RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

Tripp County, South Dakota

State Agency Coding No. 0442020228BO

Prepared for:

South Dakota State Historical Society
900 Governors Drive
Pierre, South Dakota 57501-2217

Prepared by:

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Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505

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Marion, Iowa 52302

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SD SHPO Copy

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ABSTRACT

At the behest of the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office of the South Dakota State Historical Society, Common Bond Preservation (CBP) and The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (LBG) completed a reconnaissance level architectural survey of Tripp County, South Dakota. The goal of the project was to update information and clarify eligibility on previously surveyed properties, and to gain an understanding of the nature of unsurveyed architectural resources throughout the county. Any property that appeared to be 40 years old and retained integrity was recorded on an Historic Sites Inventory Reconnaissance Form, and documented through site drawings and digital photography.

At project completion, 353 resources were surveyed, including structures, cemeteries and one bridge. Surveyed properties consisted of both rural and urban resources, including schools, farmsteads, commercial buildings, churches, industrial/agricultural resources, and numerous residences. The majority of the resources date to the early and mid twentieth century and are vernacular in nature. The project team evaluated the integrity of these properties and identified potentially significant resources for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

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A. INTRODUCTION

This report details a reconnaissance-level architectural survey of Tripp County, South Dakota conducted by Common Bond Preservation (CBP) and The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (LBG) for the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office of the South Dakota State Historical Society (SHPO). The goal of the project was to gain an understanding of the architectural resources of the entire county through a windshield survey. Information gathered through this survey project will be used to identify properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, as well as assist the SD SHPO in their efforts to protect the valuable historic resources of South Dakota and facilitate the Section 106 process.

The project team consisted of Shannon L. Papin from CBP and Sarah Groesbeck from LBG who did all survey fieldwork and research, and Camilla Deiber from LBG, who assisted with the preparation of the survey report. All three meet or exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards. The survey was conducted following the guidelines outlined in the South Dakota Historical Resource Survey Manual. Fieldwork was completed between October 4 – 14, 2011, November 14 - 21, 2011, and June 25 – 26, 2012.

Thirty-four structures within the county had previously been surveyed as well as forty-four bridges. Five structures in Tripp County are listed on the National Register of Historic Places including the Barnum House and Veteran's Memorial in Winner, the Manthey Barn outside of Colome, and Bridges No. 34-120-194 and 62-220-512. Per discussions between the consultant and SHPO, information on any previously surveyed bridges was not updated.

The project team traversed every public road in the county and surveyed every accessible property that appeared to be at least 40 years old and retained integrity. All survey information has been entered into the database of the South Dakota State Historical Society. Copies of all survey forms, including site drawings, have been printed on archival paper are housed at the South Dakota State Historical Society. Original field notes have been kept by CBP and LBG.

B. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

1. PROJECT SETTING

Tripp County lies in the south central portion of South Dakota, bounded by Mellette and Todd Counties to the west, Lyman County to the north, Gregory County to the east, and Keya Paha County, Nebraska to the south. It has a total area of 1,617 square miles, divided into 48 townships. The White River serves as the northern boundary of the county, with multiple creeks as tributaries: Black Dog, Cottonwood, Dog Ear, No Moccasin, and Old Lodge. The southwestern corner of the county is dissected by the Keyapaha River, which has two creeks of significance: Sand and Willow. Tripp County is considered part of the "Great Plains Province" of the United States with grass being the most common native vegetation.

The total population of Tripp County is 5,644 with just under 3,000 residing in the county seat of Winner. Colome is the only other incorporated city in the county, with a population of 296. Hamill and Witten [1] are considered census designated places, with populations of 11 and 79 respectively. Other "communities" include Clearfield, Ideal, Millboro, and Wewela. Tripp County is primarily rural, with mostly agricultural land use, both historically and currently. The 2007 Census of Agriculture ranked Tripp County number one in cattle as a livestock inventory item in all of South Dakota, with over 50% of farmland being used as pasture land. The most commonly harvested crops include wheat, corn, and soybeans. Farmsteads dot the landscape, with structures including numerous types of barns and agricultural outbuildings. Remnants of former towns contained a variety of commercial, residential, religious, and civic properties, most in various states of decay and abandonment. Rural schools remain in many locations, although a large number of them have been moved from their original sites. Most residential properties were single-family homes, and "industrial" resources surveyed included two grain elevators and a water tower. Twelve cemeteries were surveyed.

2. METHODOLOGY

a. Personnel Qualifications

Shannon L. Papin

Shannon L. Papin has over twelve years of professional experience in preservation, architectural history, heritage tourism, and preservation policy and economics. She has worked at the local, state, and federal levels and has played a lead role in advocacy for preservation issues on a national level. Her rich and varied work history offers a valuable perspective on historic preservation projects and a strong background in communications and writing.

As Director of Communications and State Services for the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) in Washington, DC, Ms. Papin served as the primary liaison and resource for all fifty-nine State Historic Preservation Offices. She represented NCSHPO to Congress, the administration, and the federal government as well as the press, partner organizations and general public. She worked extensively with the National Park Service on national preservation policy issues, is extremely familiar with the National Register nomination process, and served on task forces dealing with the Section 106 review process, the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings, and National Register Criteria and Processes. Ms. Papin also served on task forces that developed Programmatic Agree-

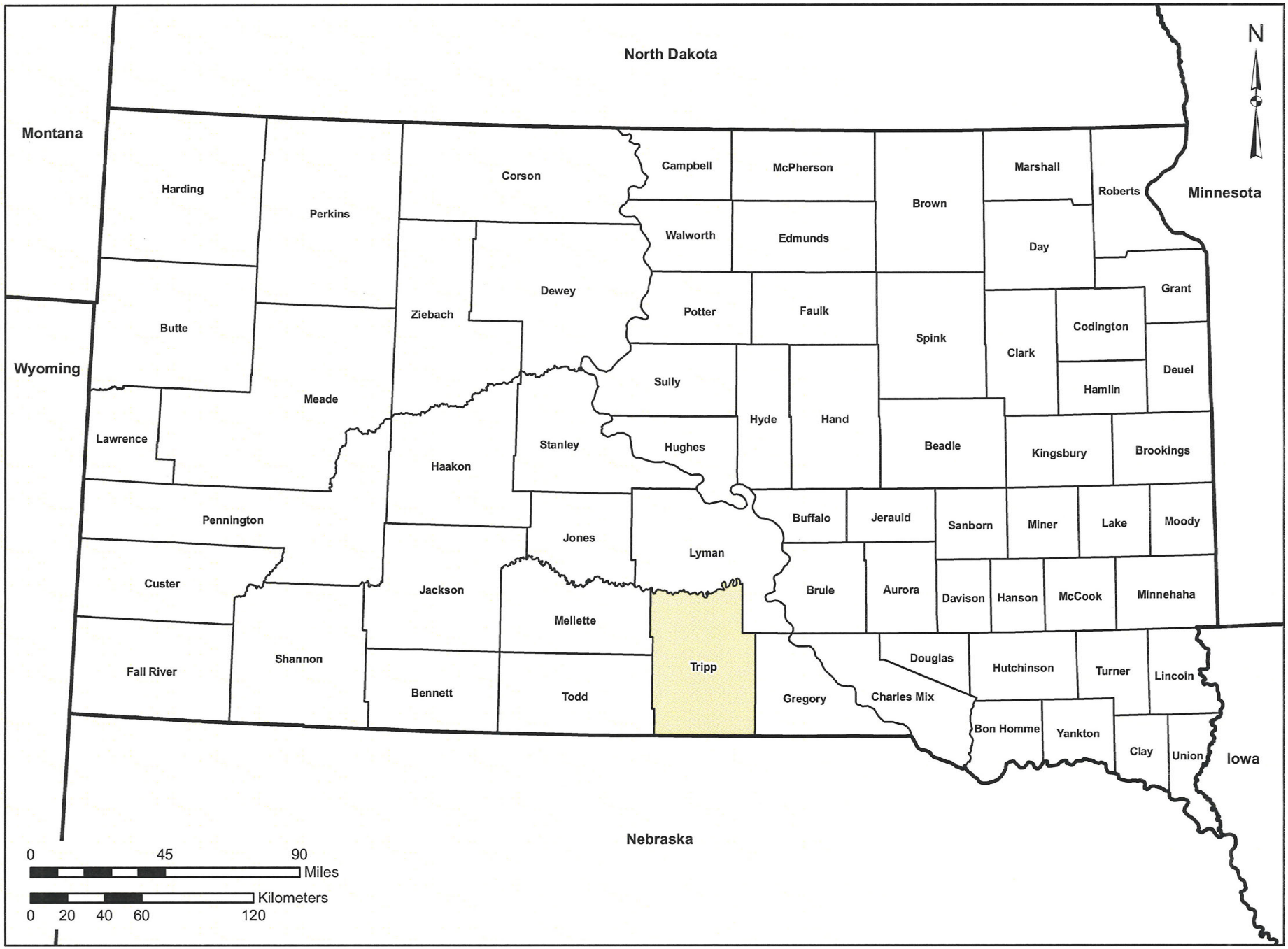


FIGURE 1: Project Location

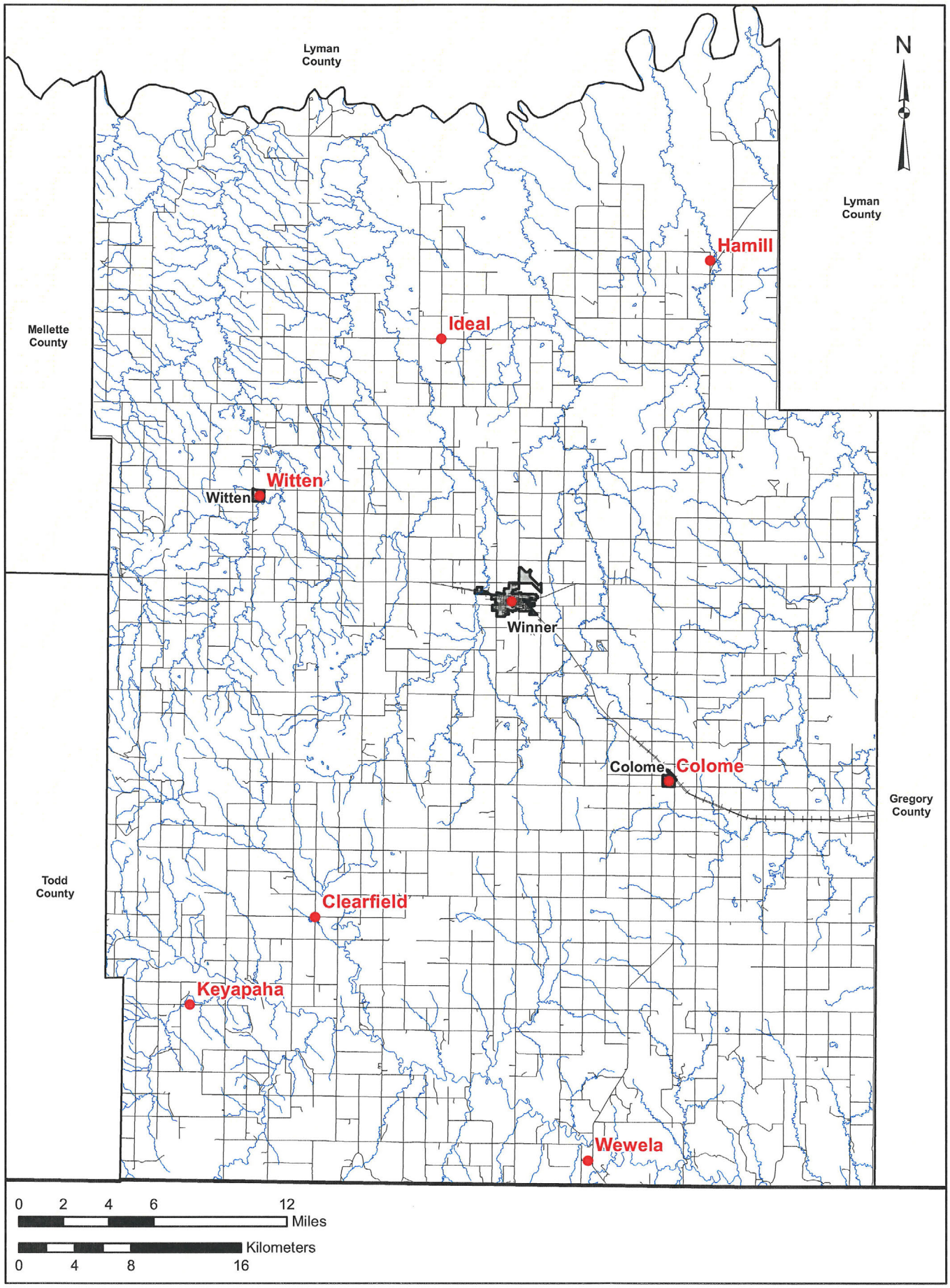


FIGURE 2: Project Area - Tripp County

ments concerning Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and the streamlining of the Section 106 process for communication facilities.

She has worked on numerous architectural surveys in Maryland, New Mexico, and South Dakota, including serving as the consulting historian on plans for Bowie, Maryland and Bayard and Santa Clara, New Mexico. Prior to forming CBP, she assisted Ms. Barrett with National Register nominations for the Original Townsite Historic District in Raton, New Mexico and the Artesia Residential Historic District in Artesia, New Mexico.

Additionally, Ms. Papin spent five years with CarrAmerica Urban Development, Inc. where she was involved in the redevelopment of some of Washington's premiere historic buildings. She has consulted extensively for both the National New Deal Preservation Association and New Mexico Main Street, and has spoken at numerous state and national conferences including the National Main Streets Conference, the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions Conference and the Rural Economic Development Through Tourism (REDTT) Conference. She is one of the original founders of http://www.offtheroadnm.com, a website promoting heritage tourism in New Mexico's Main Street communities. She is currently finishing her Master's thesis and is a board member of Preservation Action in Washington, DC.

Sarah Groesbeck

Ms. Groesbeck has three years of experience in architectural surveys and historical research for projects for various federal, state, and local agencies in Connecticut; District of Columbia; Maryland; New Jersey; New York; Rhode Island; South Dakota; Virginia; Washington; and West Virginia. These projects are carried out primarily in fulfillment of Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and include field documentation of a wide range of resource types, background research, National Register determinations of eligibility, and historic context studies.

As an architectural historian at the Louis Berger Group, Ms. Groesbeck has worked on a variety of survey projects, including evaluating buildings surveyed for the Proposed Whiteley Transmission Line, Monongalia County, West Virginia and for the Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH)-West Virginia Transmission Line in West Virginia. Ms. Groesbeck also surveyed in three Arlington County, Virginia neighborhoods to test methodology for the Transportation Research Board, National Cooperative Highway Research Program's Project for Developing Regional Historic Contexts for Post-World War II Housing: A Model for Identification and Evaluation.

As an architectural historian and preservation planner in the Cultural Resources Stewardship Section of Montgomery County Department of Parks and Planning, Ms. Groesbeck contributed to the maintenance, preservation, and interpretation of over 150 historic structures in the Parks' inventory. She conducted fieldwork to determine condition and historic integrity of park properties, undertook primary and secondary research as part of evaluation of historic properties, prepared National Register of Historic Places nominations and Determinations of Eligibility for Section 106 review, and served as project manager on major historic preservation rehabilitation and restoration projects.

As an intern at the National Park Service, National Capital Region, Cultural Landscapes Program, she completed a Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Washington Monument Grounds.

Camilla Deiber

Camilla Deiber is an architectural historian with 15 years of experience in historic preservation and cultural resource consulting. She has conducted historical research and surveys for projects in fulfillment of Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the National Environmental Policy Act. Ms. Deiber has extensive experience in completing architectural surveys; historical research; National Register nominations, multiple property documents, and eligibility assessments; historic property documentations; and large-scale historic context studies in numerous states, including Arizona, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oregon, and South Dakota.

Ms. Deiber has conducted reconnaissance-level architectural surveys in numerous states including Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and South Dakota. From 2005 to 2008, she completed county-wide surveys in Marshall, Day, Beadle, Dewey and Ziebach Counties in South Dakota. Ms. Deiber also conducted a combined reconnaissance and intensive level survey of 200 barns in northeastern South Dakota and a re-survey of historic districts in Yankton and Vermillion, South Dakota.

b. Survey Dates

CBP was notified of project award on August 12, 2011. All required contract signatures were obtained by September 7, 2011 and work proceeded at that point. Project Manager Shannon Papin visited the South Dakota SHPO on October 3rd, 2011 to do research, and fieldwork commenced immediately afterwards on October 4th and continued through October 14th. A second phase of fieldwork was conducted between November 14th – 21st, 2011 and a small amount of additional fieldwork was conducted on June 25 – 26, 2012.

c. Survey Objectives

The project objective was to gain an understanding of the architectural resources of the entire county through a windshield survey. Information gathered through this survey project will be used to identify properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, as well as assist the SHPO in their efforts to protect the valuable historic resources of South Dakota and facilitate the Section 106 process.

d. Survey and Research Processes

Orientation/Organization

Project Manager Shannon Papin did general reading on the history of Tripp County, reviewed multiple county maps, and re-familiarized herself with both the South Dakota Historic Resource Survey Manual and "Architectural History in South Dakota." Prior to beginning fieldwork, Ms. Papin reviewed National Register nominations, multiple property documentation forms, historic contexts, and survey files at the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office in Pierre. Additional historical research was completed at the South Dakota State Archives and Library during this visit. A letter of public notice about the project was received at this time, as well as survey forms for the thirty-four previously surveyed properties.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork commenced on October 4, 2011. A county directory was the most used resource for navigation and resource tracking, although additional maps were used for the Winner urban area.

The project team divided up properties for survey on a mostly geographical basis. Ms. Groesbeck completed most of the rural survey, traversing all public roads and some private roads if accessible. Ms. Papin completed most of the "urban" survey, including Carter, Clearfield, Colome, Hamill, Ideal, Witten, Wewela, and Winner. Team members spent anywhere from ten minutes to an hour documenting each property, depending on its complexity. Notes were taken on architectural features, materials, and general conditions of the structures; and floor plan sketches were drawn. Multiple digital photos from a variety of angles were taken of each property. Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates were recorded for all sites.

On many occasions, property owners inquired about the nature of the work being undertaken and were given information. Some of these discussions resulted in oral history interviews that imparted historic information about the properties.

Research

As previously mentioned, Project Manager Shannon Papin spent a day at state offices in Pierre, obtaining information from both the State Historic Preservation Office and the South Dakota State Archives and Library. In Winner, the team was granted complete access to the files and library of the Tripp County Historical Society, which provided the bulk of the research used. Additional repositories of research information included the Tripp County Public Library and the Law Offices of Tom Tobin, Esquire. Mr. Tobin's personal library also provided some useful documents.

The Tripp County Director of Equalization was consulted to confirm the dates of construction on a handful of properties. In a few instances, property owners provided historic information about their residences, as well as nearby homes and the county in general. A complete bibliography for the project can be found in Section E of this report.

Documentation/Writing

The major portion of the off-site work on this project was entering the survey information into the online database of the South Dakota SHPO. This was done by the project team between October of 2011 and January of 2012. Odds and ends of additional or corrected data were entered after this point. The information was reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Office, downloaded as survey forms, and emailed to the project team. The survey forms were laser printed on archival paper, and drawings from the field were transferred or redrawn on the same paper. The final survey forms were then turned in to the SHPO for their files.

At least one digital photo for each property, usually more, was selected and labeled according to SHPO specifications, and is included within this report. Additionally, all photos were organized and uploaded onto a compact disc. The CD of these photos was turned in to the South Dakota SHPO.

Team leader Shannon Papin reviewed the SHPO specifications for survey reports, and developed an outline for the report. Information gathered during the research phase was used to write the relevant background information portion of the report. Survey information was synthesized and shared by all team members to form the conclusions of this report.

e. Evaluation of Survey Results

On the whole, the survey was very successful. The weeks spent walking and driving through the county provided the survey team with the time necessary to successfully evaluate each resource from an architectural and historical standpoint.

Difficulties encountered included raised lots and mature trees that made some photography difficult, and inaccessibility of properties due to their locations on private lands. Of the 34 properties previously surveyed, 28 were successfully resurveyed. One previously surveyed property, TP00000012, was found to be non-extant.

f. For Further Study

One "district" (TP00300001 and TP00300002) and four properties (TP00000013, TP00000017, TP00000018, and TP00000022) were unable to be located or were inaccessible, either because of roads or visibility.

The following properties that appeared on the Tripp County map were unable to be surveyed due to inaccessibility: 36638 303 Avenue, 29666 269 Street, 26751 324 Avenue, 28326 308 Avenue, 31395 278 Street, 31878 270 Street, 29843 300 Avenue, 28654 310 Avenue, 31169 286 Street, 29651 308 Avenue, 29115 319 Avenue, 32931 290 Street, 32951 290 Street, and 29688 324 Avenue.

C. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1. LAND OF THE SIOUX

The history of Tripp County follows a different trajectory than most of South Dakota, with its development coming in a later time period. While it was eventually urbanized by white settlement, Tripp County remained "Indian Country" well into the 20th century, and would come to be haunted by its history as part of the Great Sioux and Rosebud Reservations.

The largest groups of American Indians present in South Dakota directly before white settlement were the Nakota, Dakota, and Lakota, known collectively as the Sioux. Anthropologists believe that the Sioux were pushed out of Minnesota onto the plains where they became the dominant group by the mid to late 1700s, although tribal creation stories tell of the Sioux inhabiting the area since time immemorial. The Dakota and Nakota lived primarily east of the Missouri River while the Lakota roamed the western half of the state. By 1776, the Sioux were in possession of a large segment of the north central United States, and the Brule division of the Lakota Sioux tribe (now called the Rosebud Sioux) lived on either side of the White River, including the area of Tripp County. The Sioux were eventually forced onto reservations through a series of questionable treaties that opened up land for white settlement.

While the Sioux inhabited the area, the French claimed the land until 1763, when they ceded all territory west of the Mississippi to Spain. It was later ceded back to France and sold as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. The land we now know as Tripp County remained part of the district and later the territory of Louisiana until 1812, when it was made part of the territory of Missouri. With the formation of the State of Missouri in 1821, Tripp County became unorganized territory and remained so until 1854 when it was declared part of the Nebraska territory. On March 2, 1861, the territory of Dakota was formed, inclusive of this land. Tripp County was formally created in 1873 by an act of the Dakota territorial legislature, and included not only the present day area but also the eastern quarter of the present day Todd and Mellette counties. It was named in honor of Bartlett Tripp, a leading lawyer in Yankton and a judge on the South Dakota Territorial Supreme Court.

Throughout all these incarnations and labels, Tripp County remained occupied by the Sioux people. After the conclusion of Red Cloud's War with the Treaty of Laramie in 1868, it officially became "Indian land" in the eyes of the U.S. Government with the creation of the Great Sioux Reservation. This reservation - the area from the Missouri river to the Bighorn Mountains - was held communally by the tribe and allowed for some degree of freedom in hunting and other aspects of the traditional Sioux lifestyle.

All of this would end with the Dawes Act of 1887, passed by Congress with the stated objective of assimilating Indians into American society. The Act authorized the survey of Indian lands (held in common by the tribe) and their subsequent division into 160-acre allotments for individual tribal members. Private land ownership was seen as a critical step for integration into white society, as well as an economic incentive for Indians to become farmers. The act also provided that the government would purchase lands "in excess" to that needed for allotment, opening up reservation land for settlement by non-Indians. Both of these provisions would come to have disastrous consequences for the Sioux nation and pave the way for white settlement in Tripp County.

2. ARRIVAL OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND EARLY SETTLEMENT OF TRIPP COUNTY

In 1889, South Dakota officially became a state and Tripp County became part of the Rosebud Reservation, created that same year by an act of the U.S. Congress. This act, known as the Great Sioux Settlement, reduced the tribal lands into five smaller reservations with defined boundaries and allowed for the further buyout of their land under the Homestead Act of 1862. The Rosebud Reservation had originally contained approximately 3.2 million acres, but like other Indian lands, it was gradually reduced as white settlers continued to move westward and demand more land. In 1904, part of the Rosebud was put out for individual (white) homesteaders in what is now Gregory County. In December of 1906, at the joint request of South Dakota Senator Robert Gamble and South Dakota Congressman Charles Burke, the Department of the Interior began discussions with the Rosebud Sioux Tribe to discuss terms of an agreement to do the same in Tripp County.

On March 2 of 1907, the Tripp County Homestead Act passed, officially opening over 800,000 acres of land on the Rosebud Reservation and beginning the process of land disbursement to white homesteaders. An agreement was reached with the Sioux Tribe where 80 percent of the land in Tripp County would be sold to these settlers, with proceeds from the sales to be paid in trust for the members of the Tribe. The remaining twenty percent of the land would be reserved for individual allotments for tribal members. Unfortunately due to technicalities involving a 1901 amendment to the original 1889 agreement, this transaction was never legally ratified by the required three-quarters of the male members of the tribe. While this issue would lie dormant for nearly a hundred years, it would later put Tripp County at the forefront of legal battles regarding native lands in the late 20th century.

Nevertheless, President Roosevelt issued a proclamation declaring the land open for settlement on August 26, 1908. Applications for land registration were accepted from October 5th – 17th, 1908 in Chamberlain, Dallas, Gregory and Presho, South Dakota as well as O'Neill or Valentine, Nebraska. A total of 114,769 individuals applied for the 6,000 homesteads available with the drawing held in Dallas, South Dakota on October 19, 1908. The first 4,000 names drawn selected their homesteads at a price of $6 per acre; the next 2,000 paid $4.50 an acre for land deemed less valuable.

Lamro was the first town in Tripp County, located in the exact center of the new land opened for settlement. Organized in August of 1907 by the Lamoreaux Townsite Company in anticipation of the homestead wave, it was ideally situated between Dog Ear and Mud Creeks with an abundant supply of water. By the end of its first year of existence, it had 26 business houses, a school, and daily mail service. In June of 1909, an election was held to decide county officers and a temporary county seat. Lamro won and construction on a two-story wood frame courthouse began almost immediately. But Lamro's glory was to be short lived and it reached its peak population of 750 people in the fall of 1909. [2]

The following year a second election was held to determine a permanent county seat, this one a highly contested competition between four towns: Lamro, Colome, Witten and Winner. Winner and Colome were the main contestants, with Lamro entering the race as a weak third. [3]

Colome was incorporated by the Winona Townsite Company in June of 1908, also established before Tripp County was officially open to white settlement. Originally named Winona, it was changed to Colome in 1909 upon establishment of the first post office. It was named after Chris Colombe, one of the original four founders of the Winona Townsite Company and a fabled character in the Dakota Territory. A local of French and Sioux descent, Colombe secured the land for his namesake town under his native homestead

rights and swiftly turned it around for a profit. Despite its loss of the county seat title, Colome later became a boomtown with the arrival of the railroad in November of 1910, another deal pulled off under the influence of Mr. Colombe. The population of Colome is listed at 100 in a 1909 county directory, and had climbed to 500 by 1916.

Witten was a government-organized townsite, along with McNeely, Wewela, and Roseland (later named Hamill). Established on April 1, 1909, lots were sold at a public auction in Gregory, South Dakota on June 7, 1909. Named after James W. Witten, overseer of the homesteading process for the Rosebud area, Witten was the home of The Tripp County Index (later called The Witten Index), a newspaper that began publishing before the Witten plat had even been approved. By the end of 1909, Witten had a hardware store, a hotel, two banks, a lumber company, and a population of 210 people.[4] It did not, however, have the title of county seat, a distinction that ended up going to Winner, a town organized by the Western Townsite Company.

The railroad first entered South Dakota in 1873, with the arrival of the Dakota Southern from Sioux City, Iowa into Yankton. At the time Tripp County opened in 1909, the Norfolk branch of the Chicago and Northwest Railway ended in Dallas, but survey work was done in the summer and fall of 1909 to extend the line through Tripp County. Unfortunately for Lamro, the railroad missed the town, running the survey two miles to the north, a move surreptitiously arranged by the Jackson brothers of the Western Townsite Company. They further ensured Winner's election success by paying off members of the Lamoreaux Townsite Company to ensure their town's votes. They also offered special incentives to those willing to move, including free sites for churches, a city park, a school, and a courthouse. Unfortunately, when the election was over and Winner was ensconced as the county seat, the checks were no longer valid. A lawsuit ensued and while most of Lamro eventually moved to Winner (including the school and courthouse buildings), the feud continued even after the dust had settled. Most former Lamroites chose to locate their businesses south of 3rd Street with the new Winnerites locating theirs north of 3rd Street. The Winner city council had six members - three from each "team" -, which led to a number of disagreements between the two factions for many years to come. It was shenanigans such as this that prompted an attorney from another state to remark with a bit of irony: "the laws of South Dakota do not apply to Tripp County." [5]

Winner settled in as the county seat with the first official Post Office opening for business on January 1, 1910. The original newspaper – The Lamro Advocate – became The Winner Advocate on January 12, 1911 and has served the community ever since. The first passenger train arrived in Winner on July 4, 1911, with daily mail service via the railroad commencing a short time later. The outgoing railroad log for 1912 lists 156 carloads of hogs, 107 cars of cattle, 46 of horses, and 121 "other" including potatoes and hay. The incoming railroad load for the same period included 200 cars of coal, 211 cars of lumber, 32 of implements, 147 of immigrant outfits, 323 other.[6] The Episcopal Church established the first hospital in Winner in 1913 and water works were first turned on in August of 1915. A 1916 county directory describes Winner as having "Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, three banks, three hotels, a commercial club, a water works and a state experimental station. Two weekly newspapers – the Tripp County Journal and the Advocate – are published. Ships livestock, grain and produce. Land is worth $15 to $60 per acre." The original Tripp County Courthouse burned down in January of 1911, and was replaced in 1921 by the Beaux Arts showpiece that still stands today.

As Winner took center stage, other smaller communities were also being established across the Tripp County landscape. Ideal was founded by early homesteaders and already had a post office and store by July of 1909, with its first school built that winter. Clearfield was plotted in 1910 in the southwestern portion of Tripp County, named by the wife of the first storekeeper who came from Clearfield, Iowa. Millboro

was plotted in 1909 by settler Charlie Rose, who planned to build a mill on the Keyapaha River. He also expected the railroad to come in from Nebraska at this location. Neither happened but Millboro became a thriving community regardless. Wewela's original townsite of 160 acres was cattle land that had to be cleared before it could be plotted by the U.S Land Office one mile north of the Nebraska state line. Originally named Augusta after the first postmaster, it was changed to Wewela - a Sioux term for small spring - in November of 1909. Hamill (originally named Wamblee and then Roseland), was established as a townsite by the federal government in April 1909. A county directory from that year lists the population at 25. On the east side of No Moccasin Lake, it became Hamill in March of 1910, because of confusion with so many similar names. At one time it had a lumber yard, hotel, garage, blacksmith, drug store, meat market, café, ice house, multiple stores, livery stable, art club hall and two doctors, and by 1916, the population has risen doubled to 50 people.[7] Hamill's claim to fame appears to be that Lillian Gish, a silent film star of the 1920s, often spent time with relatives in the area.

3. AGRICULTURAL HISTORY OF TRIPP COUNTY

Throughout the history of Tripp County, agriculture has been the principal industry, with diversified farming and livestock raising as the main enterprises. The development of Tripp County was part of the "Second Dakota Boom" (1902 – 1915), a later surge of settlers "motivated by the propaganda of the so-called dry-farming movement."[8] Eastern South Dakota had proven to be heavy crop-producing country, but the land west of the Missouri was a more challenging farming environment: "when homesteaders came to Tripp County in 1909, they founds a sea of grass."[9] Sod was the principal crop in 1909 but no crops were doing well at this time. The early years were lacking in rainfall and homesteaders successfully petitioned the government for additional time to pay off their land. Eventually the rains came, and most of the rookie farmers were successful. Many began to diversify their crops planting oats, wheat, barley, rye and alfalfa, while others expanded into ranching. Limited ranching by Indian families and others had already proven to be a successful enterprise in the pre-homesteading days, as the geography proved a natural fit. A 1909 booklet published by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, touts land "famous since the earliest days of the Indian for pasturage that is not surpassed anywhere. The original buffalo grass and wheat grass cure on the stem like grain. The free range is extensive, and the water supply is abundant."[10]

As the years went on, Tripp County farmers developed a diversified agriculture with crop rotation and livestock raising. During World War I, there was a dramatic increase in the demand for wheat and the farmers of Tripp County answered that call by plowing up acres and acres of virgin prairie.[11] These few years were a boom time in the county but hard times set in again when demand dropped after the war. Things would only get worse in the 1930s with the country in the midst of a depression and Tripp County beset by a drought. Much of the land that had been plowed during the war was light soil subject to erosion, easily blown away into huge clouds during the dry years. These "black blizzards" reduced visibility to zero at times and covered houses and machinery with dirt.[12] Farmers were further challenged in 1934-1935 by a grasshopper invasion that completely destroyed crops and all other vegetation. Farmers were forced to feed thistle to the livestock, since it was the only greenery the grasshoppers wouldn't eat.[13] Like most land in the "Dust Bowl", property in Tripp County lost much of its value and making a living as a farmer became a nearly impossible task. After struggling for years to build a life for themselves, a great many of the homesteaders gave up in discouragement. Despite New Deal programs and other government assistance, many farms were foreclosed on or taken over by the county due to delinquent taxes. Sheriff's sales became a daily occurrence in Tripp County. Despite years of backbreaking work, many farmers were left with nothing.

Eventually with the help of conservation programs and adequate rainfall, the state of agriculture in Tripp County improved. Tractors had replaced horse-drawn machinery, and electricity revolutionized many aspects of farming operations. The 1929 Agricultural Census lists 2,034 farms in Tripp County reporting 496,279 acres of cropland harvested. Those numbers plummet to 510 farms and 18,753 acres in 1934 but rebounded to 1,454 farms and 332,450 acres in 1940. By 1945, there were over 450,000 acres of active cropland being harvested in Tripp County.

4. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF TRIPP COUNTY

Because of its later development, Tripp County architecture skipped many of the early growing pains experienced by other budding communities. But for the same reason, as well as its extremely rural nature, it never reached a level of architectural sophistication seen in other parts of South Dakota. Few residences exist in Tripp County that have styles common to the Victorian era, such as Queen Anne or Folk Victorian, and most buildings could be described as having just a simple, vernacular form.

While sod houses and schools certainly existed in the early years of homesteading in Tripp County, they were not nearly as common as in other counties. By the time most settlers arrived in 1909, lumber was a readily available commodity and construction labor was not hard to find in this booming economy. Very few log cabins existed except along the river's edge, where raw timber could easily be floated down. Moving buildings was a very common practice in Tripp County and remains so today. The Frank and Eula Cole House was originally built in Nebraska in 1898 and moved to Wewela in 1909. A one-story wing was added at that time. The current guesthouse at this property is a small, two-room farmhouse from the early 20th century that was bought at auction in the 1970s and brought to this site as well.

Most early buildings in Tripp County were of a similar style and construction: one-story wood frame structures with a rectangular floorplan and a gabled roof. This basic layout was tweaked slightly to serve different functions: the gable-front form was used mostly for churches, schools, and commercial buildings while the side-gabled form (with the longer elevation as the front façade) was used mostly for residences. This construction pattern included early hall and parlor formations, such as 234 Lincoln, as well as larger residences such as 850 Third Street (both in Winner). These simple forms were practical designs that could easily be added onto later when more room was needed.

While schoolhouses throughout the Midwest had similar appearances, most schools in Tripp County are nearly identical: gable-front with a ribbon of six windows along one or both sides and an enclosed entry vestibule centered on the front façade. With the large number of isolated farmsteads and the lack of transportation options, sending children into "town" for an education was not an option and building rural schools was a priority. With the hectic pace of development in Tripp County's early years, it is apparent that building plans were shared or copied from one township to the next. For more information, see also the Historic Schools in South Dakota context.

The same proves true for the early churches of Tripp County, many of which were similar wood frame gable front structures. In many cases, it was only the decorative arched windows found on the side elevations that differentiated them from the schools. It wasn't until the 1920s that steeples began appearing, and even those were more commonly a simple tower topped with a cupola. Historic photos show the original Catholic church in Winner to be nearly identical to St. Isidore's Catholic Church in Colome as well as St. Mary's Catholic Church in Hamill, all three rectangular in shape with a gable front and a centered tower at one end that protrudes slightly from the façade. Another common variation found in early Tripp

County churches was the same rectangular, gable front floor plan with a square bell tower at the corner of the front façade. This layout can still be seen in the Millboro Church of Christ.

In addition to the side-gabled form, many early residences were of a simple one-story cross wing shape, known as the "gabled-ell" form. This house form features two gabled wings set at right angles to each other, creating an L-shaped floorplan, with a front porch often situated at the intersection of the two wings. They varied in height from one to two stories, with one-and-a- half-story examples being the most common variety. This vernacular form was often featured in pattern books and can be found in both urban and rural settings. [14]

Craftsman style bungalows are the most common residential structures found in the urban areas of Tripp County, followed by houses in the Colonial Revival and Prairie styles. Two-story "Dutch Colonial" residences with gambrel roofs are a common variation, although interestingly enough they are rarely seen on rural properties. The Prairie style homes are of a simple variety, with very little of the decoration seen in some high-style examples. While a few Queen Anne style houses exist in Winner and Colome, as well as on some rural properties, they are rare and mostly of a very restrained nature. Few brick residences are seen until later periods of construction and folk Victorian homes are unusual as well. Other common styles found mostly in Winner include minimal traditional and ranch.

As with schools and churches, there is limited variety to the barns of Tripp County. The two types most commonly seen are the Wisconsin Dairy and the Midwest Three-Bay or a hybrid of the two. Transverse Frames and a broken roof variation on the gable roof barn were also a common form. Common features included ridge ventilators and hay hoods on the main, gable-end façade; a few barns had either gable or shed dormers. Decoration is usually limited to cupolas and a coat of bright red paint. Tripp County's economy has always been based on agriculture, and barns were for work rather than show. Interesting farm structures seen during the survey include a small polygonal barn in Wewela, a round roofed barn outside of Ideal and a gable-on-hip barn outside of Ideal. Other types of secondary farm buildings typically found throughout Tripp County include drive-in corn cribs and semi-monitor or shed roof chicken houses. Fiberglass or metal-panel silos for grain storage were less common, but typically found in the southern portion of the county. For more information, see Common Farm Barns of South Dakota context.

Most early commercial buildings in Tripp County were also of wood frame construction with the same rectangular, gable front layout. To differentiate them from the similarly fashioned schools, churches and residences, commercial buildings were decorated in the western style with a falsefront. 403 Main Street in New Witten is one of the few remaining examples of this popular style. Many of Winner's first commercial buildings were wood-frame structures moved from Lamro and brick commercial buildings didn't appear in Tripp County until 1911. The Butterfield and Barnum Building, a two-story office building at the corner of Main and 2nd Street constructed in 1911, is one of Winner's few showpiece buildings. Its construction merited front-page coverage in the Winner Advocate:

> This week active work is resumed on the large brick office building, 50 by 140, owned by Butterfield and Barnum, the construction work of which was temporarily delayed by the plans being changed from cement and concrete to pressed brick, thus making it necessary to wait for the coming of the railroad to bring in the material.[15]

Later that year, more details on the building emerge including some of its prestigious occupants.

> The Butterfield & Barnum building is rapidly nearing completion and with favorable weather will be ready for occupancy by the first of the year. This is the largest building on the Rosebud and would be a credit to any town many times the size of Winner...Jackson Bros. and the Western Townsite Co. will open an office in one of the large rooms facing Second Street. The east room is occupied by the Winner Post Office which was moved last week. It has been wired for electric but for the present will be lighted by gas.

Despite the use of brick in commercial buildings, it was obviously still a rare and valuable commodity in South Dakota, as evidenced above. Very few brick residences, churches, or schools appear in Tripp County until the mid 20th century. One unique residence in Winner is the Key House, built by local businessman E.G. Barnum in 1911. A cube-shaped structure, it is made of concrete that was poured into shaped board molds. It appears to have been adopted from plans published in William Radford's *Cement Houses and How To Build Them* (1908).

5. LATER DEVELOPMENT OF TRIPP COUNTY

Like many rural areas, the population of Tripp County fell during the depression years and would never fully recover. Unlike the rest of South Dakota, there was no rebound in the populace for Tripp County as veterans returned from World War II and families expanded during the Baby Boom period. Regardless, Winner benefited from a post-war building surge with the addition of multiple new churches, a drive-in theater, a new hospital and scores of new residences. This new construction in the county seat was evidence of rural flight, with the percentage of "urban" residents in South Dakota nearly doubling from 18.9% in 1930 to 33.2% by 1950. Tripp County reached its peak population of 12,712 in 1930 and its numbers have been in decline ever since. It currently has 5,644 residents, over half of whom reside in Winner.

Because of its unique history, Tripp County would continue to be in the spotlight on the national stage even into the late twentieth century. In 1972, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe filed a lawsuit in federal court against the State of South Dakota, asserting that the Rosebud Homestead Acts, including the 1907 Tripp County Act, did not constitute congressional intent to diminish their reservation land and that for all intent and legal purposes, Tripp County (as well as Gregory, Lyman and Mellette counties) should still be considered part of the reservation. After being denied at both the Federal District Court and Federal Court of Appeals, the tribe carried their case as far as the Supreme Court, where they were similarly denied in 1977. This landmark decision had repercussions far beyond the boundaries of Tripp County or even South Dakota, and continues to be a much-cited precedent in Native American land law to the present day.

(Endnotes)

1 Historically and legally, Witten is actually "New Witten", in order to differentiate from the original Witten townsite approximately two miles to the north. "Old" Witten was missed by the railroad extension in 1929, and the community was moved to its present site closer to the railroad and became "New" Witten. For purposes of this report, we have simply used "Witten", which is the common vernacular used today.
2 Tripp County Centennial book, page 294.
3 Tripp County Historical Society. Heritage Tour: Witten Area (Winner, SD: Tripp County Historical Society, 2003) 3.
4 Tripp County Centennial book, page 6.
5 Winner Chamber of Commerce. The History of Tripp County South Dakota (Freeman, SD: Pine Hill Press, 1984) 44.
6 Tripp County Historical Society. Heritage Tour: Witten Area (Winner, SD: Tripp County Historical Society, 2003) 3.
7 Tripp County Centennial, 1909-2009. (Sioux Falls, SD: Pine Hill Press, 2008) 10.
8 1916 Tripp County Directory
9 Herbert S. Schell. History of South Dakota. (Pierre, SD: South Dakota State Historical Society Press) 253.
10 Winner Chamber of Commerce 154
11 Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Northwestern Homesteads (Chicago, IL: Chicago and Northwestern Railway) 13.
12 Winner Chamber of Commerce 155
13 Winner Chamber of Commerce 155
14 LeArlie Barry. Pioneering in the Rosebud. (Dallas, SD) 110.
15 The Winner Advocate 3 August 1911: 1.

D. SURVEY RESULTS & RECOMMENDATIONS; FURTHER SURVEY NEEDS

The survey resulted in the documentation of 353 historic properties, including 12 cemeteries. Information on one bridge was also updated within the course of the survey. (See Appendices A-I for a full listing of all surveyed properties.) The majority of the structures (179) were within the city limits of Winner. Residential resources within Winner mostly fell into one of two categories: early twentieth century vernacular dwellings with limited or subdued stylistics, or mid-century modern "ranch" houses. Commercial resources in Winner were more varied in both architectural style and construction date.

Outside of Winner, there was very little new construction and most resources dated to the early twentieth century. Twenty-five properties were documented within the city limits of Colome. The rest of the resources should be considered "rural", for all intents and purposes. Throughout the county there were many abandoned dwellings and farmsteads, but few retained sufficient integrity or architectural merit for consideration as potentially eligible properties. Surveyed properties were mostly residential or agricultural, but also included schools and churches. Most of the smaller towns originally had a commercial core, but very little of this activity or construction remains and none retain enough integrity to constitute a cohesive historic district.

There was very little variation in construction methods, with wood frame being the most common. Brick and concrete block were also seen in the more urban areas. Roof cladding was mostly asphalt shingle used as replacement material, although some wood shingle remains. Metal roofs were also seen. A surprisingly large number of structures had wood (clapboard) siding, although vinyl and/or aluminum siding were more common choices. Window replacement was ubiquitous in the older structures, as was the enclosing of porches. Many of the farmhouses and barns have fallen subject to extensive alterations and/or additions in their continued use as commercial agricultural buildings. Many properties have been moved from their original location (schools especially), and lost the integrity of their historic setting and location.

Properties selected as potentially eligible were chosen because they retained a high degree of integrity, particularly in materials. Replacement siding, windows or doors alone were not enough to cause the exclusion of a property, but in combination with other alterations likely rendered a resource not eligible. Most of the properties surveyed displayed noteworthy characteristics of a particular architectural style or were significant examples of a building type, especially for the agricultural resources. National Register Criteria A is likely to be applicable to most of the resources in the county, for community and/or agricultural development at a state or local level. Properties may also be eligible for listing under Criterion C as examples of distinctive building types that possess significance with respect to design, construction, or use of materials. More specific recommendations for National Register listings are found below.

1. RURAL PROPERTIES

The resources listed below are rural properties that retain sufficient historic fabric and/or architectural significance to be considered potentially eligible individually. They are mostly farmsteads that include both residential and agricultural resources and would be considered a district. There are two individual barns that alone possess significance as a distinctive building type.

TABLE 1. POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE RURAL RESOURCES

SHPO ID	PROPERTY NAME	STREET	CITY	DATE	ELIGIBILITY
TP00000003	Br. No. 62-276-528	Local road over Keya Paha River	Wewela	ca. 1905	NR Eligible
TP00000010	Manthey Barn	31952 289th Street	Colome	1916	NR Listed
TP00000019	Barn	296th St. & 327th Avenue	Wewela	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000020	Barn	29257 323rd Avenue	Colome	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000082	Foster Barn	207099 304th Avenue	Witten	c. 1925	NR Eligible
TP00000086	Henderson Farm	32540 263 Street	Hamill	c. 1925	NR Eligible
TP00000094	Star Prairie School	289 Street	Clearfield	c. 1930	NR Eligible
TP00000095	Meyer Dwelling	28702 287 Street	Clearfield	c. 1915	NR Eligible
TP00000103	Round Roof Barn	306 Avenue	Ideal	c. 1930	NR Eligible
TP00000104	Farmstead	31672 282 street	Winner	c. 1916	NR Eligible
TP00100001	Barn	30645 279th Street	Winner	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP01300002	Farmstead - Barn	302404 295 Street	Colome	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP01500001	Farmstead - Corn Crib	29775 277 Street	Carter	c. 1930	NR Eligible
TP01500002	Farmstead - Outbuilding	29775 277 Street	Carter	c. 1930	NR Eligible
TP01500003	Farmstead - Barn	29775 277 Street	Carter	c. 1930	NR Eligible
TP01600001	Farmstead - Dwelling	27987 299 Avenue	Carter	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP01600002	Farmstead - Corn Crib	27987 299 Avenue	Carter	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP01600003	Farmstead - Barn	27987 299 Avenue	Carter	c. 1930	NR Eligible
TP01600004	Farmstead - Silo	27987 299 Avenue	Carter	c. 1940	NR Eligible
TP01700001	Farmstead - Barn	27977 312 Avenue	Winner	c. 1930	NR Eligible
TP01700002	Farmstead - Outbuilding	27977 312 Avenue	Winner	c. 1930	NR Eligible
TP01800002	Mniska Cemetery	272 Street & 331 Avenue	Hamill	c. 1930	NR Eligible
TP01900001	Mansheim Farm - Dwelling	32576 282 Street	Colome	c. 1915	NR Eligible
TP01900003	Mansheim Farm - Outbuilding	32576 282 Street	Colome	c. 1915	NR Eligible
TP01900004	Mansheim Farm - Garage	32576 282 Street	Colome	ca. 1940	NR Eligible
TP01900005	Mansheim Farm - outbuilding	32576 282 Street	Colome	c. 1915	NR Eligible
TP01900006	Mansheim Farm - Corn Crib	32576 282 Street	Colome	c. 1915	NR Eligible
TP02100001	Farmstead - Barn	31308 282 Street	Winner	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP02100002	Farmstead - Poultry House	31308 282 Street	Winner	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP02100003	Farmstead - Outbuilding	31308 282 Street	Winner	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP02100004	Farmstead - Corn Crib	31308 282 Street	Winner	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP02200001	Farmstead - Dwelling	31062 278 Street	Winner	c. 1925	NR Eligible
TP02200002	Farmstead - Garage	31062 278 Street	Winner	c. 1925	NR Eligible
TP02200003	Farmstead - Barn	31062 278 Street	Winner	c. 1925	NR Eligible
TP02300002	Farmstead - Barn	31729 281 Street	Winner	c. 1925	NR Eligible

2. WINNER

The historic commercial core of Winner starts at the intersection of Second and Main Streets, and runs approximately four blocks to the south. Most of the commercial resources are of brick construction, and date from the early to mid 20th century. A handful date back to the founding of Winner in 1909. Sadly, the majority have been considerably altered with modern materials and no longer retain historic significance, and there is not sufficient integrity to warrant a National Register historic district. There are a handful of commercial and civic buildings that could warrant individual listing, and one especially unique resource is the Winner Drive-In theater.

Most of Winner's residential resources date to two main periods of construction and development: early 20th century (1909 – 1925) and mid 20th century (1950 – 1965). The first category is largely grouped in the central downtown area around, south of Second Street and on either side of Main on the "Presidential" Streets (i.e. Washington, Madison). The second category is further from the downtown core, located largely between 7th Street and 14th Street, especially on the west end of town. While many residences in both categories retain enough historic integrity to be considered eligible, there is again no geographic concentration that would warrant a National Register district.

However, the mid-century modern residences in Winner are particularly interesting from a community development standpoint. There are many stylistic and material similarities between structures (in fact, many are "twins") and three basic styles/floorplans: Gabled Ranch, Hipped Ranch, and U-shaped Ranch. While the survey team was unable to uncover any specifics in regards to their construction, it seems obvious that these residences are the result of planned development by a single entity. Potential for a Multiple Property Document or a thematic study exists and further research into the history of these resources is recommended. A study could also potentially be expanded statewide, if ties exist to similar development(s) in other communities.

On a separate note, there are a handful of small residences in Winner that have many stylistic and material similarities to BIA housing found throughout the State of State Dakota. It is possible and likely that the houses were moved from reservation land into town or that standardized construction documents were used. Most have been significantly altered but some surveyed examples that retained integrity include 937 East 5th Street (TP00000162), 922 East 6th Street (TP00000163), 805 East 5th Street (TP00000160), and 1025 East 6th Street (TP000000161). See also SD SHPO Indian Housing Context.

TABLE 2. POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE RESOURCES IN WINNER

SHPO ID	PROPERTY NAME	STREET	DATE	ELIGIBILITY
TP00000001	Key Residence	205 Van Buren	1911	NR Eligible
TP00000002	Winner Post Office	402 Monroe	1932	NR Eligible
TP00000070	Methodist Church	301 W. Fourth Street	1956	NR Eligible
TP00000073	Tripp County Veteran's Memorial	200 E. Third Street	1924	NR Eligible
TP00000065	Winner Drive-In	E. Hwy 18	1950	NR Eligible
TP00000066	Immaculate Conception Church	325 North Van Buren	1949	NR Eligible
TP00000069	St. Mary's Parish Hall	305 West Third Street	1959	NR Eligible

SHPO ID	Property Name	Street	Date	Eligibility
TP00000071	Winner School District 59-2	431 East Seventh Street	c.1955	NR Eligible
TP00000106	802 West Sixth Street	802 West Sixth Street	c. 1940	NR Eligible
TP00000111	345 West Third	345 West Third	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000128	145 East Sixth Street	145 East Sixth Street	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000129	201 East Sixth Street	201 East Sixth Street	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000132	215? West Sixth Street	215? West Sixth Street	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000138	730 East Sixth Street	730 East Sixth Street	c. 1950	NR Eligible
TP00000149	574 West Ninth Street	574 West Ninth Street	1962	NR Eligible
TP00000169	501 West Ninth Street	501 West Ninth Street	1961	NR Eligible
TP00000176	521 Washington	521 Washington	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000180	234? 236? Lincoln	234? 236? Lincoln	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000189	501 Monroe	501 Monroe	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000190	409 Monroe	409 Monroe	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000196	442 Polk	442 Polk	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000203	209 Polk	209 Polk	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000204	402 Lamro	402 Lamro	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000214	446 West Fourth Street	446 West Fourth Street	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000223	721 East Seventh Street	721 East Seventh Street	1956	NR Eligible
TP00000227	1042 Lamro	1042 Lamro	1958	NR Eligible
TP00000230	801 East Park	801 East Park	1960	NR Eligible
TP00000231	302 East Third Street	302 East Third Street	1960	NR Eligible
TP00000254	325 South Main Street	325 South Main Street	1937	NR Eligible
TP00000256	320 South Main Street	320 South Main Street	c. 1912	NR Eligible
TP00000260	909 West Second Street	909 West Second Street	c. 1950	NR Eligible
TP00000264	233 South Main Street	233 South Main Street	1916	NR Eligible
TP00000267	667 West Sixth Street	667 West Sixth Street	1958	NR Eligible
TP00000271	Rosebud Grain Company	Jefferson, north of First Street	c. 1918	NR Eligible
TP00000273	Tripp County Courthouse	200 East Third Street	1921	Eligible
TP00000274	541 Van Buren	541 Van Buren	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000275	School	intersection of 323 Avenue & 277 Street	c. 1915	NR Eligible

3. THEMATIC STUDIES AND MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTS

The potential for thematic studies or Multiple Property Documentation nominations exists under several topics:

a. Schools

In addition to the numerous traditional one-room schoolhouses that remain throughout the county's rural areas, there are a handful of mid-century modern resources that are intriguing from both an historical and architectural standpoint. Further research into the history of these resources and the evolution of the educational system in Tripp County is recommended. The schools listed below would currently be considered individually eligible and should be included in any further study.

TABLE 3. POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS

SHPO ID	PROPERTY NAME	STREET	CITY	DATE
TP00000312	Keyapaha School	300 Avenue, South of 296 Street	Keyapaha	c. 1920
TP00000311	School	310 Avenue & 293 Street	Clearfield	c. 1915
TP00000071	Winner School District 59-2	321 East 7th Street	Winner	1955
TP00000094	Star Prairie School	289 Street	Clearfield	c. 1930
TP00000098	Beaver Creek School	301 Street & 300 Avenue	Keyapaha	c. 1955
TP00000275	School	323 Avenue & 277 Street	Winner	c. 1915

b. Churches

Like many rural areas, most of the communities in Tripp County have historically revolved around their local church or churches. While a great number of these historic resources have been altered beyond significance, a handful retain enough integrity to be considered individually eligible. Again, a few mid-century modern resources make this grouping more varied than would have originally been expected.

TABLE 4. POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE CHURCHES

SHPO ID	PROPERTY NAME	CITY	DATE
TP02800001	Holy Spirit Episcopal Church (and associated cemetery)	Ideal	1928
TP00000308	Witten Baptist Church	Witten	1952
TP00000267	667 West 6th Street (previously a church, now Winner Preschool)	Winner	1958
TP00000265	First Baptist Church (401 Lamro)	Winner	1953
TP00000066	Immaculate Conception Church (and associated property)	Winner	1949

c. Rosebud Grain Company

Four major grain elevators still exist within Tripp County: two in Winner and two in New Witten. Only one in each town retained enough integrity to be surveyed and considered eligible for the National Register.

Both properties surveyed are (or were) owned by the Rosebud Grain Company. The one in New Witten is still in use and has been slightly altered; the one in Winner appears to have been abandoned at some point much earlier in the century and contains no modern material. A thematic study or nomination that covered the agricultural/industrial resources of the county, most especially those owned by the Rosebud Grain Company, most definitely warrants further investigation.

Table 5. Potentially Eligible Grain Elevators

SHPO ID	Property Name	Street	City	Date
TP00000271	Rosebud Grain Elevator	Jefferson, north of First Street	Winner	circa 1918
TP00000307	Rosebud Grain Elevator	275? North Main Street	Witten	circa 1930

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Appendix A

Rural Surveyed Sites in Tripp County

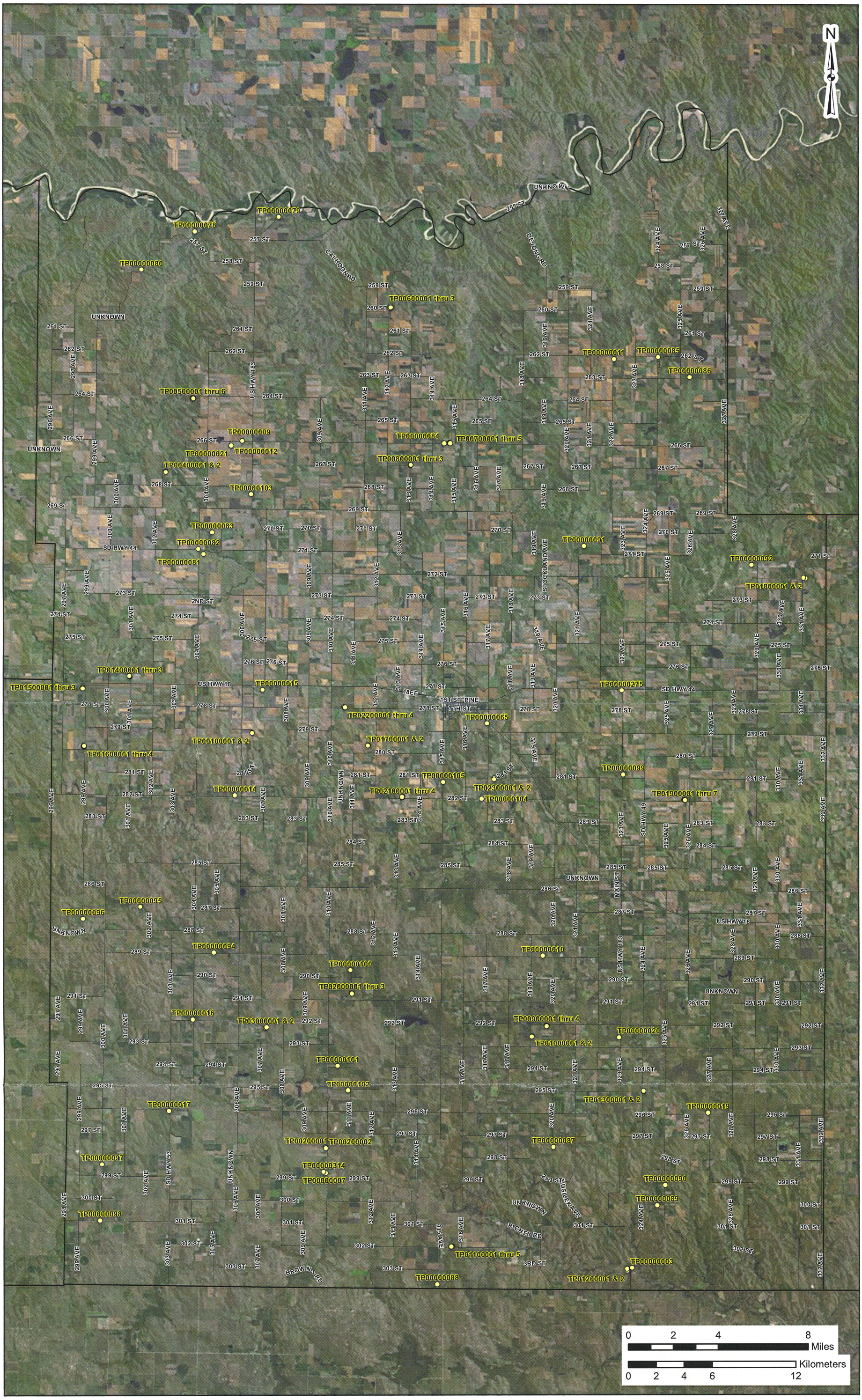


FIGURE A-1: Rural Surveyed Sites in Tripp County

RURAL SURVEYED SITES OF TRIPP COUNTY

SHPO ID	PROPERTY NAME	STREET	CITY	DATE	ELIGIBILITY
TP00000003	Br. No. 62-276-528	Local road over Keya Paha River	Wewela	ca. 1905	NR Eligible
TP00000007	Millboro Rural School	310th Avenue, north of 299 Street	Millboro	1920	Not Eligible
TP00000009	Eden Rural School	North side of 266nd Street, between 305 Avenue & 183	Ideal	1946	Not Eligible
TP00000010	Manthey Barn	31952 289th Street	Colome	1916	NR Listed
TP00000011	Barn	26216 322 Ave	Hamill	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000012	Barn	28372 321 Ave.	Colome	c. 1925	Not Eligible
TP00000014	Barn	30570 282nd St	Winner	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000015	Barn	30707 277 Street	Winner	1926	Not Eligible
TP00000016	Barn	29198 292nd St	Keyapaha	c. 1940	Not Eligible
TP00000017	Barn	30291 296th Street	Keyapaha or Clearfield	c. 1940	Not Eligible
TP00000019	Barn	NW corner of intersection of 296th Street & 327th Avenue	Wewela	c.1920	NR Eligible
TP00000020	Barn	29257 323 Avenue	Colome	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000021	Barn	266th St & 305th Ave	Ideal	c. 1930	Not Eligible
TP00000078	Burtz Ranch	30312 Pahapesto Buttes Road	Ideal	c. 1910	Unevaluated
TP00000079	Cemetery	Burtz Road	Ideal	1943	Not Eligible
TP00000080	House	25841 Pahapesto Buttes Road	Witten	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
TP00000081	Cemetery	304 Avenue	Witten	c. 1915	Not Eligible
TP00000082	Foster Barn	207099 304th Avenue	Witten	c. 1925	NR Eligible
TP00000083	Cole House	27019 305 Avenue	Witten	c. 1925	Not Eligible
TP00000084	Ideal Cemetery	266 Street	Ideal	c. 1907	Not Eligible
TP00000085	Hamill Cemetery	262 Street & 329 Avenue	Hamill	c. 1910	Not Eligible
TP00000086	Henderson Farm	32540 263 Street	Hamill	c. 1925	NR Eligible
TP00000087	St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery	320 Avenue	Wewela	c. 1916	Not Eligible
TP00000088	Dwelling	30379 315 Avenue	Wewela	c. 1965	Not Eligible
TP00000089	Dwelling	32489 300 Street	Wewela	c. 1925	Not Eligible
TP00000090	Sheded Barn	29914 325 Avenue	Wewela	c. 1935	Unevaluated
TP00000091	Barn	32124 271 Street	Winner	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
TP00000092	Dwelling	32875 Daughters Road	Hamill	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000094	Star Prairie School	289 Street	Clearfield	c. 1930	NR Eligible
TP00000095	Meyer Dwelling	28702 287 Street	Clearfield	c. 1915	NR Eligible
TP00000096	Cemetery	299 Avenue	Clearfield	c. 1913	Not Eligible
TP00000097	St. Ames Catholic Church	300 Avenue	Millboro	1930	Not Eligible
TP00000098	Beaver Creek School	301 Street & 300 Avenue	Millboro	c. 1955	Not Eligible
TP00000099	Rhode Dwelling	28086 323 Avenue	Colome	c. 1915	Not Eligible
TP00000100	Dwelling	28969 311 Avenue	Clearfield	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000101	Dwelling	31038 294 Street	Clearfield	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000102	Dwelling	31083 295 Street	Clearfield	c. 1925	Not Eligible
TP00000103	Round Roof Barn	306 Avenue	Ideal	c. 1930	NR Eligible

SHPO ID	Property Name	Street	City	Date	Eligibility
TP00000104	Farmstead	31672 282 street	Winner	c. 1916	NR Eligible
TP00000105	Hrbitov ZCBJ No. 237	315 Avenue	Winner	c. 1917	Not Eligible
TP00000275	School	Intersection of 323 Avenue & 277 St.	Winner	c. 1915	NR Eligible
TP00000314	Millboro Church of Christ	West of 310 Ave., North of intersection w/ 299 St.	Millboro	1924	Not Eligible
TP00100001	Barn	30645 279th Street	Winner	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00100002	Hog Barn	30645 279th Street	Winner	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00200001	Barn	29771 310 Avenue	Millboro	c. 1910	NR Eligible
TP00200002	Residence	29771 310 Avenue	Millboro	c. 1908	NR Eligible
TP00400001	Collins Farm - Primary Dwelling	26766 302 Avenue	Witten	c. 1946	Not Eligible
TP00400002	Collins Farm - Secondary Dwelling	26766 302 Avenue	Witten	c. 1961	Not Eligible
TP00500001	Farmstead - Dwelling	3031 264 Street	Witten	c. 1925	Not Eligible
TP00500002	Farmstead - Outbuilding	3031 264 Street	Witten	c. 1925	Not Eligible
TP00500003	Farmstead - Outbuildling	3031 264 Street	Witten	c. 1925	Not Eligible
TP00500004	Farmstead - Barn	3031 264 Street	Witten	c. 1925	Not Eligible
TP00500005	Farmstead - Crib Barn	3031 264 Street	Witten	c. 1925	Not Eligible
TP00500006	Farmstead - Outbuilding	3031 264 Street	Witten	c. 1925	Not Eligible
TP00600001	Farmstead - Primary Dwelling	31202 312 Avenue	Ideal	c. 1910	Not Eligible
TP00600002	Farmstead - Secondary Dwelling	31202 312 Avenue	Ideal	c. 1968	Not Eligible
TP00600003	Farmstead - Barn	31202 312 Avenue	Ideal	c. 1915	Not Eligible
TP00700001	Farmstead - Dwelling	266 Street	Ideal	c. 1915	Not Eligible
TP00700002	Farmstead - Barn	266 Street	Ideal	c. 1915	Not Eligible
TP00700003	Farmstead - Outhouse	266 Street	Ideal	c. 1915	Not Eligible
TP00700004	Farmstead - Outbuilding	266 Street	Ideal	c. 1915	Not Eligible
TP00700005	Farmstead - Barn	266 Street	Ideal	c. 1915	Not Eligible
TP00800001	Farmstead - Dwelling	26698 313 Avenue	Ideal	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00800002	Farmstead - Barn	26698 313 Avenue	Ideal	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00800003	Farmstead - Barn	26698 313 Avenue	Ideal	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00900001	Steffan Farm - Dwelling	31973 292 Street	Clearfield	c. 1925	Unevaluated
TP00900002	Steffan Farm - Outbuilding	31973 292 Street	Clearfield	c. 1925	Unevaluated
TP00900003	Steffan Farm - Outbuilding	31973 292 Street	Clearfield	c. 1925	Unevaluated
TP00900004	Steffan Farm - Barn	31973 292 Street	Clearfield	c. 1925	Unevaluated

SHPO ID	Property Name	Street	City	Date	Eligibility
TP01000001	Bruckner Farm - Barn	29254 319 Avenue	Clearfield	c. 1925	Not Eligible
TP01000002	Bruckner Farm - Out-building	29254 319 Avenue	Clearfield	c. 1925	Not Eligible
TP01100001	Farmstead - Dwelling	302 Street	Wewela	c. 1915	Not Eligible
TP01100002	Farmstead - Barn	302 Street	Wewela	c. 1915	Not Eligible
TP01100003	Farmstead - Out-building	302 Street	Wewela	c. 1915	Not Eligible
TP01100004	Farmstead - Garage	302 Street	Wewela	c. 1930	Not Eligible
TP01100005	Farmstead - Root Cellar	302 Street	Wewela	c. 1915	Not Eligible
TP01200001	Farmstead - Dwelling	30297 Croston Road	Wewela	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP01200002	Farmstead - Garage	30297 Croston Road	Wewela	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
TP01300001	Farmstead - Dwelling	302404 295 Street	Colome	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP01300002	Farmstead - Barn	302404 295 Street	Colome	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP01400001	Farmstead - Dwelling	27669 301 Avenue	Carter	c. 1925	Not Eligible
TP01400002	Farmstead - Garage	27669 301 Avenue	Carter	c. 1930	Not Eligible
TP01400003	Farmstead - Barn	27669 301 Avenue	Carter	c. 1925	Unevaluated
TP01500001	Farmstead - Corn Crib	29775 277 Street	Carter	c. 1930	NR Eligible
TP01500002	Farmstead - Out-building	29775 277 Street	Carter	c. 1930	NR Eligible
TP01500003	Farmstead - Barn	29775 277 Street	Carter	c. 1930	NR Eligible
TP01600001	Farmstead - Dwelling	27987 299 Avenue	Carter	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP01600002	Farmstead - Corn Crib	27987 299 Avenue	Carter	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP01600003	Farmstead - Barn	27987 299 Avenue	Carter	c. 1930	NR Eligible
TP01600004	Farmstead - Silo	27987 299 Avenue	Carter	c. 1940	NR Eligible
TP01700001	Farmstead - Barn	27977 312 Avenue	Winner	c. 1930	NR Eligible
TP01700002	Farmstead - Out-building	27977 312 Avenue	Winner	c. 1930	NR Eligible
TP01800001	Mniska Presbyterian Church	272 Street & 331 Avenue	Hamill	c. 1930	Not Eligible
TP01800002	Mniska Cemetery	272 Street & 331 Avenue	Hamill	c. 1930	NR Eligible
TP01900001	Mansheim Farm - Dwelling	32576 282 Street	Colome	c. 1915	NR Eligible
TP01900002	Mansheim Farm - Outbuilding	32576 282 Street	Colome	c. 1915	Not Eligible
TP01900003	Mansheim Farm - Outbuilding	32576 282 Street	Colome	c. 1915	NR Eligible
TP01900004	Mansheim Farm - Garage	32576 282 Street	Colome	ca. 1940	NR Eligible
TP01900005	Mansheim Farm - outbuilding	32576 282 Street	Colome	c. 1915	NR Eligible
TP01900006	Mansheim Farm - Corn Crib	32576 282 Street	Colome	c. 1915	NR Eligible

SHPO ID	Property Name	Street	City	Date	Eligibility
TP01900007	Mansheim Farm - Barn	32576 282 Street	Colome	c. 1915	Not Eligible
TP02000001	Farmstead - Dwelling	29072 311 Avenue	Clearfield	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP02000002	Farmstead - Barn	29072 311 Avenue	Clearfield	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP02000003	Farmstead - Out-building	29072 311 Avenue	Clearfield	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP02100001	Farmstead - Barn	31308 282 Street	Winner	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP02100002	Farmstead - Poultry House	31308 282 Street	Winner	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP02100003	Farmstead - Out-building	31308 282 Street	Winner	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP02100004	Farmstead - Corn Crib	31308 282 Street	Winner	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP02200001	Farmstead - Dwelling	31062 278 Street	Winner	c. 1925	NR Eligible
TP02200002	Farmstead - Garage	31062 278 Street	Winner	c. 1925	NR Eligible
TP02200003	Farmstead - Barn	31062 278 Street	Winner	c. 1925	NR Eligible
TP02200004	Farmstead - Out-building	31062 278 Street	Winner	c. 1925	Not Eligible
TP02300001	Farmstead - Dwelling	31729 281 Street	Winner	c. 1925	Not Eligible
TP02300002	Farmstead - Barn	31729 281 Street	Winner	c. 1925	NR Eligible



TP00000003_Bridge1.jpg



TP00000003_Bridge2.jpg



TP00000007_Millboro School.jpg



TP00000009_Eden Rural School.jpg



TP00000010_Manthey Barn.jpg



TP00000011_Barn1.jpg



TP00000014_Barn1.jpg



TP00000015_Barn1.jpg



TP00000016_Barn1.jpg



TP00000017_30291 296th Street.jpg



TP00000019_296th Street & 327th Avenue.jpg



TP00000020_Barn1.jpg



TP00000021_Barn1.jpg



TP00000078_BurtzFarm1.JPG



TP00000079_Cemetery1.JPG



TP00000079_Cemetery2.JPG



TP00000080_House1.JPG



TP00000080_House2.JPG



TP00000081_Cemetery1.JPG



TP00000081_Cemetery2.JPG



TP00000082_FosterBarn1.JPG



TP00000082_FosterBarn2.JPG



TP00000083_FosterHouse1.JPG



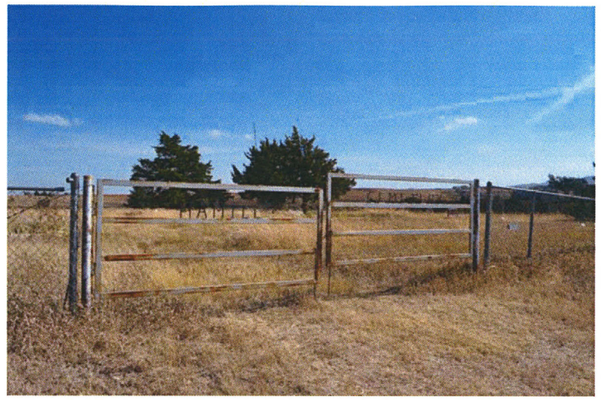
TP00000083_FosterHouse2.JPG



TP00000084_Ideal Cemetery1.jpg



TP00000084_Ideal Cemetery2.jpg



TP00000085_Hamill Cemetery1.jpg



TP00000085_Hamill Cemetery2.jpg



TP00000086_Henderson Barn1.jpg



TP00000087_St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery1.jpg



TP00000088_House1.jpg



TP00000089_Farmstead1.jpg



TP00000090_Barn1.jpg



TP00000091_Barn1.jpg



TP00000092_House1.jpg



TP00000094_Star Prairie School1.jpg



TP00000095_House1.jpg



TP00000096_Cemetery1.jpg



TP00000096_Cemetery2.jpg



TP00000097_St. Ames Catholic Church1.jpg



TP00000097_St. Ames Catholic Church2.jpg



TP00000098_Beaver Creek School1.jpg



TP00000099_House1.jpg



TP00000100_House1.jpg



TP00000101_House1.jpg



TP00000102_House1.jpg



TP00000103_Round Roof Barn.jpg



TP00000104_Barn1.jpg



TP00000105_Hrbitov ZCBJ No. 237_1.jpg



TP00000105_Hrbitov ZCBJ No. 237_2.jpg



TP00000275_323 Ave & 277 Street.jpg



TP00000314_Millboro Church of Christ.jpg



TP00100001_30645 279th Street_Main Barn.jpg



TP00100002_30645 279th Street_Hog Barn.jpg



TP00200001_29771 310 Avenue_Barn.jpg



TP00200002_29771 310 Avenue_Residence.jpg



TP00400001_CollinsFarm1.JPG



TP00400002_CollinsFarm.JPG



TP00500001_Farmstead1.JPG



TP00500002_Farmstead4.JPG



TP00500002_Farmstead5.JPG



TP00500003_Farmstead6.JPG



TP00500004_Farmstead2.JPG



TP00500005_Farmstead7.JPG



TP00500006_Farmstead3.JPG



TP00600001_Farmstead1.jpg



TP00600002_Farmstead2.jpg



TP00600003_Farmstead3.jpg



TP00700001_Farmstead1.jpg



TP00700002_Farmstead4.jpg



TP00700003_Farmstead2.jpg



TP00700004_Farmstead3.jpg



TP00700005_Farmstead5.jpg



TP00800001_Farmstead1.jpg



TP00800002_Farmstead2.jpg



TP00800003_Farmstead3.jpg



TP00900001_Steffan Farm1.jpg



TP00900002_Steffan Farm1.jpg



TP00900003_Steffan Farm2.jpg



TP00900004_Steffan Farm2.jpg



TP01000001_Bruckner Farm1.jpg



TP01000002_Bruckner Farm1.jpg



TP01100001_Farmstead1.jpg



TP01100002_Farmstead2.jpg



TP01100003_Farmstead1.jpg



TP01100004_Farmstead1.jpg



TP01100005_Farmstead1.jpg



TP01200001_Farmstead1.jpg



TP01200002_Farmstead2.jpg



TP01300001_Farmstead1.jpg



TP01300002_Farmstead2.jpg



TP01400001_Farmstead1.jpg



TP01400002_Farmstead2.jpg



TP01400003_Farmstead2.jpg



TP01500001_Farmstead1.jpg



TP01500002_Farmstead2.jpg



TP01500003_Farmstead3.jpg



TP01600001_Farmstead1.jpg



TP01600002_Farmstead2.jpg



TP01600003_Farmstead3.jpg



TP01600004_Farmstead3.jpg



TP01700001_Farmstead1.jpg



TP01700002_Farmstead2.jpg



TP01800001_Mniska Church & Cemetery3.jpg



TP01800002_Mniska Church & Cemetery1.jpg



TP01800002_Mniska Church & Cemetery2.jpg



TP01900001_Mansheim Farm1.jpg



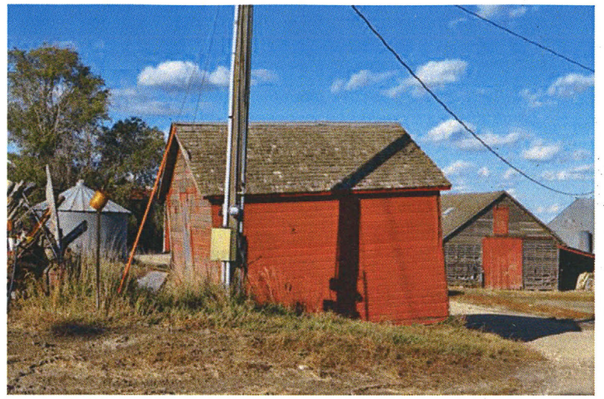
TP01900002_Mansheim Farm2.jpg



TP01900003_Mansheim Farm3.jpg



TP01900004_Mansheim Farm4.jpg



TP01900005_Mansheim Farm5.jpg



TP01900006_Mansheim Farm6.jpg



TP01900007_Mansheim Farm7.jpg



TP02000001_Farmstead1.jpg



TP02000002_Farmstead3.jpg



TP02000003_Farmstead2.jpg



TP02100001_Farmstead2.jpg



TP02100002_Farmstead1.jpg



TP02100003_Farmstead4.jpg



TP02100004_Farmstead3.jpg



TP02200001_Farmstead1.jpg



TP02200002_Farmstead2.jpg



TP02200003_Farmstead2.jpg



TP02200004_Farmstead3.jpg



TP02300001_Farmstead1.jpg



TP02300002_Farmstead2.jpg

Appendix B

Surveyed Sites in Clearfield

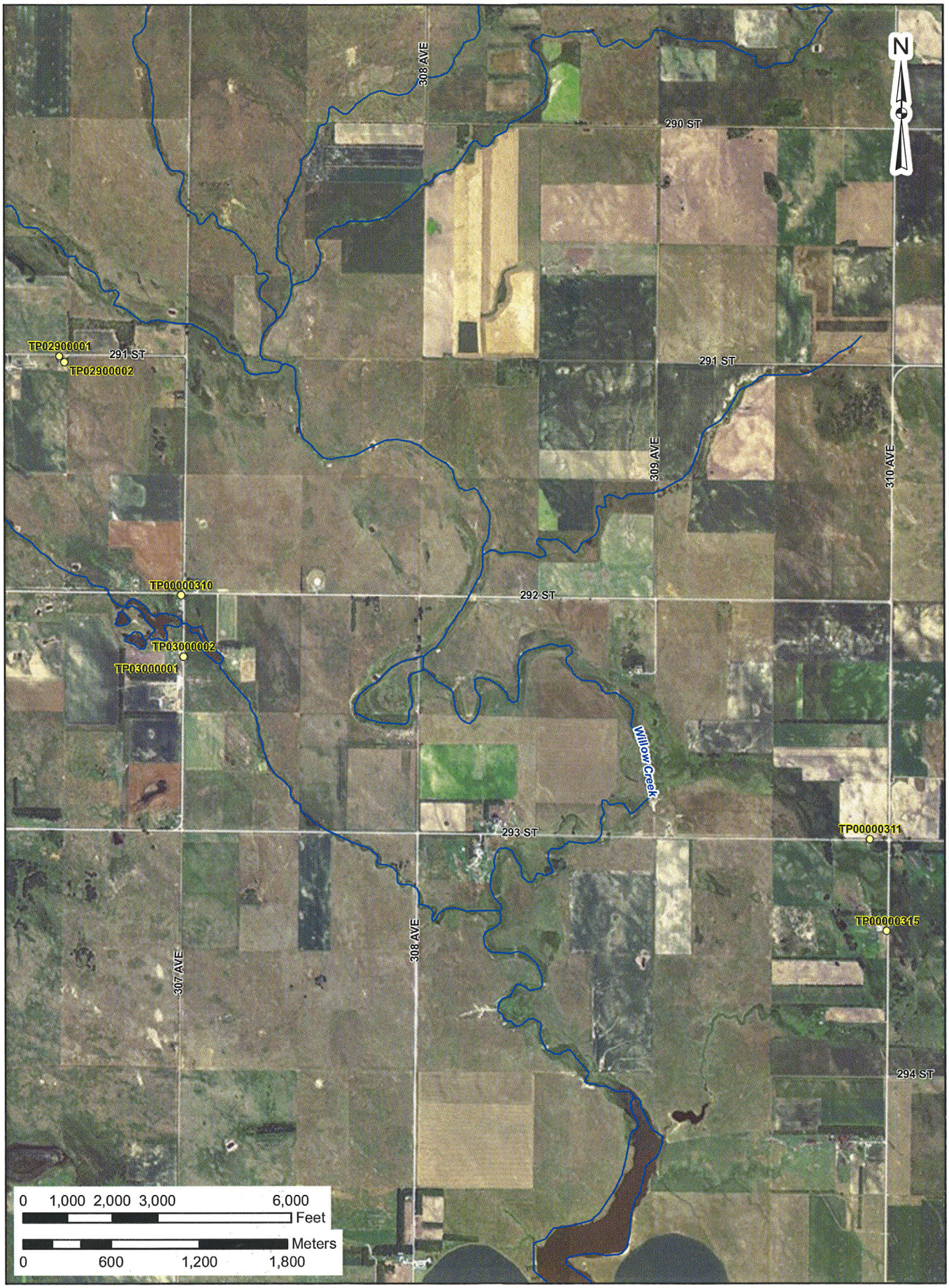


FIGURE B-1: Surveyed Sites in Clearfield

SURVEYED SITES OF CLEARFIELD

SHPO ID	Property Name	Street	Date	Eligibility
TP00000310	Clearfield Community Hall	29201 307th Avenue	circa 1935	Not Eligible
TP00000311	School?	intersection of 310 Avenue and 293 Street	circa 1915	NR Eligible
TP00000315	29227 310 Avenue	29337 310 Avenue	circa 1910	Not Eligible
TP02900001	St. Boniface Catholic Church	291 Avenue, half a mile east of Highway 53	1920	Not Eligible
TP02900002	St. Boniface Cemetery	291 Avenue, half a mile east of Highway 53	c. 1915	Not Eligible
TP03000001	Barn	East of 307 Avenue, south of 292nd Street	circa 1920	NR Eligible
TP03000002	Granary	East of 307 Avenue, south of 292nd Street	circa 1920	NR Eligible



TP00000310_Clearfield Community Hall1.jpg



TP00000310_Clearfield Community Hall2.jpg



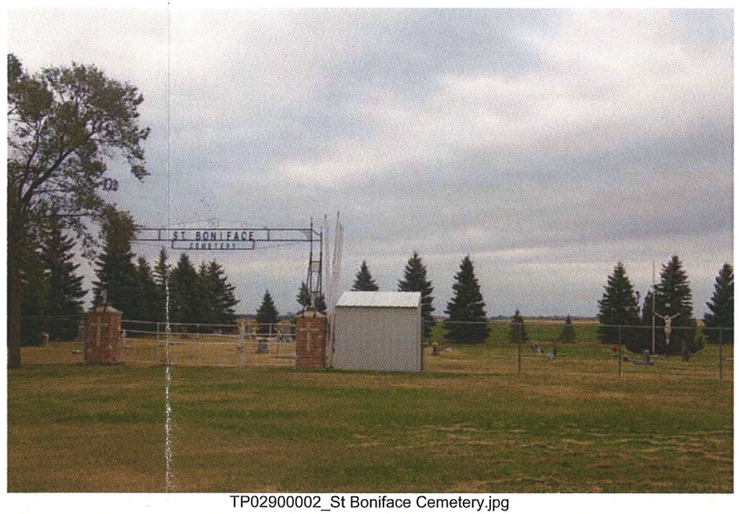
TP00000315_29337 310 Ave.jpg



TP02900001_St Boniface Church1.jpg



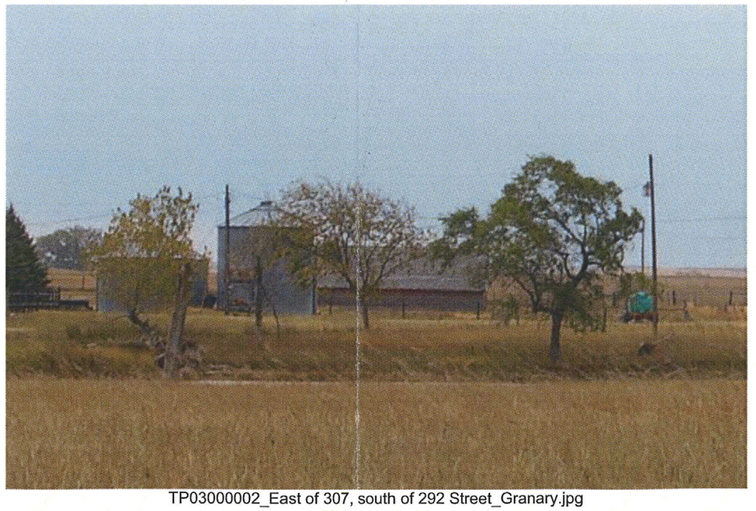
TP02900001_St Boniface Church2.jpg



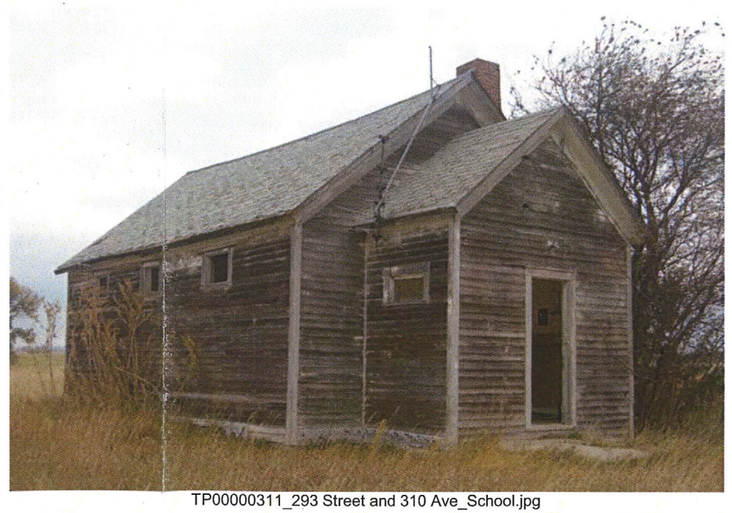
TP02900002_St Boniface Cemetery.jpg



TP03000001_East of 307, south of 292 Street_Barn.jpg



TP03000002_East of 307, south of 292 Street_Granary.jpg



TP00000311_293 Street and 310 Ave_School.jpg

Appendix C

Surveyed Sites in Colome



FIGURE C-1: Surveyed Sites in Colome

SURVEYED SITES OF COLOME

SHPO ID	Property Name	Street	Date	Eligibility
TP00000006	Colome School	NW corner Carr & 2nd St	1920	Not Eligible
TP00000281	200 East Fifth Street	200 East Fifth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000282	112 East Fifth Street	112 East Fifth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000283	204 West Fourth Street	204 West Fourth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000284	307 West Fourth Street	307 West Fourth Street	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000285	211 West Fourth Street	211 West Fourth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000286	200 West Fourth Street	200 West Fourth Street	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000287	201 Sullivan	201 Sullivan	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000288	111 West Fourth Street	111 West Fourth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000289	308 Sullivan	308 Sullivan	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000290	307 West Third Street	307 West Third Street	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000291	304 West Third	304 West Third	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000292	110 East Third Street	110 East Third Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000293	211 West Second Street	211 West Second Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000294	203 Sullivan	203 Sullivan	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000295	312 Main Street	312 Main Street	c. 1915	NR Eligible
TP00000296	101? Sullivan	101? Sullivan	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000297	208 West First Street	208 West First Street	c. 1915	Not Eligible
TP00000298	SW Corner of First and Ponca	SW corner of First and Ponca	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000299	Colome Cemetery	NE of Colome, north of the intersection of First and Boyd Streets	c. 1910	Not Eligible
TP00000300	102 East Fifth Street	102 East Fifth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000301	202 Main Street	202 Main Street	1975	Not Eligible
TP00000302	Colome Water Tower	West Third and Boyd Street	c. 1930	NR Eligible
TP02600001	St. Isidore's Catholic Church	SW Corner of Third and Carr	1910	Not Eligible
TP02600002	305 Carr	SW Corner of Third and Carr	1915	Not Eligible



TP00000006_Colome School.jpg


TP00000281_200 East 5th Street.jpg


TP00000282_112 East 5th Street.jpg


TP00000283_204 West 4th Street.jpg


TP00000284_307 West 4th Street1.jpg


TP00000284_307 West 4th Street2.jpg


TP00000285_211 West 4th Street.jpg


TP00000286_200 West 4th Street.jpg


TP00000287_201 Sullivan.jpg



TP00000288_111 West 4th Street1.jpg



TP00000288_111 West 4th Street2.jpg



TP00000289_308 Sullivan.jpg



TP00000290_307 West 3rd Street.jpg



TP00000291_304 West 3rd Street.jpg



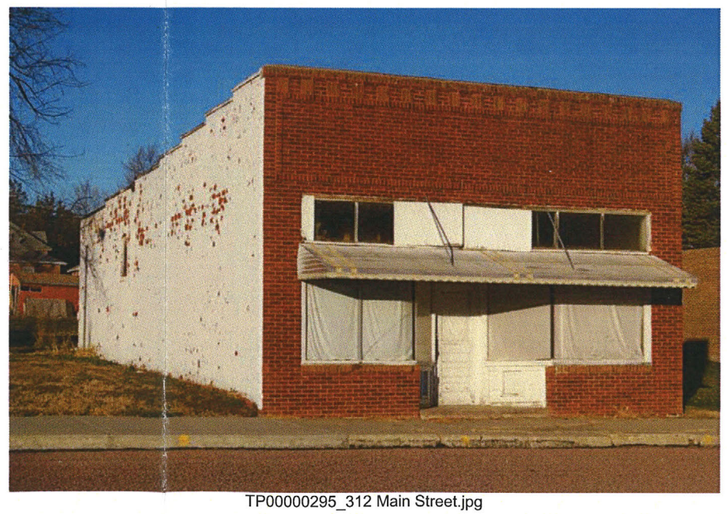
TP00000292_110 East 3rd Street.jpg



TP00000293_211 West 2nd Street.jpg



TP00000294_203 Sullivan.jpg



TP00000295_312 Main Street.jpg



TP00000296_101 Sullivan.jpg



TP00000297_208 West 1st Street.jpg



TP00000298_SW corner of 1st & Ponca.jpg



TP00000299_Colome Cemetery1.jpg



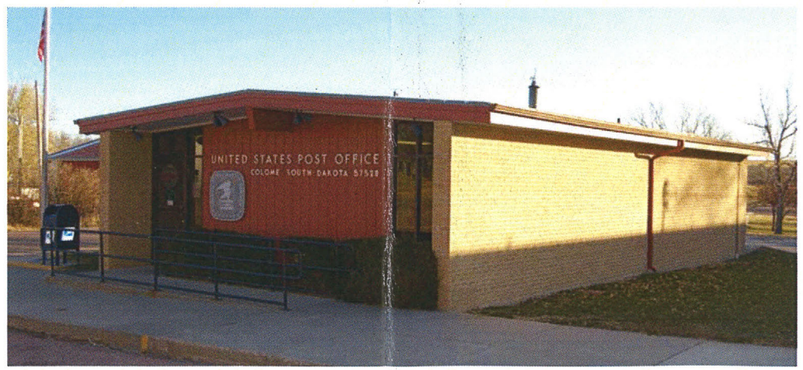
TP00000299_Colome Cemetery2.jpg



TP00000300_102 East 5th Street1.jpg



TP00000300_102 East 5th Street2.jpg



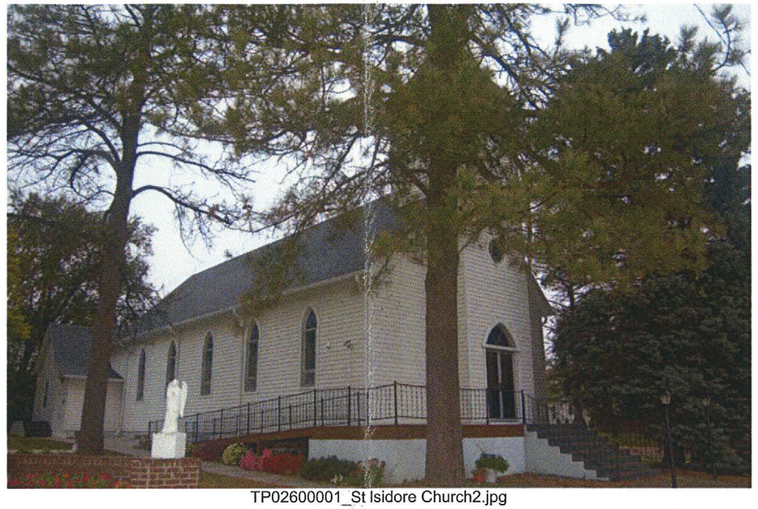
TP00000301_202 Main Street_Colome Post Office.jpg



TP00000302_Colome Water Tower.jpg



TP02600001_St Isidore Church1.jpg



TP02600001_St Isidore Church2.jpg



TP02600002_305 Carr1.jpg



TP02600002_305 Carr2.jpg

Appendix D

Surveyed Sites in Hamill



FIGURE D-1: Surveyed Sites in Hamill

SURVEYED SITES OF HAMILL

SHPO ID	Property Name	Street	Date	Eligibility
TP02700001	Main Residence	26250? 324th Avenue	circa 1915	NR Eligible
TP02700002	Main Barn	26250? 324th Avenue	circa 1915	NR Eligible
TP02700003	Second Barn	26250? 324th Avenue	circa 1915	NR Eligible
TP02700004	Third (oldest) barn	26250? 324th Avenue	circa 1910	NR Eligible



TP02700001_Hamill Compound_Main Residence.jpg



TP02700002_Hamill Compound_Barn#1.jpg



TP02700003_Hamill Compound_Barn#2.jpg



TP02700004_Hamill Compound_Barn #3.jpg

Appendix E

Surveyed Sites in Ideal

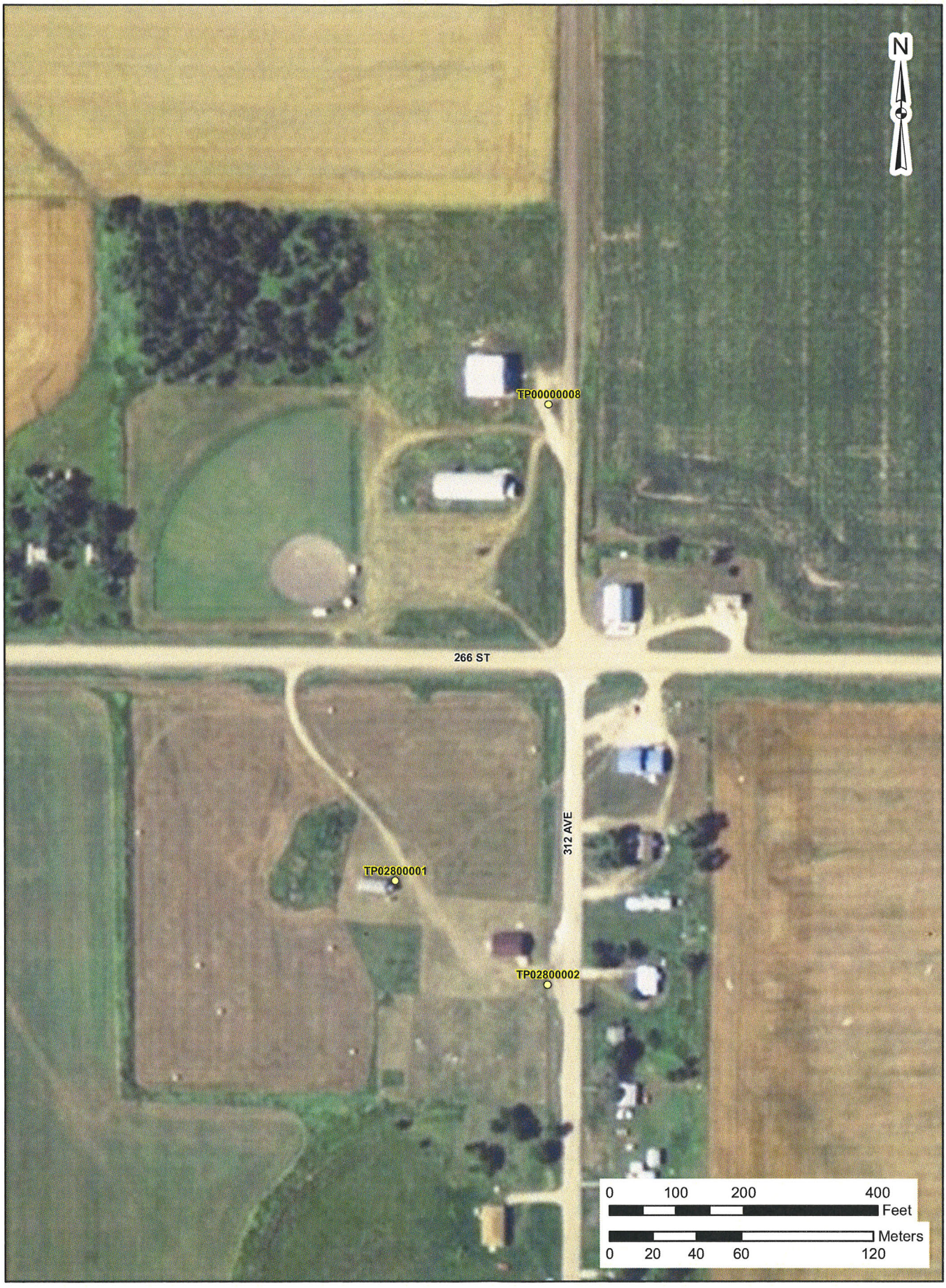


FIGURE E-1: Surveyed Sites in Ideal

SURVEYED SITES OF IDEAL

SHPO ID	Property Name	Street	Date	Eligibility
TP00000008	Ideal School	NW corner of 312 Avenue & 266th Street	1920	Not Eligible
TP02800001	Holy Spirit Episcopal Church	26609 312th Avenue	1928	NR Eligible
TP02800002	Holy Spirit Cemetery	26609 312th Avenue	1923	NR Eligible



TP00000008_Ideal School.jpg



TP02800001_26609 312th Avenue.jpg



TP02800002_Holy Spirit Cemetery.jpg

Appendix F

Surveyed Sites in Keyapaha

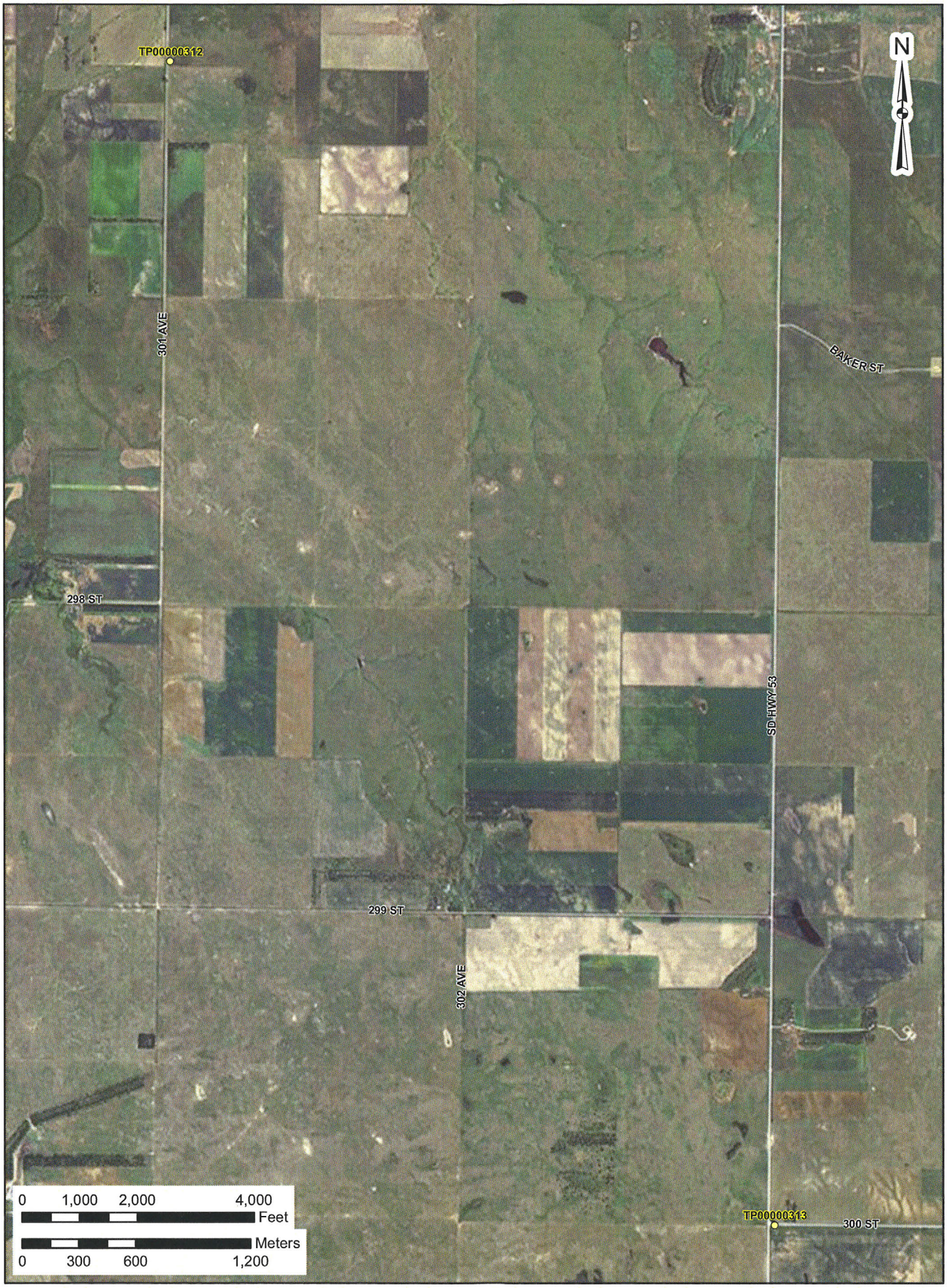


FIGURE F-1: Surveyed Sites in Keyapaha

SURVEYED SITES OF KEYAPAHA

SHPO ID	Property Name	Street	Date	Eligibility
TP00000312	Keyapaha School	300 Avenue, South of 296 Street	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000313	School?	Intersection of 303 Avenue & 300 Street, SE corner	c. 1915	Not Eligible



TP00000312_Keyapaha School.jpg



TP00000313_303 Ave & 300 St.jpg

Appendix G

Surveyed Sites in Wewela

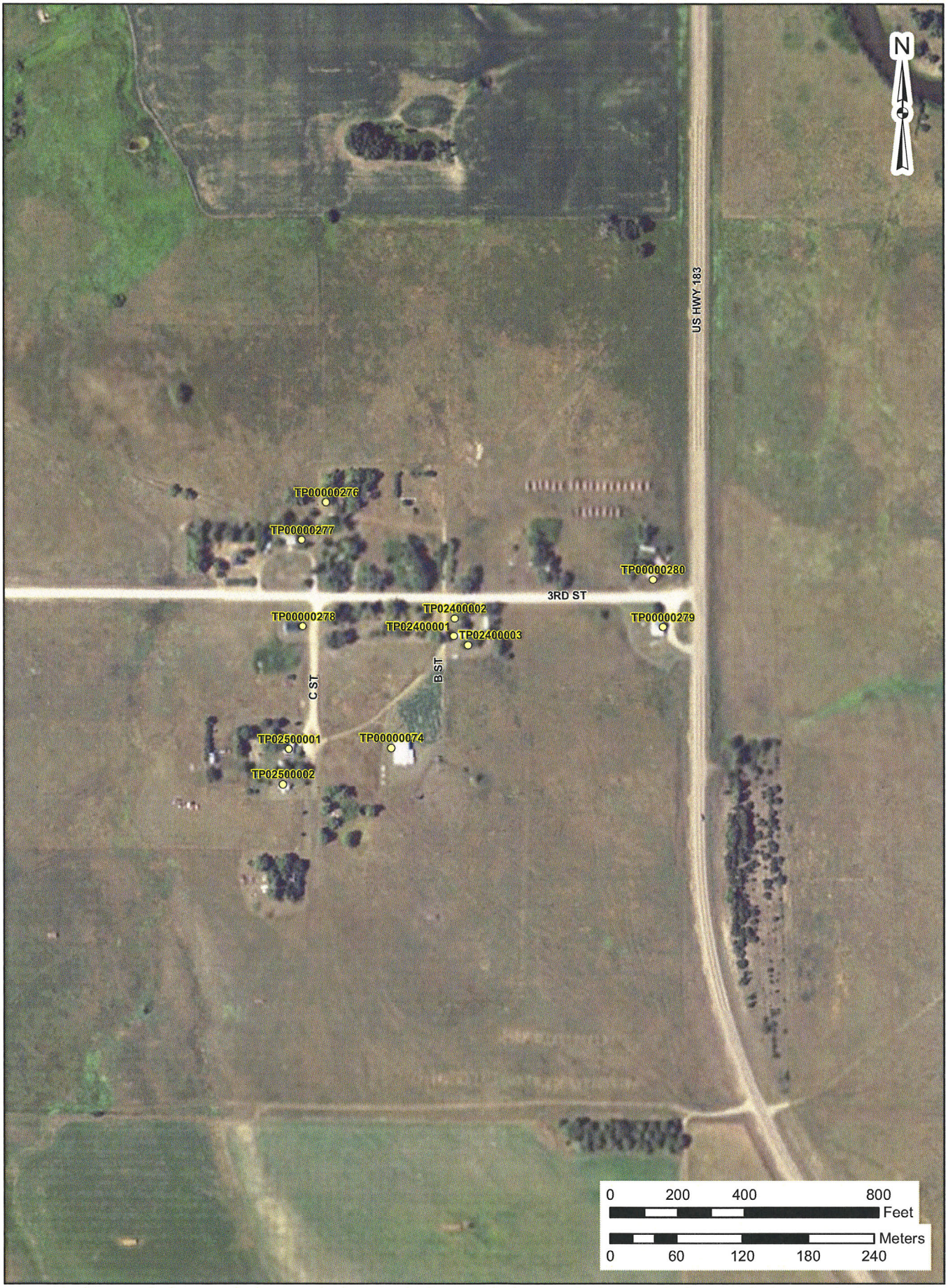


FIGURE G-1: Surveyed Sites in Wewela

SURVEYED SITES OF WEWELA

SHPO ID	Property Name	Street	City	Date	Eligibility
TP00000074	Wewela Hall	see legal	Wewela	1926	NR Eligible
TP00000276	408 Third Street	408 Third Street	Wewela	c. 1925	Not Eligible
TP00000277	410 Third Street	410 Third Street	Wewela	1927	Not Eligible
TP00000278	Wewela Community Congregational Church	412 Third Street?	Wewela	1956	Not Eligible
TP00000279	Cole's Grocery and Service	Cole's Grocery and Service	Wewela	c. 1910 and 1956	NR Eligible
TP00000280	Barcus Garage	Barcus Garage	Wewela	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP02400001	B Street, Main (southern) House	B Street	Wewela	c. 1915	Not Eligible
TP02400002	B Street, Second (northern) House	B Street	Wewela	c. 1915	Not Eligible
TP02400003	B Street, Barn	B Street	Wewela	c. 1925	Not Eligible
TP02500001	111 C Street	111 C Street	Wewela	1898 and 1909	Not Eligible
TP02500002	111 C Street, Guesthouse	111 C Street	Wewela	c. 1920	Not Eligible



TP00000074_Wewela Hall.jpg



TP00000276_408 3rd Street1.jpg



TP00000276_408 3rd Street2.jpg



TP00000277_410 3rd Street.jpg



TP00000278_412 3rd Street.jpg



TP00000279_Post Office.jpg



TP00000280_Barcus Garage.jpg



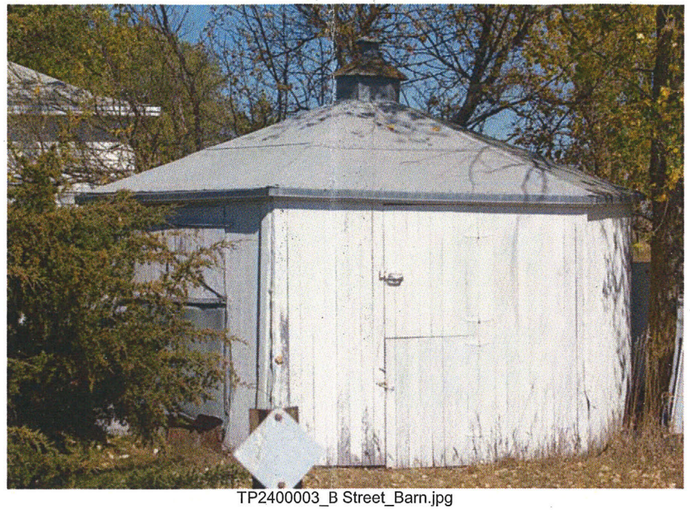
TP2400001_B Street_Main House1.jpg



TP2400001_B Street_Main House2.jpg



TP2400002_B Street_North House.jpg



TP2400003_B Street_Barn.jpg



TP02500001_111 C Street_Main House.jpg



TP2500002_111 C Street_Guest House.jpg

Appendix H

Surveyed Sites in Winner

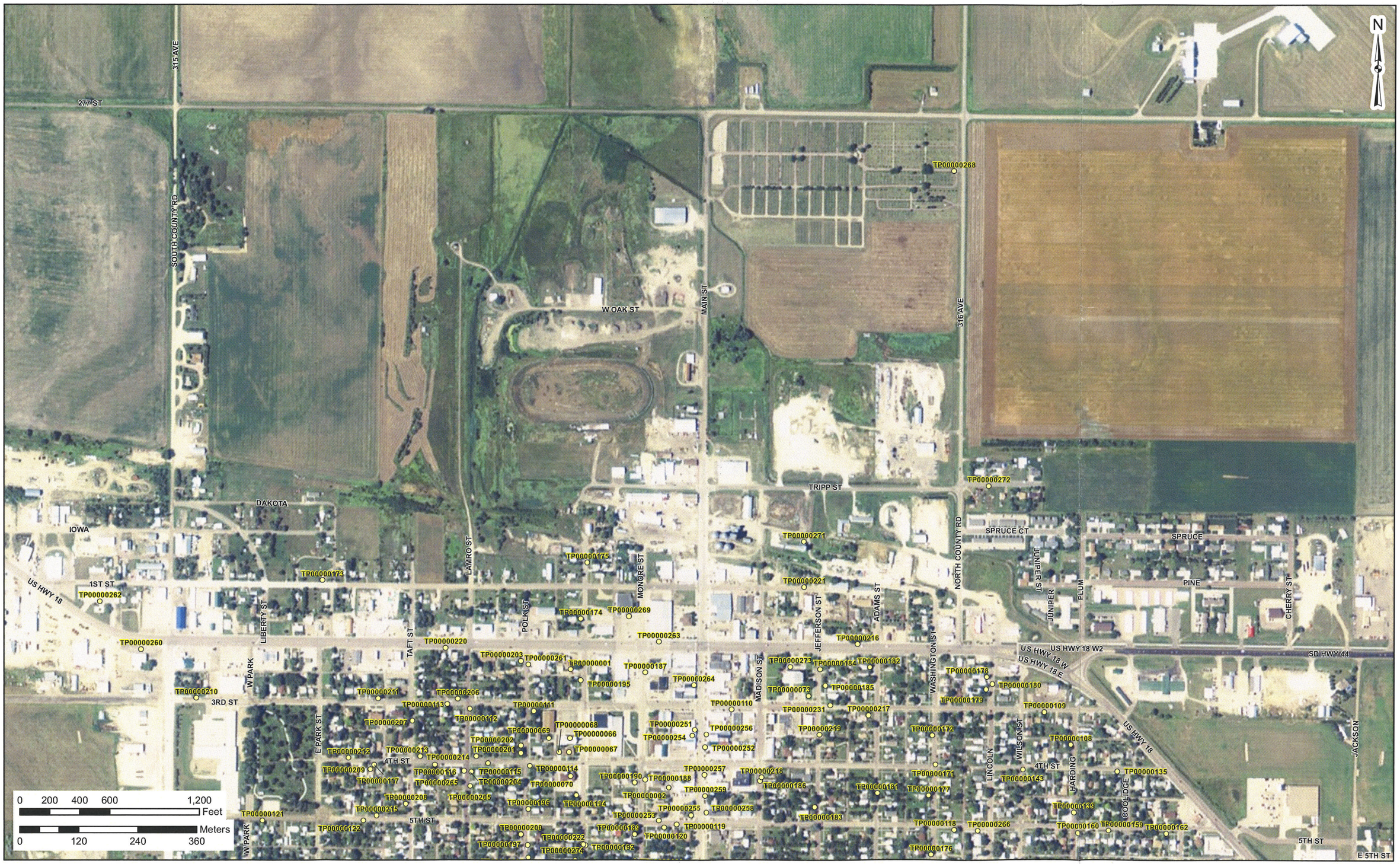


FIGURE H-1a: Surveyed Sites in Winner



FIGURE H-1b: Surveyed Sites in Winner

Surveyed Sites of Winner

SHPO ID	Property Name	Street	Date	DOE
TP00000001	Key Residence	205 Van Buren	1911	NR Eligible
TP00000002	Winner Post Office	402 Monroe	1932	NR Eligible
TP00000065	Winner Drive-In*	E. Hwy 18	1950	NR Eligibile
TP00000066	Immaculate Conception Church	325 North Van Buren	1949	NR Eligible
TP00000067	St. Joseph's Hall	302 West Fourth Street	1958	Not Eligible
TP00000068	St. Joseph's Rectory Garage	302 West Fourth Street	1958	Not Eligible
TP00000069	St. Mary's Parish Hall	305 West Third Street	1959	NR Eligible
TP00000070	Methodist Church	301 W. 4th St.	1956	NR Eligible
TP00000071	Winner School District 59-2	431 East Seventh Street	c.1955	NR Eligible
TP00000072	Rosebud Hospital	745 East 8th Street	1950	Not Eligible
TP00000073	Tripp County Veteran's Memorial	200 E. Third Street	1924	NR Eligible
TP00000106	802 West Sixth Street	802 West Sixth Street	c. 1940	NR Eligible
TP00000107	713 East Seventh Street	713 East Seventh Street	c. 1940	Not Eligible
TP00000108	325 Harding	325 Harding	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000109	721? East Third Street	721? East Third Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000110	117 East Third Street	117 East Third Street	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000111	345 West Third	345 West Third	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000112	445 West Third	445 West Third	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000113	521 West Third	521 West Third	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000114	345 West Fourth Street	345 West Fourth Street	c. 1920	Unevaluated
TP00000115	425 West Fourth Street	425 West Fourth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000116	525 West Fourth Street	525 West Fourth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000117	633 West Fourth Street	633 West Fourth street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000118	521 East Fifth Street	521 East Fifth Street	c. 1940	Not Eligible
TP00000119	121 West Fifth Street	121 West Fifth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000120	125 East Fifth Street	125 East Fifth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000121	749 East Fifth Street	749 East Fifth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000122	641 East Fifth Street	641 East Fifth Street	c. 1920	Unevaluated
TP00000123	435 East Sixth Street	435 East Sixth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000124	411 East Sixth Street	411 East Sixth Street	c. 1970	Not Eligible
TP00000125	245 East Sixth Street	245 East Sixth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000126	221 East Sixth Street	221 East Sixth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000127	211 East Sixth Street	211 East Sixth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000128	145 East Sixth Street	145 East Sixth Street	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000129	201 East Sixth Street	201 East Sixth Street	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000130	121 East Sixth Street	121 East Sixth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000131	107? East Sixth Street	107? East Sixth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible

SHPO ID	Property Name	Street	Date	DOE
TP00000132	215? West Sixth Street	215? West Sixth Street	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000133	325 West Sixth Street	325 West Sixth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000134	335 West Sixth Street	335 West Sixth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000135	845 East Fourth Street	845 East Fourth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000136	866 West Eighth Street	866 West Eighth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000137	800 West Eighth Street	800 West Eighth Street	c. 1940	Not Eligible
TP00000138	730 East Sixth Street	730 East Sixth Street	c. 1950	NR Eligible
TP00000139	446 Harding	446 Harding	1959	Not Eligible
TP00000140	612 West Eighth Street	612 West Eighth Street	c. 1955	Not Eligible
TP00000141	502 West Eighth Street	502 West Eighth Street	c. 1955	Not Eligible
TP00000142	502 West Eighth Street	426 West Eighth Street	c. 1955	Not Eligible
TP00000143	705 East Fourth Street	705 East Fourth Street	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000144	818 West Eighth Street	818 West Eighth Street	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000145	850 West Eighth Street	850 West Eighth Street	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000146	417 West Eighth Street	417 West Eighth Street	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000147	549 West Eighth Street	549 West Eighth Street	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000148	734 West Ninth Street	734 West Ninth Street	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000149	574 West Ninth Street	574 West Ninth Street	1962	NR Eligible
TP00000150	426 West Ninth Street	426 West Ninth Street	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000151	442 West Eighth Street	442 West Eighth Street	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000152	462 West Eighth Street	462 West Eighth Street	c. 1955	Not Eligible
TP00000153	758 West Eighth Street	758 West Eighth Street	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000154	626 West Eighth Street	626 West Eighth Street	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000155	522 West Eighth Street	522 West Eighth Street	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000156	542 West Eighth Street	542 West Eighth Street	1952	Not Eligible
TP00000157	757 West Eighth Street	757 West Eighth Street	1957	Not Eligible
TP00000158	858 West Ninth Street	858 West Ninth Street	1958	Not Eligible
TP00000159	837 East Fifth Street	837 East Fifth Street	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000160	805 East Fifth Street	805 East Fifth Street	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000161	1025 East Sixth Street	1025 East Sixth Street	1952	Not Eligible
TP00000162	937 East Fifth Street	937 East Fifth Street	1950	Not Eligible
TP00000163	922 East Sixth Street	922 East Sixth Street	1950	Not Eligible
TP00000164	551 West Sixth Street	551 West Sixth Street	1950	Not Eligible
TP00000165	701? East Sixth Street	701? East Sixth Street	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000166	817 West Sixth Street	817 West Sixth Street	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000167	721 Coolidge	721 Coolidge	1951	Not Eligible
TP00000168	443 West Ninth Street	443 West Ninth Street	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000169	501 West Ninth Street	501 West Ninth Street	1961	NR Eligible

SHPO ID	Property Name	Street	Date	DOE
TP00000170	1324 Country Club	1324 Country Club	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000171	354 Washington	354 Washington	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000172	321 Washington	321 Washington	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000173	710 West First Street	710 West First Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000174	125 North Van Buren	125 North Van Buren	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000175	110 North Van Buren	110 North Van Buren	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000176	521 Washington	521 Washington	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000177	425 Washington	425 Washington	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000178	217 Lincoln	217 Lincoln	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000179	241 Lincoln	241 Lincoln	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000180	234? 236? Lincoln	234? 236? Lincoln	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000181	418 Adams	418 Adams	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000182	209 Adams	209 Adams	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000183	433 Jefferson	433 Jefferson	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000184	214 Jefferson	214 Jefferson	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000185	230 Jefferson	230 Jefferson	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000186	425 Madison	425 Madison	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000187	222 Monroe	222 Monroe	c. 1940	Not Eligible
TP00000188	526 Monroe	526 Monroe	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000189	501 Monroe	501 Monroe	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000190	409 Monroe	409 Monroe	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000191	534 Van Buren	534 Van Buren	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000192	540? Van Buren	540? Van Buren	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000193	535 Van Buren	535 Van Buren	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000194	425 Van Buren	425 Van Buren	c. 1920	Unevaluated
TP00000195	225? Van Buren	225? Van Buren	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000196	442 Polk	442 Polk	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000197	518 Polk	518 Polk	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000198	534 Polk	534 Polk	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000199	542 Polk	542 Polk	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000200	501 Polk	501 Polk	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000201	341 Polk	341 Polk	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000202	333 Polk	333 Polk	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000203	209 Polk	209 Polk	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000204	402 Lamro	402 Lamro	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000205	418 Lamro	418 Lamro	c. 1920	Unevaluated
TP00000206	241 Lamro	241 Lamro	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000207	310 Taft	310 Taft	c. 1920	Not Eligible

SHPO ID	Property Name	Street	Date	DOE
TP00000208	433 Taft	433 Taft	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000209	402 East Park	402 East Park	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000210	850 West Third Street	850 West Third Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000211	626 West Third Street	626 West Third Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000212	656 West Fourth Street	656 West Fourth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000213	546 West Fourth Street	546 West Fourth Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000214	446 West Fourth Street	446 West Fourth Street	c. 1920	NR Eligible
TP00000215	624 West? Fifth Street	624 West? Fifth Street	c. 1920	Unevaluated
TP00000216	330 East Second Street	330 East Second Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000217	301 Adams	301 Adams	1961	Unevaluated
TP00000218	402 Madison	402 Madison	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000219	318 Jefferson	318 Jefferson	c. 1930	Not Eligible
TP00000220	501 West Second Street	501 West Second Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000221	246 First Street	246 East First Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000223	721 East Seventh Street	721 East Seventh Street	1956	NR Eligible
TP00000224	745 East Seventh Street	745 East Seventh Street	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000225	351 West Sixth Street	351 West Sixth Street	1963	Not Eligible
TP00000226	542 West Ninth Street	542 West Ninth Street	c. 1955	Not Eligible
TP00000227	1042 Lamro	1042 Lamro	1958	NR Eligible
TP00000228	1012 Lamro	1012 Lamro	c. 1955	Not Eligible
TP00000229	702 East Park	702 East Park	1971	Not Eligible
TP00000230	801 East Park	801 East Park	1960	NR Eligible
TP00000231	302 East Third Street	302 East Third Street	1960	NR Eligible
TP00000232	834 Roosevelt	834 Roosevelt	c. 1955	Not Eligible
TP00000233	427 West Eleventh Street	427 West Eleventh Street	c. 1965	Not Eligible
TP00000234	701? Wilson	701? Wilson	c. 1955	Not Eligible
TP00000235	502 West Eleventh Street	502 West Eleventh Street	c. 1965	Not Eligible
TP00000236	845 Eisenhower	845 Eisenhower	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000237	734 Roosevelt	734 Roosevelt	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000238	522 West Tenth Street	522 West Tenth Street	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000239	West Tenth and East Park (SW Corner)	West Tenth and East Park (SW Corner)	c. 1960	Not Eligible
TP00000240	858 Eleventh Street	858 Eleventh Street	1973	Not Eligible
TP00000241	409 West Eleventh Street	409 West Eleventh Street	c. 1955	Not Eligible
TP00000242	921 East Ninth Street	921 East Ninth Street	c. 1965	Not Eligible
TP00000243	966 East Ninth Street	966 East Ninth Street	c. 1965	Not Eligible
TP00000244	501 West Tenth Street	501 West Tenth Street	1964	Not Eligible
TP00000245	509 West Fourteenth Street	509 West Fourteenth Street	c. 1965	Not Eligible
TP00000246	1201 Sunset	1201 Sunset	c. 1965	Not Eligible

SHPO ID	Property Name	Street	Date	DOE
TP00000247	473 Hillside	473 Hillside	c. 1965	Not Eligible
TP00000248	474 Hillside	474 Hillside	c. 1965	Not Eligible
TP00000249	442 Hillside	442 Hillside	c. 1965	Not Eligible
TP00000250	518 Circle Drive	518 Circle Drive	c. 1970	Not Eligible
TP00000251	317 South Main Street	317 South Main Street	1979	Not Eligible
TP00000252	338 South Main Street	338 South Main Street	c. 1933	Not Eligible
TP00000253	442 South Monroe	442 South Monroe	1951	Not Eligible
TP00000254	325 South Main Street	325 South Main Street	1937	NR Eligible
TP00000255	425 South Main Street	425 South Main Street	1963	Unevaluated
TP00000256	320 South Main Street	320 South Main Street	c. 1912	NR Eligible
TP00000257	418 South Main Street	418 South Main Street	1959	Not Eligible
TP00000258	446 South Main Street	446 South Main Street	1945	Not Eligible
TP00000259	422 South Main Street	422 South Main Street	1972	Not Eligible
TP00000260	909 West Second Street	909 West Second Street	c. 1950	NR Eligible
TP00000261	210 Polk	210 Polk	c. 1940	Not Eligible
TP00000262	1030 West Second Street	1030 West Second Street	1951	Not Eligible
TP00000263	146 West Second Street	146 West Second Street	c. 1970	Not Eligible
TP00000264	233 South Main Street	233 South Main Street	1916	NR Eligible
TP00000265	401 Lamro	401 Lamro	1953	Unevaluated
TP00000266	505 Lincoln	505 Lincoln	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000267	667 West Sixth Street	667 West Sixth Street	1958	NR Eligible
TP00000268	Winner Cemetery	316th Avenue & 277th Street	c. 1914	Not Eligible
TP00000269	121 Monroe	121 Monroe	c. 1950	Not Eligible
TP00000270	Elder Inn	956 East Seventh Street	1962	Unevaluated
TP00000271	Rosebud Grain Company	Jefferson, north of First Street	c. 1918	NR Eligible
TP00000272	Residence @ intersection of Tripp Ave & 316th Ave	intersection of E. Tripp & 316th Avenue, SE corner	c. 1915	Not Eligible
TP00000273	Tripp County Courthouse	200 East Third Street	1921	Eligible
TP00000274	541 Van Buren	541 Van Buren	c. 1920	NR Eligible

**Due to its location at the edge of town, the Winner Drive-In was more easily visible on the rural map and was placed there instead of on the Winner map.*



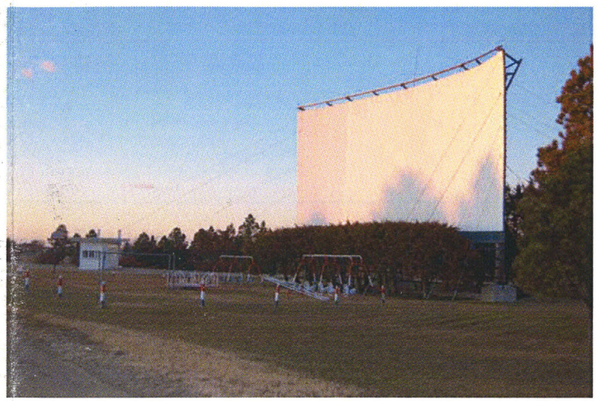
TP00000001_Barnum House.jpg



TP00000002_Winner Post Office.jpg



TP00000065_Winner Drive In1.jpg



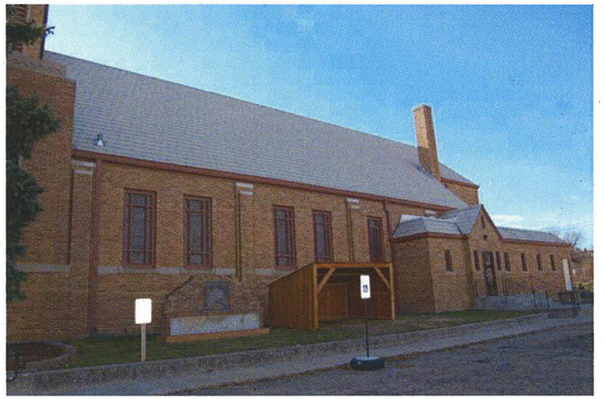
TP00000065_Winner Drive In2.jpg



TP00000065_Winner Drive In3.jpg



TP00000066_Immaculate Conception Church1.jpg



TP00000066_Immaculate Conception Church2.jpg



TP00000067_St Joseph's Rectory.jpg



TP00000068_302 West 4th Street.jpg



TP00000069_St Mary's Hall1.jpg



TP00000069_St Mary's Hall2.jpg



TP00000070_301 West Fourth Street.jpg



TP00000071_Winner School District1.jpg



TP00000071_Winner School District2.jpg



TP00000072_Rosebud Hospital.jpg



TP00000073_Veteran's Memorial.jpg



TP00000106_802 West 6th Street1.jpg



TP00000107_713 East 7th Street1.jpg



TP00000107_713 East 7th Street2.jpg



TP00000108_325 Harding1.jpg



TP00000109_721 East 3rd Street1.jpg



TP00000110_117 East 3rd Street1.jpg



TP00000111_345 West 3rd Street1.jpg



TP00000112_445 West 3rd Street1.jpg



TP00000113_521 West 3rd Street1.jpg



TP00000114_345 West 4th Street.jpg



TP00000115_425 West 4th Street.jpg



TP00000116_525 West 4th Street1.jpg



TP00000117_633 West 4th Street.jpg



TP00000118_521 East 5th Street.jpg



TP00000119_121 West 5th Street.jpg



TP00000120_125 East 5th Street1.jpg



TP00000120_125 East 5th Street2.jpg



TP00000121_749 East 5th Street.jpg



TP00000122_641 East 5th Street.jpg



TP00000123_435 East 6th Street.jpg



TP00000124_411 East 6th Street.jpg



TP00000125_245 East 6th Street.jpg



TP00000126_221 East 6th Street.jpg



TP00000127_211 East 6th Street.jpg



TP00000128_145 East 6th Street.jpg



TP00000129_201 East 6th Street.jpg



TP00000130_121 East 6th Street.jpg



TP00000131_107 East 6th Street.jpg



TP00000132_215 West 6th Street.jpg



TP00000133_325 West 6th Street.jpg



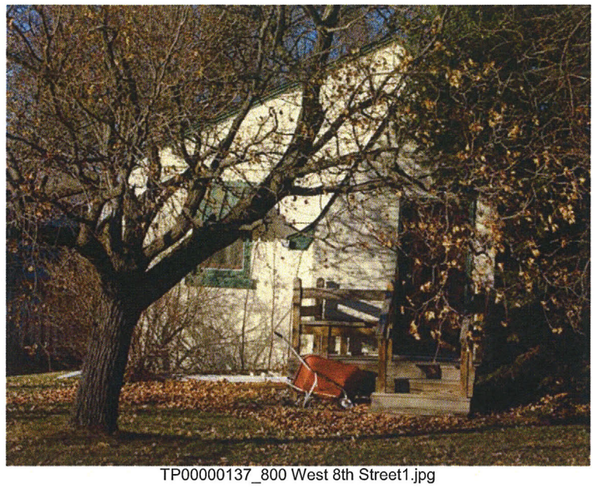
TP00000134_335 West 6th Street.jpg



TP00000135_845 East 4th Street.jpg



TP00000136_866 West 8th Street.jpg



TP00000137_800 West 8th Street1.jpg



TP00000137_800 West 8th Street2.jpg



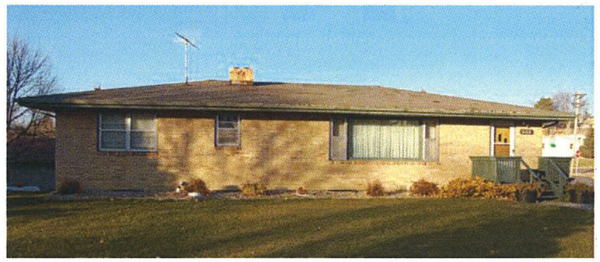
TP00000138_730 East 6th Street.jpg



TP00000139_446 Harding.jpg



TP00000140_612 West 8th Street.jpg



TP00000141_502 West 8th Street.jpg



TP00000142_426 West 8th Street.jpg



TP00000143_705 East 4th Street.jpg



TP00000144_818 West 8th Street.jpg



TP00000145_850 West 8th Street.jpg



TP00000146_417 West 8th Street.jpg



TP00000147_549 West 8th Street.jpg



TP00000148_734 West 9th Street.jpg



TP00000149_574 West 9th Street.jpg



TP00000150_426 West 9th Street.jpg



TP00000151_442 West 8th Street.jpg



TP00000152_462 West 8th Street.jpg



TP00000153_758 West 8th Street.jpg



TP00000154_626 West 8th Street.jpg



TP00000155_522 West 8th Street.jpg



TP00000156_542 West 8th Street.jpg



TP00000157_757 West 8th Street.jpg



TP00000158_858 West 9th Street.jpg



TP00000159_837 East 5th Street.jpg



TP00000160_805 East 5th Street.jpg



TP00000161_1025 East 6th Street.jpg



TP00000162_937 East 5th Street.jpg



TP00000163_922 East 6th Street.jpg



TP00000164_551 West 6th Street.jpg



TP00000165_701 East 6th Street.jpg



TP00000166_817 West 6th Street.jpg



TP00000167_721 Coolidge.jpg



TP00000168_443 West 9th Street.jpg



TP00000169_501 West 9th Street.jpg



TP00000170_1324 Country Club.jpg



TP00000171_354 Washington.jpg



TP00000172_321 Washington.jpg



TP00000172_321 Washington1.jpg



TP00000173_710 West 1st Street.jpg



TP00000174_125 North Van Buren.jpg



TP00000175_110 North Van Buren.jpg



TP00000176_521 Washington1.jpg



TP00000176_521 Washington2.jpg



TP00000177_425 Washington.jpg



TP00000178_217 Lincoln.jpg



TP00000179_241 Lincoln1.jpg



TP00000179_241 Lincoln2.jpg



TP00000180_234 Lincoln.jpg



TP00000181_418 Adams.jpg



TP00000182_209 Adams1.jpg



TP00000182_209 Adams2.jpg



TP00000183_433 Jefferson.jpg



TP00000184_214 Jefferson.jpg



TP00000185_230 Jefferson.jpg



TP00000186_425 Madison.jpg



TP00000187_222 Monroe.jpg



TP00000188_526 Monroe.jpg



TP00000189_501 Monroe1.jpg



TP00000189_501 Monroe2.jpg

Appendix I

Surveyed Sites in Witten



FIGURE I-1: Surveyed Sites in Witten

Surveyed Sites of Witten

SHPO ID	Property Name	Street	Date	Eligibility
TP00000303	220? West Cottonwood	220? West Cottonwood	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000304	255? West First Street	255? West First Street	c. 1920	Not Eligible
TP00000305	220? West First Street	220? West First Street	c. 1930	Not Eligible
TP00000306	403? North Main Street	403? North Main Street	c. 1910	Not Eligible
TP00000307	Rosebud Grain Company	275? North Main Street	c. 1930	NR Eligible
TP00000308	Witten Baptist Church	SW corner of Dogwood and Second Avenue	1952	NR Eligible
TP00000309	St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church	NW corner of First and Dogwood	1928	Not Eligible
TP00000317	Rosebud Grain Company - Office	275? North Main Street	c. 1930	Not Eligible



TP00000303_220 West Cottonwood.jpg



TP00000304_255 West 1st Street.jpg



TP00000305_220 West 1st Street.jpg



TP00000306_403 Main Street.jpg



TP00000307_Rosebud Grain Company1.jpg



TP00000307_Rosebud Grain Company2.jpg



TP00000308_Witten Baptist Church.jpg



TP00000309_St Johns Evangelical Church.jpg



TP00000317_Rosebud Grain Company_Office1.jpg



TP00000317_Rosebud Grain Company_Office2.jpg