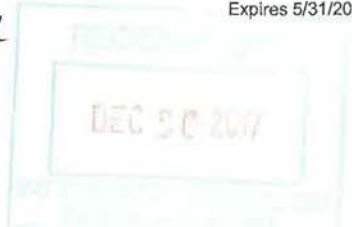


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56-2097



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Spring Valley School

other names/site number Spring Valley Community Center

multiple property document N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

street & number 8295 Spring Valley Rd. NW not for publication

city or town Zena vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Polk code 053 zip code 97304

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Christine Curran 12.21.17
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain):

Joe Edson W. Beall 2.9.18
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Spring Valley School
Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: Community Center

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete
walls: Wood/Shiplap
roof: Gable/composite shingle
other: _____

Spring Valley School
Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

The Spring Valley School is a rectangular, one-story building of wood frame construction and was built in 1907. It is located at the intersection of Spring Valley Rd. NW (county road #633) and Bethel Heights Rd. NW (county road #624) at the foot of the Eola Hills, approximately 9 miles NW of Salem, Or. The structure faces slightly northwest toward the actual junction with Spring Valley Rd. The building is surrounded by rural residences and agricultural activities. It has century-old Oregon White Oaks as a back drop on the west side and an informal grassy area on the east which is also bordered by huge old oaks. There are two doors to the building on the main level on each end of the building and an additional outside door that leads to a concrete basement. The door on the front (north) end of the building is protected by a simple wooden porch of two levels over which the roof extends and is reached by two concrete steps. Eleven windows are on the east side of the building. There are no other windows on the upper portion of the building. The roof has composition shingles and the siding is the original shiplap. There is a brick chimney towards the south end of the building, and a square belfry on the north end with openings covered with louvers on all four sides. The belfry contains a bell that is still rung on occasion. There is only one large rectangular room on the main level, which includes a small area with a sink and an L-shaped counter with open shelves. The basement includes a rudimentary kitchen and the oil tank for heating. There are also two bathrooms on this level. The building has had some modification from the original structure but was still used as a one-room school house after those modifications, except for a ramp that was built onto the west end of the porch to make it ADA compliant.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Spring Valley School is located approximately 9 miles north west of Salem, the state capital of Oregon. It sits on a small, grass-covered tract of land at the junction of Bethel Heights Road NW and Spring Valley Road NW.¹ The area is agricultural, with open fields of grass seed, hay, and grains. Multiple vineyards are located immediately above the school house in an area known as the Eola Hills. Small life-style acreages are also present. The roads are paved and carry quite a bit of commuter traffic into Salem.

Because the area originally comprised large land grants, much of the history of the surrounding area is included with the family names of those early settlers that claimed those land grants. The Willamette River is approximately 2 miles (cross country) from the school site and provided easy access to those early settlers. It is easy to see why the sites of the three one-room school houses in the area (Zena, Lincoln and Spring Valley) were chosen by settlers who prospered from the easily-cleared and fertile land in this community.

Site Description

The west side of the building is at the base of a steep hillside covered with large oak trees beyond a small open area of grass. Access to the site is by way of a single-lane driveway off of Bethel Heights Rd. NW, which leads to a parking area at the front of the building. The school house is the only structure on site.

¹ The Spring Valley School is identified in Section 2 as being in the vicinity of Amity, Oregon, which is in Yamhill County, because this is the nearest incorporated community to the school. The School itself is located in Polk County, and the mailing address is Salem, Oregon.

Spring Valley School
Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon
County and State

The exterior plantings are consistent with what generally is used in this area as foundation plantings several rhododendrons, daffodils, irises, sweet peas, a flowering currant, and lilac and rose bushes. It is not known when these were planted but since the structure served as a meeting place for the Country Garden Club for 30 years (beginning in 1956), it is likely that these plantings were done at that time. The Oregon White Oaks that surround the building are probably older than the building, as they are mentioned in several remembrances from former students as having been large already at the time they were attending school. An iron rod extends between two of the trees and it is mentioned in one of the remembrances that a horse was occasionally tethered there during the school day.²

Exterior

The building is 39 1/2 feet long and 27 1/2 feet wide. The front (north side) of the building sits slightly above ground level and has two doors, one on each corner. The arrangement that was common for school houses of this era was for two front doors, one for the boys and one for the girls. However, the two steps access only the door on the east side. The other door has been blocked due to modifications in the interior of the building which are described later. The doors have transoms that no longer contain the original glass but are covered with wood. The steps are of concrete and connect to a ramp (also concrete) that runs to the west side of the front and which was added sometime in the early 2000's to make the building ADA compliant. More about that modification follows. A short wood railing sits on the east side and a short portion of the front of the porch forming an "L". The porch is supported by five square posts and is actually two levels, with the narrow lower level to the east side of the porch. There is no record of why the two levels were built but it also contains two pedestal-type stands based on the lower side.

Above the front porch is the belfry, which is square with louvers on all four sides. The bell is still usable and is rung when special occasions are being held at the site. There are no historic records that state where the bell came from, but mention of it appears in many references from students even from the earliest records so the bell appears to have been there since the original construction.

The east side of the building reveals one of the most noticeable features of the building which are the eleven four-over-four windows of double-hung sash construction that cover the majority of that side of the building. Many of these windows contain the original glass although some have been replaced due to vandalism. Approximately halfway toward the back of the building on this side is the outside entrance to the basement. It consists of two concrete walls facing toward the building that gradually get taller as the ground slopes downward to the double-door opening in the foundation. The doors are metal doors reinforced with an interior cross-bar, again due to former vandalism. There are no other doors on this side of the building but there are four windows on the concrete foundation. The ground back of the building slopes downward and the foundation height increases.

The rear (south-facing side) of the building is on the lowest elevation of the site. Therefore more of the foundation is visible than on the front of the building. There are two windows in the foundation wall. Six steps climb up from the west-facing side of a small porch with four framed walls that were originally louvered but are now open. The porch juts out from the corner of the rear wall and culminates in a door which opens into the interior of the building. The porch has a roof with composition shingles.

The west-facing wall of the building has no windows on the upper portion but does contain two small windows in the concrete foundation. These windows look out from the basement of the building. Otherwise there are no distinguishing features on this side

² "Ed Smith Remembers 1920s Spring Valley School", pg. 4

Spring Valley School
Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon
County and State

Interior

Main level

The interior of the community center (school house) when entering from the front door is a simple rectangle that is 39 ½' long by 27 ½' wide. Immediately to the right of the door is a descending staircase to the basement protected on the front and right side by a rail. Also visible on the wall next to the staircase is a door to the outside which is now not accessible due to the staircase. It has been rendered unusable for either entering or leaving the room for safety reasons. The ceiling of the room is 14' tall. The exterior shiplap also serves as the interior wall covering and is in good condition. The wood floor is the original fir and has no color or finish added to it. It is also in good condition, though showing the marks and dents to be expected from over 100 years of foot traffic.

The eleven windows on the east-facing wall have a sill, and the molding is relatively plain. The southeast corner of the room has a 10 ½' permanent counter along the wall containing a sink and open cabinets and, currently, two portable counters forming an "L" shape. This space provides serving areas for community events. As described above, a door leading to an attached porch is at the southwest corner of the room. There are no other distinguishing features in this room.

Typical of structures build during this time there is no insulation in the walls or ceiling.

Basement

The basement can be entered from either the exterior doors on the east side of the building or the interior staircase in the northwest corner of the main room. It occupies the same amount of space as does the upper level and consists of one large room and two small bathrooms. A partial wall separates the area where the oil barrel for the furnace is located along the southwest exterior wall and is flanked by the two bathrooms, which each measure 8' by 4'. Two large support posts brace the upper level, and at the northwest corner the stairs lead to the upper level. Along the southeast wall is a counter containing a sink and some open shelves. Also along the south wall is a partially walled-off area where the oil-burning furnace is located, which is vented through the original chimney. According to information from community members that attended the school, the basement was built by neighbors who, in 1926 or 1927, raised the building, dug out the basement and put in a kitchen so the students could have a hot lunch.³

Alterations and Additions

The eleven windows along the east wall of the building is the most noticeable change from the four windows shown in early pictures. The only change that is alluded to in available literature is from a 1931 statement of a former student that the building was recently remodeled. That would fit the period of time when many one-room school houses were modernized to include access to more natural light. With the aid of schoolhouse plan books, such a Henry Barnard's School Architecture (1931), the plans encouraged adequate lighting, circulation, and ventilation.⁴ This is approximately the same period of time (1926-1927) that the neighborhood volunteers raised the building to install the basement in order to supply warm lunches to the students. The basement was also modified after the original installation to add an oil furnace which replaced the wood-burning stove that originally sat in the middle of the upper room to heat the school.

³ Smith and Robinson , Spring Valley School Centennial Publication. 2007. Pages 4 & 6.

⁴ Eagleton English Settlement School. Section 8 page 9.

Spring Valley School
Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon
County and State

At an unknown time prior to 1976, the west side of the porch was partially enclosed, as noted in a 1976 documentation form on file at the State Historic Preservation Office. At some time after 1991 when the school was documented again, it appears that the porch enclosure was removed, and the western three posts supporting the hipped porch roof were replaced with narrower square posts.

The steps descending from the small back porch have been relocated to face east instead of west. This was done in the early 2000s. The large openings on the south and east walls of this porch were reported to have been louvered originally but now are not covered with those louvers or with glass.

A stage in the main level is referred to in several newspaper articles but is no longer in the building. A lack of evidence of attachment on the south-facing wall indicates it was not a permanent fixture.

The two original outhouses have not been on-site for many years, and a former outbuilding that originally held wood for the stove was also lost years ago.

Spring Valley School
Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Criterion A - Education

Criterion C - Architecture

Period of Significance

1907-1952

Significant Dates

1907 - construction

1952 – closure as a school (consolidation)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of significance begins with the construction of the Spring Valley School in 1907, and ends in 1952 when the Spring Valley School closed due to school district consolidation. At that time, the school ceased to be used for public education.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Spring Valley School
Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

One-room school houses were often one of the first public buildings constructed in pioneer settlements. They were treasured by the local residents not only for their educational value but many times also for providing a gathering place for the entire community, children and adults. The Spring Valley School/Community Center has served both of these historic needs for over 100 years, from the original source of education beginning in 1907 to 1952 and then as a neighborhood gathering location up to the current time. Very few alterations have occurred since it ceased being used as a school house. The building is still largely a showcase of the original purpose and for the architectural style that was common at the time it was built. The Spring Valley School is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its role in the history of pre-consolidation rural education in the mid-Willamette Valley. It is also eligible under Criterion C as an excellent and well-preserved example of early twentieth century one-room, "third generation" schoolhouses and the materials and architecture of that era.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Spring Valley School was built in 1907, replacing an earlier school built in 1868 to serve the children of farming families in rural northeastern Polk County, north of the community of Zena. The school was built on land donated by John Childers and L.A. Davis, though the land was not officially transferred to the school district (District No. 35) until 1913, six years after the school was built.⁵ The school served the surrounding families from 1907 until 1952, when it was closed as a result of consolidation efforts, which began in the 1920s and 1930s, and expanded in the late 1940s. The Spring Valley School survived early 20th century consolidation efforts, possibly due to its location in far northeastern Polk County, distant from other districts in the county to which students could otherwise be sent. Nevertheless, in 1952, consolidation with Salem School District took place. After closure, the school was made available for sale and was purchased by Spring Valley community for use as a community meeting and event space.

Children who went to school in Spring Valley encountered an education similar to that of many rural areas in Oregon and, in fact, the nation. Eight grades were taught by one teacher. That teacher's salary was generally about \$40 a month but could be more if the teacher also did the janitorial work. That paid an additional \$5 a month. From this amount the teacher might have to pay her board and room in one of the student's home. Also typical was that the children walked to school, sometimes several miles, or would ride a horse to school that was tied to a long, iron pipe set between two of the oak trees. In addition to the three "R's" students also were taught to sew as the school superintendent was eager they learn things that would be of value around the house. In 1910 the District was one of the first in Polk County to organize a 4-H Club. A.L. O'Reilly was the teacher and organizer and later became club leader. There were typically between 20-30 students attending the school⁶.

The culture of the community and America itself is told in the story of the ordinary events in the lives of average Americans who were living, working, and going to school in Spring Valley, with their schoolhouse as the gathering place. Newspaper articles from the *Salem Statesman Journal* chronicle a variety of school and community activities taking place at the schoolhouse. (No newspaper references appeared for the very early years, but by 1912, Spring Valley School news appeared regularly).

An April 18, 1912 article told of a visit by the Assistant State Superintendent of Schools E. F. Carlton (and others) to the "famous Spring Valley School" to study the "home credit for school work" program. This idea, then called Industrial Club work, originated with the State Superintendent of Schools, L.R. Alderman, and became the foundation for today's 4-H program. 4-H is still active in Polk County.

⁵ Oregon Historic Inventory record for Spring Valley School, 1991. Electronic document, available at <http://heritagedata.prd.state.or.us/historic/index.cfm?do=main.loadFile&load=47695.pdf>. Accessed August 15, 2017.

⁶ McKinney, Grace. Statesman Journal newspaper article. 1931

Spring Valley School
Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon
County and State

A May 1, 1912 article announced an Annual Picnic for June 1 at Spring Valley School and noted that the school had attracted attention because of its system of home credits, its thorough and systematic work, and because it was the first standard school in Polk County. The picnic took place at the school on June 1. Industrial Club contests included bread and cake baking, hand-made dresses and aprons, "fancy work", and bird house building.

On November 22, 1915, Parents' Visiting Day was held at the Spring Valley School, with a number of parents attending, who brought their lunches and spent a "pleasant day observing their children at their school work." In February, 1916, socials were held both at Spring Valley and Lincoln Schools. The article announced that "good programs have been prepared in anticipation of pleasant evenings."

The school house also served as a community gathering spot and the school students performed plays on a small temporary stage at the back of the room. Ball games were played in competition with other small Districts and each school had its own pennant. Dances were also held with neighboring Districts.

The state-wide changes came gradually to the Spring Valley area. A map shows that a handful of small Districts still existed in the 1950s when the majority of the consolidation had already occurred. Although only approximately 10 miles from the state capital, the Spring Valley District remained a one-room school house District until consolidation with the Salem School District in 1952. At that time many of the small Districts were part of the move to consolidate.

In Polk County Mennonite, Spring Valley, Lincoln, Zena, Bethel, Popcorn and Mountain View were still independent Districts.⁷ In 1952 Bethel voted to consolidate with Salem 24CJ, followed by Spring Valley. Zena became a primary school with grades one, two and three. Lincoln took the intermediate grades. The children from all three of those Districts were transported by station wagon to Zena or Lincoln, depending on their grade.⁸

Earlier (beginning in 1947) a group of community leaders in the Spring Valley community had joined together to raise money to build a community center. They purchased land on Zena Road adjacent to the Lincoln School. That community center had still not been built when, after the consolidation in 1952 the Spring Valley School was closed and the building was put up for sale as surplus. The community group abandoned its plan to build at Lincoln and instead purchased the Spring Valley School and land for \$1000 when it went up for auction on the Dallas courthouse steps. The former school house continued its role as a community gathering spot up until the current time. The Spring Valley Community Center now hosts weddings, social gatherings, and even road runs. It continues providing a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history from 1907-today.

HISTORY OF THE SPRING VALLEY COMMUNITY

The community of Spring Valley, Oregon, encompasses a large area that once included the Willamette River town of Lincoln to the east and the village of Zena to the west. It is located in the northeast corner of Polk County, established by the Oregon Provisional Legislature on December 22, 1845. The county was created from the Yamhill District and was named for James K. Polk, the eleventh President of the United States.⁹ The towns of Lincoln and Zena have disappeared over the years, but their pioneer spirit is still visible in the farms, homes, and buildings that survived.

Spring Valley was settled by pioneers who traveled west on the Oregon Trail, attracted by the temperate climate, arable farmland, and abundant water. Among the early settlers were Elizabeth and John Phillips, who

⁷ Salem School District post consolidation; Early Schools of Marion County, A Resource Handbook for the Bicentennial, Marion Intermediate Education District, 1976 pg.64.

⁸ 100 Years of Education in Marion County National Education Association Centennial 1857-1957, pg. 80

⁹ Polk County Historical Society

Spring Valley School
Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon
County and State

arrived in 1847 and purchased 640 acres and a small log cabin from a fur trapper, named John Turner. In 1853 they built a vernacular Greek Revival Style home and filled it with furniture made by Mr. Philips.¹⁰ This house, considered to be the oldest in Polk County, stands unoccupied at 6275 Spring Valley Road.

Other early settlers were the Walker and Purvine Families. Major Walter M. Walker, his wife Jane, and their family, arrived in 1848. Major Walker, credited with naming the area Spring Valley, settled near Zena.¹¹ His brother, C. C Walker, obtained a donation land claim on what is now Spring Valley Road. John and Mary Purvine and their large family came about the same time. Three of their sons settled later in Spring Valley, on land they purchased from the Walkers. Joshua Purvine, who married Mary Virginia Walker, owned a large farm and built an Italianate style home in 1887 at what is now 7555 Spring Valley Road. The home has changed ownership over the years, but is still a private residence. Andrew Jackson Purvine built a large Craftsman style home at what is now 6990 Spring Valley Road which is also occupied today. A third Purvine home burned in 1920.¹²

Others followed, the population grew, and the towns of Lincoln and Zena were established. The Spring Valley Church at Zena was built and schools for the farm children followed. The first Spring Valley School, district Number 35, was built in 1868 to serve the rural farming region north of Zena. There is reason to believe that this school was replaced at least once, though no definite records exist. The current Spring Valley School was probably the third school for the community and was built in 1907¹³. That school remained in operation until 1952. The building was sold in 1955 to the Lincoln Community Association and has remained in use as a community center since that date.

Today Spring Valley Road (formerly Salem Route 1) is vintage western Oregon—a winding, hilly country road about four miles long. Along the road are family farms, commercial agricultural operations, four vineyards, two wineries, and a variety of buildings, including homes and barns built by early settlers. It is anchored on the south by the Zena Church, built in 1859 (The National Register of Historic Places, 1974) and on the north by the Spring Valley Schoolhouse.

Education in Oregon

Rural communities were originally responsible for the education of their children. In Oregon, many of the earliest school houses were built of logs with a fireplace at one end. They varied in size although the typical structure was one room of about 20 by 30 feet. Before glass became available, animal skin, dressed out, were used to cover the two or three windows. The interior seating was many times rough benches and the additional furniture consisted of a water bucket and dipper. Jason Lee and fellow missionaries arrived in the area that became Salem in 1834 and built the Methodist mission school at Wheatland on the east bank of the Willamette River. Subsequently a number of local, mostly one-room schools were established.¹⁴

The curriculum was at the discretion of the teacher. In addition the number of days the school was in session varied widely, depending on the wealth or lack of it in the community. In fact, there were subscription schools where parents paid for the education until the money ran out or the children were needed at home.¹⁵ Nationally this became a topic of concern due to the various methods used in these schools to select teachers, set levels of achievement, and use buildings that were occasionally substandard for comfort and safety. For example, by the 1880s most states merely required that teachers be at least 16 years of age and the only other requirement was the certification of a one-day test administered by a County Superintendent. Although some teachers had additional credentials, they were not always needed. By the mid-nineteenth century there were

¹⁰ Mack, Meaghers with Fitzgerald, Images of America: West Salem pg., 23.

¹¹ Hendricks, "Bits for Breakfast", Salem Statesman-Journal, November 4, 1937

¹² Paul Purvine, "Purvine Family History", November 1974

¹³ McKinney, Grace, "Grains Galore, Fruits and Dairy Herds Thrive in Verdant Valley Where Numerous Springs Abound"; News paper article from 1931 quoted in Spring Valley School and Community Center Centennial booklet

¹⁴ Early Schools of Marion County, A Resource Handbook for the Bicentennial, Marion Intermediate Education District, 1976.

¹⁵ Ibid, pg 27

Spring Valley School
Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon
County and State

several initiatives to standardize education on a state-wide basis, which involved teaching methods, teacher education, and building design. However, this began to change as the state began to require county school Superintendants to submit annual reports. These reports reflected submissions of Teachers' Reports that were sent in by the teacher in each school and then forwarded to the District. The questions asked in these reports were basic, such as: "Are the books of the uniform State series in exclusive use in the schools of your district, in those branches in which such books have been adopted?" Teachers were expected to continue their own education by obtaining a Reading Circle Certificate each summer. This certificate was granted by the State Superintendent's Office upon proof that at least one "suitable book" had been read. These show that although large communities such as Portland, Roseburg, Oregon City and Medford had multi-room school houses, the majority of the State's population attended small, one-room school houses with a single teacher.¹⁶

In Oregon the Territorial and State governments were active in the creation and administration of its schools. This was one of the top priorities of the Oregon Territorial Legislature and a year after Congress granted the region territorial status the first public school system was created in 1849. The state constitution assigned the legislature the responsibility of establishing such a system and an elected state superintendent of instruction was noted. After seeing the need and advantage of a unified and standardized public education system as early as the 1850s some of the larger communities in the state began to form school districts. Following the pragmatic need for children to walk or ride horses, sometimes over poor roads and in all kinds of weather to school the size and boundaries of the districts remained mostly a local matter throughout the 19th century.

In 1908 President Theodore Roosevelt championed school consolidation in order to improve teacher qualifications and inadequate facilities. In 1914 the Oregon Department of Education began pushing progressive education reforms by use of standardized teacher training, texts, and school designs. In the 1920s a compulsory education law was passed, and certification requirements for teachers were raised to requiring high school plus 36 weeks of professional training.¹⁷ By 1930 school consolidation gained speed due to pressure by the state and the change in transportation options, such as availability of automobiles and better and more highways statewide. These changes began to reduce the need for local community schools, and by the 1950s consolidation was nearly fully implemented across the state. This pattern is reflected in the Spring Valley School, which opened in 1907, and closed in 1952 when consolidation with Salem School District rendered the school surplus to the school district.

The decision of residents of Spring Valley to consolidate their one room school with Salem was divisive and led to litigation. In the initial vote in 1951 fourteen voted to consolidate with Salem District in Marion County; thirteen opposed. In light of the close outcome, nineteen residents petitioned for a second ballot (Anonymous 1952). In March, 1954, voters considered the merger of Spring Valley and Bethel school districts. The outcome was 30 "no" and 16 "yes". Residents of Bethel favored the merger; those living in Spring Valley did not (Anonymous 1954a). Next to come was an election to merge Spring Valley into the Salem School District. Roy Carr and five other Spring Valley residents protested and petitioned the Marion County Court. They alleged irregularities in validation of the original petition seeking annexation with Salem (Anonymous 1954b). Agnes Booth, Marion County School Superintendent, however, ruled the petition was in order and the election should proceed (Anonymous 1954c).

On May 7 Spring Valley voters approved school consolidation by a vote of 30 to 18. This was the third time the matter was on the ballot (Anonymous 1954d). Upset by the outcome of this ballot, Roy Carr, Ben McKinney, and George H. Hammond of Spring Valley sued Agnes Booth, Superintendent of Marion County schools, Judge Roy Hartley, and E. L. Rogers and Roy Rice serving on the district boundary board. In September the Marion County Circuit Court ruled the May election was illegal and voided consolidation of the districts. Plaintiff Roy Carr had argued that many of the Spring Valley voters were Mennonites and that it was against their religion to vote. Further because of cheaper tuition and transportation costs, many Spring Valley residents preferred to send their children to school in adjacent Yamhill County. Of the twenty-three students living in Spring Valley, half reportedly attended schools at Hopewell in Yamhill County or at Wheatland in

¹⁶ Nelson, Keeney, Gallagher, and Dasch, "Rock Hill School, Section 8, page 16.

¹⁷ Oregon Education Association <http://www.oregoned.org/our-association/about-oea/history>

Spring Valley School

Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon

County and State

Marion County at a cost of \$150 per pupil. The cost to attend Salem schools was estimated at \$250 per pupil plus \$50 for transportation for the year (Anonymous 1954e, 1954f).

In spite of the Circuit Court ruling in Marion County, the Polk County Court ruled “to all intents and purposes the area is now part of the Salem School District” (Anonymous 1954g). On November 14, 1954, Spring Valley School District consolidated with Salem schools. In December, F. C. Green, Polk County School Superintendent, declared Spring Valley School abandoned and subject to auction by the county. The *Statesman Journal* reported: “Green, who also serves as secretary to the boundary board said the action was taken because the Spring Valley school district has not maintained and operated a standard public school for at least two years” (Anonymous 1954h).

The schoolhouse was posted for sale in Dallas on January 7, 1955 (Anonymous 1954i). Two parties bid: Salem School District 24CJ and the Lincoln Community Center Association. The Lincoln Community Center Association bid \$1,000 and purchased the building. The proceeds passed to the District 24CJ. Formed in 1949, the Lincoln Community Center Association included four rural districts and planned to use the former school as a community center. Several bidders competed for the building’s contents. Lafayette School in Yamhill County purchased the merry-go-round and swings for \$110. The teacher’s desk and five oak chairs sold for \$65. Robert Yungen of Lincoln purchased the school bell for \$16 and announced he was leaving it in the belfry for use by the community association (Anonymous 1955a; Ireland 1955).

The school consolidation conflicts at Spring Valley between 1952 and 1955 played out in many communities in Oregon and elsewhere in the United States in the mid-twentieth century. The realities of improved roads, car ownership, school bus transportation networks, and greater economies in management of school districts confirmed the value of consolidation. Local loyalties, especially in closely-knit rural communities, however, fought against changing times. The situation at Spring Valley was a mirror to a scenario that gripped many school consolidation decisions.

Architecture of Early One-Room Schoolhouses

Historically most of the earliest school houses were built with local materials by volunteers from the community. Therefore, many early school houses, especially in the West, were either log structures or made of rough-hewn lumber. Historian Andrew Guilliford, wrote that rural schoolhouses were “above all, architecture based on limitations.” These vernacular buildings followed a traditional rectangular shape but were defined by local availability of materials, builders’ knowledge, and the economic capabilities of the community. In many cases the functionality of the building was the first priority, and style was “an extra that was seldom affordable”.¹⁸ It is possible that many of these early buildings were intended as easy- to- build, inexpensive, temporary structures. There are indications that the first Spring Valley Schoolhouse was of log construction and was located across the road from the current structure, but no written history can be located to support that conclusion. Generally these initial schoolhouses were gradually replaced as the community became more heavily settled and economics made it possible to upgrade to “second generation” frame buildings.¹⁹

The “third generation” of schoolhouse began to appear during the last decades of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Fred Schroeder, architectural historian, has divided this third generation of school house into two categories, “folk vernacular” buildings that have a strong local or ethnic character and “mass vernacular” buildings that more reflect popular design styles and use more commercial products such as milled lumber. This second type was more uncommon in rural areas as they were architect-designed buildings. Most rural one-room schoolhouses are more apt to have used commercial products and are defined by local builders that use a design based on their ability and available materials. Therefore, these rural schoolhouses often resemble the homes or community churches that share the community with them. The designs of the buildings

¹⁸ *ibid*

¹⁹ Guilliford, 166

Spring Valley School

Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon

County and State

are often square or rectangular, with a gabled roof and are only one story. The interior is rarely more than one room, although some may contain a type of coat room. An effort was made in these buildings to finish the interior, and the outside color was commonly white with green, red, blue or brown trim. It was not unusual to find that there was some influence by Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Richardsonian Romanesque, Bungalow, Mission, and International styles; but invariably the local builders created a vernacular aesthetic as popular styles were simplified.

Third generation schoolhouses were often larger and more decorative than their predecessors and reflected a community's growing wealth and involvement. And yet, they were "eclectic" in that they use the commercial construction products seen in mass vernacular types, but are adapted by local builders to accommodate their ability and available materials.²⁰

These buildings were balloon-frame with a simple gabled roof and had a single entrance on the short side of the building sheltered by a porch, although at times open to the elements. Some of the buildings had separate entrances for the boys and girls and many had three to four widely-spaced windows set in double-hung sashes. Almost all had mass-produced shingles and clapboard siding since both of these materials were inexpensive and easily available. Wood stoves were the most common heating method, with brick chimneys and/or metal stove pipes were added. School yards were simple and generally of unkempt grass, though occasionally ornamental plants were added.

The remarkable similarity among schoolhouses was the result of the proliferation of pattern books written by educational reformers beginning in the 1830s and through the early 20th century. The most influential among the school designers was educator, Connecticut legislator, and U.S. Commissioner of Education Henry Barnard. His School Architecture was first published in 1832 and called for stylized buildings set in semi-rural settings, which he believed encouraged learning. The plans also addressed adequate lighting, circulation, and ventilation. This more traditional design continued in rural areas for many years, even though plans issued in the early 1900s were based on more popular styles of the period and featured hipped roofs instead of gabled roofs.²¹

The Spring Valley School is instantly recognizable as an early twentieth century, rural schoolhouse, exhibiting classic features of the type, conforming to Gulliford's "third generation." The school building itself is a single volume, containing one room on a rectangular plan, with forward-facing gable roof topped by a short bell tower. Stylistically, the school indicates the classically inspired, yet simplified elements of the Classical Revival, or possibly Colonial Revival styles, including the use of corner boards and rake boards, and cased windows with simple, corniced, continuous, lintel trim. The school also demonstrates the highly character-defining feature of windows along one side of the classroom only, in this case on the east side where the room would be directly illuminated by morning light, but shielded from hotter afternoon light with no windows on the west side. In other iterations of the same strategy, windows are located along north elevations. As originally built, the school had only four windows along the east wall, but these became 11 during the period of significance. Interestingly, the school has two entry doors on the front. While the specific reason for this is not known, one may speculate from the nearby community of Mennonite that the influence of that cultural building tradition may be reflected here, as meeting houses associated with Mennonite communities typically have separate entrances for men and women.

Comparative Analysis

In Oregon, six one-room school houses are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Of the six, one has been converted into a private residence but the remaining five are representatives of this type of building with a rectilinear, third-generation, eclectic, mass-vernacular style. In most cases these are constructed using

²⁰ Fred E.H. Schroeder, "Schoolhouse Reading: What You Can Learn From Your Rural School" History News, April 1981; Rocheleau, 47-48, 50). English Settlement School nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (Salem Or. Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, 2005, Section 8 page 3)

²¹ Gulliford, 160.

Spring Valley School

Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon

County and State

field-stone foundations, balloon frame construction, a gable roof, and shiplap exterior with double-hung windows. Most are in rural settings and are painted white. The Victor Point School (Figure 27) in Marion County (although built earlier, in 1889) still demonstrates some of the common characteristics of the rural one-room school houses. It has a rectangular floor plan and a rock-pier foundation. The exterior is common shiplap and has tall window openings with double-hung, four-over-four sash. It is described as an adaptation of the "late Victorian" architecture or Rural Gothic. As with the Spring Valley School, in about 1930 all the windows in the Victor Point building were relocated on the north side under the national opinion that more natural light was needed to aid in learning.²² It is also interesting that it appears a kitchen was added in the Victor Point School about this time.

The Briedwell School (Figure 28) in Polk County is also considered of Victorian styling. It also has a rectangular floor plan, with the same shiplap siding. In keeping with the national changes that occurred in these third generation school houses, "In 1940 the double-hung windows in the east elevation were moved to the west elevation and combined with the tripartite grouping there to enlarge the window bank in accordance with current notions about desirable natural lighting for schoolrooms."²³ This left the east side blind with no windows. Although it is somewhat more elegant than either Victor Point or Spring Valley, many of the characteristics are the same.

Both of these one-room schools are listed on the NRHP. Both have tongue and groove flooring which is still intact although the wood differs. Victor Point School is fir and Briedwell is cedar.

The English Settlement School House (Figure 29) in Douglas County is another example of a one-room school house of mass-vernacular style. It was built around 1910 and was used as a school house until about 1930. It has a balloon-frame and truss system and the shiplap siding that distinguish these schoolhouses. This building however does have wood shingles. The interior features the separate entrances for boys and girls from the vestibule although there is only one door leading in from outside. There are separate closets. However, it also demonstrates a practical compromise in a less-affluent community with a lack of a bell tower, just the one outside door, the use of a mixture of wire and square nails and use of knotted lumber. It has also been placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Conclusion

The Spring Valley School building is an excellent example of the third generation one-room schoolhouse. At the time it was built, in 1907, a national awareness was taking place in the educational value of some standardization of architecture for these school buildings. The rural setting was not only still a pragmatic need due to the lack of available transportation but also because it was believed that this led to a setting that encouraged clear thinking on the part of the students. Henry Barnard in his School Architecture (1832), also advocated adequate lighting (more natural light), circulation, and ventilation. The common features of the traditional vernacular building based on Barnard's book were rectangular shapes (easier to build), large windows (more natural light), open interior space (better circulation), bell towers (when they could be afforded), rural settings, and wood frame construction. All of these features can be found in the Spring Valley School. In addition, the School is a balloon-frame construction, has a gable-front roof, and uses shiplap, double-hung windows, and two exterior panel doors. Thus the Spring Valley School is an excellent example of a historic one-room schoolhouse. Furthermore, the school is of major significance because very few alterations have been made to the original building, and the on-going maintenance and care to retain the original design has added to its historic value. It qualifies for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architecture, which demonstrates the character-defining features of the "third generation" type of rural one-room schoolhouses, and compares favorably with the architecture of the three of the historic school houses described above already on the NRHP.

²² Victor Point School nomination section 3 pg 1-2.

²³ Cram. Briedwell School nomination section 7 pg. 1-2

Spring Valley School
Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon
County and State

In addition, the use of this building since 1907 for the education of children in the Spring Valley area, until consolidation occurred in 1952, fits the criteria for inclusion based on criteria A. The educational pattern demonstrated by the high praise visited upon the school during its career and the innovation of including teaching daily skills, such as cooking, sewing, and mechanical competitions marked it as an outstanding example of early education. The creation of the first 4-H program in the area also gives it high marks as a leader in early 20th century education in rural Oregon. The Spring Valley School also served as a central gathering location for the entire community, based on former students' statements and articles in the local paper. The cultural value of this resource, plus the demonstrated value of the education provided in this unpretentious building, qualifies the Spring Valley School for recognition by inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

Spring Valley School
Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Anonymous

1952 "Spring Valley School District to Vote Again," *Statesman Journal* (Salem, OR.), October 13.

1954a "Consolidation of Schools Rejected," *Statesman Journal* (Salem, OR.), October 15.

1954b "School District Annexation Vote Plan Protested," *Statesman Journal* (Salem, OR.), May 2.

1954c "Spring Valley Vote on May 7," *Daily Capital Journal* (Salem, OR.), May 3.

1954d "Boost in Budget, Merger Okayed," *Statesman Journal* (Salem, OR.), May 8.

1954e "Lower Cost Per Pupil Cited in School Consolidation Case," *Statesman Journal* (Salem, OR.), September 30.

1954f "School Consolidation Election Not Valid," *Daily Capital Journal* (Salem, OR.), September 29.

1954g "Board to Call New Auburn School Bids," *Statesman Journal* (Salem, OR.), November 24.

1954h "Spring Valley Schoolhouse Will be Sold," *Statesman Journal* (Salem, OR.), December 2.

1954i "Spring Valley School for Sale Soon," *Daily Capital Journal* (Salem, OR.), October 13.

1955a "Spring Valley Loses School, Gains Center," *Statesman Journal* (Salem, OR.), January 8.

Barnard, Henry. *School Architecture: Contributions to the Improvement of School Houses in the United States*, 5th ed. New York: Charles B. Norton, 1854.

Cram, Lauren Briedwell School nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Salem OR 1987.

Eagleton, Lois. "English Settlement School", nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Salem, OR 2007.

Early Schools of Marion County. *A Resource Handbook for the Bicentennial*. Marion Intermediate Education District, 1976.

Guilliford, Andres. *America's Country Schools*. Washington DC. The Preservation Press. 1984.

Hendricks, R.J. "Bits for Breakfast", Salem, Oregon Statesman-Journal Archives, 1937.

Ireland, Charles. "Our Valley," *Statesman Journal* (Salem, OR.), January 9, 1955.

Mack, Lynn, Debra Meaghers, Kimberli Fitzgerald, *Images of America: West Salem*. Arcadia Publishing. Charleston, South Carolina, 2011.

McKinney, Grace. "Grace McKinney Recalls Attending Spring Valley School". *Spring Valley School and Community Center, Centennial Publication*, 2007.

Nelson, Joni and Rosalind Keeney, Mary Gallagher, May Dasch, "Rock Hill School, nomination to the National Register of Historic Place. Salem, OR, 1992.

Spring Valley School
Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon
County and State

Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties, State Historic Preservation Office, 1976.

Polk County Historical Society. <http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/pages/records/local/county/polk/hist.html>

Purvine, Paul, "Purvine Family History," 1974

Robinson, Ruth Carleson, "Ruth Carleson Robinson On Attending Spring Valley School in the 1940s. Spring Valley School and Community Center, Centennial Publication, 2007.

Rocheleau, Paul, *The One-Room Schoolhouse*. New York: Universe, 2003.

Schroeder, Fred E.H., *Schoolhouse Reading: What You Can Learn from Your Rural School*. History News, April 1981.

Smith, Ed." Ed Smith Remembers 1920s Spring Valley School". Spring Valley School and Community Center. Centennial Publication, 2007.

Walker, Carol and Bruce Duerst." Victor Point School" nomination to National Register of Historic Places. Salem OR 1996.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository(ies): _____
- _____
- _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

Spring Valley School
Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.1 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>45.054329</u>	<u>-123.097297</u>	3	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Boundaries are Spring Valley Rd NW on the NE, Bethel Heights Rd NW on the N, and legal property boundaries on the west and south.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The school site is identified as tax lot 200 and the building and grounds occupy the entire tax lot and are all part of the nomination. The boundaries are the tax lot boundaries and legal boundaries (as Spring Valley Rd. and Bethel Heights Rd.).

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara Reese & Lois Loop, Board Members date July 2017
organization Spring Valley Community Center telephone 503.362.5701 (Lois Loop)
street & number 6990 Spring Valley Rd. NW email _____
city or town Salem state OR zip code 97304

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Regional Location Map**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

Spring Valley School
Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Spring Valley School
City or Vicinity: Zena (vicinity)
County: Polk **State:** Oregon
Photographer: Josh Reese
Date Photographed: January 20, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo1: OR_Polk_SpringValleySchool_01 North-facing front of Spring Valley School showing two front doors and bell tower.

Photo 2: OR_Polk_SpringValleySchool_02 East side of the Spring Valley School showing the eleven windows and the back porch

Photo 3: OR_Polk_SpringValleySchool_03 South end of the Spring Valley School showing the basement windows and the enclosed end of the back porch.

Photo 4: OR_Polk_SpringValleySchool_04 West-facing side of the Spring Valley School showing basement windows and open side of back porch with steps

Photo 5: OR_Polk_SpringValleySchool_05. Front north-facing end of main level room with two front doors, tongue and groove flooring and ceiling and lighting.

Photo 6: OR_Polk_SpringValleySchool_06. South-facing portion of basement showing original kitchen area and outside double doors.

Photo 7: OR_Polk_SpringValley School_07. South end of main level showing sink and door to outside porch

Photo 8: OR_Polk_SpringValleySchool_08. North-facing portion of basement showing staircase to main level.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School

Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 20

List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.

Figure 1: Regional Location Map

Figure 2: Local Location Map

Figure 3: Tax Lot Map

Figure 4: Site Plan

Figure 5: Floor Plan

Figure 6: Spring Valley School Children & Teachers 1922-23

Figure 7: Spring Valley School and Students 1922-23

Figure 8: Spring Valley School and Students, 1923-24

Figure 9: Spring Valley Students, 1924-25

Figure 10: Spring Valley Students, 1926-27

Figure 11: Spring Valley 8th Grade Graduates, 1931-32

Figure 12: "Make Visit to Spring Valley" ; Statesman Journal newspaper (Salem, OR). April 18, 1912.

Figure 13: "Spring Valley Picnic Today" Statesman Journal newspaper (Salem, Or) Jun. 1, 1912. and "Parent's Visiting Day" Capital Journal (Salem, OR) Nov. 22, 1915.

Figure 14: "Spring Valley Makes Strides", Statesman Journal (Salem, OR) May 23, 1918.

Figure 15: "Program Pleasing" Statesman Journal (Salem, OR) Jan. 15, 1928.

Figure 16: "School Yard Is Improved", Statesman Journal (Salem, OR), Jun. 26, 1929.

Figure 17: "Spring Valley", Statesman Journal (Salem, OR), Oct. 7, 1942.

Figure 18: "Big Observer Meeting Held", Capital Journal (Salem, OR) Sept.15, 1943.

Figure 19: " Spring Valley (Registration for ration book", Statesman Journal (Salem, OR), Oct. 23, 1943.

Figure 20: "Thirty Pupils Enrolled At Spring Valley School", Statesman Journal (Salem, OR), Dec. 11, 1947.

Figure 21: "Spring Valley School Holds Christmas Party", Statesman Journal (Salem, OR), Dec. 16, 1950.

Figure 22: " Spring Valley Merger Vote Tie", Capital Journal (Salem, OR), Feb. 2, 1952.

Figure 23: "Spring Valley Loses School, Gains Center", Statesman Journal (Salem, OR), Jan. 8, 1955.

Figure 24: "Polk Areas Combine for 4-H Meetings", Statesman Journal (Salem, OR) Nov. 10, 1959.

Figure 25: "Running", Statesman Journal (Salem, OR), Jan. 30, 2006. and "Spring Valley to Celebrate 100 years", Statesman Journal (Salem OR), Jul. 12, 2007

Figure 26: Map of small school districts prior to consolidation , Early Schools of Marion County; A Resource Handbook for the Bicentennial (Marion Intermediate Education District, Salem OR; 1976)

Figure 27: Victor Point School

Figure 28: Briedwell School

Figure 29: English Settlement School

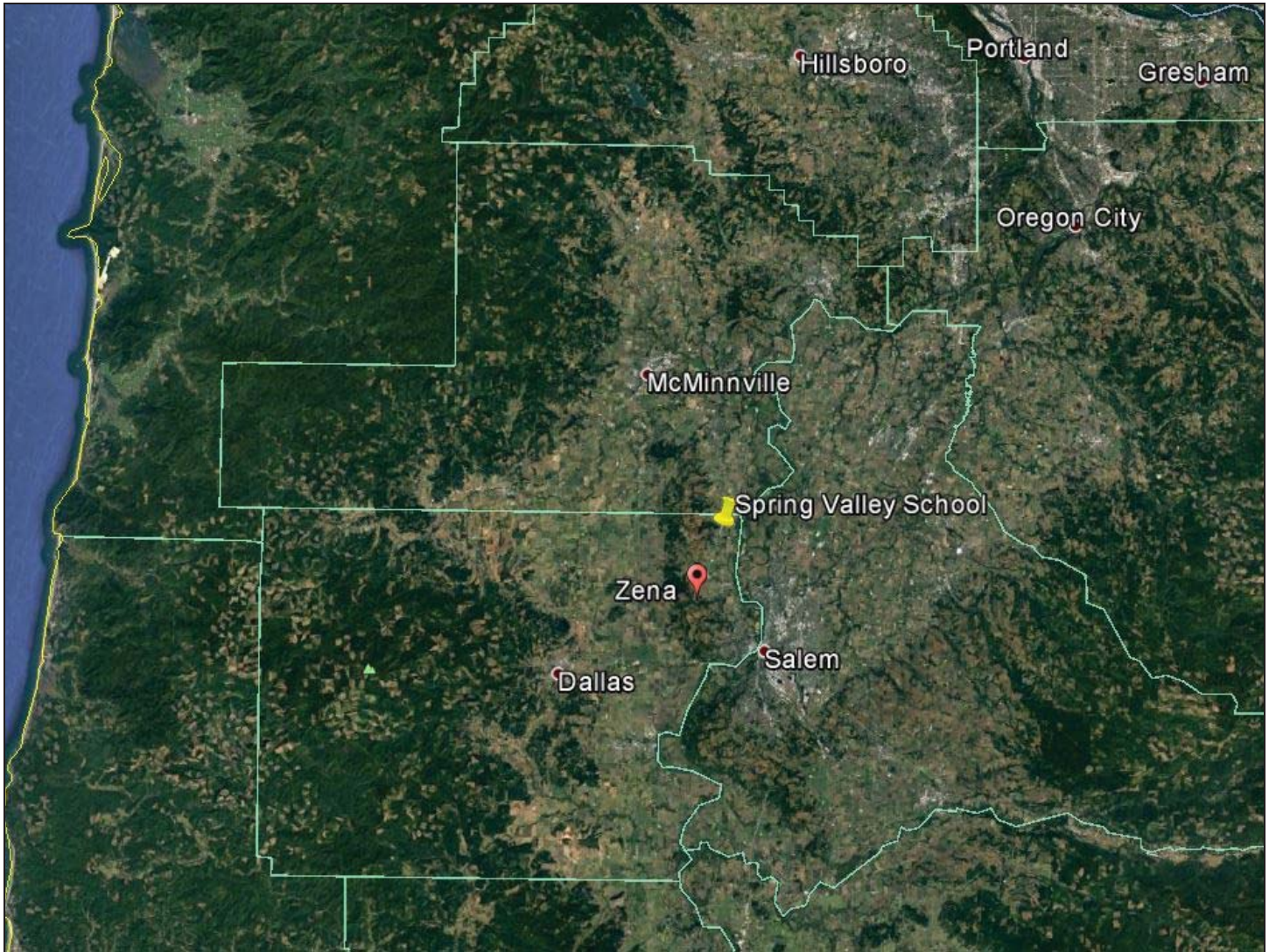
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School
Name of Property
Polk County, Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 21

Figure 1: Regional Location Map



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School
Name of Property
Polk County, Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 22

Figure 2: Local Location Map



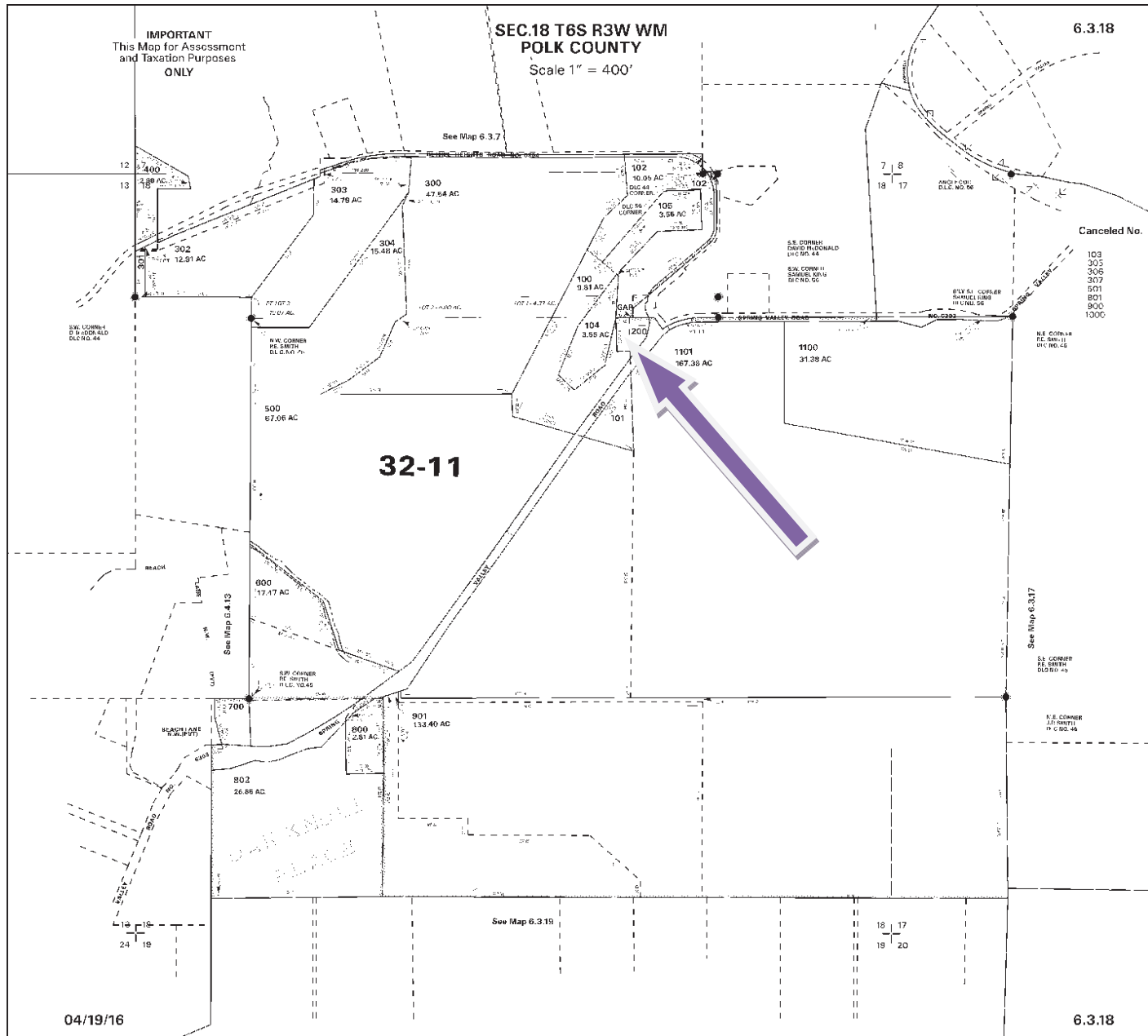
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School
Name of Property
Polk County, Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 23

Figure 3: Tax Lot Map



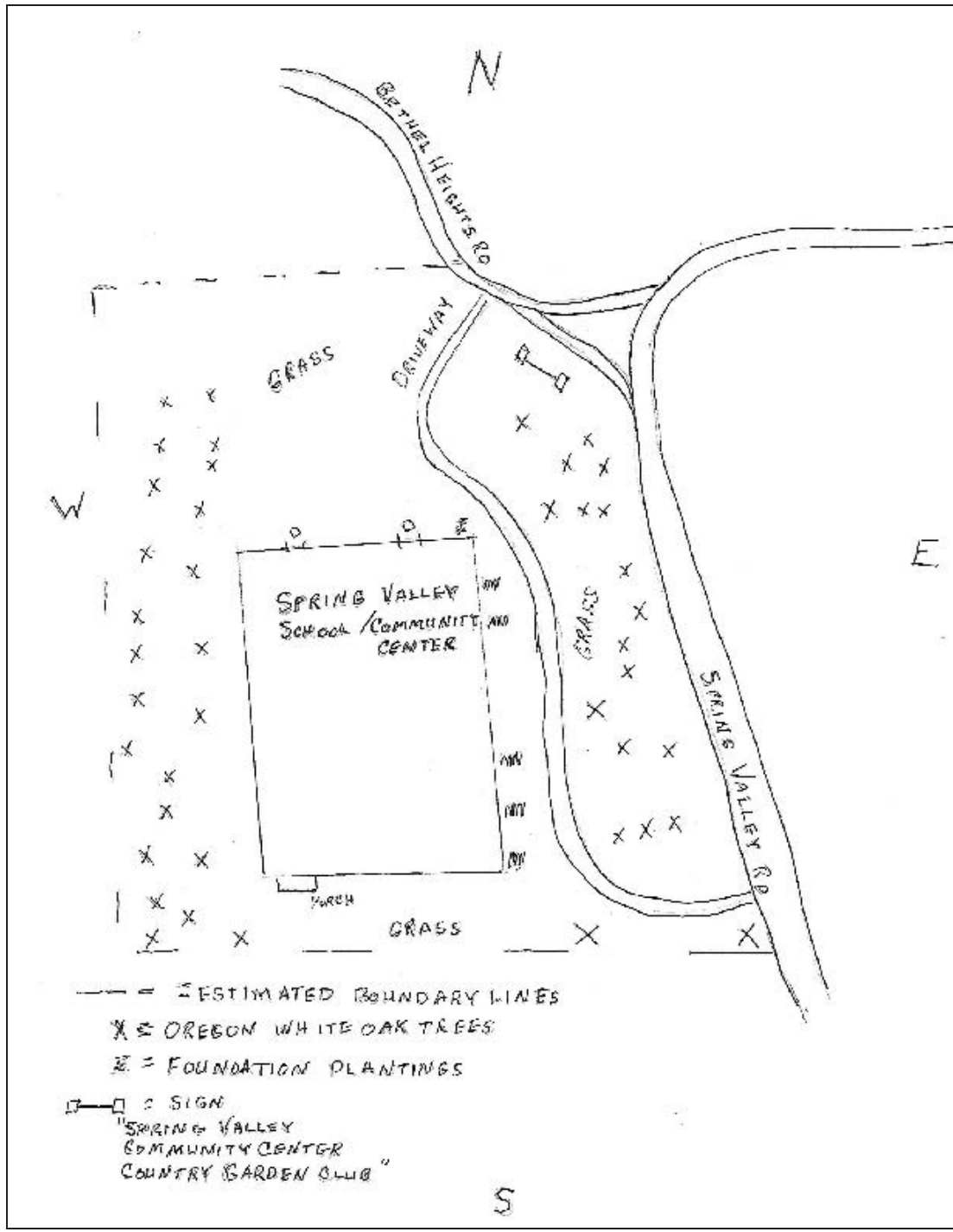
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School
Name of Property
Polk County, Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 24

Figure 4: Site Plan (not to scale)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School
Name of Property
Polk County, Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 25

Figure 5: Floor Plan (not to scale)

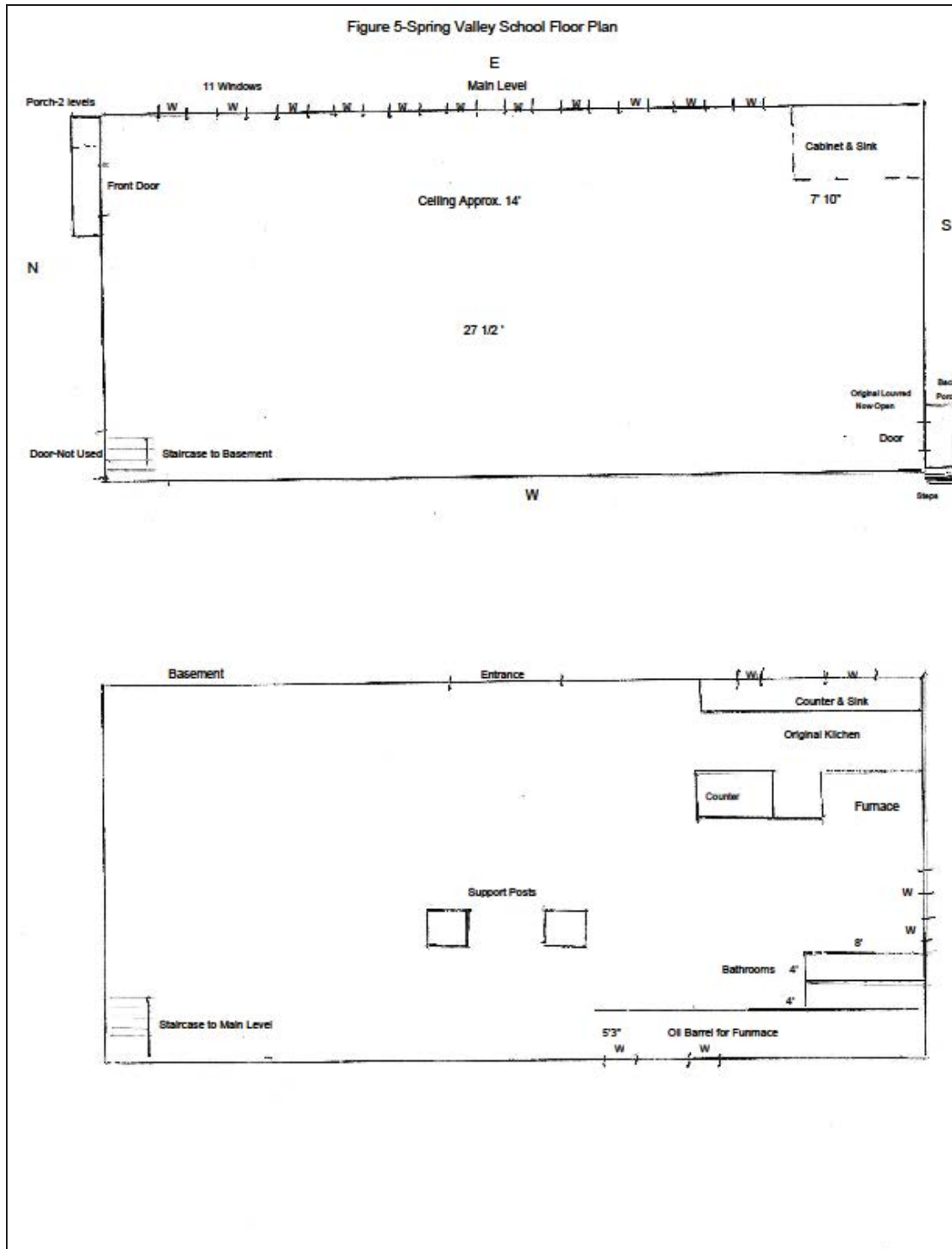


Figure 6: Spring Valley School Children & Teachers 1922-23

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School
Name of Property
Polk County, Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 26



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School
Name of Property
Polk County, Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 27

Figure 7: Spring Valley School and Students, 1922-23



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School
Name of Property
Polk County, Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 28

Figure 8: Spring Valley School and Students, 1923-24



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School

Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 29

Figure 9: Spring Valley Students, 1924-25



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School
Name of Property
Polk County, Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 30

Figure 10: Spring Valley Students, 1926-27



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School

Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 31

Figure 11: Spring Valley 8th Grade Graduates, 1931-32



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School
Name of Property
Polk County, Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 32

Figure 12: "Make Visit to Spring Valley" ; Statesman Journal newspaper (Salem, OR). April 18, 1912.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School
Name of Property
Polk County, Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 33

Figure 13: "Spring Valley Picnic Today" Statesman Journal newspaper (Salem, Or) Jun. 1, 1912. and "Parent's Visiting Day" Capital Journal (Salem, OR) Nov. 22, 1915.

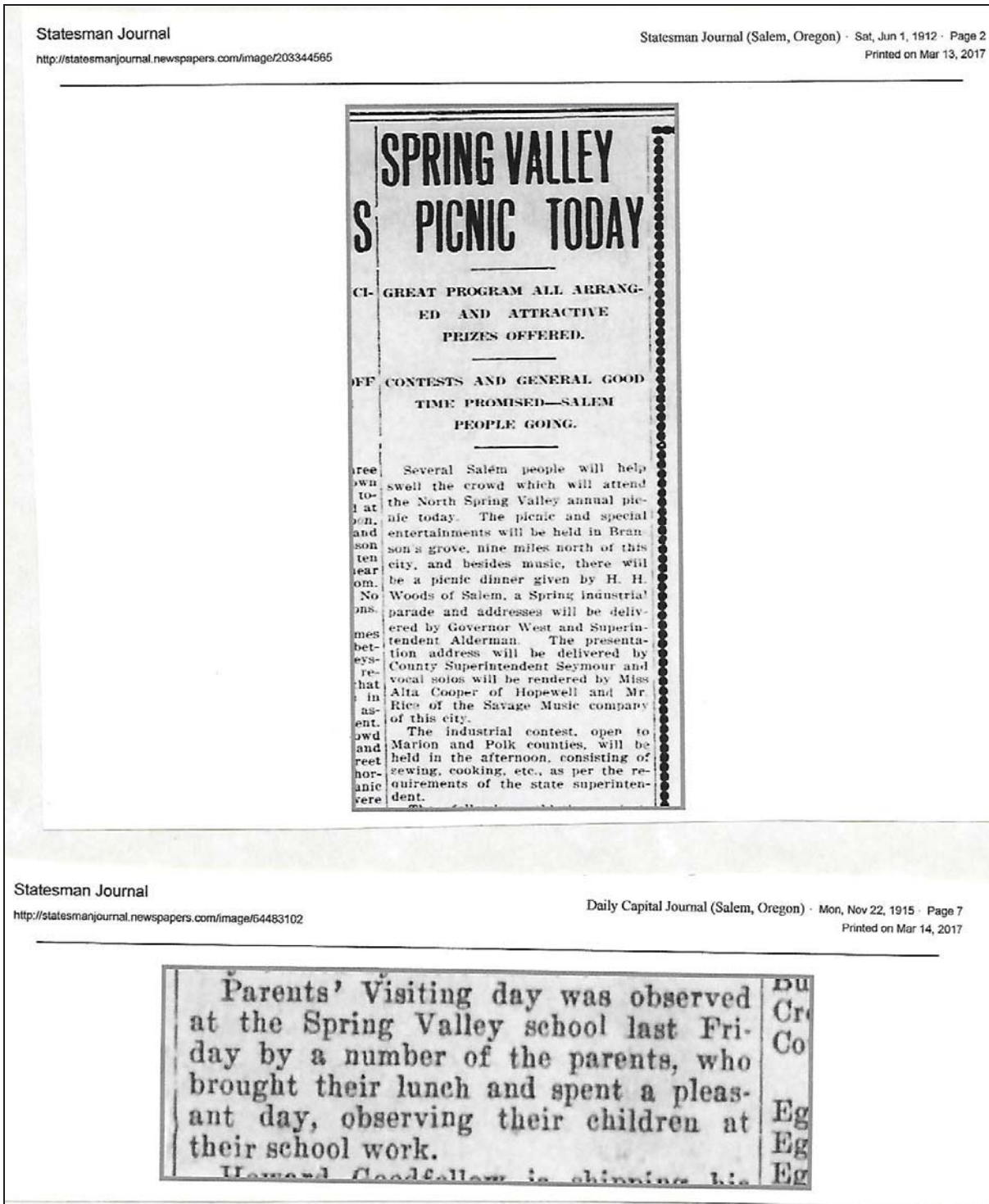


Figure 14: "Spring Valley Makes Strides", Statesman Journal (Salem, OR) May 23, 1918.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School
Name of Property
Polk County, Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 34



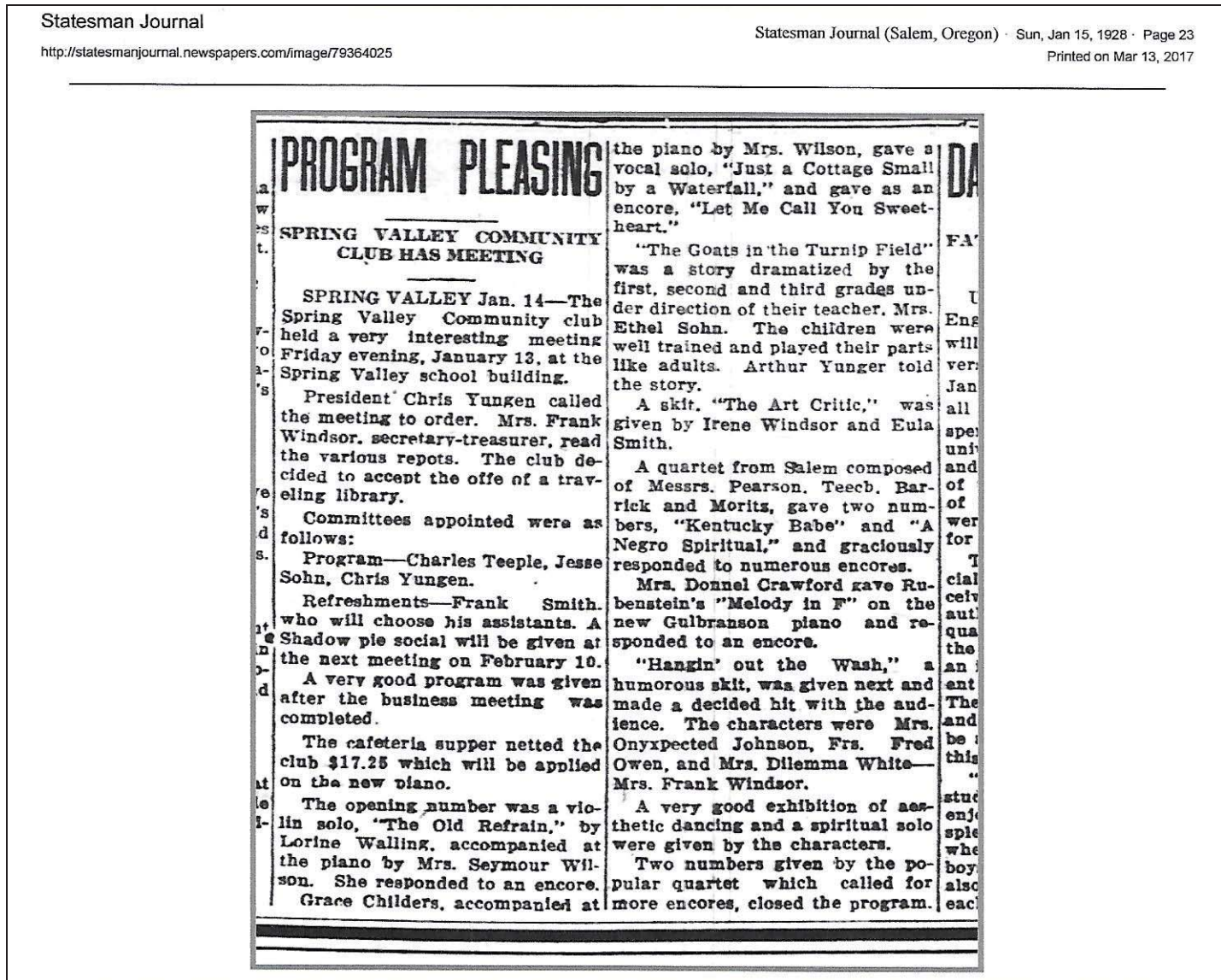
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School
Name of Property
Polk County, Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 35

Figure 15: "Program Pleasing" Statesman Journal (Salem, OR) Jan. 15, 1928.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School
Name of Property
Polk County, Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 36

Figure 16: "School Yard Is Improved", Statesman Journal (Salem, OR), Jun. 26, 1929.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School
Name of Property
Polk County, Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 37

Figure 17: "Spring Valley", Statesman Journal (Salem, OR), Oct. 7, 1942.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

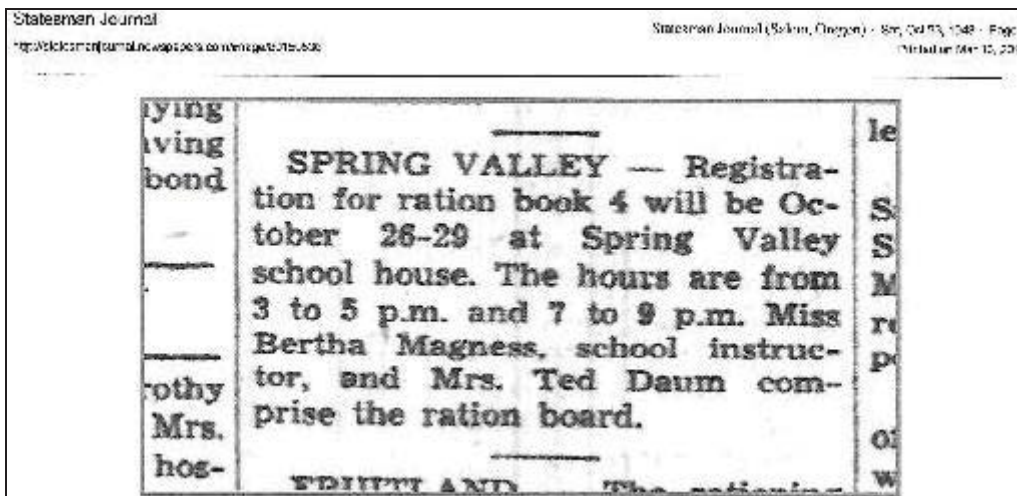
Spring Valley School
Name of Property
Polk County, Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 38

Figure 18: "Big Observer Meeting Held", Capital Journal (Salem, OR) Sept.15, 1943.



Figure 19: "Spring Valley (Registration for ration book", Statesman Journal (Salem, OR), Oct. 23, 1943.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School
Name of Property
Polk County, Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 40

Figure 22: "Spring Valley Merger Vote Tie", Capital Journal (Salem, OR), Feb. 2, 1952.



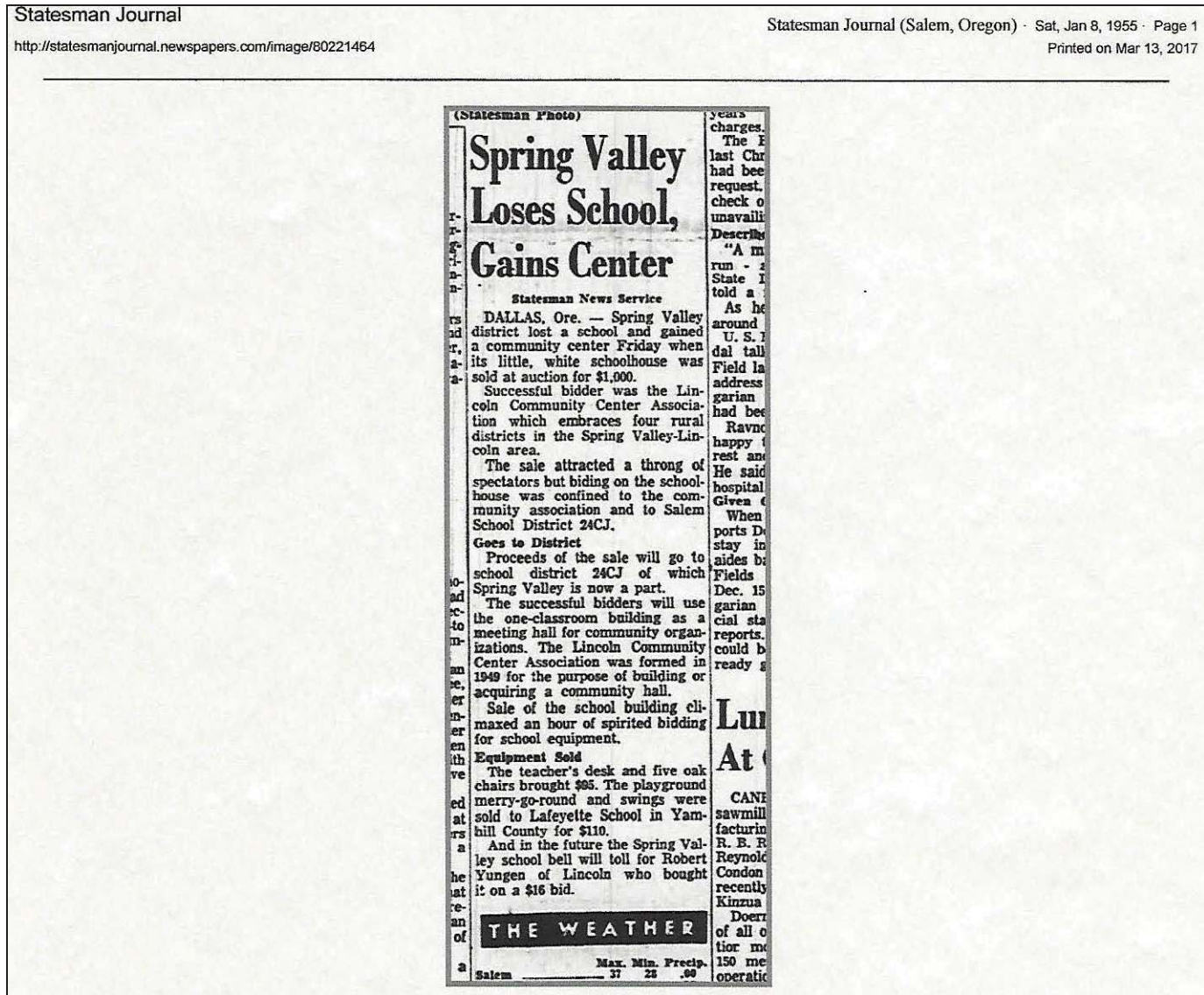
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School
Name of Property
Polk County, Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 41

Figure 23: "Spring Valley Loses School, Gains Center", Statesman Journal (Salem, OR), Jan. 8, 1955.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School
Name of Property
Polk County, Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 42

Figure 24: "Polk Areas Combine for 4-H Meetings", Statesman Journal (Salem, OR) Nov. 10, 1959.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School
Name of Property
Polk County, Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 43

Figure 25: "Running", Statesman Journal (Salem, OR), Jan. 30, 2006. and "Spring Valley to Celebrate 100 years", Statesman Journal (Salem OR), Jul. 12, 2007



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School

Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon

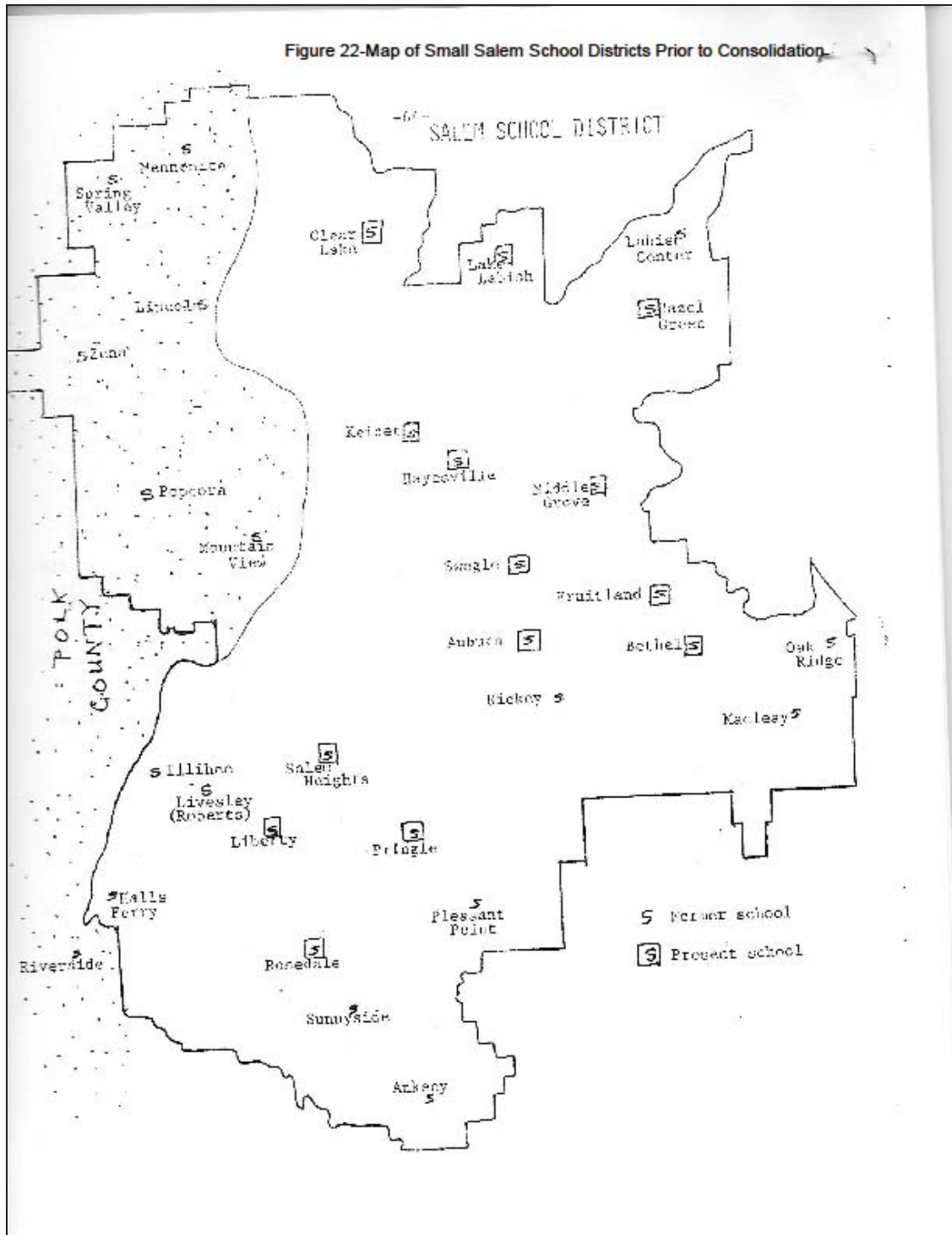
County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 44

Figure 26: Map of small school districts prior to consolidation , Early Schools of Marion County; A Resource Handbook for the Bicentennial (Marion Intermediate Education District, Salem OR; 1976)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School

Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 45

Figure 27: Victor Point School, Silverton, Marion County, Oregon



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Valley School
Name of Property
Polk County, Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 46

Figure 28: Briedwell School, Amity, Yamhill County, Oregon



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Spring Valley School

Name of Property

Polk County, Oregon

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 47

Figure 29: English Settlement School, Oakland, Douglas County, Oregon























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 12/26/2017 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 2/9/2018 Date of Weekly List: 2/9/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 2/9/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Oregon

Kate Brown, Governor

Parks and Recreation Department

State Historic Preservation Office

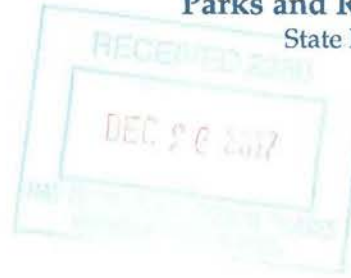
725 Summer St NE Ste C

Salem, OR 97301-1266

Phone (503) 986-0690

Fax (503) 986-0793

www.oregonheritage.org



J. Paul Loether, Keeper
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C St. NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Mr. Loether:

At the recommendation of the Oregon State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation, I hereby nominate the following historic property to the National Register of Historic Places:

SPRING VALLEY SCHOOL
8295 SPRING VALLEY RD NW
SALEM, POLK COUNTY

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination listed above to the National Register of Historic Places.

We appreciate your consideration of this nomination. If questions arise, please contact Jason Allen, Survey Program Coordinator, at (503)986-0579.

Sincerely,

Christine Curran
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Encl.

