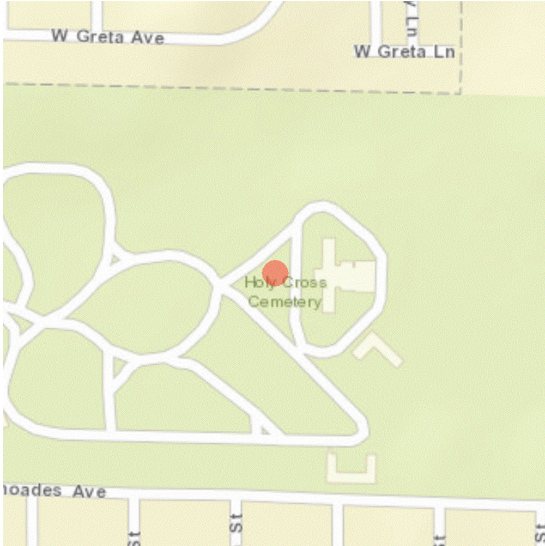


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Holy Cross Mausoleum and Chapel

Property ID: 709821

Location



Address: 7200 N Wall Street Spokane

Geographic Areas: Spokane Certified Local Government, Spokane County, T26R43E30, SPOKANE NW Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1969	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Carkin & Sherman

Historic Property Report

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Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2016-12-08751, , Spokane Mid-20th Century Modern Survey 2016	4/16/2017		

Photos



Entry to mausoleum and chapel



West facade



West entry facade



Mausoleum at entry plaza, north side

Historic Property Report

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Plaque at entry to chapel



Mausoleum, typical



South facade, west end



North facade, east end



East (rear) facade



South facade



Rear entry, north facade



Mausoleums at north wing



Mausoleums at north wing



North facade, west end



North facade



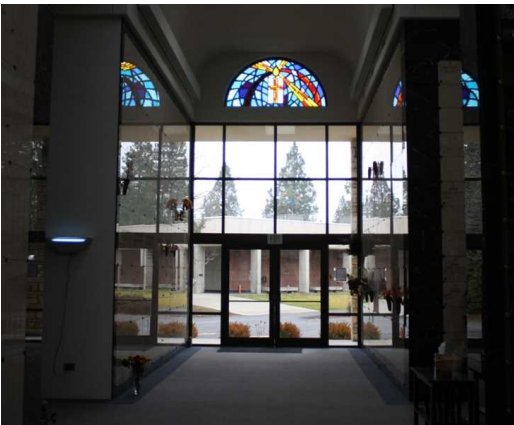
North facade, center



Stained glass windows above chapel



Interior niche



Rear entry, north side



North facade, east end



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Inventory Details - 4/16/2017

Common name: Holy Cross Mausoleum and Chapel

Date recorded: 4/16/2017

Field Recorder: Diana Painter

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Stone - Ashlar/Cut
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	T-Shape

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Significance narrative: The Holy Cross Cemetery was established in February 1931 by Bishop Charles D. White. It replaced another local cemetery, which was founded through an 1888 agreement with Father Francis Cataldo as the area's official Catholic burial ground. Historically, each parish had its own cemetery located in and around its church building. However, as Spokane grew, Holy Cross Cemetery was created to serve as the diocesan cemetery for all Spokane-based parishes.

The Holy Cross Cemetery and Mausoleum is one of three Catholic cemeteries in the Spokane area, but is by far the largest, at close to 77 acres. A 20-acre cemetery, Queen of Peace Cemetery and Funeral Service, is located at 6910 S Ben Burr Road on Spokane's South Hill, adjacent to the Immaculate Heart Retreat Center. The St. Joseph Cemetery and Funeral Center is located at 17825 E Trent Avenue in the Spokane Valley, east of downtown Spokane. It became a part of the Catholic Cemeteries of Spokane in 1992, and includes at a 50-acre cemetery. The original St. Joseph Church was completed in 1892, but burned down in 1928. The current church at St. Joseph's was erected in 1929 (Catholic Cemetery and Funeral Services, <http://www.cfcspokane.org/locations/holy-cross-cemetery-funeral-center-fd683/>).

Architectural Context. The Holy Cross Mausoleum and Chapel is designed in the New



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Formalist style, which emerged in the 1960s and is most often seen in public or civic and commercial architecture. New Formalism, also called Neo-Formalism, applies the formal geometries of classicism in new forms, materials, and decorative expressions. Buildings designed in this style often display simple volumes on a raised base, one story or more in height. Formal rhythms are applied with colonnades and pilasters, as seen in the arcades of this building. Alternatively, applied decoration may be seen in the form of patterned screens or grills. Either form may incorporate geometries that express an overall pattern, akin to an egg crate. The plastic qualities of concrete are often expressed.

Examples of New Formalist buildings in Spokane include the Parkade and the Federal Building. One way in which the Holy Cross Mausoleum and Chapel departs from the New Formalist style is its functionalist expression. The interior functions of the mausoleum and chapel are expressed on the exterior of the building in discreet forms. Examples include the rounded forms of the niches, visible on the exterior, and the raised roofs that allow exterior light to come through the stained glass windows, which in turn enhances the chapel and niches. In contrast, most classical and neo-classical buildings, which the New Formalism style expresses in modern form, often sacrifice the expression of interior functions to the overall exterior form and symmetry of the building. Additional ways in which this building departs from many buildings built in the New Formalist style is in its use of stone cladding. The pale color of the stone, however, is consistent with the style.

Architects Carkin & Sherman. John Warren Carkin was born April 10, 1922 in Medford, Oregon. The family relocated to Salem in 1929. Following graduation from Salem High School and a stint at Willamette University, Warren enrolled in the University Of Oregon School Of Architecture. As happened to many of his generation, however, his studies were interrupted by World War II. Warren volunteered for the Army in 1943, serving in England and France, where he was wounded. He married Betty Jean Hillstrom in 1947; the two moved to Portland in 1951, where Warren completed his apprentice work and received his architectural license. In 1958, the family moved back to Salem, where Warren began his architectural practice. During his 31 years of practice, the firm designed more than 40 buildings and 50 remodels around Salem, including the master plan for Chemeketa Community College and numerous buildings on campus, renovation of the Oregon State Capitol, the U.S. Post Office on 25th Street, McKay High School, a renovation of Governor Mark Hatfield's residence, the J. C. Penney skybridge, and a renovation at the Oregon State Penitentiary for fire and riot safety. Carkin died September 17, 2015, in Salem, at the age of 93.

Robert Stewart Sherman was born in Brookings, South Dakota on November 8, 1938. He was awarded a bachelor's degree in architecture by the University of Oregon in 1964. He was a partner in the firm of Carkin & Sherman, Architects & Planners, at the time that the Holy Cross Mausoleum and Chapel was designed and constructed. Sherman later practiced architecture in Las Vegas, Nevada as Sherman Architecture.

Physical description:

Location and Setting. Holy Cross Cemetery and Mausoleum is located at 7200 N Wall Street in the Town and Country area of north Spokane. It extends from N Division Street on the east, one of Spokane's primary north-south arterials, to N Wall Street on the west. Additional major arterials in the vicinity include east-west W Francis Avenue, four blocks to the south, and N Country Homes Blvd, also to the west. The block within which the cemetery is located is bounded by W Rhoades Avenue to the south; the back of the commercial parcels facing east onto N Division Street to the east; the back of the residential parcels facing north onto W Greta Avenue to the north; and N Wall Street to the west. Linwood Elementary School and St David's Episcopal Church is to the immediate west, on the west side of N Wall Street. Several commercial businesses are

located to the immediate east, west of N Division Street. Costco and the Costco parking lot are to the immediate north, at the northeast corner of the cemetery. Mid-twentieth century residential neighborhoods surround the cemetery on the north, west and south sides. Within the cemetery grounds is a maintenance shop, a 2013 funeral home, a secondary mausoleum in the Brutalist style, and the main mausoleum and chapel. In the southeast corner of the property, accessed from W Rhoades Avenue, is Hospice House of Spokane.

About two-thirds of the cemetery's 77 acres are in use. The cemetery itself represents the picturesque style of cemetery design, with its curvilinear drives and naturalistic landscaping. Although the cemetery's topography is relatively flat, the mausoleum and chapel itself is on a slight rise. The cemetery's drives depart from the picturesque style that characterizes most of the cemetery and adapt a symmetrical expression before a monument that is placed about 150' in front of the mausoleum and chapel. This is a portrayal of Christ on the Cross and two other figures. The monument is slightly offset, allowing for a direct view of the front of the chapel from this point, where four drives come together. Here one can turn left or right (northwest or northeast) to approach the mausoleum and chapel. A drive crosses in front of the building, parallel to the long face of the structure, which faces west, overlooking the cemetery. Beyond the face of the buildings, two drives curve around each end to access parking areas to the north and south of the structure, hidden behind the mausoleum's north and south wings. The area behind the mausoleum and chapel, between the cemetery and the businesses that are east of N Division Street, is undeveloped.

Materials. The Holy Cross Mausoleum and Chapel is a concrete building finished in white limestone in a random ashlar pattern, with stucco-finished panels, pink-toned granite, stained glass panels, and somewhat abstract statuary throughout. Landscape beds are composed of finished concrete and rubble basalt. The foundation is concrete and the roof is built-up asphalt. Windows and doors are dark, anodized aluminum.

Massing and design. Holy Cross Mausoleum and Chapel is a complex building that appears to have been built in at least two stages. The building is symmetrical, with the north side a mirror image of the south side. The chapel is located at the core of the building, with the primary outdoor mausoleums located in the north and south wings that extend from the entry plaza level of the building. The one-story building has a flat roof and a raised central portion over the chapel, which contains eight round-arched stained glass panels, four facing east and four facing west. Six additional stained glass windows are located on the building. Two face north and south, above interior niches across from the chapel. Two face east, above interior niches that mark the end of the east-west passageways behind the chapel. And two mark the north and south rear entries to the building. In the north and south-facing niches are sculptures representing Gethsemane and the Crucifixion. The shape of the stained glass panels reflects the barrel arches on the interior of the chapel, which are oriented east and west. Barrel arches also cover the east-west passageways that extend east of the chapel and contain additional mausoleum space. In the heart of the chapel is another figure of Christ that is mounted on a wall below the stained glass windows, and is dramatically lit from below.

The covered entry plaza is centrally located. In the center is a small raised planting bed from which rises a tall, three-legged armature through an opening in the plaza ceiling. Suspended near the top of the armature is an abstract figure of Christ, representing the Resurrection. The three legs of the concrete armature are rectangular in cross section and taper as they rise, curving and joining at the top. The sculpture is suspended within

this armature with steel cables. Character-defining features of the building include its overall symmetry; the limestone-clad walls and columns that form arcades throughout the building and shelter the outdoor mausoleums; flat roofs throughout finished in parapets at the raised portions, and narrow eaves on the arcaded portions; and curved features that express the interior niches. Another feature of the building is its layered rooflines, which are finished in dark metal coping that contrasts with the pale stucco and stone finishes of the building. The New Formalist building was designed by architects Carkin & Sherman out of Salem, Oregon. Ground was broken in 1967 and the building was dedicated in 1969.

Front (west) façade. The entry to the Holy Cross Mausoleum and Chapel begins at a broad plaza that is at grade, with a centered planter of basalt rock, flanked symmetrically by a low granite mausoleum wall, followed by a low concrete planter. Beyond this is a second concrete plaza, accessed via two concrete steps. Centered in this plaza is the sculpture described earlier. In the planting bed that provides the base for the sculpture is a brass plaque mounted on a raised concrete pad that names the people that were instrumental in building the mausoleum and chapel. There is also a cross here that is about eight feet high. This plaza is covered by an extension of the flat roof of the building, supported by four limestone-clad columns. The plaza is partially enclosed by limestone and granite mausoleums that project forward from the building entry in this location; the back wall of the plaza is also clad in limestone. The entry itself is composed of double entry doors with full-height glass in a dark, anodized aluminum frame. The doors are surmounted by a tall transom window. Broad sidelights extend to the top of the transom, followed by two stucco-finished panels. Behind the mausoleums within the plaza are passageways to the left and right that access the outdoor mausoleums that extend north and south of the primary building. Here the covered walkway transitions to the broad arcades from which the outdoor mausoleums are accessed. The limestone-clad columns are rectangular in plan, the floor of this area is concrete, the ceilings are flat and unembellished, but for downlights, and walls are finished in limestone, with the exception of the mausoleums, which are finished in pink-toned polished granite. Above the entry plaza the projecting form of the chapel is visible, with its four stained glass windows in arch-shaped openings.

North side façade. Visible on the west side of this façade is the entry plaza to the building. This is followed by a view of the endwall of the mausoleums and arcades north of the main building. Adjacent to the east arcade is a side entry to the chapel, which is made up of a double door of full-height glass surmounted by a broad transom window. This is followed by a complex form composed in part of a rounded projection attached to a rectilinear wall, which expresses a niche and contains a sculpture on the building interior. To the left of the projection is a narrow stained glass window. Above this projection is a cubic form that contains a stained glass window within an arched opening, with a flat roof. This is attached to the raised roof of the chapel. This is followed by a shallow projection that expresses the shape of a small support space on the interior of the building. On the rear of this facade is an arcade fronting a mausoleum. The roof here is supported by four limestone-clad columns. The concrete walkway here, which accesses the mausoleum wall, is raised slightly, due to the slope of the site in this location. A rear entry door is located on the east end of this façade. It is a window wall composed of a double entry door flanked by two, two-over-two-light windows, above which is a tall transom of eight-over-eight lights. This is surmounted by another projecting roof form that contains a stained glass window in an arch-shaped opening.

East (rear) façade. The rear of the Holy Cross Mausoleum and Chapel is relatively plain,



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with no openings. It is finished in stucco. Two rounded projections reflect the niches at the end of the aisles on the interior of the building. Above these projections are stained glass windows arched in a separate penthouse on the roof. Visible to each side are the arcades on the north and south sides of the building.

South side façade. The south side façade of the building is a mirror image of the north side. In the foreground of the views of both north and south facades are the curved, asphalt-finished drives and concrete sidewalks that access the rear of the chapel. To the east of the sidewalks are small parking areas. The sidewalk is lined with pedestrian lights that are composed of a simple, round globe on an unembellished support.

Changes over time. The Holy Cross Mausoleum and Chapel appears to have been built in two stages, judging by the roof design. The core chapel, entry plaza and two short aisles with mausoleums behind the chapel appear to be the original portion of the building. The later portions appear to be the north and south wings that contain more mausoleum space, and an extension of the central mausoleums behind the chapel to the east that contain both interior and exterior mausoleums.

Landscape and site design. The landscaping immediately around the mausoleum and chapel enhances the symmetry of the site and make its circulation pattern more legible. Lining the curvilinear drives that encircle the building to the north and south are rows of trees that outline the circular lawn located to the north and south of the north and south wings. In addition to the concrete walkways and planters that compose the first entry plaza to the building are curved, asphalt walkways that access the north and south wings. These walkways continue on the east side of the entry to the north and south wings, and join the curved access roads behind the building. To the north and south of the building on the east side are small parking areas. The rear of the building is screened with mature trees. The area to the north and east of the building and building site is undeveloped. It displays native landscaping, which consists primarily of pine trees in grassy fields.

Bibliography:

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"Holy Cross Cemetery and Funeral Center," Catholic Cemetery and Funeral Services,
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"J. Warren Carkin," (obit), Salem Statesman Journal, September 27, 2015.