CITY, TOWN

PHØ36235X

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 21 1976

DATE ENTERED AUG 13 1976

STATE

I.	NVENTORY -	- NOMINATION	FORM	. DATE EN	ITERED AUG 1 ; 1	9/6
-	SEE IN	STRUCTIONS IN <i>HOW</i> 7 TYPE ALL ENTRIES				3
1	NAME					
*	HISTORIC Colusa	High School and Gro	unds			
1	AND/OR COMMON					
	Colusa	Junior High School	Main Building	and Gro	ounds	
ļ	LOCATION		*			
	STREET & NUMBER					
		th Street			NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
	city, town Colusa		VICINITY OF	Lth Co	ongressional Dist	
	STATE Califor	nia	CODE O6		COUNTY Colusa	CODE Oll
					001404	O.L.I.
	CLASSIFICA	HUN				
	CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS		PRES	ENTUSE
		X PUBLIC	_OCCUPIED		AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
		PRIVATE	▼ NÚOCCALIED		COMMERCIAL	PARK
		BOTH	WORK IN PROGR		<u>X</u> EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE		ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
	OBJECT	IN PROCESS	X_YES: RESTRICTED		GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
		BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRIC NO	TED	INDUSTRIAL MILITARY	TRANSPORTATIONOTHER:
	OWNER OF I	PROPERTY				
	NAME Colusa	Unified School Dist	rict		ā	•
	STREET & NUMBER					
		h Street		·		
	COLUSA		VICINITY OF		STATE California	
1	LOCATION (OF LEGAL DESCR			California	
i						
	COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC	Assessor's Office, County of Co.		Colusa		
	STREET & NUMBER 547 Market Street		e t			
	CITY, TOWN	0.7			, STATE	
		Colusa			California	
6	REPRESENT	ATION IN EXIST	ING SURVE	YS		
	TITLE	N				
	DATE	None	 			
	DATE		FEDE	RALSTA	ATECOUNTYLOCAL	
	DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS		·	-		

∠EXCELLENT

....GOOD

__FAIR

CONDITION

__DETERIORATED

__UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

X_UNALTERED

CHECK ONE

CORIGINAL SITE

MOVED DATE 6-15-76

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This Mediterranean Revival style structure comprises 28,000 square feet, on two floors - its overall dimensions are 252×82 feet, with a 60 foot tower over the main entrance.

The physical condition of the structure is excellent, having been maintained since its erection in 1926 as a high school, then a Junior High School until June of 1976. The only significant deterioration is in the wood framed windows which are repairable and restorable.

Footings are concrete, 6 feet wide at the tower, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide at the two storey elements and 2 feet wide at the single storey elements. There is a small basement (whose walls and floor are reinforced concrete) under the stage area of the auditorium.

Each of the two storeys is 11° - 6" clear height. The first floor framing is full size 2 x 10's at 16" centers over a pier and girder system. The second floor is full 2 x 16's at 16" centers and has a double floor separated by 2 x 2's at 12" with "deadening felt" between layers. The roof framing is principally 2 x 6 trusses at 28" with 7/8" sheathing, covered by mission tiles.

Exterior and some interior walls are fabricated of solid hard-fired brick masonry with cement (not lime) mortar. Even the south walls, subject to the harshest weathering conditions, show no evidence whatsoever of deterioration. Masonry wall thickness, depending on location, varies from 20" to 8". Interior partitions are principally wood studs, with wood lath and plaster. The lath and plaster also occur over furring at the masonry walls. Wainscots and other high use areas are finished with Keenes Cement Plaster for additional hardness and durability.

The dimensions of the auditorium are approximately 40' x 60'. There is a balcony. The ceiling height varies from 22' to 25' with the slope of the floor. Large, round arched windows penetrate the side walls and a shallow segmented arch forms the procenium over the stage. Large cast plaster rosettes decorate the ceiling, acting as lighting fixture canopies as well as ventilation grilles.

Along with the main school structure, a gymnasium and a shop building, both wood framed with plastered exterior, comprised the 15.5 acre campus. These two latter structures have been destroyed to provide playground space for a new school building complex recently completed to the east of the original building on the same six-block site. The preservation proposal is for lease of the old school site of about three acres and the purchase of the building for either a private or a county office building complex. Now that the building has been vacated by the students, the unsightly "dog-house" entrance canopies have been dismantled, restoring the exterior to its original appearance. The "dog-houses" were added as a safety measure after the Oroville Earthquake of August 1, 1975. Inspection by structural engineers indicated, however, that no damage was suffered by the structure during said earthquake. (See reports of Sauer, Marr and Associates, Consulting Engineers, dated July 17, 1975 and October 3, 1975, Exhibit A and Exhibit B respectively)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AI	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	•
PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	X_ARCHITECTURE	X_EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
X ₁₉₀₀ -	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES September 6, 1926

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

George C. Sellon

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Architectural Significance. The old Colusa High School building is one of the few intact pre-Field Act schools of the Mediterranean Revival type of architecture that swept the Nation, particularly California, in the decade following World War I. It is the product of a boom era and reflects a degree of quality, in construction, materials and workmanship, we are unlikely to ever see again.

Architecturally, this structure represents one of the most outstanding examples of this period. It boasts a richness and diversity of detailing unexcelled in a school building of its size. The virtuosity of the salmon colored brickwork ornamentation is splendid, with variations in bonding, soldier coursing, arches, oriels, bevels and fillets all beautifully and imaginatively executed. The richness of the terra cotta ornamentation is evident at each major entrance and opening which is enthusiastically embellished. In addition, there are screens and grilles at selected windows, ornately fabricated of wrought iron or wood turnings, as well as original lunette decorated wood shutters at other small windows. The composition culminates in a sixty-foot tower, and the entire structure is roofed with heavy mission tiles.

The total result is highly decorative and highly romantic. It represents an enthusiastic and high-spirited dedication to beauty for beauty's sake that now rarely exists. The structure is an irreplaceable artifact in the heritage of Colusa and the entire surrounding North Valley area.

Historical Significance. The structure commonly referred to as the old Colusa Junior High School main building stands as a continuing demonstration of how a rural, agricultural community can provide an aesthetically attractive, yet economical, efficient and durable education facility within a limited budget dictated by the people's ability to pay.

This school was built during 1925-26 as the third building used by the then Colusa Union High School District and replaced a structure erected in 1903. This latter school, designed to accomodate 75 pupils had become outmoded when district enrollment had reached 144 in 1925. The new school building and the nearby gymnasium and shop structures were planned for 300 students.

The high school built during 1925-26 was financed by a \$200,000. bond issue approved by the voters of the district on April 11, 1925 by an overwhelming majority of 670 to 166. The amount of the bond issue represented a compromise between the district's farmers, who through a Committee of 10, had sought an issue of \$150.000. and the school trustees' desire for a facility costing \$250,000. The agricultural community, which provided the district's economic base then as it does now, was experiencing hard times

Colus Daily Colus Kenne Rober	a Weekly Sun Colusa Sun a Daily Sun th Marr, Sauert L. Johnson,	- 1891-92-93 - 1925-26	es, Consulting S Herald - 1976	Structural Engineers - 1975 A 1976	
	RAPHICAL OF NOMINATED PROPERENCES	2 02	_		
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STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE	
NAME / TITL		•			
ORGANIZAT	Bobb - Vice P	resident		June 10, 1976	
		of Colusa County In	nc:	916-458-5527	:
STREET & N				TELEPHONE	
CITY OR TOV	Box 114			STATE	
Colus				California 95932	
12 STATI	E HISTORIC	PRESERVATIO	N OFFICER (ERTIFICATION	•
		LUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF			
	NATIONAL		re	LOCAL X	
As the design	nated State Historic		teat eliterate to the		

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 7-/2-76

FOR NPS USE ONLY
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ACTION DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ACTION REPORT OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ACTION RESERVATION DATE 5: 13:76

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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and thus demanded economy as well as functional utility. That the school trustees and architect could also produce a building of such beauty that a significant and substantial cross-section of the community today desires that it be preserved for posterity is testimony to what can be done given the will, the inspiration, and the skill in designing buildings within limited budgets.

The architect who designed the structure was George C. Sellon of Sacramento who, the Colusa Daily Sun reported, had constructed the California Security Life Building where his office was located, a number of high schools including those in Yuba City, Newman and Wheatland, and the Tehama County Courthouse at Red Bluff.

But not to be overshadowed is the fact that much effort was put into the building's planning and construction by community leaders serving on and with the district's school board. A dentist, Dr. E. S. Holloway, gave much of his time as a volunteer consultant to the school trustees during the planning and construction period. He had previously in 1918 given nearly all of his time to overseeing the construction of the Colusa Elementary School built that year and thus had valuable experience to offer.

The school board acted as the contractor for the project and on August 17, 1925 received bids and awarded contracts to eight different firms for various phases of the construction work.

By October 24, 1925, the initial phases of the project had reached a point that the cornerstone could be laid by the Grand Lodge of Masons in California with the traditional rites being conducted by The Most Worshipful Albert E. Boynton, grand master, and other grand officers.

The principal speaker following the cornerstone ceremony, was the Honorable William M. Finch, formerly of College City, who was then the presiding justice of the District Court of Appeals.

Construction of the school progressed through the winter and into the spring. It was hoped that the last senior class to use the 1903 high school could be graduated from the new high school. However, the finishing work was not completed in time and the new high school was not opened for full use by the students and faculty until September 6, 1926. On this same day the facility was dedicated in impressive ceremonies conducted by the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West. The principal address was delivered by Judge Fletcher A. Cutler of Burlingame.

A plaque was placed proclaiming that "This Building (is) Dedicated to TRUTH, LIBERTY, TOLERATION by the Native Sons of the Golden West, September 6, 1926." The sand used in

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mixing the mortar for placing the plaque came from each of the state's 58 counties and the water was taken from old wells at the missions of the state.

In describing the new school structure to the district's Parent-Teacher Association on October 27, 1925. Principal Noel H. Garrison termed the facility "a plant of which Colusa may well be proud....the building will be efficient and thoroughly up-to-date." And at the dedication, Principal Garrison, according to the Colusa Daily Sun, "stressed the fact that the Board of Education has earnestly and conscientiously tried to make the \$200,000. appropriated go as far as possible and to get the most out of every dollar."

The building has served the community as a public school during the 50 years of its life time. In 1964 it was converted from a high school (grades 9 through 12) to a junior high school (grades 6 through 8) with no structural modifications.

Today the old Colusa High School stands majestically on Tenth Street (State Highway 20), the main entrance to the City of Colusa from Interstate 5. It is situated among stately old elm trees and offers a scene of beauty and tranquility to all who pass by.

For fifty years visitors and county and city residents have all enjoyed the building's architectural beauty. It is a fitting introduction to Colusa, a symbol of heritage and tradition in which, and for which, residents have always had pride and respect. It is a fine old school which many citizens and their children and their children have attended. It is difficult to imagine Colusa without it.

Landscape Architectural Significance. The landscape design employs an expanse of green grass lawns to provide a park-like setting for the dominant red brick school building. This park-like setting continues beyond the two blocks of the school site on Tenth Street to the adjacent Will S. Green park on the north.

Large, stately old elm trees which line Tenth Street on the west side of the site are an integral part of the image of Colusa and are protected, as are all the old trees of Colusa, by a special City Tree Commission. These trees frame the picturesque setting of the old brick school situated in the center of the spacious lawns which are dotted by a few additional mature trees.

The grounds have been well-maintained over the years. Informal shrubberies form the foundation planting surrounding the building, and the total effect is one of harmony between structure and environment. The scene is reminiscent of the grace, beauty and dignity of former days long past.

