

First Class for 100 Years

**SPOKANE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 81
1889-1989**

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COVER: Pictured is Central School, a venerable predecessor school to Lewis and Clark School.

Published
by
Spokane Public Schools
November 21, 1989
Spokane, WA

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FOREWORD

“The year, 1889, was an unusual one in the annals of the State of Washington and the City of Spokane. It was in that year that Washington was admitted to statehood; that Spokane had its great fire; that the name of the city was changed from Spokane Falls to Spokane; and that the school district became one of the ‘first class,’ with five directors instead of three, and with its number changed from 41 to 81.”

The quote above from *Spokane Public Schools — A Brief History* published in June of 1943 by Superintendent Orville Clyde Pratt was the informational impetus for this history of School District No. 81 schools.

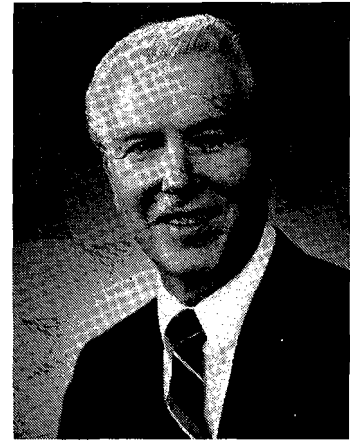
Fiscal impetus and support came from the Spokane County Spirit of '89 Commission to which we are indebted. We are grateful also for the sustained support of the current board of directors and Superintendent Gerald L. Hester.

In the spirit of education and learning, this reference work was born of the schools. Each school staff prepared a history of its school after determining how best the school should be represented. Some narratives were done by students, parents, and teachers. Still others were prepared by former principals, teachers, and graduates. Independent researchers were asked to help portray the very early schools.

Though there are poignant touches of tribulation and triumph in it, this reference book was never to be a comprehensive history of curriculum, statistics, or a chronology of events. Rather, it is simply a handy reference of schools in a district “of the first class” for a hundred years.

— *Hugh Davis, Editor*

CHANGE IS THE CHALLENGE



When School District No. 81 came into being 100 years ago in 1889, Bancroft, Bryant, Lincoln, Logan, and Central were the existing five schools which helped constitute a “district of the first class.” The district’s very first high school graduating class — seven students — was in its sophomore year. At the turn of the twentieth century art, music, drawing, and penmanship were important elements of the curriculum.

No contemporary school is named Central or Lincoln, but successor schools and programs still carry the Bancroft, Bryant and Logan banners. Today District No. 81 has 34 elementary schools, 6 middle schools, 6 high schools, and several alternative programs which accommodate 28,000 students. Next June, there will be 1,800 district students in the first graduating classes of the new decade. Life skills, computer literacy, self-esteem, and critical thinking skills are goals of a curriculum focused on reading, math, and science.

Today’s student writes not to generate graceful loops and meticulously crossed “t’s”, but rather to communicate with a world which has doubled its entire body of knowledge in the past 10 years. Imagine, the complete doubling of all that man has ever known in just one decade!

One hundred years ago, the apple on the teacher’s desk was a piece of fruit, perhaps given by an appreciative student. The apple on today’s teacher’s desk is not a fruit. The computer that hooks us up with the world sits ready on the desk, a 1990s reminder that there are positive forces for change, and that change can occur as quickly as a heartbeat.

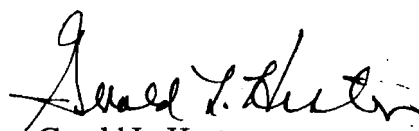
The greatest task for those who succeed us in this district’s next 100 years will be managing rapid change, making certain tomorrow’s student can make his or her way in a global community in which information and communication are currencies that purchase a better life.

This reference book briefly illustrates the edifices of Spokane education, the arenas of academics and athletics wherein much of today’s community was formed.

Look tomorrow for schools within schools, schools without walls, perhaps somewhere a district as a single “school” encompassing every element of education that a community needs or wants.

It has been exciting and challenging to have served as superintendent of Spokane Public Schools the past decade. It is also a singular privilege and professional honor to join the list of superintendents who guided District No. 81 through a century of serving the educational needs of the Spokane community.

I wish to express my deepest appreciation to every District No. 81 staff member who helped advance our educational enterprise, and who made life better for the young people of Spokane.


Gerald L. Hester
Superintendent of Schools

STRONG COMMUNITY SUPPORT

What makes Spokane great? What accounts for its viability as a major metropolitan area in the Inland Pacific Northwest? Where for over 100 years have the “Children of the Sun” — our local citizenry — congregated for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness? How is it that this community continues to develop and attract bright, dynamic, creative people — leaders in business, industry, medicine, education, and related professions? “Quality of life” comes to mind as a not unreasonable explanation. Whatever it may be, Spokane schools have undeniably benefited from ten decades of fine tradition and the continuous involvement and dedication of some of the most talented people in the country.

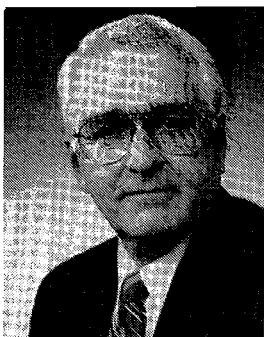
Our legacy of strong community support — successful levy campaigns, parental voluntarism within the schools, highly regarded citizen advisory boards, and genuine community interest — has contributed to the staffing of District No. 81’s schools by the best and brightest minds in the business. Spokaneites are regularly treated to news items reflecting the state and national recognition afforded our teachers, staff, administrators, superintendent, and even the board of directors itself. Moreover, our citizens take great pride in knowing that the district’s innovative programs are regularly recognized as models to be emulated throughout the country. Our high school graduates not only succeed, but also excel, in their subsequent educational career choices. And very significantly, a large number of them in this community return from their extra-territorial pursuits to make their homes and to raise their children in Spokane, and to avail themselves of our abundant educational opportunities.

As members of the Spokane School District No. 81 Board of Directors, we are most proud to serve on a winning team, and truly heartened by our schools’ success during these times of perceived national educational crises. We congratulate all those who have participated in making the first 100 years great for Spokane schools. And we salute those of you who shall carry on the tradition during the next 100 years.

LINDA L. URQUHART, a member of the board since 1980, is currently serving her second term as board president. She is the immediate past president of the Washington State School Directors Association and holds the office of vice chairman of the National School Boards Association Pacific Region.



President



JOHN R. WARN, in his 22d year as a member of the board, is a graduate of Lewis and Clark High School. Warn, a well-known local realtor, was the 1985-1986 president of the Kiwanis Club, and also is a former commander of American Legion Post No. 9.

CAROL A. WENDLE was elected to a six-year term in 1985 after a previous one-year appointment. A graduate of Lewis and Clark High School, a former teacher, and an active school volunteer, Wendle is chairman of the Chase Youth Commission and the Momentum '89 Education Task Force.



FRANK R. TAYLOR was appointed to the board in March 1987 and then was elected in November 1987 to fill an unexpired two-year term. Taylor is general manager, McCollum Automotive Group.

TERRIE K. BEAUDREAU, a graduate of Rogers High School, is legislative liaison for the board. First elected to a two-year term in 1985, Mrs. Beaudreau was reelected to a six-year term in 1987.



AN OVERVIEW

September, 1989

The Spokane Public Schools are located in and around the city of Spokane in eastern Washington State, 18 miles west of the Idaho border and 110 miles south of the Canadian border. The September 7, 1989, enrollment of the Spokane Public Schools was 27,464 students. There are thirty-four elementary schools, six middle schools, and six high schools. A new elementary school in Southeast Spokane, named Moran Prairie Elementary School, is currently under construction.

Additionally, there is a vocational skills center that serves high school students from Spokane and seven neighboring school districts, a school for children with severe handicaps, and several alternative programs. Special learning centers, evening programs open to the community, and an extensive summer school program round out district offerings.

The district employs 2,579 teachers, food service workers, nurses, secretaries, bus drivers, maintenance workers, and others. The district maintains 541 acres of grounds and 66 buildings with more total square footage than 2,300 private homes.

THE SCHOOL BOARD

The Spokane School District No. 81 Board of Directors is composed of five elected citizens who represent the community in setting policies and directing school programs. Members serve in staggered six-year terms. The school board meets on the second Wednesday of each month at noon, and the fourth Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p.m., September through May, in the Administration Building, North 200 Bernard Street. June through August meetings are held at noon.

The school board is currently composed of: Linda L. Urquhart, President; John R. Warn, Vice President; Terrie K. Beaudreau; Frank R. Taylor; and Carol A. Wendle.

ADMINISTRATION

The superintendent of schools is employed by the board to carry out its policies and to supervise the day-to-day operation of the schools. Gerald L. Hester has been superintendent since 1980. In 1984, 1987, and 1988 Hester was named by *Executive Educator* magazine as one of the Top 100 North American Executive Educators.

The superintendent's "cabinet" has four members: David J. Williams, assistant superintendent for instruction; Richard B. Chisholm, director of personnel; Glenn K. Frizzell, director of general administration; and Walter O. Rulffes, business manager.

LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Most students are in school for 180 days, at least six hours each day, from September through June. Kindergarten meets in two and one-half hour sessions, twice daily, from 9 to 11:30 a.m., and from 12:30 to 3 p.m. Elementary schools meet 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.; middle schools (Grades 7-8), 8:45 a.m. to 3:15 p.m.; and high schools, 8 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

In addition to current textbooks and supplementary materials for each curricular area, the instructional program is supported by up-to-date audiovisual services and by the cable television facilities of KSPS-TV, owned and operated by the school district.

Elementary

More than 14,000 students are enrolled in kindergarten through sixth grade in 34 elementary schools. The curriculum is the same throughout the system and consists of 11 curricular areas:

- Art
- Language Arts
- Mathematics
- Science
- Spelling
- Reading
- Handwriting
- Library Media
- Music
- Physical Education
- Social Studies

Each school, however, is encouraged to develop programs within the curricular guidelines to meet the needs of its students, to use the skills of teachers effectively, and to respond to its community. Testing and evaluation are integral parts of the elementary school program. A standardized achievement test is given each fall to fourth graders, and the California Achievement Tests are administered in grades 4 and 6. Achievement test scores of Spokane students reflect the district's strong emphasis on basic education. Students consistently score above national averages on all tests, including reading, language, and math.

Students in grades 1 through 6 receive four progress reports each year. Parent-teacher conferences are held in October and March. Additional conferences are scheduled at the request of parents, who are encouraged to visit the schools often and to maintain frequent contact with their children's teachers.

Secondary

The Spokane school district operates six high schools, six middle schools, and several alternative programs serving 12,000 students in grades 7 through 12. The basic instructional program consists of twelve curricular areas:

- English
- Social Studies
- Science
- Reading
- Special Electives
- Vocational Education
- Foreign Language
- Industrial Arts
- Mathematics
- Music
- Art
- Physical Education

Each school develops programs within curricular guidelines that meet the needs of students, use the skills of teachers effectively, and respond to the community. As a result, all courses are not always offered in all schools. With special permission, students take courses at other district schools on a space-available basis.

Testing and evaluation are integral parts of the secondary program. The California Achievement Test is administered to students in grades 8 and 10. Achievement test scores of Spokane students reflect strong emphasis on basic education. Students consistently score above national averages on all tests, including reading, language, arts, and math.

High school students work toward district graduation requirements in the areas of English, social studies, math, and science. By graduation, Spokane seniors complete four years of English, two years of math, and two years of science. Students also learn physical fitness and sports skills they can use throughout life. Music, art, debate, and drama are offered at all senior high schools.

Secondary progress reports are sent out four times a year, in November, February, April, and June. Many teachers and principals send interim reports to the parents of students not working to capacity. Parents are encouraged to visit the schools often and to maintain frequent contact with their children's teachers.

Extracurricular

The Spokane Public Schools offer a wide range of extracurricular opportunities for students from fourth through twelfth grades. More than 55 percent of the district's secondary students participate in extracurricular activities, with 45 percent choosing from a total of 21 varsity sports.

In addition to athletics, other extracurricular opportunities include music, art, debate, drama, pep clubs, publications, and various academic organizations including the National Honor Society. Secondary schools also operate extensive intramural programs.

Vocational Education

Preparation for successful careers is an important goal for students in the Spokane Public Schools. Introduction to careers begins at the elementary level. The secondary vocational education curriculum offers more than 75 classes which provide students with opportunities to acquire entry-level job skills for employment or prepare for advanced study in their fields of expertise.

Vocational education courses are elective. However, each student is required to earn two credits in vocational education for graduation. Students who wish to enter programs not available at their schools arrange to enroll in one or more classes at other schools.

The district also provides transportation to juniors and seniors who desire specialized, half-day vocational programs at the Spokane Area Vocational Skills Center, North 4141 Regal Street. Advanced programs at the Skills Center allow high school students to pursue vocational training while continuing a regular academic program.

Summer School

The Spokane Public Schools provide a tuition summer school for students enrolled in grades kindergarten through 12. The elementary summer school is organized for improvement and enrichment of basic skills. In addition, an exciting program, "Creative Arts in Summertime" (CAST), is offered to students in grades 3 through 6. CAST includes the four arts: music, art, drama, and dance.

The secondary summer school offers courses for academic improvement and enrichment. The Traffic Safety Education course prepares students for driving responsibilities. All credits earned apply toward graduation provided students have permission from their school principals to enroll in courses. Summer school offers an intensive six-week session.

Extended summer school programs designed for handicapped students are also available for eligible students.

The Skills Center also offers a no-tuition, no-credit summer school program.

TEACHING

A highly professional staff of 1,300 teachers works with Spokane students.

The district and the Spokane Education Association work together to provide the best possible education for Spokane students.

District No. 81's staff development program encourages teachers to improve their skills and to stay current with changing educational requirements. Each year many teachers take advantage of a variety of learning opportunities from workshops to individual or small group consultations. Teachers also schedule videotaped training sessions for viewing on educational television channels.

Recently, computer training has prepared teachers for the district's student computer program. District teachers have also received inservice training in the areas of student health, safety, and self-esteem.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

The Spokane Public Schools serve over 2,500 students with special needs. Special programs serve students with physical handicaps or learning disabilities as well as those with special gifts of intellect or ability. Most handicapped students spend the majority of their time in regular classrooms.

Parents are also involved in evaluating children's special educational needs. The Special Education Advisory Committee provides additional support and guidance to enhance communications between parents and schools.

TESSERA, Extended Learning, Honors, and Advanced Placement programs provide challenge and enrichment for gifted young people in second through twelfth grades. High school juniors and seniors may apply for advanced college placement credits through accelerated courses. Each year over 300 high school seniors qualify for the Presidential Academic Fitness Award.

FOOD SERVICE

Nutritionally balanced lunches are available in all Spokane schools. Lunch hours vary.

Current lunch prices are 80 cents for elementary students, \$1 for secondary students, and \$1.75 for adults. Milk is included in the lunch price for elementary or secondary students; milk may be purchased separately for 25 cents by adults.

Federal minimum requirements for lunches are:

- 2 ounces of protein.
- 3/4 cup fruit or vegetable.
- Eight servings per week of bread or bread alternative (elementary).
- Ten servings per week of bread or bread alternative (secondary).
- 1/2 pint of milk.

Students help select menu items and plan special luncheons. In addition, secondary students choose the regular lunch, the hot sandwich combo line, or the salad bar.

Free and reduced-price lunches (40 cents) are available to eligible families.

TRANSPORTATION

Through a contract with Laidlaw, Inc., the district provides bus transportation for students who live more than two miles from their schools. Transportation is also provided for those students who reside within the two-mile limit if their route to school has been declared hazardous or unsafe by the district safety committee. Noon kindergarten busing and late return buses for students participating in after-school activities are provided.

STUDENT SERVICES

School counselors are available in all schools. Special emphasis is given to career planning at the high school level. A program of preventative health services is provided by registered nurses and trained health room volunteers.

VOTER REGISTRATION

Each of the district's schools is an official voter registration site. All school secretaries are authorized to register voters.

PARENT GROUPS

All schools have an active parent advisory committee. In addition, many schools have parent-teacher associations and booster organizations that work to promote the welfare of students.

CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Citizens Advisory Committee is composed of citizens interested in seeing that educational dollars are put to the best possible use. This 20-member committee is appointed by the school board after it receives recommendations and applications from the community. Committee members are appointed for two-year terms. Members review all district programs and make recommendations to the school board. Board members use these recommendations to develop budget and levy amounts. The CAC actively participates in setting school boundary and attendance areas.

Beverly A. Ruhl is chairperson and Peggy Sammons is secretary for the 1989-1990 school year.

VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES

More than 1,300 volunteers assist teachers and students in district schools and contribute approximately 45,000 hours of service to the Spokane schools each year. A volunteer may help a classroom teacher, assist one student or a small group of students, provide clerical work, or support a health room.

NEIGHBORSCHOOLS EXPRESS PROGRAM

Nineteen district elementary schools provide a self-supporting school age child care program called Neighborschools Express. This program provides an enrichment program for elementary school students before and after school hours. On September 25, 1989, there were 872 boys and girls registered.

FINANCE

The state of Washington provides approximately 75 percent of the funds necessary to operate the Spokane Public Schools. The remaining dollars come primarily from local and federal sources (12 and 6 percent respectively). The majority of the funds (76 percent) are spent on instruction. Public hearings are held each year to give Spokane citizens the opportunity to participate in the budget-making process for the following school year.

FACILITIES FOR CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

District No. 81's first administrative center was built for \$51,000 in 1908 at West 503 Fourth Avenue, as an addition to South Central High School.

Bruce M. Watson became superintendent of schools in 1908 and his administrative staff that year guided the opening of the new North Central High School, the addition of seven elementary schools by boundary change, and the beginnings of eleven new schools.



The administration building addition was remodeled at a cost of \$65,000 in 1917 to include an additional 7,380 square feet of space and the girl's gymnasium.

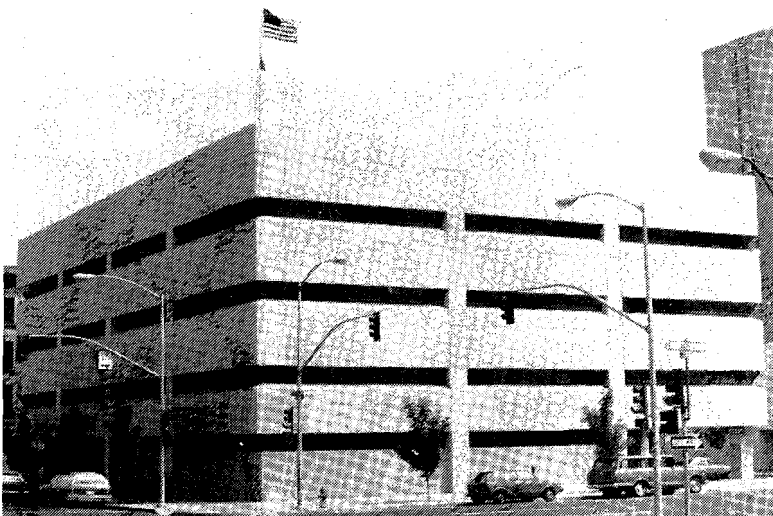
The district acquired the Merager Building in 1949 at West 615 Fourth Avenue and dubbed it the administration annex. It was to centrally house several departmental operations sited in schools which were experiencing rapid student population growth. The expansion of Lewis and Clark High School, rebuilt after fire razed old South Central in 1910, would eventually help displace the administrative center.

In 1958 the district's central administrators were housed in seven different buildings. Plans to consolidate those offices in one single location were dealt a blow when the November 1958 bond issue—containing provisions for a \$500,000 administrative center—failed.

March 5, 1959, is described as being "... a red-letter day in the city school system's annals." Kinsey M. Robinson, president of Washington Water Power company, during a special school board meeting in Sacred Heart Hospital, gave WWP's former downtown office building at West 825 Trent to the district. The meeting was held at the hospital because School Board President Ed Justice was a patient there.

The utility company's gift was a double blessing for the district. It provided much-needed new quarters for central administration and it permitted use of the set-aside \$500,000 (approved by voters in the March 1959 bond issue election) for renovation and fire safety code improvements at several schools.

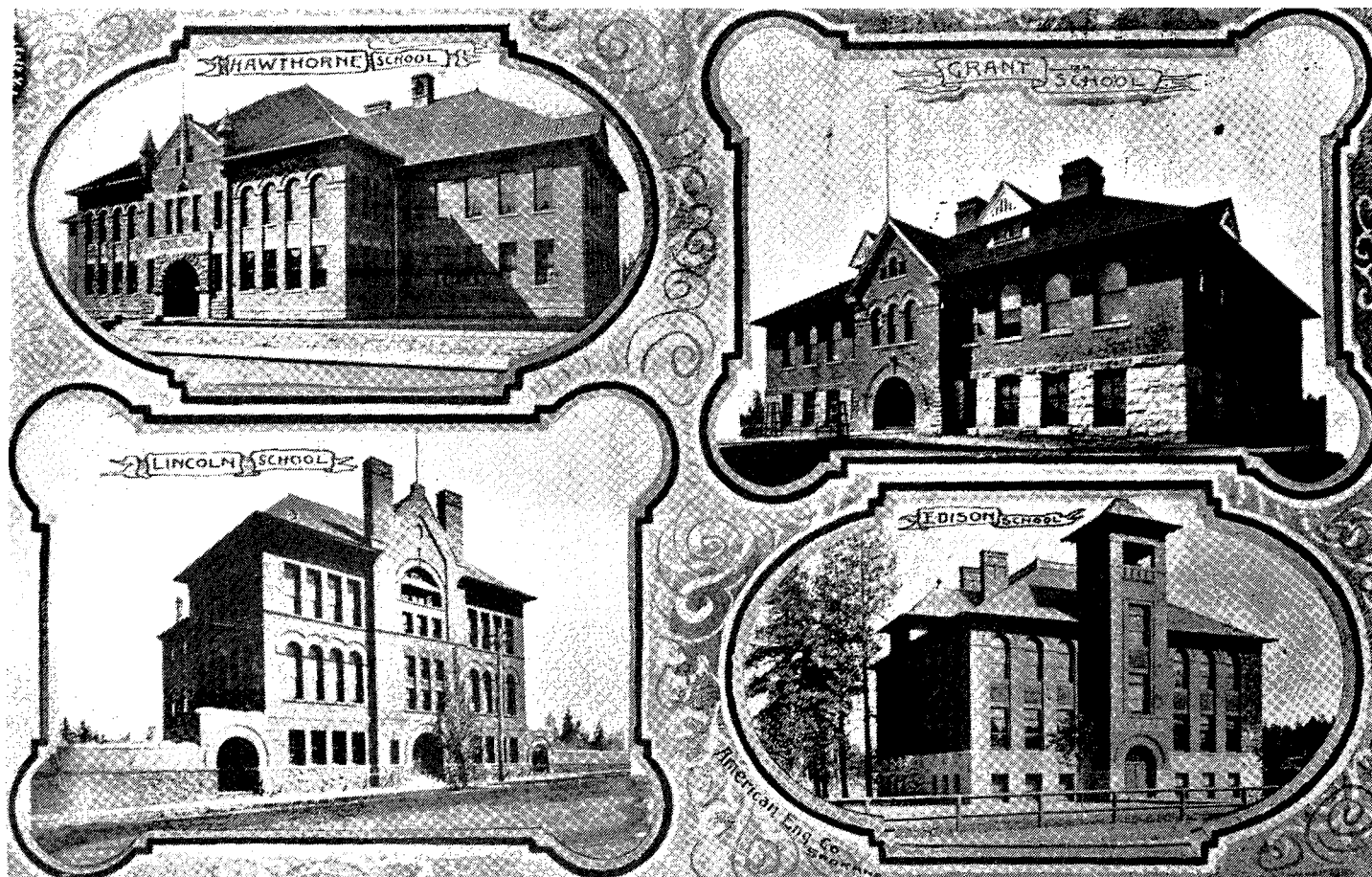
The four-story, 40,000-square-foot structure in the heart of the city would, according to Superintendent William C. Sorenson, take care of the needs of this district for 20 to 25 years. The administration building at West 503 Fourth Avenue became additional space for Lewis and Clark High School use.



Twenty years later, almost to the month, Sorenson's prediction came true. WWP's generous gift building burned. With \$1.5 million from fire insurance and the sale of the Trent property, the district built a brand-new four-story administrative center at North 200 Bernard. In October of 1980, all of the central administration offices, which had been relocated to six different sites after the fire, were moved into the new center at the corner of Main and Bernard.

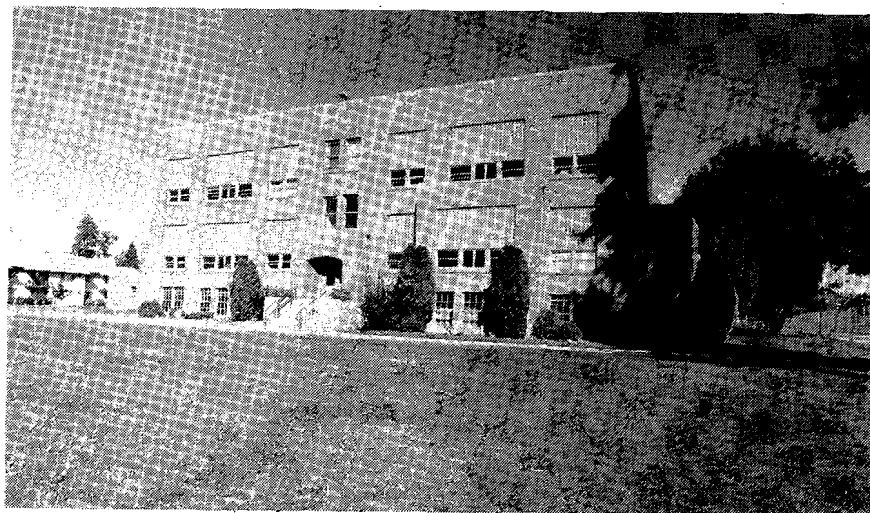
Today the center houses approximately 165 central staff.

SCHOOL HISTORIES



ADAMS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

E. 2909 - 37th Avenue
Spokane, WA 99203
Opened: 1908
Namesake:
Charles Adams



Research Team:

Staff	Doris Voshell
Volunteer	Susan Havey
Resource	Marilyn Highberg
People	Lucille Silver
	Jo Brousseau

Adams Elementary School is located at East 2909 - 37th Avenue in Spokane, Washington. Its location in the southeast area of the city is central to the Lincoln Heights community and lends itself to many community activities.

Two Rooms, One Teacher

The original building was a two-room, wooden structure known as Garden Park School, built in 1902. It was part of School District 103, which was made up of schools outside the city limits of Spokane. The first teacher was Miss Clara Nicholls, who was the only teacher for all the students.

In 1908 the school was annexed into District No. 81. It was probably named for Mr. Charles Adams who owned the 14 1/2 acres of land between Ray and Regal Streets.

Population Overflowing

During 1909 and 1910 a brick building was constructed to replace the wooden structure. The new building consisted of four classrooms, an industrial arts room, and a social room. In 1917 the first addition was made, adding four more classrooms and increasing the size to 16,530 square feet. In 1948 the

multipurpose room, kitchen, utility room, and six additional classrooms were added. The first portable building was added in 1974 with a second portable built in 1987 to accommodate the increasing enrollment. A portable trailer unit houses the music program. The present enrollment of 559 students necessitated the movement of three kindergarten classes to Ferris High School in the fall of 1988. The community, especially students and staff in the high school, were instrumental in making this transition successful.

Valuable Support

The Adams School community is supportive of all areas of education. Adams was a pilot school for the Tessera program for gifted students which began in 1974 and was one of the original Community Schools which developed the Express Program, a before- and after-school child care program. The Adams PTA has existed as prime benefactor for the school for over 60 years.

Adam's volunteer aide program enriches the opportunities for students as does the business partnership with KREM TV 2, the sister school affiliation with Taisha in

Nishinomiya, Japan, and the activities of the Adams Parent Advisory Committee.

The certificated staff members are skilled professionals with an average of 16 years of experience in education; 20 percent have master's degrees. Adams was one of the first elementary schools to receive training in equity education. This enhanced the curriculum for the diverse cultural backgrounds of students. The staff of 47 includes 28 certificated personnel and 19 classified personnel.

Adams has 22 regular education classrooms, kindergarten through sixth grade. One learning support center room and two learning assistance classrooms provide support services for students needing them. Children are involved in many after-school sports and participate in Student Council, chorus, and school safety patrol as part of the educational program at Adams School.

For 80 years the community surrounding Adams School has been an integral part of the educational process, and with continued growth in our community we are confident this "spirit" will always be a special part of Adams Elementary School.

ALCOTT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

E. 4714 Eighth Avenue
Spokane, WA 99212
Opened: 1914
Closed: 1972
Namesake:
Louisa May Alcott



The original Alcott School building was first known as Carnhope. The building existed as early as 1893, and was situated just south of the Interstate Fairgrounds.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

The original Alcott School was first known as the Carnhope School, presumably named after Carnhope's Addition to Spokane. The building was in existence as early as 1893, with Malcolm O'Dell serving as principal that year. The school was then part of East Spokane School District No. 61 and was situated just south of the present Spokane Interstate Fairgrounds. The building was also located in the path of what years later became a portion of the Interstate 90 (I-90) freeway through Spokane.

Spokane City Limits

During the early years of Carnhope's existence, however, the possibility of such future development was no doubt beyond the imaginings of those whose lives were tied to the daily happenings of the then outlying school. Polk's *Spokane City Directory* for 1902 noted that the school was located 1.25 miles east of Spokane. Between 1902 and 1909 four principals served the Carnhope School: Callie H. Olsen, 1905; Ruth E. Nye, 1906; Eleanor Dawes, 1908;

and Ruth N. Jeffers, 1909. In 1909 the address for the school was listed as Second Avenue between Custer and Chronicle Streets.

Novelist Honored

In 1914 the Carnhope School was annexed into District No. 81. A change of name accompanied the annexation; the four-room brick school was renamed for popular children's novelist, Louisa May Alcott. Original cost of construction of the school was \$9,000. Between 1940 and 1952 four portable units were added to the school site, which occupied 3.08 acres of land.

World War II

As with most other schools in District No. 81, World War II (1941-1945) influenced student enrollment and, in the case of the Alcott School, affected building projects as well. In 1943, 170 students attended the Alcott School. Attendance grew yearly until 1949, when the student population reached an all-time high of 218. That same year surplus war buildings were moved from Geiger Field just west of Spokane to the Alcott

School, where they were used to accommodate the growing student population. Play areas at the school were also hard-surfaced in 1949, as they were at all of the schools throughout the district at that time.

Major Changes

Enrollment tapered off during the 1950s, with 180 students in attendance in 1955. That year the original Alcott School was abandoned and a new school built because of development of the I-90 freeway. The new Alcott School was located at East 4714 Eighth Avenue, six blocks directly south of the old school. The eight-room frame building was constructed at a cost of \$99,604. A portable unit which served as an auditorium was added later in 1955.

Levy Failure

Enrollment continued to decline during the 1960s, reaching a low of 129 students in 1960, before increasing again slightly during the mid-1960s. In 1972 the Alcott School was one of eight elementary schools closed as a result of that year's levy failure. The following year

District No. 81 considered renting the Alcott School; at that time ESD 101 expressed interest in the building.

After the February 1979 fire, the administration offices on Spokane Falls Boulevard moved to Alcott School and housed the following services: general administration offices, administration for computer services, print shop, business services, word processing, food service, purchasing, personnel, and payroll.

Instructional Media

In 1980 the Instructional Media Center (IMC) moved to the Alcott School. The IMC, under the direction of Instructional Media Coordinator Marilyn Matulich, continues to occupy the school today. In addition to Matulich's office the school provides space for the IMC technical staff, textbook depository, book-mending services, and a film library.

Principals:

Mabel V. Farnsworth, 1915-1918
Vivian M. Motie, 1918-1920
Anna E. Duffalo, 1920-1921
Pansy Horrall, 1921-1923
Myrtle B. Hasselberg, 1923-1924
J. R. Griest, 1924-1928
Isabelle C. Parker, 1928-1929
Ruth Mohoney, 1929-1937
George Klausler, Fall 1937
Steven Lewis, 1937-1938
Barbara Harvey, 1938-1942

Arthur G. Ewy, 1942-1943
Rosa A. Langley, 1943-1944
L. K. Laughbon, 1944-1946
E. L. McNew, 1946-1948
Eric H. Tobert, 1948-1956
Eugene E. LeGrant, 1956-1957
Milo L. Gorton, 1957-1958
Mabel Field, 1958-1963
Ethel Metzger, 1963-1966
Lloyd G. Breeden, 1966-1969
David L. Lange, 1969-1971
Thomas B. Wetherholt, 1971-1972

Provisional General Certificate

Eastern Washington College of Education

Cheney, Washington

This is to certify that

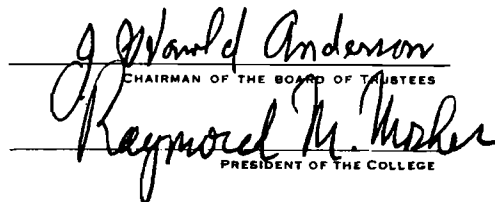
DESSIE D. HODSON

has satisfactorily completed the four-year curriculum of the Eastern Washington College of Education, has been granted the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Education and under the regulations of the State Board of Education is entitled to teach in the elementary and secondary schools of the State of Washington.

Valid from June 9, 1954

COUNTERSIGNED


SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION


CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE

This certificate is valid for one year and may be valid over a total of four years by registration with the county superintendent of schools at the beginning of each school year. The holder is responsible for this registration and for certification of teaching experience by local school district authorities.

ARLINGTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*N. 6363 Smith Street
Spokane, WA 99207
Opened: 1926
Namesake:
Arlington Heights*

Research Team:

Staff Nina Elo
 Patti Lammers

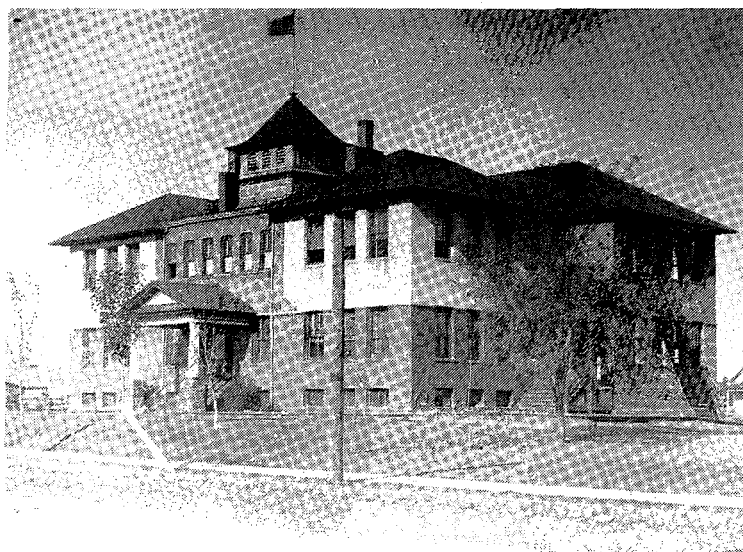


Photo courtesy of Eastern Washington State Historical Society.

One man in the history of the U.S., James Hill, helped build railroads — railroads that would reach from east to west. And his name was given to Hillyard, a section of northeast Spokane.

American Dreams

Men came from all over the country eager for the jobs the new industry offered. These men had dreams of an even better America for their families. The hope of fulfilling those dreams started in the public schools.

Hillyard's first public school started in 1896 on Everett and Regal. It had nine rooms, two stories, was made of the traditional brick, and was named Arlington after the subdivision it was located in, Arlington Heights. North in the Morgan Acres area another school, a two-room primary school, also came into operation. One of its pupils, Frank Johnson, recalls attending this primary school located at Weile near Regal in 1922. There was no indoor plumbing, and any water used had to be carried from the neighbors.

In 1926 these schools closed and merged into the then new Arlington School located on Smith and Francis. This building was to last for the next 54 years. While it

existed, a sense of history and roots were established for the people it served.

Growing Pains

The expansion of the city can be seen in the expansion of the building itself. Starting out as a 12-room structure, Arlington, in 1950, added two wings made up of six new classrooms, an art room, and a gym. In 1955 portables were brought in adding another three classrooms. For a while, this met the needs of the area.

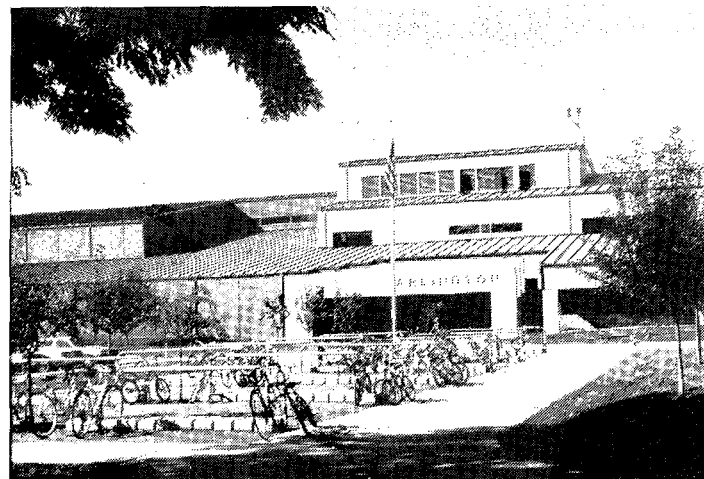
However, the Arlington attendance area broadened in 1968 when children from the Continental City area, who had no school of their own, were

bused to Arlington. Growing pains ensued. Some classes had as high as 38 students. One teacher without a classroom taught her 36 students on the stage of the gym until the art room could be made into a functional classroom.

Roots Run Deep

Another teacher there during that time was Vern Hogberg. This was his second role at Arlington; the first being a student. He, as did former pupil Frank Johnson, went on to become a principal for District No. 81.

Still another teacher's presence should be noted here, a Miss Marie Kieselbach. The



The present Arlington School was completed in 1980.

railroad had enticed her parents to Hillyard. There they settled, and there Marie lived for nearly 80 years — in the same house — until her death in 1988.

Roots, as can be noted, often run very deep for many people in this area. This would be seen more graphically in later years. As for now, the school under the direction of Milo Gorton, adjusted and continued on until 1980.

1980 Marks Exodus

In 1980 the present Arlington School was completed. Just one of the many constructed during that major building period, Arlington was situated behind the old building. Thanks to Mount St. Helen's eruption,

the date is easy to remember. In the summer of 1980, during teacher make-up days, the job of packing to move was begun. In December of that year the exodus was made. Each child took the contents of his/her desk, lined up, and marched over, marking the move from old to new. The teachers, the principal, Delbert Steele, and other staff said good-bye. With mixed emotions during the ensuing weeks, they watched the demolition of the old building.

History and Tradition

But the history and the traditions did not disappear with it. They remain with the people who make up the new Arlington: the staff, the parents, and the children. There are children in almost

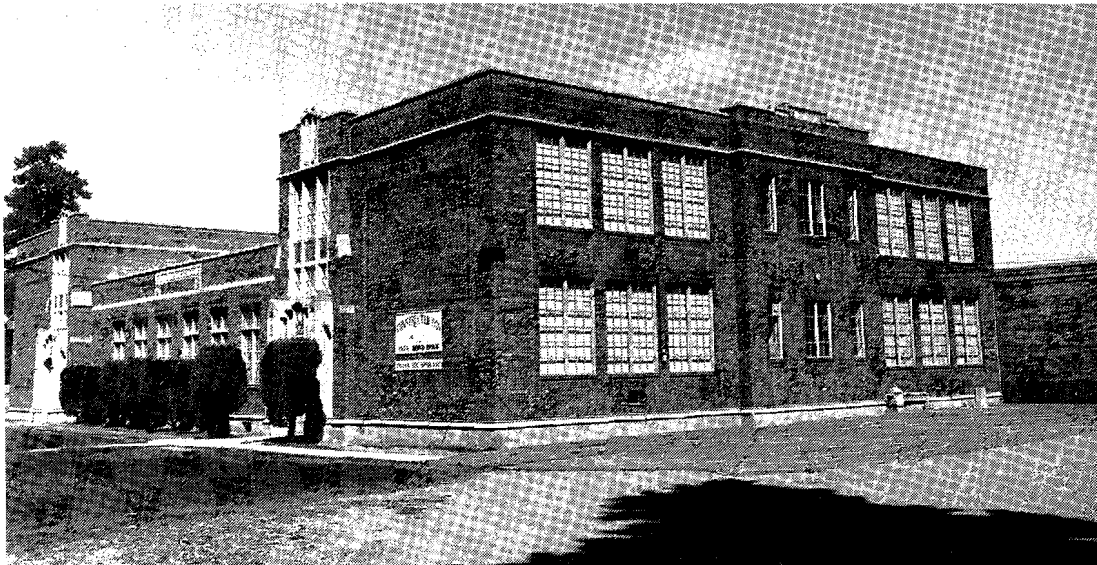
any classroom whose presence speaks to 30 or 40 years of history. In one room is a girl whose mother and uncles started in Arlington in the late 1950s. There are twin girls in third grade. Thirty years ago their mother and uncles — also twins — enrolled at Arlington. Two little girls in primary grades are the offspring of two former Arlington students. One teacher still at Arlington has taught many of these second-generation children.

Traditions Continue

The above examples make it easy to envision the continuation of these traditions as Arlington moves into the second hundred years as a Washington school. And it is with great pride in this centen-

nial year 1989 that Arlington's current principal, Earl Buri, and all the staff, acknowledge the important role this school, along with all other Spokane schools, has played — and will continue to play — in American education.

NOTE: Our thanks to Nina Elo, a fourth grade teacher at Arlington School for the past 27 years, who compiled and wrote this narrative on the history of Arlington School. (April 1989)



In 1926 two grade schools merged into the new Arlington School building. The building was in use 24 years.

AUDUBON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

W. 2020 Carlisle Avenue
Spokane, WA 99205
Opened: 1909
Namesake:
John James Audubon



Classroom scene from the early days of Audubon School.

Research Team:

Staff Bob Pedersen
Maria Senn
Students Trisha Divine
Robyn Pardun
Cara Russell
Shannon Bailey

Audubon School opened in 1909 as a small, four-room brick school. Several additions enlarged the original school to a 17-room building with a multipurpose room, auditorium, and playroom. In 1980 the original building was replaced with the current building. The site the first building occupied now serves as a playground for Audubon students.

Unique Tradition

Our research team discovered that even though many things have changed in the 80-year history of Audubon, there are some characteristics that remain a tradition of the Audubon School community. The more noticeable of these traditions can be seen in the trees that fill our school grounds. All of the trees have been planted since the original school opened and each has a unique background. The first trees were planted by the students and each was

given a name. Those included McKinley, Sacajawea, Eugene Field, Martha Washington, and Bryant. Several trees have been planted in memory of people important to Audubon School, such as former custodian George Bevier and long-time North Central High School Principal Dr. Benefiel. In 1928 Audubon student Beryl Monfort captured our feelings when she wrote, "Trees are great monuments. Not only are they beautiful, but they endure."

Music Tradition

Music is a rich tradition of Audubon students. In 1927 the Audubon School orchestra was the largest in the city. Today that involvement in music continues with 36 students participating in the strings program, 29 students in band, and 65 students in chorus.

Our school paper, *The Audubon Warbler*, has continued through the years as an opportunity for students to

share with the community the special happenings in our school. The early *Warblers* were published twice a year with today's version being printed once a month. The *Warbler* continues to provide the opportunity for students to write, in their own words, about current events in our school.

Writing Flourishes

This tradition of student interest in writing has continued to flourish in our school. The Poet's Club of the 1920s with 10-15 members has grown into the Young Writer's of today with 35-40 students involved.

Research of History

Our research team also found that:

- The original four-room building cost \$15,600.
- Our school and playground consist of 6.23 acres.
- Our first principal was Maude M. Stinson and she served as principal for 27 years.

- Our school is named after noted American ornithologist John James Audubon.
- In June of 1913 Audubon entered the Pow Wow with a float and 90 students

dressed in bird costumes (we received a third prize of \$15).

- In the 1920s the school had a C.P.E. day (Children's Pet Exhibit). On that day,

children brought their pets to school for judging. The 1927 *Warbler* reported a variety of pets that included dogs, cats, horses, chickens, ducks, frogs, and

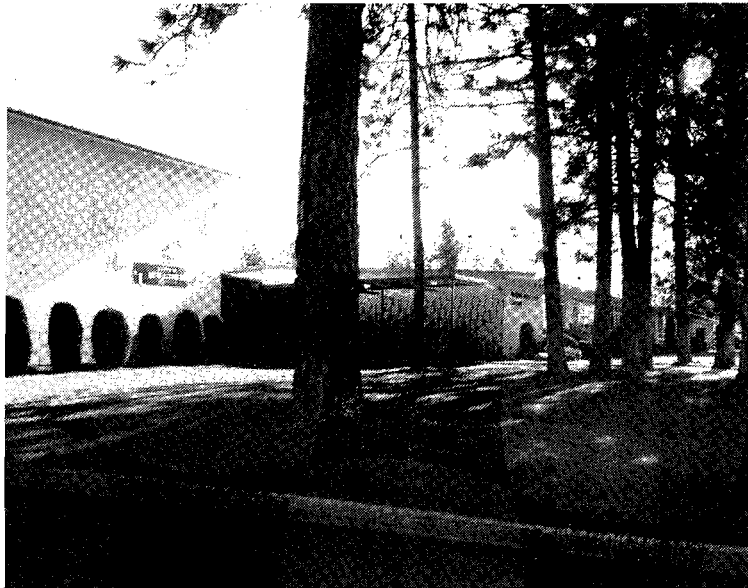
birds. The writer described it as a continuous animal chorus all day long.



Audubon's tree planting tradition continues as students in the late 1970s are planting a new tree on Arbor day.

BALBOA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

W. 3010 Holyoke Avenue
Spokane, WA 99208
Opened: 1960
Namesake:
Vasco Nuñez de Balboa



Balboa Elementary School opened in 1960 with a capacity for 300 students.

Research Team:

Staff Elva J. Mote
Ann Thompson

In the late 50s the "baby boom" was in full bloom. Westview Elementary School, built in 1955, not only was overflowing but was still adding to the original structure. The area's growth required new elementary schools to be added.

1960, Balboa's Beginning

Balboa Elementary School opened for the 1960-1961 school year with nine classrooms, a multipurpose unit, administrative offices, a health room, library and workroom, teachers' room, PTA room, storage areas, boiler room, and lavatories. The capacity was 300 students. The site is 9.15 acres.

Balboa opened with 204 students in 1960 and immediately projected the need of more classroom space. In 1962 a wing was added providing seven additional classrooms, storage, a custodian's office, and lavatories. The multipurpose section was extended to include a kitchen, storage space, office space, shower rooms, and more lavatories.

Balboa Named

Balboa was built in Spokane's Pacific Heights

Addition at West 3010 Holyoke Avenue. The name of the sixteenth century Spanish explorer of the Pacific Ocean, Vasco Nuñez de Balboa (1475-1517), the first European to see the Pacific Ocean, was chosen for the Pacific Heights facility.

Balboa's enrollment continued to grow. By 1969, 545 students were enrolled. Two portable buildings had been added housing two classrooms each. Also, one portable classroom was added for music and other special classes.

Indian Trail School to the west, completed in 1964, and Woodridge School to the north, completed in 1982, were added as the area continued to grow. With those new schools, Balboa has now become the smallest elementary school in the district with only 262 students, 20 of whom are in three classrooms for the developmentally impaired.

A Mystery Solved

As with any school, many personalities and characteristics have evolved. Mrs. Gay Gray, third grade teacher, came to Balboa in 1961 where she has continued

to teach. Keeva Clyburn, who came to Balboa in 1965 also has remained. These two teachers remember many incidents in the life of this fine school, one of which concerns some mysterious materials which came up through the snow on the playground in 1979. After thorough coverage by the news media and following much testing, it was determined that a chicken ranch had once occupied the site and the evidence had leached to the surface. Fortunately, it appears Mother Nature cured the problem.

John E. Lancaster, principal, opened the school in 1960. Following him were:

- Leta Nichols
- Eugene LeGrant
- Pat Shauvin
- Bill Reuter
- Linda Haladyna
- Elva Mote, present administrator

The teaching staff that opened Balboa were as follows:

- Lorna Bovee - Grade 1
- Fran Hudene - Grade 1
- Maxine Reitemier - Grade 2
- Ann Beyersdorf - Grade 3
- Jean McRae - Grade 4
- Unknown - Grade 5
- Bill Tallyn - Grade 6

The present staff:

Karrie Brown - Kindergarten
Brenda Hart - Grade 1
Bonnie Banicki - Grade 1/2
Keeva Clyburn - Grade 2
Gay Gray - Grade 3
Bonnie Hendrickson -
Grade 3/4
Larry Gruenhagen - Grade 4
Ann Thompson - Grade 5
Cheryl Aleman - Grade 5/6
Chris Mikiska - Grade 6
Sue Zimmerman/Stacie
Higgins - Primary D.I.
Sandy Martinson -
Primary D.I.
Canny Ratray -
Intermediate D.I.



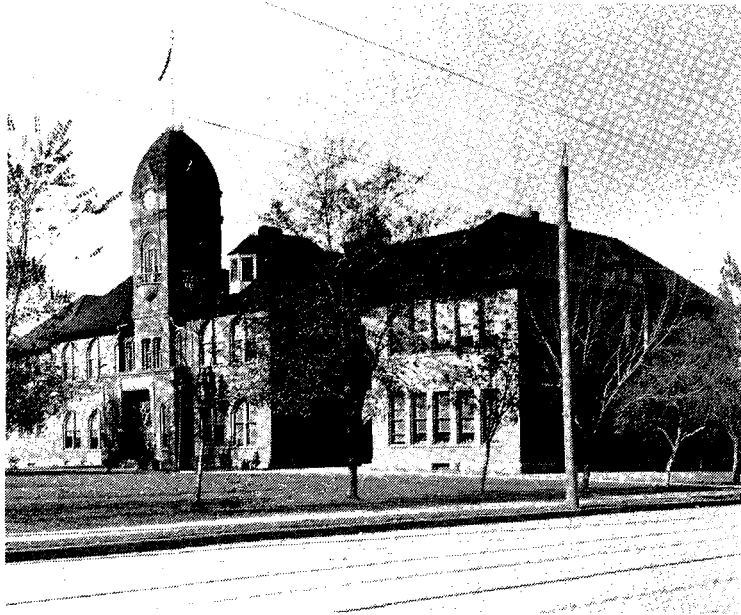
Balboa was built in Spokane's Pacific Heights addition. The school's name is in honor of sixteenth century Spanish explorer of the Pacific Ocean, Vasco Nuñez de Balboa.



Dear Teacher:—
Will you please let my
boys use their handkerchiefs
in school. You have taught
them to keep them clean
and snuff the germs up
their nose. I don't mind
to use a handkerchief or
two. And will you let them
go to the lavatory when they
have to. Paul at least
has trouble with his bowels
resulting in tonsillitis. This
binds his bowels up and
starts his trouble. A talk
with Emily Griffiths will
cooperate my statement.
Will you please let his
other teachers read this.

BANCROFT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*N. 1515 Monroe Street
Spokane, WA 99205
Opened: 1886
Closed: 1981
Namesake:
Hubert Howe Bancroft*



Thousands of students attended Bancroft in its 92-year history.

Photo courtesy of Eastern Washington State Historical Society.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

One of the oldest schools in Spokane, the Bancroft School was the first school built on the city's north side. At that time the population of Spokane numbered about 4,000. The original brick, four-room Bancroft School was built in 1886.

Building Cost \$543!

The *Polk Directory* of 1887 described the school as a "side building between Monroe and Madison, Stoll and Spafford [sic]" (spelled Spofford in later directories). The Oliver Brothers were paid \$543 for "building the school-house on the north side of the river" and for other work they completed on the project between 1887 and 1888.

The school was named for wealthy San Francisco businessman and book collector, Hubert Howe Bancroft. In the 1870s Bancroft organized a team of researchers and writers who produced a history of Mexico and of the western United States in Bancroft's 39-volume *Works*. Despite the school's illustrious name, the

Bancroft School was apparently first referred to locally as the "North Side School," a name which persisted until at least 1890.

Valued at \$50,000 in 1890, subsequent additions to the building amounted to \$45,000 in direct costs by 1902. In 1907 two rooms of the 1890 addition were converted to an auditorium at a cost of \$25,100.

A New Eementary School

In 1891 a new Bancroft Elementary School was constructed. Funds for construction of the building came from a \$250,000 bond. In February of 1892 a telephone was ordered for the Bancroft School at a cost of \$5 per month.

Nellie M. Mills served as "head" of the school in 1888-89, and Minnie Good was apparently then the school's sole teacher. Mills was promoted to principal of the school in 1889-1890. By 1890 the teaching staff had grown to include four teachers who taught grades 1-4. By 1892 the teaching staff numbered five, with Mills still serving as principal. At that time the location of the

school was listed as Muzzy Avenue between Monroe and Madison.

By 1900 the school had grown considerably; it then included ten grades and two kindergartens. During the 1901-1902 school year, additions were again constructed at the school.

Special Ed Pioneer

The Bancroft School was a pioneer in the field of special education. In 1930 classes for the visually impaired were begun at Bancroft under the direction of Laura Wenholz. According to Pratt's history of District No. 81, the "work [had] three objectives: to conserve the sight of the children; to educate them in accordance with their abilities, largely by other than ordinary classroom methods; and to provide a happy atmosphere of learning" After 11 years at Bancroft, classes for the visually impaired were moved to Roosevelt School.

In 1936 the Bancroft School celebrated the first 50 years of its existence. Special guest for the Golden

Anniversary event was one "Miss Taggart." A Bancroft teacher for 30 years (Taggart began teaching in 1906), she served under five successive principals through the course of her long career. During the anniversary celebration, Miss Taggart recalled a recurring problem that plagued teachers when she first began teaching at Bancroft. At that time, Taggart noted, the school grounds were neither paved nor seeded with grass, and when it rained it seemed that Bancroft students displayed an uncanny aptitude for "falling down" in the muddy school yard, an activity which carried with it the rather dubious penalty of being sent home for a clean change of clothes. (Had Miss Taggart still been teaching in 1949, she would no doubt have rejoiced in the fact that Bancroft's playgrounds were finally hardsurfaced).

"Sea of Bobbing Bows"

Miss Taggart's recollections also revealed that student fads were certainly nothing new. At one point in Taggart's career, the girls in her class vied to see which girl

sported the largest hair bow for the day. Apparently, gazing on a sea of bobbing bows day after day left Miss Taggart feeling a bit dizzy herself.

In 1958 a movement was underway to consolidate the Bancroft and Bryant schools on a site west of Bancroft. Experts further recommended that Bancroft seventh graders be sent to Havermale. However, following further deliberations the proposal was scrapped.

By 1958 the school's address was listed as North 1515 Monroe Street (the school's present address). In 1960 nearby Webster School was reopened as a grade school for Bancroft students while the new Bancroft School was being completed. Enrollment at Bancroft steadily declined following World War II. In the fall of 1946 the student population numbered 389, peaked at 407 in 1951, and declined to 234 by 1964.

Parent Support

During 1980 officials considered closing the Bancroft School because of

the districtwide boundary change. However, after parents expressed their support for programs such as grants management and the Regional Guidance Center, which were then housed at the school, it was decided to reevaluate continued use of the school.

Bancroft's final year was filled with activities for students, staff, and community.

Librarian Kay Yates noted that *Mojo and the Russians* and *The Black Pearl and the Ghost* were particular favorites of Bancroft students. Students were singled out for various achievements and athletic accomplishments in the news release, as well. David Carlson was honored as "the district's sixth grade Spelling Bee winner," "Patrolman of the Year" honors were bestowed on patrol captain Deal Slater, and it was announced that Gordon Bailey's "B" Team was the Zone 6 softball champion.

Bancroft Closed

The 1981 news release closed a long chapter in the school's history, for it listed the final announcements

pertaining to Bancroft's function as a grade school. Following the end of the spring term, Bancroft was closed as an elementary school. At present the school houses Chapter 1 (grants management), LAP, HSA, Title IV, Operation Aware, and Delinquency Prevention programs. It is also the current home of the REAL School.

Principals:

Nellie M. Mills, 1889-1893
Mary O'Hearn, 1893-1895
Ida M. Whitson, 1895-1906
E. Clyde Miller, 1906-1921
M. O. Roark, 1921-1927
Sara E. Weisman, 1927-1928
Mabel V. Farnsworth, 1928-1940
Frances Weisman, 1940-1945
N. F. Leach, 1945-1948
Martha Dickman, 1948-1956
Frank V. Johnson, 1956-1957
Edwin C. Crooks, 1957-1962
Harold H. Okert, 1962-1969
Eugene E. LeGrant, 1969-1972
Raymond W. Clift, 1972-1974
Ruth M. Bartleson, 1974-1981



A 1981 news release announced the end of Bancroft's function as an elementary school.

BEMISS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*E. 2323 Bridgeport Avenue
Spokane, WA 99207
Opened: 1909
Namesake: David Bemiss*



Original Bemiss School — Note the bridge of fire escapes.

Research Team:

Staff Peggy Haines
 Jeff Reed

Today Bemiss School looks very different from the original school of 1909, although they are on nearly the same site. The school was named for David Bemiss, the first superintendent of Spokane School District No. 81.

One-Room School

In the early years, Bemiss School was in a community called Hillyard, named after Jim Hill of railroad fame. This northeast section of the Spokane area was not part of the city yet, so the names of the streets were different from what they are today. The one-room school was located on the southeast corner of Onyx and Ada, now known as Courtland and Stone. The school was called the Hays Park School.

A year later, a four-room portable building was built on land located on Cook Street and Bridgeport Avenue. The permanent brick building was finished in 1912 with eight rooms (four upstairs, four downstairs). The school received a name change in the fall of 1915. The first principal was Mr. R. H. Knaack. He worked many hours, as most principals do today, to keep the school and community growing and

progressing. A second addition was added in 1917. This included a separate office area and brought the total classrooms to 12.

Community Activities

In 1924, Hillyard became part of the city of Spokane. The school became the center of community activities. The Bemiss PTA helped support the opening of a Hillyard library in 1929. The PTA had a large enrollment, about 200 members. They actively worked for the school on many fund-raising projects, much like today's PTA.

Neighborhood Gardens

The 1930s were a hard time for everyone, but the Bemiss community pitched in and helped each other out. The children had hot lunches for the first time. Many families grew large gardens and gave the produce to the school or some donated beans whenever they could. The parents who lived close to the school cooked the food and brought it to school for the children for lunch.

Cow on the Roof!

Late in the 1930s, with the addition of Courtland Park, Bemiss School had the finest playfield in the city.

This is one of the funny stories from these hard times: Some older industrious boys managed to get a cow on the roof of the school. What a noise she made, poor thing. Not one person seems to remember who did it, or how they got the cow down.

In 1949, a third addition was added to Bemiss. This new part of the building included a gymnasium, stage, and lunchroom. This was a welcome addition, as by now the enrollment had grown to 500 students.

Bemiss Moves

Bemiss continued to grow and change with the times, and by the 1970s it was apparent the old building needed help. In January of 1981 the move was complete. Since the move, we celebrated our 75th Diamond Jubilee in 1985. Many friends were invited to remember the old times and see the new school. We planted a time capsule to be opened in 25 years.

Bemiss is still growing and changing and looking to the future. The school district added a two-room addition to the primary section of the school just two short years ago. We are a growing school with high hopes for the children of our community.

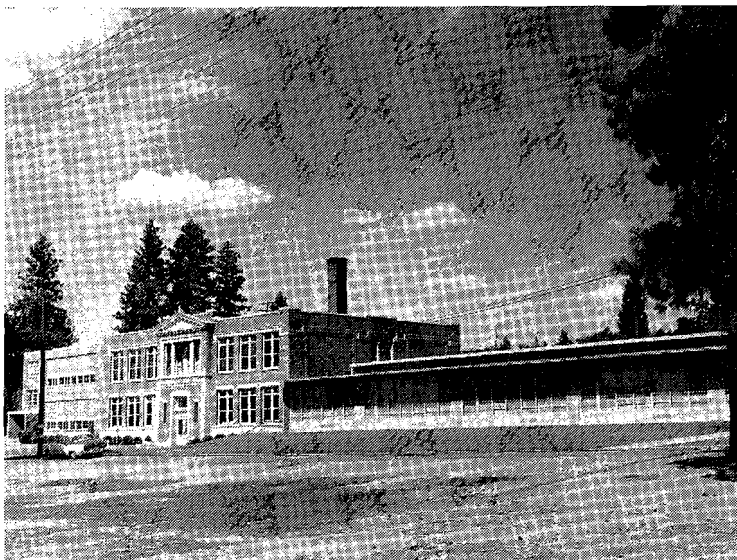
BROWNE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

N. 5134 Driscoll Boulevard
Spokane, WA 99205

Opened: 1910

Namesake:

J. J. Browne



J. J. Browne School, located in Northwest Spokane at Driscoll Boulevard and Queen, originally opened as Boulevard Park School in 1910.

Research Team:

Staff	Lorna Spear Oweta Floyd Meta Gibbs
Students	MargeMcWilliams', 5/6 Grade
Resource People	Kathryn Bean Seth Huneywell Harold Okert Earl Buri Phil Snowdon Midge McGilvray

J. J. Browne School, located in northwest Spokane at Driscoll Boulevard and Queen, originally opened as Boulevard Park School in 1910 on a 1.66-acre site with two portable classrooms. To accommodate the approximately 75 students in kindergarten through eighth grade, the portables were replaced in 1914 with what is now the original seven-classroom structure of J. J. Browne School. Addie B. Delahunty was principal of the school from September 1912 until June 1915.

Browne Receives Name

In the fall of 1915 the school board renamed Boulevard Park School in honor of J. J. Browne. Names also were selected for David Bemiss, Horace Mann, and Madison schools at the same school board meeting. Superintendent R. M. Watson had received letters from twelve prominent individuals, including former Governor M. E. Hay and August Paulson, urging that a school be named for J. J. Browne.

In September 1916 Margaret McGrath became principal, and she was at Browne until June 1920.

R. H. Knaack served as principal from January 1921 until January 1924. Carrie R. Welden was principal from September 1925 until June 1928.

A newspaper clipping from the fall of 1926 described Browne School as being "Away out at the north city limits in the Hollywood district . . ." at "Washington Boulevard and Queen Avenue . . ." and stated that "The school board had shown great wisdom by leaving the native trees and the building has the feeling of being placed in a

park. The green lawn further adds to the park appearance."

R. G. Griest became principal in September 1928. While he was principal, the 8A classes of January and June presented the school with a picture of J. J. Browne. The picture still hangs in the entryway of the school.

"Lead Ball" Recalled

Kathryn Bean, who attended Browne from 1925 to 1934, recalls there being about seven teachers and a principal who taught part-time. Hot lunch was served once a year.



January 1925. Pictured are: teachers Beatrice Jones, Miss Tibbitts, and Mr. Seale ; and students Delbert Maxfield, Harold Lynn, Lloyd Stone, Amletto Norelli, Harold Hingley, Katherine Earl, Harry Larson, and Harry Davis.

The PTA had all the mothers fix a hot dish and the students could purchase lunch for 2 or 3 cents for each helping. The lunch was served in what is now the ramp room.

Mrs. Bean also described the "lead ball." Candy bars were wrapped in lead foil at the time. Students brought the lead foil to school and added it to the lead ball which was kept on a shelf in what is now the trophy case in the entryway. The PTA would have the lead ball melted down and the proceeds from the sale of the lead were used to finance the eighth grade picnic at the Spokane River.

George Klauser served as principal from September 1938 until June 1942. There were 117 pupils enrolled at Browne in 1940.

Everett S. Henderson became principal in September 1942.

Additions and Expansion

In September 1949 Seth D. Huneywell became principal. He described the school as being "almost like a country school" at that time. Because

of rapid growth in the area, in 1949 classes were held in two portables, the basement furnace room, and the hallways. In 1951 the enrollment was 397, and by 1953 it had risen to 548. By June of 1951 the district had acquired additional property to allow for expansion of the Browne School site. And, in 1952, on the 3.31-acre site, a new addition which included four classrooms, a combination auditorium-gymnasium and lunchroom, and a utility room was dedicated. In 1953 four additional classrooms were added. By the late 1950s there were six portables on the school grounds. This included two portables across the street in front of the school.

In 1966 the street and parkway in front of the school were vacated, which enlarged the Browne School site to 4.69 acres.

Buzzers and Messengers

Harold Okert became principal in 1970. By this time the hot lunch program was in existence. However, an intercom system had not yet been

installed. Each classroom had a buzzer and a student messenger. The office could ring the buzzer to have the student messenger sent to the office. In 1972 the "utility room," constructed in the early 1950s, was converted from an art room into a library.

In 1973 Earl Buri became principal. During his tenure the interior paint of the building was changed from "institutional blue" to white or beige with graphics being added to the walls. Mr. Buri described the graphics as being "a few bars of colored paint going down the hallway . . . or circling around the clock." In 1977 Room 109 was remodeled into a faculty room.

In 1979 Earl Buri was transferred to Hutton School and Phil Snowdon became principal. That year the intercom system was installed, partially funded by the parent group.

Browne Saved

In the spring of 1982 there was speculation that Browne could close as a result of budget cuts. A long-range task

force later recommended closure of Browne School by 1986 if the enrollment continued to fall. The March 11, 1982, school board meeting was attended by about 25 parents from Browne. Larry Ruff, president of the Browne community committee and PTA, told the school board, "Browne is a park and a gathering place for youth and civic groups."

Midge McGilvray became principal of Browne in September 1982.

By the spring of 1988 construction of a two-classroom portable on the south side of the school was necessary to accommodate rising enrollment which is now nearly 400 students. Fall 1988 saw Room 211, which had formerly been a library, learning support center, and classroom, converted into a computer room.

75th Birthday

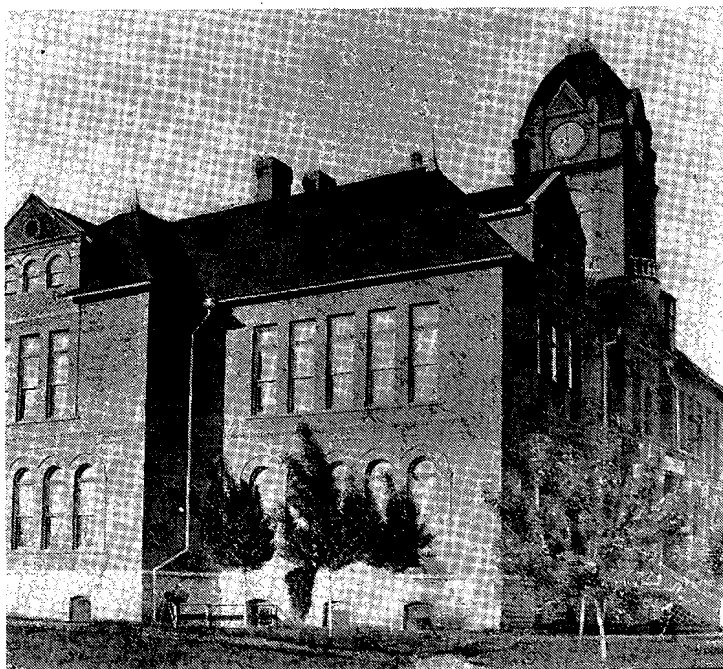
In March 1989 Browne School proudly observed its 75th birthday with a week of activities celebrating our past.



June 1929. Back Row — Robert Hunt, Roy Nelson, unknown, Sid Klein, Alvin Bramhall, unknown, Donald Baker, Ralph Stockton; Front Row — Katherine Carlsoon, Irene Werhan, Evelyn Cook, Georgia Dawson, Juanita Ball, Bartie Galusha.

BRYANT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

N. 910 Ash Street
Spokane, WA 99201
Opened: 1891
Namesake:
William Cullen Bryant



In 1959 the old school was demolished and a new one was built north of the original site. The old site became a playground.

Photo courtesy of Northwest Room, Spokane Public Library.

Research Team:

Staff Maureen Ramos
Jayce Keeling

Contributors
Dick Clauss
Bill Fife
Joannie Suttle
JoAnn Brady

The first Bryant School was built in 1891 on the corner of Ash and Broadway. Its original size was ten rooms, although at that time there were only four teachers: Genevieve Bancroft, Carrie B. Weir, May Boydston, and Ellen A. Prentice.

No Principal

There was no principal. Even more unusual than a school without a principal, the entire district had to shorten the school term to 8-1/2 months in 1895-1896 because of lack of funds. In 1896 Bryant received a four-room addition, and by 1900-1901 it housed 19 teachers, 4 of them kindergarten. The kindergarten classrooms were discontinued districtwide in 1901-1902 because of crowded conditions in the schools.

Girls Are Incuded

Bryant expanded again in 1911-1912 when a four-room addition and gym were opened. That same school year was the beginning of the inclusion of girls in the industrial arts program. Also, school nurses replaced the use of five part-time physicians to cover health matters in the schools.

Then, as now, Bryant was a leader in experimental educational programs. The platoon plan of elementary school organization was piloted there in 1923-1924.

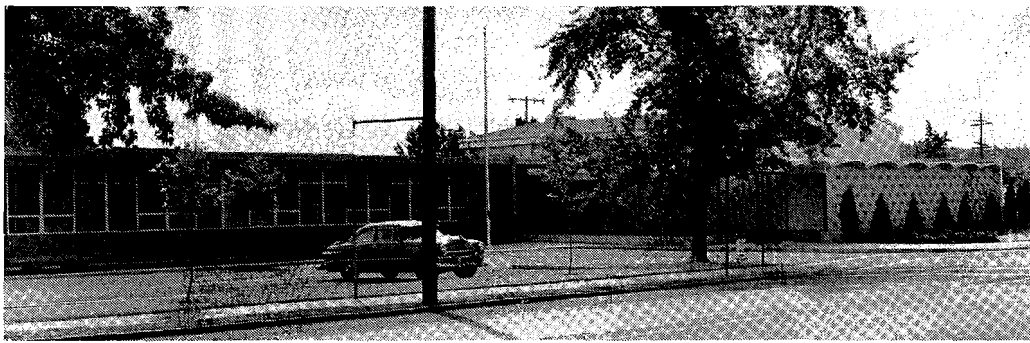
As population stabilized and then dropped in the Bryant neighborhood during the mid-50s and through the 60s, the school was not always utilized to its full capacity. Enrollments ranged from a high of 333 in 1952 to a low of 180 in 1963. In 1959 the old school was demolished, and a new one was built north of the original site. The old site became a playground. Also at this time the Maple Street Bridge, whose entrance skirts the east side of the school property, was completed.

School Colors and Mascot

Some teachers and administrators who were on staff at Bryant at that time are still active in the district today. Del Steele was a principal at the new building followed by Dick Clauss who was principal from 1969 to 1971. Ray Clift (now retired) and Don Sesso both taught Bryant students. Under Dick Clauss' leadership, in a schoolwide election, the student body selected the school colors of blue and gold, the Bryant roadrunner as their school mascot, and designed the roadrunner emblem. Also during this time, Bryant was used as a community school with evening classes for parents. The classes included



A former Bryant student poses with her school transportation.



In 1985-1986 Bryant was classified as a secondary school. In 1988-89 the Tessera gifted program for elementary students moved to Bryant.

everything from elementary math so that they could help their children learn at home to arts and crafts activities.

Bryant Closes

In 1972-1973 Bryant was closed following a levy failure. It reopened in 1973-1974 when the Garland DI (developmentally impaired) program was moved there. The Garland principal, Bob Baggs, accompanied the program to its new site. It served children from ages kindergarten to 21 years. With the new program on-site, there was a lack of space, and in 1974-1975 portables were added. When district workers were digging to prepare the surface for concrete, they ran into asphalt from the old Mallon Road which had crossed the property prior to the installation of the Maple Street Bridge. In order to add the portables, two old houses which stood on the site had to be demolished. The occupant of one of the homes refused to move. Finally the city had to condemn the home so that the project could move forward. At this time, students from outlying districts also came to Bryant, bringing the population to 198.

Special Olympics

In 1981-1982 Joanie Suttle, a teacher at Bryant, began developing a Special Olympics team which has continued to be an exciting part of the Bryant program. Bryant's Special Olympics basketball team won the state championship in 1982 and 1983. In 1984-1985 the district began sponsoring Bryant's

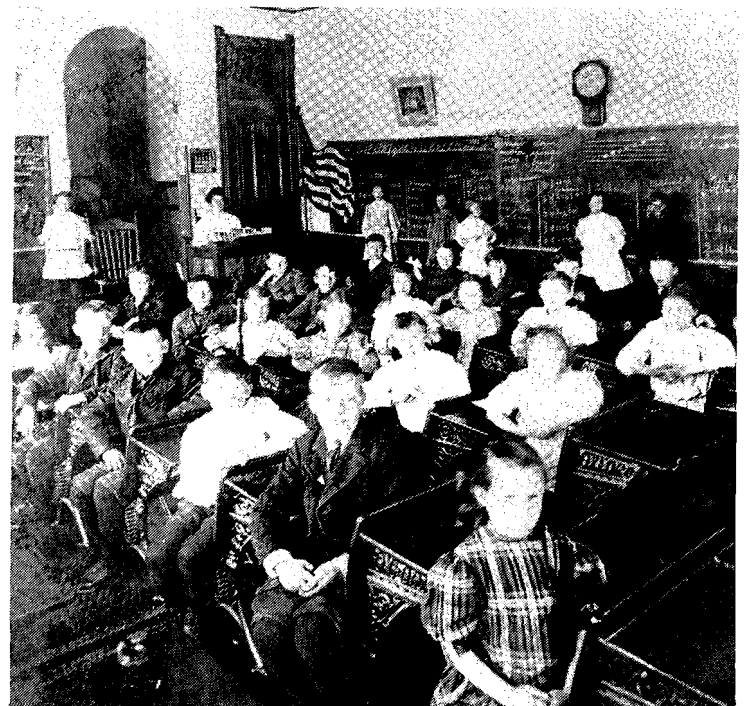
participation in Special Olympics.

In 1981-1982, students from five Bryant classrooms moved into the elementary schools so that these students could have more contact with children in their age group. Some cerebral palsy students from were Garland moved into the now vacant classrooms.

Work Skills Stressed

In 1983 a workshop was built in one of the portables, and Bill Fyfe organized and taught the program. The workshop provided the DI students with the opportunity to learn working skills and to earn money. The program has provided district personnel and the citizens of Spokane with a wonderful source of wooden gift items, such as the Canadian goose and seasonal planter-baskets, candle-holders, and wooden spring flowers. These handmade craft items decorate many of-fices and homes in Spokane.

The next exit of students from Bryant occurred in 1985-1986 when the last elementary-age classes were moved to Cooper and Jefferson. At this time Bryant was reclassified as a secondary school. But the reader has probably noticed by now that things never stay the same at Bryant, so in 1988-1989 the Tessera gifted program for elementary students which had previously been located at two sites (Woodridge and Jefferson) was combined at Bryant. Both staff and students have enjoyed and profited from the association of these two programs in one school.



Classroom, 1908; Miss Rice, Teacher.

Photo courtesy of Northwest Room, Spokane Public Library.

CEREBRAL PALSY SCHOOL

W. 36 Fifth Avenue
Spokane, WA 99204

Opened: 1951

Closed: 1973

Namesake:

None

Research Team:

Robin Bruce

Dani Lee McGowan Clark

Original cost of construction of the six-room frame Cerebral Palsy School was \$3,200. The building was located immediately north of the Lincoln School. In 1953, two years after the school opened, a two-room frame addition was added to the structure.

In 1973 the Association of Classroom Teachers named Principal Teresa D. Toffle "Administrator of the Year." A graduate of Eastern

Washington University, Toffle taught in the towns of Chesaw, Twisp, and Port Townsend, and in the Roosevelt School in Spokane. She was also experienced in working with speech correction.

Before the Cerebral Palsy School was closed in 1973, Dr. Hitchcock suggested that the school be moved into one of District No. 81's closed schools. Cerebral Palsy students and their principal, Teresa Toffle, moved into the

Garland School in 1973. At that time the mentally handicapped students moved from Garland School to Bryant School with their Garland principal, Robert T. Baggs.

Principals:

Teresa D. Toffle, 1951-1973



COLUMBIA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*E. 3817 Sanson Avenue
Spokane, WA 99207
Opened: 1901
Closed: 1972
Namesake:
Unknown*



Located in northeastern Spokane, the Columbia School first opened as part of Hillyard School District No. 122 in October of 1901.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

Located in northeastern Spokane, the Columbia School first opened as part of Hillyard School District No. 122 in October of 1901 serving grades 1-4. In 1908 the original structure, which reportedly cost \$3,000 to build, was annexed into District No. 81. One hundred and fourteen students were enrolled in 1909. In 1910 a brick addition to the school cost \$11,600.

Dim Future

By 1945 enrollment had grown to 163 students. Despite its record of growth, the school's future looked dim. Columbia School, located in the midst of a complex of railroad shops, "was practically isolated" from the rest of the school system with little prospect for future development. The article further reported a recommendation that seventh and eighth grade students should continue to attend Columbia only until a new junior high school could be constructed, preferably in the vicinity of Rogers. The story also noted that it was suggested that two rooms of the school be converted "into a community unit." Regardless of the dismal assessment, the school continued to serve stu-

dents living in the area for many more years.

Teachers Car Pool

In 1947 Principal Herschel Lindsey, a former teacher at Columbia, recalled some of the adjustments associated with the school's isolated location. Because the school was out of the way, for example, teachers car pooled to work before the practice of sharing rides became widespread. When Lindsey had district meetings, if it was his turn to drive, the teachers riding with him were obliged to wait until the meeting was over before they, too, could go home.

Lindsey also revealed information regarding steps in a principal's career in the 1940s. He noted, for example, that principals typically began their careers in small schools, usually teaching for a few years, before moving into administrative work. At that time the principal's salary was based on the size of his staff—the bigger the staff, the larger the salary. Lindsey also shared some stories about the Columbia School, in general. He noted that during the 1940s the primary source of community activity for the school revolved around the PTA. Another observation con-

cerned the school's custodian, Leonard McLaughlin. It seems that McLaughlin shot a deer, after which parents of Columbia students got together and prepared a venison luncheon for the teachers.

Surplus Buildings

Columbia, along with other District No. 81 schools, became the recipient of surplus World War II buildings from Geiger Field. In 1949 two, one-room portable units were purchased as additions to the Columbia School by District No. 81. The school's play areas were also hardsurfaced that year.

Columbia Closes

Enrollment at the Columbia School peaked at 250 students in 1952, but it declined steadily after that. In 1964 only 130 students were enrolled. In 1972 the Columbia School was one of eight District No. 81 grade schools which were closed as a result of the levy failure. Following closure of the school, District No. 81 considered renting the building for other purposes. In 1981, Columbia school was sold to a masonry company.

Principals:

Hilda G. Blumenauer, 1902-1903
Frances Weisman, 1903-1904
Sadie A. Weed, 1905-1906
Eloise Vanslatte, 1906-1907
Alice Murray, 1907-1925

Leila M. Lavin, 1925-1929
Isabelle C. Parker, 1929-January
1934
Arthur Blauert, January 1934-1937
George Klausler, November 1937-
1938
Weldon Osborne, 1938-1940

Stevens Lewis, 1940-1942
Harold W. Coman, 1942-1943
Walter Wildey, 1943-1946
Martha Dickman, 1946-1947
Herschel Lindsey, 1947-1949
Richard V. Heimbigner,
1949-1957

Glen P. Shauvin, 1957-1959
William H. Durham, 1959-1963
Lloyd G. Breeden, 1963-1966
Maxine C. Davidson, 1966-1970
Warren H. Cook, 1970-1972

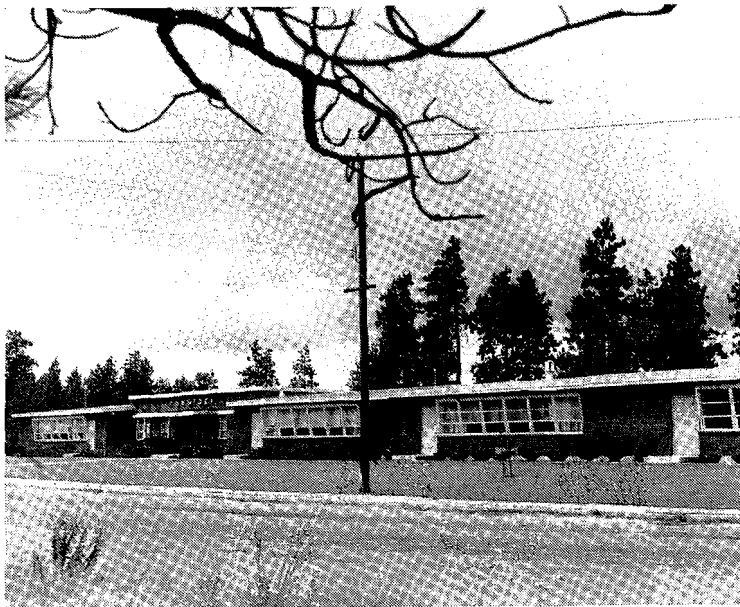


The Sweet Girl Graduate is always more than willing to sit next to the Young Man who wears a "Wentworth" suit. Fellows of the Senior Class! This should direct you to this store for your graduating outfit.

WENTWORTH CLOTHING HOUSE

COMSTOCK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

W. 620 - 33d Avenue
Spokane, WA 99204
Opened: 1956
Closed: 1972
Namesake:
James Comstock



Built in 1956 at a cost of \$78,254, the original four-room Comstock School was of brick construction.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

Located on Spokane's South Hill, Comstock Elementary School was named for early Spokane entrepreneur, James Comstock. In 1889 Comstock began a dry goods store with partners J. E. Paterson, J. L. Paine, and E. A. Shadle. The partners scheduled opening day of the store for August 5, 1889. However, the day before the event, downtown Spokane caught fire in a blaze which became famous as the Great Spokane Fire. Comstock's store somehow survived the inferno, and in time became the Crescent, one of Spokane's finest department stores. Besides Comstock's contributions as a Spokane businessman, he also served in city government as a city councilman and as mayor. In addition, Comstock was instrumental in the consummation of such civic projects as paved streets and an improved water system. Comstock Park and pool, also located on the South Hill, were built by family members in Comstock's memory.

Seventy-Six Students

Built in 1956 at a cost of \$78,254, the original four-room Comstock School was of brick construction. Seventy-eight students attended the school that year. The

following year two more rooms and an activity room were added to the structure, at a cost of \$41,909.

In 1959, just three years after its construction, enrollment at the school had more than doubled to 161 students. However, enrollment dropped quickly after that. By 1967 only 66 students attended the school. At that time, District No. 81 informed parents of Comstock students that because of the school's small enrollment their children would attend Jefferson School for the 1967-1968 school year. The announcement sparked immediate debate. Some parents requested that their children be allowed to attend Wilson School instead of Jefferson. However, Wilson, which was considered full, could not accept Comstock students.

Meanwhile, Jefferson parents, who feared overcrowding of their school, met with Comstock parents. The group presented a proposal to District No. 81 which suggested increasing the boundary area for Comstock. Superintendent Ayers and the school board agreed to the plan, which gave Jefferson and Wilson students affected by the change the option of attending Comstock. In theory, if all eligible students had volunteered to enroll at

Comstock, attendance at the school would have increased from 66 students to 164.

1972 Levy Failure

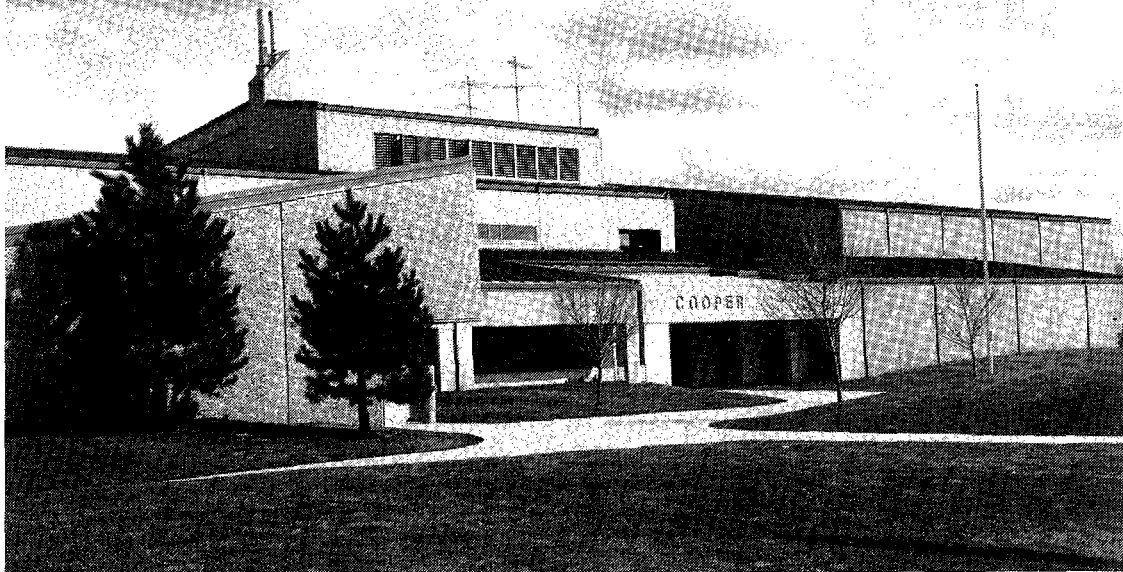
Despite these efforts for redistribution, the Comstock School was one of eight elementary schools District No. 81 elected to close following the 1972 levy failure. In 1973 District No. 81 considered renting the school. In 1977, the former Comstock School was moved to 63d and Regal, and is now known as the Mullan Road Elementary School. The new Mullan Road School is built around the Comstock building.

Principals:

Virginia B. Smith, 1956-1957, Head Teacher
Virginia B. Smith, 1957-1961, Principal
Glenn L. Clark, 1961-1963, Head Teacher
Herbert R. Sitton, 1963-1965, Head Teacher
Herbert R. Sitton, 1965-1966, Principal
Richard D. Clauss, 1966-1969, Principal
Robert M. Estey, 1969-1971, Principal
William E. Reuter, 1971-1972, Principal

COOPER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

N. 3200 Ferrall Street
Spokane, WA 99207
Opened: 1908
Namesake:
James Fennimore Cooper



Research Team:

Teacher	Carol McGurk
Resource	Frances Fiorillo
People	Linda Sharpe
	Barbara VanHoy
	Glenn Clark
	Silvio Mauro
	Paul Ircink
	Glenda Johnson

One of the most outstanding things about Cooper School is the fact that more than one generation, in many families, has lived in the Cooper neighborhood and attended elementary classes here. Numerous third generation students are found in attendance today.

In 1908, Cooper School, formerly named Minnehaha, was annexed to District No. 81 and renamed in honor of James Fennimore Cooper, American novelist.

The first building was a small, four-room, wood frame structure. The first principal of Cooper, Ora E. Heaton (1908-1919), had a staff of two, Fannie Wolford and Pauline Drake. That building was moved to the Bemiss School site in 1909 while a new, eight-room, brick and frame building took its place. By 1910, the staff had increased to Principal Heaton, six teachers, and one custodian, J. A. Abey.

Discipline and Dedication

Many former students remembered Principal Margaret Richardson (1925-1936), as "one who kept real

order and did not spare the paddle when needed. She tempered her discipline with dedication and caring for the students, Grades 1-8."

Another staff member who garnered fond memories from students of the late 1930s and early 1940s was Miss Knight. As fourth grade teacher, she often played the violin for her classes. A special honor for students was being selected to take the violin home for the weekend.

On May Day in the early 1930s and 1940s, Cooper students traditionally presented a program. Parents were invited to sit in folding chairs on the front lawn of the school and watch the May Pole Dance and various pageants. Some early presentations included The Marriage of George and Martha Washington and a Food Parade featuring Suzie Sweet Pickle and others complete with cardboard costumes.

Everyone Participated

Sports, too, held importance in those days. "There were no TVs, no cars, nothing much for boys to do except sports, so everyone participated." The sports

program for girls began in the 1970s. Baseball, soccer, and basketball were the only team sports in the 1930s. All games were held outside on a dirt field that had to be raked by the players before each game.

Woman Coach

Miss Danforth was the coach for all sports. Cooper's baseball team beat every northside school and then won over Irving School for the city championship in 1937. The final game was played at Natatorium Park. Dr. George I. Werner umpired every game for the league that year.

Occasionally, P.E. activities were held in a basement classroom, if they were held at all during inclement weather. School assemblies were held in the main hallway until the addition of a multipurpose unit in 1952.

Twenty-one portable units were added to Cooper between 1952 and 1979 to accommodate the growing enrollment. Pupil membership rose from 194 in 1950 to an average of 500 plus. Enrollment dropped a bit in 1959 when Cooper seventh and eighth graders transferred to

Shaw Junior High School. Cooper's current enrollment in 1989 is 571.

Population Largest

In 1979 all permanent buildings were demolished and the Cooper population moved into the first one of 13 project schools to be built that year. Principal Glenn Clark (1973-1981) recalls the transition time between construction of the new building and demolition of the old building as "highly stressful but exciting." Said Clark, "Not only were we building, but the growth factor at that time was phenomenal. Cooper went from being a mid-sized school to being the

largest in the city, in terms of student population."

Even in the area of construction, Cooper has the distinction of being touched by family generations. Wallace A. Sharpe, Sr., supervised the building of the new addition in 1952 and his son, Wallace A. Sharpe, Jr., supervised the building of the new Cooper School in 1979.

The new Cooper School, located on a 5.11-acre site, is a steel frame and cast concrete structure containing 26 classrooms, a multipurpose unit, an arts and crafts room, a music room, library, and gym. In 1979 only 24 classrooms were built; two more new

classrooms were added in 1986.

Cooper's current principal, Paul L. Ircink, (1983-?), was honored with a National Lifetime PTA membership in 1989. In a nominating letter, PTA said of Ircink, "... his quiet, sincere, and understanding manner has a positive effect on students who might otherwise slip through the cracks."

Staff Works for Quality

Mr. Ircink credits his current staff of 32 certificated and 11 classified workers with "wanting to do what's really best for the students." He is pleased with the educational

background, different teaching styles, and the dedication of the staff members. "Children are so complex and varied today it would be difficult to identify a typical Cooper student," he stated. Mr. Ircink is also impressed with the stability of the neighborhood and the tremendous support given by the parents of this generation and those from years past.

The reputation for educational excellence, down through the generations, flourishes and endures at Cooper School in 1989.



SPOKANE PUBLIC SCHOOLS Spokane, Washington

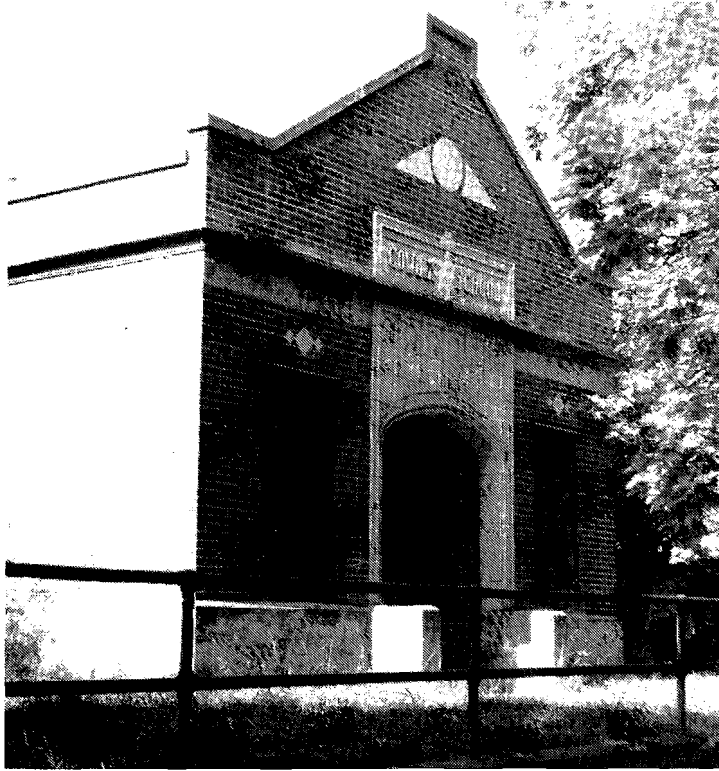
1968-69

CERTIFICATED EMPLOYEES' SALARY SCHEDULE

Education in Years of College (Quarter hour equivalents)							
1. Years of Teaching Experience Completed	(180) 4	(195) 4-1/3	(210) 4-2/3	(225) 5	(240) 5-1/3	(255) 5-2/3	(270) 6
0	\$5800	\$5991	\$6189	\$6380	\$6670	\$6960	\$7250
1	6049	6247	6444	6641	6943	7238	7552
2	6293	6496	6699	6902	7209	7523	7847
3	6542	6745	6954	7163	7482	7801	8149
4	6786	7001	7209	7424	7755	8079	8451
5	7035	7250	7470	7685	8021	8364	8746
6	7279	7499	7726	7946	8294	8642	9048
7		7755	7981	8207	8567	8920	9350
8			8236	8463	8833	9205	9645
9				8729	9106	9483	9947
10				8990	9379	9761	10249
11							10544
12							10846

Add \$336 for a Master's degree. Add \$672 for a Doctor's degree. The increment for a Master's degree will not be granted when credit is given for the Doctorate.

COWLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Clarke Ave. and Maple St.
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1917
Closed: 1930
Namesake:
H. T. Cowley

The Cowley School, a two-room brick structure, was constructed close to the Spokane River in Peaceful Valley in 1917. Cost of construction was \$9,795.

Photo courtesy of Northwest Room, Spokane Public Library.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

The Cowley School, a two-room brick structure, was constructed close to the Spokane River in Peaceful Valley in 1917. Cost of construction was \$9,795.

The school was named for early northwest pioneer, H. T. Cowley. Born in 1837 in Seneca Falls, New York, Cowley was a man of singular achievements. In 1856 he learned the printer's trade in Cleveland, Ohio, followed by a brief stint at teaching in Ripley, Ohio, in the mid-1860s. In 1867 Cowley, then 30 years old, graduated from Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio. After that, he studied theology at Auburn, New York, graduating in 1871.

Nez Perce Missionary

Apparently fired with religious zeal, that same year Cowley journeyed to the Far West, where he did missionary work among the Nez Perce Indians. By 1874 Cowley had located in Spokane Falls, where he served as subagent and teacher to the Spokane Indians. The following year he opened the first school in the new town of Spokane Falls at

his home at Sixth Avenue and Division Street. Reportedly, Cowley rode horseback to Colville, then the county seat, in order to obtain his teaching certificate. Subsequently, he served on the school board.

By the 1880s Cowley embraced a new vocation—that of newspaper publisher. Although his first publishing venture in Spokane failed, in 1886 Cowley, along with E. A. Routhe, began publishing the highly successful *Spokane Daily Chronicle*.

Pressure From Mothers

The Cowley school came into existence through pressure from mothers in Peaceful Valley. Even when they finally had their school, only children through third grade could attend. The others marched up the hill to the Washington School in Browne's Addition.

The Cowley School closed in 1930. In 1940 the school was pressed into service as part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal economic recovery program. At that time, the Cowley School was used for National

Youth Association (NYA) classes. During the NYA's occupancy of the school, the building was maintained at no cost to District No. 81.

The school was sold to a land developer in 1964.

Principals:

Bertha M. Coleman, 1918-1919
Lila Smith, October 1919-January 1921
Pauline Drake, January 1921-January 1924
Adelaide Strite, February 1924-1926
Ruth Mohny, 1926-1929
Ethel B. Brown, 1929-1930

DAVIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

W. 1723 Seventh Avenue
Spokane, WA 99204
Opened: 1954
Closed: 1974
Namesake:
Edna E. Davis



In 1953 a new six-room frame building was built for the hearing impaired. Cost of the building was \$74,896.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark
Nancy Compau

Before construction of the Davis School for the Deaf in 1954, District No. 81 had a long history of working with hearing-impaired children. In 1915 the first class for the deaf, taught by Ruth Archibald, was housed in Spokane's Horace Mann School. The following year, the Spokane Department for the Deaf was instituted at the Mann School, where one teacher taught 11 students.

Davis Changes System

In 1922 Edna E. Davis began teaching at the school. Davis had previously worked with the deaf at Devil's Lake, North Dakota, and at the Central Institute for the Deaf in St. Louis. Davis originally planned to take a year's leave of absence from the Central Institute in order to gain experience in working with deaf students in Spokane. At the time of her arrival, Spokane's school for the deaf was combined with classes for mentally retarded students. Convinced that the arrangement was inadequate, Davis decided to stay and help change the system. By 1934 the school for the deaf had moved into two

portable units at the Irving School, and it had grown to include a staff of 4 teachers and 32 students. At that time the school was known as the Spokane Day School for the Deaf. By 1943 Davis was head teacher at the school and was named principal in 1952.

New Building Is Named

In 1953 a new six-room frame building was built for the deaf. Cost of the building was \$74,896. Dedication ceremonies occurred the following year, and at the request of parents, the new facility was named in honor of the school's principal, Edna E. Davis. Three years later, after 35 years of service to the deaf, Davis retired in 1957.

Reportedly, Davis School was constructed near to Irving Elementary so that the two groups of children could continue playing together, an activity that seemed to benefit both the hearing and the hearing impaired. In 1961 two rooms and a multipurpose room were added to Davis School.

The curriculum included all regular subjects as well as speech, auditory training, and

lip reading. It was a day school and children started at age three. It was completely based on the oral method; children who had difficulty with speech or wished to sign went to the State School in Vancouver, Washington.

In the mid-1970s, with the passage of the "Education for All" bill, the school became involved with what is known today as "total communication," where signing is taught early-on because students advance at a much more rapid rate in developing their vocabularies.

Integration of Children

The school celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1967. In coverage of the event, the April 30 edition of the *Spokesman Review* reported that "children in the school have varying degrees of loss of hearing and at the school learn how to read lips and receive auditory training to develop any residual hearing they might have." The article also stressed that "integration with normal hearing children is stressed . . . [hearing impaired] youngsters participate in various activities and

playground programs with youngsters at the Irving School across the street. As soon as the child is ready, they [teachers] urge parents to send their youngster to a public school."

The Davis School taught the deaf students by integrating them with the Irving students. When the decision was made to close Irving, it necessitated a move of the Davis School. Because it consisted

of portables this was not considered a problem.

Davis School Moves

In 1974 Davis School moved in with the Madison Elementary School at West 319 Nebraska. By 1980 the school was listed in the district directory as "Madison/Davis." In 1981 it was recommended that the Davis School be sold. The following year Davis was no longer listed in the district directory.

"Self-Supporting"

Years earlier, at the time of her retirement in the spring of 1957, the school's namesake provided perhaps the best testimonial to the mission of the Davis School. After reflecting on her pride in her student's accomplishments, Edna E. Davis remarked of her former pupils that to her knowledge "all are self-supporting." The site was included with ten other school properties for sale

by bid. The KMR corporation purchased the site in 1981.

Principals:

Edna E. Davis, 1954-1957
Josephine Deeter Watts Madson, 1957-1969
Richard Reames, 1969-1980
(continued as principal after the school closed and moved to Madison)

The territory embraced in the City of Spokane Falls, on the authority of a certain census made in July and August-1888 by the City-Assessor D. M. Thompson, pursuant to an order of ^{the} City Council of said city of Spokane Falls, and certified to on the 11th day August-1888 which census shows that there were 8802 inhabitants within the corporate limits of said city of Spokane Falls, is absolutely and unequivocally constituted a School District such as is contemplated by the aforesaid Act, conforming with the city of Spokane Falls and entitled to five Directors.

EDISON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*S. 515 Lee Street
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1893
Closed: 1972
Namesake:
Thomas Alva Edison*



The demolition of the Edison School brought to a close the history of one of Spokane's oldest and largest grade schools.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

The Edison School was originally called the Union Park School after the Spokane subdivision of the same name. The ten-room brick building cost \$28,000, and boasted a cafeteria and a playroom. Less than three years after construction of the school, the name Union Park School had fallen into disuse, and the building became familiarly known as the Edison School. Named after the famous American inventor, Thomas Alva Edison, the address of the school was then listed as "H" Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

Spokane's Largest

One of the larger schools in District No. 81 in the 1900-1901 school year, the school was staffed by 12 grade school teachers and two kindergarten teachers. Attendance stood at 768 students for that year. The facility was expanded in 1902-1903, and in 1904 a six-room brick addition was constructed at a cost of \$20,700. By 1914 student enrollment had grown to 845. In 1919 Edison's seventh and eighth grade classes were transferred to Libby Junior High School, a change which dramatically

affected enrollment. Without junior high students to swell its ranks, Edison's student population had plunged to 323 by 1941.

In 1945 modernization experts recommended that nearby McKinley School and Edison be combined. The proposed "combination" called for the replacement of the Edison School and an attendant new addition to the McKinley School. Projected enrollment figures anticipated a total student population for the two schools at 575.

The suggestion to consolidate was not followed, however, and Edison maintained its autonomy for approximately two more decades. A school with a large black attendance, during the next 20 years (from 1945 to 1964) enrollment figures roughly averaged between 260 and 350 students per year. In a *Spokesman-Review* article of June 9, 1966, prominent Spokane attorney Carl Maxey referred to the school as "one of the poorest school plants in the state of Washington."

Edison Closes

Following years of debate over the fate of the Edison School, the issue was finally

resolved. The building was one of eight District No. 81 grade schools closed in the wake of the 1972 levy failure. Edison students were subsequently moved to Grant Elementary School.

Demolition of Edison

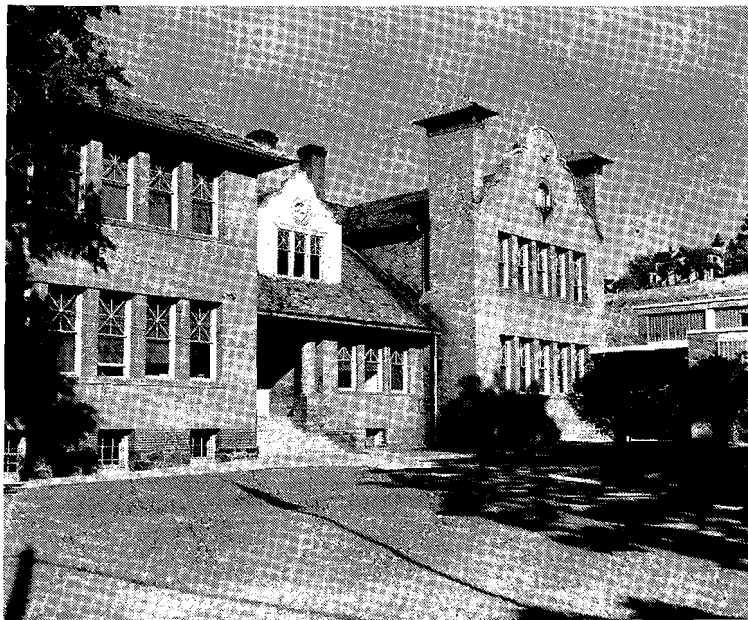
Following its closure in 1973, District No. 81 leased the Edison School to the Spokane City Council for the Spokane Parks and Recreation East Youth Center for the nominal sum of \$1. In 1976 the City Council endorsed plans to use the Edison site for a community center. The following year demolition of the Edison School made room for the \$1,000,000 East Central Neighborhood Multipurpose Community Center, thus bringing to a close the history of one of Spokane's oldest and largest grade schools.

Principals:

Sara Scovell, 1893-1897
Sarah S. Otis, 1897-1901
Eleanor McClincy, 1901-1939
Nona C. Lambert, 1939-1943
Arthur G. Ewy, 1943-1947
Rosena S. Evans, 1947-1949
Olive A. Lowry, 1949-1957
Eugene E. LeGrant, 1957-1961
Virginia B. Smith, 1961-1966
Herbert R. Sitton, 1966-1972

EMERSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

W. 1115 Alice Avenue
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1891
Closed: 1981
Namesake:
Ralph Waldo Emerson



Emerson School was constructed between 1901 and 1902 at a cost of \$27,700.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

The neighborhood later served by the Emerson School originally fell under the jurisdiction of the Forest Park School. In 1890 the Forest Park School's address was listed as between Lincoln and Monroe. The original building was valued at \$4,000. Three grade school teachers conducted classes at the Forest Park School in the 1900-1901 school year.

Emerson Is Named

Between 1901 and 1902 the new Emerson School was constructed at 1115 Alice Avenue. The facility was named for the American poet and philosopher, Ralph Waldo Emerson. Cost of the six-room brick building was \$27,700. Five years later, in 1907, a twelve-room brick addition was constructed at the site for an additional \$36,600. In 1951 a new brick and concrete multipurpose unit was added to the school at a cost of \$119,313.

Emerson's enrollment peaked early in its history. In 1909, 709 students attended the school. By the 1940s enrollment leveled off to around 400, and averaged between 350-400 students through the 1950s and 1960s.

In November of 1977, unique playground equipment was installed at Emerson,

financed by a \$10,000 Community Development Fund. Constructed of logs, the equipment was the only children's recreational facility for blocks around. Eight months after the structure was set into place, vandals destroyed the equipment by setting fire to it. It was subsequently replaced with similar playground equipment.

Closure of Emerson

In 1980 Emerson housed Roosevelt students while the new Roosevelt School was under construction. That same year the district recommended closure of Emerson School, in part owing to the age and condition of the building, and also because three new elementary schools were then being erected in the immediate area. The argument was also advanced that Emerson students would enjoy educational advantages in the new schools that were not available at Emerson. Willard, Finch, and Audubon schools were to absorb Emerson students. It was further suggested that Emerson be adapted for an alternative education facility or for a community center.

Parents Protest

Many parents of Emerson students were unhappy with the proposed movement to

close the old school. They protested closure, citing the loss of neighborhood identity, busing and safety factors, and failure to meet the district's criteria for equal school size.

School Is Obsolete

Despite parental and neighborhood objection to Emerson's closure, the facility shut its doors as a grade school in 1981. The construction of thirteen new grade schools in District No. 81 and boundary changes within the district made the old Emerson School obsolete. The district subsequently recommended that the Emerson School be sold. Part of Emerson school properties were traded to the city of Spokane. The other part was surplus property and offered for sale in 1983.

Principals:

Sadie Blair, 1892-1893
Teachers served as principals, 1895-1899
Lida H. Putnam, 1900-1902
Martha E. Corner, 1902-1924
Clara E. Mader, 1924-1940
Rosa Langley, 1940-1943
Barbara Harvey, 1943-1950
Phillip Bennett, 1950-1958
Margaret M. Tully, 1958-1961
Eugene E. LeGrant, 1961-1966
Ethel G. Metzger, 1966-1973
Walter H. Wilson, 1973-1974
Thomas H. Jones, 1974-1980
Celia Dodd, 1980-1981

FERRIS HIGH SCHOOL

E. 3020 - 37th Avenue
Spokane, WA 99223
Opened: 1963
Namesake:
Joel E. Ferris



On September 13, 1963, the first Joel E. Ferris High School students arrived for opening day.

Research Team:

Teacher Dani Lee
McGowan Clark
Staff
Consultant Larry Reid
Students Diana Wilbur
Anh Nguyen
Estrelita Uy

Long before there was a building or a name for the school, "The Ferris Story" had its beginning. Experiments with new teaching methods and scheduling formats were being carried on nationwide in the fifties and sixties. In Spokane, District No. 81 high schools were researching the new teaching methods as well. District personnel visited schools with the new teaching ideas already in use. By the time Joel E. Ferris High School became a reality, many contributions had come from inside District No. 81.

Internationally Known

Early in its history, the faculty and district personnel developed an educational documentary film. Joel E. Ferris High School became known internationally for the team teaching and scheduling concepts it used. The title of the film was *The Ferris Story*.

Planning began for a new senior high school on the south side of Spokane in the mid-fifties. It was 1959 before any action took place. First, architects Royal A. McClure and Thomas Adkison were selected. Finally, the site at 37th and Regal was decided

and voted on by the board. Plans were made for a 1962 opening date but delayed by the state board of education. On April 13, 1961, a new opening date of 1963 was scheduled. At the same time a name for the new school was selected. Joel E. Ferris was the name unanimously agreed upon by the board.

School's Namesake

Joel E. Ferris had been a well-known banker, civic leader, and local historian. He was the epitome of the lifelong learner. Ferris had combined his pastime interests in Northwest history and writing to yield a number of historical articles on Northwest history that had been published in the *Spokesman-Review*. Gardening, another hobby, prompted the Ferris family to provide a \$10,000 gift from the Ferris foundation for landscaping at the center courtyard of Joel E. Ferris High School.

That landscaped courtyard was one of two gifts given the Ferris High School that added to the aesthetic plans for the campus-style school. The second gift was given by the building architects, Adkison and McClure. They

commissioned local artist, Harold Balazs, to create three sculptures for the campus. Two hang in the stairwells of the humanities building, and the other stands in the courtyard of the science building. Ferris's buildings were planned aesthetically to provide a sense of quiet and a pleasant view for the students.

Bargain For District

Joel E. Ferris High School was also designed for economy and safety. The campus-style school had a final cost of \$3,235,861. Compared to the Shadle Park plant, completed six years previously at \$3.1 million, Ferris was considered a bargain with 211,000 square feet at \$15.26 per square foot. Shadle's 203,000 square feet, six years before, had cost the district \$15.02 per square foot. It was estimated that had Ferris been built as a single, four-story building, the price would have been \$2,400 per student. As a campus-style plan, Ferris cost \$1,600 per student.

Nine buildings connected by covered walkways and the large hallways with several exits were considered fire safety features for the campus-

style buildings. Insurance for Ferris High School was the lowest in the district.

On June 26, 1963, architects McClure and Adkison reported to the board that the Joel E. Ferris High School campus was complete.

Innovation Is the Key

Also in June 1963, the 36-member faculty and administration attended workshops on campus to prepare to teach in the new system. The workshops were taught by local and national educators familiar with the system that would come to be known by staff and students as the "Ferris system." Ferris High School was one of the first schools in the nation to be planned and designed to take advantage of years of experimenting with new teaching methods.

On September 3, 1963, the first Joel E. Ferris High School students arrived for opening day. Ferris opened with Grades 8, 9, and 10 only. The first Friday enrollment was

794. Students entered a new school and began a new way of learning. Although confused in the beginning, the students soon caught on to the modular scheduling and thrived in the small classes. In 1989, the former Christine Donley recalled her schedule of 1965 for her daughter, now a student at Ferris. "Our schedules were the same on Mondays/Thursdays and Tuesdays/Fridays with homeroom 8:00-8:15. On Wednesdays, our schedules were different. We had homeroom from 8:00-9:30. This would be the day all our cons would be on."

Hours Pass Like Minutes

Ferris students' course requirements were no different from those of other District No. 81 high schools. At Ferris, however, each course was taught by a team of teachers. A team could consist of two to six teachers. Students had three methods of learning: large group lectures, small group seminars, and individual labs or study periods.

One student could be taught the same course by as many as three teachers. A transfer student made this comment to a teacher, "At Ferris, hours pass like minutes; at (my old) school, minutes pass like hours."

Extracurricular activities were no different at Ferris than other area high schools. Sports, music, and social organizations were available. During the first year, students voted the name "Saxons" for their nickname. "Saxons" won over "Alpiner." At the same time, they selected the school colors of scarlet and silver.

By 1989 Ferris was only 26 years old and had had only four principals. Arthur A. Blauert, first principal, served from 1962 through 1967. He was selected a year before the opening date of Ferris to have time to study schools already using the new teaching methods and to select a faculty for the new school. In the fall of 1968, Herschel V. Lindsey took over the job of principal.

He retired in 1978. James R. Hutton was Ferris's third principal. He served from 1978 to 1985, when he was selected to be principal at Shadle Park High School. Jonathan W. Bentz became principal at Ferris in 1985.

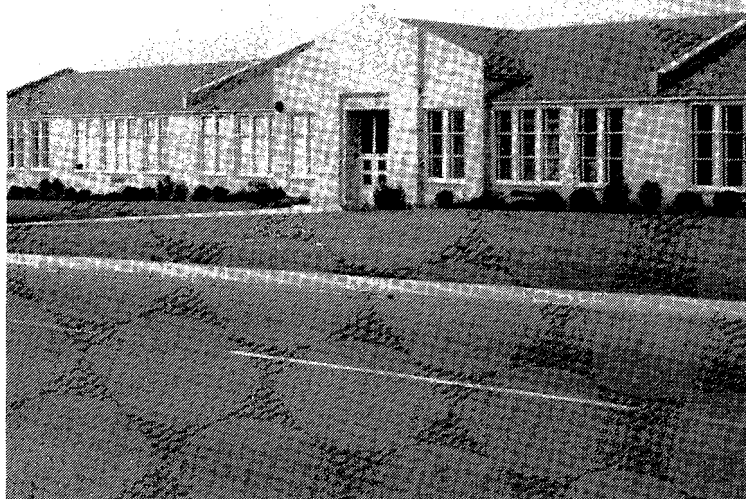
Joel E. Ferris High School was planned and designed as an innovative, educational experience. Changes in the "Ferris system" came slowly. Although Ferris has conformed to a traditional educational system, Jon Bentz, principal in 1989, sensed the same energy that made *The Ferris Story* possible in 1963 was still alive in 1989. He shared these thoughts with a student researcher. "Ferris High School is relatively young and full of energy, full of enthusiasm, striving to be the best that it can be. The energy that exists here, in the pursuit of excellence, is really heartwarming and overwhelming."



The first Ferris faculty and guests at the Ferris Team Teaching Workshop, July 1, 1963.

FIELD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

N. 4521 Ash Street
Spokane, WA 99205
Opened: 1902
Closed: 1972
Namesake:
Eugene Field



In response to an increase in student population, a new 15-room brick and concrete block school was constructed in 1946.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

Named for poet Eugene Field, the Field Elementary School was originally a Methodist College. The facility consisted of two buildings, one of brick and one a frame structure. The Methodist College was purchased and remodeled for use as the Field School in 1902. The facility was bounded by College Avenue, Madison Street, Railroad Avenue, and Jefferson Street. In 1904 the frame building was abandoned. By 1909 enrollment at the school totaled 277 students.

School Condemned

During the 1909-1910 school year, the building was condemned by the fire department, presumably for being in the path of Spokane's expanding railroad system and growing business district. Despite the condemnation order, the school remained open as a night school until 1912, at which time the building was sold.

In 1911 another school, first called the Greene's Addition School, replaced the original Field School at College Avenue and Madison Street. The Greene's Addition School was located at North

4521 Ash Street and was a one-room frame structure.

Between 1923 and 1926, three separate portables were added to the school. In 1943 enrollment at the school stood at 112 students. Less than two years later enrollment had nearly tripled to 334 students.

New School Building

Undoubtedly in response to the trifold increase in student population, a new 15-room brick and concrete block school (which included a multi-purpose room) was constructed in 1946 at a cost of \$395,827. By 1949, enrollment had again increased dramatically with 795 students in attendance. A *Spokesman-Review* article of September 4, 1949, addressed the issue of the citywide student population explosion, noting that 21,500 students were expected to attend District No. 81 schools that year. The article also noted that the "second major project completed under the building program is already crowded."

Between 1949 and 1958, four portable units were added to the new Field School. Enrollment peaked at 913 students in 1952. After that year the student population began a

steady decline, dropping to an enrollment of 452 by 1964. In 1972, the Field School was one of eight elementary schools closed as a result of that year's levy failure.

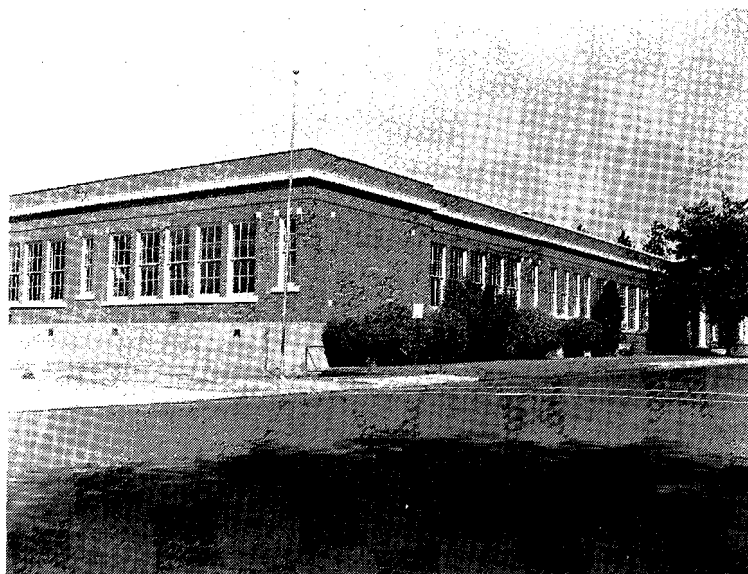
In 1980 the Field School was annexed to Shadle Park High School. The building was appropriated to house the first class of ninth grade students to attend Shadle as a fitting testimonial to the school's varied uses over the years. Field school continues as an annex to Shadle Park in 1989. It houses primarily math classes.

Principals:

Sarah Weisman, 1903-1906
Meb B. Tower, 1906-1909
E. E. Call, 1911-1915
Leila M. Lavin, 1923-1925
Marie Fitzgerald, 1925-1928
A. D. Cleveland, 1928-1930
Ethel B. Brown, 1930-1932
Adelaide Strite, 1932-December 1935
H. W. Denman, 1936-1937
A. L. Henry, 1937-1938
C. W. Hardin, January 1938-1939
A. G. Ewy, 1939-1942
J. B. Kent, 1942-1943
Warren E. Morgan, 1943-1947
George L. Davis, 1947-1948
Marie I. Fitzgerald, 1948-1956
Arthur G. Ewy, 1956-1963
Irene Langenback, 1963-1968
Eric H. Tobert, 1968-1972

FINCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*N. 3717 Milton Street
Spokane, WA 99205
Opened: 1924
Namesake:
John Aylard Finch*



Research Team:

Marsha Aden
Jim Harrison

The city of Spokane is fortunate to have in its midst a school unique architecturally, historically named, respected by its surrounding community from its beginnings, and known for its climate of academic excellence. Finch Elementary School is situated in the picturesque northwest portion of Spokane on the northern end of Audubon Park.

Honor of Philanthropist

The present-day, one-level, all-brick facility was named in remembrance of John Aylard Finch, a wealthy immigrant from England. Finch was involved in the area's mining industry, and is remembered as one of Spokane's greatest philanthropists. He left 40 percent of his fortune to various Spokane hospitals, charities, and community programs upon his death in 1915. Today, Finch School and the Finch Arboretum grace Spokane as tributes to a gentleman who gave so much to the Spokane community.

The initial building, with its main entrance on Milton Street, was built in 1924.

When it opened, it was considered "the Spokane school," with two large classrooms equipped with slate blackboards and oak cupboards, an office area, and two large bathroom facilities. Only primary grade students attended Finch at first, but it was not long before the growth of the area demanded an addition to the building.

New Construction

In 1926, five more classrooms were added, and between 1926 and 1946, four portable classrooms were also needed to house the growing student population. The third major phase of construction began in 1946. The finished product was a welcome relief for an over-crowded, double-shifting student body.

A number of unique features were incorporated in this final construction phase to make the school unlike any other in District No. 81. The far southwest classroom, which originally served as a kindergarten room (now the library), features a fireplace tiled with storybook characters, enabling "Finchees" to

boast of the only school in Washington State with such a special feature. Dr. Hester, District No. 81 superintendent, sat before a fire in this room to give his Christmas message to district employees one cold December morning.

Four more unique features are still found today at Finch in the gym area: a huge stage, two student showers, a ticket booth with a street entrance, and a projection room. Former students of the 1950s and 1960s remember movie time in the Finch gym and roller skating in the basement in the south wing. The exceptionally smooth cement floor served as the local roller skating rink for students and faculty in the days when lunch break totaled 60 minutes. Today, four classrooms are housed in this area, along with the band and orchestra classes.

Maintenance Key

The school has also undergone a series of remodeling efforts to make it more energy efficient. From doing away with the coal furnace that heated the original building, to beautiful old oak floors

being covered with linoleum, Finch has had many changes to maintain it properly. However, with each construction effort to improve the building, the continuance of original design has been maintained.

Former teacher, Mrs. Reuter, recalls the World War II years when students double-shifted, sharing desks and books. Teachers shared their classrooms. Mrs. Reuter shared a classroom with Lois Thompson, with Mrs. Reuter teaching from 8:30 a.m. to 12 noon and Lois Thompson from 12:30 to 5 p.m. Since this was before the building of the kitchen, students did not eat hot lunch at school. Either they ate a cold lunch or went home for lunch. Classroom size numbered up to 48 students during the war years. It is easy to understand why the building addition of 1946 was so eagerly received.

Special Policemen

Custodians served a dual role in district schools. Besides regular duties, custodians were "sworn in as special policemen," according to a poster found in the old boiler room by present custodian, Ben Franklin. They were offered a \$100 reward for the "arrest and conviction" of anyone caught breaking into school buildings.

Former students recalled their favorite teachers for this history. Roger Coombs expressed the influence of the Finch teachers best when he noted that Finch had "wonderful teachers, each in his own way telling students they could accomplish great things, and after awhile, we began to expect the best from ourselves."

Teachers recalled the family feeling at Finch and the honors they received at retirement. Mrs. Lucille Nelson recalls with joy her "beautiful pen from the Finch PTA, the silver bowl from her fellow teachers, an Oscar from her room mothers, and the applause of her students."

Principals at Finch have added color and integrity to the history of Finch. Austin Henry, who served as principal during and after the war years, is remembered for his kindness and understanding toward others. After the war, students had great fun riding around the Finch playground and Audubon Park area with Mr. Henry in his army jeep.

Fun and Laughter

In addition to concern for academic excellence, Finch principals have been known for their sense of humor and for allowing the walls of Finch to resound with fun and laughter. Students of recent years have enjoyed the fun of teacher "turtle races" down the long Finch hallways and the Halloween dance performance by the "California Raisins."

Students have changed with the times. In the past, "Kids knew they were there to learn," and respect was given to teachers and the educational system. They enjoyed school-related activities and organizations such as Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, and Boy Scouts that have traditionally met on the Finch grounds. Boy Scout Troop No. 22 has been influencing Finch boys since 1927. This scout troop is widely known in the northern Spokane area. In the past, walks with one's teacher around the Finch

neighborhood during the long lunch hour was a time to treasure. Today, Finch students deal with computers and drug awareness and there is no time for a leisurely walk around the neighborhood with teacher.

Former Finch Students

No doubt, there have been numerous former Finch students and parents who have led successful lives and many worthy contributions to society. Examples are Harold Clarke and Justin Quackenbush who served society as judges and Vernon Grose as a physicist. For years an award was presented to the most outstanding student athlete in memory of Judy Brown. Mrs. Brown was an outstanding parent volunteer who unselfishly served Finch students and teachers for years, even as she suffered with cancer. The award was appropriately named, the "150 percent Judy Brown Award."

PTO

The PTO has played an important role over the years for Finch students, teachers, and parents. It is described as having been a positive influence on the entire school and surrounding community, an excellent organization, and responsible for fostering many good friendships among parents and teachers. Edith Rasmusson, a parent, recalls, "All working together to raise money to buy stage curtains and other extras to complete the 1946 building." This organization also sponsored a "Mothersingers" group in the 1940s and 1950s, which numbered between 40 and 50 members. All were mothers of Finch students and enjoyed

performing around Spokane, including the Spokane Music Festival. During the 1970s and 1980s, the PTO almost died from lack of support from a changing society. However, in recent years, there has been a new effort to revitalize the organization. Once again, parents unite in a variety of projects to support the students of Finch. Students are especially fond of wearing PTO-designed sweatshirts, T-shirts, and sweatpants in the school color of red with the school mascot, the mustang, outlined in white.

Principals:

Margaret Richardson, 1924-1925
Nona Lambert, 1925-1939
H. W. Denman, 1939-
Austin Henry
Art Blauert
Don McDavis, 1965-1973
Walter Wilson, 1973-1980
Stan Harms, 1980-1985
Shari Kiriara, 1985-

1989 Staff

Shari Kiriara	Principal	4 years
Joyce Bagdon	Kindergarten	7 years
Gail Storey	Kindergarten	1 year
Maxine Magnus	First	7 years
Nancy Wright	First	7 years
Angela Lefler	First	4 years
Leslie Gritman	Second	3 years
Brenda Olson	Second	8 years
Bonnie Rogers	Second	4 years
Steve Rehn	Third	6 years
Gaya MacDonald	Third	13 years
Betty Dumas	Third	16 years
(first Black female to teach at Finch, hired 1973)		
Tricia Ohashi	Fourth	2 years
Judy Albrecht	Fourth	5 years
(named 1988 Teacher of the Year)		
Jim Harrison	Fourth	5 years
Mike Ross	Fifth	4 years
Eleanor Rubeck	Fifth	18 years
Chuck Ircink	Fifth	8 years
Pat Vacha	Sixth	3 years
Marsha Toy Aden	Sixth	2 years
(former Finch student)		
Becky Nehen	Sixth	1 year
Pat Griffiths	B.I.	2 years
Nancy Ebel	D.I.	1 year
Nikki Bavus	P.P.	1 year
Bill Aigner	D.I.	2 years
Becky Wing	P.P.	2 years

FRANKLIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

E. 2627 - 17th Avenue
Spokane, WA 99223
Opened: 1889
Namesake:
Benjamin Franklin



The present Franklin School was finished in 1909 at its present location in the Altamont district at 17th Avenue and Mount Vernon Street.

Research Team:

Staff	Kitt Fleming
Students	Aaron Moss
	Katie Kirking
Volunteer	Judy Kirking
Resource	Birch Krebs
People	Robert Palmer
	Joan & Don Sayler
	Mrs. Pauline Nooney

Franklin Elementary School was named after the great American statesman, Benjamin Franklin. Spokane has had two Franklin Schools during its history. The first school was built in 1889 at Front Avenue (later renamed Trent) and Grant Street, about six blocks east of Division on Trent.

The school was a beautiful two-story brick building which cost \$29,000 to build. The first principal was Lucia F. Gilbert, and the average enrollment in Grades 1-8 was 325 students. As the enrollment declined, the forefathers of Spokane decided to relocate Franklin School, and thus, the second Franklin School was built.

Expenses a Bargain

School expenses for the 1906-1907 school year were: furniture, \$140.19; phone, \$27; repairs, \$283.77; teachers' pay, \$7,139.12; janitors, \$861.70; fuel, \$604.47; lights, \$18.50; and teaching supplies, \$83.69, for a total of \$9,601.17. The old Franklin School was sold to the Milwaukee Railway in 1909 for \$116,777.40.

The present Franklin School was finished in 1909 at its location in the Altamont district at 17th Avenue and Mount Vernon Street. In 1909 the edge of town was 19th Avenue. Seventeenth Avenue was a dirt road, Mount Vernon did not exist, and the area was filled with open fields and pine trees.

Horse-Drawn Wagons

As a young boy, one of our patrons recalled watching the horse-drawn wagons bring the bricks for the new school up the hill. Mr. Palmer told us it was not until the early 1930s that 17th was paved and the "Lincoln Park" streetcar (which held about 52 passengers) would provide transportation from downtown to 17th and Ray.

The present Franklin School is a two-story brick building with a full basement. The basement is occupied by building maintenance and mechanical spaces, plus rest room facilities and some storage space. From 1909 until 1953, there were eight classrooms, administrative offices, and a number of smaller spaces used for ancillary teaching functions.

The principal's office was located on the second floor at the top of the stairs. Meb Tower was the first principal; and there were 144 students that first year in Grades 1-8. Although each teacher taught one grade, there were two sections at each level. Class size was 30. Section A started in September with Section B following in February. A student could be promoted at mid-year or a first grader could start school in February. School hours were 9 a.m. to 3:15 p.m., and students could be kept after school until 4 p.m. Subjects taught were very similar to those we teach today. An article in the June 10, 1928, issue of the *Spokesman-Review* told how Franklin School stressed the teaching of self-reliance and group cooperation.

Silent Halls, Single Teachers

Mr. Palmer said that the students were silent in the halls and very quiet in the classrooms. Student hall monitors made sure it stayed quiet, and no one broke the rules throughout the school and on the playground. The first teacher to be married and

remain teaching was Beverly Byers/Donner and the year was 1945. Until that time the teachers were single.

Mr. Birch Krebs, who attended Franklin from 1919 to 1927 told us that there was no facility for serving lunches and that portable carts were placed at the end of both main halls. There was a teachers' kitchen which was located on the east side of the building. It shared the area wall of the fourth grade coat room.

In 1931 hot soup was provided as part of the WPA program for 5 cents. Mrs. Joan Sayler, who attended Franklin from 1938 to 1945 said that the majority of the students went home for lunch. Lunchtime was one hour. Milk was sold in little one-half-pint glass bottles for 5 cents. Those who lived too far to walk home for lunch ate a sack lunch. It wasn't until the late 1940s that the teachers' kitchen was put into use for the students' hot lunch. Many students still continued to walk home for lunch.

An eighth grade privilege was to set the pendulum clocks throughout the school once a month.

First Kindergarten

Pauline Nooney (now 89 years old) recalls:

The school district did not pay entirely for the acquisition of land which is now the grassy ballfield. More playground space was needed, as well as somewhere to house the new kindergarten (they were using a cloakroom in the school), so the PTA raised money for two or more years by hosting card parties, dinners, a dance, socials, etc. In 1941 the PTA helped purchase the house facing Mount Vernon at 16th and all the land in back of it. The parents turned the house into a school, including making the furniture. The district did not sponsor kindergarten at that time,

so there was a monthly charge for each child. Parents paid the teacher and bought furniture and supplies. The building remained until the late 1960s. Today there is no sign that a house once stood at this site. (Mrs. Nooney is Mrs. Joan Sayler's mother.)

Mrs. Sayler remembers how each year the various classes would go out and take clay from the embankment which is now between the upper and lower playgrounds. The clay would be shaped, fired, and a permanent keepsake of Franklin School was provided for each student. An added bonus was the fossils the students found in the red-dish clay.

Clinkers' in Playground



Franklin girls are enjoying a "chilly" break from the classroom.

Mrs. Sayler said, "From 1930 to 1940 coal was burned as fuel. The 'clinkers' were taken out in buckets each day by the custodian who dumped them over the bank onto the lower playground (now gym and parking lot). The custodian, Mr. Coobaugh, told the students not to touch them as some were still hot. The 'clinkers' became the surface material of the entire playground which was used mainly by the bigger boys. Don and my brother, Jay

Nooney, said their bodies suffered many bumps and bad scrapes while playing, as did everyone else. It was really rough stuff."

Mrs. Sayler met her future husband during the eighth grade play which was put on every year for the students and the parents. They both remember going through the two narrow, low hallways which connected the main building to the framed structure. You can still see where the two narrow doorways were bricked over. This building was the multipurpose room added in 1931 for assemblies, meetings, and rainy day play area. Many Franklin students learned to play the piano from Mrs. Foster for 25 cents a lesson in this room. It remained until the late 1950s. Note: Looking at the east side of the building you will see other areas that look like they, too, were bricked over. According to Mr. Palmer, who was a teacher for 30 years, "When these old schools were built, areas were bricked in a single layer to aid in future enlargement of the building." Franklin, however, grew west rather than east.

In the fall of 1952 nearly 500 youngsters were attending Franklin School. It became the only school in the city with double shifting. This time the solution to the growing student population problem was not to tear down the beautiful old building but to build on an addition.

Old Building Maintained

On March 22, 1953, Franklin students dedicated the new addition to their school. It included four classrooms, a library, and a multipurpose room which also housed a kitchen for serving hot lunches. The cost was about \$280,000.

In 1953, fine green lawns, magnificent pine trees, apple trees, flowers, and a great view of the city made Franklin

School a beautiful place to learn the 3 Rs. The entire building now housed students in levels K-6.

In 1955 two portable classrooms were added to house the growing enrollment. As the enrollment decreased in the 1970s, Franklin's empty classrooms were filled by the APPLE Program; and thus, the apple trees were replaced by APPLE students who were seeking an alternative educational choice.

School Makes Headlines

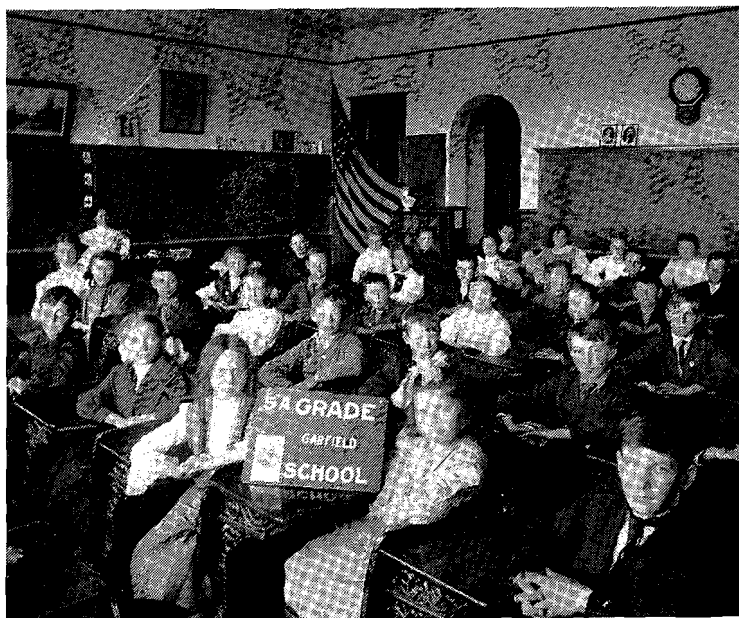
In 1985 Franklin School made headlines in the *Spokesman-Review*. "President Reagan will be the recipient of a 'Thousand Cranes' from Franklin Elementary students who folded them in the Japanese paper art form, Origami." The thousand cranes were part of the "Million Cranes for Peace" project.

During the summer of 1986, a seventh classroom and a portion of hallway was divided into office space for a guidance center. In 1987 creative plans turned a hallway into a unique classroom for the 5/6 APPLE students.

We hope all who read this article will take the time to visit our grand old school. And as you walk through the hallways, please stop one moment and think back over all the students who have been educated here.

GARFIELD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

W. 222 Knox Avenue
Spokane, WA 99205
Opened: 1899
Namesake:
James A. Garfield



May 1899, Garfield School opened its doors with eight grades housed in ten classrooms.

Research Team:

Teachers Jean Mires
Garnett
Hordemann
Nurse Joann Taylor
Special Judy Absalonson
Thanks to Phil Snowdon
Garfield PTA

Nothing remains but the spirit of the original Garfield School that was built in 1898 on Atlantic. The building was a two-story brick structure. In May 1899, Garfield School opened its doors with eight grades housed in ten classrooms on a 2.06 acre site. The total enrollment was 322 students.



By 1902 ten classrooms were added to the original building.

Garfield — Large School

By 1902 more room was needed, and an additional ten classrooms were added to the structure. In 1901-1902 kindergarten was discontinued due to crowded classrooms. By 1907-1908 there were 20 teachers,

and the average daily attendance was 663 students.

Mrs. Laura (Secco) Perry recalls that in 1920 she arrived with her family from Italy and enrolled at Garfield. "At that time the grades were designated as 1-A and 1-B, etc., so that there were two graduating classes each year. Many of the houses in the neighborhood were built during this era.

Mr. Bert Ressa recalls his first days at Garfield School. He started school in 1926 when he spoke only Italian. He remembers "that they had manual training for the boys, and home economics for the girls, where they could learn to cook." Today there is an emphasis on equity and providing equal opportunities for all students.

Diversity Honored

In 1939 the school graduated 83 students. Titled "Building of America" the graduation program represented the cultural diversity of society by representing Spanish, French, British, African, Dutch, Swedish, German, Danish, and Italian contributions to society. Garfield is still a place where cultural

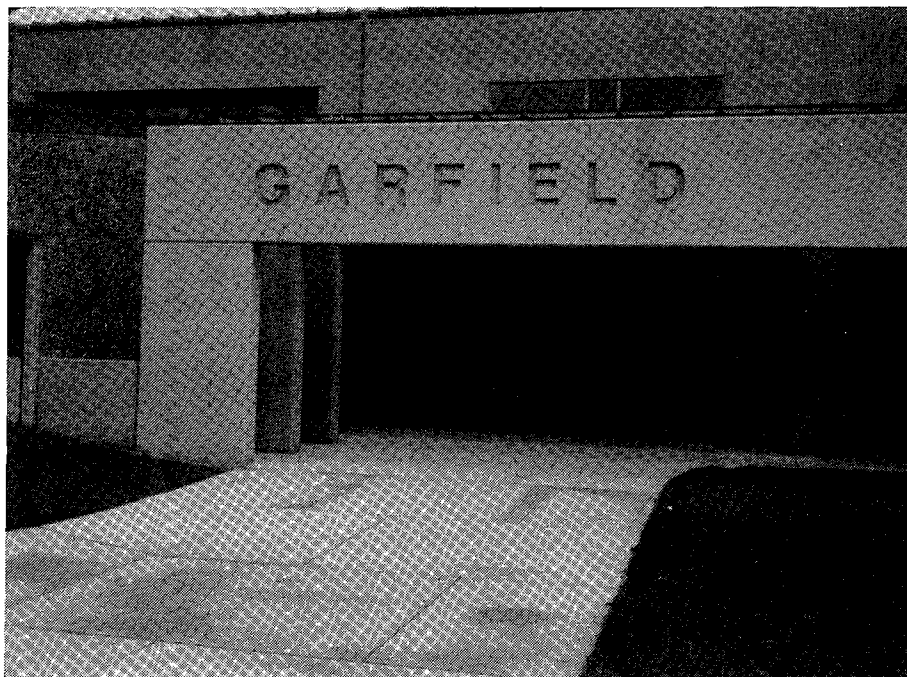
diversity is honored and encouraged.

Behind War Effort

In 1942 the Garfield student body, teachers, and PTA got behind the war effort in a big way. They led the city in wastepaper salvage with 35,510 pounds of paper collected. Money was used for library books and athletic equipment for the school. In addition, that same year Garfield was tops in War Stamp sales in the city grade schools with a total of \$9,200.95 in sales. In honor of the accomplishment Staff Sergeant Kie LeMaster, Fort George Wright Signal Corp Master, veteran of WWI, came to visit the school with the USA Jeep Garfield.

It was in the 1940s that the seventh and eighth grade classes were transferred to Havermale Junior High. This allowed for two classrooms to be converted into a kindergarten classroom, and a gym was added on the north end of the building. A cooperative kindergarten operated on and off through the 1950s.

The 1970s saw the introduction of a number of



The old school was demolished, and a new Garfield was constructed on the same site. The new school was dedicated in 1981.

new programs. In 1973 a classroom for autistic children was opened at Garfield School. A year later in 1974 kindergarten was reintroduced as a regular part of the school program. The APPLE Program (Alternative Parent Participation Learning Experience) began at Garfield in 1974 with two teachers. Today there are three teachers and more than 70 students.

In the 1970s Garfield/Emerson community development funds were used to purchase the Garfield "Big Toy" playground equipment. The PTA has and continues to be supportive of the Garfield students and staff.

A New Garfield

In 1980 Garfield was one of the schools that was a part of the massive school construction program. The old school was demolished, and a new Garfield was constructed on the same site. The new school was dedicated on February 12, 1981. Mrs. Agnes Emery was principal.

In 1981 the Handicapped Preschool Program was introduced at Garfield. This program helps to prepare students

for entry into the regular classroom.

In 1981 the Medical-at-Risk Program was also introduced at Garfield. This program provides nursing services, which enables students to attend school who, because of special medical needs, might not be able to. In 1981 the first wheelchair student entered the newly accessible Garfield building. Her name was Katie Geer.

For several years Garfield was a neighborhood school offering classes and programs for the community it serves.

A Variety of Specialists

Through the years Garfield has been a school that has tried to meet the diverse needs of its students in many ways. The 1988-1989 enrollment is 540 and there are 64 on staff. Besides at least two teachers at grade level K-6, there are a variety of specialists to meet the needs of the diverse population. There are music, art, and P.E., as well as adaptive P.E. teachers. There are the special support services of a resource room, Chapter I reading and math, Learning Assistance Program, librarian,

home liaison program, counselor, limited English tutor, occupational therapist, as well as physical therapist. In addition, the APPLE program, handicapped preschool, and autistic program continue to be a part of the Garfield scene.

Garfield also offers a variety of experiences throughout the year for students to develop their talents and self-esteem. There are extracurricular sports, from cross-country to jump roping to Bloomsday training. The student body has an active student council. In addition, there are yearly events which offer opportunities to a variety of students, including the Spelling Bee, Science Fair, Young Writers Conference, Imagination Celebration, and Book Week. Garfield has been fortunate to have a PTA which has been active and supportive throughout the history of the school.

As part of the Washington State Centennial Celebration, Garfield classrooms held a fund raiser. Through bake sales and other activities the school raised more than \$300 which was used to purchase

3 feet of the Centennial Trail Miracle Mile in Riverfront Park.

Recently, Garfield became a pilot school for a citywide recycling project. Students are once again collecting papers like former Garfield students did in the 1940s. Money from this project goes to the school for special projects. This time, instead of a jeep, a robot named R3U2 came to visit Garfield to remind the students to recycle.

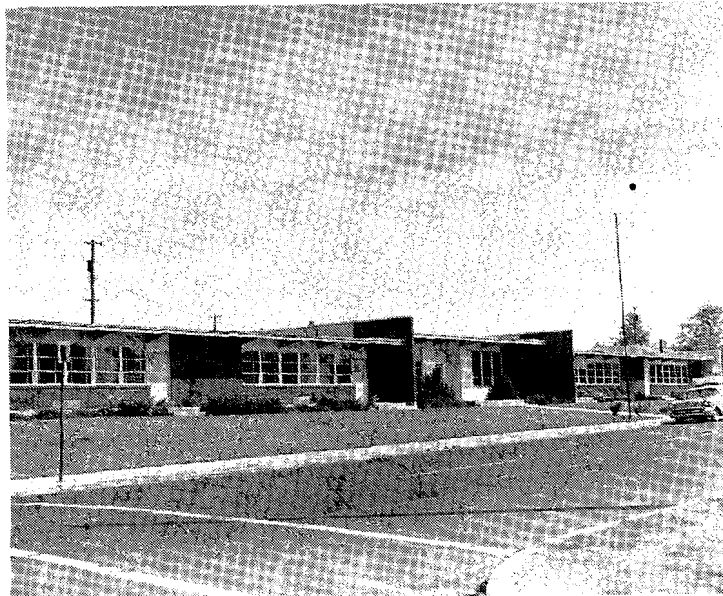
"I Can Awards"

Once a month at Garfield, a special assembly takes place which really sums up the spirit of the school. It is the presentation of the I Can Awards. These awards are given to students who may not be the brightest or the fastest, but they have shown a positive attitude toward accomplishment.

"Garfield, Where Everybody Is Somebody," is really a special place where diversity, academic accomplishment, and self-esteem are all fostered and encouraged!

GARLAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

W. 2118 Garland Avenue
Spokane, WA 99205
Opened: 1954
Closed: 1982
Namesake:
Area of Location



The four-room Garland School, a frame building, was constructed in 1954 at a cost of \$55,194. In its first year of service, 68 students attended the school.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

The four-room Garland School, a frame building, was constructed in 1954 at a cost of \$55,194. In its first year of service, 68 students attended the school. Two years later, in 1956, enrollment more than doubled, to 142 students.

To accommodate the sizable increase in the number of new pupils, a four-room addition was added in 1956. Cost of the expansion project was \$31,629. That same year fire destroyed the Garland School. A new eight-room, brick-veneer building was constructed on the same site in 1957. Student enrollment for that year stood at 106 students.

During the next few years the student population continued its upward spiral, peaking at 160 students in 1960. But over the next five years, enrollment fell sharply. By

1964 enrollment had dropped to 116 students.

Spokane's Guilds' School

In 1966 Eric Plath, Inc., was awarded a remodeling contract for the school of \$19,100. In 1973, Principal Robert F. Baggs moved to Bryant School with the mentally handicapped students from Garland. By 1980, the handicapped students were being mainstreamed into all schools.

In 1981 plans were set into motion to move Spokane's Guilds' School to the Garland School. In preparation for the move, \$244,000 from Referendum 37 funds were appropriated for remodeling the building. The Guilds' School projected that implementation of their programs would begin in the upcoming 1982-1983 school year. The Guilds' School still occupies the

building today, where they work with newborns to age 3.

Principals:

Nora M. Swanson, 1954-1955, head teacher
Virginia Smith, 1955-1956, head teacher
Ethei M. Moeller, 1956-1961, Principal
John Cassidy, 1961-1965, head teacher
William D. Pfeifer, 1966-1970, Principal
Robert T. Baggs, 1970-1973, Principal
Teresa D. Toffle, 1973-1976, Principal
Glen A. McLeod, 1976-1981, Principal
Robert T. Baggs, 1981-1982, principal

GARRY MIDDLE SCHOOL

*E. 725 Joseph Avenue
Spokane, WA 99207
Opened: 1970
Namesake:
Chief Spokane Garry*



Garry Junior High School was opened in the fall of 1970, Spokane's first newly constructed school since 1964.

Research Team:

Principal	Don Miller
Teachers	Pat Anderson
	Tom Brown
	Byron Heinemann
	Paul Lewis
	Frank Oberst
	Jim Parry
	Sue Peck
	Vern Scott
	Ted Shepard
	Wally Wittenburg
	Denny Yasuhara (Garry's Originals)

Spokane Garry (1811?-1891) was the son of Illim-Spokanee, Chief of the Sin-Ho-Man-Naish (Spokane) Indians. He became the first Christian missionary to the Spokanes and the first school teacher in the region. As such, it seems fitting that a Spokane school be named after him. Spokane Garry Junior High School was given that honor when it opened in the fall of 1970, Spokane's first newly constructed school since 1964.

Innovation in Education

Garry's architecture and program were based on the latest ideas in the field of education. Open concept, modular scheduling, directed studies, large-group instruction, seminars, and teacher-demand scheduling were all concepts that were to be used. Each of Garry's three grades was to be "a school within a school." "Each grade had a large-group instruction area and several smaller seminar areas, as well as a small-group teaching area. Large earthen berms surrounded the building to help it blend in with the

single -storied homes of the adjacent neighborhood.

The hand-picked staff of 43 teachers spent the summer of 1970 preparing for the task of opening the new school with these new concepts in teaching and learning. Unfortunately, due to the failure of a special levy for equipping the school, such items as student and teacher desks, filing cabinets, lockers, etc., had to be begged and borrowed from the other District No. 81 schools. The design capacity was generously set at 950 students—nearly 1,200 enrolled that fall.

Staff Struggles

The teachers did everything possible to make the new concepts work . . . but due to overcrowded conditions, lack of materials, plus a variety of other problems, Garry slowly but inexorably became just like the other junior high schools, both in structure and educational format. By 1976 the open concept was all but gone. Seminar rooms were restructured into classroom teaching stations; the open resource center became a

closed-in library; and finally, in the early 1980s the berms were removed to better accommodate student control.

In 1981, the ninth grade was removed from the junior high schools and placed at the high school level. This changed the complexion of the junior highs tremendously. On the positive side, there was less crowding, making student control easier and scheduling much less complex. On the negative side, the maturity and leadership of the ninth grade students and the excitement brought about by their many activities were missed by the seventh and eighth graders and the staff.

Student Activities

Among the many activities that Garry Middle School developed to meet the needs of its constituency are: a highly successful four-sport athletic season for boys and girls; a multi-faceted intramural program which includes such activities as drama, gymnastics, flag football, tennis, volleyball, basketball, etc.; a complete music program of band, orchestra, and chorus; an

active Associated Student Body government; a Mom's Night, a Dad's Night, Golden Days (for grandparents); a partnership program with Holy Family Hospital; observances of Veterans Day, Memorial Day, Martin Luther King Day.

The May 1985 Junior High Task Force report signalled the

beginning of what would be several significant changes for Garry as well as the five other junior highs. The basic idea was that students at this level are unique, with specific needs and interests. Teachers of this age-level student must utilize instructional practices which meet the needs of these stu-

dents. It was decided, therefore, to move to a middle school concept. This would provide for more opportunities for variety within the school day. Exploratory opportunities, electives, and activities were to be developed within the middle school program.

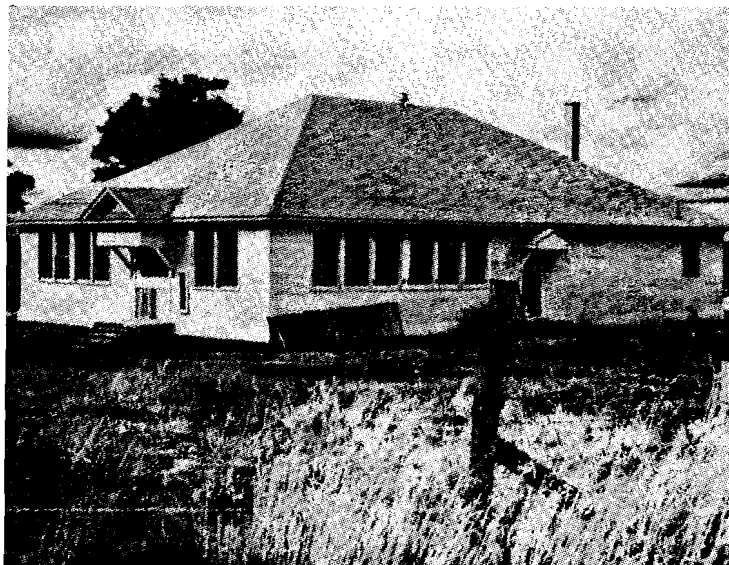
By fall of 1987, the school's name was changed to Spokane Garry Middle School. The program is continuing to change to reflect the changing needs of students and society.

GLENROSE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

37th Ave. and Fancher Rd.
Spokane, WA
Annexed by District No. 81 in
1956, but not opened.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark



Glenrose School building as it appeared in the 1960s.

In 1909 the first listing for the Glenrose School appeared in *Polk's Directory* for Spokane. At that time the facility was part of Glenrose School District 156. Address of the "Suburban School" was listed as "Rosedale Addition." Mrs. E. C. Flint was then principal of the school.

In 1956 the Glenrose School was annexed to District No. 81. The building remained vacant until purchased for Morning Star Boy's Ranch.

The Morning Star Boys Ranch received the Glenrose School through the successful bid presented by Mr. and

Mrs. Eugene E. Lewis in 1971. It was planned to be used for school purposes by Morning Star.

The building has been remodeled internally and externally and is now used as a counseling center at Morning Star.

GLOVER MIDDLE SCHOOL

W. 2404 Longfellow Avenue
Spokane, WA 99205
Opened: 1958
Namesake:
James N. Glover



Research Team:

Neil Williams
Seventh Grade Social
Studies Class Extended
Learning Program

Glover Junior High School first opened its doors in September, 1958, with an enrollment of 1,307 students and a staff of 78. Located just south of the Shadle Shopping Center and directly west of Shadle Park High School, Glover has served middle level students from northwest Spokane for 31 years.

"Father of Spokane"

The school was named after James N. Glover, one of Spokane's most illustrious pioneers. Because of his tremendous influence in the early days of our city, he is most often referred to as the "Father of Spokane." Many items of memorabilia from his estate were presented to Glover in 1973 by his niece, Miss Edith D. Smith, and are now on display in the main office of the school.

From the opening of the school in 1958, Glover's enrollment grew until it reached its peak of 1,420 students in September, 1961. Since the school had been built to serve a student capacity of 1,250, it was necessary to install four portable classrooms which

were located directly north of the present D and E wings. These "portables" were used for the next ten years until the enrollment declined. In the fall of 1961, Salk Junior High School opened to serve the rapidly growing area of North Spokane, and many students who had been attending Glover transferred to the new school. With the opening of Salk, Glover enrolled ninth grade students for the first time. The building was now a "real" junior high school with seventh, eighth, and ninth graders attending.

Fun Activities

Students who attended Glover in the late 1950s and early 1960s participated in many interesting activities. Grandparents Day, Pioneer Day, Crazy Hat Day, Pigtail Day (boys and girls wore pig-tails with green ribbons in honor of St. Patrick's Day), cupcake sales, and even pickle sales were enjoyed by all.

50s and 60s Dress Codes

Students dressed differently at that time. A former Glover student, Mrs. Patty Dotson, remembers that

girls could not wear long pants, and skirt lengths were constantly monitored by teachers and administrators. There were even rules about the wearing of make-up. Boys had to wear belts and their hair couldn't be long. Some of Mrs. Dotson's best memories are of big hairdos, back-combed hair, a German exchange teacher, and Vegetable Day in home economics class.

A present Glover teacher, Mr. David DeRoshia, remembers his days as a student. "Student enrollment at that time ranged from 30 to 40 students per class, and even the teachers had a dress code. Males were expected to wear a coat and tie. Female staff members were to wear dresses and no long pants."

The curriculum offered in the 1950s and 1960s was different than today. A seven-period day allowed an opportunity for elective class selections. Eighth and ninth graders could select a foreign language such as Latin, Spanish, German, or French. Home economics for the girls and industrial arts for the boys were also offered. Some P.E.

activities included tumbling, badminton, archery, trampolines, ping-pong, basketball, volleyball, and square dancing.

In February 1958 Glover was designated as one of the safest schools in the city because it could be emptied for a fire drill in about 10 seconds.

Falcon Becomes Mascot

1960 brought the selection of the Falcon as the Glover mascot. Mr. Stan Taft designed this logo to represent the school.

On October 20, 1961, Spokane City Councilman Joseph Drumheller presented the school with a painting of James N. Glover which also hangs in the main office. Later that school year, February 16, 1962, the first ninth grade class held its first dance called "The Heartbeat."

The late 1960s and early 1970s found the Glover staff continuing to provide for the needs of junior high students in the "Shadle" area of Spokane.

Monument of Namesake

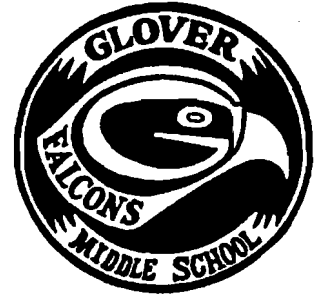
On June 6, 1973, a monument to James N. Glover was presented to the school by James Glover's niece, Miss Edith D. Smith. She felt that no proper monument had ever been erected to the man, who for 48 years, was the leading figure in the community. The monument is a bas-relief cast aluminum sculpture of Glover mounted on a 40-ton red granite boulder. The monument was designed by Miss Deborah Copenhaver and presently stands in front of the east entrance to the building.

Change in the 80s

September of 1981 brought major changes to Glover. School District No. 81 closed Havermale Junior High School and placed all ninth grade students in the senior high schools. The building became a seventh and eighth grade junior high and all Havermale students were transferred to Glover. Many staff members who taught ninth grade subjects chose to transfer to a high school and many of Havermale's staff chose to come to Glover. It was a year of new faces, new friends, and new challenges.

In September 1987 Glover Junior High became Glover Middle School. The name change was brought about by a philosophical change in the Spokane Public Schools to

provide a more meaningful program for middle level students.



Glover Middle School has changed over 31 years. The curriculum has changed, the staff has changed, and the students have changed. Those of us who are a part of this school are proud to be a part of its history.



Dear Teacher

Sorry I had to keep Arvid home this morning but his stomach gets on a blink every so often - And I have to take care of him so good as last nite but had no effect til this morning so did not dare to send him - he is O.K. now
there are plain facts but might as well tell the truth

GRANT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*E. 1300 Ninth Avenue
Spokane, WA 99202
Opened: 1900
Namesake:
Ulysses S. Grant*



Decked out in their finest, Grant students pose for a class photo in 1925.

Research Team:

Teacher Fran Wright
Volunteer Josephine Swanson
Special Jessie Barber
Thanks to Marge Permenter
Donald Pickerel
Carol Ring
Pauline Robb
Billie Stanton
Bessie Troyer
Maude Vaeder
Karen Yamamoto
William Reuter

According to the 1880 census, Spokane Falls was a village of 350 people. With the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Spokane in June 1881, a period of rapid growth spurred the population to 36,848 by 1900. Grant School was opened in 1900 in the newly named city of Spokane.

School Named

Schools were rapidly planned and constructed to meet educational needs, and as the population moved up the South Hill, so did the schools. In 1897, a site of 1.89 acres (82,140 sq. ft.), was purchased at South 916 Ivory Street for Grant School. The school was named for General Ulysses S. Grant, a popular Civil War Union leader, who later became president of the United States in the 1868 election. It is interesting to note that more than 600,000 southern black voters helped Grant win the presidency, and during his term Congress passed the Fifteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, guaranteeing the right of blacks to vote. How appropriate this is, because today our school ethnic mix has a large percentage of black students. A very rare oil painting of General Grant is part of our school archives.

Through the years Grant grew with major additions in 1906, 1910, and 1951. Portables were added between 1910 and 1951. When Interstate 90 was under construction in the 1960s and early 1970s, the city vacated 10th Avenue from the school boundary to 11th Avenue and from Arthur Street east to Altamont Pharmacy and other business buildings along the Perry Street corridor. Approximately 40 houses south of Grant School in this area were purchased and replaced with additional park space, including tennis courts, baseball diamonds, and playground equipment.

Levy Failure

When the levy failed in 1972, the decision was made to close nine elementary schools. At that time the Edison elementary students living south of Playfair were moved to Grant. To accommodate these students, the seventh and eighth graders were transferred from Grant to Sacajawea and their former classrooms were redesigned as elementary classrooms, with the large central hallway upstairs carpeted and fitted for use as a central library, media center, workshop, and meeting area.

As many schools built at the turn of the century, Grant eventually became a difficult building to maintain economically. Grant was one of 13 schools to be rebuilt on or near its site with the old building being demolished.



Grant basketball team, 1920s. Back row: Eldon Soper, Frank Walden; center row: Jack Murray, Bob Miller, Allan Skindlow; front row: Gordon Chitter, Steve Evanoff.

Lesson in Science

As the 1970s drew to a close, work progressed on the new Grant School, at East 1300 Ninth Avenue on the site of a former swamp. This swamp had special geologic interest as it was a former small lake during prehistoric times. Liberty Park is also noted for its prehistoric treasures. Faculty and students kept close watch on the progress of the new building and the treasures it was producing. Classes busily

gathered fossils found around the construction site and added them to their science collections. The finds offered the opportunity for talks about "hands-on, archaeological digs." This was truly a rare occasion for any single student to enjoy, but in this instance a whole school was able to see science in action.

In October 1980, after weeks of packing and stacking boxes, several large moving vans moved items into our new building. Classes in the old building went on as usual. Finally, it was our turn. Students and teachers formed one long marching line, each carrying personal pencils and notebooks, exiting from the old to the new Grant building where classes were immediately resumed after the hour of movement. Teachers worked long into the evening that Friday night as well as on Saturday getting rooms organized and boxes unpacked.

Chalkdust and Moondust

The demise of the old Grant School building ended an era of sawdust, chalkdust, and moondust. Students in the past had worked with sawdust in the woodshops as seventh and eighth graders, created unknown amounts of chalkdust while they applied their knowledge on slates and old blackboards, and saw real moondust as television took them to the moon with astronauts, while they created their own moondust in dreams of a brighter future as solid citizens.

New memories have been made for the past nine years in the new building, but old memories linger. Events such as the Bicentennial Celebration of 1976, under the leadership of Principal David Lange, when the entire playground, park, and school were transformed into a pioneer village or the fantastic barbecue ribs and southern fried chicken

provided by Mrs. Parks and Mrs. Marsh and served to the faculty remain special memories.

Because we have such a varied ethnic population we have enjoyed special Native American celebrations, authentic to the last detail under the direction of Dave Browneagle, and thanks to Rosie Duris, who introduced the students to authentic African drums and other musical instruments following her return from Africa. Grant takes pride in its own famous African Drummers and Dancers performing group. Started in 1973, this group continues to perform throughout the Inland Empire in 1989.

Principals who have served the Grant School faithfully over the years include Emily Hard (the first full-time Grant principal), Art Ewy, Martha Dickman, Mr. Okert, David Lange, Robert Esty, and current principal William Reuter. Interesting news items of past years include the following: *Spokesman-Review*: February 1, 1908 — Grant will have 14 graduates from its grade school.

Spokane School Board Minutes: April 11, 1905 — "The Building and Grounds Committee recommended sending outdoor closets from Logan to Grant. Account of overflow of cesspool at Grant. The use of toilets in Grant to be discontinued for present."

Spokesman-Review: October 21, 1916 — reports that over 300 parents and visitors attended a drill and dance program given by students of Grant.

Ethnic Diversity

Grant School has a diverse ethnic student mix. Many ethnic groups became a part of Grant with the closure of the Edison School. Today Japanese, Vietnamese, Hmong, Polish, and Native Americans create a miniature "United Nations" at Grant

which is considered a "Rainbow School." Rainbow stands for "Reaching all individual needs bridging our world."

Innovative Programs

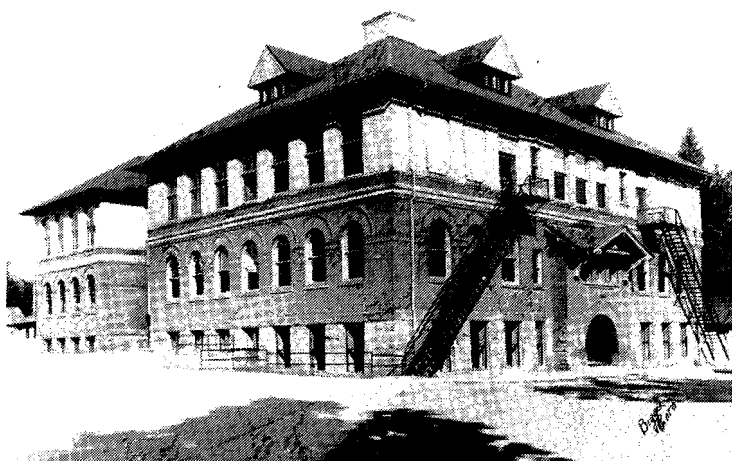
Principal William Reuter offers his philosophy: "Grant Elementary School is a unique school populated by a very diverse population. It has for many years been the school with the largest number of minority students, over 28 percent, in School District No. 81. To meet the needs of these students various innovative programs have been instituted. These include a continuous progress primary with an alternative to kindergarten retention called pre-first. Also, over the years, the Grant staff has been widely known to be of high caliber with a real interest and dedication to having students succeed far above what might be expected of them. Over the years, Grant has had a student population with over 75 percent on free and reduced lunch. Nationwide there is a direct correlation between test scores and high numbers of free/reduced lunch applications, yet the average test scores put Grant about in the middle of our 34 elementary schools. This is another indication of teacher dedication and high expectations for students.

Students attending Grant get to live day-by-day the experience of growing up in a multicultural world. Hopefully, they will be better prepared to deal with the real world when they are adults."

The educators, parents, and students, whose footsteps have echoed in our school through past years, provide the inspiration for those still to come, in the American dream of a "solid, free education for each child." The heart and soul of the child yearning to read and learn, the successes and experiments continue with a new generation of teachers and students. The collage of memories indeed enrich the mind, heart, and soul and the clean, newly polished smell of school on opening day will never be forgotten.

American Dream

Now we continue to build memories in the new Grant School, setting a firm foundation for our future citizens with innovative programs, modern media and increased community involvement . . . Our goal is the same, "to provide the highest quality education so that our future will be brighter than our past." We are proud to be a part of this American Dream, of Spokane School District No. 81, and most of all, of Grant School.



Fire escapes were an important addition to old school buildings.

HAMBLEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

S. 4005 Napa Street
Spokane, WA 99203
Opened: 1954
Namesake:
Laurence R. Hamblen



Laurence R. Hamblen, Hamblen School's namesake, started the "end-of-the-year party" tradition which continues today.

Research Team:

Teacher Jan Kirkman
Parent Robynn Dimit
Resource Person Herbert Hamblen

Hamblen Elementary School was constructed in the summer of 1954 as a four-classroom primary school to relieve burgeoning enrollment at nearby Jefferson School. Located at the southwest corner of Napa and Thurston streets, the school is named after Laurence R. Hamblen, a Spokane attorney and member of the Spokane Park Board from 1912 to 1956. As president of the park board from 1931 until his death in 1956, Mr. Hamblen was instrumental in the formation of the Spokane School Board-Park Board Coordinating Committee, which promoted the coordination of some 40 school and park facilities.

Students Benefit by Park

As a result of this school-park cooperation, Hamblen Elementary School adjoins Hamblen Park, which provides a campus setting extending from 37th Avenue to Thurston and from Napa to Crestline. Hamblen students and neighborhood residents enjoy developed playground and park areas as well as a

natural wooded area with foot paths.

Mr. Hamblen loved children and took a personal interest in the students at Hamblen. At the end of the school year, to their delight, he sponsored a party for them at which the students were treated to refreshments and a magic show. This end-of-the-year party tradition continues today with the annual outdoor barbecue for students and their families.

In the summer of 1955 an additional four classrooms were added, and in 1957, another eight, bringing the total to the current 16 classrooms. The multipurpose unit was constructed in 1958 to provide for athletic activities, the hot lunch program, and an auditorium for school and community use.

Emphasis on the Arts

In 1973 an alternative to the self-contained classroom concept was introduced at Hamblen called SOCCO (Significant Organizational Change Carried Out). The unique program was characterized by teacher

specialization in one or two curriculum areas, utilization of paraprofessionals, learning centers for small group activity, and a strong emphasis on the arts. The art emphasis is reflected in the school's participation in the PARTNERS program with Interplayers Ensemble, Spokane's professional resident theater.

The 1989-1990 School year will see some changes in the Hamblen program. The most significant changes are the elimination of the paraprofessionals and of the learning centers.

School Volunteer Aide

Hamblen students benefit from the level of involvement of parents as classroom volunteers through the school Volunteer Aide Program. Parents are also involved in their children's education at Hamblen through the Parent Teacher Group, or PTG. The PTG also functions as a school community council for all interested people. It provides a forum for discussing school issues and strengthens the partnership between school and family.

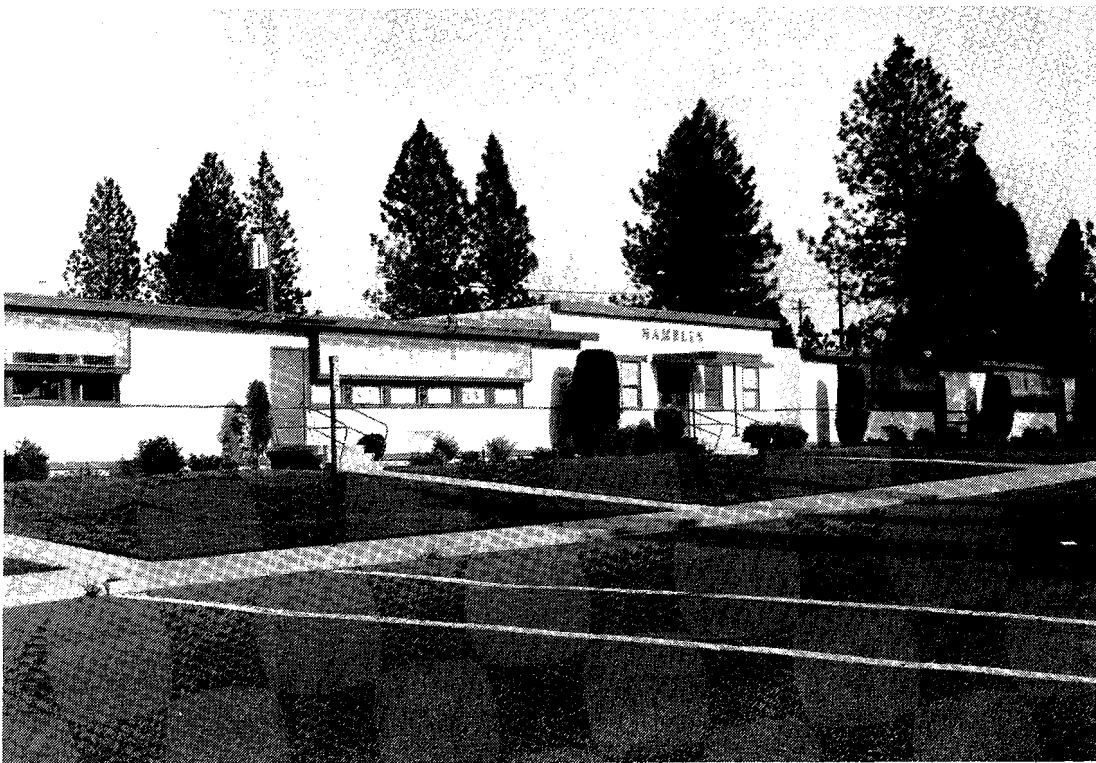
***Broadening Students'
World View***

An important goal at Hamblen is to broaden the students' world view and

prepare them for leadership roles in the global community of the future. Multicultural education is integrated into the curriculum with an emphasis on establishing direct

communication with other people of the world. In this regard, Hamblen has hosted a teaching intern from Japan and participated in art and letter exchanges with students in

Spokane's sister cities (Lubeck, West Germany; Nishinomiya, Japan; Jilin, China; and Mahachkala, U.S.S.R.).



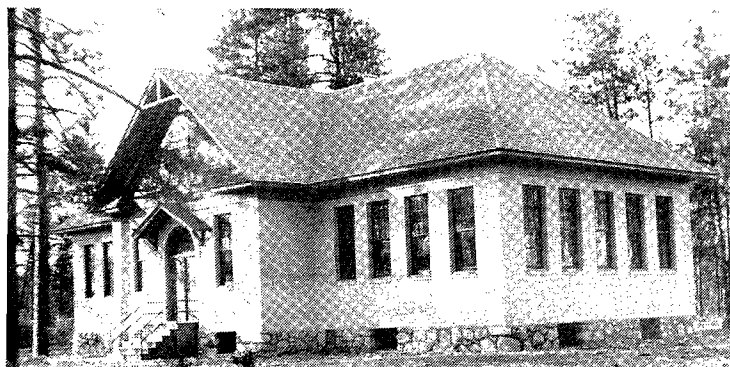
Hamblen Elementary School was constructed in the summer of 1954 as a four-classroom primary school to relieve burgeoning enrollment at nearby Jefferson School.

HAMILTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*E. 545 Wellesley Avenue
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1908
Closed: 1972
Namesake:
Alexander Hamilton*

Research Team:

Jeanetta Jolley (Lystva)
Dani Lee McGowan Clark



Kenwood was built in 1903 and consisted of four classrooms. The school was valued at \$5,000.

Hamilton School was annexed in 1908 to Spokane School District No. 81 from Stevens County. It was known as Kenwood School until it was renamed as a District No. 81 school. It was renamed Hamilton School in honor of Alexander Hamilton.

Hamilton Named

Alexander Hamilton was a brilliant, self-confident, and ambitious leader. He was the first Secretary of the Treasury. As such, he worked out the country's credit and established a national bank. He also worked toward a strong central government.

The original Kenwood building was built in 1903 and consisted of four classrooms. Three rooms were on the first floor and two more were on the second floor. It was a frame and Vené red brick building. The school was valued at \$5,000. In 1909 a new building was constructed of brick with eight rooms and a playroom at a cost of \$33,900. The building was dedicated on December 3, 1909 with Spokane Public Schools Superintendent Bruce M. Watson, County Superintendent of Schools McFarland, and other dignitaries present for dedication ceremonies conducted by the staff and a program by the children of Hamilton School.

Native Americans

In the early days of Hamilton School it was not unusual to find Indian teepees pitched on the west side of the

school. The Indians came to the school to fetch water from a well.

In the basement of the building a manual training room was set up. Boys from Hamilton and Whitman used this training room, while the girls from the two schools went to Whitman to train in home economics.

From 1920 to 1929, a pageant was held each spring at the fairgrounds involving all students in the elementary schools. The pageant was an important event for the community.

Population Peaks

From 1909 to 1946, portable additions were made to the Hamilton School. In 1949 a new addition was built, which included ten new classrooms and a multipurpose room, at a cost of \$349,900. By this time the school included 22 rooms, a playroom, and a multipurpose room. In 1950 the student population was 695 and grew to over 800 by 1952. From 1954 to 1964 the attendance leveled off and remained at approximately 500 students.

When Hamilton School included eighth grade, students attended the old Hillyard High School after completing their work at Hamilton. At that time there was an "A" and a "B" class. "A" classes graduated in January and "B" classes graduated in June.

Teachers were dedicated to the Hamilton School. Some who remained for long periods were Mame Ford, who taught eighth grade; Catherine

McFadden, a first grade teacher; Bernice Sapp, a second grade teacher; and Jeanetta Jolley (Lystva), who taught at the sixth and eighth grade levels.

Levy Failure

In 1972, when the school levy did not pass, Hamilton School was one of eight elementary schools selected to be closed. However, the building became the annex to the Continuation High School, later named Joseph Jantsch High School beginning the school year of 1972-1973 and remained so through the 1980-1981 school term. In 1981, Jantsch High School took over Havermale Junior High School and became a single-campus school. Hamilton School was left without students for the first time in 78 years. It was sold as surplus property to the Zion Faith Association in 1982.

Principals:

W. G. Whitfield, 1908-1909
M. H. Miller, 1909-1918
O.E. Heaton, 1918-1924
Margaret McGrath, 1924-1939
Bess Turner, 1939-1944
Susan M. Lacy, 1944-1945
Geroge Klauser, 1945-1954
Walter E. Wildey, 1954-1961
Lillian M. Dickson, 1961-1966
Melvin J. Nelson, 1966-1970
Howard D. Martinson, 1970-1972



In 1909 a new building was constructed of brick with eight rooms and a playroom at a cost of \$33,900.

HARDING ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

24th Ave. and Myrtle Street
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1925
Closed: 1938
Namesake:
William Harding

Opened in 1925, the one-room, frame Harding School cost \$11,530 to construct. The facility served students for

only 13 years. The school was vacated in 1938 and remained vacant until disposal of the building in 1953.

Principals:

Ruth Mohnney, 1925-1926

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark



OFFICE OF
DR. E. W. WEEMS,
Rooms 17 and 18, Granite Block.

Spokane Falls, Wash. Nov 21st 1899

Spokane College
Physiology Class.

I hereby certify, that Arthur W. Brown's
Grade for the first term, year eight hundred and ninety (1899), is
Ninety five (95.)

E. W. Weems.

HAVERMALE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

W. 1300 Knox Avenue
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1927
Closed: 1981
Namesake:
Rev. Samuel Havermale



Havermale, dedicated in 1927, enjoyed a history of more than 50 years.

Research Team:

Geneva E. Foss

Havermale Junior High School, dedicated in 1927, was named after a famous Spokane pioneer minister, Reverend Samuel Havermale.

Principal's Accomplishments

The school's first principal, John A. Shaw, had been carefully selected by the school board. Outstanding teachers from the new school's area — mainly elementary schools and North Central — were chosen for Havermale. The school was for seventh and eighth graders. The following year, ninth graders were included.

John A. Shaw, recognized nationally as an expert in school finances, was vice principal at North Central High School when he was named to head the new school. A wizard in projecting enrollment, he was also a superb speaker. Frequently he appeared on programs of business and civic organizations — not only in Spokane but across the state of Washington.

Principal Shaw enjoyed developing student body leaders. Scholarship was

stressed always. Through student organizations — for both boys and girls — he began training that carried on through senior high school, college, and into adult life.

Publication "Tops"

The Havermale News, a student publication written exclusively by boys and girls, was rated "tops" by national scholastic press associations for 17 years. Many of those students who "cut their eye teeth" on the news, later became reporters and editors on commercial publications.

Havermale was also a leader in athletics. Many of the athletes distinguished themselves in senior high, college, and professional circles.

Students Develop Grounds

Through Mr. Shaw's enthusiasm, students happily labored to develop the school grounds. Boys dug with zest to dislodge numerous rocks and boulders lodged in an area between the two wings of the building. Next, a lawn was seeded, and landscaping resulted in a very functional outdoor theater where assemblies and various meetings

were held in the fall and spring.

John Shaw, after his very successful career at Havermale, retired in 1957.

He left many legacies to his successor, R. H. Knaack, who also enjoyed an enviable record in school administration. His excellent background in scouting provided the tools for setting up student organizations where leadership was an accomplished goal.

In 1958 Mr. Knaack retired as Havermale's principal and then served for a time as a central administrator for the city's public school system.

Under a new regime the junior high school program was abandoned.

Now the building is renamed Jantsch where employees hired for a fractional part of the day, unwed mothers, and others who wish finally to complete high school at a slow pace enroll. They are graduated when they have fulfilled traditional requirements.

HAWTHORNE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

W. 714 Fourth Avenue
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1898
Closed: 1932
Namesake:
Nathaniel Hawthorne



Sixty-two years after opening, Hawthorne's long and colorful history came to an end. The building was demolished to make way for I-90.

Photo courtesy of Eastern Washington State Historical Society.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

Named for American author Nathaniel Hawthorne, plans for the school were two years in the making. Opened in 1898 the large, brick building contained 17 rooms and cost \$45,000 to construct. Staff for the 1900-1901 school year included 26 grade school teachers and 3 kindergarten teachers. In 1909 enrollment at the school stood at 585 students.

Principal Reminisces

One of the school's most illustrious principals, Sara E. Weisman, described aspects of the school during her 16 years of leadership from 1911 to 1927. Weisman took pride in the fact that there had not been a single day lost to fire during her administration — apparently an unusual record for schools at that time. She also noted that a significant portion of Hawthorne's student body was composed of children from transient families, and that many of the students were rough individuals. She further stressed that discipline at the school was strictly maintained, and that Hawthorne pupils

were good students, despite their unsettled backgrounds. Weisman also commented on Hawthorne's reputation for producing top graduates of Lewis and Clark High School, the institution students attended after grade school.

Hawthorne's Demise

By 1925 enrollment at the school averaged over 500 students. After that, attendance began to drop, reflecting the area's change from a residential neighborhood to a commercial area. In 1926 a fire destroyed the nearby Lincoln School. Because of its close proximity to Hawthorne, the site of the new Lincoln School caused district officials to consider closing Hawthorne. In 1929 seventh and eighth grade classes were discontinued at Hawthorne, although Grades 1-6 were still maintained. At that time the staff was cut from sixteen teachers to seven. That same year the Hawthorne School also became home to the Part-Time School, a program designed for students under the age of 18 who had completed grade work but were not enrolled in

high school. The short-lived Part-Time School was discontinued in 1932.

Hawthorne Closes

That year Hawthorne School closed, and its remaining elementary-age students were transferred to Lincoln, Washington, and Irving Schools. Hawthorne subsequently stood vacant from 1933 until 1940.

In 1940 the school was reopened and pressed into service for federal Works Project Administration (WPA) programs. The same year, in addition to providing space for WPA programs, Hawthorne was also converted for use as a vocational and trade extension school.

New Life

The state of Washington presented a matching grant of \$70,000 to the Spokane school board to fund the school. Remodeling costs on the structure totaled \$9,200. In 1941 the April 18 edition of *The Spokesman-Review* credited the principal and director of the new vocational and trade facility, E. J. Griffith, with developing "the old

Hawthorne . . . [into] one of the busiest educational plants in the region.”

In 1942 a 14-room brick addition was added to the facility at a cost of \$74,100. The vocational school was damaged by fire in 1957, but immediately rebuilt. In 1958

the vocational school formerly housed in the old Hawthorne School was replaced by the new Technical and Vocational School at East 3403 Mission Avenue. The Hawthorne School was subsequently annexed to Lewis and Clark High School.

Hawthorne Demolished

Hawthorne Elementary School, an institution with a long and colorful past, was demolished in the 1960s to make way for the Interstate 90 (I-90) freeway.

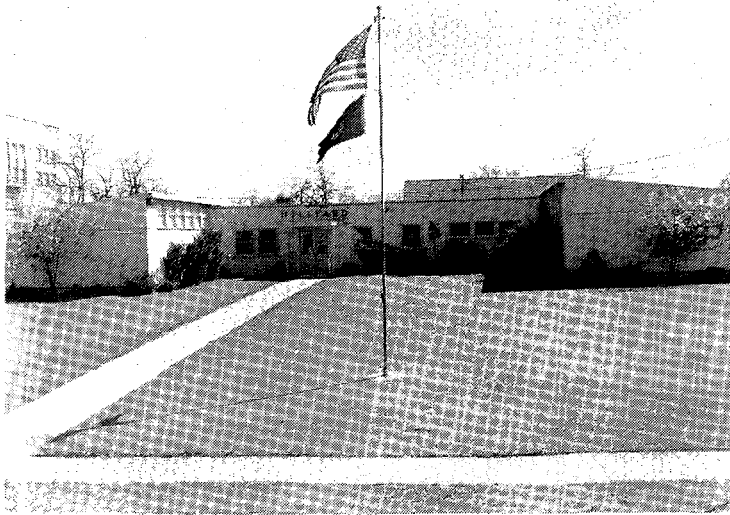
Principals:

W. E. Jackson, 1898-1901
J. A. Reed, 1901-1903
Seth C. Wilson, 1903-1911
Sara E. Weisman, 1911-1927
Ida M. Pattee, 1927-1928
James S. Warren, 1928-1932



HILLYARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*E. 2808 Sanson Avenue
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1952
Closed: 1966
Namesake:
James J. Hill*



Constructed in 1952, the Hillyard Grade School cost \$57,700 to build and was of frame construction.

Photo courtesy of Eastern Washington State Historical Society.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

The Hillyard Elementary School, along with the community of which it was a part, was named for railroad magnate and developer, James J. Hill. The 44,000 square foot piece of land that comprised the school site was originally part of the grounds of the Hillyard High School.

Constructed in 1952, the Hillyard Grade School cost \$57,700 to build and was of

frame construction. A year after its opening, a two-room frame addition was built at a cost of \$17,770. In 1959 mentally handicapped students were moved to the Hillyard School from Webster School and continued to use that building until it closed in 1966.

In 1989 the Hillyard Elementary building is an apartment complex.

Principals:

Nora M. Swanson, 1952-1954
Head Teacher
Leona T. Voell, 1954-1958
Ethel G. Metzger, 1958-1959
Aurel E. Weiford, 1959-1961
William D. Pfeifer, 1961-1966

HILLYARD HIGH SCHOOL

*Everett Ave. and Regal St.
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1907
Closed: 1932
Namesake:
James J. Hill*



Hillyard's first high school from 1907 until a new building was constructed in 1912.

Research Team:

June Sommers
George Werner
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

In 1907 Hillyard High School was located in the building known later as Regal Elementary. At that time Hillyard was a community separate from Spokane. Hillyard was Hillyard School District No. 122 until it was annexed to Spokane in 1924. It was not until 1925 that the Hillyard schools were listed as part of District No. 81.

Founder Honored

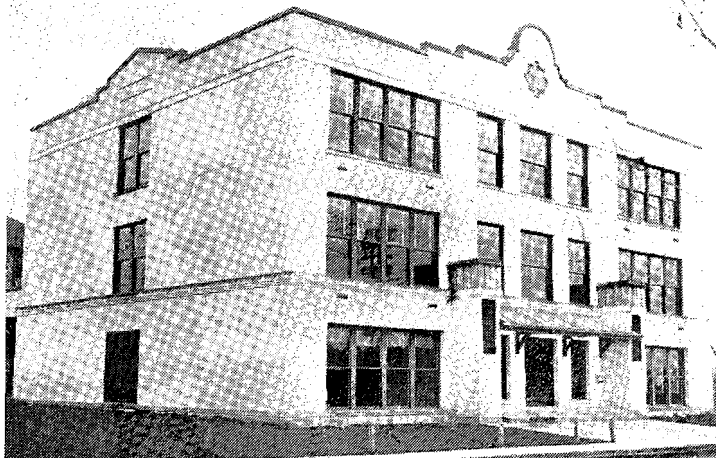
James J. Hill, Great Northern Railroad founder, was the namesake of Hillyard and Hillyard High School. Hillyard was known as the "cradle" of railroading in Spokane and at one time "every kind of rail employment could be found there . . . a work force of 3,000 built steam locomotives, it was the west's first railroad engine manufacturing plant." Hillyard was a close and proud community.

When Hillyard High School opened, it had fourteen students, one teacher, and one principal. In 1912 a new Hillyard High School was constructed on Regal Street for \$50,000. There was no gymnasium until 1922; therefore, in 1915 when basketball was introduced the YMCA was

used. Regal Elementary School and the Methodist Church were used for plays and commencement exercises. By 1915 there were 140 students and nine teachers. Along with the gymnasium, a study hall/auditorium, wood shop, and new classrooms were added in 1922.

portables and the abandoned Arlington building from 1926 to 1932. "Hillyard High had been a colony of portable and permanent buildings and was known colloquially as 'Hillyard University' . . ."

A fire in the old Arlington building in 1931 made way for a new high school. In 1932 the



In 1912, a new Hillyard was built.

In 1924 Hillyard was annexed to the city of Spokane as Spokane continued to grow. Hillyard High School boasted an enrollment of 300 that year. The old Arlington School was vacated when the new Arlington was built in 1926. Portables were brought to the Hillyard High School site and classes for Hillyard High School were held in the

new John Rogers High School replaced the old Hillyard High School. From 1932 to 1943 the Hillyard High School stood vacant. A fire in 1943 damaged the building but it was reconstructed at a cost of \$120,000. In 1959 the Hillyard High School building was sold for \$90,500 and was converted into apartments that are still in use in 1989. The

Hillyard Elementary School was built on the same site, behind the old Hillyard High School, and has also been converted to apartments.

Hillyard Major Contender

Baseball, track, and football facilities were developed in Harmon playfield, about one-half mile north of Hillyard High School, at the corner of Market and Bismark. For many years the playfield was only dirt and gravel. Eventually it was turfed and a wooden fence was erected around it. "Baseball was introduced in 1915, and tennis and volleyball soon followed. Hillyard High soon became a foe to contend with in county and area sports!" After it was annexed to the city in 1924 Hillyard continued to play baseball, basketball, football, and tennis in the Spokane High School leagues.

Hillyard also had an excellent debate program and was highly respected by other schools. In 1924 Hillyard High School presented a radio program over radio station KEPY. This was a "first" in Spokane history and the program was heard in many parts of the country.

Panthers School Mascot

As it became a part of the Spokane schools, Hillyard High officially became known as the "Panthers." Previously they had been referred to as the "Railroaders" or "Engineers." By 1927 the school annual was renamed the "Paws and Claws."

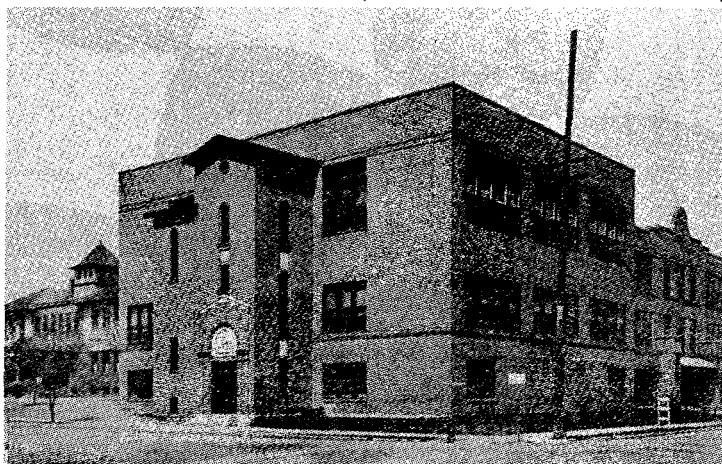
"Hillyard students suffered from hardships in lack of classrooms and certain facilities the other city high schools had, and even a disastrous fire, but never was the morale of the students lessened or the quality

of the faculty compromised. Many coveted awards and championships were gained and every student was proud to be able to say he was a "Hillyardite!"

The old Arlington School is now an apartment building also.

Principals:

W. E. Ransom
Carl Vertress
J. D. Meyer



"Hillyard University," approximately 1926-1932. Arlington Elementary in background.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Board of Education, Spokane School District, No. 81,
Office of the Secretary.

Spokane, Washington, July 1, 1892.

To the Honorable Board of Education:—I herewith submit a report of the finances of Spokane School District, No. 81 for the school year ending June 30, 1892.

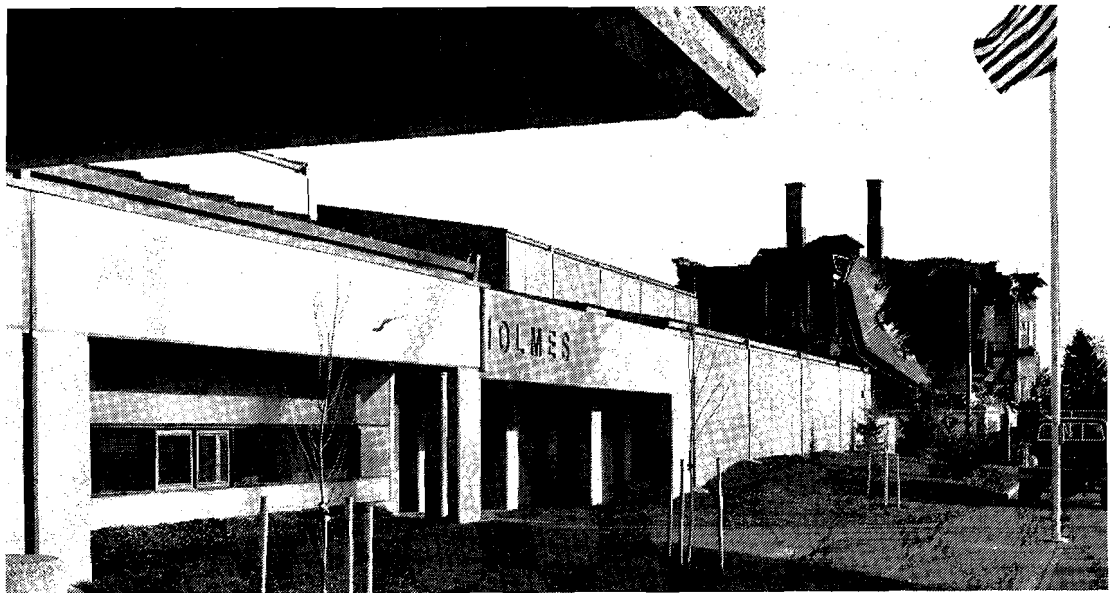
PART I.

The following is a summary of the receipts and disbursements:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in County Treasury, July 1, 1891 as reported by the Secretary	\$ 16,727 84 .
Of which there was in litigation and unavailable, as reported by Secretary	9,051 78
Available balance in County Treasury, July 1, 1891	\$ 7,676 06
State funds apportioned to District by County Superintendent	1,341 10
Taxes collected	82,680 27
All other sources	544 00
Total	\$ 92,241 43

HOLMES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



*Ground was broken and a new school rose next to the old.
This photograph vividly depicts the usual fate of Spokane's old school buildings.*

W. 2600 Sharp Avenue
Spokane, WA 99201
Opened: 1901
Namesake:
Oliver Wendel Holmes

Research Team:

Jill J. Murphy

On October 12, 1900, one month before the state of Washington celebrated its 11th anniversary, the Spokane school board issued permits to build two new elementary schools on the north side of the river. July 7, 1900, the board accepted bids to build Webster and Holmes Schools for a cost of \$61,000. Our school, in the Nettleton Addition, was named for Oliver Wendel Holmes, noted poet, author, and teacher.

North of Boone "Country"

When the 12-room building, designed by architect John K. Dow, opened in 1901, it was staffed by a principal and six teachers and housed about 200 students in Grades 1 through 7. At that time there were about a dozen houses north of Boone Avenue, the outer reaches of the trolley line.

37 Years of Dedication

The first principal, Miss Estelle Purinton, came to Holmes from Tacoma. Miss Purinton set a city record for continuous service as principal of a Spokane school, retiring at the end of the school

year in 1938, after 37 years at Holmes.

Miss Purinton was known as very progressive and anxious to take up new ideas that would benefit the school. During her tenure she saw a room added during each of the next two years to total 14 rooms.

the city's first preschool was begun at Holmes.

Student "Cabbed"

Mrs. Catherine Phillips Renner, a student at Holmes in the 1920s, remembers that Mrs. Purinton kept track of the 1,500 students that graduated from Holmes during her incumbency. "She came



The original building in 1950.

A fire in 1918 damaged the building and with rebuilding, the roof line was altered considerably. In 1906, when enrollment totaled 506 students in Grades 1 through 8, she established the first Mother's Club, which became the city's first PTA in 1922. A four-room annex and auditorium were added in 1922. In 1926

to our weddings," said Mrs. Renner. Another of Mrs. Renner's memories is of a fellow student, Louis Davenport, son of the famous restaurateur and hotel owner. Young Louis lived in the hotel and traveled to and from school each day in a cab. His sack lunches were prepared by the hotel kitchen and everybody wanted to trade with him.

Our PTA fund raiser begun in the early 1930s, spring and fall cafeterias, became a tradition that continued into the 1950s. Since no hot lunches were served at school, most students went home for lunch. Those that couldn't brought cold lunch.

Hot Lunch 25 Cents

With room mothers in charge of cooking and serving donated food, a hot lunch was eaten by students in their classrooms for the price of 25 cents. The public was invited to eat in the gym for 50 cents. In 1943 they had to cancel the spring cafeteria due to food rationing. Other big projects of the "war years" were a salvage drive and a house-to-house canvas listing school-age children and securing Block Mothers to care for children in case of an air raid.

In 1948 the enrollment was reported as 435 children in Grades K-7. That year the building was redecorated and the playground fenced. In September 1950 more than 300 attended the dedication of a hard-surfaced play area behind the school.

Championship for Women's Coach

Miss Alma Japson, a physical education teacher who came to Holmes in 1910, retired in 1950. In her 40 years of service she had coached teams to city championships for several years in football, baseball, and track.

1955 and 1958 saw additions of a cafeteria/ gym/ multipurpose room and four rooms.

In the 1960s and early 1970s the school enrollment at Holmes averaged between

360 and 420 students in Grades K-6. Open houses introduced parents to new curriculum (SRA reading), teaching machines (overhead projectors), and new programs (Chapter 1, special education). curriculum fairs, May Day celebrations, musical programs, and an annual spaghetti dinner kept the community involved with the school.

The Bryant School closing resulted in increased enrollment. In 1972 Holmes once again housed over 500 students.

In 1974 Spokane Public Schools completed an evaluation of all school facilities. The study characterized Holmes attendance area as a "large, decreasing, relatively mobile population." The same study rated the Holmes site

adequacy and structural desirability in the lower 20 percent. It was determined that Holmes, along with 12 other schools built between 1893 and 1926, needed major remodeling or reconstruction.

Ground Broken

Ground was broken and a new school rose next to the old. On November 18, 1980, the new Holmes Elementary was dedicated. A three-room addition was completed in 1986.

In 1989, 88 years after Miss Purinton welcomed the first students to Holmes, a staff of 40 plus (classroom teachers and supplemental staff) under the direction of Principal Tom Jones, strives to serve the school and community with the same caring and dedication.



Miss Alma Japson, physical education instructor at Holmes Elementary from 1910 to 1950. Pictured here with city champs in 1944.

HUTTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

E. 908 - 24th Avenue
Spokane, WA 99203
Opened: 1921
Namesake:
Levi W. Hutton



The original Hutton building of six rooms was constructed in 1920-1921 of brick and concrete blocks with a tile roof and stucco exterior for \$96,200.

Research Team:

Teacher	Jacqueline Summers
Resource People	Eleanor Biermann Esther Coffman Triplett Howard C. Jensen Myrna McQuown Richard J. Ferrell Patricia Williams

Hutton Elementary School nestles among pine trees at East 908 - 24th Avenue where 24th junctures with Plateau Road.

Strains of Marches

Its halls echo with children's voices and, for those who remember, perhaps one can hear former students entering school each morning to the strains of marches played by a student at the piano and one at the triangle with repeat performances at lunch and dismissal time.

The original Hutton building of six rooms was constructed in 1920-1921 of brick and concrete blocks with a tile roof and stucco exterior for \$96,200. It was to help serve the population of Spokane which stood at 104,437 people. This new school replaced the Rockwood School at nearby 24th Avenue and Hatch Street where the one-room building costing approximately \$515 was erected in 1917. Although a one-room portable building was added to the Rockwood School in 1919, the school proved to be inadequate and was closed when

Hutton School was ready for use in September 1921.

School Named

The new school, whose architect was A. E. Rigg, was named for Spokane pioneer and philanthropist, Levi W. Hutton, who was one of the owners of the famed Hercules Mine in the Coeur d'Alenes. The September 2, 1920, school board meeting minutes show that Dr. C. H. Eikenbary moved that the school be named Hutton School in honor of L. W. Hutton "whose interest in children has been manifested by his donation of the Hutton Children's Home." The first six grades were taught here at that time with Florence Meyer serving as principal until 1928.

As Spokane grew, so did the needs of the school, and in 1930 authorization was given to add four rooms and an auditorium to Hutton School. Marie Fitzgerald was principal at that time having assumed that role in 1928. She stayed in that capacity until 1940.

As the student population grew in later years, eighth grade students attended Jefferson School while the

seventh grade girls were sent to Roosevelt for home economics classes. Former students remember stopping for treats at the Dutch Girl Bakery at 14th and Grand on the return trip.

Street Cars

The seventh grade boys often rode the street car to Jefferson School where they received "manual training." Memories of those student days recall juvenile pranks of rocking the small street car back and forth as it ran south of 29th Avenue, much to the consternation of the conductor.

During that era Scout Troop 53 was sponsored at Hutton School with Dr. A. H. "Gus" Jensen as scout master. Hutton has continued to serve the community to the present time with generous use of its buildings.

A May-Day celebration with an elected May Queen is an event well-remembered by former students. The traditional May-Pole Dance was also part of the memorable activities of the 1930s.

Arthur Blauert became principal from 1940 to 1948. Former teacher Myrna

McQuown fondly recalls final day picnics at the special rock behind the school and the occasional discovery by an elated student of an Indian arrowhead from the play area behind the school. They believed the area had once been an Indian gathering site.

Acquisition in 1945 of 2.45 acres enlarged the grounds to 5.48 acres and changed the scope of the playground.

Parent Commitment

Strong parental commitment has always been a part of the Hutton community. Many fund-raising events to improve the playground and school equipment have been held through the years by parents and teachers. Spaghetti feeds, newspaper drives, and carnivals have helped to add to the assets of Hutton School.

In recent years the Hutton Carnival has become a tradition to which former and current students look forward.

Eight more classrooms and a multipurpose room were added in 1948, the year Howard Denman began his four-year principalship at Hutton. Again in 1956 four rooms became part of the school to help meet the bulge in school population which rose to a peak of 638 pupils in 1959. Mabel Jackson Field was principal from 1952 to 1956 followed by Everett Henderson from 1956 to 1960.

Women Wear Slacks!

The 1960s brought changes everywhere. Seventh and eighth grade students moved to Sacajawea Junior High School, women teachers began to wear slacks, and television teaching entered to supplement

the curriculum. Ray Hoag was Hutton's principal from 1960 to 1968 followed by Gerald Saling from 1968 to 1971.

Hutton enrollment was boosted by the addition of students from west Spokane after Irving School closed. Richard A. Clauss, principal from 1971 to 1978, handled that transition. An intercommunication system was added to the building, eliminating a buzzer and courier system that had been devised for the dissemination of information.

Earl J. Buri became principal from 1978 to 1985. A large remodeling project took place during those years including a modernization of the kitchen serving hot lunches for the students and a beautiful, enlarged, and computerized library.


Environment Prospers

Nelda A. Gaffney assumed leadership as principal in 1985. At the present time there are 22 full-time teachers on staff including special teachers in physical education, library, and learning support. A counselor, psychologist, nurse, speech therapist, art, and music teachers share their time with Hutton and other schools. Support staff of several paraprofessionals along with cooks, secretarial, and custodial staff round out the group serving the students at Hutton. A talented and dedicated group of parent volunteers add their time in many ways to further enhance the learning at our school. Hutton continues to prosper in its learning environment.

No. 43.

TEMPORARY
CERTIFICATE

COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

The Common School,  The Nation's Safeguard.

This is to Certify, That Mr. A. W. Brown having filed in my office legal evidence of being a person of good moral character and of possessing ability to teach and govern, is hereby granted this

TEMPORARY CERTIFICATE,

which entitles him to teach in the Common Schools of Spokane County, State of Washington, until the next regular examination of teachers in said county.

This Certificate is granted upon the following evidence of ability to teach, viz.: Oral State

Diploma

Valid until Nov 189 6.

Dated at Spokane this 5th day of Sept 189 6.

Superintendent Common Schools Stewart Spokane County, Washington.

G. O. WATTS, STATE PRINTER.

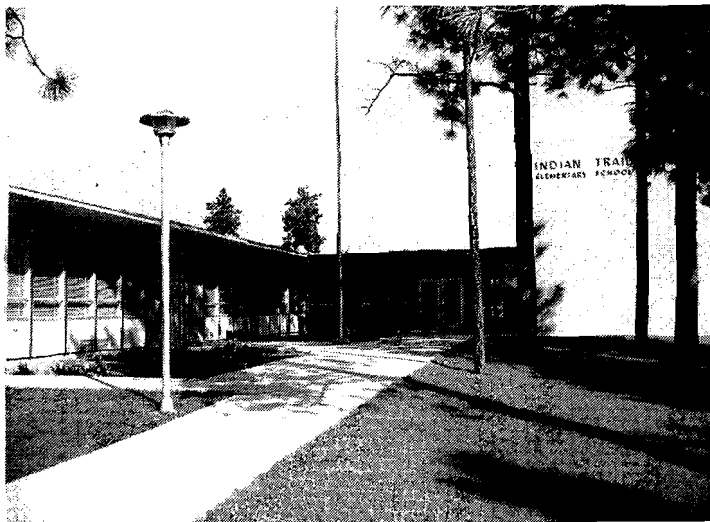
INDIAN TRAIL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

W. 4102 Woodside Avenue
Spokane, WA 99208

Opened: 1964

Namesake:

Trail used by Native
Americans



Indian Trail Elementary sits on a site which was once a well-worn path for the moccasined feet of Indian tribes.

Research Team:

Teacher	Joyce Renfro
Resource	Doralee Dahlke
People	Mary Anne Littlemore
	June Mudge

Indian Trail Elementary School is located in the Pacific Heights subdivision of northwest Spokane. It sits on a site which was once a well-worn path for the moccasined feet of Indian tribes. The trail carried traffic from the southwest to Mount Spokane. As the Pacific Heights development brought families into the area, the need for a school became apparent.

Picturesque Setting

Indian Trail Elementary School opened its doors to children in 1964. This 25,900 square foot frame and brick building has 12 classrooms plus a library and a multipurpose gymnasium/cafeteria. In addition, an adjacent portable unit affords four more classrooms and additional storage space. Nearly ten acres dotted with tall pine trees offer a picturesque setting for learning. Besides the spacious playfield, the school is adjacent to the Indian Trail Park which has nearly 3 1/2 acres of wooded park area. The park enhances the rambling spaciousness and beauty of the school. Mary Anne Littlemore, then a first grade teacher, remembers the excitement of opening day as students and staff met the new school year in the new building.

Computers Arrive

Indian Trail Elementary School has had four principals

in its brief history. Miss Margaret Tully could boast that she was the first principal to come to this beautiful new school. She served as principal until 1971. Nora Swanson followed Miss Tully and served as principal until 1979. In that year Mr. Paul Ircink began his years as principal and remained at the helm until 1983. Mr. Ircink ushered in the age of computers at Indian Trail. He set the tone for extended learning and enrichment to help students prepare for space-age learning. Celeste Stoddard, Indian Trail's present principal, has emphasized the importance of a diversity of programs and teaching methods to educate present-day students. Under her leadership, programs for handicapped and learning-impaired students as well as gifted students have been expanded.

Among the many students who have gone on to successful careers is John Mudge. John was in the second grade when the school opened in 1964. He credits the strong emphasis on mathematics for helping him to succeed as a metallurgical engineer and general foreman for the largest gold-producing mine in North America. He and his family are now located in Elko, Nevada.

1984 marked the observance of Indian Trail Elementary School's 20th anniversary. A time capsule to be opened in the year 2034 was filled with memorabilia from the 1980s and buried near the front entrance to the building. State Superintendent Buster Brouillet and Mary Wurth were honored guests who participated in the ceremonies. Ms. Wurth was a school board member when Indian Trail opened, she spoke fondly of being part of that occasion.

Strong Volunteer Program

The curriculum at Indian Trail is strengthened by the existence of a strong volunteer aide program. On any given day parents and other lay persons can be seen helping teachers and students, tending to health room needs, and lending support and encouragement to staff and students alike. According to Doralee Dahlke, parents enjoy being part of the school program at Indian Trail. It is a pleasant place to be and provides lots of insight about the children's learning experience.

The staff and community at Indian Trail feel confident that the students will be well prepared to make the transition from the twentieth to the twenty-first century.

IRVING ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

W. 1716 Seventh Avenue
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1890
Closed: 1972
Namesake:
Washington Irving



Irving's construction was funded by the passage of a 1890 bond. In 1972 Irving Elementary School was closed as a result of that year's levy failure.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

In the same year that Washington became a state, February 9, 1889, the Spokane school board arranged to buy Block 32 in Cannon's Addition from A. M. Cannon. The property was purchased for \$3,600 as a site for the Irving School. Since Irving was one of several schools being erected in Spokane, the school did not open until October of 1890 because of construction delays associated with the building boom. The Irving School was then valued at \$50,000. The facility was funded from a \$250,000 bond levied in 1890. The school was named for the early American author, Washington Irving.

Phone Bill \$5

Irving received its first telephone in 1892, at a cost of \$5 per month. During the 1900-1901 school year 11 grade school teachers and two kindergarten teachers staffed the school. One of the school's early principals, W. E. Jackson, kept a diary of the happenings of the facility during his administration. An April 3, 1966, article in the

Spokesman-Review cited Jackson's diary, which noted that the school won a civic prize for its attractiveness and that the building was hailed as a "showplace."

Expansion

Additions to the Irving School were constructed during 1901-1902, and a five-room brick addition was attached in 1902 at a cost of \$30,000. In 1909 student enrollment at Irving stood at 613. A portable unit to be used for industrial arts classes was added in 1912. During the 1919-1920 school year the facility was again expanded to include a five-room addition and an auditorium.

Education for Deaf

A pioneer in the field of education for the deaf, the Spokane School for the Deaf was held in the Irving School from 1926 until 1954 in portables on the school grounds. Lorinda Colby, a student at Irving in the late 1920s and early 1930s, recalled learning to sign by playing with deaf children on the playground and by associating with the deaf students when they were

moved into regular classrooms once they had learned to sign. Even after construction of the new Edna E. Davis School for the Deaf, which was built across the street from Irving, Irving students continued to share recesses with Davis students and to learn from one another in hearing classes (see Davis School history).

Since combined enrollment for the two schools totaled only 359 students, 1945 modernization experts recommended that the Irving and nearby Washington schools be combined on a site south of Cedar and Third. The suggestion was not heeded, and following World War II, Irving became one of the largest grade schools in Spokane, with 577 students in attendance by 1947.

Surplus War Buildings

Between 1949 and 1956 the school was again expanded. In 1949 Irving was one of several Spokane schools which received surplus war buildings from Geiger Field, property which had been purchased by the district. Two additional portable units were

also put into place at the school during those years. By 1954 enrollment at Irving had dropped to 394, but with the closure of the Washington School, it increased to 478 students by 1966. In that same year a *Spokesman-Review* article of April 3 noted that "at the age of 75 years Irving has been in continuous classroom use longer than any school building in the city's history."

Levy Failure

In 1972 Irving was one of eight elementary schools closed as a result of that year's levy failure. Following closure of the school, students were sent to the Hutton School. The building was razed in 1973 with the exception of Irving's multipurpose room. In 1981 the recommendation was made to sell the multipurpose room.

Irving was the first site for the district's Teacher Center from 1979 to 1980. In 1981 Irving was sold as surplus property to the Spokane Elks Lodge.

Principals:

E. F. Elliott, 1890-1891
Fanny Silver, 1891-1897
Elmer Drake, 1897-1900
Herbert Coleman, 1900-1901
William E. Jackson, 1901-1928
Sara E. Weisman, 1928-1940
James S. Warren, 1940-1942
Pansy Horall, 1942-1949
Nona C. Lambert, 1949-1957
Richard V. Heimbigner, 1957-1965
Walter H. Wilson, 1965-1972

SENIOR CHARACTERISTICS

NAME	APPEARANCE	FAVORITE EXPRESSION	FAVORITE OCCUPATION	AMBITION	NICK-NAME
Blanche Adams.....	Good to look upon.....	Not yet but soon.....	Helping others.....	To graduate.....	John Quincy
Frances Alexander.....	Don't ask ME.....	Don't ask ME.....	Drawing things.....	To be a tramp.....	Hooligan
Arthur Anderson.....	Mother's own.....	So glad I've met youse	Strutting around.....	To live without work- ing	Slim
Thomas Atwater.....	Judicial	Van Valkenberg.....	Hitting the hike.....	To grow	Spieler
Joseph Beckman.....	Gloomy	Now, I don't think so	Wasting time.....	To get even.....	Jojo
Arthur Billings.....	Insignificant	Oh! Fudge!.....	Looking wise.....	To be a comedian.....	Josh
Lizzie Barrow.....	Studious	How nice.....	Being noisy.....	To get her lessons.....	
Ernest Bishop.....	Tragic	What will you have?	Looking up.....	Same as Tom's.....	Honey
Elsie Boggs.....	The right size.....	Say, Jimmy.....	Cake-walking		Toto
Vera Bonsall.....	Divine		Breaking hearts.....	To be a countess.....	Vidge
Helen Boothe.....	Starved	Goodness Gracious.....	Amusing Freshies.....	To get fat.....	Dumpy
Lilah Brown.....	Dimpled	For land's sake.....	Groaning	To get a diamond.....	Fuzzy
Everett Brouillard.....	Neglected	Pay your dues.....	Washing	To get the dough.....	Picker
Lois Buchanan.....	Overwhelming	Have to study.....	Getting mad.....	To please the teachers	
Ruth Burch.....	Frustrated	Skidoo	Making marshmallows.....	To be a good musician	Rufus
Lena Camp.....	Angelic	Ain't I cute?.....	Dreaming	To be alone.....	Strick
Edna Campbell.....	Haughty	My child.....	Pounding the box.....	To be an actress.....	Juliet
Theo Child.....	Fair and sweet.....		Making trouble.....	To go to college.....	Jumbo
Alice Cowgill.....	Belligerent	Aw, forget it.....	Gadding about.....	To be a man.....	Peggy
Ila Cunningham.....	Cunning cute.....	Ain't it funny?.....	Studying in class.....	To be a missionary.....	
May Danson.....	Suits Roy.....	All right.....	Reciting	Ask her.....	Danny
Winnifred Doyle.....	Little but wise.....	The high muck-a-muck	Fighting	Undecided	Dolly
Lucy Davis.....	Chic	Law me.....	Weeping	To finish history.....	Davy
Alice Feldman.....	Quiet	Is that so.....	On the go.....	Unknown	
Anna Fischer.....	Ancient	Tell you right now.....	Being busy.....	To be a poet.....	Dido
Ida Fischer.....	The Pink of Perfection	Ain't he cute?.....	Flirting	Hasn't time for any.....	Koly-Poly
Jennie Grace.....	Pretty	Oh, Gee!.....	Chewing gum.....	To get enough sleep.....	Dearie
Bessie Gray.....	Sweet	Oh, Dear!.....	Spooning	Matrimony	Babe
Minnie Graham.....	Bonnie, blithe and debonair	Why, honey.....	Butting in.....	To get rich.....	Gummy
Rachel Gray.....	Hungry	I guess not.....	Taking care of Minnie	To grow strong.....	Bunch
Norwald Gomness.....	Hysterical	Jumping John Rogers..	Skating	To learn something.....	
Harold Harris.....	Needs a haircut.....	Well, I'd like to say.....	Doing it all.....	To be an actor.....	Shaggy
Will Harrison.....	Sporty	Gee Whiz.....	Worrying	To become great.....	Billy Boy
Bertha Hindman.....	Dignified	I'm shocked.....	Preaching		Bert
Lily Harrison.....	A lily of the valley...		Making people like her	To get even with the teachers	Jammy
Era Hill.....	Dainty	Golly	Translating Latin.....	To forget.....	
Loretta Hussey.....	Little, but sweet.....	Rats, cats and dogs.....	Being nice.....	To be a lady.....	
Lloyd Hunter.....	Boisterous	I have nothing to say..	Talking	To be a hermit.....	Silent Sam
Lucile Jamieson.....	Nothing in it.....	Don't you think so?...	Having a good time...	To settle down.....	Sweetheart

JANTSCH HIGH SCHOOL

W. 1300 Knox Avenue
Spokane, WA 99205
Opened: 1930
Namesake:
Joseph Jantsch



Continuation High School under the leadership of Mr. Joseph Jantsch.

Research Team:

Dan Ford
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

Alternative education in Spokane began in 1930 as a one-teacher, one-room operation in Lewis and Clark High School in Spokane. It served mainly students who for economic reasons could not attend a full-day school. Gradually other students were accepted, such as those lacking credits, those needing individualized attention, and those with certain health, social, or emotional problems. Out of this program, night high school classes emerged for those who could not attend day school.

Joseph Jantsch Founder

Joseph Jantsch moved to Spokane in 1930 with his wife and two children due to his wife's health. In order to increase the small salary he received from his teaching duties at Lewis and Clark High School, Mr. Jantsch also began teaching in the district's Part-Time School. The Part-Time School was closed in 1932. Mr. Jantsch approached Superintendent Orville Pratt regarding a school that continued the individualized instruction teaching methods used in the Part-Time School. He was

given the opportunity to begin such a school and was asked by Pratt to give it a name. Joe suggested "Continuation High School." A room in the Lewis and Clark High School had been provided Jantsch by Principal Hart of Lewis and Clark High School. Joseph Jantsch and Spokane Continuation High School moved into the Lewis and Clark High School and remained in that building until Mr. Jantsch's retirement in 1959, 27 years later. During that time the day school remained in the one room while the night school extension encompassed ten teachers and as many as 500 students from ages 16 to 77.

Unique Teaching Methods

Jantsch's individualized teaching methods allowed students to progress in their education at their own speed. The student could enroll at any time and leave when he chose. Mr. Jantsch detailed his philosophy in an article in *Washington Education* magazine in May 1958.

School's New Home

The Spokane Continuation High School opened at the

Calispel campus in September 1959 where the program was expanded to serve more students who were not able to attend a regular school program. Alternative high school education had arrived in Spokane.

In 1967 a second campus was opened at the Washington School building in the Browne's Addition area to serve an increased enrollment and a more diverse curriculum. A larger and more modern facility soon became available and the annex was moved to the Hamilton School building in September 1973. (The school still operated on two campuses.)

Joseph Jantsch Honored

In the fall of 1976 the name of the school was changed from Spokane Continuation High School to Joseph Jantsch High School honoring Mr. Joseph Jantsch who founded the program in the 1930s and guided it until his retirement in 1959.

Mr. Riegel, selected by Mr. Jantsch to succeed him, continued as principal for 15 years. During those 15 years the Continuation High School

grew to over 600 students and a teaching staff of 35. Mr. Pelkie followed Riegel in the principalship from 1974 to 1980.

A Dream Fulfilled

A dream was realized. Joseph Jantsch High School for the first time in many years was united at a single site. The Havermale Building was built in 1928 and served as a

junior high school until the end of the 1980-1981 school year. During the summer which followed, the building was remodeled for its new role as Spokane's alternative high school. The staff and the students of Jantsch appreciate the change and the opportunities the new building affords.

The Jantsch Regional Guidance Center was also

instituted in 1981 in the new Joseph Jantsch High School building.

In 1982 Mr. Jantsch was the honored guest at the dedication ceremony for the new Joseph Jantsch High School in the former Havermale Junior High School Building. At that time he was 88 years old and had been retired for 22 years. He was active in the Spokane Retired

Teachers Association, A.A.R.P., continued his hobbies of photography and tape recording, and wrote articles and poetry for various publications.

Mr. Francis Reamer was principal in 1981. He was followed by Pat McKeirman.



In 1982 Joseph Jantsch High School moved into the former Havermale Junior High School building. For the first time in its history the alternative school was housed under one roof.

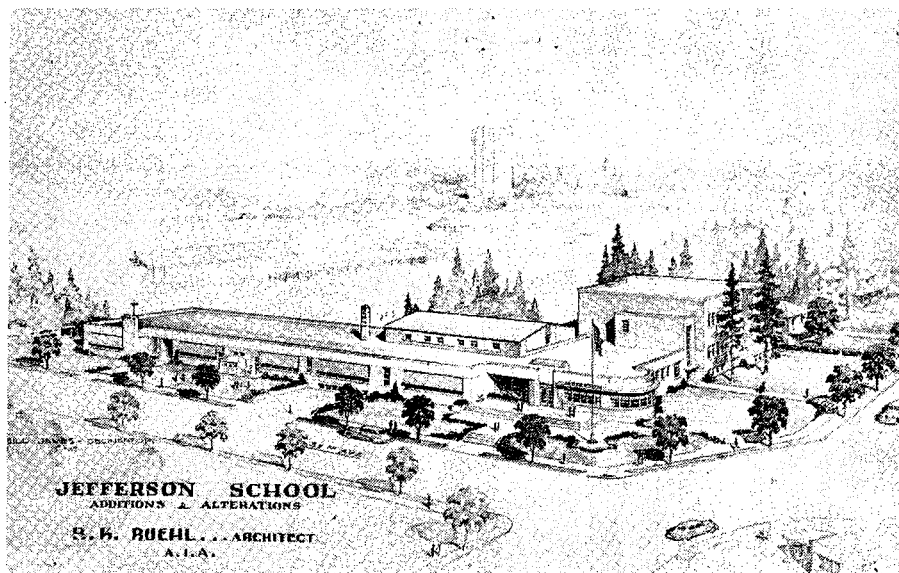
JEFFERSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Sl. 3612 Grand Boulevard
Spokane, WA 99203

Opened: 1908

Namesake:

Thomas Jefferson



Architect's rendering of 1947 shows the then-new Jefferson School.

Research Team:

Teachers Debbie Geurin
Contributors

Kathleen Albi
Nancy Gale
Compau

The original Jefferson School was a two-room frame building located at 38th Avenue and Hatch. According to former student Andrew Christopherson the roofs were heated with wood stoves, the plumbing was the outdoor type with a path, and a pump in the front yard provided the water supply. The students had to buy all their own books and supplies at this time. Mrs. Bemis taught the lower grades, and Miss Julia Brady taught the four higher grades.

Early Days Recalled

Mr. Christopherson wrote the following description of the early days at Jefferson.

"In 1908 the original school became a city school, with Miss Grace Chapman as principal. Building started on the first four rooms at the present location. There was a wheat field of about five acres directly across the street from 36th to 37th at that time.

"In 1909 we moved to the new building which was named Jefferson School, due largely to the efforts of the late Mr. Daggett who was a great admirer of Thomas Jefferson.

The student body chose the school colors of green and orange. In 1911 the second section of four rooms was completed, composing the older section of the present school as it now stands."

Former student Robert McIntyre, in a 1974 letter to Principal Arthur Dunning, wrote of his memories of first grade in 1926.

Eighth Grade Graduation

"I well remember early June of 1926 when I was ending my first year of schooling in the northwest room on the first floor of the red brick Jefferson School building. The graduating eighth graders came into our room single file through the cloak hall door. All the boys were dressed in identical gray suits with long trousers, white shirts, and blue neckties. The girls, who entered the room first, were dressed in identical white dresses with blue sashes in the back. Each student, boy or girl, carried a rolled white paper diploma tied with blue ribbon.

"There were no speeches. They were introduced as graduates who would now

leave Jefferson Grade School after attending for eight years. There was polite applause from our little six-year-old hands and graduates filed out of the first grade room."

Graduation Simpler

"Our eighth grade graduation in 1933 was much simpler than the one we saw in 1926. There were no all-alike suits for the boys or all-alike dresses for the girls. On our last day at Jefferson, graduation day, we wore our regular school clothes. The only difference was that starting around the first of May boys were allowed to go without neckties and could wear open collars.

"On June 15, 1933, about 3 p.m. the principal, Miss Horrall, came into the 8A room with the diplomas in her hand. Standing at the front of the room she said a few words regarding our being at Jefferson for eight years and now going on to Lewis and Clark High School. She then read our names, in alphabetical order, from the diplomas and each one of us in turn walked up to her and received our diploma. The diploma was

received and each returned to his or her desk. After the last diploma was handed out and the last applause faded away we were allowed to leave school."

Students in War Effort

World War II brought many changes to the students of Jefferson School. With many fathers in the service and mothers off to work, Jefferson's students joined the Spokane Rangers to do their part for the war effort. According to Spokane historian Nancy Gale Compau, a former student at Jefferson from 1948

to 1949, they saved their money to buy bonds, practiced air raid drills at school, and saved bits of metal for scrap drives. Even tinfoil from gum wrappers was saved for the war effort.

The largest building addition replaced several portable classrooms and forever changed the look of Jefferson School. The addition of ten classrooms and a multipurpose room mirrored the faster pace and bounding growth of the times. Former student Nancy Gale Compau says the changes were welcomed. Gym classes

no longer had to be held in the basement boiler room with instructions shouted over the noise of the clanging machinery and the new entrance steps soon became a favorite student meeting place.

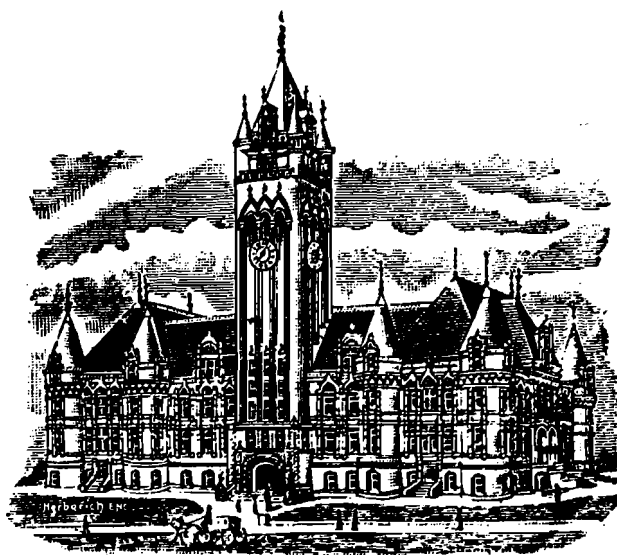
Jefferson Enrollment 900

Spokane's post-war baby boom and increasing job opportunities created the need for the annex which added 12 additional classrooms in 1955 and 1956 and brought enrollment to a high of 734 students. This record enrollment was broken in 1974-1975 when Jefferson became the largest

elementary school in Washington with a total enrollment of over 900 students.

The expansion of Mullan Road School reduced Jefferson's population. The extra classrooms were converted for use as a district regional guidance center in 1981.

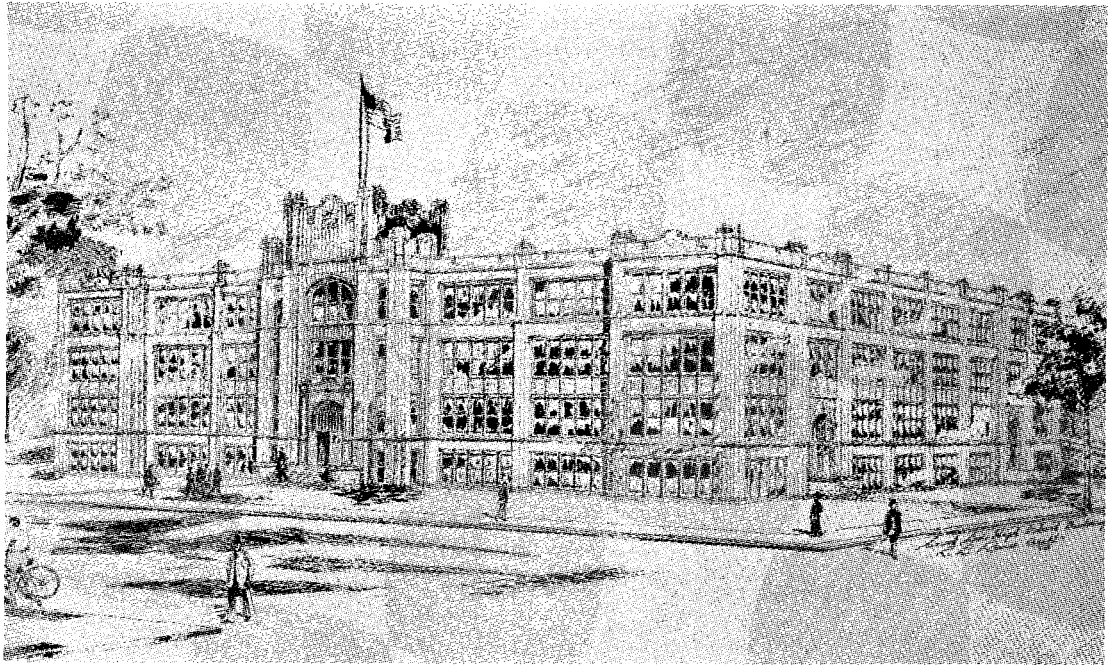
Today, Jefferson School serves a population of over 500 students and houses the district's Montessori program and two Developmentally Impaired classrooms, as well as Grades K-6.



FROM
Z. STEWART,
Superintendent of Common Schools
FOR SPOKANE COUNTY.
SPOKANE, - WASHINGTON

LEWIS and CLARK HIGH SCHOOL

W. 521 Fourth Avenue
Spokane, WA 99204
Opened: 1883
Namesake:
Meriwether Lewis and
William Clark



Research Team:

Teachers Susie Gerard
Linda Takami
Kevin Stopher
Artist Chris Ressa

A rich history filled with strong traditions provides over a hundred years of memories and the foundation for a school which counts over 38,000 graduates.

A four-room school opened on the corner of Fourth and Stevens on October 22, 1883. This was the beginning of Lewis and Clark High School.

In 1891, the school was moved to the corner of Fifth and Washington to make way for the construction of a larger school. It was known as Spokane High School until 1908 when the name was changed to South Central.

1910 Fire

Students who lived on the south side of the Spokane River went to South Central while the northsiders went to North Central. On June 20, 1910, at 6:30 a.m., a fire broke out. By 10 a.m. everything except the gym in the basement was destroyed.

Student records, teacher contracts, and files of past graduates were saved by a quick-thinking superintendent who sent in a brigade of

janitors to rescue every file cabinet in the school. The cause of the fire is still unknown.

The school board then had a problem of what to do with the 2,300 students who were to attend South Central that fall. The final plan sent the South Central students to North Central. The seniors and juniors from both schools went to classes in the morning and the underclassmen went to school in the afternoon.

A feeling of joint school spirit was created by Henry Hart, principal of South Central, and R. T. Hargreaves, North Central principal. They had the school colors, the orange and black of Lewis and Clark and the red and black of North Central, flying side by side. The blue and white which flew above the two schools' colors, represented the unity of the two schools.

Backwards Cornerstones

The new Lewis and Clark would be built at the cost of \$250,000. E. E. Rand, the foremost architect of the time, incorporated the Tudor Gothic design with the marble halls. On April 8, 1911, the new

building officially opened. Theodore Roosevelt laid the cornerstone at the corner of Fourth and Howard. Though still intact, the cornerstone engraving cannot be read because President Roosevelt set it in place backwards.

Name and Mascot

The "new" name of Lewis and Clark came from Principal Hart who suggested the name to the school board. Because Hart was a graduate of Princeton, he favored the colors of orange and black and also adopted the name, Tigers.

The art collection which hangs in the halls was another idea of Hart's. He introduced the idea to faculty and students in the early days of the school. No limit was set on the number of paintings. To this day, the collection has continued to grow.

The Lewis and Clark fieldhouse was dedicated on April 14, 1965, and named after E. L. "Squinty" Hunter, the most successful high school basketball coach in the history of Washington State. The overpass known as the Abraham Lincoln Parker passover allows access from the

main building to the fieldhouse.

The closing of Howard Street in 1982 was the dream of Spokane Hutchison, Lewis and Clark English teacher and ASB advisor. "Mrs. Hutch," as she was fondly called, spent ten years in her quest to create a campus for Lewis and Clark students. After many years of repeated efforts on the part of Mrs. Hutch and various officers, the city council closed Howard Street to create the campus that exists today.

Love and Loyalty

Collier's Weekly Magazine said of Lewis and Clark,

"Breaking away from the old traditions that regard education as a treadmill . . . this western school has rooted itself in the love and loyalty of the students until it is the biggest and most interesting fact in their lives. Students seem to love their school, and the very building breathes ardor and happiness."

The present administration, with Michael Howson as principal, has continued the traditions and spirit for which Lewis and Clark is noted. Continuing such old traditions as Hello Week, May Week, and the Junior Con, Howson helped nurture the newer

traditions such as the Rubber Chicken Con and the Air Band Con.

Academically, Lewis and Clark has always been strong in National Merit Scholars scholarship recipients as well as in the areas of fine arts and music.

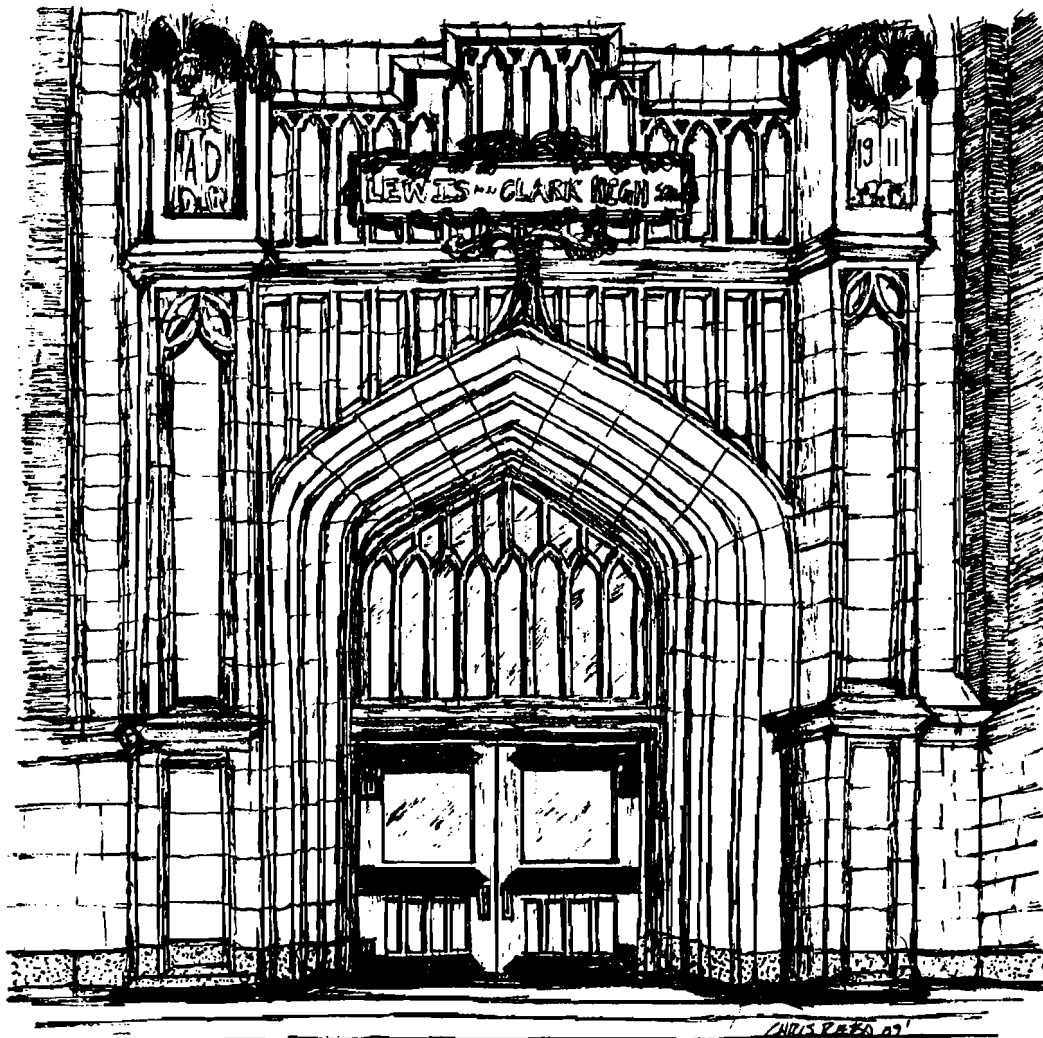
More recently Lewis and Clark has been noted for its computer writing lab and its computer programming classes. Foreign language, English, math, and economics classes utilize the lab for academic learning.

The inclusion of the Developmentally Impaired program to Lewis and Clark

has provided the school with a new population to learn from and to grow with. The diversity of students has always been a strong asset to the Lewis and Clark student body.

Outstanding Students

In a 1983 Journal article, C.W. Anderson, former principal, said, "Times have changed and people have changed, but Lewis and Clark continues to produce outstanding students in every area. The faculty remains strong and dedicated." This feeling still exists today.



Lewis and Clark art student Chris Ressa created this drawing of Spokane's oldest high school.

LIBBY MIDDLE SCHOOL

*E. 2900 First Avenue
Spokane, WA 99202
Opened: 1928
Namesake:
Isaac Chase Libby*



In April 1929 the boys' manual training class completed a small four-room bungalow at Fourth and Ralph. The Spokane Kiwanis Club furnished the materials for the house and the boys of the school did the actual construction work. The house was rented for \$15 to a family receiving county pension money. This was the first of 14 such homes to be built.

Research Team:

Teachers Carrie Druffel
Wendy Coghlan
Kathie Hayes

Libby Junior High opened its doors to 360 students on September 6, 1928. According to Leona Hann, 1928 Associated Student Body president, "On September 6, 1928, we all faced a new school without desks, without lockers, without a place to lay a sheet of paper." It wasn't until November 16, 1928, that the school's formal dedication took place. It was a time of prosperity and pride; Spokane School District had managed to build a modern school for \$180,000.

A Great Educator

The school was named after Isaac Chase Libby, a pioneer teacher at Lewis and Clark High School. In a newspaper article dated May 5, 1929, Leoti L. West says, "He was a great man in his chosen line of work, a fine teacher and the friend of his boys and girls." It was deemed very appropriate that H. C. Godfrey Frey be selected as the first principal of Libby Junior High School; "Having served for some years under Professor Libby, he can best

carry out the ideals of his former superior in the conduct of the school."

In April 1929 the boys' manual training class completed a small four-room bungalow at Fourth and Ralph. The Spokane Kiwanis Club furnished the materials for the house and the boys of the school did the actual construction work. The house was rented for \$15 to a family receiving county pension money. This was the first of 14 such homes to be built.

With the fall of the stock-market in October of 1929, so went the nation. But Libby students and parents worked together to provide continued support for their new school. A prime example was the completion and dedication in October 1930 of Libby's playfield.

"Model Husband Club"

During the first few years that Libby was open, many clubs of varying interests were organized. All the girls were organized into a girls' federation and the boys into a boys' union. Besides these two

clubs, there were 12 other clubs, four Camp Fire groups, one orchestra, and two glee clubs. One of the most unique groups was the "Model Husband Club" where 30 boys met once a week and "dived into the culinary arts." By 1934-1935 more automobiles were on Spokane roads and the Libby Motor Club sponsored by the AAA was organized; it was the first of its kind in the Northwest and today is deemed a forerunner of driver's education courses.

Among the graduates in January 1934 was Eleanor Barrow, later to become the wife of Spokane's late mayor, James Chase. She was the recipient of Libby's highest academic award, the Torch Award. Mrs. Chase still visits Libby on special occasions.

By January of 1941 Libby needed an in-school cafeteria to prepare hot lunches. A contract was awarded, and a second floor lunchroom was completed to accommodate 600 hungry students. In February 1960 the school board approved plans for an addition to the school. This

included a new cafeteria, an enlarged gym, and space for a new music department. In 1970 an additional wing was built to house the home economics classrooms.

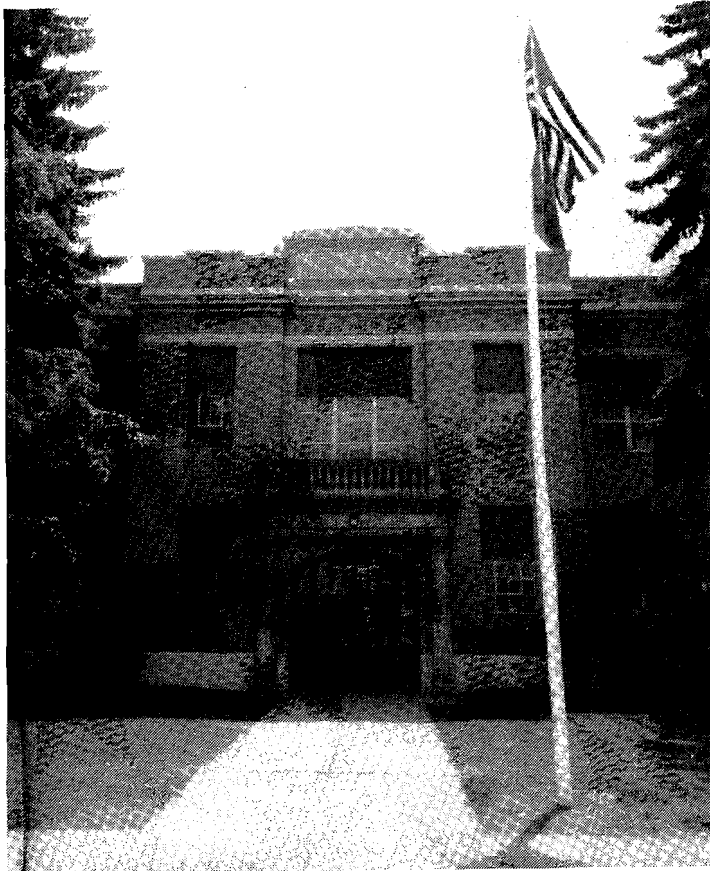
Since 1980 some changes in educational philosophy have occurred. The middle school is

experiencing a transition from childhood to adolescence. It is believed that the curriculum and learning experiences should be organized to help the youngster through this transition.

Libby became the first school to begin the advisory program, which is an extended homeroom providing a place where students can feel secure because their advisory teachers are concerned about them.

61 Years of Caring

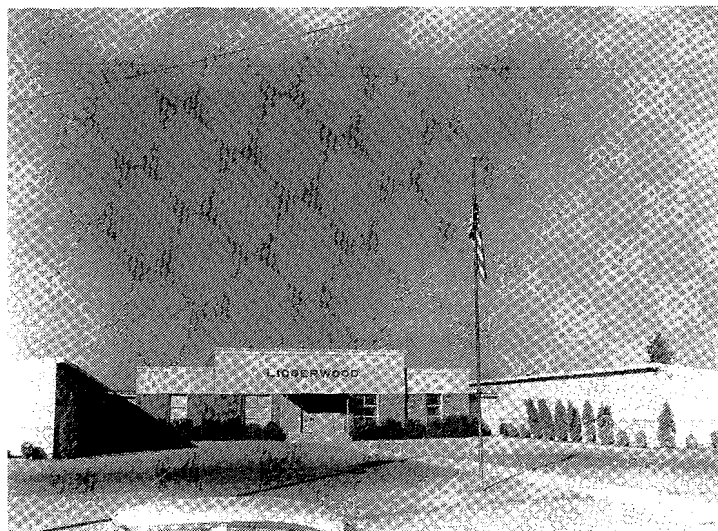
For 61 years this caring attitude has pervaded the classrooms and halls of this proud school. Libby Junior High has become Libby Middle School but we still stand for pride in learning and we place our children first.



Libby School in 1980s.

LIDGERWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*E. 325 Rowan Avenue
Spokane, WA 99207
Opened: 1953
Namesake: Location*



Formal dedication of the school, named Lidgerwood Primary, took place on November 19, 1953.

Research Team:

Dennis Ross
Glenda Johnson

Lidgerwood Elementary School sits on 3.1 acres which were obtained for a school site in 1953. Lidgerwood's boundaries include Nebraska on the north, Rowan on the south, Addison on the east, and Lidgerwood on the west.

Former Radio Station

The core structure for the school was the utilization of a brick building once occupied by one radio transmitter of station KGA, which was donated to the school district by the Lidgerwood Improvement Club.

The transmitter building served as a central service facility for two, three-classroom wings. This design also permitted construction of additional classrooms to be served by the central plant.

Formal dedication of the school, named Lidgerwood Primary, took place on November 19, 1953, with Mrs. Doris Sutherland, head teacher, as mistress of ceremonies. Among the guests were John A. Shaw, city superintendent of schools, and school board members Dr. James A. Patton and James A. Blodgett.

Lidgerwood's first enrollment totaled 155 students with

another 20 anticipated for the 1954-1955 school year. Five of the six classrooms of Lidgerwood Primary were filled by students from the Hamilton and Madison School attendance areas. This move relieved those schools by drawing off the population in Grades 1-3, and thus eliminated serious overcrowding. Although there is not an exact accurate record of staff for this first year, it is apparent that Lidgerwood was staffed with a professional, cohesive group of dedicated teachers. These educators, with only two months of operation from which to draw, were able to plan and carry out a formal dedication involving students for the 235 people in attendance.

The 1960s were growth years for Lidgerwood Primary. On October 4, 1960, Lidgerwood Primary became Lidgerwood Elementary School with a formal dedication program of a new classroom addition with Mr. Donald E. McDavis, school principal, presiding. Guests included Mr. William C. Sorenson, superintendent of schools; Mr. Warren E. Morgan, assistant superintendent; Mr. Glen Minard,

assistant superintendent; and Mr. John K. Stallcop, secretary to the board. Lidgerwood now housed Grades 1-8.

The staff of Lidgerwood Elementary School included Grade 1: Mrs. Potts, Mrs. Anderson, and Mrs. Kriger; Grade 2: Mrs. Lathen, Mrs. Palmer, and Mrs. Miller; Grade 3: Mrs. Oakes and Mrs. Barbour; Grade 4: Mrs. Akins and Mrs. Loiselle; Grade 5: Mrs. Gruenhagen; Grade 5/6: Mrs. Parton; Grade 6: Mrs. Wellweber and Mr. Abernathy; Grade 7: Mr. Bieker and Mrs. Lofdall; Grade 8: Mrs. Baldasty, Mrs. Hurtz, and Mr. Ford.

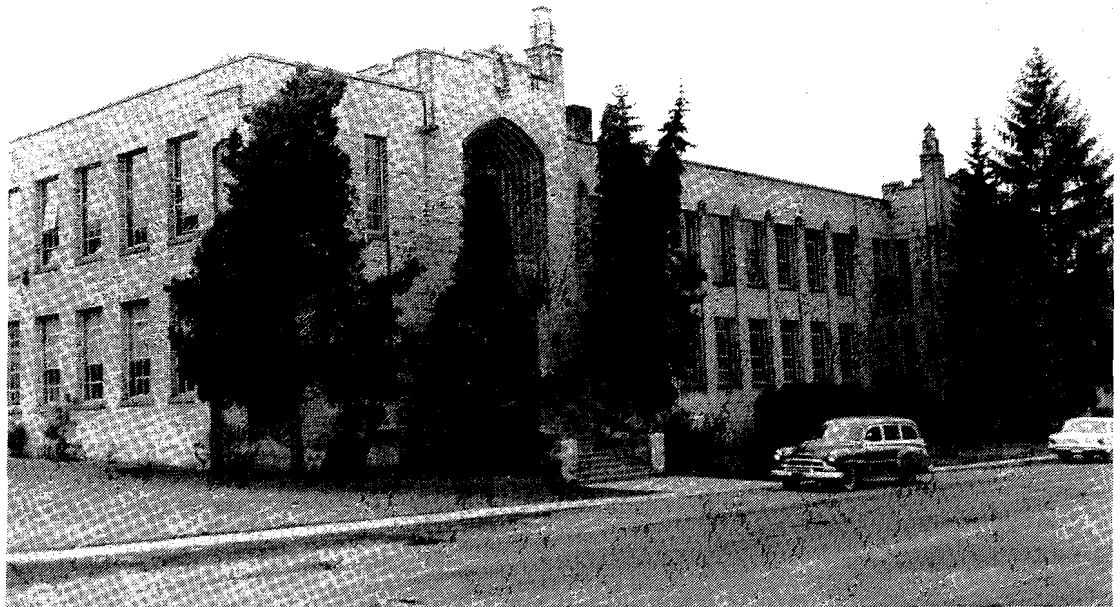
Urban Scene

It was during the 1960s, too, that the Lidgerwood School area became a center of transition and renewal. Gone were the vacant lots, pine trees, and dusty roads. The Lidgerwood area had become part of the urban scene.

Today, Lidgerwood serves children in kindergarten through sixth grade. It is a computer-age school adapting to the needs of the 1990s and proud to be a partner in preparing children for the future.

LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

W. 25 Fifth Avenue
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1888
Closed: 1967
Namesake:
Abraham Lincoln



In 1927, a year after the spectacular fire, announcement was made of a new Lincoln School to be erected approximately three blocks west of the fire-damaged building.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

Named for United States President Abraham Lincoln, the Lincoln School evolved from the earlier Cowley Addition School. The four-room Cowley School, named after the Spokane subdivision of the same name, was built in 1888. During the 1888-1889 school year, L. North was head teacher assisted by teachers Cora Chadborne, Belle L. Turner, and Miss Lindley. The school was valued at \$20,000 in 1890.

Lincoln School of 1890

In letters sent to her friend Jennie Boughton, long-time principal of the school, Mary A. Monroe, described the school as she remembered it in the 1890s. Monroe began her teaching career in 1889 in a "school room" in the basement of the Unitarian Church at Sprague and Jefferson. In her letters to Boughton, she described the Lincoln School as "a quite pretentious brick-faced four-roomed school on Hilliard (now Cowley Street) which was the beginning of the Lincoln School."

The school apparently attracted a rather cosmopolitan

group of students; Monroe told of teaching children from "the four corners of the earth and every state in the Union." She also reported that each "Friday afternoon in the basement of the Unitarian Church all books were stored, as a dance was held there Friday evenings." Monroe's letters further revealed her attendance in the 1890s at "a state educational meeting at Bellingham . . . a small but earnest gathering of the teachers of the new state of Washington."

Chicago World's Fair

Monroe's missives also described the school board's decision to exhibit Lincoln students' art work in the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. Friends of Monroe's from the east who visited the fair wrote to Monroe that Spokane Schools had the "best educational exhibit shown," and that strangers to Spokane were attracted to the city because of the fine exhibit.

Rubber Boots

In her letters, Monroe described certain conditions at Lincoln School during the early 1890s. She revealed that

the school "had a pump in the yard as there was no city water on that street." The challenge of getting to school on Spokane's early streets was also discussed: "Not many schools were on graded streets," wrote Monroe, "so teachers and children waded through snow, mud, and water in rubber boots."

During the 1900-1901 school year, 12 grade school teachers and two kindergarten teachers staffed the Lincoln School. From 1901 to 1903 several additions were constructed at the school. In 1903 a serious fire in the new additions left staff members scrambling to find empty halls, churches, or vacant store rooms to be used for classroom space until the damage could be repaired. Reportedly, the fire was caused by a careless smoker who dropped a lighted cigarette in some papers.

Lincoln Consumed by Fire

In 1926 an even more devastating fire consumed the school. The blaze was described in the September 1, 1926, edition of the *Spokesman Review*:

"Fire of unknown origin which is said to have started near the furnace room of the Lincoln School, Fifth and Cowley, at 8:30 last night completely destroyed the three-story brick structure which was valued at approximately \$150,000. The building was completely on fire within 20 minutes. Thirteen fire trucks from the downtown area were required and 65 firemen fought for three hours. The fire was complicated by the sparks shooting as far as two blocks away. The police were required to keep the crowd of thousands under control and out of the way of firemen."

In 1927 (a year after the spectacular fire), an announcement of a new Lincoln School to be erected approximately three blocks west of the fire-damaged building was made. The old Lincoln School was to be salvaged for use as a grounds department, shop, storage, and warehouse. In the aftermath of the fire, the district assessed declining

enrollment rates of the Lincoln and Hawthorne schools and suggested combining the two.

After Fire

In 1930 the new Lincoln School opened at West 25 Fifth. In the years following World War II, enrollment at Lincoln dropped steadily. Enrollment stood at 401 students in 1946, but had declined to 134 by 1964. An article which appeared on August 8, 1962, in the *Spokane Chronicle* noted that the aging Lincoln School (facing Spokane Street) was the oldest Spokane school used by District No. 81, although classes were no longer held there. At that time the building was still being used to house the district's maintenance shop, although it was too small for district needs.

Parents Fight Closure

In 1965 Lincoln students received a letter from President Lyndon B. Johnson in reply to their greeting wishing him a speedy recovery from surgery. In 1966 a move was

under way to transfer Lincoln students to the Edison School, an action based on the estimate that Lincoln was then operating at half-efficiency and served mainly to relieve overcrowding at Lewis and Clark. Attorney Carl Maxey, speaking on behalf of concerned parents, objected to the move. The group voted unanimously not to have their children transferred to Edison. The school board subsequently postponed a decision on the matter.

"Mr. Abraham, Lincoln"

In 1967 the *Spokesman-Review* featured the Lincoln School in a photo article describing the school's celebration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. It happened that the principal of the school at that time was Paul O. Abraham, who on occasion reportedly answered the phone, "Mr. Abraham, Lincoln."

Lincoln a Warehouse

In 1967 the Lincoln School closed as an elementary school, after which it

functioned as a District No. 81 warehouse. Following the February 11, 1979, fire at the district's administration building, the Lincoln School served as headquarters for the Instructional Media Center and for the Professional Library. In 1982 the Lincoln School was purchased by Hieber Properties. The old Lincoln School on Spokane Street was sold to St. Luke's Hospital.

Principals:

Lucia F. Gilbert, 1889-1890
 Kate B. Simpson, 1890-1891
 E. S. Hawley, 1891-1893
 Mary A. Monroe, 1893-1928
 Florence Bradley, 1928-1938
 Eleanor Worchester, 1938-1942
 Nell O. Donovan, 1942-1943
 Helen C. O'Neil, 1943-1946
 Carrie R. Welden, 1946-1949
 Mabel Jackson, 1949-1951
 Everett L. McNew, 1951-1958
 Ray S. Hoag, 1958-1960
 R. Dean Gaudette, 1960-1965
 Paul O. Abraham, 1965-1967



Ed Johnson's
 wife
 Mother of Nakaguchi
 Mitsuo's
 sister

Shirley Anderson
 Brad Anderson's
 Uncle

Mitsuo
 Wilson
 2d Johnson's
 Brother-in-law

Lincoln School class photo, taken in the late 1930s.

LINCOLN HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

E. 3322 - 22d Avenue
Spokane, WA 99223
Opened: 1953
Namesake:
Area of location



1st GRADE LINCOLN HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 1953-1954
These happy first graders started their school year in a brand new building.

Research Team:

Teacher Molly Saty
Student Sherry Kimball
Resource Mary Jane Davis
People Carol Ellis

Lincoln Heights Elementary School opened for the 1953-1954 school term. Built with 1952 bond funds, its cost of \$87,000 included \$28,500 for the 3.58-acre site. Although the one-story, wooden-framed, portable building had four spacious rooms, only two held classes. Mrs. Lillian Whitehouse was head teacher and taught first grade. Mrs. Eunice Genglebach taught second grade.

Large Classes

The classes were large by today's standards and remained so during the fifties and sixties. It was not unusual to have 35 or 40 students per class.

Douglas Crabtree, who still lives nearby, was in the initial first grade class. His mother, Mrs. Frances Crabtree, was the chairperson when the PTA was begun and later was PTA president. His wife Maggie was PTG president last year and is the present co-president.

In 1955 four new portable rooms were added at a cost of \$40,328. That same year Mrs. Mary Jane Davis, who still lives near the school, came to teach third grade. She

remained at Lincoln Heights until 1967-1968 and taught several grade levels.

Mrs. Lillian Dickson was the first principal in 1955 having first been a head teacher. Mrs. Davis remembers her as a lovely person — very fair — and the school ran smoothly.

Reminiscing, Mrs. Davis says, "There was always a nice group of children and parents at Lincoln Heights. Parents had high expectations and the children were high achievers. The PTA was very active and held carnivals, spaghetti feeds, and other fund raisers to meet the needs of the expanding student body."

Supportive Parents

"Today, Lincoln Heights remains a small school and serves children from a wide range of economic backgrounds. But we still find parents very supportive," states present Principal Don Sesso.

By fall 1957, the new brick veneered wing opened with seven classrooms and a library. In 1958 the gym and modern kitchen were finished. There was a boundary change bringing in some students who had previously attended

Franklin and Adams Schools. Lincoln Heights then had 1.5 to 2 classes at each grade level and needed the new rooms.

Grade 8 Graduation

The first eighth graders graduated from Lincoln Heights in 1961. Spokane teacher Carol Ellis says, "The Lincoln Heights class of 1961 was definitely a peak in the post-war baby boom. We were the first class to go through all eight years at Lincoln Heights and the last class to go through all four years at Lewis and Clark High School with no portion of the class going to Ferris."

In 1962 eighth graders were sent to Ferris, the new four-year high school. They went on to become part of the first graduating class at Ferris in 1966. In 1972 seventh and eighth graders were sent to Libby Junior High, leaving Lincoln Heights a six-year grade school. More students were added in 1972 when Alcott closed, and Glenrose children have been bused in since 1980. Present school population runs around 320 students.

Built at a total cost of \$339,350, the school building

which has been carefully maintained, remains much the same. In 1982 the heating system was converted from oil to gas. A new granite sign was recently provided by the PTG.

School Is "Best"

"I think Lincoln Heights Elementary School is one of the best schools there is. It feels like home and the staff is great," says fifth grader Sherry Kimball. "When my mother went here, some things were different. The playfield was

dirt, not grass, and the teachers had lunch duty."

Many things happen at Lincoln Heights. A hot lunch program is provided. Kindergarten started in 1974. A before- and after-school child-care program was implemented in 1985. There are continuous after-school activities. The PTG and student council provide assemblies and cultural programs.

In addition to dedicated classroom teachers, there is now a large support staff

including clerks, paraprofessionals, and volunteers. There are specialists in P.E., music, art, and library. Special-needs programs are provided by certificated staff and paraprofessionals. There is a Learning Support Center, Learning Assistance Program, and Tessera for the gifted.

Occupational, physical, and speech therapy are provided. A counselor and nurse are available along with other district resource people. The curriculum is constantly

being updated, and the modern materials and equipment are provided in part by a continually generous PTG.

Since their small beginning, they have had a standing partnership with the parents in the community. Lincoln Heights staff and parents will continue to educate their children for the complexities of the future.



Built at a total cost of \$339,350, the school building which has been carefully maintained remains much the same.

LINWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

W. 906 Weile Avenue
Spokane, WA 99208
Opened: 1957
Namesake:
Community of which it is a
focal point



Over 100 years ago, Indians looked down from on top of Five Mile Bluff, north of Spokane, to the site purchased for the construction of Linwood.

Research Team:

Teacher Norma Landkammer
Volunteers Tami Baker
Diane Larson
Resource People Wayne Crouch
Myrna Crouch
Dorothy O'Donnell
Hollyce Swan
Students Eli Burrow
Deanna Graesser
Lynsie Miller
Shemaine Putnam
Diana Ulijohn

Over 100 years ago, Indians looked down from on top of Five Mile Bluff, north of Spokane, to a clearing below. Years later, Spokane School District No. 81 purchased the site where Monroe and Wall Streets meet. In the spring of 1957, they began to build a school in the midst of the new Linwood housing project. The school district contemplated this area would soon be a part of the city of Spokane. Ironically, the Linwood community was never annexed to the city.

School's Construction

All summer long the construction crews worked hard to complete the building. Dorothy O'Donnell, the appointed principal, checked each day and was positive there was no possible way the school would be ready on September 6. The first day came and the school was not ready, but the children came in droves — eager to learn despite the fact many supplies, including chairs, had not been delivered. There were no sidewalks or lawns. Instead of a nice blacktop for a playground, there was just a

huge sand pile. All of that made no difference to the 287 excited children. The nine classrooms were very crowded, but Linwood was still one of the smallest schools in the district. Those very first teachers were: Dorothy Craig and Marlyss Roberts, Grade 1; Edith Thomason, Grade 2; Marlene Yaeger, Grade 2-3; Mildred Iyall, Grade 3; Mildred Becker, Grade 4; Ethel Akan and Hollyce Swan, Grade 5; and Bettina Taft, Grade 6. With no more classroom space and an increase in enrollment each year of from 50 to 150 students, portable classrooms had to be added. The first portables received the titles of A and B. Soon came C and D. Then came a need for E, F, G, H, and even I.

Largest in District

In 1960 the school was enlarged. A gym, library, multi-purpose room, and a new wing of nine more classrooms were added. Even this didn't take care of the rapidly increasing enrollment. Within seven years, Linwood had mushroomed to become the largest elementary school in the dis-

trict with 802 students. Now what could be done to alleviate this overcrowding? A boundary change seemed to be the answer.

Back in 1956, a man named Wayne Crouch attended a Linwood neighborhood meeting and was elected president of the newly formed Linwood Community Association. As president of the community association, he later attended a meeting of Linwood school parents and was promptly elected the first president of the new Linwood PTA.

Almost every parent attended the monthly PTA meeting where there was standing room only. That early PTA was responsible for many, many library books, playground equipment, etc.

Handicapped Students

By the early 70s the area had been built to capacity. Families remained in the area and their children went on to junior high and high school. Linwood's enrollment leveled off and started declining. Now vacant classrooms were available. How could they be utilized? The physically handicapped and hearing impaired

children were needing rooms, and Linwood School was ideally laid out. Today, three rooms of hearing impaired and one room of developmentally handicapped children are an integral part of Linwood.

Many fine people have contributed their best efforts to Linwood's well being. The community and the staff will never forget the first principal, Dorothy O'Donnell. Without her direction and organization Linwood would not have sur-

vived those first years of construction and growth. Austin Henry took over in 1965 with his loving, grandfatherly touch. When he retired, Frank Johnson kept things in good order at Linwood. Ray Clift was instrumental in full use of the classrooms when he encouraged the special classes to make their home at Linwood. Mary-Dean Wooley became the second woman principal in 1980. She guided Linwood into computer technology, an

expanded core of volunteers, student government, and positive image building.

Students Number One

Jim Rogers became Linwood's sixth and current principal in the spring of 1988. During his short stay to date, Jim has worked to focus on student self-esteem and responsibility. Recognizing students as the number one priority of the school and as future leaders of our community and

country, a real effort is intended to develop creative, independent, thinking young citizens who are prepared for their future.

Despite all the changes, the building has retained its "new" appearance thanks to the loving care it has received from the students, teachers, custodians, and parents. They are all proud to be part of Linwood School and its traditions.



9 - 3 : 32
Miss Baker
My daughter Josephine
came home today crying because
she was marked down 5-
F in history. The pencil
she failed on is torn out
of the book (that was issue
to her). Also the girl is a good
student and was on the
honor roll steady at St Helen's
last term of school. I am a
taxpayer and would
appreciate your trying
to get Josephine a book
that has her lessons in it.
Respectfully
a parent

LOGAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*E. 915 Montgomery Avenue
Spokane, WA 99207
Opened: 1889
Namesake:
General John L. Logan*



The people of Spokane were to be congratulated on such a beautiful building. The school ranked as one of the largest buildings in Spokane with one and one-half blocks for the school and playfield.

Research Team:

Teachers Emily Caruthers
Angie Weverstad
Volunteers Nancy Ferrette
Keith Weverstad
Resource People Evelyn Conrath
June Kruse
Vivienne
Ludwigson

The first annual school report, which was given November 1875, shows that there were 11 children in the district between the ages of 4 and 21, with only an average daily attendance of 4. The teachers received \$67 for a three-month term.

Chief Joseph's War

No school was held in the district between 1875 and 1876 because of the Nez Perce Indian uprising which was known as Chief Joseph's war.

Logan School began in 1889 with a principal, Eleanor B. Day, and two teachers. The following year, 1890, Gene-vieve Bancroft and Carrie Hull served together in the position of principal. Perhaps their exact year of service was less significant than their contribution to the education of the children in the community.

In 1892 as the community grew, a more permanent brick structure was built. Two more rooms were added to accommodate the increased enrollment in 1896. This was after Mattie E. Libby took over the leadership as principal in 1895.

J. W. Shepherd became principal for three years in 1897, and F. J. Hollingworth followed him for two years in 1900. Letha Putnam was the Logan principal for seven years — from 1902 to 1909. During her tenure, six more rooms were added to Logan School in 1904 and four more rooms in 1908 to accommodate the considerable growth in the student population.

Students Save

In the following years, J. A. Burke was principal from 1909 to 1915; M. O. Roark, 1915 to 1921; Clara Mader, 1921 to 1924; and O. E. Heaton, 1924 to 1940. In November 1916 a savings system was started in the public system by R. L. Rutter, president of Spokane and Eastern Trust. Records indicate the Logan students did very well. Also during this time period, Leoti L. West wrote an article for *The Spokesman-Review* dated May 12, 1929, on Logan School. She stated that decades before she had watched Generals William T. Sherman and John L. Logan, for whom the school was

named, review troops in San Francisco. General Logan was credited for naming May 30, 1868, as the first Memorial Day.

It was during O. E. Heaton's principalship that the school building suffered severe damage from fire in the spring of 1937. However, rebuilding followed immediately and the school was reopened for attendance after the Christmas holidays in 1937. When rebuilt, the new school consisted of 19 rooms and an auditorium. The community children attended Webster School during the rebuilding.

Furniture Builder

The people of Spokane were to be congratulated on such a beautiful building. The school ranked as one of the largest buildings in Spokane with one and one-half blocks for the school and playfield. The playground was used extensively and was a showcase for the city. Principal Heaton made a large number of tables, shelves, and filing cabinets on his own time with materials supplied by the school. He

also secured many books for the library and pictures for the school walls.

An operetta was performed by 50 to 60 students from the upper grades. They made their own costumes. The school also boasted a harmonica band and a good orchestra.

Girls Only

When the girls at Logan reached the seventh grade they entered a one-year course of food study — meeting once a week in the home economics room. They had already completed a two-year course

in sewing and the study of clothing. Each girl was tested on her ability in garment construction. They also studied how to budget for support of a family during a certain period of time.

The Logan primary teachers' philosophy was:

"We believe education is not filling a basket full of facts, but lighting a torch — not only preparing for the future but for living today as we hope we will live tomorrow!"

Marie Fitzgerald was a well-known principal during

the 1940s. The enrollment during that time was about the same as it is now, 403 students.

Austin Henry was Logan principal in the 1950s. In 1953 the multipurpose room was added.

Lunch Tickets Evolve

Ona Fae Cheney succeeded Mr. Henry in 1959. During her tenure, the SEA was organized along with the secretaries of the district. Hot lunch records used to be long, complicated forms that required considerable figuring. Principals and secretaries

formed a committee to find out what other cities were doing in this regard. Logan's secretary, Vivienne Ludwigson, was selected to write letters. As a result of responses, the ticket system which we are now familiar with evolved.

John Lancaster followed Miss Cheney as principal in 1966. He was followed by Philip Bennett, 1969-1972; Warren Cook, 1972-1977; Vern Hogberg, 1977-1982; and Celia Dodd, 1982-1989.



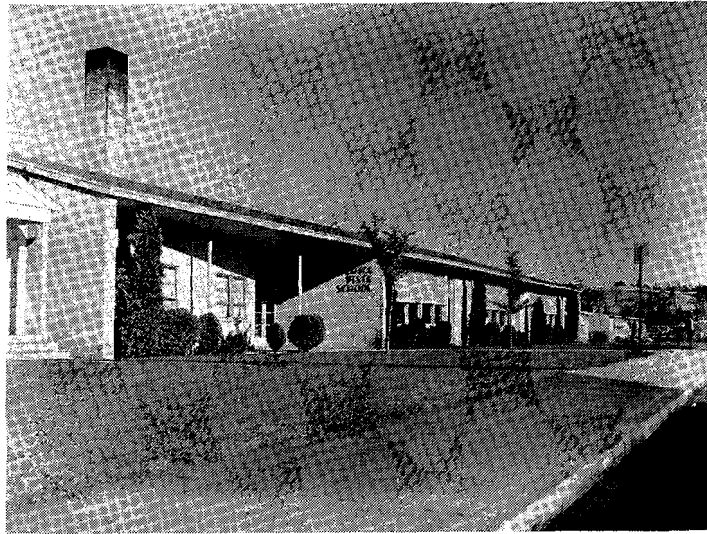
This is the first graduating class of Spokane High School, later called South Central. This class graduated on June 26, 1891, from the school that later became the site of Lewis and Clark High School.

Left to right, front row: Clayton C. Bump, Belle McCallum, Kate B. Reed (assistant principal), Nellie Cook, Lymna C. Reed.

Second row: William A. Gilbert, J. B. Walker (principal), David Bemiss (superintendent of schools), Elbert V. Bemiss, Milton F. Webster

LOMA VISTA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*N. 5727 Nettleton Street
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1950
Closed: 1982
Namesake:
Area of location*



The Loma Vista School opened in 1950 with 250 students in attendance.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

Located in northwestern Spokane, the original Loma Vista School, as well as the first addition to the facility, was assembled from remodeled government buildings in 1949. That same year Western Builders donated four portable units also to be used at the school.

The Loma Vista School opened in 1950 with 250 students in attendance. The next five years saw a steady increase in student population, a fact which was reflected in nearly continuous building projects during that period.

Growth and Decline

From 1951 to 1952 three more rooms and a multipurpose room were added to the school at a cost of \$211,860. Enrollment for the 1952 school year stood at 521 students. Later in 1952 a four-room frame addition was constructed at the school for an additional cost of \$57,700. Another four-room frame addition, which cost \$53,333, was set into place the following year. Again the next year (1954), yet one more four-room, frame addition was

constructed at a cost of \$55,142. In 1955 a final four-room addition costing \$37,041 was placed at the school. At that time, the student population had climbed to 726 students. The entire Loma Vista School complex occupied 3.92 acres of land. Enrollment peaked in 1959 with 791 students, but declined rapidly after that.

Declining Enrollment

By 1964 only 444 students attended the Loma Vista School. The school closed in 1982 due to declining enrollment, inaccessibility for handicapped, and instructional program problems. The Loma Vista building and site were leased to the city.

Principals:

Leta Mae Nicoles, 1950-1958
Phillip R. Bennett, 1958-1966
Lillian M. Dickson, 1966-1973
Delbert V. Steele, 1973-1979
Nora M. Swanson, 1979-1981
Celia Dodd, 1981-1982

LONGFELLOW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*E. 800 Providence Avenue
Spokane, WA 99207
Opened: 1893
Namesake:
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow*



1889

Research Team:

Joy Chastek
Betty Parks
Gladys Wold
(87-year-old former student)

Longfellow's school bell beckoned Gladys Wold to a "New 1906 Longfellow"—a four-room, two-story brick addition at a cost of \$5,255. Upper rooms were later finished costing \$652. It was originally built in 1893 on Rochelle Street with Florence Langty in charge.

As the population grew in the Lidgerwood Park area, Longfellow underwent a series of building additions. An 1892 specially appointed committee laid the groundwork for a new school in northeast Spokane. By October 1892 they had contracted a site, an architect (Charles F. Helme), and a name (Longfellow — named after the prominent nineteenth century poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow).

Swinging her scanty lunch in a lidded lard basket (food was scarce — there were no gardens; daily diets consisted of spuds, carrots, cabbage, milk, nickel-a-loaf bread and butter; meat was a luxury), Gladys skipped along dusty streets through open fields in mid-high hook-laced leather shoes. Her long plain dress had her hankie pinned securely in place. Bouncy ribbon-tied braids played with the breeze as she tried not to get muddy from the occasional horse-drawn water wagons.

Girls of similar attire and boys wearing short pants, knee-high socks, leather shoes, and medium-length hair with ears exposed greeted each other gaily at school.

1989

Turn of the Century

Longfellow K-6 students trudge paved sidewalks and cross sixth-grade-patrolled crosswalks amid the bustling vehicle arrivals of students. An 8:55 bell brings teachers out to greet some 560 students fashionably dressed in faded jeans and brightly designed tops or sweaters. Unisex clothing is the key word for today's apparel.

The 21-classroom school day is filled with fast-paced lessons on computers, individualized reading and math classes for students in need, accelerated sessions for the gifted and specialty classes in art, music, P.E., and library. Recess provides opportunity for challenging games of four-square, tetherball, or imaginative play on the creative log playground with boys and girls playing together.

Before and after school you will find youngsters fulfilling their food fantasies at the local 7-11 convenience store on the corner of Nevada and Empire. Children eagerly purchase Cokes, slurpies, gum, potato chips, candy bars, and Twinkies. Some wait for a turn on the video machine — 25 cents a game.

Sixty-one percent of 1989 students qualify for free or reduced lunch. Hot lunches are varied and USDA approved. The staff enthusiastically enjoys a weekly salad prepared by the kitchen staff.

Students were careful to obey their teachers — for naughty children sat under the teacher's desk or were sent to the cloak closet. Woe to the children who could not read or do their math lessons for they would stay after school until their assignments were complete.

Favorite recess games were "drop the hanky" for the girls and "marbles" for the boys.

Gladys was lucky — her papa owned the neighborhood grocery store across the street from the school. After school, she would run over to grab a handful of a child's delight — penny candies! Yummy chocolate gum-drops! Almond Hershey bars! And black licorice!

This was the year of jubilee — for electricity became a fixture of the building. A single light bulb in the middle of the ceiling manually turned on and off was a celebration indeed!

May 1908 saw another two-story addition — four rooms and a playroom. As the years went by, the northeast section of Spokane attracted so many families Longfellow underwent numerous additions to the west of the building. The year 1964 brought 694 students to the K-8 setting. The opening in 1970 of Garry Junior High (Grades 7-8) eased the enrollment down from a high 694 to a low 476. However, the closing of nearby Hamilton Elementary School brought numbers back up to 582.

The "1980 New LONGFELLOW" was constructed in 1980 at a cost of \$3.5 million. It was one of 13 elementary school buildings being built using one architectural plan. Additional land was acquired and Kiernan Street was closed. Longfellow expanded from a beginning of 1.5 acres to 4.78 acres.

Principal Lloyd Breeden and his staff moved into the new building in the fall of 1980. Dedication of the new building ideally suited for 555 students was January 1981.

Again student numbers soared and soon 30-40 students were bused to other neighboring schools. In 1985 the west boundary along Division Street was adjusted. Some students living east were bused across Division to Willard Elementary. Longfellow's enrollment dropped 100 or more students and has remained at the 525-560 mark since.

Each Monday morning the staff is greeted with weekly announcements, schedules, and staff assignments in Henry W's Bulletin. The 1981 to 1989 principal's (Dick Stannard) personal touch of humor is evident in quips, quotes, and or stimulating cartoons — *The Far Side* is a favorite. Stannard's personal touch is also evident as he reviews each and every student's report card — writing personal notes of praise to many of the students.

As the "State and School District No. 81 Centennial Year" approached, a business partnership was formed with downtown Taco Time, North 218 Howard Street. A bulletin board of students' work is displayed in the fast food restaurant. Taco Time hosts various activities throughout the school year for students and parents.

Longfellow's goals are: To provide an environment in which each individual student is encouraged to achieve his or her potential; to provide an environment in which each student may develop self-esteem; to provide strong basic education; to teach students how to learn; and to produce responsible citizens of the community, state, nation, and world.



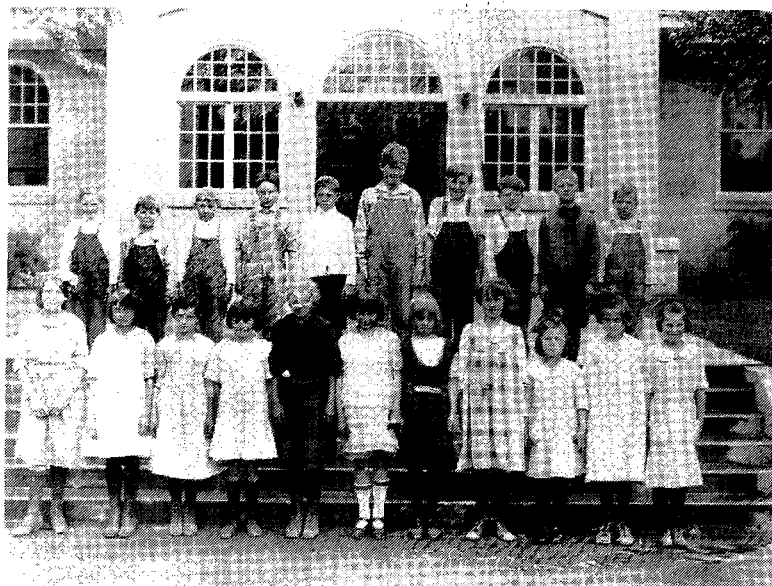
We have the latest patterns in REACH BASE BALL Goods. Every article is guaranteed and we guarantee the price. There will be an entire new line of Football and Gymnasium goods, Boxing Gloves and Striking Bags in this sale. The name is "REACH." Don't forget to call.

Jensen-King-Byrd Co.

320-324 Riverside Avenue

LOWELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

23d Ave. & Inland Empire
Way
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1899, 1943
Closed: 1933, 1954
Namesake:
James Russell Lowell



*Lowell Elementary students pose on the front steps of their school in 1923.
Photo courtesy of Eastern Washington State Historical Society.*

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

The site for the Lowell School was purchased in 1897. Named for American educator, philosopher, and poet, James Russell Lowell, the school was located just inside the southwest city limits in Grant's Acre Tract Addition of Spokane. Margaret McDouall taught at the school in 1899.

By the 1900-1901 school year, the staff at Lowell School had grown to include two grade school teachers and one kindergarten teacher. In 1909, 56 students attended the school. In 1919 a new four-room brick and concrete school was erected at 23d Avenue and Inland Empire Way at a cost of \$18,900.

The Lowell School was closed in 1933. At the close of that school year, three teachers taught only 71 students. Following closure of the school, the former Lowell students were sent to Irving. The building remained vacant until 1940.

"New Deal"

In 1940 the school was reopened. It was used to house National Youth Administration classes, one of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal

programs. The school was also used as a meeting place for children who were to be picked up for transport to Irving. In addition, between 1940 and 1941, the Technical and Vocational School occupied part of the building. After 1941, the school again stood vacant.

In 1943 the former Lowell School was reopened. Fifty-seven students attended the school that year. By 1945 enrollment had climbed to 124. In 1948 the address for the Lowell School was listed as South 2225 Elm Street and that of the Victory Heights School as 16th Avenue and Winona Boulevard. The schools operated as Lowell/Victory Heights under Principal Leona T. Voell until 1953-1954. In 1952, the Victory Heights address changed to 17th and Winona Boulevard.

Lowell Faces Closure

By 1954 enrollment at Lowell had dropped to 39 students, and no students were listed as attending the Victory Heights School that year. At the end of the 1954 school year, the Lowell School again stood vacant. The school was

rented by the Northwest Air College in 1955-1956.

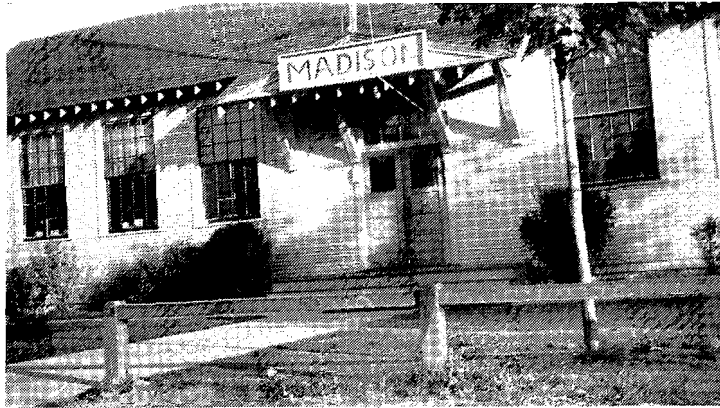
The Lowell School remained vacant from 1956-1958. On March 14, 1968, the building was sold to J. E. Rogers for \$3,000.

Principals:

Charles A. Perkins, 1901-1904
Mary H. Kenney, 1904-1907
W. A. Porter, 1907-1915
Helen C. O. Neil, 1915-1920
R. H. Knaack, February, 1920-January, 1921
Lila Smith, January, 1921-November, 1922
W. H. Seale, 1922-1924
Carrie R. Welden, 1924-1925
Bess R. Turner, 1927-1928
Leona T. Voell, 1932-1933
Vacant, 1933-1943
George L. Davis, 1943-1944
Jean Campbell, 1944-1945
Effie Spining, 1945-1947
Leta Nicoles, 1947-1948
Leta Nicoles, 1948-1949 (School then known as Lowell/Victory Heights)
Leona T. Voell, 1949-1954 (Lowell/Victory Heights)

MADISON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

W. 319 Nebraska Avenue
Spokane, WA 99205
Opened: 1910
Namesake:
James Madison



Students from the original Madison, located at Whitehouse and Dalke, carried their pencil boxes to the new Madison on November 10, 1949.

Research Team:

Deborah Lamanna
Joann Armstrong

Students from the original Madison, located at Whitehouse Street and Dalke Avenue, carried their pencil boxes to the new Madison on November 10, 1949. Two hundred students from kindergarten through fourth grade moved into the new school. One hundred seventeen Willard pupils from kindergarten to fifth grade moved on November 28, 1949. In addition, another 74 sixth and seventh graders moved from Willard to Madison before Christmas, giving Madison an enrollment of approximately 400. Eighth grade was added the following year.

The original building was constructed in 1910, this school was a one-classroom, frame building. It cost approximately \$2,750. A one-classroom frame addition was added in 1911, and a one-room frame portable was added in 1914. This school was vacant from 1934 to 1935. The original site was 23,040 square feet or .53 acres. It was deeded back to the original owners in 1957 after being donated to the district in 1908.

Renamed Madison

The Madison School was first called the Byrne's Addition School because it was on

land given by Dr. Patrick S. Byrne, a mayor of Spokane, who platted the addition. In October 1915 four schools were renamed. At this time, Byrne's Addition School became Madison.

Spokane's Pride

Adjacent to Franklin Park, one of the city's beauty spots, Madison was one of Spokane's pride and joys. Madison embodies structurally and aesthetically many features which modern educators believed essential in a school plant.

Madison School was studied by 150 of the state's architects, contractors, and superintendents in March of 1950 during a school plant workshop conducted by Pearl Wanamaker, state superintendent. The workshop gave builders and others interested in school construction an opportunity to study the latest trends in educational facilities.

Portables were used as enrollment climbed to 500 and more students. The Davis School for the hearing impaired was housed in portables off the east wing. This program was moved to Linwood and the portables removed in 1983.

Wonderful Events

Alice Chapman, retired teacher of 24 years at Madison, remembers "many wonderful and interesting events about Madison.

"I recall superb annual sixth grade productions of Charles Dickens' *A Christmas Carol* directed by Peter Budig with cooperating teachers Edith Lever, Elaine Vivian, and Marilyn Highberg . . . science fairs that filled the gym to overflowing, large carnivals, schoolwide economic projects, and fun things like the PTA men's ballet with Principal Edwin Crooks."

One project under Principal James Frye has an interesting future! When the landscaping tree is removed from the parking lot at the northeast side of the school, a time capsule will be uncovered which holds contributions from each class at the time the tree was planted.

Madison has held many special traditions for Spokane families and has always been a school with outstanding principals and teachers, and congenial cooperation among teachers and staff.

MANITO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*S. 3601 Division Street
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1952
Closed: 1961
Namesake:
Area of location*

Opened in 1952, 150 grade school children attended the Manito School that year. Enrollment peaked in 1955 with 220 students. By 1960 enrollment had dropped to 182.

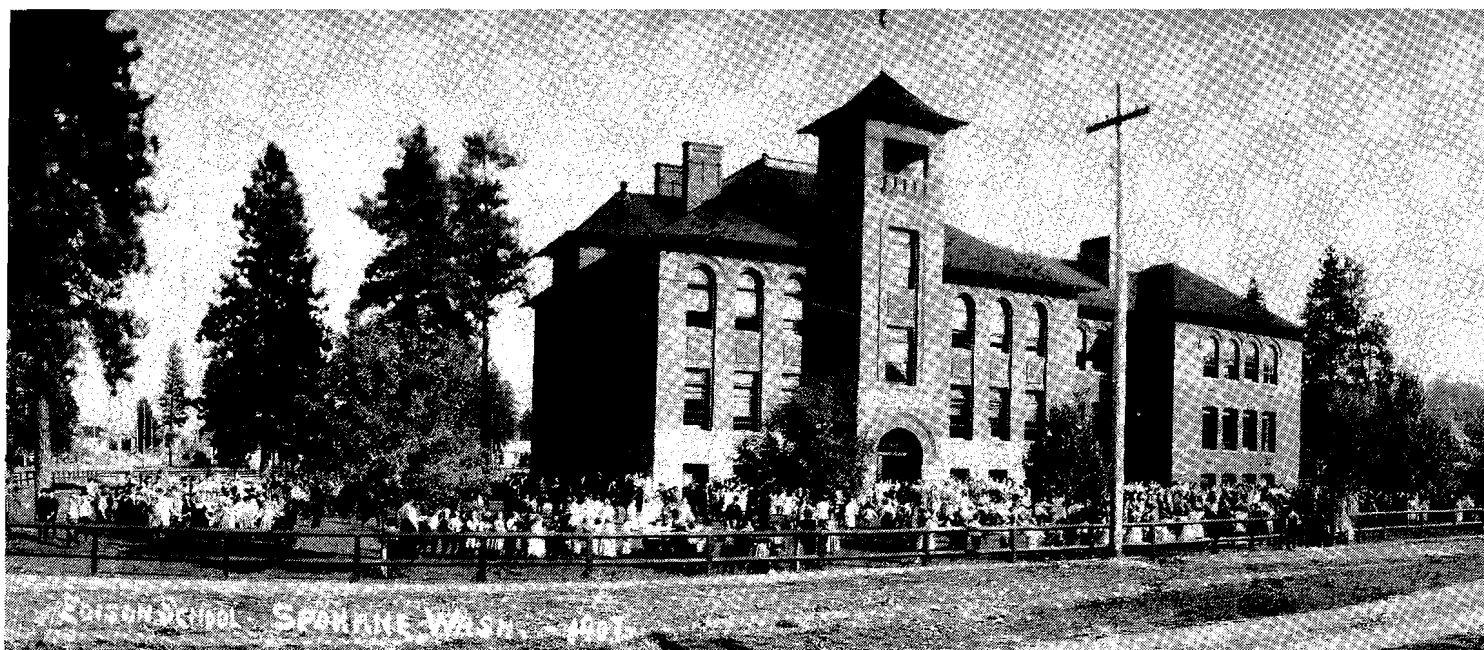
The Manito School was closed in 1961. The building was later moved to North 1617 Calispel, where it housed part of the Continuation High School.

Principals:

Elizabeth Gadau, 1952-1957
Rosen S. Evans, 1957-1961

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark



Edison School, 1907. Reproduced from a 1930s photo postcard.

MANN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*Sharp Ave. and Howard St.
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1913
Closed: 1943
Namesake:
Horace Mann*

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

Named for Horace Mann, the educator who played a vital role in establishing the elementary school system in the United States, the Spokane school was opened in 1913. Originally a brick apartment building, the structure was remodeled into a nine-room school. It replaced the Field School as a facility for special learning. The Health Department moved into the Mann School the year the building opened, and continued to maintain offices there until 1948.

Under the guidance of teacher Ruth Archibald, the first class for deaf students was held at the Mann School in 1915. That same year, following condemnation of the Field School, children with other kinds of learning problems also attended the Mann School.

The building was closed in 1943. Its closure reflected a change in philosophy in working with students with learning disabilities. By that time the trend was away from housing slow learners in separate schools and towards placing

them in special classrooms in mainstream schools. In 1956 the site of the Mann School was sold at public auction.

Principals:

Corinne Davis, 1915-1916
Bertha Storey, 1917-1918
Mary Lou Benson, 1919-1938
Alice L. Vernier, 1940-1942
Gladys Stoner, 1942-1943

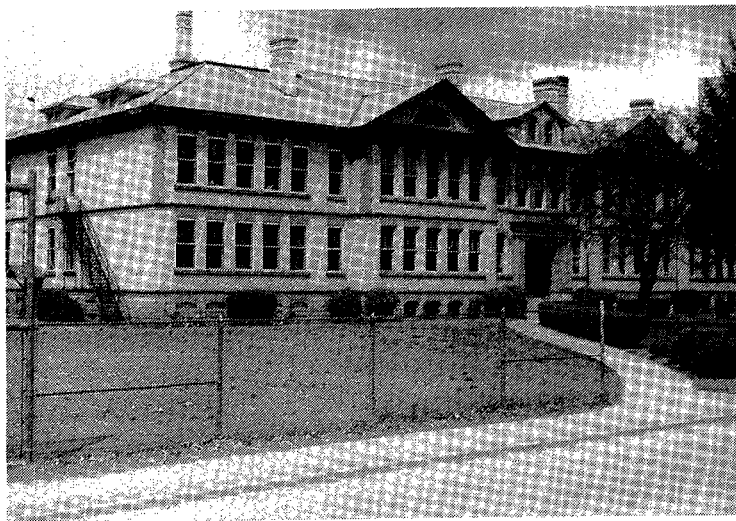
Handbook



1958-1959

McKINLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*N. 117 Napa Street
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1903
Closed: 1962
Namesake:
William McKinley*



Erected in 1902, the original eight-room McKinley School cost \$26,000 to construct.

In 1961 (one year before closure of the facility), 243 students attended classes.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

Erected in 1902, the original eight-room McKinley School cost \$26,000 to construct. Named for United States President William McKinley, the brick building opened for classes in 1903. That same year a nine-room brick addition was constructed at the school for \$32,000. By 1909, 585 students were enrolled at the school.

Prevocation

In 1917 McKinley initiated a prevocational junior high program for seventh, eighth, and ninth grade boys. As part of their vocational training, the boys built garages. In cooperation with the Kiwanis, the students eventually constructed a complete house. During the height of the prevocational program, the McKinley School housed seven different shops. While McKinley boys were engaged in vocational training, junior high girls in the area attended the Stevens School.

In 1928 Libby and Havermale schools were constructed. After those schools opened, McKinley's seventh, eighth, and ninth graders

attended the new schools. In the years that followed, McKinley served as an elementary school only, providing classes for students up to the sixth grade.

Enrollment Drops

Loss of McKinley's junior high caused enrollment at the school to drop. In 1961 (one year before closure of the facility), 243 students attended classes. In 1962 the district deemed McKinley a surplus building, and the school was subsequently purchased by Lester and Dale Ross for use as a storage facility for Spokane Transfer. The building was still being used in that capacity in 1970.

At that time the Ross brothers offered a proposal to former McKinley students. Noting that the old school was still in good condition, the Ross brothers offered to remodel the building for use as a community center or to house special classes. Because of the soundness of the structure, the Rosses anticipated that renovation costs could be kept to about \$35,000. They suggested naming the

remodeled school the "Emmett M. Ross Memorial Building" in memory of their father. The building, however, continues today as Spokane Transfer

Principals:

C. A. Perkins, 1903-1915
K. R. Edmunds, 1915-1917
M. H. Miller, 1918-1925
R. H. Knaack, 1925-1928
Carrie R. Welden, 1928-1940
Jo Mae Boyington, 1940-1942
Stevens Lewis, 1942-1944
C. W. Hardin, 1944-1946
Mabel Jackson, 1946-1949
Leta Nicoles, 1949-1950
Edith P. Thomason, 1950-1953
Margaret M. Tully, 1953-1958
Milo L. Gorton, 1958-1961
Ethel M. Moeller, 1961-1962

MORAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

65th Ave. and Hilby Road
Spokane, WA
Opened: Formerly part of
Moran School District
No. 37; annexed by District
No. 81 in 1957.
Closed: 1958
Namesake:
Joseph F. Moran



Students and teachers pose in front of Moran School in 1906.

Photo courtesy of Eastern Washington Historical Society.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

Named for pioneer farmer Joseph F. Moran, who in the early 1870s settled in the area that later bore his name, the Moran School was first listed in Polk's *Spokane Directory* in 1903. In 1957 the Moran

School was annexed to District No. 81. The school site originally occupied 1.63 acres of land. An adjoining 7.91-acre parcel was later acquired. The building was vacated following the 1957-1958 school year.

The building was being used in 1966 for storage purposes, but it was expected the property would be needed in the future. The site of the former Moran School was sold as surplus property in 1983.

The Senior B Banquet

to the

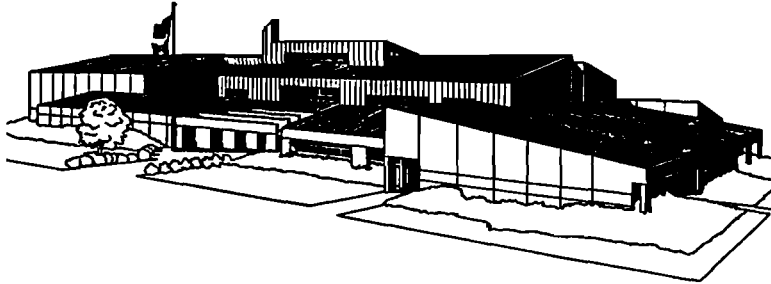
Senior A Class

Friday evening, January twenty-fourth
Nineteen hundred and eight
Winsor Cafe

Nine o'clock

MORAN PRAIRIE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

E. 4101 - 57th Avenue
Spokane, WA 99223
Proposed Opening: 1990
Namesake:
Joseph F. Moran



Architectural drawing of the new school to open in 1990.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

On May 24, 1989, a \$4,066,876 contract to construct the Moran Prairie School was approved. Robert B. Goebel of General Contractors, Inc., will construct the building on the

12.3-acre site. The new elementary school will contain 43,233 square feet of space. The school is named for pioneer farmer Joseph F. Moran. One of the earliest settlers in eastern Washington, in

the early 1870s Moran settled on the prairie that later bore his name. His home later became a supply station for travelers in the area.

JUNE CLASS

OF
1 9 0 4

GRADUATING EXERCISES OF THE
Spokane High School

AT THE
AUDITORIUM THEATRE
FRIDAY EVENING
JUNE THIRD, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK
M C M I V

MORGAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*Regal St. and Morgan Acres
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1925
Closed: 1926
Namesake:
Area of location*

The Morgan School
was annexed to Dis-
trict No. 81 in 1925.
The 1925-1926 school year w

held classes for District No. 81
students. In 1927 the Arlington

School. The vacated Morgan
School was later sold.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark



CLASS SONG

Four happy years are past and gone,
The time has come to part.
We leave our books and journey on
With glad and happy heart.

Chorus —

In mem'ry of our High School days
We raise our happy song;
For comrades dear in Learning's way
Will be remembered long.

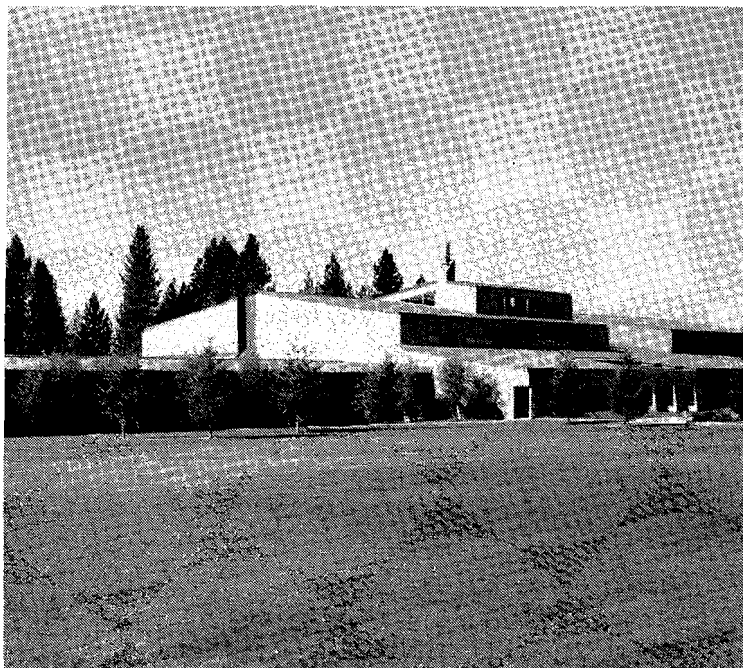
The Future lies all birght and clear,
We'll brave its untried way.
We'll follow Hope and scorn Despair;
With courage win the day.

Then, farewell: schoolmates, teachers dear,
To old times we'll be true;
With backward glances, ling'ring here,
Once more we say adieu.

— Mabel Metz.

MULLAN ROAD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*E. 2616 - 63d Avenue
Spokane, WA 99223
Opened: 1977
Namesake:
John Mullan*



Mullan Road Elementary School.

Research Team:

Jeff Hunter
Gary Zagelow
Richard Clauss

Mullan Road School opened its doors to primary children in the fall of 1977. The building was originally the Comstock School located on the south end of Comstock Park in the city of Spokane. It was moved to its present site earlier in 1977, then it was faced in brick to give it a new appearance. It consisted of six classrooms and a multipurpose room. Kindergarten through third grade children attended Mullan Road School. The first principal was Mr. James Frye, who gave Mullan Road its mascot, the trailblazer.

Soldier, Explorer

Mullan Road was named after Lieutenant John Mullan, soldier, explorer, and road builder. Mullan was responsible for finding a suitable northern route from the headwaters of the Missouri River over the mountain ranges to Fort Walla Walla. The trail that he blazed in the 1850s came to be known as the Mullan Road.

The road passed through the present-day school grounds. In 1980 Mullan Road School expanded to all six elementary grades as part of the Spokane School District No. 81 building program. The new building was built alongside the existing structure.

Building Expands

The new building opened in January 1981. This greatly expanded the Mullan Road facilities. The school gained a large library, gymnasium, multipurpose room, art room, and music room, in addition to regular classrooms.

Early in the 1980s Mullan Road School added a pre-school program for handicapped children. This program has enriched the Mullan Road experience through the years for all of us. Children from each grade level have assisted in the program and enjoyed it.

The Mullan Road year is highlighted by two major events. In the fall we have a large spaghetti dinner, and

during the spring there is an annual ice cream social. These activities help to promote cooperation between home and school with their active parent participation. At the end of the year during the school day, we have a barbecue enjoyed by all the Mullan Road family.

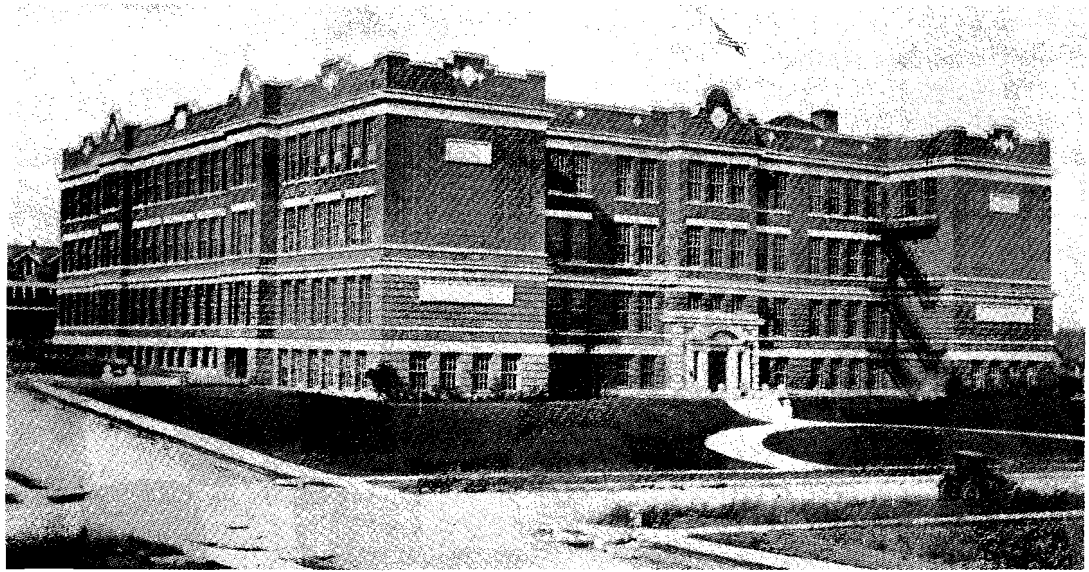
Sister School in Japan

Mullan Road is also fortunate in having a sister school, Naruo Elementary School, in Nishinomiya, Japan. Through the years we have exchanged artwork, letters, and videos. Many faculty members have visited us at Mullan Road School. This program has helped expand our children's world view.

We at Mullan Road School are proud of the rich heritage we share with Washington State.

NORTH CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

N. 1600 Howard Street
Spokane, WA 99205
Opened: 1908
Namesake:
To distinguish it from the
South Central High School



*"The North Central, when completed, will be the largest and best-equipped high school in the Northwest."
Tamarack, February 1909.*

Research Team:

Art Bauer
Al Hanson

In September 1908, while still under construction, North Central High School opened its doors to 287 freshmen and sophomores. J. Herman Beare was the first principal. The U-shaped structure had 12 rooms and 12 teachers that fall, and students were enrolled in one of five major course areas — classical, scientific, literary, commercial, or manual arts. Lunches had to be packed at home, and cocoa, coffee, or milk could be purchased at school for 3 cents a cup.

School Lunches 10 Cents

A second wing, including a lunchroom in the basement where lunches were sold for 10 cents, was completed in February 1909.

Southsiders invaded North Central in 1910 after their school, South Central, was destroyed by fire. For three semesters the two schools existed in the same building and claimed the same colors—blue and white.

The sharing ended and the rivalry began when the newly built Lewis and Clark High School opened its doors in 1912. Thanksgiving Day that

year marked the beginning of a tradition — the North Central versus Lewis and Clark football game.

In 1912 Vox Puellarum (Voice of the Girls) was organized as the first club at NC, and in January the school said good-bye to its first class of 12 graduates. In June there were 87 more graduates.

Lowell Bradford, debate coach, and Miss Jessie Gibson, girls' advisor, both arrived in 1913 and were the founders of the Boys' Federation and the Girls' League, respectively.

Evolution of Yearbook

Under the direction of Ernest Green, the presses rolled out the first copy of *The North Central News* on September 25, 1917. Prior to that, the only school publication was *The Tamarack*, which was an all-school magazine published several times a year. The name stuck as the magazine evolved into the yearbook of today.

In 1920 the Boys' Federation originated the Red and Black Carnival to stir up enthusiasm for the Thanksgiving Day game. The various student clubs and organiza-

tions each ran a concession at the carnival, which was ruled over by a queen and her court.

Students Build Playfield

Projects were undertaken by the student body during the years 1924-1926 to raise funds for a much-needed playfield. Leveling the field and getting it in shape was done by the students. Bleachers were built in the manual training shop, and it was a big day when the first event was held on the new field in April 1927.

C. Olin Rice, the conductor of the first operetta in 1924, staged the show annually until Stanley Taft took his place in 1927. Each year work was started October 1 for the December production.

In the late 1930s Elsa Pinkham began staging her gala talent show, "The Doll Shop." It was presented biennially, with the fourteenth production in 1958 being her final one. Each girl or boy who danced as a clown, a penguin, or a Raggedy Ann or Andy has wonderful memories of the show, of which Miss Pinkham always said, "There are no small parts, just small people."

Graduates of 1925 no doubt recall that they were the first to wear caps and gowns. Standard navy blue, wool dress for each girl was adopted in 1925 and worn from November to April. Semester tests were discarded in 1927 and replaced by topic tests every six weeks.

First invited to Wenatchee in 1926, the NC band for years made its annual appearance in the Apple Blossom Festival Parade. The Red Feathers made their first trip in 1951 on the band's 25th anniversary.



The Red Wing formation — 1939.

The first girls' marching unit in Spokane, the Red Feathers, organized by Miss Pinkham to encourage mass participation and give every girl a chance, first appeared in the spring of 1938. The name was chosen through a school contest, the uniform was designed by the art department, and the pattern was cut by the home economics department.

Swimming was again part of the physical education program when, after being flooded over for 11 years, the pool was rededicated in 1943. A new filtration and chlorination system was added.

Joseph M. Tewinkel, a 1919 graduate of North Central, became its principal in 1946, replacing Frederick G. Kennedy, principal since 1922.

The former Baxter Hospital gymnasium became the combination gym and music department in 1948, after

having been remodeled by the school district. New auto mechanics and electronics shops were installed in 1951 and 1953 respectively.

Indians Champs

A new principal, John Rodkey, came in 1959 and stayed for 20 years. Also that year, Dave Holmes coached the Indian football team to a city title. It was to be the last undisputed championship for the tribe for 18 years. In 1977 Art Bauer directed his Warriors to ten straight victories.

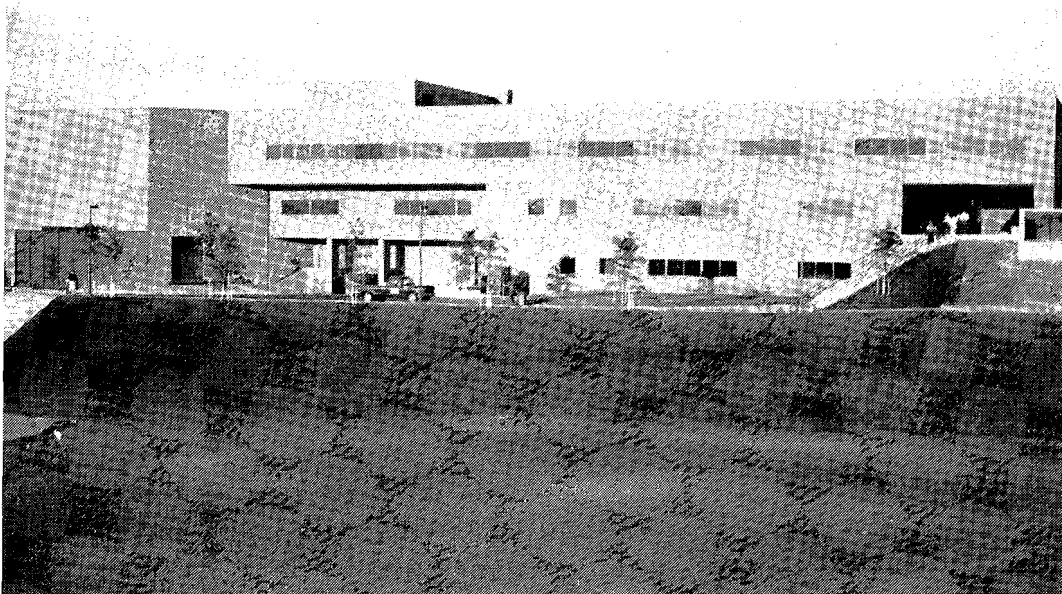
The life span of the building was ebbing away in the 1970s, but the spirit of North Central was not allowed to pass away. On March 14, 1978, Spokane voters approved an \$8.5 million bond issue to rebuild North Central at the same near-northside location. The old building at West 516 Augusta was demolished in the summer of 1981, and that fall the new North Central opened its doors

to students at North 1600 Howard. The official dedication ceremony, however, was not held until the next year. Giving the dedicatory address at that ceremony on October 20, 1982, was U.S. Representative Thomas S. Foley.

Don Cobb, who took over from John Rodkey in 1979, had the privilege of serving as NC's principal in both the old and the new building. In 1984 he handed the reins over to Richard T. Pelkie, who in turn gave way to H. Sandra Fink, who became North Central's first woman principal in 1988.

80 Years of Service

On Veterans Day 1982, the North Central War Memorial was dedicated at a convocation in the school gym. The memorial, enclosed in a case mounted in the skylight hallway, serves as a reminder to current students of their link to 80 years of service to Spokane and the nation by North Central High School.



The new North Central opened its doors to students in 1981. Speaker of the House Tom Foley, then U.S. Representative, gave the dedicatory address.

OCCIDENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*Grove Rd. & Greenwood Rd.
Spokane, WA
Opened: Annexed by District
No. 81 in 1967
Closed: 1967*



*Occident School was District
No. 149 from 1902 to 1967.*

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

Occident School was District No. 149 from 1902 to 1967. It closed in 1967, when only five students were prepared to enroll in the school for the 1967-1968 school year.

One-Room School

At its closing, Occident was referred to as "The Little Red Schoolhouse" and had the distinction of being one of the last one-room schoolhouses in Washington State. It stood near Indian Canyon Golf Course. The boundaries for the Occident School were absorbed by both Cheney School

District and Spokane School District No. 81. Spokane Public Schools' boundaries included the building. At one point District No. 81 planned for the Occident School to become a laboratory school where student teachers would have the opportunity to work in a historical setting. Funds could not be found for the project, however.

Future Uncertain

School District No. 81 placed the Occident School up for sale by bid with ten other school properties in 1981. A number of inquiries were

made regarding "The Little Red Schoolhouse"; however, only one bid came to the district. The bid made by Margaret Rudisile was accepted and she became the owner of "The Little Red Schoolhouse." Mrs. Rudisile planned to restore the schoolhouse with "authentic furniture, possibly moving it to another site and making it available for tours." In the summer of 1989, a reunion of Occident students was held at the school. It is a school that holds special memories for many.

PARENTAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*Rural Spokane
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1909
Closed: 1942
Namesake:
Type of care and education*

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

A correctional school for boys, the Parental School opened in 1909, with 35 students in attendance. That same year a brick dormitory was constructed on school property, which was located south of Spokane in the North 1/2 of the Southwest 1/4 of Section 5, Township 24 North, Range 43, E.W.M. The school grounds were located on the banks of Hangman Creek, just off the present Inland Empire Highway. In 1910 a chicken house, brooder house, barn, school building, and principal's cottage were built on the property.

Parenting

A March 6, 1910, Spokesman-Review article explained the school's role: "The school steps in to the job of parenting when boys have made minor mistakes that might lead to lives of crime if left unchecked." During the school's existence, attendance numbered between 50 and 60 boys per year. On the average, boys stayed at the facility for about one year. The school's mission was to teach right living to its youthful boarders.

Only about half of the boys were delinquents. The rest came from broken homes. Those guilty of past miscon-

ducts were sent to the Parental School in order to place them in a better environment, to remove them from destructive associations, and to provide them with good food, regular hours, and healthy exercise.

Work and School

Upon their arrival, the boys were assigned to work squads and given rotating duties. Their jobs ranged from housework to farm work. The youngsters enjoyed freedom to roam the farm and were given land and animals to care for. In the afternoons the boys attended class, where they received instruction in various subjects, including personal hygiene.

The Parental School emphasized recreational activities, such as games and swimming. Discipline at the school consisted mainly of the boys learning how to work under supervision. After four weeks at the school, the boys were allowed visits home if they had practiced good behavior. Relatives had the privilege of calling at the school at any time. During the years of the school's operation, none of the boys ever ran away. To the contrary, former students often returned to the school for visits.

By 1942 only five boys lived at the school. Because of low attendance, the decision was made to close the facility. At that time five employees were on the school's payroll. A decision to sell the school pended. In 1946 the 55-acre site was valued at \$22,000. The property was disposed of in 1948.

Principals:

W. B. Baker, 1909-1914
W. A. Gute, 1914-1916
E. E. Call, 1916-1937
H. T. Anderson, 1937-1942

PARKWATER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*Fancher St. & Commerce Ave.
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1925
Closed: 1933
Namesake:
Railway station stop — area
in which it was located*

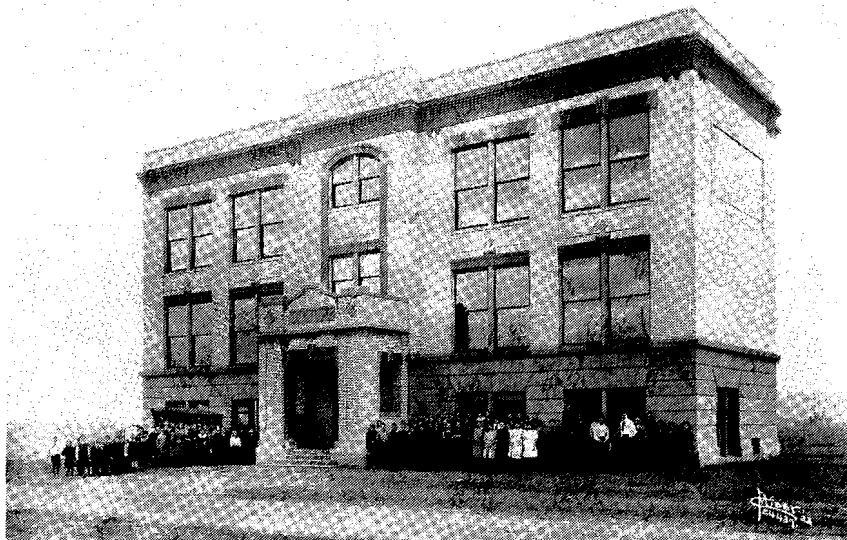


Photo courtesy of Eastern Washington State Historical Society.

Research Team:

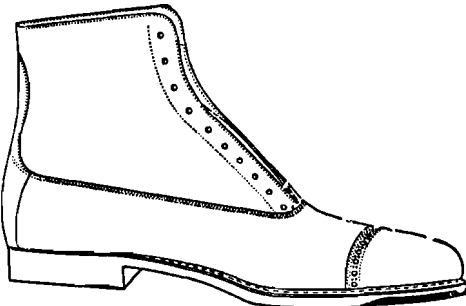
Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

Originally administered by the Millwood School District, in 1925 the Parkwater School was annexed into District No. 81. In 1933 the

five-room brick school was closed. A portion of the school site was sold in 1940, and the remaining property sold in 1943.

The original building of the Spokane Technical and Vocational School stands on the old Parkwater site. It is used as an apartment building.





Where People of Distinction Are
Found, So Are

BOSTONIANS

FAMOUS SHOE *for* MEN

**EASTERN SHOE REPAIR
FACTORY**

Correct Shoe Repairing
Main 644 10 South Howard

PRATT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*E. 6903 Fourth Avenue
Spokane, WA 99212
Opened: 1948
Namesake:
Orville Pratt*



The building as it now stands was erected in 1958 to accommodate six classrooms and office facilities. The grounds include 3.72 acres and are situated in a quiet neighborhood bordering the Spokane Valley.

Research Team:

Dana Lyman
Liz Martin

Upon opening its doors in September of 1948, Pratt School housed Grades 1 and 2 in a portable building. The original name was Edgecliff but was changed to O. C. Pratt in honor of Orville Pratt, past superintendent of the Spokane Public Schools. In the early years, additional classes were added along with portables obtained from Baxter Hospital located near the Pratt site at East 6903 Fourth Avenue.

Building Erected in 1958

As the student population increased, the need for a more adequate structure grew. The building as it now stands was erected in 1958 to accommodate six classrooms and office facilities. The grounds include 3.72 acres and are situated in a quiet neighborhood bordering the Spokane Valley. Within months of the opening of the new building, the original portable units were moved to make way for the construction of four additional classrooms and the multipurpose unit. Student enrollment continued to increase, and once again the school district met the needs of the community by building another group of four classrooms on

the east end of the main building. Several portable units were placed directly behind the annex, for a total of 16 classrooms and instructional facilities. A total of five separate building projects were completed to bring the Pratt building facility to its present form.

Initially the Pratt School community was primarily a rural area. The school is just beyond the city limits and is one of three Spokane schools located in the county. It is for this reason that some residents assume that Pratt is part of the valley system. Throughout the Pratt School history, changes have taken place not only in the physical plant but among the student population as well. As homeowners moved away from the congested inner city to more peaceful areas, the demographics of Pratt were altered. Housing developments sprout to the south of 11th Avenue, where fields once covered the land. Acreage was divided and newer homes built between farmhouses. This diversity accounts for the range of socioeconomic groups in attendance today.

Currently the student population fluctuates between

330 and 360 children in an area that is becoming more transient. This pattern reflects the national trend of mobility. Traditionally the patrons of our school have been highly supportive of activities and events sponsored by the school. A number of parents have returned to the area so that their children can attend their alma mater, and these individuals remain our most loyal patrons.

O. C. Pratt's Traditions

O. C. Pratt served as superintendent of the Spokane Public Schools for 27 years and had a great influence upon the lives of countless youth. His tradition continues in the efforts of the present Pratt staff. His portrait hangs in the hallway as a visual reminder of his contribution to the community. On the shelves of the Pratt library, one can find several documents and articles written to chronicle Dr. Pratt's career and service to our community. His vision, values, and goals live on within our school. We are proud to provide quality education for our children and invite you to visit our elementary school.

REGAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

E. 2707 Rich Avenue
Spokane, WA 99207

Opened: 1924

Namesake:

Area of location



The original Regal Elementary School building was built in 1907 in the township of Hillyard. At that time the school was called "Hillyard High."

Research Team:

PTA Ann Hively
President
Teacher Joyce Marshall

The original Regal School building was built in 1907 by School District No. 122, township of Hillyard, Washington.

Russell Vincent was the architect, and William Oliver was the contractor. Rocks for the building's foundation were brought from Bigelow Gulch, which was located to the east of the township of Hillyard.

"Suburban" School

In 1908, the school building was called "Hillyard High." In the Spokane City Directory, Hillyard High was referred to as a suburban school. The original nameplate which covered the main entrance simply read "High School." It was the first high school in the area then known as Hillyard, Washington, with Mr. Milton Todd as Superintendent of District No. 122.

From 1907 to 1913, this building housed the district office, the high school, and the grade school. The high school was housed on the top floor and employed three high school teachers. Eight grade school classes and teachers along with the district office

occupied the rest of the building.

By 1913 the Hillyard High School was located in a building at the corner of Regal and Everett. At this time District No. 122 offices were also moved to this location. This left the original building an elementary school, which housed the first eight grades. This original Regal School building was known as "High School" until 1915 when the name was changed to "South Regal."

The year 1924 became an extremely important one for School District No. 122 and the township of Hillyard. A proposition was placed before the citizens of Hillyard to become annexed to the city of Spokane. On September 16, 1924, 1,490 voters cast their votes. The results were 808 for and 682 against. Therefore, on Wednesday, September 24, 1924, at 10:01 a.m., "South Regal" became an integral and important part of Spokane District No. 81.

By 1926 the "South" had been dropped from the building's name, and the school became known as "Regal," the name we proudly hold today.

But Regal continued to change and to grow. The area increased in population as the city of Spokane moved north and east.

During this time most students went home at noon for lunch. If they lived too far or it was too cold, lunch was brought to school in a brown paper bag or tin milk can. It wasn't until 1953 that the hot lunch program was instituted at Regal. By then the school had grown to include a kitchen, gym, locker rooms, and a kindergarten room. These new additions were dedicated on Thursday, December 18, 1952. Growth continued, and by 1973 two portable classrooms were added to the original building. Again in 1980 more rooms were needed and four more portable classrooms were constructed.

The time was drawing near when the beautiful building which was built in 1907 had just about given all the service to the community of Hillyard that it had to give. It had educated and given promising life to thousands of students. It had stood proud in its community.

A new day and time was upon this proud old school building. It was once again time for a change, and this time not just its name, but a complete newly designed dress.

It was time to change the old and build the new! On Wednesday, June 24, 1981, the Spokane School Board approved rebuilding our old "Regal School."

Community Unites

The community suffered to see this important part of their family and community life pass away. Seeking to remain true to the old, while accepting the new, the Regal community combined in a joint effort to save a part of the old building as a happy reminder of the past. The Regal PTA, Cub Scout Pack 226, and other Hillyard community leaders and members worked together to successfully raise \$2,259.62 to preserve and relocate the Regal Cupola and bell on the old school site. It stands today as a tribute to those founding fathers who in 1907 dug rocks

for the original foundation from Bigelow Gulch.

Following the 1981-1982 school year, the original building was closed and razed to make way for the new playground area, and the new building was erected on the corner of Rich and Lacey. Our last principal in that majestic old building was Mr. Ray Clift. The new building principal, Mr. Vern Hogberg, along with the students, staff, and parents continued to carry on the educational traditions of the past as Regal moved forward into the future.

Not Just a Building

We do not want to leave you with the feeling that Regal was just a building that moved from the old days into the new. Many happy and creative years, days, and hours have been lived within the walls of this old and new school. Students have learned, laughed, cried, grown, supported each other, and created within its walls. Parents have supported, aided, learned, worked, grown, laughed, and cried within its

walls. Teachers have taught, supported, worked, grown, laughed, and also cried within its walls. This school has not just been, it has lived.

The rocks for the old school may have come from Bigelow Gulch, and you may today find computers in every classroom, but the building blocks of its education are in the everyday happenings of the lives of those who occupy it.

Students Experienced Life

In December 1948, would-be snow sculptors had plenty of enthusiasm and creativity (along with lots of snow) for their festival of "SCULPTURE IN SNOW." The eighth grade class built a village scene from all that white stuff. It consisted of Santa Claus, four carolers, and a church created from the snow which fell on the school grounds. To add realism to their creation, they used food coloring to "clothe" their figures.

Signers of the United States Constitution have been students at Regal School. They appeared in the original play "Rising Sun," which is written by the student playing the parts.

"Lifeblood"

Students have been thrilled at the sight of the giant locomotives which were in the train yards of Hillyard's train station. They have created devices which will hold an egg (uncooked) allowing it to be dropped from the Great Northern Tower without breaking.

They have built and erupted their own volcanoes; they have watched chickens hatch; they have sat in the seat of 18-wheelers and looked at the world from "way up there." They have experienced life and learned from it. These are just a few drops of the "life-blood" this building represents.



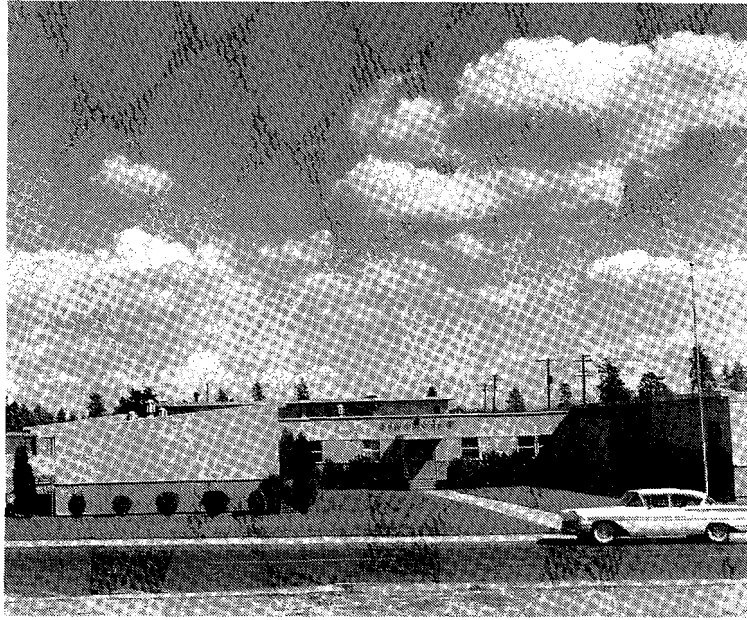
SALARY GROWTH

The following figures are the minimum and maximum salaries for the past twenty years. Until 1951, 30 years of experience were required to attain the maximum, with annual increments of \$60 for part of that time and \$30 for the last few years. Currently the annual increment is \$200 with the maximum obtainable in 13 years.

1936—	\$1040—	\$2680
1946—	1600—	3270
1947—	2370—	4020
1951—	2850—	4710
1953—	3200—	5060
1956—	3712—	5637.10
1957—	4000—	7020 (95% achieved)
1958—	4000—	7020 (97½% achieved)

RIDGEVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

W. 1515 Joseph Avenue
Spokane, WA 99205
Opened: 1953
Namesake:
Area of location



Ridgeview Elementary's doors swung open to students in September 1953, but it was called Ridgeview Primary School in those days.

Research Team:

Walt Miller

Ridgeview Elementary's doors swung open to students in September 1953, but it was called Ridgeview Primary School in those days.

The initial cost for constructing the six-room primary was a whopping \$77,611.45, including the site acquisition. The funds for the building were the result of a successful bond issue passed in 1952.

The school's staff consisted of Miss Edith Tomason, principal; Mrs. Elsie Hicks, Mrs. Margaret Potts, and Mrs. Ruby Nelson, first grade; Miss Betty Black, second grade; Mrs. Faith Smith, third grade; and Mrs. Georgia Wylder, office clerk.

Enrollment Doubles

The total enrollment that first year was 122 students, which almost doubled to 238 the following September (1954), which facilitated adding an additional eight rooms. The attendance again jumped 90 students the following September, requiring another four rooms to be added. Now the enrollment stood at 329, with 500 being projected within two years.

In 1958 Ridgeview was completed in its present form by the addition of a multipurpose room, better known as a gymnasium. A cafeteria was also added. The whole structure cost \$146,271.42. There were now 18 classes and 505 students in Grades 1-6.

Ridgeview didn't become a six-grade elementary school until 1957.

In 1959 Ridgeview's enrollment jumped to 574 when the sixth graders were kept while Glover Junior High was being constructed.

Ridgeview returned to being a six-grade elementary in 1960, but once again the following year they returned to a seven-grade elementary while Salk Junior High School was being built.

Ridgeview grew from a faculty of five teachers, a principal, and an office clerk in 1953 to a faculty consisting of 19 teachers, a principal, and a secretary in 1959. The growing pains were felt throughout the building, especially in the seventh grade, in 1957. The students had no place to store their books, since the desks used had no book storage area.

During the 1960s, Ridgeview's problem became just the opposite of what it was in the 1950s. A gigantic growth problem was replaced by rather significant drop in enrollment, which finally bottomed out at 342 in 1969. Since that time enrollment has held steady at around 400, except 1979-1981, when it once again plunged around the 350 figure, prompting speculation that the school might be closed.

Ridgeview Thriving, Still

Ridgeview's enrollment has remained fairly stable at around 400 students.

There is not sufficient space to include all the fine people who have contributed to Ridgeview's success, but these nine principals have had a great deal to do with Ridgeview's achievements:

Edith Tomason, 1953-1956; Frank Johnson, 1957-1960; Cliff Hardin, 1961-1964; Dorothy O'Donnell, 1965-1972; Arnold Riggers, 1973-1976; John Cassidy, 1977-1978; Florence Orvik, 1979-1983; Shari Kiriara, 1984; and Mike Crabtree, 1985-present.

Ridgeview has been blessed with stability as far as

custodians and secretaries are concerned. In its 35 years of existence, Ridgeview has had only four custodians and four secretaries. Their names and years of service are listed below:

Custodians —
George Charbonneau, 1953-1978; Bob Gooler, 1979;

Eddie Wahl, 1980-1987; Lyl Sagendor, 1988-present.
Secretaries —
Georgia Wylder, 1953-1957; Mrs. Russell Mather, 1958-1965; Maxine Swank, 1966-1978; Fonda Baker, 1979-present.

During the second year of Ridgeview's existence, some

workmen began digging up the baseball diamond. A student went home and complained to his parents, and they in turn complained to the school board. The superintendent, John A. Shaw, assured them that the school district had purchased the block to the east of the school and would use that

as the playfield. He also claimed that Ridgeview was to become a 24-classroom elementary which never happened. Eighteen classrooms was as large as Ridgeview ever became.

ROCKWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*E. 714 - 24th Avenue
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1917
Closed: 1919
Namesake:
Area of location*



Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

The short-lived Rockwood School opened at 24th Avenue

and Hatch in 1917. The one-room frame building cost about \$500 to construct. In 1919 a

one-room portable was added to the school. That same year the school closed, and was replaced by the Hutton School.

ROGERS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

N. 4410 Perry Street

Spokane, WA

Opened: 1952

Closed: 1962

Namesake:

Area of location

Research Team:

Robin Bruce

Dani Lee McGowan Clark

The Rogers School opened in 1952 with 103 students in attendance. By 1961 enrollment had climbed to 190. The school was closed as a grade school in 1962 and moved to North 1617 Calispel, where it became part of the Continuation High School.

Principals:

Nina M. Bogart, 1952-1959

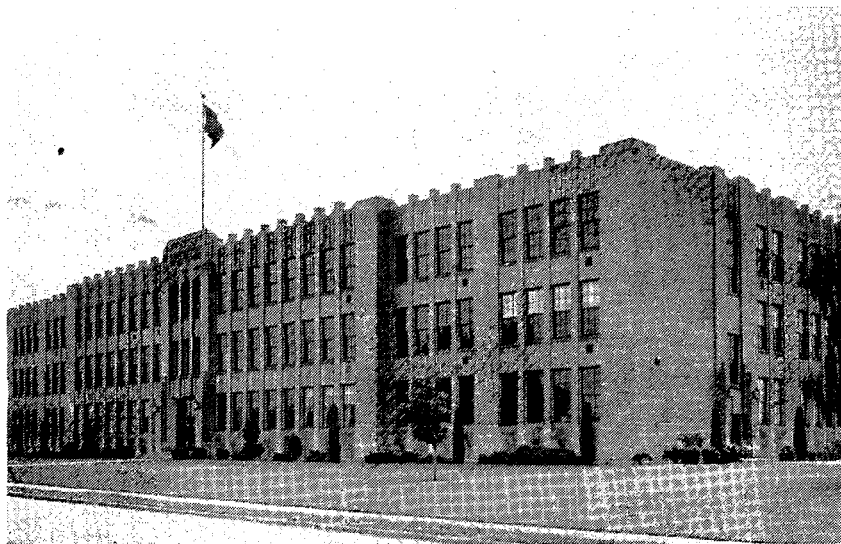
Ethel G. Metzger, 1959-1961

Jayne E. Beach, 1961-1962



ROGERS HIGH SCHOOL

*E. 1622 Wellesley Avenue
Spokane, WA 99207
Opened: 1932
Namesake:
John R. Rogers*



In 1932 the new John Rogers High School replaced the old Hillyard High.

Research Team:

Ron Challender

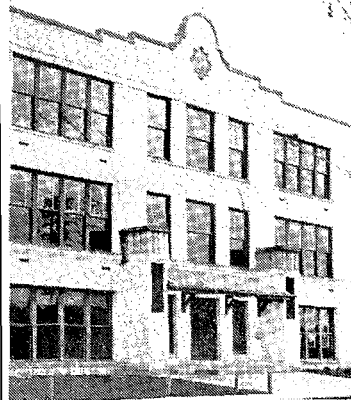
When Rogers High School opened its doors early in 1932, the old Hillyard High School was forever abandoned as part of the Spokane school system's educational facilities. That was not the original intent, however.

Consideration was being given by the school board and community leaders in 1931 to convert at least part of the school structure at Everett and Regal into a junior high school. At this time there were none in northeast Spokane. But that plan failed to materialize because of three principle factors: the adverse economic condition of the times, the age and deteriorated condition of the building, and little evidence that there would be a substantial growth of the school-aged population in the area it would have served.

Birth of Rogers

Hillyard High had its beginning in 1907 in the old Regal School at Rich and Regal. High school classes were held on the second floor with Milton Todd as principal. Hillyard was annexed to Spokane in September of 1924

and its schools incorporated within the Spokane Public School District.



In 1912 a new building was completed for "Hillyard High"

The Regal facilities soon became overcrowded, and in 1912, Hillyard citizens voted to spend \$25,000 for a new high school at Regal and Everett. That site was to accommodate both the high school and Arlington Grade School which was already located there. The expanded facilities included a chemistry laboratory and rooms for teaching manual training and home economics. Eight seniors graduated in June of 1913 in

the new structure, and the student body continued to grow.

In 1921 Hillyard residents went to the polls to approve another high school construction program voting to spend \$50,000 for an annex to house additional classrooms, a gym, and an auditorium for the 110 secondary students. Soon after Hillyard became a part of Spokane, the city threatened to condemn the old Arlington School, so the Spokane School District moved to erect a new Arlington Grade School north of Francis. Some modifications were made to the old structure and it continued in use for high school classes.

As the enrollment grew, several portable classrooms were moved to the Regal and Everett site and, because it was spread among so many buildings, the school was referred to jokingly as "Hillyard University." It was, in fact, Spokane's first multi-building high school complex.

Fire "Creates" Rogers

A fire in 1931 that damaged the upper floor and roof of the annex helped to solidify support of the new Rogers High School among

Hillyard area residents and the 800 old Hillyard High students. In fact, prior to the move to Rogers, it often was necessary to use buckets and other containers at strategic spots because of numerous roof leaks that allowed rain, water, and melting snow to pour into the structure.

Despite the extreme disrepair, the Spokane School District held onto the property for several years. During the depression period, the brick high school structure served as a community center and indoor recreation facility catering mostly to youth groups. For many years it was the home of the Hillyard Booster, a boys' club.

In 1934 the Hillyard High building was leased by School District No. 81 to the Federal Housing Administration for defense housing. That agency reportedly spent more than \$121,000 converting it into 51 residential apartments. In

1948, the school board paid FHA \$21,000 for its interest in the building improvements to regain ownership and control of the property.

There was some discussion again in the early 1950s about converting the building back to school purposes, but nothing came of that consideration. In 1959 the three-story building and ten lots were sold by the school district at auction to B. L. Martin for \$90,500 or \$5,500 more than its appraised value.

A junior high school for the Hillyard area eventually became a reality with construction of John Shaw Junior High in 1958. Twelve years later Garry Junior High was completed and both schools fed students to Rogers. When Rogers was built, there were but two junior high schools in the city: Havermale in the northwest section and Libby in southeast Spokane. Only a few of the students from those two

schools transferred to Rogers as most of them enrolled at North Central and Lewis and Clark High Schools.

Rogers a Focal Point

Throughout all these years, Rogers has remained a focusing point for the community. Pirate pride helps the community understand and see what Rogers is really about.

Many changes have occurred through the years — the new annex built in 1982, the new lockers added to the main building, and the new weight room added to the gym. These are but a few of the improvements to the facility.

The physical changes are important, but not as important as the changes in personnel. Today Mr. Wallace Williams is the principal and leader of the school. He is helping to maintain the Pirate traditions that were started so many years ago. Others that have

taken an active interest in the traditions are people like Lanny Martin, Peggy Kraft, Joe Raymond, Joe Culler, Leonard Johnson, and many more. Today new teachers are here to take their places, eager to continue the work the others have done.

The students at Rogers mature and change during the four years they attend, and as each one leaves, a part of them remains that adds to the Rogers tradition called "Pirate Pride"

In 1982 Rogers High School celebrated its Golden Anniversary. At that time, *Pirate Gold*, a memory book, was written and is a good source of history for John R. Rogers High School.



Pirate pride helps the community to see and understand what Rogers is all about.

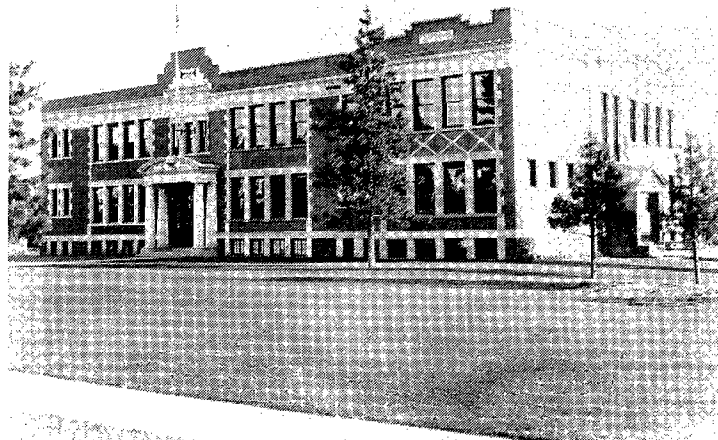
Photo courtesy of Eastern Washington State Historical Society.



1932 school play "Captain Applejack" was a fitting start for players Frank Chambers and Gwen Donnan, front row; and Charles Killin, Jack Waller, and Zelda Pritchard, second row.

ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

W. 333 - 14th Avenue
Spokane, WA 99204
Opened: 1906
Namesake:
Theodore Roosevelt



Constructed in 1906 the original school was named for Theodore Roosevelt, who was the current president of the United States.

Photo courtesy of Eastern Washington State Historical Society.

Research Team:

Teacher	Ann Murphy
Resource	Marian Featherstone
People	Joan Polzin
	Gerald Saling
	Gene Wooley

As Spokane grew at the end of the 1800s, population spread up the South Hill. There soon was a need for a new neighborhood school and a tradition of excellence began.

The original Roosevelt School was housed in a four-room frame building located at S. 1415 Bernard. Constructed in 1906, the new school was named for popular Theodore Roosevelt, who was the current president of the United States.

Strict Disciplinarian

The following year in 1907 a new brick building containing eight classrooms was built at 14th and Bernard. Mrs. A. L. Davis was principal that first year. 1908 saw the beginning of the 32-year tenure of Miss Lena Witt as principal. During those years Roosevelt grew from the eight-room building to one with 17 classrooms. Miss Witt guided the school in its numerous activities. She was also the orchestra conductress. Marian Featherstone, who taught art at Roosevelt in 1925, remembers Miss Witt as a strict disciplinarian who had a following of many loyal students and staff.

In 1910 five classrooms were added on the rear of the building.

Nobel Prize

One exceptional student who had his roots at Roosevelt during this time was Walter H. Brattain. Mr. Brattain went on to distinguish himself in science, sharing the 1956 Nobel Prize in physics for discovering the transistor.

The first class of eight students graduated from the eighth grade in 1912. Miss Witt began a record book of all graduates which was kept until 1956 when 53 eighth graders were promoted. Also recorded in the book are the gifts presented by each class. As each class left Roosevelt, its gift represented an addition to the building. Numerous paintings, light fixtures, library cases, books, and equipment demonstrated the students' desire to pass on excellence.

Cub Scout Pack 4 started at Roosevelt in 1916 and still carries on the tradition of scouting as Pack 304 at Roosevelt today.

1917 saw the addition of the eastern wing of the building. Minutes of the Roosevelt PTA note that the new wing was opened with a

reception held by the PTA and faculty. "Several hundred patrons attended, inspecting the new wing which has a well-equipped domestic science department, new classrooms, and an auditorium."

Platoon System

In 1925-1926 when Miss Featherstone taught at Roosevelt, she said that Grades 4 through 8 were set up on the "platoon system"; i.e., students moved from teacher to teacher after a homeroom period. A class met with her for art on a daily basis. She also remembers that the school was very elegant and that plays were staged frequently. She guided students in the painting of stage curtains. One such curtain was displayed at the J. W. Graham store.

About 1925 Miss Witt started "The Cafeteria," an annual affair sponsored by the PTA for the children who liked to bring a picnic to school. Children usually went home for the hour lunch break according to Miss Featherstone. When Mabel Farnsworth came to Roosevelt as principal in 1940, she suggested that it might be a fine money raiser — if all of the relatives and friends of the

children and members of the PTA came also. It soon became a "gala day."

Hot Lunch, 25 Cents

So year after year into the 1950s, loyal PTA mothers sent a hot dish, sandwiches, jello, or cake, and then paid for the fun of everyone to have a party at school. Children paid 25 cents and adults 50 cents. Proceeds from the annual affair were for children's needs at school.

Pauline Drake became principal in 1942 when Roosevelt's student population was 345. A 1944 photo in school files shows young students in costume for a spring festival pageant. When Mrs. Drake retired in 1948, Everett L. Henderson came to Roosevelt for eight years. PTA minutes of those years indicate that Mr. Henderson, parents, and teachers worked extremely hard to provide the best education for Roosevelt students.

Student Presentations

A variety of student presentations were a part of almost every PTA meeting. Fifth grade students reported on geography, history and culture of Russia followed by a short play and dances. Eighth grade drama classes presented plays. Poems, recitations, singing, tumbling demonstration, band and orchestra presentations were all included. Demonstrations of new audio-visual equipment (tape recorders and film projectors) were also held. During the 50s the PTA Safety Committee made continual attempts to get traffic lights installed at 14th and Lincoln and 14th and Grand for the safety of students walking to and from school. The PTA also began work to improve the playground.

The school structure remained the same until the 1954 addition of the brick multipurpose unit on the south side of the school. On October 18, 1954, 263 students were served the first hot lunch in the new cafeteria. The PTA bought tables for the new room.

Student Activities

Students were involved in many activities. They received awards in the Scholastic Art Exhibit, shared at a school hobby show, and participated in a Family Fun Night (a fund raiser for PTA). In the mid-50s, boys from Roosevelt made up a grade school dance band called the Starlighters.

Arthur B. Dunning came to Roosevelt as principal in 1956. Student enrollment steadily increased to a high of 676 boys and girls in 1959.

Frame construction had been added to the east of the brick building in 1955 and 1958 to provide six additional classrooms. In 1960, when seventh and eighth grades were moved to junior high, the student population at Roosevelt dropped to 466. Former student and current teacher, Joan Polzin, first arrived at Roosevelt in 1956 as a second grader. She has many fond memories of the "old" Roosevelt. She remembers in particular that Mrs. Mauro would watch the World Series and then use statistics for math lessons.

Principal Elected Senator

In September 1962 Gerald L. Saling became Roosevelt's seventh principal. Saling, who is now Senator from Spokane's Fifth Legislative District, remembers "a fine group of students and parents and an excellent faculty." It was in 1964, while Saling was principal of Roosevelt, that the

Roosevelt community helped him win his first election to the Washington State Legislature. He served until 1971 and then went to the Senate in 1984.

Nina Bogart served as principal beginning in 1967 and Howard Martinson came to Roosevelt in September 1972. South Hill students attended school in 23 classrooms until the new Roosevelt building was built in 1980. Roosevelt was the last of the 13 schools to be built in the District No. 81 building program. Bruce Duncan, third grade teacher, remembers that during construction he and his students were bused to Emerson School for class.

Wonderful Playground

Roosevelt was one of three schools to be the recipient of the Junior League Creative Playgrounds pilot project in 1976. "Hundreds of hours were expended by volunteers at each school and a true community effort was put forth to complete these structures by the fall of 1976," wrote Kathy Watt, project chair. The benefits were innumerable: pride in a community effort, fewer fights and injuries once children were actually playing on the structures, and more opportunities for muscle development and enhanced coordination and motor skills.

The new building was completed in April 1981. After the move Gene Wooley became principal September 1981. Roosevelt athletic teams were known as The Raiders and students adopted the new "Roosevelt Raider" symbol at this time. This identification ties Roosevelt students to our namesake, Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders.

Teddy Bear

Another outgrowth of Theodore Roosevelt is the

Teddy Bear, and Roosevelt School has adopted a "We Bears Care" theme to symbolize the caring that happens among the students, faculty, and parents.

Roosevelt now serves 550 students in grades K-6. With the help of its still-involved PTG, Roosevelt entered the computer age with a computer in each classroom and computer clubs for primary and intermediate students. Students also learn video techniques to be used on Roosevelt's own TV network, KRES. Of course there are still the plays, the spelling bees, the singing and musical presentations.

In 1988 Roosevelt was one of ten Washington schools chosen by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Dr. Frank Brouillett for the U. S. Department of Education's Exceptional Elementary Schools Program. Roosevelt's attention to detail and dedication to students were among the factors leading to its selection. Students at Roosevelt receive an excellent education.

The extensive application was completed by Joan Polzin who returned to Roosevelt in 1980 to teach second grade. Mrs. Polzin reflects, "Roosevelt Elementary School can be proud of its service to the Spokane community. This is reflected by the many fine citizens who at one time attended Roosevelt. Some of these same people have chosen to return to the Roosevelt School district in order to send their children to this school."

Roosevelt has a tradition of excellent education and continues to be one of the most progressive schools in the state of Washington.

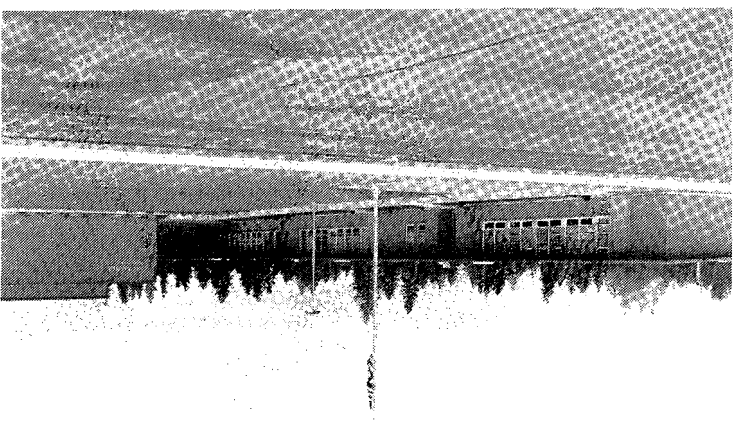
E. 401 - 33d Avenue
Spokane, WA 99203
Opened: 1960
Namesake: Sacajawea,
Native American Woman

Research Team:

Teacher Garry L. Ratliff
Resource Thelma J. Cariberg
People George C. Renner
Dominic E. Frucci

Sacajawea Middle School has great pride in its history and standard of excellence. Construction began in February 1959 and was completed in 1960. Parents, teachers, and all 1,131 seventh, eighth, and ninth graders eagerly awaited that first historical day in September 1960 when the school's doors opened. Prior to opening, 40 newly-appointed teachers attended special classes at Eastern Washington College of Education and Sacajawea to become acquainted and develop the teaching and learning process.

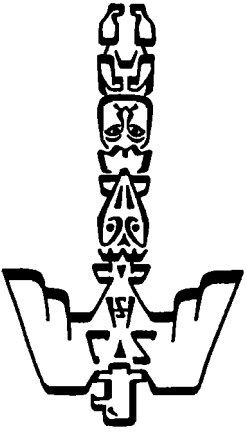
Dedication of School
Everett L. Henderson, former principal at Hutton Elementary, became the first principal. The assistant principal's position was filled by Leonard G. Richardson, head of the Shadle Park High School English department. To dedicate the beautiful building, a program was held on November 8, 1960, for an enthusiastic crowd of 1,000 people. During the evening ceremony, Thomas C. Wurth, school board president, formally accepted our modern \$1,400,000 one-level brick building. Guests included our



Doors opened in September 1960 for 1,131 students.

that a bird recognized in Indian lore should be the symbol since the school is named for Sacajawea, the Indian Bird Woman, who served as a guide for the Lewis and Clark expedition." How proud we were!

Business began as the first Associated Student Body was chosen in November at our school. The first task was to write a constitution establishing student government, promoting citizenship, pride, and quality education. By the year's end, parents and teachers formed the Parent Teacher Group (PTG), beginning a spirit of partnership which endures to this day. Attention now turned to school beautification with the planting of trees donated from the South Walnut Garden Club. Though our school was one of beauty and academic excellence, we were not without problems. The school's facilities were filled nearly to capacity by 1961. Teachers and students were aware of overcrowding, and by the fall of 1965, the ninth grade was transferred to Lewis and Clark and Ferris High Schools where it remains today.



School Mascot

A mascot was now needed and the students held a contest. The winner was announced and Ilene Engard received a crisp \$5 bill for her outstanding design of the "Thunderbird." This mythical bird used by some of the Pacific Northwest Indian Tribes, is a symbol of power and leadership. Mr. Henderson said, "It is fitting

Students Excel

From the beginning, the faculty and students have promoted a spirit of educational excellence and a winning tradition in music, athletics, and academic endeavors. This spirit has prevailed through the years, and students continue to excel.

In 1971 the principal, Mr. Henderson, retired after 11 years of service. The new principal, Mr. Fred Hoefel, the former principal at Shaw and Havermale Junior High Schools, joined the staff at Sacajawea. Dr. Morris Pixley, a former math teacher and football and wrestling coach, became our assistant principal. Mr. Hoefel was quoted as saying, "What is especially nice about Sacajawea is the spirit and cooperation that exists between students and teachers."

Art Project Completed

1973 brought a new era of excitement as the totem pole carving began. It took seventh graders two years of designing, carving, and painting to complete the pole under the direction of Mrs. O. J. Cotes, the art teacher. The excitement mounted as the 23-foot cedar pole was dedicated at a special ceremony on Potlatch

Day, May 23, 1975. During that week, \$10 per homeroom was raised to purchase a gift for the Museum of Native American Culture. This was historically significant since Potlatch Day, among Indian nations, was a time of great gift giving. A time capsule filled with yearbooks, school newspapers, and other school documents was placed at the base of the pole.

In 1975 Dr. Pixley became the principal of Sacajawea and Mr. Lamar Fielding became the assistant principal. They helped commemorate the nation's Bicentennial in May 1976. We were proud to be the first school in Spokane to receive the 1776-1976 Bicentennial flag along with a plaque honoring Sacajawea as an official member and a Bicentennial school.

In 1978, we said farewell to Mr. Fielding as he became the new principal of Garry Junior High. Mr. William Kerley, from Shaw Junior High, was appointed assistant principal.

All American

In 1983 Sacajawea was selected by the U.S. Department of Education as one of the top 144 secondary schools in America. The students were

especially proud of this new title, "All American Junior High." Dr. Pixley had the honor of accepting this award at the White House from President Reagan himself. Our new title has brought us continued recognition. In 1985 our Sacajawea flag, our Washington State flag, and a Thunderbird lapel pin were taken into space with Astronaut John Fabian aboard the shuttle Challenger. Upon return, Astronaut Fabian returned to our school with the flags and pin and a special tribute for Sacajawea Junior High.

Flag Raising, Big Event

Dr. Pixley initiated an annual spring Flag Raising Ceremony accompanied by a cannon salute, the school band, and a helicopter landing on Hart Field adjacent to the school. Everyone was proud to see our nation's flag raised over Sacajawea. Dr. Pixley was moved to Salk Junior High in 1985.

Mr. George Renner, the principal of Shaw Junior High, became the new principal. In 1986 Sacajawea, along with the other junior high schools in Spokane School District No. 81, became a middle school. In 1988 Sacajawea received

many new computers which were integrated into the curriculum, and over the years our educational program has continually been upgraded to meet the challenges of our ever-demanding society. This has required teachers to acquire additional skills in computer science, music, extended learning, life skills, and special education. We are now better able to individualize our educational program.

As the 1988 school year began, the teachers and students were delighted to see the new look at Sacajawea. All furniture had been replaced and all of the classrooms were newly painted the year prior.

Under the dedicated leadership of Mr. Renner and Mr. Kerley, Sacajawea will continue its spirit of excellence and partnerships within the community. We have a sister school relationship with Kurakuen Junior High in Nishinomiya, Japan, a partnership with St. Luke's Hospital, and ongoing support from the Manito Lions. The Sacajawea PTG is very active and over 125 volunteers assist us annually in the operation of our school.

We are proud. We are Sacajawea Middle School!



SALK MIDDLE SCHOOL

*N. 6411 Alberta Street
Spokane, WA 99208
Opened: 1961
Namesake:
Jonas Salk*



Salk Middle School, located in northwest Spokane, is named for Jonas Salk, discoverer of the first workable polio vaccine. Salk saw its first students in the 1961-1962 school year.

Research Team:

Lynn Gurley
Matthew Sullivan
Mary Haugen
Brad Lundstrom
Students, Eighth Grade
ELP Social Studies
Class

Salk Middle School, located in northwest Spokane, is named for Jonas Salk, discoverer of the first workable polio vaccine. Salk saw its first students in the 1961-1962 school year.

1960s Era

When Salk first opened for business in 1961, the United States was just beginning what could be called the most romantic decade in its history. Hemlines were rising and pant legs were increasing in area. Altogether, groovy was hip. Out of all this emerged Salk Junior High School with its first principal, Mr. Herschel Lindsey. Mr. Lindsey is the person most responsible for the standards of excellence that have come to be expected at Salk.

During the Lindsey administration, Salk passed from an age of innocence to an age of protest and nationalism. Salk, like probably every other school in the country, mourned the deaths of President John F. Kennedy, his brother, Senator Robert Kennedy, and civil rights leader, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. It also

applauded that incredible day, July 20, 1969, when Neil Armstrong became the first person to set foot on the moon. The space program, however, had a more lasting effect on Salk and many other schools in the area. It helped pave the way for a larger budget in the fields of social studies and science. Salk had grown from its infancy in the 1960s to a new-found maturity in the 1970s.

The 1970s were an exciting and fun-filled decade at Salk. Many things were changing, and society itself was very fast-paced.

Salk also saw the coming and going of three principals in this decade. They were: Mr. Merton Gray (1969-71), Mr. Walter Anker (1971-73), and Mr. Robert Adams (1974-79). Through all these principals, however, the school had only one vice principal, Mr. Glenn Hall.

Stardom in NFL

It was also during the 1970s that Salk's most well-known and distinguished alumnus was in attendance. He was Mark Rypien, the former Salk,

Shadle Park, and Washington State University standout who has gone on to achieve stardom in the National Football League as quarterback of the Washington Redskins. Mr. Rypien is one of the NFL's bright young stars.

The 1970s were also lean years for finances, and Salk was certainly not immune to the dollar shortage. The 1970s saw the elimination of a number of programs such as cheerleading, a school newspaper, and the ski club. All in all, though, the decade of the 1970s was very good to Salk Junior High School.

Time of Change

The 1980s have been a time of many changes at Salk, changes made to lessen the loads of busy teachers and to better serve the needs of students.

In the 1984-1985 school year, Mr. Cliff Truscott, with the assistance of Vice Principal, Mr. Robert Richards, completed his sixth year as principal of Salk. During these years the most significant change of the 1980s took place. Because of severe

overcrowding, the ninth graders were moved from Salk to their respective high schools of North Central and Shadle Park for their freshman year. As a result of this change, Salk's population was reduced from over 1,600 students to 640. Because the eighth and ninth grade portable classrooms were no longer needed, they were removed, and Salk was treated to a brand new set of tennis courts.

Extended Learning

In 1982, ELP (Extended Learning Program) was initiated in the areas of social studies and English. The purpose of ELP is to give students who have achieved academic excellence in the past an opportunity to go beyond the usual

realms of middle school education.

At the beginning of the 1985-1986 school year, Dr. Morris Pixley replaced Mr. Truscott as principal. Two years later, Salk's current administration arrived with Mrs. Mary Haugen taking the reins as principal and Mr. Brad Lundstrom assisting her as vice principal. During the current administration, Salk's name has been changed from Salk Junior High School to Salk Middle School. Salk's partnership with the Town and Country Shopping Center has also been initiated with Mrs. Haugen's term as principal.

Student life also plays an important part in the atmosphere of Salk. From the spirit weeks to the homeroom com-

petitions, school spirit is of utmost importance at Salk.

A typical day at Salk begins with a five-minute homeroom period at 8:45 a.m. Students then go to their three or four morning classes. After lunch students return to homeroom for a 20-minute period of silent, pleasure reading, called Read-in. After two afternoon classes the school-day ends at 3:15 p.m.

Winning Tradition

There are a variety of after-school activities including many sports and clubs. Clubs include the Chess Club, the Young Writers' Club, the Science Club, the Ecology Club, and Debate. There are also a number of after-school sports for athletes of all sizes.

Salk has had a solid winning tradition in interschool competition for many years.

Salk Middle School has provided an enjoyable yet academically challenging environment for the thousands of northwest Spokane students who have walked its halls for nearly 30 years.



1917 HAS IN STORE ALL THAT YOU WILL MAKE OF IT

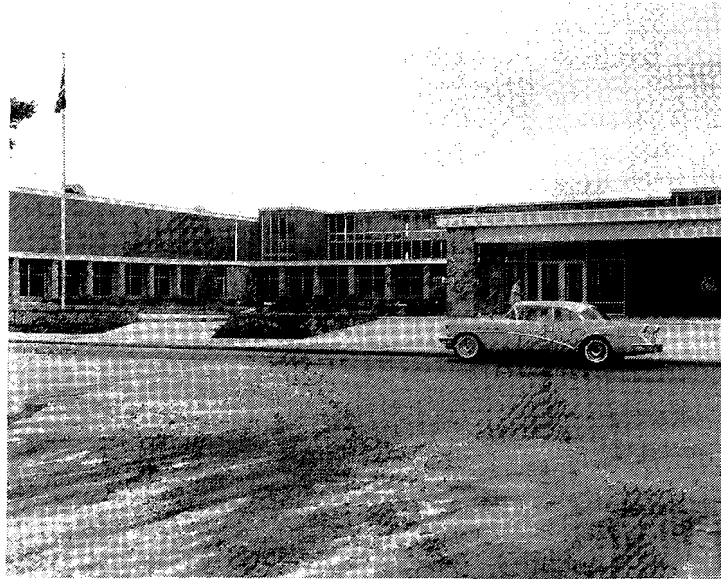
LET US HELP YOU SECURE A FULL PORTION OF THE GREAT PROSPERITY WHICH LOOMS LARGE ON THE NEW YEAR'S HORIZON

<p>PRINTING BOOKBINDING PLATE ENGRAVING ART WORK-CUTS</p>		<p>PHOTO CARDS SALESBOOKS LOOSE LEAF GOODS SAFES</p>
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McKEE PRINTING COMPANY SPOKANE

SHADLE PARK HIGH SCHOOL

N. 4327 Ash Street
Spokane, WA 99205
Opened: 1957
Namesake:
Eugene A. Shadle



On September 4, 1957, Shadle Park opened its doors to welcome the first 1,331 students.

Research Team:

Teacher	Dan Close
Resource	John Rodkey
People	Bill Via
	George Ross
	Randy Fink

The inception of Shadle Park High School, the fourth high school built in Spokane and the first since 1932, was in April of 1954. At that time Spokane's school board was presented with preliminary plans to build a new high school to accommodate the growth in north-west Spokane. The school was to be built on the east side of Shadle Park on land given to the school board by the city. This land was originally donated to the city by Josie Comstock Shadle.

Plans Set in Motion

The board approved of the idea and set in motion the plans to bring it to fruition. In February of 1955 William Taylor, vice principal at Lewis and Clark High School, was named principal and John Rodkey, teacher at North Central High School, vice principal.

The architectural contract was awarded to the firm of Culler, Gale, Martell, and Norrie in April of 1955. Construction began in May of 1956 and the building was ready for occupancy in September 1957.

The building constructed was the most modern of its time and provided the best innovations in education. The school was constructed of 201,590 sq ft. of reinforced concrete tilt-up with one-third of the building glass. It had a 1,250-seat auditorium, a 500-seat cafeteria, and an outdoor amphitheater. Later, the school received an indoor diving pool and an outdoor Olympic-size pool. The total cost of the project was almost three million dollars and, at the time, made the school the largest building, dollar-wise, ever constructed in Spokane.

Staff Hand-Picked

To operate this new, modern facility a special staff was hand-picked. Joining Taylor and Rodkey in administration were: C. D. Babcock, assistant principal; Harry Finnegan, dean of boys; and Helen Cleveland, dean of girls. Next came the 60 teachers. Careful consideration was made in selecting teachers so that a blend of men and women from large and small schools with diverse backgrounds would constitute the staff. Once the staff was

chosen, a six-week inservice was set up for the summer of 1957. In that session the staff assigned duties, set up policies, and prepared for the students coming that fall. Bill Via and George Ross, two of the inservice participants, recalled 32 years later the summer session was a "lot of hard work" and "provided the opportunity to come together as a staff" and still influences the way they teach today.

The school was accredited on June 3, 1957. On September 4, 1957, Shadle Park opened its doors to welcome the first 1,331 students. Those first students were comprised of 506 eighth graders, 463 ninth graders, and 362 tenth graders. The tenth grade class, the class of 1960, went on to become Shadle's first graduating class.

Unique Personality

With the building, staff, and students in place, it was time for Shadle Park to "develop" its own unique personality. The school was named Shadle Park in honor of Eugene A. Shadle, the philanthropist. The Highlander was chosen as mascot,

and green and gold as school colors by a vote of the student body. In one of the first uniquely Shadle traditions, it was decided that the school colors would be in the nature of an authentic Scottish plaid to reflect the Highlander theme and to guarantee that the pattern of colors would always be available since American plaids change yearly while Scottish plaids do not. The Shadle crest, which was presented by the class of 1964, is steeped in the tradition and history of Shadle Park. The symbolism found on the crest is most significant: the crescent and star for E. A. Shadle and the Henderson clan; the crossed Scottish swords and thistle for the Highlanders of

Scotland; a grouse foot from a game bird found only in Scotland; the plaid tartan which is also symbolic of the Scottish Highlands; and finally, the Spokane Falls landmark which denotes the city of Spokane. A small statue dressed in the Henderson plaid and kilt named "MacTavish" is the unofficial school mascot.

The class of 1965 gave the school its first victory bell which is rung after a varsity athletic win. The class of 1967 replaced the original bell when it was cracked following the celebration after a basketball game.

Success in Athletics

Athletically, Shadle has had great success on both the city and state level. In 1957-

1958 Shadle fielded teams in all sports but did not compete on the varsity level except in golf. The first win for any Shadle team was when the football team defeated West Valley's B squad 13-7. The first varsity win was by the golf team on April 21, 1958. Since those early endeavors Shadle has gone on to win 85 city championships and 12 state championships in various sports.

Students Excel

Shadle has enjoyed an equal amount of success outside the athletic arena. In 1959 Shadle was recognized as having one of the best science labs in Washington State. In 1960 the debate team won the city championship

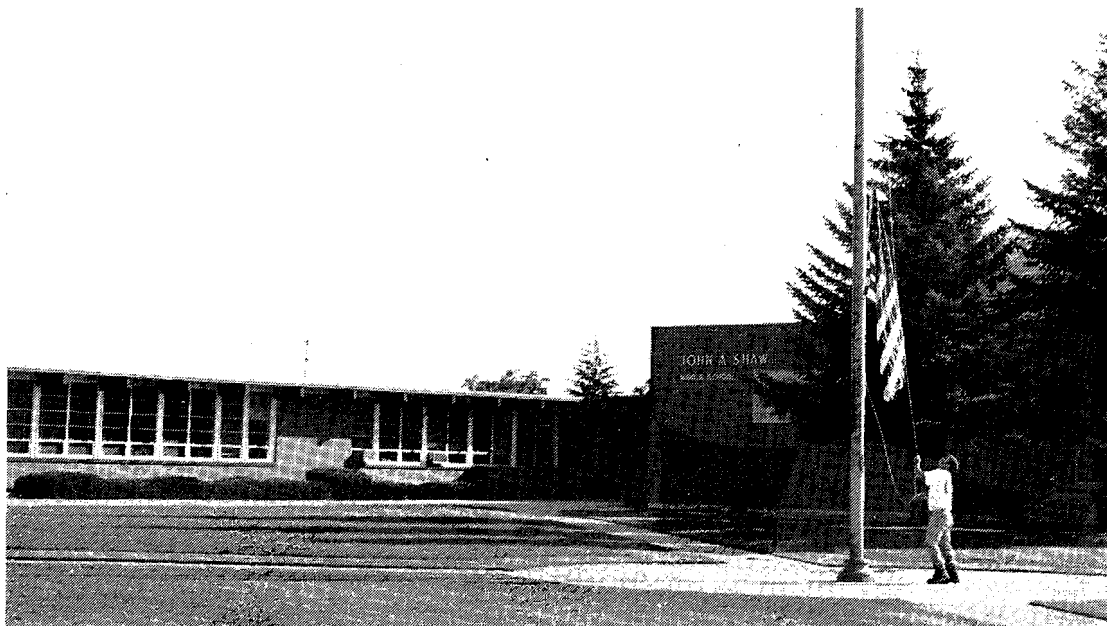
and the school newspaper, the *Highlander Hi-lites* was named the best in the city. Also, in May of 1960, the Federal Education Office in Washington, D.C., named Shadle Park one of the outstanding high schools in the country. In 1961 a team from Shadle placed second in the state math contest. Today Shadle continues to excel in these areas.

Shadle Park, with its rich history and traditions, joins in celebrating Washington's Centennial birthday. Like the citizens of Spokane and Washington, Shadle Park takes pride in its past and looks forward to the next 100 years.



SHAW MIDDLE SCHOOL

N. 4106 Cook Street
Spokane, WA 99207
Opened: 1959
Namesake:
John Shaw



Shaw was built in 1958 and opened its doors in 1959 with 1,075 seventh, eighth, and ninth graders.

Research Team:

Christine Culp, Chairman
Lorene Christensen
Jan Kingsley
Harriot Lannigan
Anne Naccarato
George Park

John Shaw Junior High School was named after a true pioneer of education, John Shaw. He was a Spokane native, a patriot, an educator, a scholar, and a friend of youth. The school was built in 1958 and opened its doors in 1959 with 1,075 seventh, eighth and ninth graders. There were 44 teachers, 2 counselors, a vice principal, and a principal to assist the students through their junior high school years.

Mr. Dale Harmon was the first principal. He said of opening the new school, "It is very interesting. The only trouble is that a new school cannot enter into as many activities as it wishes."

In its second year, Shaw's enrollment jumped from 1,075 to 1,350 students, and 7 new faculty members were hired. Seventh and eighth grade classes were comprised of 500 students each and were divided into 15 sections. The ninth grade class, with approximately 350 students, was divided into ten sections.

Largest Junior High

Enrollment at Shaw continued to be high through the next 20 years, bestowing upon it the honor of being the

largest junior high school in the state of Washington. In 1981, due to declining enrollments in the high school and the philosophy that ninth graders more closely resembled high school students, Shaw's ninth grade was split between three high schools. The majority of ninth graders attended John Rogers High School.

Philosophy Examined

In the spring of 1983, teachers, administrators, and parents began the task of analyzing the junior high school program. The Junior High School Study Committee was formed in the fall of 1983. This committee, chaired by an area director, was composed of two staff members and the principal from each junior high school, a representative from the Citizens Advisory Committee, and the coordinator of instruction. Over the next two years, various committees gathered data, brought in middle-level experts, and formalized a plan for the junior high schools. In May 1985 the Junior High Task Force finally recommended to the school board that the district's junior high schools

become middle schools. The recommendation was accepted and in September 1987 Shaw Junior High School became Shaw Middle School.

Currently, John Shaw Middle School is the educational and community center to approximately 20,000 homes in the northeast section of Spokane. Enrollment of students at Shaw now stands at approximately 525 seventh and eighth graders.

The staff's educational background enhances the high quality of the educational program at Shaw. Presently, there are 35 full-time certificated staffers working at Shaw. Nineteen staff members have earned their master's degrees, eight are working towards their master's degrees, two are working towards their doctorates, and recently, one staff member earned her doctorate.

Cultural, Ethnic Diversity

One of Shaw's unique features is its cultural and ethnic diversity. The student population is made up of 17 percent minority children. The following ethnic groups attend John Shaw Middle School: Asian, Black American,

Native American, and Hispanic.

Shaw students, when in need, may become involved with some of the many student services available outside the regular classroom. These services are: special education, speech and occupational therapy, psychological counseling, LAP (Learning Assistance Program), LES (Limited

English Speaking), and SALT (Secondary Alternative Learning Time).

In compliance with the Washington Administrative Code, John Shaw Middle School conducted and completed a self-study process. This procedure took place during the 1987-1988 school year.

Self-Assessment

The purpose of the self-study was to collect a comprehensive assessment of the instructional program, the school climate, and the general school program. The assessment process included participation by teachers, parents, classified staff members, administrators, and students. Based on the the data

gathered, the following mission statement was adopted in the fall of 1988 and sufficiently sums up Shaw's educational program: The faculty and staff of Shaw Middle School are dedicated to providing a program that cultivates a respect for diversity and fosters the rights of the individual.



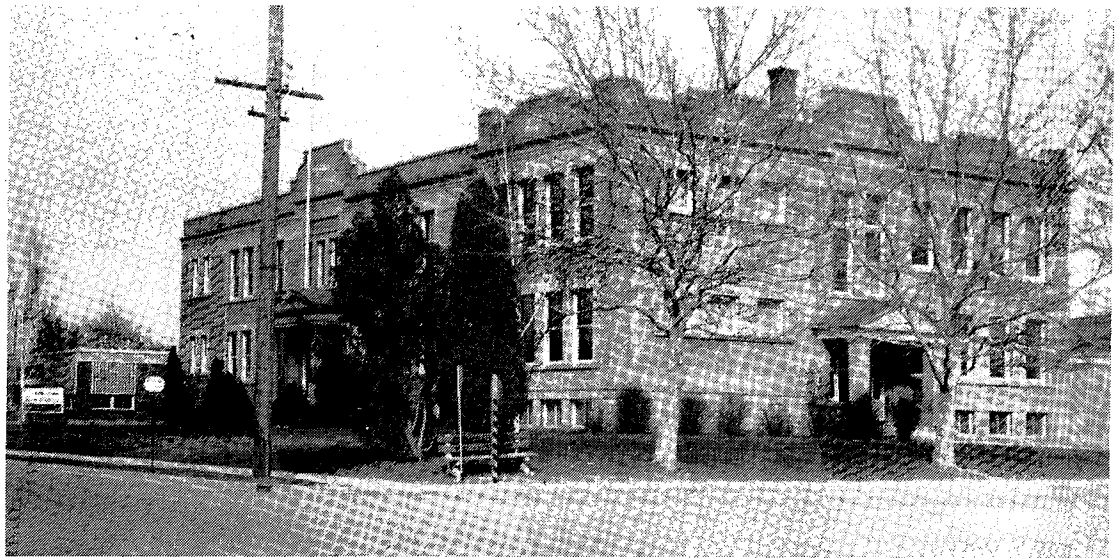
THE TEACHER'S HANDBOOK



Spokane Public Schools
1931

SHERIDAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*E. 3737 Fifth Avenue
Spokane, WA 99202
Opened: 1908
Namesake:
Phillip H. Sheridan*



Sheridan was constructed in 1908 on the corner of Fifth and Freya and was named for Colonel Philip H. Sheridan.

Research Team:

Don Sherfey
Karin Short

The years following the fire and reconstruction of Spokane brought a large population boom. Spokane Public Schools' census was announced as 7,640 in 1900. Population grew to 19,884 by 1910. To accommodate this expansion this decade saw several new elementary schools constructed.

Population Boom

Sheridan Elementary School was one of these schools affected by the population boom. Sheridan was constructed in 1908 on the corner of Fifth and Freya and was named for Colonel Philip H. Sheridan. Originally Sheridan was a brick, two-story structure and housed eight classrooms to meet the needs of 154 students. In 1917 four additional rooms were constructed. The end of World War II brought another population boom to the city. Many schools nearly doubled in size. In 1954 Sheridan gained kindergarten space, a library, a teacher's room, a multipurpose room and several new classrooms. With the \$32 million building project in 1978, the original building with the additions was demolished upon completion of the new building.

1935 Time Capsule

Two great London plane trees still mark the entrance of the original school. While demolishing the building, a time capsule was found. The capsule was buried in June of 1935 and was found in February 1981. A new capsule with more extensive information was buried in June of 1981. Private property on the east half of the block was purchased, and the new facility was constructed.

Vegetables, Livestock, and Flies

Spokane's east side was referred to as Union Park by its residents. The homes were quite scattered. Everyone had chickens and many had horses. The interest of the day was agriculture. In 1917 the school board voted to enclose a small portion of each school yard as a garden patch. Here the children were taught to grow and care for plants. Sheridan was ahead of this act. In 1913, the Sheridan School Home Garden Club was the strongest in the city and raised \$50 from the sale of vegetables. The poultry department of the club consisted of 48 students. Experts considered many of their flocks as prize flocks. With the backyard animals, the nearby farms, packing plants,

and feed lots, one can imagine the fly problem. In 1915 the district sponsored "Swat the Fly Week." The Field school won with 1,585 flies killed. It is unknown how the Sheridan students did. With general enthusiasm, it is certain they did well.

Street Car Transportation

The Sheridan attendance area has changed in the past 80 years. The street car traveled east on Fifth Avenue and turned south on Freya where it turned around on 12th Avenue. The street car was a major means of transportation. Students would enjoy hearing the whistle of the train as it traversed the south hill on its way to Pullman and points south. The train crossed Thor by means of a viaduct at a point where Thor becomes Ray. Further east it crossed at a point where 14th and Freya meet today. The Omaha Meat Market, Horseman's Grocery, and Clark's Dry Goods were located on Fifth Avenue between Greene and Haven. The residents east of Thor were served by the Piggly Wiggly grocery store, located in the building now occupied by Porter's Drug. Summerson's grocery on Fourth and Freya, Anderson's grocery next door, and the Sheridan grocery on

Fifth and Freya bring back fond memories of early residents.

Sheridan School has enjoyed strong parent support. A PTA membership of 300 was usual. The PTA succeeded in establishing Freya as an arterial. The stoplight at the intersection of Fifth and Thor was a direct result of their efforts. Evelyn Olson (Swanstrom-Libby) who contributed much to this report, remembers the monthly potluck lunch served to the

students as a money raiser. Mrs. Libby attended Sheridan in the early 1920s, her children in the early 1950s, and her grandchildren in the early 1980s.

No mention of the Sheridan community would be complete without a tribute to the East Side Taxpayers Club. The club met monthly at Sheridan. It was organized as a spokesgroup for the community and to fight city hall. The variety show provided by the club was a much-awaited

for event. The members, who are well in their 70s, continue to meet socially today.

Basics Stressed

The earliest students felt well prepared after leaving Sheridan. The students studied reading, arithmetic, English, geography, history, spelling, and penmanship. Spelling bees tested many students' skill. Penmanship certificates were given to those who excelled in handwriting. The Christmas program was a religious and major event. The

program was a play consisting of costumes, scenery, and memorized parts. The Pledge of Allegiance was recited each day. When in trouble, students were sent to the office. The principal would decide if the problem warranted a lecture or a spanking.

Proud Students

Throughout the years, the children of Sheridan have felt pride in their school. We hope this report adds depth to their pride.



The new building for Sheridan was built in 1980. This excellent, modern facility was built thanks to a major building bond issue passed by Spokane voters.

SPOKANE AREA VOCATIONAL SKILLS CENTER

*N. 4141 Regal Street
Spokane, WA 99207
Opened: 1982
Namesake:
Named to reflect the concept
of the school*



In the fall of 1982, the first classes started including: auto, art, computers, cosmetology, broadcasting, business, electronics, foods, nursing, dental, metals, and welding. Enrollment climbed steadily from 500 to over 700 students.

Research Team:

Jim Hensley

The newest kid on the block is the Spokane Area Vocational Skills Center. The new kid is a cooperative venture of eight school districts to provide advanced vocational training for high school students. The planning for the Skills Center was begun in 1974 when state legislation made it possible to have a skills center cooperative. At that time, a feasibility study was conducted by Dr. Mark Miller and all the vocational directors from the eight districts. Results indicated that a Skills Center was a good idea and would be supported by students, parents, and school boards.

Skilled Work Force

The mission of the Skills Center is to create an environment which enables students to acquire job preparation, leadership, and other life skills which are responsive to current and emerging employment needs.

In 1976 funds were obtained for an implementation study, and between 1976 and 1980, the cooperative was formed and the building plans started.

In 1980 Dr. Ruth Bragg was hired to be the first director. Between 1980 and 1982 the building was completed and the programs planned and approved by SPI.

In the fall of 1982, the first classes started including: auto, art, computers, cosmetology, broadcasting, business, electronics, foods, nursing, dental, metals, and welding. Enrollment climbed steadily from 500 to over 700 students.

SPOKANE TRADE SCHOOL

W. 714 Fourth Avenue
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1940
Closed: 1958
Namesake:
Type of education

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

An article in the July 17, 1940, *Spokesman-Review* announced upcoming plans for the new Spokane Trade School: "Conversion of the Hawthorne into a vocational and trade extension school is expected to start soon, following a grant yesterday by the state of \$70,000 to the Spokane School Board." The grant was to be matched by the school board.

One Busy Plant

Remodeling of the 19-room Hawthorne School was completed in 1941 for a cost of \$9,200. An April 18, 1941, article in the *Spokesman-Review* reported that the new facility was "one of the busiest educational plants in the region." In 1942 a 14-room brick addition was constructed at the school for a cost of \$74,100. Orville Pratt's *Spokane Public Schools; A Brief History* described the sequence of events which led to the establishment of the Spokane Trade School, and also indicated ways in which World War II affected development of the school.

On May 22, 1940, the board authorized the use of the Hawthorne building for vocational classes for the school year, 1940-1941. A grant was secured from the state, and

classes were started in the remodeled building in January 1941 with E. J. Griffin as principal of the Spokane Trade School. The classes in printing, formerly held in the North Central High School building, were transferred to the Trade School building in November 1940. 'Distributive Education' was started in September 1940. In 1941-1942, the Trade School began with machine shop, drafting, and radio work in addition to trade extension and apprentice training classes. With the attack on Pearl Harbor, the whole program, except for printing, shifted to war work.

Trade School Joins Effort

In March 1942 a bond issue of approximately \$200,000 was authorized for an addition to the Trade School. This addition was finished about Thanksgiving. "Until the war is over, the Trade School will doubtless be directed almost wholly toward furtherance of the war effort."

At the completion of the 1945-46 school year, the trade school whoed a successful financial history. In fact, the city showed a credit of \$10,724. In June of 1945 District No. 81 was given total responsibility for the management of Spokane Trade School. In 1946 returning ser-

vicemen began attending the Trade School. Their presence in classes with high-school-age students presented a problem. Because of their maturity, experience, and motivation the veterans surpassed the younger students in classroom work. To compensate for the difference in learning rates, the administration divided the school day into a morning session and an afternoon session, with each group attending classes half a day. At that time Geiger Field also offered three-day-a-week classes for returning servicemen. In addition, the Continuation School held part-time classes for working students at the Trade School. During that period the Trade School worked with the Automotive Dealers Association and had a cooperative agreement with several retail stores in downtown Spokane in providing training programs for students.

In 1957 the Spokane Trade School was damaged by fire, but immediately rebuilt. The following year the school was replaced by the new Technical and Vocational School at East 3403 Mission Avenue.

Principal:

Edward J. Griffin, Director/
Principal, 1940-1958

STADIUM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

W. 5110 Wellesley Avenue
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1954
Closed: 1972
Namesake:
Area of location



The Stadium School opened in 1954 with 61 students in attendance.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

The Stadium School opened in 1954 with 61 students in attendance. Enrollment peaked in 1960 with the student population then numbering 204. Enrollment declined slightly after that. In 1972 classes ended at the Stadium School. The facility was one of eight

elementary schools which closed in the aftermath of the 1972 levy failure. In 1973 District No. 81 considered renting the building, at which time Northwest Christian School expressed interest in the property. Stadium School was sold as surplus property in 1981.

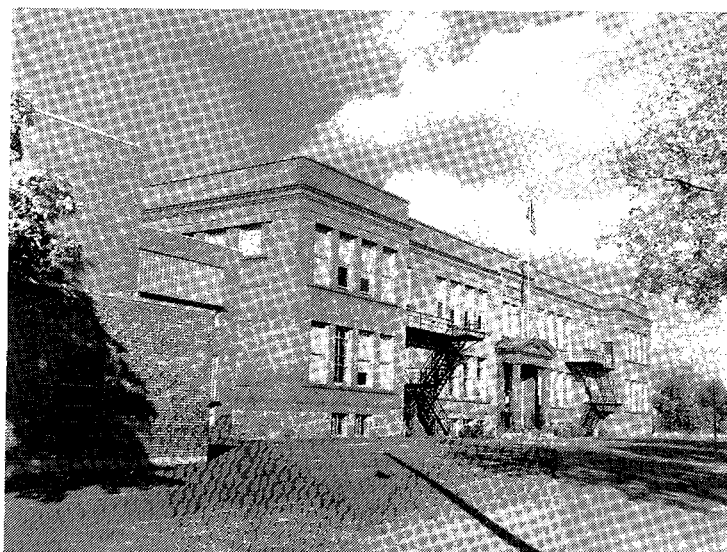
Principals:

Gertrude R. Laurence, 1954-1959
Jack H. Allbaugh, 1959-1967
Paul O. Abraham, 1967-1970
Maxine C. Davidson, 1970-1971
Ruth M. Bartleson, 1971-1972



STEVENS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*E. 1815 Sinto Avenue
Spokane, WA 99202
Opened: 1909
Namesake:
Isaac I. Stevens*



The building which is now in use was built in 1908-1909. It was originally 20,134 square feet. It had eight classrooms and cost \$31,874 to build.

Research Team:

Teachers	Mary Chandler Mary Sue Morrison
Paraprofessionals	Julie Ellenberger Sherril Pierson
Student	Willie Hansen
Resource People	Mrs. Ray Clizer Mrs. H. L. Grande Reg Martinson Horace Mason Barry Mauer Linda Swartley Barbara Tucker Mrs. John Woodberry

Stevens Elementary School was first built as a two-room school in the early 1800s for the children of the Nash and Stevens' family. This first building was actually a frame portable. Mr. Nash was a judge in the Washington territory at that time, and Mr. Stevens was Washington's territorial governor. Judge Nash's home still stands directly north of the Stevens complex and can be visited on occasion by the students. The Stevens' home is located mid-way up the Sharp Street hill in the East 1700 block and has been restored by the Harriton family.

Immigrant Night School

Stevens School was also a night school for immigrants from 1901 to 1916 and offered courses in English, Swedish, and German. Long-time residents of the neighborhood still consider the building that was built here in 1908-1909 "the new school."

The building which is now in use was built in 1908-1909. It was originally 20,134 square feet. It had eight classrooms and cost \$31,874 to build. An addition was built in 1909

which added eight classrooms to the original building. It was 16,634 square feet and cost \$22,000. Portable No. 28 was brought to Stevens in 1922 and used until 1950 as an auditorium. It was 1,352 square feet. Portable No. 36 was brought in in 1923 and used until 1931 as an additional 974 square foot classroom. In 1949 a 15,073 square foot addition was built. It cost \$233,479 and was used as four more classrooms, a multipurpose unit, and a utility classroom. The last addition was built in 1953, adding 5,630 square feet, four more classrooms, and costing \$54,345. Now the building has a library, two music

rooms, and a playroom which used to be classrooms. Stevens School is now 97,350 square feet which is two acres (including the playground area). Many of the original rooms are also being used for special services which includes LES, Chapter 1, and others. In 1966 a first floor classroom was remodeled into part of the office suite. The play area's asphalt area is 46,900 square feet and the sawdust treated area is 31,470 square feet. All of this was done on Block 55 of the "School Section" site. In the 1940s Stevens had an active staff who taught Grades 1-8. In 1945-1946 they planned the first big carnival earning \$500 for the school. Stevens



*1922 students participate in patriotic dance.
Photo courtesy of Eastern Washington State Historical Society.*

students eventually walked to North Central High School. As they walked they picked up kids along the way.

Disadvantaged Programs

In 1965 funds were made available to help disadvantaged students succeed in school. Stevens qualified for this additional help for culturally disadvantaged students. Reading teachers were hired to work with fourth, fifth, and sixth grade students. Later paraprofessionals were used for the math program. In 1971-1972, certified teachers were hired full time for math, and in 1975 the kindergarten math program was started; the first grade program followed. The Chapter 1 program came into existence with the 1981 law. This program offers extra help in reading and math to children in kindergarten through fourth grades. Stevens also has a Chapter 1 counselor who helps children grow in self-esteem and confidence. At this time Stevens has a full-time Chapter 1 teacher and half-time Chapter 1 teacher. Ninety-two students

are receiving Chapter 1 help this school year (1988-1989).

LES Program Successful

In 1982 the Limited English Speaking program (LES) was established at Stevens. The LES classroom was designed as an elementary center for children who could not speak English and therefore could not be placed in the regular classroom. Young students, mostly refugees from southeast Asia (Hmong, Vietnamese and Cambodian), were bused into Stevens from the rest of the district. Besides about 30-40 students from several different countries, there were three teachers and three bilingual staff members. The purpose of the program was to teach the students to speak English. We are now in the seventh year of having an LES program at Stevens. Some very positive changes have occurred. Students, staff, and parents have accepted and welcomed these newcomers into the school. The curriculum has been expanded to include reading, writing, and grade-level math.

They attend a full school day and join their regular classes for P.E., art, music, and the last hour of the day. This helps the new students adjust socially and emotionally to their school. Last year a late bus was set up so that the LES students could participate in after-school sports. Everyone at Stevens has offered a helping hand to these special students and in return has learned from them.

Teacher Scrapbook

The Centennial Committee was very fortunate in finding Francis Clizer who had taught at Stevens for 31 years. She had in her possession two wonderfully complete PTA scrapbooks which have records of activities held at Stevens from 1950 to 1952.

Parent-teacher group meetings included teacher trends, understanding Indians of the Northwest, a Scandinavian program, bicycle safety, a Civil Defense program, identification of narcotics, and many others.

The PTA sponsored several interesting classes and

fun nights including: adult western dancing with square and round dance lessons and Red Cross first aid classes. There was an annual Halloween party (an alternative to trick or treating); and Dad's Night, which included putting on the play "Cinderella" by spontaneously using adults in the audience.

The major project completed in 1950-1951 appears to be The Stevens School and Community Resource Survey. The survey was taken in the entire community to discover: 1) who in the community has information and articles on foreign countries, 2) what varied talent is in the community, and 3) what are the community interests. School officials requested an exhibit of the results, displaying classroom aids and foreign country materials. Approximately 400 people attended. The survey received local, state, and national recognition.

Also as a result of the survey project, a show was presented to share the wealth



Students in Stevens School safety patrol, 1951-1952.

of talent that existed in the Stevens' community. There were 26 acts in the "Stevens Grand Ol' Opry."

The PTA was a busy, active group of concerned parents who wanted the best for their children just as our PTA today.

In 1982 the Community Development Steering Committee and Community Schools Advisory Council approached the Northeast Community Center about the need for child care in the neighborhood. Recognizing the need, a youth satellite program was started at Stevens School.

Child-Care Program

This program was free and met two days per week until 5 p.m. The first school-based summer program for children of working parents started on the north grass area at Stevens School in 1983. In July of

1983 Horace Mason, Pat Anderson, Clare Batchlor, and Bill Boures applied for and received a \$14,500 grant for a school-based child-care program which began in September 1983. This program was available on Mondays and Fridays, from 3 to 5 p.m., with the Satellite Program having field trips on Tuesdays and Thursdays. In June 1984, the Express — Satellite Program moved to Chief Garry Park; there were 187 children at a cost of \$3 per child; this was the first fee to be charged.

Other funds have been made available each year since 1982 and fees for the program raised to \$35/week for summer and \$70/month for the current before- and after-school program during the school year. The Express Program is a very special place for the children of the Stevens School community. Horace Mason,

Sherril Pierson, and Debbie Lane are now in charge of this program.

The Chief Garry Park area first became an organized Community Development Neighborhood in 1976. The primary concern at that time was play areas in our vicinity for the children. The neighborhood has been very supportive to Stevens School. They have provided a play yard on the west side of the neighborhood and have installed a grassy area for the playfield, trees, asphalt, and two BigToys. They plan to expand both BigToys in the near future.

Dedicated Staff & Parents

In 1988-1989 Donna Burt is the principal, Beverley Martin and Judy Barrington are the secretaries, there are 35 certificated teachers, 14 paraprofessionals, 9 volunteers, 2 half-time counselors, 2

full-time custodians, and 3 cooks working at Stevens to provide the best for the children who attend school here.

"I LIKE STEVENS BECAUSE....."

"I like Stevens School because it has a lot of activities; going camping, a day where a grade gets to choose the lunch menu, or a day where you get to do a lot of sports and get candy for it.

I also like the spelling bees, because I do well. I learned how to write a paragraph in my third grade class at Stevens. It was fun to write a creative story about our class's hamster, which escaped (I wrote four pages). It's fun to learn at Stevens. I don't think I would like to go to any other school."

***** Willie Hansen



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716 RIVERSIDE AVENUE.

TECHNICAL & VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

*E. 3403 Mission Avenue
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1958
Closed: 1963 (Became
Community College)
Namesake:
Type of education*



Research Team:

Bob Frank
Hugh Davis
Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

The Spokane Technical and Vocational School's official beginning occurred in 1953, but its blue collar roots harken back to 1940 when the city school board authorized the remodeling of the old Hawthorne School (1898) to house print apprenticeship and machine apprenticeship programs overflowing out of North Central and Lewis and Clark High Schools.

Located on Fourth Avenue between Wall and Post Streets, it was then known as the Spokane Trade School and during the years of World War II 44,000 men and women were trained on the school premises to the tasks of armed conflict.

Spokane Trade School was, on February 25, 1953, renamed the Spokane Technical and Vocational School. Superintendent John A. Shaw announced the following July that the district had acquired four blocks of property bounded by Mission and Nora Avenues and Ralph and Ferrall Streets just south of the Spokane River at the east edge of the city.

Tech Moves

While the district's clerical, stenographic, commercial, practical nursing, and electronic instructional units remained at the Fourth Avenue site, in 1957 a dozen industrial arts courses were moved into the new 38-room school at East 3403 Mission Avenue. Two years later another 26 classrooms and a cafeteria opened for operation. In May of 1959 at the Davenport Hotel, Governor Albert D. Rosellini and Superintendent of Public Instruction Lloyd J. Andrews were among those who celebrated the completion of the new Spokane Technical and Vocational School.

Following the transition of vocational education classes to the new school at East 3403 Mission in the spring of 1959 the venerable Hawthorne School was razed to make way for the Interstate 90 freeway.

The district continued to operate vocational education programs at the Spokane Technical and Vocational School on Mission Avenue at the same time it petitioned the State Board of Education to create a community college

"... in order that courses in general education may be integrated with the strictly vocational programs now available in our large, growing technical and vocational school," according to Superintendent William C. Sorenson. Sorenson, his assistants Glen Minard and Warren Norgan, Research Director Forbes Bottomly, and Director of Publications Geneva Foss in 1961 developed the first application which was rejected.

Educators and the general populace drew their forces together and on July 19, 1963, successfully pleaded its case for a community college to the state board. Sorenson recommended Walter S. Johnson to serve as president of Spokane Community College.

Spokane Technical and Vocational School which was born out of one institution thus blended into being another, having served its community through periods of urgent need and progressive prosperity.

Principal:

Edward J. Griffin, Director/
Principal, 1958-1963

VICTORY HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*Poplar St. and 17th Ave.
Spokane, WA
Opened:: 1948
Closed: 1955
Namesake:*

Administration of the Lowell and Victory Heights Schools seemed closely associated (see Lowell School). The Victory Heights School was closed in 1955. The Grotto Foundation

and the United Cerebral Palsy Association later rented the building for the purpose of providing residential care to children with cerebral palsy.

Principals:

(See the Lowell School history)

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

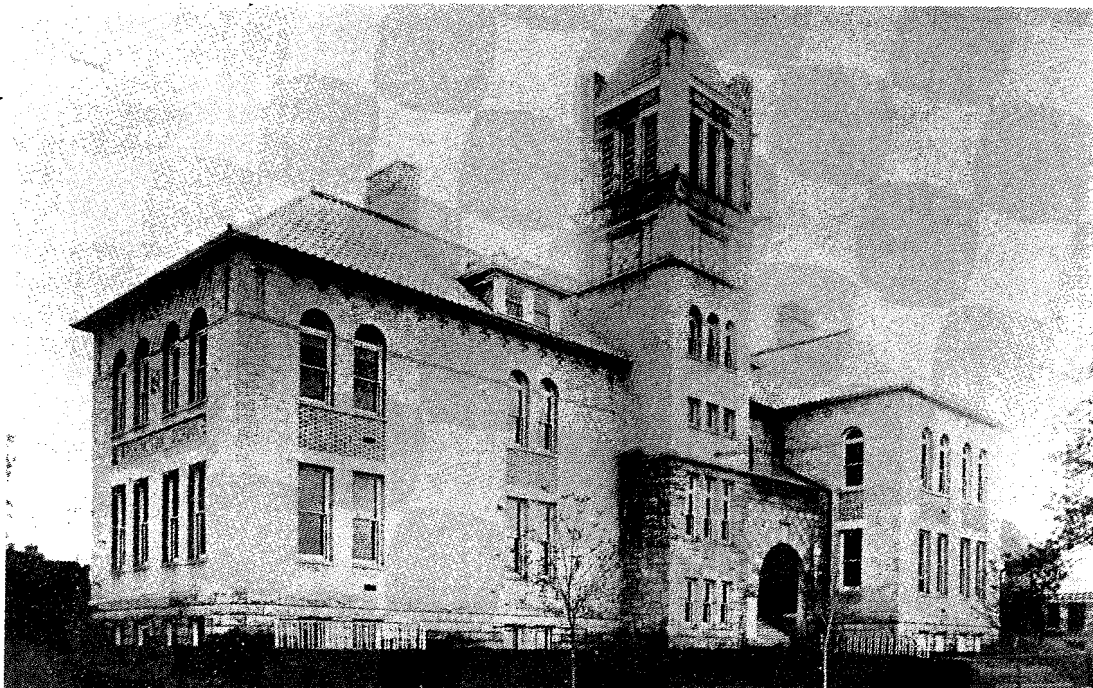


Tree planting at Field School in 1925.



WASHINGTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

W. 1617 Riverside Avenue
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1896
Closed: 1962
Namesake:
George Washington



The old Washington School building as it appeared with its 1952 addition. No longer in use as a school, it is owned by Washington School Partnership.

Photo courtesy of Northwest Room, Spokane Public Library.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

Named for the first President of the United States, George Washington, the Spokane school that bore his name opened in 1896. By 1901 ten grade school teachers and two kindergarten teachers staffed the Washington School. By 1909 enrollment at the facility numbered 411 students.

One-Minute Fire Drill

In 1928 former teacher Leoti L. West toured the school. She complimented the students on their ability to complete a fire drill in one minute—a remarkable record considering the school had only one staircase, thus making reliance on fire escapes the primary means of evacuation. Principal Lila Smith reported that owing to Washington's location in Browne's Addition, students utilized the public library and the museum to enhance their studies, since both resources were nearby.

During the 1940s and 1950s the school's population declined markedly from earlier student enrollment. Only 253

pupils comprised the student body in 1954. That same year Washington utilized its first building project since construction of the school nearly 60 years before. Erected at a cost of \$126,434, the new unit was financed from a 1952 bond issue fund. The combined Washington, Irving, and Whittier School bands played the *Star Spangled Banner* at the April dedication of the new multipurpose room addition.

Wrecking Ball

Washington's enrollment had plummeted to 132 students in 1961. The school did not reopen for the 1961-1962 school year. From 1967 to 1973 the structure served as a second campus for the Continuation High School. In 1973 the classroom portion of the school fell to the wrecking ball, leaving only the multipurpose room as a reminder of the institution that had occupied a place in Spokane's history for so many years. The remaining multipurpose room was subsequently considered for use as rental property.

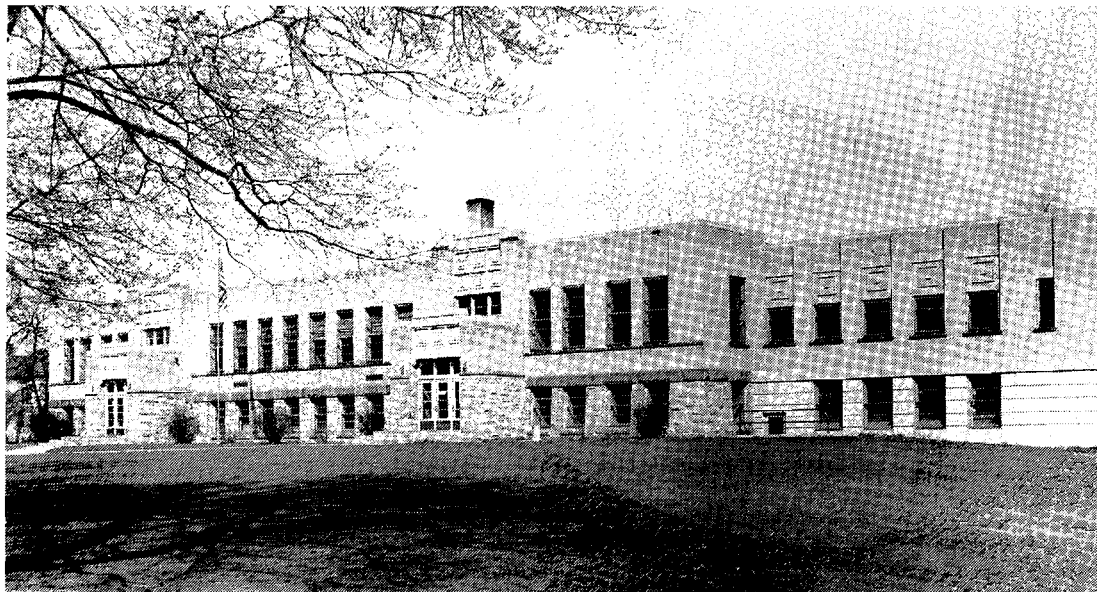
From 1980 to 1982 the school was used as the district's Teacher Center. In 1982 the Teacher Center was dedicated to the late Dr. Harry Finnegan, an early proponent of the center. When the Teacher Center was discontinued, the school property was placed for sale. It is owned by the Washington School Partnership.

Principals:

J. A. Mitchell, 1897-1898
F. V. Yeager, 1898-1903
Georgia E. Meek, 1903-1907
Sara E. Weisman, 1907-1911
J. S. Warren, 1911-1914
Clara E. Mader, 1914-1921
Margaret McGrath, 1921-1924
R. H. Knaack, 1924-1925
Lila Smith, 1925-1928
Pauline Drake, 1928-1938
Adelaide Srite, 1938-1942
Weldon Osborne, 1942-1943
Joe B. Kent, 1943-1945
Jean Campbell, 1945-1948
Ona Fae Cheney, 1948-1950
Edwin C. Crooks, 1950-1957
Gerald L. Saling, 1957-1958
John E. Lancaster, 1958-1960
Arnold G. Riggers, 1960-1962

WEBSTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

*E. 615 Sharp Avenue
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1901
Closed: 1962
Namesake:
Daniel Webster/Noah Webster*



Following a fire on April 9, 1945, the school was rebuilt. Construction cost of the eight-room unit and new auditorium totaled \$149,669.

Research Team:

Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark

In 1900 a new 16-room brick school was built at East 615 Sharp Avenue at a cost of \$30,000. The facility was named for two famous men, orator Daniel Webster and educator and compiler of the dictionary that bears his name, Noah Webster. By 1909 Webster's student body numbered 514 pupils.

Fires force change

Following a fire at Logan School in 1937, Webster housed the displaced students while their fire-damaged school was being rebuilt. By the spring of 1940 Webster's attendance had dropped to only 120 students. At that time it was claimed that the district could save \$20,000 if Webster closed. The school did not close, and in 1941 nearby Gonzaga University rented the school. The University occupied the facility for the next five years, during which time the building housed Gonzaga High School.

Following a fire on April 9, 1945, the school was rebuilt. Construction cost of the eight-room unit and new auditorium totaled \$149,669. Between 1946 and 1952 additional portables were placed at the school. In 1951 the school

board voted to sell Webster. At that time Spokane County expressed interest in the facility as a health building, a use that would have required rezoning of the site. The building was appraised at a value of \$115,000, and the school board set the lowest acceptable bid at \$142,000. However, no sale occurred.

Mentally Retarded School

In 1952 the facility became the school for Spokane's mentally retarded children's program. The 1951-1952 District No. 81 school directory listed the structure as "Webster School For Mentally Retarded." During the years that the building housed the school, the following educators served as head teachers:

Patricia D. Aid, 1951-1952
Theodore Abener, 1952-1953
Thomas Scott, 1953-1954
Auriel E. Weiford, 1954-1959

The student population numbered 29 students in 1952. Between 1957 and 1958 the school's basement housed administration offices. By 1959 enrollment had more than doubled, with 64 mentally handicapped students enrolled. That same year the district contemplated selling the school, in part because the administration

moved into a new building (given by Washington Water Power) at Lincoln and Trent. In addition, in 1959 the program for the retarded was moved from Webster to the Hillyard Elementary School

However, sale of the school was again forestalled, and the following year the building was reopened as a grade school to serve Bancroft students while the new Bancroft School was under construction. Webster's revival as a grade school was indeed short-lived, for the building closed the same year it reopened. In 1962 an auction date was finally set for July 30. Webster's anticipated sale was expected to be the district's largest single real estate deal since sale of the Hillyard High School in 1959. The district set low bid at \$115,000.

Bing Crosby

Of all the schools in District No. 81's 100-year history, the Webster School perhaps experienced the most checkered past. As many as 719 students once attended the school in a single year, and as few as 19. Famous "crooner" and Spokane native, the late Bing Crosby, attended grade

school at Webster. Over the years, the building housed an elementary school, National Youth Administration classes, school for the retarded, curriculum office, art and central offices, and administration offices. The school's chronicle is a unique example of

adaptation in the face of a community's changing needs and circumstances.

Principals:

Nellie Day, 1888-teacher
Caroline McKay, 1901-1906
Lida H. Putnam, 1906-1909

H. C. Calhoun, 1909-1911
C. J. Boyington, 1911-1922
Frances Weisman, 1922-1928
Helen C. O'Neil, 1928-1936
Margaret Richardson, 1936-1938

J. R. Griest, 1938-1940
Patricia D. Aid, 1951-1952
Theodore Abener, 1952-1953
Thomas Scott, 1953-1954
Auriel E. Weiford, 1954-1959

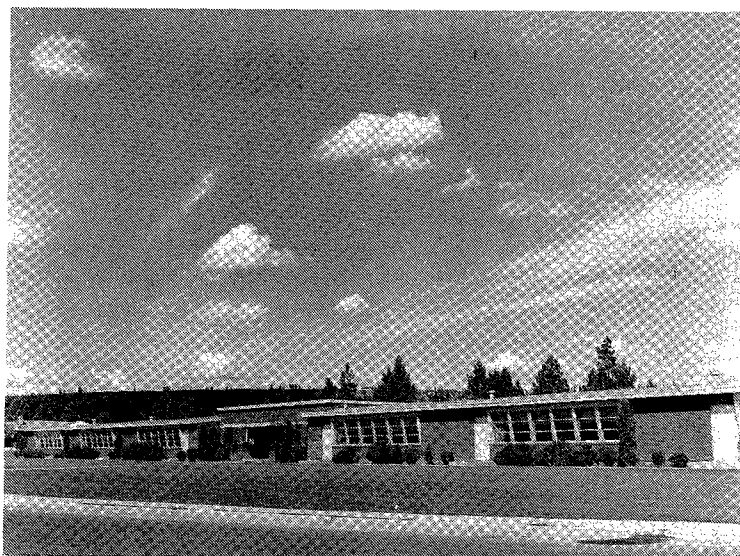


Group photo of the members of the Class of June 1899, Spokane High School. Original furnished by Albert E. Reid, class member.

Photo courtesy of The Northwest Room of the Spokane Public Library.

WESTVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

N. 6104 Moore Street
Spokane, WA 99205
Opened: 1955
Namesake:
Area of location



The building was completed in the late summer of 1955 and opened its doors on October 31, 1955, with first through fourth grades.

Research Team:

Teachers	William Thomas Karen Schramm
Volunteer	Vonnie Fergen
Students	Tim Aguilar Amber Krueger Shawna Rainer Shasta Starr Melissa Thompson
Resource	William Thomas
People	Iva Cronrath Edith Manildi Ruth Kolb Bev Gilger Gary Oxner

Westview School is a one-story multi-winged building made of wood and brick. It is set on the corner of a city block bordered by Decatur Street on the north, Fotheringham on the east, Bismark on the south, and Moore Street on the west and front of the building.

The building was completed in the late summer of 1955 and opened its doors on October 31, 1955, with first through fourth grades. The enrollment that first year was 200 pupils. These pupils came from Browne and Loma Vista Schools.

School in the Woods

The location was opposed by some because parents did not want their children walking up the hill through the woods. At the time, from Fleming Street down the hill was all wooded area. The years 1955-1959 also saw the playground with abundant trees so that it was necessary for the students to walk through the trees to get to the southeast baseball diamond. Grades 5 and 6 were added in 1956, increasing the size of the

school from 8 to 12 classrooms. Due to increasing enrollment projections and rapid home building in the area, a gym and extra classrooms were also added. Construction on the south wing was started in the spring of 1959 and was completed by the opening of the 1959-1960 school year.

Westview was opened under the efficient and diplomatic leadership of Miss Nora Swanson. She was adept at enabling the staff to reach a high attainment of excellence.

Staff Teamwork

By good fortune, or by careful choice, the faculty was one in which there was considerable rapport. This extraordinary measure of respect and friendship among the staff thus became the foundation for the achievements of Westview. The teamwork produced by collective agreements extended the purpose of education so that the students and the Westview community profited. The policy adopted by Westview was to combine the best possible curriculum with the best teaching methods. Westview School

was built for its pupils but its strength, stability, and vitality were due to the uniqueness of its staff.

Miss Nora Swanson continued as principal until 1964. During her time as principal portables were set up on the playground just east and south of the gym to take care of the extra students while the south wing was being finished. These portables continued to be in use through 1962 due to the fact that Salk Junior High was still under construction. The only year Westview had seventh graders was 1960-1961. Westview's enrollment for this year was its largest at 700 pupils. These seventh graders were bused to Glover Junior High for special subjects such as home economics and woodshop.

Demonstration School

The early years under Miss Nora Swanson and Westview's second principal, Mr. Arthur Ewy (1964-1969) also saw Westview used as a "demonstration school." The faculty at Westview was always close, cooperative, and productive in combining the many facets of education into

programs that had far-reaching effects on the children's educational progress. There was a great deal of team teaching involved in those early years that provided further enrichment and innovative teaching techniques. Westview faculty members participated as demonstration teachers for the Singer Publishing Company's spelling program, and a math program developed by Eastern Washington University for principals throughout the state. They also were chosen to demonstrate a new penmanship program, and do classroom demonstrations for new teachers and those transferring from other states.

Innovative Programs

In recalling these early years, one retired Westview teacher reminisced about some of the innovative teaching techniques. She recalls one second grade teacher who used carpentry projects to enhance physical dexterity, eye-hand coordination, and arithmetic skills, not to mention the high self-esteem produced by seeing each project completed.

She also recalls another teacher who graphically taught the meaning of prejudice by one day announcing she had discovered blue-eyed students to be more intelligent. She invited them to sit at the front

of the room to be taught. She told the brown-eyed students to sit at the back of the room. She told them to read silently for an hour and then ignored them. After an hour, the "brown-eyed" principal entered the room on cue. The teacher announced her assumption had to be incorrect, since he was our school's leader. She then told the blue eyed students to sit in the back and moved the brown-eyed students forward. Facial expressions showed anguish and intensity of emotion. Discrimination, intolerance, and unfairness had been felt. A lecture on prejudice would not have provided the same effect.

Lastly, this former teacher fondly remembers one special sixth grade teacher who enriched students' lives for 30 years at Westview. This teacher had a gift for art and music. He shared this gift with his students by teaching them about other countries through their art and music. Singing of songs, demonstrations of musical instruments, and marching to bagpipes were incorporated into his lesson plans.

Student Interviews

When the 1989 sixth grade students per Mrs. Schram were given the assignment of interviewing past Westview

students about their fondest memories, they discovered that these former students of the 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s enjoyed much the same things that they do today.

One former student, Gary Oxner, who started second grade at Westview when its doors opened in 1955 and continued through seventh grade, fondly remembers life at Westview. He recalls playing Santa Claus in a Christmas play and hitting a homerun over the fence at Browne's field. Holding hands at the skating parties, setting up the film projector for Mrs. Reams, and riding his bike all the way up Bismark hill without stopping, are all part of his childhood memories of being a student at Westview.

Favorite Lunches

The 1989 students also found that although hair styles, clothes, and fads had changed through the decades, hamburgers and pizza still remain the favorite lunches. When these former students were asked what they missed most about Westview, they cited these three things: (1) closeness of childhood friends, (2) the kind, understanding, and special teachers, and (3) being young again!

The following principals continued in the same tradition

as Nora Swanson and Arthur Ewy, striving for excellence, and making Westview a school for its supportive parents, enthusiastic students, and superb teachers to be proud of: Walter Wildey (1969-1971), Morton Gray (1971-1973), Don McDavis (1973-1980), Glen "Patrick" Shauvin (1980-1981), William Graham (Sept. 1981-Oct. 1981), and Ned Hammond (1981-1986).

"I Can" Attitude

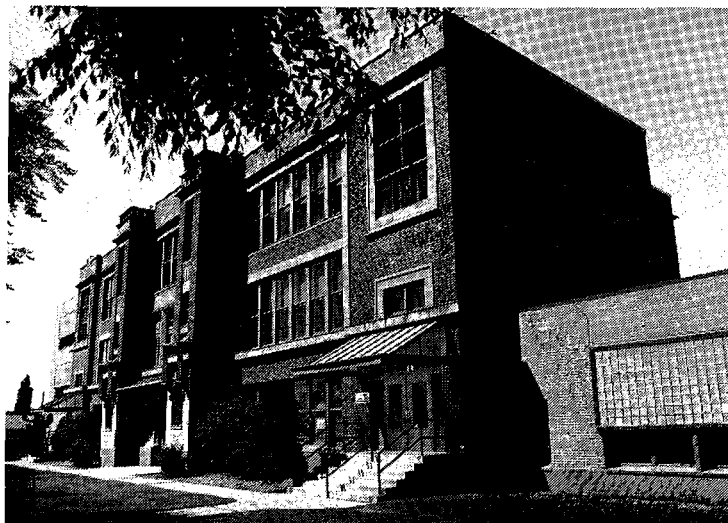
The current principal, Mr. Jerry Senn, still carries on Westview's early philosophy of instilling in students a high sense of self-esteem — an "I Can" attitude.

The current faculty of the 1980s carries on the tradition of excellence and innovation set forth by their predecessors. This is exemplified by our Young Writers Celebration, a program in which students actually publish their own books.

As a staff, we look forward to continuing the partnership with parents and community in preparing our students for life in the twenty-first century. Our goal is for every student to leave Westview with a belief in self, that will lead to lifelong success.

WHITMAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

N. 5400 Helena Street
Spokane, WA 99207
Opened: 1908
Namesake:
Marcus Whitman



Completed in 1913, the school consisted of nine classrooms and an auditorium. The cost of the brick and concrete structure was around \$82,000.

Research Team:

Richard Clauss
Mike Clift

Marcus Whitman Elementary School was named after territorial missionary Marcus Whitman. Early history of the school is sketchy. Probably built before the turn of the century, the original Whitman School was part of the Spokane School District in July 1908.

Wood Furnace

Located on the corner of Wellesley Avenue (then called South Avenue) and Pittsburg Street, the school contained six classrooms . . . with a group of students meeting in the basement around the old wood furnace! The purpose of the school was to provide an education for boys and girls who would one day become the men and women of the community.

It was soon evident that a larger school would be necessary to handle an increasing number of students. In March 1912 bids for the new Marcus Whitman School were received. The site for the new building, a few blocks north of the original school, was North 5315 Pittsburg. Completed in 1913, the school consisted of nine classrooms and an auditorium. The cost of

the brick and concrete structure was around \$82,000.

The ramps of the new school were a "first" and the children marched in and out of the school to music played on a piano at the top of the ramp. Florence Bradley was the school's first principal. Continued growth in the student population led to changes in the years to come. A north wing and a gymnasium and auditorium were built. In 1955 a twelve-room annex was added.

In spite of additions and remodeling, the structure became outdated. Faced with similar situations throughout the district, School District No. 81 turned to the voters. With the passage of a \$32 million elementary building bond issue in March of 1978, voters set in motion the largest single elementary school construction project in Washington State history.

Quality Education

The current school, located at North 5400 Helena Street, is one of 13 elementary schools constructed.

Whitman School has remained true to its purpose of educating the children of the community. Through the

cooperation of students, parents, and staff, a quality program has been sustained and enhanced for the benefit of students and community. The needs of the modern child may be different than those of the children in 1908, but in many ways they remain the same. Children still need a place to learn and play together. A strong curriculum, taught by a dedicated staff and volunteers, provides the Whitman children of today with the skills to function in the increasingly complex world.

Student Activities

Through a multitude of activities (student council, safety patrol, athletics, drill team, Imagination Celebration, and more!) we hope to enrich the minds and bodies of the children and to instill a commitment to education and civic responsibility. To achieve this goal Whitman School has carried on an active role in its community.

One example of the significant influence Whitman has had on its neighborhood exists for all to see, Rochester Heights Park. The efforts of Arthur B. Dunning, a former Whitman principal, and a group of concerned parents, brought about funding and

construction of Rochester Heights Park in the late 1960s.

The parents, staff, and neighbors of Whitman joined together to clear out weeds and rubbish in an empty lot owned by the city.

They leveled and contoured the lot to accommodate a variety of play activities. Civic organizations, the Army Reserve Unit, and the City of Spokane helped to complete the project. The

purpose of the project — to provide a first-class park for children — brought different elements of the community together.

As significant as the establishment of Rochester Heights Park is, it pales in comparison to the daily accomplishments that have taken place in the classrooms and on the playgrounds of the different sites called Whitman Elementary School. Richard

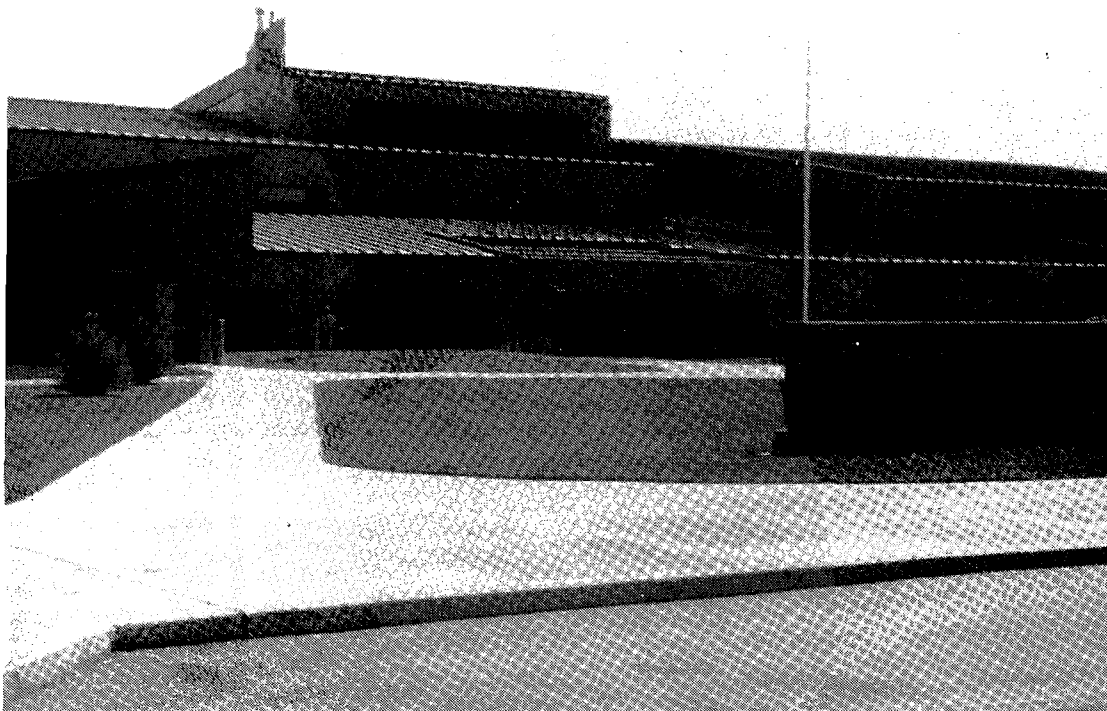
Clauss, former principal of Whitman, wrote the following lines for the groundbreaking ceremony in 1980:

“If the walls could talk, much would be learned about the lives of the students and staff that have made Whitman School more than a building or a place.”

Whitman’s Foundation

The impact of a school reaches beyond the physical structure of brick and concrete.

While the buildings named “Whitman School” have changed over the years, the strength of Whitman is its foundation of students, parents, and staff. The strength and stability of this foundation will continue to play an important role in shaping, improving, and enriching the entire community.



Whitman is one of 13 schools constructed as a result of the passage of a \$32 million elementary school building bond in 1978. Whitman has remained true to its purpose of a quality education.

WHITTIER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Seventh Ave. and "E" St.
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1891
Closed: 1972
Namesake:
John Greenleaf Whittier, poet



The Whittier School building as it stood vacant and unused except for storage. In 1981 the building that was once described as "one of the most beautiful buildings in Spokane" was demolished.

Research Team:

Austin Henry
Myrna McQuown

Whittier School, at Seventh Avenue and "E" Street, near Government Way and Indian Canyon, was built in 1913. According to an article in the *Spokesman-Review* of February 20, 1914, it cost the taxpayers \$55,370. This new building replaced the first or "old" two-room Whittier School that was located at Ninth Avenue and "A" Street, which had opened in 1891-1892. Two rooms were added to it in 1905 and one more in 1907. Each room was heated by a "box" stove fired by half sticks of cordwood. This was not satisfactory, but since the school had no basement, a more modern heating plant could not be installed. Therefore a new school was built and the old one was abandoned. After years of vacancy it burned.

A Beautiful Building

The new Whittier School was one of the most beautiful buildings in the city. Being built on a high bluff overlooking the city, it was in direct view of anyone leaving the city, going west over the Latah Bridge on Sunset Highway, now Highway 2. A most

spectacular view of the whole city could be enjoyed from the front windows of the school. The building was of light golden pressed brick with huge Corinthian pillars in front. The front door and the many steep steps at the front of the building were never used, since there was no street or road in front of it. Thick pine woods lay between the school and Government Way, which led to Fort Wright. At this time Fort Wright was occupied by the military commissioned officers, and Whittier was the school their children attended. There was no school bus, parents arranged for their children's transportation.

Lavatories Criticized

This new building had an elaborate heating system and was designed so more classrooms could be added. Also, it had more than adequate bathroom facilities and this became the most criticized feature of the building. There were 43 individual toilets for the 154 pupils attending the first year. Also, there were no stairways; gentle ramps led up to the second floor which was occupied by the grades from three to seven. At this time in

Spokane, classes could start both in September and mid-year according to birth dates. Thus every grade had an A or B designation, with each section having its own sequence of studies. This kept the teacher busy if two or three different grade sections made up the group to be taught, and usually there were 30 or more pupils per room. On the first floor was the principal's office adjoining the eighth grade classroom, which the principal usually taught, along with his office duties. (No secretaries in those days!) He was also the boys' physical education teacher and coach. At the other end of this first floor was the first grade classroom, later the second grade was also in this room and taught by the same teacher. Across the hall were the "famous" boys' and girls' lavatories on either side of the gymnasium. On the second floor was the home economics room, which was used not only by the Whittier girls but by girls from other schools in the west end of the city — namely Irving and Washington Schools. The shop where the boys had "manual training" was in the

basement which was high, light, and well-ventilated. It also contained the heating boiler and the motor-driven fan which forced pure air through the ventilating system.

Building Is Immaculate

The floors and all woodwork in the building were immaculately cleaned and polished by Fred Kellems, the custodian, who boasted he had held this position ever since the school was built. He loved every brick and board in his beloved Whittier School, and he lived across the street (north).

Whittier had a very active PTA. In those days a school was permitted to hold one "money-making" event a semester. Whittier's "big" event was a "Cafeteria." (Hot lunches were unknown in the city at that time.) Parents con-

tributed the food, like a planned pot-luck dinner. All the children and teachers would eat at the cafeteria, and many parents would attend. Children paid 25 cents and adults paid 50 cents. Children who could not afford it would eat "free." The net proceeds usually amounted to around \$25 which, with the annual PTA dues, composed the annual PTA budget. What couldn't be done by such eager and cooperative parents in those days!

About 1940 the Garden Springs Terrace cottages were built for the noncommissioned officers and their families. This boosted the enrollment at Whittier School, but it was a very fluctuating number, since transfers of the men were common. Attendance was kept on "register cards," one card per child. A typical classroom

could have 70 to 75 cards in a year, with never more than 25 or 30 children at any one time.

Christmas Program

Christmas programs were big events at Whittier School. Parents willingly made costumes and helped in many ways. The auditorium would be filled to capacity by eager parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and friends. Mary, Joseph, and the baby were never portrayed with more pride and devotion than here!

Whittier Demolished

After Fort Wright was closed by the military, attendance at Whittier School was too low to keep it in operation, so it was closed in 1972. The children from that area were bused to Hutton School. Whittier School stood vacant and unused except for storage, for many years. But in 1981

the beautiful, stately building was demolished, as it was deemed unusable for any other purpose. The land was sold in early 1989.

Principals:

George Denman
Eleanor Worcester
Ida Most
Mable Farnsworth
Pansy Horrall
Anna Heller
Arthur Blauert
Howard Denman
Austin Henry
Jack Allbaugh
Harold Coman
Everett Henderson
Everett McNew
Dorothy O'Donnell
Donald McDavis
Walter Wilson
Raymond Clift
Donald A. Sesso
Melvin J. Woehl

Spokane College.

REPORT OF

A. D. Brown

For term ending *March 15, 1892*

<i>A. Alarba</i>	<i>94</i>
<i>Chepigny</i>	<i>84</i>
<i>Angil</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>Hamer</i>	<i>90+</i>

Days present Days absent

Department *100*

REMARKS:

Attendance regular

J. J. Pappalardo Vice President.

Signature of Parent

Please sign and return.

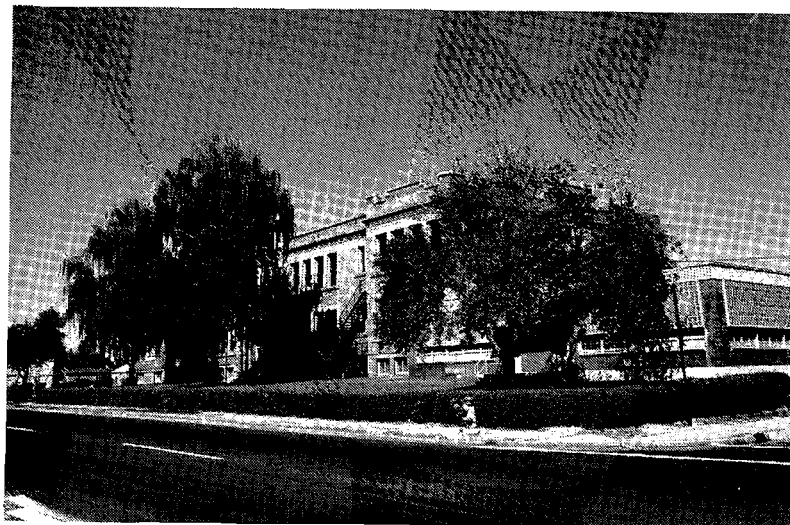
WILLARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

W. 500 Longfellow Avenue
Spokane, WA 99205

Opened: 1908

Namesake:

Francis Willard



Originally, in 1908, this elementary school was a small brick building with four rooms. It was named after a woman, Francis Willard.

Research Team:

Teachers	Karen Otto
	Terri Peterson
	Jerri Harrison
	Ethel Workman
	Marilyn Deneke
Parent	Bev Wood
Resource People	Helen Simpson
	Janine Parry
	Jonica Parry
	Jan Wilson
	Shirley Gustafson

Originally, in 1908, this elementary school was a small brick building with four rooms. It was named after a woman, Francis Willard. It soon grew with the addition of four more rooms in 1909. In 1911 four more rooms and a portable were added. In 1917 four more rooms and a gym were built. In 1923 and 1931 a multipurpose room became part of the school.

The new school was constructed in 1980 and faces Longfellow Avenue. A block of houses was removed which allowed the school to have a playfield. In 1986 two more rooms were added to the new school. It is now bulging with 600 students.

Student Memories

A past student, Mrs. Shirley Gustafson, a nurse for Dr. Hays, went to Willard for all eight elementary grades. She was reminded of the portables that were used when she attended. She says ice formed on the windows in the winter and the classroom was freezing. She attended from 1941. A more recent student, Janine Parry, states, "My memories of Willard School could fill an entire library—some joyous and others

painful. My experiences during those seven years and the lessons they taught are not to be quickly forgotten. From wall-ball to penmanship exercises, and from Camp Spalding to spelling bee's, such events were very special and the work behind them very much appreciated. Thank you Willard." She attended from 1976 to 1983.

Her sister, Jonica Parry, relates, "I went to Willard for all seven grades of my elementary schooling. While I was there I participated in fun things like talent shows, mask-making assemblies, and our own marching drill team. The teachers and staff were always very helpful and friendly. I miss Willard very much." She attended from 1980 to 1987.

Farewell Tears

A current teacher, Ethel Workman, reports on the move of her first graders from the old building to the new one just before Thanksgiving in 1980. (Dedication was in January 1981.) She says, "Larger things were hauled over by truck, but the small and personal items were carried by hand. We all left the old building and walked to the new one together. Some of my kids had begun to cry

because they did not want to leave a building where their parents had gone to school too. It gave me an opportunity, though, to say that it's about time we moved to a new building. This one was falling apart. In the year 2031 we are to open the time capsule buried in the concrete in front of the new school to view things preserved there. My kids drew pictures of the old school to store."

Marilyn Deneke says, "Mrs. Simpson was my third grade teacher. I was her student assistant. That led me to want to become a third grade teacher and I became one."

A parent at Willard School, Bev Wood says, "I think we have accomplished a lot at Willard." She was very involved as a parent, room mother, PTG president, scout leader, and school volunteer. "We worked hard on such projects as the playground equipment, carnival, skating parties, and programs to enhance our children's education." Willard salutes our parents.

Computer School Partners

In May of 1984, Interface Computer School and Willard Elementary officially began their partnership. Since that

time, the affiliation has evolved into a productive and enjoyable one" reports Jan Wilson.

"Interface sponsors Willard's annual Halloween Carnival and has computer classes for fourth, fifth, and sixth grade students. Willard has allowed the students and staff of Interface to use their facility for social events. Interface students have gained "work experience" in the office at Willard and have done computer work for Willard's Fun Run. Four times a year, two Willard students receive the "Interface Award" for outstanding achievement. Plans for the 1988-1989 school year include a chili feed fund raiser at Willard.

"This partnership has been a success and we are looking forward to more years and expanded activities that will benefit not only the partners but also the students, the families, and the community."

"Willard Spirit"

A former teacher, Helen Simpson, reports, "I first saw Willard when I came as a long-term substitute in the spring of 1957. It was the first time I had really even seen the old brick building on Wall. At noon on that first day I learned about the 'Willard Spirit' when no one in the lunchroom told me to keep off someone else's chair. This impressed me because I had been in buildings where newcomers were not made welcome.

"That fall I came to Willard to teach second grade. I was never tempted to transfer to another school. One reason was that my classroom was in the new wing on the south side of the building. The classrooms were huge with windows on two sides, a storage closet a quarter of the size of the classrooms in the present building, a direct exit to the playground, and a bathroom shared by only two classes.

There were only four schools in Spokane with that kind of addition.

"But it was the teachers that really made the difference. In one classroom upstairs was the wonderful Gertrude McDermott who taught eighth grade for 42 years, 41 of them in the same classroom. When she retired the school produced a 'This is Your Life, Mrs. McDermott.' At that time, I could scarcely imagine that I could stay for 26 years myself."

Classroom Cooperation

"My first-hand experience with the cooperation among the teachers applies especially to Grades 1 to 4 with the emphasis on first and second. We shared ideas rather than hoarding them or seeking credit for them. It strengthened all of us. As new teachers came to Willard, they caught on and joined the team. It worked, because at one time the district evaluated the students for their

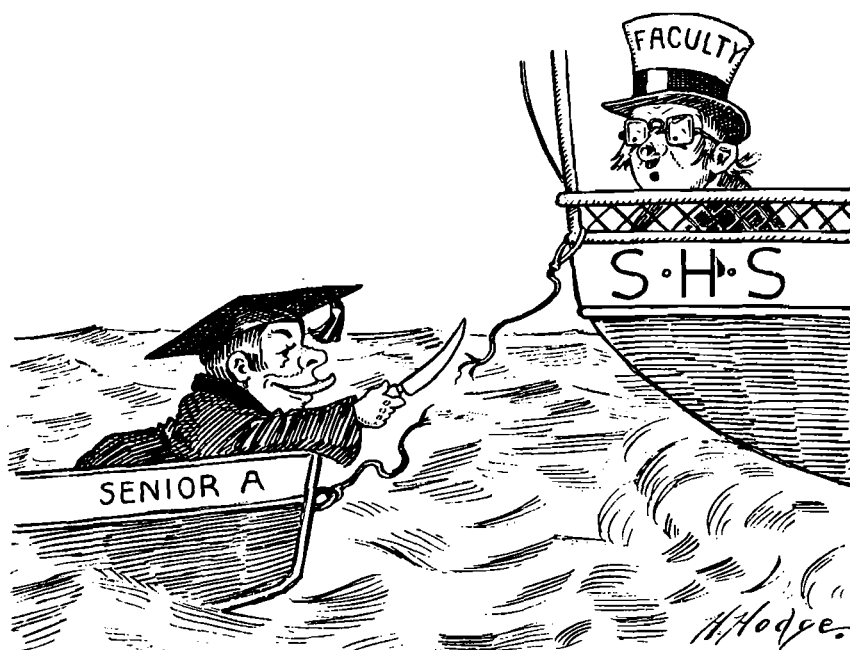
potential and then for their performance. Willard scored highest of all elementary schools in the district for exceeding the projected potential."

"Double Dutch"

"I do not want to make the life at Willard sound all academic because there was recess. Sometimes it ran over for a few minutes because it was hard to go in while there was Double Dutch (jump rope with two ropes), four square, and soccer going on.

"The contributions of another group of people must not be overlooked. The parents in almost all cases were appreciative and cooperative.

"I can only remember two teachers who asked for a transfer to another building. One of those had built a new home on the south hill. Willard teachers stayed at Willard."



THE SENIORS' FAREWELL

WILSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

W. 911 - 25th Avenue
Spokane, WA 99203
Opened: 1922
Namesake:
Woodrow Wilson



The 75 students of Wilson School wave good-bye to the portables which housed the school at 19th and Jefferson from 1922 until moving day, January 28, 1927, when the new building was opened at 25th and Lincoln.

Research Team:

Teacher	John Corigliano
Staff	Priscilla Troup
Volunteer	Betsy Carosella
Student	Alyssa Donoian
Resource	Donald Neraas
Person	

Heralded the *Spokesman Review* newspaper of December 5, 1926, in describing the new Woodrow Wilson Elementary School located at 25th and Lincoln on Spokane's South Hill, "It is the most modern grade school building in the city and equal to any built anywhere."

Neighborhood Enriched

Designed by L. L. Rand, architect of Spokane's Lewis and Clark High School, the school was, "built of seven shades of pink bricks with mortar to harmonize," the paper further detailed. The article credited the school with being such an attraction that 12 new houses were under construction in the neighborhood before the school was even completed.

This modern structure was not the first home of Wilson School. Opened in 1922 and named after the 28th President of the United States, the original site of the school was at 19th Avenue and Jefferson. Housed in two small portable buildings, Wilson served students in first and second grades only. The addition of a third portable in 1925 allowed for a third grade class.

On January 28, 1927, the 75 small, bundled-up pupils of the school marched in a body up the snowy hills, their arms filled with school books, to the permanent home of Wilson Elementary.



The children carried their books from the three portables at 19th and Jefferson where the school opened in 1922, to the new school at 25th and Lincoln on Spokane's south side.

The new building boasted six classrooms, an auditorium, principal's office, and an emergency room. The enrollment increased to include first through sixth grade students. Appropriately, the school motto was "Courtesy and Industry."

Jo Mae Boyington, who was one of the original two teachers when Wilson began, became its first principal. In addition to fulfilling the duties

of principal, Miss Boyington also taught sixth grade.

As the area around the school grew, so did its enrollment. By the end of the 1930s, 400 children in eight grades were in attendance, and portables were once again a part of Wilson School. Three worn, surplus Civilian Conservation Corps barracks with peeling paint were placed behind the structure which was hailed for its beauty less than a decade before.

"I started school in one of those portables," said local architect Don Neraas. "They were heated by small coal stoves."

The foresight of Rand in designing a building to which wings could be added, and still maintain the artistic integrity of the structure, paid off in 1941 when the five classroom east wing was built, eliminating the need for portables.

Recalling "Hobby Day"

Part of education in the early 1940s was the development of hobbies which might lead to a career field. An annual "Hobby Day" was held for students to demonstrate their interests.

Neraas recalls that his hobby was drawing. "I had a

little wooden box I carried on my bike, and it held my drawing supplies." In 1945, as an eighth grader, his Hobby Day entry was a drawing of the school yard with the addition of a concrete retaining wall along Lincoln on the west and 26th Avenue on the south.

The PTA liked the idea and convinced the school district to pour the wall. Neraas' first architectural project still borders the playground.

A multipurpose wing added on the east side in 1961 provided a cafeteria/gymnasium, kitchen, shower room, and storage area. Unlike the west wing, this addition was not built to match the original construction.

A fire started by an 11-year-old Wilson student destroyed much of the east wing in July of 1973. Four classrooms were lost, and for the third time in Wilson's history, a portable became part of the school.

60th Birthday Celebrated

A large celebration held in 1986 to mark the 60th birthday of the building, again drew attention to the attractiveness of the school. "At 60, her paint isn't peeling, her linoleum isn't cracked, and the turquoise stones in her delicate frieze are still deep blue," reported the *Spokesman-Review*. "Wilson Elementary School has not yet lost her looks," the article concluded.

Throughout the years students have developed a sense of school pride and ownership. After reaching adulthood, many have chosen to move back to the "old" neighborhood so that their children might also attend Wilson.

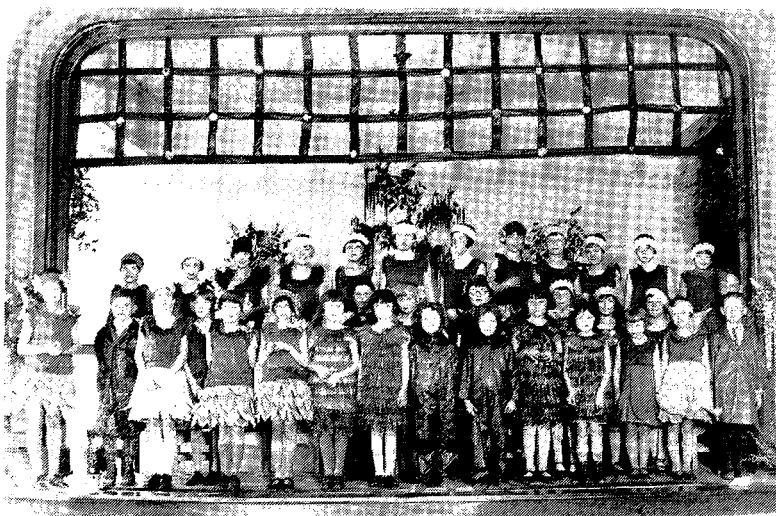
Metropolitan Opera Star

In an interview in 1953 in the *Spokesman Review*, Metropolitan Opera star Patrice Munsel looked back at her days at Wilson with fondness. "Living in New York is stimulating, but I wish we were able to raise our children in a place like Spokane. It's wonderful to have your own neighborhood like we did around Shoshone Street and

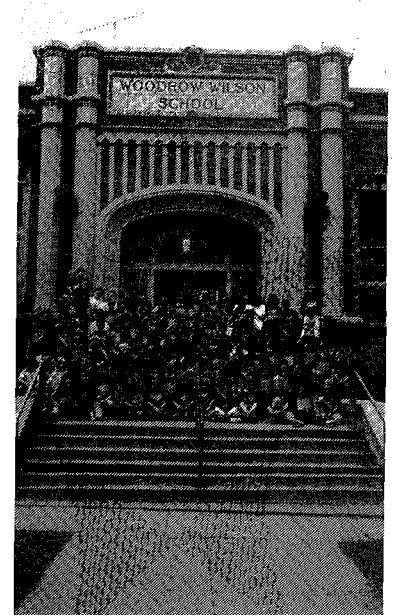
wonderful, bright, cheerful schools like Wilson Grade School and Lewis and Clark High School."

Miss Munsel is not the only alumnus to achieve "star" status. Criag T. Nelson, featured in the NBC series "Coach," also attended Wilson in the 1950s.

The 1989 student body of 355 is academically strong and enthusiastically participates in extracurricular sports and activities. The Student Council motto, "We Help Our School Grow," reflects today's students' continuing involvement in improving their school.



The children of Wilson School presented an operetta, "In a Florist's Window" in April of 1927. The operetta was the first performance given in the auditorium of the school which had opened four months before and was hailed in the local paper as a "tissue paper fantasy."



Wilson Elementary's edifice remains remarkably unchanged in a 1988 picture of students who participated in Spokane's Bloomsday Run. The building opened its doors to students in January of 1927 and was noted for its attractiveness.

WOODLAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Sunset Hill
Spokane, WA
Opened: 1947
Closed: 1953
Namesake:
Type of environment

Located in a forest on
Spokane's Sunset Hill,
133 students attended

the Woodland School in 1947.
From 1949-1953 classes were
held in a four-room frame

building loaned to District
No. 81. In 1953 the building
became the Finch Arboretum.

Research Team:

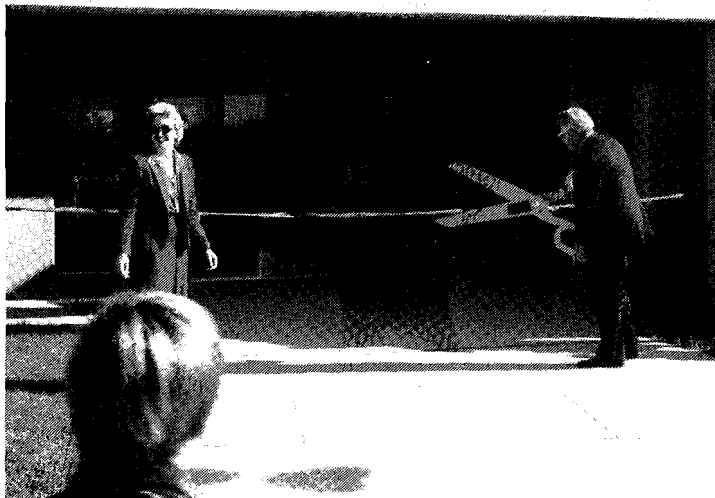
Robin Bruce
Dani Lee McGowan Clark



WOODRIDGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

W O O D R I D G E

W. 5100 Shawnee Avenue
Spokane, WA 99208
Opened: 1981
Namesake:
Area of location



A ribbon-cutting ceremony marks the official opening of Woodridge School in 1981.

Research Team:

Pat Fishback

In 1974, the Spokane Public Schools completed an evaluation of all school facilities, finding a need to remodel or reconstruct 13 of them. A unique process followed which included a design competition. With much involvement by community, educators, and technical consultants, the school board agreed upon the Northwest Architectural Company's single design.

Upon successful completion in half the budgeted time, the accumulated savings allowed the district to build two more elementary schools. Thus the birth of Woodridge Elementary in June 1981. This elementary school began with the same design, but the similarities to the other sister schools stopped there.

No Busing

Woodridge is the only school to date that has been set on a new site. It also has the unique feature of being a neighborhood school. One-hundred percent of our students walk to and from school each day. The only busing is

for students of special programs.

Since the planning stages of Woodridge, parent involvement has been outstanding. It continues today with a supportive partnership between home and school. Because of the establishment of a PTSO, under the first president Laura Borhauer, Woodridge has been the recipient of many benefits.

Projects Enrich School

Examples of annual PTSO projects that have brought in revenue for needed items are the Spaghetti Dinner, the Chili Feed, and the Ice Cream Social. In addition to the revenue, these projects have attracted more parent and student participation each year. This kind of positive involvement is evident from the reader board that greets you to the BigToy that provides hours of enjoyment for the Woodridge student body.

Taking a quote from one of our Woodridge parents, Linda Humphreys expresses the sentiments of many about Woodridge. "My kindergarten asked me today, 'What

does impressed mean?' It is a difficult word to explain to a six year old, but it certainly defines my feelings about Woodridge School and this community. Impressive!"

From a staff of 11, housed on the main floor, to a staff of 40 utilizing both levels, Woodridge is continuing to grow. New homes are surrounding the school and replacing the pastures. If projected enrollment continues in this area, capacity enrollment could be near.

As other sister schools, Woodridge has a mascot — the Titan — adopted in 1982. True to its individuality, Woodridge has a school song, written by Warren Wheeler who was a member of the first staff. Composing both words and music, he has left this legacy for students. As the chorus to this song so aptly states: "Now a school's only as great as the people will make it. And our faith in that motto will never be shaken. Woodridge green and blue you have arrived now. Woodridge green and blue is here to stay!"

YARDLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Address Unknown

Spokane, WA

Opened: 1914

Closed: 1917

Namesake:

Railway maintenance area in which it was located

Research Team:

Robin Bruce

Dani Lee McGowan Clark

In 1914 a one-room frame portable unit was moved on a leased site for use as the Yardley School. Just three years later the school closed. The building was sold in 1919.

YOUNG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Cataldo Ave. and Yardley St.

Spokane, WA

Opened: 1920

Closed: 1933

Namesake:

Ella Flagg Young

Research Team:

Robin Bruce

Dani Lee McGowan Clark

Named for nationally prominent educator, Ella Flagg Young, the school named in her honor opened at Cataldo Avenue and Yardley Street in 1920. The brick building contained two classrooms and cost \$22,400 to construct. By 1933 only 39 students attended Young School. The facility was closed that year, at which time former Young students were transferred to the Alcott School.

J.J. Browne, an early Spokane pioneer, was influential in building Spokane's business and education.

While still superintendent of public schools for Multnomah County, Oregon, Browne visited the Spokane area to look for land. At the same time, the first schoolhouse for Spokane was being planned. The year was 1878. Opposition to the schoolhouse developed among the bachelor settlers and miners. They owned most of the land in the Spokane area at the time and opposed having to pay the highest amount of taxes to educate other settler's children. J. J. Browne was brought to a meeting on the issue and spoke of the advantages of the school and education. A vote was taken and the school was accepted. A ten mill levy was voted. In order to make up the difference of assessable property to meet the law, Browne had personal property made available on which he would pay taxes. Thus, he assured a school and education for the Spokane area.

J. J. Browne homesteaded 160 acres in the area which became part of the business district and what is known as Browne's Addition. Along with A. M. Cannon, he donated one half of the land that is the Coeur d'Alene Park.

As a pioneer, Mr. Browne suffered the same hardships as other Spokane pioneers. But he believed in the Spokane area and that it would one day become a great city. When prices were low in Spokane, he purchased land rather than selling out. He built a large law practice that eventually gave way to his multiple business interests.



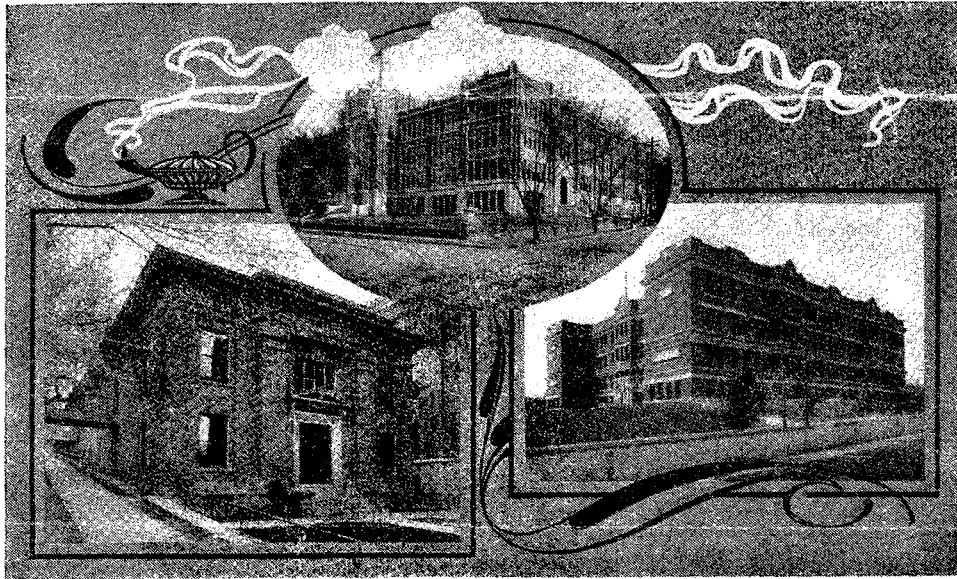
He continued to support local and state education as school board member and regent. He served on the Spokane school board for fifteen years, ten of which he was president. In 1879, when Spokane County divided from Stevens County, he was appointed school superintendent until the 1880 election. He was known at one time to have the largest private library in the northwest. His favorite interest was political economy.

Born in 1843 in Ohio, J. J. Browne had a public school education. He worked his way through Wabash College and in 1868 graduated with a law degree from the University of Michigan. He practiced law in Kansas, Oregon, and Washington States. Anna Stratton of Ohio became his wife in 1874. That same year he moved to Portland, Oregon. They had seven children.

J. J. Browne's business interests included a bank, the Chronicle Publishing Co., investment company and farm land. It was on his farm land he enjoyed his leisure time.

Spokane Public Schools

Certificate of Promotion



This Certifies, That *Ruth A. Churchill*
has this day completed the course of study prescribed for
the eighth grade of the Spokane Public Schools and is
hereby promoted to the Public High Schools.

Spokane, Washington, *June 13* 1913

Lillian E. Smith Teacher.

Genev Mutch

Harry C. Calhoun Principal. *May Cranier*

TIMELINE

This timeline shows the dates as provided by the *Housing Story of Spokane Public School Children, 1889-1965*. The dates reflect building dates rather than opening dates and therefore, may not coincide with the opening dates provided in the history section. The timeline is provided to show the growth of the district in ten-year interims.

1883	Central
1886	Bancroft
1888	Lincoln

May 25, 1889 — County Superintendent I. C. Libby wrote a letter to the three-member board of directors, in substance creating School District No. 81. Referring to an official 1888 census which showed Spokane Falls had 8,802 inhabitants, Libby declared the city therefore according to state law was entitled to elect five directors and to be "... a district of the first class."

1889	Irving
1890	Bryant
1890	Central CLOSED
1890	Central Elementary PART OF SOUTH CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
1890	Franklin
1890	South Central High School
1891	Whittier
1891	Emerson
1892	Logan
1892	Longfellow
1893	Edison
1896	Washington
1898	Garfield
1898	Hawthorne
1899	Grant
1899	Lowell
1900	Holmes
1901	Webster
1902	Field
1903	McKinley
1906	Roosevelt
1908	Adams
1908	Columbia
1908	Cooper
1908	Hamilton
1908	Jefferson
1908	North Central High School
1908	Sheridan
1908	Stevens
1908	Whitman
1908	Willard
1909	Audubon
1909	Parental School
1910	South Central High School BURNED
1910	Bemiss

1910	Browne
1910	Madison
1911	Lewis and Clark High School
1913	Mann
1914	Alcott
1914	Yardley
1917	Yardley CLOSED
1917	Rockwood
1918	Cowley
1919	Rockwood CLOSED
1920	Hutton
1921	Young
1922	Wilson
1923	Finch
1924	Hillyard High School
1924	Moran
1924	Regal
1925	Harding
1925	Parkwater
1926	Moran CLOSED
1926	Arlington
1928	Havermale Junior High
1929	Libby Middle School
1930	Cowley CLOSED
1930	Continuation/Joseph Jantsch High School
1932	Hawthorne CLOSED
1932	Hillyard High School CLOSED
1932	Rogers High School
1933	Young CLOSED
1933	Parkwater CLOSED
1938	Harding CLOSED
1940	Spokane Trade School
1942	Parental School CLOSED
1943	Mann CLOSED
1943	Victory Heights
1947	Cerebral Palsy
1947	Woodland
1948	Pratt
1950	Loma Vista
1952	Woodland CLOSED
1952	Hillyard Elementary
1952	Manito
1952	Rogers Elementary
1953	Lidgerwood
1953	Lincoln Heights
1953	Ridgeview
1954	Lowell CLOSED
1954	Davis
1954	Garland
1954	Hamblen
1954	Stadium
1955	Westview
1955	Victory Heights CLOSED

1956	Comstock
1956	Glenrose Annexed/Not Opened
1957	Linwood
1957	Moran Annexed/Not Opened
1957	Shadle Park High School
1958	Spokane Trade School CLOSED
1958	Glover Middle School
1958	Shaw Middle School
1958	Technical and Vocational School
1959	Sacajawea Middle School
1960	Balboa
1961	Manito CLOSED
1961	Salk Middle School
1962	Washington CLOSED
1962	Webster CLOSED
1962	McKinley CLOSED
1962	Rogers Elementary CLOSED
1963	Ferris High School
1964	Indian Trail
1966	Hillyard Elementary CLOSED
1967	Technical and Vocational School Becomes SCC
1967	Lincoln CLOSED
1967	Occident Annexed/Not Opened
1970	Garry Middle School
1972	Irving CLOSED
1972	Field CLOSED
1972	Columbia CLOSED
1972	Hamilton CLOSED
1972	Alcott CLOSED
1972	Stadium CLOSED
1972	Comstock CLOSED
1972	Whittier CLOSED
1973	Cerebral Palsy CLOSED
1974	Davis CLOSED
1977	Mullan Road
1981	Emerson CLOSED
1981	Bancroft CLOSED
1981	Woodridge
1981	Havermale Junior High CLOSED
1982	Garland CLOSED
1982	Loma Vista CLOSED
1990	Moran Prairie

DISTRICT NO. 81 SCHOOL CENTENNIAL COORDINATORS

Doris Voshell
Adams

Patti Lammers and Gayle Vaughn
Arlington

Bob Pedersen
Audubon

Ann Thompson
Balboa

Jeff Reed
Bemiss

Oweta Floyd
Browne

Carol McGurk
Cooper

Marsha Aden, Jim Harrison and Pat Vacha
Finch

Linda Haladyna, Nancy Swannack and Kit Fleming
Franklin

Jean Mires
Garfield

Fran Wright
Grant

Jan Kirkman and Marge Ebel
Hamblen

Jill Murphy
Holmes

Joanne Miller and Jackie Summers
Hutton

Joyce Renfro
Indian Trail

Debbie Geurin
Jefferson

Dennis Ross
Lidgerwood

Molly Saty
Lincoln Heights

Kathy Miller
Linwood

Angie Weverstad and Emily Caruthers
Logan

Joy Chastek
Longfellow

Debbie Lamanna
Madison

Jeff Hunter
Mullan Road

Dana Lyman and Liz Martin
Pratt

Joyce Marshall
Regal

Walt Miller
Ridgeview

Ann Murphy
Roosevelt

Don Sherfey
Sheridan

Mary Sue Morrison
Stevens

Kathleen Howlett
Westview

Mike Clift
Whitman

Karen Otto, Gerry Harrison, and Terri Peterson
Willard

John Corigliano
Wilson

Pat Fishback
Woodridge

Neil Williams
Glover

Carrie Druffel and Wendy Coghlan
Libby

Garry Ratliff
Sacajawea

Lynn Gurley
Salk

Christi Culp
Shaw

Rena Searles
Garry

Dani Lee McGowan Clark
Ferris

Susan Gerard and Linda Takami
Lewis and Clark

Art Bauer
North Central

Ron Challenger
Rogers

Dan Close
Shadle Park

Maureen Ramos
Bryant

Dan Ford
Jantsch

Jim Hensley
Skills Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Research Contributions:

Sylvia R. Meuler
Clarence Seely
Springfield Public Schools
Paul O. Abraham
Carl F. E. Weber
Chris Welch
Tim O'Leary
Edith Thomason
Bernadine V. McClincy
Josephine Strand
Jane Summers
Nancy Compau, Northwest Room, Spokane Public Library
Ed Nolan, Archivist, Cheney Cowles Museum
Doug Olson, Librarian, Cheney Cowles Museum
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