



The City of Seattle

## Landmarks Preservation Board

400 Yesler Building Seattle, Washington 98104 • (206) 625-4501 LPB-223/81

### REPORT ON DESIGNATION

July 29, 1981

Name of Property: St. Nicholas School  
1501 Tenth Avenue East

#### Legal Description:

That portion of the south half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Sec. 20, township 25 north, range 4 east W.M., in King County, Washington, described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the east line of Lakeview Boulevard 194.23 feet north of the south line of said section; thence north  $89^{\circ} 14' 15''$  east to the west line of 10th Avenue North as condemned in King County Superior Court Cause No. 359242 as provided by Ordinance No. 73188 of the City of Seattle; thence southerly, along said west line, to an intersection with the west line of 10th Avenue North as conveyed to the City of Seattle by deed recorded under auditor's file No. 296689, and accepted by Ordinance No. 10598; thence southerly, along said last named west line, to the south line of said section 20; thence west, along said south line, to a point distant east 285.56 feet from the south quarter of said section; thence north 80 feet; thence west to the east line of Lakeview Boulevard; thence northerly, along said east line, to the point of beginning.

On Wednesday, 15 July 1981 the Landmarks Preservation Board voted to approve the designation of St. Nicholas School as a Seattle landmark.

The features and/or characteristics to be preserved include the entire exterior of the 1926 building and the entire site.

Designation was approved based upon satisfaction of the following criterion of Ordinance 106348:

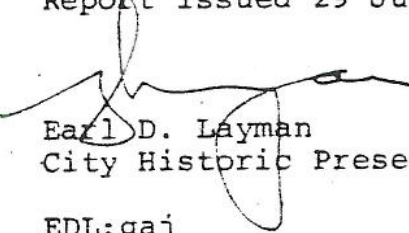
Report on Designation  
Page two.

Section 3.01 (3) It is associated in a significant way with a significant aspect of the cultural, political, or economic heritage of the community, city, state or nation;

During Seattle's earlier years, many church affiliated and non-sectarian private schools came and went, serving a variety of purposes, but most of these schools lasted only as long as the specific need for them existed. By contrast, St. Nicholas lasted for 61 years until its merger with Lakeside in 1971. During all of these years, the school counted among its founders, its boards and its students, members of families significantly associated with the early and continued growth of the City in banking, industry, business, politics and government.

The avowed purpose of the school was to prepare girls not only for college, but for social and civic responsibility as well. The young women who attended St. Nicholas were encouraged to contribute, and did so contribute their time, effort and money to worthy causes.

Report Issued 29 July 1981



Earl D. Layman  
City Historic Preservation Officer

EDL:gaj





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CITY OF SEATTLE  
OFFICE OF URBAN CONSERVATION  
LPB 620 R4

City of Seattle  
Department of Community Development/Office of Urban Conservation

## Landmark Nomination Form

Name ST. NICHOLAS/LAKESIDE SCHOOL Year Built 1925-26  
(Common, present or historic)

Street and Number 1501 - 10th Avenue East

Assessor's File No. 202-504-9051 & 202-504-9052

Legal Description Plat Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
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(continued below)

Present Owner Lakeside Present Use Private Middle School

Address 14050 - 1st Northeast, Seattle, Washington 98125

Original Owner St. Nicholas Corporation Original Use Private girls non-sectarian school - grades 1 thru 12  
*Current: Catholic School*

Architect Bebb & Gould Builder John Erringer

of said section; thence north 80 feet; thence west to the east line of Lakeview Boulevard; thence northerly, along said east line, to the point of beginning.



Statement of significance

After a small beginning in the R.D. Merrill home on Harvard East, St. Nicholas School, a non-sectarian educational institute, became an official entity in the Seattle community when a small group of parents invited the Buddecke sisters from Baltimore to establish a school with the high standards of the best academies in the East. Seattle was coming of age and there was a desire on the part of its leading citizens to provide their daughters with the kind of education available in eastern prep schools, but without sending them all the way across the country to obtain it.

The name chosen for the school was in honor of the Patron Saint of Children, St. Nicholas, a Great Bishop in Asia Minor in the 4th Century. The legend has it that St. Nicholas particularly favored dowerless girls and helped them with finding suitable marriages by leaving them bags of gold.

A site was purchased at the corner of Broadway and Roy Streets for the original school building and the property was deeded to Miss Eda Buddecke on January 11, 1910. Charles Bebb was hired to plan and construct a suitable "school house" which was completed in time for classes to begin on September 29th. Eighty-three pupils were enrolled and in the early years, boys were welcome in the primary grades. Among those boys who attended St. Nicholas until the 1930's were: Floyd and Rodney Pantages, Frederick Fossett, the Collins brothers, Lowell Wakefield, Franklin Eddy, Gordon Ross, William Bliss, Carl Heussy and Dr. Robert Bain.

The first graduating class included two graduates, Juanita Fisher-Graham and Anna Jarvis. By 1925 the last year in the original school building, there were five graduates, including Catherine Deyette, Mary Hall, Jane Horsfall, Marjorie Rabel and Marina McGrath. The 1925 Commencement Ceremonies were held in the Cornish Little Theatre.

St. Nicholas prospered and grew under the Buddecke sisters' direction until 1917 when they decided to move to Virginia to open another school. On May 25th of that year, St. Nicholas was sold to a group of businessmen and incorporated. Trustees included: R.D. Merrill, John W. Eddy, Wallace G. Collins, Robert Snowden, George W. Fischer, Langdon C. Henry, Ernest C. Wagner, F.M. Padelford and Cecil H. Bacon.

In the early 20's the trustees went on record favoring a policy of expansion and acknowledged the need for more space. In 1925 a building site was purchased from Judge Hanford on 10th Avenue E., in the area then known as "Hollywood", for a price of \$32,000. The ground was broken on July 25, 1925 for the \$125,000 structure, with the cornerstone being laid on October 16th of that same year and the school opening March 15, 1926.

The Jacobethan Style building was designed by the eminent local architecture firm of Bebb and Gould (whose more important works include the University of Washington Campus Plan, Suzzallo Library, Henry Art Gallery, Seattle Art Museum, and the Seattle Time Building). This building housed St. Nicholas until it merged with Lakeside School in 1971.

(continued)

SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

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The significance of St. Nicholas School to the Seattle community is clear. It was the first non-sectarian private school in Seattle. Its founders were leaders in the community and the Pacific Northwest; its graduates were to become, and are today, leaders in this community and the Pacific Northwest. Trustees and students over the years included members of the following families: Merrill, Eddy, Green, Stimson, Kerry, Frink, Bloedel, McEwan, Horton, Baillargeon, Fischer, Henry, Hewitt, Parsons, Skinner, Elphendahl, Judson, Meadowcroft, Padelford, Black, Bogle, Clavert, Ballinger, Fisher, Edris, Bekins, Simons, Webster, Hemphill, Katz, Brownell, Clark, Watt, Williams, Kristoferson, and Lindley - to name only a few.

Throughout its long history, headmistresses stressed the importance of civic responsibility to hundreds of young women who would go on to lead and support organizations which have contributed greatly to the quality of life in the nation's "most liveable city".



Description: Present and original (if known) physical appearance and characteristics

The building is of the Jacobean Style which is an English architectural and decorative style, originating in the early 17th century. It adapts the Elizabethan style to the continental renaissance. (This style was named after James I, 1603 - 1625.) The St. Nicholas/Lakeside School building also demonstrates some Norman character.

The main entrance, or East facade of the building, is three stories in height with the southeast corner of the building terminating in a gable facing east. Along the first floor of the building, arcading is used as a major architectural element. They include Roman arches springing from piers that are Norman in character and are topped with scalloped capitals. The arched openings to the south are filled with small fixed and operating multi-paned windows. There is also a line of counter-thrusting arches raised on piers, forming a covered walkway/arcade, running east to west, adjacent to the gymnasium.

Below the second floor windows the exterior brick pattern exhibits a basketweave or checker-board pattern surrounded by running bond. Set in the basketweave pattern are a series of medallions or cartouches with bas-relief cast into the facade; these are centered above and below first and second floor classroom windows.

The second floor window fenestration, is characterized by a series of pivoting multi-paned windows in wooden sash. The third floor is enclosed by the sloping roof with projecting dormers having brick detailing and stucco facades. Along the roof gable ends, is the continuous stone coping, and at the ends of the gables the brick-work corbles out to create a horizontal coping section. At the bottom edge of the roof section is a continuous cornice which runs just above the second floor windows.

Much of the detail throughout the building is understated, however, the ability of the architects is evidenced by the use of subtle cornice details, groups of interesting window opening, and alternating brick patterns which breakup the generally flat facade.

At present approximately 27,000 sq. ft. of space is in use on the first and second floors and basement. The third floor, an unfinished, high-ceiling attic, has never been occupied. All three floors and the basement are accessible by two sets of enclosed staircases.

The south wing was designed by John Graham & Company in 1960, with a second floor added in commemoration of St. Nicholas' 50th Anniversary. The south wing is a two-story brick and concrete structure with seven large classrooms which are extremely well lit with natural light from windows facing both east and west. The entire building and wing have been continually used and well maintained.

Site: The building is on a 2.52 acre site. However, most of this site -- which extends from the crest to the foot of Capital Hill--is severely sloped and heavily wooded making this a unique setting for this historically significant school.

Photographs:

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Submitted by: Cornish Institute

Address 710 East Roy Street, Seattle 98102 Phone 323-1400

Date June 5, 1981

Reviewed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic Preservation Officer



## LANDMARK NOMINATION FORM

### ADDENDUM

#### ST. NICHOLAS/LAKESIDE SCHOOL

Site: Although the Board Minutes of St. Nicholas School do not reflect discussion of the site selection for the new building, it is logical to assume that the Trustees wished to keep the school in the same neighborhood as the old building on Broadway and Roy Streets. Many of the students lived in this area and it was convenient for them to be able to walk to school. The Harvard-Belmont district, 10th Avenue, and Federal Avenue were all prestigious addresses. St. Mark's Cathedral was not built until 1931 (although the church acquired the property in 1923) so, at the time St. Nicholas was built, the land to the south was vacant. To the north was the Ferry mansion - a beautiful home built by the son of the first governor of the state. Beyond that was the Leary residence, another imposing structure. With its genteel lines and educational purpose, St. Nicholas was welcomed as a neighbor.

Care was taken in landscaping the site and placing the building. The curving driveway with its lawn and the beautiful old maples which shade and soften the facade add a great deal to the esthetic quality of the school, and the neighborhood.

Statement of significance: In 1925, the education of girls was not given as much attention as it is today. It is therefore significant that St. Nicholas was founded as a "College Preparatory School", with a curriculum designed to prepare its students for admission to Eastern colleges as well as the University of Washington and many other excellent schools on the West coast. St. Nicholas graduates acquitted themselves well at the college level (see attached report). Since the quality of public education was high in Seattle, one might well ask why parents would choose to send their daughters to a private school. It was to prepare these girls not only for college, but also for social and civic responsibility - to reinforce, in a controlled environment, the values their parents were teaching at home. In many ways, St. Nicholas was what used to be called a "finishing school". Emphasis was placed on acquiring culture, the social graces, and "noblesse Oblige" which is defined as: 'the obligation of honorable, generous, and responsible behaviour that is a concomitant of high rank or birth'.

The young women who attended St. Nicholas were consistently encouraged to contribute their time, effort and money to worthy causes. Lambda Theta Upsilon, a service organization to which all students belonged, was founded in 1919 to roll bandages for the war effort. Following the war, the society's charitable work became more community oriented. St. Nicholas students supported a bed for a crippled child at the Children's Orthopedic Hospital (in later years, they belonged to Junior Orthopedic Guilds which were mini versions of the guilds their mothers supported. They raised funds through candy sales and dances and worked after school as candy-strippers at the hospital). Lambda sent Thanksgiving baskets to needy families and held an annual Christmas party for children from the Social Welfare League. Charity fund raisers were run entirely by students and it was they who decided how the



money should be allocated. It was excellent training and conditioning for the many community fund raising and organizational projects St. Nicholas graduates would participate in as adults.

A large proportion of the St. Nicholas student body came from wealthy, influential families. They were taught that this was not enough to justify their existence in the world. Below are some quotes from speeches that headmistresses delivered (on a tiresomely regular basis!) to a group of teenagers whose performance in later life indicates that they "got the message".

#### Quotes from Headmistresses

"Today I should like to speak of that generosity which has no connection necessarily with tangible gifts of money. It is that broad attitude of mind and thought which all may cultivate and make into a habit. This generosity is tolerance and will prove a blessing to the one who bestows as well as the one who receives it. We shall be blessed when a spirit of generosity - sensitive, unprejudiced, and sympathetic, is so prevalent in our school that we may call it the "Saint Nicholas Spirit" and warm ourselves in its glow".

"Your equanimity in accepting consequences has come, I hope, from your belief that privileges follow upon responsibility and that you should forfeit the first if you fail in the latter. You assume your share of an obligation or trust, and back to you comes growth and self independence. Intelligent morality is simply intelligent purposing which means creative initiative, resourcefulness and strength of character."

Katherine Caley, 1921-31

"Could I teach you one lesson in living, this is the one I would have you learn past any forgetting; to realize that advantages given us entail obligations, to know that the more we have, the more we owe, to remember that our days should be spent not just in receiving but mostly in giving, to understand that talents not used have a way of disappearing. For life does not owe us; WE are the debtors".

Fanny C. Steele, 1931-1953

It is unfortunate that St. Nicholas did not survive the 60's Generation. Children of that era balked at attending the kind of school whose credo was conservative. Like St. Nicholas, the lucky ones were absorbed by other, stronger institutions which were shrewd enough to weather the gales of willfulness without sacrificing their integrity. Those of us who attended St. Nicholas in its golden years are proud of what it was and equally proud of what it now is - an important part of the Lakeside School community.

LANDMARK NOMINATION FORM

ADDENDUM II

SAINT NICHOLAS/LAKESIDE SCHOOL

Statement of Significance

During Seattle's early history, many church affiliated and non-sectarian private schools came and went. According to Costello's Collection on Seattle Schools and Angie Burt Bowden's Early Schools of Washington Territory, these academies served a variety of purposes. Some were technical schools; others served non-English speaking students. Many were founded because of SEattle's geography and the difficulty of getting from outlying areas (like Ravenna!) to public schools downtown or on First Hill. Most of these private schools lasted only as long as the specific need for them existed.

St. Nicholas lasted for 61 years. From its founding in 1910 to its merger with Lakeside in 1971, the school was dedicated to the academic and social education of young women who were, for the most part, members of prominent families. (Until the late twenties, boys were admitted to primary classes, but they were never part of the upper school structure.)

The "Founding Fathers" (whose children attended the school) included families in the logging and timber business - Merrill, Bloedel, McEwan, Black, Stimson, and Kerry; from the banking community - Parsons, Green, Baillargeon and Snowden. O.D. Fisher of flour mill and broadcasting fame was one of the original incorporators and his daughter Juanita (now Mrs. Donald Graham) was St. Nicholas's first graduate in 1915. Other founders and trustees included: John Eddy and D.E. Skinner of the Skinner-Eddy Corporation (founders of Alaska Steamship Lines, the forerunner of Skinner Investments); William Calvert - commercial fishing and packing; William Edris - real estate development (Olympic Hotel); James McCurdy - Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging; Lawrence Bogle - founding partner of what is now the largest law firm in Seattle. Lyman Black was president of the Seattle Symphony during the 40's when it was struggling to survive. Frederick Padelford was Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences at the U.W. and Josiah Collins was a state senator and last chief of the Seattle Volunteer Fire Department!

These men saw a specific need for their daughters to be given the same caliber education that was available to young women from leading families in eastern cities: a college preparatory curriculum laced with "finishing school" courses in cultural subjects and the social graces. The School's 1926 Catalogue states that the "deep and controlling purpose" of St. Nicholas was to develop strength and sincerity of character and an "honest and intelligent effort to develop the best in each student - believeing always that education is a preparation for life".

Although academics were always stressed, St. Nicholas students



were consistently encouraged and prepared to contribute their time, energy and money to worthy causes. Lambda Theta Upsilon, a charity service organization, provided on the job training in fund raising. Girls were tutored in the intricacies of formal entertaining by having to plan and carry out a series of teas, dances and banquets during the school year. This was done in the belief that "confidence is achieved only by knowing the proper thing to do".

Proper behavior was also taught, by example, in the homes of St. Nicholas students. Their mothers were hard at work seeing to the cultural growth of Seattle while their fathers were building financial empires. The Ladies Musical Society, The Cornish School and the Music and Art Foundation all owe a great deal to these women and their daughters. (Mrs. C.D. Stimson chaired the building fund drive that made the construction of the present Cornish Main Building possible. Olive Kerry founded Music and Art in order to provide funds to help keep Cornish afloat.) The Children's Welfare League, the Orthopedic Hospital and the Seattle Milk Fund were favorite charities in which young people were encouraged to participate. The motto of St. Nicholas was "Personal Honor and Consideration for Others." St. Nicholas girls took this motto to heart and continue to do so.

The following St. Nicholas graduates are a representative sample of those who have distinguished themselves in the professional world and as hard working volunteers to the life of this community.

nancy Skinner Nordhoff - past president Junior League, board member Skinner Foundation; lay member State Board of Medical Examiners; Regent, Seattle University.  
 Alma Ballinger Calvert BAiley - former board chairman, Children's Orthopedic Hospital.  
 Betsy Siever Minor - current board chairman, COH  
 Ann Henry Bohart - board member, COH  
 Susan Reid Moseley - Stimson Family Foundation, board member Seattle Art Museum, Board member YMCA.  
 Ann VanNess Farrell - past president Junior League, member national board of Girls Scouts, executive vice president Seattle Foundation, board secretary Pacific Science Center.  
 Barbara Hiscock Stenson - news director KVI radio.  
 Dorothy Bullitt - president KING-TV  
 Toni Rembe Rock - corporation lawyer, board member SAFECO and the Potlatch Corporation.  
 Katherine Alexander Golding - board member U.W. President's Club, first woman member of entrance board for U.W. Medical School.  
 Jane Carlson Williams - executive director Earthwatch.  
 Mary Ashley Williams - board member YWCA, senior vice president SEattle Trust and Savings Bank.  
 Jeannette Edris Rockefeller - President's Commission on Mental Health, president National Association of Mental Health, member national board of Urban League, chairman Arkansas Art Center, board member Cornish Institute.  
 Audrey Wurdemann - 1927 graduate of SNS who was admitted at 19 to membership in the National League of American Penwomen and, at 25 was awarded a Pulitzer Prize for the best American volume of verse.



The report will be presented to the Trustees of the Board, which is, (1) Education, (2) Building and grounds, (3) Finance, (4) Social relations.

#### Education

During the current year

20 teachers in the school system

14 full time teachers, 6 part time teachers.

Three teachers during the past year have taken work at the University of Washington in the College of Education. One of these has fulfilled the state librarian requirements to act as our school librarian.

Enrollment for the year 1936-1937 is 125 at present. Probably more will be enrolled before the end of the school year.

School hours for the Lower School are from 8:45 to 2:20 for grades 1 and 2, 2:40 for grades 3, 4, 5, 6. Three days a week there is recreation hour for the Lower School when the children may stay until 4 p.m. Different activities are carried on at that time, games, story telling, play dramatization, hand work, all under supervision.

The time for the Upper School program was lengthened 30 minutes this year so the time for closing for Upper School girls is now 3:20. However we are now working on a new schedule and if it is successful we may be able to put it into effect second semester and shorten the day and still keep the study periods that have helped lessen the amount of home work.

In the high school where there is a choice of subjects the size of classes runs as follows this year. This table will give you an idea of the work possible in classes small enough for individual attention yet large enough for competition.

15 classes ranging from 1 to 5 in a class

31 classes ranging from 6 to 10 in a class

6 classes ranging from 11 to 15 in a class

4 classes ranging from 16 to 20 in a class

Regular academic work was carried on - state requirements in education taken care of. The school accreditation is secure. Five girls were sent up for the college entrance examination board examinations, three preliminary and two final. The two final were accepted by Smith and Wellesley colleges. Letters this fall from Mount Holyoke and Smith colleges congratulated Saint Nicholas on the work of graduates there. Smith stated that Saint Nicholas was one of four schools having more than one girl on the Freshman honor roll for the year.

The following new courses have been added to the curriculum in the upper school;

Major courses (those given five times a week and requiring preparation)

1. German

2. General Science returned to curriculum after an absence of 4 years.



Minor courses (one period weekly) At least one minor course is required of each girl in the Upper School.

1. Applied Art - elective
2. Diction - required of classes 11 and 12
3. Introduction to Science - required of classes 7 and 8
4. Music Appreciation - elective
5. Play Reading - elective
6. Current Events - required of all girls in the Upper School - carried on by lecture and by presentation of events by the girls.

By arrangement with the registrar's office at the University of Washington it is possible for a girl to offer three minor subjects as an Arts Survey course for credit.

The kindergarten was dropped this year and the room is being used very successfully for the art studio.

Trips to the Art Museum are taken regularly, trips to industrial plants, field trips for botany classes, all of these supplement regular class work.

Due to the kindness and generosity of the Art Museum we have three pictures for our lower hall and art room each month. These are changed regularly.

Some text books have been changed - those necessary to keep pace with present day education.

Physical examinations were given in the fall to all girls in the school and psychological tests to Upper School girls.

Assemblies are planned once a week. These vary. There have been speakers from different colleges and other places; some musical assemblies by outside talent and some presented by different classes in the school.

The girls in the Speech classes along with the Glee Clubs presented the Christmas program which was very lovely. The Speech classes of the Lower School have presented two plays.

The Physical Education classes in the Lower School have done work in rhythm, dancing, and games. In the Upper School in class time exercises both corrective and otherwise, skill tests, dancing and games. In the after-school activities carried on in connection with the physical education department, the year was divided into four periods and the following were carried on in their order; Volley ball and Tennis closing the season with interclass games and matches.

2. Basket ball closing with championship game in the evening.
3. A season of different kinds of dancing - natural, folk, tap and clog closing with an evening "Dance Together" - parents, girls and teachers.
4. Spring sports - tennis, badminton, golf, baseball, archery, closing with Activities Day the last of May.

Riding was carried on throughout the year one afternoon a week, closing with the Horsemanship Competition. Physical Education is required of all girls unless excused by a physician's certificate.

The Sanctoria, the school annual was published by the Senior class. The money necessary for the publication was raised by different means -

a gift of 100 from the "Horsemen" club, sale of H. L. Wood, receipts of the Horsemanship Competition.

There were 20 graduates in the class of 1936.  
6 have gone to Eastern schools  
3 have gone to California schools  
8 have gone to the University of Washington  
2 are at home  
1 was married

Additions have been made to the library during the year. Reference books, scattered volumes, magazines and periodicals. These came in different ways - gifts to the school, purchases made by the school.

They are classified as follows:

General reference	2 1/2 volumes
Philosophy	3 volumes
Sociology	4 volumes
Philology	1 volume
Natural Science	2 1/2 volumes
Useful Arts	5 volumes
Fine Arts	9 volumes
Literature	20 volumes
Biography & Travel	11 volumes
History	8 volumes

A set of American History maps for the History department  
A cup for the History department award.

### Finance

Interest on mortgage paid. Payment of \$1000 on mortgage reducing it to \$34000. Interest rate lowered from 6 to 5%.

### Building and Grounds

Usual vacation cleaning. Ten rooms painted including large study hall. Floors throughout the building cleaned and varnished. Cleaning of furnace and flues. Back wall of furnace rebuilt. Equipment for art studio - drawing tables and boards, easels and stools added. Large costume wardrobe and closet built in property room. Lower playground cindered.

Gifts presented to the school the past year:

Playground flag  
Badminton racquets  
Shrubs and trees for grounds  
Alumnae scholarship  
Window draperies for library  
Silver hot water kettle  
two silver trays  
three silver plates  
one silver flower bowl  
one silver tea tray



Social Relations

A definite drive for publicity in town papers to place before the public, school events, assemblies, programs featuring speech, music and art departments, current events, Athletic Association events, Mothers' Club meetings and any items of interest that will make the readers conscious of Saint Nicholas as the outstanding school in the community.

Respectfully submitted

*Fanny C. Steele*

Headmistress

## Saint Nicholas School

Original incorporaters, May 1917: G.W. Fischer, E.C. Wagner,  
L.B. Peeples

Trustees: W.G. Collins, John W. Eddy, G.W. Fischer, L.C. Henry,  
R.D. Merrill, F.M. Padelford, L.B. Peeples, John E. Price and  
E.C. Wagner.

Stockholders: C.H. Bacon, S.L. Barnes, W.L. Beddow, C.B. Blethan,  
J.H. Bloedel, W.H. Balcom, R.P. Brinkley, H.M. Coldwell, John A.  
Campbell, W.G. Collins, R.W. Crosby, John W. Eddy, John Erikson,  
C.E. Farnsworth, H.J. Felter, F.T. and G.W. Fischer, O.D. Fisher,  
T.A. Fransioli, H.R. Messer, George E. Miller, Phillips Morrison,  
A.P. Nuste, R.H. Parsons, Nathaniel Paschall, L.B. Peeples, W.D.  
Perkins, C.W. Stimson, Milton G. Sturgis, A.S. Taylor, Moritz  
Thomsen, E.C. Wagner, Lee H. Wakefield, C.A.D. Young, E. Weldon  
Young, F.M. Padelford.

Capital stock increased in 1922 "to provide for the acquisition of a site and erecting of a new school building"

Additional stockholders included: C.E. Davis, V.H. Elfendahl,  
Ivan Hyland, R.B. Snowden, Gerald Frink, R.J. Hutton, George  
H. Terrell, H.C. Henry, Henry Investment Company, D.E. Skinner,  
Jennie C. Skinner, G.W. Skinner, A.C. Brinkley, G. Alston Hole,  
H.F. Ostrander, J.H. Hewitt, A.H. Anderson, George T. Reid,  
William Crosby, C.D. Stimson Company, Victor Staadecker, William  
Calvert, Joshua Green, A.P. Nute, George W. Albin, E.I. Garrett,  
Virginia Lee Merrill, T. Jerome, A.M. Wetherill, Henry Broderick,  
Times Investment Company.



