RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

McPherson County, South Dakota
2014 - 2015

Prepared for:

The South Dakota State Historical Society

Prepared by:

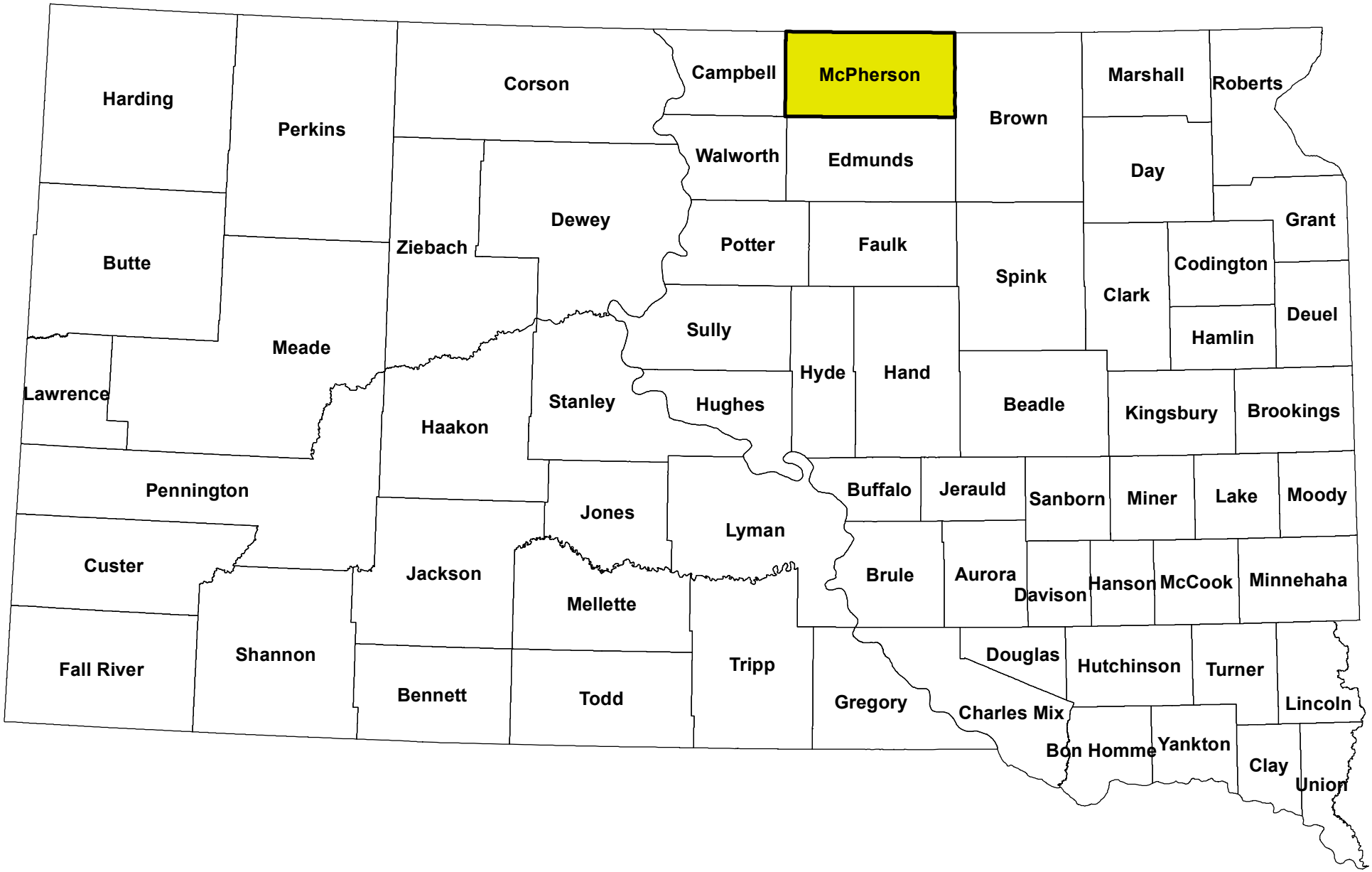
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ABSTRACT

At the behest of the State Historic Preservation Office of the South Dakota State Historical Society, Common Bond Preservation (CBP) completed a reconnaissance level architectural survey of McPherson County, South Dakota. The goal of the project was to update information and clarify eligibility on previously surveyed properties, and to locate additional properties potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Any property that appeared to be 40 years old, historically significant, and retained integrity was recorded on an Historic Sites Inventory Reconnaissance Form, and documented through site drawings and digital photography.

At project completion, 168 resources were surveyed, including buildings, cemeteries, bridges, culverts and one object. Surveyed properties consisted of both rural and "urban" structures, including residences, schools, commercial buildings, churches, farmsteads, barns and other agricultural resources. 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.

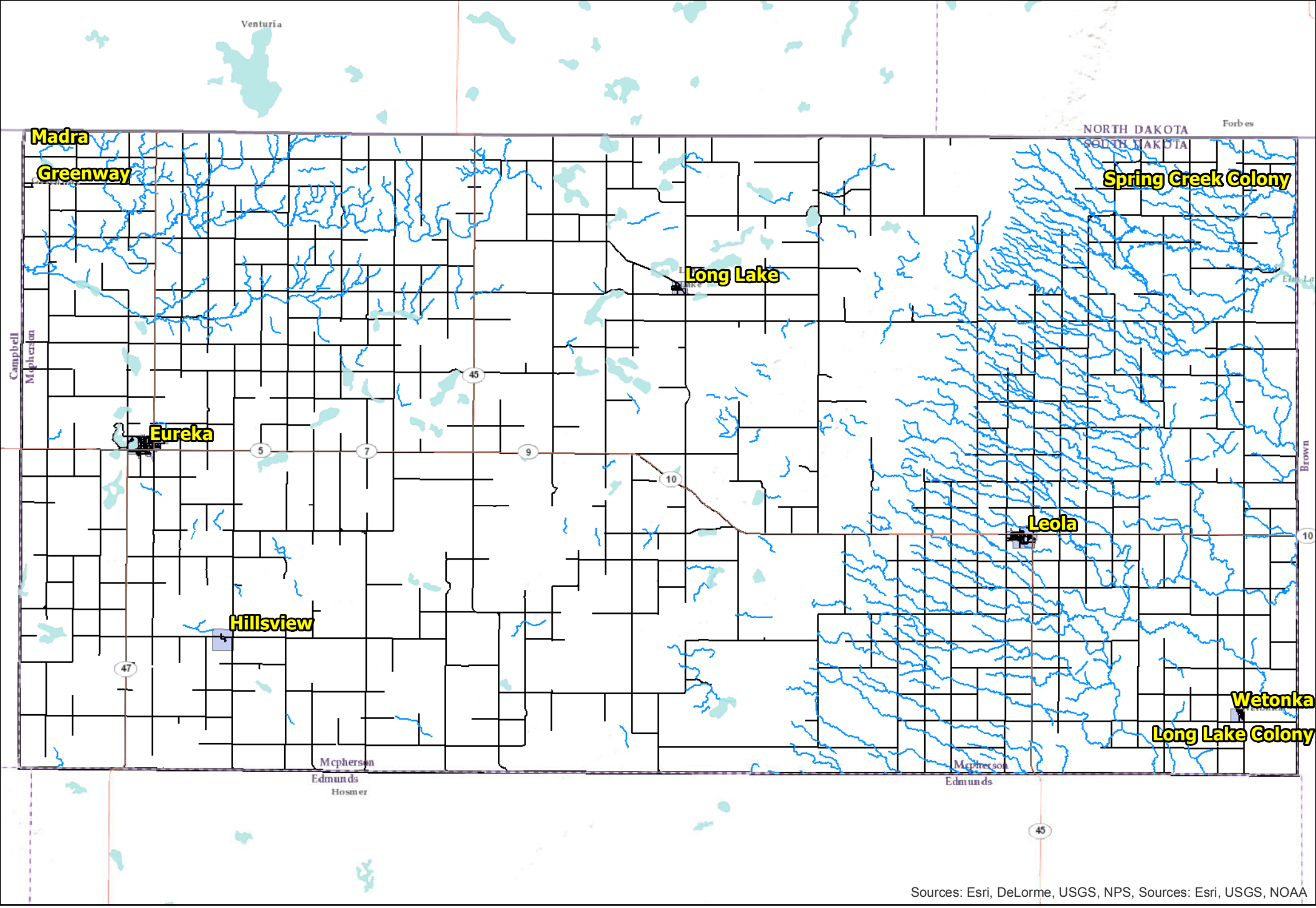


N

McPherson County
South Dakota

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N

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South Dakota

0 1.25 2.5 5 7.5 10 Miles

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OUTLINE MAP OF McPHERSON COUNTY SOUTH DAKOTA

Scale 3/8 of 1 inch to 1 mile

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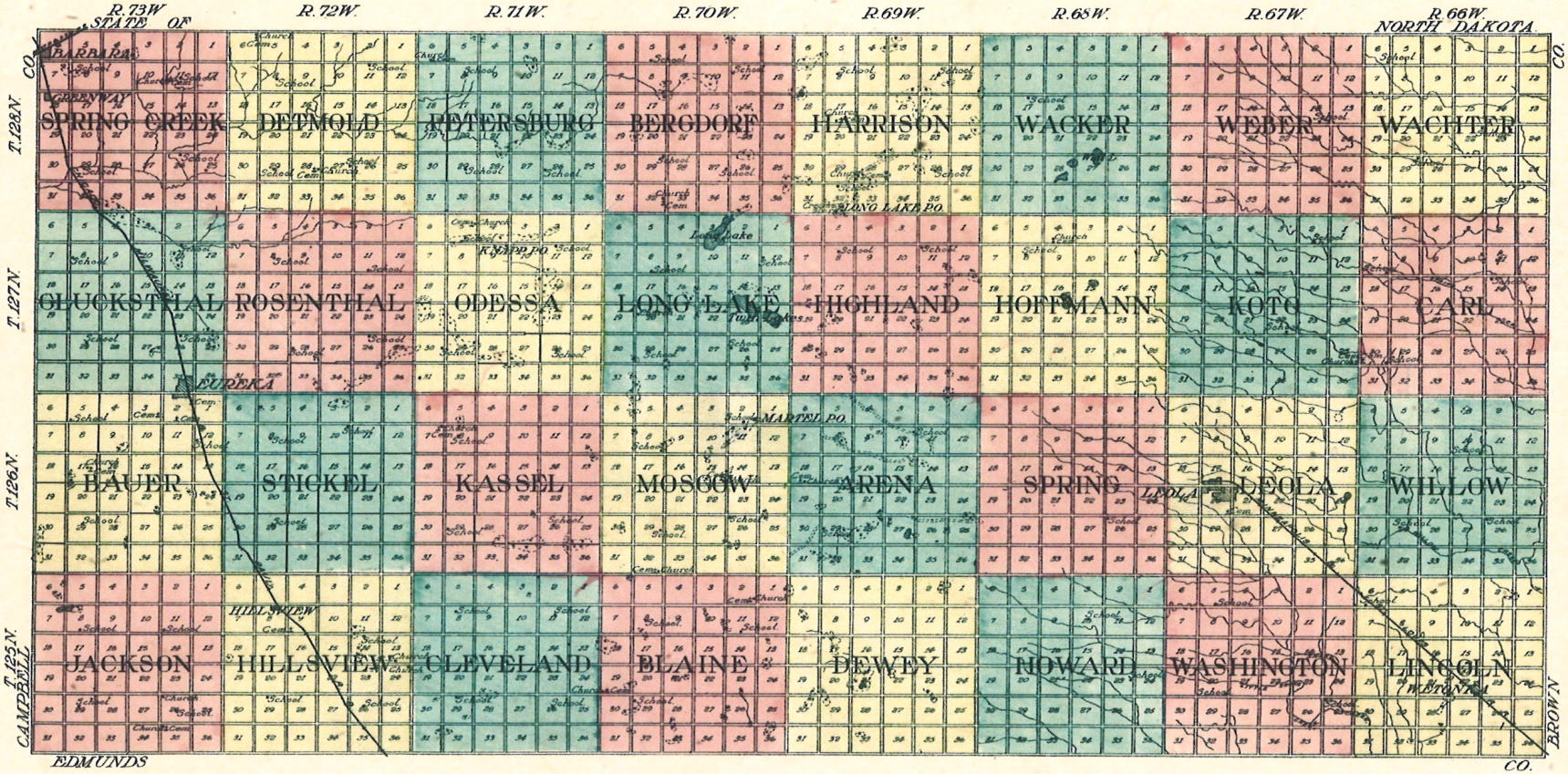


TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Introduction 2

II. Project Setting 3

III. Survey Methodology 4
- A. Personnel Qualifications
- B. Survey Dates
- C. Survey Objectives
- D. Survey and Research Processes
- E. Evaluation of Survey Results
- F. For Further Study

IV. Relevant Background Information 10

V. Survey Results & Recommendations/Further Survey Needs 17

VI. Bibliography 20

Appendix A – List of All Surveyed Properties 23
Photos of All Surveyed Properties 28

Appendix B – Eligible Properties in Long Lake 50

Appendix C – Eligible Properties in Leola 52

Appendix D – Eligible Properties in Eureka 54

Appendix E – Individually Eligible Rural Resources 56

Appendix F – Eligible Farmstead Districts 58

I. INTRODUCTION

This report details a reconnaissance-level architectural survey of McPherson County, South Dakota conducted by Common Bond Preservation (CBP) for the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the South Dakota State Historical Society. The goal of the project was to gain an understanding of the architectural resources of the entire county through a windshield survey. The survey project focused on identifying properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The information gathered will 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 Kristen Reynolds from DRGS, both of whom were responsible for survey fieldwork and research. Ms. Papin was responsible for the preparation of the survey report. Both meet or exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Historians.

The survey was conducted following the guidelines outlined in the South Dakota Historical Resource Survey Manual. Fieldwork was completed between May 20 – 26, 2014 and June 29 - July 3, 2014.

Sixty-five resources within the county had previously been surveyed: seven cemeteries, six bridges, and fifty-two structures. Three structures in McPherson County are listed on the National Register of Historic Places including the Peter Wittmayer House-Barn in the vicinity of Eureka; the Amos Hoffman House, also known as the George Leibel House, in Leola; and the McPherson County Courthouse in Leola.

The project team traversed every public road in the county and surveyed every accessible property that appeared to be at least 40 years old, historically significant, and architectural integrity intact. 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 and are housed at the South Dakota State Historical Society. Original field notes have been kept by CBP.

II. PROJECT SETTING

McPherson County lies in the north central portion of South Dakota, bounded by Campbell County to the west, Brown County to the east, Edmunds County to the south and McIntosh and Dickey Counties in North Dakota to the north. It has a total area of 1,152 square miles, divided into 32 townships. It lies directly south of the North Dakota border. The western ¾ of the county is part of the West Missouri Coteau, a large plateau that stretches along the eastern side of the valley of the Missouri River. The terrain of the Missouri Coteau features mostly grasslands and low, undulating hills. Geologically the plateau is part of the extended plateau of the Great Plains in the Dakotas, and is separated from the main plateau to the west by the Missouri River Trench. The eastern part of the county is on the Drift Prairie section of the James River Lowland, and is mostly level prairie land. Soil is well adapted for agricultural purposes. Spring Creek juts through the northwest part of the county and drains into the Oahe Reservoir of the Missouri River, while the eastern part of the county drains into the James River through Snake Creek and Foot Creek. Long Lake is the only naturally occurring body of water, but five additional WPA-built artificial lakes dot the landscape.

The total population of McPherson County is 2,459 with just over 450 residing in the county seat of Leola. The largest city is Eureka, with a population of 864. While Long Lake, Hillsview, and Wetonka are considered "Incorporated Places" for census purposes, only Long Lake (population 30) registers as an actual community to an outside visitor. Hillsview and Wetonka, population 3 and 8 respectively, appear mostly abandoned. With an average of 2.16 persons per square mile, McPherson County is classified as sparsely populated and extremely rural. Land use is primarily agricultural, both historically and currently. The majority of the resources visited were farmsteads or other agricultural resources, some currently in use but a large number abandoned.

Although there is a decline in the number of small family farms along with a declining population, McPherson County's agricultural industry is thriving. While the first settlers grew mostly wheat, eventually soil fertility was reduced due to wind and water erosion. Crops grown now include wheat, alfafa hay, oats, flax, barley, corn, rye, sorghum, and sunflowers. Approximately 66% of the farming income is derived from the sale of livestock and livestock products.

Culturally, McPherson County's population is mostly descendants of the original German and German-Russian immigrants. Multiple branches of the same families are scattered through the county, living and working on land that was cultivated by their ancestors.

III. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A. Personnel Qualifications

Shannon L. Papin

Shannon L. Papin has over seventeen years of professional experience in architectural history, preservation, 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, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and numerous other federal agencies, 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. Through this work, she is extremely knowledgeable on the National Register processes, as well as from the multiple nominations she has written herself, including individual, district and multiple property documentation forms.

Ms. Papin served as a consulting historian on urban and master plans for Bowie, Maryland; Bayard and Santa Clara, NM; Las Vegas, NM; Silver City, NM; and the Los Duranes neighborhood in Albuquerque, NM; as well as redevelopment plans for the El Raton Theater in Raton, NM and the YAM Theatre in Portales, NM. She has worked on numerous architectural surveys in DC, Maryland, New Mexico, and South Dakota, including serving as Project Manager on county-wide surveys of 300+ resources with an associated survey report. Ms. Papin has been responsible for the production of multiple Historic American Buildings Survey reports, including the documentation of multiple cold-war resources at White Sands Missile Range and Kirtland Air Force Base. Ms. Papin spent five years with CarrAmerica Urban Development, Inc. where she was involved in the redevelopment of some of Washington's premier historic buildings. She has consulted extensively for New Mexico MainStreet, National New Deal Preservation Association, and serves as the on-call historian for the NM Office of Archaeological

Studies. She 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 MainStreet communities.

Ms. Papin meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR 61) for both History and Architectural History and is currently listed as an approved consultant on the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division's Directory of Qualified Supervisory Personnel.

Kristen Reynolds

Kristen Reynolds is an architectural historian with 13 years of experience in the documentation and analysis of the historic built environment. During her career, she has surveyed, recorded, and evaluated hundreds of historic buildings and structures for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. These resources range from railroad townsites, Spanish land grant settlements, homesteads and ranches to military installations, bridges, and historic byways including Route 66, the Camino Real, and the Old Spanish Trail. Ms. Reynolds also has experience documenting historic properties according to the standards of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) programs for clients including the Department of Defense and U.S. Forest Service. With her background in scholarly and archival research, she specializes in the preparation of extensive historic contexts used in significance evaluations of historic properties. Lastly, she has experience in writing Section 106 agreement documents and historic preservation management plans. Ms. Reynolds meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards, and is currently listed on the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office's Directory of Qualified Supervisory Personnel as an Architectural Historian. She holds an M.A. in History from the University of New Mexico, where she focused on the U.S. West.

B. Survey Dates

CBP was notified of project award on March 17, 2014. The project team arrived in South Dakota on Sunday, May 18, 2014, spent the next day (the 19th) doing research in Pierre, and continued on to Eureka that evening. Fieldwork and research were done in McPherson County from May 20th through the 25th. The team returned to McPherson County on June 29th and continued fieldwork and research through July 3, 2014.

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 focused on identifying properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This information will assist the SHPO in their efforts to protect the valuable historic resources of South Dakota and facilitate the Section 106 process. Specific objectives included:

- Identify and locate previously surveyed resources that were determined eligible or are listed in the National Register of Historic Places; re-evaluate the properties that were surveyed more than 5 years ago.
- Identify and evaluate properties at least 40 years old or older for integrity and eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.
- Document all eligible properties on South Dakota State Historic Sites Survey Structure Forms.
- Develop recommendations for further research.

D. Survey and Research Processes

Orientation/Organization

Prior to traveling to South Dakota, Project Manager Shannon Papin re-familiarized herself with the *South Dakota Historic Resource Survey Manual*, "Architectural History in South Dakota", *Building South Dakota* and the *Homesteading and Agricultural Development Context*. Ms. Reynolds was given copies of all of the above to read to prepare for the survey. A county directory was obtained to aid in navigation and tracking during the survey, as well as historic Sanborn maps. Copies of all survey forms from previously surveyed properties were downloaded from the database, and a master list of previously recorded properties was composed.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork commenced on May 20, 2014, and consisted of traversing every public road in the county. A county directory was the most used resource for navigation and resource tracking, although Google maps were used for the more "urban" areas of Eureka, Leola, and Long Lake. The project team divided up properties for survey on a mostly geographical basis. Ms. Reynolds was responsible for all survey in Eureka and

vicinity, while Ms. Papin concentrated on the rural survey, traversing all public roads and some private roads if accessible. Both Ms. Papin and Ms. Reynolds surveyed Leola and Long Lake.

Properties that appeared to be 40 or more years old and meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places were documented in the field. 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.

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 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.

Numerous historic farmsteads were visited, in a large variety of sizes and conditions. If a farmstead district consisted mostly of eligible properties, the one or two ineligible properties were recorded as well, in an effort to give an accurate portrayal of the number and condition of resources. If ineligible resources outnumbered eligible resources, only the eligible structures were recorded, although ineligibles were noted on the associated survey forms. If only one structure on a farmstead was considered eligible, it was recorded as an individual resource.

On occasion, property owners or county residents inquired about the nature of the work being undertaken and were given information. A handful of these discussions resulted in oral history interviews that imparted historic information about the properties. In general, the county is sparsely populated and few individuals were encountered, and there appeared to be very little local interest in the survey.

Research

Ms. Papin and Ms. Reynolds began their research in Pierre at the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, going through the National Register files for McPherson County. The majority of the time was spent at the South Dakota State Archives and Library, where maps and history pertaining to McPherson County were obtained. In Eureka, the team visited the Public Library and the Pioneer Museum of McPherson County, which provided limited amounts of information. The Leola Public Library proved to be a more valuable resource, as did a local bookstore, where books concerning the history of the county were purchased. The team also visited the McPherson County offices in Leola, where they were able to purchase centennial books for research purposes.

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 July and September, 2014. A handful of survey information had to be reentered into the database after it was found to have been lost in a system overhaul. Staff at the South Dakota SHPO reviewed the information and determined the final eligibility status for all properties, which was then finalized in the database. 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, which accompanies this report.

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. Evalution of Survey Results

On the whole, the survey was very successful, resulting in the documentation of 168 resources. The days 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.

Navigation was slightly more difficult than in previous surveys due to insufficient road signage in the county, although the topography and limited foliage made vision easy. While there were a handful of properties that were inaccessible, the team was able to view them through binoculars and confirm ineligibility. Of the sixty-five properties previously surveyed, fifty-five were successfully resurveyed. One survey record in the database was found to be empty (MP00000030), two structures had previously been torn down and removed from the National Register (MP00000010 and MP00000031), and seven properties were found to be non-extant during the course of the survey. The two properties removed from the National Register due to demolition include Eureka Lutheran College (MP00000010), which was listed in 1990 and removed in 2001, and the Leola Post Office (MP00000031), listed in 2005 and removed in 2008.

One distressing discovery made during the course of the survey was that McPherson County offers a "demolition squad" once or twice a year, where residents can request county assistance in tearing down any abandoned or unused building. While this was explained as a safety measure, to ensure that individuals will not be harmed in dilapidated structures, it is likely that numerous historic resources have been lost as a result.

F. For Further Study

There are currently three active Hutterite colonies in McPherson County: Grassland Colony, Long Lake Colony, and Spring Creek Colony. Research indicated that there were possibly historic resources at one of the colonies, and the team visited the community in an attempt to do survey. It appeared that any potential historic resources had been significantly altered with modern materials, and members of the colony were not especially welcoming to the outsiders. It was decided that survey would not be attempted on this private land, nor at any of the other colonies.

IV. Relevant Background Information

Presettlement Period - Dakota Territory

McPherson County lies in north-central South Dakota, situated in the "vast wheat-producing belt between the Missouri and James Rivers".[i] The original inhabitants of these grassy, rolling plains were the Yankton Sioux Tribe, part of the great Sioux hunting ground. The first record of a white man traveling through the area dates to 1804, and a fur trading post was located on the Elm River near the McPherson County line in the early 1800s. With the signing of the Yankton Treaty in April of 1858, the land was ceded by the Sioux to the U.S. government, opening the region to the white population. It officially became part of the Dakota Territory by an Act of Congress on March 2, 1861 – an area that included what we now know as North and South Dakota, as well as parts of Montana and Wyoming.

Settlement of the territory began with the passage of the Homestead Act of 1862, allowing anyone who was 21 or older who had never taken arms against the U.S. government, to file an application to claim a federal land grant of 160 acres. Ownership was awarded after five years of tenancy, or the land could be bought for $1.25 an acre after six months. So began the western migration of America, resulting in the distribution of over 270,000,000 acres into private ownership between 1862 and 1934.

Located near the center of the Dakota Territory, part of "Buffalo County", McPherson County was established by the Territorial legislature on January 8, 1873. Named after civil war general James B. McPherson, it remained "part of the unsettled prairie frontier for the first nine years of its existence".[ii]

The Great Dakota Boom, 1877 - 1887

The first white settlers to homestead in McPherson county arrived in 1882, part of the Great Dakota Boom. With the discovery of gold in the Black Hills and the beginnings of a successful wheat farming industry in the eastern part of the Territory, a land frenzy began with thousands of people flocking to the region. An unprecedented amount of land immediately east of the Missouri River was settled during this ten-year period.

John Weber from Boonville, Missouri was supposedly the first settler in McPherson County, near what is now the North Dakota state line. Others soon followed, including settlers from the surrounding areas of Iowa, Illinois, and Minnesota, a group of New

Yorkers, and civil war veterans. Washington, Leola, Carl and Weber townships were the first to be homesteaded, with most early settlers arriving in horse-drawn wagons.

Life on the prairies of the uncivilized west was not easy. It was a dry and windy climate, where snow would bury houses in the winter and residents would swelter in the heat of summer. With no trees or lumber to build houses, many early settlers lived in sod houses, or dug holes in the ground, covered by wagon boxes, until they could build something better.[iii] But early settlers found "a land covered with an abundant growth of good grasses, a dark and fertile soil that when plowed produced big yields of grain, particularly wheat",[iv] an agricultural goldmine.

Further immigration was spurred by the expansion of the railroad system between the Great Plains and eastern markets. With the railroads came better building material and other amenities that made life on the prairie more comfortable. For most of the west, the railroads arrived where towns had already been established, but for much of the Dakota Territory, the railroads would arrive first. By 1880, both the Chicago & North Western Railway (CNW) and the Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul Railroad (the Milwaukee Road) had extended service west all the way to the Missouri River.

McPherson County's first town was Koto, founded in the spring of 1883. It was quickly surpassed by its rival Leola, named after Leola Haynes, daughter of Captain E.D. Haynes, part of a group of settlers who left nearby Ordway (in adjacent Brown County) to homestead in McPherson County. A county government was formed in 1884, with Leola platted as the county seat, and seven additions to the town would be made in the next four years. The population of the county doubled between July 1885 and June 1886, and four townships were added by the Territorial legislature in 1885. The first newspapers in the county, the Leola Pioneer Banner and the McPherson County Standard, were founded circa 1882. Other Leola businesses at this time included a livery stable, a saloon, an insurance company, a general store and a blacksmith shop.

In 1887, the Chicago Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railroad Company extended their line (James River Division) north and south of Roscoe, with the plan to eventually connect Pierre and Bismarck. The grading stopped approximately eight miles north of Hillsview, so it was decided that was an easy place to build a terminal station. While there had been a small village named St. Peterburg nearby, the town was named Eureka – a moniker randomly picked by the surveyors.

The first train arrived in Eureka on July 27,1887 but the town itself was not platted until October 3rd of the same year. Five more additions would be added within the next

three years, and by 1892, Eureka had been divided into wards and held its first city election for Mayor and Alderman. City ordinances were drafted the same year and the Eureka Independent, the first "official" newspaper, was unveiled as well.

With the arrival of the railroad, new homesteaders began to pour into McPherson County. This wave of settlers was not American, but rather German and German-Russian immigrants, arriving from the steppes of Russia. Referred to as "Black Sea Germans", their ancestors were Germans who had left Alsace-Lorraine and the Black Forest regions following the Napoleonic wars. Disturbed by economic conditions and granted homesteading and other special rights by Czar Alexander I, they immigrated to Russia between 1804 and 1827, settling in the vicinity of Odessa. They were the second wave of German immigrants seeking a better life in Russia, and they stayed nearly a century, mostly maintaining their cultural and linguistic integrity.

In 1871, they were suddenly stripped of their special status, with the imperial Russian government demanding higher taxes, citizenship and service in the Russian army. Thus many headed to America, and began the second migration of their life. Most arrived knowing no one, without money or possessions, and with limited knowledge of the English language. They placed a high value on land ownership, and few wanted to stay in the urban landscape of the east, preferring the western prairies that reminded them of the steppes of Russia. More and more of this group continued to arrive in Dakota Territory, eventually settling parts of Southern Canada as well. While few population records from this era exist, an 1895 census lists the German-Russia population of adjacent Campbell County at over 55%.[v]

Like many immigrants with limited English skills, the education of their children was a priority. The first school opened in Eureka in the fall of 1888 with forty-seven students aged 6 - 16, and by 1894 enrollment had bloomed to 280. Classes were also held at night to teach English to adult immigrants. At one point, school enrollment was so high that one group attended classes in the morning and another in the afternoon.

Along with their cultural traditions, these German-Russo immigrants brought their agricultural practices learned on the steppes of Russia. They were comfortable with physical labor and willing to break the sod, plant and harvest wheat, and haul it from their farms up to 75 miles to Eureka in ox-drawn carts and horse drawn wagons. With their hard work and some luck, these new Americans would soon transform McPherson County into the wheat capital of the United States.

The World's Wheat Capital, 1887 – 1902

While McPherson County continued to grow, all but twelve of the 100 buildings in Leola were destroyed by a fire in April of 1889. The town was rebuilt almost immediately, but again faced the prospect of losing the title of county seat to Eureka, which was mostly a commercial center with very few homes. While Leola retained the title by a margin of only four votes in 1892, it would nevertheless be eclipsed by Eureka, which soon became the market center of the "World's Wheat Capital".

In the harvest season, Eureka was a 24-hour town. While most everyone still resided in the country, farmers came in town from miles around to do their buying and selling. Grain houses, stores, and saloons never closed their doors, and at the height of the frenzy, there were as many as thirty-two grain companies in the town. In 1892, 3,300 cars of grain were shipped from Eureka, the equivalent of a train 30 miles long.[vi] The harvest that year yielded 20 - 25 bushels an acre, priced up to 70 cents a bushel, and the railroad earnings for October and November of that year alone were over $200,000.

The beer-loving German farmers crowded into one of the sixteen saloons in town. The city had attempted to curb the number of liquor establishments by enacting a $1,000 licensing fee, but in a boomtown like this, it wasn't too difficult to pay. Hotels were overrun with guests, and many farmers and workers were forced to sleep in wagons, warehouses or on the counters of stores.

By 1897, over 1,126,480 bushels of wheat had shipped from McPherson County, and Eureka had become a "bustling boom town, the end of the tracks, the jumping-off place for thousands of immigrants, and the greatest inland wheat capital of the world".[vii] But the glory days were not to last for long. With the extension of the railroad to Linton, North Dakota in 1902, Eureka's regional monopoly of the wheat trade ended.

Permanent Settlement 1902 - 1930

While Eureka's star as the primary grain shopping center began to fade, it heralded a new era of development for the county; "no longer the jumping-off place for thousands of people, but rather a permanent home for those who remained".[viii] The county seat, Leola, had never been the boom town that Eureka was, mostly because it didn't have the railroad facilities for shipping the large amount of grain and hogs raised in the county.[ix] With the extension of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad from

Aberdeen to Leola in 1906, it too became a modern town, officially incorporating the following year. Thus began a period of community building for all of McPherson County. Eureka was divided into three sewage districts and the first sewer system was dug, initially draining into the city lake. The Farmers Mutual Telephone Exchange was granted a franchise to use the streets and alleys of the city for telephone purposes, and the large German Lutheran community founded the Eureka Lutheran College in 1908. Wetonka was founded in 1906 in conjunction with the expansion of the railroad, a settlement originally consisting of a depot, a section house, three grain elevators, and two lumber and coal sheds.[x]

While McPherson County continued to grow, it remained a largely rural and agricultural area, serviced by the two largest towns. In 1910, Leola had only a population of 484, yet it had "two banks, three general stores, one hardware/furniture store, one feed store, two hotels, one restaurant, one harness shop, one blacksmith shop, two livery and feed barns, two farm machinery dealers, one meat market, two saloons, one barber shop, one pool hall, one printing office, two lawyers, one painter, two real estate dealers, several carpenters, one mason, two dray lines, an opera house, three churches, one school, four coal dealers, one wood yard, three elevators, three lumberyards, and a telegraph and telephone system."[xi] Modernization continued, with the first permit for an "electric light plant" within the city of Eureka given to a company out of Aberdeen in 1910, and the water mains were extended for the growing city in 1912. Water would be a challenge for Eureka, with the city's wooden water tank burning down in January of 1914. An air compression water works system was subsequently installed, and in 1915 the water mains were extended again.

Despite the traditional German love for beer and the 18 saloons that had previously flourished in Eureka, the community voted in prohibition in 1916. A city-wide artisanal well system was installed in 1919-1920, which would eventually lead to a flurry of lawsuits, with property owners claiming damage to their property by system overflows. Wetonka was officially incorporated as a town in 1916, and a city water system was built in 1921. The first official "High School" was built in Eureka in 1922, with Leola following shortly afterwards in 1929. The first county hospital opened in Eureka in 1928, but Leola would not have its own hospital until 1952.

Postsettlement Period (1930 – present)

No longer the "World's Wheat Capital", McPherson County settled into its permanent existence as a rural farming area. When the Leola railroad depot burned in 1926, the new depot was moved to Richmond, with the railway being supplanted by a truck line

only ten years later. The pride and glory of McPherson was to be the County Courthouse, built debt-free in 1928 by architects Buechner and Orth of St. Paul, Minnesota.

But the burdens of the great depression were hard on McPherson County. Times became increasingly difficult, and Eureka Lutheran College closed in 1933. County commissioners urged the citizens to "plant large gardens and resort to tilling of the soil in order to again become independent and self-reliant".[xii] A severe drought in 1935 was followed by a plague of grasshoppers in 1937, with 90% of crops in the area being lost in 1938.[xiii] A large loss of cattle was reported in February of 1937, attributed simply to a shortage of proper feed.[xiv] The dirty thirties took their toll on Wetonka, with its population dwindling to around 100 people, never to recover.

Like most of South Dakota, McPherson County was the benefactor of many of the New Deal Programs, including the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Federal Writers' Project. Various government projects were started to help the needy and unemployed in the county, including $15,941.13 in transportation projects - a major expansion of county roads, and numerous bridges and culverts.[xv] Five man-made lakes were built by the WPA, including Lundquist Lake immediately north of Leola. The first airport in the county was established in 1934, six miles north of Eureka.

Like their German-Russian ancestors before them, the citizens of McPherson County relied on their agricultural heritage to pull them through hard times. Crop diversification became a necessity, and farmers learned to limit their valuable wheat production, incorporating sweet clover, alfalfa, and hay. An "All Dakota Corn" developed at the Eureka Agricultural Substation in 1936 drew national accolades for its hardiness, drought resistance, and early maturation.[xvi] WPA projects in the county were closed in 1941, as "the farm labor demand is sufficient to absorb the WPA labor".[xvii]

Transportation projects continued through the 1940s, with people demanding better roads and highway systems. A movie theater was opened in Eureka in 1940 and expanded to a new 500-seat building in 1949, an amenity that would remain popular throughout the 1950s and 1960s, with lines out the door on Saturday nights. A bowling alley and dining room were added in the early sixties, making the Lyric Lanes and Theatre the family recreation center for the region. The 1950s and 60s brought few changes to the county, with headlines in the newspaper covering improvements made to the courthouse grounds, and more "road business". Another drought was suffered through in 1959, but the Small Business Administration was able to grant loans to many farms experiencing economic hardships. A civil defense organization was formed in

1962, and a fall-out shelter was stocked in the spring of 1963. The Leola jail was abolished in 1966, as it had not been used for years. A museum was started by Eureka citizens in 1976 and remains in existence to the present day.

The largest societal change in McPherson County over the last fifty years has been the shift in agricultural practices, from small family farms to larger productions. A move to "no-till" farming in the latter part of the twentieth century changed the types of crops harvested, with the number of spring wheat acres planted being cut nearly in half between 1986 and 2010, and the number of oat-planted acres dropping over 85% in the same period.[xviii]

The challenges of an agricultural economy remain, with the late eighties being a low point in grain prices. Weather has played a role, going from the second worst drought of the century (after the Dust Bowl) in 1988 to unheard flooding in the mid-nineties. The introduction of genetically modified or engineered crops also changed the face of agriculture in McPherson County, with "Roundup-ready" soybeans introduced in the county in 1996 and "Roundup-ready" corn in 1998. The number of livestock farms has decreased, and those that remain are more specialized. Beef cattle are now the predominate livestock in the area, with dairy farms decreasing over 45% in the last twenty years.[xix] Leola is now known as the "Rhubarb Capital of the World", with annual festivities every June. McPherson County remains a rural, agricultural region, mostly populated by the descendents of the German-Russian immigrants who first cultivated the land more than a century ago.

V. Survey Results and Recommendations

The survey resulted in the documentation of a total of 168 resources, including fourteen cemeteries, three bridges, and three culverts. Eighty-four of the resources were ruled ineligible; sixty-five of them had previously been surveyed. Residences, in both urban and rural settings, were the most documented resource, with barns being the next most documented.

Fifteen rural farmstead districts were surveyed in the course of the work. Three of them had previously been surveyed, and only one (MP00100001 – MP00100010) retained enough of its architectural integrity enough to remain eligible. The newly surveyed districts range in size from two resources to fourteen. MP00100001 – MP00100010 and MP01100001 – MP01100014 were the largest and most intact districts, both with multiple barns, residences, and numerous outbuildings typical to a farmstead.

Many more rural resources were actually seen but most fell into two categories: abandoned farmsteads or residences that had lost most of their architectural integrity due to neglect, or working farmsteads and residences that had been updated with a plethora of modern material.

Typical barns fell mostly into four categories. The style seen most often was a classic Wisconsin Dairy Barn, with a gambrel roof, gable-end wagon door(s) on the first level, roof ventilator(s), and a series of small windows along the sides. Almost all had a door, vent, or window(s) in the front gable, and many had track doors on the second level. Most of the barns were two-and-a-half stories with decorative cupola ventilators, and both English and Dutch gambrels were seen. Many had one-story, lean-to additions on one or both sides, usually not from the original construction period. Examples of this style include MP00100001, MP00500001, and MP01100001.

The second variation was a Gothic Arch Barn: very similar to the Wisconsin Dairy Barn in its footprint and fenestration pattern, but with an arched roof instead of a gambrel. Most of the arched barns were smaller in scale, with only one or two stories versus two and a half, and fewer side additions. Examples of this style include MP01000001 and MP01100002. Two interesting Gothic Arch Barns partially constructed of brick were surveyed and appear to date from a later period – MP00000099 and MP00000103.

The third variation was a Transverse Frame Barn: a larger, multi-purpose barn with a sprawling footprint, almost always with a sizeable center bay flanked by smaller bays on either side. Seen elsewhere, these barns typically have a gable roof but in McPherson

County, they almost always had a broken gambrel roof. This style of barn was the only one seen with a hay hood. Examples include MP00700001, MP00900001, and MP00000016.

Finally, crib barns were commonly seen, smaller in scale and in use as both a barn or as an outbuilding (often a granary). These existed as a crib barn with a side door as well as a Transverse Crib Barn with gable-end doors. Examples include MP00100004 and MP00800002.

Nearly all barns were of wood frame construction, with weatherboard siding, board and batten siding, or simple wood planks. Many of the exteriors have since been covered with vinyl or aluminum siding. Most roofs were originally constructed of wood shingles, with asphalt as the most common replacement material. A variety of windows were seen although most early barns had two-over-two wood sash, with later versions having 4-paned vertical wood sash. Most barns were painted red, with white trim and detailing, including decorative battens on wagon doors. A handful of barns were painted white.

Multiple outbuildings were seen, including granaries, summer kitchens, milk houses, privies, root cellars, sheds, and a variety of poultry houses and chicken coops. Many farms had a cement stave silo, some with decorative patterns and signage, but almost all were in a state of severe neglect. This likely reflects the evolution away from a wheat-based economy. Highlights in the outbuilding category included a “homemade” grain elevator (MP00900002) and an upscale (likely repurposed) poultry house (MP00500002).

Rural residences were more likely to have been significantly altered than urban residences, an expression of the evolving nature of farms. Residential styles included Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Craftsman, Folk Victorian, Prairie, and Minimal Traditional. Almost all residences were of wood frame construction with exteriors of weatherboard siding, board and batten siding, or wood shingles. Some stucco exteriors were seen in Eureka. Nearly all roofs were wood shingled originally, with asphalt shingles commonly being used as replacement material. The houses in Leola seemed to be slightly older than in Eureka, although neither community had enough eligible resources to merit any sort of historic district. One fun residential oddity was an A-frame house in Eureka, built circa 1960 (MP00000065).

A handful of commercial buildings were surveyed in Eureka, mostly of brick construction. Leola has a smaller business district than Eureka, and most structures

have been altered so that they no longer retain the necessary integrity to convey their historic significance, although a few civic buildings were considered eligible. Again, neither community had a critical mass of resources to form a commercial historic district. Two water towers were the only industrial resources surveyed.

None of the cemeteries were deemed to be eligible, although two metal gravemarkers in the Emmanuel Lutheran Cemetery are potentially eligible for the National Register as objects. While numerous examples of these grave markers exist in cemeteries throughout the county, these two are excellent examples of a highly significant folk art that the German-Russian immigrants brought with them to America. Metalwork for grave markers and other "signage" is still practiced and common throughout McPherson County, but these are the oldest and most ornate examples that were seen. Only two historic rural schools were seen, which was surprising since almost every township had a school at one point in time.

Complete lists of all eligible properties and maps of their locations can be found in Appendix B through F.

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[i] South Dakota Writers' Project, *Homesteaders of McPherson County*, 7.

[ii] Ibid, 7.

[iii] *Eureka, South Dakota: World's Wheat Capital 1887 – 1902*, 4.

[iv] South Dakota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, *History of South Dakota's Conservation Districts*, 201.

[v] Clarence Bauman, "South Dakota Beginnings." Lecture, Germans from Russia Heritage Society Convention, 2.

[vi] *World's Wheat Capital,* 2.

[vii] Ibid, 1.

[viii] Ibid, 4.

[ix] Federal Writers' Project, *WPA Guide to South Dakota South Dakota*,184.

[x] *Jubilee Journal: Commemorating 75 Years of Growth of the City of Leola, South Dakota*, 53.

[xi] Quasquicentennial Committee, *Quasquicentennial, 1884 – 2009,* 3.

[xii] Ibid, 18.

[xiii] "Hopper Damage Reported Heavy", 2.

[xiv] "Feed Shortage Said; Cattle Loss Cause", 3.

[xv] "Highway Commission Lets Contract For $357,709.78 In Road Projects", 2.

[xvi] "All-Dakota Corn Success In West", 16.

[xvii] "To Reduce WPA Rolls In State", 1.

[xviii] Eureka 125th Quasquicentennial Book Committee, *Eureka: 1887 – 2012* , 231.

[xix] Ibid, 232.

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Appendix A – All Properties Surveyed

SHPO ID	Property Name	Address	Location*	Date	Status
MP00000001	Summer Kitchen	33839 107th Street	Odessa Township	c. 1890	E
MP00000002	Emmanuel Lutheran Cemetery (see also MP00000104)	103rd Street	Harrison Township	1903	NE
MP00000004	House & Barn	118th Street between 325th & 326th Avenue	Bauer Township	c. 1900	NE
MP00000005	Eureka High School	706 9th Street	Eureka	1955/ 1965	NE
MP00000006	Wittmayer Barn	341st Avenue	Odessa Township	1884	LISTED
MP00000008	Johann Bieber House	107th Street	Gluckstahl Township	1889	NE
MP00000009	McPherson County Courthouse	706 Main Street	Leola	1927	LISTED
MP00000013	Leibel House or Hoffman House	SE corner of Main & Grant Streets	Leola	1905	LISTED
MP00000014	Wolff Cemetery	Corner of 104th Street & 327th Avenue	Spring Creek Township	c. 1895	NE
MP00000015	Kessler Barn	11297 371st Avenue	Willow Township	c. 1935	NE
MP00000016	Alvin Kallas Barn	37098 11th Street	Carl Township	c. 1930	NE
MP00000017	Doug Ackerman Barn	10324 371st Avenue	Wachter Township	c. 1920	NE
MP00000018	Barn	368th Avenue	Wachter Township	c. 1920	NE
MP00000019	Kindelspire Barn	10498 365th Avenue	Weber Township	c. 1940	NE
MP00000020	Barn	365th Avenue	Weber Township	c. 1935	NE
MP00000021	Barn	365th Avenue	Weber Township	c. 1940	NE
MP00000022	John Reis Barn	10859 363rd Avenue	Koto Township	c. 1925	E
MP00000024	Harvey Shafer Barn	11958 363rd Avenue	Washington Township	c. 1925	NE
MP00000025	Erwin Mohr Barn	11505 341st Avenue	Kassel Township	c. 1920	NE
MP00000026	Larry Schnabel Barn	11410 341st Avenue	Kassel Township	c. 1930	NE
MP00000027	Barn	County Road 5	Rosenthal Township	c. 1925	NE
MP00000029	Jim Meehl Barn	33162 106th Street	Detmold Township	c. 1930	NE
MP00000032	Culvert	324th Avenue	Spring Creek Township	1940	E
MP00000033	Culvert	341st Avenue between 104th & 103rd Streets	Peterburg Township	1933	NE
MP00000034	Bridge	115th Street between 369th & 370th Avenues	Willow Township	1957	NE
MP00000035	Bridge	371st Avenue, North of 120th Street	Lincoln Township	1956	E
MP00000036	Bridge	372nd Avenue	Willow Township	1935	E
MP00000037	Lee Dale Oster Barn	32697 112th Street	Bauer Township	c. 1910	NE
MP00000038	Eureka VFW	610 7th Street	Eureka	1907	NE
MP00000040	Mohr Cemetery	122nd Street	Blaine Township	1896	NE
MP00000041	Hoffnungs Gemeinde	107th Street	Hoffman Township	1918	NE

	Cemetery				
MP00000042	Salem Emmanuel Lutheran Cemetery	350th Avenue	Long Lake	1940	NE
MP00000043	Seventh Day Adventist Cemetery	115th Street	Arena Township	1913	NE
MP00000044	Leola Water Tower	855 Leola Avenue	Leola	1920	E
MP00000045	Eureka Water Tower	G Avenue between 9th and 10th Streets	Eureka	1976	NE
MP00000046	School	SW corner of 371st Ave & 103rd Street	Wachter Township	c. 1930	NE
MP00000047	Friedens Lutheran Cemetery	104th Street & 330th Avenue	Detmold Township	c. 1925	NE
MP00000048	Culvert	West of Leola on Hwy 10	Leola Township	1948	NE
MP00000049	Residence	405 G Avenue	Eureka	c. 1925	NE
MP00000050	Residence	409 H Avenue	Eureka	c. 1915	NE
MP00000051	Residence	403 8th Street	Eureka	c. 1920	NE
MP00000052	Residence	404 10th Street	Eureka	c. 1920	NE
MP00000053	Residence	908 E Avenue	Eureka	1921	E
MP00000054	Residence	902 K Avenue	Eureka	c. 1915	NE
MP00000055	Business	804 G Avenue	Eureka	c. 1930	E
MP00000056	Business	805 G Avenue	Eureka	1948	NE
MP00000057	Zion American Lutheran Church	909 G Avenue	Eureka	1926	E
MP00000058	Residence	502 9th Street	Eureka	c. 1920	E
MP00000059	Residence	409 9th Street	Eureka	1947	NE
MP00000060	Residence	405 9th Street	Eureka	c. 1920	NE
MP00000061	Residence	905 E Avenue	Eureka	c. 1920	E
MP00000062	Residence	802 H Avenue	Eureka	c. 1920	NE
MP00000063	Apartment Building	703 H Avenue	Eureka	c. 1925	E
MP00000064	Eureka Reformed Church	310 F Avenue	Eureka	1955	E
MP00000065	Residence	605 3rd Street	Eureka	c. 1960	E
MP00000066	Residence	703 K Avenue	Eureka	c. 1920	NE
MP00000067	Residence	305 J Avenue	Eureka	c. 1915	E
MP00000068	Residence	907 F Avenue	Eureka	c. 1920	NE
MP00000069	Residence	314 10th Street	Eureka	c. 1920	NE
MP00000070	Residence	911 K Avenue	Eureka	c. 1920	NE
MP00000071	Barn	11120 327th Avenue	Eureka	c. 1920	E
MP00000072	Straub Underground House	357th Avenue & 111th Street	Eureka	c. 1982	FE
MP00000073	Zion Lutheran Cemetery	10th Street	Eureka	c.1893	NE
MP00000074	Grosz Burial Place	122nd Street	Jackson Township	c. 1890	NE
MP00000075	St. Joseph Hillsview Cemetery	120th Street & 331st Avenue	Hillsview Township	c. 1893	NE
MP00000076	Eureka Cemetery	327th Avenue	Bauer Township	c. 1899	NE
MP00000077	Joachim Cemetery	NE corner of 332nd Avenue & 104th Street	Detmold Township	c. 1929	NE

MP00000078	Business	705 8th Street	Eureka	1965	NE
MP00000079	Residence	808 Leola Avenue	Leola	c. 1920	E
MP00000080	Residence	842 Moulton Street	Leola	c. 1920	NE
MP00000081	Residence	1207 Moulton Street	Leola	c. 1915	NE
MP00000082	Residence	1103 Main Street	Leola	c. 1915	NE
MP00000083	Residence	1008 Main Street	Leola	c. 1915	NE
MP00000084	Residence	719 Sherman Street	Leola	c. 1915	NE
MP00000085	Business	747½ Sherman Street	Leola	c. 1920	NE
MP00000086	Residence	36848 103rd Street	Wachter Township	c. 1920	NE
MP00000087	Wetonka Cemetery	122nd Street	Lincoln Township	c. 1920	NE
MP00000088	Residence	220 Main Street	Long Lake	c. 1920	E
MP00000089	Schoolhouse	338th Avenue & 112th Street	Odessa Township	c. 1915	E
MP00000090	Residence	34328 106th Street	Berdof Township	1964	NE
MP00000091	Residence	34963 108th Street	Highland Township	1944	NE
MP00000092	Residence	808 (?) Leola Avenue	Leola	c. 1895	NE
MP00000093	Residence	839 Leola Avenue	Leola	c. 1895	E
MP00000094	Residence	904 Moulton Street	Leola	c. 1920	NE
MP00000095	Residence	1000 (?) Main Street	Leola	c. 1915	NE
MP00000096	American Legion Hall	746 Sherman Street	Leola	1951	E
MP00000097	Residence	717 Sherman Street	Leola	c. 1900	NE
MP00000098	Residence	34926 112th Street	Long Lake Township	c. 1895	NE
MP00000099	Barn	North side of Hwy 10, east of 370th Avenue	Willow Township	c. 1950	NE
MP00000100	Green Mound Cemetery	NW corner of SD 45 & 116th Street	Leola	c. 1885	NE
MP00000101	Residence	SW corner of Bethlehem & Main	Long Lake	c. 1925	E
MP00000102	Residence	North side of First Street, west of Penn	Long Lake	1920	NE
MP00000103	Wittmayer Barn #2	341st Avenue	Odessa Township	c. 1950	E
MP00000104	Crosses at Emmanuel Lutheran Cemetery	103rd Street	Harrison Township	1903	E
MP00000106	Old Leola Bank Building	749 Sherman Street	Leola	1903	E
MP00100001	Main Barn	107th Street	Gluckstahl Township	c. 1930	E
MP00100002	Barn #2	107th Street	Gluckstahl Township	c. 1900	E
MP00100003	Residence	107th Street	Gluckstahl Township	c. 1900	NE
MP00100004	Barn #3	107th Street	Gluckstahl Township	c. 1930	E
MP00100005	Cattle Shed	107th Street	Gluckstahl Township	c. 1930	E
MP00100006	Garage	107th Street	Gluckstahl Township	c. 1920	E
MP00100007	Smoke House	107th Street	Gluckstahl Township	c. 1940	E
MP00100008	Chicken Coop	107th Street	Gluckstahl Township	c. 1920	E
MP00100009	Root Cellar	107th Street	Gluckstahl Township	c. 1920	E
MP00100010	Summer Kitchen	107th Street	Gluckstahl Township	c. 1900	NE
MP00200001	Silo #1	337th Avenue & 124th Street	Cleveland Township	1953	NE
MP00200002	Silo #2	337th Avenue & 124th Street	Cleveland Township	1952	NE
MP00200003	Shed	337th Avenue & 124th Street	Cleveland Township	c. 1940	NE

MP00200004	Granary	337th Avenue & 124th Street	Cleveland Township	c. 1940	NE
MP00200005	Chicken Coop	337th Avenue & 124th Street	Cleveland Township	c. 1940	NE
MP00200006	Pump House	337th Avenue & 124th Street	Cleveland Township	c. 1940	NE
MP00300001	Shed #1	350th Avenue	Harrison Township	c. 1940	NE
MP00300002	Shed #2	350th Avenue	Harrison Township	c. 1940	NE
MP00300003	Privy	350th Avenue	Harrison Township	c. 1940	NE
MP00400001	Main Barn	10486 325th Avenue	Bauer Township	c. 1920	E
MP00400002	Structure #2	10486 325th Avenue	Bauer Township	c. 1920	E
MP00500001	Main Barn	32750 104th Street	Spring Creek Township	1920	E
MP00500002	Poultry House	32750 104th Street	Spring Creek Township	1925	E
MP00600001	Main Barn	10547 324th Avenue	Spring Creek Township	c. 1910	E
MP00600002	Granary	10547 324th Avenue	Spring Creek Township	c. 1910	E
MP00600003	Barn #2	10547 324th Avenue	Spring Creek Township	c. 1950	E
MP00600004	Garage	10547 324th Avenue	Spring Creek Township	c. 1950	E
MP00700001	Barn #1	11475 329th Avenue	Stickel Township	c. 1920	E
MP00700002	Barn #2	11475 329th Avenue	Stickel Township	1900	E
MP00700003	Barn #3	11475 329th Avenue	Stickel Township	c. 1920	E
MP00700004	Granary	11475 329th Avenue	Stickel Township	c. 1920	NE
MP00800001	Barn #1	10546 355th Avenue	Wacker Township	c. 1920	E
MP00800002	Barn #2	10546 355th Avenue	Wacker Township	c. 1920	E
MP00900001	Main Barn	11766 364th Avenue	Leola Township	c. 1905	E
MP00900002	Grain Elevator	11766 364th Avenue	Leola Township	c.1930	E
MP01000001	Main Barn	11544 366th Avenue	Leola Township	c.1925	E
MP01000002	Chicken Coop	11544 366th Avenue	Leola Township	c. 1925	E
MP01000003	Barn #2	11544 366th Avenue	Leola Township	c. 1950	E
MP01000004	Silo	11544 366th Avenue	Leola Township	c. 1925	E
MP01100001	Barn #1	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1900	E
MP01100002	Barn #2	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1925	E
MP01100003	Silo/Round Barn	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1920	E
MP01100004	Milk House	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1900	E
MP01100005	Granary	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1915	E
MP01100006	Residence #3	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1900	E
MP01100007	Poultry House	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1915	E
MP01100008	Summer Kitchen	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1900	E
MP01100009	Garage	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1940	E
MP01100010	Residence #1	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1915	E
MP01100011	Residence #2	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1925	NE
MP01100012	Outbuilding #1	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1925	E
MP01100013	Privy	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1900	E
MP01100014	Outbuilding #2	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1925	E

MP01200001	Residence	12265 327th Avenue	Jackson Township	c. 1920	E
MP01200002	Chicken Coop	12265 327th Avenue	Jackson Township	c. 1920	E
MP01200003	Garage	12265 327th Avenue	Jackson Township	c. 1920	E
MP01200004	Outbuilding #1	12265 327th Avenue	Jackson Township	c. 1920	NE
MP01200005	Summer Kitchen	12265 327th Avenue	Jackson Township	c. 1920	NE
MP01200006	Barn	12265 327th Avenue	Jackson Township	c. 1920	E
MP01200007	Root Cellar	12265 327th Avenue	Jackson Township	c. 1920	E
MP01200008	Privy	12265 327th Avenue	Jackson Township	c. 1920	E
MP01300001	Chicken Coop	32851 112th Street	Bauer Township	c. 1920	E
MP01300002	Brooder House	32851 112th Street	Bauer Township	c. 1920	E
MP01300003	Barn	32851 112th Street	Bauer Township	c. 1920	E
MP01400001	Residence	33549 336th Avenue	Detmold Township	c. 1920	E
MP01400002	Barn	33549 336th Avenue	Detmold Township	c. 1920	E
MP01400003	Outbuilding #1	33549 336th Avenue	Detmold Township	c. 1920	E
MP01400004	Outbuilding #2	33549 336th Avenue	Detmold Township	c. 1920	E
MP01500001	Church	1000 Main Street	Leola	1916	NE
MP01500002	Parish Hall	1000 Main Street	Leola	1966	E
MP01600001	Residence	36475 117th Street	Leola Township	c. 1920	E
MP01600002	Barn	36475 117th Street	Leola Township	c. 1920	NE
MP01600003	Outbuilding	36475 117th Street	Leola Township	c. 1920	E

* When Leola and Long Lake are listed as the location, the resource is located in the town of Leola or Long Lake. When Leola Township or Long Lake Township is listed, the resource is located in the rural areas of these townships. The town of Leola is in Leola Township; the town of Long Lake is in Harrison Township.



MP00000001 - 33989 107th Street



MP00000002 - Emmanuel Lutheran Cemetery



MP00000002 - Emmanuel Lutheran Cemetery



MP00000004 - David Schock House



MP00000005 - Eureka High School



MP00000005 - Eureka High School



MP00000006 - Wittmayer Barn



MP00000008 - Beiber House



MP00000009 - McPherson County Courthouse



MP00000013 - George Leibel House, Leola



MP00000013 - George Leibel House, Leola



MP00000014 - Wolff Cemetery



MP00000015 - 11297 371st Street



MP00000016 - 37098 111th Street



MP00000017 - 10324 371st Avenue



MP00000018 - 100th Street



MP00000019 - 10498 365th Avenue



MP00000020 - 365th Avenue



MP00000021 - 365th Avenue



MP00000022 - 10859 363rd Avenue



MP00000024 - 11958 363rd Avenue



MP00000025 - 11505 341st Avenue



MP00000026 - 11410 341st Avenue



MP00000027 - County Road 5



MP00000028 - County Road 5



MP00000029 - 33162 106th Street



MP00000032 - WPA Culvert, 324th Avenue



MP00000032 - WPA Culvert, 324th Avenue



MP00000033 - WPA Culvert, 341st Avenue



MP00000034 - Bridge, 115th Street



MP00000035 - Bridge, 371st Avenue



MP00000036 - Bridge, 372nd Street



MP00000037 - 32697 112th Street



MP00000038 - VFW, 610 Seventh Street, Eureka



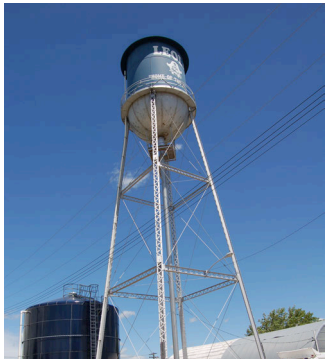
MP00000040 - Mohr Cemetery



MP00000042 - Salem Lutheran Cemetery



MP00000043 - 7th Day Adventist Cemetery



MP00000044 - Leola Water Tower



MP00000045 - Eureka Water Tower



MP00000046 - 371st Avenue & 103rd Street



MP00000047 - Freidens Lutheran Cemetery



MP00000048 - Culvert, Highway 10



MP00000049 - 405 G Avenue, Eureka



MP00000050 - 409 H Avenue, Eureka



MP00000051 - 403 8th Street, Eureka



MP00000052 - 404 10th Street, Eureka



MP00000054 - 908 E Avenue, Eureka



MP00000054 - 908 E Avenue, Eureka



MP00000054 - 902 K Avenue, Eureka



MP00000055 - 804 G Avenue, Eureka



MP00000056 - 805 G Avenue, Eureka



MP00000057 - 909 G Avenue, Eureka



MP00000057 - 909 G Avenue, Eureka



MP00000058 - 502 9th Street, Eureka



MP00000059 - 409 9th Street, Eureka



MP00000060 - 405 9th Street, Eureka



MP00000061 - 905 E Street



MP00000062 - 802 H Avenue, Eureka



MP00000063 - 703 H Avenue, Eureka



MP00000064 - 310 F Avenue, Eureka



MP00000064 - 310 F Avenue, Eureka



MP00000065 - 605 3rd Street, Eureka



MP00000066 - 703 K Avenue, Eureka



MP00000067 - 305 J Avenue, Eureka



MP00000067 - 305 J Avenue, Eureka



MP00000068 - 907 F Avenue, Eureka



MP00000069 - 314 10th Street, Eureka



MP00000070 - 911 K Avenue



MP00000071 - 11120 327th Avenue



MP000000072 - Straub Underground House



MP00000073 - Zion Lutheran Cemetery



MP00000074 - Grosz Burial Place



MP00000075 - St. Joseph Hillsview Cemetery



MP00000076 - Eureka Cemetery



MP00000077 - Joachim Cemetery



MP00000078 - 705 8th Street, Eureka



MP00000079 - 808 Leola Avenue, Leola



MP00000079 - 808 Leola Avenue, Leola



MP00000080 - 842 Moulton Street, Leola



MP00000080 - 842 Moulton Street, Leola



MP00000081 - 1207 Moulton Street, Leola



MP00000082 - 1103 Main Street, Leola



MP00000083 - 1008 Main Street, Leola



MP00000084 - 719 Sherman Street, Leola



MP00000085 - 747 Sherman Street, Leola



MP00000086 - 36848 103rd Street



MP00000087 - Wetonka Cemetery



MP00000088 - 220 Main Street, Long Lake



MP00000088 - 220 Main Street, Long Lake



MP00000089 - Schoolhouse,
338th Avenue & 112th Street



MP00000089 - Schoolhouse, 338th Avenue & 112th Street



MP00000090 - 34328 106th Street



MP00000090 - 34328 106th Street



MP00000091 - 34963 108th Street



MP00000092 - 808(?) Leola Avenue, Leola



MP00000093 - 839 Leola Avenue, Leola



MP00000093 - 839 Leola Avenue, Leola



MP00000094 - 904 Moulton Street, Leola



MP00000095 - 1000(?) Main Street, Leola



MP00000096 - 746 Sherman Street, Leola



MP00000096 - 746 Sherman Street, Leola



MP00000097 - 717 Sherman Street, Leola



MP00000097 - 717 Sherman Street, Leola



MP00000098 - 34926 112th Street



MP00000099 - Highway 10, East of 370th Avenue



MP00000100 - Green Mound Cemetery



MP00000101 - SW Corner of Bethlehem & Main, Long Lake



MP00000101 - SW Corner of Bethlehem & Main, Long Lake



MP00000102 - First Street & Penn, Long Lake



MP00000102 - First Street & Penn, Long Lake



MP00000103 - Wittmayer Barn #2



MP00000104 - Crosses @ Emmanuel Lutheran Cemetery



MP00000106 - 749 Sherman Street, Leola



MP00000106 - 749 Sherman Street, Leola



MP00100001 - Main Bar, 32841 107th Street



MP00100002 - Barn #2, 32841 107th Street



MP00100003 - Residence, 32841 107th Street



MP00100004 - Barn #3, 32841 107th Street



MP00100005 - Cattle Shed, 32841 107th Street



MP00100006 - Garage, 32841 107th Street



MP00100007 - Smoke House, 32841 107th Street



MP00100008 - Chicken Coop, 32841 107th Street



MP00100009 - Root Cellar, 32841 107th Street



MP001000010_32841_107th_St_Summer_Kitch



MP00200001 - Silo #1, 337th Avenue & 124th Street



MP00200002 - Silo #2, 337th Avenue & 124th Street



MP00200003 - Shed, 337th Avenue & 124th Street



MP00200004 - Granary, 337th Avenue & 124th Street



MP00200005 - Chicken Coop,
337th Avenue & 124th Street



MP00200006 - Pump House,
337th Avenue & 124th Street



MP00300001 Shed #1, 350th Avenue



MP00300002 - Shed #2, 350th Avenue



MP00300003 - Privy, 350th Avenue



MP00400001 - Barn, 10486 325th Avenue



MP00400002 - Structure #2, 10486 325th Avenue



MP00500001 - Barn, 32750 104th Street



MP00500002 - Poultry House, 32750 104th Street



MP00600001 - Main Barn, 10547 324th Avenue



MP00600002 - Granary, 10547 324th Avenue



MP00600003 - Barn #2, 10547 324th Avenue



MP00600004 - Garage, 10547 324th Avenue



MP00700001 - Barn #1, 11475 329th Avenue



MP00700002 - Barn #2, 11475 329th Avenue



MP00700003 - Barn #3, 11475 329th Avenue



MP00700004 - Granary, 11475 329th Avenue



MP00800001 - Barn #1, 10546 355th Avenue



MP00800002 - Barn #2, 10546 355th Avenue



MP00900001 - Barn, 11766 364th Avenue



MP00900002 - Grain Elevator, 11766 364th Avenue



MP01000001 - Main Barn, 11544 366th Avenue



MP01000002 - Chicken Coop, 11544 366th Avenue



MP01000003 - Barn #2, 11544 366th Avenue



MP01000004 - Silo, 11544 366th Avenue



MP01100001 - Barn #1, 36541 100th Street



MP01100002 - Barn #2, 36541 100th Street



MP01100003 - Silo/Round Barn, 36541 100th Street



MP01100004 - Milk House, 36541 100th Street



MP01100005 - Granary, 36541 100th Street



MP01100006 - Residence #3, 36541 100th Street



MP01100007 - Poultry House, 36541 100th Street



MP01100008 - Summer Kitchen, 36541 100th Street



MP01100009 - Garage, 36541 100th Street



MP01100010 - Residence #1, 36541 100th Street



MP01100010 - Residence #1, 36541 100th Street



MP01100010 - Residence #1, 36541 100th Street



MP01100011 - Residence #2, 36541 100th Street



MP01100011 - Residence #2, 36541 100th Street



MP01100012 - Outbuilding #1, 36541 100th Street



MP01100013 - Privy, 36541 100th Street



MP01100014 - Outbuilding #2, 36541 100th Street



MP01200001 - Residence, 12265 327th Avenue



MP01200001 - Residence, 12265 327th Avenue



MP01200002 - Chicken Coop, 12265 327th Avenue



MP01200003 - Garage, 12265 327th Avenue



MP01200004 - Outbuilding, 12265 327th Avenue



MP01200005 - Summer Kitchen, 12265 327th Avenue



MP01200006 Barn, 12265 327th Avenue



MP01200007 - Root Cellar, 12265 327th Avenue



MP01200008 - Privy, 12265 327th Avenue



MP01300001 - Chicken Coop, 32851 112th Street



MP01300002 - Brooder House, 32851 112th Street



MP01300003 - Barn, 32851 112th Street



MP01400001 - Residence, 33549 336th Avenue



MP01400001 - Residence, 33549 336th Avenue



MP01400002 - Barn, 33549 336th Avenue



MP01400003 - Outbuilding #1, 33549 336th Avenue



MP01400004 - Outbuilding #2, 33549 336th Avenue



MP01500001 - Church, 1000 Main Street, Leola



MP01500002 - Parish Hall, 1000 Main Street, Leola



MP01600001 - Residence, 36475 117th Street



MP01600002 - Barn, 36475 117th Street



MP01600003 - Shed, 36475 117th Street

Appendix B – Eligible Properties in Long Lake

SHPO ID	Property Name	Address	Township	Date	Status
MP00000088	Residence	220 Main Street	Harrison Township	c. 1920	E
MP00000101	Residence	SW corner of Bethlehem & Main	Harrison Township	c. 1925	E



N

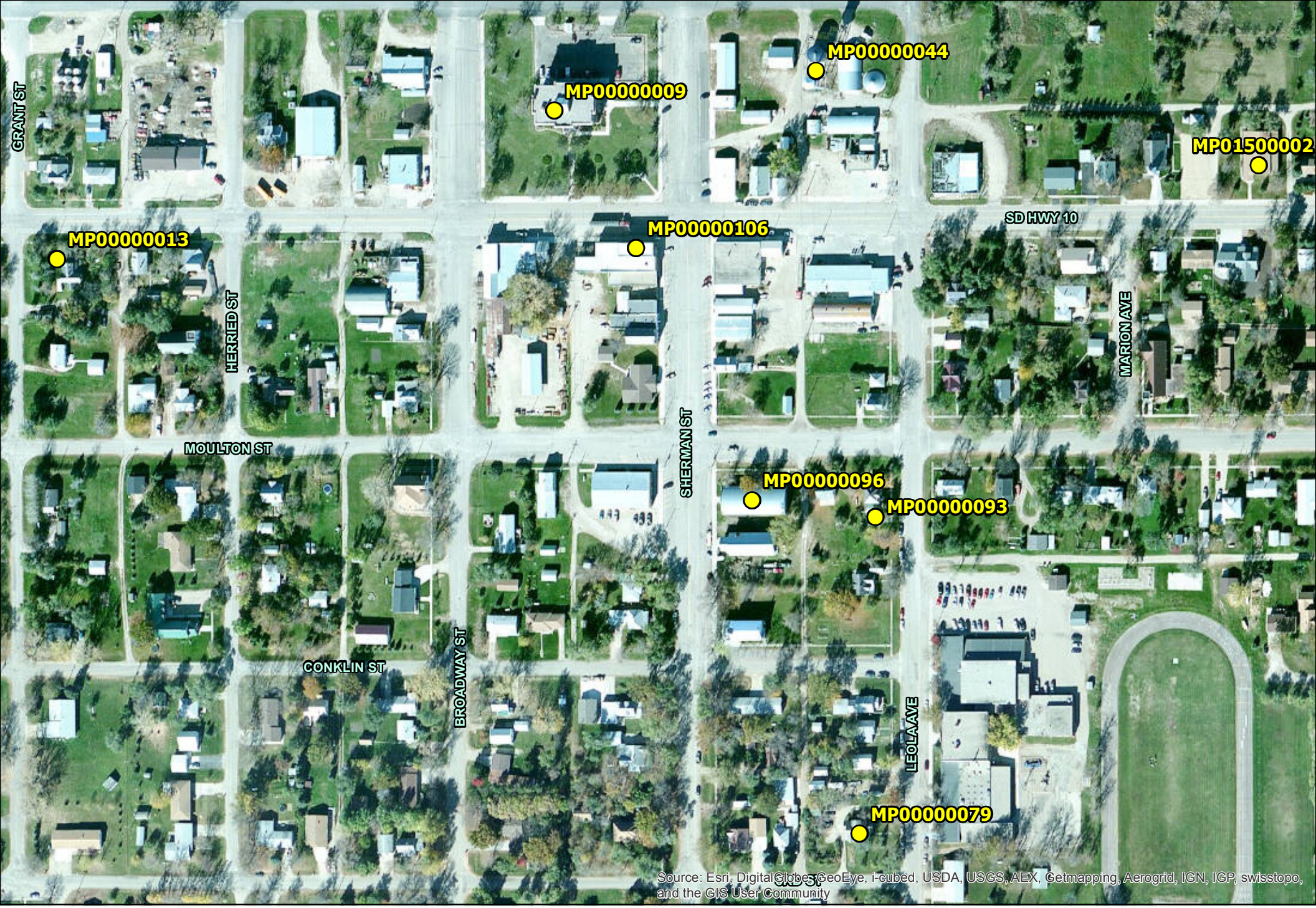
Appendix B: Eligible Properties in Long Lake

0 155 310 620 930 1,240 Feet

0 35 70 140 210 280 Meters

Appendix C – Eligible Properties in Leola

SHPO ID	Property Name	Address	Location	Date	Status
MP00000009	McPherson County Courthouse	706 Main Street	Leola	1927	E (LISTED)
MP00000013	Leibel House or Hoffman House	SE corner of Main Street (Hwy 10) & Grant Street	Leola	1905	E (LISTED)
MP00000044	Leola Water Tower	855 Leola Avenue	Leola	1920	E
MP00000079	Residence	808 Leola Avenue	Leola	c. 1920	E
MP00000093	Residence	839 Leola Avenue	Leola	c. 1895	E
MP00000096	American Legion Hall	746 Sherman Street	Leola	1951	E
MP00000106	Old Leola Bank Building	749 Sherman Street	Leola	1903	E
MP01500002	Parish Hall	1000 Main Street	Leola	1966	E



N

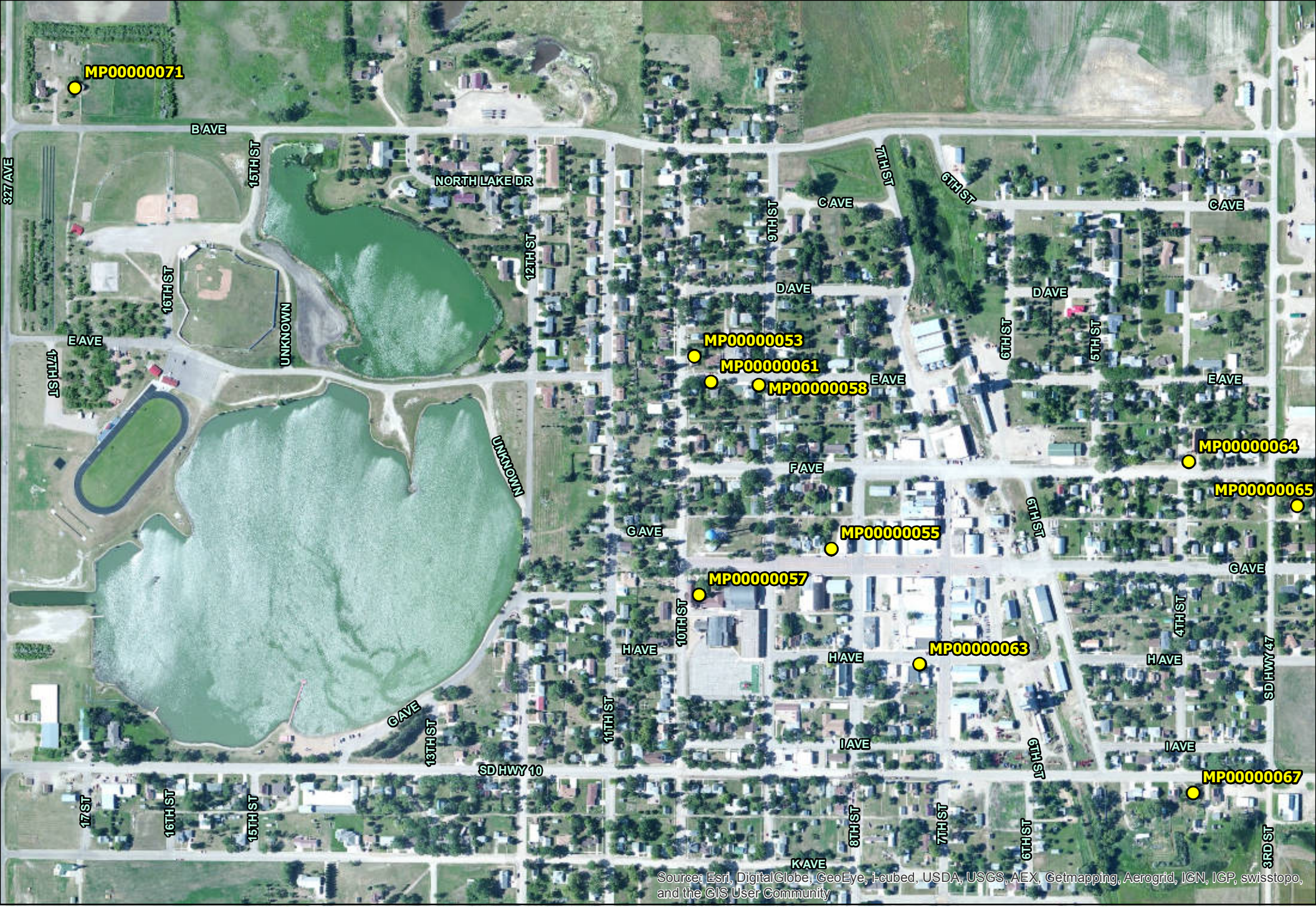
Appendix C: Eligible Properties in Leola

0 75 150 300 450 600
Feet

0 15 30 60 90 120
Meters

Appendix D – Eligible Properties in Eureka

SHPO ID	Property Name	Address	Location	Date	Status
MP00000053	Residence	908 E Avenue	Eureka	1921	E
MP00000055	Business	804 G Avenue	Eureka	c. 1930	E
MP00000057	Zion American Lutheran Church	909 G Avenue	Eureka	1926	E
MP00000058	Residence	502 9th Street	Eureka	c. 1920	E
MP00000061	Residence	905 E Avenue	Eureka	c. 1920	E
MP00000063	Apartment Building	703 H Avenue	Eureka	c. 1925	E
MP00000064	Eureka Reformed Church	310 F Avenue	Eureka	1955	E
MP00000065	Residence	605 3rd Street	Eureka	c. 1960	E
MP00000067	Residence	305 J Avenue	Eureka	c. 1915	E
MP00000071	Barn	11120 327th Avenue	Eureka	c. 1920	E



N

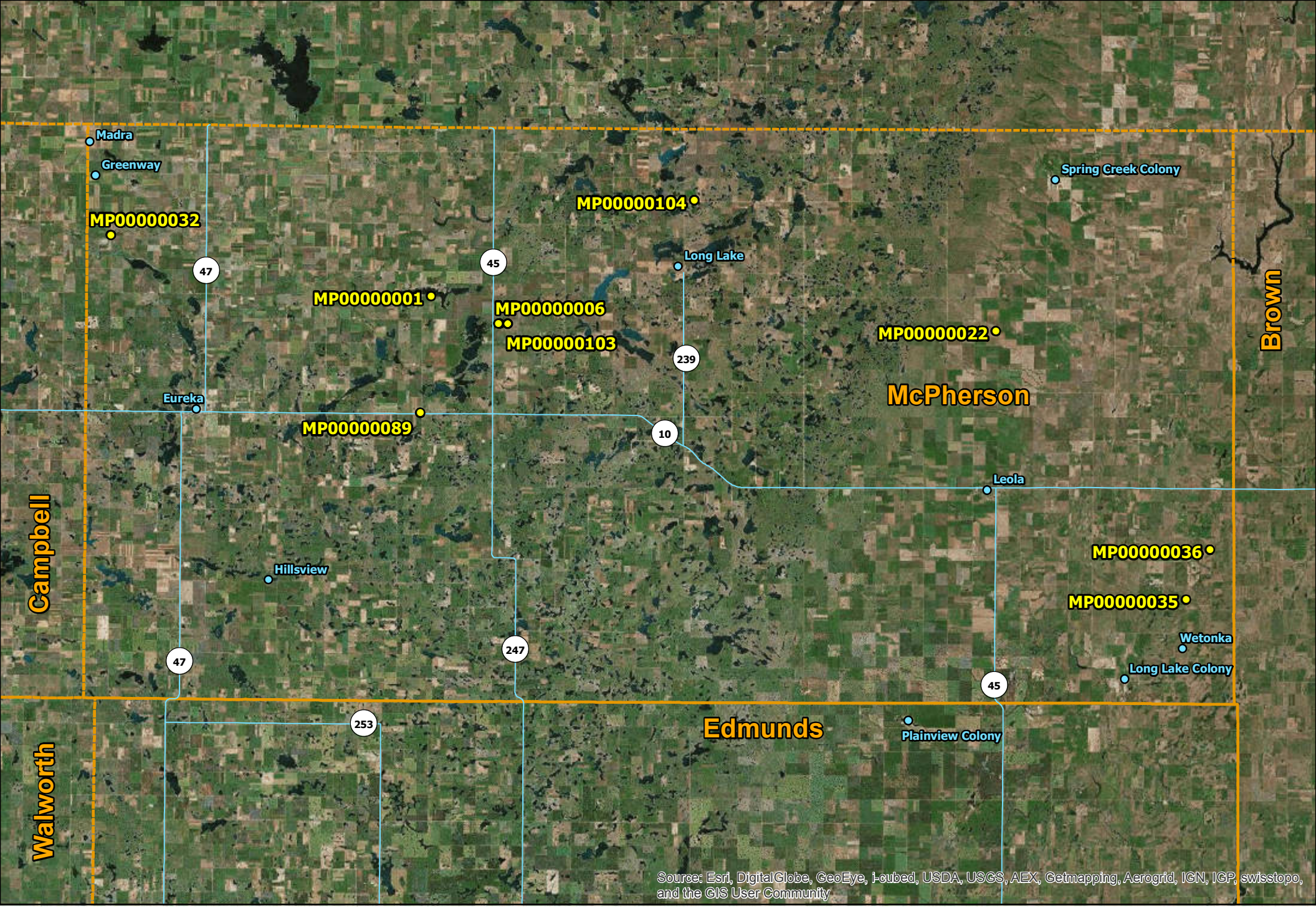
Appendix D: Eligible Properties in Eureka

0 187.5 375 750 1,125 1,500 Feet

0 50 100 200 300 400 Meters

Appendix E – Individually Eligible Rural Resources

SHPO ID	Property Name	Address	Location	Date	Status
MP00000001	Summer Kitchen	33839 107th Street	Odessa Township	c. 1890	E
MP00000006	Peter Wittmayer Barn	341st Avenue	Odessa Township	1884	E (LISTED)
MP00000022	John Reis Barn	10859 363rd Avenue	Koto Township	c. 1925	E
MP00000032	Culvert	324th Avenue	Spring Creek Township	1940	E
MP00000035	Bridge	371st Avenue, N of 120th Street	Lincoln Township	1956	E
MP00000036	Bridge	372nd Avenue	Willow Township	1935	E
MP00000072	Residence	357th Avenue & 111th Street	Gluckstahl Township	c. 1982	FE
MP00000089	Schoolhouse	338th Avenue & 112th Street	Odessa Township	c. 1915	E
MP00000103	Wittmayer Barn #2	341st Avenue	Odessa Township	c. 1950	E
MP00000104	Crosses at Emmanuel Lutheran Cemetery	103rd Street	Harrison Township	1903	E



N

Appendix E: Individually Eligible Rural Resources

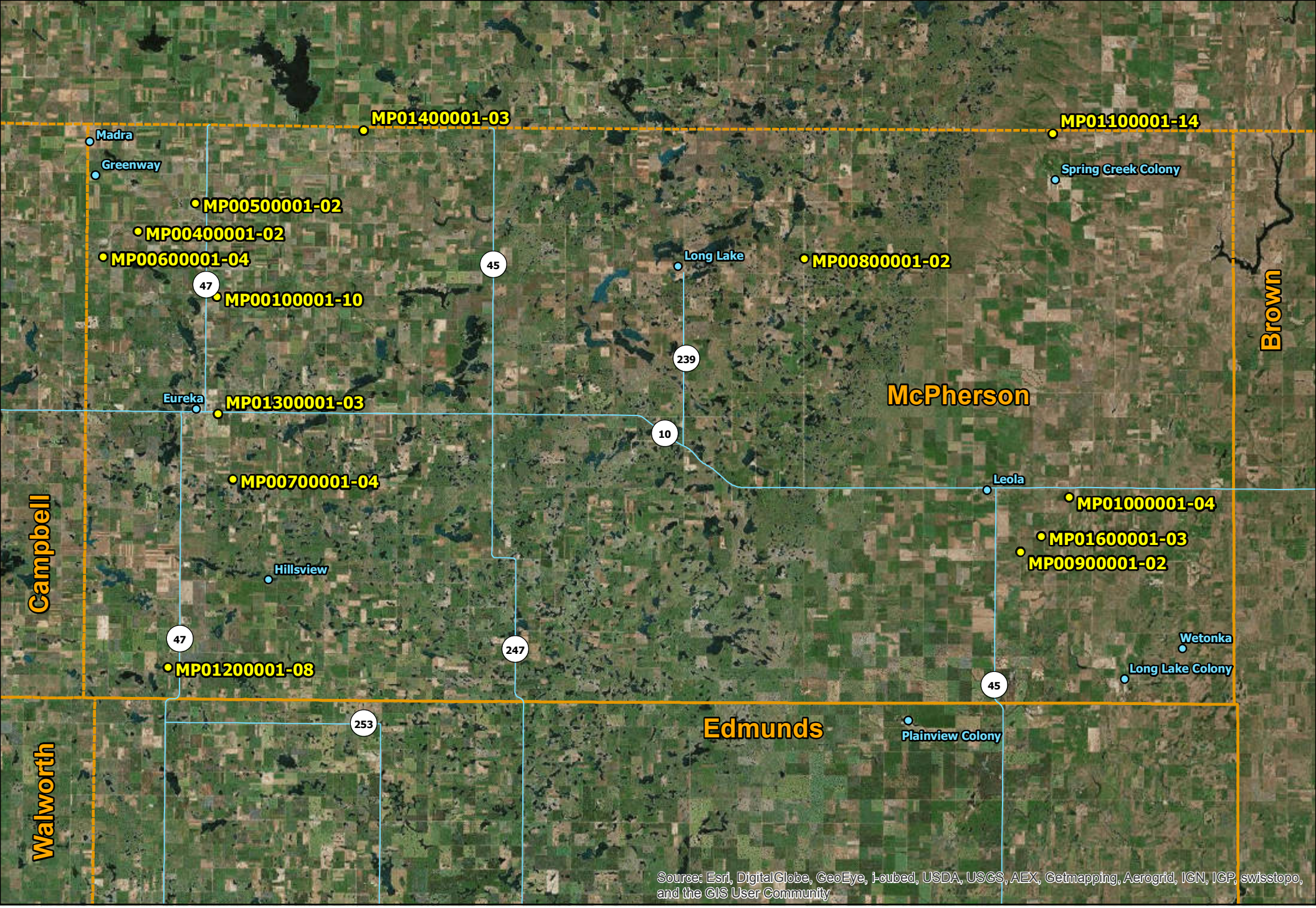
0 1.5 3 6 9 12 Miles

0 1.5 3 6 9 12 Kilometers

Appendix F– Eligible Farmstead Districts

SHPO ID	Property Name	Address	Township	Date	Status
MP00100001	Main Barn	107th Street	Gluckstahl Township	c. 1930	E
MP00100002	Barn #2	107th Street	Gluckstahl Township	c. 1900	E
MP00100003	Residence	107th Street	Gluckstahl Township	c. 1900	NE
MP00100004	Barn #3	107th Street	Gluckstahl Township	c. 1930	E
MP00100005	Cattle Shed	107th Street	Gluckstahl Township	c. 1930	E
MP00100006	Garage	107th Street	Gluckstahl Township	c. 1920	E
MP00100007	Smoke House	107th Street	Gluckstahl Township	c. 1940	E
MP00100008	Chicken House	107th Street	Gluckstahl Township	c. 1920	E
MP00100009	Root Cellar	107th Street	Gluckstahl Township	c. 1920	E
MP00100010	Summer Kitchen	107th Street	Gluckstahl Township	c. 1900	NE
MP00400001	Main Barn	10486 325th Avenue	Bauer Township	c. 1920	E
MP00400002	Structure #2	10486 325th Avenue	Bauer Township	c. 1920	E
MP00500001	Main Barn	32750 104th Street	Spring Creek Township	1920	E
MP00500002	Poultry House	32750 104th Street	Spring Creek Township	1925	E
MP00600001	Main Barn	10547 324th Avenue	Spring Creek Township	c. 1910	E
MP00600002	Granary	10547 324th Avenue	Spring Creek Township	c. 1910	E
MP00600003	Barn #2	10547 324th Avenue	Spring Creek Township	c. 1950	E
MP00600004	Garage	10547 324th Avenue	Spring Creek Township	c. 1950	E
MP00700001	Barn #1	11475 329th Avenue	Stickel Township	c. 1920	E
MP00700002	Barn #2	11475 329th Avenue	Stickel Township	1900	E
MP00700003	Barn #3	11475 329th Avenue	Stickel Township	c. 1920	E
MP00700004	Granary	11475 329th Avenue	Stickel Township	c. 1920	NE
MP00800001	Barn #1	10546 355th Avenue	Wacker Township	c. 1920	E
MP00800002	Barn #2	10546 355th Avenue	Wacker Township	c. 1920	E
MP00900001	Main Barn	11766 364th Avenue	Leola Township	c. 1905	E
MP00900002	Grain Elevator	11766 364th Avenue	Leola Township	c.1930	E
MP01000001	Main Barn	11544 366th Avenue	Leola Township	c.1925	E
MP01000002	Chicken Coop	11544 366th Avenue	Leola Township	c. 1925	E
MP01000003	Barn #2	11544 366th Avenue	Leola Township	c. 1950	E
MP01000004	Silo	11544 366th Avenue	Leola Township	c. 1925	E
MP01100001	Barn #1	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1900	E
MP01100002	Barn #2	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1925	E
MP01100003	Silo/Round barn	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1920	E
MP01100004	Milk House	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1900	E
MP01100005	Granary	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1915	E
MP01100006	Residence #3	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1900	E
MP01100007	Poultry House	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1915	E
MP01100008	Summer Kitchen	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1900	E
MP01100009	Garage	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1940	E
MP01100010	Residence #1	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1915	E
MP01100011	Residence #2	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1925	NE
MP01100012	Outbuilding #1	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1925	E

MP01100013	Privy	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1900	E
MP01100014	Outbuilding #2	36541 100th Street	Weber Township	c. 1925	E
MP01200001	Residence	12265 327th Avenue	Jackson Township	c. 1920	E
MP01200002	Chicken Coop	12265 327th Avenue	Jackson Township	c. 1920	E
MP01200003	Garage	12265 327th Avenue	Jackson Township	c. 1920	E
MP01200004	Outbuilding #1	12265 327th Avenue	Jackson Township	c. 1920	NE
MP01200005	Summer Kitchen	12265 327th Avenue	Jackson Township	c. 1920	NE
MP01200006	Barn	12265 327th Avenue	Jackson Township	c. 1920	E
MP01200007	Root Cellar	12265 327th Avenue	Jackson Township	c. 1920	E
MP01200008	Privy	12265 327th Avenue	Jackson Township	c. 1920	E
MP01300001	Chicken Coop	32851 112th Street	Bauer Township	c. 1920	E
MP01300002	Brooder House	32851 112th Street	Bauer Township	c. 1920	E
MP01300003	Barn	32851 112th Street	Bauer Township	c. 1920	E
MP01400001	Residence	33549 336th Avenue	Detmold Township	c. 1920	E
MP01400002	Barn	33549 336th Avenue	Detmold Township	c. 1920	E
MP01400003	Outbuilding #1	33549 336th Avenue	Detmold Township	c. 1920	E
MP01400004	Outbuilding #2	33549 336th Avenue	Detmold Township	c. 1920	E
MP01600001	Residence	36475 117th Street	Leola Township	c. 1920	E
MP01600002	Barn	36475 117th Street	Leola Township	c. 1920	NE
MP01600003	Outbuilding	36475 117th Street	Leola Township	c. 1920	E



N

Appendix F: Eligible Farmstead Districts

0 1.5 3 6 9 12 Miles

0 1.5 3 6 9 12 Kilometers