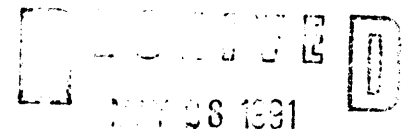


847



NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS FORM 10-900 (Rev. 8-86) OMB No. 1024-0018 [SD-SHPO # ECA-OH-597-1/89] [use paper with at least 25% cotton rag content, use NLQ or LQ printer]

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering "NA" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Kranzburg School District Number 5 other name/ site number: CD-KN-KZ-3

2. Location

street & number: Hasting Street /NA/ not for publication city, town: Kranzburg /NA/ vicinity state: SOUTH DAKOTA code: SD county: Codington code: SD 029 zip code: 57245

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property:		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
/ / private	/XX/ building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
/XX/ public-local	/ / district	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
/ / public-state	/ / site	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
/ / public-federal	/ / structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
	/ / object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

11. Form Prepared by

name/title: Michael Koop, Preservation Consultant organization: for Codington Co. Hist. Preservation Comm. date: January 11, 1991 street & number: 615 Jackson St. N.E. telephone: 612-623-8356 city or town: Minneapolis state: SOUTH DAKOTA zip code: 55413

page 2: Kranzburg School District Number 5
property name

, Codington
county

, SOUTH DAKOTA
state

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. / / See continuation sheet.

[Signature] _____ 5/25/91
Signature of certifying official Date

SH 70 South Dakota
State or Federal agency or bureau

In my opinion, the property / /meets / / does not meet the National Register Criteria.
/ / See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

Submitted to the
National Register

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

[Signature] _____ 6/28/91

[Signature] _____
Signature of the Keeper Date

page 3: Kranzburg School District Number 5
property name

, Codington
county

, SOUTH DAKOTA
state

6. Function or Use (enter categories from instructions)

Historic functions:
EDUCATION/School

Current Functions:
SOCIAL/Clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification:
(enter categories from instructions)
OTHER: One-Room Rectangular Pen School

Materials:
(enter categories from instructions)
foundation Concrete
walls Wood

roof Asphalt
other NA

Describe present and historic physical appearance: /XX/ see continuation sheet

8. Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in
relation to other properties: / / / / /XX/
 nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria /XX/ A / /B / /C / /D

Criteria Considerations / /A / /B / /C / /D / /E / /F / /G

Areas of Significance (enter from instructions)
Education

Period of Significance
1879-1941

Significant Dates
NA

Significant Person
NA

Cultural Affiliation
NA

Architect/Builder
Unknown

**State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations,
and periods of significance noted above /XX/ see continuation sheet**

page 4: Kranzburg School District Number 5 , Codington , SOUTH DAKOTA
property name county state

9. Major Bibliographical References /XX/ see continuation sheet

Previous documentation by 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:

- /XX/ State historic preservation office
- / / Other State agency
- / / Federal agency
- / / Local government
- / / University
- / / Other

Specify repository:

South Dakota Historical Preservation Center

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: Less than one acre

UTM References:

A = /14/	/664-360/	/4972-890/	B = / /	/ /	/ /
C = / /	/ /	/ /	D = / /	/ /	/ /
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

Quad: Kranzburg

Scale: 1:24000

/ / see continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the nominated property are contained within the legal description as recorded in the Codington County Register of Deeds Office: Lots 6 and 7, Block 5, Town of Kranzburg, Codington County, South Dakota.

/ / see continuation sheet

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of the nominated property include the parcel historically associated with the property.

/ / see continuation sheet

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Kranzburg School District Number 5 is located off of Hastings Street, a gravel road in the hamlet of Kranzburg in the Upper Big Sioux Valley of southeastern Codington County near the rolling Coteau des Prairies. Just east of the school stand a swing set, flagpole, cistern, and small plaque that commemorates the building.

Built on a stone foundation covered with concrete, the Kranzburg School is a vernacular one-room balloon frame schoolhouse sheathed with clapboard and painted white. Symmetrical fenestration consists of four 4/4 double hung sash pedimented windows on the east and west axial walls. Extending from the south gable is a hipped roof vestibule with a door and two south-facing windows. A pyramidal bell tower and a brick chimney to the north surmount the asphalt-shingled gable roof.

The interior of District Number 5 School remains nearly unchanged since it was built in 1879. The vestibule is divided into two sections. Its east half serves as an entry, and its west side contains two restrooms that replaced coal bins at an unknown date. Student desks fill the classroom.

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Section number 8 Page 1

Under National Register Criterion A, Kranzburg School District Number 5 is significant in the area of education because it is the oldest extant school building in Codington County and one of the earliest rural one-room schools in South Dakota. For nearly 100 years it served a vital role in educating the youth of Kranzburg and the surrounding area. Under the South Dakota State Historical Preservation Plan, the property relates to the historic context labeled: IV.E. Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement/Government and Education-Related Activities.

Permanent settlement in the northeastern part of southern Dakota Territory began in the late 1870s during the Great Dakota Boom (1878-1887), which resulted, in part, from expanded railroad construction across the northern Plains. Both the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul and the Chicago and North Western railroads extended their lines into Dakota in 1877. The Winona and St. Peter division of the Chicago and North Western completed a line from Marshall, Minnesota, to Lake Kampeska by 1873, but it was not until six years later that the company established regular service west of the Minnesota border at Gary. Central and northeastern South Dakota received the largest number of settlers throughout the boom period. Codington County's population grew from 2,156 in 1880 to 5,648 in 1885.

In 1878, one year after Codington County was created, a group of Luxembourg immigrants who had been living in Minnesota settled the town of Kranzburg about eight miles east of Watertown, the county seat. Kranzburg was platted by the Winona and St. Peter Railroad, and named for the four Kranz brothers who were among the small group of twelve that founded the community. Reportedly the first building in town was the Kranz Hotel (not extant), a multi-purpose structure that provided lodging facilities on the second floor with a post office and general store on the lower level. Soon after the hostelry was completed the townspeople directed their attention toward building a school.

Kranzburg's one-room schoolhouse reflects the perceived importance of elementary education to the town's first residents. This is especially significant considering the difficulty of educating children in sparsely populated rural areas on the expanding frontier. In 1887 the U.S. Commissioner of Education recognized the foresight and efforts of people like those in Kranzburg in the following statement:

It is a notable circumstance that while the density of the population in the North Central States is less than one-third of that in the North Atlantic States...the people of the former group have nearly equaled, and in some cases surpassed, those of the latter in the development of their public schools. The fact

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that this is so forms a high encomium upon the enterprise and intelligence of the people of the North Central States (Fuller 1982, 26).

On 30 June 1879 the local school board met in the Kranz Hotel where they voted to spend up to \$1,000 to erect a schoolhouse, with taxes generated by a 5 mill Building Fund, 10 mill Teachers Fund, and 3 mill Contingent Fund.

When school opened in December pupils ranging in age from 5 to 21 were enrolled. Although the enrollment showed 29 registered pupils the average attendance was around 14. By 1882 42 students (31 boys and 11 girls) were attending school and each student was submitting \$1.34 a month for tuition. The total number of students is quite impressive considering the size of Kranzburg as well as the fact that at the time public education was not compulsory.

Early on, the school board expressed an interest in hiring the best qualified teachers for the district, such as C.E. South and A.D. Sutherland, who were paid the typical rural educator's salary of \$30 per month. Initially these and other instructors taught a variety of subjects using standardized textbooks that were probably selected by the school board. In Kranzburg the board chose Patterson's Readers and Spellers, Robinson's Arithmetic, Barnes' History, and three different geographies. By 1884 the school had added grammar, United States history, and composition courses to its curriculum.

Although many teachers in rural schools needed to pass only the eighth-grade comprehensive tests in order to teach, by the 1890s state laws required teacher certification. The Kranzburg school board drew up a contract in 1891 requiring their teachers to have a second-grade certificate. This would enable the school to hire someone who had graduated from the eighth grade, passed the third- and second-grade examinations, and had at least one year of teaching experience. In South Dakota, candidates for the third-grade certificate had to pass only a general teaching examination, while those applying for the second-grade certificate had to pass exams in orthography (spelling), reading, writing, geography, English grammar, physiology, hygiene, and United States history.

At the same time the school board and local community were hiring better teachers, they were also concerned with the length of the school term and the condition of the schoolhouse. Often the academic calendar was based on the amount of time that pupils were needed to help on the farms and in the fields, resulting in a flexible and somewhat uneven schedule. In the fall of 1921, for example, students were given two weeks off to assist in the potato harvest. Improvements to the school building occurred gradually and over a

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long period of time as the district accumulated sufficient funds. In 1885 the school was painted and a blackboard and interior lights were installed. Three years later a Webster's dictionary was purchased, and a new wood floor was laid over the old floorboards.

Even though published architectural plans for school buildings were available as early as 1832, the design for District Number 5 School was probably based on drawings made by a member of the community or derived from similar schools in the region. The Kranzburg School is typical of the midwestern one-room schoolhouse in its rectangular shape, with four windows on each axial wall, and a small belfry above the door. Like most country schools, the Kranzburg School's form follows its function. Its builders intuitively constructed the school to a size that was ideal for the accommodation of 30 or 40 students and of their needs to listen to and be heard by the teacher. Convinced that one way to show community stability was to build a permanent schoolhouse, Kranzburg's residents chose to construct a balloon frame building using clapboard siding and a shingled gable roof. It proved sturdy enough to be used long after the brick Catholic school opened across the street in 1906.

In addition to providing a place for educating children, the Kranzburg School served as the social center of the community. Area residents attended a variety of school programs throughout the school term on Halloween, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter. Social gatherings such as musical concerts, dances, suppers, and fund raisers also brought adult community members to the school. Public lectures and debates, as well as political events and church services were often held in the one-room building because of a lack of facilities elsewhere.

By the second decade of the twentieth century, standardized plans had been widely established for rural schools. A variety of state laws and publications promoted progressive school designs, and capital improvements often resulted in remodeling and new construction. After 1920, the South Dakota Department of Public Instruction published numerous designs for use by rural districts. Given the pressure to improve school facilities statewide, it is remarkable that the Kranzburg Schoolhouse still stands today in its unaltered condition.

The school closed in the spring of 1969 after the provision of 90 years of education and community service. Although no longer used for educating children, the Kranzburg School continues to serve area residents for social gatherings.

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The period of significance of the nominated property extends from its date of construction in 1879 to 1941, the established fifty-year cut-off date for the National Register.

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Section number 9 Page 1

Codington County History Book Committee. The First 100 Years in Codington County South Dakota. n.p., 1979.

Fuller, Wayne E. The Old Country School: The Story of Rural Education in the Middle West. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1982.

Gulliford, Andrew. America's Country Schools. Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1984.

Holy Rosary Parish Book Committee. Holy Rosary Parish, 1879-1979, Kranzburg, South Dakota. N.p., 1979.

Kant, Joanita, Virginia Allen and Dr. Stanley W. Allen, Jr., eds. Pictorial History of Codington County, South Dakota. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1987.

Schell, Herbert S. History of South Dakota. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1961; Bison Books, 1975.

Sneve, Virginia Driving Hawk, ed. South Dakota Geographic Names. Sioux Falls, S.D.: Brevet Press, 1973.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 1

1.
Kranzburg School District Number 5
Kranzburg, Codington County, South Dakota
by Mike Koop
September 1990
Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
South (front) and east facades, camera facing northwest
Photo No. 1

2.
Kranzburg School District Number 5
Kranzburg, Codington County, South Dakota
by Mike Koop
September 1990
Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
East facade, camera facing west
Photo No. 2

3.
Kranzburg School District Number 5
Kranzburg, Codington County, South Dakota
by Mike Koop
September 1990
Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
North and west facades, camera facing southeast
Photo No. 3

4.
Kranzburg School District Number 5
Kranzburg, Codington County, South Dakota
by Mike Koop
September 1990
Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Exterior window detail
Photo No. 4

5.
Kranzburg School District Number 5
Kranzburg, Codington County, South Dakota
by Rolene Schliesman
June 1987
Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Interior, camera facing northwest
Photo No. 5