RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

Edmunds County, South Dakota

Prepared by:

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and

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Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc.
Lansdale, Pennsylvania

Prepared for:

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

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ABSTRACT

The Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey of Edmunds County, South Dakota was conducted by Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc. (CHRS, Inc.). The purpose of the project was to determine how many properties in Edmunds County are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The project involved identifying and documenting such properties. The Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey was sponsored by the South Dakota State Historical Society. The project was performed in accordance with the policies and procedures of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Weeks 2001), and the *South Dakota Historical Resource Survey Manual* (Rogers, Saxman and Schwan 2006).

The project area for this survey was the entire county of Edmunds. The county is located in north-central South Dakota. It is bordered on the north by McPherson County, to the east by Brown County, to the south by Faulk County, to the southwest by Potter County, and to the west by Walworth County. Edmunds County consists of 1,146 square miles (733,440 acres) (City-Data 2012). The county is divided into 32 townships with five incorporated towns: Bowdle, Roscoe, Hosmer, Mina and the county seat of Ipswich.

The survey work was conducted between July 2012 and September 2012 under the direction of Lindsey Allen, Architectural Historian, CHRS, Inc. The documentation and photography were completed by Mary Alfson Tinsman, Lindsey Allen, Alanna Stewart and Elizabeth Beeman, Architectural Historians, CHRS, Inc. The text contained in the South Dakota State Historic Sites Survey Structure Forms was written by Elizabeth Beeman and was edited by Maria Rossi of the CHRS, Inc. staff. This Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey report was written by Alanna Stewart and Philip Ruth, illustrated by Crystal Hall, and edited by Maria Rossi of the CHRS, Inc. staff. The survey forms and this report will be located at the South Dakota State Historical Society.

The survey identified 21 properties that had not been previously surveyed which are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These properties were determined eligible because they retained sufficient integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, feeling, association and setting. A majority of the structures documented are residential properties that are vernacular in design. There are a few properties located in the towns that are designed in high styles. Properties that are considered farmstead historic districts had to have a majority of their outbuildings intact, though barns were surveyed for individual eligibility. The properties surveyed range in construction date from ca. 1890s to ca. 1940s, with a majority of the properties constructed between 1900 and the 1920s.

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INTRODUCTION

The Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey of Edmunds County, South Dakota was conducted by Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc. (CHRS, Inc.). The purpose of the project was to determine how many properties in Edmunds County are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The project involved identifying and documenting such properties. The Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey was sponsored by the South Dakota State Historical Society. The project was performed in accordance with the policies and procedures of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Weeks 2001), and the *South Dakota Historical Resource Survey Manual* (Rogers, Saxman and Schwan 2006).

The project area for this survey was the entire county of Edmunds. The county is located in north-central South Dakota (Figure 1). It is bordered on the north by McPherson County, to the east by Brown County, to the south by Faulk County, to the southwest by Potter County, and to the west by Walworth County. Edmunds County consists of 1,146 square miles (733,440 acres) (City-Data 2012). The county is divided into 32 townships with five incorporated towns: Bowdle, Roscoe, Hosmer, Mina and the county seat of Ipswich.

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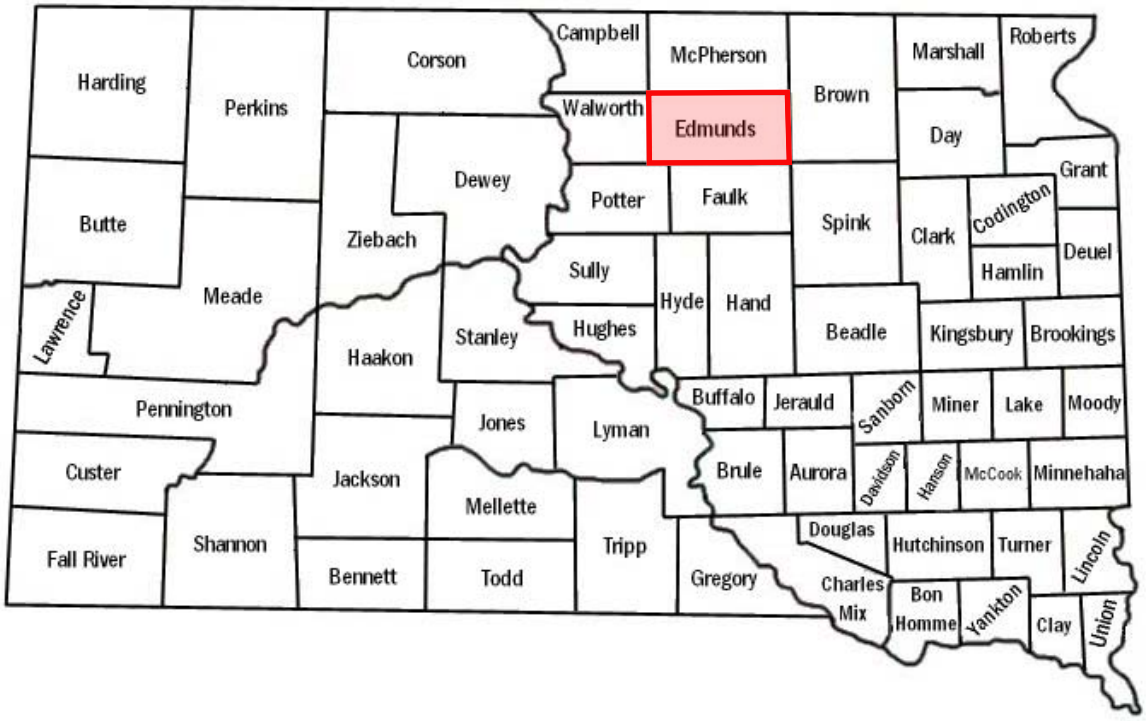
PROJECT SETTING

Edmunds County is a rural area that is sparsely populated with approximately three people per square mile (City-Data 2012). The majority of the project area consists of flat, rural land with very few hills and many small lakes scattered throughout. The county is located west of Aberdeen, with State Route 12 running laterally through the center (Figure 2).

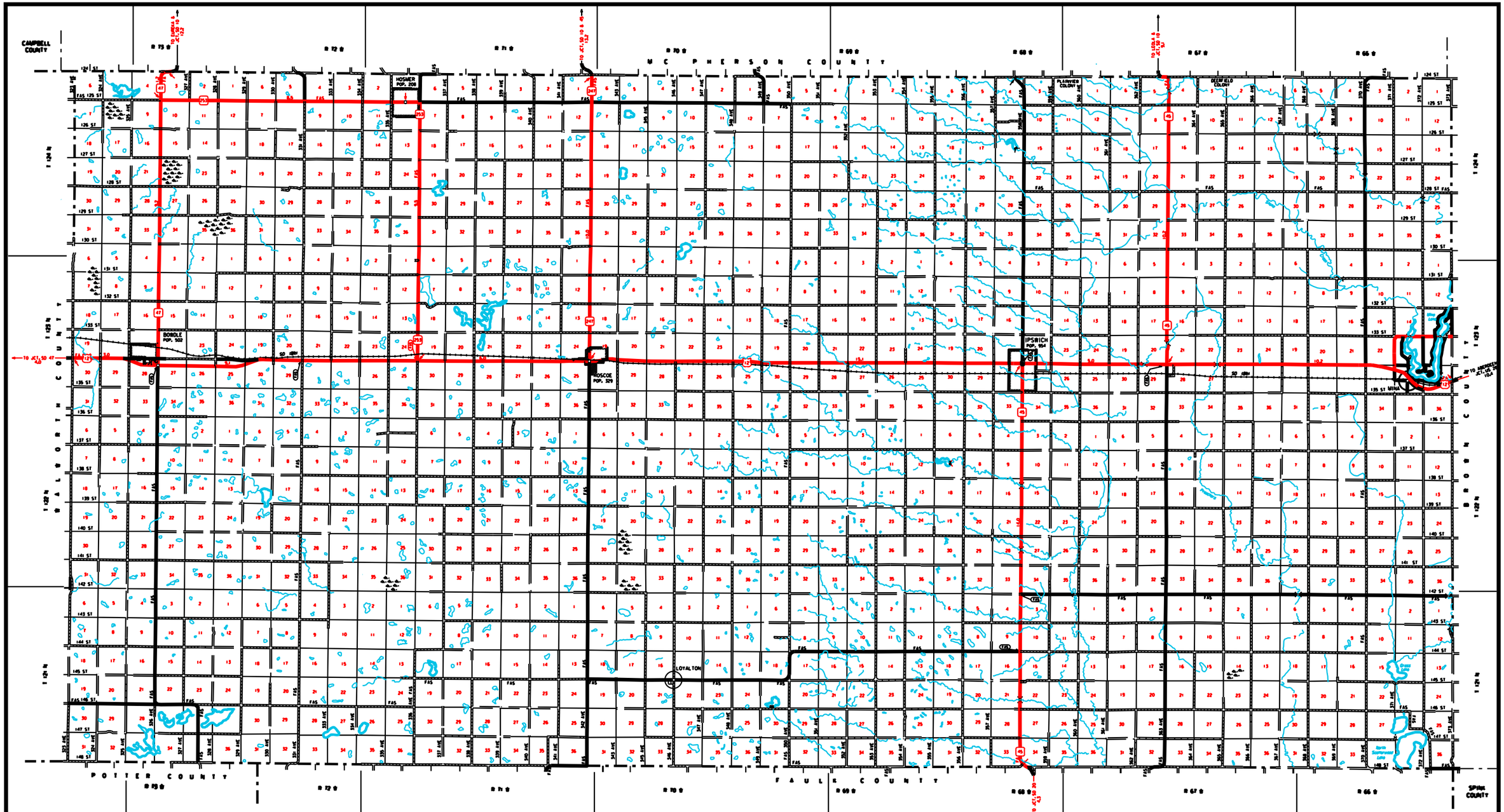
The majority of Edmunds County is made up of agricultural land, which has been the primary use of the land since the county was founded. The towns of Bowdle, Roscoe, Hosmer, Mina and Ipswich are small and consist of a main business street surrounded by several residential streets. The residential streets are occupied by single-family dwellings, most with a garage. The properties located outside of the towns consist of farms that contain a residential building and several outbuildings.



EDMUNDS COUNTY

	SCALE	SOURCE
N	0mi 64.96mi 0m 10450m Prepared by CHRS, Inc.	SOUTH DAKOTA LAND TITLE ASSOCIATION 2008

PROJECT LOCATION MAP	FIGURE 1



	SCALE	SOURCE
N	0mi 3.32mi 0km 5.343km *Prepared by CHRS, Inc.*	SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION 2011

EDMUNDS COUNTY MAP

FIGURE 2

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The fieldwork and photography for the project were conducted between July 2012 and September 2012. The survey was completed by Architectural Historians Mary Alfson Tinsman, Lindsey Allen, Alanna Stewart and Elizabeth Beeman, all who meet or exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines – Professional Qualification Standards, per 36 CFR part 61.

The research and the fieldwork for the survey were designed to accomplish the following objectives:

1. 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.
2. Identify and evaluate properties at least 40 years old or older for integrity and eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.
3. Document all eligible properties on South Dakota State Historic Sites Survey Structure Forms.
4. Develop recommendations for further research.

The first step in the reconnaissance-level architectural survey was to conduct research. The research phase of the project began with a review of files located at the State Historic Preservation Office of the South Dakota State Historical Society. Files of previously surveyed resources were reviewed to identify properties already determined eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The properties were then separated into two categories: recently surveyed properties and properties surveyed more than 5 years ago (which would need to be re-surveyed). Other files were searched for previous reports conducted in Edmunds County. The next avenue of research was at the State Archives of the South Dakota State Historical Society, where maps and histories of Edmunds County were examined and collected. Local repositories, such as the Marcus P. Beebe Memorial Library in Ipswich, were also consulted for county information.

Historic maps and United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps of the county from the ca. 1970s were also reviewed. All of the properties identified on these maps would be 40 years old or older, so each map was scanned and all structures were highlighted.

The fieldwork for the survey consisted of traversing every accessible public road in Edmunds County to locate both the properties highlighted on the USGS maps as well as the scattered properties that were not present on the maps. Once the properties were located, they were then evaluated according to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation laid out in 36 CFR part 60.4 (National Park Service 1997):

> The criteria applied to evaluate properties (other than areas of the National Park System and National Historic Landmarks) for the National Register are listed below. These criteria are worded in a manner to provide for a wide diversity of resources. The following criteria shall be used in evaluating properties for nomination to the National Register, by NPS [National Park Service] in reviewing nominations, and for evaluating National Register eligibility of properties. Guidance in applying the

criteria is further discussed in the "How To" publications, Standards & Guidelines sheets and Keeper's opinions of the National Register. Such materials are available upon request.

National Register criteria for evaluation: The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

a. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria considerations: Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria if they fall within the following categories:

a. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

b. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

c. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or

d. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

e. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

f. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or

g. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance. This exception is described further in NPS "How To" 2, entitled "How to Evaluate and Nominate Potential National Register Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Last 50 Years," (Sherfy and Luce 1998) which is available from the National Register of Historic Places Division, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240 (National Park Service 1997).

The properties that appeared to meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places were documented in the field. Documentation of these properties consisted of photographing all of the structures on the property, sketching a site plan, collecting UTM coordinates and collecting information for the South Dakota State Historic Sites Survey Structure Forms.

The reconnaissance-level architectural survey identified five previously surveyed properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places which were recorded within the last 5 years; those properties were not re-evaluated. The survey identified 14 previously surveyed properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places which were recorded over 5 years ago; they were re-evaluated to verify their eligibility and integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The survey also identified and documented 21 new properties that appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

As described in an introduction to the 1977 *Soil Survey of Edmunds County, South Dakota*, "Edmunds County, in the north-central part of South Dakota, is 48 miles from east to west and 24 miles from north to south. The total area is 739,200 acres. . . . Ipswich, the county seat, is the largest town. Smaller towns and villages [include] Bowdle, . . . Hosmer, . . . and Roscoe. Edmunds County is in two physiographic areas. The central and western parts are on the Missouri Coteau [or plateau], where relief is mostly undulating to hilly, and elevation differences range to as much as 100 feet. . . . The eastern part of the county is on the Drift Prairie portion of the James River Lowland. Relief is mostly nearly level to gently sloping in this part of the county. . . . The two principal streams are Preachers Run and Snake Creek[, both in the eastern quarter of the county]. They flow southeast to the James River," which meanders southward through adjoining Brown County, to the east (Ensz 1977:1). South Dakota's principal waterway, the Missouri River, flowing southward and southeastward through the State's midsection, passes within 26 miles of Edmunds County's western border.

In a sketch of Edmunds County published a year after the county's 1883 organization, it was further noted that Edmunds is "bounded north by McPherson County, south by Faulk and Potter, east by Brown, and west by Walworth County. It contains . . . thirty-two congressional towns [or townships, each comprising 35.7 square miles, and] mostly composed of high, rolling prairie, with the usual rich black soil of this region. It has no large streams within its borders, the largest being branches of Snake River; and very little waste land in the way of marshes or lakes. Toward the western part of the county, the country becomes somewhat more broken, and there are occasionally gravelly sections where the soil is thin" (Andreas 1884:n.p.). "The county is devoid of timber," a resident additionally observed in 1885. "Water is obtained by digging from twelve to twenty feet. The soil is deep, varying from one to seven feet. In places granite boulders of glacial formation are found, but not in sufficient quantities to prevent the land from being cultivated" (Parmley 1885:59).

Cultural activities within the area organized as Edmunds County in 1883 can be ascribed to three eras: a Presettlement Period (concluding in 1882), a Settlement Period (1883-1929), and a Postsettlement Period (1930-present), with "settlement" referring to prolonged occupation by persons of European heritage.

Presettlement Period (Concluding in 1882)

The principal inhabitants of the region between the Missouri and James Rivers during the century leading up to the arrival of white settlers in the mid-1870s were Yankton Sioux whose forebears had been driven out of what is now western Iowa around 1780 (Robinson 1916:221). The Sioux departed the region in 1859, a year after signing a treaty that ceded most of present-day eastern South Dakota to the United States. The ceded land became part of Dakota Territory—an area embracing all of present-day South Dakota, North Dakota, and parts of Montana and Wyoming—when the Territory was established by Congress on March 2, 1861 (Robinson 1916:225).

The Homestead Act of 1862 was a chief instigator of early settlement efforts in the Dakota Territory. Passed "to encourage the migration of settlers westward and wheat farming on the prairies," the Act "offered free land up to 160 acres to any family head or to any man 21 or over owning no more than 160 acres in the U.S. The new settler received a patent for his claim after establishing five years occupancy and making improvements on the homestead, or after 14 months continuous residence and a payment of $1.25/acre. Some of the land was offered through great land lotteries. People registered for the land and received claims if they were lucky in the lottery-drawing. Special trains brought people from all parts of the U.S. to take part in the lotteries" (Mina Centennial Committee 1983:1).

Edmunds County was created on paper by an act of the Territorial Legislature on January 8, 1873. The new county was named for Newton Edmunds, a New York native who had come to Dakota Territory in 1861 as a chief clerk in the surveyor's office, and rose to an appointment as the Territory's second Governor in 1863. A decade would lapse between Edmunds County's creation and its organization and settlement at the height of "The Great Dakota Boom" of 1878-1887 (Gibson n.d.:n.p.; Mina Centennial Committee 1983:1).

Settlement Period (1883-1929)

Upon its organization on July 26, 1883, Edmunds County comprised 28 townships in Ranges 67-73. Two years later, four townships in Range 66—which had been "omitted by the territorial legislature in defining the boundaries between [Edmunds and Brown] counties" in 1883—were added to Edmunds, raising the county's township total to 32 (Mina Centennial Committee 1983:1).

A summary of Edmunds County's early settlement, as well as developments precipitated by the county's July 1883 organization, has been offered by Ipswich journalist Tena Gibson in a newspaper article as follows:

> There are conflicting accounts about the first settlement in the county. The most popular account credits Ezra Drew and Ira Dribble and their families with building a 14' by 14' shanty southeast of the present-day Ipswich. Both of the families moved into the shanty on Nov. 18, 1882. In January 1883 Dribble started a shanty on his own land a mile east of Drew.
>
> A great rush of settlers came to the area. Mrs. L.L. Caborn wrote in a May 30, 1925, *Ipswich Tribune* article that "everyone was going west in the spring of 1883. I sat in my door and counted 80 teams going west in one afternoon!"
>
> The first towns in Edmunds County sprang up around present-day Ipswich. The first, located by Drew and Dribble, became known as Georgetown, for the many men named George who lived there. Later land locaters from Aberdeen[, Seat of adjoining Brown County,] platted and settled the town of Freeport. A month later [the town of] Edmunds was platted and settled. Edmunds was chosen [as the initial site of] the county seat by a 2 to 1 vote of the county commission.
>
> The three towns vied for a place on the yet to be built railroad that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul [Railway] Co. was known to be planning [as a westward extension from its main north-south line at Aberdeen]. The railroad surprised them all and platted a new town, called Ipswich. The hopeful aspiring towns faded and the buildings from the boomtowns were moved to the new railroad town. On Nov. 1, 1883, the county commission met in Edmunds and by resolution established Ipswich as the new County seat.
>
> Other early settlements included Vermont City [in south-central Edmunds County], which later became Loyalton, which dissolved itself as a municipality in 1982.
>
> Sam Basford was the first to locate in the area [15 miles west of Ipswich] which became Roscoe in April 1883. Also in April 1883 Charles Purchase Morgan traveled west to the site of Roscoe with a large tent, he later christened the Cattonade Hotel. The hotel was a shelter for people traveling from Aberdeen to LeBeau, on the Missouri River. Joseph W. Parmley arrived at the tent hotel the next day. Morgan and Parmley named the new town after Roscoe Conkling, a friend of Morgan's father.

> The first physician in Aberdeen, Dr. Diefendorft, built a small store and post office along the Snake Creek [13 miles east of Ipswich], on the stage line from Aberdeen to Freeport in May 1883. The post office was named Cortland. In July 1890 the name was changed to Mina, supposedly in honor of A.J. Earling's daughter. Earling was a president of the Milwaukee Railroad.
>
> In 1886 the railroad was extended [30 miles westward, from Ipswich] to Bowdle, through Roscoe. Bowdle owes its beginning to the railroad. A railroad employee hired to secure town sites for the expanding railway stopped where Bowdle is now located. The railroad employee's name was Alex Milton Bowdle.
>
> The youngest of the remaining Edmunds County communities is Hosmer, which was formed [23 miles northwest of Ipswich] in 1887. It is said to have been named for a Capt. Arnold's wife, whose maiden name was Hosmer. The first settlers came to Hosmer on the train that traveled north into North Dakota.
>
> The ethnic background of many of the settlers coming to Edmunds County was German-Russian. These Black Sea Germans began coming to the county around 1884-85. These immigrants were experienced in agriculture and put their skills to use on Dakota farms. There were frequent arrivals of immigrants from Wales also. They settled in the area [11 miles] south of Ipswich known as Powell (Gibson n.d.:n.p.).

Like several other settlement efforts initiated in Edmunds County around the time of its organization, the "Welsh Colony at Powell" proved short-lived. Its abbreviated history was described as follows on a historical marker erected alongside Route 45 in 1966 "by Descendants of the Pioneers and State Highway Commission":

> On March 22, 1883, the 300 members of a Welsh Colony arrived by train at Aberdeen, South Dakota. Thirty families led by William E. Powell arrived [on the future site of Powell] on the 29th and built the "Big Shanty or Shanty Mawr" on the Hugh Griffith claim on Section 9, 1½ miles north, where they all lived until moving to their own homesteads, and their families arrived from North and South Wales.
>
> The "Big Shanty" was moved here, and a post office with Morris Jones as Postmaster set up July 7, 1883. A general store, J.T. Llewellyn, proprietor; a blacksmith shop, Morgans "a Go"; Central School, John A. Williams, teacher; and a Calvinistic Methodist Church, Rev. John W. Morgan, pastor; a Congregational Church, Rev. J. T. Lewis, Pastor, were organized and built. All but the general store and the CM Church were disbanded because of death, discouragement and hardship and only the hardiest farmers remained. . . .

Not surprisingly, Edmunds County settlements engendered and/or soon served by a railway had a much better survival rate than rail-less outposts such as Powell. The county's cruciform constellation of towns was largely determined by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company's (CM&StP) opening, in the mid-1880s, of two branches of its great "Milwaukee Road"—one extending through the county's mid-section on an east-west axis, and the other on a

northwest-southeast axis. The east-west line was laid in two sections westward from the Company's main line at Aberdeen, the first section being completed to the new county seat at Ipswich in the fall of 1883, and the second section extending 30 miles westward from Ipswich to Bowdle via Roscoe in 1886. The intersecting northwest-southeast branch of the "Milwaukee Road" was also opened in two sections, one extending 26 miles northwestward from Roscoe to Eureka, in adjoining McPherson County, and the other extending 40 miles southeastward from Roscoe to Orient, in adjoining Faulk County. Both of those branches were constructed in 1887 (Hufstetler and Bedeau 2007:81).

The earliest temporary terminus of the CM&StP's westward branch from Aberdeen was the future site of Mina. There were no structures in that location when the railroad arrived in October 1883, so the store and post office buildings of the hamlet of Cortlandt—a stop on the Aberdeen-to-Freeport stagecoach line—were moved 3 miles southward to the railroad terminus. The relocated buildings were soon joined by a saloon, a hotel, a general store, a blacksmith shop, a lumber and coal yard, and "flathouses put up by two grain companies for handling grain" (Mina Centennial Committee 1983:3).

On November 5, 1883, the CM&StP's westward branch was completed to Ipswich, and daily trains began running to that new terminus. Named for an English town, Ipswich had only been platted the previous October 2, and "the first building [had been] moved over from Freeport [only] five or six days prior to [that] date." It was further reported in January 1884 that "a few days after the town was platted, Messrs. Chubbick & Worthington moved the *Dakota Tribune* office from Freeport, and from that date buildings were rapidly moved from Freeport, Edmunds, and Georgetown to the new county seat. Lots were offered for sale through Messrs. Burke & Webster and S.H. Jumper, and so great was the demand that these gentlemen were kept busy recording transfers. The sales amounted to over $10,000. Both sides of Main [S]treet for three blocks are built up with nearly solid rows of substantial business houses. It is estimated that at this date (January 1884), there are about 100 buildings, representing a value of $75,000 to $80,000. The population of the town is between 300 and 400" (Andreas 1884:n.p.).

When the CM&StP's westward branch was extended 30 miles westward from Ipswich in 1886, it passed through the nascent town of Roscoe, the first sections of which had been platted and developed three years earlier. The first newspaper published in Edmunds County—the *Roscoe Herald*—had begun emanating from this settlement in September 1883. With the arrival of the east-west railroad in 1886, and the opening a year later of northwest and southeast branches with Roscoe as the hub, the town became a major regional shipping center. By the close of 1887, Roscoe was home to a "bank, two blacksmith shops, two clothing stores, two coal and lumber dealers, a drugstore, a hardware store, and two saloons," in addition to dozens of houses and "six men practicing law." One of the lawyers also published the town's second newspaper: the *Roscoe Magnet* (Sahli 1983:38, n.p.).

The CM&StP Railway Company chose to terminate its east-west line "two miles from the west line of Edmunds County, in Section 21, Township 123, Range 73, . . . directly east of a range of hills. . . . It certainly was a spot well-chosen especially for its water facilities. Very few towns located in South Dakota had the water facilities that [this locale] enjoyed. Water was found at a depth of 15-75 feet. It was the purity of the water that made it ideal for drinking and irrigation. The

railroad authorities considered it to be the best water to be used in the boilers." Around this terminus, the town of Bowdle was founded on May 20, 1886. Named "by the Milwaukee Railroad in honor of the land buyer, Alex M. Bowdle," Bowdle would enjoy its position as "the terminus of the Milwaukee Railroad until 1900." As the "end of the line" for the great "Milwaukee Road," Bowdle quickly "grew from an empty prairie land . . . into a thriving, hustling, little city." By the close of 1887, the town was home to five saloons, a newspaper (the *Bowdle Pioneer*), a public school, a Congregational Church, a meat market, a blacksmith shop, a hotel, an implement store, a lumber yard, a bank, a post office, a drug store, a hospital, a hardware store, a roller mill, and numerous residences (Goetz 1986:n.p.).

The CM&StP's northwestward branch from Roscoe to Eureka via Hosmer was completed in July 1887, about 3 months after the town's platting "by F.P. Dobson working as a [CM&StP] surveyor." Daily train service in and out of Hosmer commenced on July 24, ramping up the rate of local settlement primarily by "Russian citizens of German descent and culture, . . . with a small percentage each of Dutch-English, Scandinavian and Irish peoples. . . . Some of the earlier buildings in Hosmer were the train depot, the Lutheran church, McKoane's general store, a lumberyard and a hotel. . . . Because of the train being able to bring food and supplies, the town began to grow. The sod shanties soon disappeared and small homes and businesses were built of lumber." Before long, however, "the settlers other than the German-Russians left, discouraged by low rainfall, poorer land than expected, grasshopper infestations, lack of trees and the Indian uprisings of late 1889 which were greatly exaggerated by the time they reached the Hosmer area. . . . The German-Russians were used to these conditions, coming from South Russia where they were raised and learned to endure under similar climatic conditions. As some settlers left, others took over their land by quick-claim [*sic*] deed and so slowly and carefully the German-Russians began to make headway in their new home" (Haerter 1987:n.p.).

The "low rainfall" that plagued Hosmer's early settlers was not limited to the Hosmer vicinity. A period of drought lasting from the late 1880s through the mid-1890s, combined with a nationwide economic depression triggered by the Panic of 1893, placed tremendous pressure on fledgling farms across eastern South Dakota, and ultimately drove many homesteaders off their land. The drought finally broke in 1895 with the arrival of above-average precipitation that lasted for two productive decades (Vogel 2009:20). By 1900, eastern South Dakota "was poised to become one of the nation's principal farming districts. In addition to wheat, corn, oats, flax, barley, and hay, local farms grew sweet corn, potatoes, onions, turnips, beets, cabbages and other common table vegetables, mostly for home consumption. Apples, plums and other small fruits were grown on some farms, notwithstanding the conventional wisdom that fruit trees could not be grown on a commercial scale in South Dakota. Because the James River [watershed] was especially well suited to livestock raising, homesteaders tended herds of beef cattle, hogs and sheep as well as flocks of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese" (Vogel 2009:23).

Agricultural production figured prominently in the rise of Edmund County's towns in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. By 1905, county resident and promoter Joseph W. Parmely could observe that "the towns in Edmunds County compare favorably with the small towns of any neighboring state. The business houses are generally good, although only a small percentage of the wooden structures have been replaced by brick or stone. Churches and private houses are tasty, often elegant, with well kept yards and lawns" (Parmley 1905:87). The wealth of farm products

shipped out of these railroad towns—which came to include the late-developing "shipping and trading stations" of Beebe (ca. 1910) and Craven—were proudly detailed in civic sketches presented in the Edmunds County section of a publication produced in 1923 describing the recently opened "Yellowstone Trail: A Good Road from Plymouth Rock to Puget Sound." Other characteristic of Edmunds County towns set forth in this promotional document were as follows:

> **IPSWICH**, the [c]ounty [s]eat of Edmunds County, is one of the best known small cities in the Northwest. . . . The idea of a great trans-continental highway that resulted in the Yellowstone Trail was born in this little city and was carried to success by public spirited men of forethought all along the Trail. The leadership of this movement was for years in the hands and brains of Ipswich and the same men who fostered it in its infancy are still active in its welfare with the objective of establishing "A Good Road from Plymouth Rock to Puget Sound."
>
> Ipswich is primarily an agricultural community and is dependent entirely upon the success of the farmers in her territory. Located on the Main Coast Line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, she has the very best of train service and shipping facilities. Being in the Heart of the Grain and Stock Belt and in the Great Artesian Well Basin, makes her a favored spot for all kinds of agricultural activities, and she is fast becoming famous as a Pure Bred Stock Center. Some of the best Swine Herds in the Northwest are to be found here and their produce is shipped all over the Northwest and to distant Eastern states.
>
> Many fine homes, a splendid new public school, a fine parochial school and a handsome new Masonic temple are among the marked improvements made since the close of the World War, and the coming season promises much activity in the building line.
>
> Ipswich has larger bank deposits than any other city of her size in the state and all branches of trade are well represented.
>
> With electric lights, sewer system, waterworks, two good live newspapers, a splendid public library and nearly one thousand population, Ipswich has been declared by visitors to be the Biggest Little City in South Dakota. . . . (Yellowstone Trail Organization ca. 1923:21).
>
> **BOWDLE** is a progressive little city of nearly one thousand people, located midway between Aberdeen and Mobridge, on the Main Coast Line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. . . . This is a city of beautiful homes, many churches and excellent schools, and has all conveniences needed to make your life comfortable and happy. We have a municipal electric light and power plant that furnishes splendid service for light and power, a modern sewerage system and waterworks.
>
> Bowdle is the trade center for a very large territory devoted to general farming, stock raising dairying and the poultry industry and all branches of trade are well represented by progressive and well stocked stores. We have two strong banking institutions, with

deposits aggregating about one million dollars, to take care of all our financial needs; one big department store, three general stores, two hardwares, one drug store, one jeweler, two meat markets, five automobile garages, one electrical supply store, two lumber and coal yards, three grain elevators, three implement dealers, one harness shop, two cafes, two blacksmith shops, one barber shop, three cream buyers, two oil stations, two pool halls, two plumbers, three repair shops, one photo studio, one vulcanizing establishment, two theatres, three rooming houses, three real estate dealers, five insurance agencies, one of the livest newspapers of the Northwest, one painter and decorator, two physicians, one dentist, one plasterer and brick layer, two stock buyers and four contractors. We have a well equipped and successful creamery that manufacturers and ships a large quantity of butter. We have a fine flour mill, with a capacity of 150 barrels daily, successfully operated and owned by a Farmers Co-operative Milling company. Our spiritual welfare is looked after by five splendid churches, the Catholic, Methodist, two Lutheran and Evangelical, and all have large congregations and talented pastors. The Bowdle public school has a beautiful new building fully equipped for teaching all grades. We have an accredited high school and a fine corps of teachers. . . . (Yellowstone Trail Organization ca. 1923:23-24).

ROSCOE is situated . . . at the junction of the main coast line of the C. M. and St. Paul Railway and the North and South branch, running from Roscoe through many fine towns to Linton, North Dakota. The branch south runs to Orient, tapping a country rich in cattle, hogs and corn. All freight, express, mail and passengers are transferred at Roscoe for these north and south lines, also, all merchandise and passengers from these branch line towns to the main line are routed through Roscoe and make their change of cars here. The railway company, realizing the importance of the location of Roscoe in their system, have in operation a roundhouse and repair shop, quite an extensive coal and watering system which employs a great many people at all times. This is quite a source of revenue to the people of Roscoe and the settlement around it.

Roscoe has a population of around 500 people, all progressive and enterprising as is evidenced by their new full high school completed three years ago, many new and beautiful homes and other improvements. A large public park has been laid out and is covered with elm and ash trees which in a few years will make a beautiful spot. The town owns its own electric light plant, giving excellent service at the nominal charge of fifteen cents per killowatt [*sic*]. The people maintain a fine uniformed band which entertains the public in the park on pleasant summer evenings.

One of the most important institutions that are located in progressive communities is a county fair. The Edmunds County Fair is located in the town of Roscoe, a complete set of buildings are maintained to house every fall the large exhibits of pure bred horses, cattle and hogs, to say nothing of smaller stock, grains, hay crops and feeds. The ladies have a building for their own exhibits in which is maintained a rest room, a radio receiving station and other attractions. . . .

The churches represented in Roscoe, are the Presbyterian, Lutheran and Catholic, all in flourishing condition. . . .

The country surrounding Roscoe, is from level to gently rolling, the soil is a dark brown to black clay soil underlaid [*sic*] with a yellow subsoil. The soil is impregnated with lime in small particles. Water is plentiful and of excellent quality and soft. Many of the farmers have put down artesian wells, others being satisfied with drilled and bored wells. Cattle, poultry and hogs are the farmers' main crops here, and the feed grains are gradually replacing the raising of wheat. . . . (Yellowstone Trail Organization ca. 1923:24-25).

HOSMER, a thriving town on the Linton Line of the Milwaukee, has a population of about 450 and is growing along with the development of her trade territory. Electric lights and good fire protection afforded by a well organized fire department, all lines of trade represented by enterprising establishments, two good banks to take care of our finances, a splendid public school and churches of the Catholic, Lutheran, Congregational and Reform denominations take care of the needs of our people in these directions. Hosmer has many beautiful homes exceptionally well kept that show effectively that her people are contented and happy as well as prosperous. . . . We have four splendid general stores, three good hardwares, one fine drug store, a racket store, a confectionery store, a furniture store, two large lumber yards, blacksmith shop, four implement dealers, three automobile garages, five cream stations, one flour mill, five grain elevators, two oil stations, a good hotel and the best meat market in the county, and two live stock buyers. . . . (Yellowstone Trail Organization ca. 1923:26-27).

LOYALTON is a thriving little town on the Orient line of Milwaukee, in the South Central part of the County. . . . Our business institutions include two elevators (whose financial condition is the best in the country), two good lumber yards and hardware stores combined, who also handle coal, two good general stores, one good meat market, one garage, the best blacksmith shop in the County, three cream stations, and a bank is now being promoted and will be in operation in a short time. We have a juvenile band here, organized among our school boys that has attained an enviable reputation, and that furnishes us with good concerts the year round. . . . We are building a handsome new school house that will be fully equipped to give our boys and girls the best educational advantages and expect to begin the fall term of 1923 under these greatly improved conditions. . . . The Lutheran and Baptist denominations care for the spiritual welfare of our people. . . . Good graded roads penetrate an exceptionally large trade territory and the business houses of Loyalton supply the wants of all who make this their market place. Rural Mail routes and phone service keep the farmer in close touch with the markets and the events of the day. . . . (Yellowstone Trail Organization ca. 1923:28).

MINA . . . is the trade center for a large territory, north and south, and has several wide-awake business establishments to supply the needs of the community. There are two well stocked general stores, the Mina Cash Store and the N.R. McClanahan & Company store; two large elevators, owned and operated by the Mina Equity Exchange, a farmers' co-operative organization, managed by Mr. E.C. Wheelock, coal being handled in connection therewith; a well stocked lumber yard owned by Thompson Yards, Inc., the Farmers' State Bank, a well managed and strong financial institution, and the manufacturing plant of the Aberdeen Pressed Brick Company, whose output is in excess

> of one hundred cars annually. This company manufactures a high grade pressed brick, and has been established and operated for the past ten years. As monuments to the quality of its splendid product, many of the best buildings in Northern South Dakota are pointed to. The Mina Public Schools, Ipswich Public School, Holy Cross Parochial School, the Jones and Deschner buildings and the Parmley residence at Ipswich, the Parry Garage, the Boyd-Romans Garage, the West High School, the Schaffer Hotel and many others in Aberdeen are among the attractive and substantial structures built of Mina Brick. The factory normally employs twelve men, and the product is sold several months ahead. The supply of raw material is practically inexhaustable [*sic*]. . . . Mina has a fine two-room brick school building, a Presbyterian church and one of the best Community halls in this part of the state. . . . (Yellowstone Trail Organization ca. 1923:29-30).
>
> **BEEBE** is located between Ipswich and Roscoe, on the main line of the Milwaukee railroad and is the shipping and trading station for the territory north and south. The Farmers Elevator buys grain and sells coal. There is a splendid general store, Post Office, cream station and garage, and the Modern Woodman have a comfortable hall that is the center for many social and community gatherings. For many years Beebe enjoyed the distinction of being the greatest hay shipping point on the Milwaukee system, their shipments reaching 950 cars in a single season. . . . (Yellowstone Trail Organization ca. 1923:30).
>
> **CRAVEN** is a shipping and trading station located on the main line of the Milwaukee railroad, between Ipswich and Mina, and has a good general store and a Farmers Elevator and Coal Yard. It has a good trade territory north and south, and is on the Rural mail route and telephone line out of Ipswich . . . . (Yellowstone Trail Organization ca. 1923:31).

When the foregoing sketches were published, the population of Edmunds County was about to plateau following four decades of fitful growth. The first national census conducted in the county after its 1883 organization (1890) had found 4,399 persons in residence. That number rose to 4,916 in 1900 (+11.8%), to 7,654 in 1910 (+55.7%), and to 8,336 in 1920 (+20), during an era when "rain was plentiful and crops were good" (United States Bureau of the Census 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920; Crissman 1958:n.p.). According to the authors of the Yellowstone Trail brochure, nearly one-quarter of Edmunds' residents lived in the vicinities of either Ipswich or Bowdle as of the early 1920s, while another thousand were divided between the second-tier towns of Roscoe and Hosmer. That left about 5,000 persons scattered throughout other parts of the county—just enough to warrant the operation of three or four schools in each township, as reflected on a map of Edmunds County published in 1916 (Ogle and Co. 1916). That map also documented the absence of churches in roughly half of the county's 32 townships, attesting to that fact that even near the peak of the county's population growth in the latter years of the Settlement Period, residential development was hardly extensive.

Edmunds County posted its highest decennial population count in 1930, with 8,712 residents enumerated. It was no coincidence that the county's latest population surge occurred during an era of ample annual rainfalls, coupled during the war years with strong nation-wide demand for

agricultural products. As one writer has noted, "the unprecedented sudden and prolonged expansion of agricultural markets during the First World War was a veritable 'golden age' for South Dakota farmers. Grain, beef and pork prices climbed to unheard of levels between 1914 and 1919." The curtain began to descend on this "golden age" of South Dakota agriculture during "a brief postwar recession in 1919-21. The general economy rebounded, but farm land values and commodity prices remained low, in part due to overproduction" (Vogel 2009:24).

Postsettlement Period (1930-Present)

During the 1930s, Edmunds County experienced negative population growth for the first time since its organization. Dwindling railroad activity, the onset of the Great Depression, and crop failures in 1931, 1933, and 1934 (resulting from below-average rainfall, extremely high temperatures, and over-cultivation of farmland) translated into nearly 1,000 fewer residents by the close of the decade (Petersen 1983:n.p.; United States Bureau of the Census 1930, 1940). Emblematic of the new reality was the CM&StP's discontinuation of daily passenger train service between Roscoe and Linton (via Hosmer) during the 1930s (Haerter 1987:n.p.).

A second World War and post-war boomlet did little to slow—let alone reverse—the outmigration trend in Edmunds County. The county went on to shed anywhere from 6.9% to 16.4% of its population every decade through 2010, except for a brief plateau during the 1990s. By 2010, the county's inhabitants would number only 3,947—less than half of the 1930 peak total (United States Bureau of the Census 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010).

Running against this grain has been an influx and proliferation of Hutterites or Hutterian Brethren. As explained by a member of this religious sect, whose ancestors immigrated to South Dakota from Russia in the 1870s, Hutterites "live in communities known as colonies. We share, according to our religious belief, all worldly goods with each member of our colony. Our basic principal is communal living according to Acts 2:44-45. We believe the 'narrow path' our Lord describes in Matthew 7:14 can only be lived if it is done in brotherly communal living" (Stahl 2005:110). In 1957, representatives of the Spink Hutterite Colony in neighboring Spink County purchased several hundred acres of land in Edmunds County's Rosette Township, 11 miles northeast of Ipswich. There they established the Plainview Colony in 1959, moving "two of the three [Rosette Township] school houses built in 1929-1930 . . . to the Hutterite Colony for their children as a part of the Ipswich School District" (Peterson 1983:139; Riley and Johnson 1969:14). A decade later, after the Plainview Colony's population had swelled to 130 persons, a second colony was spun off. Located in adjoining Belle Township, this colony was labeled "Plainview Colony No. 2" on a 1970 USGS topographical quadrangle (USGS 1970). It is known today as "Deerfield Colony." More or less simultaneous with the establishment of Plainview Colony No. 2, "a Hutterite Colony from Mitchell[, South Dakota,] bought the land of Gilbert and Allen Roberts [in Harmony Township, 4.5 miles south-southeast of Ipswich,] and settled on the Gilbert Roberts farm. They moved Allen's house over and built more homes. They are the Pembrook Colony. They have their own school, and teachers from the Ipswich school come out to teach" (Peterson 1983:131).

The growth of Edmunds County's Hutterite colonies was not mirrored elsewhere in the county, where dwindling population meant fewer customers for struggling town businesses, leading to more vacant properties and underfunded municipal agencies. The population decline was closely tracked

by diminishing railroad activity. The already greatly reduced passenger service between Roscoe and Eureka via Hosmer was discontinued altogether in 1966 (Haerter 1987:n.p.). Freight traffic on that line, as well as the southeastward branch from Roscoe to Orient via Loyalton, survived only a decade longer. The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company (as it had been known since 1927) was forced into bankruptcy in 1977 through "the combined effects of increased competition and its unprofitable granger network. . . . As part of the company's reorganization efforts, the Milwaukee's bankruptcy trustee announced that the railroad hoped to abandon all of its South Dakota trackage. . . . Significant abandonment of Milwaukee Road routes in the state began during the 1970s. In 1980, the bankrupt railroad ended service on all its remaining South Dakota routes, with the exception of its east-west main line [passing through Ipswich, Roscoe, and Bowdle]. Most of these discontinued lines were purchased by the State of South Dakota . . . . The Milwaukee Road itself was acquired by the Soo Line in 1985" (Hufstetler and Bedeau 2007:23, 73).

The branch of the Milwaukee Road extending from Roscoe to Orient via Loyalton was abandoned in 1977, and "the rails and ties were removed from the road bed and grade in 1979" (Hufstetler and Bedeau 2007:88; Sylte 1983:20). The Milwaukee Road branch extending from Roscoe to Eureka via Hosmer was abandoned in 1980 (Hufstetler and Bedeau 2007:89). A Hosmer resident would recall in the late 1980s that "the railroad company sold the tracks and ties which were removed in 1981. In the spring of 1983 the railroad right-of-way was sold mainly to individuals with adjoining land" (Haerter 1987:n.p.).

The uprooting of the railroad was a final blow for Loyalton, which had lost its post office in the 1970s, and where only six residents and six housing units were enumerated during the 1980 decennial census (Goetz 1986:n.p.; United States Bureau of the Census 1980). In November 1983, the town was unincorporated and merged into Vermont Township, which saw its population inch up to only 58 inhabitants, distributed among 25 housing units (United States Bureau of the Census 1980). Loyalton was far from the only Edmunds County town to fade away. As noted in a Bowdle centennial history published in 1986, other "towns that have come and gone in Edmunds County are: Beebe, Craven, Gretna, Powell Settlement and Vermont City." Of the "ghost town" of Beebe, in particular, it was noted that "during its lifetime, [it] had many businesses. All buildings disappeared from the townsite in the early 1960's" (Goetz 1986:n.p.). Once-vibrant Mina was reduced by 1983 to "Carol's Grocery Store and Post Office, Mina Equity Exchange Grain Elevator and refined fuels . . . and 30 full time residents" (Mina Centennial Committee 1983:2). Today, the only remaining towns in Edmunds County are Ipswich (population 954), Bowdle (502), Roscoe (329), Hosmer (208), and Mina (population unknown). As of 2010, the residents of those five towns accounted for half of the county's population of 4,071 (United States Bureau of the Census 2010).

SURVEY RESULTS

Previously Recorded Historic Properties

Research at the South Dakota State Historical Society identified five previously surveyed properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places which were recorded within the last 5 years: Bowdle Water Tower (ED00000050), Hosmer Water Tower (ED00000051),

Mina Lake Water Tower (ED00000053), Milwaukee Road Water Tower (ED00000054), and Roscoe Water Tower (ED00000055). None of these properties were re-evaluated.

Research also identified 14 previously surveyed properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places which were recorded over 5 years ago. Properties listed in the National Register are marked with an asterisk. These resources are:

- John Strouckel House (ED00000005)*: RR, Loyalton
- John Eisenbeis House (ED00000007)*: RR, Bowdle
- Daede House (ED00000014): 1097 South Main Street, Bowdle
- Ipswich Baptist Church (ED00000015)*: Main Street and Third Avenue, Ipswich
- Roscoe Community Hall (ED00000016)*: 202 Mitchell Street, Roscoe
- Parmley Land Office (ED00000017)*: Main Street between First and Second Avenues, Ipswich
- J.W. Parmley House (ED00000018)*: 4th Street and 4th Avenue, Ipswich
- Bank of Bowdle (ED00000019)*: 3026 Main Street, Bowdle
- Marcus Beebe House (ED00000020)*: 507 North Fourth Street, Ipswich
- Marcus P. Beebe Library (ED00000021)*: Main Street and Second Avenue, Ipswich
- Edmunds County Courthouse (ED00000022)*: 210 Second Avenue, Ipswich
- Bierman Barn (ED00000023)*: 14315 372nd Avenue, Mansfield
- Ipswich State Bank (ED00000025)*: First Avenue and Main Street, Ipswich
- Pembrook Township Cemetery (ED00000026): 370th Avenue between 128th and 130th Streets, Pembrook

All of these properties were evaluated more than 5 years ago, so they were re-evaluated during this survey. Eight of the previously surveyed properties which were determined as eligible were also recommended eligible in this survey: Ipswich Baptist Church (ED00000015), Parmley Land Office (ED00000017), J.W. Parmley House (ED00000018), Bank of Bowdle (ED00000019), Marcus Beebe House (ED00000020), Marcus P. Beebe Library (ED00000021), Edmunds County Courthouse (ED00000022) and Ipswich State Bank (ED00000025).

Pembrook Township Cemetery (ED00000026) was originally determined eligible; however, this survey determined that the original evaluation may have been in error. Although this is the only cemetery within Pembrook, there are no elements that distinguish this cemetery from others throughout the state or that reflect a contribution to the establishment of small, agricultural towns. The John Strouckel House (ED00000005) could not be re-evaluated because it was inaccessible during this survey. The John Eisenbeis House (ED00000007) and the Daede House (ED00000014) could not be re-evaluated, as they could not be located during the survey. The Roscoe Community Hall (ED00000016) and the Bierman Barn (ED00000023) could not be re-evaluated, as they have been demolished since the previous survey.

Historic Properties Newly Surveyed

A number of resources were evaluated during the survey. Every public road was traversed to locate and evaluate any property 40 years old or older for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. It should be noted that only exterior surveys were completed for the properties and

that additional research and interior surveys are likely necessary in order to formally nominate individual properties to the National Register of Historic Places. Upon completion of the survey, 21 properties were determined potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (Table 1).

TABLE 1

PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EDMUNDS COUNTY

SHPO ID No.	Resource Name	Location
Bowdle		
ED00000050	Bowdle Water Tower	Main Street and 2nd Avenue
ED00000056	House	2024 8th Avenue
ED00000060	House	1097 6th Avenue
ED00000061	Corner Cottage Drive Inn	7097 S. 4th Avenue
ED00000064	Old Bowdle Hospital	1016 3rd Avenue
ED00000065	St. Augustine's Church	3023 S. 3rd Avenue
ED00000068	St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church	2024 3rd Street
Roscoe		
ED00000054	Milwaukee Road Water Tower	North side of the former Milwaukee Road transcontinental mainline (now BNSF), west of N. Morgan Avenue and N. Richmond Street
ED00000055	Roscoe Water Tower	E. Morgan Avenue and N. Broadway Street
ED00000057	House	33567 139th Avenue
ED00000063	Roscoe Public Library	Northeast corner of Andrew Street and Addison Avenue
ED00000066	St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church	206 N. Andrew Street
ED00200001	Farm House (Contributing to Farmstead)	34674 132nd Street
ED00200002	Shed #1 (Contributing to Farmstead)	34674 132nd Street
ED00200003	Shed #2 (Contributing to Farmstead)	34674 132nd Street
ED00200004	Shed #3 (Contributing to Farmstead)	34674 132nd Street
ED00200005	Chicken Coop (Contributing to Farmstead)	34674 132nd Street
ED00200006	Garage #1 (Not contributing to Farmstead)	34674 132nd Street

TABLE 1 (continued) PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EDMUNDS COUNTY		
SHPO ID No.	**Resource Name**	**Location**
ED00200007	Garage #2 (Not contributing to Farmstead)	34674 132nd Street
ED00200008	Garage #3 (Contributing to Farmstead)	34674 132nd Street
ED00200009	Arched Barn (Contributing to Farmstead)	34674 132nd Street
ED00200010	Clapboard Field Barn (Contributing to Farmstead)	34674 132nd Street
Hosmer		
ED00000051	Hosmer Water Tower	115 W. Main Street
ED00000058	House	206 6th Street
ED00000059	Barn	339th Avenue between 124th and 125th Streets
ED00000062	Hosmer Reformed Church	201 W. 5th Street
Mina		
ED00000053	Mina Lake Water Tower	CR 37 N. and Old Highway 12 (S. Sunset Drive and 133rd Street)
Ipswich		
ED00000067	House	117 3rd Street
ED00000069	House	302 4th Street
ED00000071	Holy Cross Catholic Church	20 6th Street
ED00000072	House	West side of Main Street between 2nd and 3rd Avenues
Richland Township		
ED00000075	Barn	37282 139th Street
Madison Township		
ED00000076	Schoolhouse	146th Street between 330th and 331st Avenues
Hudson Township		
ED00000077	Schoolhouse	Northwest corner of 144th Street and 327th Avenue
Huntley Township		
ED00000078	Schoolhouse	Southeast corner of 133rd Street and 353rd Avenue

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Principal Findings

The survey evaluated any property 40 years old or older that was visible from the public roads of Edmunds County. This resulted in the identification of 21 properties that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Five previously surveyed properties were not re-evaluated during the survey, as they were recorded less than 5 years ago. Nine of the 14 properties surveyed over 5 years ago were re-evaluated during this survey. Eight of the previously surveyed properties still possess sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register. One property, Pembrook Township Cemetery (ED00000026), should no longer be considered eligible because of lack of character-defining features and historical significance. The John Strouckel House (ED00000005) was not evaluated during this survey because it was not accessible. Two properties, the John Eisenbeis House (ED00000007), and the Daede House (ED00000014), were not evaluated because they could not be located. Two properties, Roscoe Community Hall (ED00000016), and the Bierman Barn (ED00000023), were not evaluated because they have been demolished.

The 21 properties that had not been previously surveyed were determined eligible during this survey because they retained sufficient integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, feeling, association and/or setting. Properties were evaluated first as an individual building or structure. If the individual building or structure did not possess sufficient integrity to be individually eligible, its integrity was then assessed as part of a larger entity such as a town, a farm, or a ranch. If the property was a farm, the majority of its outbuildings needed to be extant for the property to be evaluated as having integrity as a farm.

There were few buildings with identifiable architectural styles in Edmunds County. The majority of the structures documented are residential properties that are vernacular in design. Vernacular buildings typify those properties in rural areas. While there are many vernacular buildings in the towns as well, there are several properties located in the towns that are designed in high styles.

The properties surveyed range in construction date from ca. 1890s to ca. 1940s, with a majority of the properties constructed between 1900 and the 1920s. Nine properties were built during the Settlement Period (1883-1929) and the remaining 15 properties are from the Postsettlement Period (1930-present).

Edmunds County's landscape can be divided into two basic settings: rural areas and small towns. The towns (Bowdle, Roscoe, Hosmer, Mina and Ipswich) are comprised of one or two main streets surrounded by residential neighborhoods. The survey examined buildings individually and then assessed the towns as a whole. The main streets of all of the towns have undergone major architectural changes. There are holes in the streetscape where buildings have been demolished. Many of the buildings that remain have been altered with additions and modern materials. The buildings on the residential streets follow the same pattern as the main street, with more emphasis on alterations than demolitions. No areas were determined eligible as historic districts during this survey.

The rural areas of Edmunds County mainly consist of farms. A large number of the properties that had been identified during the background research as 40 years old or older based on ca. 1970 maps were either demolished or abandoned. Some of the abandoned properties retain enough integrity to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, most of the abandoned properties are on the verge of collapsing due to neglect. Some of the rural properties have been altered with additions and modern materials. Other properties have new buildings constructed where the older dwelling once stood, along with the addition of modern outbuildings.

Recommendations

As part of the Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey, one area of interest is recommended by CHRS, Inc. for further research. The recommendation is to develop National Register Multiple Property documentation for the numerous churches throughout Edmunds County. Six churches were surveyed and documented in the county, all of them located within the five towns. These are: St. Augustine's Church (ED00000065) and St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church (ED00000068) in Bowdle; St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church (ED00000066) in Roscoe; Hosmer Reformed Church (ED00000062) in Hosmer; and Ipswich Baptist Church (ED00000015) and Holy Cross Catholic Church (ED00000071) in Ipswich. The churches vary in age, style, and materials, though each are of a substantial size and exhibit high levels of detail and workmanship. They are each local landmarks within the communities in which they are located. Additional research would reveal any trends or patterns in history that would explain the variety of styles of churches throughout Edmunds County, but also for the State as a whole.

CHRS, Inc. also recommends that further research be conducted on the John Strouckel House (ED00000005). The property, located in Loyalton, was not surveyed because it was inaccessible. Once the State Historic Preservation Office of the South Dakota State Historical Society has confirmed that the structure is still extant, a full architectural survey should be completed. Further research should also be conducted on the John Eisenbeis House (ED00000007), which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places under the German-Russian Fold Architecture context. The property, believed to be located in Bowdle, was not surveyed, as it could not be located. The SHPO will need to confirm that it is still extant, and complete the study as necessary. If this property has been demolished, it will need to be removed from the National Register of Historic Places.

CHRS, Inc. also recommends that the Bierman Barn (ED00000023) be studied further. The SHPO will need to confirm the demolition with the County before proceeding to request that it be removed from the National Register.

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APPENDIX A

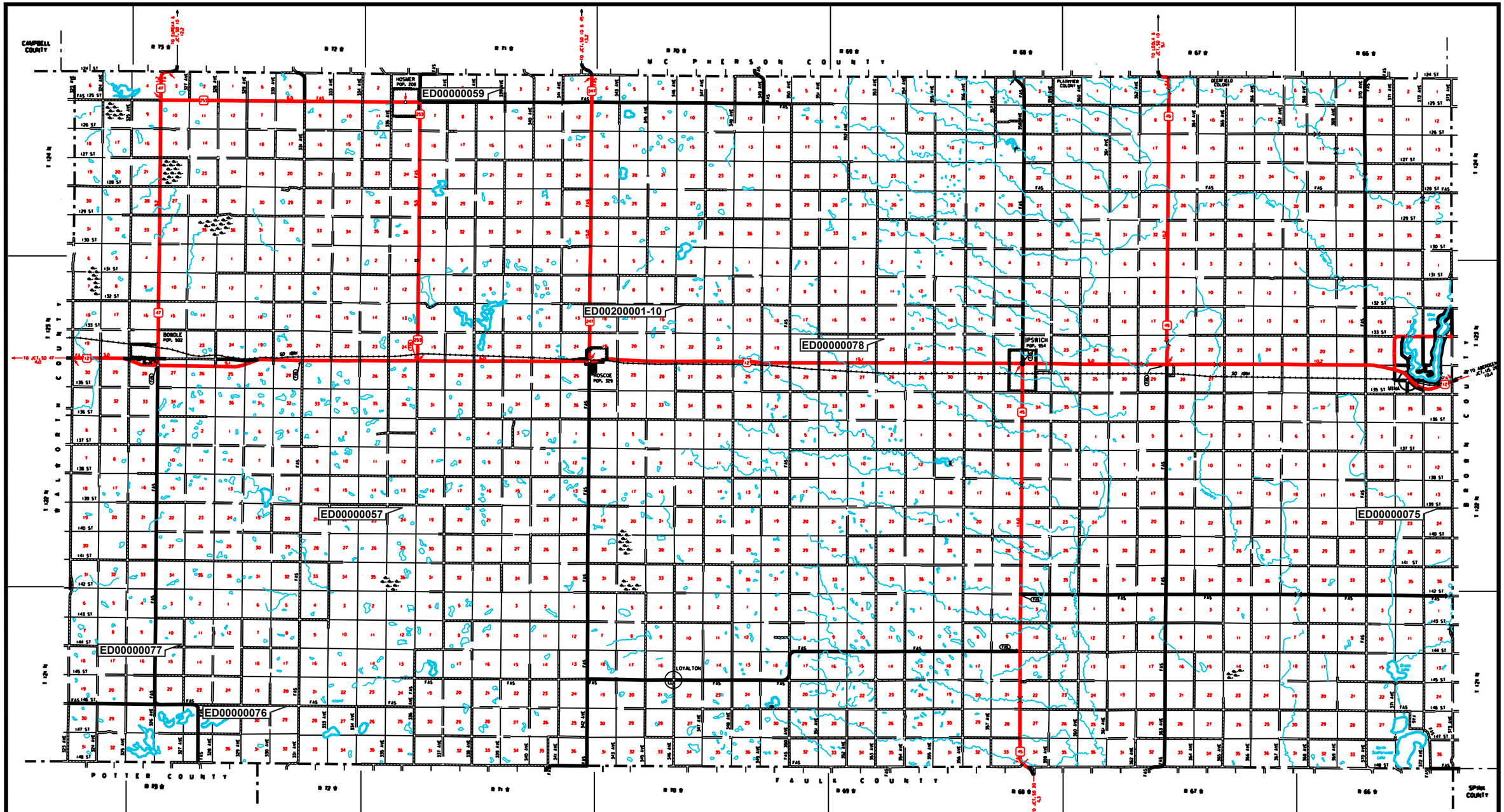
QUALIFICATIONS OF RESEARCHERS

QUALIFICATIONS OF RESEARCHERS

Principal Investigator:	Mary Alfson Tinsman
Professional Experience:	14 years
Education:	M.S. Historic Preservation, University of Pennsylvania B.A. Anthropology, Albion College Certificate, GIS, Pennsylvania State University
Project Responsibility:	Administration and review
Project Manager:	Lindsey Allen
Professional Experience:	3 years
Education:	M.S. Historic Preservation, University of Pennsylvania B.A. Architecture and Urbanism, Smith College Architecture and Design Program, Denmark's International Study Program
Project Responsibility:	Field survey, analysis, and review
Architectural Historian:	Alanna Stewart
Professional Experience:	2 years
Education:	M.S. Historic Preservation, University of Pennsylvania B.A. Interior Design, Marymount University
Project Responsibility:	Field survey, analysis, and report writing
Architectural Historian:	Elizabeth Beeman
Professional Experience:	1 year
Education:	M.S. Historic Preservation, Pratt Institute B.A. History and Archaeology, Millersville University
Project Responsibility:	Field survey, analysis, and report writing
Senior Historian:	Philip Ruth
Professional Experience:	25 years
Education:	M.A. English, University Of New Hampshire B.A. English, Goshen College
Project Responsibility:	Historical research, review, analysis, and report writing
Editor:	Maria Rossi
Professional Experience:	7 years
Education:	B.A. English with Communications, Gwynedd-Mercy College
Project Responsibility:	Report editing
Graphic Illustrator:	Crystal Hall
Professional Experience:	4 years
Education:	Advertising Design, Hussian School of Art Social Services, Bucks County Community College
Project Responsibility:	Graphics preparation

APPENDIX B

EDMUNDS COUNTY RURAL PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES



	SCALE	SOURCE
N	0mi 3.32mi 0km 5.343km *Prepared by CHRS, Inc.*	SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION 2011

EDMUNDS COUNTY RURAL PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

EDMUNDS COUNTY RURAL PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

SHPO ID No.	Resource Name	Address	Date
ED00000075	Barn	37282 139th Street, Richland Township, Mina	ca. 1910
ED00000076	Schoolhouse	146th Street between 330th and 331st Avenues, Madison Township, Bowdle	ca. 1925
ED00000077	Schoolhouse	Northwest corner of 144th Street and 327th Avenue, Hudson Township, Bowdle	ca. 1930
ED00000078	Schoolhouse	Southeast corner of 133rd Street and 353rd Avenue, Huntley Township, Ipswich	ca. 1920
ED00000057	House	33567 139th Avenue, Roscoe	ca. 1890
ED00200001	Farmhouse (Contributing to Farmstead)	34674 132nd Street, Roscoe	ca. 1925
ED00200002	Shed #1 (Contributing to Farmstead)	34674 132nd Street, Roscoe	ca. 1925
ED00200003	Shed #2 (Contributing to Farmstead)	34674 132nd Street, Roscoe	ca. 1925
ED00200004	Shed #3 (Contributing to Farmstead)	34674 132nd Street, Roscoe	ca. 1925
ED00200005	Chicken Coop (Contributing to Farmstead)	34674 132nd Street, Roscoe	ca. 1925
ED00200006	Garage #1 (Not contributing to Farmstead)	34674 132nd Street, Roscoe	ca. 1980
ED00200007	Garage #2 (Not contributing to Farmstead)	34674 132nd Street, Roscoe	ca. 1980
ED00200008	Garage #3 (Contributing to Farmstead)	34674 132nd Street, Roscoe	ca. 1925
ED00200009	Arched Barn (Contributing to Farmstead)	34674 132nd Street, Roscoe	ca. 1925
ED00200010	Clapboard Field Barn (Contributing to Farmstead)	34674 132nd Street, Roscoe	ca. 1925
ED00000059	Barn	339th Avenue between 124th and 125th Streets, Hosmer	ca. 1900

Barn (ED00000075), 37282 139th Street, Richland Township, Mina.

Barn (ED00000075), 37282 139th Street, Richland Township, Mina.

Schoolhouse (ED00000076), 146th Street between 330th and 331st Avenues, Madison Township, Bowdle.

Schoolhouse (ED00000077), Northwest corner of 144th Street and 327th Avenue, Hudson Township, Bowdle.

Schoolhouse (ED00000077), Northwest corner of 144th Street and 327th Avenue, Hudson Township, Bowdle.

Schoolhouse (ED00000078), Southeast corner of 133rd Street and 353rd Avenue, Huntley Township, Ipswich.

Schoolhouse (ED00000078), Southeast corner of 133rd Street and 353rd Avenue, Huntley Township, Ipswich.

Schoolhouse (ED00000078), Southeast corner of 133rd Street and 353rd Avenue, Huntley Township, Ipswich.

House (ED00000057), 33567 139th Avenue, Roscoe.

House (ED00000057), 33567 139th Avenue, Roscoe.

House (ED00000057), 33567 139th Avenue, Roscoe.

Farmhouse (ED00200001), 34674 132nd Street, Roscoe.

Sheds #1, #2 and #3 (ED00200002, ED00200003 and ED00200004), 34674 132nd Street, Roscoe.

Chicken Coop (ED00200005), 34674 132nd Street, Roscoe.

Garage #1 (ED00200006), 34674 132nd Street, Roscoe.

Garage #2 (ED00200007), 34674 132nd Street, Roscoe.

Garage #3 (ED00200008), 34674 132nd Street, Roscoe.

Arched Barn (ED00200009), 34674 132nd Street, Roscoe.

Clapboard Field Barn (ED00200010), 34674 132nd Street, Roscoe.

Barn (ED00000059), 339th Avenue between 124th and 125th Streets, Hosmer.

Barn (ED00000059), 339th Avenue between 124th and 125th Streets, Hosmer.

APPENDIX C

BOWDLE PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

	SCALE	SOURCE
N	0ft 537ft 0m 163.6m Prepared by CHRS, Inc.	GOOGLE EARTH 2012

BOWDLE PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

BOWDLE PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES			
SHPO ID No.	**Resource Name**	**Address**	**Date**
ED00000050*	Bowdle Water Tower	Main Street and 2nd Avenue	ca. 1920
ED00000056	House	2024 8th Avenue	ca. 1930
ED00000060	House	1097 6th Avenue	ca. 1890
ED00000061	Corner Cottage Drive Inn	7097 S. 4th Avenue	ca. 1960
ED00000064	Old Bowdle Hospital	1016 3rd Avenue	1918
ED00000065	St. Augustine's Church	3023 S. 3rd Avenue	1918
ED00000068	St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church	2024 3rd Street	1930
*Surveyed in 2011; not re-surveyed for this study.			

House (ED00000056), 2024 8th Avenue, Bowdle.

House (ED00000056), 2024 8th Avenue, Bowdle.

House (ED00000056), 2024 8th Avenue, Bowdle.

House (ED00000056), 2024 8th Avenue, Bowdle.

House (ED00000060), 1097 6th Avenue, Bowdle.

House (ED00000060), 1097 6th Avenue, Bowdle.

House (ED00000060), 1097 6th Avenue, Bowdle.

House (ED00000060), 1097 6th Avenue, Bowdle.

Corner Cottage Drive Inn (ED00000061), 7097 S. 4th Avenue, Bowdle.

Corner Cottage Drive Inn (ED00000061), 7097 S. 4th Avenue, Bowdle.

Corner Cottage Drive Inn (ED00000061), 7097 S. 4th Avenue, Bowdle.

Corner Cottage Drive Inn (ED00000061), 7097 S. 4th Avenue, Bowdle.

Corner Cottage Drive Inn (ED00000061), 7097 S. 4th Avenue, Bowdle.

Old Bowdle Hospital (ED00000064), 1016 3rd Avenue, Bowdle.

Old Bowdle Hospital (ED00000064), 1016 3rd Avenue, Bowdle.

Old Bowdle Hospital (ED00000064), 1016 3rd Avenue, Bowdle.

St. Augustine's Church (ED00000065), 3023 S. 3rd Avenue, Bowdle.

St. Augustine's Church (ED00000065), 3023 S. 3rd Avenue, Bowdle.

St. Augustine's Church (ED00000065), 3023 S. 3rd Avenue, Bowdle.

St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church (ED00000068), 2024 3rd Street, Bowdle.

St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church (ED00000068), 2024 3rd Street, Bowdle.

St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church (ED00000068), 2024 3rd Street, Bowdle.

APPENDIX D

ROSCOE PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

	SCALE	SOURCE
N	0ft 532ft 0m 162.1m Prepared by CHRS, Inc.	GOOGLE EARTH 2012

ROSCOE PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

ROSCOE PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES			
SHPO ID No.	**Resource Name**	**Address**	**Date**
ED00000054*	Milwaukee Road Water Tower	North side of the former Milwaukee Road transcontinental mainline (now BNSF), west of N. Morgan Avenue and N. Richmond Street	ca. 1915
ED00000055*	Roscoe Water Tower	E. Morgan Avenue and N. Broadway Street	ca. 1940
ED00000063	Roscoe Public Library	Northeast corner of Andrew Street and Addison Avenue	1920
ED00000066	St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church	206 N. Andrew Street	1928
*Surveyed in 2011; not re-surveyed for this study.			

Roscoe Public Library (ED00000063), Northeast corner of Andrew Street and Addison Avenue, Roscoe.

Roscoe Public Library (ED00000063), Northeast corner of Andrew Street and Addison Avenue, Roscoe.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church (ED00000066), 206 N. Andrew Street, Roscoe.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church (ED00000066), 206 N. Andrew Street, Roscoe.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church (ED00000066), 206 N. Andrew Street, Roscoe.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church (ED00000066), 206 N. Andrew Street, Roscoe.

APPENDIX E

HOSMER PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

	SCALE	SOURCE
N	0ft 368ft 0m 112.2m Prepared by CHRS, Inc.	GOOGLE EARTH 2012

HOSMER PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

HOSMER PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES			
SHPO ID No.	**Resource Name**	**Address**	**Date**
ED00000051*	Hosmer Water Tower	115 W. Main Street	1949
ED00000058	House	206 6th Street	ca. 1940
ED00000062	Hosmer Reformed Church	201 W. 5th Street	ca. 1920s
*Surveyed in 2011; not re-surveyed for this study.			

House (ED00000058), 206 6th Street, Hosmer.

Garage (ED00000058), 206 6th Street, Hosmer.

Shed (ED00000058), 206 6th Street, Hosmer.

Hosmer Reformed Church (ED00000062), 201 W. 5th Street, Hosmer.

Hosmer Reformed Church (ED00000062), 201 W. 5th Street, Hosmer.

Hosmer Reformed Church (ED00000062), 201 W. 5th Street, Hosmer.

Hosmer Reformed Church (ED00000062), 201 W. 5th Street, Hosmer.

APPENDIX F

MINA PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

MINA PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES			
SHPO ID No.	**Resource Name**	**Address**	**Date**
ED00000053*	Mina Lake Water Tower	CR 37 N. and Old Highway 12 (S. Sunset Drive and 133rd Street)	ca. 1960
*Surveyed in 2011; not re-surveyed for this study.			

APPENDIX G

IPSWICH PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

	SCALE	SOURCE
N	0ft 462ft 0m 140.8m Prepared by CHRS, Inc.	GOOGLE EARTH 2012

IPSWICH PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

IPSWICH PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES			
SHPO ID No.	**Resource Name**	**Address**	**Date**
ED00000067	House	117 3rd Street	ca. 1925
ED00000069	House	302 4th Street	ca. 1900
ED00000071	Holy Cross Catholic Church	20 6th Street	1951
ED00000072	House	West side of Main Street between 2nd and 3rd Avenues	ca. 1930

House (ED00000067), 117 3rd Street, Ipswich.

House (ED00000067), 117 3rd Street, Ipswich.

House (ED00000067), 117 3rd Street, Ipswich.

House (ED00000069), 302 4th Street, Ipswich.

House (ED00000069), 302 4th Street, Ipswich.

House (ED00000069), 302 4th Street, Ipswich.

Holy Cross Catholic Church (ED00000071), 20 6th Street, Ipswich.

Holy Cross Catholic Church (ED00000071), 20 6th Street, Ipswich.

Holy Cross Catholic Church (ED00000071), 20 6th Street, Ipswich.

Holy Cross Catholic Church (ED00000071), 20 6th Street, Ipswich.

House (ED00000072), West side of Main Street between 2nd and 3rd Avenues, Ipswich.

House (ED00000072), West side of Main Street between 2nd and 3rd Avenues, Ipswich.

House (ED00000072), West side of Main Street between 2nd and 3rd Avenues, Ipswich.

APPENDIX H

EDMUNDS COUNTY PROPERTIES RE-SURVEYED

EDMUNDS COUNTY PROPERTIES RE-SURVEYED				
SHPO ID No.	**Resource Name**	**Address**	**Date**	**Updated Determination of Eligibility**
ED00000015	Ipswich Baptist Church	Main Street and Third Avenue, Ipswich	1924	Eligible
ED00000017	Parmley Land Office	Main Street between First and Second Avenues, Ipswich	1900	Eligible
ED00000018	J.W. Parmley House	4th Street and 4th Avenue, Ipswich	ca. 1920	Eligible
ED00000019	Bank of Bowdle	3026 Main Street, Bowdle	1908-09	Eligible
ED00000020	Marcus Beebe House	507 North Fourth Street, Ipswich	1909-10	Eligible
ED00000021	Marcus P. Beebe Library	Main Street and Second Avenue, Ipswich	1930-31	Eligible
ED00000022	Edmunds County Courthouse	210 Second Avenue, Ipswich	1934	Eligible
ED00000025	Ipswich State Bank	First Avenue and Main Street, Ipswich	1905	Eligible
ED00000026	Pembrook Township Cemetery	370th Avenue between 128th and 130th Streets, Pembrook	ca. 1900	Not Eligible

Ipswich Baptist Church (ED00000015), Main Street and Third Avenue, Ipswich.

Parmley Land Office (ED00000017), Main Street between First and Second Avenues, Ipswich.

J.W. Parmley House (ED00000018), 4th Street and 4th Avenue, Ipswich.

Bank of Bowdle (ED00000019), 3026 Main Street, Bowdle.

Marcus Beebe House (ED00000020), 507 North Fourth Street, Ipswich.

Marcus P. Beebe Library (ED00000021), Main Street and Second Avenue, Ipswich.

Edmunds County Courthouse (ED00000022), 210 Second Avenue, Ipswich.

Ipswich State Bank (ED00000025), First Avenue and Main Street, Ipswich.

Pembrook Township Cemetery (ED00000026), 370th Avenue between 128th and 130th Streets, Pembrook.

APPENDIX I

EDMUNDS COUNTY PROPERTIES LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES OR STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

EDMUNDS COUNTY PROPERTIES LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES		
Property Name	**Address**	**Date Listed**
Bank of Bowdle	3026 Main Street, Bowdle	January 31, 1985
Marcus P. Beebe Library	120 Main Street, Ipswich	November 16, 1977
Marcus Beebe House	507 4th Street, Ipswich	December 12, 1976
Bierman Barn	14315 372nd Avenue, Mansfield vicinity	October 7, 1998
Edmunds County Courthouse	2nd Avenue between 2nd and 3rd Streets, Ipswich	August 16, 2000
John Eisenbeis House	Address Restricted, Bowdle vicinity	August 13, 1984
Ipswich Baptist Church	305 S. Main Street, Ipswich	January 30, 1978
Ipswich State Bank	1st Avenue and Main Street, Ipswich	May 22, 1978
Parmley Land Office	115 Main Street, Ipswich	May 26, 1979
J.W. Parmley House	319 Fourth Street, Ipswich	June 4, 1980
Roscoe Community Hall	202 Mitchell Street, Roscoe	August 1, 1984 (Demolished; removal from National Register pending)
John Strouckel House	Address Restricted, Loyalton vicinity	November 28, 1984

EDMUNDS COUNTY PROPERTIES LISTED IN THE STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES		
Property Name	**Address**	**Date Listed**
Daede House	1097 Main Street, Bowdle	December 1995