

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

JUL 8 1978

DATE ENTERED

DEC 14 1978

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Lucas Homestead

AND/OR COMMON

Brick House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

S W of Chelan
Brick House Canyon

CITY, TOWN

Chelan

 VICINITY OF

4th - Mike McCormack

___ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Washington

CODE

53

COUNTY

Chelan

CODE

007 ✓

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

___ DISTRICT

 BUILDING(S)

___ STRUCTURE

___ SITE

___ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

 PUBLIC

___ PRIVATE

___ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

___ IN PROCESS

___ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

___ OCCUPIED

 UNOCCUPIED

___ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

___ YES: RESTRICTED

 YES: UNRESTRICTED

___ NO

PRESENT USE

___ AGRICULTURE

___ COMMERCIAL

___ EDUCATIONAL

___ ENTERTAINMENT

___ GOVERNMENT

___ INDUSTRIAL

___ MILITARY

___ MUSEUM

___ PARK

___ PRIVATE RESIDENCE

___ RELIGIOUS

___ SCIENTIFIC

___ TRANSPORTATION

 OTHER: ✓**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME State of Washington, Department of Game

STREET & NUMBER

600 North Capitol Way

CITY, TOWN

Olympia

___ VICINITY OF

STATE

Washington

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Chelan County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Wenatchee

STATE

Washington

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Washington State Inventory of Historic Places

DATE

1977

___ FEDERAL STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

CITY, TOWN

Olympia

STATE

Washington

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Lucas Homestead is located about fifteen kilometers southwest of Chelan, Washington, in the eastern foothills of the Cascade Range. It consists of a deep ravine with a large brick house near the bottom on a spot where the land slopes less steeply than elsewhere. One end of the ravine is closed, forming a sort of box canyon. Public access to the homestead is from the top of this canyon only. The other end is open, but curves away from the line of the valley. The view out of the canyon is blocked in all directions. The feeling one has when visiting the area is one of complete isolation. No modern intrusions are visible anywhere. According to the memory of the surviving daughter, the land closely resembles its appearance when Frank Lucas first began development of it as an orchard and farm. The vegetation cover is sage brush and grass, with an occasional pine and a few other trees. The latter may be survivors of the four hundred fruit trees Lucas planted. Wildflowers bloom profusely in the Spring.

The house is located on a relatively level part of the west side of the canyon and faces east. It is a two story dwelling with brick walls extending up to the rafter line. The north and south gable ends and part of the dormer are framed and finished with shingles. The foundation is built of fitted granite stones and is about thirty centimeters thick. It supports the outer bearing walls and also extends under the center of the house from front to back. The front facade is penetrated by a central front door flanked by two windows on the ground floor. A large dormer with three windows forms the second story of this facade. Attached to the front of the house are supports for a large porch. Many weathered boards lying in front of the house are undoubtedly the remains of this porch. The roof is sheet aluminum over boards. The original roof was wood shingles, with the new roof being an effort by a recent owner to prevent further damage to the interior. Part of this new roof has become detached and is lying on the ground in front of the building. The generally utilitarian appearance of the house is relieved by segmental arches above the first floor windows and the front door. Every eighth row of bricks are headers. In back of the house an extension is formed by an older one story structure, also brick.

The first floor consists of a small living room, a large kitchen, a central hall, a bedroom and a large woodshed. There are three bedrooms upstairs. The interior walls are plastered. The interior space is in poor condition, with much of the plaster cracked or fallen. The doors are missing, and the windows are all broken. The lighting system was carbide gas, and some of the interior piping is still intact. A generating tank for the carbide gas is buried to ground level in front of the house. Ruins of brick and stone outbuildings are also found near the house, but, because of the degree of deterioration, their purpose is not evident.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES Begun 1905; completed 1922 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Frank Lucas

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Lucas family home is a modest farm house made arresting by contrast with its desolate surroundings. It is unusual for a farm house in this area to be constructed of brick, particularly in such a remote area.

At the same time, the house is a good example of homesteading, a movement which played a significant role in the settlement of the West. Although the Homestead Act was passed by Congress in 1862, the number of filings did not reach their peak until 1913 and did not diminish substantially until the late 1920's. Frank Lucas, who filed his claim in 1903, was among these twentieth-century homesteaders. The earliest settlers did not arrive in the Chelan area until the late 1880's, and a railroad did not reach the area until 1914. The Lucas family faced the typical hardships of homesteading. They built the house out of bricks they made from materials on their land. This evidences the tremendous labor this homesteading family exerted in creating a new life for themselves. The land around the house, which has reverted to its original state, is a sagebrush wilderness. It contrasts dramatically with the solid brick house and is a reminder of the work facing the early settlers.

Frank Lucas was born in Belgium in 1855 and trained as a stonemason. An unhappy marriage was followed by service in North Africa with the French Foreign Legion. In 1880 he left Europe and settled in Pennsylvania. He married a second time in 1885. Dissatisfied with life in a Pennsylvania mining town, he went west in 1902, and his family followed him later the same year. The family lived in the town of Chelan until 1904, at which time they settled on the land Lucas had claimed for their homestead. The land is so steep that it appears rather unsuitable for farming, but Lucas may have been attracted by the red clay soil. This was the soil he used to manufacture the bricks for the family's house. When they first settled on the land, the family lived in a one-room wooden house, but Lucas began work on a brick building almost immediately.

The manufacturing of bricks was a family affair. The children carried water from a spring to a pit dug in the clay hill behind the house. Then they mixed the clay and water with their feet or with hoes and packed the mud into molds. The bricks were turned out of the molds and allowed to dry in the sun. According to the memories of two of his daughters, Lucas built a kiln from these bricks and used it to fire more bricks. He baked each batch three days and nights.

The first building constructed with these bricks was a one-room structure which served as the family home. It was completed about 1906. This structure became the woodshed for the larger house, which was begun in 1916 and completed in 1922.

Frank Lucas died in 1929 and his wife, in 1932. After their parents' death none of the children chose to live in the house. The estate was not settled until 1950 and the house

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Department of the Interior, General Land Office, records on Homestead Entry Serial No. 02202 (Old No. 5925).

Hoffman, Margaret and Brush, Chlora, "The Francis G. Lucas Family of Chelan" undated typescript at Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, Washington.

Interview with Chlora Brush on April 20, 1978 by J. H. Vandermeer.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one

UTM REFERENCES

A

1	0
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7	1	6	7	9	0
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5	2	9	8	3	4	0
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B

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C

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D

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A portion of W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 29, Township 27 North, Range 22 East Willamette Meridian. (This is the legal description of the original homestead, but only an acre centered on the homesite is included in the nomination).

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

J. H. Vandermeer, Historian

ORGANIZATION

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

DATE

April 26, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

111 West 21st Avenue

TELEPHONE

(206) 753-9685

CITY OR TOWN

Olympia

STATE

Washington

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Jeanne M. Welch

TITLE

DATE

6-26-78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST *B. O. Bouch*
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE *12/14/78*
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
DATE *12/13/78*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

was occupied by renters during the period 1932 to 1950. It was then sold and resold. About 1970 it was acquired by the Department of Game, an agency of Washington state government. It and adjoining parcels are now used as a Small Game Range. It is teaming with game birds and deer. At certain times of year it is also used as range land for cattle.