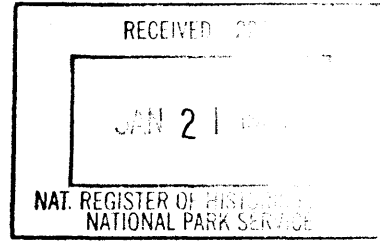


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 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 Grand Valley Schoolhouse, District #12

other names/site number Grand Valley Rural School

2. Location

street & number Rural Route 2, 285th Street Not for publication N/A
city or town Canton vicinity X
state South Dakota code SD county Lincoln code 083 zip code 57013

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally X statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jay D. Vogt
Signature of certifying official

01-14-97
Date

SD SHPO
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

name of property Grand Valley School House

county and state Lincoln Co., SD

=====
4. National Park Service Certification
=====

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):

Linda McMillan

Signature of Keeper

3 3 9'
Date of Action

=====
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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	____	buildings
____	____	sites
____	____	structures
____	____	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

name of property Grand Valley School House

county and state Lincoln Co., SD

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: EDUCATION Sub: school
RELIGION church

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: SOCIAL Sub: clubhouse
OTHER interpretive center

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: rural one-room schoolhouse

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE BLOCK
roof WOOD: shingle; ASPHALT: shingle
walls WOOD: weatherboard
other CONCRETE

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

See Continuation Sheets

name of property Grand Valley School House

county and state Lincoln Co., SD

=====
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.

X 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.) N/A

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
- SETTLEMENT
- ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1883-1946

name of property Grand Valley School House

county and state Lincoln Co., SD

Significant Dates 1883
1918

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Jacob Holter

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

See Continuation Sheets

=====

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): 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

Name of repository: South Dakota State Historical Society

name of property Grand Valley School House

county and state Lincoln Co., SD

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property 1.5 acres_____

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>14</u>	<u>691758</u>	<u>4791920</u>	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

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Megan Dobbs date November 1996
organization State Historic Preservation Program telephone 605/773-6056
street & number 900 Governors Drive zip code 57501
city or town Pierre state South Dakota

=====
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)

name of property Grand Valley School House

county and state Lincoln Co., SD

=====
Property Owner
=====

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

name Rural School Historical Society, Roma Larson (President)
street & number 1105 E. 38th Street telephone 605/339-3793
city or town Sioux Falls state SD zip code 57105

=====
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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VII. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Grand Valley School House is a one-story frame building with a gable roof and molded concrete block foundation. Built in 1883, the building is composed of a one and one-half story rectangular building with a smaller, one story vestibule or cloak room. The gabled roof has wood shingles, projecting eaves, and tongue-and-groove soffits. Horizontal board freizes are unornamented, as are the narrow plank fascia and corner boards that frame the weatherboard wall cladding. A brick interior end chimney is located at north gable end. The smaller, one-story building is attached to the school house at the south gable end and has identical weatherboard wall cladding, mill work, and concrete block foundation. The half-hip roof, however, has asphalt shingles instead of the original wood shingles.

The current rusticated concrete block foundation replaced the original stone foundation when the school board commissioned the construction of a full basement in 1918. The new basement replaced the original partial basement, or cellar, and provided additional space for storage and protection for the students in cases of inclement weather. A small kitchen, complete with stove and oven, was installed in the new basement to provide hot lunches for the students. Typically, rural schoolhouses did not include kitchen space and children were required to bring cold lunches to school or to walk home for a hot meal.

The one-story front vestibule was also enlarged at the same time the school board constructed the new basement. By adding an extra couple of feet to each side, the vestibule provided more room for shelving and storage and could accommodate the new interior staircase to the basement.

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The front facade faces South on 285th Street, which serves as the primary thorough-fare for the southern portion of Canton Township. The facade is composed of the one-story vestibule or cloak room and the one and one-half story schoolhouse. The three bay vestibule facade contains a solid wood door with wood and glass storm door, flanked by single, four-over-four single hung sash windows. All windows have wood frames and the center door is accented by a simple entablature. Graduated concrete steps provide access to the one-story vestibule.

The east and west elevations have identical fenestration and are typical of many rural schoolhouses in the late 19th century. Three single, four-over-four double hung sash windows are symmetrically placed along the length of the schoolhouse, and are located directly above small, two-paned basement windows at foundation level. Unlike the windows on the south facade, the east and west windows have simple but decorative hood molds or window surrounds.

The north elevation, or rear of the school, was originally designed as a solid wall, but in 1891 the schoolhouse was adapted for dual use as a church, and two windows were installed. The outlines for the diamond-shaped single pane windows are still visible on the north gable end, and correspond with the construction of a bell tower, also built in 1891. The bell tower was removed and the windows were enclosed after the construction of the Grand Valley Church in 1901.

A large playground surrounds the schoolhouse, and is bounded by a tall chain-link fence. Pine trees line the fence perimeter, while smaller sapling trees are strategically placed around the schoolhouse. The original

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wire fence was replaced circa 1950 with the contemporary chain-link fence, which serves primarily to protect the school from vandalism.

Outbuildings: Two frame outhouses are located directly behind the north end of the school, near the fence. Both buildings are vertical board with shed roofs and concrete pier foundation. Like the schoolhouse, the outhouses are painted white, and in excellent condition.

The schoolhouse interior is typical of most late-19th century rural schools, and despite the property's prolonged use, the interior remains largely intact with minimal alterations or modifications. Original beaded-board and plaster wall cladding are completely intact, as are the wood door and window frames. Most of the original wood flooring is in good condition although more contemporary linoleum tiles were installed for cleanliness, circa 1960.

The vestibule, or cloak room retains most of its original materials, and is characterized by the painted beaded-board that covers the walls and ceiling. Narrow cornice molding and baseboards frame the walls, and the original shelving and coat hooks are still in place. The narrow room extends across the width of the schoolhouse with a single opening to the schoolroom, located directly across from the exterior entrance. A second interior doorway is located on the west wall and provides access to the basement.

Basements are relatively unusual for late-19th century rural school buildings, but were slightly more common on the western plains, where irregular weather and destructive wind storms were common occurrences. The Grand Valley Schoolhouse basement was designed to provide storage and shelter,

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but does not afford much comfort. Overall dimensions for the basement parallel those of the schoolhouse, and the concrete walls are still intact. The small windows on the east and west foundation walls provide minimal light for the basement, although it is currently wired for electricity.

The school room itself was adapted in the mid-1950s to accommodate more contemporary materials to provide students with greater comfort and in accordance with modern philosophies on education. The plaster walls are intact, although inexpensive ply-wood wainscoting covers portions of the south, east, and west interior walls. Like the vestibule, the schoolroom's plank flooring is covered by linoleum tiles, but is still largely intact. Two chalkboards extend across the width of the north wall, with only the narrow projection of the chimney to divide them. A raised platform, approximately seven feet deep, also extends across the north wall, and differentiates the teaching area from the student area. Some of the historic, but not original (dating to construction) furniture remains in the building, including desks, bookcases, and an upright piano.

The Grand Valley Schoolhouse is representative of most late-19th century rural schools, particularly across the Western plains, and is a vanishing resource. Fortunately, the Grand Valley school is carefully maintained, and therefore a valuable property due to the high level of exterior and interior integrity.

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VIII. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Grand Valley Schoolhouse is historically significant for its association with settlement patterns and education in late-19th and 20th century South Dakota. On a local level, the property reflects the importance of education to settlers in rural areas like Canton Township and the role of the settlement community in establishing a rural school. The Schoolhouse also represents common trends in education and school development in Lincoln county. The property is significant statewide because the evolution and history of the Grand Valley School directly corresponds with the statewide context for the construction, use, and community heritage associated with rural one-room schoolhouses in South Dakota.

The Grand Valley Schoolhouse is also architecturally significant on a statewide level as a representative example of late-19th and early 20th century rural schoolhouse architecture and design typically associated with South Dakota and the western plains states.

Historical Context and Significance:

Since its construction in 1883, the Grand Valley Schoolhouse served Lincoln County and Canton township as an educational facility until the mid-1970s. Today, the building is carefully maintained by former students and the Rural School Historical Society. The building and grounds continue to serve the surrounding community as a meeting place and local interpretive site.

Lincoln County is located in the southeastern region of South Dakota, along the Iowa border. The predominantly agricultural county was among the first

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counties settled in mid-19th century, and many of the first settlers were European immigrants. Today, many of the descendants of the original settlers continue to operate family farms and businesses. Canton township, located in the east central section of the county, was settled in 1866 by several families from Missouri, and the population dramatically increased in 1868 when a large number of European immigrants, particularly Norwegians, arrived in South Dakota. Partially due to the influx of immigrant settlers, Canton township was the first township in Lincoln County to have all quarter sections filled with settlers (Lincoln Co. History Committee, *The History of Lincoln County, South Dakota*, 122).

Canton township is bounded on the east by the Sioux River and the South Fork of Beaver Creek and the Little Beaver Creek flow west to east in the southern portion of the township. The two creeks and tall prairie grass in the southern quarter sections of the township prompted early settlers to nickname the area "Grand Valley." The Grand Valley School was originally one of nine rural schoolhouses in Canton township, which reinforces the national trend for primary emphasis on schoolhouse construction. Schools were a priority, because a community with a school was a community with a future (Gulliford, *America's Country Schools*, 160).

According to school board records, the first Grand Valley schoolhouse was built in 1878 and served as both a school and a church for the surrounding community. Local residents, primarily of Norwegian descent, took great pride in providing the best possible education for their children, and by 1882, they decided to construct a larger, more comfortable school building. The school board purchased one acre of land (at a cost of \$10.00) and created a building committee to assist the school board in selecting local contractors. Mr. Reier Reierson was contracted to lay the foundation, and Mr. Jacob Holter was selected for all carpentry work. The school board

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encouraged community support by providing a \$2.00 tax credit for each ten-hours of donated labor for district residents who participated in school construction (Rural School Historical Society, *The Rural School Heritage in South Dakota and Lincoln County*, 2). Since most of the labor was donated, and the contractors worked for fairly low wages, the cost of transporting lumber and other materials from Iowa or Minnesota did not cause financial strain on the school boards, thus more money was available for furniture and books (*History of Lincoln County*, 184).

The Grand Valley Schoolhouse opened in the fall of 1883 with a total enrollment of thirty-seven children and an average daily attendance of at least nineteen students. Rural communities utilized schoolhouses for multiple purposes, including church services, local elections, and social events -- the schoolhouse was *the* social center of the community (Gulliford, *Schools*, 79). The local Lutheran Congregation used the Grand Valley schoolhouse for Sunday worship from 1884 until the present Grand Valley Church was constructed in 1901.

Canton township supported as many as nine rural schools, and Grand Valley was certainly among the most prominent. Historian Andrew Gulliford discusses the significant impact of Norwegian settlers on rural school development and the importance of free education among Norwegian communities (Gulliford, *Schools*, 160). Perhaps the high percentage of Norwegian residents in southern Canton Township influenced the high standards of the Grand Valley School board. Board records indicate a particularly strong interest in education, for the Board not only funded salaries for two teachers (one male, one female) for their students, but also sponsored a large library collection. By 1900, the Grand Valley School library contained over two hundred volumes and doubled the inventory by 1902 (*Rural School Heritage*, 3).

Progressive Era reform movements influenced curriculum requirements in rural schools and heavily emphasized the importance of single-language schools. Early 20th century education reformers stressed the importance of

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the assimilation process, especially in school districts with high minority or immigrant populations. Revisionist historians later criticized the early reforms, noting that assimilation stripped immigrant children of their culture and standardized rural schools destroyed local community autonomy (Gulliford, *Schools*, 41). Reading and writing in English were critical curriculum requirements, but many school districts employed additional programs to facilitate rapid assimilation among immigrant students.

Members of the Rural School Historical Society who attended the Grand Valley School as children remember the programs that shaped their early ideas about patriotism and citizenship. One of the most influential and widespread programs was the Young Citizens League (Y.C.L.), which was an integral part of the educational programs in the Grand Valley School and most other schools in Lincoln County. The Young Citizens League was founded in 1912 by M.M. Guhin in Brown County, South Dakota. Designed to facilitate and encourage better citizenship, the Y.C.L. motto was to "Help Uncle Sam, one another, our school, and our community." All students participated in the Y.C.L. and learned valuable civic responsibilities, including preparing community programs, conducting meetings, and holding offices (Lincoln County History Committee, *History of Lincoln County*, 184). Organizations like the Y.C.L. were popular across the West and for the most part, quickly embraced by school districts and students alike. Although the Y.C.L. disbanded after WWII when most rural schools were reorganized, the role it played in Americanizing rural schoolchildren cannot be underestimated.

The Grand Valley School operated continuously until 1949, when the sharp decline in population reduced financing among rural school districts. For the subsequent six years, students from surrounding townships traveled to

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Canton schools and most of the rural schoolhouses closed. In 1955, the South Dakota Legislature required each County Board of Education to prepare a master plan for school district reorganization. The act also stipulated that rural districts with closed schools must join other independent districts that offered a kindergarten through grade 12 curriculum. In 1969 the remaining rural districts were required to join an independent district (*History of Lincoln County*, 185). Grand Valley population increased in the postwar years, so the school reopened in 1955 with an expanded curriculum, and remained in continuous use until 1972. The tenacity of the Grand Valley school board in fighting reorganization reflects the strong community support for the school and the role the school played in the community's continuity and identity.

After the school closed in the early 1970s, Mr. Julian Holter (grandson of Jacob Holter) purchased the building and surrounding acreage to preserve it as an historical site. The Rural School Historical Society organized in 1976 and assumed ownership. Today the property serves surrounding school districts as a local museum or interpretive center and is also provides meeting grounds for Grand Valley church and school reunions.

The Grand Valley Schoolhouse is a valuable resource that reflects and promotes community history and is closely tied to the history and heritage of southern Canton Township. The history of the Grand Valley school corresponds with national trends in American education, particularly in rural school districts with one-room, one teacher schools. Andrew Gulliford hails the rural, one-room schoolhouse as " a symbol of both cultural continuity and of the opportunities to be gained from education..." The Grand Valley School is a perfect example of the importance of rural schools within the community and as part of American education.

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The Grand Valley School is also significant as an intact example of late-19th century schoolhouse architecture in the great plains. The construction and evolution of the school is a case-study for rural schoolhouses across the western states. Most rural schoolhouses in the west are classified as one of two types: folk-vernacular and mass-vernacular, which also includes architect-designed and plan-book commissioned schoolhouses. Fred Schroeder defines the mass-vernacular building by the use of standardized materials, construction techniques, and manufactured hardware, but states that "the mass-vernacular is likely to 'look more like a schoolhouse' than a farm-building or home," particularly in rural areas (Schroeder, *Schoolhouse Reading*, 15). Although many rural buildings do not follow specific architectural plans, they evolve according to builders' cultural template, or their perception of what a building should look like. Many rural schools originated as temporary buildings made with indigenous materials and evolved into regional styles or forms based on standardized materials and plans.

The Grand Valley Schoolhouse embodies the general characteristics of late-19th century schools, such as the rectangular form with widely-spaced, sash windows placed on the long sides of the building, a gable-end enclosed entrance, a gabled roof with shingles, and clapboard or other lapped siding. Frame schoolhouses were commonly used in the West in the late 1870s through 1890s, and were usually easily identified by their common form and design. According to Andrew Gulliford in his book *America's Country Schools*, the buildings usually had a front entrance that faced south, a brick chimney or stovepipe at the north end of the building and a bank of three windows on the east and west sides...although some district officers may have added a vestibule or cloakroom to act as a buffer against the frigid prairie winds, frame schools were virtually identical in appearance" (Gulliford, *Schools*, 183). The surrounding landscape is also

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similar to many rural school grounds that consisted of open fields enclosed by a fence, with separate privies and simple playground equipment. The intact playground and acreage contributes to the significance of the Grand Valley School as a representative one-room rural schoolhouse because it reflects all the common traits associated with vernacular schoolhouses.

One-room frame schoolhouses remained an integral part of both education and architecture in South Dakota. A report on South Dakota school buildings indicates that even in the early years following the turn-of-the-century, frame buildings were the most popular because they were easy to construct and very economic. Over 3,000 frame school houses were built in South Dakota in 1900, as opposed to only 16 brick and 19 stone buildings in that same year (Johnson and Kraushaar, *South Dakota Historical Collections*, 190). Most of these frame buildings were classified as the "one cylinder type" or a one-room building with an end door, central stove for heating, and windows on both sides (Johnson and Kraushaar, *Collections*, 191). The popular style was popular not only in South Dakota, but across the Mid-west and West as well.

The one-room frame schoolhouse was still a common property type in South Dakota through the 1950s. Although new building standards and guidelines for school construction were implemented as early as 1918, school architecture changed very slowly in the rural areas. A survey of school buildings at mid-century indicates that there were still to be seen in use some of the

typical style buildings common from the Territorial period on, which had served for fifty to seventy-five years--one-room frame buildings, with three or four windows on two opposite sides of the building, heated with a stove. The toilet facilities still consisted of twin outdoor privies (Cleata Thorpe, *South Dakota Department of History Report and Historical Collections*).

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As an example of South Dakota school architecture, the Grand Valley Schoolhouse certainly embodies the characteristic features of most rural school buildings, but it is also unique because it contains very progressive elements like a full basement with kitchen facilities, indoor plumbing, electric lights and furnace heat. These amenities were circa 1918, while survey records from the 1950s indicate that many rural schools were still without such comforts. Today, few schoolhouses in South Dakota retain the high level of both exterior and interior integrity found in the Grand Valley property, and many more fall victim to neglect or insensitive remodeling.

Rural one-room schoolhouses are a national symbol of American settlement, and no single building type more vividly represents the communal efforts settlers, who donated their time, labor, and materials to provide places of learning for their children. The buildings also reflect the values of settlers. Historian Daniel Rylance discussed the symbolic nature of rural schools in the West:

The country school symbolized both continuity and change for all engaged in the process of settlement....It symbolized the continual re-establishment of a basic pattern of American civilization from the East Coast through the old Northwest and now onto the Great Plains. For the newly arrived Norwegian or German-Russian, the school stood for change. It also epitomized, however, a new civilization and the inevitable process of Americanization.

The Grand Valley Schoolhouse represents the legacy of rural schools across the state and is a valuable historic resource worthy of preservation. The Grand Valley Schoolhouse is also one of the few schoolhouses remaining in Lincoln County and in South Dakota. The high degree of architectural integrity, combined with the present use of the building for social functions and grade-school field trips, contributes to the school's important role in preserving the history of the Grand Valley community.

name of property Grand Valley School House

county and state Lincoln Co., SD

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name of property Grand Valley School House

county and state Lincoln Co., SD

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X. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The Grand Valley Schoolhouse of Canton Township, Lincoln County, South Dakota is situated in the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of Section 33, Township 98, Range 49 and is legally described as:

The South Eight (8) Rods of the West Twenty (20) Rods of the Southeast Quarter of Section Thirty Three (33), Township Ninety Eight (98), Range Forty Nine (49), Lincoln County, South Dakota.

The one and one-half acres of school property faces south on 285th Street and is bounded on the North and East by the remainder of the Southeast Quarter and on the west by the East Half of the Southwest Quarter of Section 33.

Boundary Justification

The nominated boundaries contain all of the extant historic property associated with the Grand Valley Schoolhouse.

name of property Grand Valley School House

county and state Lincoln Co., SD

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(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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X. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The Grand Valley Schoolhouse of Canton Township, Lincoln County, South Dakota is located in quarter-section 33 on 285th Street just southwest of Canton. The nominated boundaries include one and one-half acres.

Boundary Justification

The nominated boundaries contain all of the historic property associated with the Grand Valley Schoolhouse.

name of property Grand Valley School House

county and state Lincoln Co., SD

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Grand Valley Schoolhouse, District #12
Canton Township, Canton vicinity
Lincoln County, South Dakota

Photos by: Megan Dobbs
State Historic Preservation Program
900 Governors Drive
Pierre, SD 57501

Negatives: South Dakota State Historical Society
900 Governors Drive
Pierre, SD 57501

Date: September 1996

Photo #1
South elevation (front gable end), looking north

Photo #2
Interior of front vestibule, looking west

Photo #3
South and East elevations, looking northwest

Photo #4
West elevation, looking east