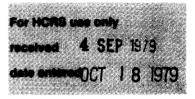
United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form



See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

Name

Con Creek School historic and/or common Location 2. On Highway 128, 2 miles North of Boonville, CA not for publication street & number 2nd Boonville X vicinity of congressional district city, town California code 045 06 Mendocino state county code Classification 3. Status **Present Use** Category Ownership district _ public _ occupied ____ agriculture museum private unoccupied _ commercial building(s) park X educational structure both work in progress private residence site **Public Acquisition** Accessible entertainment religious yes: restricted government scientific _ object in process yes: unrestricted _ being considered industrial transportation no military other: **Owner of Property** 4. Anderson Valley Community Service District name street & number Boonville California city, town vicinity of state **Location of Legal Description** 5. courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Mendocino County Courthouse, Recorders Office street & number Corner of Perkins and State Street city, town state California Ukiah

Representation in Existing Surveys 6.

title	none	has this property been determined elegible? ye	has this property been determined elegible? yes no							
date		federal state county	local							
depository	y for survey records	·								
city, town		state								

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one		
excellent X good fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	unaltered X_ altered	original s X_ moved	site date _	1965

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

This building is a typical little red school house, a one-story, one-room structure, in a vernacular Greek Revival style. Accept for minor exterior alterations, porches and storage sheds, the building retains its integrity of design and location. Interior alterations are in the process of being removed and the condition of the building returned to the original. The building sets on approximately 1.6 acres of well kept lawns and is shaded by a large fir tree.

The school is a rectangular redwood ship-lap sided structure located near Highway 128 in Anderson Valley. This simple, 1870's, classically styled building has dimensions of 20 feet by 50 feet. A rear storage area was constructed at the same time as the school; its dimensions are 10 feet by 12 feet. A full porch of 8 feet by 20 feet was added at a later date to the front; it replaced the original shed-roofed hood, supported by brackets, over the front entrance.

From the front, a porch consisting of a hipped roof with asphalt shingles is supported by 4 square wooden posts. The door is reached by a 4 step tripartite wooden porch with a balustrade of square posts. The front facade has no windows. The door is flanked by electrical equipment and pipes. The front gable end is framed by an undecorated frieze band. A hipped roofed rectangular cupola, with louvers on each side, and a ship-lap base, caps the front. This bell tower still contains the old school bell.

The side elevations consist of 6 windows with a central grouping of 3 windows. These 3 share a common sill. The windows are 6 over 6 double-hung 2-sash framed in redwood. Flat lintels and sills painted white surround the frames. The eastern side of the school has a small, wooden, shed-roofed outbuilding in a design compatible with the school. This is located close to the building and partially obscures the two windows to the front of the central grouping. (No use was given for the structure.) Continuing toward the rear, a gabled roofed entrance porch, supported by 2 wooden posts and reached by 6 steps, was added to the school in 1965 per order of the State Fire Marshall.

At the rear, the former wood storage area extends from the building and has a shed roof. Three double-hung two-sash single-pane windows share a common sill and face the north. A five-panel molded door opens from the east side of the shed to the porch.

The interior of the school has been altered through the use of paneling, accoustical tile, and carpeting to update the appearance. The owners plan to remove these modern decorative elements. Restrooms were added to the old cloak room.

The style of the Con Creek School demonstrates stylistic elements of the Greek Revival. The bilateral symmetry of the building has been altered through the addition of the side porch, but the entrance way reflects the former order of the building. The wall surfaces are as flat as the material would allow. There is little decoration other than the use of paint in contrasting colors to mark the end boards, the window surrounds, and the plain frieze band. As with most Greek Revival style buildings, the school was originally painted white. Later the color was changed to red with white trim. Although the building has no pediment, the contrasting colored end boards appear to support the gable end of the school, lending a strength to the simple block structure.

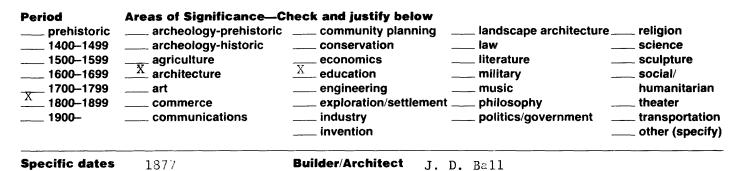
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In 1965, the State Department of Highways built a new road through Anderson Valley to eliminate the numerous curves. The Con Creek School was moved to a new concrete foundation 20 feet due south of the original site. The school also was reoriented from East-West to North-South. The move did not effect the integrity of the site and the location. The building still retains the dignity of its design and is located on the grounds where it has stood for 102 years.

8. Significance



Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Con Creek School is significant as an example of a building type and a period in our country's architectural development. As the grammar school in this rural area of California, the building possesses an extreme historical importance to the local population. In use for 102 years, the school is the focal point of the town. The history of the town and the area explains the presence of a Greek Revival style building at a later date than the stylistic period.(1)

The Anderson Valley is a long, narrow strip (15 miles by 2 miles) between two mountain chains. The first settlers entered the valley in 1851; there was no market for the valley's products, so it remained rather isolated. J. D. Ball, an early pioneer, arrived with his large family (8 children) in 1852. By 1876, there was a need for a "real" school house and the local residents petitioned for a new school district to be established in Anderson. After receiving approval for the district, the trustees paid \$3.00 in gold for a two acre parcel located next to Con Creek. Mr. Ball constructed the school in a style with which he was familiar. (Ample lumber was available from the redwood groves in the valley). The school opened in October 1877 and served the local community until the spring of 1979. In this area, alumni ranging in age from 94 to 5, retain fond memories of the school. A description of Boonville, written in 1914, (and still very accurate), conveys the importance of the school to the town. "Boonville, about the center of the township, is the oldest village in it. It consists of two hotels, two stores, two blacksmith shops, post office, drug store, and eight or ten residences, a church and school house and barber shop. There used to be two saloons, but the school district voted dry some years ago and they are things of the past." (2) Used as a gathering place for the community, Boonville was and is proud of its' little red school house.

Architecturally, the building is an example of a vernacular adaption of the Greek Revival style in a country school house. The Greek Revival in the United States was popular from The use of it in Boonville, reflects the conservatism of architectural tastes, 1820-1860. the isolation of the community, and the popularity of the style with residents. This style was of particular importance to California and to school house design. Harold Kirker wrote in California's Architectural Frontier that the Greek Revival was the primary style of rural architecture in California until the advent of the railroads. Barbara Wriston stated in "The Use of Architectural Handbooks..." that the two styles most frequently used in school houses from 1840-1860 were the Greek Revival and the Gothic Revival. Although the school house was built in 1877, the local carpenter had emigrated to this area of California in 1852; he built the school in the style with which he was familiar-a style popular when he left the east in the 1850's. This carpenter's use of the Greek Revival is explained by William Pierson: "Adopted by the common man as well as the professional, it became the first style in American history to be consciously understood and embraced as a truly national mode of building." (3) The local carpenter built the school in a manner which was fitting to the dignity of a public structure.

9. Major Bibliographical References see continuation sheet

Title of Ownership--Book 689, P. 631 in Mendocino County Courthouse Office of Recorder Excerpts from Official Records of Con Creek School District, Minutes of Mendocino County Board of Supervisors, November 9th, 1876, Volume 3, p. 273. Interviews with Alva Ingram and Blanche Brown--former students.

Book of Deeds 22 p. 208 Mendocino County Recorders Office.

10. Geographical Data

Attest:

Chief of Registratio

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<u>11. Form</u>	Prepared	By		•		
name/title	J. Robert Mat	hias, Chairman		d by State Hi , MN-L 8/28,	lstoric Preserv /79.	ation
organization	Anderson Vall	ey Historical	Societ date	8-22-78		
street & number	18500 Alpine	Meadows ·	telep	hone 707-8	95-3645	
city or town	Yorkville		state	Californi	a 95494	
12. State	Historic F	Preservat	ion O	fficer C	ertificati	on
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State Historic Preserv	ation Officer signature	Km	y m	Ella	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
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For HCRS use only I hereby certify	that this property is interest of the second s	luded in the Nationa	I Register	and the think	10-18-	79
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CONTINUATION SHEET 2 ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

Footnotes:

- 1. Because of the isolation of Anderson Valley, little historical information is available. The information that has been found indicates that the area was/is extremely conservative and traditional.
- 2. Carpenter and Millberry. Page 39.
- 3. Pierson. Page 417.

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CONTINUATION SHEET 3 ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

Carpenter, Aurelius O. and Percy H. Millberry, <u>History of Mendocino and Lake Counties</u>, <u>California</u>. Historic Record Co., Los Angeles, CA. 1914.

History of Mendocino County, California. Alley, Bowen and Co., Publishers, San Francisco, CA. 1880.

Hamlin, Talbot. <u>Greek Revival Architecture in America</u>. Dover Publications, Inc., New York. 1944, 1964.

Kirker, Harold. <u>California's Architectural Frontier</u>. Peregrine Smith, Inc. Santa Barbara. 1973.

Pierson, William H., Jr. American Buildings and Their Architects, The Colonial and Neo-Classical Styles. Anchor Books, Garden City, New York. 1970, 1976.

Wriston, Barbara. "The Use of Architectural Handbooks in the Design of Schoolhouses from 1840 to 1860". Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians. October 1963. Volume XXII, Number 3. Pages 155-160.

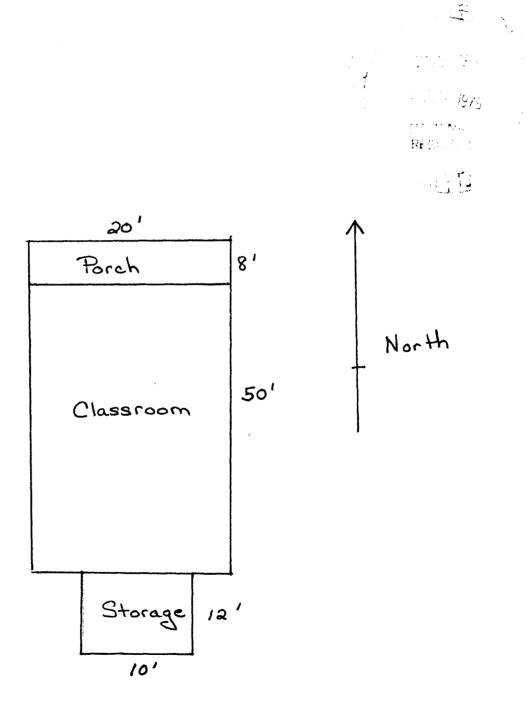
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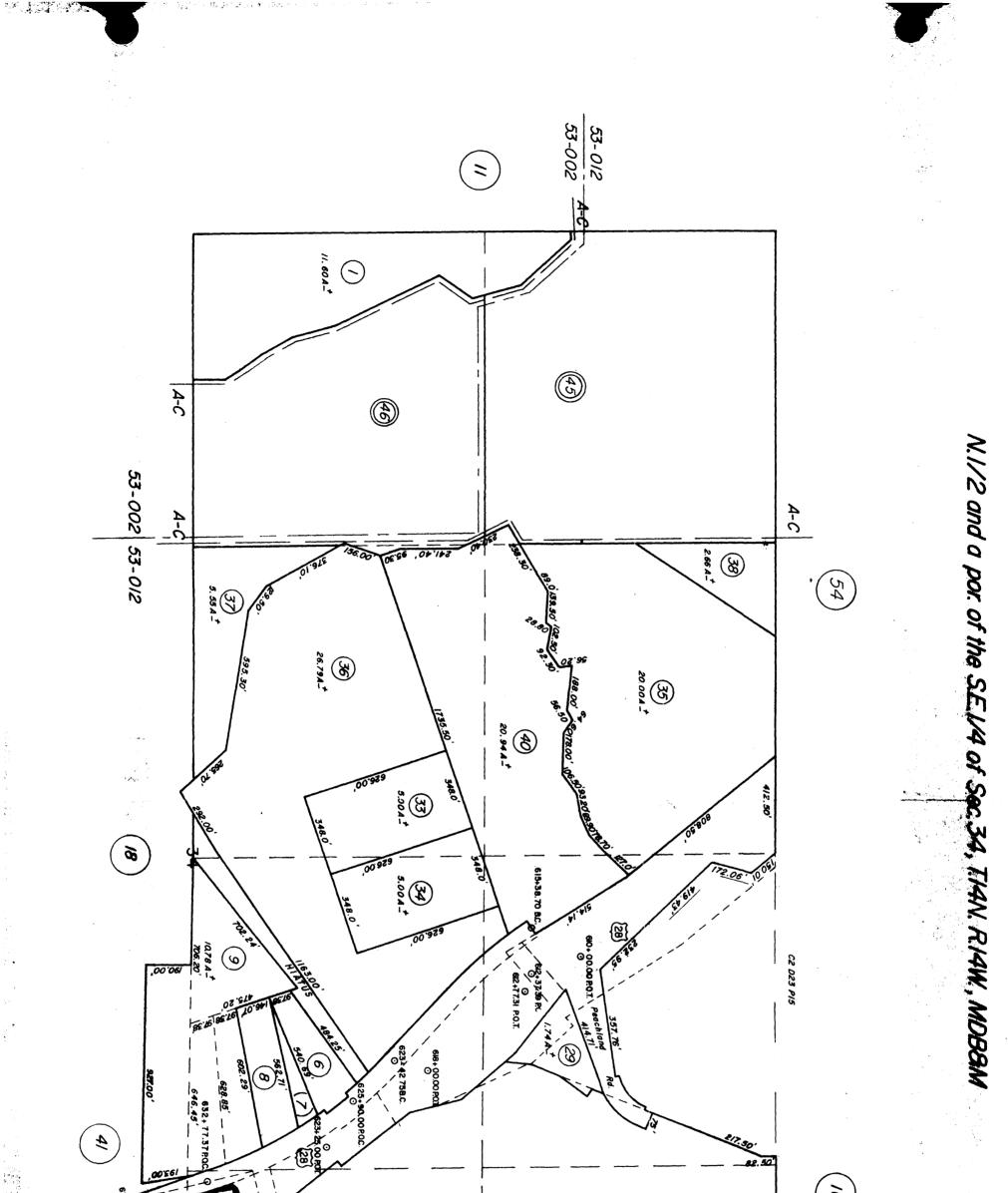
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CONTINUATION SHEET	4	ITEM NUMBER	10	PAGE	1		
							No. of Concession, name

The legal description of the Con Creek School is North $\frac{1}{2}$ and a portion of the Southeast $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 34, T. 14N. R. 14W., Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian.

Con Creek School, Boonville, Mendocino County, California Dimensions of the building. This does not include the lot.





636 + 00.00 PO.T. *)*) Assessor's Map, property marked in red Con Creek School, Boonville, Mendocino Co., CA 53-012 A-C Attachment 2 **(** 69.36A-7. 40A-20 County of Mendocino, Calif. 3 Assessor's Map March , 1971 618.00 7.52 A-8 2 2 46-61 1" = | 400' **~***

