

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 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 Hoogdal School

other names/site number Hoogdal Community Club

## 2. Location

street & number 22159 Grip Road  not for publication

city or town Sedro Woolley  vicinity

state Washington code WA county Skagit code 057 zip code 98284

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this X 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 X 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 X local

Applicable National Register Criteria

X A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

WASHINGTON STATE SHPO  
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:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

Hoogdal School  
Name of Property

Skagit County, WA  
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		buildings
		district
		site
2		structure
		object
3		<b>Total</b>

**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

None

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: School  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: Clubhouse  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN  
MOVEMENT: Bungalow/Craftsman  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE  
walls: WOOD, weatherboard  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof: ASPHALT  
other: BRICK  
\_\_\_\_\_

Hoogdal School  
Name of Property

Skagit County, WA  
County and State

---

### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

### **SUMMARY**

The Hoogdal School built in 1916 is a one-story, craftsman-style building that is approximately 1,350 square feet in size with thirteen-foot-high interior ceilings. It is an example of a rural, one-classroom schoolhouse constructed during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Arts and Crafts Movement.<sup>1-4</sup> The location of the Hoogdal School is outside of the community of Sedro Woolley, Washington, just a few miles north of the town center. Contributing resources include the original schoolhouse and two circa 1930s WPA (Work Projects Administration) era outhouses, all situated on a three-acre property.<sup>1,5</sup> Although the schoolhouse was eventually updated with electricity, it was never fitted with plumbing.

Significant features include many of the original construction materials such as concrete foundation, balloon framing, clapboard siding, decorative bargeboards and rafter tails, shaker shingles on the gable ends, belfry, school bell, brick chimney, early versions of wall board covered with a skim coat of plaster before being painted, banks of eight-foot tall double-hung windows consisting of six-over-one single-pane plate glass, shaker-style glass over wood doors, decorative baseboard and picture rail trim, pine wood floors, chalkboards, and school furnishings (i.e., single-arm student desks, school books, and presidential pictures lining the walls).

Additional items include a nonworking circa 1940s Kelvinator refrigerator and 1950s RCA stove that had previously been used by the Hoogdal Community Club during the formative years of sponsored functions after all the property assets were purchased from the Sedro Woolley School District in 1945. The schoolhouse, which was originally constructed for educating the children of Swedish immigrants who settled in the Hoogdal community, retains a high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.<sup>3</sup>

### **SITE**

The Hoogdal schoolhouse and two outhouses are situated about three miles north of Sedro Woolley, Washington, on a 3.09-acre lot that is near the middle of the original five hundred plus acres that were purchased and settled by families of Swedish born immigrants.<sup>1,3</sup> Major roads used for traveling to the Hoogdal School via Grip Road are Interstate 5, Highway 9, and Highway 20 each located about four miles to the west, two miles to the east or three miles to the south, respectively. Although the original outhouses gymnasium, and storage shed have been demolished, the 1916 schoolhouse, two circa 1930s replacement WPA outhouses, and many of the original school furnishings remain.

The building faces to the south onto Grip Road.<sup>1,3,6</sup> A second exterior door to the schoolhouse is located on the northern side of the building. Grip Road curves to the north around the western side of the building before crossing train tracks that run diagonally behind the northern side of the schoolhouse. East of the building is where the gymnasium was located. The storage shed and original outhouses were located between the schoolhouse and gymnasium at the northern most point of these two structures.

The surrounding land on the property consists mostly of grass along with evergreen and deciduous trees along with other native plants found in the Pacific Northwest. A large pine tree sits about ten feet from the southwestern corner of the building. This tree was planted by some of the children when they attended the Hoogdal School, which establishes a minimum age of at least 80 years (as of CY 2023). A two-foot-wide concrete sidewalk leads to the entrance of the building and runs toward the east side of the building before

Hoogdal School

Name of Property

Skagit County, WA

County and State

turning north and to the schoolhouse. About two feet separates the pathway from the building where flowers have been planted on the southern side of the building.

A wire fence constructed with square posts spaced about ten feet apart surrounded the front of the property. A flagpole roughly thirty feet in height was installed in front of the schoolhouse in 1916 for displaying the United States flag has been removed. A hand water well pump, which was located about ten feet east of the southwestern corner of the schoolhouse, has also been removed. A small, gravel parking lot for servicing visitors to the Hoogdal School is situated adjacent to the southeastern corner of the building.

## **SCHOOLHOUSE**

The Hoogdal schoolhouse is most aptly described as a Craftsman-style building that was constructed during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Arts and Crafts Movement.<sup>7</sup> It is approximately 1,350 square feet in size and still retains the same layout of the interior rooms as when the schoolhouse was first constructed in 1916.<sup>1</sup> The rooms can be defined as: (1) entry vestibule; (2) single classroom; (3) firewood closet; (4) cloakroom; (5) teacher's office; (6) storage closet.

### Exterior

The exterior of the Hoogdal schoolhouse consists of a rectangular ground plan with two minor projections located at the southeastern corner of the structure. The main rectangle is thirty-six feet in length by thirty-four feet in width. The two small projections are each four feet in width by sixteen feet in length.

The building rests on a concrete, perimeter foundation combined with interior six-inch square concrete piers extending about eighteen inches from the ground for supporting the weight of the platform-framed structure.

The exterior of the school is generally sheathed in horizontal fir clapboard siding with a 2" exposure. It has a tall foundation trim plate, and the exterior walls are broken by a continuous sill which wraps around the entire building. Separating the gable ends of course cedar shingles is a continuous windows header of equal height to the foundation trim plate.

The schoolhouse has a low-pitched gable roof with large overhanging eaves withy decorative cut barge boards, and exposed rafert tails. At the gable ends, the roof is supported by decorate knee braces. Although originally clad with red cedar shingles, the roof boasts asphalt shingles installed over plywood sheathing followed by tar paper.

On the eastern slope of the gable roof is a brick chimney, twenty-four inch in length, by nineteen-inch in width. It has a decorative corbeled top. A metal rain cap is currently attached to a six-inch metal chimney pipe that runs down the entire length of the chimney that is connected to a wood stove.

At the ridge of the roof is a functional belfry. Sporting the same design elements (i.e., fir, cedar, and asphalt construction materials, framing, posts, trim, gable roof, decorative bargeboards, etc.) as the main structure of the building, the school bell is exposed. The markings cast onto the twenty-four-inch diameter bell confirm it was manufactured on July 23, 1917, by the C.S. Bell Company located in Hillsboro, Ohio.<sup>7</sup> Per the company's catalog from this timeframe, markings on the bell also confirm that the Number 24 School Bell was made from a steel alloy composition, twenty-four inches in diameter, and had a catalog listed weight of 153 pounds (bell only) or 250 pounds (bell plus mountings).<sup>7</sup> It is mounted on it original iron yoke and attached at the floor of the belfry with bolts to wood framing. A rope attached to the iron rope wheel is used to ring the bell from the interior of the building.

All the exterior double-hung, six-over-one windows are milled from dimensional pine lumber. The windows are narrow and eight feet in length by forty inches in width. Ropes attached to the windows and internal weights

Hoogdal School

Name of Property

Skagit County, WA

County and State

via pulleys in the window frames are used as a counterbalance for opening and closing them to a desired height. All the exterior sash frames are painted black and interior window frames are coated with a red-brown stain.

Entry to the building is via a small, inset corner porch, which is highlighted by a decorative wood segmented arch. The wood porch deck is three steps above the ground. These steps are each six-foot wide by eleven inches deep with a seven-inch rise. The porch floorboards and stairs are currently painted red and the railings are painted white. At the rear northeast corner of the building is a secondary entry accessed via a set of poured concrete steps with simple pipe railings.

All the exterior doors are milled from dimensional fir lumber. The front entry consists of double doors that are each eighty inches in length by thirty inches in width. These exterior doors swing outward and are one-panel doors with an upper 2/3 section of glass. A brass doorknob with keylock is mitered into one of these entry doors. A wood astragal running the length of the door, without the doorknob, combined with internal brass-fitted locks located at its top and bottom allow the doors to close properly. The exterior of these double doors and window frame are painted black and the interior of these structures are coated with a red-brown stain. The back entry door is eighty inches in length by thirty-six inches in width. This swings outward and is a two-panel door with an upper light. A brass doorknob with keylock and hardware is also mitered into the entry door. The exterior of this door is currently painted white and the interior of this structure is coated with a red-brown stain.

Above the main entry doors is a ten-frame transom window that is twenty inches in length by five feet in width. Above the rear door is six-frame transom window that is forty-eight inches in length by forty inches in width.

Entry to the building is via a deep six-foot long by four-foot width vestibule. Here a second set of double doors allow the visitor into the classroom space. A second single door on the east wall provides access to the firewood storage room. The vestibule also houses the school bell rope that hangs along the northwest corner of the room. A single incandescent fixture provides additional lighting to this room.

### Interior

The schoolhouse was a single large classroom; thirty-four feet in length by twenty-four feet in width. It is arranged with several chalkboards installed along the entire wall that is located on the eastern side of the classroom as well as on parts of the walls on the western and northern sides of the building. Banks of three and five eight-foot-tall windows are located on the western and northern sides of the classroom, respectively, to allow natural light and fresh air into this space. A combination of two banks of three, eight-foot-long suspended luminaire fixtures, which are each a total of twenty-four feet in length, spaced twelve feet apart, and have been updated from fluorescent bulbs to energy efficient LEDs, provide additional lighting to the classroom.

Heat is provided by a modern wood-burning stove located on the southern side of the classroom. It is a modern version of multiple other types of heating sources since 1916. These included wood, coal, and oil-fueled stoves. A circa 1918 upright piano manufactured by Grinnel Brothers is located along the northern side of the classroom. The piano is not original to the building and was recently donated to the club. A custom built-in eight-foot-tall bookcase that is six feet wide and has the original builder's name signed on the underside of one of the drawers is located on the southern side of the classroom. This bookcase still contains many of the original schoolbooks that were used by the Hoogdal students. Doors located along the southern side of the classroom provide access to either the cloakroom or teacher's office.

The cloakroom is located on the southeastern side of the classroom and is fifteen feet in length by eleven feet six inches in width. It is arranged with one inward swinging and one outward swinging door from the classroom which are located on each side of the bookcase. A single incandescent fixture provides additional lighting to this room. A series of coat hooks are located along the eastern wall of this room. The original, early 20<sup>th</sup> century wallboard and plaster skim coat is visible on both the walls and ceiling of this room.

Hoogdal School

Name of Property

Skagit County, WA

County and State

The teacher's office is located on the southwestern side of the classroom and is fifteen feet nine inches in length by eleven feet in width. A single incandescent fixture is used to provide additional lighting to this room. A small chalkboard is located on parts of the northern and eastern sides of this room. A brick chimney is located on the northwestern side of this room and has been covered with wallboard. A small storage closet that is four feet six inches in length by four feet six inches in width is accessed from the southwestern corner of this room by an outward swinging door. The original wood floor is now covered with sheet vinyl.

Although the exact date is unknown, the teacher's office was converted to a makeshift kitchen space for use during the formative years of Hoogdal Community Club functions with a circa 1940s Kelvinator refrigerator and 1950s RCA electric stove located on the southern and northern sides of this room, respectively. A cabinet containing an internal sink that has been covered with plywood is located on the western side of this room. Although there are the remnants of a drainage pipe going through the floor of this cabinet indicating it was used at one time for disposing wastewater outside of the building, running water with plumbing has never been added to the schoolhouse. This makeshift kitchen has been nonfunctional since at least the late 1970s.<sup>9</sup>

Floors throughout the building are pine, three and one-fourth inch wide and range in length from about two feet to about twelve feet. The floors are currently stained in a honey color stain with a polyurethane finish. The original floor coating consisted of a linseed oil varnish that was applied each year by some of the Hoogdal School children. The teacher's office is the only room that has a vinyl floor cover over the original wood floors.

The building is platform-framed on sixteen-inch centers using fir dimensional lumber. Early 20<sup>th</sup> century wallboard panels are aligned and nailed to both the interior wall framing and ceiling joists. The uncut wallboard panels are thirty-six inches in length by thirty-two inches in width. They are one-fourth of an inch thick. A thin skim coat of plaster covers the entirety of the panels and panel joints. A layer of "failing" paint covers the plaster. The cloakroom is currently the only room that shows the original construction method. Modern drywall, taping, knockdown texture, and painting covers most of the original wallboard panel in all the other interior schoolhouse rooms. During this alteration, some of the wall trim was removed and then reinstalled over the new drywall. All other trim was left in place with the new drywall panels cut to fit between the trim boards. The building currently has no insulation installed inside the walls or above the ceiling.

The interior decorative pine trim is painted a red-brown color stain. It includes a (1) six-inch wide baseboard; (2) three-inch wide picture rail installed at heights of about eight and eleven feet; (3) six-inch wide picture frame combined with three-inch wide plate rail around the chalkboards; (4) four to eight inch in width casing surrounding all doors and windows.

All the interior window frames are milled from pine dimensional lumber. Single frame transom windows that are sixteen inches in width by twenty-four or twenty-eight inches in length are located directly above all the interior doors. They are all coated with a red-brown stain.

All the interior doors are milled from dimensional fir lumber. The double doors between the entry vestibule and classroom as well as the single doors accessing the two closet spaces are each thirty inches in width by eighty inches in length. The single doors accessing the cloakroom and teacher's office are each thirty-six inches in width and eighty inches in length. They all consist of a two-panel shaker style with one pane of glass over wood. Brass doorknobs and hardware are mitered into these doors. These doors are also all coated in a red-brown stain.

Electrical service was added after the building was constructed. The date for most of the electrical alterations are unknown (i.e., additions, removals, updates, etc.). A modern service meter is currently installed on the southwest corner of the building combined with a modern breaker box on the southern wall of the teacher's office. Most of the internal electrical wiring inside the building is knob-and-tube type with the remainder being more modern Romex.

Hoogdal School

Name of Property

Skagit County, WA

County and State

There are ceiling light fixtures wired to wall switches located by the doors in each of the interior schoolhouse rooms except for the two storage closets. They are all wired for incandescent light bulbs except the classroom that has luminaires updated to use energy efficient LEDs. There are also three exterior incandescent light fixtures operated by interior mounted light switches. These fixtures are located on the northern wall of the building above the exterior door, at the top of the front entry porch and on a pole located about ten feet from the southeastern corner of the schoolhouse.

The only rooms that have additional electrical outlets are currently the teacher's office and the classroom. The teacher's office currently has a single 240 V outlet from a Romex-type wire that is routed under the schoolhouse between the breaker box and northern wall of this room. The classroom currently has six 120 V outlets; that is, three along the eastern side of the room, two along the western side of the room, and one along the southern side of the room.

Blackboards are four feet in width and are located along the entire length of the eastern wall of the classroom, the northwestern and southwestern corners of the classroom, and northeastern corner of the teacher's office. As was common for this time, they appear to consist of smoothly planed boards painted with thick porcelain paint to imitate more expensive slate-style blackboards that were available in this era and would have been cost prohibitive for purchase by the Hoogdal settlement.

All heat to the schoolhouse is currently provided with a modern wood-burning stove located on the southeastern side of the classroom, the same as when the building was first constructed. Based on historical records kept by the Hoogdal Community Club, other heating sources have included coal and oil-burning appliances over the century plus timeframe from when the structure was built. The progression of different types of heating sources went from burning wood to coal to oil and then back to wood.

Key furnishings include a custom pine bookcase installed within the southern wall of the classroom, circa 1910s to 1930s books used for teaching eight levels of education, pictures of presidents hanging on the eastern wall of the classroom, circa 1915 single-arm wooden school desks, circa 1950s Reeves coal scuttle bucket, circa 1940s Kelvinator refrigerator, and circa 1950s RCA stove.

### Alteration Details

Exterior maintenance and other alterations that have known to have occurred over the years include: (1) repainting the interior and exterior of the building; (2) fixing broken window panes; (3) repairing the structural integrity of the bell tower and belfry; (4) adding external railings to the porch; (5) modifying the exterior steps leading into the building; (6) replacing the original wood roof shaker shingles with plywood underlayment, tar paper, and asphalt roof shingles; (7) removing the hand well water pump, flagpole, and fence; (8) demolishing the gymnasium and storage shed; (9) moving and replacing the original outhouses, as discussed in more detail below; (10) adding a small, gravel parking lot.

Interior maintenance and alterations have been limited to: (1) installing electricity and different types of electrical fixtures; (2) using different heating sources that included wood, coal, and oil burning appliances; (3) installing vinyl flooring over the wood floor in the teacher's office; (4) installing modern sheetrock, texture and painting over most of the original wallboard throughout the interior of the schoolhouse except for the cloakroom; (5) starting and stopping the usage of circa 1940's Kelvinator refrigerator and a 1950's RCA stove during the formative years of Hoogdal Community Club functions.

### **OUTHOUSES**

The Hoogdal School has always been serviced by two outhouses since no indoor plumbing has ever been added to the schoolhouse. The original gable-roof style outhouses were initially located on the eastern side of

Hoogdal School

Name of Property

Skagit County, WA

County and State

the storage shed and between the southern ends of the schoolhouse and gymnasium. These outhouses were eventually replaced with two circa 1930s outhouses, which are currently located on the northeastern side of the schoolhouse. These outhouses were also most likely installed during the WPA Depression Era Privy Program.<sup>5</sup>

The WPA era privies, which are identical to the type of outhouses located at the Hoogdal School, were first built in a centralized facility before being transported to the desired location<sup>5</sup>. They consist of a concrete floor pad combined with a four foot in width by five foot in length by eight foot in height wooden structure that were both fabricated at a centralized facility. These items were transported to a desired location where a WPA crew: (1) dug a six-foot in-depth pit that got lined with either wood or concrete; (2) placed the concrete pad over the pit; (3) attached the wooden structure to the concrete pad.<sup>5</sup>

As was typical for these privies, the two Hoogdal outhouses have an overhanging shed roof and a door that swings outward.<sup>5</sup> They also have a square pot set at an angle protruding from the back corner, a lid on the top of the pot, and a screened ventilation shaft. During the WPA era the privy or outhouse (whichever you prefer) picked up some additional nicknames. For example, these WPA outhouses were sometimes identified as “the Roosevelt, the Eleanor or the White House.” If you were highly educated and needed to go visit the outhouse in the presence of company, you would simply say “I am going to visit Ms. Perkins.” President Roosevelt had a female Secretary of Labor – Francis Perkins. She was responsible for the WPA programs.<sup>5</sup>



Hoogdal School  
Name of Property

Skagit County, WA  
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.)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

#### Period of Significance

1916-1945

#### Significant Dates

1916 – Construction date

1943 – Teaching ends at school building

1945 – Building sold to Community Club

#### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

#### Cultural Affiliation

#### Architect/Builder

Grip, John (Builder)

Hoogdal School

Name of Property

Skagit County, WA

County and State

---

## Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

### **SUMMARY**

Constructed in 1916, Hoogdal School located in the rural area of Skagit County, Washington, is historically significant under Criteria A for its direct contribution to the broad patterns of educational development of Skagit County. The school represents a rare surviving example of an educational facility from the early years of the 20th century and became a building that was central to the social and family life of the small Swedish community of Hoogdal.

The Hoogdal School is also historically significant under Criteria C as a building that embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type, an early twentieth-century rural school as defined by the "Rural Public Schools in Washington from Early Settlement to 1945 MPD". Per the MPD, Hoogdal School, retains a high level of integrity and meets the registration requirements. Additionally on site, further enhancing the character, is the rare survival of two WPA-era outhouses.

The period of significance begins in 1916 the year the schoolhouse was built, and ends in 1945, the year when the property and all the existing assets were sold by the Sedro Woolley School District to the Hoogdal Community Club. This nonprofit organization was formally established on March 23, 1945, and retains ownership of the building today.<sup>2-4,10</sup>

### **COMMUNITY HISTORY**

The community of Hoogdal was formed by a small group of Swedish immigrants, whom together had purchased 530 acres of land.<sup>3</sup> In 1909, Peter O. Ostlund, Jonas Johnson, Hans Hanson, and Halvor Pearson, whom at the time were residing in Canada, were visiting the Alaska Yukon Exposition in Seattle. They had initially migrated to Canada seeking a better life. At the time a strong population growth in Sweden had increased the pressure on a society that was fundamentally agricultural in nature. Moving to North America (i.e., United States or Canada) during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century provided Swedish emigrants with economic opportunity not available in their homeland.<sup>24</sup>

At the fair, the group of friends learned of logged-over land that was being sold by the Belfast Manufacturing Company for \$20 per acre. The company, formed in 1898 by A.A. Moody, bought land, logged the acreage and then sold the timber to independent milling operations. Once cleared they sold the barren land off for additional profit.

Such land was especially enticing for settlers who desired to farm. The initial task of clearing the timber was already done for them. To access the rich soil, all they needed to do was stump removal. The rich land of the Skagit Valley was perfect for agricultural development. The friends settled to the acreage and invited others to join them. Many of the early families were related to one another and came to the community seeking a better way of life.<sup>3</sup> This included the families of Markus Sjodin and John Grip.<sup>3</sup> Together they decided to name the community Hoogdal.<sup>25</sup> The name was derived from the hometown of the initial founders, who had been born and raised in Ytterhogdal.<sup>3</sup>

Since there were no improvements of any kind on the newly purchased land, the determined group initially moved into abandoned shacks located at the Moody Bros. logging camp in 1910, which was about one mile west of the Hoogdal settlement.<sup>3</sup> Development of the clear-cut land began in earnest in 1911.<sup>3</sup> During this timeframe, the nearest roads in Skagit County were either one and a half miles west or two miles east of the settlement. Lumber for the first houses had to be hauled up a hill to the Hoogdal settlement on sleds by horses over an old logging skid road.<sup>3</sup> Hans Hanson built the first house, which consisted of a small building with single walls of rough one-by-twelves set in a vertical arrangement.<sup>3</sup> Next, Marcus Sjodin built the second

Hoogdal School

Name of Property

Skagit County, WA

County and State

home using split cedar logs to provide for a snug cabin.<sup>3</sup> John Grip, who was a carpenter, built the third home for his family and then helped P.O. Ostlund erect his home.<sup>3</sup> Soon the Hoogdal settlement began to grow as more families started moving into the area.<sup>3</sup> Within a short time nearly fifty Swedish immigrants purchased land within the Hoogdal settlement.<sup>26</sup> By 1925 these included the families of the Hendricksons; the Bloomquists; the Kjelbergs; the Regnanders; the Lindbergs; the Hjertbergs; the Okerstroms; and the Berquists.<sup>16</sup> Most of the early settlers had occupations such as farmers, loggers, carpenters, or similar types of trades.

The new pioneering life in their adopted land was difficult. Many had large families of school-age children and education to the new settlers was a high priority. However, early on, the nearest school required a seven-mile round trip daily walk to a schoolhouse located in Belfast (located west of the Hoogdal Settlement).<sup>3</sup> The children were routinely seen partially stripped and drying out around a big wood heater in the schoolhouse after making their trip through the wooded landscape in soaking rains that are common in Western Washington.<sup>3</sup>

## **HOOGDAL SCHOOL**

From 1911 to 1914 Hoogdal schoolchildren got to make a shorter three-mile round trip after a new schoolhouse was built in Hickson. However the children had to travel over an old very steep logging road; so steep that steps had to be chopped into the sides of logs for the children to climb down.<sup>3</sup> On windy days, early settler John Grip would meet the children when school was out and guided them home through tall timber.<sup>3</sup> During increased gusts, he kept them in a safe spot until the wind subsided momentarily before they all made a run to the next safe area.<sup>3</sup> Not only did they need to be aware of falling timber but encounters with bears were also a concern during their walk home.<sup>3</sup> Since no county roads existed yet to the Hoogdal community, often the children had the additional burden of carrying home groceries that were delivered near the Hickson School from Sedro Woolley.<sup>3</sup> It was also common sight during these early years to see children struggling along the uphill trail with a flake of baled hay under their arms for the few cows in the settlement. Early settlers quickly found purchasing cows was a necessity for existence while living on forested land that still needed to be cleared before they could grow their own hay.<sup>3</sup>

Parents of the Hoogdal children pushed for a solution to their educational isolation. After many discussions with the rural school district to secure a schoolhouse of their own, an agreement with Skagit County resulted in the rental of a portion of the recently completed Hans Hanson house for use as a school room. Between 1914 to 1916, the school district paid Hansen \$75 per year before a permanent schoolhouse could be constructed.<sup>3</sup>

A more permanent solution was needed and bonds were voted on to build a schoolhouse. After approval, carpenter John Grip was contracted for \$1,585 to build a schoolhouse, gymnasium, storage shed, and two outhouses. Reportedly he furnished much of the material to build the various structures himself.<sup>3</sup> The necessary materials and supplies were transported to the site via a recently completed Northern Pacific Railroad cutoff.<sup>3</sup> The Hoogdal School was completed in 1916 and became officially known as School District 90 in Skagit County, Washington.<sup>1-4</sup>

Once finished, it was necessary to find a teacher who was fluent in both English and Swedish.<sup>26</sup> In addition to providing eight levels of education to the school-age Hoogdal area children, the teacher also had duties that included stoking the fire, cleaning the rooms, tending to minor injuries, and refereeing altercations between students.<sup>26</sup> In other words, the job description encompassed being a bilingual speaking teacher, custodian, nurse, and guidance counselor.<sup>26</sup> The initial Hoogdal School clerk and directors charged with completing this task were Ole Okerstrum, Hans Hanson, and Peter O. Ostlund.<sup>27</sup> The first teacher of the Hoogdal School was Miss Grace I. Lidell.<sup>27</sup> She had previously taught Latin at high school level for the Tacoma School District. Her contract was recorded on November 17, 1916, for a salary of \$70 per month.<sup>27</sup> Room and board were also provided by one of the families in the community.<sup>26</sup> The inaugural term for the Hoogdal School started on December 1, 1916, and ended on June 30, 1917.<sup>27</sup> The first-class photo included the teacher plus 14 children;

Hoogdal School

Name of Property

Skagit County, WA

County and State

most of which were from the families of the original five charter members that founded the Hoogdal settlement.<sup>27</sup> Over the course of the next 25 years, many families of the Swedish settlement would have three generations attend the Hoogdal School.<sup>26</sup>

At one time, the Hoogdal School provided eight grade levels of education within a close and safe walking distance for the children of the original families who lived primarily to the east and west of the property along Grip Road.<sup>16</sup> The Hoogdal School held classes from 1916 to 1943.<sup>27</sup> Former students fondly recalled that the teachers did an excellent job.<sup>26</sup> One of the teachers, Mary Healy, even found time to play tag with the kids at recess and have sleepovers at her house for some of the girls.<sup>26</sup> She taught classes for thirteen years including 1925, 1927-28 and 1933-42.<sup>27</sup> In 1928, while she was the teacher of record for all the grade levels of fifteen pupils, Hoogdal School was awarded the "Standard Plate," which was given when requirements of high standard were compiled by a rural school.<sup>28</sup> To be eligible to receive this honor, the school attendance had to be ninety percent or better, there had to be less than two percent tardiness, and the teacher had to be the instructor at the school for at least three years.<sup>28</sup> Other requirements for the award included the establishment of a thrift and health program.<sup>28</sup>

Over the years the school also played host to a variety of events including education and social activities. These included card parties, dances, and musical performances.<sup>26</sup> Early Hoogdal residents recalled that there was never a worry about music, and it seems that just about everyone played some type of musical instrument from piano, accordion, guitar, banjo, drums, and many more.<sup>26</sup> After the activities, there was always coffee, milk, and cake. Held the evenings, the "Good Will Program," presented by faculty members of the Union High School District presented a musical program via a small orchestra, held educational talks such as "New Trends in Mathematics" and "World Peace", performed vocal solos, and staged short plays.<sup>29</sup>

Such growth, development, and use of Hoogdal School is typical of historic rural schools which were scattered across Washington State at the beginning of the 21st century. They tell an important story about the commitment early pioneers had to educate their children.<sup>11,12</sup> Often the earliest schools were held in whatever structure was available; a settler's home, a church, or other makeshift building was used.<sup>11,12</sup> As soon as resources could be found, settlers built a schoolhouse, which was usually a simple log structure. These small schoolhouses, like the Hoogdal School, became the centers for their communities.<sup>11,12</sup> They were looked upon with great civic pride by the communities they served and were also used for multiple activities in addition to educating school-age children.<sup>11,12</sup> Few of these historic schools remain standing in Washington State today, as most were not built to last the test of time, but rather to provide immediate access to education for an areas children.<sup>11,12</sup>

During the depression era of the 1930s, there was an urgent need for school districts across the United States to consolidate and unify administration offices to conserve school spending.<sup>11,12</sup> This included efforts in Skagit County. Such school management became the duty of state administration and local school boards, and the Hoogdal settlement lost much of their grassroots power for making their own decisions.<sup>11,12</sup> These consolidations were pushed, often to the dismay of the small school districts that considered their little schoolhouses more than adequate.<sup>11,12</sup> In fact in 1935, Hoogdal residents were petitioned to hold a vote on whether to consolidate their school into the Sedro Woolley School District.<sup>29</sup> The consolidation required majority votes from both districts to approve the proposal.<sup>29</sup> While the turnout was small for the Sedro Woolley School District who voted in favor for it, the Hoogdal settlement voted against the measure with a spirited turnout from almost every eligible resident.<sup>29</sup> However problems began to arise. In 1938 residents of Hoogdal needed to hold a special election to determine how to raise \$250 for maintaining and operating their own school.<sup>30</sup> The proposal called for a levy of not more than four mills, which would raise taxes not more than forty cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation.<sup>30</sup> To help with funding, class size, and space issues, other small schools who were reluctant to consolidate, joined forces. In 1940, three small rural school, Samish, Hickson, and Hoogdal, joined together in holding their eight grade graduation classes.<sup>31</sup> At the time only two students were graduating from Hoogdal School.<sup>31</sup> These events foreshadowed the eventual closure of the Hoogdal School, and other area rural schools a few years later.

Hoogdal School

Name of Property

Skagit County, WA

County and State

Small rural schools like the one in the Hoogdal settlement suffered from the population shift of the 1940s.<sup>11,12</sup> Americans began to leave rural areas in large numbers, swelling urban areas while rural populations were shrinking. As more consolidations took place, rural schools also faced the dilemma of providing a modern education with its demanding curriculum to fewer rural students.<sup>11,12</sup> During this time, the rural schools also seemed to lose their place as the center of their community as values shifted. Rather than improving their school buildings, just maintaining them became a growing concern as population and resources declined.<sup>11,12</sup> Many schoolhouses were simply abandoned or sold as surplus as the schools were forced to close one by one. Student numbers fell at the Hoogdal School, and no longer a source of community pride, the school was closed in 1943. Students from the Hoogdal settlement had to now be bused to schools in nearby Sedro Woolley.<sup>11,12</sup>

Often many rural schools were neglected until they had to be demolished,<sup>11,12</sup> thereby, losing an important piece of American history before the need to preserve these unique structures was realized by the rural communities in which they existed. However, Hoogdal School survived.

Once the Hoogdal School closed in 1943 and finally succumbed to the consolidation of multiple rural schools in Skagit Count. After learning on December 9, 1944, about the intention of the Sedro Woolley School District board to sell the property and all the school buildings, several early Hoogdal settlement members railed to save the building. Community members called a meeting on December 7, 1944, that ended by deciding to form a farmer's club (called the Hoogdal Community Club), which would meet at the schoolhouse every month with the purpose of furthering community projects, providing recreation to the settlement, and maintaining the school property.<sup>20</sup> Key players included Charles Jessett, Jessie Campbell, William. E. Campbell, Mary Larsen, Alfred Magnuson, John Berquist, and Hugh Greenough. The Hoogdal Community Club was officially certified as a public nonprofit in Washington State on March 23, 1945, with its chief place of business to be the premises formerly constituting the school buildings and grounds of the Hoogdal School District 90.<sup>35</sup>

Upon their formation, the club's executive committee sent a letter to the Sedro Woolley School District on December 14, 1944, with an offer to purchase the Hoogdal School.<sup>20</sup> On January 29, 1945, the District publicized the public sale of the Hoogdal School property by way of sealed bids to be accompanied with ten percent payment by 8:00 pm on February 10, 1945.<sup>36</sup> The Secretary-Treasurer of the Hoogdal Community Club sent a follow up letter to the District on January 31, 1945, reaffirming the club's offer of \$110.00 for the Hoogdal School property along with the required ten percent payment enclosed.<sup>20</sup> Meeting minutes for the club dated March 2, 1945, noted that the District had accepted their offer.<sup>20,35</sup>

By April 6, 1945, the Hoogdal Community Club consisted of thirty-four paid members with initiation dues of two dollars per person combined with annual membership dues of two dollars person. This yielded an initial operating balance of \$106.00; most of which was used to pay the remaining ninety percent balance of the bid amount to the Sedro Woolley School District.<sup>20</sup> The Deed to the property was officially signed over to the Hoogdal Community Club on September 5, 1945.<sup>10</sup> Since that date the schoolhouse has played host to a variety of events including club-sponsored potlucks, dances, games, informational meetings, plays, music recitals, and numerous types of parties.<sup>20</sup> Among the more popular events has been playing host to an Annual Christmas Program since 1945. That year the Bellingham Herald noted the festivities at the Hoogdal School included carols, several short plays, music, and a gift exchange.<sup>37</sup>

Today, after 107 years since being built by the original Swedish immigrants who came to the United States seeking better opportunities for themselves and their families, the Hoogdal School still remains a key fixture in the community while holding many of the same types of public benefit functions that continue the tradition of improving the cultural health and welfare of the residents who live in this rural area.<sup>20,35</sup>

Hoogdal School

Name of Property

Skagit County, WA

County and State

## **ARCHITECTURE SIGNIFICANCE**

Completed in 1916, the Hoogdal School was built at the height of the Arts & Crafts Movement and serves as a rare example of a “high style” Craftsman-style schoolhouse. The architect for the building is unknown, and yet despite its rural location, it was built by a local carpenter John Grip in the latest architectural fashion of the day with a high degree of architectural character. Such design concepts and details of its construction were likely spurred on by the availability of plan books and purchasable building components. While the specific design has not been located within any plan books either, builder John Grip likely coupled his carpentry skills with existing drawings and details that could easily be acquired at local lumber yards or local libraries. These books provided practical working diagrams that were complete in every detail making it easy for any carpenter or builder to replicate.<sup>30</sup>

The Craftsman style began in southern California in about 1903 and employed a philosophy which stressed the comfort and utility of natural materials. A lack of pretension was important, which was a valuable attribute to the hardworking members of the Hoogdal community.<sup>7</sup> Craftsman buildings utilized horizontal lines and showcased natural materials. Common features of the Craftsman style include low-pitched gable roofs; wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and beams; heavy, tapered columns; patterned windowpanes; and covered front porches. Building exteriors also emphasize harmony with surrounding nature. Typical colors are natural brown, green, and red, complemented by an olive, dark green, or russet body. Craftsman-style interiors featured open floor plans and a variety of built-in spaces, such as bookcases, cabinetry, nooks, and window seats as well as prominent integral fireplaces. These influences are clearly seen in the Hoogdal School.

A survey of over ninety other rural school districts formed in Skagit County between 1883 to 1920 revealed only six standing examples of schoolhouses, including the Hoogdal School. This grouping varies in condition and integrity levels.<sup>2</sup> They include the (1) Meadow School built in 1888; (2) Pleasant Ridge School built in 1891; (3) Rosario School built in 1891; (4) Skagit City School built in 1902; (5) Skiyou School built in 1910; and (6) Hoogdal School built in 1916.<sup>2</sup> The schoolhouses built prior to 1900 are all simple front gable structures with little architectural detailing. The Skagit City and Skiyou Schools exhibit classical elements of cornice returns and boxed eaves. The Hoogdal School is the only Craftsman-style structure from the grouping. Additionally, compared to the other schools, the Hoogdal School retains a high level of integrity. Both the interior and exterior remain unaltered, albeit some very minor updates and repairs to the schoolhouse over the past one hundred + years.

Although all the other original Hoogdal School buildings including a gymnasium and original outhouses have now been demolished, two c1930s WPA-era replacement outhouses are also still located on the property.<sup>5</sup> Aerial imagery shows that these outhouses have survived being moved a minimum of three separate times to different locations on the Hoogdal School property since 1969.<sup>33</sup> These structures represent a time in United States history in which president Franklin D. Roosevelt created the WPA program by executive order to help return the country to a more normal time.<sup>5</sup> Between 1935 and 1943, eight and one-half million people were put to work on WPA projects.<sup>5</sup> In addition to putting people back to work, the program also improved the infrastructure of America.<sup>5</sup> Among the more unusual projects that was a boon for rural America was the building of over two million sanitary outhouses for small communities.<sup>5</sup> As this program met its main goal of putting rural people to work, it also improved the health of farmers and their families since one-third of all Americans still used an outhouse in the 1930s, often a very unsanitary one.<sup>5</sup>

These outhouses were first built in a centralized location by pouring the concrete floors and building the four feet in width by five feet in length wooden structures that were designed to go on top of the concrete pads.<sup>5</sup> Both items were then transported by truck to the desired location where a WPA crew would dig a six-foot-deep pit, if the soil allowed, before lining the pit with either lumber or concrete.<sup>5</sup> The concrete pad was then placed over the pit and the wooden structure was installed.<sup>5</sup> The frame, as illustrated by the WPA-era outhouses located on the Hoogdal School property, have overhanging shed roofs and doors that swing out.<sup>5</sup> Also shown,

Hoogdal School

Name of Property

Skagit County, WA

County and State

these outhouses have a square pot set at a 45 degree angle protruding from a back corner with a lid on top of the pot and a screened ventilation shaft.<sup>5</sup>

## **Builder**

The original buildings and furnishings for the Hoogdal School were contracted to John Grip for \$1,585. Conveniently he was one of the charter members of the Hoogdal settlement and was a skilled carpenter.<sup>3</sup> Note that on the underside of one of the drawers of the cabinet he built for the schoolhouse bears his signature.

Grip had immigrated from Sweden to the United States in 1904 at the age of 28 with his wife Elsa, also 28. At that time they had one child a daughter Lydia, who was less than one year old.<sup>15</sup> Prior to joining the Hoogdal settlement, the Grip family lived about ten miles southwest of this location in Avon, Washington, for about five years.<sup>3</sup> They were the third settlers of the Hoogdal settlement to build a permanent home in the community.<sup>3</sup> It was located on a forty-acre plot of land less than a quarter mile east of the schoolhouse.<sup>16</sup> The Grip family grew to three girls and one boy, all who attended and graduated from Hoogdal School.<sup>17</sup>

Grip was active in improving the community. He also served as the main proponent for petitioning Skagit County to establish better roads around the community in 1913. This road traveled west before intersecting with two other roads near the abandoned logging camp that they had initially lived at before building their own homes.<sup>6</sup> The road, still rough by today's standards, was not built until 1917.<sup>3</sup> Further grading and graveling did not occur until 1924, after the Skagit County commissioners had finally agreed to allow for a Hoogdal Local Improvement District (No. 25).<sup>18,19</sup> Initially called the John Grip Road and John Grip Extension Road it still bisects the original land purchased by the Hoogdal settlers.<sup>6</sup> In 1964, the Skagit County commissioners consolidated the two roads along with two other roads running east and then south of the original Hoogdal settlement to establish what is now simply called Grip Road that continues to follow the same exact pathway as when it was first completed.<sup>6</sup>

Grip lived in the Hoogdal settlement for fifty-five years until his passing in 1966.<sup>21-22</sup> He was preceded in death by his wife who passed away in 1952.<sup>23</sup>

Hoogdal School

Name of Property

Skagit County, WA

County and State

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

1. Skagit County Government Property Assessor's Office. Hoogdal Community Club. Retrieved March 2, 2023, from <https://skagitcounty.net/Search/Property/?id=P50727>.
2. Noel Bourasaw, ed., (2020, June). "First schools in Whatcom and Skagit County," Skagit River Journal of History and Folklore. Retrieved March 2, 2023, from <http://www.skagitriverjournal.com/scounty/schools/skagitschools-first.html#Skagit>.
3. Ray Jordan, (2007, December). "The hard fight to win Hoogdal," Skagit River Journal of History & Folklore. Retrieved March 2, 2023, from <http://www.skagitriverjournal.com/NearbySW/Hoogdal/Hoogdal02-Jordan.html>.
4. The Bellingham Herald (July 23,1972).
5. G. Moore, (2020, July). The Sanitary Privy. Retrieved on September 29, 2023, from <https://footnote.wordpress.ncsu.edu/2020/07/02/the-sanitary-privy-07-03-2020/>.
6. Skagit County Government Public Works Engineering. Historic Roads Index. Retrieved November 5, 2023, from <https://www.skagitcounty.net/PublicWorks/FTPfiles/Documents/Road-Engineering/County%20Road%20Book%204.pdf>.
7. Virginia Savage McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, NY, 2015.
8. History of C.S. Bell and Hillsboro, Ohio, (2004, September). Tower Bells. Retrieved October 11, 2023, from <http://www.towerbells.org/HillsboroFoundry.html>.
9. Personal Communication on October 18, 2023, with Cora Palmer; Hoogdal Community Club member since 1979.
10. Washington. Skagit County. Deed 385585. Vol 205. P. 35. (1945).
11. Mary Jane Honegger. Washington State Historic Schools. Status 2002. Washington Department of Archaeology + Historic Preservation, Retrieved on April 15, 2023, from <https://dahp.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2002WTHP%20Historic%20Schools%20Status%20Report1.pdf>.
12. Andrew Gulliford, America's Country Schools, third edition, University Press of Colorado, Denver, CO, 1996.
13. Angie Burt Bowden, Early Schools of Washington Territory, Lowman and Hanford Co., Seattle, WA 1935.
14. The Bellingham Herald (August 20,1946).
15. U.S. Census Bureau. Population Schedules for the 1910 Census. Washington. Skagit County. Supervisor District No. 1. Enumeration District No. 242. Sheet No. 5B.
16. Chas F. Metsker. Washington Skagit County 1925. Historic Map Works, LLC. Page 015.
17. Vendla Evans Obituary (1916-2011). Legacy.com. Retrieved on October 27, 2023, from <https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/skagitvalleyherald/name/vendla-evans-obituary-?pid=149053225>.



Hoogdal School

Name of Property

Skagit County, WA

County and State

18. The Bellingham Herald (August 20, 1924).
19. The Everett Daily Herald (August 22, 1924).
20. Hoogdal Community Club membership records from 1945.
21. The Bellingham Herald (May 30, 1966).
22. John Grip Death Record. Washinton State Archives. Retrieved on October 15, 2023, from <https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/3705B39E32B6EB7F0FB80F0346F529BA>.
23. Elsa Grip Death Record. Washington State Archives. Retrieved on October 15, 2023, from <https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/EFDBB73BB020D7BBF6F1EEEA26A5F121>.
24. Minnesota Historical Society. Swedish Immigration to the US. Retrieved on November 4, 2023 from <https://www.mnhs.org/newspapers/swedishamerican-migration>.
25. The Produce News. (2016, 15 August.) Spectacular Skagit Valley rich in agricultural Heritatge. Retrieved on Oct. 18, 2023, from <https://theproducenews.com/spectacular-skagit-valley-rich-agricultural-heritage>.
26. Geneva (Johnson) Christenson, "More Memories of Hoogdal", Skagit River Journal of History and Folklore, 2018.
27. Teachers Contract Register for School District 90 in Skagit County. Collection of publications on Washington State, 1899-1985. Western State University Archives and Special Collections.
28. The Bellingham Herald (November 20, 1928).
29. The Bellingham Herald (October 1, 1935).
30. Elmer E. Green, The Practical Plan Book, Victoria, B.C. (1912). Retrieved on October 18, 2023, from [https://dahp.wa.gov/sites/default/files/ThePracticalPlanBook\\_1912.pdf](https://dahp.wa.gov/sites/default/files/ThePracticalPlanBook_1912.pdf).
31. Prize Plan Book, fourth edition, Hewitt-Lea-Funck Co., Seattle, WA, 1915.
32. Internet Archive. Sears Modern Homes Fall 1914 - Spring 1915 Catalog. Retrieved on October 18, 2023, from <https://archive.org/details/SearsModernHomes1915>.
33. Skagit County Government. Geographic Informational Services. Retrieved on November 1, 2023, from <https://www.skagitcounty.net/Maps/iMap/>.
34. The Bellingham Herald (April 4, 1935).
35. The Bellingham Herald (March 25, 1945).
36. The Bellingham Herald (January 29, 1945).
37. The Bellingham Herald (December 26, 1945).

Hoogdal School  
Name of Property

Skagit County, WA  
County and State

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 3.09

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**  NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	_____	_____	_____	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>48.558301</u>	<u>-122.258488</u>	3	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

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

The nominated property is approximately a 3 acre site located in SE1/4 SW1/4, of Section 35, Township 36 North, Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian. It included S of NP RLY Less Rd and (2.0900 ac) SE1/4 SW1/4, Section 35, Township 36 North, Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian, S of NP RLY Less RD Less 1AC TR & BLDG. It is otherwise known as Parcel Numbers P50727 and P50728.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nomination boundaries encompass the site of the original schoolhouse and land originally deeded to School District No. 90. It has been owned by the Hoogdal Community Club since March 23, 1945.

Hoogdal School  
Name of Property

Skagit County, WA  
County and State

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

---

name/title Ross Thomas, (current) President and Bill Markus, (former) President (edited by DAHP Staff)  
organization Hoogdal Community Club date July 2024  
street & number 22159 Grip Road telephone (360) 820-7600  
city or town Sedro Woolley state WA zip code 98284  
e-mail [rcthoma@att.net](mailto:rcthoma@att.net) or [hoogdalcc@gmail.com](mailto:hoogdalcc@gmail.com)

Hoogdal School  
Name of Property

Skagit County, WA  
County and State

---

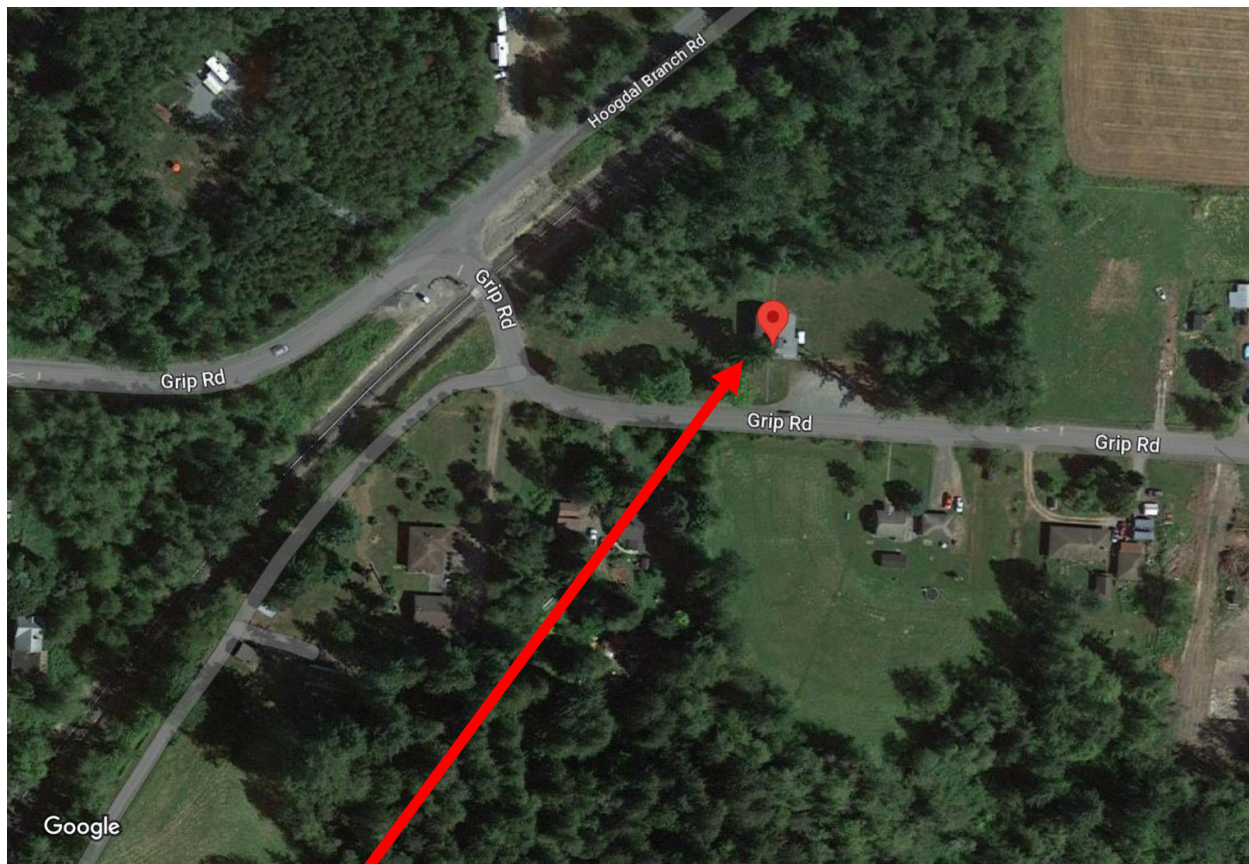
**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)



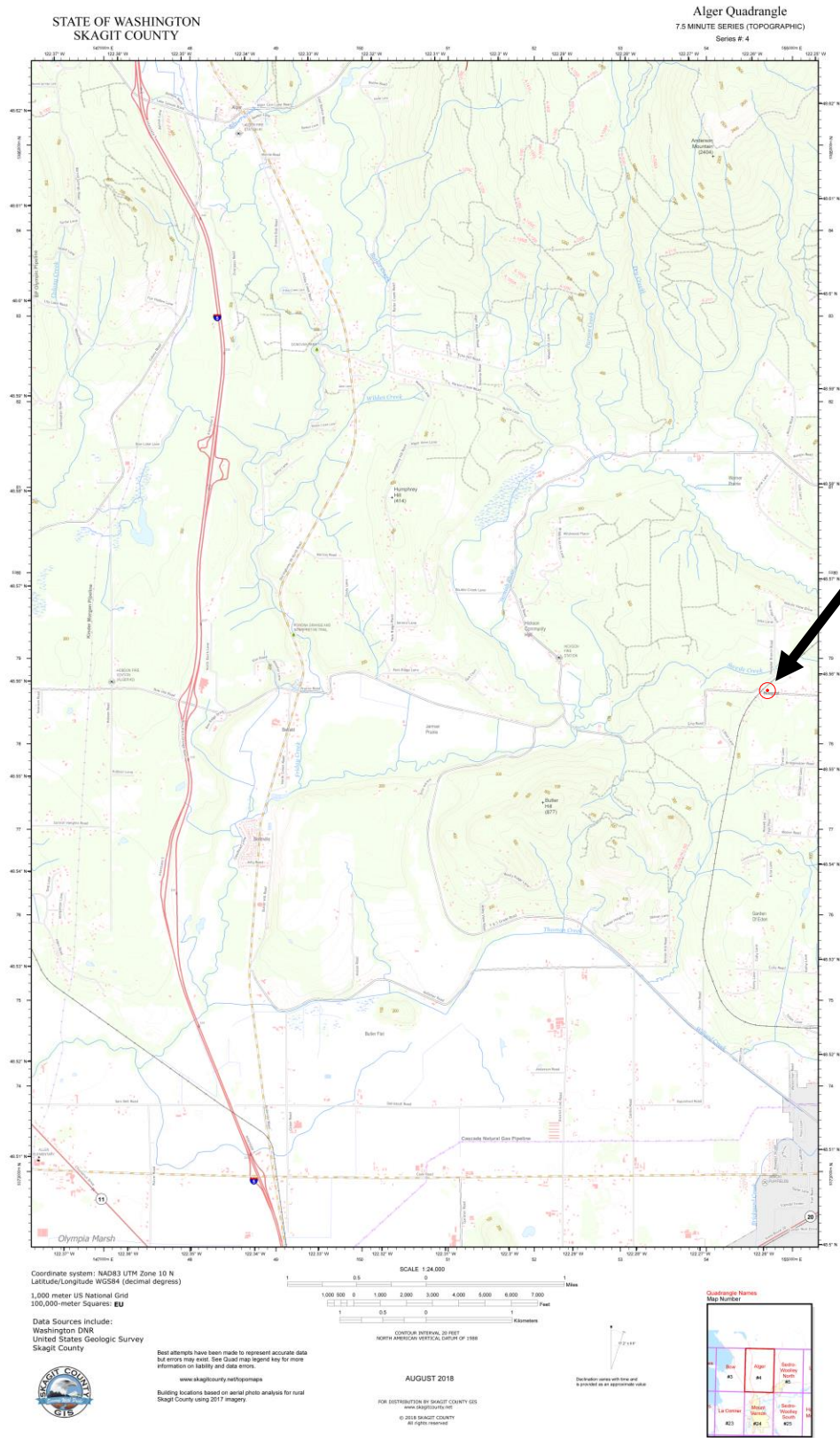
Imagery ©2023 Airbus, Maxar Technologies, U.S. Geological Survey, Map data ©2023 100 ft

**Hoogdal Schoolhouse**  
**Google Map**  
Hoogdal School  
22159 Grip Road  
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284  
Latitude: 48.558301, Longitude: -122.258488



Hoogdal School  
Name of Property

Skagit County, WA  
County and State



**Location Map**  
Hoogdal School  
22159 Grip Road  
Sedro Woolley, WA  
98284  
Latitude: 48.558201

**Hoogdal Schoolhouse**  
Vicinity Map



Hoogdal School  
Name of Property

Skagit County, WA  
County and State

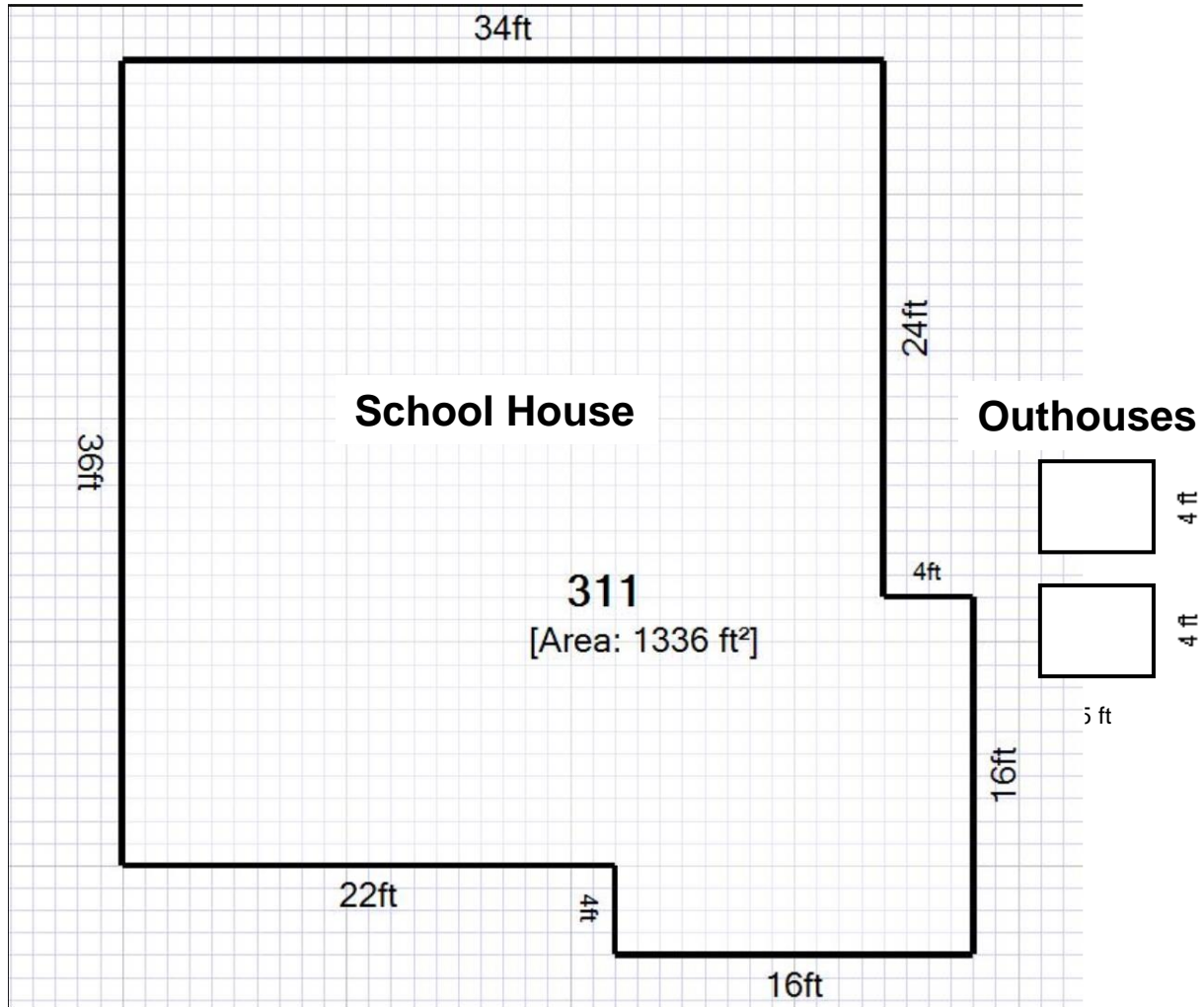


**Hoogdal Schoolhouse**  
**Skagit County Property Assessor Plat Map**  
Hoogdal School – Parcels P50727 and P50728  
22159 Grip Road  
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284  
Latitude: 48.558301, Longitude: -122.258488

**Key**  
- - - NR Boundary  
— School Ground Plan  
..... Outhouses Ground Plan

Hoogdal School  
Name of Property

Skagit County, WA  
County and State



**Hoogdal Schoolhouse**  
**Skagit County Property Assessor Ground Plan**  
Hoogdal School – within Parcel P50727  
22159 Grip Road  
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284



Hoogdal School  
Name of Property

Skagit County, WA  
County and State



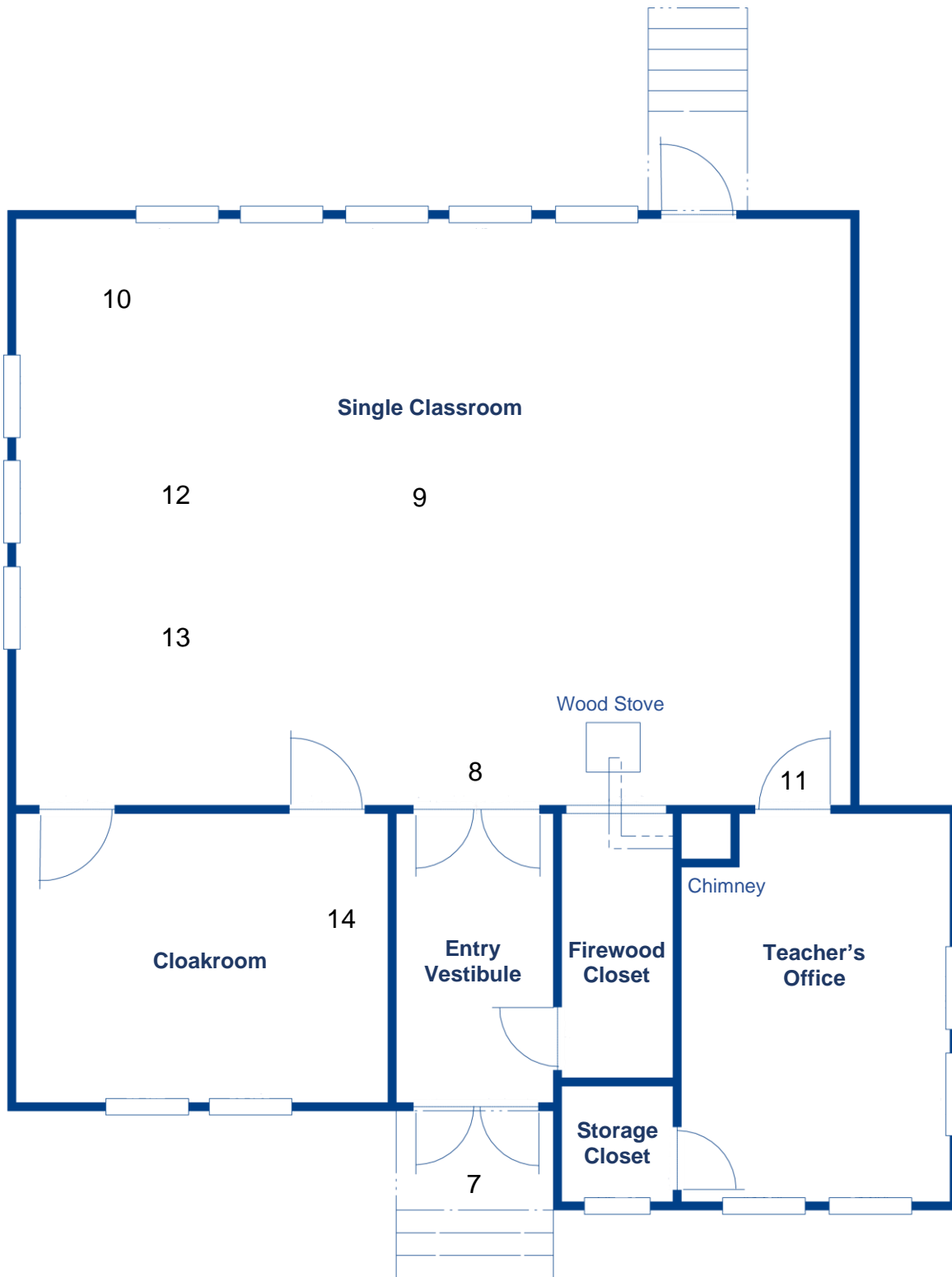
**Hoogdal Schoolhouse**  
**Sketch Map and Exterior Photo Locations**  
  
Hoogdal School – within Parcel 050727  
22159 Grip Road  
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284

**Key**  
- - - NR Boundary  
— School Ground Plan  
..... Outhouses Ground Plan



Hoogdal School  
Name of Property

Skagit County, WA  
County and State



**Hoogdal Schoolhouse**  
**Floor Plan and Photo Locations**  
Hoogdal School – within Parcel 050727  
22159 Grip Road  
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284



Hoogdal School

Name of Property

Skagit County, WA

County and State



Hoogdal School, circa 1916. Front (south) elevation facing north. Description of school buildings from left to right: (1) schoolhouse; (2) storage shed; (3) two outhouses; (4) gymnasium.



Front (south) elevation facing north of schoolhouse. First Hoogdal School class with teacher Miss Lindell, circa 1916.

Hoogdal School

Name of Property

Skagit County, WA

County and State



Front (south) elevation facing north of schoolhouse. Hoogdal School exterior, circa 1916.

Hoogdal School  
Name of Property

Skagit County, WA  
County and State

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Name of Property:** Hoogdal School  
**City or Vicinity:** Sedro Woolley  
**County:** Skagit **State:** Washington

**Photographer:** Ross Thomas

**Date Photographed:**

Photos Numbered 1-4: March 15, 2023.

Photos Numbered 5-14: October 14, 2023.

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**



**1 of 14.** Front (south) elevation facing north of 1916 schoolhouse and two WPA-era outhouses. Photo labeled as WA\_SkagitCounty\_HoogdalSchool\_1.



Hoogdal School

Name of Property

Skagit County, WA

County and State



**2 of 14.** Side (east) elevation facing west 1916 schoolhouse and two WPA-era outhouses. Photo labeled as WA\_SkagitCounty\_HoogdalSchool\_2.



**3 of 14.** Rear (north) elevation facing south of 1916 schoolhouse and two WPA-era outhouses. Photo labeled as WA\_SkagitCounty\_HoogdalSchool\_3.

Hoogdal School

Name of Property

Skagit County, WA

County and State



**4 of 14.** Side (west) elevation facing east of 1916 schoolhouse. Photo labeled as WA\_SkagitCounty\_HoogdalSchool\_4.



**5 of 14.** Front (west) elevation facing east of circa 1930s-era outhouses. Photo labeled as WA\_SkagitCounty\_HoogdalSchool\_5.



Hoogdal School

Name of Property

Skagit County, WA

County and State



**6 of 14.** Front (west) elevation facing east of circa 1930s WPA-era outhouses. Photo labeled as WA\_SkagitCounty\_HoogdalSchool\_6.



**7 of 14.** Interior of the entry vestibule room facing north. Photo labeled as WA\_SkagitCounty\_HoogdalSchool\_7.

Hoogdal School

Name of Property

Skagit County, WA

County and State



**8 of 14.** Interior of the classroom facing north. Photo labeled as WA\_SkagitCounty\_HoogdalSchool\_8.



**9 of 14.** Interior of the classroom facing east. Photo labeled as WA\_SkagitCounty\_HoogdalSchool\_9.



Hoogdal School  
Name of Property

Skagit County, WA  
County and State



**10 of 14.** Interior of the classroom facing southeast. Photo labeled as WA\_SkagitCounty\_HoogdalSchool\_10.



**11 of 14.** Interior of the teacher's office facing south. Photo labeled as WA\_SkagitCounty\_HoogdalSchool\_11.

Hoogdal School  
Name of Property

Skagit County, WA  
County and State



**12 of 14.** Interior of the classroom facing west. Photo labeled as WA\_SkagitCounty\_HoogdalSchool\_12.



**13 of 14.** Interior of the classroom facing south. Photo labeled as WA\_SkagitCounty\_HoogdalSchool\_13.

Hoogdal School  
Name of Property

Skagit County, WA  
County and State



**14 of 14.** Interior of the cloakroom facing west. Photo labeled as WA\_SkagitCounty\_HoogdalSchool\_14.

---

**Property Owner:** (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Hoogdal Community Club, Ross Thomas, President  
street & number 22159 Grip Rd telephone (360) 820-7600  
city or town Sedro Wooley state WA zip code 98284

**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 18 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.