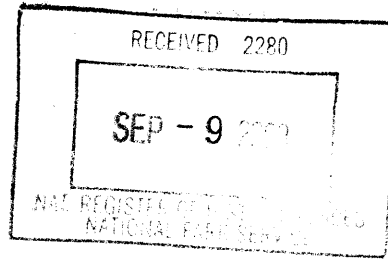


**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**



**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 Harrold School  
other names/site number N/A

**2. Location**

street & number 206 S Nixon Avenue not for publication N/A  
city or town Harrold Vicinity N/A  
state South Dakota Code SD county Hughes code 065 zip code 57536

**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.)

Jay D. Vogt 09-05-2003  
Signature of certifying official Date

South Dakota 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

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the 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 of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply)

- \_\_\_ Private
- X public-local
- \_\_\_ public-State
- \_\_\_ public-Federal

**Category of Property** (Check only one box)

- X building(s)
- \_\_\_ District
- \_\_\_ Site
- \_\_\_ Structure
- \_\_\_ Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Objects
<u>1</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.) Schools in South Dakota MPL

---

**6. Function or Use**

---

**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Education Sub: School  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Education Sub: School  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**7. Description**

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**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

Modern Movement: Art Deco  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Concrete  
Roof Asphalt  
Walls Brick  
Other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

See Continuation Sheets

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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

- 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

Architecture

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**Period of Significance**

1922-1953

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Harrold Public School  
Name of Property

Hughes County, South Dakota  
County and State

**Significant Dates**    1922  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**    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 Sheets

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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(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: South Dakota Office of History

Harrold Public School  
Name of Property

Hughes County, South Dakota  
County and State

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property** 7.85

### UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>14</u>	<u>441693</u>	<u>4930210</u>	3	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	4	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

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

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Michael Hobert, Intern  
organization South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office date July 16, 2003  
street & number 900 Governors Drive telephone (605) 773-3458  
city or town Pierre state SD zip code 57501

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## Additional Documentation

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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)

Harrold Public School  
Name of Property

Hughes County, South Dakota  
County and State

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## Property Owner

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

name Harrold Independent Consolidated School District  
street & number 206 S. Nixon Avenue telephone (605) 875-3298  
city or town Harrold state SD zip code 57536

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**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 2050

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page # 1

## SECTION 7: Physical Description

The Harrold Public School in the town of Harrold, Hughes County, South Dakota is an excellent example of standardized school design in South Dakota during the 1920's. National and state standards affected such features as classroom doors, egresses, window to floor area formulae, artificial lighting, windows, chimneys, and ventilation. Many of these characteristics were incorporated into the design of the Harrold Public School building while it was under construction in the early 1920's. Completed in 1922, the Harrold Public School building is an illustration of the evolution in standardized school design that took place in South Dakota in the early twentieth century.

The Harrold Public school is a three story rectangular building with a three story ell, or wing, on the east side. The brick building has a flat roof with a surrounding brick parapet, cast stone detailing, and a poured concrete foundation. The fenestration consists primarily of metal paneling and one-over-one double-hung aluminum windows, unless otherwise noted. Original tri-part arched wood frame windows are found above each main doorway on the façade. These windows are surrounded by brick soldier courses with keystones at the top. All of the windows on the top two floors have stone sills. Three band courses of cast stone run across the façade and continue onto the adjacent north and south walls. One of these bands runs below the first story with the other two located above the second story windows. Two brick soldier courses run along the inside of the top two cast stone bands. Additional cast-stone belt courses are found in the central part of the façade and serve as stone sills for the windows. The brickwork on the façade and north and south elevations is of a darker color than the reddish brick found on the rear elevations.

The façade (west elevation) is marked by two projecting entrances that rise above the roofline. These identical projections feature segmental arched entrances that are flanked by cast stone pilasters. The separate boy's and girl's entrances are distinctive features that are labeled at the top of each arch. Above each entrance is a cast stone section with vertical motifs. These cast stone sections are found below stone sills on each of the top two floors. The windows and ornamentations are enclosed by a cast stone elliptical arch decoration. Above this arch are two more cast stone sections separated by a decorative keystone. A cast-stone cap tops each tower.

Between the projecting entrances, on the first floor, are five window openings and one door. The second and fourth panels from the south have a fixed pane window while the remaining three openings are enclosed with metal paneling. A cast stone belt course extends along the top of these openings creating a contiguous lintel. The second and third floors, between the projecting entries, each have six window openings. These openings have been enclosed with metal paneling and a smaller one-over-one double hung window. A cast stone belt course creates a contiguous sill for the second floor windows and a cast stone belt course creates a contiguous



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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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lintel for the third floor windows. Another belt course is located above the third floor. Two brick soldier courses run along the inside of these two belt courses. On either side of the projecting entries is a decorative panel. This area features raised bricks and cast stone detail at the corners to create a rectangular pattern. A decorative cast stone belt course extends the full length below the decorative panel and two belt courses extend the full length above the panel.

The north and south elevations are similar in design and configuration. Each of the elevations has three bays of window openings on each floor. The outer bays on each level feature two windows each and the interior bays have four. All of the windows are one-over-one double hung windows. Stone sills are found for each bay on the top two floors but are absent on the bottom floor. The cast stone belt courses and brick soldier courses that run along the top of the façade continue onto these adjacent north and south elevations.

Historically, the fenestration on the south elevation consisted of eight windows on each floor with two sets of paired windows flanking a central bay of four. These windows have also been reduced in size through the use of metal paneling. Currently the top two stories each have four small windows, and the first story has five such windows and a door. A cast stone belt course runs along the top of the first floor windows and serves as a contiguous lintel. A brick soldier course runs under the cast stone band and is interrupted by the window panels.

The north elevation features similar window arrangements on each floor. It has a window configuration like that of the south elevation but with six windows currently at each level. A contiguous cast stone lintel is found above the openings on the first floor with a soldier course running beneath it that is interrupted by the window panels. The cast stone band and soldier courses continue to the east onto a 1 story elevation that houses the boiler. This elevation has a secondary entrance near the east end with two enclosed metal panels to the west.

The east elevation is divided by a projecting wing at the center. The east elevation of the southeast corner features a brick belt course that runs along the top of the first floor, serving as a lintel for an enclosed window opening that is located near the corner to the north. Above this opening is a pair of windows with stone sills marking each of the top two floors. The south elevation of the wing features the continuing brick belt course above three window openings and a door on the first floor. The door is located farthest to the east with two fixed pane windows located on the panels between it and a completely enclosed panel to the west. The east elevation of the wing has a brick belt course continuing along the top of the first floor with six window openings beneath it. Each end opening contains a fixed pane window leaving the four interior openings completely enclosed by paneling. The second level has six windows with stone sills that are separated by brickwork.

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A one story boiler room occupies the corner to the northeast. The east side of this elevation has one window and two enclosed panels in addition to a brick soldier course that serves as a lintel above them. The east elevation above the boiler housing features a pair of windows with stone sills near the corner on each of the top two floors. The chimney is located at the north end of this elevation. The north elevation of the rear wing has four windows with stone sills on each of the top two floors. The two easternmost windows on the third floor feature recently added air conditioning vents running from them to the roof of the boiler room below.

The interior is indicative of standardized school reform. There is an old gymnasium at the basement level of the building and the interior plan consists of central classrooms at the front of the building surrounded on three sides by hallways and adjoining staircases. The remaining classrooms are arranged symmetrically along the periphery of the building. A 2000 interior renovation has placed a series of elementary classrooms and technology rooms on the first floor. The second floor contains boy's and girl's restrooms and the administration offices in addition to four classrooms. The top floor has the study hall and library sharing the same room with lockers arranged around the periphery. There are five classrooms on this level including a computer lab.

Much of the school's interior remains intact with only few alterations. Each of the classrooms, with the exception of the computer lab and the new elementary classrooms, has original wooden floors, plaster walls, wood cloak closets, and wooden storage closets. There is a series of wall chases and vents that ventilate the building and heat is supplied through a standard radiator system. Most of the classrooms now have suspended ceilings with the original plaster ceilings visible only from the hallways and staircases. All of the original blackboards are still intact and in use. The original gymnasium was divided into two levels to provide for the 1st floor classrooms. The bottom level containing the gym floor is now used primarily for storage.

The school shows features of an Art Deco style. This style was common for commercial buildings in the early twentieth century with a vertical emphasis that was appealing for such structures. Art Deco features of the Harrold Public School consist of the vertical towers extending above the roofline, the rectangular raised brick decorations on either side of the projected entries, and the vertical motif ornamentation on the towers. The school building is located at the east end of the town of Harrold. It is currently still in use. The building is bound by a city street and parking lot to the west, a non-historic gymnasium and old one room school house to the north, a playground and baseball field to the east, and a pasture to the south.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page # 4

## SECTION 8: Statement of Significance

The Harrold Public School in the town of Harrold, Hughes County South Dakota is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. The building is significant under criterion A in the context of education as a school constructed by the Harrold Independent Consolidated School District No. 3 in 1922, and under criteria C as an excellent example of the type of standardized school that was common in South Dakota in the early 1920's. This structure was constructed in accordance to many of the reforms that arose from the progressive educational movement of that time.

The vote to construct a new school building in Harrold passed in January of 1920 based on the merits of keeping pace with progressive reform. The need for a new building was compounded in May of that year as the district was consolidated with the east half of the Bretton Township and the south half of Elk Township in Sully County, causing an influx of students. The people endorsed the proposition of issuing bonds for the construction of the new school in August of 1920. Bids were let and the location was determined in April of 1921. The school was ready for use in the fall term of 1922, and is currently still in use.

The demographics of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century saw a drastic urban migration in the state of South Dakota. As a result of this migration, there was a general belief that rural people had fewer opportunities, and those that they had were centered on the school. Therefore, the rural school became the focus of attention for Progressives who sought to use the institution as a means of introducing concepts of modernity and progress to the people. In order to do this the Progressives had to remedy some of the shortcomings of the rural school such as poor ventilation, inadequate heating and lighting, unsanitary lavatory conditions, and overcrowding. Standardized schools adopted these changes in addition to such modern facilities as libraries, auditoriums, and gymnasiums.

The first sign of Progressive implementation came in 1880 when the United States Bureau of Education published an influential planbook that established the federal model of reform. Individual states soon began to follow suit by preparing plans of their own. This trend got a push in 1908 when Theodore Roosevelt's National Commission on Country Life turned their attention to the inadequacies of the rural school. This focus stimulated a joint effort between the state and federal government that emphasized standardization at the state level in the 1910's.

School standardization in South Dakota got its start in 1885 with the work of Amos E. Barker, Day County Superintendent, who made recommendations concerning size and layout. These ideas were first implemented

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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on a statewide basis in 1907 when the State Superintendent of Instruction adopted guidelines that were later formalized by the state legislature. These standards required at least 15 square feet of floor space, at least 200 cubic feet of airspace per student, and other regulations such as adequate heating and ventilation. The need for sufficient lighting was of primary concern as inadequate lighting was thought to cause headaches, backaches, and nervous disorders. To overcome this obstacle, windows were to be placed on only one wall and had to meet arrangement and formula specifications. By 1915, such regulations included classroom doors, egresses, window-to-floor area formulae, artificial lighting, windows, chimneys, fire drills and escapes, ventilation, and water fountains. Schools received further encouragement in 1919 when the state legislature passed an incentive program that would give \$150 to any rural school that met the state standards.

The evolution of these standards in Harrold can be illustrated with comparison between the current and previous structures. The older school building was the first in Harrold to be built for the sole purpose of education. Construction took place in 1886 with the building rising two stories high and likely containing two classrooms and a tornado shelter. This facility served the community until the current building was finished in 1922. The first building, like many early rural schools, had coal and wood burning furnaces for heat and no electricity. These structures also lacked features such as auditoriums and gymnasiums.

In comparison, the Harrold Public School building of 1922 incorporated many of the reforms and characteristics of standardization in the 1920's. The building is three stories with a full gymnasium in the basement and arched doorways featuring separate "Boys" and "Girls" entrances. The interior plan consists of central classrooms at the front of the building surrounded on three sides by hallways and adjoining staircases that originate at each of the main entrances. The remaining classrooms are arranged symmetrically along the periphery. In addition to the gymnasium, the building contained an auditorium, a cafeteria and kitchen, and provided rooms for shower baths, toilets, wardrobes, and a large assembly room for study. The building was thoroughly heated, well ventilated, and the classrooms were illuminated by only one wall of windows. All of these characteristics were in compliance with the standardized requirements of the time. On the exterior, the Harrold Public School reflected contemporary school design with its symmetrical façade, brick veneer, cut stone detailing, and Art Deco style elements.

The standardized plans and designs implemented by the State of South Dakota were similar to those prescribed by the United States Department of Education and other state and local agencies in the early twentieth century. These standards provided schools across the nation with a template for layout, appearance, and function that is best suited for an educational environment. Some standardized features of the Harrold school building are window arrangements on only one wall of classrooms, proper ventilation through a series of wall chases and vents, and sufficient heating provided by a standard radiator system. The building originally had a gymnasium,

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stage, and kitchen facilities. The Harrold school is also an example of the Art Deco architectural style. Projecting towers that rise above the roofline, cast stone ornamentation with vertical motifs, and decorative panels on the façade give the building the vertical emphasis that characterizes this style. The Harrold Public School is a local example of this prominent building type.

The Harrold Public School building is eligible under criterion A in the context of education through its function as an institution of learning in the town of Harrold for over 80 years. The building is also significant under criterion C as an example of school building standardization in the 1920's. This building is a fine example of the Art Deco style school that epitomized the standardized school movement of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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National Park Service

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## SECTION 9: Bibliography

Blumenson, John J.-G. Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945. Nashville, TN: American Association for State and Local History, 1977.

Burden, Ernest. Illustrated Dictionary of Architecture. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill, 2002.

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Mark, Elliot and Melissa Dirr. Schools in South Dakota: An Educational Development. Lincoln, NE: On Site Photography & Preservation

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984.

Siding No. 6: The History of Harrold 1886-1986. Pierre, SD: State Publishing Co., 1986.

Harrold Public School  
Name of Property

Hughes County, South Dakota  
County and State

NPS FORM 10-900-A  
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Lot A in NE Section 9-112-74, Harrold Township, Town of Harrold, Hughes County, South Dakota

## BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The nominated property includes the boundaries historically associated with the school in 1921.

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## ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION: Photographs

Name: Harrold School  
Location: Harrold, Hughes County, South Dakota

Photographer: Chris Nelson  
Date: June 17, 2003

Location of Negatives: South Dakota SHPO  
900 Governor's Drive  
Pierre, SD 57501

1. Girl's entrance on west elevation, looking east
2. West and south elevations, looking northeast
3. West and north elevations, looking southeast
4. Gymnasium floor, basement, looking southeast
5. Original radiator, first floor, looking north