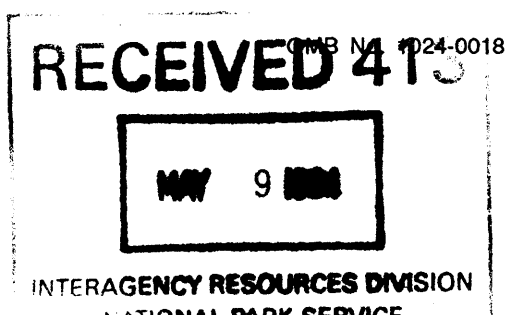


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**



571

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 Scottsdale Grammar School

other names/site number "Little Red School House"

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 7333 East Scottsdale Mall not for publication
city or town Scottsdale vicinity _____
state Arizona code AZ county Maricopa code 013 zip code 85251

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James Gordon AZSMPD 5/4/94
Signature of certifying official Date

ARIZONA STATE PARKS
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

=====

4. National Park Service Certification

=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Edson H. Beall

Entered in the
National Register

- entered in the National Register
 ___ 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): _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of Keeper

6/10/94
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
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 1 </u>	___ buildings
___	___ sites
___	___ structures
___	___ objects
<u> 1 </u>	___ Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

 N/A

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> Education </u>	Sub: <u> Grammar School </u>
<u> Religion </u>	<u> Sunday School </u>
<u> Government </u>	<u> City Hall, Library </u>
<u> Commerce </u>	<u> Chamber of Commerce </u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and Culture Sub: Museum

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian Transition

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete, stuccoed
roof Shake
walls Brick

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)

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B. removed from its original location.
- C. a birthplace or 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Education
Social History

Period of Significance 1909-1943

Significant Dates 1909

Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)
Scott Winfield

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder _____

Narrative Statement of Significance (See continuation sheets.)

=====
9. Major Bibliographical References
=====

Bibliography (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
- 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: Scottsdale Historical Society

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>12</u>	<u>414280</u>	<u>3706070</u>	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

_____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is located on Scottsdale Mall, one hundred yards east of the intersection of Main and Brown streets, Scottsdale, Arizona.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property consists of just the historic building and five feet around its perimeters. It is bounded on the west by a city parking lot, on the east by city-owned public restroom facilities, on the south by the alley, and on the north by the civic plaza.

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Thomas E. Lennon, Vice President (Edited by William S. Collins, SHPO Intern)

organization Scottsdale Historical Society date June 29, 1992

street & number 5048 N. 83 Street telephone 945-5980

city or town Scottsdale state AZ zip code 85250

=====
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

- Photographs No. 1, 2, 3, 4, are current 1993-94 photographs;
 - Photograph No. 5 is duplicate of a historical photograph of Winfield Scott, founder of Scottsdale, Arizona;
- All the photographs are furnished by the Scottsdale Historical Society, Thomas Lennon, President.

Additional items

=====
Property Owner

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

name City of Scottsdale

street & number 3939 Civic Center Blvd. telephone _____

city or town Scottsdale state AZ zip code 85251

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1 Scottsdale Grammar School
name of property
Maricopa, AZ
county and State

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SECTION 7: PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

The Scottsdale Grammar School is a one-story brick building located in the City of Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona. Constructed in 1909 and refurbished in the 1970s, the building is in excellent condition and the adaptive alterations have not destroyed the overall appearance of an early 20th century school.

DESCRIPTION

Construction: The Scottsdale Grammar School is of red brick construction built over a full, mostly below ground level basement. The bricks probably came from a brick factory in nearby Phoenix. The building is rectangular with a 52-foot frontage and is 40 feet deep. The basement is concrete and the portion above grade is stuccoed. The brick work is stretcher bond, i.e., each course is laid with the long side of the brick exposed. The hipped roof has a medium pitch and there are two front gabled projections on each side of the front facade. There is a triangular dormer placed in the center of the roof structure, facing the front. The roof sheathing is cedar shake. The overhanging eaves have a plain fascia and there is a rain gutter system attached to the cornice that completely surrounds the building.

Current Appearance: The front facade (facing north) is symmetric in design with a centrally located entrance. The structural opening of the front entrance is flat with a plain concrete lintel. Over the door is a flat transom with a single light. Lettering which reflects current occupants, "Scottsdale Historical Museum," is written on the transom glass (not original). Full height side lights are on both sides of the single door. On the rear of the building (south side) there is a basement door with a handicap access ramp added.

The main floor has a total of twenty windows. Each has a flat structural opening with plain, concrete lintels and lug sills. They are 1/1 paned and none are operable. The eight side windows on the first floor are 7' 2" x 3' 6"; the twelve front and rear windows are 5' 2" x 2' 10". In the central portion of the front facade two pairs of windows on either side of the entrance. The two projections under the gables have double sized window openings and 2/2 panes. There are six basement windows, four on the east side and two on the west. These windows are 2' x 2' with plain flat structural openings and single lights. Both of the front gables have semi-circular ventilation openings.

Stylistically, the schoolhouse represents a late Victorian transition. In its symmetry, roof form, entryway, and semi-circular ventilator decorations, there is an element of simplified Adam Style (or Federal Style). The transition to Craftsman Style, which was occurring at the time this building was constructed is hinted at in the front gables and in the original, but now removed, veranda (see "Historic Appearance and Alterations" below).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2 Scottsdale Grammar School
name of property
Maricopa, AZ
county and State



Historic Appearance and Alterations: The Scottsdale Grammar School has undergone a number of changes both in its own structure and in its setting (see "Setting" below). The roof was originally covered with metal sheathing which remained until a major renovation in the early 1970s. In 1970 it was found that water damage to the support beams necessitated a new roof. Cedar shake was chosen as the new roofing material. None of these windows are original, although the replacements replicate the appearance of the originals. In the triangular dormer originally there was a rectangular ventilation opening. The entire dormer face is now glass, with four panes arranged in a triangle. Photographs seem to indicate that the ventilator openings in the front gables have been altered. While the original openings were semi-circular, the current openings are rectangular with semi-circular decorative lattice work to simulate the original. Two chimneys, now removed, were once located on the rear corners.

Historic photographs indicate that there were more basement windows on the west side than the two there currently. There may have been as many as four as there are on the east side. Also, photographs dating to 1970 indicate that the basement windows had wood shutters. Whether these were original is unknown, but they have since been removed. The two pairs of windows beside the front door were at one time bricked in and other windows boarded up. The photographs are unclear, but the transom over the front door may have originally had two lights.

The primary alteration of the building has been to the entry area. Since the main floor was built above grade, there was a straight stairway with closed railing to the door. Below the stairway was a front door to the basement with steps on either side leading down. In the development of the Scottsdale Mall (see "Setting" below), the area that was the street in front of the building was raised to create a public space. The stairway was removed and a new entry way created with decorative planters and a flagpole. The new entrance is handicap-accessible. Historic photographs also indicate there was a dropped, shed roofed open veranda. This was supported by two posts on the stairway railing and wood beams attached to the walls of the front projections. This veranda has been removed.

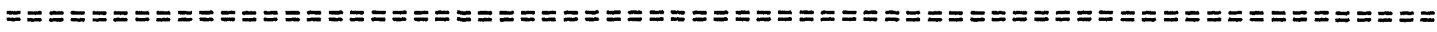
Setting: The schoolhouse was built at its current location in 1909. At the time of its construction, the school looked out on a tree-lined, unpaved country lane called Main Street. Farms and ranches began at the east end of the block, where the Scottsdale City Hall now stands. Main Street has been closed off since 1972, and the area around the school was redeveloped into the Scottsdale Mall, a large grassy and shrub-planted area for outdoor events. Full scale rehabilitation occurred in 1972, promoted and paid for by interested citizens.

Condition and Integrity: The Scottsdale Grammar School is in excellent condition and continues to be used to provide educational services to the people of Scottsdale, now as the home of the Scottsdale Historical Society. Solid and well-maintained, the building is an important

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 1 Scottsdale Grammar School
name of property
Maricopa, AZ
county and State



SECTION 8: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Scottsdale Grammar School, constructed in 1909, is significant under the National Register Criterion A as the oldest school still standing in Scottsdale, Arizona. It is also significant under Criterion B as the last remaining building associated with Winfield Scott, the leading founder of Scottsdale. It is nominated at the local level of significance.

Winfield Scott and Scottsdale

Winfield Scott was born on February 26, 1837 in the small town of West Novi, Michigan. His family had a long history of support for the Baptist church, both in lay capacities and as ministers, and Scott continued this tradition. He graduated from the University of Rochester, New York on July 13, 1859 and immediately entered the Rochester Theological Seminary (now Colgate-Rochester). Two years later, he graduated, married, and moved to Syracuse where he took up his first position as a preacher. His wife, Helen Louise Brown, was a teacher from Plainfield, New York.

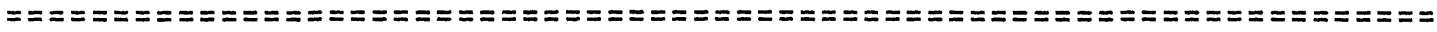
The Civil War shifted the direction of Scott's life. The eager young preacher led in the raising of a company of ninety-eight men, thirty of whom were his cousins and others were from his former Sunday school class. The recruits were organized on August 9, 1862 as Company C, 126th Regiment, New York Volunteer Regiment with Winfield Scott as captain. The green regiment was quickly called to action to meet the Southern offensive in Maryland. Fighting near Harper's Ferry on September 13th, Scott was wounded and, along with the rest of the Union garrison, captured on the 15th. After being exchanged and though not completely recovered from his wounds, Scott returned to active service in January 1863. He next saw action at Gettysburg, where, despite the continued irritation of his unhealed wound, he was in the thick of battle, receiving two more minor wounds. During the course of the Battle of the Wilderness in 1864, as casualties ran high in the Army of the Potomac, Scott, already commander of the 126th New York, was placed in command also of the 125th. Scott was twice more wounded during this fighting, finally receiving a wound during the fight at Spotsylvania Court House that took him out of the war.

Scott quickly returned to religious service, receiving an appointment from the American Baptist Home Mission Society as missionary to Kansas. There he stayed until 1871 when he moved on to Denver, staying in that city until 1874. Next, he moved to California where he served the Baptist churches in a number of communities. In 1878, while in Banning, California, Scott filed for a homestead, and though he did not stay long enough to receive title to the land, he did become familiar with irrigated citrus farming, particularly at the Riverside

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 2 Scottsdale Grammar School
name of property
Maricopa, AZ
county and State



colony, a planned agricultural community where thousands of orange trees were watered by twenty-eight miles of canals. He also became involved in politics, running for mayor of San Francisco on the Workingman's ticket in 1879. Scott's next major career change came in 1882 when he was appointed an U.S. Army chaplain.

A group of civic and business leaders of the town of Phoenix in Arizona Territory invited Chaplain Scott to visit their community in February, 1888. They had heard of his reputation as an effective promoter of immigration and hoped to convince him of the economic potential of the Salt River Valley. As they hoped, Scott became enthusiastic about the valley's flourishing agriculture. At that time, alfalfa, fruit orchards, and vineyards were the major agricultural staples, citrus having not yet been introduced. Scott decided to invest in the future of the valley.

On July 2, 1888, an unknown agent for Winfield Scott placed a fifty cents per acre down payment on a full section of land about ten miles northeast of Phoenix. This section (T2N, R4E, Sec 23) is the area now bounded by Chaparral Road on the north, Indian School Road on the south, Hayden Road on the east, and Scottsdale Road on the west. This land was becoming valuable for agriculture because of W. J. Murphy's nearly completed Arizona Canal, which crossed the northwest corner of Section 23. While Scott was not the first person to file for land in this area under the Desert Land Act (1877), he was one of the few who eventually took title to the land. Rather than merely speculatively holding the land, he intended to personally settle on and develop his land. It was from these actions and Scott's intent that the community of Scottsdale would arise.

Scott received a transfer to Arizona's Fort Huachuca in February 1889 where he could be nearer his land and still maintain his lucrative army position. The actual clearing and developing of the land was overseen by his brother, George Scott, who arrived in Phoenix in December 1888. The Scotts were among the first to introduce commercial orange orchards. Of the original full section that Scott filed for, he eventually returned to the government or sold all but 200 acres by 1893. These acres he continued to farm until 1908 when they were purchased by Charles Miller. Scott's army career ended in 1892 as the result of increased irritation from his old war wounds.

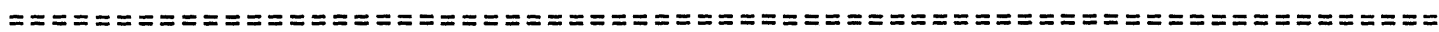
Scott and other local landowners joined together in 1894 to subdivide a parcel just south of Scott's land into a townsite to be called "Orangedale." Within a few months, the name was changed to Scottsdale in recognition of Winfield Scott's role in promoting the area.

Scott remained a leading figure in the community that bore his name. His strong preaching against alcohol may have been why Scottsdale had the territory's first Anti-Saloon League and voted for prohibition in 1897. He was also active in local politics as a Republican party worker. On November 8, 1898, Scott was elected to the territorial house of representatives where he was honored by his party's nomination for Speaker (he lost to Henry F. Ashurst of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3 Scottsdale Grammar School
name of property
Maricopa, AZ
county and State



the majority Democrats). Of the sixteen bills he introduced into the Twentieth Legislature, four became law, including an amendment to the school laws to allow children living in one district to go to school in another. Philosophically, Scott could be classified as a progressive Republican, in tune with the reform trends of the era.

Education was one of Scott's leading interests. He was selected to be on the committee to investigate the condition of the university in Tucson. Not only did he see his school bill pass in the 1899 legislative session, but that same year he ran for a seat on the board of the Phoenix Union High School district. He was not elected. In 1901 he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the Board of Visitors to the Normal School of Arizona at Tempe. Governor Alexander O. Brodie appointed Scott to the Board of Regents of the University of Arizona in October 1902. The Board unanimously elected Scott chancellor of the university on August 5, 1903, a position he retained until January 1905. He ran again for the legislature in 1904 and 1906, but was not elected either time. Scott continued to remain active in promoting the development of Scottsdale until his death on October 18, 1910.

History of the Old Red Brick Schoolhouse

During the fall of 1895 and the winter of 1896, families began to settle in Scottsdale. With the children from these families, there were soon enough prospective pupils to form a school district. In 1896, Scott recognized the need for an educational system in the community. For seven months, Mrs. George Blount, wife of the principal of the Phoenix School, had been teaching eight children in her ranch home near the Scott Homestead.

On August 3, 1896, a group met with Scott to discuss the matter of a school. Scott, Frank Titus, and John S. Tait were asked to serve as a school committee. On the 20th of August, 1896, they met at the Titus ranch and organized the community into a prospective school district. They selected three lots east of what is now Brown Avenue and, with the help of the townspeople, within ten days erected a 16' by 18' wooden building. (The frame schoolhouse was located ten yards east of the present "Little Red Schoolhouse.") On the Sunday following the construction of the new building, several of Scottsdale's citizens met to organize church services there, creating the tradition of multiple use of the school property. A petition was presented to the county and formation of school district number forty-eight "at Scotts-Dale" was authorized. The land was donated to the district in 1896.

The school term opened with fourteen pupils, representing all eight grades. The new teacher, Hattie Green, was paid \$45.00 per month. Scott, Titus, and Tait served as school trustees during 1896-1897. The first school board election was held in 1897 and twenty-nine votes cast. Helen Scott drove in several women from the outskirts of the district to vote in this election (women could vote in school elections in Arizona since 1883). On Arbor Day in 1898, Scott purchased twenty-five ash trees so that each child in Scottsdale could plant a tree around the schoolhouse.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4 Scottsdale Grammar School
name of property
Maricopa, AZ
county and State

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In August of 1897 another room was added, extending 12 feet to the north, to accommodate the growing number of pupils. This building was used until 1909, when the increased enrollment made it necessary to increase the size of the building. The Board of Trustees, 1907 to 1910, were V. A. Vanderhoff, Mrs. W. E. "Mittie" Hayden and E. O. Brown.

In April 1909, Winfield Scott appeared before the Scottsdale School Board. He urged that a substantial brick schoolhouse be built as an indication of Scottsdale's commitment to the future and the Board agreed. A bond election in May was called for \$5,000 and passed with fourteen votes in favor and none opposed. Construction was started in September, the actual cost was \$4,500. On February 26, 1910, Scott's seventy-third birthday, the new schoolhouse was dedicated. Several hundred gathered for a picnic and speeches. Chaplain Scott presided over the dedication and "discoursed happily on the pride and progress of the district." The opening was important to the entire area as evidenced by the presence of Arizona Governor Richard Sloan, Indiana Governor Thomas Marshall (who regularly spend the winter months in Scottsdale), along with school officials from Phoenix and Tempe including Arthur Mathews, President of the Normal School of Arizona (now Arizona State University).

The red brick building, containing two large classrooms, an entrance hall and two small rooms for storage of supplies and books, was erected over a full-sized basement. This basement was used for an auditorium and it could also be made into two classrooms by the use of a folding partition. Some people objected to such a large and expensive building saying there would never be children enough to fill so many rooms. There were twenty-eight students enrolled in the 1909-1910 school year with an average daily attendance of 17.

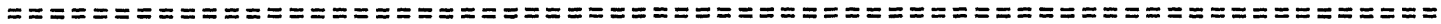
For many years, the Scottsdale Grammar School building was the public meeting place for the entire community. A Sunday School, formed about 1900 and meeting in private homes, moved to the schoolhouse. In June of 1912, the First Baptist Church was organized in the "Brick Schoolhouse" and continued to meet in the building until 1918. Preaching services had been conducted by several ministers of different denominations, including the Rev. R. A. Windes, a pioneer preacher of Arizona. The school building was the polling place for all elections, governmental and school-related, for many years. During World War I, the Red Cross rolled bandages and made surgical dressings and the Parent Teacher Association used the building for their meeting place.

The increasing demand for cotton during World War I accelerated Scottsdale's growth. Migrant farm workers from Mexico who came to work in the expanding cotton fields began to settle on empty lots near the school. Eventually, a Mexican barrio of several square blocks developed on the east side of Scottsdale Road. By 1916, the enrollment was over 100 students and by 1919 two wooden buildings were erected just east of the brick building and the teaching staff had increased to seven. In 1928, the new Loloma School opened to accommodate the increasing number of children which had risen to 556 in the 1927-28 school year. Scottsdale Grammar School was renamed Coronado School and used exclusively for the Mexican children in the first three grades. The school building also served the neighborhood

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5 Scottsdale Grammar School
name of property
Maricopa, AZ
county and State



population as a place for Catholic church services, social events, and as a county-sponsored health services and baby clinic. A director of the Scottsdale Historical Society, Cruz Medina, remembers how, as a young lad in 1942, he peeked in the basement windows at the "old people" dancing. The segregated nature of Scottsdale's schools ended in the 1950s and all children were consolidated at Loloma School.

With the closing of Coronado School, the Board of Trustees offered the brick school building and grounds for sale. Mr. Walker McCune, a new resident, interested in the development of the newly incorporated "Town of Scottsdale" purchased the whole parcel. He then gave the town the opportunity to buy the property on a lease basis. Great credit is due Mr. McCune for his foresight and generosity.

The Town officials moved their offices into part of the old schoolhouse in 1957, renting a part to Maricopa County for the office of the Justice of the Peace and the Justice Court. (The Justice of the Peace was also Town Magistrate.) Thus the old brick schoolhouse became the Town Hall and the County Court Office.

When the Town of Scottsdale became the City of Scottsdale and outgrew the building, they moved to larger rented quarters on West Indian School Road. The city library moved into the old schoolhouse in 1963, there to stay until the completion of the new city library building in 1968. The city then thought to tear down the building but the Scottsdale Historical Society was formed to combat the destruction. Efforts to save the school were successful and it was restored.

In 1972, the Chamber of Commerce signed a lease agreement with the city and moved in. For a number of years the Scottsdale Historical Society held their meetings in the basement and had a small display area on the main floor. As part of the preservation campaign for the school, it was listed on the Arizona State Register of Historic Places on August 13, 1974. The Chamber led the fund-raising efforts by selling hundreds of miniature old-fashioned slates with pictures of the schoolhouse on them. The proceeds of this campaign were used to refurbish the old building.

In 1991, the Chamber of Commerce moved to its present location on the Scottsdale Mall. In July 1991, the Scottsdale Historical Society signed a lease agreement with the City of Scottsdale. On November 5, 1919, the Society opened the Scottsdale Historical Museum with displays of a classroom as it would have been in 1910, Winfield Scott memorabilia, old photographs, and other displays depicting life in Scottsdale, the area, and the Southwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 6 Scottsdale Grammar School
name of property
 Maricopa, AZ
county and State

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Winfield Scott and the Scottsdale Grammar School

The Scottsdale Grammar School is the last remaining building directly connected with Winfield Scott, the founder of Scottsdale. All other places have been destroyed or built over. Scott's home was 300 yards to north of the school at the north east corner of Indian School and Scottsdale Roads. The property was purchased from his widow in 1912 by the Miller family. The original home was used, altered, and added on to till 1956 when it was sold by the Millers and razed for commercial development. The site of the house is currently occupied by the Devcor Financial Center where, in an interior patio, there is a statue commemorating Winfield Scott.

The "Little Red Schoolhouse," the Scottsdale Grammar School, is still in existence, serving the people of Scottsdale. The schoolhouse has been used as a school, city hall, county justice court, the city library, and a polling place. The basement was used as a focal point of community life. Meetings of all types, social events, parties, and church services. It continues to serve the community as the home of the Scottsdale Historical Museum and Office of the Scottsdale Historical Society.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 1 Scottsdale Grammar School
name of property
Maricopa, AZ
county and State

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SECTION 9: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Phoenix Gazette, February 27, 1910.

Rifkind, Carole, A Field Guide to American Architecture, New York, New American Library, 1980.