

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination

*Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office, City Hall, Third Floor
808 Spokane Falls Boulevard, Spokane, Washington 99201-3337*

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Lewis and Clark High School
And/Or Common Name: LC High School

2. Location

Street & Number: 521 West Fourth Avenue
City, State, Zip Code: Spokane, WA 99204
Parcel Number: 35191.4002

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> residential
<input type="checkbox"/> object	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes, restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes, unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other

4. Owner of Property

Name: Spokane School District #81
Street & Number: 200 North Bernard Street
City, State, Zip Code: Spokane, WA 99201
Telephone Number/E-mail: Mark Anderson – 509-354-5900 (contact)

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds	Spokane County Courthouse
Street Number:	1116 West Broadway
City, State, Zip Code:	Spokane, WA 99260
County:	Spokane

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title: Lewis & Clark High School
Date: 11/30/2001
Federal ☒ State ☐ County ☐ Local ☐
Depository for Survey Records: Spokane Historic Preservation Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(see nomination, section 8)

Condition

- ☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair
☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check One

- ☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check One

- ☒ original site
☐ moved & date _____

Narrative statement of description is found on one or more continuation sheets.

8. Spokane Register Criteria and Statement of Significance

Applicable Spokane Register of Historic Places Categories: Mark "x" on one or more for the categories that qualify the property for the Spokane Register listing:

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

Narrative statement of significance is found on one or more continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography is found on one or more continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approximately two acres

Verbal Boundary Description:

Verbal Boundary Justification: The nominated property is within the block bounded by Fourth Avenue on the north, vacated Howard Street on the west, Fifth Avenue on the south, and Stevens Street on the east.

11. Form Prepared By

Name and Title: Jim Kolva

Organization: Jim Kolva Associates LLC

Street, City, State, Zip Code: 115 South Adams Street, Spokane, WA 99201

Telephone Number: 509-458-5517

E-mail Address: jim@jimkolvaassociates.com

Date Final Nomination Heard : July 21, 2021

12. Additional Documentation

Map:

Photographs:

13. Signature of Owner(s)

13. Signature of Owner(s)

Greg Forsyth

14. For Official Use Only:

Date nomination application filed: June 30, 2021

Date of Landmarks Commission Hearing: July 21, 2021

Landmarks Commission decision: Approved

Date of City Council hearing: August 16, 2021

I hereby certify that this property has been listed in the Spokane Register of Historic Places based upon the action of the Spokane City Council as set forth above.

Megan Duvall
Megan Duvall
City/County Historic Preservation Officer
City/County Historic Preservation Office
Third Floor – City Hall
808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd.
Spokane, WA 99201

8/26/21
Date

Attest:

Approved as to form:

Lini Ziffert
City Clerk

Michael J. Pearson
Assistant City Attorney

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Description -Summary

Fronting Fourth Avenue, the 1912 four-story red brick and crème terra cotta Collegiate Gothic style building presents a stately visage as it dominates the views along the street. The building is constructed of load-bearing unreinforced brick with a steel and concrete interior structure. Crisply articulated and lavishly detailed, the central clock tower immediately draws attention as it steps above the terra cotta capped parapet wall. At the base of the tower, the main entry is framed by an elaborate gothic arch ensemble that encompasses three stories and terminates at a blind arcade marking the top of the third story. The arcade supports a cornice course and three sculpted terra cotta gargoyles reaching to the crowning pediment that frames a wrought iron clock face. The front façade is symmetrical and composed of the centered main entry tower, flanked on each side by two buttress-defined bays that extend to the projecting square corners that anchor the ends of the façade. Within each of the bays and the corners are four bands, each containing five double-hung windows that present a strong horizontal component to balance the verticality of the tower, buttresses, and corners. A flat roof is behind the crenelated terra cotta parapet cap.

In spite of additions to the east and west sides, the building retains a high degree of architectural integrity in its original location, design, materials, workmanship, character, and association with its continued use as a public high school. The original north (front) and south facades appear virtually the same as originally constructed. The 2001 east addition replaced the separate but adjacent historic Administration Building by being attached to and covering the majority of the historic east façade. The 2020 west addition is a separate wing attached by a two-story glass panel corridor that connects to the northern entry of the west façade, the only point at which the addition touches the historic west façade.

Context and Site

The area in which the historic Lewis and Clark High School is sited is on the lower slopes of Spokane's South Hill just south of the downtown business core. Large-scale buildings and structures surround the historic campus, including Deaconess Medical Center west of Wall Street, the Cooper-George (1942, SRHP) high rise apartment building at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Wall Street, a five-story medical office building (2004) to the south between Wall and Howard streets, and three 1910-1912 apartment buildings along the south side of Fifth Avenue between Howard and Stevens Streets. The Knickerbocker Apartments (1911, NRHP, SRHP) occupies the southeast corner of Howard and Fifth Avenue. Adjacent to the east is the Fifth Avenue Flats (1910, SRHP), a parking lot, and the former Plaza Hotel/Avon Hotel (ca. 1910), three-story brick, on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Stevens Street. The Lewis and Clark campus reaches across via a skywalk to the east side of Stevens Street and the 2001 fieldhouse addition and playfield. The elevated concrete viaduct of the 1960s Interstate 90, with parking beneath, occupies the entire the north side of the campus and obscures views of the high school from the downtown area; indeed, the building does not come to view until one emerges from beneath the I-90 viaduct at Fourth Avenue at either Stevens or Wall streets (except for the terra cotta framed clock face).

The historic Lewis and Clark High School campus is bounded by Fourth Avenue on the north, Wall Street on the west (the vacated Howard Street, that once split the campus, forms the west

boundary of the historic building), Fifth Avenue on the south, and Stevens Street on the east. The Lewis and Clark campus, expanded and modified in 2001, covers a greater area than the historic classroom building. Additionally, a new building addition with classrooms, kitchen and cafeteria was recently constructed in 2020 west of the historic building on the western half of the campus (location of the former Squinty Hunter Field House that was razed in the 2001 expansion project).

In the 2001 expansion, a classroom addition that replaced the historic administration building was built on the east side of the 1912 building. Additionally, an overhead skywalk that connected to the original building's northeast corner above the historic entry, was built across Stevens Street to connect a new fieldhouse that was built across Stevens Street to the east. This building occupies the block south of Fourth Avenue between Stevens Street and Washington Street, the eastern campus boundary. A new grass turf play field was also constructed on the remainder of the block, with Fifth Avenue as the southern boundary. Additionally, approximately the western 3/4s of the block to the south, bounded by Stevens, Washington, Fifth and Sixth was acquired by the school district and developed as an athletic field.

The site of the original high school is a 300-foot-square block that was bounded on the west by the now-vacated Howard Street, south by Fifth Avenue, east by Stevens Street and north by Fourth Avenue. The broad front steps ascend in three landings from Fourth Avenue to the front door of the school. The contour of the site itself elevates the building creating an imposing edifice that commands attention. Red brick provides the field into which terra cotta elements have been embedded to create a rich and inviting façade. Rising from the terra cotta ground floor base, the façade becomes red brick with terra cotta water tables, sill courses, quoins, drip moldings, square panels, rosettes, crenels, coping, and finials.

The footprint of the historic Lewis and Clark is essentially a rectangle with projecting bays at the corners and the front clock tower and main entry. The east façade of the northeast corner has a more pronounced projection than those of the other corners. The roof is flat and covered with an elastomeric fabric and penetrated by two rectangular light wells and various HVAC equipment. The symmetrical 2001 addition fills in the east side and projects about 52 feet from the east façade of the historic building.

The landscaped site is generally flat but slopes down to the northwest from an elevation of 1964 feet in the southeast corner to 1932 feet in the northwest corner. A concrete and stone retaining wall that wraps the southeast corner and the rusticated basalt wall fronting along the north facade reduces the ground slope. Also, the basement is below grade in a well, along the south side and at grade along the north side. A concrete walkway along the Howard Street alignment declines with slope and steps from 1946 feet to 1934 feet, over a distance of 300 feet.

The front and portions of the rear retaining walls date back to the original South Central high school that burned in 1910. Beginning at the northeast corner of the campus are two granite gateposts with pyramidal-shaped sandstone caps. From the westerly gate post the mortared, rusticated basalt wall capped with a sandstone coping extends west to the centered main entry of the building, opens, and continues to the northwest corner.

The original fountain, donated by the class of 1910 just before the fire which razed the building has been placed in the courtyard area at the juncture of the cafeteria and corridor to the historic classroom building. A circular granite bowl about eight feet in diameter, the fountain has a central water spout and is supported by a round granite pedestal. (**"In defiance of all the havoc near it, the new fountain placed on the school grounds by the graduating class that left the school this month, continued spouting the little stream of water that fell in a spray in the huge granite bowl."** - *Spokane Chronicle*, June 21, 1910)

Description of the Historic Lewis and Clark High School Building

The front (north) façade of the classroom building sits back about forty feet from the low granite wall that edges the campus boundary. On a low embankment, the red brick building rests upon a granite and white terra cotta base from which it rises three stories. Because of the site's slope, the granite foundation and terra cotta basement are fully exposed along the north side to create a four-story façade, although, the basement floor is slightly below the landscaped grade and the granite base course functions as the sill for the window assembly. The composition of material and form exhibited on the north façade are carried through on the east, south and west facades. Projecting about 18 inches beyond the façade plane, is the granite foundation composed of large hewn rusticated blocks and a cut honed granite base from which the white terra cotta basement wall rises. Both courses are beveled and act as dripstones to divert water from the building wall.

The front façade is symmetrical and composed of the centered main entry/clock tower, flanked on each side by classroom wings composed of two window bay segments anchored on each end by projecting square corners. The two



1. North facade, Lewis and Clark High School

middle window bays are recessed relative to the central tower and end wings. The middle window bays of each of the wings are divided by flat brick piers, suggesting gothic buttresses.

Approached by a broad straight run of twenty-three steps and three landings (bottom two runs are concrete, top run is granite), the main entry and central tower present an imposing portal at which to enter the hallowed halls of education. Landing about midway between the ground-basement floor and the first floor, the entry opens to a vestibule within the building that continues via more steps to the first (main) floor.

The central entry tower is an elaborate composition of creme terra cotta and red brick, festooned by terra cotta gargoyles and topped with a clock tower. The tower projects about ten feet from the façade plane and is composed of a pair of brick buttresses that flank and frame each side of the lavishly-detailed crème terra cotta field that rises from granite footings of the landing to the crown of the stepped pediment. A pointed arch of colossal order rises three stories to frame the entry, and the triple window arrays of the second and third floors. The arch supports an arcade band of



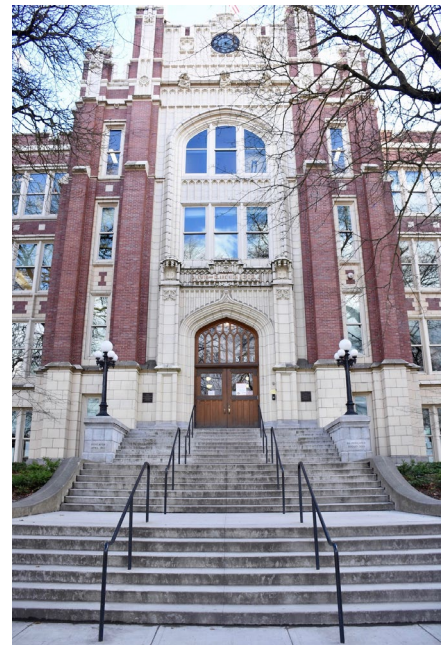
2. Tower detail north facade showing gargoyle and clock.

pointed arches, a wide belt course in which three gargoyles are engaged, and an elaborate pediment. The pediment is composed of recessed vertical panels, the pediment is a battlement with four pairs of double arcades, two crenels over a quatrefoil panel that bracket the round face of the clock above which are stepped arcade panels terminated in a short segmental arch pediment.

The double wood and glass panel doors and lattice transom window are framed by an elaborate terra cotta compound Tudor arch topped by a foliated point. In a ribbed panel above the arch is a terra cotta banner "LEWIS AND CLARK HIGH

SCHOOL." The heavy wood doors are each composed of four vertical recessed panels with glass panel uppers. Wide wrought iron bands extend from the exposed side hinges to triangular points at the inside edges of the doors. Within and taking the form of the arch is a transom window with a tracery of eight vertical pointed arch lights with seven inset lights above.

Essentially each three-bay wing is divided horizontally into four layers and joined by the vertical thrust of the central clock tower. The prominent corner bays are formed on the interior and exterior corners by a compound brick pier that projects out in three steps to articulate the façade corners. The corner bays carry the same horizontal element but project forward of the wall plane and are terminated by a stepped pediment centered between the corner finials. The piers dividing the bays are composed of terra cotta on the basement wall and, above the beveled terra cotta drip course, brick through the upper three floors to terminate in terra cotta caps and finials that extend above the parapet wall. At the sill course of the third floor, a terra cotta drip molding projects from the buttress face and at the juncture of the parapet wall the terra cotta finial projects to the same edge as the drip molding of the third floor.



3. Front entry showing stairs, front doors and tower.

The wall planes are slightly inset from the faces of the buttresses and rise from a tooled granite foundation, crème terra cotta blocks framing the window band on the basement, and a terra cotta drip molding separating the basement and first floors. The first and second floors are unified by a continuous brick field with the five-sash window bands of both floors being framed by terra cotta quoins along the outsides and a molded terra cotta header course to articulate the tops. The first-floor window sash rests on a wide terra cotta sill course while the second-floor windows and terra cotta sill course are set above slightly recessed, molded terra cotta-framed-brick panels that, with the pattern of the terra cotta quoins, form an “I” pattern below each window. Centered in the brick field above the second-floor window head—molded flat terra cotta with half-round label—and corresponding to the thick molded mullions separating the sash are inset terra cotta panels about 12-inches-square.

Separating the brick fields of the second and third floors is a narrow, molded terra cotta string course that extends to and across the framing buttresses. The window band is framed on the bottom by a wide, flat terra cotta sill course, jambs of terra cotta quoins, and a terra cotta head with half-round terra cotta label molding. At the top of the third-floor wall is a composite curved terra cotta molding composed with a projecting torus topped by a wide flat band. Below the torus and equally spaced between the buttresses are three terra cotta rosettes. The terminating parapet wall is brick with a triangular molded terra cotta coping in which are two widely spaced crenels.

As described above the parapet of the corner wings are composed, between the buttress finials, of a two-step pediment with rounded top, flanked by a crenel on each side. A flat terra cotta block is between the molding of the crenel and molding band at the juncture of the third story and parapet walls, and a diamond-shape terra cotta panel is in the brick field below the pediment. Three rosettes are within the molding band aligned below the crenels and pediment.

Within each of the window bays are five sets of one-over-one aluminum-clad wood sash divided by thick round-edge mullions for each of the basement and upper three floors. Note: the double-hung wood windows were replaced in the 2001 remodel with the one-over-one aluminum-clad sash with thermal and sound insulating glass.

A flat roof is behind the crenelated terra cotta parapet cap.

West Façade

The west façade reveals the site’s slope down to the north as the exposed terra cotta basement wall appears to rise about one-half story in height relative to the landscape from the south corner which is partially obscured to the north corner which is fully exposed. The symmetrical façade is divided into eight bays divided by square brick piers: from north (front, northwest corner) to south is a corner window bay with a band of five one-over-one sash, an entry bay with a band of three one-over-one sash, five window bays with bands of five one-over-one sash, an entry bay, and corner window bay (rear, southeast corner). As with the front/north facade, the window bays are divided by square piers, terra cotta on the basement wall and, above the beveled terra cotta drip course, brick through the upper three floors to terminate in terra cotta finials that extend above the parapet

wall. The wall sections of the windows bays are configured and detailed identically to those of the front using brick and terra cotta patterning to frame the band of five sets of double-hung aluminum-clad wood sash (originals replaced).



4. West facade before 2020 addition.



5. West elevation, after addition 2021

second floors. A Tudor arch with the apex of the extrados melding into the top of the panel frame surrounds the wood and glass panel doors and tracery transom window. The doors and sash are the same as the main entry, and northwest entry (removed during 2020 addition to accommodate connecting corridor).

The northwest entry is now within the two-story enclosed metal-frame-glass-panel corridor that connects the 2020 kitchen/cafeteria/classroom addition.

The connecting corridor required the removal of the original concrete stairs – eighteen steps and concrete buttresses and wrought iron railings, doors, and transom window (transom incorporated into the wall of the classroom building

Within the two entry bays are three sets of one-over-one aluminum-clad sash on the third and four floors over the double-door entries of the first floor. The entry landings, as with the main entry on the north façade, are midway between the basement and the first-floor level. These entry bays are emphasized by slightly projecting the wall plane and buttresses and terminating the wall similarly to the end wings with a stepped pediment flanked by terra cotta molded crenels and finials atop the buttresses. The detailing is identical to the north side of the end wings, but compressed—rosettes, diamond panel, crenels with terra cotta block below. The entry, though not as lavish as the main front entry, is richly appointed terra cotta. The terra cotta that clads the basement level wraps around the buttresses up to the drip course. The flat field between the buttresses is clad with terra cotta that extends to the juncture of the first and



6. Northwest corner showing connection to 2020 addition.

just inside the hallway). The new corridor is two-level, the lower accessing, at grade, the basement/ground floor level, and the upper accessing at floor level, the first floor.

The 2020 commons/kitchen and classroom addition is west of the main classroom building (former location of Squinty Hunter field house) and connected by a the corridor as described above. Prior to the construction of the addition and corridor, the sidewalk and plaza ran along the west side of the historic classroom building on the vacated Howard Street. This pathway has been closed and a wrought iron fence along the southern boundary of the campus restricts public access to the building and yard area.

The southwest entry is approached three concrete steps flanked by square rough-hewn granite gate posts and short concrete walkway to a straight run of four granite steps and landing. Two-inch pipe railings flank the walkway and approach stairs. The composition of material and detail is the same as described for the original northwest entry. The heavy wood doors are each



7. 4th Avenue, looking east at the 2020 addition - historic building further east.

composed of four vertical recessed panels with glass panel uppers. Wide wrought iron bands extend from the exposed side hinges to triangular points at the inside edges of the doors. Within and taking the form of the arch is a transom window with a tracery of eight vertical pointed arch lights with seven inset lights above.

South Façade (Rear)

Because the surrounding grade slopes down from rear to front (down to the north) and from east down to west concrete and stone retaining walls are along the north edge of Fifth Avenue and west edge of Stevens Street to form a “moat” separating the street from the school building. An asphalt-paved service lane accessed from the west end extends along the upper half of the basement wall to the southeast corner which houses mechanical equipment.

The rear façade continues the same pattern and detailing as the front and west façades. The southwest and southeast corner bays project slightly and are terminated by a stepped pediment. Between the pronounced corners are five identical bays comprised for four bands of five-sash wall segments separated by square brick buttresses. The sash is one-over-one aluminum clad. The terra cotta detailing is the same as previously described for the north façade.



8. South elevation, 5th Avenue.

A tall square chimney rises from the interior edge of the southeast corner of the historic 1912 building. The verticality is emphasized by the triple-corner brick coursing, recessed vertical panels rising through the middle of the shaft faces. The shaft is terminated by a corbeled brick capital with half-round terra cotta base molding, brick field with square inset terra cotta panels—three in each face—a half-round-molded terra cotta cornice with rosettes, and square terra cotta cap.

The south end of the 2001 addition is set back from the south plane of the historic building to the juncture of the corner wing. Approximately six feet from the east wall is an elevator tower, a flat narrow brick wall (about 10 feet wide by 15 feet deep), that rises to the top of the third story wall of the historic building. A projecting cast concrete cavetto cornice aligns with terra cotta belt course that separates the third floor and parapet wall. The main addition wing is set back further north and filling the corner notch is a four-level stair tower that is inset from the flanking wall planes and slightly lower in elevation. The short wall separating the elevator tower from the historic building (internally, a hallway running between the east side of the historic building and 2001 addition) is glass panel as is the stair tower that fills the corner between the elevator and the solid brick wall of the classroom addition. The stair tower and classroom wing are terminated by cast concrete cavetto cornices.

East Façade

The east façade is dominated by the 2001 addition which replaced the historic 1908 Administration Building. The overall east façade is composed of the northeast and southeast corner wings of the original building and the attached 2001 three-classroom-wing which extends east from the original wall plane about 52 feet and is 95 feet long. At each end of the classroom wing are brick and glass panel (aluminum curtain wall) stair towers that are lower in elevation than the classroom wing. The curtain walls are configured in two bands of four vertical sash separated by a double band of horizontal glass panels. Double-aluminum-frame glass panel doors

access the stair tower at basement grade level. The classroom addition and flanking stair towers are lower in elevation than the historic building and allow the detailed parapet wall to remain visible (although from a distance). The modern addition includes detail elements in cast concrete which emulate the historical terra cotta elements of the original building. These are described in the following.

The façade, like the south side, is in a “moat” that becomes shallower as Stevens Street descends



9. South east elevation along Stevens and 5th Avenue.

from Fifth to Fourth avenues. At grade level, the addition matches the historic building levels and rises from basement to third floor. Each floor is configured similarly with three bays each with four one-over-one aluminum-clad sash windows. Square brick buttresses topped by beveled cast concrete drip stones rise from the cast concrete basement wall (to the sill line of the third-floor window bays. Detailing within the red brick wall is provided by cast concrete sills that are continuous and encompass the four sash units (cast concrete emulates the terra cotta of the historic classroom building). The

sills extend about six inches beyond the outside jambs to a six-inch-square inset concrete tile. The hood molds framing the top edge of the windows project from the wall and also extend beyond the jambs to intersect a vertical six-inch-wide flat cast concrete molding that drops down twelve brick courses. Within the brick field between the second and third floor windows are five cast concrete tiles, six-inches square, that correspond to the outside jambs and mullions dividing the sash. The walls of the classroom wing and flanking stair towers are terminated by a cast concrete cavetto cornice.

At the north end of the addition and the north stair tower is a narrow gap between the stair tower and historic eastward projecting wing of the northeast corner. A glass curtain wall fills the gap to form the outside wall of the hallway between the historic east façade and 2001 classroom wing.

Projecting from the second story of the historic northeast entry bay is a skywalk that was added in the 2001 addition project to connect with the Hunter fieldhouse on the east side of Stevens Street. A short segment of glass curtain wall skybridge connects the historic building with an intermediate brick tower through which it passes and continues supported by a semi-circular steel I-beam-arch over Stevens Street to the fieldhouse. The tower is similar in detailing to the classroom wing with double square brick piers supporting the corners, high bases of cast concrete

and terminating with cast concrete drip stores at the top of the skybridge. Extending above the skywalk roof the tower is topped with a cast concrete cavetto cornice. The historic east entry and approach is below the skywalk which functions as a portico. The entry retains its original terra cotta surround, wood and glass panel doors and lattice transom window.

In front (north side) of the skybridge support tower is a memorial portal, which provides a gateway to the original entry in the northeast corner and incorporates the historic entry and triangular pediment of the razed 1908 Administration building.



10. Context on Stevens Street looking south, 2001 addition to the right adjoining the historic school building, skywalk connecting east and west sides of campus. Hunter Fieldhouse to the left (2001).

Interior

The historic classroom building contains a basement (ground) level, first floor, second, floor and third floor. All floors are used for classrooms and other school functions. Four original entries provide access to the building: the front (north) main entry beneath the clock tower; the original northeast entry on the east side with the 2001 skywalk on the second floor (to the fieldhouse east of Stevens Street), the southwest entry on the west side; and the new, 2020 northwest entry corridor on the west side. The new two-level entry corridor provides direct access to the basement and to the first floor. The original entry doors are at the same level with landings between the basement and first floor. New entries were added in the stair towers in conjunction with 2001 addition to the east façade.

According to the 2007 National Register of Historic Places Nomination (Emerson, 2007), several of the characteristic design elements were retained during the 2001 expansion and modernization project including the entry foyer, the auditorium as well as hallway and room configuration: original hardwood window framing, surrounds and sills; new dropped ceilings are set back from the openings; original wood doors, transoms and trim; wood plank floors in classrooms; custom wood and glass display and storage cabinets in the hallways; sections of original marble wainscot and tiles in bathrooms; and two of four original triangular stairwells have been retained. The auditorium was extensively rehabilitated and restored to its original Collegiate Gothic or Elizabethan design including the restoration of the original pipe organ, but reconfigurations of the stage and seating were made to improve performance.

Floor Plans of 1912 Classroom Building (After 2020 Addition)

Through the front doors, a broad straight run of steps ascends to the entry vestibule and main east-west corridor of the **First Floor**. The hallway plan for the first as well as the **Basement, Second and Third floors** forms a square “circle” that provides access to the office/administrative area immediately west of the entry; offices and conference room east of the entry; a classroom in the northwest corner; and classrooms on the outside walls of the hallway: four along the west wall, seven along the south wall, and three with flanking stair towers in the 2001 addition along the east wall.

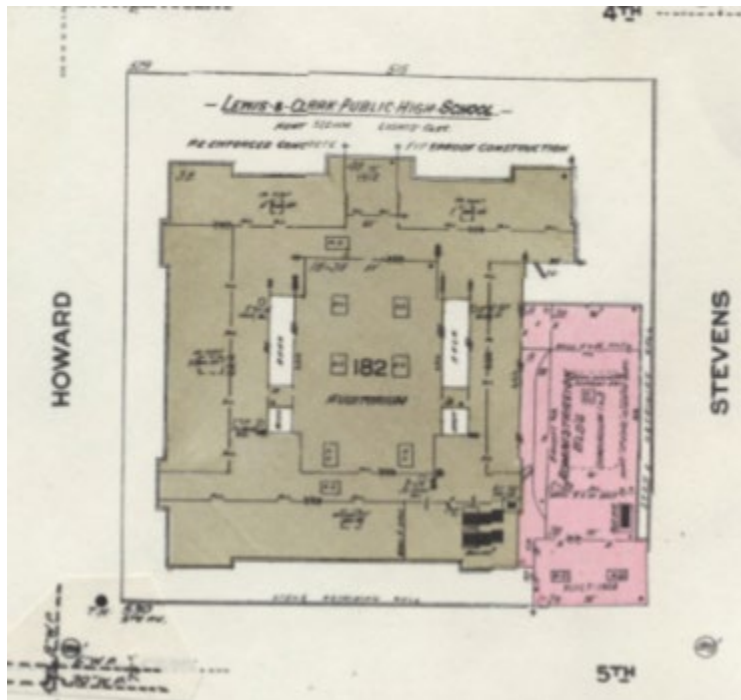


The **Second Floor** continues the same hallway and room pattern as the lower floors: a square “circular” hallway, classrooms on the perimeter and smaller rooms lining the large middle section, in this case the upper-balcony level of the auditorium. Opposite the entry to the auditorium balcony level is a staff lounge in the tower room. In the 2001 addition and rehabilitation project, a new second floor entry was opened at the east end of the front north-south hall to provide access to the skywalk and the Hunter fieldhouse across Stevens Street to the east. A unique feature on the second and third floors are the triangular corner staircases at the northwest and northeast hallway corners. The stairs are divided, one run each to the west and east halls and one run each to the north hallway with a triangular gap in the middle. The **Third Floor** is typical with perimeter classrooms lining the main hallway, the triangular corner stairs, a large void in the middle with electrical, mechanical, and storage rooms on the west and east sides. A narrow stairway in the tower provides access to the room housing the clockworks and to the roof.

2001 Addition- Exterior

The historic Lewis and Clark High School was remodeled and added to in 2001. That project also resulted in the demolition of the historic 1908 Administration building and expansion of the campus to the east, between Stevens and Washington Streets. The Administration Building (aka Annex) was adjacent to the east façade of the original building and covered from view a façade that was detailed similarly to the existing south, west and north facades. The addition was

designed by Spokane architects, NAC, with Steve McNutt as the principal in charge, and Fred King as the lead designer. Shea Construction erected the addition attached to the east façade of the historic building (over the footprint of the razed Administration Building) and the new Hunter Field House across Stevens Street to the east. The classroom addition was described above under East Façade.



12. 1958 Sanborn Map showing the original Annex Building which was replaced by the 2001 classroom addition.

The three-story brick fieldhouse occupies the north half of the block to the east of the historic campus with its main entry on the north side and is approximately 290 feet by 174 feet in dimension. The symmetrical façade is composed of a pronounced central entry bay, flanked by six equally-sized bays each with four high-set square windows with cast concrete hoods. The detailing references the historical elements of the historic classroom building as demonstrated in the 2001 east side classroom wing.

Buttresses and cast concrete cavetto cornices top the walls of the three central bays and flanking bays. The three central bays are emphasized by projecting the tops above the parapet walls, projecting them forward, and terminating with ribbed and projecting cornices with exposed eaves.

The center bay is taller and features a glass multi-light panel front. The ground floor contains indoor parking and smaller utility and storage spaces. The main entry in the middle of the north side opens to a broad run of steps to the first floor. Vehicular access—an entry and an exit lane—is on the west side of the main pedestrian entry. The first floor contains sports courts, restrooms, locker and dressing rooms, storage classrooms, and offices. The west end of the second floor has the skywalk access across Stevens Street to the historic classroom building. An open area is above the gym floor with classrooms, restrooms and storage spaces on the west and north sides.

The 2020 addition

The 2020 project included a major building addition to the west side over the footprint of the original Squinty Hunter fieldhouse that was demolished in conjunction with the 2001 addition and rehabilitation. Rectangular, and approximately 200 feet by 150 feet, this new two-story brick and glass curtain wall building that includes a kitchen, cafeteria/commons area and classrooms, was also designed by NAC Architects with Randy Wilson as the lead architect. Garco Construction erected the building. The project includes a two-level glass curtain wall connector, approximately 68 feet long which enters the historic classroom building at the ground floor and the first-floor levels. In preparation for the connector, the original northwest entry was reconfigured by removing the stairs, creating a new opening at ground level and incorporating the terra cotta door opening and terra cotta surround at the first floor. The original lattice transom window was removed and placed on the revamped interior hallway wall.

Interior work done in conjunction with the addition project involved remodeling the former kitchen and portion of the library on the ground floor and converting a DECA office and store into classroom space on the first floor as well as the ground and first floor hallway connections at the northwest corner.

The addition is red brick with cast concrete accent panels and is terminated by a cast concrete cavetto cornice. Glass curtain walls dominate the south façade which also displays the sweep of the sloping ribbed metal roof. The glass panels provide an interaction of interior exterior spaces. The east façade facing the Howard Court is strongly angular with the sloping roof section stepping down from a short flat section of the second level to the longer section of the ground level. The concrete foundation wall rises from grade to ascend and follow the angle of the roof to the second level.

Areas of Significance –

Category A - Broad Patterns of Spokane History, Education

Category C – Architecture

Significant Dates – 1912, 2001, 2020

Architect – Loren L. Rand (1911); Steve McNutt -Lead Architect (2001); Randy Wilson (2020)

Builder: Spokane School District No. 81 (1912), Shea Construction (2001); Garco Construction (2020)

Summary

Lewis and Clark High School is significant under categories A, Broad Patterns of Spokane Educational History, and C, Architecture. Three high schools have existed on the site of Lewis and Clark High School. A wood frame Central High School that housed all grades was erected in 1883. This structure was moved to another site and Spokane High school was completed in 1891. In 1908 at the completion of North Central High School, the school was renamed South Central High School. After a fire in 1910 that destroyed the school, L.L. Rand designed the Collegiate Gothic Lewis and Clark High School that, after a cornerstone ceremony officiated by Theodore Roosevelt, was opened in 1912. Considered as one of Rand's masterworks, the Lewis Clark High School has held an important place in Spokane's educational legacy.

Spokane Educational History

Spokane residents supported the establishment of public schools and the construction of many schools as the city grew during its early years. By 1910, 35 grade schools had been constructed. Add junior high schools (nomination we just read should provide info). For many years, two high schools served older students, the Spokane High School, later the South Central/Lewis and Clark High School, and the North Central High School. While the construction of the replacement high school after the fire in 1910 included controversies and safety concerns, the final result was a school that has stood the test of time and continues to be used. The expansions to the Lewis and Clark High school campus provide the facilities that will keep it in use and continue the legacy of this school for more generations of Spokanites.

Architecture

Loren L. Rand was one of Spokane's master architects. Even though most of his schools have been demolished, Rand was the premier architect of Spokane's early elementary schools and designed the magnificent Lewis and Clark High School. L.L. Rand dominated school design for the Spokane School Board for several years, and was in position to design the Lewis and Clark High School. While he first supported the School Board's interest in reusing portions of the building damaged by fire, he ultimately provided an up-to-date Collegiate Gothic style design for the building. Inspired by the great universities in England in the Collegiate Gothic style, as adapted for high schools, the building is an important example of Rand's work. Although Lewis and Clark has been altered over the years, with a major renovation and additions in 2001 and an addition in 2019-2020, the original classroom building retains integrity of form and material, and most importantly, presence.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The following narrative about the development of the Spokane school system is adapted primarily from these sources: Emerson (2008); HistoryLink.org Essay 8723; and National Historic Register Nomination for Lewis and Clark High School (2007); "Spokane: Early Education," Pratt (1943); Spokane Public Schools: A Brief History and the Annual Report for 1941-1942; Spokane School District No. 81; and Spokane Public Schools School District No. 81 (1989), "First Class for 100 Years."

The first school in Spokane was opened by Spokane Garry, a Spokane Indian, in 1870, near the site of Drumheller Springs, north of the Spokane River. At that time, few people resided in Spokane Falls which was originally settled by J.J. Downing and S.R. Scranton in 1871. It was not until the fall of 1874 that a school election was held in Spokan Falls in which Henry T. Cowley, Cyrus F. Yeaton, and L.S. Swift were elected directors. Reverend Cowley was elected as teacher. In January 1875, Cowley began the first public school in Spokane, housed in his home (at current site of Cowley Park on the lower South Hill). Soon thereafter, Mrs. L.S. Swift took over teaching the first students in her home. The first annual school report, prepared by C.F. Yeaton, in 1897 shows eleven children in the district between the ages of 4 and 21 and an average daily attendance of four children. The first dedicated public school building in Spokane was built in 1878; a two-room wood frame structure, located on the former Northern Pacific right of way near Lincoln Street.

The arrival of Henry T. Cowley in Spokane coincided with the organization of the first Spokane school district in what was then Stevens County. Designated as School District 8 and organized in 1872, its boundaries included: "Commencing at the mouth of Hangmans Creek, following up the Creek to the Idaho line, thence north along said line to Spokan [sic] River, thence down Spokan [sic] to place of beginning." (Pratt, 1946). The superintendent of Stevens County schools at the time was James Monaghan, who would later become a prominent Spokane businessman. The school founded by Cowley became a part of the new school district. When Spokane County was formed in 1879, J.J. Browne was appointed superintendent of the newly designated Spokane School District No. 41. Maggie M. Halsell was elected in the first county election held in 1880, to succeed Browne. (Emerson, 2008)

In 1889, Spokane schools were reorganized as School District No. 81 and David Bemis was hired as superintendent. Bemis' task was to organize a massive building campaign. At this time six schools were in operation: Central school (high school and grade school), Lincoln school, Bancroft school, Bryant school, Irving school, and Logan school. In July 1890, \$250,000 in bonds were sold with which a new high school building, and four elementary school buildings were erected. The Central building was removed to a new location to provide a site for a new high school, and new buildings were built for Bancroft, Irving, Bryant and Franklin schools. (Pratt, 1946)

Designed by architect Charles F. Helmle, the new Spokane High School was built in 1891 at a cost of \$110,000. The school grew slowly at first increasing from 7 graduates in its first year, to 39 students in 1901. But the growth of Spokane and increasing enrollment required the construction a new high school, one north of the Spokane River. The north side high school, North Central, was completed in 1908. The original high school then became South Central. School bond levies of 1907 and 1909, coinciding with the rapid growth of the city, were approved to continue the building of new schools in Spokane.

As reported in "First Class for 100 Years," by 1890, Spokane had constructed six elementary schools (Central [within South Central High School], Bancroft, Lincoln, Irving, Bryant, Franklin [original Franklin was replaced in 1909]), and by 1900, Spokane had constructed eleven more (Whittier, Emerson, Logan, Longfellow, Edison, Washington, Garfield, Hawthorne, Grant, Lowell, and Holmes). Eighteen elementary schools were built between 1900 and 1910, the heyday of school building. The next ten years through 1920, saw the construction of Mann, Alcott, Yardley, Rockwood, and Cowley. (Spokane Public Schools 1889-1989, 11/1989). Rockwood's span though would be quite short, only four years, since it was replaced by Hutton School in 1921. Two existing schools that followed Hutton in the 1920s include Finch (1924) and Wilson (1927).

It is notable that Architect L.L. Rand, who would design the new South Central High School in 1910, in the span between 1907 and 1910, designed the District 81 Administration building (AKA the Annex, 1908) next to the high school (demolished in the 2001 project and only the entryway remains as a sculptural feature) and the following elementary schools: Roosevelt (1907 - demolished), Stevens (1908 - demolished), Audubon (1908 - demolished), Franklin (1909), Cooper (1909 - demolished), Jefferson (1910), and Adams (1910). Rand also designed McKinley School, constructed in 1902.

South Central – Lewis and Clark High School

On June 21, 1910, disaster struck; and the Spokane Chronicle would report: "High School Is Destroyed." "Fire, which broke out at 6 o'clock this morning totally destroyed South Central High School." More than 5000 people watched for three hours as the "splendid building, where half the youth of Spokane have been educated, was gutted, until only the smoking walls remained." A loss of over \$250,000 was estimated --the building is valued at \$200,000 and was insured for \$86,000; \$11,000 insurance was carried on the furnishings, worth many times that sum."

As described by the Chronicle: "The fire was wonderfully spectacular. From the front to the back and from the basement to the roof, and even through the high clock tower, the interior of the building was a monster furnace, the flames tearing through the heavy floors and walls as if they were so much paper."

"The high steeple of the clock tower fell first just as the chimes were striking the hour of 7 and crashed through the three floors of the main building to the ground."

Yet, "In defiance of all the havoc near it, the new fountain placed on the school grounds by the graduating class that left the school this month, continued spouting the little stream of water that fell in a spray in the huge granite bowl."

The board of education acted immediately: "At a conference of the members of the board of education at the scene of the fire while the flames were still at their height was tentatively decided to begin rebuilding as soon as the state of the ruins will permit."

As the embers remained in glow, H.W. Allen, president of the board of education instructed Architect L.L. Rand "...to prepare sketches for a new building to replace the South Central high

school destroyed by fire this morning. The drawings are to be presented to the board at its regular meeting Monday evening.” “The board gives great latitude to Mr. Rand in calling for a modern and absolutely fire-proof building, to cost between \$300,000 and \$400,000.”

Rand was reported as stating: “I believe that the old tower and a part of the walls still standing can be used in rebuilding.” “A new and attractive front can be erected on the north face, leaving the remainder of the structure much as it was before this morning’s fire.”

But an opportunity for the site of a new city hall seemed to present itself. While the Board of Education was planning the rebuilding within the remaining walls of the old high school, City Clerk C.A. Fleming was musing about a site for the city’s municipal building. As reported on the same page a couple of columns over, “While the embers of the old South Central high school were still smoldering this morning, the project of the building the new city hall on that site and seeking a location elsewhere for a new high school was broached at the city hall and found favor with a number of city officials as the best solution yet offered of the problem which is confronting the municipality.”

Discussions over the next two days confirmed the school board’s resolve to rebuild on the same site using the old walls. Fire Chief A. H. Meyers and Architect L.L. Rand pronounced the walls in fine shape; as well as the new administration building being saved by the east wall of the main building. “To Use Old Walls” reported the Spokane Daily Chronicle on June 23rd.

“Between \$60,000 and \$70,000 is the value placed by the Spokane school board on the hollow, smoke-stained walls of the old South Central high school as they stand over \$225,000 in charred ruins today. The board has arrived at this conclusion after another conference with Architect L. L. Rand, who has thoroughly examined the old school walls and found them still in good condition.

In all probability the new school will be builded [sic] within the old walls, but after a widely different plan from that followed out in the construction of the old place. This can be done quite satisfactorily, according to Mr. Rand, and the new building will be as perfectly sanitary as if built new from the foundation up.

Won’t Move School

“We are not considering any proposition to change the location of the South Central school building for by the time we figure what it would cost to erect a new structure on another site and give up the new \$50,000 administration building on the old grounds I cannot see that we could make anything by it.” Thus stated President H. W. Allen of the Spokane school board this morning.

“Architect L. L. Rand tells us that the old walls as they stand after the fire are worth about \$60,000 to the patrons of the South Central high school district, for they are still sound, and so long as we figure on rebuilding on the old site, there is no reason why they should be razed and built over again. The work of tearing them down would cost several thousand dollars.”

Ideas for the new school grew as Architect L. L. Rand worked on his plans. The Chronicle would report on June 27th a request by “Twenty physicians and half as many other citizens who are favoring the erection of a two-story building for the South Central high school.” They planned to attend the evening’s school board meeting to request and interview with the board and endeavor to influence the board members.

“Many Plans For School” were reported in the June 28th edition of the Chronicle.

“Architect Rand Will Draft Several Varied Types of Buildings”

Several more weeks may yet elapse before the eager Spokane public knows just what plan of building will replace the old South Central high school... A series of plans—plans that will conform to several of the varied ideas of the school patrons—will be drafted by Architect L.L. Rand before the board of education chooses from among them ...

Three-Story Building Wanted.

Expressing his opinion before members of the school board, Dr. Fred Essig is quoted as saying that never in his experience as a practitioner of medicines has a case been brought before him where ill health of a student was due to the climbing of a third flight of stairs in their school building.

Others, some of whom have been actively engaged in school work for years have stated positively that they know of numerous cases where, especially young girls, have been compelled to give up school work because their studies made it imperative for them to ascend to the third floor of the building several times every day. No plans have yet been submitted to the school board by Architect Rand.

Plans for the new school were revealed in September. “BUILD A FINE SCHOOL” reported the Chronicle on September 13th. The Spokane board of education in its meeting the previous night had adopted the plans. With an estimated cost of two hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars, fully \$35,000, and perhaps \$40,000, will be saved by utilizing a part of the walls of the old structure.” The school would most up-to-date in the Pacific northwest, and equipped with the latest conveniences and sanitary devices never brought into use in Spokane.” It would have a big vacuum cleaning system to eliminate the inevitable dust and germ hazard. “The entire building is to be equipped with private and public telephone systems, program and bell clock system and a complete system of electrical wiring and gas piping.” The building would be able to accommodate at least 1400 pupils as compared to the old school, crowded at 1000 to 1100. Finally, in spite of protests of having three flights of stairs, the new school will be the same height as the old one.

In spite of the school board’s insistence that the high school would be rebuilt on its current site, the discussion of building a city hall there instead would carry on for a few more days until July 6th when The Spokesman-Review reported a meeting of the city council and park commission. Members of the school board had been invited but did not appear. As stated in the article: “It was said the school board does not want to consider the South Central high school property as a site for the new city hall and has found that in the school district’s deed from the Northern Pacific Railroad company it is stipulated that the high school property must always be used for public school purposes.”

On September 15th the Chronicle would state its editorial position.

NOW BUILD THE SCHOOL

The plans...have been adopted by the board of education, will give this city a fine building. It is to be expected there will be protests against the construction of a building with more than two flights of stairs and against the use of the old walls, but it would be impossible to satisfy everyone and board is evidently trying to do its best. The plans now having been agreed upon, the work should be started as soon as possible and rushed to completion.

A Notice to Contractors was posted in The Spokesman-Review on September 17th. Bids, including all plumbing and heating were to be submitted at the office of L. L. Rand by Monday, October 10th.

Even before the final sketch from Architect L. L. Rand was displayed in the October 6th edition of The Spokesman-Review, protests were being lodged about the plans of rebuilding from the "walls of the burned building." The sketch showed a Romanesque style building with a central clock tower set back in the main wall flanked on each end by projecting gabled corners. As proffered in a complaint a couple of days later: "The using of the old walls necessitates the adoption of the Romanesque style of architecture, a style entirely out of date for first-class school structures, not used in the east, sacrificing the lighting of class rooms—a matter of most vital importance—for architectural effect."

On October 8th the Spokesman-Review would headline an article "INDIGNANT CITIZENS SAY HIGH SCHOOL PLANS ARE OUTRAGEOUS," and the following day, October 9th offer a lesson in civic responsibility in its editorial.

Work for A Municipal Committee of the Chamber of Commerce

When the South Central high school was destroyed by fire, confidence was publicly expressed that the board of education would certainly see to it that the new building would conserve the health of the public and be well lighted and unquestionably safe. These expressions of opinion formed the moral equivalent of a vote of confidence in the board as well as revealed the deep interest of the people in the matter.

The board, however, failed to take the public into its confidence, though it stands as the agent of the people's educational interests, which are peculiarly the people's business. Instead of inviting discussion from the public it gave out not information and awarded the designing of the building without competition among architects. It was not until ten days ago that the proposed plans were made public.

The procedure was a mistake in principle, method and results. Every parent who has a child at school is a partner in the work of the board. His money pays for the buildings and he has every right to know what is proposed as to a new building before a definite decision is reached.

The present case is but one of many where mischief has been caused by lack of publicity. A weak spot in city government is the secrecy in which the operations of a department may be wrapped. What is needed is an unofficial body of citizens

that will secure the needed publicity. The chamber of commerce contains the material for a live committee to through light on public matters.

The chamber should appoint a committee on the municipal buildings of Spokane. This committee, though at liberty to consult architects, ought not to have a single architect in its membership. It should be aggressive and fearless. It should examine all plans for municipal buildings, decide as to their utility and beauty, and recommend or disapprove. Municipal buildings are a part of the people's business as citizens. Such a committee on buildings would render legitimate and valuable assistance to the public departments of the city government and to the taxpayers.

In the days following the submittal of "latest approved sketch," accusations were thrown, criticism was voiced, opposition rallied, and petitions were offered:

"PROTESTS COME FROM ALL SIDES AGAINST PROPOSED H. S. PLANS," "Business Man Argues For Modern Edifice," "INDIGNANT CITIZENS SAY HIGH SCHOOL PLANS ARE OUTRAGEOUS," "Declare School Board Digs Own Grave If Drawings For Building Are Approved," "patchwork building," "Architects Fight Scheme," "Suppressed Complete Plans," "Draftsman Resigns Rather Than Be Associated With Proposed H. S. Plans," "A LITTLE TALK TO FATHERS AND MOTHERS ON THE SOUTH CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL PLANS" "Prominent Architects Sign," "Condemns Proposed Plans," "Architects File Kick On H.S." "Plans a 'botch.'"

Even the city's leading architects, 21 of them, including Cutter and Malmgren, W.W. Hyslop, F. P. Rooney, C. Harvey Smith, R. Edward Vincent, Archibald G. Rigg, W.A. Ritchie, C.T. Diamond, Clapp & Clapp, H.C. Whitehouse, H.M. Keeney, C. Ferris White, George H. Keith, L.R. Stritesky, H. G. Ellis, Arthur W. Cowley, Robert C. Sweatt, Clarence Z. Hubbell and others drafted, circulated, and submitted a petition to the school board for the October 12th board meeting. This is quite unusual, since architects rarely publicly criticize one of their own. They did, however, in closing their petition state: "Resolved, That the Spokane school board be, and herewith is, petitioned to stop proceedings with the rebuilding and instruct its architect, Mr. L.L. Rand, to prepare plans for an entirely new building."

The result of the citizen protest was announced in the October 12th Chronicle: "REJECT ALL BIDS" "Spokane Will Have a Strictly New South Central High School Building." H.W. Allen, president of the Spokane board of education stated: "We expect to throw out all plans so far submitted for the replacement of the South Central high school at the meeting of the board this afternoon and to instruct Mr. Rand, the school architect, to prepare an altogether new site of plans."

On the same date, the Spokesman-Review offered advice to the school board in an editorial: "*More Publicity Needed in the Board of Education:*"

The latest developments as to the proposed new building for the South Central high school only confirm and emphasize the need for publicity in the management of matters relating to the construction of new schools.

The question has been raised whether the plans adopted would insure health, light and safety to the pupils. But the opening of the bids for the new building on

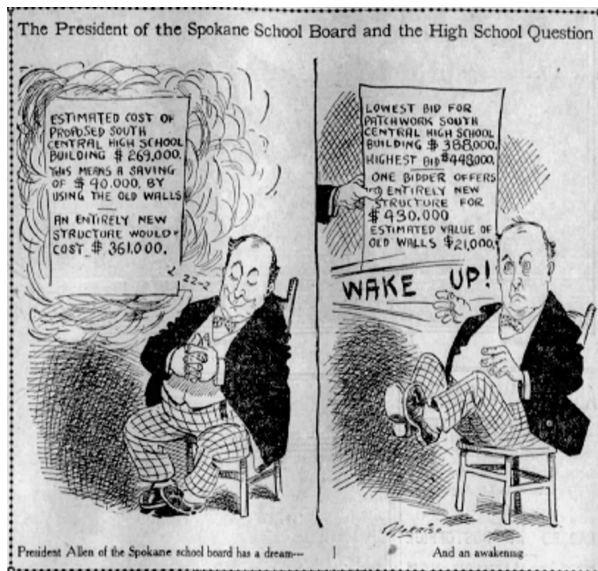
Monday night brought out the amazing and discomfoting fact that the lowest contractor's bid is \$118,000 higher than the original architect's estimate!

...

...The lack of publicity has been a mistake that might have cost the city dearly. Moreover, the great difference between the architect's estimate and the lowest bid showed that there must be something wrong somewhere.

Fortunately, however, the light of publicity has been turned on in time. The board deferred action of the bids. ...

In addition, The Spokesman-Review featured a bit of a jab at President Allen of the Spokane Board of Education, on its October 12, 1910 front page. The two-panel cartoon depicted President Allen having a dream about the estimated cost of rebuilding the new high school within existing walls, and his "Awakening" when the true cost came in during the bid opening.



13. Spokesman-Review comic, 10/12/1910.

"Women Favor New School Building"

reported the Spokane Daily Chronicle on October 13th. "Disapproval of the proposed plan to build the new South Central high school from the walls of the old structure was unanimously expressed at a meeting of the social economics department of the Woman's Club of Spokane, held Wednesday afternoon in the Carnegie library." ...

Indeed, on the same day, The Spokesman-Review reported that the school plans had been rejected by the board in yesterday's meeting. "Spokane's new South Central high school will be "new" in every sense of the word and not a patchwork from the old ruins." A special meeting of the board yesterday rejected all bids from the former approved Rand plans. Further, the

board called for "...a set of entirely new plans, to be submitted within 30 days." [Author's aside: architects were quick in those days.]

Most likely anticipating the board decision, Rand was already developing a new set of plans. The Spokane Daily Chronicle announced on October 13th, "*Architect Rand Commences Work on New School Plans*"

"Will Design Building on Tudor Gothic Plan – To Seat 1400 Pupils."

A building designed much after the style of the McKinley high school of St. Louis will likely be constructed to take the place of the old South Central high school. This is on the Tudor-Gothic lines of architecture.

Architect L.L. Rand stated today that he has already begun work on a new set of plans and that he will endeavor to use the Tudor-Gothic character of architecture, though the Spokane building will be altogether different in relative dimensions from the St. Louis building.

[Note: McKinley High School (1902), St. Louis' first public high school, now McKinley Classical Leadership Academy is a public high school and middle school for gifted and talented students. Drawing inspiration from the colleges of Great Britain, the architects, Ittner and Milligan created a veritable castle of public education.]

In late November and December, the walls were coming down, The Spokesman-Review would report that "*Old South Central Building Crumbles Before Tools of Thirty Laborers.*" "With 30 men now working and 10 more going on the job tomorrow morning the work of tearing down the walls of the old South Central high school building and clearing the ground for the erection of the new building is being carried on with a vim that bids fair to win the race against approaching winter." A report by the contractor stated: "The veneer of hard brick on the outside was in fair condition and the mortar very hard," said J.M. Raught, "but the inside walls were ready to crumble to pieces and the brick were as chalky as the mortar."



14. December 3, 1901 artist's sketch of the revised plan for the new South Central High School Building by L.L. Rand, published in The Spokesman-Review.

Also reported by the Spokesman-Review was the new plan that had been rendered by architect Rand for a building that was projected to cost between \$400,000 and \$500,000. Rand had apparently redeemed himself, for on December 4th the Review would report:

"NEW HIGH SCHOOL A MODEL"

"ARCHITECT L. L. RAND DESIGNS IDEAL STRUCTURE."

"That the new South Central high school will be a model structure is assured in the new plans which have recently been prepared by Architect L. L. Rand and approved by the school board."

Cost \$400,000 to \$500,000. 3-story and basement, basement-8 classrooms; five entrances; 1st floor-12 class rooms; 2nd-large library, work rooms, 19 classrooms, two toilets; 3rd will be manual training.

“The building is to be as artistic as practical. The architecture is to follow the Tudor Gothic style. It will be practically fireproof, with steel, brick and concrete of the main components. The floors of the hall will be terrazza [sic], which hard maple is to be used in the class rooms”.

A report from December 17th described the last of the ruined building to be removed. “Rising defiantly above the shattered ruins of old brick wall that once clung to its stolid side for support the smoke-blackened tower of the old South Central high school now stands alone, frowning triumphantly across the sloping gray campus. It has been left till the last by the force of workmen engaged in razing what remained standing of the denuded walls and clearing away the debris.”

“The hand of the clock still stands at 6:58 o’clock, which is the time in the morning when flames burst through the tower and licked the mechanism from inside the wall.”

The new year, January 1, 1911 brought good news. First, the grand opening of the new Old National Bank Building was attended by thousands of Spokane residents, and the bids for the new high school were opened by the board of education. “With the meeting room filled to utmost capacity with contractors yesterday...the bids were opened for the new high school. Pleasing the board, the bids were lower than when it was proposed to use the old walls.” Eight bids were opened. M.C. Murphy, a local man, submitted the low bid of \$349,261.60 for terra cotta (The submittals also included alternative bids for Tenino sandstone and Bedford sandstone.) “This bid for terra cotta, the lowest of all, is for local material, the factory being located 30 miles north of Spokane.”

On the following day, The Spokesman-Review provided a short resume for the winning bidder.

Mr. Murphy is one of the best known contractors in Spokane and is known throughout the state. He came to Spokane 21 years ago last September, and during that time has done much to forward the upbuilding of Spokane, if the man who furnished the brains as well as engineers the actual work of construction is due such credit.

Buildings he has erected are in the Gonzaga college building, the Orpheum theater, Columbia building, the Berry building, the Wallace and Mullan (Idaho) high school buildings, as well as many smaller jobs throughout this section of the country, especially around Coeur d’Alene, Idaho.

One unfailing custom of Mr. Murphy’s is said to be to always use local material and employ local men.

On January 4th, Murphy was awarded the contract in the amount of \$349,261.60 with a completion date of by January 1, 1912. Blair-Megher Co. was awarded the plumbing contract for \$66,994. A.W. Davis was elected as the new president of the school board. Work was slated to begin within a couple of weeks.

Before construction would begin, plans were being made for the “laying of the cornerstone.” “A ceremony intended to bring together more than 16,000 school children and many thousands of citizens...” “The event will be in the nature of a holiday affair for every school boy and girl of the city.” “...a parade in which thousands of school children may be in the line of march.”

“It seems entirely appropriate that a ceremony of some sort should be held at the laying of a cornerstone of a large public edifice ...,” said Arthur W. Davis, president of the Board of Education.”

The Spokesman-Review tempered the excitement of the new school’s ground-breaking by reporting the inevitable: **“School Buildings Require Big Sum”** on January 18th. “President of Board Tells of Needs of \$500,000 Bond Issue.” Funding was needed for construction of the new South Central high school, with “\$75,000 needed for four-room additions to Sheridan, Audubon, and Francis Willard schools, not to mention the other schools which the increasing population of the city necessitates more funds must be secured for immediate use.”

“NEW SCHOOL IS NAMED “LEWIS AND CLARK”” graced the banner of the Spokane Daily Chronicle in its February 6, 1911 edition. In a special meeting the board of education announced the name and revealed that Theodore Roosevelt would be asked to lay the cornerstone of the new Lewis and Clark high school during his April visit. Apparently, the Chronicle had held a contest for naming the new school. Since “Lewis and Clark” was barred from the contest (had been suggested to the board prior to the opening of the contest), Louis H. Seagrave was declared the winner at his suggestion “Columbia” which was selected by the board as second choice. During the same contest, a name for the North Central High School of Herman Beare was also suggested but never approved. [Professor J. Herman Beare was the first principal of North Central High School; appointed in 1908 at the school’s opening, he fell ill and passed away in 1909.]

On February 9th, the Chronicle reported a tussle between Teamowner’s Union No. 101 and Teamsters’ Local No. 202 of Spokane. Contractor M. C. Murphy had a problem with Teamowners because they refused to use their teams to pull dump wagons on the excavation work while members of the Teamsters continue to work. Difficulty arose when Murphy refused to permit members of the Teamowner’s Union to use “slat” wagons on the job and their refusal to furnish hopper box dump wagons. Murphy was following city official’s guidance who “strenuously objected” to use of slat wagons because dirt and gravel leaks onto city streets.

Construction progressed in February and March with excavation being completed and trenches dug for concrete foundations. On March 13th, the Chronicle warned that other contractors may criticize M.C. Murphy at the upcoming board of education meeting; but
“It is not likely that any very serious fault will be found.”

As March drew to a close, “Principal H. M. Hart and a corps of workers and members of the faculty were at the Lewis and Clark high school early this morning arranging everything to the minute detail for the three days of festivities which begin Monday.”

The March 30th edition of the Chronicle included a photo that distinctly showed the Tudor Gothic architecture of the new building. “The above picture of the new Lewis and Clark high school shows distinctly the Tudor Gothic effect in the architecture of the building. The structure carries many resemblances to the college buildings at Oxford University in England. There are 93 rooms in the building and 30,000 square feet of terrazzo flooring.”

“Colonel Theodore Roosevelt Addresses Big Crowd After Laying Cornerstone” reported the Spokane Daily Chronicle on April 8, 1911. Mr. Roosevelt, accompanied by Senator Poindexter, Governor Hay, and Mayor Hindley, gathered at the cornerstone. Two masons, John Marsh and Joe Anton, were busily mixing the mortar. “Mr. Roosevelt placed the copper box containing coins, school records and the names of pupils in the pocket in the lower stone and spread the mortar [he did not actually set the stone].” He then spoke to the crowd. “There is no use whatever in having the best type of school in which to teach children unless there are children to teach, and I congratulate you in Washington that as far as I have seen the children seem to be all right in quantity and quality.” It was a short stop and he quickly moved to the next event on his day’s agenda.

Overall economic news for downtown Spokane was good as the Chronicle reported: “Spend Millions in Fine Blocks” on April 21st. “One million dollars worth of construction work is being done in the downtown section of Spokane on building operations that have been commenced, not including the new city hall, the Monroe street bridge, or the Milwaukee railroad work.” Thirteen buildings were under construction, with the Lewis and Clark project topping the list.

Controversy over the Lewis and Clark project would again make the news as the walls were going up. “All Work on New High School Is Stopped By Inspector” reported the Spokane Daily Chronicle in a sub banner headline on May 4th. “John M. Goodwin, the New City Official, Declares the Building as Being Constructed Would Crumble Before It Could Be Completed by the Contractors.” He alleged that the use of unfit old material for the load-bearing piers was a grave violation of the building specifications. Further, after a week passed since his giving notice of such, neither the board of education, the contractor, nor the superintendent made any attempt to correct the matter. Therefore, he gave a letter of violation. His letter: “Dears Sirs: I hereby order all labor and work of every description and character to immediately cease and discontinue on the central high school district No. 81, until such time as the board of education can satisfactorily solve the existing exigency.”

On May 6th, The Spokesman-Review informed that architects W.A. Ritchie, J.A. Zittel and K.G. Malmgren were marshalled to decide the worth and strength of the piers--and arbitrate the dispute. Reportedly a “hot argument” between Inspector J.M. Goodwin and contractor M.D. Murphy ensued over an amount of about \$1000 [the cost to make the modifications]. “According to the building inspector, Architect Rand promised Thursday night to tear down and replace the parts with which Mr. Goodwin found fault, but yesterday morning changed his position and refused to comply with the inspector’s demands.”

According to Goodwin: “The walls are 13 inches thick, aside from the eight inches of terra cotta, which is for ornamental purposes. Thirteen-inch walls, if built solid of good material, are none too thick to support those steel girders that must span 22 and 23 feet over the windows. But instead of being solid there is nine inches of sandstone left from the fire. The stone is in irregular shapes, which makes it more dangerous. Then the other four inches is brick.”

Another article of the same day indicated that the architects as of yet, were unable to reach any agreement. "The committee visited the work this morning, and after a thorough inspection returned to the office of Preusse & Zittel ...where they commenced a lengthy job of making computations to decide whether the brick piers under dispute have sufficient strength to be safe enough to allow the continuation of the work on the building. "Architect Zittel stated this afternoon that he had never yet known of a dispute, in which both parties did not have some basis for their complaints." "We realize that in this dispute there are reputations at stake, "declared Mr. Zittel, "and we are going to be very thorough in our computations before we announce a decision."

"BUILDING INSPECTOR GOODWIN IS DISMISSED BY HAYDEN" announced the Page 1 banner of the Spokane Daily Chronicle on May 10th. "Following a Request From Commissioner Hayden That He Resign and the Refusal of the Official, He Is Informed That His Services Are No Longer Required."

"Building Inspector John M. Goodwin was removed from office today by Commissioner of Public Safety Z.E. Hayden after the inspector had refused to hand in his resignation on request of the commissioner." As it turns out, the arbitration board "...finds the piers as being constructed were insufficient and Commissioner Hayden announced that they must be torn down and rebuilt, the architect, board of education and contractor agreeing to the change."

"While sustained in his main contention concerning the insufficiency of the walls, Goodwin is removed for alleged incapacity to handle public affairs without friction with persons dealing with the city." ...

"...he overstepped the bounds of good taste and that his motives in this and other matters which have come up previously were not purely for the protection of the city."

The lengthy article that continued on page 13, detailed the analysis by the architects, the allegations surrounding the selection of the committee of architects, and also the happenings on the school grounds.

Error in Plans

Architect L.L. Rand, in a statement today admits having made an error of calculation of the specifications and states that he told Mr. Goodwin that even the corrections demanded by Goodwin would not make the piers strong enough. ...

"The original design called for a grouping for four windows between the piers. While I was in Seattle getting plans prepared for the concrete reinforcing, heating and ventilation, the young men in my office studied the design and changed the windows from four to five, cutting into the wall surface at the piers.

Looked Better That Way.

"The architectural effect was so much better with five windows that I permitted the change to stand, but in my anxiety to get the work out in time, I neglected to check over again in the bearing power of the piers.

...

Inspector Goodwin took his case to the Builders Exchange and “While there was considerable sentiment expressed on both sides of the controversy, it is said the majority felt there should be more publicity with regard to the facts leading to the discharge of Mr. Goodwin by Commissioner Hayden.” ---motions were made, but all failed to pass.” His attempt to engage the Architectural club was stymied when it declined to read his letter of explanation.

On May 18th, the Chronicle reported that “Goodwin Replies to All Charges”

The statement made public by commissioner of public safety, Mr. Hayden, to the effect that he withheld the report of the board of architects in order to save me from ‘disgrace’ is more harmful to me than a statement of facts.”

...

Performed Only Duty.

There is room for doubt as to whether my method of stopping a fatally faulty construction before it reached a criminally dangerous stage could be more properly be termed ‘lack of diplomacy’ or rather the only possible method of performing my duty. As to Mr. Hayden’s refusing to allow me to see the report before I was discharged, in order that I might clear myself of any ‘disgraceful accusations’ there is certainly every appearance of something more than simply lack of justice to me in this act.

If the great tax-paying public; the safety of the children of this city; and the next generation itself were not seriously concerned here I might be content to overlook with contempt what merely concerns the dignity or the interest of my own poor personality.

...

“*Complete School Next February*” is the word given by L.L. Rand in an interview with the Chronicle on November 1st.

Work on the Lewis and Clark high school is progressing rapidly, and Architect L.L. Rand declares there is no question that the building will be ready for occupancy by the time of the opening of the February term of school.

All of the walls and roof have been completed. Glass will be set in the windows during the present week.

The cement floor in the basement is practically completed. The terrazzo floor is finished on the first floor and is nearly all down on the second floor. The plastering of the walls is two thirds finished and the work on the installation of the heating system is well along toward completion. The big boilers are in and ready to fire up.

The next day, however, was a different story—apparently, Rand had not consulted with his contractor. As the Chronicle reported on November 2nd.

Contractor M. C. Murphy, who is building the new Lewis and Clark high school, is now facing the probability of forfeiting \$30,000 to the school board for failure to complete the building within the date specified by contract.

Mr. Murphy does not hold out any hopes for the building being completed before February 1, the contract calls for its completion by January 1, and the forfeiture of \$100 each day thereafter before it is finished.

If there is any delay in the arrival of material from the east, the carpenters may be working until late in February. A large share of the steel work has not arrived.

Contractor Murphy was held up in the commencing of the building for nearly three weeks endeavoring to secure bonds and at a later date the work was halted by the city building inspector who ordered a change in the construction of the piers. On account of these two delays it is probable that the school board will allow extra time within which to complete the school although no official action has been taken to the effect.

The 200 laborers on the new Lewis and Clark high school got two days rest for the Christmas holiday.

As the year 1911 came to a close, a strike of the hodcarriers had stopped the plastering work, according to a December 30th report by the Chronicle.

The strike conditions at the Lewis and Clark...remains practically the same as Friday. The plasterers were at work on the walls of the auditorium when the strike occurred. The lower portions of the walls are finished and the laborers were ready to start on the ceiling.

Business Agent George Woods of the hodcarriers' union intends to take the matter up Tuesday morning with Contractor M. C. Murphy, when, it is anticipated, it will be decided whether or not the strike will continue.

Even though the completion of the new high school was being delayed, in January 1912, plans for a big celebration were being made for the grand opening that was planned for the spring. The 1800 living graduates of the South Central high school planned to meet, in the greatest school reunion ever held in the northwest. The alums would hold a monster gathering during the week the new Lewis and Clark high school is dedicated.

"Plan Big Celebration to Dedicate New School" reported the Chronicle on January 15th.

"Representative educators of the northwest, members of the board of education and graduates of the school will participate in the most elaborate ceremonies ever attending the dedication of a high school building in the west when Spokane's new Lewis and Clark high school is dedicated on April 1, 2 and 3. ...The magnificent structure will be formally dedicated on Wednesday evening, April 3.

The grand opening of Lewis and Clark High School was a three-day affair beginning the evening of April 1, 1912. The Chronicle included a photo of the front entry tower, and another of the building in its April 1st edition. *"First Dedicatory Exercises of the Lewis and Clark High School Will Be Held This Evening."* "This evening at 8 o'clock the public will be given its first glimpse of the auditorium of the magnificent Lewis and Clark high school when the concert recital,

which has been in preparation for months, will be given.” Only the auditorium, with reservations for over 1100 seats having been made, would be opened to the public. The concert, sponsored by the Mendelsohn club, was a benefit for the art decoration fund. The public would not have access to rest of building and would have to wait for the opening on April 3rd.

Lewis and Clark High School was “delivered to the city” on April 3, 1912. As reported by the Spokesman-Review: “*Dedicatory Exercises at Lewis and Clark Building Mark Epoch in Spokane History.*” “*Best Equipped building West of Mississippi, Declares State Superintendent.*”

The Lewis and Clark high school is now the property of the citizens of Spokane. The handsome structure at Fourth avenue and Howard street, which has arisen Phoenix-like from the ashes of the old Spokane high school, was formally delivered to and accepted by the city yesterday afternoon by its representatives on the school board. Impressive ceremonies marked the formal transfer of the completed building.

...

Sermon in Brick and Mortar.

“When we dedicate this building we dedicate the individuality of the community. Like the Parthenon at Athens and the great cathedrals in Rome and Milan it speaks for the community, it is the best token of the community’s interest in education. It speaks for itself. It stands, not a sermon in stone, but an eloquent one in brick and mortar and no living tongue can add anything.

It is well that it is called after those northwestern pioneers, Lewis and Clark. Their heroic deeds will be an inspiration to the students who enter its walls. Like the pioneers they too, cannot hope for success without service and effort.

In accepting the building in behalf of the school board and the citizens,” said President Greene, “I realize that what we get is not a school, but a mass of inanimate materials, an insensate body without a soul, just a mass of iron, steel, brick and marble wrought together by human skill and intelligence it is useless to us as it is.”

School Will Always Live

“It is a mere shell until the soul is breathed into it. The old Spokane high school was not destroyed by fire. It will always live in the lives of the boys and girls it produced. We have the teacher who will breathe that soul into these lifeless walls and then we will have the real Lewis and Clark high school. It will be an educational inspiration to the whole northwest.”

In September 1912, the portraits of Lewis and Clark, commissioned by the class of June 1912 as a gift to the school, were hung in the auditorium. The two life-size portraits were painted by Alonzo Victor Lewis, who was living in Spokane at the time. (Lewis also completed the sculpture of Abraham Lincoln in downtown Spokane in 1930.) Additionally friezes donated to the school by the class of June, 1907, arrived from the east and would be placed above the main entrance to the auditorium. Thus began the noted Lewis and Clark High School art collection.

Voters approved a bond for a new school, and Lewis and Clark High School was opened in 1912.

Lewis and Clark High School continues to serve the students of Spokane's south side and has been adapted over the past 90 years to expand, provide new facilities and modernize to meet current educational standards. Lewis and Clark is an icon of Spokane that transcends its educational function—the Tudor design, richly detailed façade and stately presence at the edge of downtown is one of a kind and near and dear to thousands of Spokane residents. Indeed, the *Spokesman-Review* in recounting the overwhelmingly successful 1988 bond vote attributed the positive turnout to having the renovation of Lewis and Clark High School as the headline project.

Spokane's high schools - North Central High School on the near north side and Lewis and Clark (replacing South Central High School) on the near south side - were followed by Rogers in 1932, Shadle in 1956, and Ferris, the second south hill high school, in 1963. The 1908 North Central High School was razed and replaced by a new building in 1981 and has been expanded over the years. Likewise, Rogers received major upgrades and an addition in 2009, but still retains its historic front Art Deco façade (NRHP). Ferris was replaced in 2013, and Shadle was extensively remodeled in 2010. Lewis and Clark High School retains its historic form and detailing in spite of modifications over the years.

The controversy that plagued the rebuilding of the fire-destroyed South Central High School into the present Lewis and Clark High School, again confronted the Lewis and Clark renovation project. Approved by the voters in 1998, the bond issue and other funding from the state, apparently did not reveal the full extent of the renovation. Essentially, the design team and the school board did not know the scope of the renovation project until funding was approved and design work was underway. The architects, as supported by teachers and staff, determined that the 1908 Rand-designed "Annex" which was never designed as a classroom and did not match the floor levels of the classroom had to be demolished. But, because that building was included with the main classroom building on the National Register of Historic Places, several groups became involved in the effort to preserve old Administration Building, in itself an architectural gem.

As Spokane's population grew and the city spread to the north and south with new houses, student growth demanded new schools. Spokane voters supported bond issues to build new grade schools and add classrooms to existing schools. Meanwhile the city's two high schools were bursting at the seams as elementary students moved directly to high school. No wings or classrooms were added to the high schools, although, in the case of Lewis and Clark, the Administration building was transformed into a somewhat dysfunctional classroom building. Relief came with the passage of a bond issue in 1926 that provided for a new junior high school for the south side and one for the north side.

Thus Libby and Havermale were added to the list of Spokane schools as the first junior high schools. On January 25, 1926, the *Spokane Daily Chronicle* (*Chronicle*) reported a plan by the school board to adjust the school units in accordance with the proposed \$600,000 bond issue. A new Arlington building to serve the Hillyard area, an addition to Finch elementary, building a six-room Wilson school and constructing a "A junior high school building property located on

the North and South Sides will relieve both of the high schools.” The article continues, “as a form of school organization, the junior high school has the unanimous support of the leading educators.” Spokane schools were joining the ranks of junior high school builders nationwide.

An article in the February 20, 1926 issue of *The Spokesman-Review* told of the need of the “\$990,000 bond issue” (misprinted in tag line, should be \$690,000). Mrs. J. M. Simpson, president of the Spokane school board explained the need for the building improvement proposed in the bond vote scheduled for the March 9 election. The city’s three high schools designed for 3800 students were now filled with 4930 students. North Central, Lewis and Clark, and Hillyard high schools were overcrowded. The junior high schools were intended to provide needed classroom space. “Two junior high schools are also proposed, one for 850 students on the North Side and one for 600 on the South Side. Grounds are available for all buildings except the North Side junior high school.”

As the year 1929 closed, the need for a \$1,000,000 bond issue for the board proposed “Big Building Program Beginning in 1930.” The school population was continuing to grow. On the list of projects were again Libby and Havermale. “Complete buildings of the Havermale and Libby junior high schools now occupied for the second year.” “And, in a few years, a junior high school for the South Side.”

Post WWII led to the Baby Boom in the early 1950s that initiated a wave of classroom additions and new schools to keep up with the growth of the grade school population. The Spokane School District No. 81 built 17 new primary schools, 3 junior high schools, and 1 high school in the 1950s. One additional junior high school added at the end of the 1950s was completed in 1961. Five elementary schools built in the early 1900s received additions. The 1950s outpaced the years between 1900 and 1910, the city’s most significant growth period, in the number of classrooms in new elementary schools and additions to existing elementary schools. Shaw and its late 1950s counterparts represent the significant student growth in Spokane in which the newly built elementary schools were pushing their students to the overcrowded junior high schools built in the late 1920s.

The actions of the school board in putting together its largest building program in history was discussed in regular and special board meetings and reported in the local press during the month of August 1956. The *Spokane Daily Chronicle* reported the August 8, 1956 school board meeting on the following day: “**School Building Program for Spokane Is Outlined by Superintendent Shaw.**” Shaw proposed a \$10,000,000 building program for Spokane’s public school system. That bond issue would be voted by Spokane citizens on November 6th.

The programs principal goals would be the construction of three junior high schools by the start of the 1959-60 school year to provide for the postwar baby crop of 1946 that then will be of the seventh grade age, he said.” ... In the southwest, \$1,630,000 would be spent with \$1,400,000 set aside for the junior high school to go up north of Hart field. Board members voted before the evening was over to take steps to acquire title to land on the site now owned by the Lewis and Clark Playground association.

“Spokane O.K.s School Bond Issue,” announced *The Spokesman-Review* on November 7, 1956 (P1:4-5). This approval, “by a commanding margin,” would trigger the largest building program in the city’s history. The approval of the 1954 bond issue of \$5,000,000 was recounted wherein Shadle Park High School (just completed) and 106 grade school classrooms, and the first unit of the trade school branch (to become Spokane Community College) were constructed.

In an important step signaling the beginning of a project was announced in November 27, 1958: “**South Side Junior High Bids Called in January**” was reported in *The Spokesman-Review*. The bids were called and were to be submitted by January 7, 1959. The building plans, with an estimated cost of \$1,300,000 were under review by state officials. Architect W.W. DeNeff of the firm which also prepared the plans for Glover and Shaw junior high school estimated an additional cost of \$57,622 for site development.

“**Heavy Load Expected in Schools.**” Reported the *Chronicle* on December 12, 1958). South Side elementary schools are expected to be heavily loaded with pupils during the 1959-1960 school year. According to Superintendent William C. Sorenson, Sacajawea would provide relief when opening in the fall of 1960.

“Until Sacajawea is built, Lewis and Clark will be carrying a heavy load.” Next fall we expect to take over rooms in the old trade school. Sorenson added that plans for Sacajawea are now in the state education office in Olympia and will be presented to the board of education next week.

The Sacajawea Junior High School, that finally opened in September 1960, was described by an article in the December 12, 1958 edition of *The Spokesman-Review* in which it announced that 1279 students were expected to attend the new school. The school would face Thirty-third provide 24 general classrooms, library and a cafeteria, two arts and crafts rooms, four science rooms, and four home economics, gymnasium, two music rooms, shower rooms, a kitchen-health unit and offices facilities, two physical education teaching stations, and athletic fields.

Sacajawea was the third new junior high school, following Glover and Shaw, and each was planned to cost \$1,300,000 under the 1956 bond issue. The district’s two other “much smaller” junior high schools, Havermale and Libby, were built in 1928.

The Spokesman-Review reported in its May 14, 1961 edition: “State O.K.s Plans for Ferris High.” The new south side high school, first south of the Spokane River since Lewis and Clark, was approved for a site at Thirty-seventh and Regal. The state would provide \$392,152 in aid for the \$3,000,000 project which would fund the new 1,600-student high school.

Lewis and Clark would finally get a new field house according to the plans for the next bond issue. According to the January 21, 1962 edition of *The Spokesman-Review*: “School Group

Tells Bond Money Plans.” The board was proposing a “...\$4.5 million bond issue chiefly for classroom additions to existing schools construction of two new schools, land acquisition for future schools...” Projects included an addition to Libby Junior High School, a field house for Lewis and Clark High School, including facilities for classrooms and physical education with a total cost of \$494,000 of which \$44,000 would be from state aid.

“Lewis and Clark’s physical education facilities are among the poorest in the state for a large high school. (Boys’ indoor physical education facilities have not been expanded since World War I. 1917.) If Lewis and Clark students are to receive a physical education program commensurate with that provided other Spokane boys and girls, the new field house must be provided immediately.” The success of the bond vote was reported on February 14, 1962. There was, however, a challenge to the legality of the bond issues which threatened school and state building projects.

In March 1963 as the Lewis and Clark field house project was slated to begin, a stop was placed in the city’s school projects. “Planning will stop on nearly \$2.5 million in Spokane school projects scheduled to start this year and the impending call for bids on the Lewis and Clark Field House probably will be postponed ... Those were immediate results in Spokane of today’s order by the State Board of Education halting all school construction projects depending on state matching money from a 1961 bond issue authorized by the State Legislature. ... The \$600,000 LC Field House plans now are in Olympia awaiting approval of the State Department of Public Instruction ... probably will mean a delay in calling for bids on it.”

But, the State Supreme Court, in a decision issued of August 7, 1963, upheld the legality of \$35.75 million in state bond issues. This decision had directly impacted \$2 million of school construction in Spokane. Among the projects was the remodeling of Libby Junior High School and the new Lewis and Clark High School Field House which were now both allowed to proceed. And apparently gift wrapping was in the offing as reported in a September 9, 1963 article in the *Chronicle* which included a photo of the “Gift Wrapped” wooden beams that had been erected in the new field house. Further up the South Hill in November 1963 the new Ferris High School was dedicated. Ferris would relieve the Lewis and Clark student load and become a friendly South Hill competitor over the ensuing years.

In addition to the Field House project which was nearing completion, *The Spokesman-Review* would report on June 5, 1964: “Freeway Halt Woes Mount.” It was reported that property owners in the path of the proposed Fourth Avenue route of the Spokane Freeway, “were in the throes of confusion and fearful of staggering economic losses Tuesday as a consequence of a Superior Court decision barring construction of the expressway adjacent to Deaconess Hospital.” One of the biggest potential losers is Spokane School District No 81, owner of the old Lewis and Clark High School Annex, which lies in the path of the proposed highway. H. Avery Peyton, president of the Spokane School Board, said the district will be hurt if the Fourth Avenue route is abandoned...

...

The school district had been offered \$368,200 by the state for the LC. Annex Building [Author’s note: Although this building is referenced as the Annex Building, it was not the former 1908

Administration Building adjacent to the east side of the classroom building. Its stated location seems to be between Third and Fourth avenues at 704 West Fourth which is west of Wall Street]. The offer was accepted by the school district and formalized by action of the school board. The district was to have turned over the school building to the state June 30, after the close of the school year in 1964.

In addition, Peyton added, the school district has gone to considerable expense in recent months adding facilities to the new Lewis and Clark Field House because the board thought the annex would have to be abandoned. ...”Everything is too up in the air now,” said Peyton. But, according a June 11, 1964 article in the *Chronicle*:

And the State Highway Commission’s offer of \$368,200 for the Lewis and Clark Annex, at 704 Fourth, apparently was shelved pending the outcome of the Deaconess Hospital’s lawsuit blocking construction of the freeway through the school property just north of the hospital between Third and Fourth. [Note: the I-90 viaduct was built so it apparently caused the removal of the “Annex.”]

The Field House completion became a sore point for the school board as reported by *The Spokesman-Review* on June 25, 1964. The article revealed that the Spokane School Board directors were not pleased by the delay in completion of the Lewis and Clark Field House. “School officials said they had toured the project and found “very few men working” and the job still not completed although the completion date had passed almost five months ago.”

In July, however, the building was complete and ready for public inspections. Articles in *The Spokesman-Review* of July 22 and 30, 1964 included photos of the new overpass over Howard Street (connecting to the west façade near the location of the 2020 passageway) and of the interior of the impressive new fieldhouse itself. The fieldhouse would open at the start of the new school year. The *Chronicle* of April 15, 1966 reported the dedication of the Lewis and Clark field house to E.L. “Squinty” Hunter who had coached at Lewis and Clark teams for 39 years and produced 21 city league championships. The event took place two years after his retirement and a year after opening but the honor was still cherished.

Lewis and Clark High School had, for over fifty years, been in the same “old” building without addition or remodel. The February 1, 1998 edition of *The Spokesman-Review* reported the upcoming bond vote and the improvements it would bring to the venerable school:

The bond, the largest the district has ever asked the public to support, includes many projects—from construction to remodeled science rooms.

The most expensive project, a dramatic renovation of Lewis and Clark High School, is also attracting its share of voters. About \$41 million would be spent to buy more property and remodel the building, which is so old that Theodore Roosevelt laid the cornerstone in 1911.

The plan is to preserve LC's Gothic Tudor style is inspiring Lori Holmes to vote yes, even though she didn't know how the rest of the bond money would be spent.

I like the way it looks," said Holmes an East Central resident whose children attend LC and Grant Elementary School. "I don't like this new stuff the district builds." [Others are quoted.]

The Spokesman-Review in the "Our View" editorial column wrote: "Thousands Wrote This Happy Ending." 2/5/1998. pB6:1. ... "The women held signs that read "Yes for Kids" but the dreary weather and indifferent drivers seemed to predict a big no. It was election day in February and schools all over the region needed money. In a great, rainy day surprise, they got it." ... "Voters in District 81 overwhelming approved a \$74.5 million bond. ... "Why the big turnouts and why the yes votes? These are much happier questions to ponder than the where-do-we cut questions that follow school bond levy defeats." "Many theories were buzzing around Wednesday morning. In Spokane School District 81 maybe it was nostalgia voting. Lewis and Clark is a landmark. So people voted to save a bit of the past and wire it, and all the other schools, for the future." ...

The project which would modernize the historic classroom building and add a much needed new gymnasium, parking and playfields across Stevens Street to the east also brought with it a period of intense controversy. The bond planning and bond issue did not reveal that the historic 1908 Administration building "Annex" would be demolished as part of the project. And, although, the Squinty Hunter field house was to be razed, that was planned as an extension of the green space west of the school and integration of Howard Street right of way into the campus.

As soon as the architect concepts indicated that the Annex was likely to be demolished, opposition began. *The Spokesman-Review* broached the subject in its June 29, 1998 "Our View" column "Public's input also important."

Beautiful old buildings capture our imagination –and our hearts.

Certainly, it was the love of a grand old building that let Spokane District voters to approve February's bond issue. These bonds will help finance the renovation of Lewis and Clark High School.

That election should be seen as a contract between the voters and the school district. It's a contract which implies that the historic character of Lewis and Clark will be preserved and restored as faithfully as possible.

It's a contract which the school district and the architect have repeatedly pledged to uphold. Now, as the design process begins, however, two issues have emerged which concern local historic preservation experts.

The school's wide, four-level staircases have been a defining characteristic of its interior for 86 years. Currently, the design calls for closing off most of those stairwells. That would prevent smoke from spreading should the building ever catch fire.

But it's possible that other creative—and safe—solutions exist. Open stairwells and atrium designs in buildings as diverse as the Spokane Opera House,

North Town Mall and Liberty Building, which houses' Aunties's Bookstore, have managed to balance safety and aesthetics.

Local architects experienced in historic preservation say that smoke evacuation systems—essentially large fans which quickly circulate smoke to the top of the building—can be sound alternatives.

The second concern is the future of the 1908 brick building on the east end of the campus. Tearing it down and replacing it, preservationists warn, would jeopardize the building's status on the National Register of Historic Places.

It will be important to fully examine the historic issues surrounding the renovation of LC, allowing plenty of time for public discussion and seeking the expertise of those who have successfully restored other historic Spokane buildings.

It is also important that the concerns of alumni, parents and students be heard early in the design process. The time to ignite the public's passion for this building is now.

The school district should consider rescheduling its LC public forum meetings. These meetings, at 9 a.m. on Wednesdays, are difficult for working people to attend.

In the meantime, it's important to remember that most of the news surrounding the Lewis and Clark renovation has been extremely positive. Lately, a new idea has emerged which could be a win-win solution for historic buildings in downtown Spokane.

Lewis and Clark alum Rob Brewster hopes to restore the Holley-Mason building and house Lewis and Clark students there during the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 school years. The 1905 building, with its remarkable brick and terra-cotta façade, has stood vacant for nearly two decades. This link to Lewis and Clark could help revive not one, but two historically significant Spokane landmarks.

It's difficult to underestimate the importance of old, treasured buildings to a city's identity and livability. Such heirlooms require the entire community's wise and careful attention.

Chris Peck, editor of *The Spokesman-Review* wrote his opinion of August 9, 1998: "Despite charm, old school faces new realities." Mr. Peck was a bit harsher on the historic Annex than the previous writer. He discussed the architect's plight in meeting current building codes and making the building work as an top-flight educational facility with respect to the stairs as well as the saving the old Administration building. But his lead into the article suggested he was not so keen about saving the 1908 building.

"Anyone who has ever gone junking in a dusty antique shop knows this dilemma. Is what you find there valuable and a treasure? Or is it just dirty and old?"

The junker's dilemma is precisely what faces the architects charged with renovating the 1912 Lewis and Clark High School in Spokane.

In February, an astonishing 78 percent of the voters approved plans to turn 86-year-old Lewis and Clark into a school for the 21st century.

Now, in August, comes the hard part.

“How much restoration can we do and still make sure we watch out for student safety and prepare for the needs of the 21st-century education?” said Ned Hammond, Spokane School Districts’ planning director, on a recent tour of the old building.

The warm glow left over from voter approval to restore the oldest high school in Spokane threatens to turn into a heated debate.

“We want Lewis and Clark renovated as promised and not gutted,” said Steve Franks, co-founder of a year-old group called Spokane Preservation Advocates.

...

“I supported the LC project,” Franks said. “I never dreamt in a million years that they would now be talking about demolishing a part of the school and removing the staircases. These are shocking proposals we never thought would be on the table.”

The details of how LC would be renovated weren’t ever outlined because the bond had to be approved before real planning for renovation could begin.

...

And once the architects got inside the old administration building, which has roots predating LC because the building was part of South Central High School that burned in 1909, the challenges were even more complex and costly

“That annex building has four different floor levels that don’t match up with the LC building,” McNutt (NAC architecture) said. “And the annex never was built for classroom spaces.”

...

Perhaps. But the historic preservation folks also need to remember the junker’s dilemma. Just because it’s old, doesn’t mean it’s good.

A drive up Stevens past the old administration building doesn’t exactly bring tears to the eyes.

The old building is half buried into the hillside, has few outstanding architectural features and actually blocks the view of the much more visually appealing Gothic Tudor ornamentation on the main Lewis and Clark structure.

“Historic LC Annex to be Demolished,” was the Page One report in September 10, 1998 edition of *The Spokesman-Review*.

Renovation of Lewis and Clark High School will include demolishing the school’s 1908 administration building, Spokane School District 81 board members decided Wednesday. Despite last-minute pleas from preservationists, the board unanimously approved designs for LC that call for replacing the administration building with a structure that officials say will be more space-efficient.

“I am very disappointed but not surprised,” said Steve Franks, a member of Spokane Preservation Advocates. “The school district staff and school board proved tonight that public input is meaningless.”

The Spokesman-Review announced on 10/23/1998: "Group to hold rally on Saturday to urge saving Lewis and Clark annex." The "Save the Annex Project" will hold a rally at the Lewis and Clark High School to promote saving the school's 1908 administration building.

The annex is the only structure that survived a fire that destroyed South Central High School, LC's predecessor. Replacing it means the school most likely will be removed from the National Register of Historic Places." On January 7, 1999, the "Billboard Salvo" was reported in the *Review* as the supporters of the Annex publicly criticized the school board for its decision to demolish the historic building. One of the boards was placed across from the District 81 headquarters downtown, and one across from the Annex itself. Dr. Gary Livingstone, School District superintendent reminded that the board decision was supported by the teachers: "LC staff and teachers voted unanimously last summer to get rid of the old building saying it wasn't compatible with learning." In the same issue, it was reported that the Holley-Mason, another historic building would be configured to accommodate LC students during the 2-year renovation project.

Salvos of letters to the editor, one from National Historic Trust member as far away as San Francisco, citizens, former students, teachers, staff and board members argued passionately on both sides of the issue. *The Spokesman-Review* Roundtable page of January 19, 1999, featured two quarter-page opinion pieces, one by Christie Querna, Spokane School Board member: "Best Education is School Board Priority for LC Renovation," and the other by Kathy and Bill and Semmler, LC alums and parents of recent LC graduates.

Functional LC Should be Result of Preservation Through Renovation." Ms. Querna voiced the position that "The majority of the public comments seemed to favor keeping the education mission of the high school as our first priority. Most importantly, the LC staff, those who use the building on a daily basis and know intimately what works and what doesn't, voted overwhelmingly in favor of replacement of the annex."

The Semmler's, on the other hand posited that "The school district promised renovation, had money for renovation in its budget, but now says demolition is what we'll get. We did not vote to tear down the most historical building District 81 owns. The public voted in February, overwhelmingly, to renovate LC, but District 81 is ignoring that vote."

Finally, on August 5, 1999, the *The Spokesman-Review* reported: Group drops appeal; LC annex will be razed." Groups including "Save the Administration Building," and "Citizens for Standards" that had railed against Spokane Schools for what they perceived as a project that would ruin the historical integrity of the school "raised the white flag." They withdrew their appeal from Superior Court. They maintained their position and stated that "dropping the appeal in no way invalidates our position."

Construction progressed on the new Lewis and Clark and *The Spokesman-Review* reported on August 23, 2001 that "Crews Race to Finish LC on Time." The grand opening for the refurbished Lewis and Clark would begin on Friday and carry through the weekend. "In one week, hammers will give way to the pounding of 4,000 feet as teachers and students start classes again." A three-day gala was hosted by the school district. Associate Superintendent Mark

Anderson stated, “LC is an example of how the community can rally around education.” “This weekend is expressing our gratitude.” The article described how the historic auditorium was coming back alive, historic paintings were restored, the dedication of the new “Squinty” Hunter Field House, the Administration building’s repurposed front facade that became a 22-foot tall archway, opening up skylights that had been closed over for WWII, and refurbishing of historic terrazzo floors among other things.

Although the Administration building had been razed, and stood now only as a gateway monument, the Lewis and Clark High School nomination for the National Register of Historic Places was amended in 2001 by Spokane Schools with the assistance of Stephen Emerson to document changes to the building from when it had first been listed.

Lewis and Clark High School continues to serve the south side of Spokane, enriching the minds of eager students, and with its 2020 cafeteria/kitchen and classroom addition in the place of the original “Squinty” Hunter Field House, looking toward the future of Spokane’s youth.

Loren L. Rand (1851 – 1935)

Loren Rand was born in Amesbury, MA in 1851, the son of William H. and Mary Ann Bartlet Rand. His father was a manufacturer of carriages, and his mother, a descendant of Josiah Bartlet, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Educated at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Rand opened an architect’s office in Grand Rapids, MI, moved to Minneapolis, and settled in Spokane in 1888. According to Durham (1912), Rand “has been one of the leading architects of the city throughout all the intervening years.” Among some of his earlier residences which he designed were those of former Territorial Judge Nash; E.L. Powell, former Spokane Mayor, Spokane businessman and civic leader; H.F. Belt; and S. Heath, founder of what would become John W. Graham and Company.

Rand, with J.K. Dow, designed the first four-story building erected in Spokane after the fire, known as the Tidball Block. Also with J.K. Dow, he designed the Masonic Temple, Bump Block/Carlyle Hotel, and Bennett Block. According to Durham: “...some of the more recent business buildings which stand as monuments to his skill and ability are the Riverside avenue and Main street additions to the Crescent store, all of the buildings for the Spokane Dry Goods Realty Company, the Marble bank building, now occupied by the Union Trust & Savings Bank, and others.” “He has also erected twelve or fifteen school buildings, including the new Lewis and Clarke [sic] high school, which has but recently been completed and which is the finest school building in the northwest; also the Roosevelt, Longfellow, Stevens, Cooper, New Franklin, Audubon, Frances Willard, Hayes Park, Adams and Jefferson school buildings. He likewise designed the First Presbyterian church, which has been built only a few years and which is perhaps the finest in the Inland Empire.” “He entered a profession in which only merit and ability win advancement and his thorough preliminary training and long experience have qualified him for important duties in this direction.”

In 1926, Lucy Robinson wrote in *The Spokane Woman* about architect Rand:

The architect more than any other man builds his own monuments. In wood or stone he raises memorials to his own personality, his own dream made permanent. The builder of schools leaves an influence that affects the lives of thousands, in his own time and in many years to come.

Loren L. Rand has designed many buildings in Spokane but Lewis and Clark high school is probably his finest achievement. In the desire to pass the credit for his successful piece of work to other people, Mr. Rand says that the cooperation and personal interest of the teachers in his plans made his success possible. He talked over every detail of the building. They knew the results they needed and he translated their ideas into a structure of permanent beauty and usefulness. He has designed many schools. The unit plan used by the Spokane School Board for several fine buildings is his work, adaptable to many conditions and to easy changes as a school grows. The Hawthorne, McKinley and Columbia buildings are also his work. Prominent in the downtown district, the Main Avenue building of the Crescent store is one of the business blocks designed by Mr. Rand.

Rand was known for his prolific work in designing Spokane schools, but most have been razed. His extant buildings, in addition to Lewis and Clark High School, include Adams Elementary School, Jefferson Elementary School, Wilson Elementary School, Franklin Elementary School, and McKinley School.

Rand's other major buildings include: the Crescent Building #2 (1919), 707 W. Main Avenue; Dry Goods Realty Company Building (1909), 170 South Lincoln; Crescent Service Building (1908), 152 South Lincoln; Hotel Grand Coulee (1910), 106 S. Cedar Street; and Masonic Temple (1905), 1108 West Riverside Avenue.

Rand was a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Oriental Lodge and the Shrine. Also a member and a past president of the Sons of the American Revolution, his mother being a descendant of Josiah Bartlet, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

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--. "Graduating Class of South Central High Presents Fountain to School." 6/10/1910. P3:3.

--. "High School is Destroyed." 6/21/1910. p1.

--. To Use Old Walls. 6/23/1910. p2:1.

--. "Will Ask Board for Low Building." 6/27/1910. p7:4.

--. "Many Plans for School." 6/28/1910. p2:1.

--. "Build a Fine School. 1/13/1910. p1:3-5.

--. "Now Build the School." (Editorial). 9/15/1910. p4:1.

--. "Reject All Bids." 10/12/1910. p1:2-3.

--. "Women Favor New School Building. 10/13/1910. p1:2.

--. "Architect Rand Commences Work on New School Plans." 10/13/1910. p3:4.

--. "Home Materials." 12/13/1910. p7:5.

--. Old Tower Will Soon Disappear." 12/17/1910. p1:6.

--. "Plans to Start School Building." 1/6/1911. p28:6.

--. "Big Ceremony at New School." 1/11/1911. p1:7.

--. "To Start This Week on New High School." 1/23/1911. p22:5.

--. "New School is Named "Lewis and Clark." 2/6/1911. p1 Banner.

--. "To Cut Force on High School." 2/9/1911. p10:2.

--. "Says High School Work Progresses." 3/6/1911. p17:2.

--. "Contractors Criticize Murphy." 3/13/1911. p6:2.

--. "Bruce Watson Is to Head Schools." 3/14/1911. p5:4.

--. "Colonel Theodore Roosevelt Addresses Big Crowd After Laying Cornerstone." (Photo caption). 4/8/1911. p4.

--. "Spend Million in Fine Blocks." 4/12/1911. p27:2.

--. "All Work on the New High School is Stopped by Inspector." 5/4/1911. p1 Banner.

--. "Can't Decide About New High School." 5/6/1911. p6:1.

--. "Unloading Steel for High School." 5/8/1911. p17:3.

--. "Building Inspector Goodwin is Dismissed by Hayden." 5/10/1911. p1 Banner.

- . "Downtown Blocks and Schools Declared Firetraps." 5/13/1911. p2:2.
- . "Dear Ear for Goodwin's Plea." 5/17/1911. p6:1.
- . "Goodwin Replies to All Charges." 5/18/1911. p3:1.
- . "Complete School Next February." 11/1/1911. p17:1.
- . "Can't Complete School on Time." 11/2/1911. p6:4.
- . No New Moves in Strike at School." 12/30/1911. p3:2.
- . "Graduates Will Celebrate." 1/8/1912. p5:3.
- . "Plan Big Celebration to Dedicate School." 1/15/1912. p1.
- . "High School Now Nearly Paid For." 2/23/1912. p3:2.
- . "Inspect Building." "Tudor Gothic Architecture ...". 3/30/1912. p2:1.
- . "Open Big School." "First Dedicatory Exercises of the Lewis and Clark High School Building Will Be Held This Evening.) (Photo caption). 4/1/1912. p2:2.
- . "Entrance to Lewis and Clark High School Where Week's Celebration Started Today." (Photo caption). 4/1/1912. P1:5.
- . "Pictures for High School Finished." 9/2/1912. p3.
- . "Two Believed in Line to Take Over Glover." 2/27/1963. p3:2.
- . "School Addition Bids Considered." 6/11/1964. p16:4-5.
- . "Many Friends to be on Hand at Dedication." 4/13/1966. p3:2.

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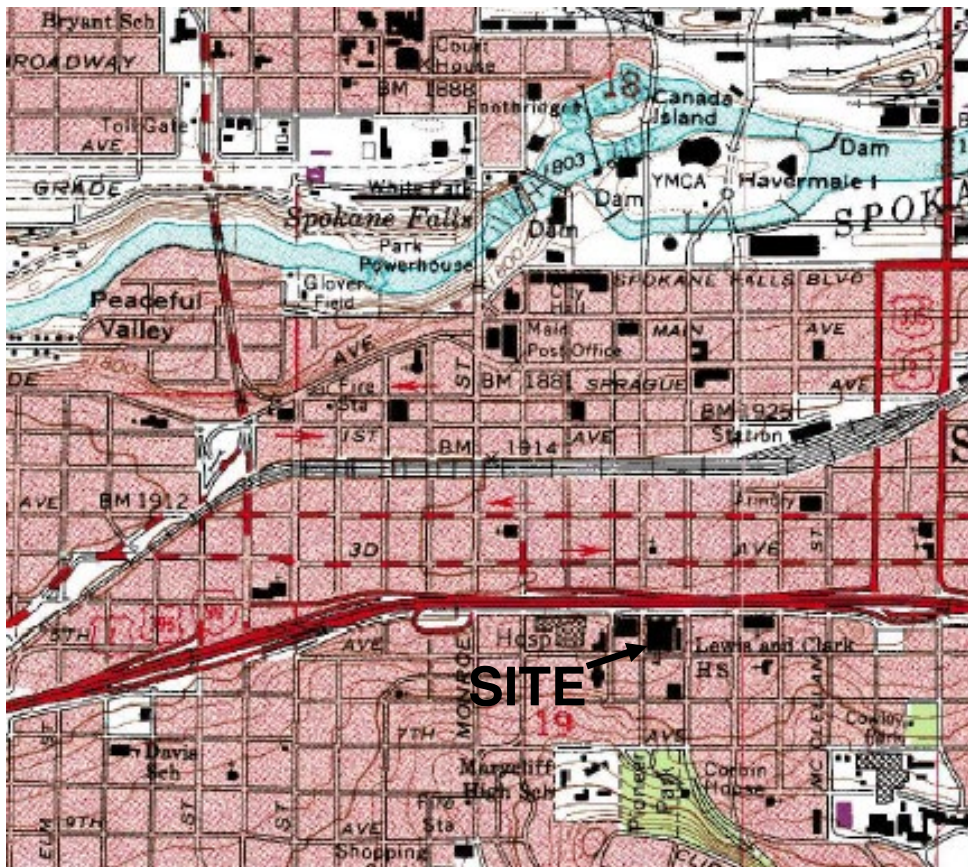
- . "A Little Talk to Fathers and Mothers on the South Side High School Plans." p1 banner.

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- . "L.R. Rand, 83, Architect, Dies." [sic] 10/7/1935. p3:2.
- . "South High walls Withstand Flames." 6/22/1910. p7:1.
- . "Transfer School to N.C. Building." 6/23/1910. p18:1.
- . "Fourth Ward Plans Campaign to Win New City Hall Building." 6/25/1910. p7:3.
- . "N.P. May Reopen Grade Separation – City at South Central." 7/6/1910. p7:1.
- . "Notice to Contractors." 9/17/1910. p14:5.
- . "Protests Come from All Sides Against Proposed H.S. Plans." 10/2/1910. pA9:1.
- . "Repeat Building Sketch." 10/6/1910. p7:3-5.
- . "School Plans Rejected." 10/13/1910. p8:4.
- . "Draftsman Resign Rather Than Be Associated with Proposed H.S. Plans." 10/8/1910. p7:1.
- . "Work for a Municipal Committee of the Chamber of Commerce." 10/9/1910. p4:1.
- . "Architects File Kick on H.S. Plans." 10/12/1910. p1:2.
- . "More Publicity Needed in Board of Education." (Editorial). 10/12/1910. p4:1.
- . "The President of the Spokane School Board and the High School Question." (Cartoon). 10/12/1910. p1:3-5.
- . "Weather Speeds High School Work." 11/20/1910. pA5:7.
- . "Old High School Walls Crumbling." 12/3/1910. p6:5.
- . "New South Central High School". (Elevation Drawing). 12/3/1910. p9:2-6.
- . "New High School A Model." 12/4/1910. p7:2.
- . "Tower of H.S. Last to Fall." 12/17/1910. p6:6.
- . "Make Low Bids on New High School." 1/11/1911. p8:3.
- . "Could Start New School in Week." 1/2/1911. p6:2.

- . "Murphy to Build New School." 1/5/1911. p1:2.
- . "School Buildings Require Big Sum." 1/18/1911. p6:2.
- . "Start High School." 2/2/1911. p6:7.
- . "Building Revival This Year Will Pass 1910 Record, Say Contractors." 3/27/1911. p5:1.
- . "Arbitrate High School Dispute." 5/6/1911. p3:2.
- . "School Pier Plans Ready." 5/18/1911. p9:2.
- . "Steinway". "Lewis and Clark High School—Spokane." (Piano advertisement). 1/28/1912. pB6.
- . "New High School Delivered to City." 4/4/1912. p9:3.
- . "South Side Junior High Bids Called in January." 11/27/1958.
- . "State O.K.s Plans for Ferris High." 5/14/1961. p7:2-3.
- . "School Group Tells Bond Money Plans." 1/21/1962. P1:7-8.
- . "Board Considers Field House Site." 3/30/1962. p15:1-2.
- . "Planning to Halt on City Schools." 3/29/1963. p4:6-7.
- . "Freeway Halt Woes Mount." 6/5/1964. p1:1-2.
- . "Havermale Junior High Bids Delayed." 6/25/1964. p6:3.
- . "Overpass Joins 43-Year-Old Lewis and Clark High School Building to New Fieldhouse." (photo caption). 7/22/1964: p6:2-7.
- . "New Lewis and Clark Fieldhouse Impressive." 7/30/1964. p20:1:5.
- . "Officials Answer Reader's Bond Issue Questions." 2/1/1998. pA11. Top.
- . "Thousands Wrote This Happy Ending." 2/5/1998. pB6:1.
- . "Public's input also important." 6/19/1998. pA10:1.
- . "Historic LC annex to be demolished." 9/10/1998. p1:1-4.
- . "Group rallies to save LC annex." 10/25/1998. pB2:3-5. "
- . "Despite charm old school faces new realities." 8/9/1998. pB9:5.
- . "Best education is school board priority for LC renovation." 1/19/1999. pA11.
- . "Maybe annex fanatics should be sued." (letter to editor). 3/5/1999. p27.
- . "Crews Race to Finish LC on Time." 8/23/2001. p1:5.

MAPS, PHOTOS, DRAWINGS



USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle. Spokane NW, Wash. 1974. Photorevised 1986

LEWIS & CLARK HIGH SCHOOL
521 WEST FOURTH AVENUE

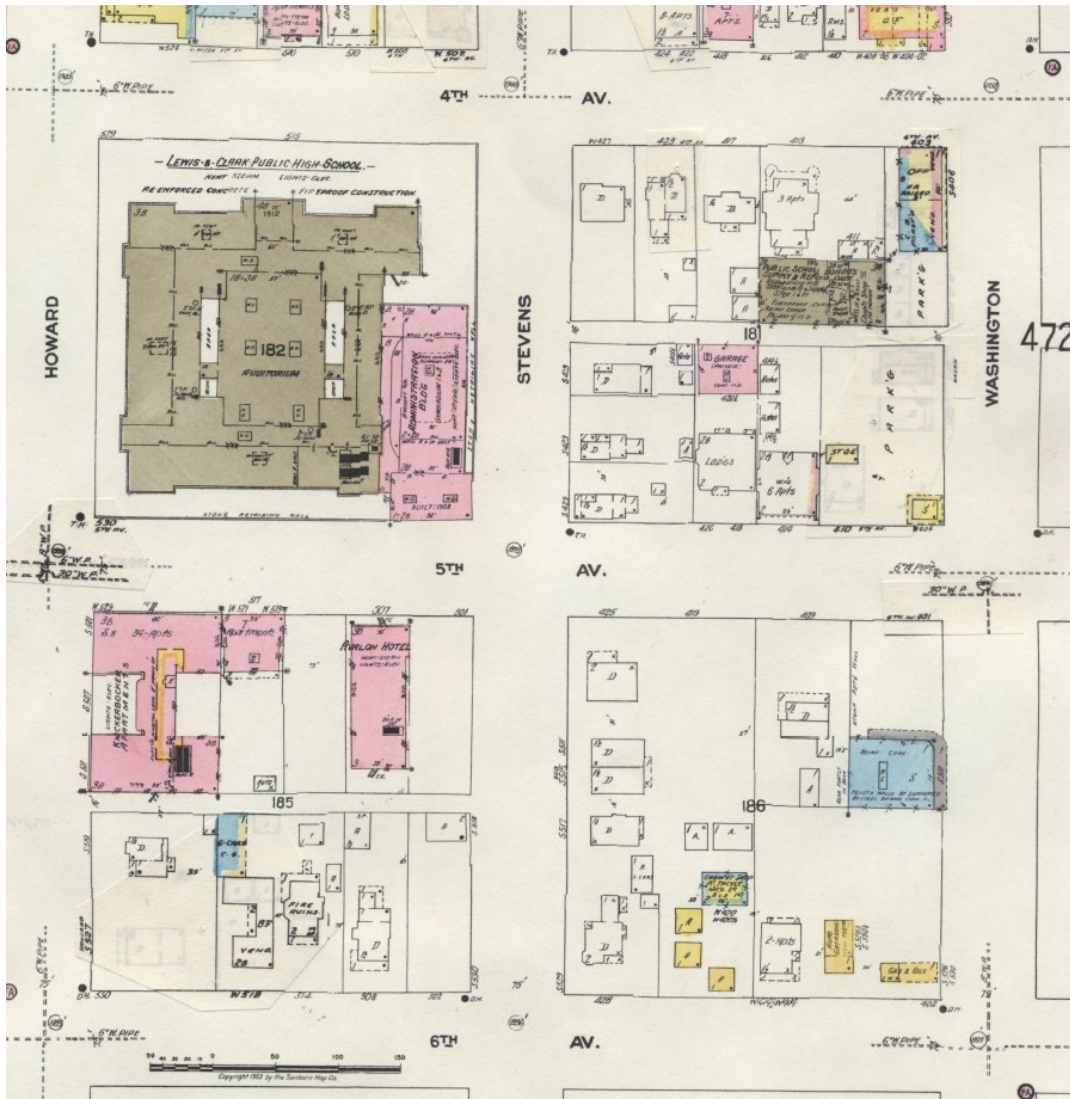
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Spokane City Map – May 2021

LEWIS & CLARK HIGH SCHOOL CAMPUS
521 WEST FOURTH AVENUE

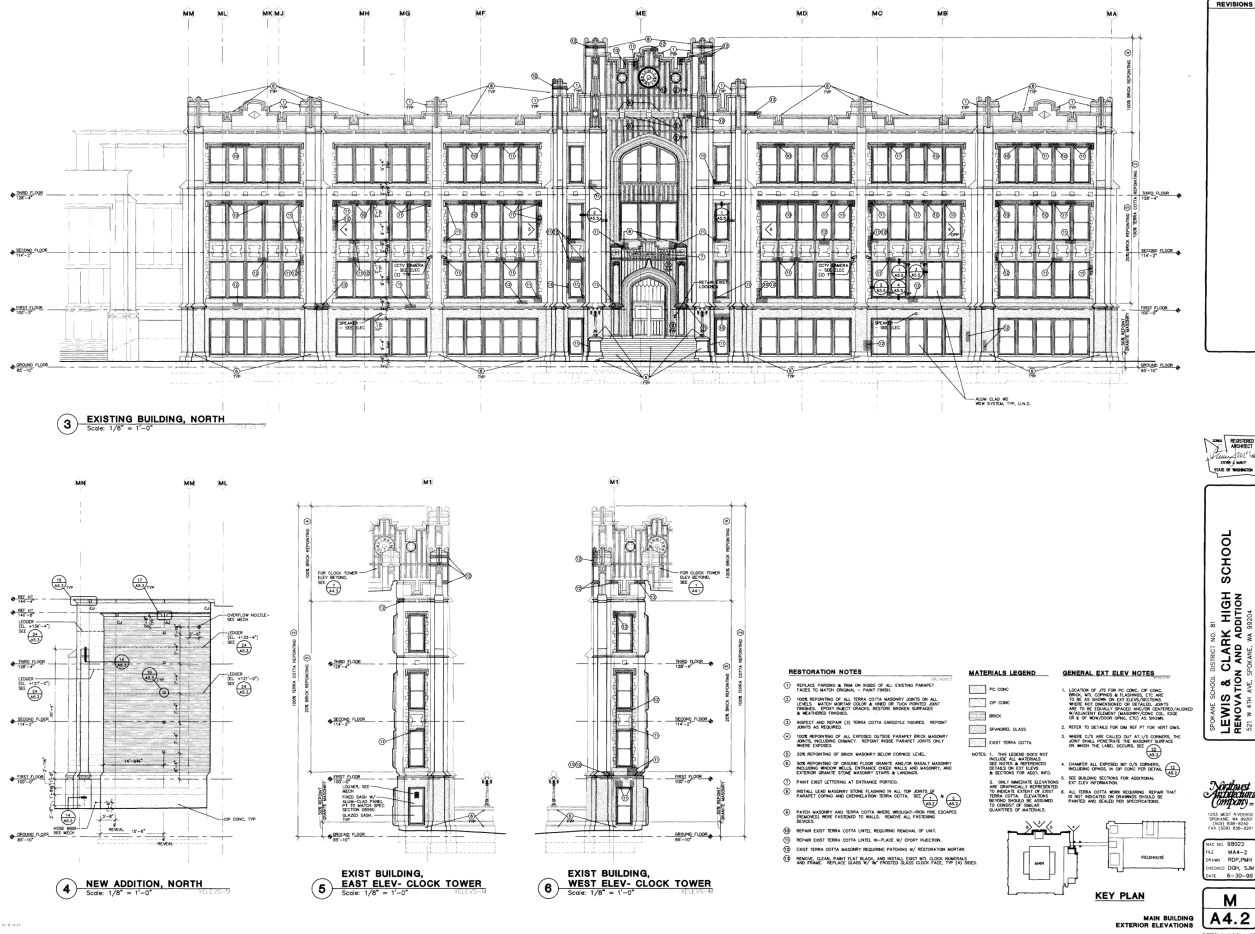
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Sanborn Map – 1958 – Page 471

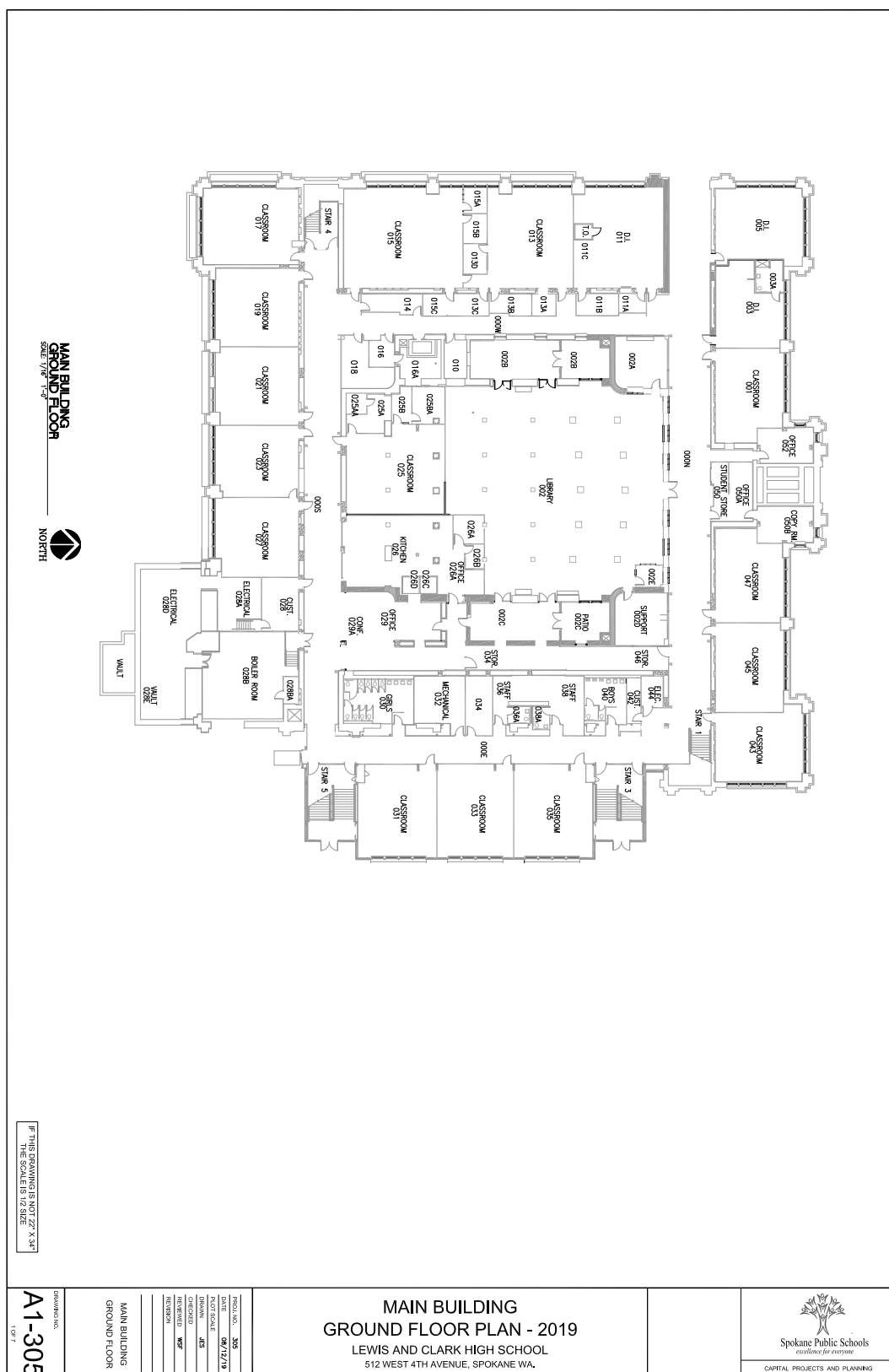
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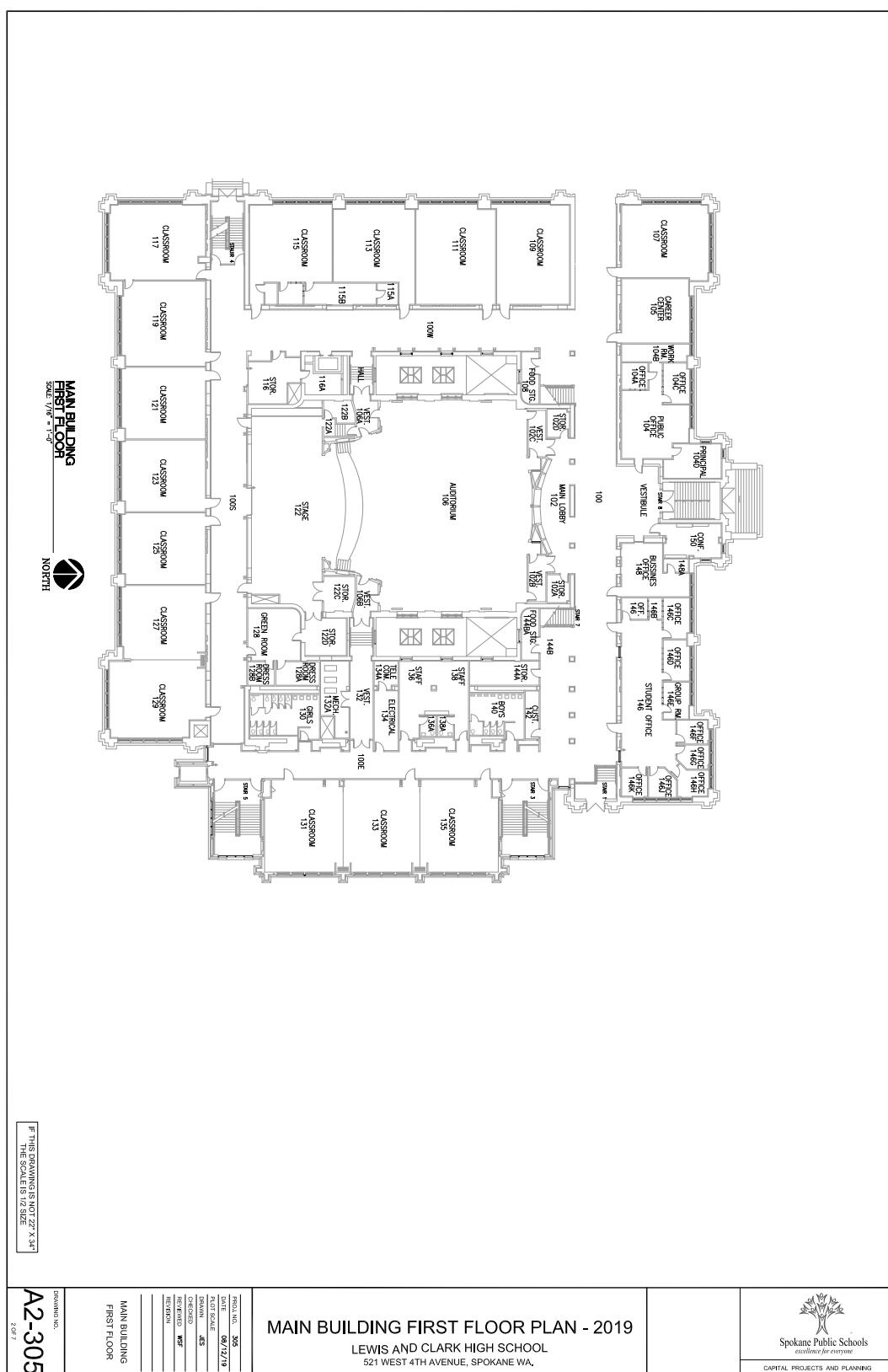
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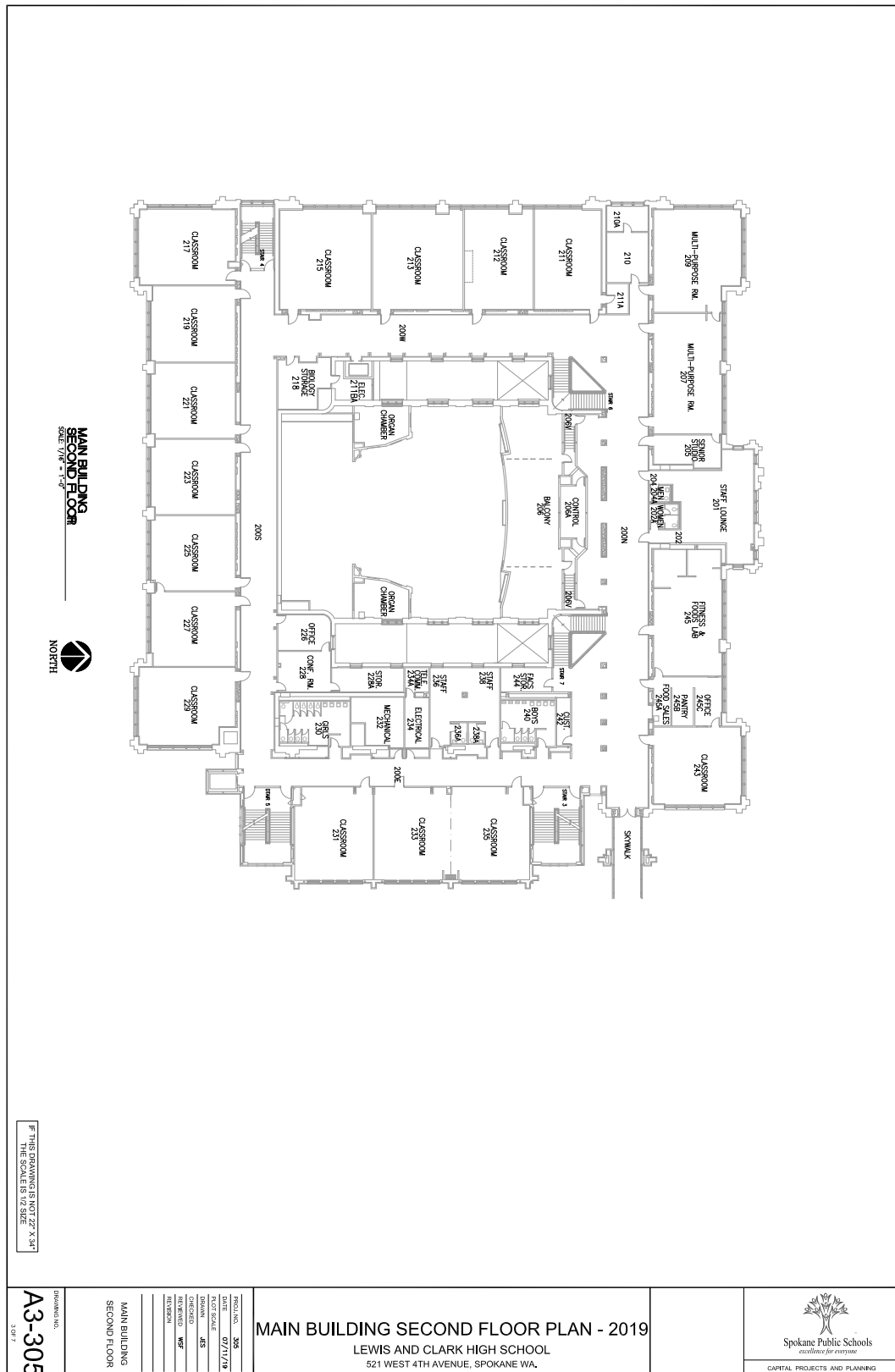


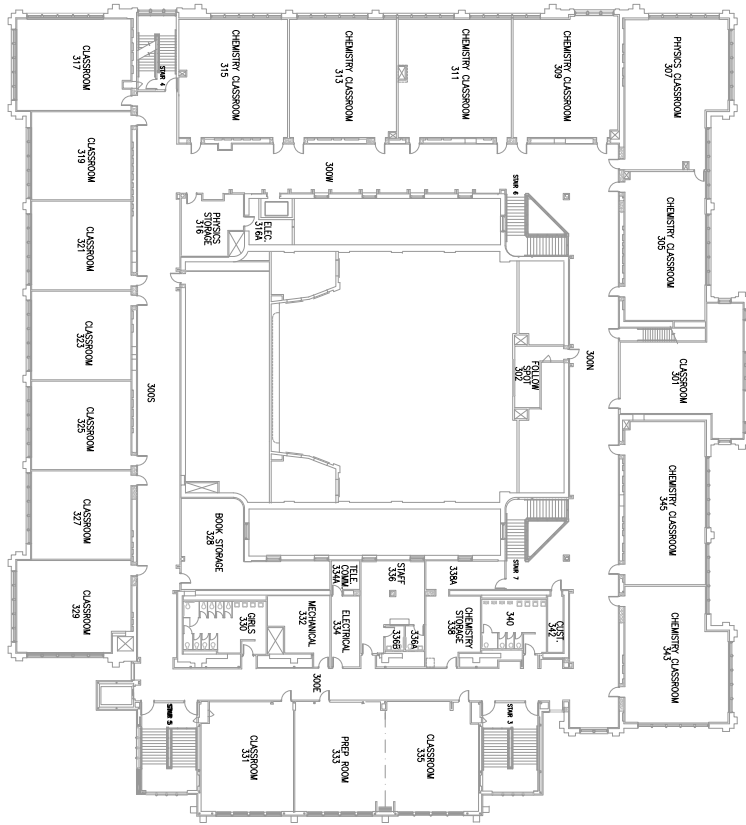
Section 12 Page 6











MAIN BUILDING
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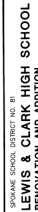
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 4 OF 7

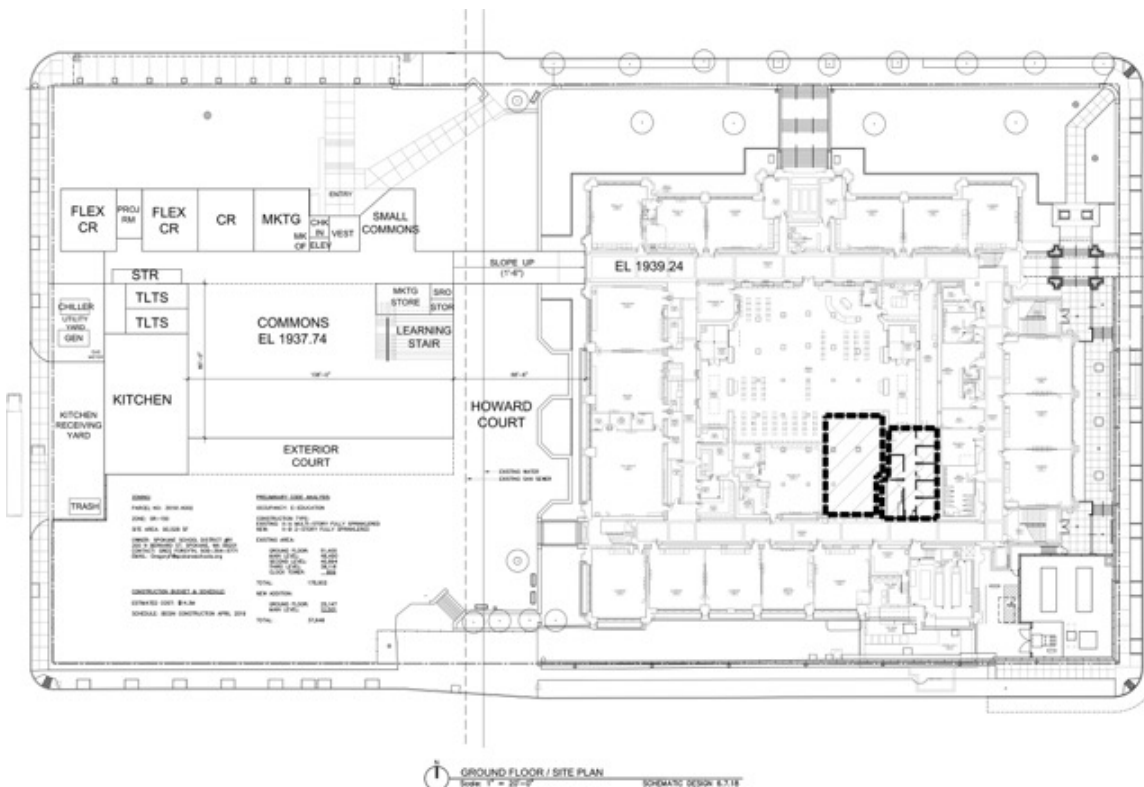
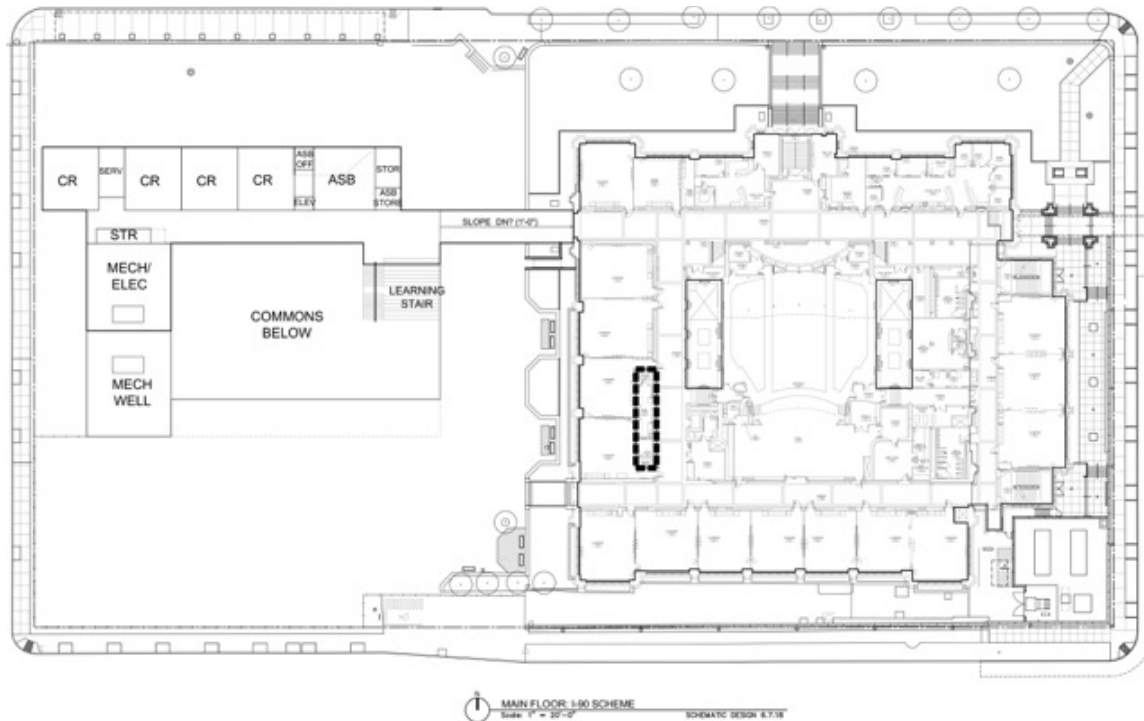
MAIN BUILDING
 THIRD FLOOR

PROJECT NO.	305
DATE	07/11/19
DESIGNED BY	JES
CHECKED BY	WCF
REVIEWED BY	
REVISION	

MAIN BUILDING THIRD FLOOR PLAN - 2019
 LEWIS AND CLARK HIGH SCHOOL
 521 WEST 4TH AVENUE, SPOKANE WA,



ELEVATIONS FOR 2001 ADDITION – HUNTER FIELD HOUSE

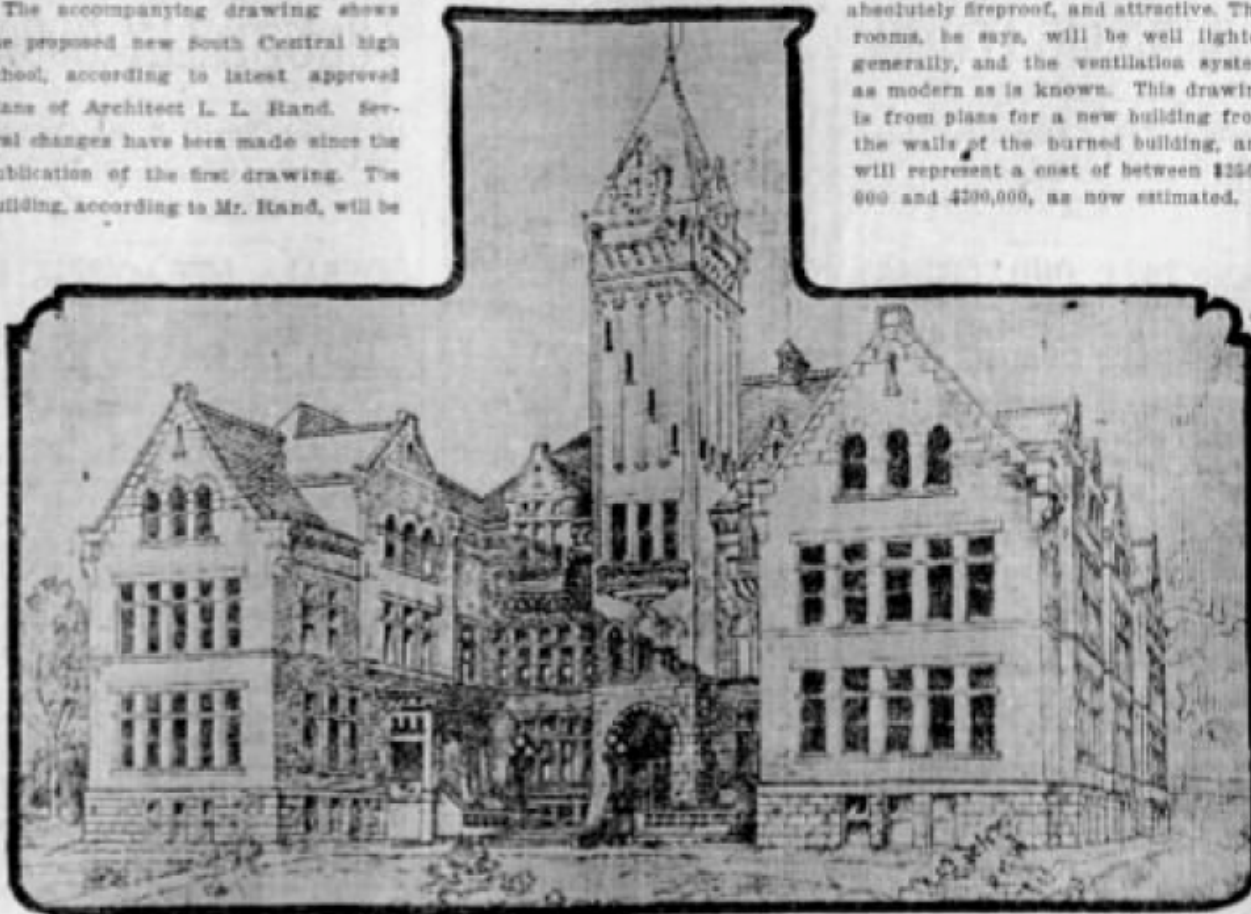


FLOOR PLANS FOR 2020 ADDITION

Latest Approved Sketch for New South Central High School

The accompanying drawing shows the proposed new South Central high school, according to latest approved plans of Architect L. L. Hand. Several changes have been made since the publication of the first drawing. The building, according to Mr. Hand, will be

absolutely fireproof, and attractive. The rooms, he says, will be well lighted generally, and the ventilation system as modern as is known. This drawing is from plans for a new building from the walls of the burned building, and will represent a cost of between \$250,000 and \$300,000, as now estimated.



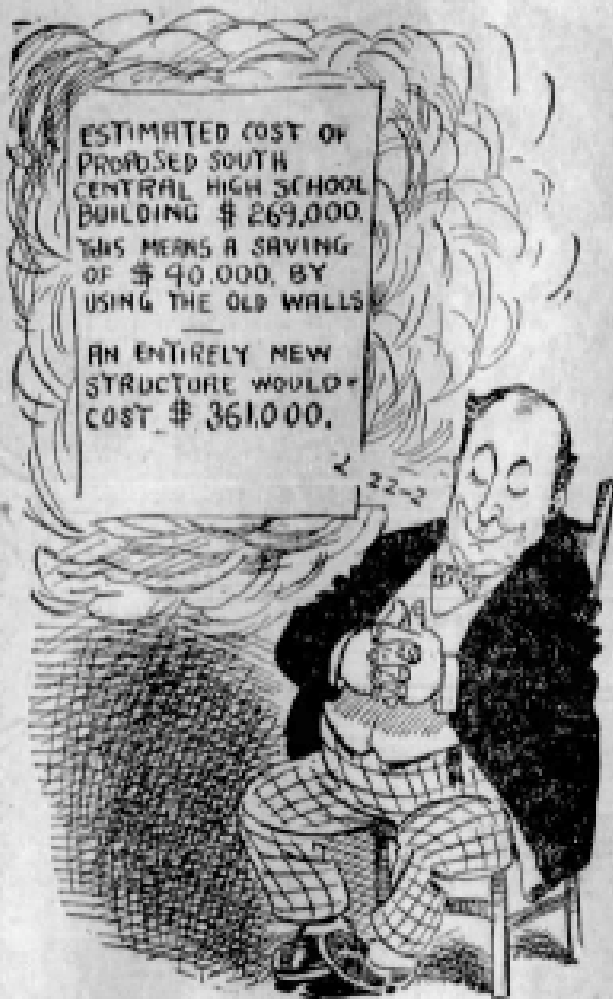
The Spokesman Review. 10/6/1910. p

SPOKESMAN-RECORD

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

OCTOBER 12, 1910.

The President of the Spokane School Board and the High School Question



President Allen of the Spokane school board has a dream--

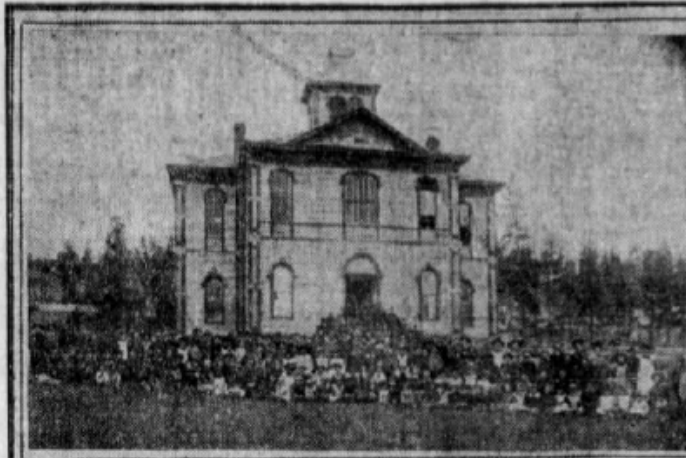


And an awakening



The Spokesman-Review. "New South Central High School Front Elevation Drawing. 12/3/1910.

Pictures of Spokane High School Buildings Show Three Stages in Growth of City--First Start Was in a Little Wooden Structure



FIRST HIGH SCHOOL
IN SPOKANE



NEW LEWIS
AND CLARK
HIGH SCHOOL



OLD
SOUTH
CENTRAL
H.S.

In the upper left hand corner is shown the first Spokane high school, located on the exact site where the present Lewis and Clark building is

now. The building was constructed in 1883. During the construction of the former South Central high school it was moved to Fifth avenue between Washington and Bernard streets. The South Central high school was com-

pleted in 1891 and the first class entered in March. The building was destroyed by fire a year ago last June and the first construction of the new Lewis and Clark high school was begun on February 1, 1911.





