

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

received APR 25 1984

date entered MAY 1 1984

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Lubbock High School

and/or common Tom S. Lubbock High School

2. Location

street & number 2004 19th Street

N/A not for publication

city, town Lubbock

N/A vicinity of

state Texas

code 048

county Lubbock

code 303

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Lubbock Independent School District

street & number 1628 19th Street

city, town Lubbock

N/A vicinity of

state Texas 79401

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Lubbock County Courthouse

street & number 904 Broadway

city, town Lubbock

state Texas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

(1) City of Lubbock, Historic Site Inventory
 title (2) Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no
 (1) 1975
 date (2) 1984 federal (2) state county (1) local

(1) City of Lubbock Planning Department
 depository for survey records (2) Texas Historical Commission

(1) Lubbock
 city, town (2) Austin state Texas

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Lubbock High School is a complex of buildings begun in 1930. The buildings were designed to complement the Spanish Renaissance Revival buildings at Texas Technological College, and display a blend of motifs from Northern Italian Romanesque and Mozarabic architecture. In the more than five decades since construction commenced, numerous additions have been made to the school, each retaining the character of the original building. The golden brick edifice with its campanile and red tile roof is one of the most noteworthy and attractive buildings in Lubbock.

In 1929, the Board of Trustees of the Lubbock Independent School District decided a new high school was necessary to relieve overcrowded conditions. The board's only specifications were that the building accommodate 1200 students, have a gymnasium, and have an auditorium that could seat 1800. The building had to cost less than the \$650,000 approved in the bond election of July 1929.

Working from these requirements, the Lubbock firm of Peters, Strange, and Bradshaw presented two designs to the school board. The board rejected a typical Neo-Classical design, and chose the Romanesque Revival plan recommended by the firm's principal designer, W.L. Bradshaw. Bradshaw's choice of this style was influenced by the recently completed Spanish Renaissance Revival buildings at Texas Technological College.

The original structure built in 1930 and 1931 faces south on 19th Street, and consisted of a large auditorium, various one- and two-story wings, and a gymnasium. To the east, around an open courtyard, was built an enclosing series of classrooms and offices. To the west of the auditorium a similar enclosing group of rooms was erected around another courtyard which was bounded on the south by an open arcade. The east courtyard has brick pavement, a statue of the school's mascot, the Westerner, and landscaped beds. The west courtyard was designed to be used as an open air theater, and had a raised concrete stage in front of an elaborate entranceway. To the north of the auditorium were built classrooms and a gymnasium, thus completing the school as it was in 1931. The original structure remains intact and contains 112,445 square feet of floorspace. The several additions that have been made through the years have been executed with great sensitivity, and have not compromised the architectural integrity of the original building.

According to the architect, the building was the second reinforced concrete building in the town, and the first to use concrete joints instead of flat slabs for flooring. The structural system is primarily the column-and-beam type, with a steel superstructure in the gym and auditorium. This solid construction has enabled the building to remain in use for more than five decades with only routine maintenance.

The style of the building is largely North Italian Romanesque Revival, although elements of Mozarabic architecture may also be seen. The use of Romanesque styling for a public building is appropriate, for the characteristic courtyards and open plan allowed for natural ventilation in the days before air conditioning.

The reinforced concrete building is faced with rough-textured Acme Elgin brick in golden tones. The brick is laid with flush vertical mortar joints, while the horizontal

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joints are of varying widths and deeply raked. The pattern was intentionally textured to reflect light and appear multicolored. This wave effect was created by the architect for this building and is known to be rare. Brick is characteristically employed in Northern Italian Romanesque architecture. On the Lubbock High building, brick is used to great effect to create much of the ornamentation on the building, including corbeled cornices, arcading on some of the lower floors, and decorative geometric bands.

Ornamentation on the building is quite elaborate. The building is surrounded by a decorative cornice with corbel work on all exterior surfaces. Ceramic tile is used in a variety of applications, including medallions, small blue crosses in the string course, and in combination with brick to make geometric bands. Terra-cotta plaques mark entrances to specialized areas of the building, while terra-cotta columns grace groups of windows, particularly near entrances. All entrances are ornate, and include terra-cotta moldings around arched entryways, ceramic-tile panels, and sculptural details such as cupids and women's faces. All decorations were drawn by the architect, then molded and fired in Denver.

The auditorium's entrance is the focal point of the front elevation. A simple facade is decorated with brick corbeling in a rampant arch pattern at the gable. A large terra-cotta medallion resembling the wheel windows often used in Romanesque architecture is found above the entrance. An entryway with Gothic arch is surrounded by terra-cotta molding in panels representing various fields of interest and study at the school. A terra-cotta grille in a fleur-de-lis pattern fills the upper part of the arch. Ceramic tile covers the concrete floor of the entry. The recessed entryway has a wainscot of brightly colored Mexican tiles, and terra-cotta grilles cover windows at each side. Heavy metal doors with small lights and metal studs lead to the foyer of the auditorium. The wrought-iron and glass light fixture is suspended above the entryway.

The other dominant feature of the front facade is the bell-tower or campanile. Campanili are characteristic of Northern Italian Romanesque architecture, although most examples are freestanding. In the present case, the square base of the tower is almost entirely enclosed by the building, while buttresses appear at the one exposed corner. The base has some brick ornamentation on the three exposed sides. Terra-cotta pinnacles and canales appear atop the base, which supports an octagonal tower. The tower is multi-tiered, with arched openings lined in Mexican tiles and plaster, tile, and terra-cotta ornamental decoration. The entire structure is topped by a red-tile pavilion roof and a weathervane depicting the Westerner. The tower is reached from the balcony level of the auditorium.

The auditorium's foyer is also decorated with Mexican tiles. Concrete ceiling beams decorated in bright patterns are supported by painted corbel blocks. The carved blocks are griffins, often used in Romanesque architecture and thought to ward off evil. Wrought-iron light fixtures light the foyer. Recessed trophy cases line the wall between the auditorium doors. A terra-cotta medallion of the Westerner is above the trophy case. Stairwells lined with more Mexican tiles and wrought-iron handrails lead to the second floor, where the balcony entrance is found.

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The auditorium seats 1800 people in the main floor and balcony. The high-ceilinged hall is spanned by plaster arches which conceal the steel structure. Between the arches, the ceiling is covered by a decorative pattern of squares formed by heavy wooden molding. Each square is further divided into quadrants which contain acoustical material in shades of buff, peach, and green. Each large square is centered by a decorative metal pendant. Large wrought-iron and brass chandeliers designed by the architect provide lighting for the seating area. The lights are on pulleys and can be lowered for maintenance. The seating on the sloped concrete floor is arranged with a wide central section, two side aisles which lead directly to outside exits, and smaller seating areas to the sides. Wide aisles on the extreme outside of the auditorium allow easy access from the northern interior halls of the school. The original steel-framed, wooden, theater-style seating remains. The stage was designed for a variety of kinds of performances, and has adequate loft space for scenery, curtains, and lights.

The original gymnasium, which is north of the auditorium, is a very plain structure on the interior, though its exterior matches the rest of the building. In the gym, the steel structural elements are exposed, and tile walls and concrete bleachers are unadorned.

The interior hallways that join the classrooms and other parts of the building are lined with large ceramic tiles in golden hues. Some of the hallways have vaulted ceilings. Lockers line many of the halls. Originally all of the floors were of "battleship" linoleum, which has only recently begun to be replaced. Bright Mexican tiles line niches in the hallways that hold drinking fountains. Even the clocks in the halls have cases of wood and are finished like the other interior woodwork.

The interiors of the 41 original classrooms are plastered, have pine woodwork, and include built-in bookcases and coat closets. The rooms were painted according to their locations, with northern rooms warm buff and sunny rooms cool green. Large relights through the thick inner walls allow natural light into the hallways and provide ventilation. Classroom doors are of solid wood, with inlaid panels and one small light.

The original Lubbock High School has been altered only slightly over the last few decades. As the number of students increased, however, additions had to be made to meet the new demand. Haynes and Kirby of Lubbock were the architects and engineers for all additions to the building, which retain the Northern Italian Romanesque Revival style of the original building, though the ornamentation is more restrained and the interiors less elaborate.

In 1942, a machine shop built by J.L. Hair Construction Company, and a small classroom addition constructed by Sampson Brothers, were built at the rear of the building. These structures were financed by the Public Works Administration to help meet the demands of a population swollen by the families of soldiers at the two local training fields. A small addition was made to the east side of the main building in 1944.

In 1948, Bateson Construction of Dallas built a major addition to the east side of the school. Included in the two-story wing were 14 classrooms, a cafeteria, girls'

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gymnasium, and band and orchestra rooms. Matching brick and roof tile was used in the addition, which incorporates tile medallions, terra-cotta ornamentation, and elaborate entrances similar to those of the original building. The classroom wing is built around an open courtyard, and a vaulted arcade connects it to the original building on the south side.

In 1960, another major addition, built by Carl E. Maxey Construction Company added almost 37,000 square feet to the facility. The girls' gymnasium was enlarged, music practice rooms and additional vocational shops added, and a two-story classroom wing containing science and homemaking labs was built on the west side of the original building. School officials overcame much pressure to build a "modern," inexpensive addition and instead retained the original style of the addition's exterior.

In 1964, Knox, Gailey, and Meador built library and office additions to the school. The library was built over the first-floor cafeteria at the northeast corner of the building. An administrative suite was unfortunately built in the open courtyard that held the school's outdoor stage. This addition is the only major violation of the original design of the complex. Yet, the addition is set back behind an original arcade, and is of the same brick and tile as the rest of the building.

In 1970, a new boy's gymnasium and wood shop were added to the north by H.R. Bundock General Contractors. Both buildings are separated from the main building by parking lots and are not included in the nomination.

The area around Lubbock High School is still largely residential. The exception is 19th Street itself, which has low commercial building mainly dating to the 30s, 40s, and 50s. A senior citizens facility with park is located directly across 19th Street from the high school auditorium.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below					
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		

Specific dates 1930-31, additions in **Builder/Architect** Peters, Strange, & Bradshaw (original);
 1942, 44, 48, 60, 64.
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Haynes & Kirby (additions)

Since its opening in 1931, Lubbock High School has been among the city's best-known and most-admired buildings. It is an architectural landmark because of its styling, which is uncommon in a city of very plain buildings. It is a historic landmark because it served as Lubbock's major public school for some thirty years, and because of the role of the auditorium as a meeting and entertainment place. Further, the building is a symbol of the community's commitment to education for its white citizens in the face of the economic hardships of 1930. It is of regional architectural significance.

When plans were formulated for Lubbock High School in 1929, the city was in the midst of a boom. In spite of the general depression of the local agricultural economy in the 1920s, Lubbock was fast becoming the agricultural, service, educational, and trade center of the South Plains. The population of the city grew from 4,051 inhabitants in 1920 to 20,520 in 1930. In 1923, Lubbock was chosen as the site of Texas Technological College, and Tech's Spanish Renaissance Revival buildings soon rose west of Lubbock.

The Board of Trustees of the Lubbock Independent School District were faced with the task of providing an education for the young people of the rapidly growing community. The high school constructed in 1924 quickly became inadequate to serve the number of students enrolled in the system. Faced with a possible loss of accreditation, the board realized that an expansion of the district's facilities was in order. A five-member citizen committee was appointed to review conditions in the Lubbock schools in January 1929. Included in the committee report was the recommendation that a new high school be built as soon as possible. In March 1929, the board commissioned the Lubbock architectural firm of Peters, Strange, and Bradshaw to draw plans for a new high school facility that could handle the district's needs for many years. Reflecting the widespread segregation of the period, it was not for Black students. A bond issue for construction costs estimated at \$650,000 passed in July of 1929.

Peters, Strange, and Bradshaw, who got the school contract, were no strangers to the task of designing schools. The firm designed schools in Eden, Big Spring, Levelland, Seminole, and many other communities during the 1920s. In addition, the firm is known to have designed the multistory Settles Hotel in Big Spring.

Principal designer for Lubbock High School was W.L. Bradshaw, who graduated from Texas A&M with a B.S. in Architecture in 1924. He joined the firm of Peters and Strange in 1928 and moved to Lubbock. Bradshaw remained associated with that firm until 1934, when the lack of commissions for architects forced its dissolution. Bradshaw worked for the Texas Highway Department for several years. He began teaching in the Architecture Department of Texas Technological College in 1938, where he remained until his retirement in 1966. Bradshaw continued to design homes and buildings in Lubbock, many of which are still standing. He died in Lubbock in 1982.

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Many years after Lubbock High School was built, Bradshaw stated in an interview that "Our objective was to building a building that would last---to give the people the best for their money." The building that he designed, as well as being esthetically pleasing, was exceptionally sturdy. It was one of the earliest reinforced-concrete buildings in Lubbock, and has withstood the rigors of more than 50 years of constant use with no structural problems. The building is a visual delight, with its decorative brickwork and terra-cotta ornamentation.

By the time the design for the building was accepted in 1930, Lubbock's economy was faltering. Confident of the city's future in spite of the economic situation, the school board proceeded with the construction of the school. Twenty-seven contractors submitted bids for the building. Contracts were awarded to David N. Leaverton (general), Young and Pratt (plumbing and heating) and Electric Construction Company (electrical). Contractor Leaverton of Lubbock had also built the Chemistry Building at Texas Technological College, the multistory Myrick Building in downtown Lubbock, and many homes. He is said to have lost money on the Lubbock High School building, partly because of problems with the construction of the sloping auditorium floor.

Final construction costs, including land, building, and architects' fees, totaled \$595,015. As the magnificent monument rose at the edge of town on Nineteenth Street, community resentment was voiced. Each new grim economic forecast unleashed a new stream of criticism. Some felt that the new building was located "too far out in the country," and that Lubbock would never grow large enough to surround it. In the face of dropping enrollment, many felt the building was too large. Rumors abounded about the extravagant materials in the building, including whispers that the brass fixtures and hardware were of "solid gold." The architect was even threatened by a few citizens who felt that he had designed a building that was to lavish.

Perhaps because of all the criticism, the building opened with little or no fanfare. Commencement exercises were held in the auditorium in May of 1931, and regular classes began in the fall. Until Monterey High School surpassed it in enrollment in the 1956-1957 school year, the predominantly Anglo school was the largest high school in the city, and many future bankers, lawyers, doctors, politicians, and civic leaders graduated from Lubbock High School. Among the nationally known alumni of the school are two stars of the musical world, Mac Davis and Buddy Holly. Other alumni include soap-opera star Helen Wagner, singer Ralna English, and former Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives Waggoner Carr.

The school was also a community gathering place, as the auditorium was for many years the city's only large meeting hall until the opening of the municipally-owned Auditorium-Coliseum complex in the spring of 1956. Civic and Texas Tech theater, dance, and musical groups performed on the Lubbock High stage. Many out-of-town troupes, artists, and speakers also appeared at the auditorium. Among the notable were Eleanor Roosevelt, opera star Rise Stevens, pianist Arthur Rubenstein, and the Agnes DeMille Dance Company. Many local and area citizens had their first exposure to many cultural activities in the Lubbock High School auditorium. Such associations give the building a special significance in the eyes of many who were never students of the school.

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As Lubbock's population increased, the school facilities were expanded several times to meet the demand. The architectural style of the original building was maintained in each addition. Finally, another high school, Monterrey, was opened in 1955 to serve the students of suburban Southwest Lubbock. Contrary to the pessimistic forecasts of 1931, Lubbock High School had been engulfed by the city.

Because of changing demographics, the school became more-and-more a minority school, with an increasingly Mexican-American student body. To increase and diversify its enrollment, in 1979, Lubbock High became one of the homes for the Lubbock Exemplary Academic Program (L.E.A.P.), a school program for exceptional students. Now in its fourth year of operation, L.E.A.P. offers enriched programs in the arts, sciences, humanities, and pre-professional studies in addition to regular academic courses.

Thanks to the L.E.A.P. program, an enthusiastic student body and faculty, a supportive school board, and an interested and involved citizenry, Lubbock High School continues into its sixth decade as an integral part of the community. It is a credit to the builders, the Lubbock Independent School District, and to many generations of students that the building remains a showplace after more than fifty years of use.

It should be noted that the 1948 southeast wing of the building should be considered contributing to the character of the school. Remarkably, most later additions to the school are virtually indistinguishable from the original building: the materials, massing and architectural vocabulary are consistent throughout most of the structure. Lubbock High School is arguably the most distinctive and architecturally significant early high school structure in the South Plains/Texas Panhandle area.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 5.5 acres approximately

Quadrangle name Lubbock East, Texas

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	4	2	3	4	5	7	0	3	7	1	8	8	6	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

B

Zone	Easting			Northing										

C

Zone	Easting			Northing										

D

Zone	Easting			Northing										

E

Zone	Easting			Northing										

F

Zone	Easting			Northing										

G

Zone	Easting			Northing										

H

Zone	Easting			Northing										

Verbal boundary description and justification

(see continuation sheet)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sally Still Abbe, Assistant Planner (with LeRoy Johnson, Jr., THC)

organization City of Lubbock Planning Department date November 22, 1983

street & number Box 2000 telephone (806) 762-6411 (ext. 2106)

city or town Lubbock state Texas 79457

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Curtis J. J. J. J.

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 10 April 1984

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Sunda McClelland date 5/1/85
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

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National Park Service**

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Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Major Bibliographic References

Bradshaw, W.L., interviewed by Sherry Fields at his home in Lubbock, June 4, 1980, and December 16, 1980; interviewed by Bruce Washington in Lubbock, December 10, 1979.

Fletcher, Sir Banister. A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method. Seventeenth Edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1963.

Leaverton, Joe, interviewed by Betty Fried at his home in Lubbock, November 26, 1979.

Lubbock Chamber of Commerce. The Hub. Vol. 2, No. 10, August 1929.

Lubbock High School File, City of Lubbock Historic Site Inventory. City Planning Department, Lubbock Texas.

Lubbock High School Reference File, Southwest Collection. Texas Technological University.

Lubbock High School Westerner, various years.

Lubbock Independent School District, School Board Minutes, 1928-31.

"Lubbock's Early Schools." Slide show script prepared by the City of Lubbock Planning Department, 1980.

Musslewhite, Lynn Ray. "The Lubbock Public Schools, 1891-1941." Unpublished M.A. thesis, Texas Technological College, 1969.

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

Beginning at the northwest corner of 19th Street and Avenue T, proceed north 400' along the west curb of Avenue T, then west 600', then south 400' along the east curb of Avenue U to the north-east corner of 19th Street and Avenue U, then east 600' to the beginning point.

This boundary encompasses the original Lubbock High School building and all additions attached to the original building. The 1970 gymnasium and woodworking shop are not included.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Lubbock High School
Lubbock County
TEXAS

Substantive Review

Working No. APR 25 1984

Fed. Reg. Date: _____

Date Due: 5/24/84 — 6/9/84

Action: ACCEPT

RETURN 5-23-84

REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria Return

Reviewer Groves

Discipline Historic

Date 5/23/84

see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: technical corrections cited below
 substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Condition | Check one | Check one |
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered | <input type="checkbox"/> original site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> altered | <input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | |

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

X 8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

the statement discusses the importance of the auditorium as a meeting & entertainment place - should "social/humanitarian" be checked?

Specific dates Builder/Architect Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

Please clarify the period of significance for the school, particularly as it relates to the areas of significance. For how long was this the largest high school in the city? During what period was the auditorium a social & cultural focus for the city?

If the period of significance is perceived as extending beyond 1934, exceptional significance must be demonstrated.

Please also specify which portions of the building are considered contributing and which non-contributing to significance.

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name _____
UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state ___ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed Beth Giovenna Date 5/23/89 Phone: _____

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Lubbock High School
Lubbock County
TEXAS

Substantive Review

Working No. 4/25/84
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/2/86
Date Due: 5/18/85
Action: ACCEPT 5-1-85
 RETURN
 REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

of later additions, case is made for ^{only} 1948 addition to Southeast as contributing. It is executed in same style and detailing as main (1931) building and certainly was built during period of school's

Recom./Criteria Accept A+C
Reviewer L McCulland
Discipline Arch. Hist
Date 5/1/85
 see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: technical corrections cited below
 substantive reasons discussed below

role as primary local focus of secondary education. The 1948 addition has become an integral part of school's design and role in city's education which has been exceptional from its construction in 1931 to 1950s.

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category

Ownership
Public Acquisition

Status
Accessible

Present Use

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition

- excellent
- good
- fair
- deteriorated
- ruins
- unexposed

Check one

- unaltered
- altered

Check one

- original site
- moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____
Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name _____
UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



Lubbock High School
2004 19th Street
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

Photo: late 1970s, photographer unknown; copy on file,
Lubbock High School.

View of school from the air, looking north-by-northeast

Photo 1 of 20



34. Lubbock High School Under Construction in 1931.

Lubbock High School
2004 19th Street
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

Photographer: Unknown; ca. 1931; negative on file,
City of Lubbock Planning Department

View of school under construction, original building
(1930-31), looking northeast.

Photo 2 of 20



3

Lubbock High School
2004 19th Street
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

Photo: by Sally Abbe, December 7, 1983; negative on
file at City of Lubbock Planning Department

View of original building (1930-31), looking north

Photo 3 of 20



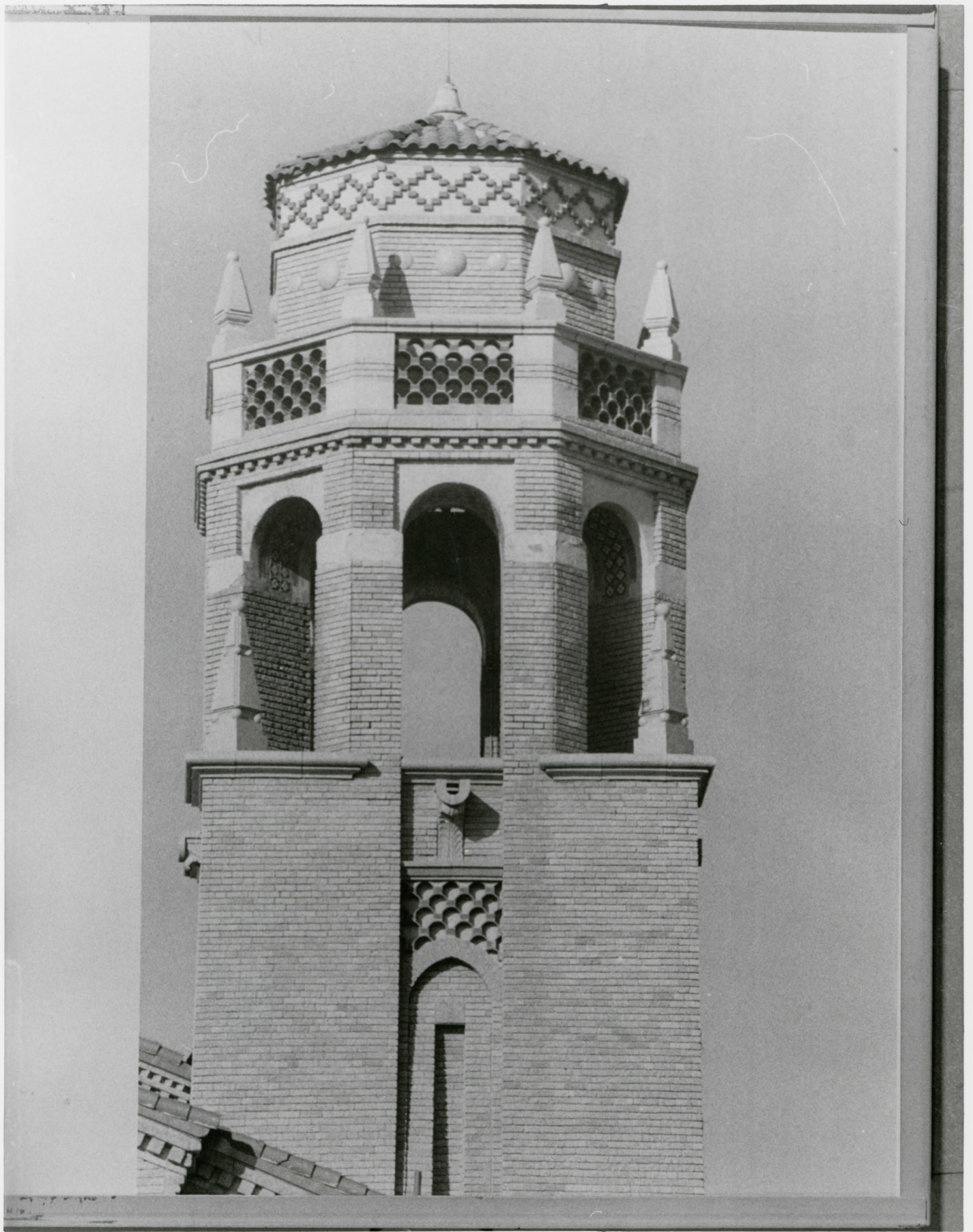
1918-1919

Lubbock High School
2004 19th Street
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

Photo: Willard B. Robinson, November 29, 1983; neg.
on file, City of Lubbock Planning Department

View of auditorium front facade and campanile,
facing northwest from 19th Street

Photo 4 of 20



Lubbock High School
2004 19th Street
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

Photo: by Sally Abbe, December 7, 1983; neg. on file
at City of Lubbock Planning Department

Close-up of campanile, original building

Photo 5 of 20



LIBBY
HIGH
SCHOOL

Lubbock High School
Lubbock, Texas
Lubbock High School
2004 19th Street
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

Photo: Willard B. Robinson, November 29, 1983; neg.
on file City of Lubbock Planning Department

View of main entrance, auditorium. Facing northwest
from 19th Street

Photo 6 of 20



Lubbock High School
2004 19th Street
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

Photo: Sally Abbe, December 7, 1983; neg. on file
at City of Lubbock Planning Department.

View of 1964 administrative offices addition,
looking north from 19th Street

Photo 7 of 20

4



Lubbock High School
2004 19th Street
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

Photographer unknown, date unknown, neg. on file
at City of Lubbock Planning Department.

View of outdoor stage, original building, before
construction of administration building
(photo probably 1930s or 1940s)

Photo 8 of 20



Lubbock High School
2004 19th Street
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

Photo: Sally Abbe, December 7, 1983; neg. on file
at City of Lubbock Planning Department.

View of 1960 addition, looking north from
Nineteenth Street.

Photo 9 of 20



Lubbock High School
2004 19th Street
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

Photo: Sally Abbe, December 7, 1983; neg. on file
at City of Lubbock Planning Department.

View of rear (north side) of original building
gymnasium at left.

Photo 10 of 20



Lubbock High School
Lubbock, Texas
Lubbock High School
2004 19th Street
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

Photo: Willard B. Robinson, November 29, 1983; neg.
on file City of Lubbock Planning Department

View: northwest entrance to original building,
facing southeast. Original gymnasium at
left of photo.

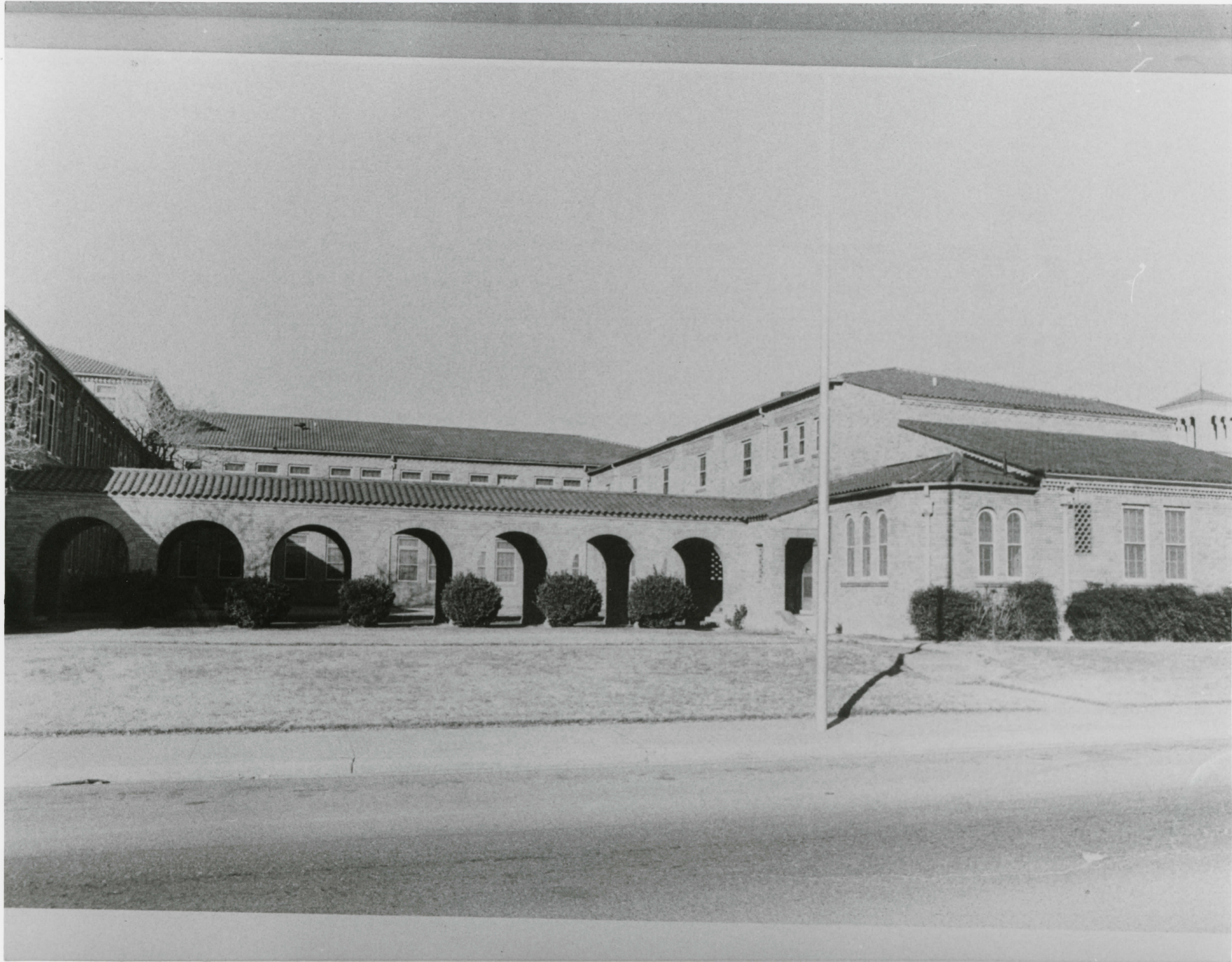
Photo 11 of 20



Lubbock High School
2004 19th Street
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

Photo: Sally Abbe, December 7, 1983; neg. on file
at City of Lubbock Planning Department.

View of 1948 addition, looking west from Avenue T
Photo 12 of 20



Lubbock High School
2004 19th Street
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

Photo: Sally Abbe, December 7, 1983; neg. on file
at City of Lubbock Planning Department.

View of 1948 addition looking north from 19th Street

Photo 13 of 20

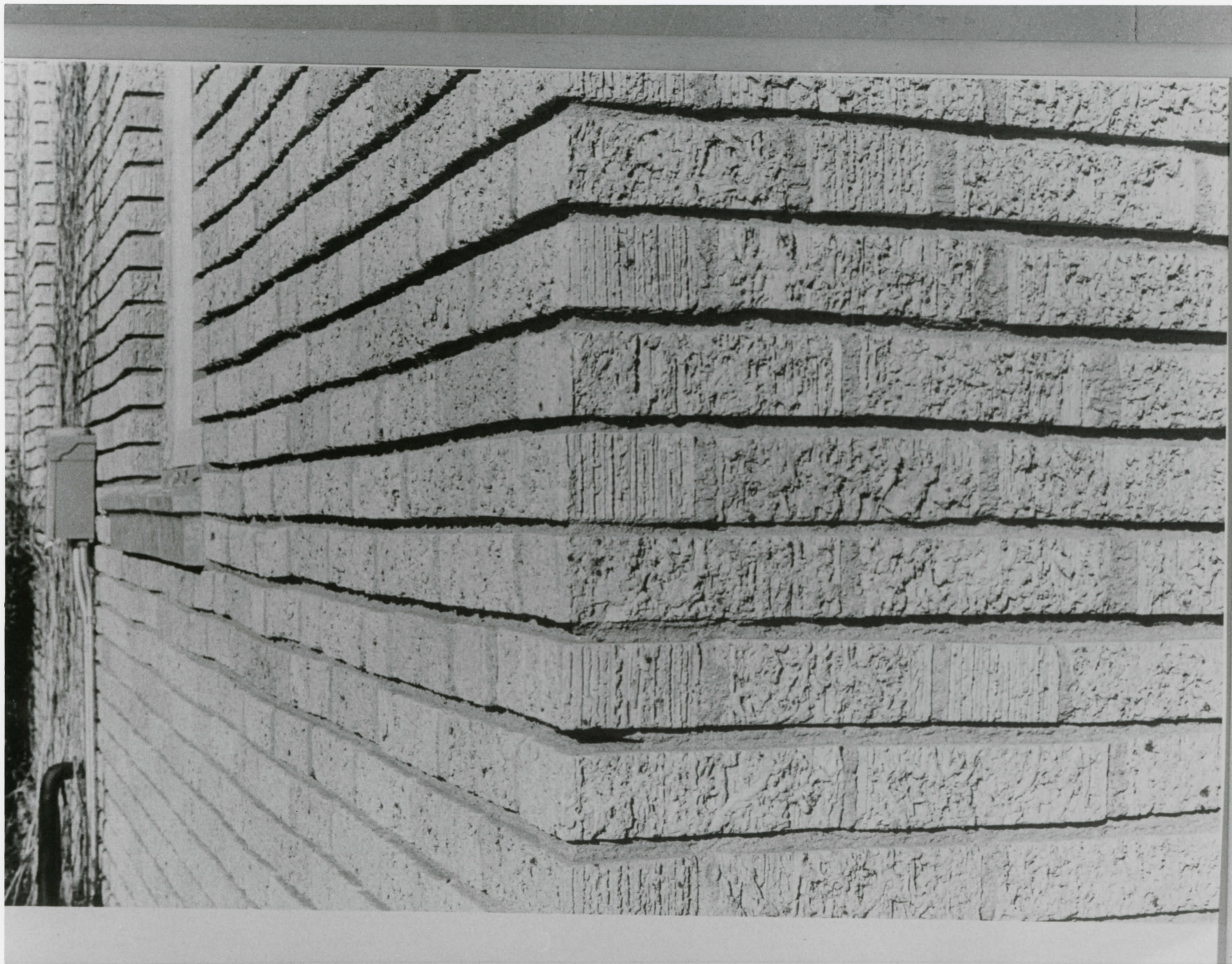


Lubbock High School
2004 19th Street
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

Photo: Willard B. Robinson, November 29, 1983; neg.
on file City of Lubbock Planning Department

View of interior courtyard, original building.

Photo 14 of 20



Lubbock High School
2004 19th Street
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

Photo: Sally Abbe, December 7, 1983; neg. on file
at City of Lubbock Planning Department.

Close-up view of exterior brick wall

Photo 15 of 20

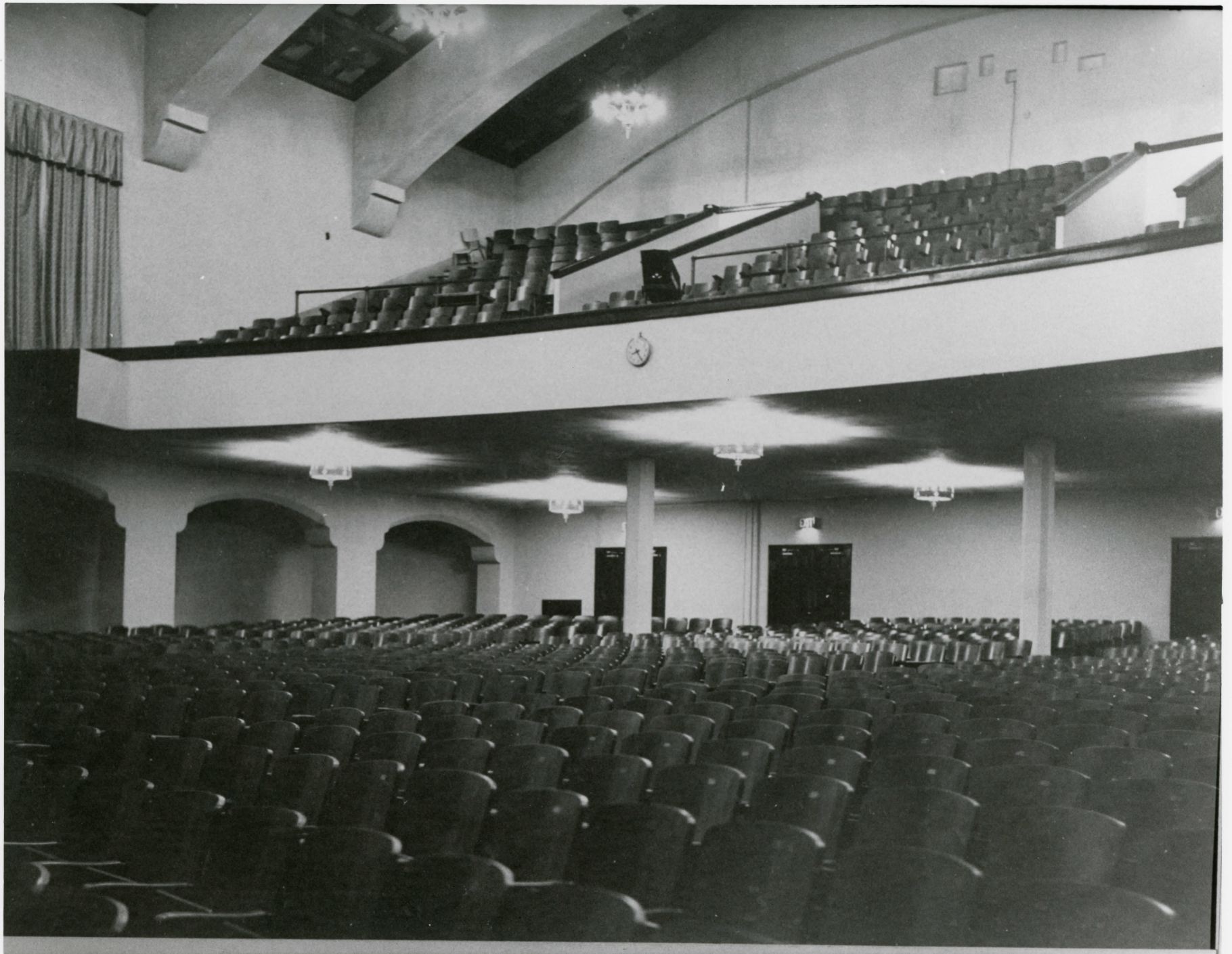


Lubbock High School
2004 19th Street
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

Photo: Willard B. Robinson, November 29, 1983; neg.
on file City of Lubbock Planning Department

View of auditorium foyer, looking east.

Photo 16 of 20



Lubbock High School
2004 19th Street
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

Photo: Willard B. Robinson, November 29, 1983; neg.
on file City of Lubbock Planning Department

Interior of Auditorium, original building from west
side aisle looking southeast to balcony

Photo 17 of 20



Lubbock High School
Lubbock, Texas

Lubbock High School
2004 19th Street
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

Photo: Willard B. Robinson, November 29, 1983; neg.
on file City of Lubbock Planning Department

View of typical hallway, original building.

Photo 18 of 20

18 of 20



Lubbock High School
2004 19th Street
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

Photo: Willard B. Robinson, November 29, 1983; neg.
on file City of Lubbock Planning Department

Typical water fountain niche, original building

Photo 19 of 20



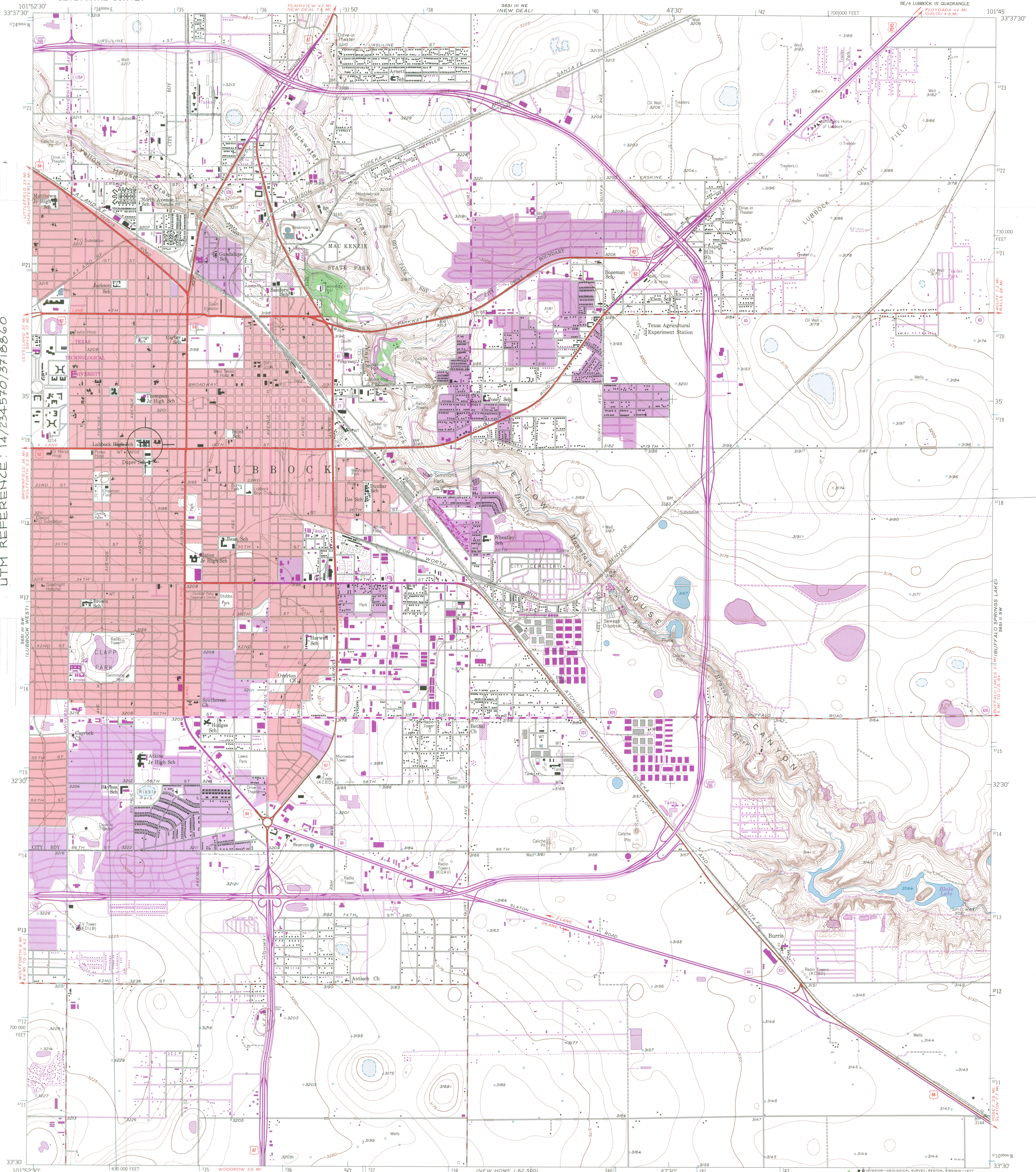
Lubbock High School
2004 19th Street
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas

Photo: Willard B. Robinson, November 29, 1983; neg.
on file City of Lubbock Planning Department

Detail of corbel block and beams, auditorium foyer.

Photo 20 of 20

20



LUBBOCK HIGH SCHOOL
2004 19TH STREET
LUBBOCK, LUBBOCK CO., TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 14/234570/3718860

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

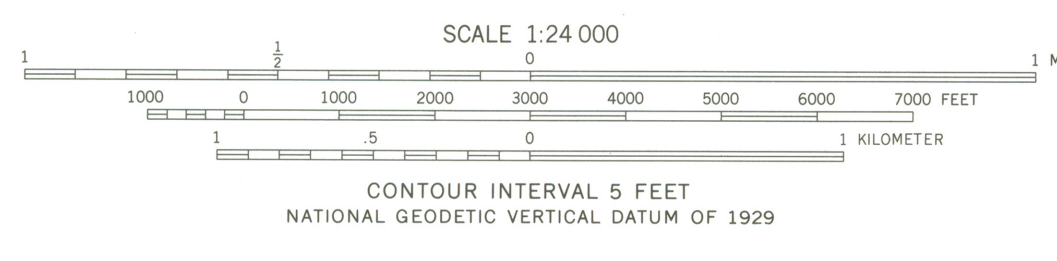
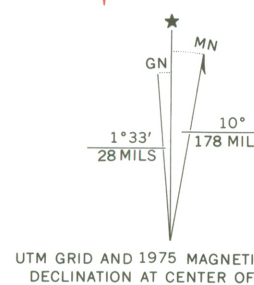
Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1954. Topography from planetable surveys 1957

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system,
north central zone

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 14, shown in blue

Red tint indicates area in which only
landmark buildings are shown

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1970 and 1975. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

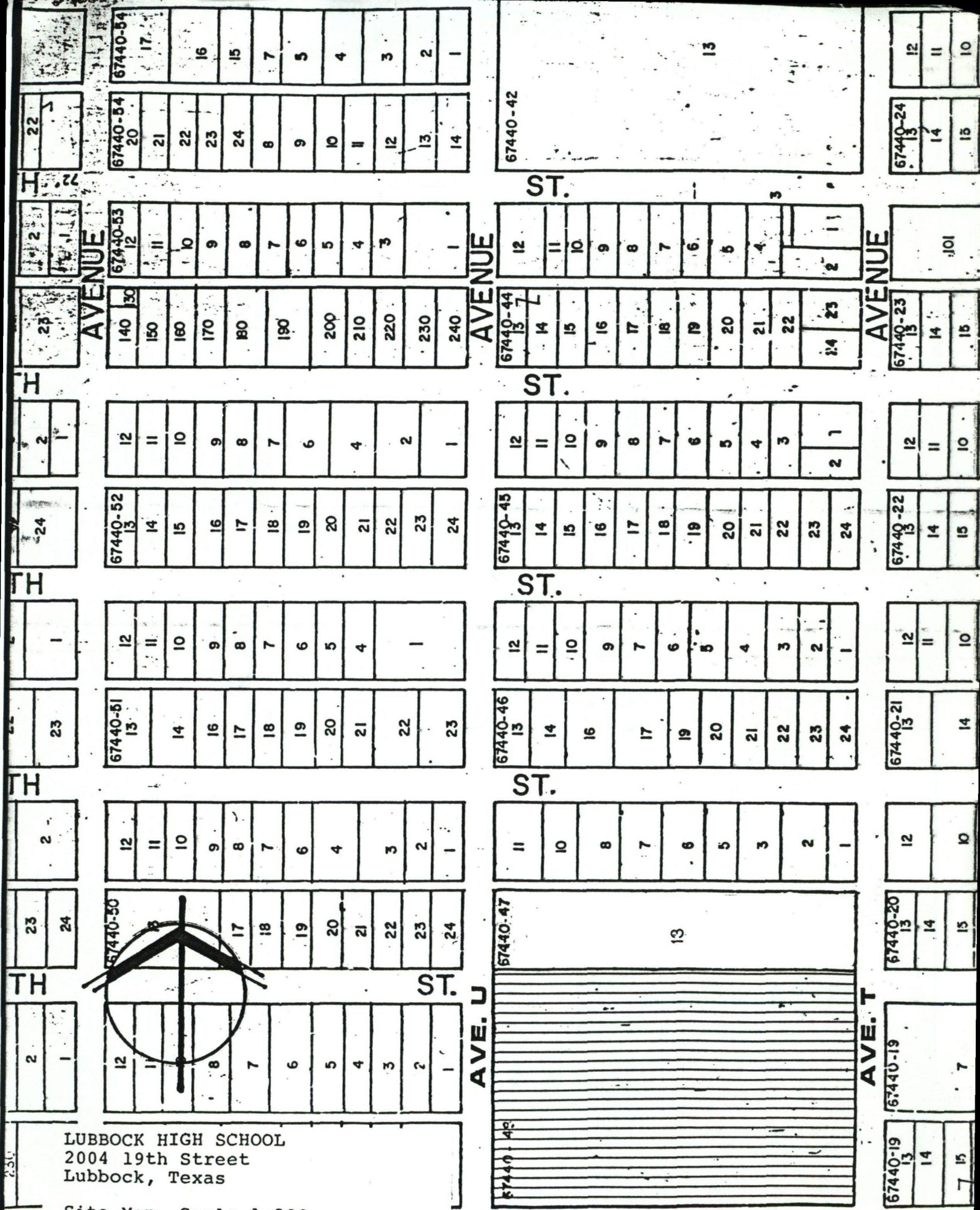


ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

LUBBOCK EAST, TEX.
SE/4 LUBBOCK 15' QUADRANGLE
N3330—W10145/7.5
1957
PHOTOREVISED 1970 AND 1975
AMS 5651 III SE—SERIES V882

3301-321

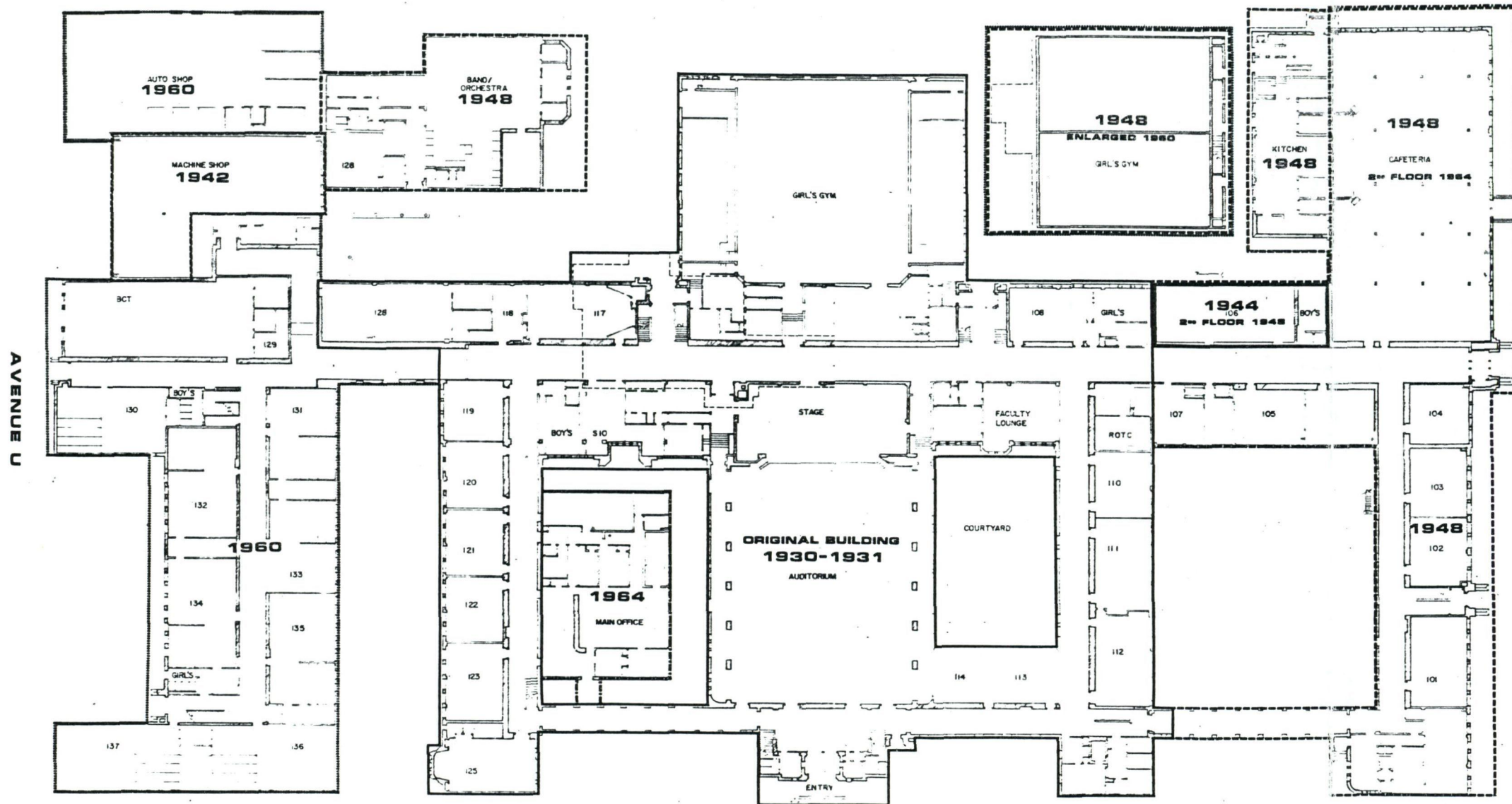


LUBBOCK HIGH SCHOOL
 2004 19th Street
 Lubbock, Texas

Site Map Scale 1:200

2004 19TH ST.

EIGHTEENTH STREET (CLOSED)



LEGEND

—	1930-1931
- - -	1942
· · ·	1944
- · -	1948
- - - -	1960
- - - -	1964

AVENUE U

AVENUE T

FIRST FLOOR PLAN PAGE 1 OF 2
 SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0" NORTH

FIRST FLOOR PLAN PAGE 2 OF 2
 SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0" NORTH

NINETEENTH STREET

DRAWN BY B. NEBHUT

MEASURED DRAWINGS OF LUBBOCK HIGH SCHOOL