

United States Department of the 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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name DRESDEN DISTRICT SCHOOL NO. 2
other names/site number N/A
name of related multiple property listing N/A

Location

street & number NORTH ROAD not for publication
city or town CLEMONS vicinity
state NEW YORK code NY county WASHINGTON code 115 zip code 12819

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 at the following level(s) of significance:
 national statewide local
R. Daniel Mahony Date 1/24/2019
Signature of certifying official/Title
DSHPD
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____
Alexis Abernathy Date of Action 4/5/2019
Signature of the Keeper

DRESDEN DISTRICT SCHOOL NO. 2
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
 in the National Register**

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: school

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE
 walls: WOOD NOVELTY SIDING

 roof: METAL
 other: GLASS

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Dresden District School No. 2 is a small, single-room rural educational building erected in the later nineteenth century and located in a rugged and remote location in the Town of Dresden, Washington County, New York. Built ca. 1880, the building is a well-recognized type, a single-story schoolhouse of wood frame construction with a gable-front roof and limited architectural elaboration. Both the exterior and interior survive with the bulk of their character-defining features intact, save for the loss of a small woodshed or privy addition that once spanned the façade—the ghost of which remains visible—and on the interior some areas where the plaster ceiling has failed. Although its construction is not chronicled in the historical record, the building’s physical traits, along with documentary and anecdotal information, sustain a ca. 1880 date of construction. These physical traits include the use of wood novelty siding, two-over-two window sash, sawn lath for plaster, and exterior moulding profiles. The building presently continues to portray its historic use as a rural schoolhouse, in spite of serving as a sometime summer residence; few alterations have been made to accommodate that use and it retains its single-room volume and modest wood and plaster finishes. It remains an intact and interpretable example of rural one-room school design as built in the later nineteenth century in northern Washington County.

Narrative Description

Location & Setting

Dresden District School No. 2 is located in the mountainous terrain that separates the east shore of Lake George from the State Route 22 corridor and the west shore of Lake Champlain, in the Clemons area of the Town of Dresden, Washington County, New York. Hulett's Landing is located to the west, as the crow flies, on the east shore of Lake George; the small hamlet of Clemons is located to the east, on State Route 22, and Lake Champlain’s South Bay and the Village of Whitehall are situated further to the southeast. Ticonderoga is located approximately 20 miles to the north, in Essex County. The former school’s remote site is located off of North Road, which extends westward from State Route 22, north of County Route 6, with which it communicates by means of the north-south route of Cross Road. At the intersection of North and Cross roads a road extends to the north, marked on contemporary mapping as Military Road and North Road variously, which follows a northerly orientation. A spur, marked on maps as North Road, branches off a short distance beyond that point on a northwesterly orientation to the approach the building; the north spur, Military Road, continues on a northeasterly orientation though it is largely impassable beyond that point. The school is located on an undeveloped parcel characterized by a small clearing framed by mature conifer and hardwood trees, the land rising to the immediate north and east, and to the west beyond the road. A small wetland is located a short distance to south, and further to the south, near the intersection from which the North Road spur extends, is a larger unnamed pond. The landscape that forms the immediate setting for the building is extremely rugged in nature, characterized by dense forested expanses and

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uneven, rock-strewn terrain. Spruce Mountain, which along with Buck, Erebus and Black mountains forms a continuous elevated expanse on Lake George's eastern shore, is located to the north.

Overview

Dresden District School No. 2 is a modestly scaled wood-frame building erected above a rectangular footprint. It is covered by a steeply pitched gable roof, the ridge of which is oriented parallel to its longer east and west side elevations, and it was oriented with its principal gable elevation facing southwards. The single-story building was built into a gradual slope and, as such, the rubble stone foundation is considerably higher towards the south side of the building than it is on the opposite north side. The former school has two windows corresponding with the east and west side elevations and the north gable end; the south façade is punctuated by a single bay, a door opening, which is offset and not centered. Wood novelty siding covers the frame, with unmoulded vertical boards fitted at the corners. The roofline projects beyond the wall plane on all four elevations; a simple frieze with terminal moulding marks the intersection of wall and roof planes, and the projecting cornice, including the raking sections, is boxed and moulded. Window openings have simple wood casings with drip caps and beveled sills and are fitted with two-over-two wood sash; shutters remain in place. A narrow brick chimney, located on the roof ridge towards the north elevation, vented a wood stove once located within, its weight borne by a cantilevered shelf. The interior consists of a single open volume as it did historically when it still was functioning as a one-room schoolhouse, with finishes consisting of wood flooring, vertical bead-board wainscot, plaster on sawn lath wall finish (the plaster has failed in some areas of the ceiling), and plain door and window casings. The building's framing could not be comprehensively inspected, outside of the sawn rafters visible through a ceiling hatch; however, the nailing pattern visible on the façade suggests it is of a light dimensional lumber type and not timber frame.

Exterior

The school building is characterized by its straightforward form and self-contained, gable-roofed massing, and it lacks any stylistic pretense so far as ornamental features outside of its frieze and cornice mouldings. It was built above an unexcavated basement and the frame rests on a mortared rubble-stone foundation. The façade is now partially spanned by a wood deck with railing which is reached from grade by a flight of four steps, this feature having been introduced in more recent times. A single aperture, fitted with a wood batten door and offset in relation to the center point, forms this elevation's only fenestration; it has a plain casing with drip cap. Wood novelty siding, its red paint well weathered, is affixed to the frame with cut nails and is terminated by plain boards at the corners. Visible between the upper and lower portions of the wall is the ghost of a small gable-roofed feature which once sat astride the doorway to the east, its function presently unknown. Painted in faded white paint beneath the gable apex is the numeral "2," which identifies the building's historic function as Dresden District School 2.

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The east and west side elevations are identically composed, with two windows symmetrically located within the wall. The openings are rectangular in shape and can be closed off by means of single-leaf shutters of batten design which are affixed to the casings with surface-mounted hardware. The shutters and casings are presently painted light grey, in contrast to the off-white hue of the sash and the deep red of the siding and frieze and cornice trim. The foundation, consisting of large undressed stone presumably quarried nearby, was laid up in lime-based mortar. Visible beneath the present corrugated and galvanized sheet-metal roof is an earlier wood shingle surface, which projects beyond the rounded cornice moulding. Both the frieze and boxed cornice are embellished with simple moulded trim with rounded profiles.

The rear elevation is punctuated by two closely spaced windows, the space between being occupied inside by the cantilevered shelf chimney. Its overall characteristics match those already described on the other elevations. Rising from the roof ridge and inset from the projecting roofline is a narrow brick chimney, one and one-half bricks deep by three-bricks wide, which was laid up with common brick in lime mortar, and the top of which has partially failed.

Interior

In spite of a long period of vacancy, deferred maintenance and vandalism, and the building's present use as an informal seasonal residence, the interior of the school survives with substantial physical integrity to its historic period of use. The single-room spatial volume has been retained without alteration, as have its wood and plaster finishes to a large degree. The floor is laid with medium-width boards and the lower portion of the wall is sheathed with bead-board wainscot, above which is plaster on sawn lath; the ceiling is plaster on sawn lath. Wood door and window casings are plain and unmoulded, as they are on the exterior. Against the north wall, centered between the windows, is the cantilevered shelf which sustains the stove chimney; a cover marks the location of the thimble which received the stove pipe. Among the visible historic-period alterations within is the base of an electric lighting fixture which was at one time secured to the ceiling.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

ca. 1880- ca. 1943

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The cited period of significance, ca. 1880- ca. 1943, spans the period from the construction of the building in the last quarter of the nineteenth century through its active use as an educational building.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Dresden District School No. 2, located in the Town of Dresden, Washington County, New York, is an architecturally and historically significant resource that chronicles the town's former district school system. Occupying a remote location in the rugged topography that characterizes Dresden's location between Lake George and Lake Champlain, the building was erected ca. 1880 and continued to function as an educational building into the 1940s, by which time the various district systems in the county's towns were consolidated and the rural one-room schools closed. The building's history is somewhat unclear, to some extent the result of its remote location in a sparsely populated town and given the destruction of the town's official records in the 1870s. Mapping indicates a district school was located there in the 1850s but not in the mid-1860s, though the precise reason remains unclear. It appears the building was erected on land owned between 1873 and 1925 by Nicholas Carroll, though no specific mention of the school appears in related deed information. It is a characteristic example of the one-room school type, built on straightforward terms and lacking any pretense to architectural style, and it survives in large measure with its principal exterior and interior character-defining features intact. Dresden District School No. 2 is being nominated to the NRHP in association with Criterion A, in the area of Education, as a salient reminder of the town's former district school system. It is additionally being nominated in association with Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, as an example of the rural one-room schoolhouse type as built in rural Washington County in the latter decades of the nineteenth century. It is being nominated at the local significance level.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historical Context

The towns of Dresden and Putnam occupy the narrow northern peninsula of Washington County, which extends northward from Whitehall, between the east shore of Lake George and the west shore of Lake Champlain. Dresden, relatively remote and characterized by rugged and at time forbidding mountainous terrain, witnessed its first permanent settlement in the years immediately following the America Revolution. Whitehall, constituting the area's principal population center, was settled prior to the Revolution and it enjoys a prominent place in the history of Washington County and the greater region, the result of its geographic location at the southern end of Lake Champlain. Established as *Skenesborough* prior to the war by Lord Philip Skene, Whitehall was strategically situated at the head of navigation on the lake, and thus it was a place of no small importance during the military conflicts of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Its vitality as a regional transportation center that capitalized on lake travel was further augmented with the completion of the Champlain Canal in the 1820s and the subsequent construction, in the later 1840s, of the Saratoga & Rensselaer Railroad, which further cemented Whitehall's status as a major transportation hub. Whitehall's advantageous position in relation to transportation features sustained its

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growth during the nineteenth century and gave rise to any number of industries and manufacturing interests, some of which capitalized on accessibility to the region's abundant natural resources, among them timber from Dresden and other surrounding areas. During the 1870s Dresden came to be serviced directly by railroad service when the Delaware & Hudson company completed its rail line along the western shore of Lake Champlain, at which time a station was established at nearby Clemons. Prior to this time the town's residents relied substantially on lake transportation to move goods and products to and from market; overland travel to Whitehall was for a time impeded by poor roads and the broad expanse of South Bay, where a ferry service was established and which did not see the construction of a bridge until 1856.¹

The Town of Dresden straddles the principal road leading northward from Whitehall to Ticonderoga (present-day State Route 22) and was originally part of the Town of Westfield, from which the Washington County towns of Dresden, Putnam, Hartford and Fort Ann were ultimately created. The towns of Fort Ann and Putnam were created from Westfield in 1806; in 1822 Putnam was divided into two new towns, Putnam and South Bay, the later renamed shortly thereafter as Dresden. The lands within the Town of Dresden were once associated with six distinctive land patents; the nominated property fell within the bounds of the extensive South Bay Tract.² The rugged nature of this area was chronicled in a map prepared by a French cartographer who accompanied Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys when they seized Fort Ticonderoga at the beginning of the Revolution, in 1775, in which its landforms were labeled as "very high mountains." Permanent settlement was initiated in 1784, at which time the first pioneer homesteads were carved out of the dense forest, the first of these by the Phippeny family of Connecticut. In 1824 Spafford described Dresden in his state gazetteer as part of "a rugged, mountainous tract" of which he had limited information. "I know nothing of its population," Spafford wrote, "except by the 'guessing' of a Correspondent, it having been erected since the two late censuses were taken..." He further noted that "The land is of little value," an observation in large measure based, or so it would seem, on its agricultural potential.³ Lumbering was an important industry from the settlement period forward, including the harvesting of hemlock for its bark, vital to the tanning process. The first saw mills were established during the 1810s, and the town enjoyed its greatest period of prosperity during the heyday of the regional lumbering industry, near the turn of the twentieth century. Graphite was successfully mined in the region for a time, until importation made domestic extraction and production unprofitable.⁴ The Town of Dresden was and remains sparsely populated and it lacks

¹ "Dresden," *An Introduction to Historic Resources in Washington County, New York* (Utica, NY: Dodge-Graphic Press, 1976), 33.

² Crisfield Johnson, *History of Washington County, New York* (Philadelphia: Everts & Ensign, 1878), 283; land patents as illustrated on 1866 Stone & Stewart Washington County atlas map.

³ Horatio Spafford, *A Gazetteer of the State of New York* (Albany, NY: B.D. Packard, 1824), 148.

⁴ "Dresden," 118-19; 31.

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any incorporated villages; historically development was limited to a number of smaller population centers, including those located in proximity to the town's Delaware & Hudson railroad stations.

District School No. 2 & the Dresden District School System

Little is known of Dresden's earliest public schools as established from the time of settlement forward. To the north, in the Town of Putnam, the first recorded school was conducted 1803-04, by Robert Paterson, in the log house of Joseph Haskins.⁵ It might be safely assumed that Dresden's citizens accepted the provisions of New York State's school law of 1812—which established a system of common school districts—and thereby agreed to raise the money required to match that donated by the state from its Common School Fund. In the adjacent Town of Whitehall, the state provisions were accepted and the town was divided into school districts in 1815.⁶ Crisfield Johnson, in his 1878 county history, provided no information about the town's educational interests in the nineteenth century, unlike his accounts of other Washington County towns. This presumably was because the town's records were destroyed by fire just a few years prior to his work; “the records... were all destroyed by fire when Geo. L. Clemon's store was burned in the winter of 1875-76, so that whatever of interest may have been there recorded is lost beyond the power of the historian to reach.”⁷ What little can be gleaned from historic-period newspaper accounts provides only fleeting references to particular Dresden district schoolhouses and the teachers which served them, but nothing relative to District School No. 2. It is nevertheless clear that these were relatively small schools, one of which was described as having just six pupils at the time.

The history of Dresden District School No. 2 has proven elusive, the result of the destruction of the town's records in the 1870s and also presumably on account of its remote location. A schoolhouse was shown at that location on the 1853 Washington County map created by Morris Levey, which also depicted district schools to the east and west; located nearby was the house of John C. Burgess, who took title of a 176-acre tract of land within Lot 43 of the South Bay Tract from Caleb McEntyre in 1848.⁸ However, by the time the 1866 Stone & Stewart county map was published, the school was no longer depicted at its present location; instead a new school, District School No. 10, was depicted to the south, on Lot 41, between the dwellings of the Flanders and Rhoads families. This evidence suggests the present schoolhouse post-dates 1866, though it is unclear why this location was temporarily abandoned. The building may have been destroyed by fire—a charred timber was at one point unearthed in front of the building, sustaining this speculation to a certain degree— or perhaps educational activities were temporarily suspended there on account of low enrollment in this sparsely populated area. If the building is in fact the same as

⁵ Johnson, *Washington County*, 451.

⁶ Johnson, 480.

⁷ Johnson, 285.

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depicted on the 1853 map, then it appears it was inactive for a time and rehabilitated and brought back into service later. The building's various physical features and traits instead suggest that it is in all likelihood a post-Civil War construct, erected during the time the property was owned by Nicholas Carroll, between 1873 and 1925.⁹ That comports with information previously provided by the town historian's office, which believed the nominated school was erected ca. 1880. It also potentially supports an 1866 account by school commissioner Thomas S. Whitmore regarding Washington County's second district, which included Dresden: "Two districts in the town of Dresden, and one in the town of Fort Ann, failed to have any school, and consequently have not reported to the Commissioner."¹⁰

In 1873 Dresden had nine school districts, making it the third smallest school system in the county behind the towns of Putnam and Hampton, which had seven and six districts respectively.¹¹ The town was surveyed as having 289 children of school age that year, of which only 223 attended school for some portion of the year. William Tefft, in his report for the county's second district, which at that time included the northern towns of Dresden, Putnam, Fort Ann, Granville, Hampton, Hartford, Hebron, Kingsbury and Whitehall, noted that not all children were being properly educated within the second district: "From these statistics, it appears that one-third of the whole number of the children of school age did not attend any part of the year; and that out of the whole number claiming to attend at all, only one-half, on average, were present every day."¹² The town's remote schools were at times difficult to staff with educators and, as such, the weekly pay of teachers there in the 1910s was well above average when compared with schools in the southern part of the county, such as those located in the towns of Easton, Greenwich and Argyle.¹³

During the 1910s the rural schools located within the Washington County towns of Dresden, Putnam, Fort Ann, Hampton and Whitehall fell under the administration of a single superintendent, Amelia Blaisdell of Fort Ann, and composed county school district no. 1.¹⁴ Prior to consolidation with Whitehall, Dresden's school system included nine district schoolhouses, the same number as in 1873; following consolidation, both the towns of Dresden and Hampton became part of the Whitehall School District, after which time the rural district schools were closed. The process of consolidation of the county's various schools was initiated in the later 1930s, at which time newly established districts such Whitehall, Fort Ann and Salem moved to centralized models using federal WPA funding

⁸ Richard Hayes Phillips, Abstract of Title, Tax Map No. 24.-1-15, Town of Dresden, Washington County.

⁹ Phillips, Abstract of Title.

¹⁰ *Documents of the Assembly of the State of New York, 89th Session, 1866*, vol. 5 (Albany, NY: C. Wendell, 1866), 363.

¹¹ *Nineteenth Annual Report of the State Superintendent*, vol. 19 (Albany, NY: Charles Van Benthuysen & Sons, 1873), 356.

¹² *Nineteenth Annual Report*, 357.

¹³ "Hard to Find Teachers for Our Rural Schools," *Greenwich Journal (Greenwich, NY)*, 18 September 1918.

¹⁴ "School Superintendent Resigns," *Greenwich Journal (Greenwich, NY)*, 14 July 1920.

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to erect new educational facilities.¹⁵ Others, such as the county's third district, which comprised the towns of Greenwich and Easton, were still deliberating the merits of centralization in 1943.¹⁶ The decision to move towards consolidation was incentivized, as centralized districts received a larger share of financial aid than those which were not centralized. An anecdotal account indicates that Dresden School No. 2 was officially closed in 1943.¹⁷ With the consolidation of schools in the county complete, the old one-room schoolhouses which had served local educational needs so ably became obsolescent. In 1939 the Town of Argyle began selling off its one-room schools, along with desks and other items, to the highest bidder, and the following year auctioned off the former village school.¹⁸

Architectural Analysis

Dresden District School No. 2 offers itself as a salient example of a later nineteenth century one-room school. Simple in form and straightforward in internal layout, the gable-roofed one-room school was at one time a prevailing building type in the rural landscape of the county and state. The type was well-established by the second quarter of the nineteenth century, during which time it was popularized by Henry Barnard in his 1848 book *School Architecture, or Contributions to the Improvement of School-houses in the United States*, which built upon his pioneering work of the previous decade. Born in Hartford, Connecticut, Barnard (1811-1900) was an educator who had previously studied law and served in Connecticut's state legislature, where he took an avid interest in matters of public education. Barnard later served as Rhode Island's first commissioner of education and as chancellor of the University of Wisconsin. Elements of Barnard's *School Architecture* had already been disseminated by the early 1840s and addressed subjects such as the overall design of schoolhouses, their interior layout, appropriate furnishings, and overall setting. By the early 1870s Washington County's second district, comprising its nine northernmost towns, consisted of 120 schoolhouses, most all of the one-room type, of which 97 were wood frame, twenty brick, and three of stone construction. Dresden's nine schools and associated property were valued at a modest \$1,850.¹⁹

The plan of the Dresden school was characteristic of the rural one-room educational building of the nineteenth century, consisting of a single-volume school room, although in this instance lacking an entrance vestibule, a common feature of many schools of the type whether original or added subsequently. A wood-burning stove, the pipe carried across the room from front to back to provide additional radiant heat, provided heat in the winter months; although the stove has been removed, the shelf chimney which received the stove pipe remains centered

¹⁵"Fort Ann Schools to Vote on Consolidated Districts," *Greenwich Journal and Fort Edward Advertiser*, 3 November 1937; "Cambridge, Argyle in Line for New Federal Aid Schools," *Greenwich Journal and Fort Edward Advertiser*, 27 July 1938.

¹⁶"School Meeting Hears Plan for a Centralized District," *Greenwich Journal and Fort Edward Advertiser*, 15 July 1942.

¹⁷Information as conveyed to owner Richard Hayes Phillips by George Ferguson, Dresden resident.

¹⁸"Argyle Village School Will Go to High Bidder," *Greenwich Journal (Greenwich, NY)*, 10 April 1940.

¹⁹*Nineteenth Annual Report*, 357.

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against the north interior wall. Natural lighting was provided for by windows along the north, east, west and south walls. The building's remote location meant that siting the building relative to potential visual distractions for students was unnecessary, unlike those schools built in denser population centers or along major transportation features like the Northern Turnpike. The interior was simply finished with plaster on lath walls above bead-board wainscot, a plaster on lath ceiling and medium-width floor boards.

The building lacks any significant pretense to architectural style, outside of simple mouldings used to finish the frieze and cornice. Most of the buildings of the previous era, from the mid-1830s onward, often employed simplified Greek Revival-style features, the relative simplicity of which meshed well with these building's largely utilitarian conception and the desire to keep associated construction costs low. Any number of the building's features seem to confirm a date of construction in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. These include the use of sawn lath for plaster, and not split-board lath; wood novelty siding, which was in general use by the 1880s and possibly as early as the 1860s; relatively narrow flooring, and not wide-board plank; two-over-two window sash; and the rounded moulding profiles of the exterior. The building's relatively steep roof pitch also suggests a later date, being steeper than the characteristic lower and classically pitched roofs popular in the 1840s and 1850s. The nail patterns visible on the façade also suggest the building is framed with dimensional lumber and of the balloon type. In the absence of further knowledge relative to the building's structural system, outside of the sawn rafters which are visible through a ceiling hatch, the building is dated to ca. 1880 in this documentation, based on its physical traits and the documentary record.

It is evident that the building was modified at some point in its history, subsequent to its construction, given the ghost of a gable feature which at one time sat astride the entrance door, but which was not original; it was appended to the building after the original siding had been applied. Its function remains unknown, though it likely served as either a wood shed or possibly a privy. Such changes were common to schools of this type in the later nineteenth and early twentieth century, as observed in other Washington County one-room schoolhouses, among them those located in the towns of Greenwich and Hebron. One image of the building depicts it prior to the construction of the present porch. It shows a pent-roofed porch with collapsed floor and simple wood posts but fails to depict the gable feature once located astride the door, excepting what would appear to be one of its cross walls. Nevertheless, the nominated school survives with many intact features dating to its ca. 1880 date of construction, along with its original form and with its single-room classroom volume intact within. As such it remains an important and significant example of Dresden's former district school educational system.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

An Introduction to Historic Resources in Washington County, New York. Utica, NY: Dodge-Graphic Press, 1976.

Documents of the Assembly of the State of New York, 89th Session, 1866, vol. 5. Albany, NY: C. Wendell, 1866.

Johnson, Crisfield. *History of Washington County, New York.* Philadelphia: Everts & Ensign, 1878.

Nineteenth Annual Report of the State Superintendent, vol. 19. Albany, NY: Charles Van Benthuysen & Sons, 1873.

Spafford, Horatio. *A Gazetteer of the State of New York.* Albany, NY: B.D. Packard, 1824.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 23.13 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>622603</u>	<u>4834162</u>	3	<u>18</u>	<u>622794</u>	<u>4833692</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>18</u>	<u>622984</u>	<u>4833697</u>	4	<u>18</u>	<u>622392</u>	<u>4834136</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The boundary for this NRHP nomination is depicted on the enclosed mapping, which was drawn at a scale of 1: 24,000, 1: 12,000 and 1: 6,000; all maps are entitled Dresden District School No. 2, Dresden, Washington Co., NY.”

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for this NRHP nomination was drawn to reflect historic circumstances. The relatively large acreage count—approximately 23 acres—is accounted for by the building’s construction on a parcel of land owned by Nicholas Carroll between 1873 and 1925, and the fact that the school was not set off as its own land parcel distinct from the larger Carroll acreage. All of the nominated acreage is associated with the Carroll parcel upon which the school was erected ca. 1880. These facts are borne out by title abstract data compiled by Richard Hayes Phillips.

DRESDEN DISTRICT SCHOOL NO. 2

Name of Property

WASHINGTON CO., N.Y.

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William E. Krattinger
organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation date August 2018
street & number PO Box 189, Peebles Island State Park telephone (518) 268-2167
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188
e-mail William.Krattinger@parks.ny.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Photographs by William E. Krattinger, NYS Division for Historic Preservation, May 2018
TIFF file format, original digital files maintained at NYS Division for Historic Preservation, Waterford N.Y. 12188.

- 001 EXTERIOR, view showing west flank elevation and south facade
- 002 EXTERIOR, view showing rear (north) and west elevations
- 003 EXTERIOR, view showing rear and east elevations
- 004 EXTERIOR, detail view showing novelty siding, windows and shutters
- 005 EXTERIOR, detail view showing cornice and earlier wood-shingle roof surface under present metal roofing
- 006 INTERIOR, school room, view towards southeast corner
- 007 INTERIOR, school room, view towards north wall showing shelf chimney for stove
- 008 INTERIOR, school room, view towards west wall showing window, wainscot and plaster finish
- 009 INTERIOR, school room, view towards northeast corner showing plaster on lath finish and partial plaster failure

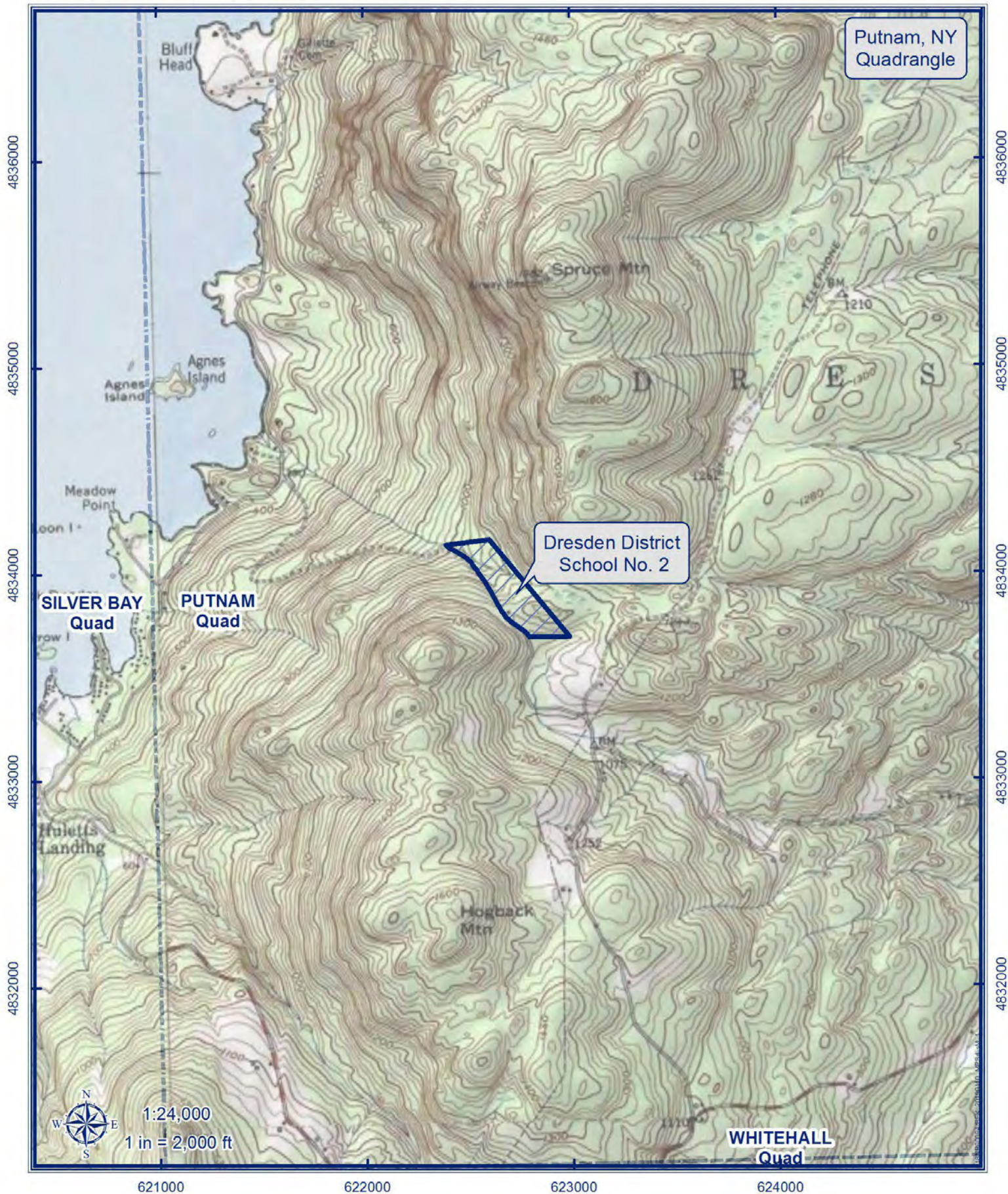
Property Owner:

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ 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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Putnam, NY
Quadrangle

Dresden District
School No. 2

SILVER BAY
Quad

PUTNAM
Quad

WHITEHALL
Quad

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



 Dresden District
School No. 2



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

Putnam, NY
Quadrangle



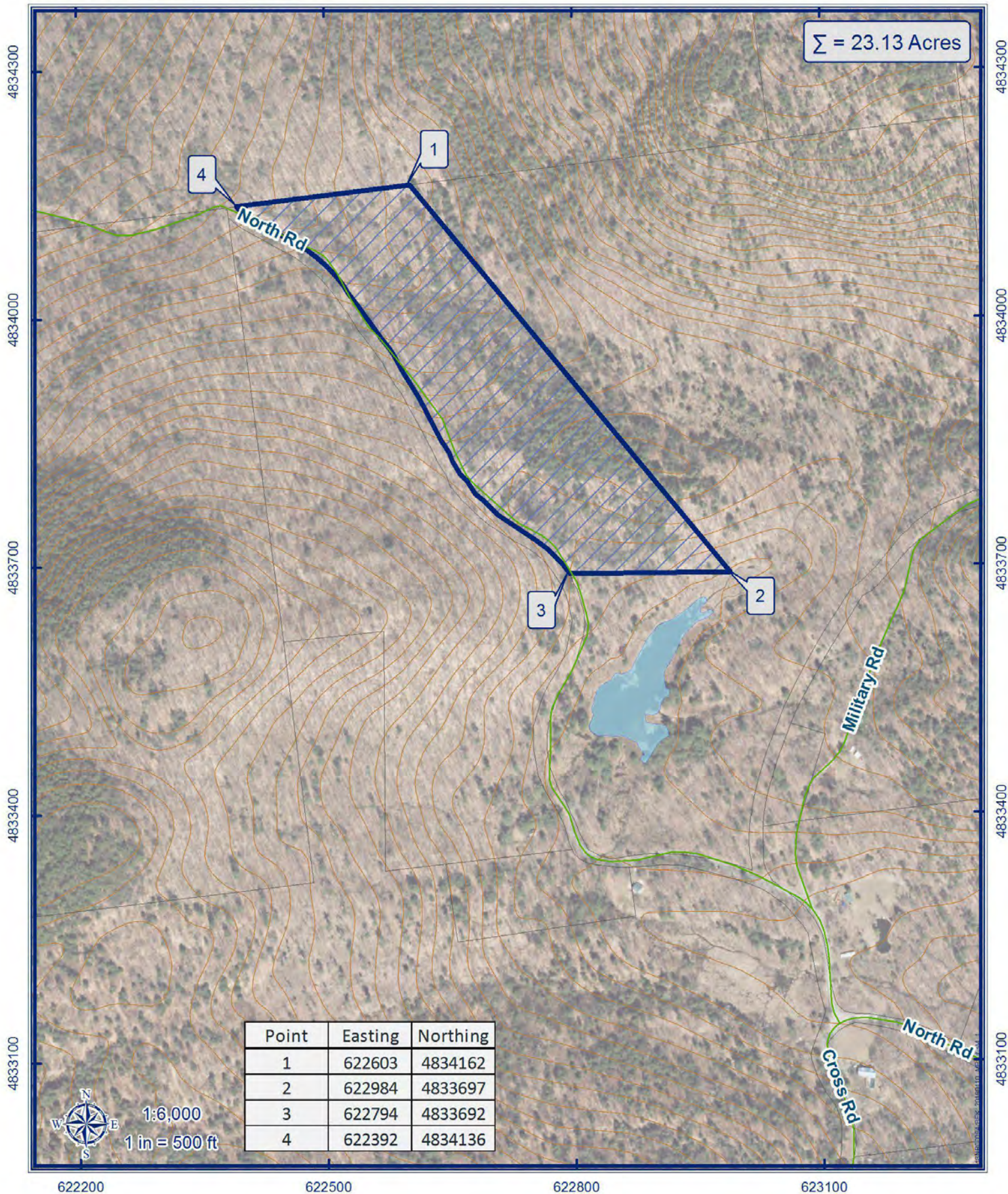
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



Dresden District
School No. 2



NEW YORK
STATE OF OPPORTUNITY
Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation



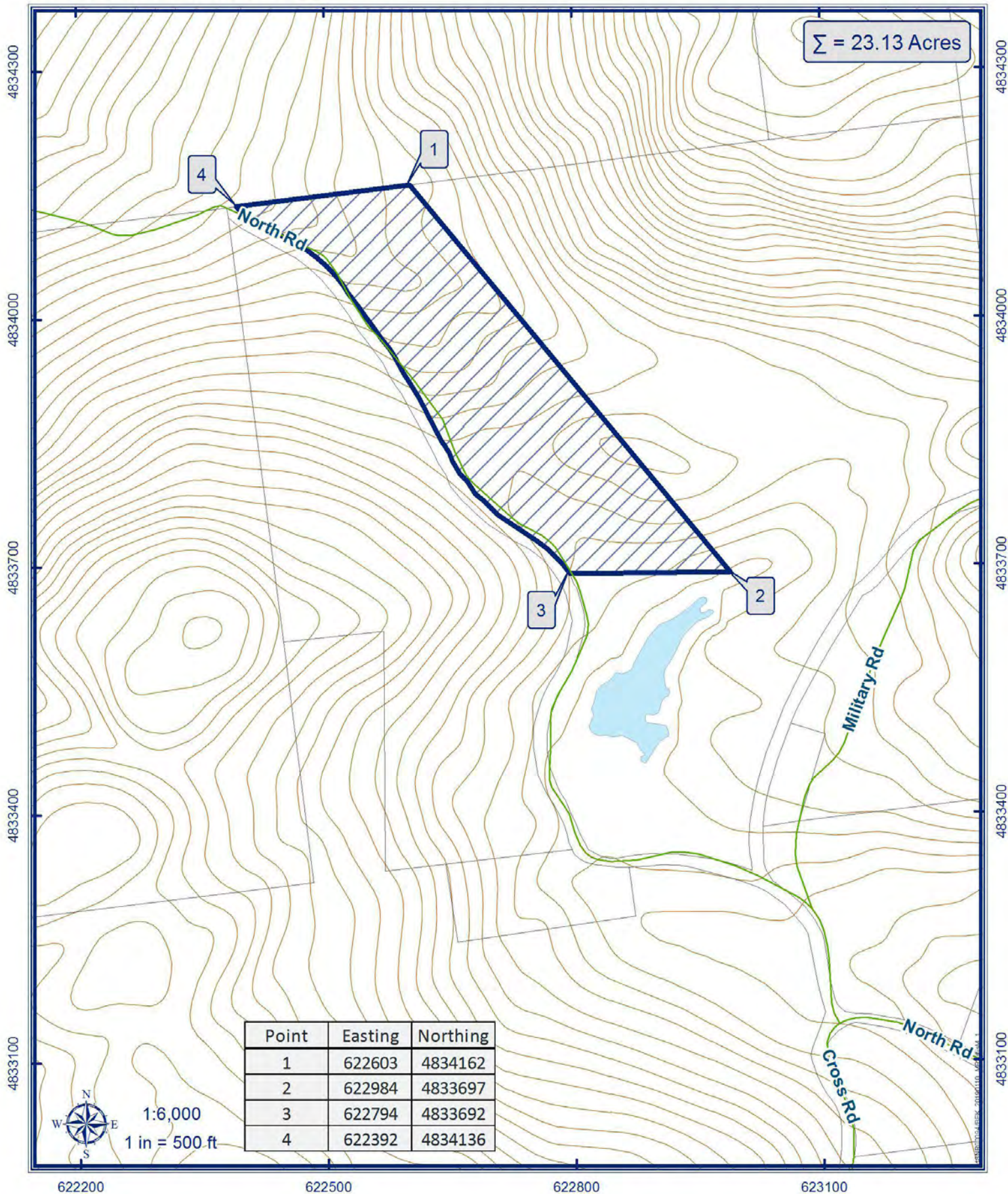
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: North American 1983
 Units: Meter



Dresden District
 School No. 2



Parks, Recreation
 and Historic Preservation



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: North American 1983
 Units: Meter



Dresden District
 School No. 2



Parks, Recreation
 and Historic Preservation













New High Mountains
JAY
MAY
AUG





Red circular object

Blue paper backdrop

THE OVERSIDE GROUP
enclosed

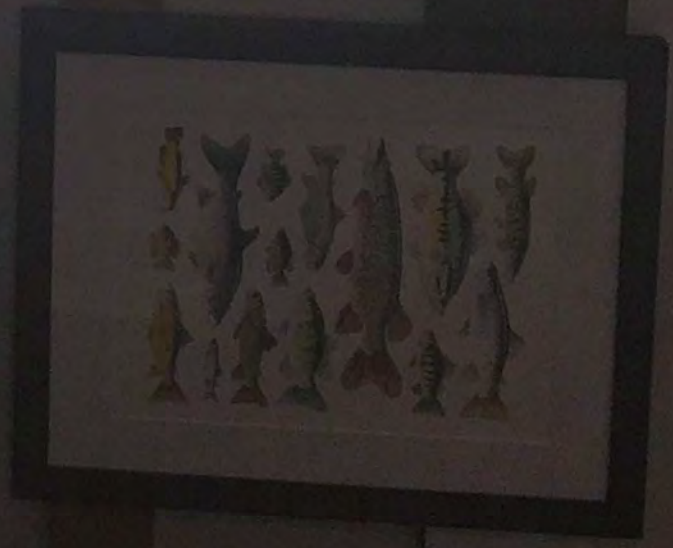
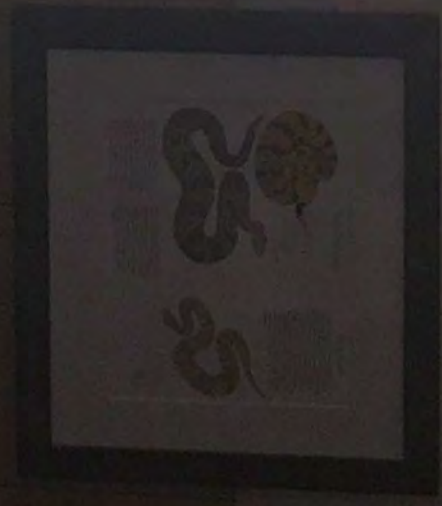
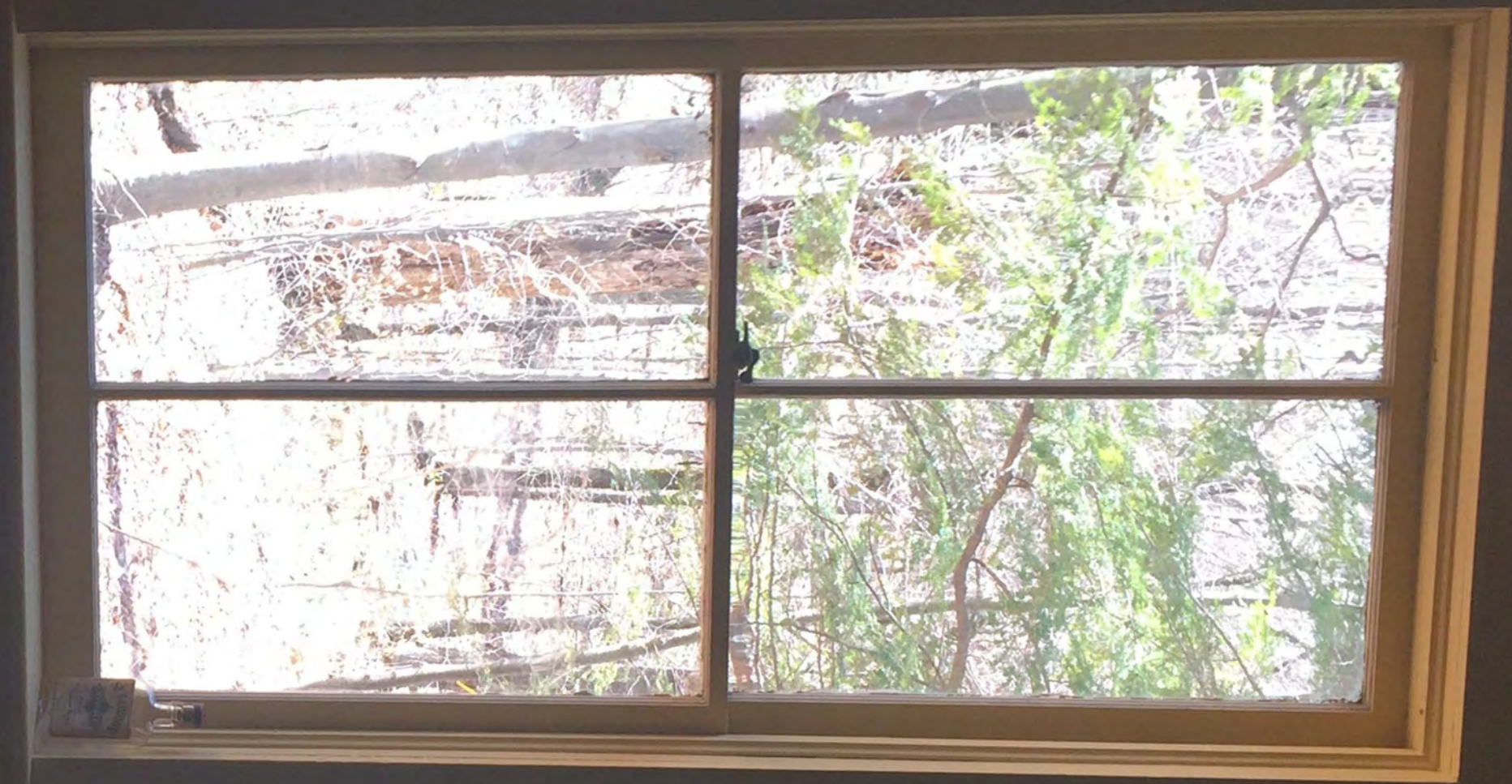
4 Fish

Cardboard box

35

202346

Wooden ladder/frame structure





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 3/8/2019 Date of Pending List: 3/21/2019 Date of 16th Day: 4/5/2019 Date of 45th Day: 4/22/2019 Date of Weekly List: 4/5/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 4/5/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

30 January 2019

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

First of all, welcome back! I am pleased to submit the following seven nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Robinwood Historic District, Westchester County (22 owners, 0 objections)
Rensselaer Society of Engineers House, Rensselaer County
Dresden District School No 2, Washington County
Hazard Willcox Jr. Farm, Chenango County (1 owner, no objection)
Hotel Saranac, Franklin County
St. Johnsville Historic District, Montgomery County (776 owners, 0 objections)
Peter Vrooman House, Schoharie County

Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office