
FIRST  
STREET**

Historic Name: Cascade Motor Company

The N.W.I. Company originally owned the land and transferred it to the Sating Thomas Lodge in 1914. The Cascade Motor Company, owned and operated by Andrew Dean, was originally located at Pennsylvania and Second Street before it moved to this location around 1929. This commercial building was designed for use as a car garage and service station. It had an auto display room, garage, and shop. Dean's daughter Chrissy married Robert Maggs, and both were employed by Cascade Motor Company in 1937. By 1950, the Maggs owned the property, and it was valued at \$1,770. It is one of the few such garages built in Roslyn and especially significant because it was built at the beginning of the Great Depression.

Maggs sold the building in 1964 to Don Osmonovich, who still owns it. For several years it housed the Roslyn Library during a renovation phase of the Old City Hall.

Mountain Joy, a boutique clothing, gifts, and home décor shop, is currently in the front section on the building, and Inland Cellular is in the rear.



# The Coal Chute

719  
SOUTHFIRST  
STREET

In the early 1900s, this building was established at 76 Gas Station by Croatian Immigrant Matt Budesalich. A few decades later, new owners Anne and Jim Galloway opened the A and J Tavern, which was sold decades later to Eileen Stern and Ronda Thompson. There is a story that paranormal activity has been reported at this historical building. Current building owners are Charla McKinney, Luke, and Kathleen Sigler, who established the Coal Chute Café and Pub.

The Coal Chute Cafe and Pub opened in 2018. The theme of the restaurant is centered around the history of coal mining in the area. McKinney worked with the Roslyn Historical Museum to find relevant pictures to frame and put to use on the walls.

The Coal Chute Cafe and Pub is another example of how the community pays homage to the rich mining history of the town.



# Creative Center

**103  
WEST****IDAHO  
AVENUE**

Historic Name: Joseph and Maude Lane House, sometimes known as Postmaster Sylvia's House

James Lane bought the property in 1891. James Lane was the Roslyn Postmaster from 1898 until he retired in 1936. He was very active in the community, serving as both a City Councilor and a County Commissioner. Lane constructed the first house in 1891, and sections were added through the years. A rear addition, upper story, and a bungalow style front porch were added between 1912 and 1925. In 1942, it was deeded to Lane's granddaughter, Bernice Clarkston Brisher.

It remained in the family until 1984. Although built in stages, it remained one of Roslyn's most intact residences. It shows the evolution from a small vernacular house to a large two-story dwelling with Queen Anne details. The details showcase the Lane's family's desire to 'keep up with the times' as they remodeled it. The Roslyn Downtown Association purchased the property and restored it as the Roslyn Creative Center.

Roslyn Creative Center's purpose is to celebrate the town's creativity with programs involving technology, art, music, culinary demonstrations, and classes.



# Weis Building (formerly Roslyn Grade School)

**205  
WEST****IDAHO  
AVENUE**

This school building, known first as the Roslyn Grade School, was completed in 1938 at a cost of about \$31,000. Many buildings came before it. The first schoolhouse, constructed in 1887, was a "small frame building" on Brookside, measuring about 30' x 50'. The June 31, 1890 records show that about 300 students were enrolled with an average daily attendance at 195. In 1891, voters approved a second four-room building. Spawm of Coal states that "by August 1893, the enrollment must have grown as the Board decided to fix the old school house and have two teachers in it." Nine years later, an eight-room building was added to the elementary school.

By 1910, a high school had been built on the grounds. The high school included a science lab, a domestic science lab, a manual training room, as well as a gymnasium. By 1912, the enrollment was 1,000 students. The last class to graduate from the school was in 1931. Students were then transferred to Cle Elum High School. In 1937, the old central and primary-school buildings were torn down and replaced with the current building.

Currently, the building is being used as condo units.



# Whole Pet

**201  
WEST  
WASHINGTON  
STREET**

Historic Name: Dominick and Minnie Aimone House

John Corgiat owned the lot as early as 1800 and likely built the house. Rumor has it that Bing Crosby's family lived there for some time and that Bing, who was born in 1903, was conceived in that house. By 1915, J. Booth owned it and sold it to the Aimone family in 1920. Dominick Aimone worked in a downtown shoe repair business with his brother.

Dominick died in 1965 and Minnie in 1966. The home was sold several times between 1993 and 2018. Vintage Vines, a wine shop, operated there for a number of years, and Whole Pet currently operates there.

While preserving the historic structure and feel of the building, Whole Pet is able to provide a modern pet store for Roslyn and the surrounding area. They sell a variety of pet foods and items that represent their commitment to providing resources that will guarantee happy and healthy pets. Items sold include; tags, harnesses, toys and treats.



# Roslyn Theater

**101  
WEST  
DAKOTA  
STREET**

Historic Name: Stoves and Adams Mortuary

The Roslyn Theater building was built around 1903. Anthony Stoves first operated a mortuary on Pennsylvania Street at the current location of the Roslyn Soap Company. His partner, William Adams, operated a cabinet shop and built caskets. In order to serve the community, they built the mortuary on Dakota Street. Caskets were stored in what is now the loge section of the theater. Anthony Stoves Jr. followed in his father's footsteps and continued the business in the 1930s.

The building was used as Roslyn's mortuary until 1972 when it was sold for use as the Roslyn Theater. With much anticipation, the first major motion picture was shown in Roslyn on June 9th, 1977. Irony notwithstanding, the mortuary turned movie theater, featured "Heaven Can Wait." Later that year it featured "Invasion of the Body Snatchers."

The nostalgia-filled theater has provided first-run movies for the Roslyn area for decades. The theater closed in 2020 and has since been put up for sale.



# Carek's Meat Market

Around 1913, Mike Carek started a small meat market in the basement of an old house. The current Carek's Meat Market stands on the same site. He worked closely with his wife Mary. He went out and bought cattle, then slaughtered them while Mary learned to cut and sell meat behind their homemade counter. A few years later, he built a slaughter house near the Number 5 Mine. Their son John learned to cut meat and soon quit school to work in the shop and also help his father buy cattle.

Carek's was closed between 1943 and 1946 while John was in the Navy. When he returned, he took over the shop while his father continued to buy cattle. John Carek passed away in 1953. The family continues to run this shop. From the basement of an old house, and only delayed by World War II, Carek's has been providing some of the best quality meats to the Roslyn area and surrounding community for over 100 years.

Many say that the jerky, pepperoni, and Landjaeger might just be the best you'll ever taste.



# Inland Networks

**103  
SOUTH  
2ND  
STREET**

Historic Name: Knights of Pythias Lodge

Two houses and a commercial building were originally on the corner of Second Street and Dakota. The Knights of Pythias, a fraternal organization, built a new building in 1890. The hall for the Knights, and sometimes for the Ladies of Pythias, was upstairs. It was a big lodge, had a good financial base in town and substantial citizens as members. The Knights stored the records for most of the fraternal organizations in the building. Downstairs was the Rose Theater which was a major community asset. It showed double features every weekend and hosted many traveling shows. School children would sometimes march down to the Rose Theater and watch movies about historical figures like Abraham Lincoln.

When the building was destroyed by fire in 1943, all of the records of the Knights and the other fraternal organization were lost.

The land became available, and Mr. Stoves and his partners acquired it at the beginning of WWII. Harold Weis purchased the current land in 1959 and began business as the owner and operator of Roslyn Telephone Company, the family business today known as Inland Network.



# Stonehouse 101

**101  
NORTH  
2ND  
STREET**

Historic Name: Piedmonte Saloon

The south half of the building was opened as the Piedmonte Saloon in about 1905. It is currently operated as a venue space called the Stonehouse 101.

The building is made of locally-quarried stone, and the stonemasons who built it came from the Piedmonte region of Italy. Gabriel Brogna started a grocery store as early as 1910 and it was known as the City Grocery. By the 1920s, Joseph Barra was operating the store, and by 1931, Frank Musso owned the grocery business. By 1951, the Brognas sold the building to William Crestanello, who sold it to Frank Fischer in 1970.

Frank sold it to Robert Fischer in 1980. In 2005, Roslyn's only contemporary bank operated in the north portion of the building. In the back of the lot is a Bachelor House or "bach house". Usually, single men working in the mines occupied the bachelor houses, often sleeping in shifts. Reportedly, a woman named Artie Woods lived in the building for a time. The local lore is that Artie was a prostitute and sold her favors for a quarter, and the current nickname for the building is the "Quarter House."



# Gypsy and James Home Decor

**104  
WEST**

**2ND  
STREET**

Historic Name: Roslyn Bakery and Grocery

The Roslyn Bakery and Grocery began on this site in 1888. Antonio Perona owned the building at that time. Around 1908, Caesar Panieri, an immigrant from Italy, took over the bakery and purchased the building. He was the caretaker of the building until 1969. There is a dedicated wall of photos and items from Panieri's time on the wall. In 1908, he sent for his family from Italy. By 1910, they were living above the store along with other Italian immigrant men who were the bread makers in the bakery. The bake house and flour storage were in the back additions. A grocery store was located in the front. Between 1912 and 1925, the building was enlarged adding flour storage in the back and a stable/barn to the north side of the flour/warehouse areas. The 1913 Mountain Messenger, published by the senior class, boasts that "nine out of ten husbands would be secretly pleased to see their wives lift laborious family baking to the baker's shoulders. Ours are broad! Let us bake the bread!" During Prohibition, the business sold a railcar load of sugar each month. Lemons and oranges were also being sold by the crate. When questioned by authorities, Panieri said that his customers like a lot of sugar and lemon in their tea. The family continued the business and the bakery was in operation until 1953 and the grocery store stayed open until 1970. Maria Enrico Fishcher purchased the building in 1990. Over the years, the building has housed a bicycle shop and a café. The building now houses Gypsy and James, which was opened by Amanda Goldie in 2016.

Amanda said: "In the back of the building, which is closed to the public, still exists the original wall oven where bread and other goodies were baked. We welcome visitors to stop by to check out some amazing photos and a little piece of Roslyn history."



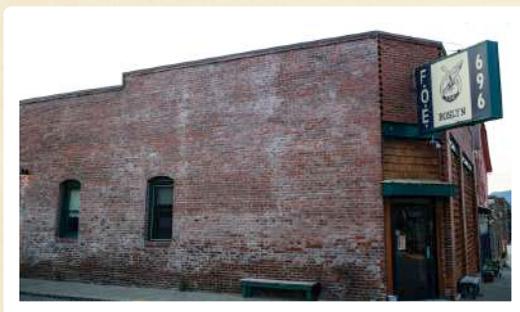
# Roslyn Eagles

**107  
NORTH  
2ND  
STREET**

Historic Name: The Fera Building

The 1891 maps show that a meat market was originally on the corner of 2nd and Washington and, later, the Buffo Saloon operated by Giorlando (Joseph) Fera. Fera came to Roslyn in 1883 as a cook working for the Great Northern Railroad. Fera officially immigrated in 1890, worked in the mines, then sent for his wife Rossa and their child who arrived in 1896. They moved into a house that was located behind the saloon and they had seven more children. They bought the saloon in 1900. The brick building was constructed around 1916 and became known as the Fera Building. The Fera's son, Joe, was the proprietor in 1917. Prohibition interfered with the saloon business, so by 1920 the north side was a shoe shop run by Dominick Aimone who operated it with his brother until 1954. In the 1920s, the Fera's had a "Confectionary, Cigar, Billiards, and Soft Drinks" parlor in the south storefront. In the 1940s, Caperer Fera started Ernie's Bar. William Fera sold the property to the current owner, the Fraternal Order of the Eagles, Aerie 696 in the 1960s. The Roslyn Eagles 696 is a social club that has been in operation since 1904. Their motto is "People Helping People." It is a one-story brick building which fronts 2nd street. The original building had two large windows with transoms, but they were boarded over as was a transom window over the door. When new shingles were put on the building a soaring eagle was created by some of the shingles.

The Eagles Secretary, Wesley Moore, said: "The Roslyn Eagles takes great pride in our historic building. We've been working diligently to fix the point tucking on our bricks. We are proud of the beautiful cedar shingles in the shape of an eagle that so many generations will be able to enjoy."



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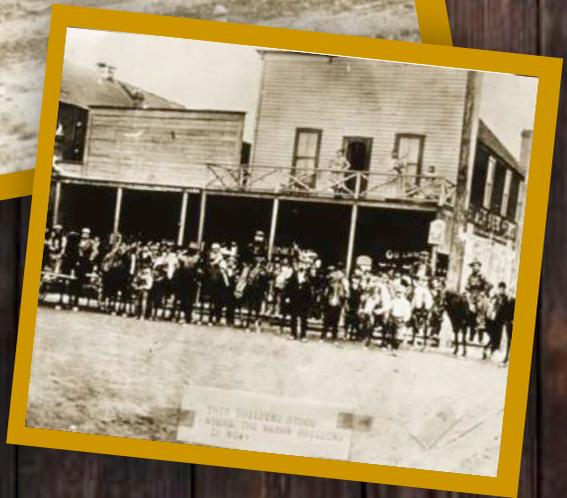
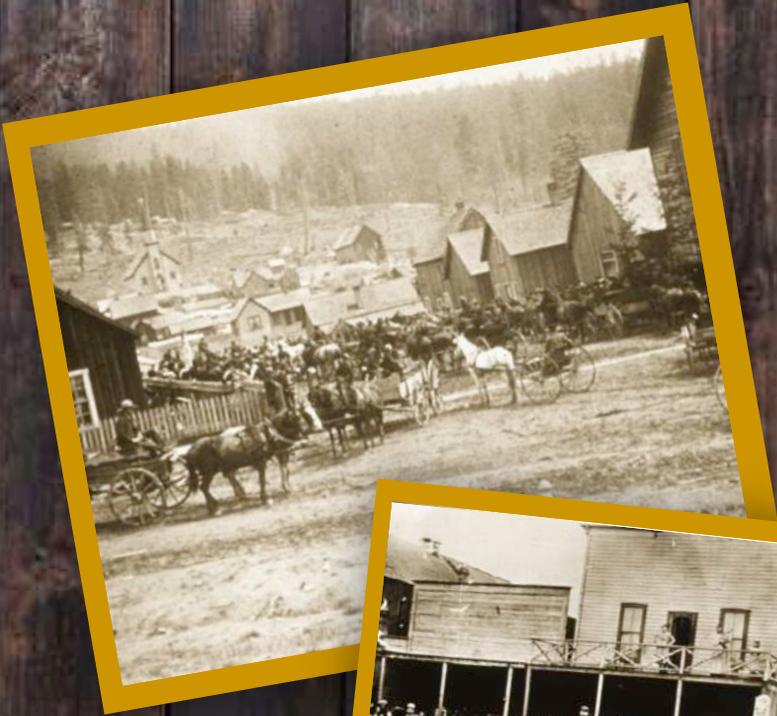
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