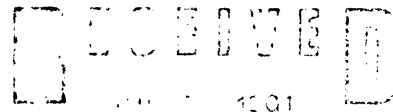


NPS Form 10-9000
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL
REGISTER

1. Name of Property

historic name: Pleasant View School

other name/site number: Knull Grange

2. Location

street & number: 2500 E. 3600 N.

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Twin Falls

vicinity: X

state: ID

county: Twin Falls

code: 083

zip code: 83301

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

Name of related multiple property listing: Public School

Buildings In Idaho

4. 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. See continuation sheet.

Thomas J. Green 6/25/91
Signature of certifying official Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and 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 and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register Antwanette A. Lee 8/8/91
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): _____

in Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: EDUCATION Sub: School

Current : SOCIAL Sub: Meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

No style

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation concrete roof Wood: shingle
walls Wood: weatherboard other
Wood: shingle

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Locally

Applicable National Register Criteria: A

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : N/A

Areas of Significance: EDUCATION

Period(s) of Significance: 1907-1941

Significant Dates : 1907

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. X See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- 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 -- Specify Repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Less than 1 acre

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>11</u>	<u>700580</u>	<u>4710200</u>	B	_____	_____
C	_____	_____	_____	D	_____	_____

____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Elizabeth Egleston, State Architectural Historian

Organization: Idaho State Historical Society Date: March 27, 1991

Street & Number: 210 Main St. Telephone: (208) 334-3861

City or Town: Boise State: ID Zip: 83702

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Pleasant View School

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Located in Twin Falls County, the Pleasant View School is situated in a rural area, surrounded by the fields of neighboring farms. It is three-and-a-half miles southeast of Twin Falls, the county seat, and the same distance southwest of the town of Filer. Its environs have not changed significantly since the school was constructed in 1907. In terms of massing, scale, materials, design, and setting, the school has maintained a high degree of integrity and clearly conveys the building's original purpose.

The school faces north and is one-story. It is placed on a concrete foundation. Originally, the plan included two school rooms, separated by a hall, fronted by an open hall to the north. This interior organization is still evident in the building's massing and the roof configuration. The school consists of a single rectangular block, which contained the classrooms, and a narrow block on the north facade, which contained the hall. A hipped roof covers the classrooms, and front-facing gables delineate the hallway. All of the rafters are exposed. The roof is sheathed with wooden shingles.

Two single doors, one under the gable on the north wall, provide access to the hall. These doors are not original -- they replaced wooden, double doors. Fixed transoms are located above the doors; concrete porches with metal railings lead to each entrance. These concrete porches are one of the few alterations to the building -- they replaced a long, low, uncovered wooden porch. A storage area is located on the northwest corner; this has a shed roof. At the southwest corner is an exterior, brick chimney. A belfry, unfortunately missing its bell, straddles the porch gable to the west.

The walls are divided by a stringcourse. The upper portion is sheathed with clapboards, and the lower section is covered with shingles. Almost all of the windows have been obscured by boards, but their outline is still visible. A bank of windows is located on the west wall; two sets of double-banked and two single windows can be seen on the south elevation. An uncovered, double-hung sash window is located on the north wall at the northeast corner of the school. Four single-paned, fixed windows with a horizontal cast illuminate the hall.

Most of the outbuildings historically associated with the school are no longer standing, and much of the original landscaping has been lost. Poplar trees once surrounded the property on the east, west and south, but only a few remain. A barn for the students' horses once stood at

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the northeast corner of the school yard. There was a cistern and coal shed northwest of the school, and two privies were located at the southwest and southeast corners of the property. Today, only the southwest privy is extant.

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Pleasant View School

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The Pleasant View School is eligible under Criterion A within the context of Public Education in Idaho. It is significant for its association with public education in the state, particularly that of a rural area. The history of the school and the way in which it was used contributes to the understanding of the settlement of Twin Falls County, which is located in the south-central region of Idaho.

Built in 1907, the Pleasant View School represents the desire of the recent settlers to establish the civic and social institutions they had known elsewhere. Following the usual relationship between school construction and settlement seen throughout the state, Pleasant View students attended classes in a tent for a few months before the present building was erected.

Children who attended the school lived on farms on both the Twin Falls and the Salmon tracts, which were supported by water available from Milner Dam and the Salmon Dam, respectively. The school is located three miles southwest of Twin Falls and three miles southeast of Filer, towns that were erected almost overnight as people arrived to claim newly reclaimed land. Reclamation was possible because of the construction of these dams and their related canal systems, both built under the aegis of the Carey Act of 1894. This legislation provided federal land to settlers in arid regions after private investors supplied the capital to build the necessary dams and canals. The investors would recoup their money by selling water rights to the settlers. Once the farmers had successfully reclaimed their land, they could apply for a deed. The Milner Dam project was the most successful reclamation effort in the United States funded through the Carey Act, but the investors and farmers associated with the Salmon Tract did not fare as well. By 1914, the financiers of the Salmon Tract were forced into receivership after it became apparent that sufficient water was not available for the project; by 1918 half of the acreage which had opened for settlement ten years earlier had reverted to sagebrush.

Pleasant View is typical of many one and two-room schools in the county. It housed two classrooms, separated by a hall; an entranceway, also used as a cloakroom, extended along the facade. Grades one through four were taught in the classroom on the eastern half of the building; the room to the west housed grades five through eight. Five to eight students were included in a grade. For the most part, students' work was assigned by grade, but the entire room took part in the opening exercises, which included reading a passage from the Bible and reciting the Pledge of Allegiance. Frequently the entire school gathered to sign songs while

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the teacher played the piano. Virginia Waddell Butler, who attended Pleasant View from 1926 to 1934, spoke of the way in which class was conducted:

"...You'd sort of trained your ear not to listen too much to the next classes what they were doing and do your assignment. And then she just interchanged between all grades in doing this assigning and giving us written work, and then oral work. And we would take our turns that way. So, I thought we did...quite well for country schools...the kids that were real good students would get their work done and didn't play around and they would listen. And they skipped grades in those days too. If the teacher felt like you advanced, they would skip you a grade." 1

Several other structures were once extant on the property: a stable was located at the northeast of the school for those students who had to ride a horse to school. Since the building had no running water, children used two privies, "two-holers," situated to the east and the south. A cistern, northwest of the school, provided water. Coal was stored in a shed near the cistern. Pleasant View never had a teacherage, as the teachers either lived with their families nearby, had their own homes, or boarded with families.

The school was the center of a farming community, and although this community did not have defined physical boundaries, it was a cohesive entity. The school and the Presbyterian church, adjacent to the west but no longer standing, formed the center of this community. Box-socials and the Christmas party drew the children and adults together for recreation, and a picnic in which the parents participated marked the end of the school year. The school was used as the meeting place for the grange and the 4-H club.

The school was physically isolated from a town and other schools, and teachers worked independently; but the teachers and students were part of a more extensive educational system. County superintendents supervised the teachers, often making unannounced visits. Teachers were required to maintain a daily log in which they recorded what lessons were presented. A county nurse periodically visited the school, giving lectures on health and examining the children. Students occasionally met children from other schools when they gathered for track meets and baseball games.

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After World War II the Pleasant View School closed because of consolidation, thus, students attended school in Twin Falls. The building was used as a grange, and is indicated on county maps as "Knull Grange." Although the building ceased to serve its original purpose, it retains a role as a center for a rural community, and it constitutes a modest monument to the area's settlers who sought to provide the benefits of an education for their children.

1

Virginia Waddell Butler, interview held in Idaho Falls,
Idaho, 17 November 1990.

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Rosholt, John A. "Milner Dam and Main Canal of the Twin Falls Canal
Company." Historic American Engineering Record. National Park
Service, Western Region, San Francisco, CA., 1989.

Butler, Virginia Waddell. Twin Falls, Idaho. Interview, 17 November
1990.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

NW .5 acres in NE1/4, NE1/4 T10S, R16E, Section 34

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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary is based on the legally-recorded boundary lines of the property. The boundary includes the building described in this nomination and it contains the property that has historically been associated with the Pleasant View School.