NPS Form 10-900 (Oct.1990)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Old Webster Schoolhouse (the school was located in the Webster School District)

code CA county Alpine_____ code 003__ zip code 96120

other names/site number Markleeville Schoolhouse_____

2. Location

4.

street & number 135 School Street______NA __ not for publication

city or town Markleeville_____

state	Cal	lifo	rnia	

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 🛛 nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property 🛛 meets 🗌 does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant 🗋 nationally \Box statewide \boxtimes locally (\Box See continuation sheet for additional comments.) ERG 6/16/05 Stro ____ Signature of certifying official/Title California Office of Historic Preservation 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 or other official Date State or Federal agency and bureau **National Park Service Certification** Signature of the Keepe Date of Action I have by certify that this property is: A entered in the National Register 7/11/05 See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register other (explain): _____

OMB No. 1024-0018

5. Classification					
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box) building(s) district site structure object	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.) Contributing Noncontributing 1 buildings sites structures 0bjects 1 1 Total			
Name of related multiple pro (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a	perty listing multiple property listing.)	Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register			
<u>N/A</u>		0			
6. Function or Use					
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)			
Education/schoolhouse		Recreation/museum			
Social/meeting hall					
7. Description					
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Materials (Enter categories from instructions)			
1. No style		foundation <u>Stone</u>			
2		roof <u>Composite shingles</u>			
		walls Wood siding, tongue and groove (Exterior)			
		Wood planks (Interior and flooring)			
		other			

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

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)

Δ Α	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.
- \Box C a birthplace or a 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.
- **Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
 #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education

Social History

Period of Significance

1882-1928

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

<u>N/A</u>_____

Architect/Builder

N/A

x Other Name of repository:

Primary Location of Additional Data

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

State Historic Preservation Office

Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley

Alpine County, California County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre								
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)								
1 2	Zone Eastin <u>11</u> <u>2580</u>	•	Northing <u>4286355</u>	3 4	Zone	Easting	Northing	
2				4	See co	ntinuation she	et.	
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 Judy Molnar, Assistant to the Board of Supervisors								
organization Alpine County Board of Supervisors date 6/22/2004								
street & number_POB 387, 99 Water Streettelephone_530-694-2287								
city or town Markleevillestate CA zip code_96120								
Additional Documentation								
Submit t	ne following iten	ns with	the completed	form:				

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner				
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)				
name_Alpine County				
street & number_ P.O. Box 387	telephone (530) 694-2287			
city or town Markleeville	state CAzip code <u>96120</u>			

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 the 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.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>7</u> Page <u>1</u> Old Webster Schoolhouse, Alpine County, CA

Narrative Description of Property: The Old Webster Schoolhouse is a single room, one story wood frame restored building with a gable roof and plain, boxed cornice built in 1882. The schoolhouse is located in Markleeville, Alpine County and was utilized as a county school from 1882-1928. It is 694 square feet, built high on a hilltop on what is now the Alpine County Museum Complex. Originally, the school was the only building on this property. The building is located on its original site. It is painted white, the original color, with a new composite tiled roof to replace the old wood shingles, but with the exception of the wood storage shed off the back of the building which was not replaced in the restoration, there have been no major alterations to the building since its original construction and historical restoration in 1966. There are no significant outbuildings associated with the schoolhouse and the landscaping features are the same now as they were when it was built, native plants and grasses. The building faces School Street, once a dirt road but now paved, that leads up the hill to the property.

It stands on an east/west direction on the brow of the hill overlooking historic downtown Markleeville. A square cupola, or bell tower, is located on the roof and five stair risers lead from the ground level to the single entry door. A small foyer, 130 sq. ft. in size, is located directly in the front of the building, lined on the east and west sides with benches and coat hangers. The front door leading into the foyer is not original to the building, however, it was salvaged from other properties that were abandoned and so dates to the time period of the school's use. There are two 6/6 double-hung windows on each side of the entry door into the foyer and another entry door inside the foyer that leads to the main room of the building. Two more double hung windows are located to the sides of the entry door inside the foyer. The original entry way is now gated to allow visitors viewing, but discourage entering the actual schoolroom.

A stone foundation supports the building, which is wood tongue and groove sided. The main room is 564 sq. ft. and is lined on the east and west sides with a set of two 6/6 double hung windows the exact dimensions as the windows in the foyer. The back side of the building, 18' by 6", has an exit door located on the left but is windowless. The original schoolhouse held a small wood shed off the back of the building to store the cut firewood needed for the stove. This rear wall was used to hang maps and student projects and provided space for bookcases. In 1882, there was a narrow brick chimney that ran up the back of the building to provide heat. This was replaced in the 1890's with a more efficient cast iron stove that sits on a raised platform at the rear of the main room. The rear elevation has vertical pine siding, which is original to the building construction. This siding was used for its availability and inexpensive cost and, as it was hidden by the woodshed, there wasn't any concern about appearance.

The foyer, or cloakroom, was also added in the 1890's and served as both a place to hang coats and lunches and as a mudroom in the winter. The main room, or school room, is lined with fold up seat school desks, typical of the period, placed in four rows facing the back entrance of the

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ____7 Page 2 Old Webster Schoolhouse, Alpine County, CA

building. The teacher's desk sits on the north side of the room, below the window and facing the rows of students' desks. These are the period pieces donated by the community and are placed in a replication of the days when school was in session. The interior of this room was lighted mainly be sunlight, but did have three simple hanging oil lamps down the center of the building. All of the windows had dark, pull down shades. On each side of the room, between the windows, were large slate blackboards, one original of which still hangs on the school wall. Artwork done by the students in the late 1800's has been preserved and still adorns the walls. The interior flooring is of pine slats laid over a cross base of pine.

The exterior of the building was designed to make the most of the weather conditions of the area. It has a steep roof to allow snow to slide off unto the ground and is placed in an east/west direction to afford the building with the greatest amount of sunlight, as well as large, flat sides to maximize the heat from the sun. The placement of the building on a large, flat hilltop that extends for approximately fifty yards to an alpine meadow provided a playground for the students and space for an outhouse. The outhouse that served the school is currently located on the back corner of the parking lot of the museum as a period piece, no longer functional. It was moved to this spot in 1970. During the time period the school served the community, the outhouse was moved several times due to heavy usage. At this time, there is no historical data to show the original site of the outhouse, although the historical outhouse building located at the museum is the original one that was used on site. The large hilltop was also used as horse and buggy parking for the times the school was used for social, theatrical and political events, but there were no sheds or shelters erected for this use.

The area surrounding the building is not now and never was landscaped, with the exception of the native plants and bushes. Water for the building was hand carried by bucket from the town ditch, located approximately 45-50 yards to the right of the building. A permanent water source to the building was never established, however, there is a drinking fountain located a few feet from the east elevation that is approximately 20 years old. Electricity was brought to Markleeville in 1948, and the school was wired at approximately this time. In 1999, when the school was rewired for electricity, cloth covered wires were found in the old electric boxes. A dirt path lined with native rock has been added to allow for the high amount of foot traffic from visitors wishing to see the schoolhouse. A plaque describing the schoolhouse has been mounted on the exterior rear wall, as well as a fire extinguisher mounted on the north side wall. The Old Webster Schoolhouse is the most popular historical building at the Museum and is virtually the same today as when it was built in 1882.

The appearance of the schoolhouse and its remarkable likeness to its original condition are due to the historical restoration done in 1966-67. As the building had been abandoned for many years, it was in very poor condition. The restoration, overseen by the National Association of

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>7</u> Page <u>3</u> Old Webster Schoolhouse, Alpine County, CA

Restoration Specialists, was begun with architectural and archeological research to determine the original, authentic building features. Demolition of partitions and other parts of the building that were found to not be original was undertaken next. During this process, the rear shed was removed as it had deteriorated beyond repair. As the rear exterior wall covered by the woodshed was still in relatively good condition, it was left as it had originally been constructed. Years of paint and wallpaper were removed from the interior walls, revealing the original student artwork that is currently on display. The lamps and shades that once graced the interior were missing and could not be replaced. Two State Parks, Coloma and Colombia, had salvage materials available from old buildings that had been demolished on state park property. From this salvage material, a front door, rear door and 2 sets of windows were chosen for use. The windows were used to replace the missing windows inside the foyer, one on each side of the inside foyer doorway. In addition, rotted or deteriorated parts of the building, such as siding and flooring, were repaired. All original material was re-used as possible during this process. The roof was beyond repair and was replaced with the current composite tile roof. The foundation, found to be flat stone, was stabilized and a floor beam was placed in the center of the building, from end to end, to add floor support. The bell tower was repaired and structural support reinforced. Then, the building interior and exterior was painted in the original color, with the addition of wood preservative for protection.

The schoolhouse stood alone on the county lot on the hillside until the restoration of the school. The Alpine County Historical Society received permission to make this lot the site of the Alpine County Museum Complex, with the schoolhouse as the central display. Since 1966, additional buildings erected on the site include the museum building, a carriage shed and storage unit combination, and the original Alpine County Jail building (moved from the ruins of Silver City, the first county seat). The immediate historic setting, which includes the footprint of the schoolhouse and thirty linear feet from each elevation, remains the same as when the school was in use. Other additions to the property include the paving of the original road leading to the school and the parking lot directly to the rear elevation of the school building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1 Old Webster Schoolhouse, Alpine County, CA

Statement of Significance: The Old Webster Schoolhouse, a one-room, wood framed restored schoolhouse property, meets National Register Criterion A due to its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history as it is a very well maintained representation of the more than 200,000 one-room schoolhouses that were built nationwide during the 1800's through the early 1900's. These one-room schoolhouses were important to the country as they provided the first opportunity for rural communities to provide structured education, available to all, rather than the informal home schooling that preceded them. As teachers were scarce, and transportation limited, these one-room schools were built within a central location and children of all ages and educational levels attended. For more than a hundred years of our nation's history, these one-room schoolhouses were the mainstream of education, before the centralized schools of today were developed. Among these schoolhouses, few of the original wood frame buildings remain intact. The Old Webster School is one remaining original wood framed one-room schoolhouse that served the community of Markleeville for 46 years. It is also significant for its social history, for these schools often served as meeting rooms and locations for community recreation and social events. The Old Webster School was utilized when school was not in session for many such community events, including box socials, dances, musical events, student recitations and dramas and even the rare traveling evangelist sessions.

The period of significance for this property is 1882-1928. This period of significance is based on the years that the building was utilized as a one-room school and community center. Until the restoration in 1966, nothing of significance occurred after this date. The Old Webster Schoolhouse was constructed in 1882 atop a hill overlooking the rural community of Markleeville, California where it served as a school and meeting place to the 200 residents of this isolated mountain community until 1928, when it was closed as the student population had outgrown the building. In 1966, the Alpine County Historical Society began a campaign to restore the abandoned and deteriorating building and include it as a central display in the newly formed Alpine County Museum Complex.

The community this schoolhouse served has a colorful western history. Markleeville was established in 1861 when Jacob Marklee built the first cabin on a site adjacent to the Carson River. Although Marklee was shot and killed in 1863, the community was well established by this time due to the influx of silver miners that were drawn to the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains upon the discovery of the Nevada Comstock Lode in 1859. Markleeville competed for many years with the nearby town of Silver Mountain City for county seat of Alpine County (which was established in 1864 as the 46th county in the state), but lost out due to the fact that Silver Mountain City had the greater population. However, by 1874 the mines played out and Congress demonetized silver, turning Silver Mountain City into a virtual ghost town (there is nothing left there today but the stone remnants of a few buildings). Many of these miners and

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Old Webster Schoolhouse, Alpine County, CA

their families left the area and the population that had peaked at over 11,000 in 1864 dropped to just under 2500 in 1873. Markleeville became the new county seat of the least populated county in all of California (a distinction it still holds today with a population base of under 1200).

One reason for the small population base of Alpine County is its rugged, isolated setting in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, adjacent to the Nevada State Line. The deep snows of winter and the geographic distance from more populated areas did not deter the families who made this a permanent home. Many were members of the Washoe Indian Tribe or ranchers and farmers, taking advantage of the homestead grants of that era. In 1882, eight years after becoming the county seat, Markleeville residents addressed the need for a schoolhouse. At that time, although there existed a County Superintendent of Schools, Mrs. Anna M. Arnot, and a local teacher, F.P. Larkin, there was no schoolhouse in Markleeville. There was, however, a \$.35 per \$100 assessed tax valuation on all property owners in Alpine County. As this money was used to pay the salaries of the teachers and superintendent (at this time teachers made \$69 per month and the superintendent was paid \$80 per year), there was not enough to build a schoolhouse. Students were gathering at any room available, most times at a building that later was converted to a stable. The Old Webster School was built much like all the other one-room schoolhouses in the country, through donations and fund-raising events such as dances, box socials, etc., with the goal being to obtain enough money to purchase the materials. Local volunteers, under the leadership of local carpenter Zephrin Monroe, offered their services for the actual construction and finish work. Construction of the school began on December 15, 1882 and the first official school day was October 15, 1883. During this 10-month period, many fund raising events were held in order to supply the materials for the building. The construction of the schoolhouse mimics the standard construction of most all of the one-room schoolhouses of this time period.

These schoolhouses, depending on the era and region, were built of many different kinds of material (sod, mud or adobe, stone, logs, wood planks or clapboard) yet they shared many common characteristics which are present in the Old Webster School; a single-room with as many windows as possible (there was no electricity for lighting); a row of desks or benches for the students, a recitation bench or area, a teachers desk in the front of the room, and a heating source, in this case a wood stove. Many had a small bell tower on the roof, as does the Old Webster School. This bell tower was an important addition to the community as it functioned as much more than a school bell. The tower bell was also rung to summon the volunteer members of the community fire department or to call together the residents in the case of other emergencies. (The Old Webster School bell was used until the 1960's as a community fire alarm when it was retired from use by the installation of an electric fire alarm system.) Restroom facilities were an outhouse located on school property and water was drawn daily from a local well, or in the case of Markleeville, the town ditch. Students brought their own lunches, although at times local mothers provided hot bread and soup, an early version of today's hot

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Old Webster Schoolhouse, Alpine County, CA

lunches. The Old Webster School has a single entry door leading to a foyer with places on both side walls on which to hang coats and other items. The original schoolhouse also had a storage facility at the end of the building (in the restoration process this was not rebuilt) that held wood for the stove. All age levels attended, from 5 to 17, and subjects were taught according to the student ability and not the grade level. Schools at the time were required to be open "not less than three months nor more than nine months per year." This meant the school year was adjusted to the whims of the weather, including both summer and winter hours.

In an 1885 school census report for the Webster (Markleeville) School District, 37 students are listed, all attending the one-room Webster Schoolhouse on the hill. By 1928, when the county decided to build a new courthouse in Markleeville of native stone quarried from nearby Silver Mountain City, plans were also made to utilize the remaining stone to build a two-room schoolhouse to replace the overcrowded one-room schoolhouse.

During the 43 years the building was utilized as a schoolhouse, it also served the community in many other ways as well. Although the Alpine County Courthouse was the central building for conducting the governmental and business meetings of the community, the Old Webster School was the center of entertainment. Dances, dramas, musical performances, dinners, student recitations, ceremonies and political party fundraisers were held at the school after school hours. On the occasion when a traveling evangelist would come to town, the school was used as a central gathering place although these special events were usually held in tents set up on the property. Many of these events were school sponsored, giving the families of students an opportunity to see their children perform plays or recite poetry. These events were often the only social events in the community. Markleeville did not then, and does not now, have a church built within the community. Although the schoolhouse was not utilized for any particular religious denomination services, it did provide the opportunity for community socializing. Events that in other communities would typically be sponsored by a church or religious group, i.e. box lunch socials and polucks, were held at the Old Webster Schoolhouse instead.

After it was closed as a school in 1928, a local Washoe tribe family, the John Anthony's, resided there for many years. Mr. Anthony was caretaker of the building and raised his six children there. However, by 1966 the building had been abandoned and fallen into disrepair. The newly formed Alpine County Historical Society, which had established a museum in the basement of the new school building, became interested in restoring the old schoolhouse and using the county property to establish a permanent museum on the site with the school as the featured historical attraction.

As in the past when the school was built, the Historical Society began a fund raising campaign to pay for the work of restoration and succeeded in raising over \$3000. The National Association

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4 Old Webster Schoolhouse, Alpine County, CA

of Restoration Specialists, under the direction of Orvel Johnson, donated a report of restoration to ensure that the work was done according to the exacting standards of the association. This included architectural research, demolition of any parts of the building that were not found to be original (directed by a qualified restorationist), foundation work, and the finish carpentry and painting. A floor plan of the building was done at this time and is included in this application. With volunteer help from both the community and the National Association of Restoration Specialists, the restoration was fully completed in 1968 and the building was appropriately dedicated.

Additional donations from the community included the interior setting for the museum attraction including original clothing of the time period to hang on the pegs in the foyer, teacher and student desks, books, an old wood stove and other period artifacts. Fully restored, the Old Webster School stands sentinel on the hill overlooking the community it served for so many years as a center for education. Although the vast majority of those more than 200,000 one-room schoolhouses that educated a nation are gone, a few remain to continue the story of more than a century of history. The Old Webster School is a tribute not only to the community that built and preserved it, but also to a nation that encouraged and promoted education for all.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1 Old Webster Schoolhouse, Alpine County, CA

Bibliography:

Primary Sources:

Alpine County Board of Supervisors Meeting Minutes, August 7, 1967

The Historical Society of Alpine County Archives

"Restoration [of] Old School Markleeville and Restoration [of] Old Jail Markleeville", National Association of Restoration Specialists, Orvel B. Johnson, January 1966

"The History of Alpine County Schools, " The Historical Society of Alpine County, Mabel Love, 1992

"Alpine Chronicle," 23 April 1864--23 November 1878

"Alpine Signal," 3 July 1878 - 22 August 1879

"Alpine Argus," 13 June 1884 - 25 December 1886

"Alpine Gazette," 4 June 1864-26 May 1866

"Alpine Miner," 2 June 1866-2 May 1874

"Monitor Argus," 15 September 1879-6 June 1884

"Alpine Heritage -- One Hundred Years of History, Recreation, Lore in Alpine County, California, 1864-1964," The Centennial Book Committee, Revised Edition 1987

Secondary Sources:

Alumni Website, www.sweeneyhall.sjsu.edu, "One Room Schoolhouse, 2003

Townships Heritage Web Magazine, <u>www.townshipsheritage.com</u>, "One-Room Schoolhouses", 2003

CNN.Com Website, <u>www.cnn.com</u>, "Last bell may be ringing for one-room schoolhouse," June 9, 2000

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2 Old Webster Schoolhouse, Alpine County, CA

Teacher Magazine Website, <u>www.teachermagazine.org</u>, "One Room With A View" March 1997, Vol. 8

"California Historian," Volume 17, Number 2, The Old Webster School, December 1970

"Alpine Review," Volume 9, Number 2, Journal of the Historical Society of Alpine County, Early School Days in Alpine County, Summer 2002

"Oral History--Life and Times of Robert Jackson, last remaining student at the Old Webster School," project of the Historical Society of Alpine County, Summer 2003

"Oral History--Life and Times of Jim D. Lyons," project of the Historical Society of Alpine County, Winter 2001

"Oral History--Life and Times of Ilene Price Long, student at the Old Webster School," project of the Historical Society of Alpine County, November 1988

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1 Old Webster Schoolhouse, Alpine County, Ca

Verbal Boundary Description:

The legal boundary is located in Lot 6, Block 4, Markleeville (the original city lot that the Old Webster Schoolhouse was built on) and include the footprint of the building (694 sq. ft.) and the immediate historic setting of 30 linear feet from each elevation of the building unto the property.

Boundary Justification:

The new boundaries established within the original parcel are due to loss of integrity of the property. The boundaries for historic designation are within the parcel and encompass only the actual school building and thirty linear feet from each elevation, or the immediate historic setting of the school.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>11</u> Page <u>1</u> Old Webster Schoolhouse, Markleeville, CA

Photo Descriptions:

Lynn Nolan photographed the five photographs below. The negatives are on file at the Alpine County Administration, 99 Water Street, Markleeville, CA 96120. The photographs were taken on June 13, 2004 as is date stamped on each photo. The above statements apply to the first five photographs listed below:

Photo #1: This photo is a view of the front entrance, which faces east, of the Old Webster Schoolhouse. The camera angle was pointed northwest to capture this view.

Photo #2: This photo is a view of the south side of the building, adjacent to School Street. The camera angle was pointed northeast to capture this view.

Photo#3: This photo is the back of the building, which faces west. The camera angle was pointed southeast to capture this view. The back of the building is adjacent to the parking lot.

Photo #4: This photo is the north side of the building, visible from the museum complex and visitor center. The camera angle was pointed southeast to capture this view.

Photo #5: This is an interior view of the schoolroom taken with a western angle of the camera from the entry way. The period pieces and wall art work as described in Section number 8 are pictured here.

Additional historical photographs: Negatives are on file at the Alpine County Museum, 135 School Street, Markleeville, CA 96120

Photo #6: This is a view of the teacher and students in 1903 standing on the front steps of the school. The photographer and exact date of the photo are not known.

Photo #7: This is a hilltop view of the school taken from a Markleeville farm in 1930. Photographer and exact date of the photo are not known.

Photo #8: A photo from 1959 of the schoolhouse prior to restoration, while the schoolhouse was abandoned. The photographer and exact date of the photograph are not known.



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Markleeville, County of Alpine - Historic Schoolhouse



