

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NT TO ...
4-1-04

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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 **Lone Tree School**

other names site number

2. Location

street & number **19292 250 North Avenue**

Not for publication

city or town **Tiskilwa**

vicinity

state **Illinois** code **IL** county **Bureau**

code **011** zip code **61836**

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 statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William W. Shapiro
Signature of certifying official

3-24-04
Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

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

American Indian Tribe

Lone Tree School
Name of Property

Bureau County, Illinois
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I. hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):	_____	_____

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
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 objects
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 Total

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

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

Lone Tree School
Name of Property

Bureau County, Illinois
County and State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Education/school

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Government/city hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: one-room school

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation **Limestone**

Roof **Asphalt shingles**

Walls **Wood**

Other **Metal**

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

See Continuation Sheets

Lone Tree School
Name of Property

Bureau County, Illinois
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Period of Significance **1876-1942** Significant Dates **1876, circa 1910**

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

Cultural Affiliation **N/A**

Architect/Builder **Unknown**

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) **See Continuation Sheet**

Lone Tree School
Name of Property

Bureau County, Illinois
County and State

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

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 **Wheatland Township**

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 16 291468 4562226 3 _____

2 _____ 4 _____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification

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

See Continuation Sheet

Lone Tree School
Name of Property

Bureau County, Illinois
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title **Dorothy Ary**

organization

date **January 30, 2004**

street & number **19292 250 North Avenue**

telephone **815-646-4161**

city or town **Tiskilwa** state **Illinois** zip code **61368**

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:
Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name **Francis Ary, Supervisor, Wheatland Township**

street & number **1925 East 250 North**

telephone

city or town **Tiskilwa** state **Illinois** zip code **61368**

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

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Lone Tree School

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Lone Tree School stands as a landmark at the corner of County Road 250 North and 1925 East in Wheatland Township, Bureau County, Illinois. The land was purchased by the school district in 1876 from T. Funsten for the purpose of building a new school. The one acre is the north east part of a 40 acre field used for agriculture. The school was the second to serve the north central Illinois village of Lone Tree. The name of the village is said to have come from a large oak tree that once stood in a nearby field; one could supposedly see all the way to Peoria, 40 miles to the south, from its top. The school has outlasted both the tree and the town. The former succumbed to wind and weather and the latter passed from the scene when the last abandoned buildings were razed around 1920.

The schoolhouse is a one story, front gabled rectangular structure with a bell tower. A brick chimney rises from the exterior in the rear. The building has an original limestone foundation, wood clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. Like many schoolhouses, this one displays a concern with good lighting with historic wood windows along each side of the school.

The front façade faces east. There are two front entry doors with a two-pane transom above each door. The doors are divided by a segmental arched two-over-two double hung wood window. The porch was added around 1910 and has a metal roof. It is supported by four columns; one is the original round column, the others have been replaced and are square. The bell tower is square with a gabled roof and four louvered windows, one on each side.

The south façade has three equally spaced two-over-two double hung segmental arched windows. The west façade has two equally spaced two-over-two double hung segmental arched windows. The brick chimney is located toward the northwest corner. The north façade has five two-over-two double hung windows. Three of the windows are grouped together in the center of the façade with a center arched window and two flanking windows. The two remaining segmental arched windows are located closer to each end of the façade.

The two entryways into the school lead to a hallway that has wainscoting and runs the full width of the building. This space was used for the children to hang their coats. The rope to

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Lone Tree School

ring the large bell hung in the center. The bell was removed from the tower a few years ago and the roof in the hall was lowered and ceiling tiles added. From the hallway, two doors enter the classroom space. Wainscoting encircles the room with a chair molding and plaster walls above. A shelf remains in the southeast corner of the room that held the "water bucket." The original ceiling is late 19th century tin squares. There is a semi circular stage between the two doors along the east side of the classroom. The floors are hard wood.

The school caught fire in the early 1970s from a grass fire. Not much damage occurred. The firemen, in an effort to get to the attic, broke out the decorative sunburst that was above the porch. The wood siding that had burned was replaced, but the sunburst was not.

There were two outhouses to the southern border of the one acre lot, one for the boys and one for the girls, and a garage for the teacher's car was in between. There also was a building to hold the coal and cobs for the fire. There was a shallow well to the northeast but was filled up for safety reasons.

The Lone Tree School was closed in 1942 and the four students were bused to Tiskilwa, 8 miles away. In 1945 the school was consolidated with the Tiskilwa School District. One row of desks in use when the school closed and one blackboard remain in the school today.

The building and land were purchased by Wheatland Township and has since been used as a township hall. It is the only public building in Wheatland Township and serves as the only precinct where the approximately 100 residents vote.

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Lone Tree School

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Lone Tree School is locally significant for Criterion A for its association with education, as a well-preserved example of a rural one-room schoolhouse in Bureau County. Its period of significance is from 1876 when the school was built to 1942, when the school closed. During this time period, Lone Tree School served the neighboring citizens of Wheatland Township as one of three rural one-room schools in the township. The one-room school was pervasive during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but due to school consolidations and the movement of the rural population to urban areas, many were adapted to new uses, left to decay, or demolished. Lone Tree School survives as one of the few extant examples of a rural one-room school with historic integrity left in Bureau County.

The foundation of free public school legislation in Illinois began with the Northwest Territory Land Ordinance of 1785 passed by the federal government. This land ordinance created the laying out and surveying of townships in the territories of Northwest and for the setting aside of Section 16 in each township for educational purposes. When territories became states in this region, the sale or lease of these lands would be set aside to create a permanent school fund. Unfortunately, the sale of these lands did not provide enough support to open many schools and keep them running. The settlers often did not want to tax themselves to keep the schools open.¹

In 1825 under the sponsorship of Joseph Duncan of Jacksonville, the Illinois legislature passed a free public school law that provided for the taxation of property for educational purposes and would have almost assured free public education far in advance of other Midwestern states, but protests against the law were so overwhelming that the next legislature repealed the law ending free public school education in Illinois for many years.²

The 1830 Illinois legislature began chartering private subscription schools to individuals, joint stock companies, and religious organizations. By 1848, the legislature had issued over 125 charters.³ Agitation for free public schools began in the Midwest's rising towns and cities among college educators, businessmen, and journalists such as John Wright founder of the

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Lone Tree School

Prairie Farmer. These reformers believed that free public schools would “preserve liberty and democracy through education, eliminate crime and poverty, and lift men to their own standards of conduct.”⁴

With support from Wright and other reformers, Illinois passed the Educational Law of 1841 which created township trustees to oversee all property in the township including Section 16; allowed associations of inhabitants to acquire land, build schools, and appoint three of their own trustees to run the schools; and appointed County School Commissioners to sell school lands and apply their sale and township funds for the support of schools.⁵

The Educational Law of 1845 allowed people to tax themselves if two-thirds of the legal voters of the school district supported it. The tax could not exceed fifteen cents of 100 dollars assessed valuation. The law also made the Secretary of State ex-officio Superintendent of Common Schools and the county commissioners were made ex-officio County School Superintendents requiring them to visit and supervise schools, examine teachers, and issue teaching certificates. In 1847 the two-thirds vote was lowered to a simple majority of all properly qualified voters.⁶

When the Territory of Illinois was created in 1809 its population was so scarce that only two counties were organized within its boundaries, one of which, St Clair, occupied most of upper Illinois—a wilderness region wherein lay future Bureau County. Then in 1812, St. Clair County was reduced to its present size and a new county, Madison, was organized and it embraced practically all of upper Illinois.

When still another new county, Bond, was set up in 1817, it included half of what is now Bureau County and the other half remained in Madison County. In 1821, Pike County was formed and it contained the area of future Bureau County and here it remained until 1823 when Fulton embraced it. Then in 1825, it came within the bounds of newly organized Putnam County.

There followed (1827) the creation of Jo Daviess County, and this included more than half of the region that became Bureau County (the smaller portion remaining in Putnam.) When Jo Daviess County was reduced in size in 1831, all of what is now Bureau County reverted to

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Lone Tree School

Putnam County. Here it remained until Bureau County was organized in 1837. The area that eventually became Milo and Wheatland townships were annexed from Putnam County when Stark and Marshall Counties were created in 1838.

On February 28, 1837, The Illinois Legislature passed the enabling act for the creation of Bureau County. The act was signed soon thereafter by Governor Joseph Duncan. But the act was not to take effect until an election was held in Putnam County to determine if a majority of the voters favored the division of Putnam into a new county. Although residents to the east of the Illinois River strongly objected to the division, the election was won by those west of the river, and thus Bureau County became a governing body. The new county received its name from Pierre de Bureo, a pioneer French trader who circulated among the Indians of the Illinois country. His name was first bestowed on a sizable creek in the area west of the "Great Bend" and it was from this creek the new county received its name.

As was the custom of the time, the state legislature appointed three commissioners from outside the county to select a county seat. They unhesitatingly chose Princeton as Bureau's county seat. It was not only centrally located, but it was "a place of about twenty houses." Besides, it was situated on the great Peoria and Galena Road, a main highway of the time running from Peoria to the lead mines of northern Illinois.

Wheatland Township embraces only one-half township, according to the government surveys, the other half being in Putnam County. The town was organized in 1857 from Milo Township. These two townships were military lands and for that reason were settled later than the rest of the county.

In 1841, John and T. Kilpatrick built a mill on Crow Creek in section 28. This was the first settlement in the township. That same year J. Larkin made a farm in section 16 near Lone Tree, and Nelson Ballman came soon after. In 1843 Aipheus Cook settled in section 17 and Michael Jennett settled in section 17. Henry, G. W. and Raleigh Rich, S. M. Clark, J. Merritt, E. and S. Hunter, J. and S. Miller and the large family of Andersons soon followed.⁷

The Lone Tree settlement consisted of two stores, a post office, blacksmith shop, town hall and school. Records of the Lone Tree School date back to 1884. While they are not

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Lone Tree School

complete, they list the students, teachers and school directors as well as some school board minutes. There were three one-room schools in Wheatland Township; the Lone Tree School was district # 3 and was organized in 1848. It was a large and complicated district. The present building is the "new" school, built in 1878. The one acre of land was purchased from T. Funson. It is not known where the original school stood.

Lone Tree School is typical of rural community schools where children in the area came to receive rudimentary elementary education from 1876 until its closing in 1942. There was one teacher for all eight grades. During the early 1900s ninth grade was taught also. Being in a farming community meant that some of the boys would only attend during the winter months, and so would be a grade or two behind. At times there were as many as thirty-three students enrolled.

A list of teachers from 1881 to 1942 is attached to the end of the nomination form. The school records available do not have any information about teachers prior to 1881. Based upon school records between 1881 and 1886, it appears teachers' salaries ranged from \$23.00 per month to \$48.00 per month. One teacher, Millie Walker, received \$70.00 on November 3, 1883, but that may have been for more than one month's salary (see attached Register of Orders).

A list of School Directors dating from 1881 to 1900 is also included at the end of the nomination form. This same list makes reference to legal actions on the part of the School Board to defend the district against a lawsuit filed by P.J. Finnegan sometime in 1900. In February of 1901 the school board allowed Hugh Finnegan and Joseph Finnegan to return to school. It appears that lawsuit must have involved not allowing the boys to attend school. The reasons are not explained. Additionally, this same list contains a request dated February 21, 1901 for Miss Dora Eddy to resign from her teaching position; however, no details are provided other than a bookkeeping note that she was last paid on February 22, 1901.

In a May 9, 1921 "Teacher's Report to Successor," the teacher made the following statements about some of the students and also addressed the need for new textbooks:

School is well classified, we finished all work except seventh grade arith[metic]....

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Lone Tree School

Nos. 11, 13, 1 dropped out before the school term was over. Nos. 2 and 10 are very nervous boys[,] they should be handled carefully. If at all possible[,] I think number 17 should take 7 year arithmetic over again. This will be a help to him if he does. There is need of a new arithmetic text for 8th grade work. Also[,] a government text for 6th grade. A globe would come in very handy in teaching geography in lower as well as higher grades....

Teacher Mary Steimle in a 1927 or 1928 teacher's report discussed her overall experience during the year with both students and parents and also addressed school supplies and conditions:

All of the children passed excepting No. 16. I have spent extra time outside of school on No. 16 as well as individual attention during classes. He needs much drill work on reading because of being absent. My school year has been very pleasant as I found the children responsive and their parents very willing and cooperative. The windows in the school need special attention as they are in poor condition. A new drinking fountain was purchased, also a new dictionary, clay for modeling...rulers, construction paper, crayons, etc....

It is possible based upon Ms. Steimle's comments that the windows in the school may have been repaired or replaced circa 1927/1928.

A 1939 newspaper article from an unknown source covers a story about the reunion of Lone Tree Teachers and Alumni. About 250 teachers and alumni attended from all over the area. The meeting which took place in July was the second reunion and included dinner and entertainment. The group elected officers for the 1940 term: George Freer of Putnam, president; Maggie Sullivan of Bradford, secretary; and Hazel Stauffer of Tiskilwa, treasurer. Plans were made for another reunion to be held in July of 1940.

On August 12, 1942 the school directors met and decided to close the school due to declining enrollment. They met with the Tiskilwa School Board for the purpose of arranging for the children to ride the school bus. They paid \$40 per child to ride the bus and \$50 per child for tuition to attend school. In 1945 the residents of Wheatland Township voted to consolidate with

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Lone Tree School

Tiskilwa and along with Arispie and Indiantown townships made up the Tiskilwa Community Unit Consolidated School District # 300. This remained until 1996 when the school district merged with Princeton. As previously stated, the Lone Tree School district was large and complicated. Some of the residents petitioned out of the new Tiskilwa district to attend Putnam and some went to Bradford.

The Lone Tree School, the subject of this submission is located in section 20 of Wheatland Township, Bureau County, Illinois. Presently the school is officially the Wheatland Township Hall and the only voting precinct in the township. Wheatland Township is a rural township with no villages, railroads or state highways. It is located in southeastern Bureau County, two miles north of Marshall County and one and one-half miles west of the Putnam County line. The 1870 census showed a population of 491, but with the demise of the small family farms and job opportunities elsewhere, there has been a gradual decline in population. The 2000 census lists 129 residents.

The school was named after the "Lone Tree" which stood in section 16, on the high prairie and could be seen for miles to guide the lonely traveler. The famous oak was twenty feet in diameter, with a large branching top and estimated at over 100 feet tall. This tree, having stood the force of winds for centuries, at last yielded to their power in June of 1866.

In June 2003 The Galena Trail and Coach Road Society was formed through the Resource, Conservation and Development program. The trail which branches off in some areas, travels right through Bureau County encompassing sites such as Lone Tree School and the Red Covered Bridge. The goals of the society are plentiful, including marking the trail and making maps and informational pamphlets available to the public.

Illinois had more one room schools than any other state, 12,000 in all, and Bureau County alone had 236 dotting the countryside. Few of those remain today. In Bureau County, two have been restored and moved to different locations and two have been converted to homes. Lone Tree School still retains its historic appearance, interior space and original location. Only one other school is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in Bureau County--the Allen School in LaMoille. The school is a two story brick structure built in 1887 and with eight classrooms.

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Lone Tree School

Endnotes

1. Fuller, Wayne Edison. The Old Country School: The Story of Rural Education in the Middle West. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982: Pg. 28.
2. Pulliam, John Donald. "A History of the Struggle for a Free Common School System in Illinois from 1818 to the Civil War." Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois, Urbana, 1965: Pg. 32.
3. Pulliam, John Donald. "A History of the Struggle for a Free Common School System in Illinois from 1818 to the Civil War." Ph.D., University of Illinois, Urbana, 1965: Pg. 34.
4. Fuller, Wayne Edison. The Old Country School: The Story of Rural Education in the Middle West. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982, Pg 40.
5. Cook, John W. The Educational History of Illinois. Chicago: Henry O. Shepard Company, 1982: Pg. 40.
6. Pulliam, John Donald. "A History of the Struggle for a Free Common School system in Illinois from 1818 to the Civil War." PhD diss., University of Illinois, Urbana, 1965: Pg. 172.
7. Matson, N. Map and Sketches of Bureau County with Sketches of Early Settlers. Second Edition; Chicago Tribune Book and Job Printer, Clark St, Chicago, Illinois, 1867: 51.

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Lone Tree School

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

Matson, N. Maps and Sketches of Bureau County. Chicago Tribune 1967

BOOKLETS, PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS

Galena Trail and Coach Road. The Galena Trail Committee of Peoria County. Publication of Peoria Pimiteoui Projects, Inc. Peoria, Illinois

McLaren, Mary. The Lone Tree School, 1977. Author attended Lone Tree School and grew up in Wheatland Township.

Wheeler, Cecelia. Recollections of My Grandfather, Andy Anderson, an early settler and first Postmaster at the Lone Tree Post Office.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Bureau County Republican. July 1866, Published in Princeton, Illinois.

Railroad Model Craftsman. July, 1978, Published by Carston Publications, Newton, NJ

Bureau County Republican. August 2001, Published in Princeton, Illinois

MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES

Newton, David. National Register Assistant. Point School National Register Registration Form, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, 1992

Various School Records. Available at Lone Tree School.

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Lone Tree School

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

One acre of land, beginning at a point 48 links South and 38 links West of a stone in the Northeast corner of the Southeast Quarter of Section Twenty, Township Fourteen North, Range Nine East of the Fourth Principal Meridian in Bureau County, Illinois, thence South 3 chains and 16 1/2 links to a stone, thence West 3 chains and 16 1/2 links to a stone, thence North 3 chains and 16 1/2 links to a stone, thence East 3 chains and 16 1/2 links to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes school and the lot historically associated with Lone Tree School.

Teachers of the Lone Tree School

January – July, 1881 Anne Weaver
October – December, 1881 L.W. Woodward
January – March, 1882 L.B. Baty
May, 1882 – January 1883 F. Wm Smith
Feb. 1883 – April, 1883 F.C. Powers
May - June 1883 Laura Wright
November, 1883 – March, 1884 Nellie Walker
October 1884 – June, 1885 Marie Davis
October 1885 – March. 1886 Cora Miller
March – June, 1886 Emma Parker
October 1886 – June 1887 Lizzie Kenyon
October 1887 – March 1888 Anna Allen
May – June 1888 Lizzie Kenyon
October 1888 - March 1889 Willie Morris
May 1889 – July 1890 J.H. Jennett
October 1890 – April 1891 Hattie Allen
October 1892 – June 1895 Mary O'Brien
1895 – 1896 Nora Downing
1896 Daisy Morgan
1897 Phebe R. Vail
1900 Dora Eddy
1901 Edna Anderson
1902 A. D. Law
1904 Jenny Watkins
1907 Jas Chambers
1909 Mary Barry
1910 Mary Stephens
1911 Stella Yewell
1912 Rose Dauber
1914 Jesse Mallary
1915 A.C. Burcky
1916 Hazel Pettey
1918 Margaret Mowbray
1919 Carrie Briner
1920 Charles Heininger
1921 Marian Mills
1923 Georgia Kirkpatrick
1925 Nellie Marie Ziegler
1926 Virginia Bill
1927 Mary Steimle
1929 Helen Anderson
1930 Maxine Murphy
1933 Lucille Hopkins
1934 Evelyn Steimle
1937 –1942 Evelyn O'Brien

Love Tree School

REGISTER OF ORDERS

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Jan. 28, 1881	Anne Weaver	teaching	\$30.00
to	"	"	"
July 2, 1881	"	"	"
Oct. 4, 1881	L.W. Woodward	"	\$45.00
Oct. 29, 1881	"	"	"
Jan. 9, 1882	L.B. Baty	"	\$40.00
to	"	"	"
Mar. 13, 1882	"	"	"
May 4, 1882	F. Wm. Smith	"	\$32.00
June 16, 1882	"	"	\$48.00
Oct. 6, 1882	"	"	\$40.00
Nov. 3, 1882	"	"	\$40.00
Jan. 1883	"	"	\$43.14
Feb. 22, 1883	F.C. Powers	"	\$43.00
Mar. 13, 1883	"	"	\$23.00
April 16, 1883	"	bal. on teach.	\$ 2.60
May 22, 1883	Laura Wright	Teach.	\$27.50
June 18, 1883	"	"	\$27.50
Nov. 3, 1883	Millie Walker	teaching	\$70.00
Jan. 22, 1884	"	"	\$45.00
Feb. 20, 1884	"	"	\$45.00
Mar. 14, 1884	"	"	\$45.00
Oct. 9, 1884	Marie Davis	teaching	\$40.00
thru	"	"	per
Mar. 13, 1885	"	"	month

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June 13, 1885	Cora Miller for teaching		
	April and May		\$60.00
Oct. 29, 1885	Cora Miller for teaching		
	Sept. and Oct.		\$60.00
Mar. 6, 1886	"	Two and one-half mo.	\$100.00
"	"	one-half mo.	\$20.00

Love Tree School

EARLY SCHOOL DIRECTORS - continued

April 21, 1889

Frank Bell *
W.P. Jennett
John F. Hennebery

April, 1890

Frank Bell
W.P. Jennett
F.E. Taylor *

June 27, 1891

Frank Bell
P.J. Finnegan *
Daniel Anderson * Replaced Taylor, who served only 1 Yr.

April 16, 1892

Frank Bell
Daniel Anderson
P.J. Finnegan *

April 15, 1893

Daniel Anderson *
P.J. Finnegan
Frank Bell
Only 3 votes cast - Lonely Directors

April 21, 1894

Daniel Anderson
P.J. Finnegan *
Frank Bell

April 20, 1895

Daniel Anderson
Frank Bell *
P.J. Finnegan

April 18, 1896

Daniel Anderson *
P.J. Finnegan
Frank Bell

April 17, 1897

Daniel Anderson
P.J. Finnegan *
Frank Bell

Love Tree School
EARLY SCHOOL DIRECTORS - continued

April 16, 1898
Daniel Anderson
P.J. Finnegan
Frank Bell *

April 15, 1899
Daniel Anderson *
P.J. Finnegan
Frank Bell

April 21, 1900
Daniel Anderson
J.M.Kane (20 votes)
Frank Bell

This election was contested.
36 votes were cast.

Then a special School Board meeting was held to hire a lawyer to defend the District against a lawsuit brought by P.J. Finnegan. The board decided to hire 2 lawyers.
Sept. 15, 1900.

Feb. 6, 1901
School board decided to let Hugh Finnegan come back to School, and Joseph Finnegan come back in 2 months.

Feb. 21, 1901
School Board met and decided to see if Miss Eddy would resign her position.

The last entry in the bookkeeping section of the book had an order for Feb. 22, 1901, Dora B Eddy \$35.00 for 1 month teaching.



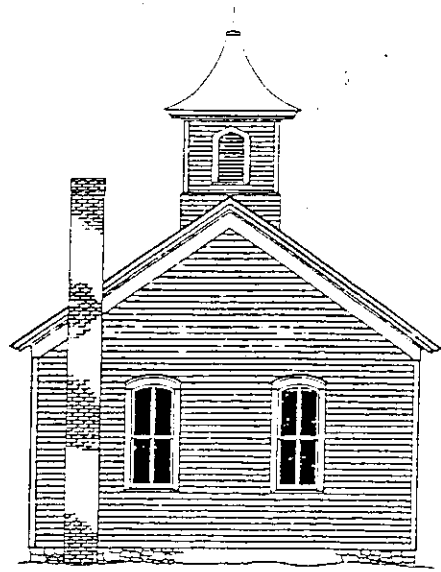
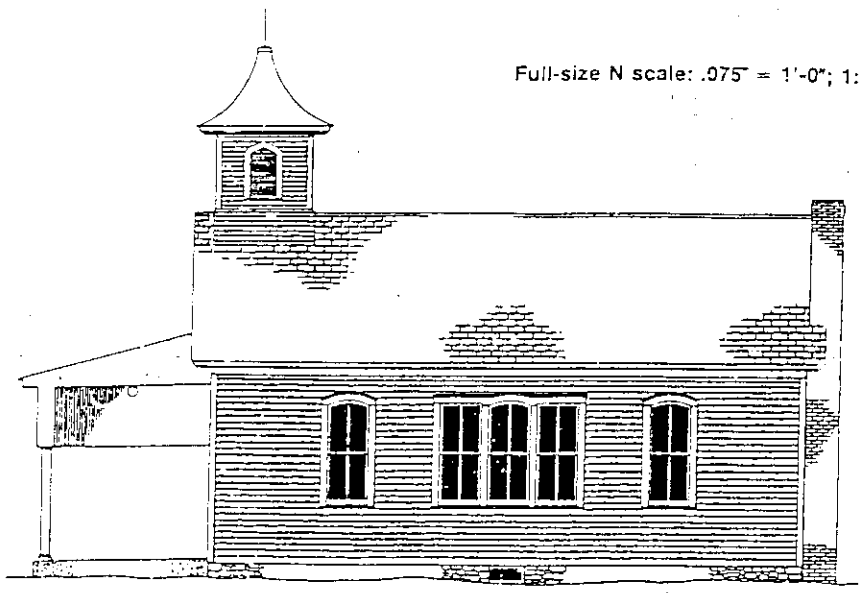
Lone Tree School 1910

1st row: Glenn Anderson, Lonnie Fugitt, Bill Dwyer, Frank Jaruszewski, Albert Thonn, Ivan Anderson, John Carroll, Jr Dwyer, Ed Murphy, visitor, Henry Thonn

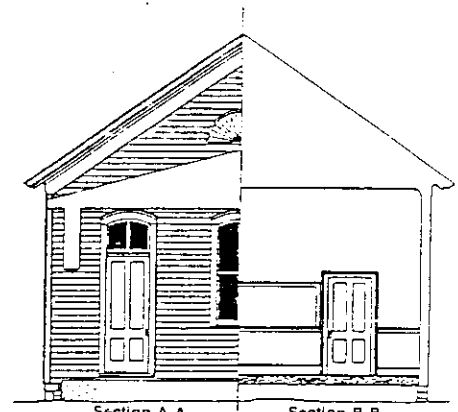
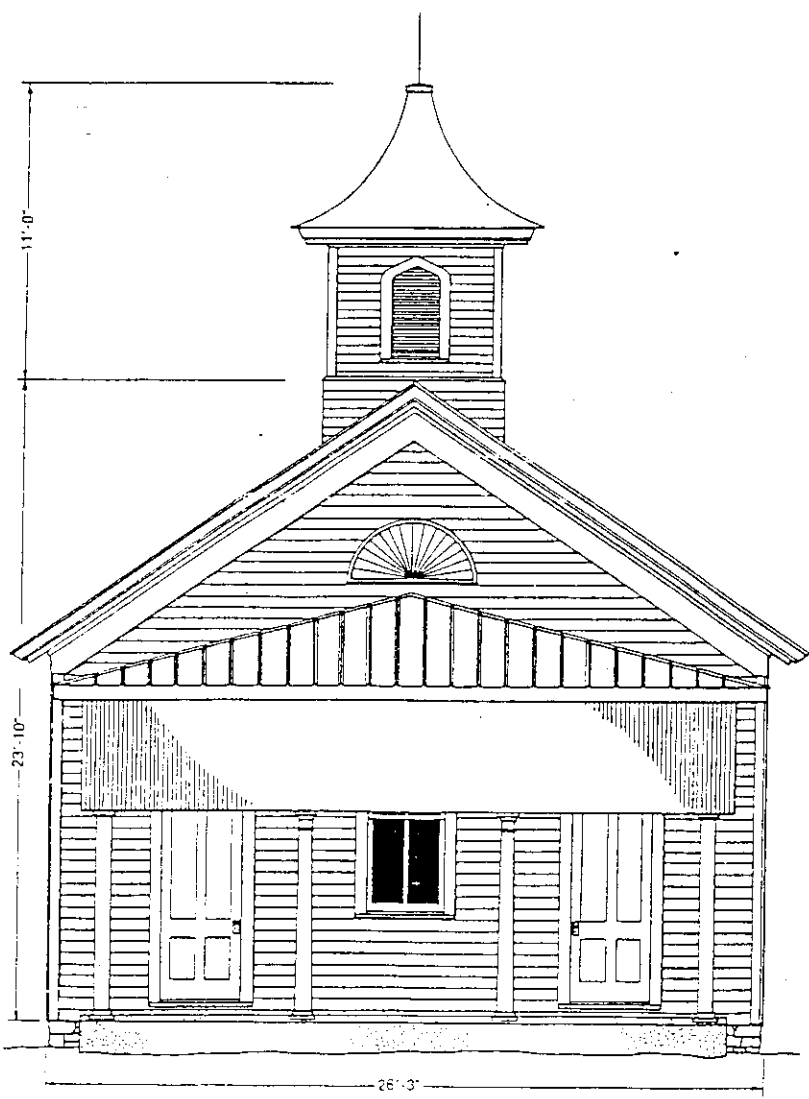
2nd row: Muriel Wright, Florence Wigand, Berneice Wigand, Berneice Kane, Kaiser Hyeki, Magoon Kane, Emma Thonn, Velma Anderson, Elmer Wigand, Margarite Carroll

3rd row: Carrie Anderson, Ada Downey (director), Tim Harrington, Hazel Downey, Irene Dwyer, Marshall Downey, Mary Stevens (teacher), Lillian Kane, Lottie Kane, Fannie Anderson (director), Felix Jaruszewski

Full-size N scale: .075" = 1'-0"; 1:160

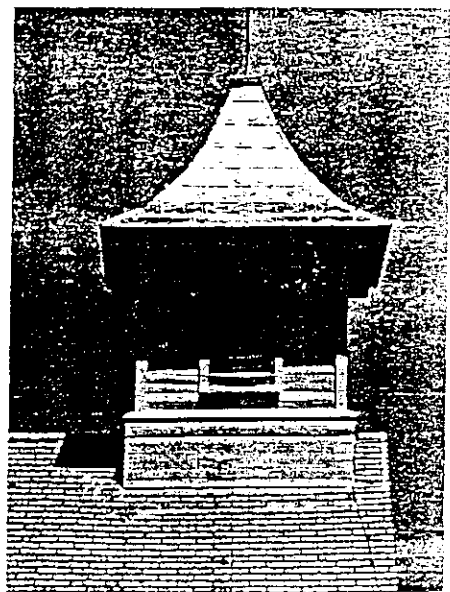


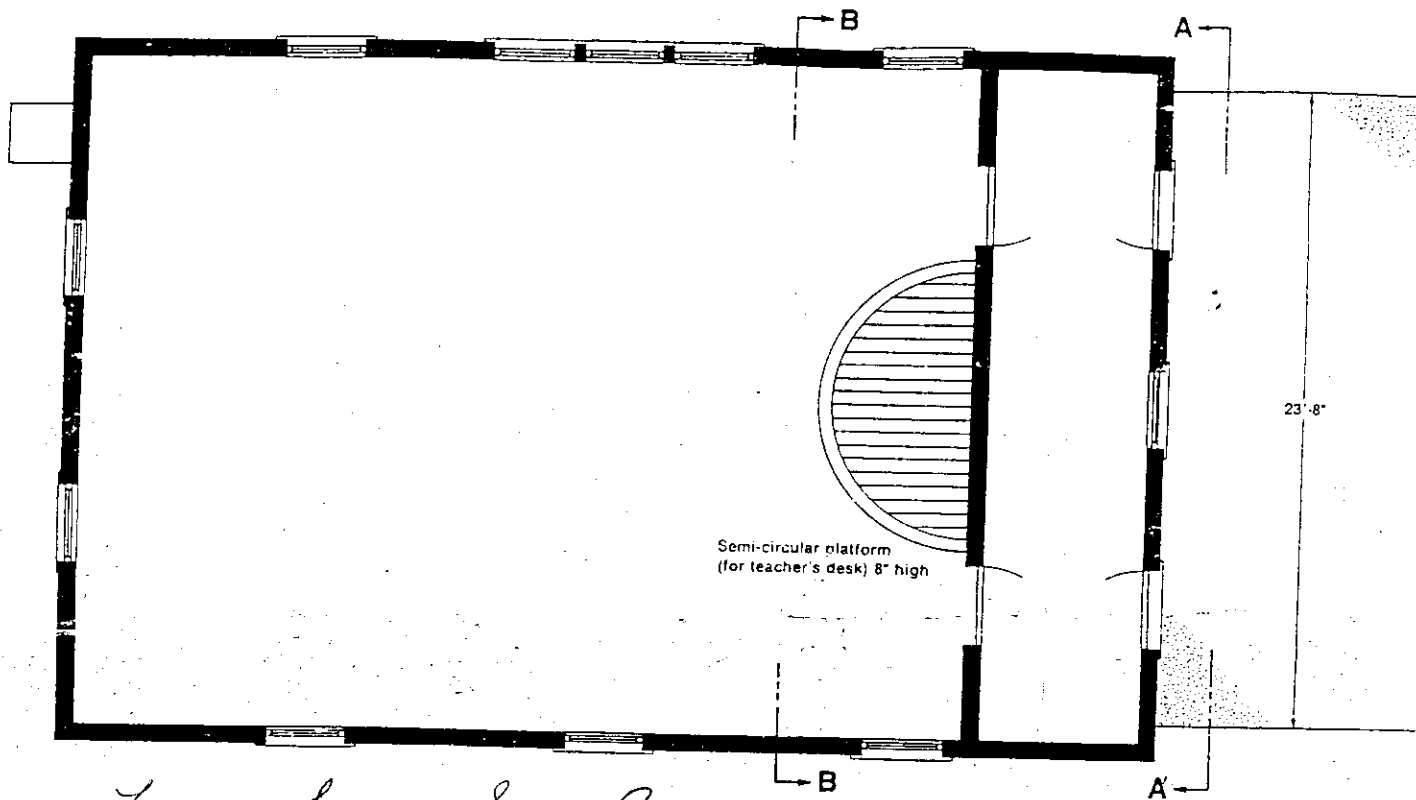
*Yone Tree School
Bureau County, Illinois*



Section A-A Section B-B

Full-size N scale

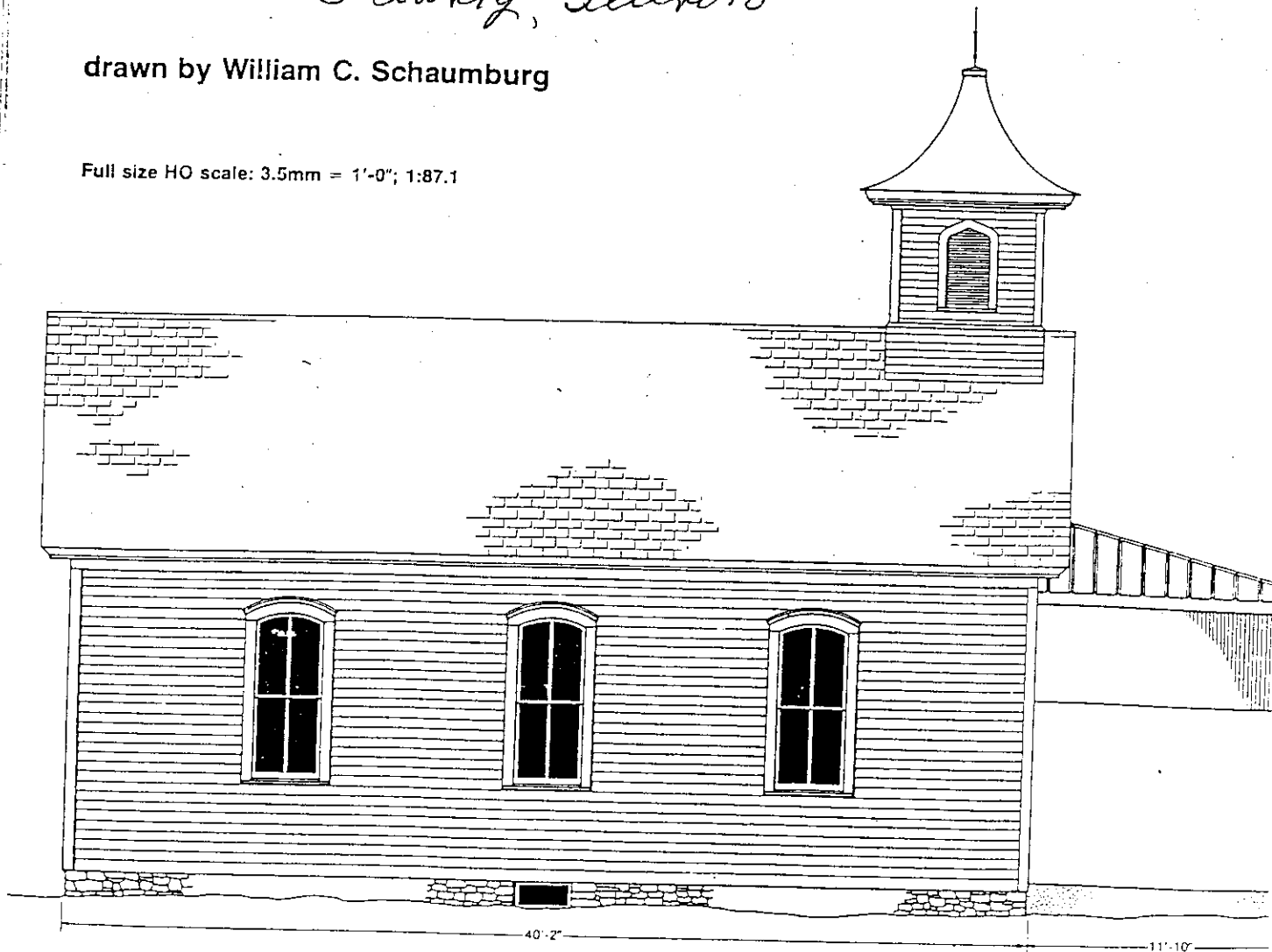




*Lone Tree School
Bureau County, Illinois*

drawn by William C. Schaumburg

Full size HO scale: 3.5mm = 1'-0"; 1:87.1



KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

ALASKA, WRANGELL-PETERBURG BOROUGH-CENSUS AREA,
Five Finger Light Station,
Island of The Five Fingers, approx. 37 mi. NW of the city of Petersburg,
Petersburg vicinity, 04000416,
LISTED, 5/12/04
(Light Stations of the United States MPS)

CALIFORNIA, COLUSA COUNTY,
Cecil Ranch,
1840 CA 45,
Grimes, 03000988,
LISTED, 5/14/04

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY,
Anderton Court Shops,
332 N.Rodeo Dr.,
Beverly Hills, 03000987,
LISTED, 5/14/04

CALIFORNIA, MONTEREY COUNTY,
Monterey County Jail,
142 W. Alisal St.,
Salinas, 03000337,
REMOVED/DETERMINED ELIGIBLE, 5/13/04

CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY,
Canfield--Wright House,
420 Avenida Primavera,
Del Mar, 02001747,
LISTED, 5/14/04

CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY,
Southern New England Telephone Company Building,
55 Trumbull St.,
Hartford, 04000417,
LISTED, 5/12/04

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY,
Tinker Field,
1610 W. Church St.,
Orlando, 04000456,
LISTED, 5/14/04

ILLINOIS, BUREAU COUNTY,
Lone Tree School,
19292 250 North Avenue,
Tiskilwa vicinity, 04000418,
LISTED, 5/12/04

ILLINOIS, DU PAGE COUNTY,
Emery, Jr., William H., House,
281 Arlington,
Elmhurst, 04000421,
LISTED, 5/12/04

ILLINOIS, LOGAN COUNTY,
Allen Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church,
902 Broadway,
Lincoln, 04000422,
LISTED, 5/12/04