

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See Instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the Instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lewis & Clark High School
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number West 521 4th not for publication
city, town Spokane vicinity
state Washington code WA county Spokane code 063 zip code 99204

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	—	— sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	—	— structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	—	— objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
 See continuation sheet.

Jacob E. [Signature] Signature of certifying official Date 10/26/90
Washington State Department of Community Development Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. Aclosed Byen entered in the National Register 12/6/90
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Education: school, secondary

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Education: school, secondary

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revival:
Collegiate Gothic

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Ashlar
walls Brick
Terra Cotta
roof Unknown
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Lewis and Clark High School is a four story, brick structure built in 1912 and designed in the Collegiate Gothic style by Spokane architect L. L. Rand. Located at the foot of the city's South Hill, the school occupies a two-block site bounded by Fourth and Fifth avenues, and Stevens and Wall streets. For many years the school was a visually prominent landmark with a commanding view of the downtown district. But the setting was compromised with the construction of Interstate 90, an elevated multi-lane highway immediately north of the school, which obscures views of the principal (north) facade. Today the school is in the midst of a densely developed urban area. To the west is Deaconess Regional Medical Center; to the east are St. Luke's and Sacred Heart hospitals. To the south and east are parking lots and two and three story apartment buildings.

The school property itself encompasses two blocks and a vacated right-of-way. Vacated Howard Street (originally the boundary of the high school property) is now a landscaped courtyard with grassy lawns continuing around to the north and east sides. A tall row of deciduous trees shades the front facade. There is also a basalt retaining wall built prior to 1912 along the front sidewalk. The site slopes upwards to the rear of the lot, reaching its highest point at the extreme southeast corner, indicating the beginning of the ascent up South Hill.

Despite land use changes in the surrounding area, the schoolhouse itself retains much of its original character and integrity, although the 1912 school is connected to two annex structures. Adjacent to the school on the southeast is a two story brick administration annex (1908), which survived the 1911 fire that destroyed the previous high school on the site, and was incorporated into the 1912 construction and expanded in 1917. To the west is a modern brick fieldhouse, which does not contribute to the significance of the property. The fieldhouse is connected to the school by an enclosed skybridge which enters the school at the northwest side entry.

The four story high school building is a rectangular structure with projecting bays and expansive windows. The building is constructed of a steel and concrete frame, brick walls (18-24 inches thick when load-bearing), with a ashlar foundation. The base, or ground level, is faced in rusticated terra cotta rising to a projecting watercourse above which are three stories faced in dark red pressed brick laid in stretcher bond with narrow mortar joints. The building is ornamented with cream-colored glazed terra cotta. The flat roof of the building is shielded behind a parapet with battlement-like projections. The school contains over 171,000 square feet.

The main facade of the building is composed of seven window bays, and is dominated by the central entry pavilion, which projects beyond the plane of the building and rises above the roof to form a clock tower. Projecting bays at the west and east ends frame the facade. The front entrance to the school is located in the compound arch at the base of the center bay. The entry is approached by a three sets of stairs (one stone, two concrete) which gradually rise from the sidewalk. Inside the vestibule, interior stairs complete the ascent to the first floor level. Bordering the exterior steps are solid concrete railings supporting metal lamp posts. Each lamp features four globes.

The central entry bay is 48 feet wide (wider than others on the facade) and projects 12 feet. To the east and west of the entry, the recessed window bays are 28 feet wide. The projecting end bays are 33 feet wide and project seven feet. Each of these bays is separated by a brick pier which rises above the roofline where it culminates in a stepped battlement of brick and terra cotta. The same treatment is exhibited on the three side elevations.

Within each bay on the facade (and the side elevations) are broad, rectangular window openings on each floor level. Each window opening (with the exception of some on the east side) is composed of a set of five, double hung one-over-one wood sash windows, separated by thin mullions and set within terra cotta frames. The window frames are articulated by quoins and projecting hoods. Ornamental spandrels separate the floors, and are composed of decorative brickwork and terra cotta. A wide terra cotta belt course extends across the facade at the cornice level, above which rises a crenelated parapet capped with terra cotta coping.

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The projecting entry pavilion is composed of two sets of two brick piers framing a central bay faced in terra cotta. Between the piers are double hung windows. Each pier rises in several stages, marked with terra cotta belt courses, and culminating in the crenelated parapet. The first floor entry features double doors with glazed upper panels, surmounted by an arched transom divided by wooden tracery. The door and transom are set within a compound Gothic arch, flanked by terra cotta pilasters and crowned by an ornamental frieze with ribs and blind arches. Within the frieze is a panel inscribed "1911" and "Lewis and Clark High School." Above the entry --at the second and third floor levels--the bay is lighted by sets of three double hung windows. The spandrel between the second and third floors is ornamented with a terra cotta arcade of blind lancet arches. The entire window and door bay is set within an ornamental terra cotta compound arch.

The central bay rises above the roofline into a clock tower. Near the crown of the tower is a belt course, ornamented on the facade with sculpted figures representing mechanical arts, literature, and science. Above the course on all four sides of the tower are ornamental terra cotta quatrefoils and clock faces. The tower is crowned by a crenelated parapet.

The west side elevation of the school is composed of eight window bays, with entries in the second and seventh bays. The window bays are treated exactly as those on the facade, and the double doors and transoms are similar (although the doors have only two sets of windows above them.) As elsewhere on the facade, the roofline is a crenelated parapet with terra cotta ornament. A skybridge to the nearby fieldhouse is connected to the entryway in the second bay.

The south elevation is composed of seven window bays (with no entries), and is similar in design to the facade but 24 feet shorter. The east side of the building features a projecting bay on the north end with the remaining bays recessed 24 feet from the plane of the projecting bay. Fenestration is somewhat irregular on this elevation. A brick chimney rises between the southern bays.

Adjacent to the east elevation is the two story administration annex, originally constructed in 1908. The building is a two story brick structure with basement accessed through an underground passage in the main structure. The building contained 8,200 square feet when originally constructed, but an addition built in 1917 added 7,380 square feet to the annex. The annex is faced with red and black brick laid in Flemish bond. It features a molded cornice and a pedimented entrance with double doors in the center of the east facade. Windows on the lower level are round headed, double-hung wood sash units; windows on the top story have rectangular heads.

The interior of the main school building is remarkable well preserved. a marble-lined entry vestibule leads to the main floor. The floor plan consists of four corridors around a central auditorium, with staircases located at each corner. The hallways feature oak floors and trim, plaster walls and beamed ceilings. The spacious classrooms are lighted by expansive windows and many rooms feature original chalk boards, cloak rooms, cabinetry, panelled doors with transoms, plaster walls and ceilings, and baseboard, chair rail, and picture rail moldings. The central auditorium is entered through multiple doors enframed by an Art Deco surround. Inside, the sloping floor leads to a proscenium stages surrounded by an ornamented arch. A balcony project from the rear wall. Most of the original fabric remains intact, including fluted columns, beamed ceiling and original organ and console.

The nearby contemporary field house does not contribute to the significance of the property. It is a brick and concrete structure from the school. The courtyard was created when Howard Street was vacated.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Education

Period of Significance

1908-1940

Significant Dates

1908

1912

1917

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Loren Leighton Rand 1912

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Long a visual landmark at the base of South Hill and nearby downtown core, Lewis and Clark High School is closely associated with the growth of the city school system and the development of school architecture in Spokane. Located on the site of Spokane's first high school, the structure symbolizes the community's continued commitment to education from 1883 to the present. Completed in 1912, the school is an outstanding example of the work of prominent Spokane school architect Loren Leighton Rand. Rand designed an imposing structure distinguished by its collegiate gothic style unique educational facilities. Modifications to the structure over the years have been minimal, serving only to expand the campus to the south and maintain the use of the site as a quality educational complex. The construction of an elevated interstate parallel to the primary facade has reduced the visual prominence of the structure, effectively separating it from the downtown core. Nevertheless, Lewis and Clark remains an enduring presence amid the ever-changing surrounding landscape of South Hill and serves to remind the community of its noteworthy commitment to education and rich architectural heritage.

Historical Background: During the 1880s the community known as Spokane Falls prospered, impacted largely by "the coming of the railroad, the discovery of silver and gold in northern Idaho, and the first large influx of people."¹ The need for adequate schools developed with the increasing population and by 1883 the city's first high school was constructed on the site of present day Lewis and Clark. The earlier six-room frame high school was replaced by a larger brick edifice in 1891 and named South Central. A second high school was erected north of the city in 1908. However, when South Central was destroyed by fire in 1911, replacement of the facility was essential. Citywide the number of high school students had risen to approximately 4,300 and the remaining high school was incapable of permanently absorbing South Central's 2,300 students. The replacement structure incorporated what remained of South Central into its design and once the renamed facility opened its doors in 1912, Lewis and Clark became the third high school to be constructed on the site.

Area of Significance-Education: Construction of Lewis and Clark evidences the city's intention to provide adequate and quality educational facilities for Spokanites. Building plans and monies had not anticipated the loss of South Central High; a new high school constructed in 1908 north of the city had depleted building funds. Although a replacement for South Central was imperative and finances were strained, decisions made as to the design, workmanship, educational programs, and amenities resulted in a structure of permanence and quality. Final costs after furnishing totaled \$655,780 and included a metals shop, domestic science rooms, typing rooms, cafeterias, and a conservatory. The curriculum offered two courses of study, a college preparatory program and a general course including vocational training. Evidence of student, faculty, and alumni regard for the school is illustrated by the gifts through the years. The school maintains a growing art collection established with a gift from the 1912 graduating class of two paintings of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. A pipe organ for the auditorium was purchased by students in 1924 at a cost of \$23,000. A playing field still used for football practice and baseball games was purchased for \$100,000 through a combined effort of class and salary donations and named Hart Field after a former principal.

Two men markedly contributed to the significance of Lewis and Clark and what it represents in the areas of scholastic, cultural, and athletic achievements. Henry M. Hart served as principal of Lewis and Clark until 1936 and among his numerous and notable contributions to the status of the school, he is recognized as the individual who suggested the name Lewis and Clark, the school colors of orange and black, and the tiger mascot. A ball field is named in honor of Principal Hart and a commemorative bronze plaque is affixed to the front entry. E. L. "Squinty" Hunter is revered for serving as Lewis and Clark's head basketball coach for 39 years, a tenure which included 21 city titles, 23 state playoff berths, and three state championships. In 1963, the school's field house was named after Coach Hunter in recognition of his status at that time as the most winning high school basketball coach in the history of the state.

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Area of Significance-Architecture: Lewis and Clark High School is a regionally significant example of Collegiate Gothic architecture, the largest and most elaborate school designed by Loren Leighton Rand, and prominent among properties within the downtown and South Hill area of the same vintage. The use of materials, volume, plan, symmetry, and decorative treatments which characterize the style are present in Lewis and Clark.

L. L. Rand was born in Massachusetts in 1851, trained at M. I. T., conducted a successful architectural practice from 1888-1933 in Spokane sometimes in partnership with John K. Dow or Clarence Hubbell, and died in 1935. Rand is associated with the designs of five other Spokane schools--Bemis, Sheridan, Longfellow, Roosevelt, and Adams--as well as other prominent structures such as the Carlyle Hotel and the Masonic Temple. Rand's execution of Lewis and Clark deviated from his other school designs to include Gothic detailing and increased volume and proportions. In addition, the property's integrity in design, workmanship, materials, and location have been maintained.

NOTES

1. Ivan Munk et al., Viewing the Past (Spokane, WA: Eastern Washington State Historical Society, 1977), p. 48.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Durham, N.W. History of the City of Spokane and Spokane County from Its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time Vol 1. Spokane - Chicago - Philadelphia: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1912.

Edwards, Rev. Jonathan. An Illustrated History of Spokane County, State of Washington. San Francisco: W. H. Lever, 1900.

Kaley, Jay. This Town of Ours...Spokane. Spokane: Lanton Printing, Inc., 1973.

Munk, Ivan, et al. Viewing the Past. Spokane: Eastern Washington Historical Society, 1977.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 4.5

USGS Quad Spokane N.W., WA 7.5

UTM References

A	<u>11</u>	<u>468520</u>	<u>5277500</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the Southeast corner of the intersection of 4th Avenue and Wall Street, proceed east along the south curbline of 4th to the Southwest corner of the intersection of 4th and Stevens Street; proceed south along the west curbline of Stevens to the Northwest corner of 5th Avenue and Wall; proceed along the east curbline of Wall to point of beginning.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel of land bounded by Fourth and Fifth Avenues and Stevens and Wall Streets, and currently in service as the campus of Lewis and Clark High School.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title	<u>Nancy Stevens/Pamela Green (1983) Edited by Kay Austin</u>		
organization	<u>Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation</u>	date	<u>August 1990</u>
street & number	<u>111 West 21st Avenue, Mail Stop KL-11</u>	telephone	<u>(206) 753-9109</u>
city or town	<u>Olympia</u>	state	<u>Washington</u> zip code <u>98504</u>