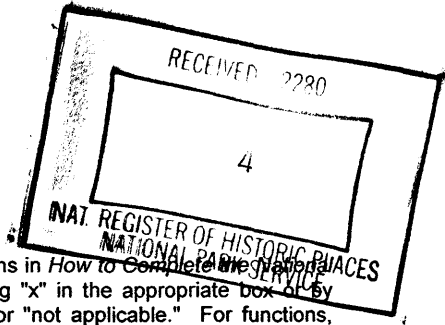


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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 any 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 School
Other names/site number Washington - Hoyt Elementary School

2. Location

street & number 3701 North 26th Street not for publication
city or town Tacoma vicinity
State Washington code WA county Pierce code 053 zip code 98407

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

[Signature] 7-11-06
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or 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 this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other (explain:)

[Signature] 8-23-06
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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 incl. previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
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. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION / school
LANDSCAPE / playground

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION / school
LANDSCAPE / playground

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & Early 20th Century Revivals
Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete, Sand Stone
walls Brick, Sandstone & Cast Stone
roof Composition
other Wood, Sheet Metal

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Education

Period of Significance

1906-1949

Significant Dates

1906, Original structure & Site

1910, First addition

1949, Second additon

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Rice, Carrie Shaw

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Heath, Frederick H., Architect

Mock & Morrison Architects

John Huntington, Contractor

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering
- Record# _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Washington State Archives

Tacoma Public Library

Tacoma Public Schools, District 10

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 1.91

UTM References

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

UTM grid with 4 rows and 3 columns (Zone, Easting, Northing). Row 1: Zone 10, Easting 5 388 33, Northing 5 235 475. Row 2: Empty.

Verbal Boundary Description

The buildings site occupies an entire City Block of land bounded by 26th street on the south, 27th street on the north, Adams street on the west and Washington street to the East.

Property Discription: Section 36, Township 21, Range 02, Quarter 11. Second School Land Addition, Second School Land Block 28.

Boundary Justification

The school bunding and playground have historically occupied the property noted above without alterations to its size or shape.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jeffrey J. Ryan, AIA / Architect
organization Ryan Architecture date April 12, 2006
street & number 3017 North 13th Street telephone 253.759.0161
city or town Tacoma state WA zip code 98406

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Tacoma School District #10; Dr. James F. Shoemake, Ed.D. Superintendent
street & number 601 South 8th Street telephone 253.571.1010
city or town Tacoma state WA zip code 98405

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 1 of 4

Narrative Description:

The Site:

Located in the Proctor area of the Tacoma's Northend Neighborhood, Washington School lies northwest of downtown Tacoma, Washington. The school property encompasses an entire rectangular city block approximately 260' in the north-south direction and 320' in the east-west direction. The 1.91 acre property is surrounded on all four sides by city streets, Adams Street on the west; North 27th street on the north; Washington Street on the east and North 26th street to the south. North 26th being the primary transit and business route through the district. The School is located at the eastern edge of the Proctor business district and sits directly across the street from Anna Lemon-Wheelock Library, a branch of the Tacoma Public Library. The school was sited on a prominent ridge line that gradually drops away to the east, north and west allowing the building to be seen from a fair distance. At the time of the buildings construction in 1906 it was most likely highly visible from Commencement Bay lying to the northeast.

The Proctor district is comprised primarily of one and two story commercial buildings to the south and west of the school and single family residences to the north and east of the school. The Proctor business district is a small residential scale commercial district that was principally built prior to the 1930's with the exception of two larger grocery stores built on the southern edge of the district in the later half of the 20th century. The residences in the immediate surroundings primarily date from the time of the school's construction until the late 1920's. Views of the school are primarily from 26th street, although the building is visible from a considerable distance to the east and west do to its scale and architectural character. The site also has provided the buildings occupants with a view of the harbor to the northeast and Mount Rainier to the southeast.

When the school was originally constructed, the top of the hill was flattened to form a plateau or base upon which the school and playground now rests. The current school building is roughly 'L' shaped in plan and occupies the western half of the site. The playground occupies the eastern half of site. The primary entrance to the building is via a stair and doorway off the southern end of the building that was added to the building in 1979, prior to that the main entry was off the eastern or playground side of the building. The building was originally designed to front on Washington Street but was built on the western half of the site to accommodate the continued use of the previous two room school house that occupied the eastern half of the site. A secondary entry on the west side of the property opens onto Adams Street, it was added to the building as part of the 1949 remodel and is used principally for access to after school events in the lunch-assembly wing. The staff and service entry is off the parking lot on the northwest corner of the site. In the spring of 1947 Washington School became the first school in the city to have a paved school ground courtesy of the efforts of the Parent-Teacher Association and local community groups.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 2 of 4

Building Exterior:

Washington School was designed in the Colonial Revival style (late 19th & early 20th century revivals) with its rectangular massing, hipped roofs, symmetrical elevations and plan. Frederick Heath referred to the schools appearance as "Colonial" in his presentation to the School board in 1906. The building is roughly 42,680 square feet in size on three levels. The exterior is composed of red brick and sandstone with a wooden cornice above. The structure of the 1906 & 1910 portions of the building consists of exterior load bearing masonry walls with a wooden floor and roof structure supported on steel pipe columns. The structure of the 1949 addition is a concrete frame and walls with a brick veneer and a wooden roof structure. The structure of the lunch-assemble wing is similar to the 1949 classroom addition, with a concrete floor slab on grade; brick veneered on concrete exterior walls and a wooden roof structure above. The 1906 and 1910 portions of the building were originally designed by the noted Tacoma Architect Frederick Heath while acting as the Architect for the Tacoma School District, the building was designed to accommodate future expansion as the student population demanded. The current school consists of the original 1906 eight classroom structure, a four classroom addition added to the buildings southern end in 1910 and a four classroom addition added to the building's northern end along with a single story lunch-assembly wing to the west in 1949. The 1949 additions were designed in a similar style to the original building and were designed by another Tacoma architectural firm of note Mock and Morrison architects.

The classroom portion of the building is roughly rectangular in plan and two stories in height with a daylight basement level. The façade is primarily composed of red brick in a running bond with a Wilkeson sandstone base, water table course and trim (cast stone and concrete on the 1949 addition), a broad painted wood cornice with block dentals and hipped roof above. While the west side might be referred to as the rear of the building all four sides of the structure have received the same level of exterior finish. Located on the roof are three large metal clad ventilators in a rectangular form similar to chimneys. A masonry chimney serving the boiler rises out of the western roof slope in line and roughly centered on the building's western wall. The roof is currently three-tab composition shingles.

On the eastern elevation are located the two original entry porticos, each marks the ends of the original 1906 structure. Each door is raised a few steps above grade. Flanking each arched entryway are sandstone ionic pilasters supporting a formal flat pediment above. In the center of the arch over each opening is a circular stucco patch originally intended to house a clock that was never installed. Above each entry way is a single large arched window with fan light transom serving the stairwell within. The windows along the east and west walls are laid out in a stacked symmetrical pattern of five tall classroom windows flanked by one short window per classroom. The shorter windows once serving the cloak rooms that occupied the end of each classroom. Most of the window sash was replaced in the summer of 2002. The new windows appear to have been installed within the original window frames without the lost of interior trim. The new window configuration is a combination of a fixed picture window over a half casement window, roughly matching the proportions and layout of the original sash and muntin pattern. The tall roman arched second floor classroom windows are accented with sandstone trim and key stone. The tall first floor classroom windows are a flat brick arch design with a stone sill. The buildings windows were once double hung wood windows in design. The classroom windows of the first floor originally had two panes of glass in the lower sash, nine panes in the upper sash. The second floor classroom windows had a ten pane fan light design in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 3 of 4

the upper sash and lower sash similar to the first floor. The smaller cloak room windows are rectangular in form and once were a four over one design. The basement windows generally align with the classroom windows above, are square in form and once were a two over two pattern. Centered on the eastern wall at approximately the second floor line is the family crest and motto of George Washington carved in Wilkeson sandstone. Above the crest is a sandstone sign panel with the words "WASHINGTON SCHOOL" and a wall mounted flag pole accessible from a second floor window. The 1910 addition is similar in design to the original design but without the cloak room windows. The 1949 addition was designed in a similar style but with seven windows per classroom and a lower sill height producing taller window openings.

The buildings current entrance is located at the southern end of the building; this entry was added to the building in 1979 along with the exterior concrete steps and landing needed to reach the first floor level above. The south wall is similar in materials to the east but with windows only on the western half at the first and second floor. The eastern half of the wall is arranged in brick panels, each with a diamond patterned masonry design. The North elevation of the main building is part of the addition added in 1949 and is similar to its eastern counterpart, except for the second floor classroom adjacent to the eastern wall which has no window openings. The West wall of the main building is laid out similar to the east elevation but with a few exceptions. The 1949 addition was designed with a tall bay window that once served the pre-school but now houses the school library. A secondary entry to the building is located adjacent and to the south of the bay window for access to the parking lot. In the center of the original 1906 portion of the building are two larger windows one on the first floor that once served the principals office and an elliptical arched window on the second floor that once served the staff room. Below these windows at the basement level is a pair of doors which provides direct access into the basement boiler room.

In 1949 the lunch room was moved out of the building's basement and into a new lunch-assembly wing attached to the main building directly to the west of the 1910 addition. The lunch-assembly room is a tall single story structure with a gable roof with a ridgeline running in the east-west direction. Along the north wall of this wing are the kitchen and table storage areas under a shorter flat roofed structure. The lunch-assembly wing was constructed with similar materials to the main building, but with less decoration. A pair of doors adjacent to the main building provides access into the stairway that services the lunch room. The northern wall of the Kitchen is punctuated with rectangular window opens and a door serving the kitchen. A formal entrance to the lunch room is found on the west elevation of the wing via a small entry porch flanked by paired columns and a flat roof. On the wall above the entry are three large rectangular windows that serve the lunch room and a circular gable vent. The south wall of the wing is symmetrically laid out with four large rectangular windows. In the short eastern elevation is found the third set of entry doors to the space.

Interior:

The interior layout of the building is based on a double loaded central corridor plan with flanking classrooms and stairwells located near the north and south ends of the corridor. The original 1906 portion supplies the primary stairwells for the building each is located just inside the eastern entry doors. Additional stairways were added in 1949 to access the western parking lot and the Lunch-Assembly wing. The interior spaces are tall, in excess of 13 feet on the first and second floors which allows ample amounts of natural light into each space. Much of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 4 of 4

original casework and millwork still remain within the building, including the original stairs, door and window trim, casework and wooden floors, although many of the floors have been covered by carpeting. The wall and ceiling finish is plaster over masonry or wood or metal lath. The original millwork of the school is functionally simple in design, with a wooden base, door and window casing, a chair rail and a picture rail in some locations. The only noticeable change to the original classrooms design was the removal of the cloak room that once occupied an end of the classroom. The cloak rooms were removed during the 1949 remodel of the building to enlarge the size of the teaching space. The original blackboards and chalk rails appear to have been reinstalled on the ends walls after the remodel. Some of these blackboards could date back to the original Tacoma High school which once occupied the Central Elementary site in downtown Tacoma. The school board authorized their reuse of these black boards in both Washington school and the new High School (Stadium High) in 1906. The original classroom casework in the form of a book case and teachers cabinet were also retained during the 1949 remodel in their original location

The Basement level of the school houses the boiler room, primary restrooms, play areas for rainy days and some classroom space. The basement was originally designed to act as a lunchroom, a gymnasium and as a covered play area. The lunch-assembly wing is located half way between the basement and first floor levels. The lunch-assembly space is a large two story space with windows on the south and west sides. The kitchen and chair storage functions are located along the north wall. A stage with proscenium arch occupies the eastern edge of the space. The wooden stage is a few steps up from the main floor level and the steps to the stage stretch across the full width of the stage. The first floor houses the library at the northern end and the administrative office on the southern end with classrooms and staff rooms in the middle. Additional casework and plumbing was added to each of the classrooms during the 1949 remodel along the former cloak room end of the classroom. The second floor is primarily reserved for classrooms space, but also contains some small offices and conference rooms. While some spaces have been remodeled over time the building appears to be only moderately changed from its 1949 remodel.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet –

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 1 of 8

Narrative Statement of Significance:

Washington School is historically significant under Criteria "A" as structure that started the community known today as the Proctor District and its role in the educational development of the children of Tacoma. The School is also eligible for the National Register under Criteria "B" through its association with a local educator and author Mrs. Carrie Shaw Rice, Washington School's first principal and member of the State Board of Education. Shaw helped to broaden the role of women in the educational process at the local and state level. Last but not least Washington school is also historically significant under Criteria "C" as the original prototype for a modular form of educational architecture created by the noted Tacoma architect Fredrick H. Heath. This architectural form was extensively used for elementary schools built within the city during his tenure as Official School Architect for the City of Tacoma (1903-1920). This modular school design was exported to other communities throughout the Pacific Northwest. Washington School was also Heath's first elementary school design in Tacoma and is the oldest operating elementary school within the City.

Historical Background

Tacoma burst into the 20th century with a period of growth that surpassed its early boom years, prior to the depression of 1893. The population of public schools soared from 8,152 students in 1890 to 16,988 in 1907 and as the general population grew the City expanded to the south and west along the previously established trolley routes. In the early months of 1900, after receiving petitions for a new school to help with the crowded conditions of the west end schools, a site was selected for a new two room school house in the recently created Second School Land Addition. Lot 28 was selected by the School District for its proximity to the Point Defiance trolley that ran along 26th Street and its position midway between Lowell and Sherman elementary schools. By the fall of 1900 a small two room wooded school was up and operating under the watchful eye of Carrie Shaw Rice, Principal. Mrs. Rice also served as one of the four teachers in the school. When finished the school was one of the only structures within the new 385 block addition to the city and the only non-residential or farm structure. It was not long however before this school too was over crowded with students as the houses rose by the day. The population of the school in 1906 alone rose by 88 students during the school year. The little wooden school house served its community for only six years, but started a tradition of community service that has placed the school at the social center of the community that has lasted to present day.

The construction of Washington School on this site continued a trend in building new schools along established trolley routes within the city of Tacoma. A trend that would continue to guide in the placement of new schools into the 1920's, establishing a network of trolley schools across the city. The trolleys provided transportation for the students, parents and staff, but the trolley companies also provided the power for the lights. The Tacoma Railway and Power Company was the original supplier of power for the school. The combination of a new school, easy transportation and access to power further accelerated the growth of the surrounding community. Stores, businesses and other public services sprouted up along 26th street and Proctor Street to support the burgeoning community,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 2 of 8

forming the neighborhood we know today as the Proctor District. This is a development pattern that can be seen across the City of Tacoma, but few can be so directly tied to a single source, Washington School.

In May of 1905 in recognition of the growing population of the west end the School Board instructed Frederick Heath to prepare plans for a four room addition to the school. Rather than the haphazard approach that had been used in the past, Heath suggest a modular design based on a sixteen room brick school of fire proof construction that could be completed, if directed by the board in sections. The proposal was accepted. By the start of construction, in the spring of 1906, the project had grown from four classrooms to eight which formed the central section of the school seen today. The project was awarded to John Huntington and Company for \$20,178. However a change was made to Heath's originally design after the bid, the new brick school was to have fronted directly on Washington Street but was relocated to the rear of the site when the contractor was unable to move the wooden school in the time required for its continued use during construction. Washington school was completed by the end of 1906 and formally opened to its first students in the fall serving the educational needs of first through the eighth grades. The former two-room school house was removed from the site in 1907 and the materials were reused in the construction of a building at the former site of the College of Puget Sound. The schools playground has occupied the eastern half of the site to this day. Sidewalks and steps serving the site were added in 1909.

The Proctor community continued to grow and within a year the school was busting at its seams. As a result in the winter of 1909 work began on the first extension of Washington school following the original modular design and supervision of Frederick Heath. The new addition was built by T. F. Casey at a cost of \$12,648. The four classroom addition opened for use in the fall of 1910. Population growth in the community continued to affect the school for the next 50 years, requiring further additions and the construction of new schools in the neighborhood to the west. In 1917 Frederick Heath was asked to prepare plans for alterations and additions to Washington school, but budget concerns brought on by World War I soon limited the work to mechanical and electrical system upgrades and a year later a four room single story free standing clay tile classroom building was constructed on the northwest corner of the site. The small classroom building, design by Heath for rural locations in the south end of the city, like Arlington, marked the first deviation from Heath's modular design. The classroom building later referred to as the annex or portable occupied the site until 1987 when it was removed to provide on-site parking for staff. The 1920's brought more growth and a new type of school building, the intermediate school, and in 1925 Allen Mason Intermediate School opened four blocks northwest of Washington School to handle the needs of seventh through ninth grades. The new intermediate schools helped to reduce the population of both the neighborhood elementary schools and the high schools within the city. This concept worked for twenty years but by the end of World War II the student population at Washington was again beyond its capacity.

By the fall of 1946 kindergarten classes and some fourth grade classes were being held out of the basement of the nearby Mason Methodist Church and across the street at the McCormick Library. The last major addition and remodel of Washington was started in the spring of 1948 and finished in time for the start of classes following the Christmas break in January of 1949. The new four classroom extension and Lunch-Assembly wing was designed by the firm of Mock and Morrison Architects in keeping with the exterior style and materials of the original school. The classroom addition was designed to meet the needs of the kindergarten program on the first floor (the current Library) and the sixth grade on the second floor. The single story Lunch-Assembly wing was added to the west of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 3 of 8

the 1910 addition and contains a stage and kitchen. Mock and Morrison's design for the new additions was a sensitive response to Heath's original modular plan. Washington School today is in many ways little changed from this last remodel.

In 1959 a new primary school building was constructed on a site two blocks northeast of the school to house kindergarten and first grades. The new school was named in honor of Nellie Hoyt one of the founding members of the preschool movement initiated by the PTA in 1914. As a satellite school to Washington the name of the two combined buildings was later changed to Washington-Hoyt Elementary school the buildings current name. In 1965 the former kindergarten classrooms on the north end of the first floor were remodeled to house the schools library and in 1979 two of the southern first floor classrooms were remodeled to form the administration and nurses offices. A new arched entry was also added to the south end of the building in 1979 facing 26th street along with a new exterior concrete staircase.

Frederick H. Heath, Architect (1861-1953)

Frederick Henry Heath was appointed the official school architect for the City of Tacoma in 1903 after his successful efforts to acquire the Olympian Hotel for use as the new Tacoma High School (Stadium High). He was a self-taught architect who moved west from Minneapolis, in 1893 after working for ten years under Warren Hayes a noted Minneapolis architect. Heath moved to Tacoma at the advice of his wife's doctor to try another climate, Mrs. Heath and their five-year-old daughter moved to Tacoma where Frederick's parents had moved a few years earlier. Frederick arrived six months later on December 30, 1893 and was unfortunately greeted by the economic downturns of the financial panic of 1893. Frederick's father, mother and his younger brother Charles had moved to Tacoma a few years earlier in 1889 to become contractors during the boom years. Frederick opened his first office in Tacoma in 1896 but little is known of these early years. In 1901, Heath became a partner in the firm of Spaulding, Russell & Heath. Following the departure of A. Walter Spaulding for Seattle in 1902, Heath and A. J. Russell formed the firm of Russell & Heath. It was during this period that Heath became the official school architect for the City of Tacoma and began his work on Stadium High. The partnership between Russell and Heath was short-lived however, and in 1903 Heath was back on his own. Five years later in 1908, Heath entered into a partnership with Luther Twichell (1867-1939), a friend and former Warren Hayes' draftsman who had decided to move west from Minneapolis to join Heath in his practice. This partnership was also short-lived and by 1910 Heath was again a sole practitioner.

In 1912 Frederick Heath's luck with partners changed with the creation of the firm Heath and Gove, a partnership that would last the rest of his life. George Gove (1869-1956) arrived in Tacoma from Rochester, Minnesota a few years earlier in 1908 and practiced on his own until joining with Heath. A talented designer, Gove brought with him commissions for both the Cushman Residence in Tacoma and the Olympia Masonic Temple. In 1914, the partnership expanded by adding Herbert A. Bell (1884 -1951) a local man, the son of a Tacoma pioneer and draftsman for Heath for over eight years. The firm name, however, remained unchanged until 1919 when it was renamed Heath, Gove and Bell. This trio of architects was active in architectural design in Tacoma for almost forty years until the death of Bell in 1951, and survived as an office until the death of Gove in 1956. In an interview in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 4 of 8

the Tacoma News Tribune in 1951 on his 90th birthday, Heath noted that he still enjoyed going to the office every working day, and so he did until shortly before his death in 1953.

Heath's practice lasted just short of sixty years in Tacoma and his monumental works can still be seen today across the Northwest. He served as School Architect for the Tacoma School District from 1903 through 1920, and many of his school buildings are still in use throughout the city, such as Central Elementary and Lincoln High Schools. His firm's work exhibited a broad spectrum of building types and scales including residential, commercial, ecumenical, park structures, hospitals and public buildings. Of the more than 600 projects including 400 homes the firm was reported to have completed, Mr. Heath, always referred to his work on Stadium High School and Stadium Bowl as his finest work. Other notable projects include Paradise Inn (1917) at Mt. Rainier National Park; The Sitka Pioneers' Home (1933) Sitka, Alaska and the Rhodes Residence also known as Rhodesleigh (1921) Lakewood, WA. The firm also proved its worth as a training ground for many young architects, turning out many of the next generation of prominent Tacoma architects including Roland Borhek, Silas Nelson, Frederick Shaw, Charles Pearson and John G. Richards.

The Unit School:

Frederick Heath, Tacoma school Architect, labored for many years at what he called the hobby and study of school design. In 1905 Heath proposed a new concept for schools in Tacoma called the "Unit School" which he felt would resolve the problems created by an ever growing student population. *"Enlargement after enlargement has been made at great cost to the Tacoma taxpayer to the building, but all efforts brought no permanent betterment of the situation."* concluded Heath. In a 1907 article on Heath's unit design The Tacoma Daily Ledger noted *"So far as known, the Tacoma schools are the only ones in the United States built or planned along these lines"*. The central concept of the unit plan was to design schools with a uniform floor plan based on a two story school design with daylight basement and classrooms flanking a central corridor. While each school would have the same basic plan each school would have its own unique exterior design and use of materials. It was Heath's hope that by the use of a standard interior plan future additions could be added without substantial alterations to the previous buildings internal structure. In this way he ascertained that construction costs for school additions could be trimmed by as much as 20 to 25 percent. The first of these new unit schools was Washington in 1906 followed by John R. Rogers in 1908.

The Unit School was based on a four classroom module; the first unit contained two classrooms per floor with a boiler room and restrooms in the basement. The first module would be served by a single interior stair and single formal entry door. Later examples also utilized a second exterior stair to improve exiting. The second module was a mirror image of the first, producing an eight classroom design similar to Washington school's original layout. The Eight classroom design included two restrooms in the basement with a central boiler room and an interior play area. Classrooms were on the first and second floors and were laid out in a stacked design with two classrooms located between the two staircases. A central corridor would run the length of the building connecting the two stairwells. Windows at each end of the corridor would later be removed to connect the existing corridor to the next addition (extension). The former window openings can be seen today in the form of masonry arches that cross the corridor

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 5 of 8

adjacent to each stair. On the opposite side of the corridor two more classrooms were located adjacent to the ends of the building flanking a smaller central space. The central space on the first floor was the principal's office, a private toilet room and storage closet. The central space on the second floor was a recitations room and staff space. The third unit was another four classroom addition at one or both ends of the eight classroom core. In this way the school could be designed to be four, eight, twelve or sixteen classrooms in size. An article in the Tacoma Daily Ledger in 1907 also shows a twenty-four classroom model in which the third unit is another eight classroom wing forming a "T" or "H" shaped plan. In later years (1918) Heath also designed a two-story Auditorium/Gymnasium wings designed to "T" at the rear of the eight classroom core form. In these later designs, the Auditorium is stacked over the Gymnasium with a Lunch room located at the basement level. The only known example of this later design was built at Grant School in 1918, sadly only a portion of this example remains today.

At one time Heath's unit schools were found in almost every neighborhood in Tacoma, over 16 schools or additions in total, but over the years many have been lost to new construction or remodeled beyond recognition. Only five remaining examples of Heath's unit schools remain in Tacoma, they include Fern Hill (1912), Oakland (1912), McKinley (1909), Rogers (1908) and the largest of all the unit schools Central Elementary (1910) a three story design, with Board of Education tower at its southern end. Heath also marketed the Unit School concept regionally, there are two remaining examples currently found on the National Register, Wilkeson School in Wilkeson, WA (1912, National Reg. No. 760001905) and Lowell School in Boise, ID (1913, National Reg. No. 82000220) both were designs based on the Unit School model first developed at Washington School in 1906.

Mock & Morrison Architects (1936-1953)

Following Frederick Heath's tenure as School Architect for the City of Tacoma, several firms vied for work with the school district. The Firm of Hill & Mock, later renamed Mock & Morrison Architects, appeared as the clear winner. Starting with small elementary school commissions in the early 1920's, Hill and Mock successfully acquired the commission for three of six new intermediate schools built in Tacoma in the 1920's; Morton M. McCarver (1925), Allen C. Mason (1925) and Frank B. Gault (1926). Following the successful completion of these projects the firm became the predominant firm of choice for educational projects in Tacoma and the surrounding communities for the next twenty five years. The firm of Mock & Morrison is also of note for its work with residential, institutional and higher education projects including their work at the University of Puget Sound and Western State Hospital.

Ernest T. Mock, Architect (1888-1950)

Ernest Thorton Mock was a native son of Tacoma and a graduate of the Tacoma Public School System. E. T. Mock began his architectural training studying architecture under the guidance of the prominent Tacoma firm of Bullard and Russell, where he apprenticed and worked for twelve years. He then spent a short period of time working in San Francisco before returning to Tacoma to establish the architectural firm of Parker & Mock in 1916 just prior to World War I. Following a short stint in government service during the war, Mock returned again to Tacoma this time to stay, teaming up with two local architects to form the architectural firm of Hill, Mock and Griffin (1918-1922) which became the firm of Hill and Mock (1923-1929), Hill, Mock & Morrison (1929-1931) and after the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 6 of 8

death of Mr. Hill, E. T. Mock formed his final partnership with Nelson J. Morrison. This was a partnership that would last E. T. Mock to the end of his life in 1950, Mock and Morrison Architects (1936-1953). The Tacoma News Tribune noted in his passing "*Many Tacoma school buildings whose architectural design are pleasing to the eye stand as a monument to Ernest T. Mock, One of the leading Architects of the Pacific Northwest. Tacoma has been fortunate in its Architects who have contributed so much to the City. Among this group, Ernest Mock has a high reputation and had won a firm standing in architectural circles*".

Nelson J. Morrison, Architect (1891-1963)

Nelson John Morrison was also a native to the area and a graduate of Stadium High. He studied at the University of California (1910-1911) and was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania (1915) with a B.S. degree in Architecture. He began his career with the architectural firm of Hill and Mock of Tacoma in 1923 after serving in the Navy during World War I. He became a principal of the firm Hill, Mock and Morrison in 1929. The firm later was renamed Mock and Morrison and finally Morrison architects in 1954. In 1954 Nelson Morrison was elected the first president of the southwest Washington chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Work of note includes Puyallup High School (1935), Tacoma General Hospital (1945), Tacoma Vocational School (1949) and his work at the College of Puget Sound (1951-1953) including the Field House & Music Building. An accomplished artist & pianist Mr. Morrison was known for giving musical performances at the dedications for the schoolhouses he had designed.

Carolyn (Carrie) V. Shaw Rice (1862-1926)

Carrie Shaw Rice was a pioneering educator, poet and author who helped to broaden the role for women in education in the early years of Tacoma and Washington State. Carrie Shaw Rice was the first Principal and Teacher at Washington School from 1901 to 1913.

Born in Illinois in 1862, Carrie V. Shaw obtained her early schooling in Grundy, Illinois and attended High School in Ottawa, Illinois, graduating in 1880. In 1901 and 1905 she attended "summer normals and special work" at the University of California. In 1885 Carrie Shaw married John F. Rice a marriage that would last but three years before his death in 1887. Following his death, Carrie Shaw Rice took up teaching in a school in Braceville, Illinois. Within a year she moved to Tacoma to teach at the Tacoma Normal Training School (Central School) and served as a teacher and then the "Supervisor and critic for primary education" from 1896 to 1901. Mrs. Rice was also a founding member in the Tacoma Academy of Science in 1891, an organization founded for "The promotion of Science, Literature and the Arts" in Tacoma". In 1894 Governor Rogers appointed Mrs. Rice to the State Board of Education where she served for four years as one of the first women to serve on the board. In 1901 she was appointed to the board of higher education and served on that board until 1904. She also served two terms as the Secretary of the State Board of Education from 1897 to 1899 and again from 1901 through 1903. Then in 1901 she was named Principal for the new Washington School in Tacoma. She serviced as Principal for the school for eleven years except for an extended period of study and travel in the orient in 1906. Her tenure as Principal spanned the early years of design and construction of Washington School and from School District files she appears to have been

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 7 of 8

involved in the discussion of the building's design. Following her years at Washington School, Carrie Shaw Rice served as Principal for Lincoln School (1912-1913) before spending time traveling abroad. In 1915 she accepted the position of Primary Superintendent of Utah County, Utah, but stayed only until 1917 before moving on to California where she taught in San Luis Obispo from 1919 until 1922 when she returned again to Tacoma.

Carrie Shaw Rice was also active in the Chautauqua movement also referred to as the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.). In 1895 she was named vice president of the National Chautauqua Association and served as trustee for the Puget Sound Chautauqua Assembly from 1893 to 1896. At the height of the national Chautauqua movement there were 12,000 Chautauqua sites across the United States providing culture to the masses. Before radio and television, the Chautauqua movement united millions in common cultural and educational experiences. Orators, performers, and educators traveled a national Chautauqua circuit bringing lectures, performances, concerts, classes, and exhibitions to thousands of people in small towns and cities. Theodore Roosevelt called Chautauqua's, "the most American thing in America." Summer schools, correspondence and continuing education courses, and civic, fraternal and youth organizations across the country can trace their origins to the Chautauqua Movement. The Chautauqua Institute continues to offer a summer lecture series and art programs. The Chautauqua reading circle is currently the oldest book club in America.

In August 1887, the Puget Sound Chautauqua incorporated and in 1888 the group selected Tramp Harbor on Vashon Island for a permanent home. The site grew to 600 acres with two miles of scenic shoreline, a hotel, dozens of cottages on two miles of streets, parks, viewpoints, a steamer dock, and a 1200 seat pavilion. Advertisements promised that "families may escape the noxious vapors and the immoral influences of a crowded city and combine health, instruction and pleasure". In 1889, organizers offered campfires, excursion cruises, clambakes, concerts, and art instruction in addition to Biblical sermons and lectures on zoology of the Bible, Greek customs, temperance, and the natural history of mollusks, clams, and mussels.

An accomplished poet, writer and song writer, Carrie Shaw Rice was also the author of Tacoma's first official song, "Tacoma, the Rose of the West" a poem that was rewritten to music and song by 2,000 school children at the opening ceremonies for Tacoma's new High School Stadium in 1910. Mrs. Rice is also credited for her parlor song entitled "The Bluebird" in 1915, published by C. W. Thompson & Co. Boston. In 1895 she published her first book "In Childhood Straying", followed in 1900 by the text book "West-Land Reader, First to Fifth Years". In 1904 she published "Where the Rhododendrons Grow" and upon her return from California in 1922 Mrs. Rice published the fourth book known to have been authored by her a book of poems entitled "Windows That Shine".

Carrie Shaw Rice was a notable character in the history of our State and was a person who enriched the culture and educational process in the City of Tacoma at a vibrant time in our history. Washington School represents the only remaining physical link to Mrs. Rice's service as an educator and civic activist in Tacoma.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 8 of 8

Conclusion:

Washington School is an excellent well-preserved example of Tacoma's educational architecture and heritage from the first half of the 20th century. The School is the first of a new prototype design and one of the few remaining examples of its type and possesses high artistic value in educational architecture in the region. The site is also notable for its connection to one of Tacoma's best known architects Frederick Heath and his dream of a Unit School design that would meet the needs of Tacoma and the State's fast growing population. It is also notable for its link to one of the State's early women pioneers in the fields of art and education, Carrie Shaw Rice who left a lasting impression on the culture and history of the Pacific Northwest.

As a result of the Schools location, its setting, its scale in comparison to the surrounding buildings and its social impact it has embraced for the last 104 years within the neighborhood, Washington is already a well known landmark of the City of Tacoma and recognized symbol of the Proctor district. Washington is a place of quality education, for the generations that have passed through its doors and for the generations yet to come.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 9 Page 1 of 3

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Tacoma Public Library, Northwest Room, Obituary Index

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Washington State Archives, Olympia

Tacoma Public Schools, District 10

University of Washington Special Collections, Seattle

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 9 Page 2 of 3

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- "Board Holds Busy Session", *Tacoma Daily Ledger*, 8 Feb. 1906, p. 4
- "New School Building", *Pacific Builder & Engineer*, 10 Feb. 1906, p.7
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- "School Board Will Ask Vote", *Tacoma Daily Ledger*, 17 May, 1906, p. 5
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 9 Page 3 of 3

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number Supplement Page 1 of 15

Supplemental Information:

Graphic images:

Significant Persons



Carrie Shaw Rice
Washington School Principal
Educator & Writer



Frederick H. Heath
Architect

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number Supplement Page 2 of 15

Historic Images:



1908 ca.
East Elevation, tinted postcard,
Authors Personal Collection



1910 ca.
East Elevation, new addition.
Tacoma Public Schools
Collection

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number Supplement Page 3 of 15



1928
East Elevation
Boland Collection,
Tacoma Public Library



1933
East Elevation,
Tacoma Public Library
Collection

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National Park Service

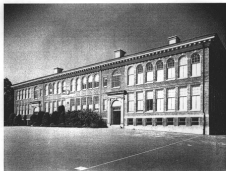
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number Supplement Page 4 of 15



1940 ca.
East Elevation,
Richards Collection
Tacoma Public Library



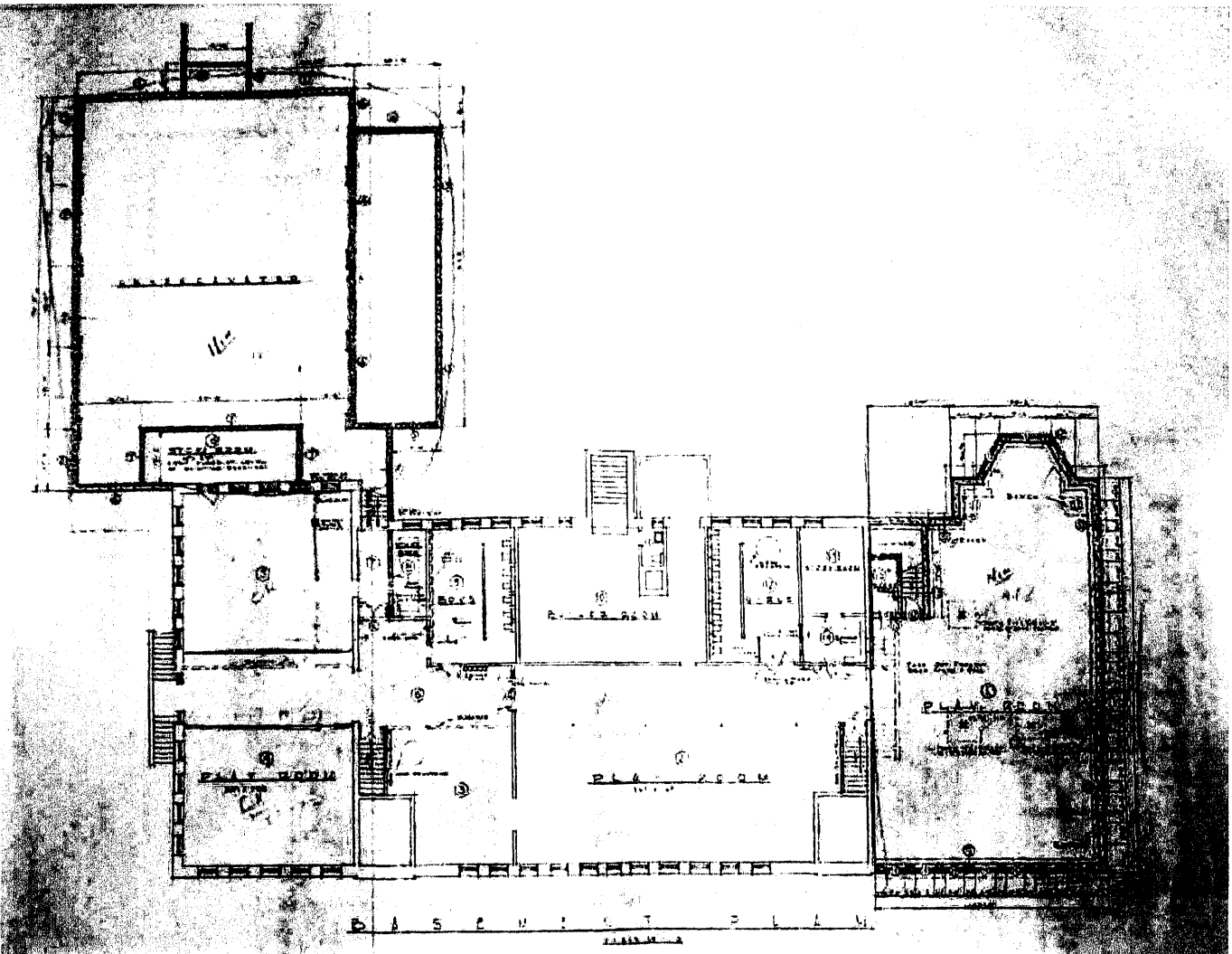
1949
East Elevation,
Richards Collection
Tacoma Public Library

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____ Supplement _____ Page 5 of 15



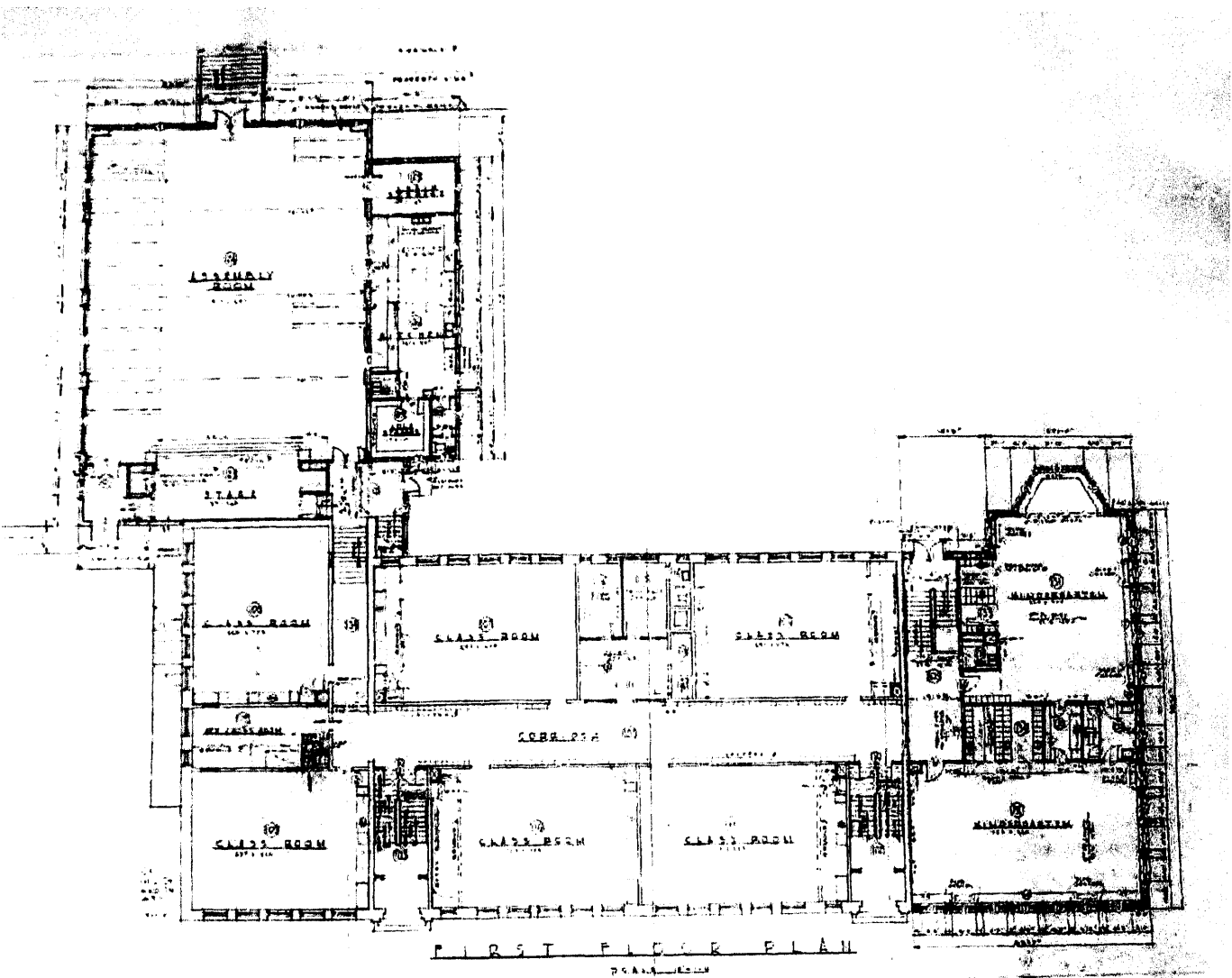
1948
Basement Level Plan
Mock & Morrison
Architects

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number Supplement Page 6 of 15



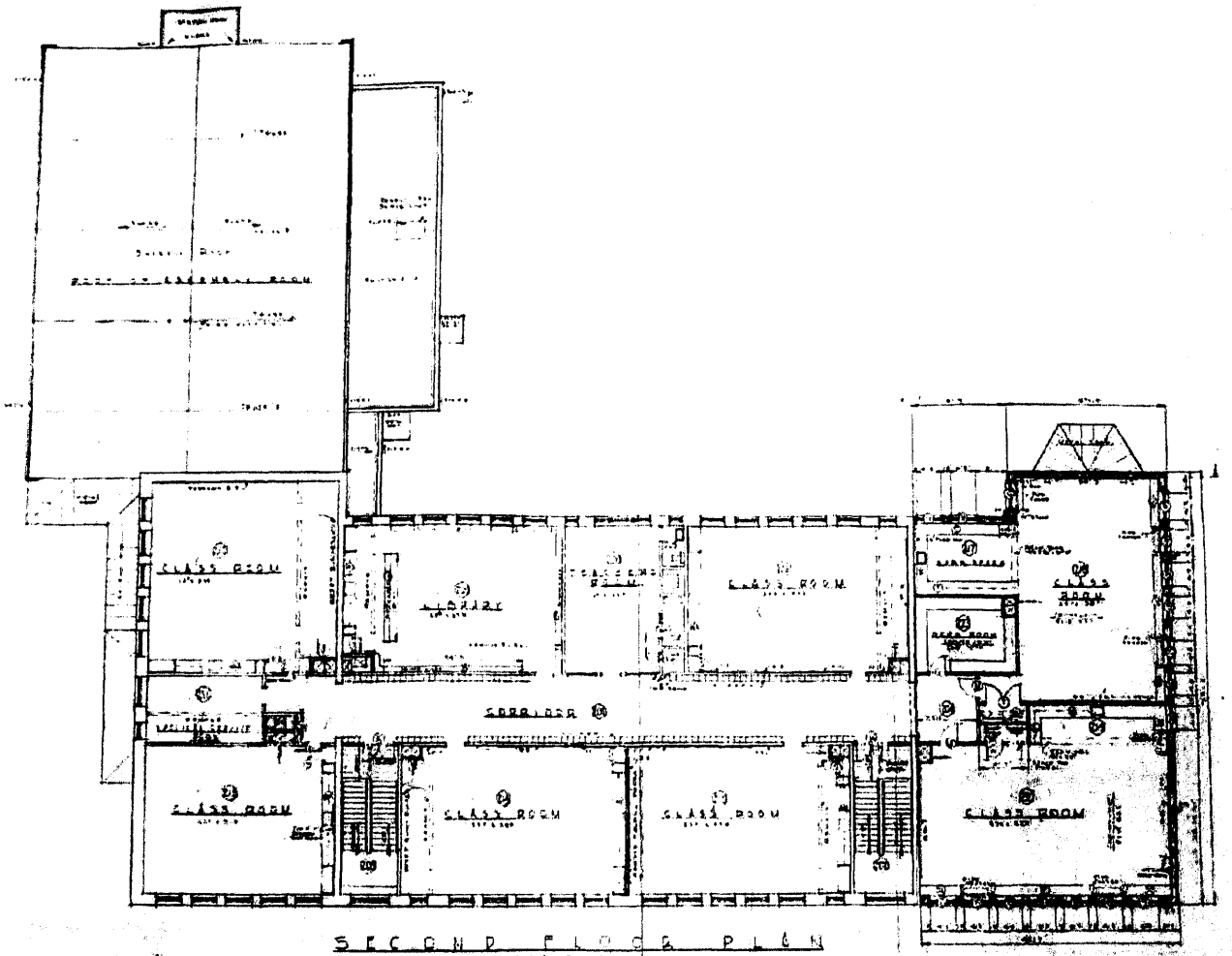
1948
First Floor Plan
Mock & Morrison
Architects

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____ Supplement _____ Page 7 of 15



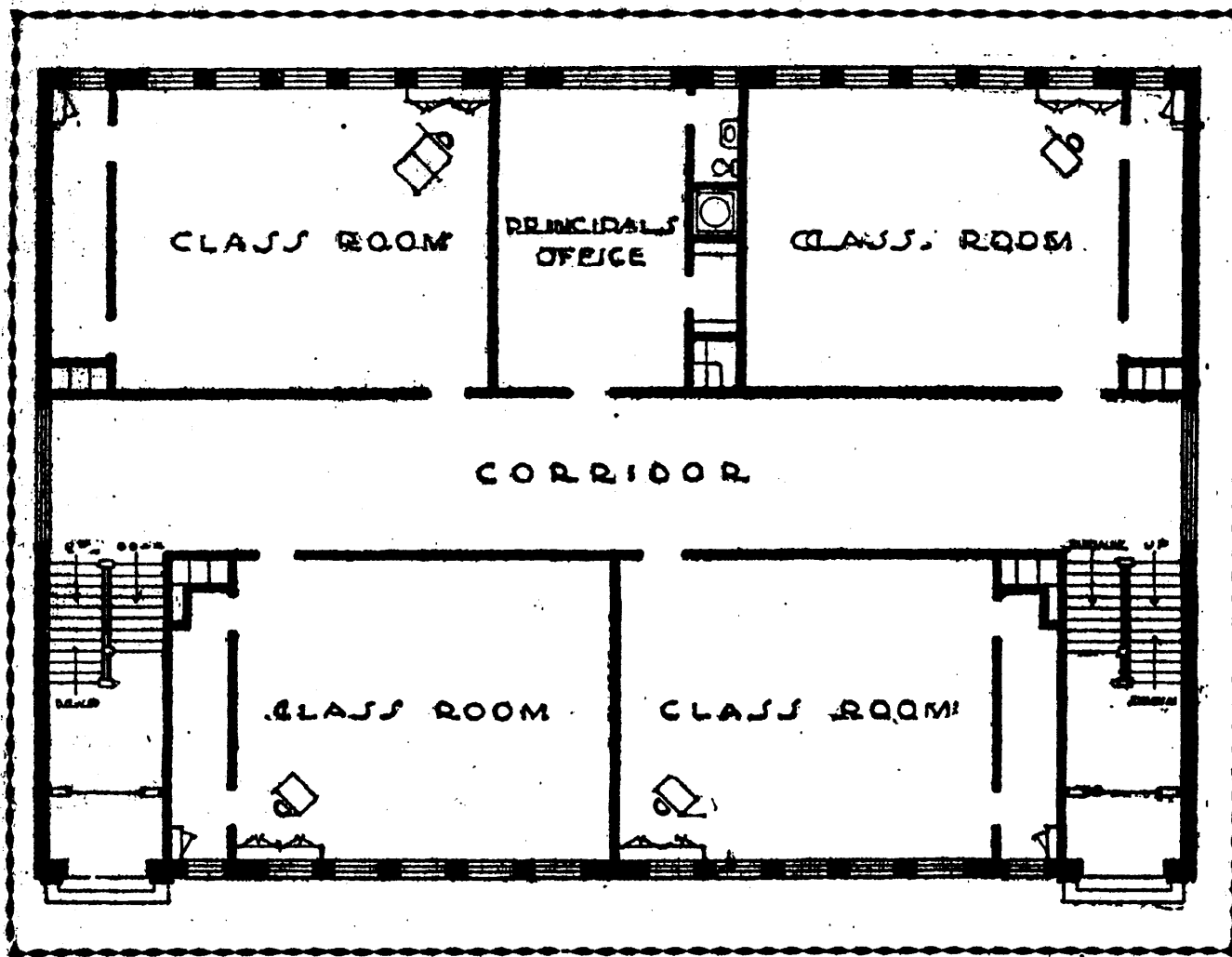
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Second Floor Plan
Mock & Morrison
Architects

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number Supplement Page 8 of 15



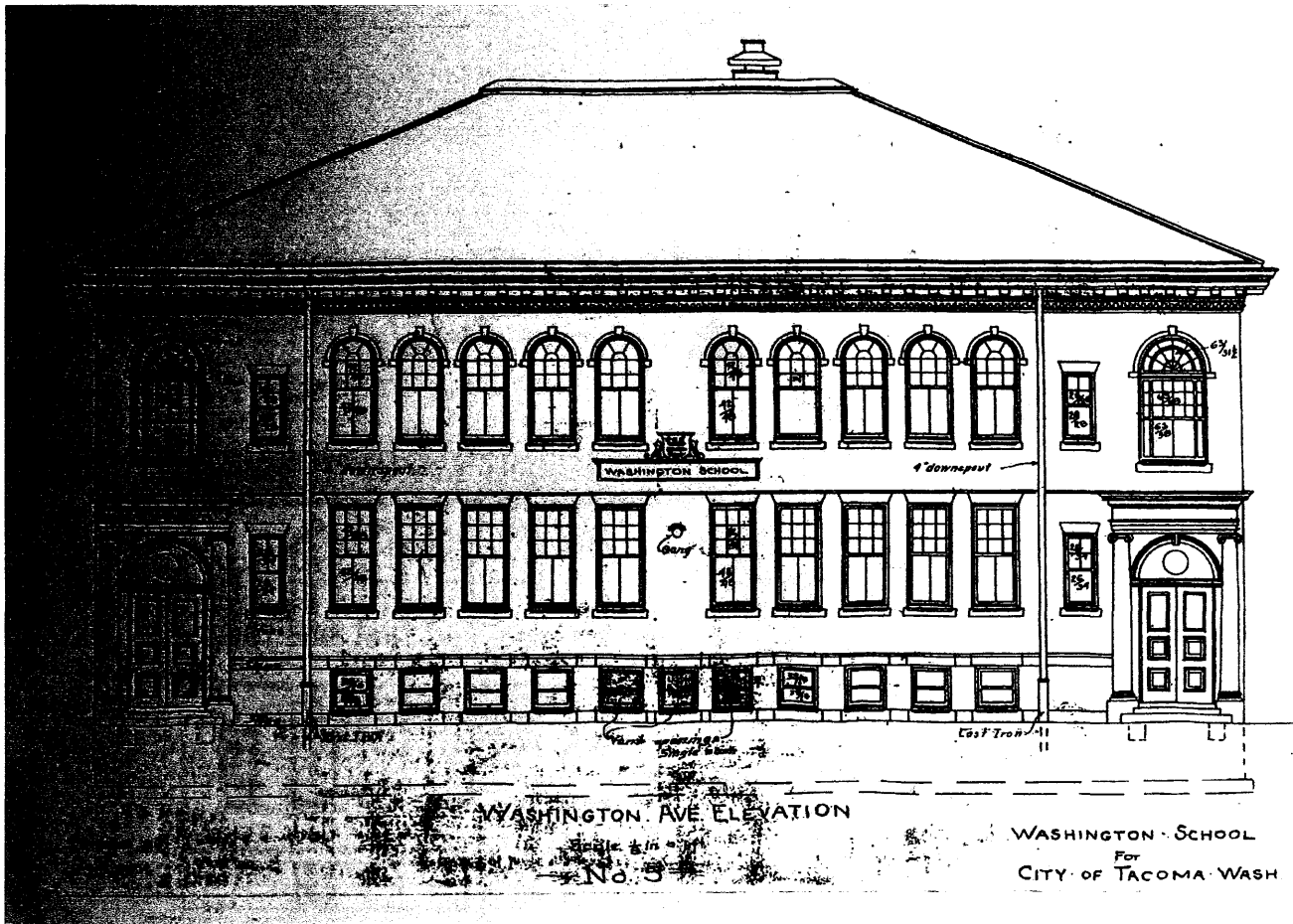
1906, First Floor Plan,
Washington School
Frederick Heath Architect
Tacoma Daily Ledger

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number Supplement Page 9 of 15



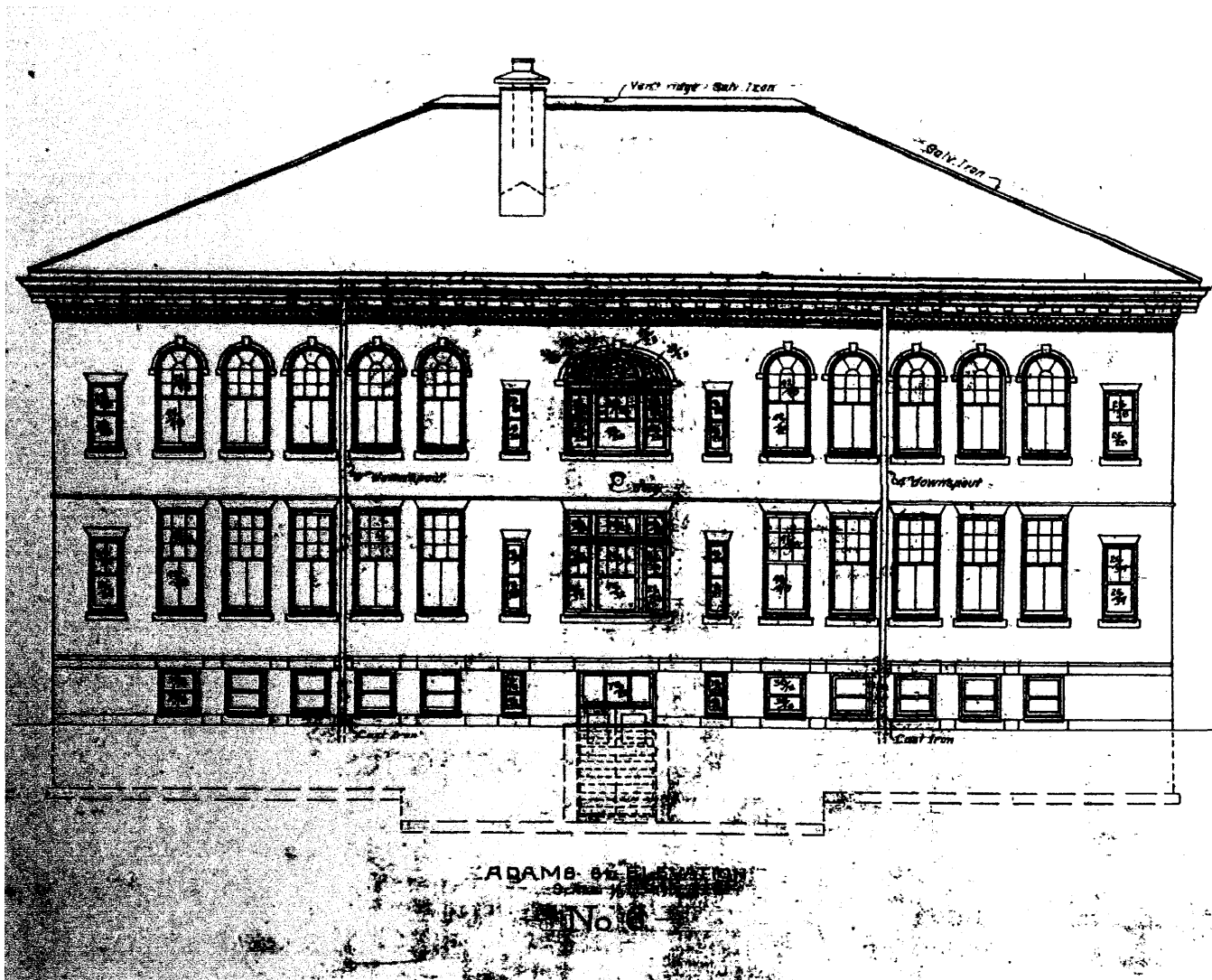
1906, Original East Elevation
Frederick Heath Architect

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number Supplement Page 10 of 15



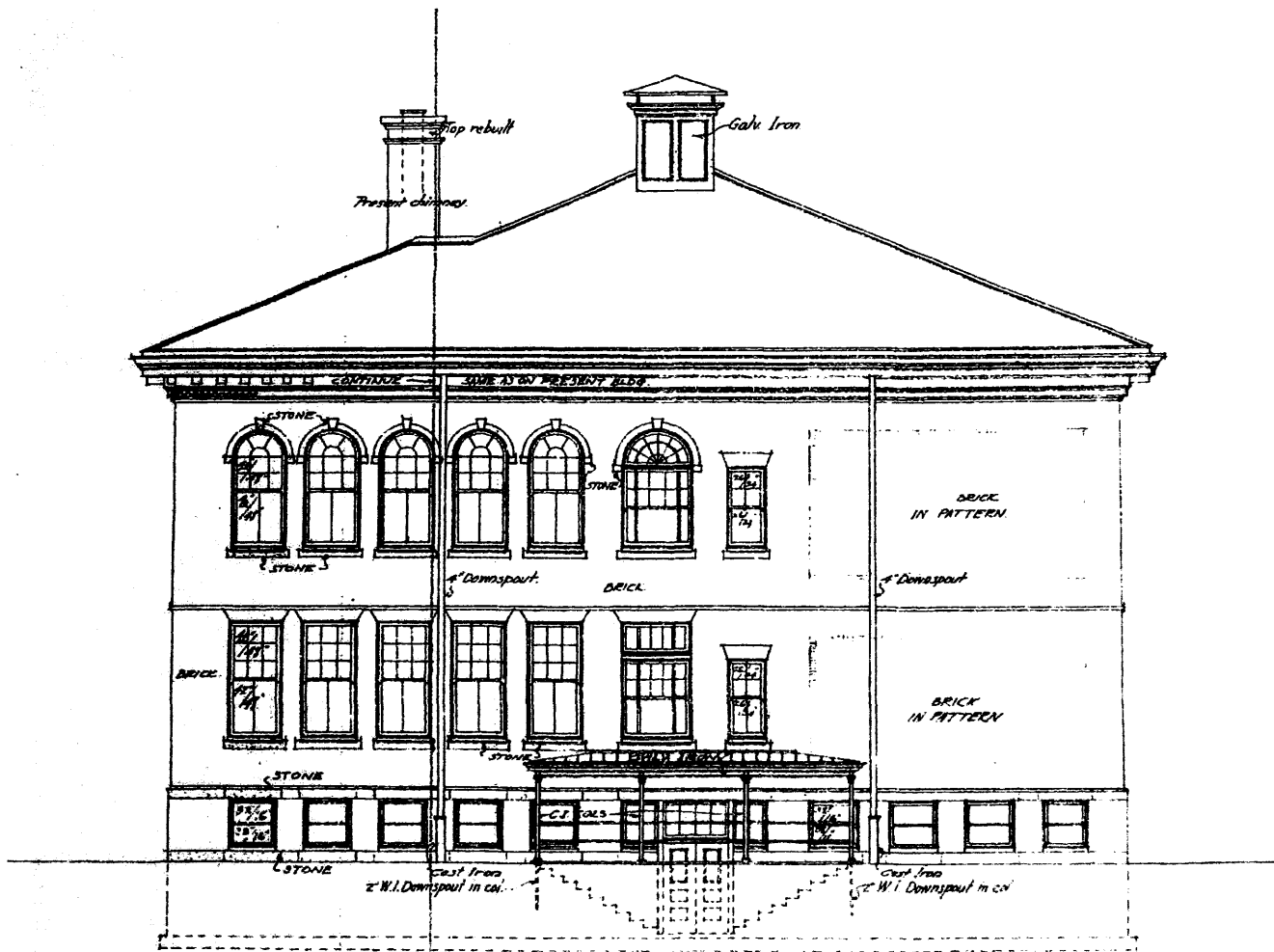
1906, Original West Elevation
Frederick Heath Architect

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number Supplement Page 11 of 15



NO. 26TH ST. ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1 FT.

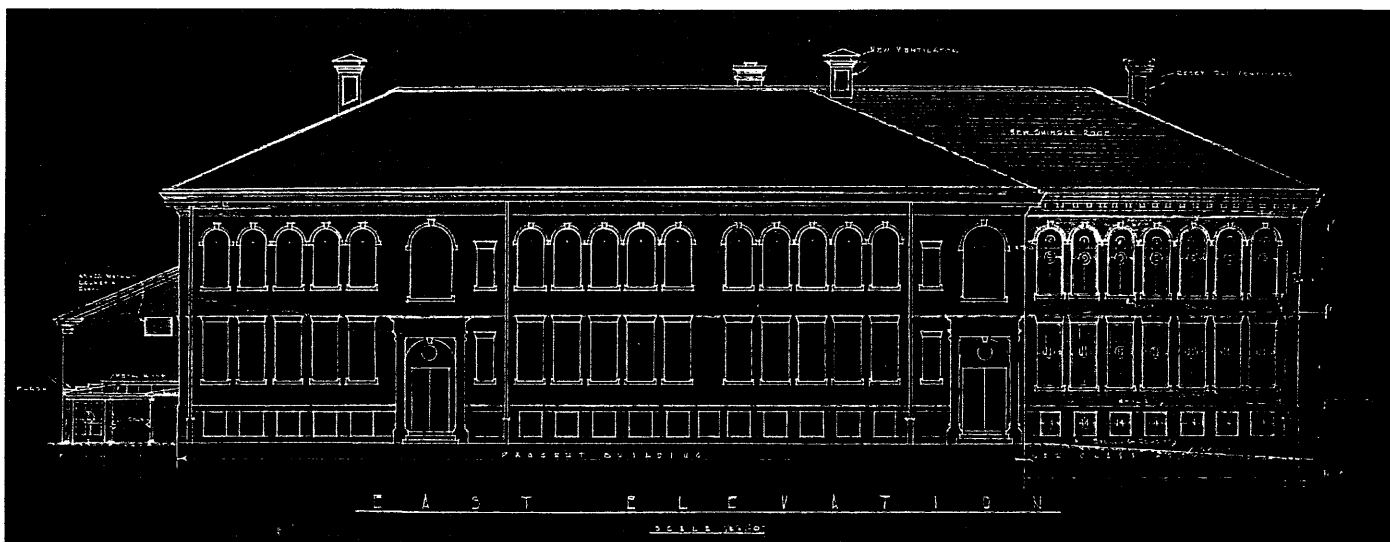
1910, South Elevation
Frederick Heath Architect

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

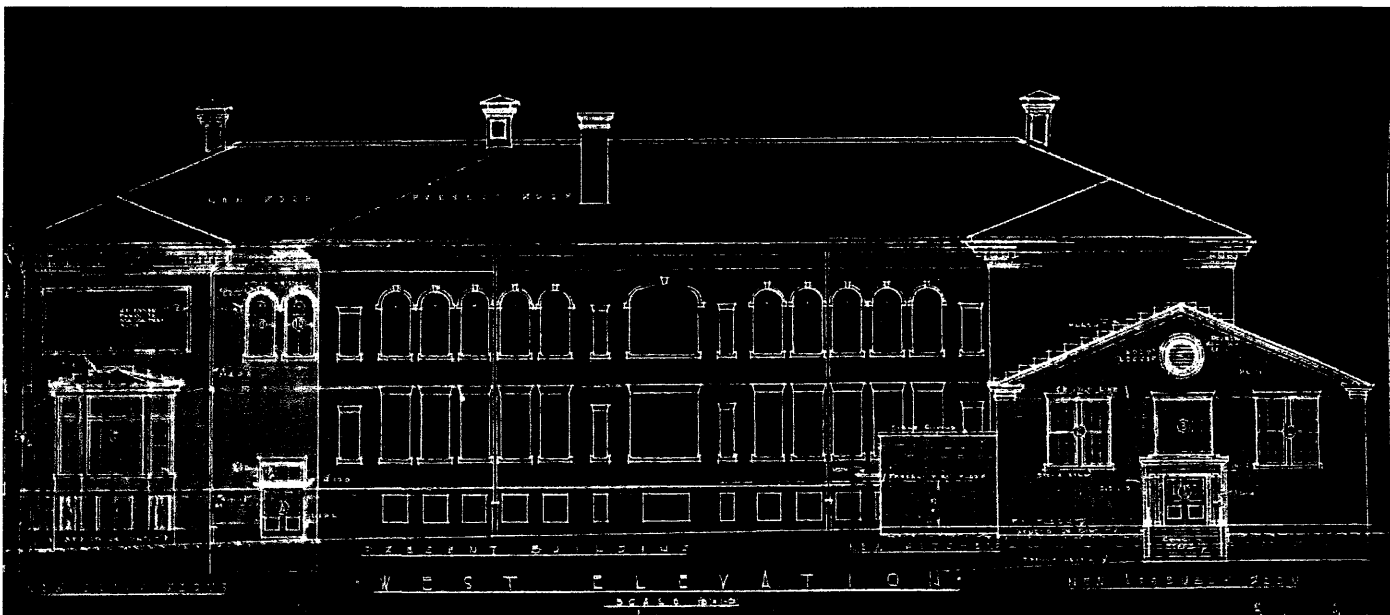
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number Supplement Page 12 of 15



1948, West Elevation,
Mock & Morrison Architects



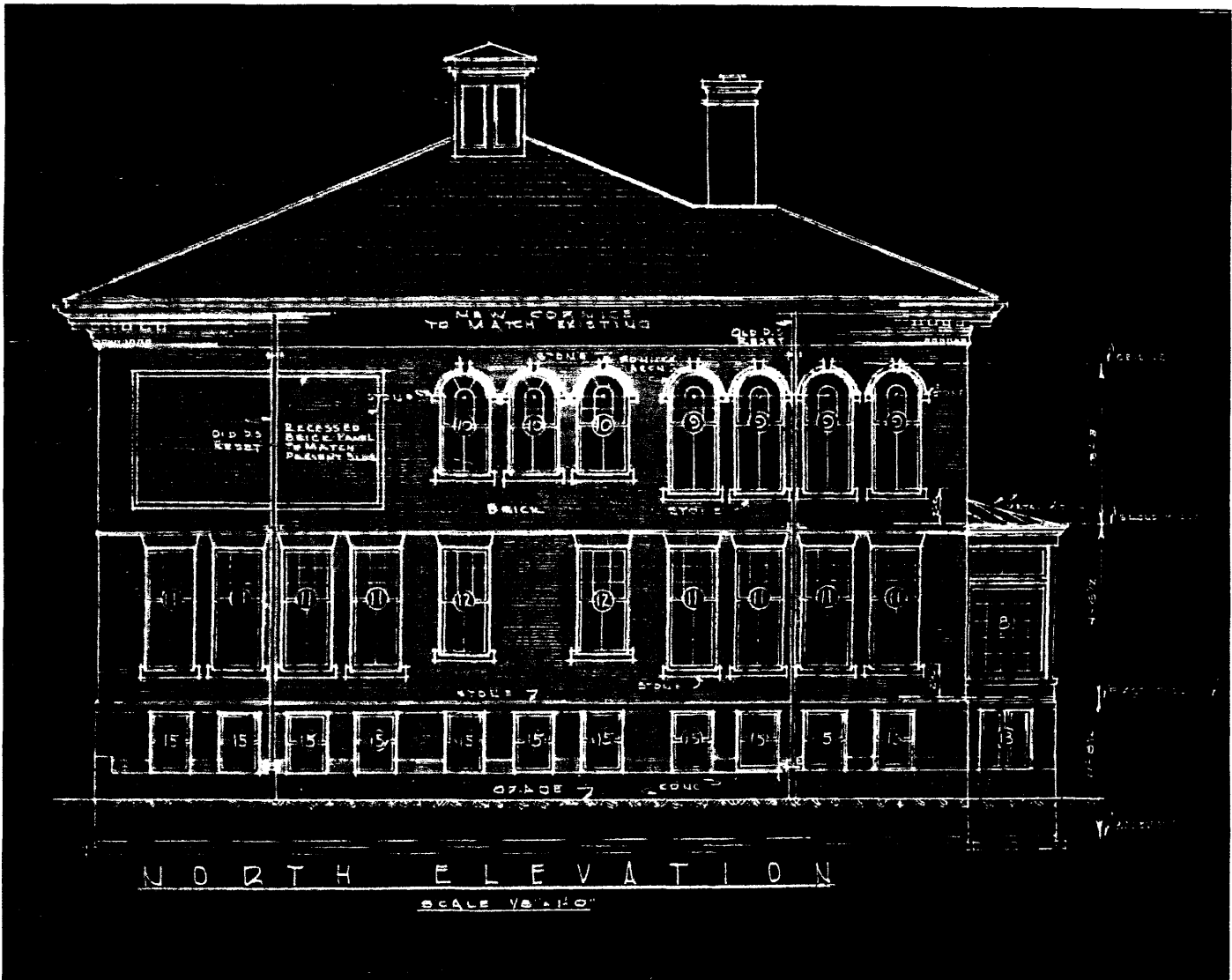
1948, West Elevation
Mock & Morrison Architects

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number Supplement Page 13 of 15



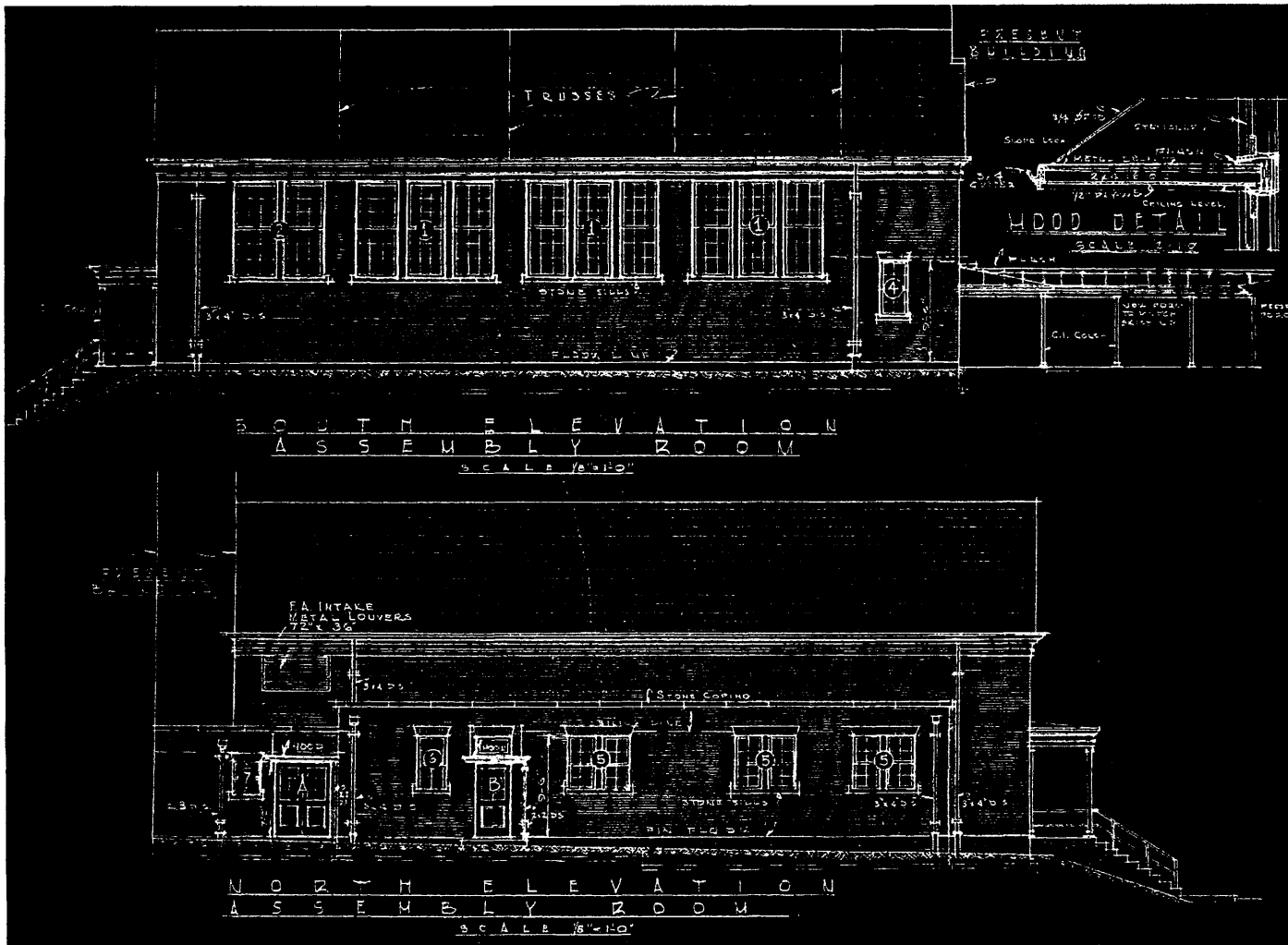
1948, North Elevation
Mock & Morrison Architects

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number Supplement Page 14 of 15



1948, Lunch-Assembly Wing
Mock & Morrison Architects

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number Supplement Page 15 of 15

STADIUM EDITION

TACOMA

The
Rose of the West

As sung by a thousand voices at dedication of Tacoma's great Stadium.



WORDS BY
Carolyn Shaw Rice

MUSIC BY
Ophelia Baker Opie

5

Published by
CAROLYN SHAW RICE
Tacoma, Wash.

Tacoma, The Rose Of The West.

Words by
CAROLYN SHAW RICE

Music by
OPHELIA BAKER OPIE



There's a ci - ly whose star, sheds its ra - di - ance a - far, A -
For the brav and the bold, both glo - ry and prid. A -
ci - ly the fair - est the best, We hear of its glo - ry in
wait at the end of the quest. Where sea winds a - ro - ma, breathe

Copyright 1910, by Carolyn Shaw Rice.



song and in glo - ry, Ta - co - ma, the Rose of the West.
o - ver Ta - co - ma, Ta - co - ma, the Rose of the West.

CHORUS

There fol - low the light of the Ta - co - ma's star,
Come from a near, come from a - far, O - ver the hills and
o - ver the plains, List to the sound of the stir - ring strain;

Tacoma, The Rose of



Fol - low the star, The - ti - ly star, Come where take my rival works
are - - - Gra - cious and best Fair - est and best
Ta - co - ma Ta - co - ma The Rose of the West.

Tacoma, The Rose of

1910,
"Tacoma the Rose of the West"
Carolyn (Carrie) Shaw Rice,
Univ. of Washington Collection

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number Photographs Page 1 of 1

Photographs:

Representative Black and White Photographs of the Washington School, Digital:

(Refer to attached CD for digital copy)

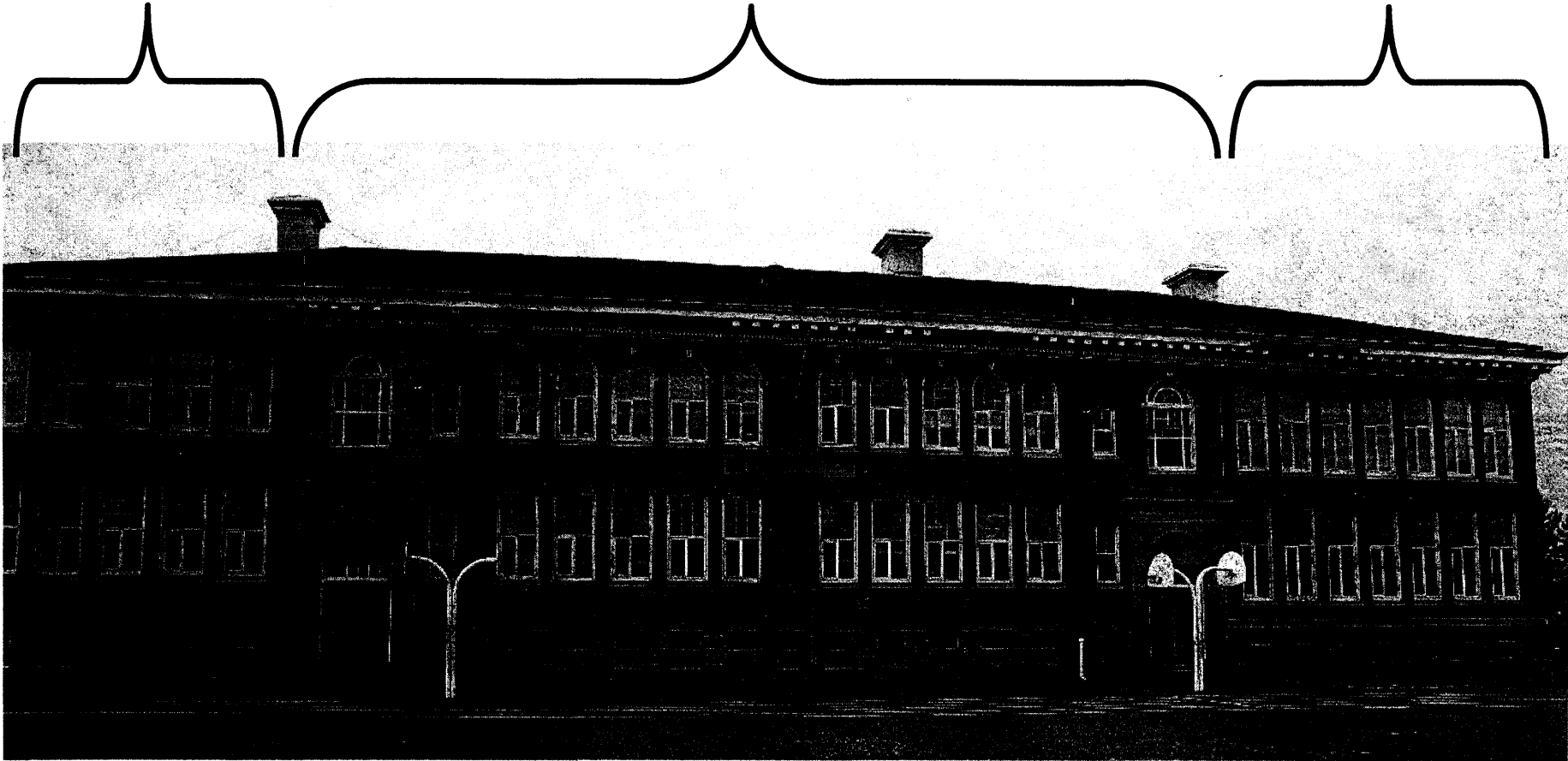
Jeffrey J. Ryan, AIA Photographer

Photograph No. 01	East Elevation across play ground, view northwest.	February 25, 2006
Photograph No. 02	East Elevation, view west.	February 25, 2006
Photograph No. 03	West Elevation, view across Adams Street.	February 25, 2006
Photograph No. 04	West Elevation of Lunch-Assembly Wing, view northeast.	February 25, 2006
Photograph No. 05	South Elevation across 26 th Street, view north.	February 25, 2006
Photograph No. 06	South Elevation at current entrance to building, view northwest.	February 25, 2006
Photograph No. 07	North Entry portico East Elevation, view west.	July 7, 2005
Photograph No. 08	Flag Pole, Washington Family Crest & sign, view northwest.	February 25, 2006
Photograph No. 09	Library Bay window, West Elevation, view southeast.	February 25, 2006
Photograph No. 10	Central Windows of West Elevation, view east.	August 1, 2005
Photograph No. 11	Lunch-Assembly room Entrance, West Elevation, view southeast.	August 1, 2005
Photograph No. 12	First Floor Classroom, 1910 addition, view southeast.	August 31, 2005
Photograph No. 13	First Floor Classroom	February 25, 2006
Photograph No. 14	Second Floor computer lab, 1949 addition, view northwest	February 25, 2006
Photograph No. 15	Lunch-Assembly room, view southwest from stage	February 25, 2006
Photograph No. 16	First Floor Corridor outside former Principal's office, view southwest.	February 25, 2006
Photograph No. 17	Southern Stair at Landing between First & Second Floor, view southeast.	February 25, 2006

1910 Addition

Original 1906 School

1949 Addition

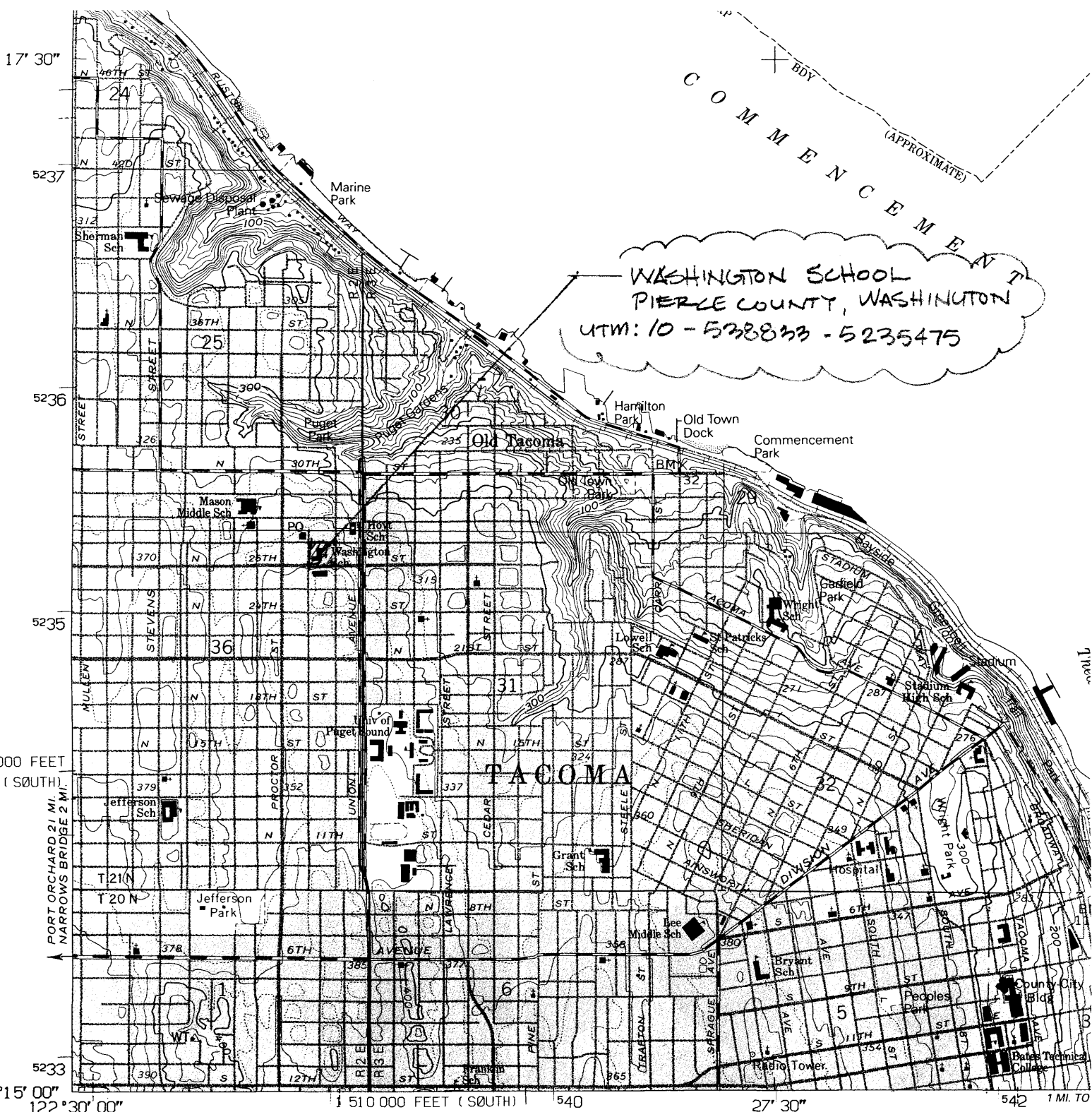


WASHINGTON CENTER
FREDERICK COUNTY, USA



PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN 2002 CITY OF TALOMIA
SCALE 1 : 700





WASHINGTON SCHOOL
 PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON
 UTM: 10-523833-5235475

Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

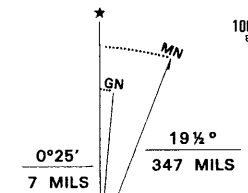
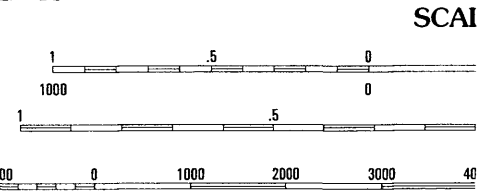
Compiled from aerial photographs taken 1957. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1990 and other sources. Field checked 1993. Map edited 1994. Contours and land elevations have not been revised and may conflict with other content

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and blue 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 10
 10 000-foot ticks: Washington Coordinate System, south and north zones

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON Software

Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map



UTM GRID AND 1994 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

CONTOUR SUPPLEMENTARY C NATIONAL GEODETIC TO CONVERT FEET 1 TO CONVERT METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH I FOR SALE BY U DENVER, COLORADO 80: A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC