UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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AND/OR COMMON	,			
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STREET & NUMBER	a Promoter and the second			
CITY, TOWN	SE 1/4, Sec. 1	6, T.12N., R.51E.	NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTRI	ICT
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STATE MON	T'ANA	CODE 30	COUNTY PRAIRIE	CODE 079
CLASSIFI				0.7
CLASSIFI	CATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESI	ENT USE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
XBUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	ВОТН	WORK IN PROGRESS	X EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDEN
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	XYES: UNRESTRICTED	_INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		_NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
OWNER (	OF PROPERTY			
NAME	manara Denta da darent	G DIGERTON NO. F		
	TERRY PUBLIC SCHOOL	S, DISTRICT NO. 5		
STREET & NUMBER	4			
CITY, TOWN	TERRY		STATE	
		VICINITY OF	MONTANA	
LOCATIO	N OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION		
COURTHOUSE.				
REGISTRY OF DEEI	DS, ETC. PRAIRIE COUNT	Y COURTHOUSE		
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CITY, TOWN			STATE	
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6 REPRESE	NTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
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DATE		FFNFRAI CT	ATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR			ALL _COUNTY _LUCAL	
SURVEY RECORDS	<b>i</b>			
CITY, TOWN			STATE	

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

**CHECK ONE** 

\_EXCELLENT

\_\_FAIR

\_\_DETERIORATED
\_\_RUINS
\_\_UNEXPOSED

\_\_UNALTERED

XORIGINAL SITE

\_\_MOVED DATE\_\_\_\_\_

#### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Grandey Elementary School, built in 1908, is still in use today. The three-story brick structure built of light buff colored brick is centrally located on a two-block site. It has brick bearing wall construction and is accented with dark reddish brick bands and window caps. The main entrance in the symmetrical structure is loacted on the north (Park Street) with secondary entrances facing east and west.

The building is symmetrical in plan and almost square in its dimensions, measuring 77' 6" on the east and west sides and 75'6" on the north and south.

There are three floors in the building. The first level is approximately four feet below grade. A concrete foundation extends above grade to a height slightly above the first level windows. The windows of the first level are wood double-hung units, 1/1 lights, approximately four feet square. These units have squared heads without ornamentation. Most of the second and third floor windows are wood double-hung units, 1/1 light having squared heads and decorated by dark reddish brick caps with a pronounced keystone These units are approximately 3'6" x 7'6". Vertical bands of the dark reddish bricks frame rectangular decorative elements between the second and third floor windows. Other windows differ in size in the stairwells. Above the east entrance there is a grouping of two wood double-hung windows, 1/1 lights, having above a semi-circular transom light devided vertically into six lights.

Beneath the eave line there are two small square windows separated by a space slightly wider than the windows. Above these units, there is a dormer having two small double-hung windows. The roof is basically a hip roof with a parapet roof projecting above the eave line to dramatize the main entrance. The dormer window units appear on both the east and west above the secondary entrances. The roof is of wood construction and covered by wood shingles. The eave projects approximately thirty inches.

A metal tube-like chute serves as a fire escape from the third floor. The tube is located on the south side of the building; access to it is gained from the art room.

The building entrances lead to a "T"-shaped corridor with classrooms in each of the buildings corners. There is a library centrally located in the south half of the second floor immediately above a gym on the first floor. Staircases located centrally on the east and west lead to the upper or third floor classrooms. There is a large art room on the south. The office is located on this level above the main entrance

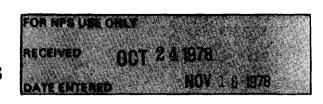
The first floor, slightly below grade, contains a centrally located boiler room having a modified one-pipe steam system. There is a faculty room on this level as well as custodial space and a rather small gym room. The gym has flanking toilet and shower facilities. The gym floor is about 4 feet below the rest of the rooms on this level.

The corridor floors are concrete while the other spaces on the second and third floors are of wood frame construction with maple flooring. The staircases are of wood frame with fir treads and risers and oak railings and trim. The interior masonry bearing walls forming the corridor east and west are plastered. Other interior walls are studframed and plastered. Interior doors and their trim are varnished. The doors have

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glass transoms. The ceilings are plastered and are approximately twelve feet in height. Lighting is primarily incandescent with the addition of some fluorescent units.

The building has weathered the long years of continuous use well and is essentially in good condition. A recent decision to continue to use the building will save it for posterity. The structure is an excellent representative of school buildings constructed in the early part of the twentieth century.

### 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW					
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION		
_1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE		
_1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE		
_1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	XEDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
_1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER		
_1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION		
<u>₹</u> 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)		
ı		INVENTION				
SPECIFIC DAT	FS	BUILDER/ARCHITECT GEORGE WORTMAN, BUILDER		N, BUILDER		
1908		BOILDERANCI				

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Terry is a small town in eastern Montana, a sparsely settled semi-arid region. The settlement began in 1882, shortly after the Northern Pacific Railroad pushed through the area. The town is based on a farm and ranch economy; most of the early settlers in the region were homesteaders.

The Grandey School was built in 1908 (first section), when the town was only 25 years old. It's history is inextricably interwoven with that of "Professor" Charles William Grandey, who came to Terry in 1907 for health reasons in search of a drier climate. He was employed as a teacher, with instructions to organize a high school. At the time, there were 55 pupils in the combined grade and high school. In January, 1908, the school board promised Grandey a new school building if he would stay beyond the one year he had contracted for. A bond election was held the following month for \$20,000 to build what is now the north section of the Grandey School. The bond issue passed unanimously and construction began at once. The school moved into the new building in December, 1907. The old 24' x 24' school was converted into a residence which was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Grandey for the next twelve years.

The first year, Grandey taught in Terry, he taught grades 5 through 9. There was no need that year for grades beyond the ninth because there were no eligible pupils. Grade 10, 11 and 12 were added as needed in succeeding years. Terry High School graduated its first senior in 1912 — a girl who went on to college and eventually returned to Terry to teach.

In 1916, the school building was doubled in size as the south section was constructed. Then, in 1929, a new high school was built and this building was used as the grade school.

C. W. Grandey remained as superintendent of the Terry School system for forty years, retiring in May, 1947. Under his leadership, the little community school had become respected throughout the state. Despite its size, the school had several distinctions in the field of education. In 1910, the Terry school became the second in the state of Montana to offer school bus service to bring students in from outlying farms. The bus was a "two-horsepower" wagon pulled by a pair of grays. Under Grandey's leadership, the school gained an outstanding reputation in the field of basketball and other sports. He was president of the Montana High School Activities Association from 1922 to 1945, then was made President Emeritus and lifetime consultant. In 1912, he served on the committe to recotify the school laws of Montana. In addition, Grandey was active in many program of community service in Terry.

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#### 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Minutes of meetings of Terry School District Board of Trustees, 1908. The Terry Tribune (newspaper), Terry, Montana, Nov. 11, 1937. The Billings Gazette (newspaper), Billings, Montana, May 18, 1947. The Terry Tribune (newspaper), Terry, Montana, January 16, 1975.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL			
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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			June 20, 1977
street & NUMBER 1021 South Tracy	Same of the second section of the se	ian. Ta sa Mando na Ma	TELEPHONE 406-586-2276
CITY OR TOWN			STATE
Bozeman			Montana
12 STATE HISTORIC THE EVA	PRESERVATION LUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THE		
	or inclusion in the National Re by the National Park Service.		has been evaluated according to the
TITLE STATE HISTO	DRIC PRESERVATION OF	ICER	DATE OCTOBER 19, 1978
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THI	S PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN	I THE NATIONAL REGIS	STER
KEEPER OF THE NATIONA	LA CHARLE	<del>9</del>	DATE //. 16.25
AT/JEST:	- 130131513	-	DATE
William H. Brai	sham 11.15.78		
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The residents of the Terry School District have voted to restore the Grandey Elementary School rather than construct a new facility. They wish to perform only such renovation as needed to enable the seventy year old building to continue to be educationally functional but to retain its architectural style. They feel that the building stands as a symbol of the educator for whom it was built and for the pioneers who settled the area and that it is a source of fond memories for the thousands of students educated therein.

They also regard the building as a tribute to the bricklayers and artisans of that era. The exterior brickwork is decorative and in spite of being built in two "halves", the structure is virtually flawless to this day. The workmanship and attention to detail are worthy of remembering and keeping. The people of Terry and Prairie County want to retain the building as a "working" educational structure symbolic of the struggles for schooling in early day eastern Montana.