

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92001287 Date Listed: 10/1/92

Washington State Normal School at Cheney Historic District  
Property Name

Spokane County                      WA State

N/A  
Multiple Name

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This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

*for* Antonietta Aliso  
Signature of the Keeper

10/1/92  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

**State/Federal Agency Certification:** The State level of significance should be indicated.

This information was confirmed with Leonard Garfield of the Washington State historic preservation office.

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**DISTRIBUTION:**

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Washington State Normal School at Cheney Historic District

other names/site number Eastern Washington University Historic District

### 2. Location

street & number 5th Street  not for publication

city or town Cheney  vicinity

state Washington code WA county Spokane code 063 zip code 99004

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary Lawson 8/10/92  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation  
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	<u>for</u> Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	<u>Autawicki of Bee</u>	<u>10/1/92</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

EWU Historic District  
Name of Property

Spokane, WA  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	1	buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
7	1	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

None

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/college, housing, library

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/college, offices

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical and Renaissance Revival

Other: Colonial/Georgian; Romanesque Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls brick and reinforced concrete

roof flat built-up

other terra cotta, sheet metal, sandstone, concrete

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

EWU Historic District

Name of Property

Spokane, WA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- Criteria A, B, C, and D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education

Architecture

Period of Significance

1913-1940

Significant Dates - Completion of Buildings

Showalter: 1915; Monroe: 1915;

Senior: 1920; Sutton: 1923;

President's House: 1929; Hargreaves: 1940

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N.D. Showalter; W.J. Sutton; Mary Monroe;

R.T. Hargreaves

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Julius A. Zittel

George M. Rasque

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, designated landmark, recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey, recorded by Historic American Engineering Record.

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, Other.

Name of repository:

JFK Library and Rozell Heating Plant, EWU

EWU Historic District  
Name of Property

Spokane, WA  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property ca. 3

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	4 1	4 5 16 4 10 10	5 12 5 19 8 12 10
	Zone Easting	Northing	
2	4 1	4 5 16 5 3 10	5 12 5 19 7 12 10

3	1 1 1	4 5 16 4 13 10	5 12 5 19 4 16 10
	Zone Easting	Northing	
4	1 1 1	4 5 16 2 15 10	5 12 5 19 5 11 10

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Stephen Emerson, Historian  
organization Archaeological & Historical Services, EWU date April 1992  
street & number MS 168, Eastern Washington University telephone 509-359-2239  
city or town Cheney state WA zip code 99004

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Eastern Washington University  
street & number Mail Stop 130 telephone 509-359-2371  
city or town Cheney state WA zip code 99004

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

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Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District  
Spokane County, WA

### Description

**Contributing Buildings:** current name, year built, architect

Showalter Hall, 1914-15, Julius A. Zittel  
Monroe Hall, 1915, Julius A. Zittel  
Senior Hall, 1919-20, Julius A. Zittel  
Sutton Hall, 1922-23, Julius A. Zittel  
Alumni House, 1929, Julius A. Zittel  
Hargreaves Hall, 1939-40, George M. Rasque

**Contributing structure:**

Herculean Pillars, 1915

**Noncontributing Building:** current name, year built, architect

Plant Utilities, 1917, Julius Zittel; modified 1957, George M. Rasque

### General Statement

The Eastern Washington University is situated on a rise northwest of the central business district in Cheney, Washington. Unlike better endowed institutions such as the University of Washington, the Cheney Normal School did not have the luxury of a large amount of land upon which to design a comprehensive and unified campus plan. It grew up around Showalter Hall in piecemeal fashion, taking advantage of land purchases as they became available. Despite this fragmentary evolution, every effort was made to maintain the focus on the central building, Showalter Hall. All structures of the Historic District face toward this central point. The buildings also derive unity from their similarities in architectural style and decor. The harmony of the Historic District is further enhanced by the landscaping of the grounds, which contain an abundance of trees and are well maintained. This is especially true of the quad between Showalter and Senior Halls.

All contributing structures of the Eastern Washington University Historic District, except the Herculean Pillars, were designed by Julius A. Zittel or George M. Rasque between the years 1913 and 1940. Despite functional changes, all buildings retain excellent exterior integrity, and some possess significant interior features.

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Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District  
Spokane County, WA

### Description (continued)

#### Showalter Hall (formerly the Administration Building)

Showalter Hall is the oldest and most significant building in the EWU Campus Historic District. It was built in 1915 and housed administration and classroom instruction and served all functions of the institution.

Showalter Hall was built in an eclectic style that includes elements of Classical and Renaissance Revival. It is constructed in a "T" configuration. The main portion, oriented on an East-West axis, is 264 feet in length and 74 feet in width. The rear wing, forming the stem of the "T," measures 186 feet by 70 feet. The flat-roofed building is three stories high, with basements in the central and rear areas, and a half story extension above the auditorium stage in the rear wing. The foundation consists of poured concrete, fashioned by adding cement to sand and gravel excavated at the site. The frame was built of steel and reinforced concrete. Steel trusses used to support the auditorium ceiling weigh five tons each. The cladding is primarily of red brick made in nearby Mica, Washington. Although most of the brickwork is stretcher bond, decorative variation is often used to create a tapestry effect. This is especially noticeable in horizontal striations along the first level and in the flat arches above the windows. The exterior decor is further enhanced by the use of cream terra cotta trim, manufactured in Renton, Washington. This material is used in wide decorative friezes along the cornice line, in plinthing along the lower edge, in a stringcourse between the first and second floors, in the bases of windows, in spandrels, and in decorative appliques. It is also used in the porticos of the three main entrances, the largest of which is centered on the main facade at the top of the "T". This consists of eight large round wooden pillars supporting a massive awning topped by a balustrade at a height of one story. The terra cotta masonry is elaborately decorated. The other main entrances at the east and west ends of the main wing are smaller versions of the front, with four pillars supporting smaller awnings with balustrades.

These original exterior features are almost totally intact. Fenestration is also mostly intact, the original pattern extant, with the double-hung wood sash windows having been retained. The six two-story auditorium windows, however, have been changed. The original double 3 x 5 panes, surmounted by half-circle fan lights, have been replaced by frosted glass blocks; the fan lights have been covered. Also, several of the original double-hung windows have been converted into

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### Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District Spokane County, WA

#### Description (continued)

doors which access added exterior fire escapes. In 1957 the original wood and glass exterior doors were replaced by the present aluminum and glass doors. The only exception is an elevated entrance on the west side of the auditorium which was used to bring large items into the stage area. The bar used to hoist heavy objects is still visible above that door, which alone retains an appearance similar to the original main entry doors.

The interior of Showalter Hall features wide corridors and large rotundas, all of which are lined with a wainscoting of variegated black and white Alaskan marble with solid oak trim. Oak also adorns the door and window moldings. The spacious stairways are veneered in marble with ornamental wrought iron and oak handrails. The corridor floors are of terrazzo, composed of marble chipped mosaic. The original classroom floors were all of oak hardwood veneer. The majority of these rooms have since been converted to office space with carpeted floors. Most of the rooms have had acoustic panel ceilings installed, but care has been taken to retain the integrity of the high glass transoms above the doors. Offices on the third floor, occupying the area that contained the library prior to 1940, have been extensively subdivided, but the original skylights are still visible and functional. Other changes have been necessitated by fire codes requiring the installation of a Grinnel sprinkler system and heat-activated sliding fire doors. Some of the original globe-like corridor lights remain, but most have been replaced with spotlights to enhance the art work which lines the walls. Large hanging light fixtures in the rotunda and lobby are also fairly recent additions.

The lower level of the rear wing once served as the gymnasium. The floor was of maple decking, and concrete bleachers flanked the entry from the lobby. To the rear were dressing rooms, showers, and a 40 x 18 foot swimming pool. The gymnasium has since been converted for use as a large classroom. The maple deck has been removed and the floor terraced into graduated levels dropping from the entry, facilitating its long use as a lecture hall. The pool has been covered. Other rooms are used for storage and a small bowling alley installed in the 1940s has since been removed.

The upper level of the rear wing houses the auditorium. Its original wooden seats, including those in the rear balcony, had a capacity of 747. In 1968 these were replaced by wider



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### Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District Spokane County, WA

#### Description (continued)

upholstered metal seats, resulting in a diminished capacity of 627. The stage area presents much the same appearance as it originally did, decorated in classical motifs, including Ionic pilasters with Corinthian capitals, Greek fret-work, swags and garlands. Panels of elaborately molded plaster are still painted the original gold leaf color. The original semi-circular hardwood stage is intact, but has been temporarily extended over the orchestra pit. Above the stage area is a large decorative entablature consisting of such classical ornamentations as dentils and egg-and-dart molding. The ceiling is also very decorative, with egg-and-dart molding, foliage brackets and gold leaf embellishments. The hanging gold leaf chandeliers are original. A modern spotlighting system was installed later. The large round screened openings in the center of the ceiling were part of the original air-cleaning system which constantly drove fresh air through the building.

Showalter Hall is an example of the existence of eclectic "high style" architecture in relatively rural areas of the United States. Many of its stylistic and decorative features were recreated in subsequent campus construction. Features employed in Showalter Hall that have been used in other EWU Historic District buildings include the use of ivory or cream colored terra cotta or wood trim, the creation of a horizontal aspect through the use of wide cornices, stringcourses, and skirting, the ornamental use of light colored appliques, and the use of decorative brickwork, especially the use of indented row striations in the first story.

#### Monroe Hall

Monroe Hall is a three-story red and brown brick structure with flat roof, featuring Classical and Renaissance Revival elements similar to other early campus buildings. The original plan, calling for a "U" shaped structure approximately 130 feet across the facade with 110 foot wings, was similar to that used later for Senior Hall. But Monroe Hall also included a one-story middle wing, with a massive three-story brick chimney with corbeling at the top. Historically, this area served as the kitchen. This configuration has been altered over the years, the remaining open areas between the wings being filled in with one-story flat roof additions which added to the dining space. This was probably done on the west section upon completion of Senior Hall in 1920. Since that building did not have a kitchen and dining room, its tenants took their meals

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Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District  
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### Description (continued)

at the Monroe Hall facility. Photographs indicate that the east section was not filled in until after 1950.

There are two main entries in the south facing front facade, one at the head of each of the main wings. These doors are aluminum and glass with transom lights. The left entry has metal letters reading "Monroe Hall" superimposed over the transom glass. These modern entrances were installed in 1957, replacing the original wood and glass doors. Above these two entries are chain suspended galvanized iron canopies with French stained glass fringe. There are also three single-door minor entrances in front. Fenestration of the facade and the east and west sides of the building are double-hung wood sash.

Decor of the first story facade includes indented brick striations and large fanning jack arches above the windows. A large ivory colored metal stringcourse separates this level from those above. The second and third stories feature light colored sandstone appliques and geometric brickwork. Above this is a wide ivory colored plain cornice made of sheet metal. The building is crowned with a brick stepped parapet, in the center of which are the words "Monroe Hall." Windows and decor of the east and west sides mimic the facade, except that the two large stairwell windows are at different heights, breaking the stringcourse. Also the parapet is straight, not stepped as in the front.

The rear of Monroe Hall was constructed with visibly cheaper red brick. The stringcourse and cornice are continued as simple brick corbeling. Windows of the back walls are double-hung wood sash with brick segmental arches. Entries have glass transom lights beneath brick segmental arches. There is a three-story metal fire escape at the back end of each wing. The central one-story section between the east and west wings was built in stages, the middle section being original. The lines dividing these areas are easily discernable in the brickwork.

The interior of Monroe Hall has been largely neglected over the years, in contrast to Senior Hall. The larger first floor areas, where the kitchen and dining rooms once existed, have been subdivided for use as offices and storage. The hallways of the east and west wings are largely intact, although only a few of the original glass light fixtures remain. The original dormitory

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### Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District Spokane County, WA

#### Description (continued)

rooms have been converted to office space, but most still retain their configuration of two and three room suites with study rooms and bedrooms with wash basins. Red fir wood trim used throughout the building has almost all been painted over. However, the oak stair banisters remain intact. The most impressive room of the original building was the lounge, centrally located on the second story. The hardwood floors, installed in 1924, are intact, but nearly all of the red fir trim has been obscured with paint. It can still be seen only in trim used around the main lounge entry doors and side lights. Also at each end of this room are ornate swinging parlor doors with French stained glass panels and fan lights framed in a rising sun motif. In the center of the room's north wall is a large brick hearth with segmental arch. Its wood mantle and trim have been painted over. The floor before the hearth is reddish tile. A comparison of this room with the lounge at Senior Hall illustrates how differently these buildings have been treated.

Monroe Hall retains excellent exterior integrity. Its interior has been modified considerably, although basic floor plans have been retained except in what was originally the kitchen area. The building's style and construction materials complement the District and add to its overall integrity.

#### Senior Hall

Senior Hall is a three-story red and brown brick structure, with flat roof, built in an eclectic style using Classical and Renaissance design elements similar to those used in previous campus buildings. It has a "U" shaped plan, 134 feet 4 inches across the facade, with two wings 110 feet 6 inches long. Like Monroe Hall, there are two entries in the front facade. Each features a cast iron canopy suspended by chains held in the mouths of small lion heads. The doors are aluminum and glass, with glass transoms which bear the words "Senior Hall" in metal letters. These modern entries were installed in 1957, replacing the original wood and glass doors. Each is flanked by ivory painted cement portals. The porch below the right entry is the original granite, while the porch on the left has been replaced by a wheel chair ramp. All fenestration of the facade is double-hung wood sash. Decorative brickwork of the first level includes indented horizontal striations and large fanning jack arches above the windows. A short skirt of ivory painted concrete runs just above ground level. Above the first floor windows is a wide

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Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District  
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### Description (continued)

ivory painted metal stringcourse. The two upper levels feature decorative concrete appliques in square and rectangle shapes. These are used in conjunction with decorative geometric brickwork. Above the third story is a wide ivory colored metal cornice of plain entablature with overhanging boxed eaves. Above this is a straight brick parapet with a small ivory painted cornice.

Each of the building's sides exhibits an appearance similar to the front facade, including windows, skirt, stringcourse, cornice, and parapet. The primary difference is in the two stairwell towers, one on each side. These project out several feet from the main walls and are higher than the rest of the building. Correspondingly, the windows, stringcourse, and cornice are all raised. There is a small casement window at the bottom of each tower. The rear of the building, including the back courtyard, is constructed of visibly cheaper red brick, employing plain stretcher bond. Decorative elements are of a similar but simpler design than the three main sides. Fenestration is double-hung wood sash with brick segmental arches. The cornice, stringcourse, and skirt are continued, but with brick construction. Each wing has a rear entry with segmental brick arch and small concrete porch.

The interior features many doors of dark red hardwood. This wood is used throughout the building for decorative trim, including the front stair banisters. Some hallways have been marred by the use of acoustical ceiling panels, but some still display original old gold light fixtures with ornamental globes. Bathrooms still contain the original shower stalls made from slabs of black and white marble. One interesting feature of this building is the interior fire escapes located at the back end of each wing. These are concrete towers with concrete stairs. They access the building through imitation wood (metal) doors with windows of wire-reinforced glass. This fire escape is clad in brick and is undetectable when viewed from outside the building.

The most impressive room of Senior Hall is the second floor lounge, situated at the bottom of the "U" between the two wings, where the front and rear windows provide ideal lighting during the day. This large room has maple floors and wood paneled entry ways with wood segmental arch. Dark red wood is used around the windows, in the paneled wainscoting, and the pilasters

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**Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District  
Spokane County, WA**

### **Description (continued)**

and stringcourse below the coving of the ceiling. Centered on the east wall is the original hearth with brick fireplace and wood mantle. Below the mantle is a plaque inscribed "In memory of Mary Newton - 1964 - Afternoon literary of Tilicum."

Senior Hall retains excellent exterior integrity and, like other District buildings, exhibits design elements that complement associated structures. Despite recent alterations, considerable interior integrity remains, particularly in the second floor lounge, where the hardwood floors, wood trim, and other decorative features have been faithfully preserved.

### **Sutton Hall**

Sutton Hall is a three-story red and brown brick structure with concrete foundation and flat roof. Incorporating Classical and Renaissance Revival elements, it was designed to be harmonious with previously built campus buildings. Its plan is that of a wide letter "H", 133 feet long across the east facade with two 111 foot wings. Fenestration of the front facade and both sides is double-hung wood sash, symmetrically placed. Some have been covered with plywood or bricked in. The main entrance consists of double wood and glass doors with glass transom topped by a segmental arch. Above this door is suspended a galvanized iron ornamental canopy with wrought iron brackets and lanterns. The original porch has been recently covered by a concrete loading dock. There are two smaller front entries, each facing inward from each wing. These also have wood and glass doors, transoms, and suspended canopies. Accompanying porches have been removed. These secondary entries are later additions, probably in place by 1950.

First story decor of the front facade and both sides includes horizontal indented brick striations and ornamental jack arches above the windows. Above the windows of this level is an ivory colored metal stringcourse. The second and third levels are decorated with light sandstone appliques in the shapes of squares, diamonds, and circles, which are enhanced by geometric designs in the brick. Above the main entry are two sets of three windows, one over the other. In front of the lower set is a short ornamental wrought iron balustrade. Below the top set are the words "Sutton Hall." The wide ivory colored cornice consists of an entablature with a row

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### Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District Spokane County, WA

#### Description (continued)

of dentils supported by a row of short brackets. Above this is a flat brick parapet with metal coping.

In the rear of the building are two one-story extensions which complete the "H". These both have flat roofs with metal coping, lacking the cornice and stringcourse of the main section. Above these the main cornice wraps around the rear of each wing. Here it ends; the shorter back wall is capped with plain metal coping. Windows facing the rear courtyard are mostly sets of four double-hung wood sash windows with transoms. These windows look out from rooms originally designated as "sleeping porches." Also in the rear are two steel fire escapes servicing four metal fire doors. Most of Sutton Hall's interior has been removed. The most interesting feature remaining is the seemingly redundant interior brick wall which enclosed the sleeping porches in the rear of the building.

The exterior of Sutton Hall has undergone only minor changes and still possesses excellent integrity, including those decorative features which it has in common with other District buildings. Unfortunately, the interior has been completely taken out, leaving no trace of the building's original function. Sutton Hall is, however, structurally sound, and conscientious remodeling could result in a building that is functional, yet still preserving its historical character.

#### Alumni House (formerly the President's House)

This is a two-story red brick structure employing elements of both Colonial Classical and Georgian styles. Its moderately pitched hipped roof, originally covered with red tile, is of composite material. The boxed ivory colored wooden eaves are decorated by a line of dentils. The foundation is of cement. The plan of the building is a 47 foot by 30 foot rectangle with a 14 foot by 10 foot one-story extension in the rear. A round one-story ivory colored portico dominates the facade. This stands atop a concrete porch with inlaid red tile and round steps. The galvanized iron portico awning is supported by four round fluted metal lock stave columns. It features a semi-circular wrought iron balustrade. Centered below the portico is the original large entry door of wood and geometrically framed glass. This is protected by a wooden screen door. To either side of this main entry are two small rectangular casement windows. Windows

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### Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District Spokane County, WA

#### Description (continued)

of the facade are rectangular double-hung wood sash and are symmetrically placed. To the right of the entry are two basement windows, each with a semi-circular wrought iron fence. On each side of the portico are two drain pipes, with decorative rainwater heads, descending from the roof. To the right of the facade the south side features four symmetrically placed windows and two basement windows similar to those in front. The north side is similar to the south except for the large brick chimney which services the living room hearth. The most prominent feature of the rear of the house is the one-story extension which shelters the library. It has a flat roof, a large rear window, and a small north-facing entry. To the south of the library is the brick kitchen chimney and an entry with concrete stairs and iron rail. To the north of the library are glass double doors. In the exterior area northeast of these doors and the library is a terrace of brick and red tile.

The front door allows entry into a spacious foyer. On either side of the entry are small closets each with doors of dark hardwood with decorative wood inlay. As one enters, to the left and the right are wide rounded openings accessing, to the left, the living room and, to the right, the dining room. The living room features a sunken floor, ceiling cornices, and dark wood radiator covers. On the north wall is a large hearth with dark wood mantle and pilasters. Light tan marble adorns the fireplace and facing floor area. To the east are glass double doors which access the outer terrace. The dining room entrance has glass swinging doors. A small door connects the dining room with the kitchen, which has been completely remodeled with modern cabinets and appliances.

Also on the first floor is the library, which is entered from the rear of the foyer. This small room features dark blue paisley wallpaper with a dark wood stringcourse. Built into the walls are hardwood shelves, drawers, and windowseat. At the back of the foyer is a staircase of hardwood stairs and hardwood banister with spindlework. The stairs make two 90 degree right turns creating two small landings enroute to the second floor foyer. This level contains three bedrooms and two baths. The large master bedroom, situated above the living room, features a large hearth with painted wood mantle and brackets, with light tan marble around the fireplace and on the adjacent floor. The basement once contained a maid's quarters and a spare bedroom, but is presently used only for storage.

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### Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District Spokane County, WA

#### Description (continued)

Northeast of the President's House is the more recently built garage. It was designed to resemble the house, with red brick construction, hipped roof and ivory colored eaves. This one-story 34 foot by 17 foot structure has composite roofing, two double-hung windows, two glass and wood doors, and a large wood paneled roll-up door. The north side facing C Street provides vehicle access to the structure. On the south side of the garage, facing the house and the largely enclosed back yard, is a large brick barbecue with massive chimney and segmentally arched fireplace. The barbecue and fireplace are situated to service gatherings hosted by the university president.

Of all the structures in the Eastern Washington University Historic District, the President's House has undergone the fewest alterations to its interior. This fact, combined with the building's nearly intact exterior, gives the building superior integrity. The interior decor and furniture also aid in investing the President's House with a true feeling of the past. Its eclectic colonial/classical/Georgian style sets the house apart from the larger more institutional-appearing buildings. The style is reflected in the later Hargreaves Hall directly to the northwest. Together, the two buildings provide the District with stylish diversity.

#### **Hargreaves Hall (formerly Hargreaves Library)**

This Romanesque Revival building is constructed of steel reinforced concrete with red brick cladding. Originally constructed as a library and since remodeled, the building displays features revealing of its earlier function. The plan is in the shape of an upsidedown letter "T," with small wings in the inner corners. At the top of the "T," the main portion of the building measures 150 feet by 44 feet. It is forty feet high, plus the height of the moderately pitched hip roof. The roof was originally sheathed in red tile which was replaced by red composite shingles in 1968. When constructed, this part of Hargreaves Library contained two stories, the upper level being a 27 foot high reading room. The front facade of the building is on the south side of this section. The original terra cotta portal curves inward to the deeply set double glass entry doors. The terra cotta is decorated with art deco details such as arrows, crosses, and stylistic flowers. Above the doors is a large glass transom light which is embellished with a herringbone design, a motif repeated in the interior heating vents. The original plaque above this door



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### Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District Spokane County, WA

#### Description (continued)

read "The Richard T. Hargreaves Library." This was later replaced by the current metal letters, which originally read "Hargreaves Library" and now reads "Hargreaves Hall." In front of this wide portal is the original porch and steps, constructed of large blocks of light colored granite. This porch was originally flanked by two decorative metal lanterns, but these were removed in 1964. At that time a flat concrete canopy, supported by four brick pillars, was placed upon the granite porch, thus obscuring some of the terra cotta details of the portal.

As in previous campus buildings, Hargreaves Hall exhibits a stately horizontal appearance created by the use of ivory colored trim, in this case terra cotta. At the base of the front facade runs a wide terra cotta skirt. The brickwork of the first story features striations similar to other campus structures. Windows of this level are rectangular steel sash. A wide terra cotta stringcourse separates the second story from the first.

The second story is dominated by nine 18 foot-long, circular headed, multi-paned steel sash windows with sunburst motif. Below each window is a terra cotta sill. Above is a Romanesque semi-circular brick arch with terra cotta keystone. A horizontal brick stringcourse connects the arches. Decorative brick corbeling anticipates the box cornice, which is composed of a plain entablature with dentils. The east and west sides of this section of the building feature one Romanesque arched window similar to those in front.

The 63 foot by 53 foot rear section, forming the stem of the "T," is 33 feet high, with a flat roof and terra cotta coping. There are two small elevator machinery rooms on this roof, representing both the old and the new elevators. The back wall features two large brick buttresses with terra cotta caps and the wide terra cotta skirt as in front. This part of the building housed the shelving stacks and was originally divided into four short levels, which were indicated on the exterior by four rows of three foot-square steel casement windows. When remodeling was undertaken in 1968, the second lowest row was bricked in. Two small 38 foot by 25 foot wings flank the stem of the "T." Each is 25 feet high, composed of two stories with a flat roof and terra cotta coping. The terra cotta skirt is continued in these sections but brickwork is simple. Each of these wings has rectangular metal sash windows and one small entry.

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### Description (continued)

The original interior walls and floors of Hargreaves Hall are all of concrete, except for the shelving stacks which were constructed of metal. The first floor rotunda and stair hall exhibits many of the building's decorative elements. The floor is covered with the original red and cream rubber tile. The wainscoting is of red and gray panels of Royal Fleuri marble from Tennessee. The ceiling features wooden beams supported by ornamental brackets and molding of cream color Caen stone plaster. The stair hall contains two mirror-image staircases with marble steps, marble walls, brass handrails, and fluted marble newels. In the center of the stair hall, where the large octagonal charging desk once stood, is the elevator, installed in 1974. Marble panels saved from previous renovations were used in the wainscoting around the elevator, maintaining a harmonious appearance in the hall. On the wall near the main entrance is a metal plaque which reads "Hargreaves Library - in honor of - Richard Theodore Hargreaves - President - 1926-1939." To the right of the main entrance was once a large reading room. This has been subdivided into offices. But the original swinging entry doors remain, featuring an octagonal window, and leather (now vinyl) covering with brass studs. The rest of the first floor is used as office and classroom space as it always has.

Atop the stairs, the delivery hall displays many of the traits of the lower hall, with marble wainscoting and ceiling beams with plaster molding. The large octagonal main circulation desk was located where the elevator now is. This hall also features a skylight and large hanging globe light fixtures. The original shelving stacks area to the back of this section, once served by a small elevator, has been completely remodeled to serve as office space. On the south side of the delivery hall are vinyl covered swinging doors similar to those on the first floor. This was the entrance to the main reading hall, which was once the most impressive room in the building. Its dimensions were 146 feet by 40 feet. It could accommodate 280 students seated at 28 twelve-foot, Bank of England type tables. Along the walls were built-in hardwood bookshelves, many of which survive. The 27 foot-high room was dominated by the great round-arched windows, which employed blue tinted glass to lessen the glare of sunlight. All that remains of this picturesque room is the divided windows and some of the built-in shelves. In 1967 a new concrete floor was installed in this room, which divided it into two levels. The resultant space was further divided into offices and class rooms.

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### Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District Spokane County, WA

#### Description (continued)

Hargreaves Hall not only represents a temporal boundary of the Eastern Washington University Historical District, being the last eligible building completed, it also creates a firm anchor for the District's northern corner. Although the interior has been extensively altered, the exterior has been left almost perfectly intact, leaving this stately structure with splendid integrity. Its primary design features are complementary of other District buildings, including the hipped roof, which harmonizes with the nearby President's House.

#### Herculean Pillars

These stone structures stand on 5th Street facing down College Avenue into the heart of the Cheney central business district. They form the old, now largely symbolic, entrance to the campus when most students and visitors arrived on foot from the railroad depot at the other end of College Avenue instead of by automobile as is the case today. A walkway leads north from the pillars to the main entrance of Showalter Hall. The pillars and attached benches are constructed of rough faced granite blocks of various size salvaged from the rubble of the old Cheney Normal School building, which burned in 1912. Two twelve foot high square pillars flank the walkway, each with a square stone capital. Metal plaques on both pillars read "Erected by the Alumni Association and Students - 1915." Each pillar has an adjoining 20 foot wall with semi-circular section, concluding with a stone pier. The semi-circular portions of the wall contain curved granite benches.

The Herculean Pillars, which have stood unaltered since they were erected in 1915, are included in the Eastern Washington University Historical District because of their association with the original Normal School Building, their further association with Showalter Hall, and their lengthy function as both a physical and symbolic gateway between the city of Cheney and the college campus.

#### Noncontributing Building

##### Plant Utilities (formerly the Heating Plant)

This is a 50 foot by 80 foot rectangular building constructed of brown brick on a concrete foundation. It has one story and is flat roofed. The original 104 foot concrete chimney was

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#### Description (continued)

pulled down in 1973. Windows are double-hung wood sash. The walls are decorated with concrete appliques and geometric brickwork, similar to nearby Monroe Hall. The building has a plain wide metal cornice painted ivory. Above this is a straight brick parapet with ivory colored metal coping. The north side features the possibly original swinging bay entry doors with multi-paned windows. The other roll-back bay door is of more recent origin. In 1957 a new 41 foot by 57 foot addition was built onto the east side of the original structure. This section is one-story high and flat roofed with metal coping. The brickwork is unadorned stretcher bond. There is one bay entry and several metal sash windows. Although this building seems insignificant, its design elements represent a microcosm of those used in all of the larger buildings in the district.

The original section of the Plant Utilities building is one of the oldest structures on campus. Its function as the central heating plant, plus the fact that for many years it was the location of the college bell, make it a central component of the old campus core. Despite its historical significance, numerous alterations and additions eliminate it as a contributing element of the District.

#### Significance

##### General Statement

The Eastern Washington University Historic District is significant for its long association with the town of Cheney, Washington, whose prosperity singularly depended on the existence of the school. The institution's struggles, from its beginning as a local academy and through the Normal School years, were the town's fight as well. Perhaps this adversity spurred on such local citizens as William F. Sutton, Clarence D. Martin, and Noah D. Showalter, who all achieved high and influential state offices.

The Eastern Washington University Historic District is also significant for its contributions to the development of the Normal School idea and its crucial role in providing adequate training for teachers. A need for this kind of institution became apparent in the early nineteenth century,

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### Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District Spokane County, Washington

#### Significance (continued)

when the demand for teachers outstripped the capacity of traditional schools to provide them. The first normal schools opened in Massachusetts in 1839. Such colleges flourished in the East and followed close upon the heels of Western settlement. By 1910 nearly every state had such programs. The resultant improvement in education, especially among rural populations, was a major factor in the emergence of modern America as an affluent and literate society.

Of further significance, this Historic District constitutes an enduring memorial to important local figures who were central to the survival and prosperity of the school. Fittingly, some of these persons were themselves products of the normal schools system, shining examples of the effectiveness of such a training program. These significant individuals, whose names grace four of the Historic District buildings, are Noah David Showalter, Mary A. Monroe, William J. Sutton, and Richard T. Hargreaves.

Finally, the structures of the Eastern Washington University Historic District possess architectural significance, not only as outstanding examples of the eclectic institutional style of the period, but also as important reflections upon the careers of two of the most prolific designers of Public Works in the state, Julius Zittel and George M. Rasque.

#### Historic Context

The histories of EWU and the town of Cheney go hand in hand. Originally known as Depot Springs, the townsite was first surveyed in 1880, occupying a shallow valley along the recently laid tracks of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The residents of the new community correctly regarded the railroad as the basis of future prosperity, renaming the town in honor of Benjamin P. Cheney, a member of the Northern Pacific Board of Directors and a resident of far away Boston. Most likely townspeople expected some recognition of this act and they were not disappointed. So pleased was the wealthy Mr. Cheney that he donated \$10,000 for the establishment of an academy. A site was selected northwest of the town, on a rise overlooking the business district, near where the present Showalter Hall now stands. On April 2, 1882, the Benjamin P. Cheney Academy opened in a stylish two-story wood frame building. The academy operated as a private institution until 1890 when the Washington State Legislature approved its selection as the first State Normal School, with the purpose of training teachers for elementary

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### Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District Spokane County, Washington

#### Significance (continued)

and high schools. On August 18, 1890, the board of trustees accepted the building and grounds, and on October 13 seventeen students began the first session. W. W. Gillette was the principal, with William J. Sutton serving as vice principal.

The next 25 years were a struggle against adversity, with both fire and financial problems threatening the very existence of the institution. On August 27, 1891, the original academy building burned to the ground. For two years the school operated in a two-story commercial building on First Street in downtown Cheney. (This building is still standing). William J. Sutton became principal of the Normal School in January 1892. Under his leadership the institution overcame the obstacles presented by gubernatorial vetoes of legislative funding and the lack of a building. In 1893 the school was moved into the recently completed Cheney Junior High School building. And in 1895 the State Legislature finally approved an appropriation, which included \$60,000 for a new building. This two and one half story brick structure with imposing tower, completed in 1896, overlooked Cheney from the same site that the old academy had once occupied. William J. Sutton resigned in February 1897, with the Normal School seemingly on the road to recovery. But financial woes returned that same year when Governor John R. Rogers vetoed further funding. The school was forced to close for the 1897-8 term. Local financial support allowed reopening in the fall of 1888, and in 1899 the State Legislature again approved an appropriation to maintain the institution. In 1907 there was enough money for construction of a two-story brick training school and a small tin-clad heating plant. For twelve years the Cheney Normal School prospered and its survival appeared to be assured. But one great test remained.

On the morning of April 24, 1912, fire struck again, leaving the Normal School building an empty shell. The fact that the institution weathered this and subsequent hardship was largely due to the efforts of two men: William J. Sutton, who had steered the school through an earlier crisis, and Noah D. Showalter, who in 1911 had been elected as the first president of the Cheney Normal School. Mr. Sutton had by now become State Senator Sutton. It was he who obtained passage of a \$300,000 appropriation bill to pay for a new building, only to have it vetoed by Governor Ernest Lister, who felt that the State Normal School at Cheney was no longer needed. But due to the untiring exertion of Senator Sutton, the State Legislature was

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### Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District Spokane County, Washington

#### Significance (continued)

moved to pass the bill over the governor's veto. Once again the local hero had saved the school from extinction. Construction of the new building began in early 1914 and continued into the next year. Leadership during these difficult years came from Noah D. Showalter, who kept the institution running, using the Training School building and local churches for classrooms.

The new Administration Building was to be built overlooking the town, on the same site as the two previous structures that had burned. In March 1913, the Board of Trustees selected Julius Zittel as architect. Mr. Zittel, who had been named State Architect in 1897, designed several other early campus buildings, in addition to numerous public facilities throughout Eastern Washington. In December the main building contract was let to the Spokane firm of John H. Huetter, and work began in 1914. From the outset, it was determined that all materials used would be provided from within Washington State, if possible. Except for the Alaskan marble, the builders succeeded in fulfilling that policy. On June 27, 1914, in a large ceremony proceeded over by Senator William J. Sutton and Governor Ernest Lister, two cornerstones were laid. One had been salvaged from the ruins of the previous Administration Building, the other commemorated the new building. Beneath the latter was placed a copper box (a time capsule) containing contemporary documents and newspapers.

Construction progressed smoothly during 1914. In January 1915, with the new building nearly finished, the Normal School faced yet another challenge when a Seattle architect accused Julius Zittel of cutting corners to stay under budget. Such scandals were commonplace among public construction projects of the time. But in this case Mr. Zittel was exonerated when, on February 3, state investigators declared the building to be sound. Formal dedication took place on May 22, 1915, with many dignitaries in attendance, including Governor Lister, Senator Sutton, and Normal president Showalter. Originally, it was simply called the Administration Building. But, on June 14, 1940, in the ceremony dedication the new Hargreaves Library, it was officially named "Showalter Hall", in honor of the man who had provided leadership during the critical years following 1912.

The stone pillars and walls which still serve as the campus entrance from downtown Cheney, flanking the walkway to Showalter Hall, were erected in 1915. The idea of building some kind

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### Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District Spokane County, Washington

#### Significance (continued)

of memorial from the granite stones of the old Normal School originated soon after that structure burned in 1912. Members of the Alumni Association formed a committee to study and finance the undertaking, and by 1914 they had raised over \$1200. This was enough to hire a builder, O.L. Hoff, of Spokane. Workmen were able to finish the project in time for the dedication of the new Administration Building. Over the years this campus landmark has been called the "Gates of Knowledge," the "Pillars of Hercules", and the "Herculean Pillars." Aside from the buildings themselves, the stone structures are the most durable symbol of the college's early years.

At the time of the Administration Building's completion, it accommodated nearly every activity in which the Normal School engaged. Over the years it housed various facilities including classrooms, offices, auditorium, gymnasium, library, chemistry lab, photography lab, home economics kitchen, bowling alley, and swimming pool. Only the Training School and the central heating plant operated outside of the Administration Building's walls.

Even before the building was completed, a need for further expansion was recognized. On February 27, 1915, Julius A. Zittel was hired to prepare the plans for a Manual Arts Shop. This structure, which still exists as a severely altered section of the present Computer Services building, was completed in 1916. More importantly, during that year the first student dormitory was opened. Monroe Hall, designed by Zittel and built by Cheatham and Sons, housed about ninety women and included a social lounge and a large dining room with kitchen. It was formally opened on February 4, 1916, in a ceremony presided over by President Showalter. In a ritual repeated later in other dormitory openings, a fire was lit in the lounge hearth by the guest of honor, in this case Mary Monroe, President of the Normal School Board of Trustees, after whom the building was named. Besides serving for many years as a women's dormitory, Monroe Hall was often used as a social gathering place. The kitchen and dining facilities were used for banquets celebrating the inaugurations of Presidents Ralph E. Tiejje and Walter W. Isle. Meals were served here for the residents of both Monroe and Senior halls until the Tawanka Commons dining hall was completed in 1964. In 1952 Monroe Hall became a men's dormitory. After reverting to housing women in 1962, it again became a men's hall before ending its career



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### Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District Spokane County, Washington

#### Significance (continued)

as a student dorm in 1968. The interior has been extensively altered since then to facilitate its current use as an office building.

By 1917, expansion had brought the number of major campus buildings to four, creating a need for renovation of the old tin-clad heating plant. On May 10, Julius Zittel was hired to draw the plans for the new building. The one-story brick structure was built by the Spokane firm of Pratt and Watson, with the 104 foot high concrete smokestack being erected by Brown Brothers of Spokane. For many years the school's victory bell was housed in a tower on the roof of this building. From this central location it rang out athletic team victories from as early as 1923, until the heating plant was extensively remodeled in 1957. This renovation included the addition of a new brick section of the building, designed by George Rasque. In 1973 the smokestack was pulled down.

Most students during these early years were women, and by 1919, administrators had recognized the need for a new girl's dormitory. On March 15, Julius Zittel was again asked to draw the plans. The resulting design was for a building very similar to Monroe Hall, although there was to be no dining room or kitchen. Original plans to construct the building out of reinforced concrete were dropped when bids exceeded the \$120,000 appropriation from the State Legislature. The three-story brick structure, built by Fred Phair and Co. of Spokane, was not yet completed when it was formally opened on July 9, 1920. (Financial problems prevented the interior of the third floor from being finished until 1925). In the absence of President Showalter, who was spending the summer at Stanford University, the ceremony was presided over by Vice President Ceylon S. Kingston. Again, Mary Monroe lit the ritual fire in the lounge hearth. The new dormitory was named Senior Hall, and for most of its history it has served as a residence for women students during their last year of study. It was last used as a dorm in the 1970s, after which it was renovated for use as an office building.

By 1922 admission of male students had increased enough to create a need for a men's dormitory. Since no State appropriations were available, the new building was financed by local businessmen who formed the Cheney Building Company. Future Washington State Governor and Cheney native Clarence Martin was president of the company, and William Sutton was a

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### Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District Spokane County, Washington

#### Significance (continued)

member. Seven percent interest bonds were offered for sale to the public, the total issue amounting to \$97,500. These bonds were paid for mostly from the earnings of the three resident halls, and on September 1, 1933, the last of these were paid. Sutton Hall then reverted to state ownership. Naturally, Julius Zittel was retained as architect. The plan was similar to Monroe and Senior halls, and included a lounge, kitchen, and dining room. The new building, named Sutton Hall in honor of the school's past principal and longtime benefactor, was dedicated on September 21, 1923. Presided over by Vice President Ceylon Kingston, the ceremony included addresses by University of Washington President Henry Suzzallo, B.O.T. president Mary Monroe, and President Noah Showalter. As guest of honor, William J. Sutton lit the traditional fire in the lounge hearth. Responding to the praises conferred upon him, Senator Sutton gave much of the credit to his late wife, Nellie Hutchinson, who had been the first principal of the Training School. With the opening of Sutton Hall, a masculine influence was added to the campus character, as well as a more worldly element, with the coming of cigarettes and "hot" cars. The dorm made a local splash in 1939 when the NFL's Washington Redskins were housed there during a summer training session at nearby Woodward Field. In the 1970s Sutton Hall was used as a residence for armed services veterans, many of whom had recently returned from the conflict in Vietnam. Around 1978 it ceased operation as a dormitory and a few years later the interior was dismantled and removed in anticipation of remodeling that has yet to take place.

In 1927 the Normal School's Board of Trustees appropriated \$22,500 for the construction of a residence for the institution's President. The original intent had been to build a large mansion, but Architect Julius Zittel had to revise his first design when his price estimate went over budget. The result was a moderately sized Georgian Colonial house, built by E.J. Morin and Co. and completed in the fall of 1929. No formal dedication took place, but the new residents, President and Mrs. Richard T. Hargreaves, held several open house receptions. In 1946 the Ludberg Construction Company built a two-door garage, with attached outdoor fireplace, behind the residence. H. George Fredrickson became the last President to live in the house, when he resigned from that office in August 1987. It is presently called the Alumni House and is used for luncheons and receptions.

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### Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District Spokane County, Washington

#### Significance (continued)

Following 1929, the effects of the Great Depression made campus construction difficult, but not impossible. In 1933, the Board of Trustees began efforts to land a federal grant to help replace the Training School, the oldest building on campus at the time. The Public Works Administration accepted their proposals in 1935, approving an appropriation of \$95,209. Julius Zittel had retired, so it was necessary to find a new architect. On September 12, 1933, the B.O.T. hired Charles I. Carpenter and George M. Rasque to draw the plans. The new building, named Martin Hall in honor of Clarence Martin, local benefactor and Washington Governor, was completed in 1937 and dedicated on April 9. It served as the Training School until the construction of the present Campus School in 1959. (The original Training School building was razed in 1941). The new building employed decorative features similar to earlier college structures, with the addition of popular Art Deco elements. However, almost from its beginning, Martin Hall was subject to numerous renovations which would eventually detract from its historical integrity. The earliest such alteration, the addition of a gymnasium in 1938, was the first step in decreasing the pressure on the Administration Building, which previously had encompassed most campus functions.

Nonetheless, there was still a need for more spacious facilities. The construction of a new library, first envisioned in 1937, was a major step in that direction. Since 1915, the library had been located on the third floor of the Administration Building. George M. Rasque was chosen as architect for the new library on May 12, 1937, a job that would firmly establish Rasque's position as successor to Julius Zittel as campus architect. From the six plans provided by Rasque, an impressive Romanesque Revival design with Art Deco details was chosen. The Board of Trustees again acquired a Public Works Administration grant, this time for \$150,916. This aid substantially defrayed the cost of the \$202,685 building contract, which was let to J.T. Halin and Company of Spokane. Construction began on September 28, 1938. Unfortunately, school President Richard T. Hargreaves did not live to the project completed, passing away at a Spokane hospital on March 4, 1939. Two years previously former President Noah D. Showalter had also died. Thus it was decided to make the dedication of the new library an occasion for honoring the two men during whose administrations the college had come of age. Although the building was finished and occupied by January, 1940, the formal opening did not take place until June 4, 1940, when weather permitted a picnic on the campus grounds. This

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#### Significance (continued)

was followed by a double dedication ceremony in the Auditorium of the Administration Building. Prestigious speakers included the new Cheney Normal President Ralph E. Tije, Ceylon S. Kingston, to whom the Northwest History Library was dedicated, Governor Clarence D. Martin, and Dr. Bruce Baxter, President of Willamette University. The new building was given the name "Richard T. Hargreaves Library," and the Administration Building christened "Showalter Hall." The library became the center of academic life, remaining unaltered until 1963 when Walker and McGough Company built a canopy in front of the main entrance. In 1967, the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library was completed, following which the interior of Hargreaves Hall was extensively remodeled. This included the addition of a new floor in the high-ceilinged main reading room and replacement of the original red tile roof with composition shingling. Ironically, it was George M. Rasque who was hired to plan this thorough alteration of his own work. Fortunately, except for the change in roofing material, the exterior was left intact.

When the library was moved from Hargreaves Hall, many facilities were able to move out of Showalter Hall, including the Art and Home Economics departments. The Music Department had moved into Rowles Hall in 1948, and in 1962 the Science Department had moved into the new Hall of Sciences, both buildings being designed by George Rasque. This trend continued during the construction boom of the early 1970s until Showalter Hall had been almost entirely converted to offices. Today only the Auditorium remains as a reminder of the building's multi-purpose history. It is, however, the oldest and most important building on the Eastern Washington University campus, and is the focal point of the Historic District. Although the institution has expanded beyond the old campus core, and the architecture of newer buildings become quite different, the EWU Historic District represents decades of continuity in educational excellence while evoking the school's colorful past.

#### Significant Persons

Showalter Hall was named in honor of **Noah David Showalter**, first President of the Cheney Normal School. During his term of office (1911-1926) the school was literally rebuilt from ashes. Born in Nebraska in 1869, Mr. Showalter came to Washington in 1891, where he attended the State Normal School in Ellensburg. After briefly attending the University of Idaho, he graduated from the State Normal School in Lewiston, Idaho, in 1899. He went on to earn

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### Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District Spokane County, Washington

#### Significance (continued)

his B.A. and M.A. from the State College of Washington at Pullman. Over the years he did post graduate work at Columbia and Stanford universities. He was the author of one publication, Handbook for Rural School Officers. Noah Showalter began his teaching career in the rural schools of Eastern Washington. He served as superintendent of schools in Farmington, Oakesdale, and for four years held that position in Whitman County. In 1909 he was hired to head the rural department at the State Normal School in Cheney. The next year he was elected to become the first President of that institution. His leadership guided the college through the following tumultuous years. When, in 1926, he resigned from his office and announced he was leaving the education field and going into business. But, as a man of conscience, he could not long ignore his chosen profession. He soon became deputy county superintendent of Spokane County schools, and next was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Soon after he resigned from this office, he died, in Seattle, on August 4, 1937. Noah David Showalter was a product of the State Normal School system and his success illustrated the merits of such training. His legacy in the development of quality education in Washington State during the first half of this century is best represented in the institution whose administration building bears his name, Eastern Washington University.

Monroe Hall was named after **Mary A. Monroe**, long time member of the Cheney Normal School Board of Trustees. Mrs. Monroe was born in Ohio and received her education at a local normal school, at Denison University, and at Ohio State University. She arrived in Spokane in 1889 and advanced quickly in her career as an educator. In 1891 she became principal of the Lincoln school and in 1913 she served as president of the Washington Education Association. That same year Governor Ernest Lister appointed her to the Board of Trustees of the Cheney Normal School, becoming the first woman to serve on that body. During the difficult years that followed, Mrs. Monroe was chairman of the board, attending all of the crucial meetings which determined the fate of the school. A self-appointed women's advocate, she was asked to preside over the opening of both Monroe and Senior halls, the first two girl's dormitories built on the campus. In a time when the education field was largely composed of women, but leadership roles were most often assigned to men, Mary Monroe made great pioneering strides. Her success was indicative of the emerging role of women in the twentieth century, not just in education, but in all walks of life.

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### Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District Spokane County, Washington

#### Significance (continued)

Sutton Hall was dedicated to and named after **William J. Sutton**, who twice in his career saved the Cheney Normal School from closure. He served as principal of the college from 1892-1897, and later was elected a State Senator. Mr. Sutton was born in Michigan on September 29, 1865, and graduated from the Fenton, Michigan, Normal School in 1886. The next year he moved to Washington. Being a man of some charisma as well as ability, he was soon elected as principal of the Cheney public school. Mr. Sutton was chosen as vice principal of the newly established Cheney Normal School in 1890, and two years later he was elected principal of that institution. The original Benjamin P. Cheney building had burned in 1891, but Mr. Sutton was able to prevent efforts to close the school. By the time he resigned his position in February of 1897, the institution had a new administration building, funded by an appropriation from the State Legislature. Soon after resigning, William J. Sutton married Nellie Hutchinson, who had been principal of the Cheney Normal Training School, and settled down to life as a prominent farmer. He also served as president of the Security National Bank of Cheney. He was first elected to represent the district as a State Senator in 1913, shortly after the Cheney Normal School building had once again burned. In a singular effort against the odds, Senator Sutton pushed through passage of a \$300,000 appropriation, despite Governor Ernest Lister's veto. The money was used to build the Administration Building, later christened Showalter Hall, which is still the most prominent building on campus. Mr. Sutton went on to serve a total of four terms in the Washington State Senate, during which time he chaired several educational commissions. In that capacity, he helped save the State College (WSU) in Pullman from being reduced to the status of a trade school. He retired from politics in 1929, and farmed his land near Cheney until his death in December of 1940. The red barn that was part of his farmstead is a Cheney landmark and has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. It was built in 1884 for the father of Nellie Hutchinson, whom Mr. Sutton later married. Many honors were bestowed upon William Sutton in his lifetime, for his fellow citizens were very proud of what he had achieved. The most enduring monument to this man's career and his pivotal role in the Cheney Normal School is Sutton Hall, which was dedicated and named after him on September 21, 1923.

It was a long time dream of **Richard T. Hargreaves** to build a library for the college he became President of in 1926, but it never occurred to him that it would be named for him. His untimely

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**Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District  
Spokane County, Washington**

**Significance (continued)**

death on March 4, 1939, midway through construction of the new building, allowed his most ambitious project to bear his own name. Mr. Hargreaves was born in Lancashire, England on March 17, 1875. His family immigrated to America in 1883. After receiving his B.A. from the University of Kansas in 1902, Mr. Hargreaves began his teaching career at Topeka High School. He moved to Spokane in 1909, after he had been chosen to become the principal of North Central High School. Here he served for nine years, establishing a reputation which led to his being selected as principal of Central High School in Minneapolis, probably the largest high school between Seattle and Chicago. In 1926, following the resignation of Noah D. Showalter, Richard T. Hargreaves was offered the job of President of Cheney Normal School, which he accepted. During his term of office the college gained the right to grant a four year bachelor of arts in education degree, and its name was changed to Eastern Washington College of Education. Despite the difficult years of the Depression, he guided the institution through a period of steady growth. With the help of the WPA, he was able to manage the construction of two major buildings, Martin Hall and, his most cherished project, the new library. The double dedication ceremony on June 4, 1940, was an historic occasion in the annals of Eastern Washington University. Showalter Hall and Hargreaves Hall remain as fitting memorials to the two men who brought the school through uncertain times and into the modern world.

**Architects**

For much of EWU's history, the administration retained a single architectural firm to handle all campus construction. This not only meant the erection of new buildings, but also renovation, upkeep, or repair of existing ones. Often the Board of Trustees held their meetings in the Spokane office of the architect, who was largely in charge of the process of bidding for the minor contracts. The two men who characterized this arm-in-arm procedure were Julius A. Zittel and Charles M. Rasque.

Julius Zittel was born in Germany in 1869, and came to America thirteen years later. He only briefly studied architecture in Chicago before moving to Spokane in 1887. There, at the age of eighteen, Mr. Zittel initiated a meteoric rise to prominence. Only six weeks after entering the architectural firm of Herman Preusse, he was admitted as a partner. Preusse and Zittel operated until 1910, during which time both men established enduring reputations. Among their creations

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### Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District Spokane County, Washington

#### Significance (continued)

are St. Aloysius' Church, and most of the older buildings of the Gonzaga University campus, including the Administration Building. From the beginning of Governor John R. Rogers' administration in 1897, Julius Zittel served off and on as a designer of state structures, and in 1912, Governor Ernest Lister officially appointed him State Architect. Twelve years later, when Roland Hartley replaced Lister as Governor, Democrat Zittel became a Republican, and remained as State Architect throughout the next administration. He remained active until his retirement in 1934, after which he retired from architecture. At the time of his death on May 7, 1939, he was manager of the Spokane Hotel. He was also well known as a founder and president of the Citizen's Savings and Loan Society. Among the many Spokane buildings he designed during both his public and private career are the Carnegie Library, Old City Hall, Finch School, the Auditorium building, and the Jamieson building. The EWU Historical District contains the largest unified complex of Zittel designed buildings in the state, including the Central Heating Plant, Showalter Hall, Monroe Hall, Senior Hall, Sutton Hall, and the President's House. Its listing on the National Register of Historic Places will ensure the continued recognition of Julius Zittel as one of Washington State's premier architects.

After the retirement of Julius Zittel, Cheney Normal School administrators turned to George M. Rasque, an associate of Governor Clarence Martin, a Cheney native. Although Rasque never held an official title as had Zittel, he built so many public buildings in Eastern Washington that he was informally regarded as State Architect for the area. Mr. Rasque was born in 1890 in Boscobel, Wisconsin. Soon after learning architecture from a correspondence course, he moved to Spokane. Mr. Rasque formed his own firm in the 1920s, and was eventually licensed to practice in four northwestern states. Around 1936, his son and only child George W. Rasque joined the firm, and for a time father and son practiced together. But World War II brought death for the younger Rasque, in the Battle of Okinawa. The heart-broken but still busy father continued to do business under the name George M. Rasque and Son for many years after the War. Mr. Rasque retired ca. 1970, and died in Spokane on October 20, 1977. A list of the public buildings he designed would require many pages. His creations, especially schools, literally dot the landscape of Eastern Washington. The best assemblages of Rasque buildings can be seen at the State Penitentiary at Walla Walla, Eastern State Hospital, Lakeland Village, and Eastern Washington University. Mr. Rasque won his first Cheney Normal School contract,



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### Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District Spokane County, Washington

#### Significance (continued)

for the designs of Martin Hall, in 1933. This building complemented the style of Rasque's predecessor, Julius A. Zittel, featuring decorative brickwork, horizontal lines, and cream colored terra cotta trim. Rasque was next asked to draw up plans for a new library. The result, Hargreaves Library, with its splendid Romanesque windows, was one of his most aesthetically pleasing creations. Subsequent campus buildings designed by Mr. Rasque reflected more modern trends in institutional architecture, and are not presently eligible for inclusion in the Eastern Washington University Historical District. But Hargreaves Hall is included, and is a fitting tribute to one of Washington's most prolific architects.

#### Major Bibliographical References

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- Architectural drawings, Rozelle Heating Plant, Eastern Washington University.  
Cheney Free Press, 1912-1940, Kennedy Library, Eastern Washington University.  
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### Eastern Washington University Campus Historic District Spokane County, Washington

#### Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the Herculean Pillars, the District boundary proceeds NE, following the sidewalk on the NW side of Fifth Street. Turning NW, then NE, it skirts the Cheney Christian Church, which is not included in the District. From the N corner of the church the boundary follows the path of the sidewalk which bears in a generally N direction, following the former route of "D" Street. At the S corner of Senior Hall the boundary turns NE to follow the sidewalk along the SE side of Senior Hall. Upon reaching "C" Street the boundary turns NW to follow the sidewalk along the SW side of "C" Street, crossing Seventh Street, and continuing to the minor Alleyway behind Hargreaves Hall. Here the boundary follows that roadway, which bears SW, and continues to a point just W of the W corner of Monroe Hall, where it turns SE. After skirting the SW side of Monroe Hall, the boundary turns to the SW upon reaching the asphalt walkway that fronts that building. The boundary then follows this tree-lined walkway, formerly called Lover's Lane. Upon reaching "F" Street the boundary jogs SE for a short distance, before turning SW and following the sidewalk along SE side of Seventh Street to a point just W of the W corner of Sutton Hall. Here the boundary turns to the SE and travels along the chainlink fence in back of Sutton Hall. Near the S corner of that building, the boundary turns to the NE following the alley along Sutton Hall's SE wall. It continues in this direction, crossing "F" Street, before turning SE along "F" Street. Following the sidewalk, the boundary continues SE, then curves to the NE, following Fifth Street to the Herculean Pillars, completing the circuit.

#### Boundary Justification

Primarily, the boundary of the Eastern Washington University Historic District contains all campus buildings which were constructed during the period of significance and retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. It also contains those landscaped areas which tie those buildings together into a unified whole. Several small parking lots are included within the designated area as a matter of expedience, but these detract little from the cohesive nature of the District. Concerning structures, there are no modern intrusions within the District, except for the small addition onto the Plant Utilities building. The Cheney Christian Church, despite its close proximity of location and age, was not found to have any direct association with the Eastern Washington University. Thus, it is not included in the Historic District.

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Continuation Sheet**

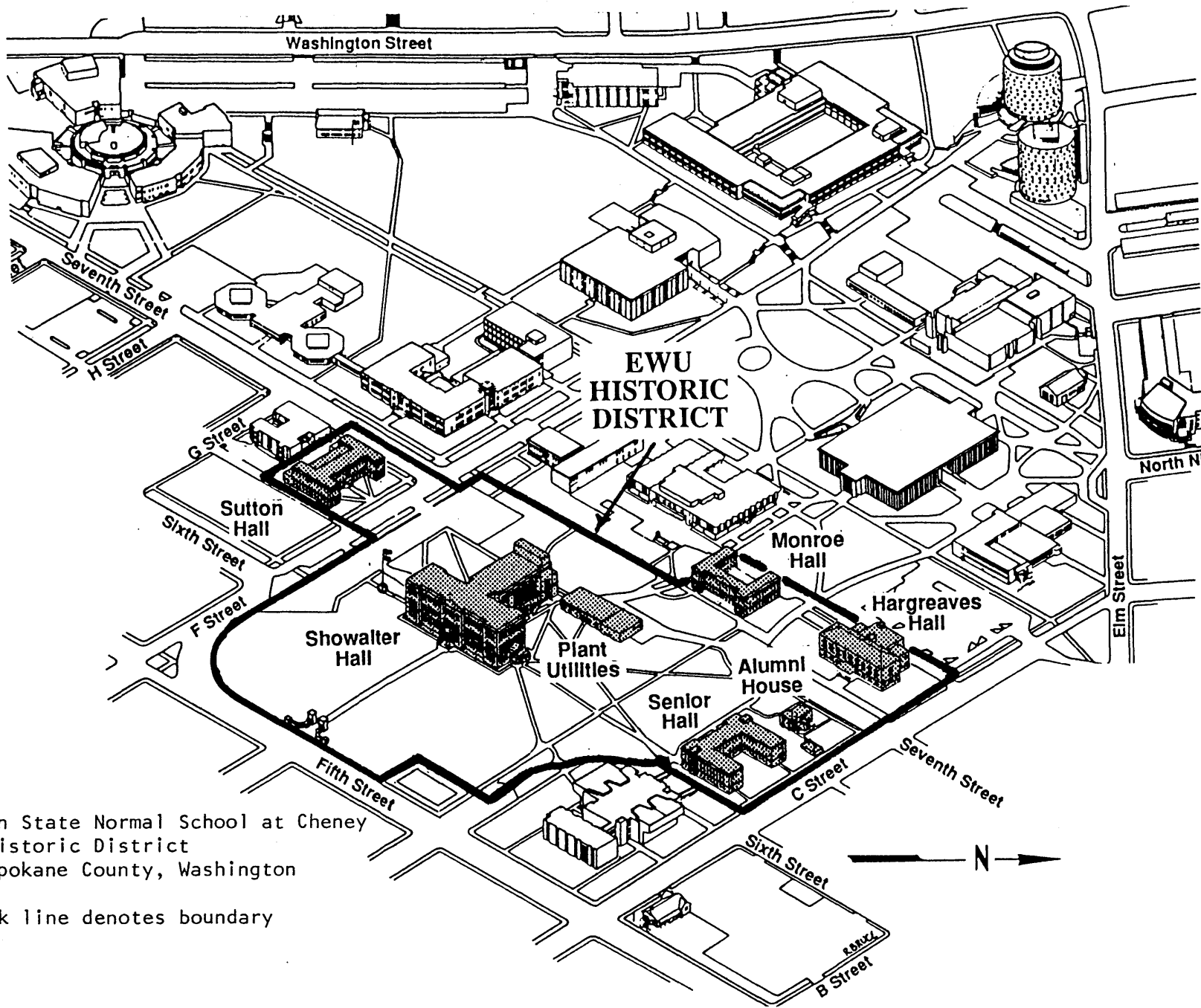
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**List of Photographs**

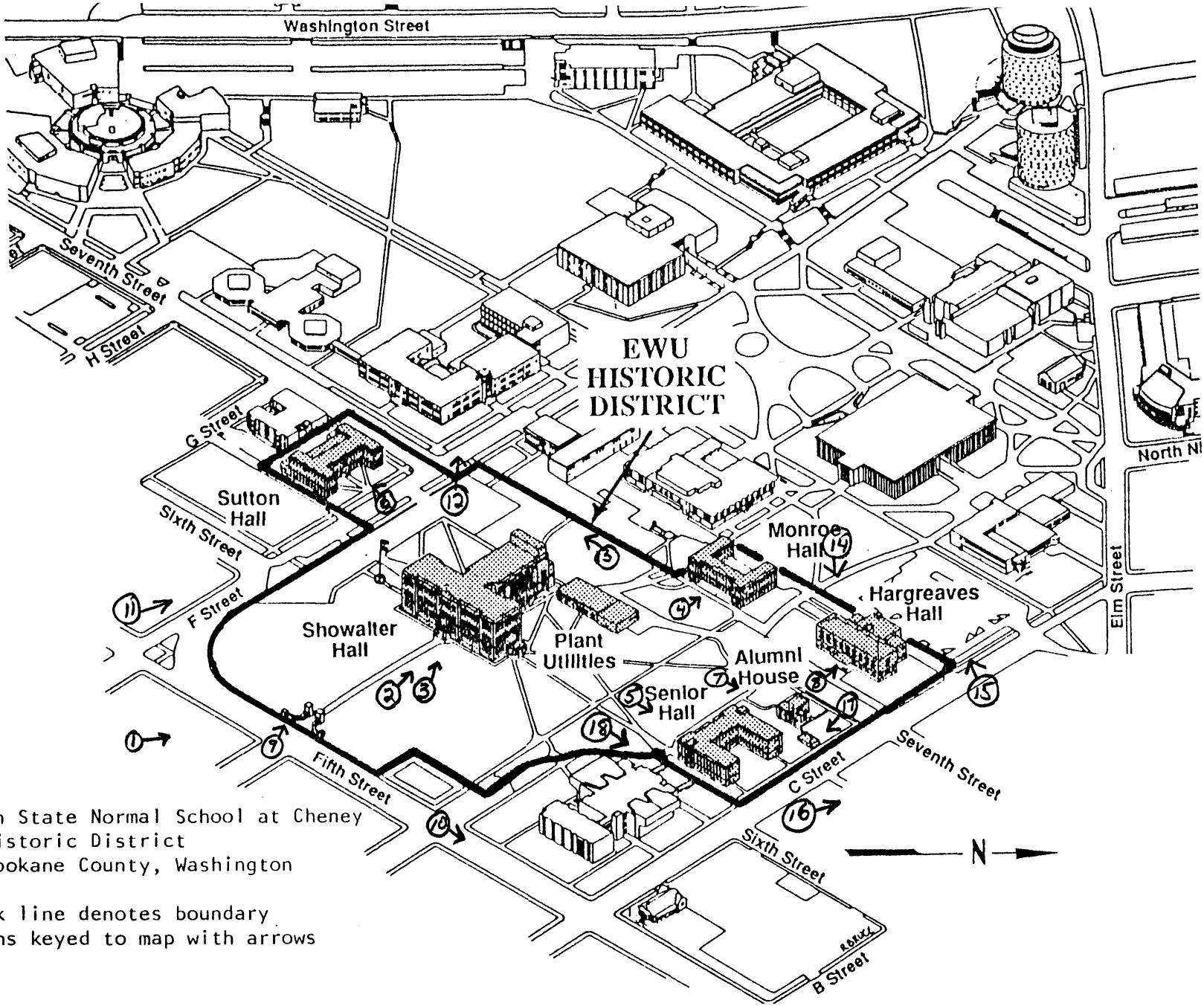
All photos were taken in March 1992 by Harvey S. Rice. Negatives are maintained in the offices of Archaeological and Historical Services, EWU, Cheney.

1. Herculean Pillars on 5th Street with Showalter Hall in background. View to the northwest.
2. Showalter Hall primary (southeast) facade. View to the northwest.
3. Main entry to Showalter Hall, southeast facade. View to the northwest.
4. Monroe Hall primary (southeast) facade. View to the north.
5. Senior Hall primary (southwest) facade. View to the northeast.
6. Sutton Hall primary (northeast) facade. View to southwest.
7. Alumni (President's) House primary (southwest) face. View to the northeast.
8. Hargreaves Hall primary (southeast) facade. View to the northwest.
9. Pillars of Hercules, campus entrance on Fifth, looking NW.
10. Fifth Street boundary, corner of 5th and F looking NE.
11. F Street boundary, looking NW.
12. Looking W to corner of F and 7th Streets.
13. Sidewalk boundary between Sutton and Monroe Halls, looking W.
14. Alleyway boundary between Monroe and Hargreaves Halls, looking NE.
15. Alleyway boundary behind Hargreaves, looking SW from C Street.
16. C Street Boundary past Senior Hall, looking NW.
17. Garage and fireplace behind President's House.
18. Sidewalk boundary past Senior Hall, looking NE.



Washington State Normal School at Cheney  
Historic District  
Cheney, Spokane County, Washington

heavy dark line denotes boundary



Washington State Normal School at Cheney  
 Historic District  
 Cheney, Spokane County, Washington

heavy dark line denotes boundary  
 photographs keyed to map with arrows