

Oregon Historic Site Form

Roosevelt High School
6941 Central
Portland, Multnomah County

LOCATION AND PROPERTY NAME

| | |
|--|--|
| address: <u>6941 N Central</u> <input type="checkbox"/> apprx. addr | historic name: <u>Roosevelt High School</u> |
| <u>Portland</u> <input type="checkbox"/> vcnty <u>Multnomah County</u> | current/ other names: <u>James John High School</u> |
| Optional Information assoc addresses: (former addresses, intersections, etc.) location descr: (remote sites) | block nbr: _____ lot nbr: _____ tax lot nbr: _____ township: _____ range: _____ section: _____ 1/4: _____ zip: _____ |

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS

| | |
|---|---|
| resource type: <u>Building</u> height (# stories): <u>2</u> | total # eligible resources: <u>2</u> total # ineligible resources: <u>3</u> |
| elig. evaluation: <u>eligible/significant</u> | NR status: _____ (indiv listed only; see Grouping for hist dist) |
| primary constr date: <u>1921</u> (c.) <input type="checkbox"/> secondary date: <u>1930</u> (c.) <input type="checkbox"/> (optional--use for major addns) | NR date listed: _____ |
| primary orig use: <u>School</u> | orig use comments: _____ |
| secondary orig use: _____ | |
| primary style: <u>Colonial Revival</u> | prim style comments: _____ |
| secondary style: _____ | sec style comments: _____ |
| primary siding: <u>Standard Brick</u> | siding comments: _____ |
| secondary siding: <u>Cast Stone</u> | |
| plan type: <u>School (General)</u> | architect: <u>Jones, George H.</u> |
| | builder: _____ |
| comments/notes: <u>HRI Rank II.</u> | |

GROUPINGS / ASSOCIATIONS

| | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| survey project name or other grouping name | <u>PPS Historic Building Assessment 2009</u> | <u>Survey & Inventory Project</u> |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|

farmstead/cluster name: _____ external site #: 124
(ID# used in city/agency database)

SHPO INFO FOR THIS PROPERTY

NR date listed: _____
ILS survey date: 6/23/2009
RLS survey date: 6/23/2009
Gen File date: _____
106 Project(s)



ARCHITECTURAL / PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

(Include expanded description of the building/property, setting, significant landscape features, outbuildings, and alterations)

Description Summary

Roosevelt High School is located at 6941 N. Central St. in the St. Johns neighborhood of north Portland. The 17 acre campus includes the original school building (1921, 124A), boiler building (1921, 124B), auditorium (1930, 124C), gymnasium addition (1950, 124D), library and classroom addition (1960, 124E), cafeteria and classroom addition (1964, 124F), auto shop (1970, 124G), as well as an observatory (1964, unnumbered). The Roosevelt High School campus represents a partially realized three-part extensible campus where two of the three parts of an extensible plan were constructed. The two story main building and auditorium were designed in the Colonial Revival style. The principal character-defining features include a main portico lined with Corinthian columns, closed pediment with festoon adorned tympanum. The building also exhibits a modillion cornice, jack arch lintels with a keystone above all windows, staggered corner quoins of brick, a beveled watertable, and a clocktower replete with open belfry. The third component of the extensible plan was never constructed and several additions in more modern styles (noted above) were erected beginning in the 1950s.

Architectural Description

Roosevelt High School is situated in the St. Johns neighborhood of north Portland. The campus occupies a 17 acre, roughly square parcel bounded by N. Smith St. to the north, N. Ida St. to the east, N. Burr St. to the west, and Central Ave. to the south. The school occupies the southeast quadrant of the property with playing fields to the west, track and football field to the northwest, and tennis courts to the north. An auto shop is located in the northeast corner of the lot. Development in the surrounding area consists primarily of single family residences built between 1920 and 1950 (Sanborn Maps, 1924-1928, 1908-1950 updated).

Approached from the south side, the main school building is a concrete structure with a brick veneer laid in an all stretcher bond. The main school building and east auditorium retain character defining features of the Colonial Revival style. The exteriors of these two buildings exhibit a beveled watertable, staggered brick quoins, jack arches with concrete keystone above each window, and modillion cornice, as well as hipped roofs. The interior of the main building consists of a U-shaped corridor plan that is then attached on opposite ends to east and west wings by two story hyphens.

Decorative emphasis is most prominent on the front (south) and rear (north) entrances. The ceremonial or south entrance is approached via a tree-lined concrete walk that extends from N. Central Street. The entrance features a prominent, two story Colonial Revival portico supported by four Corinthian Order columns with unfluted shafts. The pediment features modillions as well as a soffit decorated with alternating diamond and square shaped moldings. The tympanum is embellished with swags that surround an oval window. The main entryway that is sheltered by the portico consists of a central set of double doors flanked on either side by pairs of slender fixed, multi-pane windows. Each of the flanking windows is separated by a cast stone panel with bas relief motifs that include urns, festoons, and a long-necked bird. Similar panels are found on the second floor windows. Immediately above the pediment and piercing the gable roof is a centrally placed, square clocktower bedecked with classical detailing including modillions, balustrades, an eight-sided open belfry, paired pilasters with fluted shafts and Corinthian order capitals.

Ancillary entrances of the main building exhibit Federal era-inspired door surrounds consisting of sidelights, slender pilasters with acanthus leaf capitals as well as a dentil cornice and semi-elliptical leaded fanlights. Nearly all of the windows on the two original units have been retained. As opposed to Franklin High School, Roosevelt's windows consist of a one-over-one window with a bottom "hopper" as well as an eight light fixed transom.

The interior of the main building consists of a U-shaped corridor plan that is then attached on opposite ends to the east and west wings by one story hyphens. In the main foyer are plain pilasters at each corner as well as a set of staircases that lead to the second floor. The majority of the classrooms are square and feature radiator heat.

The east auditorium (1930) features a bold front entrance that, while lacking a portico, exhibits a series of two story pilasters with Corinthian columns that supports a pediment with a festoon decorated tympanum. The interior of the auditorium remains largely intact as the lobby features a chair-rail with vertical wood stiles to suggest paneling. A box office window replete with brass surround is also located in the lobby. The interior of the auditorium features a sloping seating area, original seating, a balcony, intact light fixtures, as well as a classical stage surround with pilasters, dentils, and a centrally placed festoon.

Several other buildings were erected on the campus between 1950 and 1970. The 1950 gymnasium building, exhibits an interesting dichotomy of architectural styles. On the east side of the addition, for instance, the building is stylistically consistent with the original two buildings at Roosevelt constructed between 1922 and 1930. The similarities include the use of identical window types, identical lintels, and the symmetrical placement of openings. The west side of the gymnasium addition is much more consistent with the post-war period as it largely lacks windows and exhibits less architectural elaboration. Other buildings on the campus include the original double-height boiler building (1921), classroom addition (1960) that exhibits a glass curtain wall with flanking brick wings, cafeteria addition (1964), masonry unit observatory (1964), and a brick faced shop building (1970) located at the northeast corner of the school property.

Alterations/Integrity

While exteriors of the two original units remain largely intact, the interior of the main building has been modified to accommodate changes in instructional needs. The corridor on the second floor of the east wing of the main building, for instance, was moved to an exterior wall to create larger laboratory spaces in 1977. An auditorium/gymnasium that was located in the west wing of the main building was subdivided in 1952 to create classroom space. Other alterations include several additions to the original two units as noted in the description above. The school, therefore, retains its integrity of setting, design, location, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling.

HISTORY

(Chronological, descriptive history of the property from its construction through at least the historic period [preferably to the present])

Significance Statement

In 1869, the first high school, housed in two rooms of the former North School building in Portland, was opened (Powers and Corning 1937: 74). Despite early struggles in the development of a consistent curriculum, the high school persisted at the will of the city's residents until the Oregon School Code, adopted in 1878, officially authorized the construction of high schools in the city (Sevetson 2007: 465). The first purpose built high school in Portland was the 1883 Portland High School built on Southwest Fourteenth and Morrison. Before it was even built, the school was the subject of a serious debate among prominent citizens, including George Atkinson and Harvey Scott as to the necessity of a publicly funded high school. Despite the conflict, the 1883 "Transition Gothic" styled Portland High School established a high design standard for the city's high schools as it was prominently featured in William Thayer's "Marvels of the New West" in 1887 (Thayer 1887: 334). Future high schools in the city would be built on a similarly grand scale.

Beginning with the construction of the main building in 1921 and closely followed by an additional auditorium unit constructed in 1930, Roosevelt High School was part of a dramatic building program begun by Portland Public Schools in the early 1900s. Gradually influenced by John Dewey's Progressive Education Movement, Portland Public Schools responded to changing city demographics and ideas concerning school safety, sanitation, and child centered instructional methods beginning in the first decade of the 1900s (Rippa, 1997: passim; Cremin 1961: 135-153; Cubberley 1915: 283-290). By 1905, it became increasingly clear that dramatic increases in school-age children outstripped the district's current classroom capacity and existing schools could not effectively serve areas of the city with new residential development (Cubberley 1915: 283-285, 288-290).

After several well-publicized school fires elsewhere in the United States, calls for a more fundamental change in the building stock of the district began as early as 1906 when Mayor Lane called for the construction of new "fireproof" school buildings (Oregonian, 10-31-1906). In 1910, various city neighborhood "advancement clubs" joined forces to discuss the unfit school buildings in their respective neighborhoods (Oregonian 07-31-1910). Soon after this meeting, on August 16, 1910, the Portland City Council enacted a requirement that all schools constructed after January 1, 1911 would have to be of fire proof construction (Powers and Corning 1937: 183). By 1914, the first joint meeting between Portland city officials, Multnomah County Commissioners, and the school board resulted in officials agreeing to work with building code officials to implement adequate fire safety measures in all existing and future schools in a more cost effective manner (Oregonian 03-31-1914).

In 1908, Portland Public Schools created the Bureau of Properties in an effort to centralize the management of the district's various properties (Powers and Corning 1937: 182). Within this office, the District architect took on a more formalized role in the design and maintenance of school facilities. Two of the most influential district architects during this period included Floyd Naramore and George Jones, who designed a majority of the schools from 1908 to 1932. These new school buildings were often constructed of brick and concrete and were one or two stories in height. To speed the construction of the new schools and to anticipate later growth in the neighborhood, these new buildings were often constructed in units sometimes referred to as extensible schools (Powers and Corning 1937: 182).

The buildings also contained more differentiated and increasingly specialized instructional spaces such as libraries, gymnasiums, science rooms, music rooms, as well as assembly spaces (Powers and Corning 1937: 182). The Roosevelt architectural plans, for instance, showed that the school would have a chemistry room, sewing room, library, and general science lab. Designed in the Colonial Revival style, Roosevelt High School fell within stylistic trends of the period as most schools in Portland featured the Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Collegiate Gothic styles; architectural revivals that were viewed as inspirational and appropriate for educational settings (Betelle 1919: 28; Sibley 1923: 66; Patton 1967: 1-8).

According to the Oregonian, the lead draftsman for Roosevelt High School, school district architect George H. Jones, reused most of the architectural drawings from Franklin High School to lay out the plans for Roosevelt (Oregonian 6-25-1922). The architectural drawings also note that Thayne J. Logan drew and "traced" the plans (PPS Architectural Drawing Archive). George H. Jones, was well versed in the design of school facilities through his role as the school district's architect. The son of Thomas J. Jones, who had also served as district architect for many years, George Jones was born in Portland in 1887. After attending Oregon State College for two years, George Jones obtained a degree in architecture in 1913. Jones worked in New York for several years before serving with the U.S. Army Combat Engineers during World War I. Following his return to Portland in 1920, Jones obtained his architecture license. He quickly assumed the position of school architect after his predecessor Floyd A. Naramore became district architect for the Seattle School District.

Floyd Archibald Naramore, who designed Franklin High School and whose plans were reused at Roosevelt, was also adept in the requirements of school design from his tenure as architect and superintendent of school properties for Portland Public Schools. A native of Illinois, Naramore attended the University of Wisconsin and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1907. Naramore's first employment after his arrival in Portland in 1909 was as an engineer for the Northwest Bridge Works. In 1912 Naramore began his tenure at Portland Public Schools, which would continue until 1919. During this period, Naramore designed 16 schools for the district including the Kennedy School which gained notoriety as a single story response to the issue of fire safety in American public schools (Evening Telegram 11-03-1915).

Naramore's success with Portland Public Schools led to a similar position in Seattle, where he designed many of the city's most renowned schools. Architect Victor Steinbrueck credits Naramore for producing the best quality Motor Age architecture in the Puget Sound area (Steinbrueck; Space Style and Structure, 1974: 508). Naramore subsequently founded several private architectural partnerships in the Seattle area. The best known firm, Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johansen had early success designing large World War II building projects. In the last half century, the firm grew into one of the largest architectural practices in the world (Ritz 2003: 293).

Intended to be expanded over time, the Roosevelt High School was designed in a distinctive Colonial Revival style and the campus was organized according to a multi-unit plan intended to express the rationalities of the Colonial Revival style through its balanced and symmetrical placement of buildings. Only one additional building, the auditorium was constructed in 1930. The matching west wing was never constructed. Overall, these

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buildings reveal how extensible planned schools did not always get completely built.

The school district first acquired the James John School, formerly located to the south and west of present day Roosevelt High School in 1917 following the annexation of St. Johns (Powers and Corning 1937: 234). Roosevelt was erected to not only accommodate the students from the James John School, but was also intended to relieve overcrowding at Jefferson and Lincoln High Schools. The Oregonian anticipated that some students would have to take the ferry from the west side of Portland to attend Roosevelt (Oregonian 6-25-1922). The present school site was acquired by PPS in 1921 for \$21,191.73 with site development costing \$12,489. Builder George Isackson was chosen to erect the new school which would cost \$294,628 (PPS Chronology Binder; Oregonian 10-3-1924). During construction, however, unspecific problems developed and "the [school] board was frequently called upon to straighten out misunderstandings" with Isackson (Oregonian 10-3-1924). It remains unclear what these misunderstandings were. Following a call to rename the school, the district chose Theodore Roosevelt the former president in line with its other efforts to rename high schools after presidents. The widow of Roosevelt, Edith Kermit Roosevelt sent an inspirational note to PPS and it was read during the dedication ceremony (Oregonian 6-25-1922).

Roosevelt High School is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the continued expansion of higher education in Portland during the early 1920s. Based upon the Franklin High School drawings by Floyd A. Naramore, but modified by George H. Jones for the specific needs of the site and size of the anticipated student body, Roosevelt High School represents an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style that retains much of its integrity. The original main building and auditorium represents the work of a master as it reflects the architectural detailing, massing, and symmetry of the Colonial Revival style, and is therefore eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. While several additions have been introduced into the campus in 1950s and 1960s, they do not preclude the eligibility of the school.

RESEARCH INFORMATION

(Check all of the basic sources consulted and cite specific important sources)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Title Records | <input type="checkbox"/> Census Records | <input type="checkbox"/> Property Tax Records | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Histories |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sanborn Maps | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biographical Sources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SHPO Files | <input type="checkbox"/> Interviews |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Obituaries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Newspapers | <input type="checkbox"/> State Archives | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic Photographs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> City Directories | <input type="checkbox"/> Building Permits | <input type="checkbox"/> State Library | |

Local Library: Multnomah County Library

University Library: Portland State University Library

Historical Society: Oregon Historical Society

Other Repository: PPS Archives

Bibliography: Bibliography

Betelle, James O. "Architectural Styles as Applied to School Buildings." American School Board Journal. Vol. 58 (April 1919).

Cremin, Lawrence. The Transformation of the School: Progressivism in American Education, 1876-1957. New York: A. Knopf, 1961.

Cubberley, Ellwood Patterson. The Portland Survey: A Textbook on City School Administration Based on a Concrete Study. Yonkers-on-Hudson, NY: World Book Co., 1915.

Oregonian. "New School Dedicated." 6-25-1922.

Oregonian. "School Board Lets Building Contract." 10-3-1924.

Oregonian. "School Buildings are Called Unfit." 7-31-1910.

Patton, Glenn. "American Collegiate Gothic: A Phase of University Architectural Development." Journal of Higher Education. Vol. 38, No. 1 (January, 1967).

Portland Public Schools. School Chronology Binder.

_____. Architectural Drawing Archive.

_____. Roosevelt School Facility Plan.

_____. Roosevelt School Facility Profile.

Powers, Alfred and Howard McKinley Corning, History of Education in Portland. [Portland]: Work Projects Administration, 1937.

Rippa, Alexander. Education in a Free Society: An American History. New York: Longman, 1997.

Ritz, Richard. E. Architects of Oregon. A Biographical Dictionary of Architects Deceased – 19th and 20th Centuries. Portland: Lair Hill Publishing, 2003.

Sanborn Map Company

1924-1928, 1908-Dec. 1950 Sanborn Maps, Multnomah County Public Library, Portland, Oregon. Available at:

<https://catalog.multcolib.org/validate?url=http%3A%2F%2F0-sanborn.umi.com.catalog.multcolib.org%3A80%2F>. Accessed June 16,

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2009.

Sevetson, Donald J. "George Atkinson, Harvey Scott, and the Portland High School Controversy of 1880." Oregon Historical Quarterly. 108: 3 (Fall 2007).

Sibley, Ernest. "Why I Prefer the Colonial Style." School Board Journal: Vol. 66 (January 1923).

Thayer, William. Marvels of the New West. Norwich, CT: The Henry Hill Publishing Company, 1887.

Steinbrueck, Victor. "Everyday Architecture in the Puget Sound Area." In Space, Style and Structure: Buildings in Northwest America. Ed. Thomas Vaughan, 500-517. Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1974.



South elevation, main entrance (124A).



View from playing fields of west side of campus toward music and library addition (124E) and gymnasium addition (124D).



View of music and library addition (124E).



Observatory (not numbered), looking north.



View of typical ancillary entrance, west elevation of main building (124A), looking toward auditorium (124C).

**Roosevelt High School
Exterior Photos
ENTRIX, 2009**



Typical ancillary exit from main building (124A).



Classroom alterations on second floor of main building (124A).



Stairway located near auditorium (124C).



Main staircase looking from front foyer (124A).

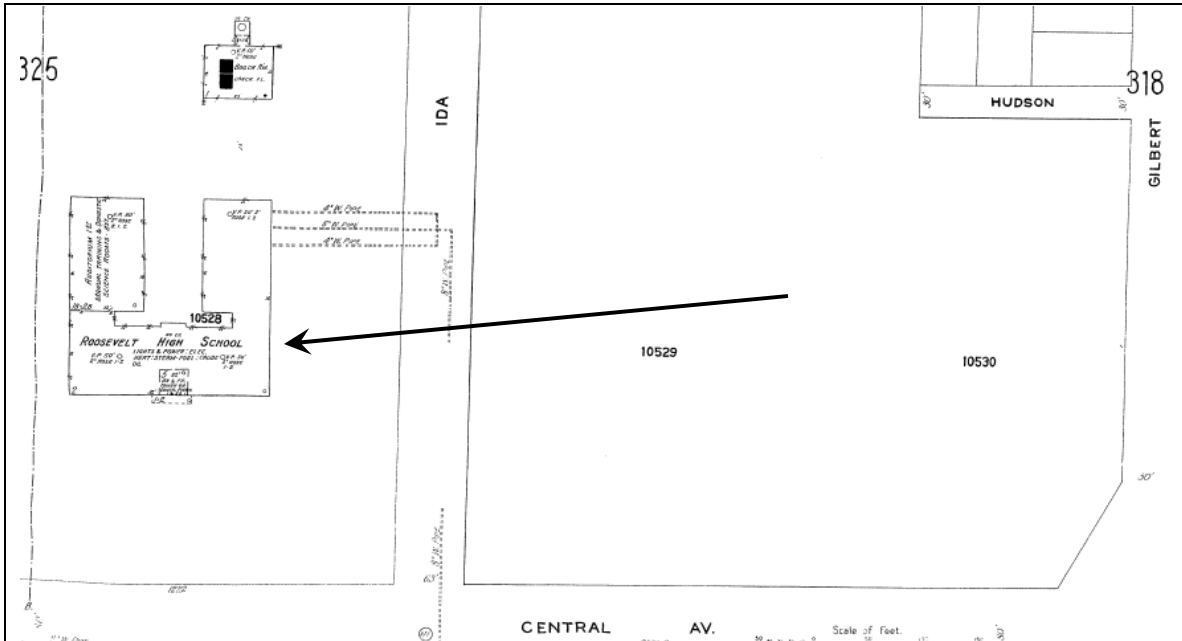


Auditorium stage looking from seating area (124C).



ENTRIX

Down to Earth. Down to Business.™

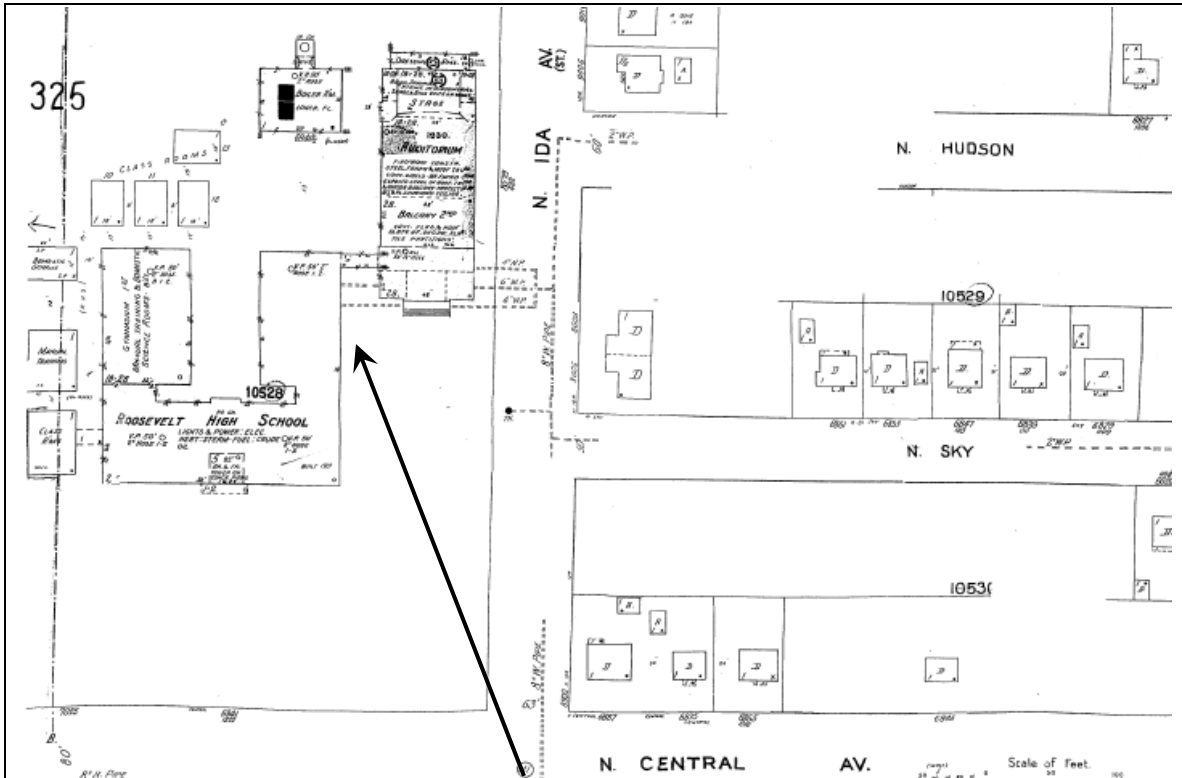


1924-1928, Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map, Portland, Oregon, Map 326. Arrow points to Roosevelt High School.



ENTRIX

Down to Earth. Down to Business.™

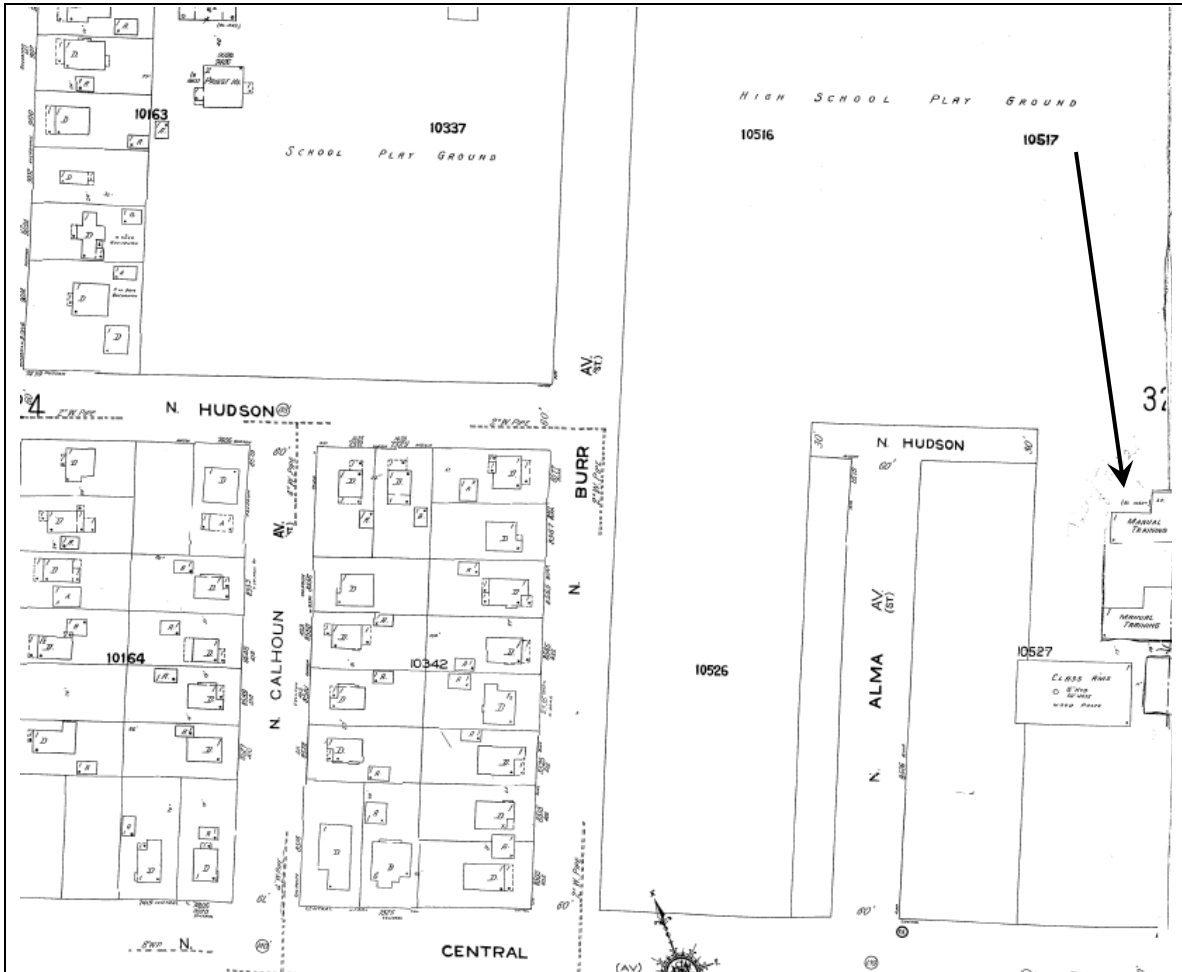


Updated to 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map, Portland, Oregon, Map 326. Arrow points to Roosevelt High School. Note street changes.



ENTRIX

Down to Earth. Down to Business.™



Updated to 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map, Portland, Oregon, Map 325.
Arrow points to Roosevelt High School and fields. School buildings continued from Map 326.

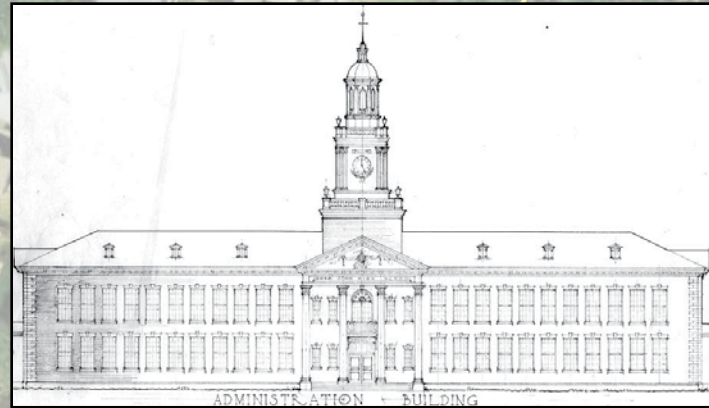
Roosevelt High School

6941 N Central St, Portland OR, 97203

[View Site in Google Maps](#)

Building Periods

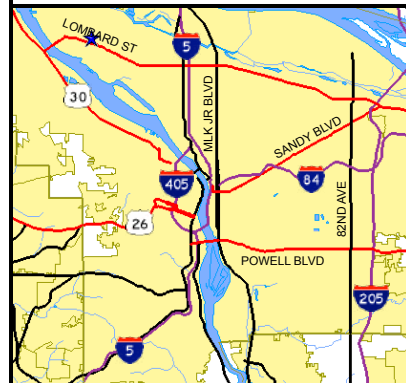
1. Original Building (124A), 1921
2. Boiler Room (124B), 1921
3. Auditorium Addition (124C), 1930
4. Gymnasium Add(124D), 1950
5. Classroom Add (124E), 1960
6. Cafeteria Add (124F), 1964
7. Observatory, 1964
8. Shop Building, 1970
9. Field House, n.d.






South elevation drawing, 1921.



1930s photograph of Roosevelt High School, looking northwest.



Historical Significance and Building Integrity

-  Contributing High Significance
-  Contributing Moderate Signif.
-  Non-Contributing



ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL - 124

6941 N CENTRAL ST 97203

PPS HISTORIC ASSESSMENT



DRAWING: ANNOTATED PLAN

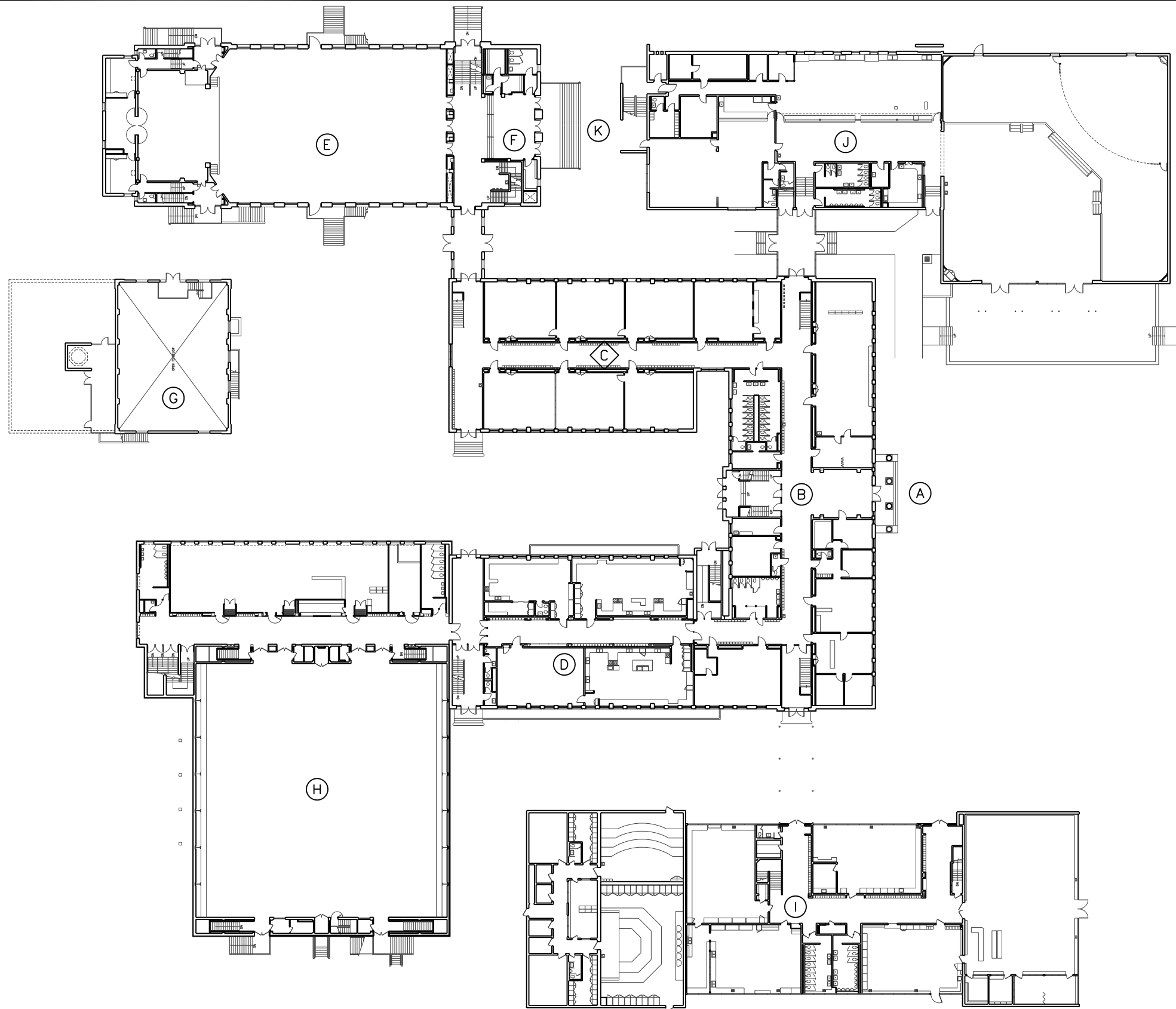
DATE: Sept. 4, 2009

KEYNOTES:

- (A) MAIN ENTRANCE FEATURES A COLONIAL REVIVAL PORTICO THAT CONSISTS OF FOUR CORINTHIAN ORDER COLUMNS WITH PLAIN SHAFTS. THE PEDIMENT FEATURES CONSOLE MODILLIONS AS WELL AS ALTERNATING DIAMOND AND SQUARE SHAPED MODILLIONS. THE TYMPANUM IS EMBELLISHED WITH SWAGS THAT SURROUND AN OVAL WINDOW. THE MAIN ENTRYWAY THAT IS SHELTERED BY THE PORTICO CONSISTS OF A CENTRAL SET OF DOUBLE DOORS FLANKED ON EITHER SIDE BY PAIRS OF SLENDER FIXED, MULTI-PANE WINDOWS. EACH OF THE WINDOWS IS SEPARATED BY A CAST STONE PANEL WITH BAS RELIEF MOTIFS SUCH AS URNS, FESTOONS, AND A LONG-NECKED BIRD. SIMILAR PANELS ARE FOUND ON THE SECOND FLOOR WINDOWS. IMMEDIATELY ABOVE THE PEDIMENT AND PIERCING THE GABLE ROOF IS A SQUARE CLOCKTOWER BEDECKED WITH CLASSICAL DETAILING INCLUDING CONSOLE MODILLIONS, BALUSTRADES, AN EIGHT-SIDED CUPOLA, PAIRED ENGAGED COLUMNS WITH FLUTED SHAFTS AND CORINTHIAN ORDER CAPITALS, AND CONSOLE MODILLIONS.
- (B) INTERIOR ENTRYWAY OF THE THREE-PART MAIN BUILDING, CONSTRUCTED IN 1921. STILL EXHIBITS ENGAGED COLUMNS AND LEADS TO THE MAIN DOUBLE STAIRCASE.
- (C) ON THE SECOND FLOOR, THE ORIGINAL CENTRAL CORRIDOR AND CLASSROOM PARTITIONS WERE REMOVED TO ACCOMMODATE LARGER SCIENCE LABS IN 1977.
- (D) FORMER AUDITORIUM AND GYMNASIUM WAS CONVERTED IN 1952 TO CLASSROOM SPACE.
- (E) THE AUDITORIUM, CONSTRUCTED IN 1930 AS THE "SECOND UNIT" TO THE SCHOOL, FEATURES A BALCONY AS WELL AS INTACT LIGHT FIXTURES, SEATING, BOXED BEAM CEILING, AND A CLASSICAL STAGE SURROUND.
- (F) LOBBY LEADING INTO AUDITORIUM FEATURES A CHAIR-RAIL WITH VERTICAL WOOD STILES TO SUGGEST PANELING AS WELL AS WOOD DOOR SURROUNDS. IT ALSO CONTAINS A BOX OFFICE WINDOW WITH BRASS SURROUND.
- (G) BOILER BUILDING, CONSTRUCTED IN 1921, IS CONSTRUCTED OF BRICK AND RETAINS MUCH OF ITS HISTORICAL INTEGRITY.
- (H) THE BRICK FACED GYMNASIUM (1950) FEATURES A SERIES OF ANGULAR STEEL ROOF BEAMS THAT ARE EXPOSED ON THE INTERIOR.
- (I) LIBRARY, MUSIC, AND GENERAL CLASSROOM ADDITION (1960) CONSISTS OF A TWO STORY CENTRAL SECTION FLANKED TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH BY BRICK WINGS.
- (J) CAFETERIA AND KITCHEN ADDITION (1964) FEATURES EXPANSIVE OPEN COMMONS SPACES.
- (K) FRONT ENTRANCE INTO THE AUDITORIUM LACKS A PORTICO, BUT RETAINS A SERIES OF FOUR ENGAGED COLUMNS WITH CORINTHIAN ORDER CAPITALS THAT SUPPORT A PEDIMENT WITH SIMILAR DETAILING AS THAT FOUND AT "A".

GENERAL NOTES:

- (1) THE PRINCIPAL ORIGINAL BUILDINGS (A, B, C, D, E, AND G) ARE CONSTRUCTED OF REINFORCED CONCRETE FACED WITH BRICK LAID IN A FIVE-TO-ONE COMMON BOND.
- (2) ASIDE FROM THE MAIN ENTRANCE, XXTERIOR ENTRANCES INTO THESE ORIGINAL BUILDINGS ARE GENERALLY ADORNED ON THE INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR WITH FEDERAL-ERA CLASSICAL DETAILING CONSISTING OF SLENDER ENGAGED COLUMNS, PATERAE, FINELY DENTILATED CORNICE, SIDELIGHTS, AND A BROAD FANLIGHT. ON THE EXTERIOR, THE FOUR POINT ARCH IS FURTHER ACCENTED BY SQUARE IMPOSTS AS WELL AS A KEYSTONE. MANY OF THESE ENTRANCES ARE FURTHER ACCENTUATED BY PROJECTING FROM THE BUILDING FACE AND TOPPED BY A MODILLION-DETAILED PEDIMENT.
- (3) THE ORIGINAL BUILDINGS ALL LARGELY RETAIN THEIR ORIGINAL WINDOWS WHICH FEATURE A RELATIVELY UNIQUE DESIGN WITHIN THIS SPECIFIC DESIGN CONTEXT. THEY CONSIST OF ONE-OVER-ONE WINDOWS WITH A BOTTOM HOPPER STYLE WINDOW AS WELL AS AN EIGHT-LIGHT TRANSOM ABOVE. EACH WINDOW OPENING ALSO EXHIBITS A JACK ARCH WITH A CENTRAL CAST STONE KEYSTONE.
- (4) THE ORIGINAL BUILDINGS ALL FEATURE A MODILLION CORNICE. THE CORNERS OF THE BUILDINGS ALSO EXHIBIT STAGGERED BRICK QUOINS.
- (5) THE ORIGINAL BUILDINGS FEATURE A PLAIN PROJECTING WATERTABLE.



1 ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL 1ST FLOOR
SCALE: 1" = 50'-0"