



**United States Department of Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Harrisburg School
other names/site number District School Number Three, Town of Troy

2. Location

street & number E7646 County Highway B N/A not for publication
city or town Town of Troy N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Sauk code 111 zip code 53588

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Nauna J. Tenbrunsel 2/5/15
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Harrisburg School

Sauk

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
 - entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet
 - determined eligible for the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall

3.24.15

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

contributing	noncontributing
1	1 buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	1 total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)
EDUCATION/school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)
RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)
LATE VICTORIAN

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Concrete
walls Weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Harrisburg School
Name of Property

Sauk
County and State

Wisconsin

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education
Architecture

Period of Significance

1892-1955

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Dresen Brothers

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Harrisburg School
Name of Property

Sauk
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9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- 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 # ___

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State Agency
 - Federal Agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository:
Harrisburg-Troy Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less Than One Acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 261400 4793270
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Timothy F. Heggland	date	January, 31, 2014
organization		telephone	608-795-2650
street & number	6391 Hillsandwood Rd.	zip code	53560
city or town	Mazomanie	state	WI

Harrisburg School

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Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title

organization

Street & number

city or town

date

telephone

state

zip code

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Harrisburg School
Sauk County, Wisconsin

Description:

The Harrisburg School is an exceptionally intact Front Gable vernacular form one room school building that is rectangular in plan, measures 38-feet-deep by 26-feet-wide, and is one story tall. The school's exterior walls are of painted wood clapboards; they rest on poured concrete foundation walls that enclose a full basement story that extends beneath the entire building. They are sheltered by the slightly overhanging eaves of the school's simple gable roof, which is crowned by a short bell tower. This free-standing building was built by the Harrisburg School District in 1892 as a replacement for an earlier frame construction one-room school building that was built on this same site in 1856. The Harrisburg School continued to be used as a school until 1955, after which it was used for agricultural purposes until 2007, when the Harrisburg-Troy Historical Society was formed in order to acquire and restore the building for use as a museum. The building has now been restored, it is still remarkably intact and unaltered, and it is well looked after by members of the Town of Troy community, many of whom are members of the Harrisburg-Troy Historical Society.

The Harrisburg School is situated on a nearly one-acre parcel of land that is located in southern rural Sauk County about 1000-feet east of the point of intersection of the east-west-running County Highway B (CTH B) with the north-south-running CTH C and about 2500-feet west of CTH B's point of intersection with the north-south-running Badger Road. This parcel slopes very slightly downhill to the north from CTH B and the school building itself is situated some 30 feet north of the northern edge of this highway, surrounded by mown lawn. Its principal façade faces south onto CTH B. Neighboring farms still line both sides of all of these thoroughfares today, just as they have throughout the school's entire history, and cultivated farm land comes up to the rear and both sides of the school's parcel. A modern blacktopped parking lot has been constructed just to the east of the school on this parcel to facilitate the building's current use as a museum and a short paved walkway leads from this parking lot to a side door that is located on the east-facing side elevation of the school building. Also located on the property is a recently constructed privy.

Exterior

The school building has a rectangular plan, is one-story-tall, and rests on poured concrete foundation walls that enclose a full basement story. The upper portions of these foundation walls are visible above grade and the exterior walls that rest on them are clad in narrow painted clapboards that are enframed by a water table at the base, by corner boards at the ends, and by a narrow fascia board at the top. These walls are sheltered by the overhanging open eaves of the building's gable roof, the slopes of which have recently been reclad in asphalt shingles, and the ridgeline of which runs north-south.

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Harrisburg School
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The symmetrically designed 26-foot-wide principal façade of the Harrisburg School faces south towards CTH B. It is three-bays-wide, and both its right-hand and left-hand bays contain a rectangular door opening, one for girls and one for boys. These door openings, accessed from a full-width wood stoop reached by three wood steps, each have a side-hinged wooden door of vertical tongue and groove boards. Each door has a rectangular one-light fixed transom; the doors and transoms are enframed by simple board casings.¹ A single rectangular window opening that still contains its original, two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood sash window is placed in the center bay in between the two doors. A broad wood panel spans most of the width of the façade and is positioned above the window and two doors. The entire wall surface below this panel is clad in narrow painted wood clapboards. Narrow clapboards also cover the wall surface above this panel as far as a few courses into the gable wall. At that point the remainder of the gable wall is clad in alternating bands of plain and cove pattern wood shingles. This transition of wall treatment occurs at an oculus window that is centered on the gable end and which admits daylight into the attic story of the building. The entire façade is partially sheltered by the overhanging eaves of the building's roof. These eaves are edged by a molded and raked wood cornice, have soffits that are clad in wood boards, and are accented by molded and raked wood frieze boards. At the roof, a small square plan wood bell tower rests on the ridgeline and houses the school's bell chamber which still contains the original bell. This tower is also clad in narrow clapboards; each of the four sides have an arched opening filled with narrow wood louvers, and is covered by a steeply pitched hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles.²

The 38-foot-wide west-facing side facade of the school is three-bays-wide, is symmetrical in design, and is clad in narrow clapboards. Each of the three bays contains a single rectangular window opening that contains a two-over-two-light, double hung, wood sash window. Small windows are placed in the foundation wall below each of these windows to admit daylight into the basement of the building. The entire wall surface of this facade is partially sheltered by the overhanging eave of the main roof and here too, the soffit and molded frieze boards are of wood.

The 26-foot-wide rear facade of the Harrisburg School faces north toward the adjacent farm land. It is clad in painted wood clapboards, and there are no openings of any kind. The wall terminates in a gable

¹ The current doors are of recent date. Historic photos show that the school's original wood doors had a four-panel design. The same photos also show that a full-width front stoop was in place historically as well; the current one is a modern replica.

² This tower is a replica of the original which had already disappeared by the time a photograph of the school was taken in 1955. Fortunately, early historic photographs of the school that show the original tower in place made it possible to build a new one to the same design.

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Harrisburg School
Sauk County, Wisconsin

and is partially sheltered by the overhanging eaves of the roof. The soffits and molded frieze are of wood. On the ridge at the north end of the roof is a small, original red brick chimney.

The 38-foot-wide east-facing side facade of the school has an entrance at the extreme north end of the wall. Three wood steps ascend to the porch which is covered by a gable-roofed hood supported by simple wood brackets. The door is of wood and has six panels. Otherwise, in all other aspects it is identical to its opposite side. It is three-bays-wide, nearly symmetrical in design, and is clad in narrow wood clapboards. Each of its three bays contains a single rectangular window opening having a two-over-two-light, double hung, wood sash window. Three small oblong windows in the foundation wall provide daylight to the basement. The entire wall surface is partially sheltered by the overhanging eave of the roof and the soffit and molded frieze boards are of wood.

Interior

The interior of the school consists of three rooms: twin entrance vestibules and the classroom itself. The two vestibules are mirror images of each other and both have trapezoidal floor plans and angled inner side walls which create a three-sided library alcove between them. The library alcove opens directly into the classroom space itself. One enters the two vestibules through the two main doors that are located on the main façade. The lower half of the walls of each vestibule are covered in beaded tongue-and-groove board wainscot that is capped with a molded piece of wood cornice trim while the upper half and the ceiling are plastered. A bench for children to sit on when removing boots and shoes is placed along one side of each vestibule; coat hooks are placed on the wall above each bench, and shelving to hold lunch buckets is placed on the opposite side of each vestibule. The only natural light that enters these vestibules comes from the transom windows located over the main doors and over the vestibule doors.

One enters the 37-foot-deep by 25-foot-wide classroom by passing through the door openings that are located in the north wall of each vestibule. These openings each contain single, four-panel, wood doors. The entrance vestibules occupy opposite corners of the south wall of the classroom. The three-sided library alcove has original book shelving along its east and west walls. The south wall of the alcove is also the south wall of the building itself and has a single window opening centered on it. The north side of the alcove opens directly into the classroom.

The classroom's west wall features three regularly spaced window openings arrayed along its length. A triangular wood corner closet for the use of the teacher is located at the juncture where the classroom's west and north walls meet.

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Harrisburg School
Sauk County, Wisconsin

The rear, or north, wall of the classroom has no openings and is bisected vertically by a projecting chimney stack associated with the school's furnace, which was and still is located in the school's basement. An 8-inch-tall, four-foot-deep wood stage stretches across the full-width of the north end of the classroom.

The classroom's east wall has three regularly spaced window openings arrayed along its length. A small, square plan, inner vestibule is built into the juncture where the classroom's north and east walls meet. This space serves both the side door of the school and also the stairs that lead down to the basement.

The lower portions of the classroom's walls are covered by painted, beaded, tongue-and-groove wood wainscot capped with a molded piece of wood trim. This wainscot extends up to the level of the window sills. Blackboards are placed on the walls above the wainscot and between each of the windows on the side walls as well as on either side of the chimney at the rear wall. The portion of the wall surface that lies above these blackboards and up to the ceiling is clad in panels of varnished plywood, the joints of which are covered with varnished wood strips. The same varnished plywood paneling system is used to cover the ceiling of the classroom. These panels were carefully positioned and were intended to resemble paneled ceilings made of more expensive materials. This work was done during the late 1930s by workers employed by the Depression era Works Progress Administration (WPA) program. In addition, both of the classroom's vestibule doors and its seven windows are all enframed with wood trim sets that consist of molded base blocks, molded (fluted) side casings, and head blocks that bear a molded circular motif. The floor of the classroom (and also of both vestibules) is composed of narrow tongue-and-groove hardwood boards that are recent replacements replicating the deteriorated original narrow board flooring.

The school's basement is accessed via the staircase located in the northeast corner of the first story. This straight flight of stairs descends to the full-height basement story that underlies the entire school building. The basement has a poured concrete floor, poured concrete walls and three small rectangular two-light windows along the top of both the east and west-facing walls. The brick chimney that served the original wood-fired stove still bisects the basement's north wall and a large square opening in the ceiling that allowed heated air to ascend to the first story is extant and covered by its original metal grate. In addition, the basement ceiling is covered by the same varnished plywood paneling system that was installed by the WPA in the first story of the school during the late 1930s, although the basement ceiling panels are not as artfully positioned as those in the first story.

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Harrisburg School
Sauk County, Wisconsin

Outhouse – Non-contributing

In addition to the school building there is an Astylistic Utilitarian Vernacular form outhouse building located 75-feet to the west of the school. This gable-roofed, clapboard-clad building measures 9 feet-10 inches wide by 5 feet-4 inches deep, and has two doors on its south wall. Its interior has two seats, one for girls and one for boys, separated by an interior partition wall. This building is of recent date and was built in conjunction with the restoration of the school and while its appearance does not detract from the school it is a non-contributing resource because of its recent date of construction.

Integrity

When the Harrisburg-Troy Historical Society acquired the school building in 2007 the building was in original but deteriorated condition; the only significant alteration it had suffered was the removal of its original bell tower. Because the Society planned to use the school as a museum, a total restoration of the building was deemed necessary to safeguard both the building and the museum's collections. The subsequent restoration resulted in the replacement of the lower 50% of the exterior clapboard siding which was severely deteriorated. The new wood siding matches the original in size and design. The deteriorated windows and doors were replaced with new of identical size, design, and material of the original. In addition, the school's deteriorated narrow board wood floor was replaced in kind, a new bell tower was built to the same design as the lost original, and a new brick chimney was placed on the roof. The roof was reclad in asphalt shingles.

The largest project, however, was the replacement of the original basement stone foundation walls and floor with new ones of poured concrete, which was necessary in order to ensure the stability of the building and to provide a dry, stable environment for the Society's various collections. Due to the limited visibility of the foundation and the small visual impact, this change has a minor impact on integrity.

Overall the building retains its original plan and many of its original materials. Where replacement was necessary due to deteriorated conditions, each element was replicated to match the original in material, and design. Repairs were made to original material where possible.

Today, this beautifully restored school building serves as the Harrisburg-Troy Historical Society's museum. Its collections include the completely restored classroom space including a miscellany of older wooden children's desks, school books, maps and other features. Indeed, this room now looks almost exactly as it did when classes were last held here in 1955, and it requires very little effort to

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Sauk County, Wisconsin

imagine what the classroom would have looked like when the school was new. In addition, the school's basement now houses the Society's varied and growing collections, which concentrate on the history of Troy Township.

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Harrisburg School
Sauk County, Wisconsin

Significance:

The Harrisburg School is an excellent and intact example of the simple Front Gable vernacular form, one-story, one-room school building type that characterizes rural nineteenth century schools in this area. The school was built for the Town of Troy school district board in 1892 as a replacement for an earlier school building located on the same site. The intact survival of this school is in itself a factor that supports the potential listing of the school in the NRHP. In 1896 there were nine small rural one-room schools in the Town of Troy. Today, only four of these buildings are extant. The Harrisburg School is of local significance as the only intact example in Troy Township having high integrity and that still occupies its original site. It is one of the best Sauk County examples of this increasingly rare and highly threatened building type.

The Harrisburg School is eligible for listing in the NRHP, locally significant under Criterion A, in the area of Education for its association with the history of education in the Town of Troy. This school represents the commitment the Town of Troy citizens made to educate its children during an important period of growth in the district. The building is also locally significant under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture as an excellent, highly intact example of a Front Gable one-room school property type.

The period of significance begins in 1892 when the building was constructed and ends in 1955 when it ceased to be used as a school.

Criterion A – In the Area of Education

An excellent overview of the history of primary school public education in Wisconsin and of the state's one-room rural schools is contained in the Public Primary Education study unit of the Education theme section of the Cultural Resource Management Plan. In addition, an excellent history of the Town of Troy, organized by school district, has been compiled by the Harrisburg Home and Community Education Club and published in 2007.³ Consequently, the historical background given here will deal only with the history of public primary education in the District 3 of the Town of Troy, this being the Harrisburg School's district.

With 53 sections, the Town of Troy is Sauk County's largest township. Its location is in the extreme southern portion of the county bounded by the Wisconsin River on the south, the towns of Spring

³ Harrisburg Home and Community Education Club. *Troy Tales and Trails: 1850s-1950s*. Baraboo, WI: Ballindalloch Press, 2007.

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Harrisburg School
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Green and Franklin on the west, Honey Creek on the north, and Prairie Du Sac on the east. Originally, what are now the towns of Troy, Honey Creek, Franklin, and Bear Creek, were all part of the larger Town of Honey Creek, but in 1856, Jonathan W. Harris, one of the first settlers in what is now the Town of Troy, successfully petitioned for this town to be partitioned off from Honey Creek. The earliest settlers in this area had arrived sixteen years before. The first settler was John Wilson, a native of England, who came in 1840 and settled along a creek that was subsequently called "Wilson's Creek" in his honor. By 1846, more settlers had begun to arrive including Mr. and Mrs. Henry Keifer, the latter of whose memoirs are included in Harry Ellsworth Cole's history of Sauk County:

Early in the Spring of 1846 we left Richland county, Ohio, and came to Sauk county, Wisconsin, settling at what is now known as Harrisburg, on Honey Creek, then a vast wilderness. Our nearest neighbor was five miles distant—John Wilson of Wilson Creek. They were the only settlers on the prairie, except Thomas and James Watson, who lived in a little cabin on the bank of the slough a short distance south of Tom Williams'. Neither one was married. They were the only settlers on the prairie until you came to Bear Creek, where lived two families, William and Robert McCloud. ... In regards to the school at Harrisburg: There being four or five families there who had children they were anxious to send to school, and no settler's cabin being large enough to accommodate a school, the settlers went together, cut logs, built a cabin, covered it with clapboards held on with weight poles, split puncheons out of logs for a floor and made benches to sit on of the same material, chinked and daubed it with mud and the house was ready for school. They got a girl from Prairie du Sac to teach, paid her so much a pupil and she boarded around with those who sent children. Had two summer schools taught in that way before we had any school district set off.⁴

This 16 by 20-foot one-room building was the first school built in what would soon become the Town of Troy and it came about as a result of the first official school meeting in the area.

The first school meeting was called by J. Bear, to be held at the home of William Young, January 10, 1850, to elect officers and vote upon a school site, and to build a schoolhouse. The district was then extended as far as Nathaniel Mitchell's, who lived upon the farm now owned by Ferry Weiss in the Town of Franklin. They voted to lease a piece of ground of Joseph Cacroft for two years for the sum of six cents. The schoolhouse stood in the western part of V. Schneller's field and \$90.00 was the sum voted for it—quite a difference with the modern

⁴ Cole, Harry Ellsworth. *A Standard History of Sauk County, Wisconsin*. Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1918, Vol. 1, pp. 562-564.

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schoolhouses. The first officers were: John Bear, treasurer; Henry Kiefer, director; James Taylor, clerk.⁵

This was the first of what would eventually be nine one room school houses that were built in the Town of Troy as the population of the Town of Troy grew and as additional school districts were created to administer them.

Administratively, there have been five different levels of government involved in the administration of the state's elementary education: state, town, district, county, and city. Both the 1848 constitution and the first education bill passed by the state legislature in 1848 were concerned with three of these levels: state, district, and town. ... Towns were usually divided into a number of local districts, which were the most numerous and powerful administrative units until the 1960s. The three member elected district boards were empowered to hire teachers and establish policies for individual schools. These two duties gave them firm control over educational policy in most of the state's elementary schools.

It is important to remember that there was usually a significant difference between city and village schools and the one room schools of the countryside. Generally, the former were larger, more substantial buildings that tended to be better equipped than the rural schools, largely because of the broader tax base that supported city schools. For most of Wisconsin's history, the smaller rural schools far outnumbered the richer village and city schools. In 1923, for example, there were 6475 one room schools in the state compared to only 555 schools that employed two or more teachers. There were, of course, some one room schools in villages, just as there were a few rural schools that employed more than one teacher. But in general, the one room schools were rural, and the larger schools were in the villages and cities.⁶

The 1850 Town of Troy school was built on land located about a mile west of the site of the present Harrisburg School and this school continued to be used until 1856, when a second and larger school was built on the site of the present school.

Elizabeth Fisher granted a deed for the land. The Harrisburg School was designated District No. 6, Town of Honey Cree until 1857 when Troy became an individual township. At that time Harrisburg became District No. 3, Town of Troy.⁷

⁵ Ibid, p. 561.

⁶ Wyatt, Barbara (ed.). Op. Cit., Vol. 3, (Education), pp. 2-5 to 2-7.

⁷ Harrisburg Home and Community Education Club. Op. Cit., p. 104.

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Harrisburg School
Sauk County, Wisconsin

The Harrisburg community that this school served took its name from the first settler in the area, John W. Harris.

The first Harrisburg settler was Jonathan Whitaker Harris who was born to John Harris and Mary (Hamilton) in 1799 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. After the death of his father in 1816 he traveled westward to Ohio to join some of his brothers. He married Abigail Cacroft, daughter of Joseph and Ruth (Chase) in 1822. They lived in Bloomfield township in Richland County, Ohio, and had fifteen children from 1823-1847. In 1846 they moved to the Territory of Wisconsin and built a home on government land in what is now Troy Township, and is now the junction of CTH B and CTH C. This home became a stagecoach stop, post office, inn, and tavern stop.

His wife Abigail died in 1860. He then married Catherine Shoards of Baraboo in 1861. Jonathan died on 1872 at 73 years of age. Both he and Abigail are buried in the Harrisburg (Unity Grove) Cemetery.

Coles, History of Sauk County states, "The first religious services were held in the log tavern of J. W. Harris, as early as 1846, by an itinerant Congregational minister." He also states "A store was first opened at Harrisburg by J. W. Haws, in 1855. He purchased the Harris homestead."

The neighborhood community has maintained the name Harrisburg throughout the years. It never became a flourishing hamlet but did have two churches, a school, a telephone exchange, a blacksmith shop, a cheese factory, and a cemetery.⁸

While the hamlet of Harrisburg did not flourish, the farms around it did and the school district's population increased. By 1892, the need for a new school to serve the Harrisburg community's increasing numbers of children had become acute and in July of that year a motion to build a new school was passed at the annual school meeting of the town board.

⁸ Harrisburg Home and Community Education Club. Op. Cit., p. 104.

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Harrisburg School
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At the annual school meeting held in Harrisburg on Tuesday evening it was voted to build a new school house; which is an improvement very much needed as the old one is not a fit building for a child to go to school in.⁹

At this meeting the board decided to spend a maximum of \$800.00 on the new school, to be paid over four years at \$200.00 per year. Charles Becker and G. W. McCready were chosen as the members of the building committee.

The building of the Harrisburg schoolhouse was given to Dresen and Co. of Sauk City. The men in said district have been grading the hill down. They will lay the stone work this week. Price \$795 including everything. The old building was sold to Henry Fischer. Hank says he is now ready to be married. Pity your wife if she has to keep warm in that place.¹⁰

Once the new building was completed, two outhouses and playground equipment were placed in the school yard. The school was in continuous use thereafter until it finally closed in 1955.

The first teacher, Miss Orsa Drew, Prairie Du Sac, was paid according to the number of pupils she taught and she boarded with the families of her pupils. A sum of \$20 was paid for teaching 3 months. An article by W. H. Schulz, Sauk County Superintendent of Schools, in 1893 noted that "Most of the teachers at this school (Harrisburg) had a superior education, some being graduates of academies in Massachusetts, Ohio, and other states.

Many teachers have educated pupils grades one through eight in the Harrisburg area for more than one hundred years. During the earlier years the school year was divided into two sessions. Older boys were needed at home for farm work and could not attend school until the winter session. Enrollment would vary throughout the school year. The highest attendance was thirty-three.¹¹

Not surprisingly, a few changes were made to the school in the years that followed its construction, such as the new furnace that was installed in 1908.¹² An especially notable change occurred during the

⁹ *The Weekly Home News*. Spring Green, WI: July 14, 1892.

¹⁰ *The Weekly Home News*. Spring Green, WI: September 3, 1892.

¹¹ Anderson, Carol and Elaine Wilhelm. *A Visit to a Historic One Room School: Harrisburg School*. [Spring Green, WI?]: Harrisburg-Troy Historical Society, 2012, p. 23. Sixty-eight different teachers taught at the Harrisburg School between 1868 and 1955 according to school records.

¹² *The Weekly Home News*. Spring Green, WI: Nov. 12, 1908.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 6

Harrisburg School
Sauk County, Wisconsin

Depression years when a basement was constructed under the school and new varnished plywood ceilings were installed in the classroom and the basement by workers employed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), an important federal work relief program.¹³

By 1954, the statewide trend toward consolidating what by that time were functionally outmoded rural schools finally reached the Town of Troy.

A referendum had been held in June 1954 and consolidation of one room schools was approved by the Troy Center, Witwen, Blackhawk and Harrisburg districts. A petition to the Town of Troy Board and subsequent hearings created Black Hawk School, District Number 3 as a newly consolidated school. The new school opened in September 1955. Petitions and public hearings resulted in other one-room school districts joining the consolidated school: Little Prairie, Town of Honey Creek (Sept. 16, 1954); Fair Valley (December 8, 1954) both by order of the County School Committee; and Cassell (January 18, 1955) by action of the Troy Town Board. Some pupils from Cedar Hill (which had closed in 1947) also attended the consolidated school.¹⁴

Subsequently, the Town sold off its existing schools and several of these, including the Harrisburg School, reverted to the owners of the surrounding farms, who in some cases were the descendants of those who had donated the land to the Town in the first place. After the Harrisburg School closed in May of 1955, the building and its associated land reverted back to Ervin and Lorene Sprecher, who were the owners of the surrounding farm, and it subsequently served them for many decades as an agricultural outbuilding. In 2001, several former pupils of the school, including Morris Moseman, Wallace Fuchs, and John Sorg, initiated talks with the Sauk County Historical Society and the Sprecher family about restoring the school for interpretive and educational purposes. This led to the founding of the Harrisburg-Troy Historical Society in 2007 and to the successful restoration of the school. Today, the restored school building houses the museum and collections of the Harrisburg-Troy Historical Society. The building is exceptionally well maintained.

The Harrisburg School is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of Education as an excellent, intact example of the one-room school building type that characterized primary school education in rural Sauk County in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Built in

¹³ The reason for the installation of these new ceilings is not known. They may have replaced deteriorating existing ceilings or, in the case of the classroom's ceiling, an existing ceiling may have been lowered in order to reduce the amount of space that needed to be heated in the winter.

¹⁴ Anderson, Carol and Elaine Wilhelm. Op. Cit. p. 23.

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 7

Harrisburg School
Sauk County, Wisconsin

1892, the Harrisburg School building represented a substantial investment in the future on the part of the district's citizens and served the area's students until 1955.

Criterion C – In the Area of Architecture

The Harrisburg School is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level of significance as an excellent, intact example of the clapboard-clad, one-story, one-room, Front Gable form school property type. Buildings that fit this general description were once ubiquitous in Wisconsin and in the rural portions of other Midwestern states, but changes in the way primary school age children in rural Wisconsin were educated eventually rendered these older buildings functionally obsolete. Many of the more substantial brick construction one and two room rural schools built in the twentieth century have since been recycled as single family residences. The small size and minimal features of the smaller nineteenth century schools, such as the Harrisburg School built in 1892, have rendered most of these buildings unfit for other uses; many of the few that have survived have been added onto or otherwise altered. Thus, the once common nineteenth century one-room school is now a highly threatened resource type.

The fate of the one-room school resource type in Troy Township is an excellent example of the trend described above. By 1896, there were nine schools in the Town of Troy and historic photos in the collection of the Harrisburg-Troy Historical Society show that all of the schools that were then extant were variants of the basic one-room, clapboard-sided, Front Gable vernacular form design.¹⁵ By 1955, when the Town of Troy consolidated its existing schools, only seven of these one-room schools remained, including the Harrisburg School. The Harrisburg School is now the only one that retains integrity and is located on its original site.¹⁶

The same pattern is also true in the rest of Sauk County as well. It is not known how many of the hundreds of one-room schools that were built in Sauk County in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are extant today, but only 27 one-to-six-room schools have been identified in Sauk County by reconnaissance surveyors working for the State of Wisconsin's Division of Historic Preservation between 1976 and 2013. Since only 22 of these schools are rural one-room examples, it is reasonable

¹⁵ These schools were: District No. 1, Cassell School; District No. 3, Harrisburg School; District No. 4, Troy Center; District No. 5, Lower Wilson Creek; District No. 6, Fair Valley; District No. 7, Witwen; District No. 8, Badger Valley; District No. 9, Cedar Hill; and District No. 11, Black Hawk.

¹⁶ A single log example, the first Wilson Creek School (AHI# 90990) was also still extant at this time but has since either been moved or demolished.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 8

Harrisburg School
Sauk County, Wisconsin

to suppose that the great majority of the county's original stock of one-room schools have either been demolished or are so altered as to be unrecognizable as school buildings.

Surviving minutes of the Harrisburg School District show that its Board chose the Sauk City firm of Dresen Brothers to build their new school and this choice would have come as no surprise to any nineteenth century inhabitant of southeast Sauk County.¹⁷

In 1946, the *Pioneer Press* announced the sale of the Dresen Brothers Lumber Company to the Sauk-Prairie Lumber and Fuel Company. As the newspaper said, "The transaction brings to a close 82 years of continuous building service to the community. William Dresen, Sr., the father, began in the building business here in 1864 and located his shops on Jefferson Street [700 Block]...It was here he trained six of his seven sons to carry on the building business."

The newspaper article was, of course, an understatement. To put it simply and directly the Dresen family built Sauk City. From the 1870s on, virtually every building project of note in Sauk City was a Dresen project. ... William Dresen, Sr., the founder of the business, migrated from Prussia to Wisconsin in 1857. He arrived in Sauk City in 1863, and the following year married Theresia Knabell. They had 11 children, nine of whom survived to adulthood: Maria Hutter, Josephina Yonker, Joseph, William, Jr., Frank, John, Henry, Richard, and Charles. ... In 1890, William Sr., sold the contracting business to his sons, Joseph and William, Jr., and entered the furniture and undertaking business with his son, Henry. Joseph and William, the Dresen Brothers, were the builders of Sauk City.

They were also involved in a few other enterprises, including the sale of lumber, and the manufacture of lightweight boxes for the cannery. In 1907, they purchased the old Peace Evangelical Church at 251 Water [St.] and built a lumberyard. The location on the railroad facilitated the purchase of lumber and other building materials. In the early 1920s, the Dresens purchased the Brittingham and Hixon Lumberyard in Prairie Du Sac and continued to sell lumber and build homes and businesses. By the 1940s, the sons of William Sr. had all reached retirement age and the business was sold to out-of-towners. No family has literally left more of a mark on the village than the Dresens, the builders of Sauk City.¹⁸

¹⁷ Harrisburg-Troy Historical Society Collection.

¹⁸ Goc, Michael J. *Lives Lived Here: A Walk Through the History of Sauk City*. Sauk City: Robert J. Cushing & New Past Press, 1992, p. 227.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 9

Harrisburg School
Sauk County, Wisconsin

The finished building cost \$885.00, of which \$804.30 went to the Dresen Brothers.¹⁹ That the Harrisburg School District decided to have a contracting firm build the Harrisburg School is interesting since the designs of buildings like this were simple enough to be within the skill sets of many of the townspeople themselves. Still, Sauk City is located just 10 miles east of the site of the Harrisburg School and the convenience of having the Dresens build the new school, coupled with the excellent reputation of the firm, were probably deciding factors in the District's choice.

The design of the Harrisburg School exhibits most of the typical characteristics of Front Gable form buildings that are mentioned in the Front Gable form subsection of the CRMP. Typical features that it shares include its "rectangular plan," "gabled roof," "major facade on the gabled end of the building," and its "symmetrical front entrance."²⁰ Comparison with historic photos of the Harrisburg School in the collection of the Harrisburg-Troy Historical Society show that the school is still remarkably intact today.²¹ The only changes that have affected it consist of the replacements in kind of portions of its original fabric that had deteriorated over time prior to the recent restoration of the building, the most notable example being the replacement of the original stone basement story walls and floor with ones of poured concrete. Otherwise, the building is unaltered.

The One-Room School Building Type

The Harrisburg School is an excellent example of a one-room school property type. As previous documentation of this property type describes, most one-room rural schools were constructed with a rectangular plan, although they also appeared in a square plan. The size of the school was often determined by the practical visual and audible distance from the teacher. A series of three or four windows was found on the long sides of the building for light and ventilation. A central front door was most common on one-room schools and often faced south or east. The entry was located on the short side of the building. Sometimes two entrances were seen on the school building, separating the girls from the boys. The prototype for this entry design can be traced to early religious buildings in this country. Simple gable roofs and later hipped roofs were often recommended in plan books for rural schools.²²

Late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century rural school design reflected the ideas advocated by school reformers. Early improvements in school design often included the addition of a porch and extra utility

¹⁹ Town of Troy Town Board Minutes. Harrisburg-Troy Historical Society Collections.

²⁰ Wyatt, Barbara (ed.) *Op. Cit.*, Vol. 2, (Architecture), p. 3-2.

²¹ Harrisburg-Troy Historical Society Collections.

²² Andrew Gulliford, *Americas Country Schools* (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1984), p. 172.

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Section 8 Page 10

Harrisburg School
Sauk County, Wisconsin

rooms. Utility rooms, or cloakrooms, protected the classroom from winter wind and provided a place for children to remove their outerwear. Most commonly, two cloakrooms were found upon entering a one-room school, one for girls and one for boys. Improvements also included the incorporation of a bell or belfry. Although not necessarily a practical addition, the bell or belfry came to symbolize the one-room school.²³

Sanitation and design issues were addressed in school plan books of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. By 1900, privies or outhouses became a standard part of school design. Indoor plumbing was generally not incorporated in rural school design, but the addition of an outdoor water pump was considered an improvement.²⁴

The Harrisburg School is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, at the local level of significance. The school building is an excellent, intact example of the one-room school building resource type, exhibiting the features that define the type and is now the finest of the few surviving historic public schools in both the Town of Troy and Sauk County.

²³ Wayne E. Fuller, *One-Room Schools of the Middle West* (Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1994), pp. 19, 21, 40.

²⁴ Andrew Gulliford, *America's Country Schools* (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1984), p. 172.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section 9 Page 1

Harrisburg School
Sauk County, Wisconsin

Major Bibliographical References:

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Goc, Michael J. *Lives Lived Here: A Walk Through the History of Sauk City.* Sauk City: Robert J. Cushing & New Past Press, 1992.

Harrisburg Home and Community Education Club. *Troy Tales and Trails: 1850s-1950s.* Baraboo, WI: Ballindalloch Press, 2007.

Harrisburg-Troy Historical Society, Inc. Collections. [Spring Green, Wisconsin, 53588.]

The Weekly Home News. Spring Green, Wisconsin. Various issues.

Wyatt, Barbara (ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (3 vols.). Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Division of Historic Preservation, 1986.

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 1

Harrisburg School
Sauk County, Wisconsin

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the Harrisburg School enclose a trapezoidal-shaped parcel whose longest dimension runs east-west parallel to CTH B. This parcel is described as: CSM #4920, Lot 1, the parcel being located in the Town of Troy, Sauk County, Wisconsin in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 18, Town 9N, Range 5E. This parcel contains 0.86-acres of land.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries described above enclose all the land that has historically been associated with the resource.

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section Photos Page 1

Harrisburg School
Sauk County, Wisconsin

Items a-d are the same for photos 1 - 13.

Photo 1

- a) Harrisburg School
- b) Town of Troy, Sauk County, WI
- c) Timothy F. Heggland, November, 2013
- d) Wisconsin Historical Society
- e) General View of School, View looking NE
- f) Photo 1 of 13

Photo 2

- e) General View of School, View looking NW
- f) Photo 2 of 13

Photo 3

- e) Main Façade of School, View looking N
- f) Photo 3 of 13

Photo 4

- e) West Facade of School, View looking E
- f) Photo 4 of 13

Photo 5

- e) Rear Facade of School, View looking S
- f) Photo 5 of 13

Photo 6

- e) East Facade to School, View looking W
- f) Photo 6 of 13

Photo 7

- e) East Entrance, View looking N
- f) Photo 7 of 13

Photo 8

- e) East Entrance Vestibule, Interior, View looking SE
- f) Photo 8 of 13

Photo 9

- e) Classroom Interior, View looking S
- f) Photo 9 of 13

Photo 10

- e) Classroom Interior Detail, View looking S
- f) Photo 10 of 13

Photo 11

- e) Classroom Interior, View looking E
- f) Photo 11 of 13

Photo 12

- e) Classroom Interior, View looking N
- f) Photo 12 of 13

Photo 13

- e) Classroom Interior Detail, View looking N
- f) Photo 13 of 13

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

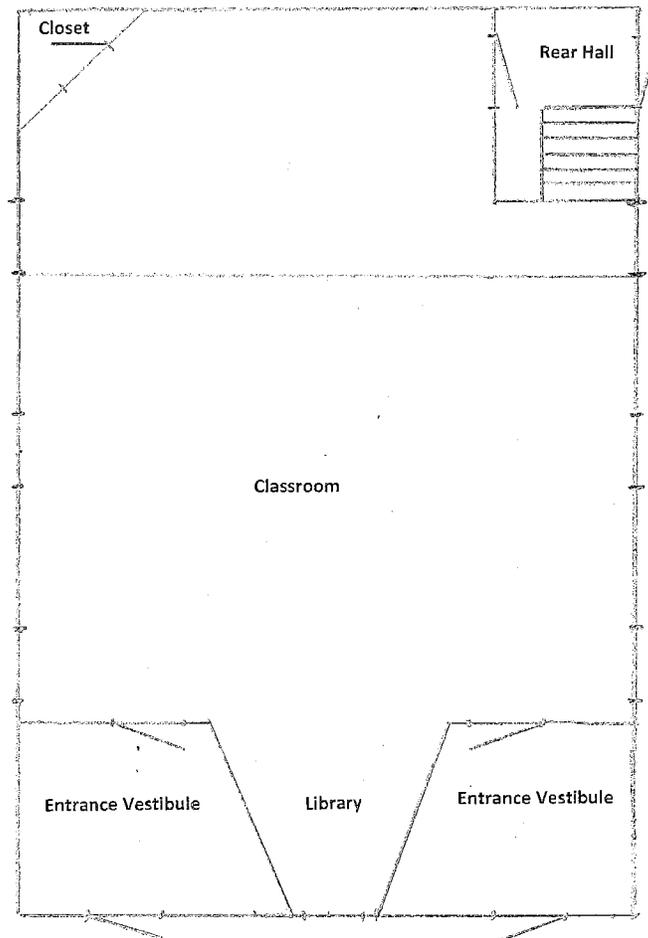
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Figures Page 1

Harrisburg School
Sauk County, Wisconsin

Figure 1: Plan Drawing of Harrisburg School

(NOT TO SCALE)



Harrisburg School
E7646 County Highway B
Town of Troy, Sauk County, Wisconsin

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Figures Page 2

Harrisburg School
Sauk County, Wisconsin

Figure 2: Historic image from the book *Troy Tales and Trails 1850s-1950s*.

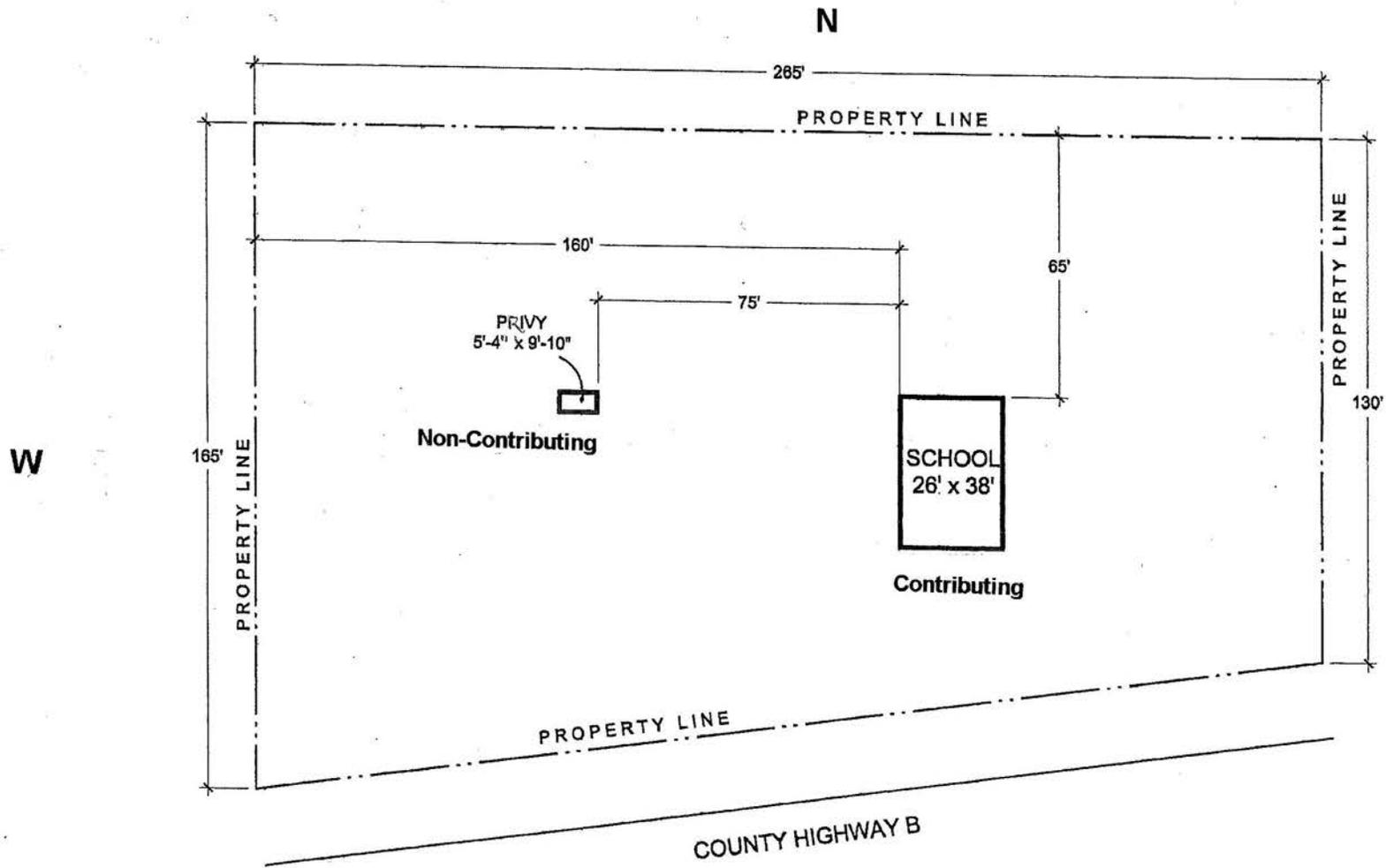
Chapter 5 — Nine One Room School Communities—Harrisburg

community would decorate a
attractively and fill it with
unch. The baskets would
ctioned off to the highest
lder. The winning bidder
at lunch with the maker of
basket. It was always fun
ingle men bid against each
teacher's basket as she was
urried. Lots of fun would be
re tried to keep a secret who
ket.



Harrisburg School

Photo Courtesy of Elaine Wilhelm



**Figure #3: HARRISBURG SCHOOL
SAUK COUNTY,
WISCONSIN**

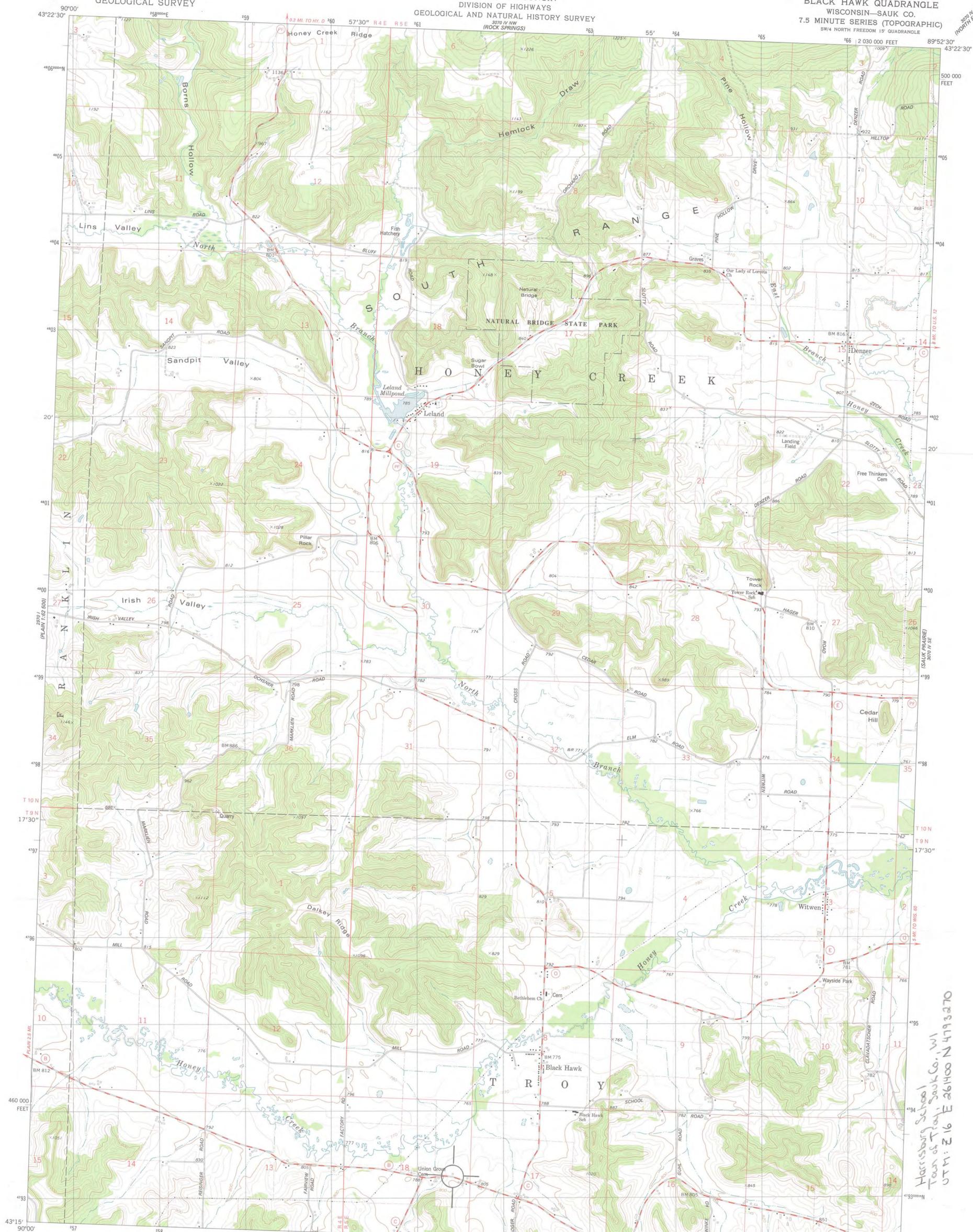
S



Scale: 1" = 40'

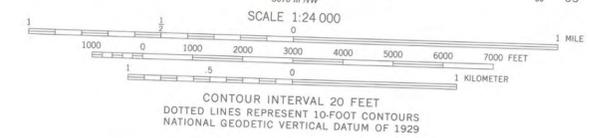
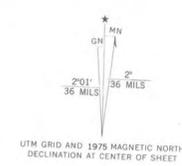
NE 1/4 SE1/4 S18 T9 N.R5

#0852-1



Harrisburg School
Town of Troy, Sauk Co., WI
UTM: Z 16 E 261400 N 4793270

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with the Wisconsin Division of Highways and Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey. Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA. Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1974. Field checked 1975. Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Wisconsin coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic) 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 16 1927 North American datum. Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked.



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

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



BLACK HAWK, WIS.
SW/4 NORTH FREEDOM 15' QUADRANGLE
N4315 — W8952.5/7.5
1975
AMS 3070 IV SW—SERIES V861



HARRISBURG SCHOOL
DISTRICT NO THREE



HARRISBURG SCHOOL
DISTRICT NO THREE



**HARRISBURG SCHOOL
DISTRICT NO THREE**









1954
KIP 5174









DECEMBER

FEBRUARY

AaBb CcDd EeFf GgHh IiJj KkLl

Mm Nn OoPp QqRr SsTt Uu

HARRISBURG SCHOOL TEACHERS 1868-1955

Year	Name	Year	Name
1868	...	1869	...
1870	...	1871	...
1872	...	1873	...
1874	...	1875	...
1876	...	1877	...
1878	...	1879	...
1880	...	1881	...
1882	...	1883	...
1884	...	1885	...
1886	...	1887	...
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1948	...	1949	...
1950	...	1951	...
1952	...	1953	...
1954	...	1955	...



HARRISBURG SCHOOL TEACHERS 1880-1920

FEBRUARY MARCH
Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz 12345
67890

APRIL MAY

TREEMANS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Harrisburg School

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Sauk

DATE RECEIVED: 2/06/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/05/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/20/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/24/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000109

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3-24-15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



STATE REPRESENTATIVE
81st ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

RECEIVED

APR 28 2014

DIV HIST PRES

April 24, 2014

Wisconsin Historic Preservation Review Board
c/o Peggy Veregin
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706

To whom it may concern,

As the Wisconsin State Representative of the 81st Assembly District of Wisconsin, I am writing to convey my support for the nomination of the Harrisburg School in the Town of Troy, Wisconsin, as an inductee to the Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places and National Register of Historic Places.

Built in 1892 for \$885, the Harrisburg School is the only remaining one-room school out of the nine original one-room schools in the Town of Troy. For more than one hundred years, the school attracted faculty from academies across the country and facilitated the instruction of Harrisburg area 1st through 8th graders.

Since 2001, thanks to a group of the school's alumni and members of the community, the Harrisburg School has undergone extensive measures of preservation. 2007 marked the creation of the Harrisburg Historical Society whose efforts have furthered the preservation process. The dedication of the surrounding community in maintaining such a pristine piece of Wisconsin history is evidence enough that this building is much more than just a building: it is a historic landmark.

Once again, I would like to reiterate my support for the induction of the Harrisburg School to the Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places and National Register of Historic Places. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact my office at any time.

Thank you for your consideration,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Fred Clark", written over a horizontal line.

FRED CLARK
State Representative
81st Assembly District



JON ERPENBACH

STATE SENATOR

RECEIVED

MAY 09 2014

DIV HIST PRES

May 7, 2014

Wisconsin Historic Preservation Review Board
c/o Peggy Veregin
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706

Dear Ms. Veregin,

I was very pleased to hear that the Harrisburg School in Troy, WI is being considered by the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Review Board for the Wisconsin State Register of historic Places as well as the National Register of Historic Places. Preserving historical sites such as this is essential to ensuring our heritage will endure for our children and grandchildren to appreciate and learn from. Adopting the Harrisburg School will also help promote historical tourism in Wisconsin.

In addition to the clear cultural heritage benefits, the Historical Society and their adopted historic places help many Wisconsin residents. The society assists Wisconsin homeowners and businesses to qualify for both state and federal tax benefits, and has ensured millions of dollars in economic reinvestment in historic properties in the past years.

For these reasons, I support the nomination and adoption of the Harrisburg School into both the Wisconsin and National State Register of Historic Places, so that this historical treasure and benefit to Wisconsin citizens will not be lost

Sincerely,

JON ERPENBACH
State Senator
27th District

JE;ep



TO: Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Peggy Veregin

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 5th day of February 2015,
for the nomination of the Harrisburg School to the National Register of Historic
Places:

1 Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form

 Multiple Property Nomination form

13 Photograph(s)

1 CD with NRHP Nomination Form Word Document

1 CD with electronic images

1 Original USGS map(s)

3 Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)/historic photograph(s)

2 Piece(s) of correspondence

 Other _____

COMMENTS:

 Please insure that this nomination is reviewed

 This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67

 The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____
constitute a majority of property owners.

 Other: _____