NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

220

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.

RECEIVED 2280
APR 04 2014
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

Historic name: District No. 34 School
Other names/site number: Valley School, Point Douglas School
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 13728 St. Croix Trail South
City or town: Denmark Township State: MN County: Washington
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

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 ___C ___D

Barbara Howard March 31, 2014

Signature of certifying official/Title: Barbara Mitchell Howard, Deputy SHPO, MHS **Date**

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:) _____

Joe Edson N. Beall 5.19.14

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [X]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [X]

District [ ]

Site [ ]

Structure [ ]

Object [ ]

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EDUCATION/school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
VACANT/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:
Foundation: STONE/Limestone; CONCRETE
Walls: WOOD/Weatherboard
Roof: METAL

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph
The District No. 34 School is a one-story, gable-roofed Greek Revival style building located northwest of the confluence of the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers at 13728 St. Croix Trail S., Denmark Township, Washington County, Minnesota. The school was constructed in ca. 1852 and the property includes lots 1-3 of Point Douglass. The south elevation faces Point Douglas Drive S. (TH 10) and the east elevation faces St. Croix Trail S. The rectangular building measures 34 feet by 24 feet and rests on a limestone and concrete block foundation. The roof is clad in standing-seam metal and the exterior is clad in narrow pine clapboard siding. The main entrance is located at the east elevation and the windows along the north and south elevation contain wood, double-hung sash with six-over-six lights. Greek Revival features include simple trim at the short returns at the eaves. A pair of gable-roofed, wood-framed outhouses are located immediately west of the school. The interior retains historic surfaces and details including slate boards and a pressed metal ceiling. Despite its deteriorated condition, the District No. 34 School retains a high level of exterior and interior historic integrity. The building appears to be in its original location and served continuously as a school during the period of significance, ca. 1852-1946.

Narrative Description

Site

District No. 34 School is situated on the south slope of a wooded bluff that descends to the Mississippi River. The site includes a variety of shrubs and hardwoods. An ancient cottonwood is located at the southeast corner of the building.

Much of the surrounding land use is agricultural, with scattered residential development. The St. Croix River is within the property's viewshed, with distant seasonal views to the south of Prescott Island and Prescott, Wisconsin. The school is accessed by a gravel road from St. Croix Trail S. and a one-story trailer is located east of the building along the gravel road.

The rectangular-plan building has a low-pitched gable roof clad in standing seam metal. Peeling red paint is evident across the surface. A single red-brick chimney with deteriorated mortar and a missing cap rises from the east end of the roof ridge.

The building rests on a mortared limestone and concrete block foundation that is fully exposed on the south elevation. The foundation slopes uphill with parged limestone walls on the east and west. A central, south-facing square opening reveals the timber posts and stone piers supporting the floor structure. Limestone rubble is scattered around the dirt-floored crawlspace. A concrete pad and exposed pipe near the southeast corner of the building suggest the location of a well.

Two gable-roofed outhouses are located west of the school.

South Elevation

The building exterior is clad in 5-1/4" narrow pine clapboard siding with narrow cornerboards. Wire nails fasten the siding, suggesting that this is not the original cladding because wire nails were typically not in widespread use until the 1880s. The wood fascia and cornice have simple flat moldings. Shallow eaves at the east and west elevation have short wood returns. Faded white paint covers some of the clapboards, and there is some red paint at eaves and window trim. Missing and deteriorated siding is especially notable at the north elevation. Wide plank siding (approximately 6-8") and square-cut nails are observable under missing portions of the siding at the north elevation.

The five-bay south façade has five window openings. Each opening is framed with a simple wood molding and contains six-over-six wood sash. The glazing is held by slender muntins with narrow profiles. There is no evidence of exterior shutter hardware, but an 1898 photo shows wood shutters at each of the south-facing windows.

East Elevation

The limestone rubble foundation is exposed at this elevation. There is a single entry, accessed by a concrete step, with a five-panel wood door. The door opening is trimmed with a flat wood molding.

West Elevation

The west elevation has a parged stone foundation. It has no openings except a small attic crawlspace entry covered by sheet metal. An electric service is attached at the south side of this elevation.

North Elevation

The five-bay north elevation has four window openings and a single door. Three of the window openings contain six-over-six wood sash. Like the south elevation, each opening is framed with simple moldings. The glazing is held by slender muntins with narrow profiles. The window at the west end is boarded with a single, full-width shutter with metal strap hinges; the wood sash has been removed. This opening corresponds to the anteroom in the building's northeast corner.

The off-center entry has a single two-panel wood door with missing hardware. Patched clapboard siding above the door suggests that the opening was originally designed as a window; an alteration that occurred ca. 1910-1920. The deteriorated and missing siding and faded paint at this elevation also suggest the location of the former wood/coal shed, which was added ca. 1910-1920 and removed in the 1960s.

Interior

The building interior is accessed through the east door. A small anteroom contains the chimney stack and storage area. The stack has deteriorated red bricks and mortar evidencing many prior repairs. The lath and plaster ceiling and upper walls are finished in peeling white and light green paint. The lower wall is finished in painted wainscot with tongue-and-groove flush boards. The maple strip flooring continues into the main classroom. An opening with a single four-panel door leads to the main classroom. The door is trimmed with a simple flat molding and the door hardware, including a set of white ceramic knobs, is intact.

The classroom is rectangular in plan except where the anteroom forms a small ell. A continuous flush, tongue-and-groove wood wainscot lines the lower portions of the classroom wall above a high base molding and quarter-round shoe. All wood surfaces are painted light green or white; there is evidence of other color layers.

The ceiling and most of the upper walls above the windows and slate board are covered with pressed metal (pressed decorative sheet iron coated in tin). This type of pressed metal was popular after ca. 1885. The fleur-de-lis pattern repeats across the entire field and is bordered by a deep pressed metal cove molding. The decorative molding features garlands framed by an egg and dart motif. At the ceiling, the fleur-de-lis field is framed by a band of shallow ellipses. Peeled sections of the silver paint covering the metal reveal underlying red oxide paint.

A three-part, wood-framed slate board is installed along the west wall. A wood chalk tray edges the bottom of the frame. Flush-boarded tongue and groove wood wainscoting and pressed metal cover the west wall. Another wood-framed slate board and a small hinged wood cabinet with double leaf doors are placed in the southeast corner of the room. A two-door Waterbury Waterman Seamless Heater (model 310) with cabriole legs is placed next to the anteroom door. The cleanout is stamped "Remove Ashes Daily Waterbury Waterman Minneapolis." A stove thimble is located on the wall above the stove and a metal heat register is located behind the stove. A small wood shelf and coat rack are placed between the anteroom door and the north door in the northeast corner of the room.

Outhouses

Two gable-roofed outhouses, located west of the building, rest on poured concrete foundations and are accessed by concrete steps. Like the school building, the structures are deteriorated. The roof of the north structure (labeled WOMEN) is clad in wood shingles. The exterior is sided in wood clapboards with narrow cornerboards. An oculus is drilled under the rear gable end. The east-facing entry has simple wood trim and a single batten door with painted letters. Remains of a wood " two-seater" are evident at the interior above the remains of a wood floor.

The nearly identical south structure has a standing seam metal roof. A small oculus is drilled under both gable ends. The exterior is clad in drop siding. The door is labeled MEN. Other incised graffiti is evident on both structures. An opening on the south side of the concrete foundation retains a removable wood bin installed under the two-seater.

Alterations

Despite the deteriorated condition, the District No. 34 School and neighboring outhouses retain a high level of exterior and interior historic integrity, and possess excellent integrity in design, materials, and workmanship. Exterior school alterations include the removal of an entry and front stoop at the east elevation ca. 1870. The second entry and stoop are recounted in verbal accounts and historic photographs have not been recovered. Investigative removal of siding and interior paneling was not performed. A new stove, installed ca. 1910-1920, appears to have prompted the relocation of the brick chimney to the eastern portion of the roof ridge and the addition of a wood/coal shed at the north elevation. A window at the north elevation was replaced with a door to access the wood/coal shed from the classroom ca. 1910-1920. The shed was removed in the 1960s, but the north entrance into the school remains. It is unclear if the

historic roofing material remains under the standing seam metal roof, which was installed in the 1930s.

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.)

- [x] 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.)

- [ ] 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

Period of Significance
ca. 1852-1946

Significant Dates
ca. 1852

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
unknown

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

District No. 34 School, located in Section 9 of Denmark Township in Washington County, is locally significant under Criterion A in the Area of Education. The building relates to the Minnesota statewide contexts "Early Agriculture and River Settlement 1840-1870" and "Railroads and Agricultural Development, 1870-1940." Situated in Point Douglas, which was founded in 1849 as one of Minnesota's first Euro-American settlements, District No. 34 School was constructed ca. 1852 and is a good representative of a mid-nineteenth century, one-room rural schoolhouse. Across Washington County and rural Minnesota such buildings were a standard type. The building served the community's educational system for nearly a century; between 1852 and 1946 a single teacher taught a first- through eighth-grade curriculum to the community's children in Point Douglas and the surrounding rural area of Denmark Township. The District No. 34 School, commonly known as the Valley School or Point Douglas School, is the earliest remaining school in Washington County and retains good historic integrity.

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

Point Douglas settlement

The settlement of Point Douglas is situated on the west bank of the St. Croix River and the north bank of the Mississippi River and sits on a point formed by river deposit settlement. The village is situated at the confluence of the two rivers and was a well-established location for Native American settlement.[1] In 1902, the point was characterized by historian and archaeologist Jacob Brower as a "great Dakota Indian thoroughfare" with a documented 26 mounds and five embankments.[2] Six of the nine prehistoric burial mounds, recorded by Theodore H. Lewis in 1882 and Newton H. Winchell in 1911, remain along the bluff overlooking Point Douglas.[3]

Accounts vary on the first white claimants, but the Point Douglas area was occupied by Euro-Americans by 1839 when it was still part of the Wisconsin territory. In 1839, Levi Hertzell (b.1816) and Oscar Burris settled on the "extreme point of the delta between the Mississippi and

---

[1] The potential Point Douglas Historic District (WA-DMK-014) was submitted to the MN State Historic Preservation Office in 1986 by the MN Department of Transportation. The period of significance, 1839-1886, was established. At this time, Valley School (WA-DMK-010) was listed as contributing to the potential district.

[2] Barbara J. Henning and Scott O'Mack, *Phase III Historical Documentation Study and Phase I and II Archeological Investigations of the Proposed Trunk Highway 10 Realignment at Point Douglas, Minnesota* (Prepared for Minnesota Department of Transportation, 1998), 8; Jacob V. Brower, *Memoirs of Explorations in the Basin of the Mississippi* (St. Paul: H.L. Collins Company, 1903), 43-44.

[3] Leslie Peterson, "Final Archaeological Survey Report and Management Recommendations: S.P.8202 & 8216 (T.H. 10) From T.H. 61 to the St Croix River Including Replacement of Bridge #6009," (MHS Reference File #K-86, December 1985), 10.

St. Croix Lake, where they cut wood and sold it to steamboats."[4] The first post office north of Prairie du Chien was established across the river at Prescott, Wisconsin in 1840 and moved to Point Douglas the following year.[5] Hertzell operated the post office, which is recognized as the first in the Minnesota Territory outside of Ft. Snelling.[6] Explorer Joseph Nicollet (1786-1843) passed the point on September 29, 1839 and mapped five buildings.[7]

Wisconsin achieved statehood in 1848 and established the St. Croix River as its western boundary. The western shore of the St. Croix became part of the Minnesota Territory, which was created by Congress the following year and divided into five counties. When the land surveys were completed, claimants of the point, Burris, Hertzell and David Hone (1808-1887), founded the town of Point Douglass on August 18, 1849 in Washington County.[8] As platted by Harvey Wilson of Stillwater, the settlement was spelled Point Douglass and had "six streets running parallel with the Mississippi, and ten from it."[9] The streets were named after past presidents, Washington and Jefferson, as well as local settlers, Hertzell, Burris and Hone.

The early settlement of Point Douglas centered on river trade and steamboat traffic and the town was "the depot where all supplies were purchased for the interior."[10] David Hone settled on the point in 1843 and claimed to have built the first frame house in the Minnesota Territory.[11] Hone operated Union House as a hotel and was also one of thirteen investors in the Marine Mill Company.[12] William B. Dibble (1815-1883), a Marine Mill Company investor, received a charter in 1855 to operate the ferry between Prescott and Hastings; Leander Felt established the first ferry in Point Douglas in 1852.[13] Most early settlers around the southern tip of Washington County were farmers utilizing Point Douglas for agricultural shipping. Hertzell's warehouse, built in 1850, had a capacity of 25,000 bushels of grain and by 1859 shipped 6,000 bushels of wheat.[14]

Point Douglas was the terminus of two early roads. The military road to Superior, Wisconsin was laid out in 1848 and ran from Point Douglas via Stillwater to the rapids of the St. Louis River at Lake Superior. The Point Douglas road to St. Paul was laid out the following year.[15]

---

[4] William H. C. Folsom, *Fifty Years in the Northwest* (St. Paul: Pioneer Press, 1888), 364. Hertzell also spelled Hurtsill. Little is known about Burris.
[5] George E. Warner and Chas. M. Foote, *History of Dakota County and the City of Hastings (*Minneapolis: North Star Publishing Company, 1881), 356; Augustus B. Easton ed., *History of the Saint Croix Valley* (Chicago: H. C. Cooper, Jr. & Co., 1909), 400.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Henning and Mack, 11.
[8] Washington County was established on October 27, 1849. Some historians claim the town was named after Stephen A. Douglas while others found a link to an army officer at Ft. Snelling named Douglas. The second "s" was dropped by the 1860 U.S. Federal Census records.
[9] "Early Industries at Point Douglas," 1920, clipping at Dakota County Historical Society.
[10] Warner and Foote, 355.
[11] Folsom, 366.
[12] The mill was located in present-day Marine on St. Croix.
[13] Warner and Foote, 357.
[14] Henning and Mack, 40.
[15] Henning and Mack, 44. The Superior road was completed in 1858.

Early arrivals in Point Douglas were predominately Yankees and comprised the core families of the early school community. Levi Hertzell was born in Pennsylvania and married Rhoda C. Pond, a native of Vermont, in Point Douglas in 1845.[16] Hertzell operated the mercantile store in Point Douglas and built a warehouse in 1850. George W. Campbell (1810-1887), a native of New York, arrived in Point Douglas in 1848 and was elected town clerk in 1858.[17] James Shearer (1815-1895) of Massachusetts took up farming in Point Douglas in 1848 and during his lifetime held the positions of county commissioner, postmaster and town treasurer.[18] Caleb Truax (1810-1878) of New York was a carpenter and farmer in Point Douglas by 1849.[19] David Hone was born in New York and came to the region via St. Louis in 1838.[20] He first staked a claim in Marine, Minnesota before locating in Point Douglas in 1843. David and Mary Hone's son, Emmet, is recognized as "the first white child born in this township."[21] Like Hone, Martin Leavitt (1817-1873), traveled to Point Douglas via St. Louis. Leavitt, a native of Maine, was a member of the territorial legislature in 1852.[22]

The first Minnesota territorial census of 1849 for Point Douglas recorded six households with 31 inhabitants.[23] The 1850 census of the St. Croix Precinct of Washington County listed 49 dwellings and 72 farmsteads; 92 of the 253 inhabitants were under the age of eighteen.[24] By 1857, Point Douglas has grown to 26 households and over half the population, 75 residents, was under the age of seventeen.[25] Point Douglas was a thriving community with an estimated 40 to 50 buildings including several hotels, warehouses, stores, blacksmith shops, wagon shops and numerous dwellings.[26]

Point Douglas School (District No. 34 School)

At Point Douglas, the first school classes were held in 1844 "upstairs" in the William Dibble house and were taught by Mary Hone, wife of David Hone.[27] In 1850 a log school was built near the corner of Ramsey and Hertzell streets in a sheltered site below the bluff. The first teacher at the log school was Daniel Craig, reportedly the tutor of George W. Campbell's six children, who arrived with the family in 1848.[28]

---

[16] Henning and Mack, 20. Marriage Records of Washington County (MHS) record the Hurtzell and Rhoda Pond Lyman marriage on November 26, 1845. Warner and Foote note that the couple married in Stillwater and lived in Point Douglas.
[17] Henning and Mack, 22.
[18] Henning and Mack, 23.
[19] Henning and Mack, 23.
[20] Henning and Mack, 24.
[21] Warner and Foote 358.
[22] Henning and Mack, 26.
[23] Henning and Mack, 32; Lake St. Croix Precinct, 1849 Minnesota Territorial Census.
[24] St. Croix Precinct of Washington County, Minnesota Census, 1850.
[25] Town of Point Douglas, Minnesota Census, 1857.
[26] Henning and Mack, 11, 48; Minnesota Census 1857; Peterson, 14.
[27] Harryette Hansen, "A Pioneer School: The Valley School," *Hastings Gazette*, March 9, 1972; Willard E. Rosenfelt, ed., *Washington: A History of the Minnesota County* (Stillwater, Minnesota: Croixside Press, 1977), 219.
[28] Harryette Hansen, "A Pioneer School: The Valley School"; Folsom, 368; Warner and Foote list the teacher as John H. Craig, 357.

Accounts of damage to the log school vary from roof damage during a storm to fire damage.[29] Such buildings tended to be replaced with "sturdier and more pleasing" designs as community resources permitted.[30] The log school was replaced in 1852 with a wood-frame clapboard structure built at the same location.[31]

In March of 1856, Levi and Rhoda Hertzell and David and Mary Hone deeded Lot 2 of Block 3 to the school trustees, Ira A. VanDuzee, William Dibble and Martin Leavitt and their successors.[32] David and Electa Hone transferred Lot 3 to School District No. 34 in November 1875 and Lot 1 the following year.[33]

Schools were often the first structures constructed in a new townsite and sometimes preceded church building.[34] In fact, the new Point Douglas School was already in place when the first organizational meeting of St. Paul's Church was held in the "school room" in Point Douglas on March 25, 1856.[35] After the schoolhouse was completed, the Episcopal and Methodist ministers alternated services in the school until St. Paul's Episcopal Church was built across Ramsey Street in 1868.[36]

The District No. 34 School is a simplified Greek Revival-style building. The style was popular with builders during Minnesota's pioneer period. Schools, churches, dwellings, and shops associated with early Euro-American settlement show variations of the style. The Greek Revival style was well practiced as part of every carpenter's repertoire and designs were available in popular pattern books. The character-defining Greek Revival exterior features of this structure include a low-pitched gable roof with short eave returns; the six-over-six sash placed in narrow window openings, and the narrow wood clapboards and corner boards. While excellent examples of the Greek Revival style dating from ca. 1850-1870 remain across Washington and Dakota counties, many are dwellings. This simple building does not have the paneled corner boards and heavily trimmed cornice moldings evident on many early houses in nearby river towns such as Hastings, Minnesota and Prescott, Wisconsin, but well evokes the simple character of the mid-twentieth century rural schoolhouse.

In *America's Country Schools*, Andrew Gulliford notes that, by the 1870s, wood-frame, one-room schools appeared all over the west and were virtually identical in appearance.[37] The District No. 34 School has the recognizable rectangular form with windows along two sides and a gable roof. At the interior, the cloakroom was at the preferred eastern entry and the blackboard

[29] Harryette Hansen, "A Pioneer School: The Valley School"; *Stillwater Weekly Gazette*, May 4, 1898.
[30] Andrew Gulliford, *America's Country Schools* (Niwot, Colorado: University Press of Colorado, 1996), 166.
[31] Warner and Foote, 357.
[32] Washington County, Deed Book G, Page 70, March 8, 1856.
[33] Washington County, Deed Book Z, Page 345, November 1875; Deed Book Z, Page 400, November 21, 1876.
[34] Gulliford, 160.
[35] St. Paul's Church, Organizational records 1856-1884, MHS Annual.
[36] "First Sawmills at Pt. Douglas in 1851," *Hastings Gazette*, December 16, 1949, 15.
[37] Gulliford, 183.

was behind the teacher on a wall void of windows and glare.[38] A single teacher's voice could travel up to forty feet, which regulated the size of the schoolhouse.[39]

At Point Douglas, the 34 by 24 foot schoolhouse had a "stoop across the east end, from which two outer doors opening into halls or entries, where dinner pails and wraps were left. Then girls on one side and boys on the other, entered and took their places in the school room; which was as strictly observed as the seating of the sexes in a Quaker meeting room."[40] At the interior, there was a "platform across the west end, on which the teacher over looked all."[41] The "eight inch high platform extended the width of the west end of the building and was about 4 1/2 feet wide on which reposed the teacher's desk with its iron grill standards."[42] Perhaps due to overcrowding in the 1860s, "they had taken in one of the entries to enlarge the school room, and placed a bench across the back of the room, yet some small scholars sat on the edge of the platform."[43] The interior platform, east stoop and one of the east entries have been removed. In 1949, Harryette Hansen (Harriet "Hattie" Parsons, a granddaughter of settler George Campbell and a former student and teacher at the Point Douglas School) recalled her days as a former student and noted that there were five windows at the north and south elevations, but the wood shed, since removed, covered one window.[44] By 1898 the exterior was painted white with green shutters.[45]

The school stove appears to have been relocated several times. Hansen recalled a "Round Oak" stove stood in the center of the room and benches and desks were placed around the wood stove.[46] Photographs from ca. 1898 show a chimney at the west end of the school, but a red brick chimney and Waterman Waterbury stove (ca. 1920s) are currently located at the east end. It was common to place the stove at one end of the classroom and run the 8-inch stovepipes across the room to the chimney; supposedly the pipe would heat the room.[47] The Waterman-Waterbury Company of Minneapolis was the most popular manufacturer of heaters for one-room rural schools and advertised widely in *The School Board Journal* and other literature.[48]

In the 1880s, the condition of the school was of great concern. In March of 1882, the *Hastings Gazette* reported,

> "Our school closed last Tuesday with a very creditable display of recitations and rhetoricals, but a very small number of visitors, and a miserable looking school-house. We hope when the railroad is done that more interest may be shown in the school, and the board have time to clean out the stove-pipe."[49]

---

38 Gulliford, 172.
39 Ibid.
40 "Childhood Days Are Recalled: Writer Re-calls Happy School Days at Point Douglas," March 12, 1921, clipping at Pioneer Room, Hastings City Hall.
41 Ibid.
42 Harryette Hansen, "First School In Minnesota." *Hastings Gazette*, December 23, 1949.
43 "Childhood Days Are Recalled: Writer Re-calls Happy School Days at Point Douglas."
44 Hansen, "First School In Minnesota."
45 *Stillwater Weekly Gazette*, May 4, 1898.
46 Hansen, "First School In Minnesota."
47 John C. Charyk, *Syrup Pail and Gopher Tails: Memories of the One-Room School* (Vancouver: Greystone Books, 1983), 25.
48 Ibid.
49 "Pt. Douglas," *Hastings Gazette*, March 18, 1882.

Two months later the school board, consisting of William Atwater, John McGill and J. H. Hone, was chastised on the lack of firewood at the school and the author recommended the board resign

"in favor of a dead man."[50] Another *Hastings Gazette* report stated "we suppose the board think they are saving money when they leave the glass out of the windows and compel the teacher to cover them with a two or three dollar mat."[51] The public commentary may have been the cause of the *Hastings Gazette* reporting in 1885 that "the school-house is really being fixed up outside."[52]

A description of the 1868 school furnishings noted that the "seats were large, home made ones, always holding two or three, and ornamented by many a rudely carved initials."[53] In contrast, a 1898 description from the school superintendent remarked that the school was well-stocked and "furniture is of the best" with "seats enough for thirty-two pupils, eighteen square yards of blackboard, a map case containing seven maps, and a map of Minnesota, a dictionary and stand, complete chart, a book case containing seventy books, a globe and a flag five by ten feet."[54] The flag and bookcase were added that year from funds raised by two basket socials.[55]

Most early schools did not have the luxury of a bell tower and teachers rang a bell by hand.[56] Bells and belfries were among the most obvious characteristics of improved schoolhouses in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.[57] In 1949 Harryette Hansen wrote that "the old brass hand bell that has hastened lagging feet to morning sessions still stands ready for service."[58] The school was never equipped with a belfry.

Student enrollment appears to have been at a high in the 1860s and 1870s. It was reported in 1868, "the school enrolled fifty pupils ranging from five to twenty years old."[59] Teacher Clarence Winchester recorded 62 students completing the term that ran from November 1873 to January 1874.[60] In 1890 Grace Shaw recorded 21 students and in 1898 the *Stillwater Weekly Gazette* reported thirteen students.[61] The Washington County Superintendent of Schools annual reports from 1900 to 1915 report a range of fourteen to twenty pupils at the District No. 34 School.[62]

---

[50] "Pt. Douglas," *Hastings Gazette*, May 27, 1882.
[51] "Pt. Douglas," *Hastings Gazette*, May 6, 1882.
[52] "Pt. Douglas," *Hastings Gazette*, August 22, 1885.
[53] "Childhood Days Are Recalled: Writer Re-calls Happy School Days at Point Douglas."
[54] *Stillwater Weekly Gazette*, May 4, 1898.
[55] Ibid.
[56] Gulliford, 174.
[57] Wayne E. Fuller, *The Old Country School: The Story of Rural Education (*Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982), 21.
[58] Hansen, "First School In Minnesota."
[59] "Childhood Days Are Recalled: Writer Re-calls Happy School Days at Point Douglas."
[60] "Teacher's Daily Register, District No. 34, 1873-1874," at Washington County Historical Society.
[61] "School Register State of Minnesota, District No. 34" at Washington County Historical Society and *Stillwater Weekly Gazette*, May 4, 1898.
[62] Washington County Superintendent of Schools, Teachers Annual Reports, 1900-1915, at Minnesota Historical Society.

Student last names in 1873 reflect those of the early Point Douglas settlers including Hone, Truax, and Shearer.[63] Students with last names of Shearer, Leavitt, and Page were listed in the school registry of 1900.[64] It was reported in 1898 that no student walked more than a mile to school and the roads were in good condition.[65]

At the turn of the century, the Point Douglas school year lasted seven months from October to April or early May.[66] In 1900 teacher Harry Palmer was paid $28 per month and taught "temperance" and "hygiene."[67] By 1910 Mabel McCallum was paid $40 per month to teach at Point Douglas.[68] Pay range depended on the teacher's level of schooling. Mabel McCallum attended Normal College, but the two preceding teachers, Lillie Stotesbery and Ruby S. Davies, received only high school diplomas and were compensated $30 per month.[69] In 1938 teacher Adrienne Chandler reported ten pupils at the school and the following year she reported a successful spelling bee and the Women's Club annual oyster stew on March 17.[70]

The teachers underwent an examination process through the office of the Washington County School Superintendent. In 1875 the superintendent was criticized for hiring a teacher for Point Douglas without an examination and license.[71] Superintendent Roe visited the school on June 12 and "was well satisfied from what I saw of the management of the school."[72] He visited again on February 11 and "saw new evidences of her culture, experience, and tact, and was satisfied that she was doing more for that school than any teacher they ever had."[73]

It was not uncommon for students to return to teach at their rural school.[74] Mattie Shearer and Harryette Hansen both returned. Theresa Conley returned to teach at the school in 1894.[75] Sisters, Mabel and Florence McCallum, both returned in 1909 and 1915 respectively.[76]

Point Douglas decline and school closing

A number of factors contributed to the decline of the settlement of Point Douglas. As early as 1850 Prescott, Wisconsin upgraded the landing across the river and attracted more river traffic.[77] Fire consumed one of the Point Douglas warehouses and the saw mill in 1889.[78] The construction of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railroad (CM&StP) line in 1884 demolished

---

[63] "Teacher's Daily Register, District No. 34, 1873-1874," at Washington County Historical Society.
[64] Washington County Superintendent of Schools, Teachers Annual Report, 1900 at Minnesota Historical Society.
[65] *Stillwater Weekly Gazette*, May 4, 1898.
[66] Washington County Superintendent of Schools, Teachers Annual Reports 1900-1915, at Minnesota Historical Society.
[67] Washington County Superintendent of Schools, Teachers Annual Report, 1900, at Minnesota Historical Society.
[68] Washington County Superintendent of Schools, Teachers Annual Reports 1900-1915, at Minnesota Historical Society.
[69] Washington County Superintendent of Schools, Teachers Annual Reports 1900-1915, at Minnesota Historical Society.
[70] *The Rural School News of Washington County*, 1938 and 1939 at Washington County Historical Society.
[71] *Stillwater Lumberman,* August 6, 1875, 3.
[72] Ibid.
[73] Ibid.
[74] Gulliford, 70.
[75] Her father, John Conley, was born at Ft. Snelling in 1845 and bought eighty acres in Denmark Township in 1868.
[76] Mabel (b. 1888) and Florence (b.1891) were born in Minnesota and were the daughters of Scottish immigrants, John and Katherine McCallum.
[77] Henning and Mack, 11.
[78] Henning and Mack, 56; Hansen, "First School in Minnesota."

most of the commercial district along Front Street in Point Douglas. The area's landscape was further impacted by the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad (CB&N) line of 1886 and its 1924 realignment.[79] Around 1903 the old post office-general store, built in 1873 to replace Hertzell's storeroom, was dismantled and moved away.[80] St. Paul's Episcopal church was moved to Prairie Island in 1905.[81] The early twentieth-century regrading of the Point Douglas military road into present-day Trunk Highway 10 led to further alteration.[82]

The District No. 34 School closed in November 1946 when its teacher, Harryette Hansen, resigned due to illness and the school children were transported to Hastings.[83] At the time of its closing, the school was one of the few remaining buildings in Point Douglas.

The building was subsequently used as a community center. The Mother's Club, later named the Point Douglas Women's Club, continued to meet in the building.[84] The Women's Club held a Christmas party "for the children and adults in District 34" on December 16, 1949 and purchased the school in 1951.[85] At a school reunion in 1952, alumni thanked the Women's Club for "keeping up the community center."[86] The Women's Club held their 31st anniversary party in the building in 1961.[87]

Joan and Douglas Peterson purchased the school property in 1975. Peterson sold the school to the Denmark Township Historical Society in May 2012.

Early Education in Minnesota and Washington County

The township system of land division, which was established in 1785, stipulated that proceeds from the sale of Section 16 in each township should be set aside for school purposes. In 1848, it was also stipulated that Section 36 be set aside for school purposes.

In the Minnesota Territory, an act to establish and maintain common schools was passed by the first territorial legislative assembly in 1849.[88] This law required a two- and one-half mill tax levy to supply funds to pay teachers and authorized special taxes to build schoolhouses.[89] The law also recognized the township as a unit of division and provided for the election of trustees with power to examine and hire teachers.[90] The common schools, grades one through eight, were open

---

79 Henning and Mack, 13.
80 Henning and Mack, 56.
81 Henning and Mack, 60; *Hastings Gazette*, October 20, 1955; *Hastings Gazette*, September 25, 1974.
82 Henning and Mack, 13.
83 "School at Point Douglas in Operation Nearly a Century Closes," *Hastings Gazette*, November 8, 1946.
84 Harryette Hansen, "Old Houses at Pt. Douglas." *Hastings Gazette*, December 30, 1949; "Former Members and Teachers Back for Anniversary," *Hastings Gazette*, October 12, 1961. Hansen reports that the Mother's Club was later renamed the Woman's Club, but in the 1930s the Mother's Club and the Woman's Club were separate organizations supporting the school.
85 Washington County Deed Book 140, Page 539, November 23, 1951 and *Hastings Gazette*, December 16, 1949.
86 *Hastings Gazette*, August 15, 1952.
87 "Former Members and Teachers Back for Anniversary," *Hastings Gazette*, October 12, 1961.
88 Lois M. Fawcett, "Frontier Education," *Minnesota History* (June 1933): 144.
89 Fawcett, 144.
90 Fawcett, 144.

"to all persons between the ages of four and twenty-one years, free."[91] In 1851 the Territorial Legislature authorized the county commissioners to divide the counties into school districts managed by superintendents of schools.[92] By the time Minnesota achieved statehood in 1858 there were 466 school buildings. Reflecting the pioneer conditions of early statehood, of these 235 were of log construction.[93]

It should be noted that school design and administration, even for one-room rural schools, was influenced by growing national and local educational reform. Evolving standards for building and instructional design were shared in local newspapers as well as national journals intended for school boards and administrators. Stock plans were available for school buildings throughout the late nineteenth century, and manufacturers of equipment including optimal heating, ventilation and sanitation systems (including the Waterman Waterbury Company of Minneapolis) advertised widely to rural school boards as well as to boards overseeing well equipped new urban high schools.[94]

As authorized by the 1849 legislation, Washington County organized school districts under the direction of the board of county commissioners in 1850. Every township containing at least five families constituted a school district and each school district had three trustees elected annually. By 1873 there were 54 organized school districts in Washington County and 57 teachers. Most school buildings in the county were one-room with a single teacher. Between 1850 and 1902 Washington County organized 76 school districts. In 1913, it was estimated that over half of the country's students were enrolled in one-room schools.[95]

Stillwater established Washington County's first school district in 1850, four years before incorporating as a city.[96] Stillwater's first recorded school, dating from 1846 (razed), was followed by an 1849 school in Marine (District No. 3; razed). Point Douglas built its log school in 1850 and replaced it with the present frame school building ca. 1852. The District No. 34 School is the oldest extant school in Washington County.

The Point Douglas School was joined by other one-room schools in Denmark Township. These schools were built in proximity to their rural pupils and not on the allotted sections 16 and 36. Property disputes over placement of the school were minimal and farmers who donated land for the school increased their prestige in the community with little financial loss.[97] In 1854, Basswood Grove School, District No. 35 School (razed), was built approximately five miles north of the Point Douglas School on St. Croix Trail. The school was replaced in 1876 and resembled the Point Douglas School with two original entry doors.[98] The Eden Grove School (District No. 45 School; extant), was built in 1868 on land donated by farmer Lyman

[91] Theodore C. Blegen, *Minnesota: A History of the State* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1963), 186.
[92] Fawcett, 144.
[93] Blegen, 186.
[94] Carole Zellie, "Washington County Historic Contexts," (Prepared for Washington County Land Management, 1999), 13-14.
[95] Gulliford, 35.
[96] Easton, 37. Stillwater was originally School District No. 1 and was later changed to District No. 9.
[97] Gulliford, 162.
[98] Warner and Foote, 357. The school closed in the 1957 and appears to have been converted into an automobile garage/barn for a private residence.

Shingledecker.[99] The Concord Hill School (District No. 49 School; razed) was built on Point Douglas Drive in 1869 and rebuilt after a storm in 1877.[100] The Dalrymple School (District No. 58 School; moved) was built on a lot in Section 6 of Denmark Township in 1874.[101] The North Star/John Wright School (District No. 59 School; moved) was also built in 1874.[102]

In 1861 the Minnesota legislature provided for the appointment of district superintendents. The first county superintendent of schools in Washington County, A. B. Stickney, was appointed by the county commissioners in 1864 and served one year.[103] The superintendent was asked to visit each school and advise teachers and school officers on the best methods of instruction and the most approved plans for building; to advise on schoolhouse and grounds improvement, and to conduct meetings and make reports to the state superintendent of public instruction. Subsequent Washington County superintendents included Porter E. Walker (1865-1868), (1875-76); Rev. A. D. Roe (1869-70), (1877-83); Alexander Oldham (1871-74); Thomas P. James (1884-88); J. Q. Mackintosh (1889-98); Frank S. McKean (1898-1902); and J. F. Larson (1902-1909).[104] The *Hastings Gazette* reported that Superintendent Roe visited the school on February 10, 1883.[105] Prior to his appointment, Superintendent Thomas P. James taught at the Point Douglas School in 1883.[106]

By 1908 Washington County's common schools—the rural schools serving grades one through eight—reported an enrollment of 2,076 pupils and 151 teachers. By 1909 two districts had already consolidated with the city schools of Hastings. Following World War II, the rural Midwest lost nine percent of its rural inhabitants to urban areas.[107] The declining student numbers, improved highways and managed busing to urban schools led to school consolidation.[108] The small rural schools in Washington County were gradually phased out. Students were bused to larger communities with vouchers provided by local school districts. In 1953, eastern Washington County Schools consolidated into District No. 834, which includes Stillwater. Today the county is divided into eight school districts and there are approximately 27 one-room schools remaining in Washington County; none are in school use. The majority of the remaining schools have been converted into residential use and moved from their original locations.[109]

---

[99] Warner and Foote, 357. According to a 1996 survey by the Washington County Historical Society, the school remains and was converted into a residence.
[100] Warner and Foote, 357.
[101] According to the Denmark Township Historical Society website (http://www.denmarktownship.org), the school was located at Neal and 122nd Street and later used as Riverside Routers 4-H Club before it was moved to the Alan Gorgus Apple Orchard (Neal Avenue).
[102] According to the Denmark Township Historical Society website, the school was at the corner of 90th Street and Neal and was moved to Dwain Marshall's farm and is used as a barn.
[103] Easton, 38.
[104] Ibid.
[105] *Hastings* Gazette, February 10, 1883.
[106] Hansen, "First School in Minnesota;" and *Hastings Gazette*, February 17, 1883.
[107] Fuller ,118.
[108] Fuller, 119.
[109] Rural Schools of Washington County, 1996.

Summary

The ca. 1852 District No. 34 School was the focus of education in the small Point Douglas community for nearly a century, beginning with its earliest settlers. The current building, dating from ca. 1852, is a good representative of standard one-room school plans as well as the growth and development of the Washington County school system. The property is locally significant under Criterion A for its importance as the educational anchor in the Point Douglas community and its contribution to the foundation of the county's educational system. The Greek Revival style building interior and exterior well represent one-room school design principles and retains a high level of historic integrity. The period of significance is ca. 1852 to 1946, spanning the years the building was in school use.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Ahlgren, Dorothy Eaton, and Mary Cotter Beeler. *A History of Prescott, Wisconsin: A River City and Farming Community on the St. Croix and Mississippi*. Prescott, Wisconsin: Prescott Area Historical Society, 1996.

Anfinson, Scott F. "Cultural and Natural Aspects of Mound Distribution in Minnesota." *Minnesota Archaeologist*, 43 (Spring/Summer 1984): 3-30.

Berg, Louise. *The Beginnings of Education in Washington County.* Stillwater, Minnesota: Croixside Press, 1969.

Blegen, Theodore C. *Minnesota: A History of the State*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1963.

Brower, Jacob V. *Memoirs of Explorations in the Basin of the Mississippi*. St. Paul: H.L. Collins Company, 1903.

Charyk, John C. *Syrup Pail and Gopher Tails: Memories of the One-Room School*. Vancouver: Greystone Books, 1983.

Clark, Clifford, ed., *Minnesota in a Century of Change: The State and Its People since 1900.* St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1989.

Dunn, James Taylor. *The St. Croix: Midwest Border River*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1965.

Easton, Augustus B. ed., *History of the Saint Croix Valley*. 2 vol. Chicago: H. C. Cooper, Jr. & Co., 1909.

Fawcett, Lois M. "Frontier Education." *Minnesota History* 14 (June 1933): 142-149.

Finkelstein, Barbara. *Governing the Young: Teacher Behavior in Popular Primary Schools in Nineteenth-Century United States*. New York: Falmer Press, 1989.

Folsom, William H. C. *Fifty Years in the Northwest*. St. Paul: Pioneer Press, 1888.

Folwell, William Watts. *A History of Minnesota, Vol. 1-IV*. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1969.

Fuller, Wayne E. *One-Room Schools of the Middle West: An Illustrated History*. Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1994.

Fuller, Wayne E. *The Old Country School: The Story of Rural Education.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982.

Gardner, Denis P. "District N. 44 School." 2011. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Available at State Historic Preservation Office, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.

Gulliford, Andrew. *America's Country Schools*. Niwot, Colorado: University Press of Colorado, 1996.

Hastings Gazette, various issues.

Henning, Barbara J., and Scott O'Mack. *Phase III Historical Documentation Study and Phase I and II Archeological Investigations of the Proposed Trunk Highway 10 Realignment at Point Douglas, Minnesota.* Prepared for Minnesota Department of Transportation, 1998.

Kelley, Frances Elizabeth. *A History of Public School Support in Minnesota, 1858 to 1917.* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1920.

Lewis, Theodore Hayes. "Mounds of the Mississippi Basin, March 1883." *Minnesota Archaeologist* 2 (July 1936): 1-5.

Ohman, Doug, and Jim Heynen. *Schoolhouses of Minnesota.* St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 2006.

Peterson, Leslie. "Final Archaeological Survey Report and Management Recommendations: S.P.8202 & 8216 (T.H. 10) From T.H. 61 to the St Croix River Including Replacement of Bridge #6009." December 1985. Available at State Historic Preservation Office, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.

Rosenfelt, Willard E., ed., *Washington: A History of the Minnesota County*. Stillwater, Minnesota: Croixside Press, 1977.

"Rural Schools of Washington County." 1996. Available at Washington County Historical Society, Stillwater.

Rural School News of Washington County, various issues.

Schmid, Calvin. *Social Saga of Two Cities: An Ecological And Statistical Study of Social Trends in Minneapolis and St. Paul.* Minneapolis: Bureau of Social Research, The Minneapolis Council of Social Agencies, 1937.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Parish Record Book, 1856-1884. Minnesota Historical Society.

Washington County Superintendent of Schools. *Teacher Annual Reports*, 1900-1962.

Washington County Schools. *The Rural Schools News of Washington County*, various years.

Warner, George E., and Chas. M. Foote. *History of Dakota County and the City of Hastings.* Minneapolis: North Star Publishing Company, 1881.

Warner, George E., and Chas. M. Foote. *History of Washington County and the St. Croix Valley.* Minneapolis: North Star Publishing Company, 1881.

Winchell, Newton Horace. *The Aborigines of Minnesota: A Report on the Collections of Jacob V. Brower, and on the Field Survey and Notes of Alfred J. Hill and Theodore H. Lewis.* St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1911.

Wood, Raymond W. *Joseph N. Nicollet's 1839 Manuscript Maps of the Missouri River and the Upper Mississippi Basin.* Springfield, Illinois: Illinois State Museum, 1993.

Zellie, Carole. "Washington County Historic Contexts." Prepared for Washington County Land Management, 1999.

Zimmerman, Jonathan. *Small Wonder: The Little Red Schoolhouse in History and Memory.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 2009.

Collections

Washington County Historical Society, Stillwater.
City of Hastings, Pioneer Room
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.

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
__X_ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): __WA-DMK-014_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property __.52 acres_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: Longitude:
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 15	Easting: 513965	Northing: 4955481
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

The property occupies lots 1-3 of Block 3 of Point Douglass subdivision.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the acreage historically associated with the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Amy Lucas and Carole Zellie
organization: Landscape Research LLC
street & number: 1926 Penn Avenue South
city or town: Minneapolis state: MN zip code: 55405
e-mail alucas@landscaperesearch.net, czellie@landscaperesearch.net
telephone: 612-414-7949
date: May 30, 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: District No. 34 School
City or Vicinity: Denmark Township
County: Washington State: MN
Photographer: Amy Lucas, Carole Zellie
Date Photographed: September 9, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo#1 (MN_Washington County_District No.34 School_0001)
Exterior, East elevation, camera facing West.

Photo#2 (MN_Washington County_District No.34 School_0002)
Exterior, East elevation, camera facing West.

Photo#3 (MN_Washington County_District No.34 School_0003)
Exterior, North elevation, camera facing South.

Photo#4 (MN_Washington County_District No.34 School_0004)
Exterior, West elevation, camera facing Northeast.

Photo#5 (MN_Washington County_District No.34 School_0005)
Exterior, South elevation, camera facing North.

Photo#6 (MN_Washington County_District No.34 School_0006)
Exterior, West elevation, camera facing Southeast.

Photo#7 (MN_Washington County_District No.34 School_0007)
Exterior, West elevation, camera facing East.

Photo#8 (MN_Washington County_District No.34 School_0008)
Exterior Outhouses, East elevation, camera facing West.

Photo#9 (MN_Washington County_District No.34 School_0009)
Exterior South Outhouse, South elevation, camera facing North.

Photo#10 (MN_Washington County_District No.34 School_0010)
Exterior, Entrance, East elevation, camera facing West.

Photo#11 (MN_Washington County_District No.34 School_0011)
Interior, Entrance, East elevation, camera facing East.

Photo#12 (MN_Washington County_District No.34 School_00012)
Interior, South elevation, camera facing South.

Photo#13 (MN_Washington County_District No.34 School_0013)
Interior, East elevation, camera facing Southeast.

Photo#14 (MN_Washington County_District No.34 School_0014)
Interior, West elevation, camera facing West.

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 100 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.

Figure List

Figure 1. J. P. Doremus (1827-1890), View of Point Douglas facing south, ca. 1870s. Roof of District No. 34 School at far left (George Eastman Library, Rochester, NY).

Figure 2. District School No. 34, south elevation, looking north in ca. 1893 (Collection of Wayne Boyd).

Figure 3. District No. 34 School, south and east elevations, looking northwest, ca. 1898 (Hastings *Gazette*, 12-23-1949).

Figure 4. District No. 34 School, south elevation, camera facing northwest, ca. 1910 (Minnesota Historical Society).

Figure 5. Point Douglas, camera facing north and District No. 34 School appears at far right, ca. 1900 (Minnesota Historical Society).

Figure 6. District No. 34 School, south elevation, camera facing northwest, ca. 1941. Coal shed present at north elevation. Photo given to Derrald Brown from former school teacher Irma Kippe (Collection of Wayne Boyd).

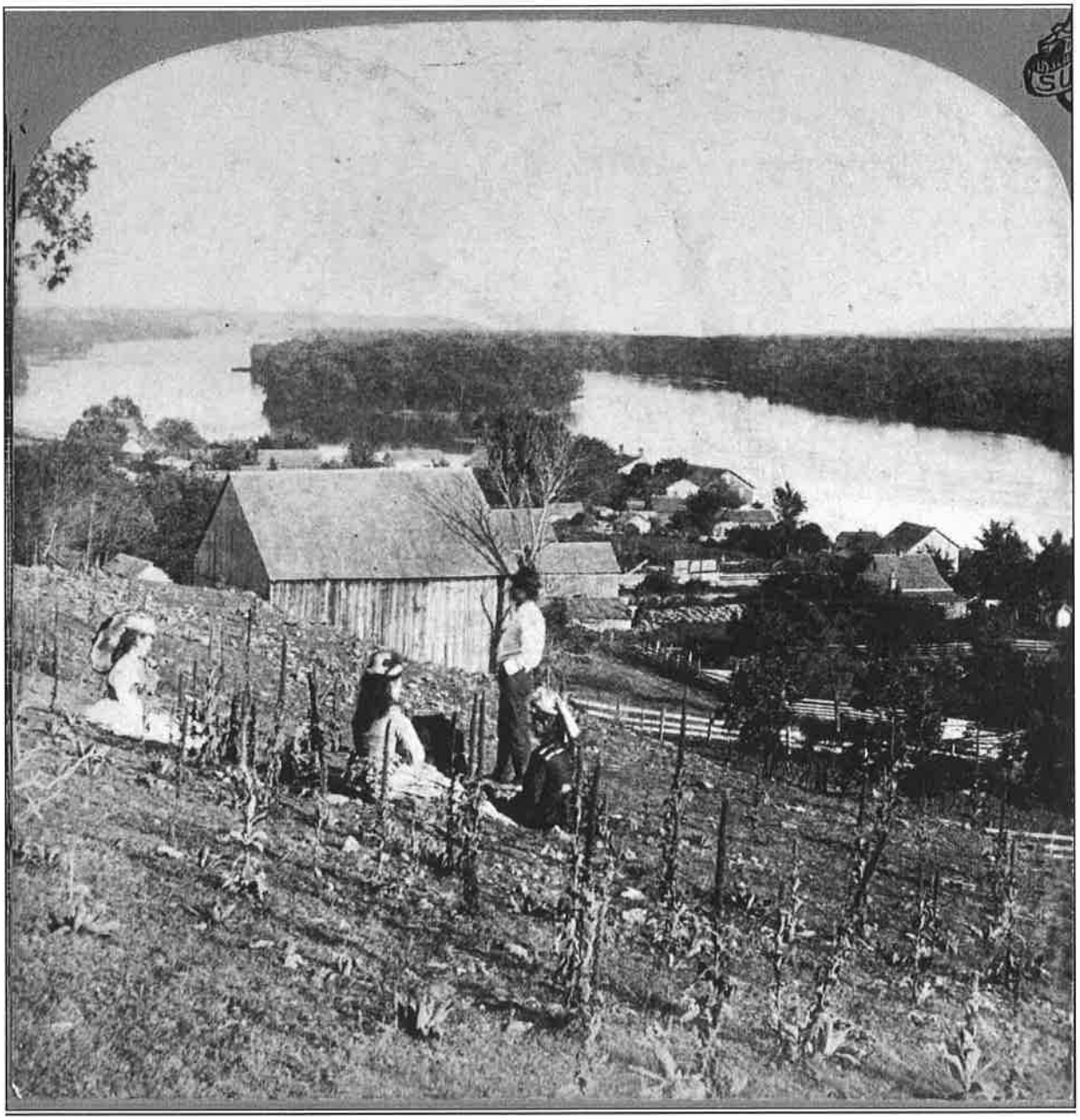


Figure 1.

Figure 2.

Figure 3.

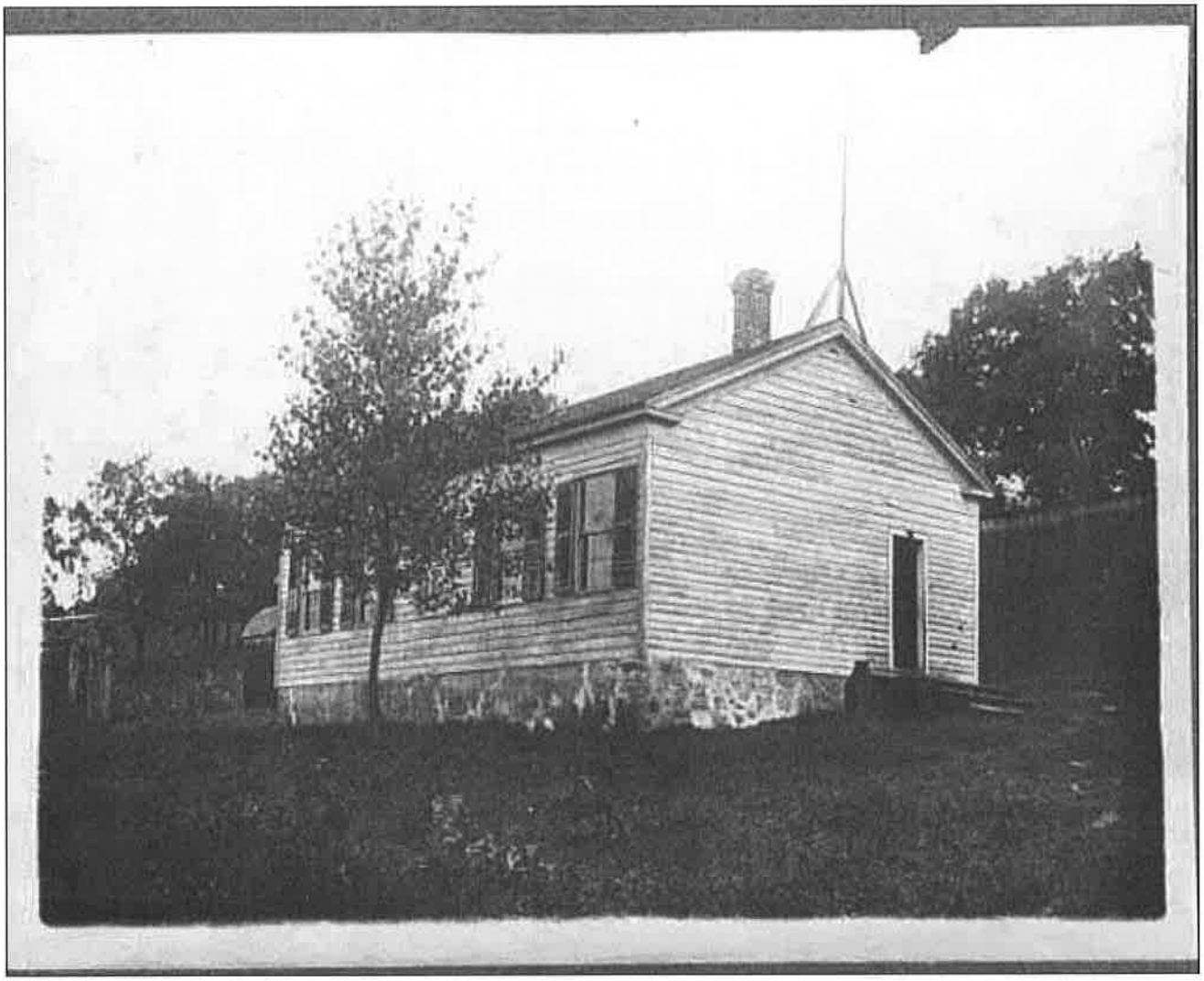


Figure 4.

Figure 5.

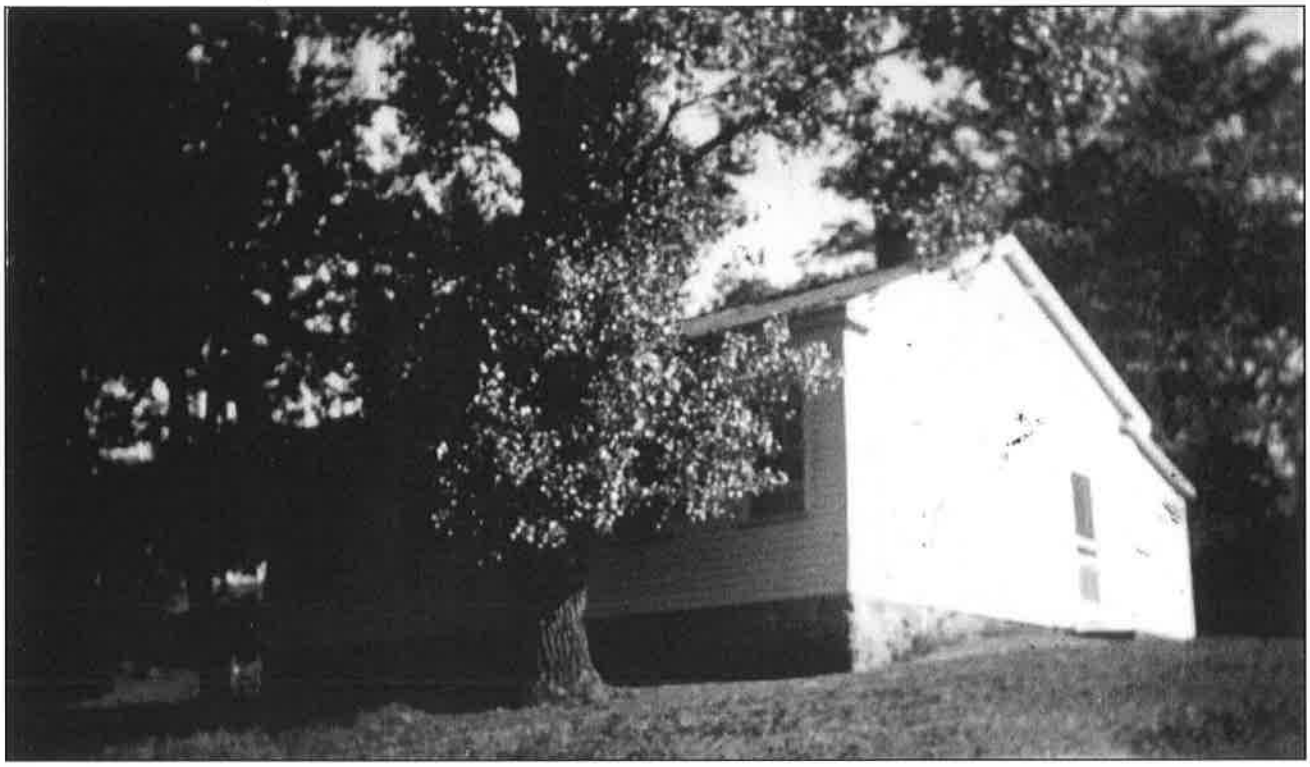
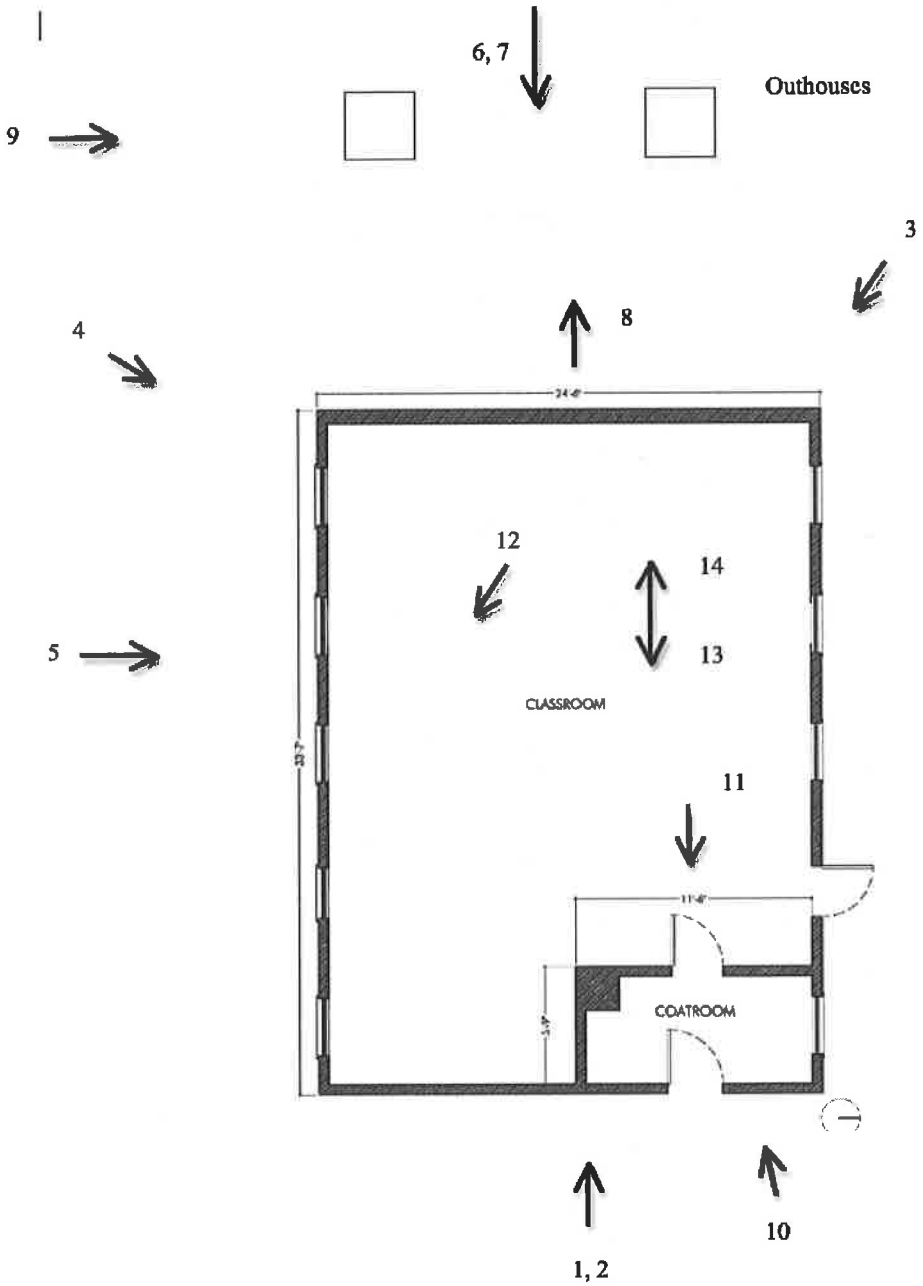


Figure 6.


6, 7
Outhouses
9
3
8
4
12
14
5
13
CLASSROOM
11
COATROOM
10
1, 2

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PRESCOTT QUADRANGLE
WISCONSIN – MINNESOTA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SE/4 HUDSON 15' QUADRANGLE

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Minnesota Department of Administration

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1947. Field checked 1950. Revised 1967

Depth curves compiled from charts furnished by Minnesota Department of Conservation

Projection: Minnesota coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
10,000-foot grid ticks: Minnesota coordinate system, south zone and Wisconsin coordinate system, central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue
1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

MN
GN
0°08' 2 MILS
2½° 44 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1993 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 ½ 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

WISCONSIN
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with State of Minnesota agencies from aerial photographs taken 1991 and other sources. Contours not revised. This information not field checked. Map edited 1993

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1993

PRESCOTT, WIS. – MINN.
SE/4 HUDSON 15' QUADRANGLE
44092-G7-TF-024

1967
REVISED 1993
DMA 7473 IV SE—SERIES V872

District No. 39 School
Washington Co., Denmark Township, MN
NAD1927
15 514520E 4955160N

102D

Dist
34
Valley