

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Trafton School

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 12616 Jim Creek Road _____ not for publication

city or town Arlington _____ vicinity

State Washington code WA county Snohomish code 061 zip code 98223

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 ___ nationally ___ statewide locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

9-26-06
Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet
- ___ determined eligible for the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet
- ___ determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ___ removed from the National Register.
- ___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

10/30/2006

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not incl. previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
1		buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

Rural Public Schools in Washington from settlement to 1945

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: School

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVAL:
CLASSICAL REVIVAL

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WEATHERBOARD

roof ASPHALT

other GLASS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1912 - 1956

Significant Dates

1912

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Caswell & Osburn (Builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

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 Engineering
- Record# _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other State Archives

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data**Acreeage of Property** Less Than One Acre**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

1	<input type="text" value="10"/> Zone	<input type="text" value="5"/> <input type="text" value="698"/> <input type="text" value="04"/> Easting	<input type="text" value="534"/> <input type="text" value="30"/> <input type="text" value="25"/> Northing	3	<input type="text"/> Zone	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Easting	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Northing
2	<input type="text"/> Zone	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Easting	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Northing	4	<input type="text"/> Zone	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Easting	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Tracy Tallman, Commissioner (lacquer@comcast.net)organization Snohomish County Historic Preservation Commission date 3/4/2006 – Revised 9/12/06street & number 24208 100th Ave West telephone 206 542 3899city or town Edmonds state WA zip code 98020**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)name Arlington Public Schools #16 - Superintendent Linda Byrnesstreet & number 315 North French telephone 360 618 6200city or town Arlington state WA zip code 98223

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet –

Trafton School
Snohomish COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

Constructed in 1912, Trafton School is a typical two-story, rural four-room schoolhouse. Located approximately 5 miles northeast of the City of Arlington, Washington, the schoolhouse overlooks the Stillaguamish River in the distance and is framed by Ebey Hill to the rear. It is clearly visible when traveling State Route 530 toward the North Cascades Highway and is surrounded by rural residential and agricultural development. Still in operation as an elementary school, the building today serves as a focal point for the surrounding community.

Identified in Snohomish County as parcel number 32062900103400, Trafton School is located in the NE ¼ of section 29, Township 32N, Range 06E of the Willamette Meridian. The structure sits on the northwest corner of an irregularly shaped lot at the southwest corner of the intersection of State Route 530 and Jim Creek Road. The 2+ acre site is relatively flat, and contains a wooded area on the southeast corner of the property. A large Douglas fir tree stands on the southwest side and a Maple tree marks the front of the school building.

A chain link fence surrounds the property, but extends past the nominated boundaries. The School District owns an additional four acres to the south and west, which is not included as part of this nomination. Immediately in front of the school is a paved area that serves as a basketball court and just to the west a small grassy area with picnic tables. A play shed structure is located to the southwest of the school. This play shed was built in 1985 to replace a previous structure and is classified as a non-contributing structure. In addition to the schoolhouse and a covered play shed, there are four small temporary "portables" on the southeast part of the property (which are not included as part of this nomination).

Exterior

The Classical style two-story building is rectangular in plan (64' x 40') with a classical entrance portico on the main façade and a projecting one-story rear wing to house the restrooms (latter addition). The building rests on a concrete foundation and has a hip roof with exposed rafter tails. The rafter tails have now been hidden by fascia boards and gutters and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Centered on the main ridge is an ornate open-sided cupola housing a traditional school bell. Square in plan, the cupola is capped with a copper bellcast hip roof with enclosed overhanging eaves. The open-sided structure is embellished with scrollwork, which gives the impression of gothic style arches on all four side of the cupola.

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The most dramatic feature of the schoolhouse is the front entrance portico centered on the main façade. Approximately 18' wide x 10' deep, the portico is supported by pairs of Tuscan columns, which hold up a classical style entablature and flat roof/balcony. Made of a poured concrete floor, the portico is enclosed by low original railings on two sides, which have an open herringbone pattern. Originally the roof was graced with a matching cornice-line baluster, but these were removed when a fire escape was added to the west end of the portico in 1969 to comply with the fire code.

The main entrance to the building is further highlighted by a 22 inch recess of the façade the width of the entry. Here the portico covers the entry doors, which boast the original multi-light transom wood windows and sidelights. The main double glass entry doors have been replaced by a single solid core door for safety, and a wooden sidelight. Above the portico on the second floor is a large Palladian style window with original wood fanlight and sidelights. The original access door to the balcony area has been replaced with a wooden solid core door and sidelight. The second floor door matches that on the main entrance.

The schoolhouse is clad with 4" exposed clapboard siding broken by a small stringcourse at the second floor level, wrapping around the entire structure. The building has a symmetrical fenestration pattern on all four facades.

The main façade has single double-hung one-over-one windows on the first and second floors. The first floor windows are highlighted by arched transoms. The second floor windows run directly to the eave line, and due to the slope of the roof, are partially hidden from view. These windows are the original wood sash units. The two western windows on the first floor have been filled in with plywood as a result of the fire escape addition. Otherwise all windows on the main façade are original.

On the east and west sides of the building, the first floor contains four paired one-over-one double-hung windows capped by an arched transom. While the original windows have been replaced with vinyl and the transom has been filled in with plywood, the original moldings remain, and the replacement windows are compatible to the original one-over-one design. On the second floor are four rectangular paired one-over-one double hung windows with rectangular transoms. Near the corners of each floor with the exception of the rear 1st floor area, which has a newer exterior entry door for each classroom, are small one-over-one double hung wood windows. The 1st floor entry doors (which replaced an original window) open to a small raised landing which is covered by a shed roof.

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The fenestration at the rear of the building is also symmetrical. The first floor contains four rectangular evenly spaced fixed windows. These are highlighted by arched transoms. On the 2nd floor level are four evenly spaced one-over-one double hung wood windows. Centered on the façade at each floor level are a pair of one-over-one double hung wood windows, which offer light to two small mezzanine-level rooms at the rear of the building at the landings, and somewhat to the interior stairway.

A 8' deep x 42' long wing was added to the schoolhouse circa 1950. Housing restrooms, the exact date of the addition is unknown. Photo images note the addition was in place at least by 1952. The structure was modified in 1969 when the fire code changes were made. This one story structure houses restroom facilities and is clad with T-1-11 siding. It has three aluminum sliding windows and two doors (for access to the storage area) and by design offers a cover for the rear entry door to the school.

Interior

The 5,700 + sq.ft. building contains four large classroom spaces on two floors. Dividing the rooms on each floor is a large central hallway/circulation area, which runs the depth of the building. This area contains the main stairwell and ancillary rooms on the stair landings which served as office spaces for the staff and principal. The dogleg style stairs have original balusters and newel posts designed in a simple rectangular "craftsman" inspired theme. The original wood treads and risers have been covered with carpet.

The four classrooms are identical and contain original window trim, door molding, chalkboard (under current white boards) and built-in cabinetry with glass front doors. Each room is approximately 28' x 36' in size with 12' high ceilings. The rooms have an adjoining cloakroom on the northwest end of the building. Each cloak room contains original hardware and trim, and has a small storage a closet at one end.

Floors throughout the school are linoleum and hide the original fir flooring. The walls and ceilings are lath and plaster, and most of the original interior, five-panel doors remain throughout the building.

The school bell is rung from a cord dangling from the ceiling at the second floor stair landing. Also here is an access point to the attic, which can only be reached by ladder. Access to the bell tower is by climbing on the roof.

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Accessory Structures

To the rear southwest corner of the school is a detached covered play shed. The L-shape shed, completed in 1985 has T-1-11 siding, a gable roof and is open on one side. The shed is considered a non-contributing structure.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Constructed in 1912, Trafton School is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the "Rural Public Schools in Washington from Early Settlement to 1945 MPD". The intact, wood two-story schoolhouse meets the registration requirement for listing under both Criterion A and Criterion C. Construction of the school showed the community of Trafton's commitment to children and their education, and remains today as an intact example of rural school architecture in Snohomish County. The period of significance begins in 1912, the date of construction of the school, and ends in 1956, the current 50-year cut off mark.

The building is one of four like-designed structures, two of which remain. The architect for these structures remains unknown. The schools were constructed during a period of rapid population growth.

History of the Stillaguamish Valley

Located approximately five miles northeast of the community of Arlington, along the north fork of the Stillaguamish River, the Trafton area was first settled by loggers, ranchers and dairy farmers who were drawn to the region's trees, rich soil and grasses. Settlement was slow however. When Snohomish County was split off from Island County in January 1861 there were just 25 men in the entire county, none lived in the Stillaguamish Valley.¹

By the 1870 census the population of Snohomish County had grown to 599 people, and dairying operations, following the line of the Pilchuck River, began to take hold. Slowing the development of the valley however was a huge logjam in the river, which hampered navigation and subsequent settlement. Realizing this, area settlers raised \$422 to pay for its removal and three men were hired in April 1877 to clear the jam by cutting through one side of it. At the time citizens were skeptical that this would clear the entire jam, but the rest of the logs were carried away by high water in November 1877. No sooner had the obstruction been removed and settlement moved farther up the valley along the North and South forks of the Stillaguamish River.²

The earliest settler in the immediate area of Trafton was Thomas Jefferson. The 27 year-old Jefferson who arrived in 1886, had come from Tennessee by way of Oregon. Jefferson, who in 1890 married Rachel Dennis³, proved up his homestead in 1892⁴. The Jeffersons received the first land patent in the section where Trafton is located. Rachel, who was educated in Nebraska, became the first schoolteacher for the Trafton School District No. 26⁵ when it was created in 1888, and most likely met Jefferson while serving in this capacity. The Jefferson's

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direct tie to education in the community led them to donate the land on which the nominated school sits in 1901. Rachel served on the Trafton School Board.⁶

Trafton School

Due to the late settlement of the region, the Trafton School District No. 26 was not formed until 1888. The first school districts in the county were formed back in the mid to late 1860s (No. 1 at Snohomish on May 7th 1865 and No. 2 at Park Place on November 23rd 1869). The first school building at Trafton is described as "a small, white two-room schoolhouse"⁷ that served students from 1888 until 1912 when it burned to the ground. Reportedly, the structure sat on the same property as the nominated school building, but title to the land was not formally given to the school district until 1901 as previously mentioned. Plans had been made to replace the building a year prior to the fire. The residents passed a bond issue for \$1,500 and hired local resident, Fred Soper, to begin the development of plans.⁸ However, it appears that the bond money was not needed due to a large insurance settlement from the fire. The school district was awarded \$1,865.25 in insurance payments.⁹

Upon destruction of the building by fire, the district Board of Directors acted quickly to erect a new building. On May 5, 1912 they accepted a new bid for a building to be completed on or before August 20, 1912.¹⁰ While the architect of the building is not known, the structure appears to be a standardized design that was utilized by several rural schools in Snohomish County (see attached photos). Period articles report that the design was modeled after Norman School built in 1910. Oso School, constructed in 1914 is nearly identical to Trafton, as was the Getchell School, also built in 1912¹¹.

The plans for the school buildings may have been provided by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who had Tacoma architect Frederick Heath, develop a variety of school plans which could be utilized by school districts across the state. Drawings and specifications for Heath's one-story school have been located, but plans for the two-story model have not been found. The school district could also have hired a more local architect from Everett, but to date no original plans for any of the four buildings have been discovered.

The district hired the local construction firm of Caswell & Osburn to complete the building for \$1,376.¹² W. A. Matheny was awarded the contract to clear an acre and half of ground for the new building for the amount of \$200.¹³ It is unclear exactly when the new building was occupied, but at the end of 1912, the Trafton Literary Society had held a meeting in the building. The structure was utilized for the 1912-13 school year.¹⁴ While under construction, the students completed the remainder of the 1911-1912 school year, with the

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first four grades, in a vacant house at the village of Coopers Spur and grades five to eight in the Grange Hall.^{15, 16}

Caswell & Osburn

The construction firm of Osborn & Caswell appears sporadically in local directories from 1907 to 1913, however Earl B. Caswell and William W. Osburn are actually listed separately as carpenters. Their known work includes Edgecomb School (1910), and a two room school at Cicero (1910).^{17, 18} They also submitted bids to construct Jim Creek schoolhouse in 1912 and to build a new manual training building at the high school in Arlington in 1913, but they did not win those contracts.

Earl Caswell appears to be the more colorful of the two. His name appears in a March 1911 letter, which was submitted to the local newspaper, The Arlington Times, supporting the use of union carpenters in construction in the area. He also served as an officer of the Parent Teacher Club for Garfield School in Arlington in 1913. Other references to Caswell revolve around an unsuccessful bid for the Arlington School Board under the Socialist ticket.¹⁹ Caswell lived in Arlington until at least 1922 when he would have been 56 years old. Some reports indicate that he died in California in 1948.²⁰

Little is known of Caswell's partner, William W. Osburn. He died on September 3rd 1919 in Arlington at the age of 54 of Bright's disease.²¹ His wife and children remained in the area.

Trafton Enrollment, Consolidation and Growth

Upon completion of the new Trafton Schoolhouse in 1912, the Arlington School District reported that the building housed just 41 students.²² The growth of the school that was anticipated by the district did not occur for another 50 years and as such only two of the four classrooms were being utilized. By November of 1912, Trafton had 44 students.²³ Two years later, in March 1914 the number remained constant.²⁴ By 1933 the number of students had climbed to 55.

Reportedly the low enrollment remained fairly constant until the 1970-1971 school year when, for the first time, the full four rooms were employed to house 109 students. Still in operation as a school today, the building houses 150 students, in kindergarten through fifth grades.

Coinciding with construction of the school was a movement to consolidate the independent district into a larger school district. Trafton, along with schools at Island Crossing and Edgecomb, became part of the Arlington School District in 1912, the second in Snohomish County to consolidate after District #1. The consolidation however was not an easy

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process. Lizzie Jones, who was the county school superintendent from 1911-1915, aggressively promoted consolidation with the idea that the three single-schoolhouse districts could send their high school students into Arlington. There seemed to be little objection to consolidation on the part of the Island and Edgecomb schools. However, Jones' consolidation campaign coincided with the construction of Trafton School. One of the purposes of the large size of the Trafton school building, was to allow room for upper grades to be housed within the building²⁵. Most of the citizens in the Trafton area strenuously objected to consolidation.

On June 29th 1912, in the midst of the construction of Trafton, Superintendent Jones held a meeting to gather citizen input on the issue. By August 24th the County Commissioners voted to approve consolidation. The citizens of Trafton were still strongly against consolidation, and when the position for school superintendent came up for re-election, the Trafton precinct cast 49 votes out of 110 against the incumbent, Lizzie Jones. Although she lost the re-election locally with only 18 votes cast in her favor, she retained her seat until 1915. During her tenure she consolidated at least five additional districts.

Summary

Trafton School is historically significant for its association with the development and evolution of public education in the Arlington area and, in a broader context, for its association with settlement patterns in the American West. Trafton School was the only public building in the vicinity and its use of permanent buildings materials reflects its importance to the local community and ties with the local logging economy. Arlington's educational facilities evolved physically in a manner typical of many rural communities in the American West. As the most prominent building in the community, the school took on other important roles, such as hosting the 1914 community Thanksgiving dinner, funerals, revival meetings, Red Cross fundraisers and public informational meetings.

Trafton School is also significant as an intact example of an early twentieth century rural schoolhouse in Snohomish County, Washington. Trafton School conveys its historic character through integrity of scale, massing, roof shape, exterior cladding and trim, and fenestration. Alterations to the building exterior since 1912 were done to comply with applicable laws, as it has been operated continuously since construction. As the MPD states, on the interior, character defining features such as an intact floor plan, original flooring and wall materials, trim and blackboards all enhance the eligibility of the buildings defined by the Rural Public School in Washington MPD.

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¹ Whitfield, William supervising editor, *History of Snohomish County, Washington*; (Unigraphic: Evansville, Indiana, 1926). Volume 1, page 91.

² Whitfield, volume 1, page 490.

³ The Sounder: Snohomish County Marriages 1867 to 1899 (Sno-Isle Genealogical Society), Volume II, page 86. .

⁴ www.blm.glorecords.gov

⁵ *Illustrated history of Skagit and Snohomish Counties, their people, their commerce and their resources : with an outline of the early history of the State of Washington, endorsed as authentic by local committees of pioneers.* (Chicago : Interstate Pub. Co., 1906), pages 1022-1023.

⁶ He and Rachel transferred the first parcel of school land to Trafton School District #26 on April 26th 1901⁶ at a time when Rachel Jefferson was on the school board and two of her children would have been attending school. On August 21st 1911 a parcel was purchased from Paul J. Moorman for \$300⁶. Moorman had originally purchased the same piece from Thomas Jefferson on May 22nd 1902 for \$100. This information from the Washington State Archives at Bellingham.

⁷ Undated article submitted by the late Gerrit Kroeze and preserved in the Trafton School records.

⁸ Arlington Times February 17, 1912; from microfilm at University of Washington.

⁹ Ibid April 6th 1912; from microfilm at University of Washington

¹⁰ Ibid May 4th 1912; from microfilm at University of Washington.

¹¹ Conversation with Christine Lyons of the Marysville Historical Society on June 2nd 2006.

¹² Arlington Times May 11th 1912; from microfilm at University of Washington.

¹³ Ibid June 15th 1912; from microfilm at University of Washington.

¹⁴ Ibid December 15th 1912; from microfilm at University of Washington.

¹⁵ Ibid March 30th 1912; from microfilm at University of Washington.

¹⁶ Undated article submitted by the then late Gerrit Kroeze and preserved in the Trafton School records.

¹⁷ Arlington Times June 18th 1910

¹⁸ ArlingtonTimes August 27th 1910.

¹⁹ Arlington Times September 6th 1913

²⁰ Ancestry Library Edition, California Death Index record for Earl Benjamin Caswell, born 28 July 1865 in Michigan, died 21 December 1948 in Los Angeles. Mother's maiden name Weeks.

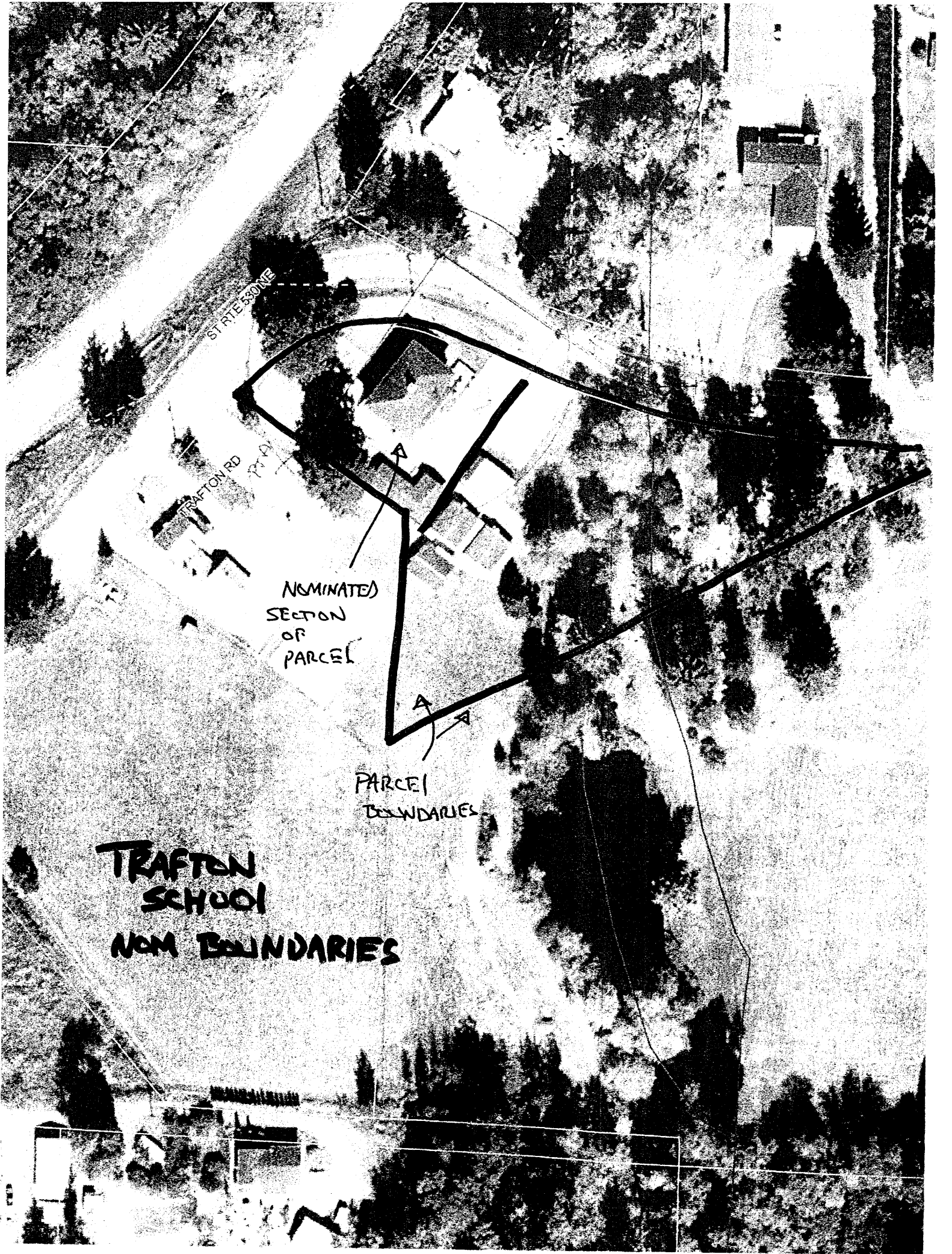
²¹ Arlington Times. 1919. Obituary.

²² Ibid. 1912. School Attendance. First Report for Consolidated District 301 shows a Total Attendance of 630. October 26.

²³ Ibid. 1912. School Attendance. November 23.

²⁴ Ibid. 1914. School Attendance. March 27.

²⁵ The upper floor of the building was used as a home for the teachers in the early years. Later the two upper rooms were used as cafeteria and gymnasium.



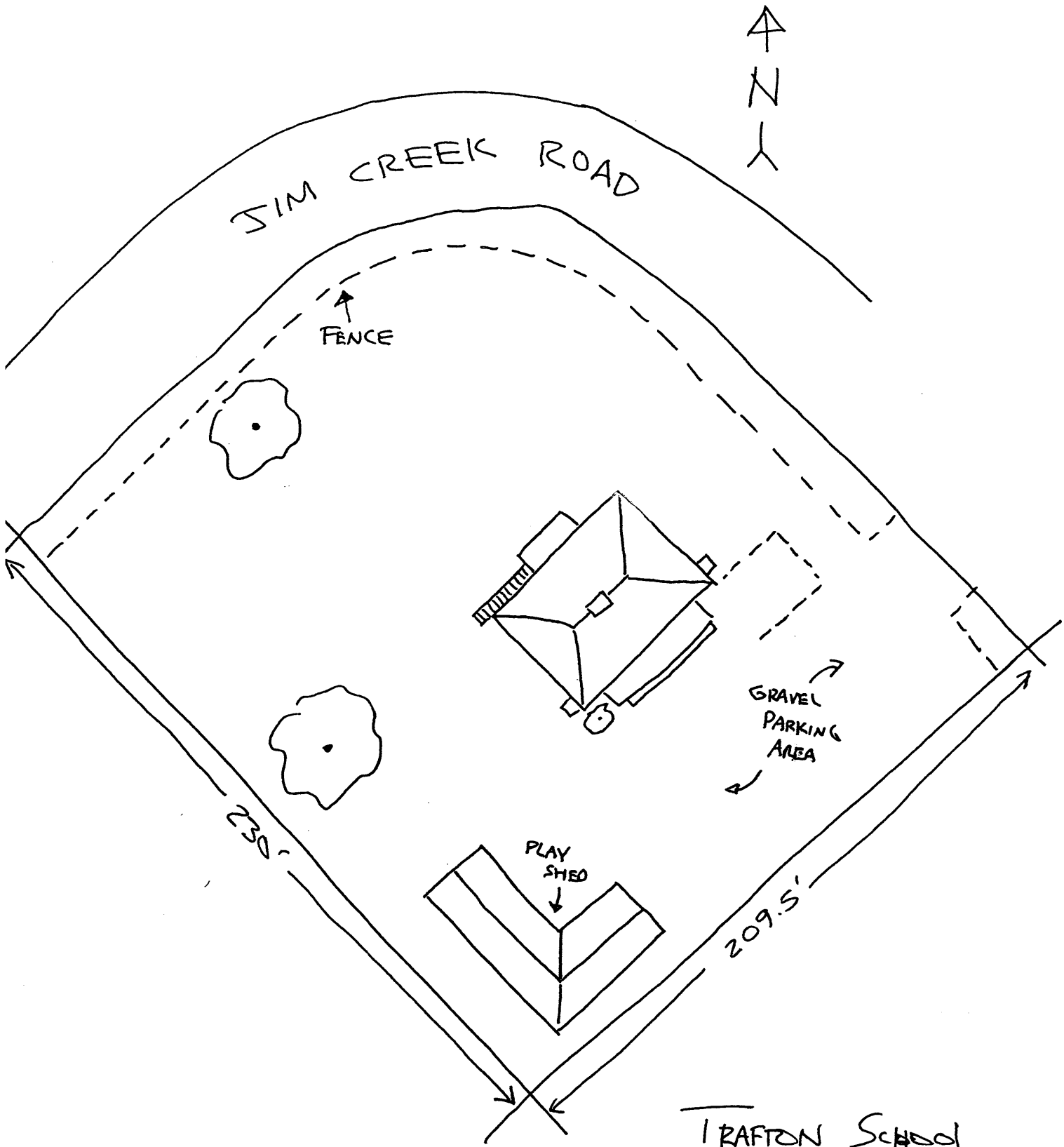
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TRAFTON RD

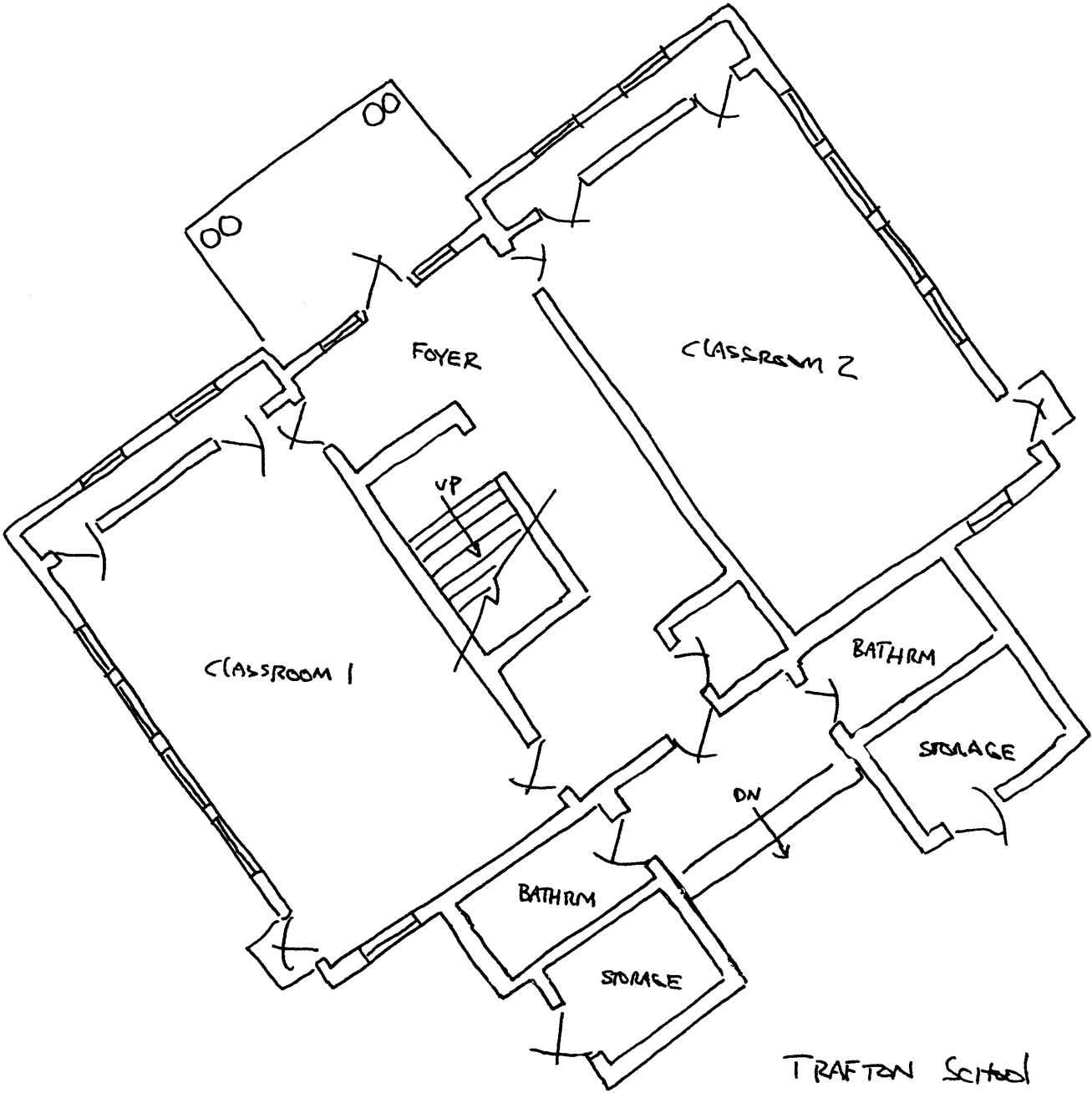
NOMINATED
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OF
PARCEL

PARCEL
BOUNDARIES

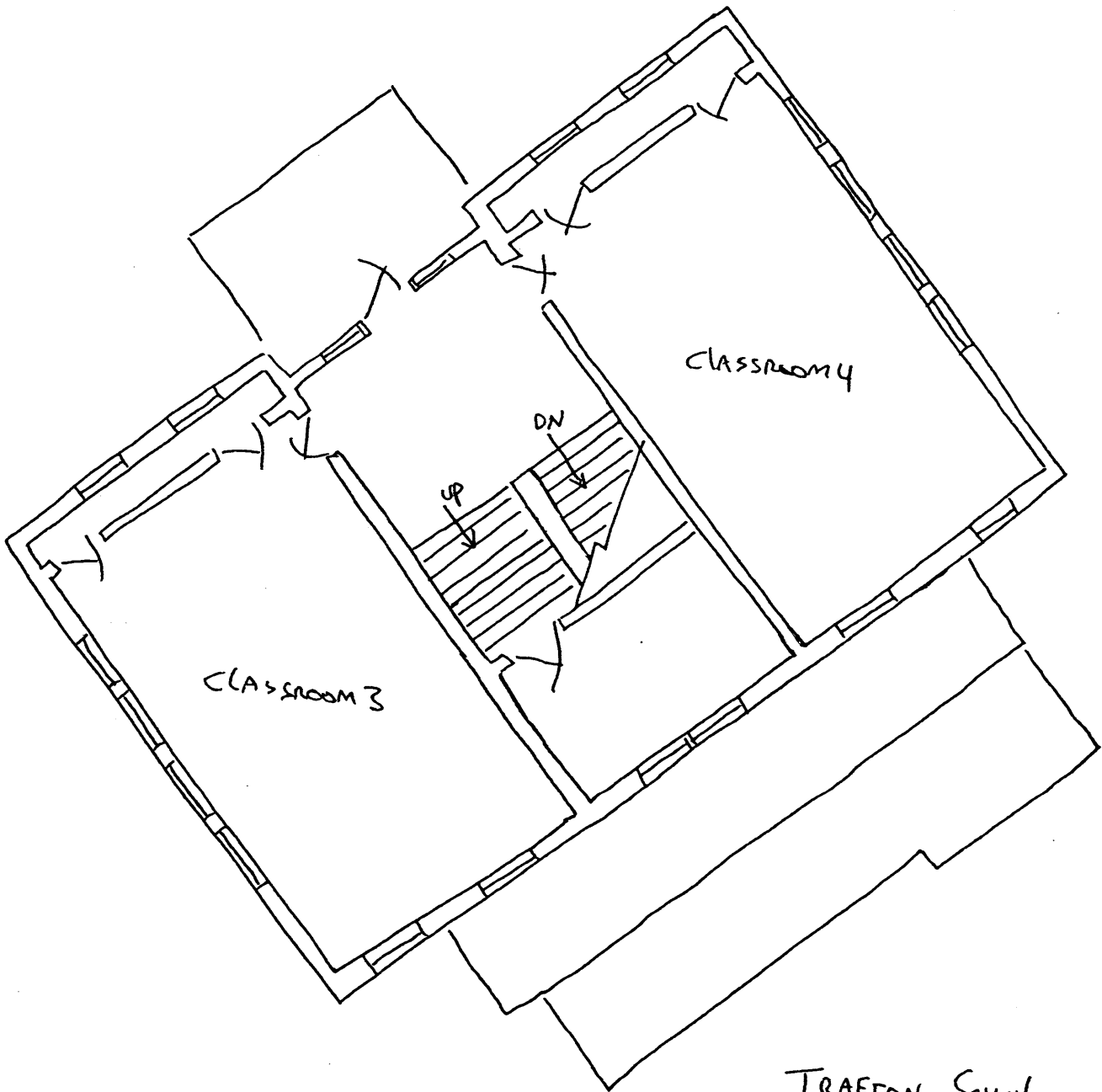
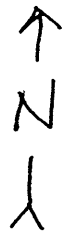
**TRAFTON
SCHOOL
NON BOUNDARIES**



TRAFTON SCHOOL
SITE PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

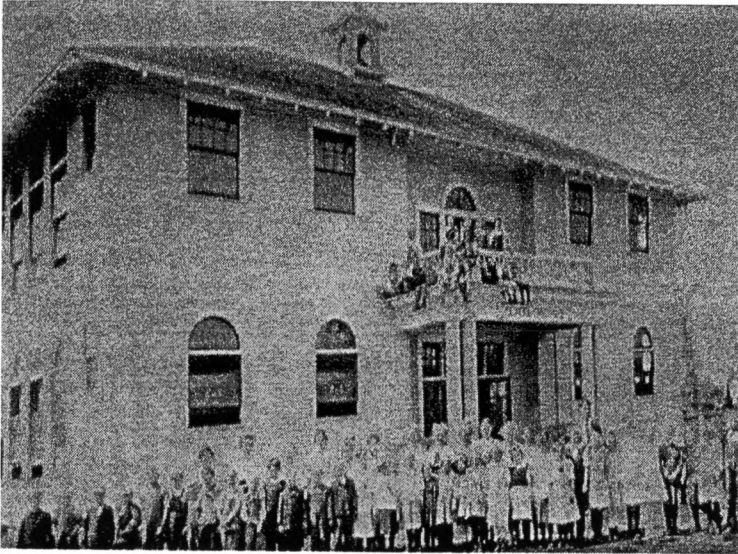


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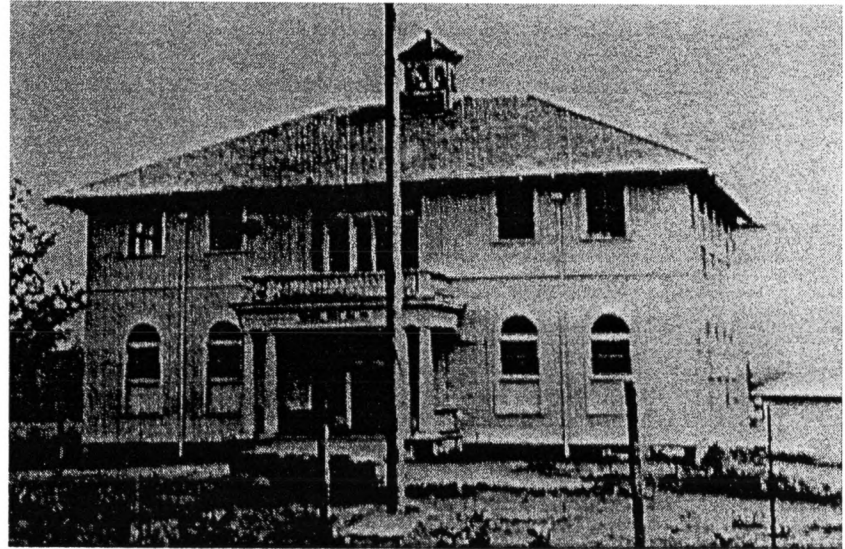


TRAFTON SCHOOL
2ND FLOOR
NOT TO SCALE

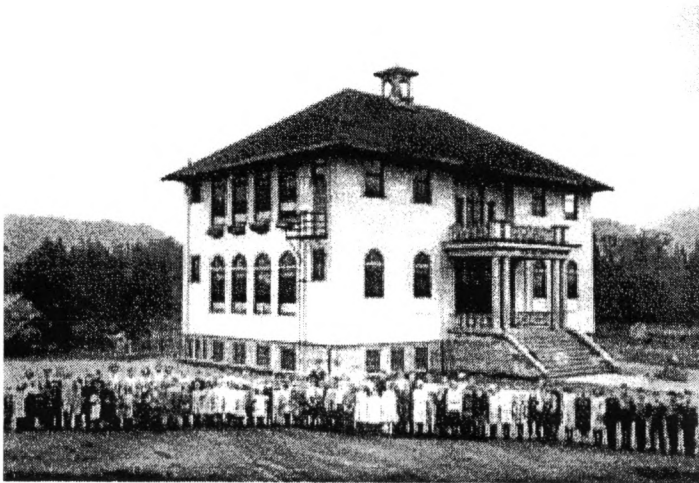
Comparison of other School Designs in Snohomish Co.



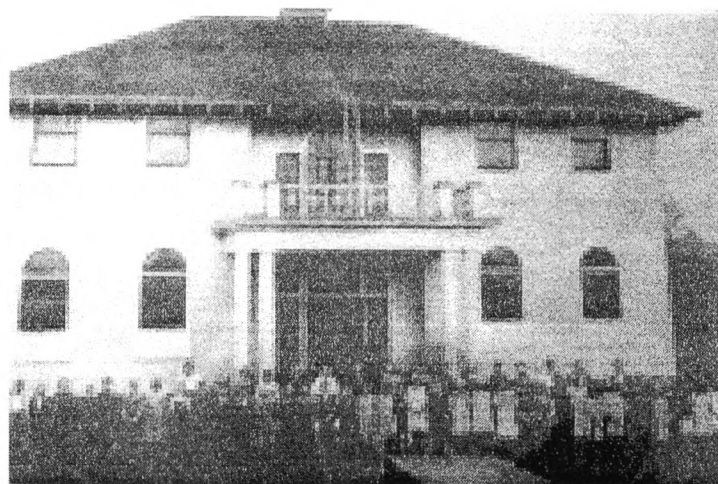
Norman School



Getchell School



Oso School



Trafton School

Trafton Educators:

Teachers

- Bertha Korstead - 1900
- Cora Sutton - 1907-1908
- Vernnie B. Smith - 1910
- Clara Anderson - 1912
- Miss Bode - 1912
- Miss Bennett - 19__
- Miss Blanche Leo - 19__
- Dora P. McKee - 1913-1914
- John C. McKee - 1913-1914
- Miss Britt - 1914-1915
- Miss Lindberg - 1914-1915
- Thomas A and Ida M. Dorgan - 1915 - 1918
- Mary M. Soper - 1920-1921
- Gertrude Ellis "Smith" Alexander - 1919, 1935-42
- Mae Snoddy-Wright - 1932- 1933, 1935, 1941.
- Donna Cohoon - 1979-1986

Principals

- Clara Anderson - 1912
- Nettie C. Edmundson - 1914

Photograph Continuation Sheet:

Trafton School

12616 Jim Creek Road

Arlington, WA Snohomish County

Photographer for images 1 – 17: Tracy Tallman

Photo 1 – Taken February 15, 2006: Front Trafton School – north (front) extension facing State Hwy 530

Photo 2 – Taken May 30, 2006: Angled photo looking east front extension

Photo 3 – Taken February 15, 2006: West Extension

Photo 4 – Taken February 15, 2006: South Extension – back of school

Photo 5 – Taken February 15, 2006: East Extension

Photo 6 – Taken February 15, 2006: Angled shot of north extension with pillars and stairway

Photo 7 – Taken February 15, 2006: Detail of bell tower

Photo 8 – Taken May 30, 2006: Play shed to the west of the school

Photo 9 – Taken May 30, 2006: Classroom lower

Photo 10 – Taken February 15, 2006: Classroom lower bookshelf

Photo 11 – Taken February 15, 2006: Interior lower cloakroom

Photo 12 – Taken May 30, 2006: Stairwell looking down from mezzanine

Photo 13 – Taken May 30, 2006: Center stairway looking up from mezzanine

Photo 14 – Taken May 30, 2006: Upper exterior doorway

Photo 15 – Taken May 30, 2006: Upper classroom

Photo 16 – Taken February 15, 2006: Detail of fan window at upper level

Photo 17 – Taken February 15, 2006: Soffit detail upper level

Photo 18 – Washington State History Museum, Trafton School, undated.

Photo 19 – Arlington Times photo, Trafton School c.1920.

Photo 20 – Historical photo of rear of Trafton School, undated.

Photo 21 – Norman School, Stanwood Museum, undated.

Photo 22 – Getchell School, *Our Pioneer Ancestors of the Stillaguamish Valley and of Snohomish County, Washington*, Volume 1, undated.

Photo 23 – Marshland School, *River Reflections*, pg. 97 undated.

Photo 24 – Oso School, photo provided by DAHP.