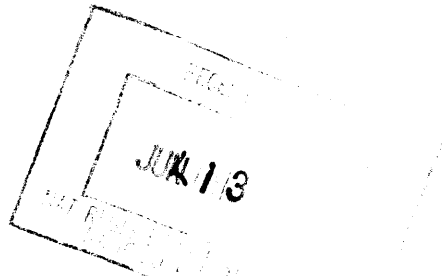


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 Vincent School

Other names/site number Vincent Community Clubhouse

2. Location

street & number 8010 West Snoqualmie Valley Road not for publication

city or town Carnation vicinity

State Washington code WA county King code 033 zip code 98014

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

7-7-04
Date

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]
Wilson H. Beall

8/25/04

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	
3		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3		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

Rural Public Schools in Washington from
Early Settlement to 1945

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Wood

walls Wood

roof Wood

other Brick

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)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1905 - 1942

Significant Dates

1905, 1919

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/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

Name of repository:

King County Historic Preservation Program

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="576"/> Easting	<input type="text" value="695"/> Northing	3	<input type="text"/> Zone	<input type="text"/> Easting	<input type="text"/> Northing
2	<input type="text"/> Zone	<input type="text"/> Easting	<input type="text"/> Northing	4	<input type="text"/> Zone	<input type="text"/> Easting	<input type="text"/> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.) The Vincent School is located on Tax Lot 18 in Section 1 - Township 25 - Range 6, known as King County Tax Parcel #012506-9018-05.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.) The nominated area includes the historic schoolhouse and the entire legal parcel that has been associated with the building since its construction in 1905.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sarah Sodr/Cultural Resources Specialist

organization King County Historic Preservation Program date July 2003

street & number 516 Third Avenue, Room 550 telephone 206-296-7409

city or town Seattle state WA zip code 98104

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 Vincent Community Club c/o Helen Sinnema

street & number 8402 West Snoqualmie Valley Rd NE telephone 425-788-1912

city or town Carnation state WA zip code 98014

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National Park Service

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Vincent School, built in 1905 and expanded in 1919, is located in the small rural community of Vincent on the western edge of the lower Snoqualmie River Valley, in the vicinity of Carnation, Washington. It is a rare and intact example of an early twentieth century rural schoolhouse associated with the development of the common school system and rural education in King County. The Vincent School has been the primary public building serving the community of Vincent for approximately 98 years; first as a school, and subsequently as a community club building.

Setting

The Vincent School occupies the southeast corner of an angular lot measuring 200' X 218'. The primary (east) elevation of the building is oriented eastward toward West Snoqualmie Valley Road. Two small ancillary buildings are located to the south and west of the schoolhouse. The school building is located on a slight incline at the foot of a forested hillside that runs along the west of Vincent Flats. To the east and north of the schoolhouse, lawn areas slope gently down to the adjacent roadway. A flagpole is located in front of the building. A narrow concrete pathway runs diagonally from the southeast between the main entrance porch and the roadway. An unpaved driveway leads to the schoolhouse from the northwest corner of the site. From the front entry porch and through windows within the classroom are sweeping views up the Snoqualmie Valley toward Duvall, and across the valley toward Stillwater and the Carnation Research Farms.

Exterior

The Vincent School is a one-story, wood-frame building that is vernacular in design character. The initial 1905 schoolhouse measures roughly 24' X 36'; a 24' X 24' wing was added in 1919 on the south side of the original building. The 1905 portion of the building is capped with a high-pitched front gable roof; a small bell tower protrudes from the roof ridge near the front gable. The 1919 addition is capped by a slightly lower side gable roof with a medium pitch. The foundation system is post and concrete block with a vertical shiplap skirting surrounding the building perimeter. There is a crawl space, but no basement, beneath the building. The exterior of the schoolhouse is clad in horizontal shiplap siding, which is accentuated by corner boards, gable trim and a one-foot frieze board at the ceiling level. All of the exterior cladding is painted white, with green trim.

Cedar shingles cover the gabled roofs and the eaves are enclosed with soffits. The main entry porch at the south wing has a prominent front gabled roof supported by square posts and is accessed via wooden steps. The gable end of the porch roof is enclosed and a low porch rail encloses two sides of the porch area. The bell tower is composed of a pyramidal boxed-in roof supported by square posts. The original bell tower was removed between

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1932 and 1936 during a Works Progress Administration (WPA) re-roofing project. It was restored in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards* in 1988. The original school bell was reinstalled in the reconstructed tower. A single exterior brick chimney is centered on the west gable end. This chimney and the interior fireplace replaced the original chimney that was used when the schoolhouse was heated by way of a large wood-burning stove. A second small chimney was located at the south end of the 1919 addition and has been removed.

The fenestration is the most prominent feature of the schoolhouse. There are sixteen windows located within the 1905 (classroom) portion of the building and five windows within the 1919 (south) addition. Four sets of original wooden windows are located on both the north and east elevations of the 1905 portion of the building. The windows on the north elevation are tall narrow two-over-two, double-hung sash. The windows on the east elevation are somewhat smaller one-over-one, double-hung sash. The windows provide a great deal of natural light and an open feeling in the classroom. One pair of windows each are located on the west and south elevations of the 1919 addition; these windows are one-over-one double-hung sash. A single square fixed pane window is located on the east elevation of the south wing to the south of the main entry doorway. This window replaced a pair of original one-over-one double-hung windows. A single one-over-one window located to the south side of the main entrance has been filled in. All of the windows are framed with simple surrounds and slip sills. A vent is located on the front gable end of the 1905 portion of the building. The schoolhouse features two doorways, a double-leaf set at the main entry on the east elevation and a single-leaf door on the west (rear) elevation of the south wing. All of the doors are wooden with four beveled and recessed horizontal panels.

Interior

The interior of the Vincent School consists of two distinct spaces, the initial 1905 (north) wing and the 1919 (south) addition. The 1905 portion of the building contains a single undivided classroom space. The addition currently contains a kitchen, bar and dining area, which is open to the classroom through a wide doorway. The area to the south of the doorway opening was used as a stage for school productions and included a heavy curtain. The entryway, located between the porch and the classroom served as a cloakroom and appears to have been reduced in size.

The walls of the classroom are clad with low bead board paneling, above which on the south and west walls slate chalkboards originally were hung. The chalkboards have been removed with the exception of one panel near the cloakroom passage. The walls, above the bead board paneling and original molding, are clad in modern artificial-wood paneling, as are all the walls of the addition. The original fir floors are intact in the classroom area; linoleum has been installed over the original flooring in the kitchen and bar area. The original light

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fixtures have been removed and replaced with modern fixtures. The original woodstove has been replaced with a large brick fireplace.

Schoolhouse Evolution

Prior to construction of the addition in 1919, the initial one-room schoolhouse was entered from the south side, most likely via an entry porch and cloakroom centered on the south elevation. The addition provided more instructional and recreational space adjacent to the original classroom area. The southernmost portion of the addition was initially used as instructional space for domestic science coursework. For a period it was also used as a teacherage, where the teacher (and family) lived. The teacherage area was entirely reconfigured to provide an open kitchen, bar and dining area for Community Club activities. This work appears to have involved minor window changes, the removal of at least two interior partitions, installation of modern paneling, and reduction in the size of the cloakroom. However, the exterior of the building and the interior of the 1905 portion of the building are remarkably well preserved.

Ancillary Buildings

The site includes two small ancillary buildings that are integral to the function of the schoolhouse. Directly behind the schoolhouse and to the west of the addition is a small gable roofed outbuilding. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) constructed it in the 1930s to house separate boys' and girls' lavatories and the water system pump. This 12' X 15' concrete building abuts the wooded bank behind it and is partially clad in horizontal shiplap siding. The roof was originally clad with wood shingles, but is now covered with a metal roof and connected to the schoolhouse by a canopy roof. The lavatories remain completely intact on the interior, retaining original fixtures, interior beaded board cladding and concrete flooring.

To the south of the schoolhouse is a gable-roofed building that is open on three sides and used for the storage of wood, which is necessary to heat the schoolhouse. The south elevation of the woodshed is clad in horizontal shiplap siding and the roof is clad with cedar shingles. At an unknown date, this building replaced an earlier wood shed that was built in a similar style and size but with enclosed sides.

Tax records indicate that a covered play shed and a garage (also constructed by the WPA) were also once located on the site. They were removed at an unknown date.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Statement

The Vincent School is a rare and intact example of an early twentieth century schoolhouse in rural King County. The schoolhouse was built by Vincent School District #122 in 1905; an addition that was used as a teacherage was constructed in 1919. It is significant under Criterion A for its role in the development of the common school system and rural education. The Vincent School has been the primary public building (although now in private ownership) serving the community of Vincent for approximately 98 years; first as a school, and after 1942 as a community club building. The schoolhouse is also significant under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive form and design characteristics of early rural schoolhouses including expansive windows, a bell tower, a prominent entry porch and a separate lavatory building.

Vincent Community Historic Context

In the late 1800s, the Snoqualmie River Valley was being settled and a number of small settlements sprang up at crossroads to serve the needs of local loggers and farmers. Typically, these rural communities were small and provided a focal point for community social activity, education, and commerce. Thus, it became necessary to construct one or more buildings to serve as schoolhouse, store, post office, and/or church. Vincent was one such community; other nearby communities included Novelty, Stillwater, and Pleasant Hill. Although not as large as the nearby towns of Duvall or Carnation, Vincent nonetheless provided community identity for the many settlers who logged and farmed the valley lands to the north of Ames Lake. The area became known as Vincent after a family of that name settled the property, where what is now Carnation Farms was later established (now Nestle Corporation training facility). The Vincent Post Office opened on June 27, 1894 and closed in 1899. Frank M. Seagus served as Postmaster and distributed mail from his ranch. Andrew Hjertoos also served as Vincent Postmaster during this period.

Vincent School Historic Context

Prior to 1890, an earlier building served as a schoolhouse for this area of the Snoqualmie Valley. It was a one-room, split cedar clad shack that was located at the junction of the West Snoqualmie Valley Road Northeast and Adair Road (NE 100th), approximately one mile north of where the subject building was later built. The earliest record of School District #122, Vincent, is of a board meeting held on March 21, 1895. At that meeting the board authorized the purchase of three windows and a stove for a log building owned by Robert Solberg, an early resident of the area. It is unclear whether this building is the split cedar shack referred to above. This building was used as the Vincent School until 1905 when the subject school was constructed. It was evident as early as 1896 that growing enrollment would make it necessary to build a larger schoolhouse. Therefore, in 1896 and 1898 special

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taxes were levied and set aside for that purpose. In 1899, School Board members authorized a site, donated by Robert Solberg, for construction of the new school. Before construction could begin, the site had to be cleared of trees and brush including the removal of 17 stumps. In 1905, at a cost of \$700, the new schoolhouse was constructed and outfitted with desks and a wood stove.

School Board records indicate that each year a contract was let for firewood, although on occasion there were no bidders and the Board Chairman was forced to cut and stock the wood himself. A number of improvements were made over the years, including additional seats in 1906 and 1908; a water system with toilet facilities, sink and drinking faucets in 1912; painting inside and out in 1913; a play shed in 1914; and a new entry, storeroom, and domestic science space in 1919. The 1919 addition was used as an apartment for the teacher during 1922 and 1923. In the 1930s another play shed, and a garage and lavatory facilities, were constructed under the Works Progress Administration (WPA), although only the lavatories remain today.

In the beginning, the Vincent School provided instruction for all grade levels and included students from many pioneer families in the valley such as the Sikes, Hunsaker, Quaale, Barker, Solberg, and Johnson families. Many descendents of these families continue to reside nearby. The first teacher in the new schoolhouse was Naomi Boyker who taught a six-month term for fifty dollars a month. Subsequent teachers included Anna Breum, Elsie Durr, La Vida Hilson, Lillian Wood, and Sidney Smith. Often teachers were hired for two or three-month terms in the fall and spring; presumably children were working in the fields in the summer while the winter was too cold to attend school. However, attendance was consistent with an average of 22 pupils per year between the years 1914 and 1919.

Beginning in 1920, seventh and eighth grade students were transported into Tolt along with high school students to attend Tolt Grammar School. By 1926 sixth graders were also attending school in Tolt in classrooms equipped and supported by the Vincent District. Consolidation with Tolt was discussed in 1925, but due to opposition did not actually occur until 1942. At that time the schoolhouse closed and Vincent pupils became part of the Lower Snoqualmie Valley District #407 which consolidated the districts of Vincent #122, Carnation #233, Novelty #15, and Cherry Valley #14. In 1943 the newly formed Vincent Community Club purchased the building from District #407 for one dollar. The Vincent Community Club is still active today and continues to maintain and utilize the schoolhouse for meetings, classes, elections, and for club and other social activities and events. The Vincent School was designated a King County Landmark in 1986.

To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the *Rural Public Schools in Washington from Early Settlement to 1945* Multiple Property Document (MPD), "a

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rural schoolhouse must strongly convey its historic character in both physical and associative ways and must have documented historical significance when evaluated within the context of rural community history." The Vincent School meets both the associative and physical requirements for the schoolhouse property type.

Criterion A

The Vincent School is historically significant for its association with the development and evolution of public education in the Snoqualmie Valley and, in a broader context, for its association with settlement patterns in the American West. The Vincent School was the only public building in the vicinity and its prominent site, overlooking the Snoqualmie Valley, reflects its importance to the local community. The Vincent School evolved physically in a manner typical of early rural schoolhouses in the American West. The initial one-room schoolhouse was expanded, additional desks were installed, and indoor plumbing and ancillary buildings were constructed, including lavatories and a wood shed. The physical evolution of the building reflects the growth of the community and the transition from local to state oversight of the school system. These physical changes occurred as the State of Washington increasingly imposed educational requirements and health standards. Like many other small rural schools, the Vincent School was consolidated into a larger rural school district and the use of the building as a schoolhouse was discontinued. Due to the on-going efforts of former students and local community members the schoolhouse remains well preserved and is regularly used as a community meeting place and activity center.

Criterion C

The Vincent School is also significant under Criterion C as a rare, intact example of an early twentieth century rural schoolhouse in King County. The Vincent School conveys its historic character through integrity of scale, massing, roof shape, exterior cladding and trim, and fenestration. The school has undergone limited exterior alteration since the completion of the 1919 addition. The 1905 wing features the original expansive windows, exterior cladding and trim, and restored bell tower with the original school bell. Although the interior has undergone some alterations, the bead board wainscot and molding, fir floors and one slate chalkboard remain intact. The floor plan of the original 1905 building remains intact; the 1919 addition floor plan has been modified. The school grounds remain largely unaltered; although the WPA play shed, garage and an original wood shed no longer exist, the schoolyard retains the WPA lavatories and a wood shed that contribute to the historic character of the overall site and schoolhouse.

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Original Vincent School Board records, 1895 to 1923, courtesy of Joyce and Harold Solberg.

Quaale, William. October 14, 1986 (Conducted by Cheryl Cronander)

Sharp, Sarah. "Memories Come Alive at Vincent Reunion." Sammamish Valley News, Wednesday, July 26, 1978, p. A-9.

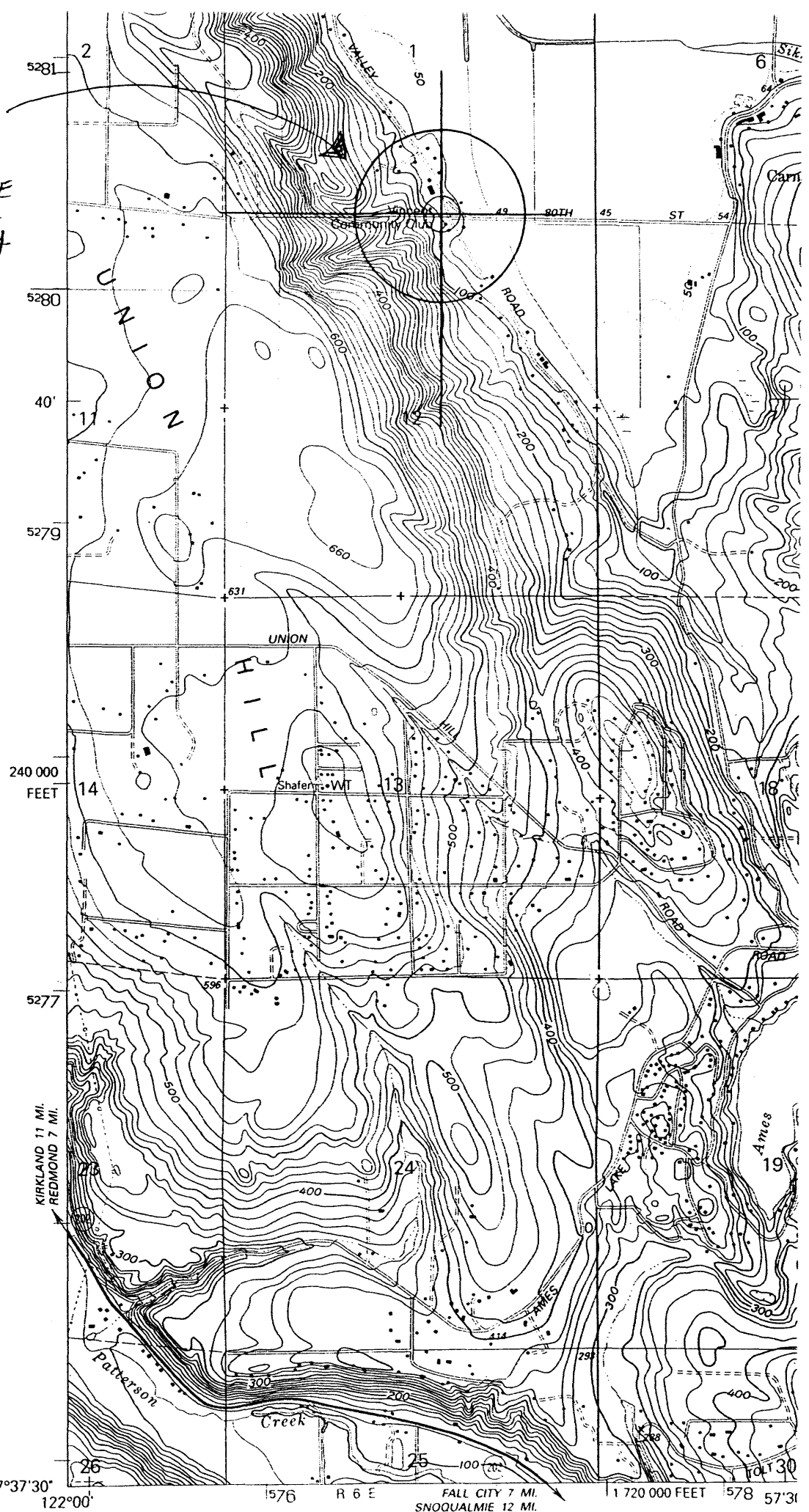
Sinnema, Helen. Interview. October 7, 1986 (Conducted by Cheryl Cronander)

Solberg, Joyce and Harold. Interview. October 22, 1987 (Conducted by Cheryl Cronander)

VINCENT SCHOOL

8005 W. SNOQUALMIE
VALLEY ROAD NE
CARNATION, WA 98014

UTM E 576095
N 5280330



CARNATION, WASH.

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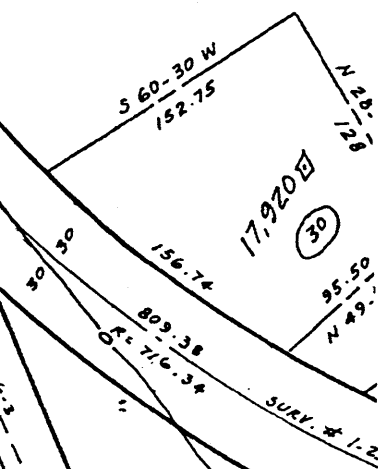
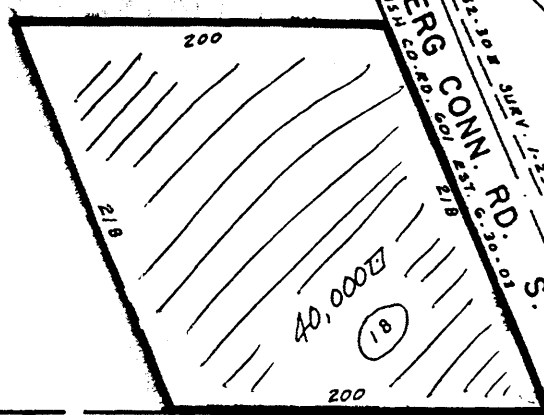
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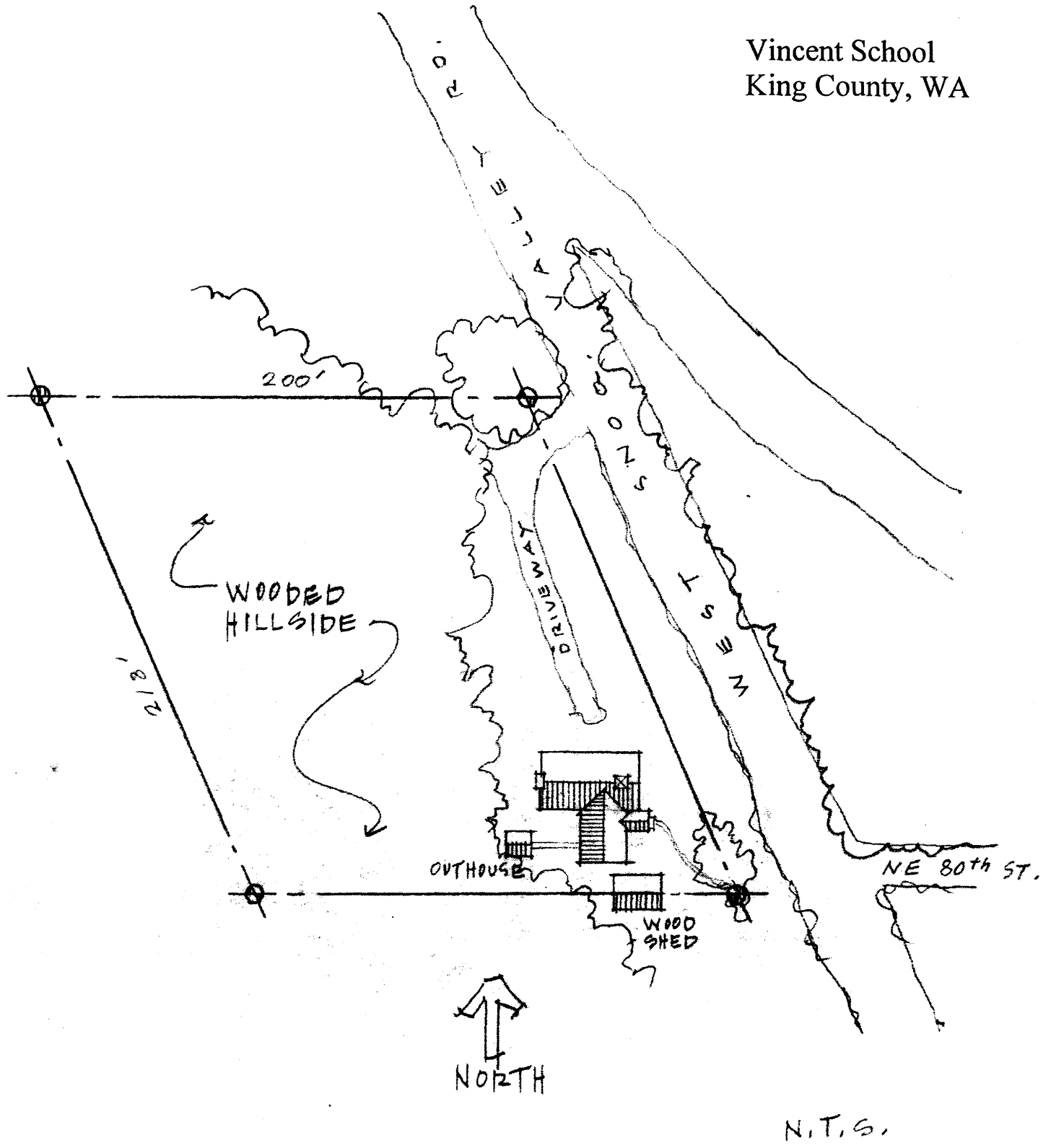
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L.H. 81

Vincent School
King County, WA

Vincent School
King County, WA



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King County, WA

