SD-10-026 Architectural Survey
Sanborn/Jerauld County

# RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

## Sanborn County, South Dakota

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**North Wales, Pennsylvania**

**Prepared for:**

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

**March 2011**

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# ABSTRACT

The Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey of Sanborn 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 Sanborn 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 Sanborn. The county is located in east central South Dakota. It is bordered on the north by Beadle County, to the east by Miner County, to the south by Hanson and Davison Counties and to the west by Aurora and Jerauld Counties. Sanborn County consists of 569 square miles (364,159 acres) (City-Data 2010). The county is divided into 16 townships with four incorporated towns: Artesian, Forestburg, Letcher and the county seat of Woonsocket.

The survey work was conducted between July 2010 and September 2010 under the direction of Mary Alfson Tinsman, Architectural Historian, CHRS, Inc. The documentation and photography were completed by Mary Alfson Tinsman, Lisa A. Sattler and Lindsey Allen, Architectural Historians, CHRS, Inc. The text contained in the South Dakota State Historic Sites Survey Structure Forms was written collaboratively by Lisa A. Sattler and Lindsey Allen. The forms were edited by Maria Rossi. This Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey report was written by Lisa A. Sattler and Philip Ruth, illustrated by Crystal Hall, and edited by Maria Rossi (Appendix A). The survey forms and this report will be located at the South Dakota State Historical Society.

The survey identified 32 properties that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These properties were determined eligible because they retained integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling and association. Properties that are farms or ranches had to have a majority of their outbuildings intact. 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. The properties surveyed range in construction date from ca. 1890s to ca. 1950s, with a majority of the properties being from the 1920s and 1930s.

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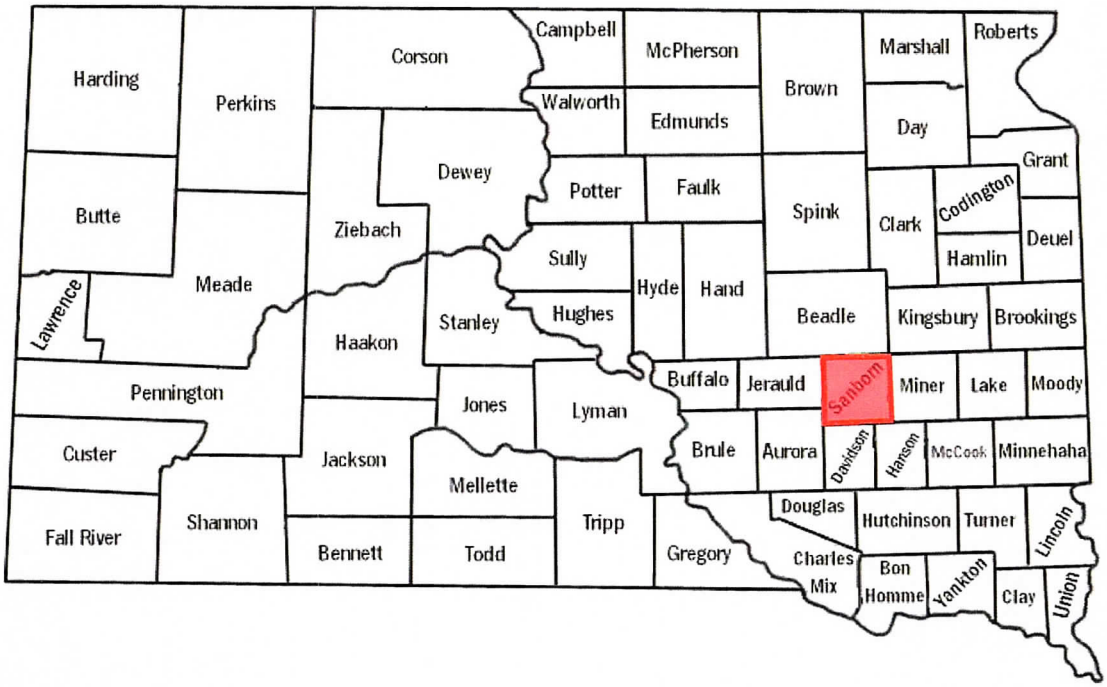

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# INTRODUCTION

The Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey of Sanborn 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 Sanborn 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).

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**SANBORN COUNTY**

| | SCALE | SOURCE |
|---|---|---|
| N | 0mi 64.96mi<br>0m 104500m<br>Prepared by CHRS, Inc. | SOUTH DAKOTA LAND TITLE ASSOCIATION 2008 |

**PROJECT LOCATION MAP** | **FIGURE 1**

## PROJECT SETTING

Sanborn County is a rural area that is sparsely populated, with approximately four people per square mile (City-Data 2010). The majority of the project area consists of gently rolling prairie land except near the James River (Figure 2). The land near the James River consists of steep hills that lead to the river. The county is nearly separated in half by the James River, which runs northwest to south-southeast through the county.

The majority of Sanborn County is made up of agricultural land, which has been the case since the county was founded. The towns in the county, Artesian, Forestburg, Letcher and Woonsocket, 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 or ranches that contain a residential building and several outbuildings.

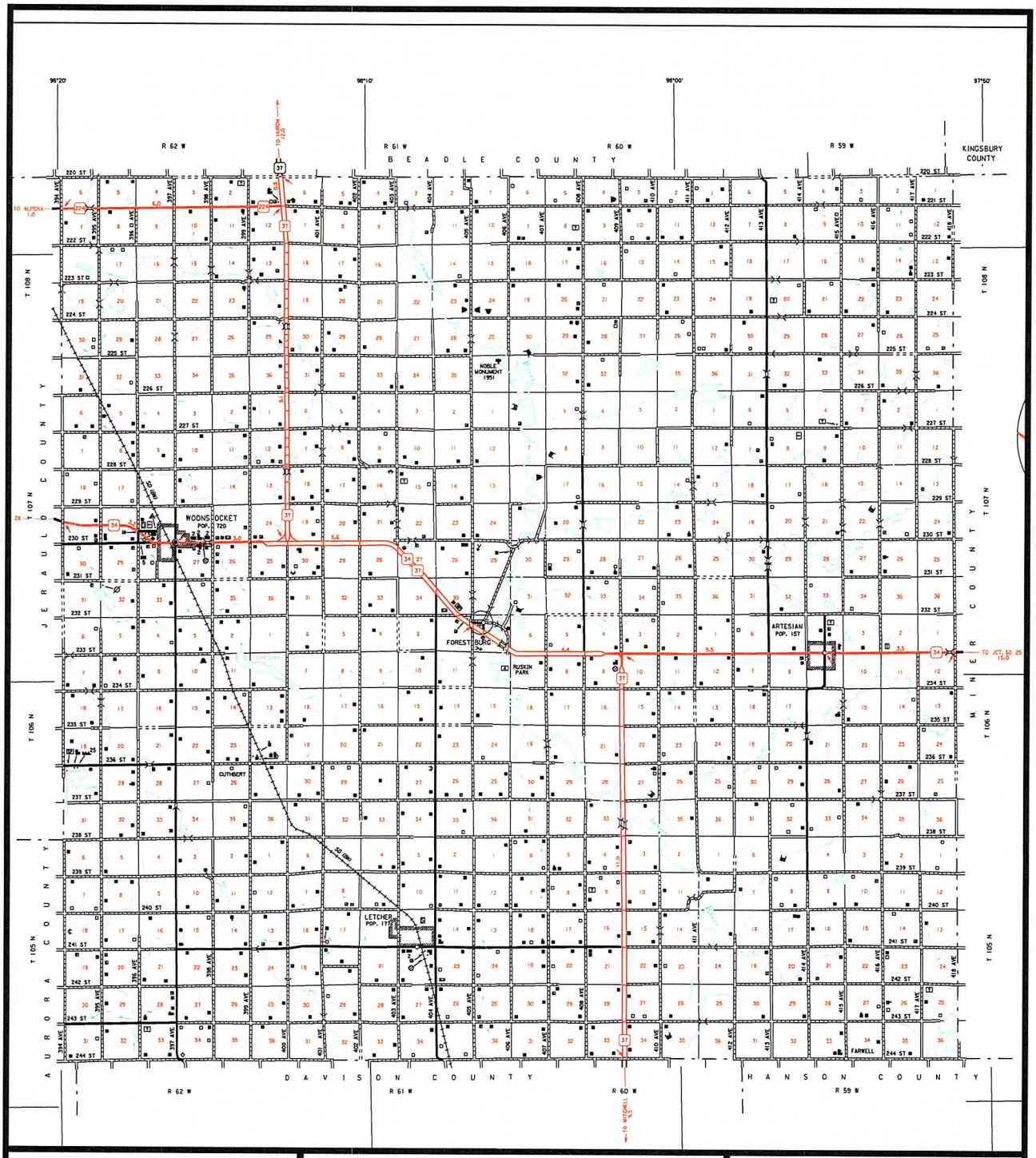
## SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The fieldwork and photography for the project were conducted between July 2010 and September 2010. The survey was completed by Architectural Historians Mary Alfson Tinsman, Lisa A. Sattler and Lindsey Allen, 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 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 Sanborn County. The next avenue of research was at the South Dakota State Archive, where maps and histories of Sanborn County were examined and collected. Local repositories, such as the Woonsocket Library, were also consulted for county information.




| SCALE | SOURCE |
|---|---|
| 0mi 4mi<br>0m 6437m<br>Prepared by CHRS, Inc. | SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION 2008 |

**SANBORN COUNTY MAP** — **FIGURE 2**

Historic maps and United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps of the county from the ca. 1960s and 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 Sanborn 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 four previously surveyed properties which were re-evaluated to verify their eligibility and integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The survey also identified and documented 32 new properties which appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

# HISTORIC CONTEXT

## Area History

In a late nineteenth-century sketch of Sanborn County, the county's "general surface" was described as "gently rolling prairie," and its soil as "principally a black, vegetable mold, though in some localities it is of a more sandy nature." The depth of this soil "averages nearly two feet, and is underlaid throughout by a clay subsoil" (Holt 1885:80). The landscape is drained by tributaries and the main body of the James River (sometimes referred to as the Jim River or the Dakota River), which meanders south-southeastward through the center of Sanborn County, dividing the county into approximate eastern and western halves. By the time Sanborn County was set off from Miner County in 1883 (while both were still part of Dakota Territory), Sanborn's eastern half had "been settled for some time," as evidenced by the "many improved farms with from fifty to one hundred acres each already under cultivation." The "quantity and quality of crops" produced on those farms were "not surpassed by any section of the Territory." By contrast, the portion of Sanborn County west of the James River was more of a "stockman's paradise" in the early 1880s. The grass there was said to "start earlier in the spring, and keep green later in the autumn than in any other section of the Territory, and hay produced from it will keep stock growing and in good condition through the winter without grain" (Holt 1885:80).

Cultural activities within the area set off as Sanborn County in 1883 can be ascribed to three periods: a Presettlement Period (concluding in 1872), a Settlement Period (1873-1919), and a Postsettlement Period (1920-present), with "settlement" referring to permanent occupation by persons of European heritage.

## The Presettlement Period (Concluding in 1872)

The principal inhabitants of southeastern South Dakota's James River watershed 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). Sioux occupancy of the James River valley was nearing its end in 1857 when the U.S. Congress authorized construction of a wagon road extending westward from Fort Ridgely (in what is today south-central Minnesota) to the west side of the Missouri River beside the mouth of White River (near present-day Oacoma, South Dakota). The builders of this "Fort Ridgely and South Pass Wagon Road," under the direction of Colonel William H. Nobles, reached and forded the James River in what is today the southeastern corner of Sanborn County's Jackson Township in August, 1857. "Nobles Trail" (as it also came to be known) was completed later that year, becoming the "first highway built in Dakota," as well as the first highway opened through the area later known as Sanborn County (Sanborn County Historical Association 1953:3, 10).

Yankton Sioux occupancy of the James River basin concluded in 1859, a year after the Sioux signed a treaty ceding 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). Three years later, the southeastern corner of Dakota Territory was organized into an expansive Buffalo County, encompassing land that today comprises 17

counties, including Sanborn (Sanborn County Historical Association 1953:6). During its short, largely theoretical existence, Buffalo County was traversed by a second "great cross-country highway": the Big Cheyenne Wagon Road, opened in 1864-65 from the Big Sioux River near the Minnesota border westward to Fort Thompson, on the Missouri River. This road crossed the James River beside the Big Mound (composed of sand), approximately 2.5 miles northeast of present-day Forestburg (at a ford known later variously as "Belcher's Ford" and "John Brown's Ford"), giving future Sanborn County its second major east-west traffic artery (Sanborn County Historical Association 1953:6).

The James River basin was still unsettled in 1870 when the paper organization known as Buffalo County was scrapped and replaced by an even larger paper organization called "Hanson County." Like Buffalo County, Hanson County never fully materialized. In 1873, "the Legislature went about creating some counties of a size and location to take care of the current problem of the country which was then fast filling up. All of the area east of the Missouri [River] was divided into no less than 33 new county units" (Sanborn County Historical Association 1953:6). While this reorganization included all of the land within present-day Sanborn County, none of the "33 new county units" was called Sanborn. The establishment of Sanborn County was still a decade away in 1873. The county's first settlers, however, were just arriving, ushering in Sanborn's Settlement Period.

The Settlement Period (1873-1919)

The first permanent settlers to occupy land within the modern bounds of Sanborn County—George Walker, W.E. Tait (or Taft), and G.W. Hunter—took up homestead claims in the summer of 1873 in and around four groves of trees along the James River, approximately 2 miles south of present-day Forestburg (by virtue of the Homestead Act of 1862, any person at least 21 years of age could file a "homestead claim" on 160 acres—a quarter-section, or a quarter-mile on each side—of unclaimed public domain [Brooks and Jacon 1994:12]). These homesteaders were joined in that vicinity the following year by "pioneer merchants" Ross Whalen, W.S. Stuart and A.H. Colton. The settlement around the James River ford known as Rodee became the basis of a town that would be dedicated in 1878 as "Forestburgh," named in reference to the area's unusual groves of trees (Dowdell ca. 1921:n.p.; Sanborn County Historical Association 1953:30).

The first white families to settle in Sanborn County also arrived in 1874. The Iowan families of W.G. Santee and trapper W.R. Belcher, together with newspaper editor Cyrus B. Ingham, took up land along the James River—the Belchers around the spot where the Big Cheyenne Wagon Road passed by the Big Mound on the western edge of present-day Oneida Township; and the Santees and Ingham near Rodee Ford. A son (Glenn) born to the Santees there on April 12, 1875 was regarded as the first white child born within the borders of Sanborn County. Around the time of his birth, cattleman William McFarland settled on a claim about a mile north of Rodee Ford, and there began amassing "a small fortune in cattle" (Sanborn County Historical Association 1953:12). Also in 1875, Cyrus Ingham brought his printing press from Iowa to Firesteel (2 miles east of present-day Mitchell, in Davison County) and began "spasmodic publication" of *The Jim Valley News*. Firesteel, 20 miles south of the Forestburgh settlement, offered the nearest post office for Sanborn County settlers until July 12, 1875 when W.G. Santee received a commission as postmaster, and "Forestburgh" became a postal designation (the first within the modern bounds of Sanborn County).

Mail was carried to the Forestburgh P.O. over the Jim Town Trail, running north-south along the west side of the James River (Sanborn County Historical Association 1953:9-10, 12).

Agricultural improvement of land within the modern bounds of Sanborn County commenced in 1879 when a dozen migrating farmers from New York and Michigan—some with families—settled on claims east of the James River. The heaviest settlement occurred roughly 1.5 miles southwest of present-day Artesian, forming a colony called "Denton" after organizer August Denton (Sanborn County Historical Association 1953:18). Ongoing surveys of three railroad lines expected to "traverse the fertile valleys of the Sioux, Vermillion and James rivers, stirred the hearts and minds of the farmers of the states to the east, who no longer viewed this as the 'Great American Desert.'" Those pioneers "had come to realize that [this territory would] soon become the greatest bread and meat producing section on the continent," and so they "poured in in great numbers, making this the land of their adoption" (Dowdell ca. 1921:n.p.).

Hopes for railroad service in the James River valley were soon fulfilled. On June 11, 1880, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company began constructing a line from its Southern Minnesota Division at Flandreau (just west of the Dakota-Minnesota border) westward approximately 75 miles to the James River above Forestburgh, and then another 10 miles northwestward to the vicinity of present-day Woonsocket. At the latter point it would meet a 150-mile-long, north-south railroad being laid by the James River Valley and North Western Railway between settlements that would grow into the present-day cities of Mitchell, South Dakota and Aberdeen, South Dakota. This "Jim River Valley line" reached what is today Letcher (in southwestern Sanborn County) in 1882, and the following year was extended northward to a junction with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway line (Sanborn County Historical Association 1953:10; Cary 1892:267). Around the new junction, a busy settlement sprang up virtually overnight. Railroad Superintendent C.H. Prior had the honor of naming the settlement after his home town of Woonsocket, Rhode Island. On the first day in 1883 that town lots were offered for sale in Woonsocket, Dakota Territory, 50 lots were sold. The village's population mushroomed from 500 to 800 people in just two months, inspiring the municipal nickname "Boom-strucket" (Sanborn County Historical Association 1953:45).

A Sanborn County historian would remark four decades later that "the coming of the railroads [in the early 1880s] changed much of the ways of living and marked the end of the initial pioneer period" in the region (Dowdell ca. 1921:n.p.). One conspicuous change wrought by the laying of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway through the center of future Sanborn County was the relocation of the area's earliest settlement. "Forestburgh" had become "Forestburg" in 1880 when a town by that name was platted by A.H. Colton "on the gentle east slope leading back from the [James] river at [Rodee] ford" (Sanborn County Historical Association 1953:32). Within months of this platting, however, Forestburg's residents heard rumors that the new rail line was likely to cross the James River—and intersect the major roads running along both sides of the River—about 1.5 miles north of the newly-platted town. This prompted some concerned businessmen to move their establishments northward to new quarters on the west side of the James River near the anticipated rail crossing. By the spring of 1881, those commercial structures and a collection of "soddies, dug-out homes, and hastily constructed buildings" had been joined in the optimistically named "Forestburg Junction" by the offices of two newspapers: *The Progress* and *Miner County Mercury*, as well as a courthouse. The latter structure temporarily accommodated the business of Miner

County, the municipality established in 1879 with jurisdiction over an area that today comprises Miner and Sanborn Counties (Sanborn County Historical Association 1953:59). Flooding of the James River in the spring of 1881 promptly swept away many structures in both Forestburg Junction and Forestburg. Surviving buildings in Forestburg Junction were moved westward to higher ground, creating yet another new town, known initially as "Upper Forestburg," but eventually called simply "Forestburg," as little remained of the older Forestburgs. By the end of 1882, more than 300 expectant townsfolk had settled there. They were rewarded the following year when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul rail line was completed along the town's northern edge. The first passenger train reached Forestburg on November 12, 1883 (Dowdell ca. 1921:n.p.).

There was great disappointment, however, in that Forestburg had by then failed in two bids to become a permanent county seat. In January 1882, Forestburg had been edged out by the boom town of Howard (30 miles to the east) when voters selected a seat for Miner County. Howard held the decided advantage of being—at least for a few months—the western terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul rail line. Forestburg got another chance the following year, after the rail line had been extended westward from Howard through the James River valley and residents of western Miner County petitioned the territorial legislature for the erection of a county bisected by the James River. The legislature passed a bill to that effect early in 1883, and on May 1 the county formation "was voted on by the people, [and] it carried in every precinct." While factions in Forestburg and the new railroad town of Letcher (dedicated in July, 1882) lobbied to have their town host the new County Seat, "the plum was seized by Woonsocket," the only town in the new county that could boast of being a railroad junction (Sanborn County Historical Association 1953:35, 39).

After months of debate, the name "Sanborn" was selected for the new county. Less controversial than other suggested names, "Sanborn" referred to George W. Sanborn of Mason City, Iowa, Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which was "then becoming a considerable factor in the state's prosperity and progress" (Brown and Riffe 1983:13; Sanborn County Historical Association 1953:63). The first two townships incorporated within Sanborn County—Logan and Elliott, in the County's southwest quadrant—were chartered on July 8, 1884. At least seven more townships were incorporated in 1886: Butler, Diana, Letcher, Silver Creek, Twin Lake, Warren, and Woonsocket. Four more townships were incorporated in 1887: Afton, Benedict, Ravenna, and Union. The date of Floyd Township's incorporation is uncertain, but like some other townships incorporated during the period 1884-87, it had been surveyed in 1872. The last two of Sanborn County's 16 townships to be incorporated were Jackson (1899) and Oneida (1908) (Sanborn County Historical Association 1953:15).

A municipal relocation similar to Forestburg's took place 10 miles to the east, where residents of Denton witnessed the rail line being laid about 1.5 miles to the colony's north. In the summer of 1882, a new location for Denton was selected and platted along the projected rail route. The relocated town was also given a new name, "Diana," formed "from the initials of the prominent men of the community." By the close of 1883, bustling Diana was a stop on the newly-opened railroad, and the proud home of a post office. In the next few years, it proved to be "one of the up and coming towns of the whole country [*sic*]. Its trade area was large, its population grew to over three hundred as the families began to join the settlers" (Sanborn County Historical Association 1953:19). Civic improvement included a one-room public schoolhouse (in place by 1885), church houses for the local Presbyterian, Catholic, and Methodist congregations (all erected by the close of

1886), and an unusually large number of tapped artesian wells, which were still "a novelty in the mid-west" (Sanborn County Historical Association 1953:24-28). Apparently unsatisfied with Diana's unusual naming, two-thirds of the town's legal voters petitioned the regional Board of Commissioners to change the name to "Artesian." The Board consented, and "Diana" became "Artesian" effective May 10, 1887. By the time South Dakota and North Dakota attained statehood in November, 1889, "the new little town [of Artesian] was experiencing a boom, for its lands were good and its water made home seekers willing to leave the rivers [*sic*] basin to establish permanent homes" (Sanborn County Historical Association 1953:28).

By 1900, Sanborn County was widely settled, with towns clustered around railroad stations at Artesian, Forestburg, Letcher, and Woonsocket, and the remaining area an agricultural expanse dotted with farmsteads on homestead claims. In addition to dwellings and a busy depot, each of the towns had a full complement of merchandise and artisan shops, service agencies, restaurants, hotels, saloons, liveries, banks, schoolhouses, churches with cemeteries, accommodations for secret societies and clubs, coal and lumber yards, mills, and grain elevators. As the County Seat and only railroad junction town, Woonsocket was the largest and most diverse of Sanborn's towns. It had claimed this honor within a year of the railroad's arrival in October, 1883. By the summer of 1884, it was already home to "60 business houses, including eight groceries, three hardware stores, three banks, eight hotels, five lumber yards, three livery stables, two newspapers and the usual assortment of saloons and many small establishments. . . . [The town] had over 140 structures, some of them, if the valuation is a fair indication, of very considerable size and permanence" (Sanborn County Historical Association 1953:46, 50). A few years after its initial boom, Woonsocket settled into a period of relative statis, and its population actually declined from an estimated 800 inhabitants in the summer of 1884 to 648 residents in 1904 (Sanborn County Historical Association 1953:45; Peterson 1904:146).

Town and township populations throughout Sanborn County and neighboring counties either leveled off or declined after what has been termed "the Great Dakota Boom of 1878-1887" (Schell 2004:158). 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 southeastern South Dakota's "fledgling farm economy, . . . and many of the homesteaders were forced off their land" (Vogel 2009:20). A Sanborn County eyewitness to those troubled times recalled that "some of the settlers tried desperately for water. On the Rosencrans homestead, Northwest quarter of 9, Oneida, I found many old well holes, some as wide across as six feet and usually 6 to 8 feet deep, a genuine hazard to a boy mowing hay. They finally dug a deeper well nearer the house, but when the dry years came and it failed also, they joined the long daily trains of uncovered wagons leaving the 'God forsaken country.' They left a fine two-story house, other buildings, machinery and some furniture. . . . So it was well failure more than crop failure that caused the great Exodus" (Sanborn County Historical Association 1953:170).

Above-average precipitation beginning in 1895 brought drought relief that lasted for two productive decades. By 1900, "southeastern 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 valley 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). In a brief description of Sanborn County agriculture published in 1904, an observer noted that "stock and grain farming balance about evenly, being in most cases combined on the same farm, with dairying as an important adjunct. The extensive meadows of alkali and bluejoint grass make fine pastures and produce immense quantities of hay. The population is very evenly distributed, and the farms are usually of moderate size, with comfortable dwellings and substantial barns" (Peterson 1904:146).

In the first national decennial census conducted in Sanborn County for which records survive, 4,464 persons were enumerated. Fifteen percent of them (650) lived in the City of Woonsocket, where the County's first proper courthouse was about to be erected (completed in 1908) (Brown and Riffe 1983:14). Approximately 340 and 130 inhabitants were counted in Artesian and Letcher, respectively. Forestburg was home to more than 100 persons, but its census data was rolled into data for Logan Township. All told, one-quarter to one-third of County residents lived in one of Sanborn's four towns at the turn of the twentieth century. Most of the remaining inhabitants occupied farms on these towns' peripheries (United States Bureau of the Census 1900).

Data compiled in subsequent decennial censuses reflect renewed and robust population increases in Sanborn County through the close of the first World War, a period of ample annual rainfalls. During the century's first decade, Sanborn's population swelled almost 50%, to 6,607 inhabitants. A snapshot of religious affiliations in the County was captured in a census compiled in 1915, when the following denominational adherents were enumerated (in order of decreasing numbers):

Roman Catholic 1,429
Methodist 1,085
Lutheran 959
Presbyterian 466
Others 376
Congregationalist 163
Christian 93
Baptist 88
Episcopal 55
Mennonite 40
United Brethren 40
Adventist 22
Evangelical 17
Reform 15
Friends 10
Christian Scientist 8
Dunker 1
Greek Catholic 1 (Sanborn County Historical Association 1953:90-91).

Sanborn's population continued to grow during the twentieth century's second decade, but at a more moderate rate that left it with 7,877 inhabitants by 1920, a 19.2% increase over 1910 (United States Bureau of the Census 1920). A hundred or more of those residents were clustered in a bustling town that had recently sprung up along the former "Jim River Valley line" (since incorporated into the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system), approximately 6.5 miles northwest of Letcher, in Twin Lake Township. Platted as "Espe" in 1906, the town's name had been changed to "Cuthbert" 2 years later. This change, and Cuthbert's subsequent boom and bust, were summarized in a 1983 historical sketch as follows:

> . . . Because of the difficulty in transmitting by Morse code a short word ending with 'e,' a Milwaukee railroad official named the town Cuthbert, after the son of one of their officers. . . . Businesses and enterprises began to develop. The first postmaster was appointed in June, 1908. . . At one time there was a bank, two [grain] elevators, a lumber yard, a garage, a hardware store, a blacksmith shop, two pool halls, a cream station, a hotel, a barber shop, a dance hall, a meat market, a cafe, and grocery stores, . . . along with several residences. . . . The Cuthbert Methodist Church was started in 1917. The first school, located a half mile west of Cuthbert, was called the Kittleson School. A new building was built, and the grade room was ready for the school term of 1922-23. The building had two rooms, one for the grades and one for the high school. . . . For a time Cuthbert was a thriving town. The old Sunshine Highway [the original routing of South Dakota Route 50], the main highway from the southern part of the state to Aberdeen, ran along the south side of town. There were many hogs and cattle shipped out of Cuthbert, as the railroad was then the main artery of transportation. Both elevators were kept busy. At harvest time, wagons would be lined up from dawn to dusk waiting to unload grain to be shipped by railroad. . . . During the 1930s, when the highway was changed, business began to slow down. The trucks came into action. Gradually the livestock business died out. Shipping by railroad became a thing of the past. The stores began to lose business and people started going to other towns. The lumber yard was gradually closing down. Then came the dry years. Buildings became empty, and some were torn down. Some of the residences were sold and moved away. The elevator and the grocery store, with the post office attached, were the last to go. The school closed, and the church was the only building used at the last, until it, too, was finally closed" (Brown 1983:15-16).

The Postsettlement Period (1920-present)

Cuthbert's mid-twentieth-century decline mirrored the economic and population decline that characterized Sanborn's Postsettlement Period. During the 1920s, the County lost 7% of its population—the first decade of negative growth in the twentieth century. It was a harbinger of worse things to come. The Great Depression, diminishing railroad activity, and Dust Bowl conditions resulting from below-average rainfall, extremely high temperatures and over-cultivation of farmland, translated into a 21.5% reduction of Sanborn's population during the 1930s. By 1940, the County was caught in a pattern in which it would shed anywhere from 5.6% to 20.3% of its population every decade through the close of the twentieth century (United States Bureau of the Census 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000). As of 2000, Sanborn's inhabitants would number only 2,675—a far cry from the 7,877 persons enumerated in 1920. As its population has

dwindled, some of Sanborn's towns, like previously described Cuthbert—passed out of existence. Another casualty was Forestburg, as related in the following late twentieth-century account:

> Forestburg's destiny parallels that of other small towns in South Dakota. People are able to travel longer distances to larger towns for a wider variety of goods and services. Today [1983] the post office, a filling station, and a bar are all that remain of Forestburg's once booming past. The school closed after the 1980-81 school year. The Lutheran and Presbyterian churches continue to hold weekly services (Judy 1983:18).

Letcher, Artesian, and Woonsocket survived Sanborn County's mid-twentieth-century shake out. In a circa-1983 description of Letcher, it was reported that "a tornado leveled or partially destroyed homes and trees on the west edge of Letcher in 1978. Most of the homes have been replaced or repaired. Letcher now has 221 residents. Some improvements are: new businesses, a new water and sewage system, new lighting and a scoreboard in the ball park, a swimming pool and a city park, and a four-family apartment building" (Leamy and Hewer 1983:18).

Artesian ensured its continuance, in part, by becoming a center of scholastic consolidation east of the James River, as related in the following sketch:

> During the state-wide school reorganization movement in the 1960s, Fedora, the neighboring town to the east [of Artesian] in Miner County, discontinued its school along with many other rural schools in the area. Many of the school districts and accompanying students were transferred to the Artesian school district. The increased enrollment changed the school from Class C to Class B, and a building program necessarily followed. The new school gymnasium was built in 1960, and a bus garage, to house the additional buses, was built in the late 1960s. After the closing of the Forestburg school in 1982, many of the Forestburg students who lived east of the James River transferred to the Artesian district. A Vocational Agricultural course was added to the curriculum in 1982. A new building was built to accommodate it (Dankey 1983:15).

As the Sanborn County Seat, Woonsocket was bound to survive. Residents celebrated the City's 125th anniversary in June 2008. A recent posting on Woonsocket's website states that "over 60 businesses and services" operate there, including five "eating establishments," two banks, numerous professional offices, four lodging facilities, multiple "melon stands," a "42-Bed Nursing Facility," and the Whiting Memorial Clinic. The Woonsocket School District built a new high school in 2006, and the District "joined forces [with the City] to build a combined public and school library, and fitness center, which is connected to the Woonsocket High School and the National Guard Armory." Woonsocket's abandoned railroad depot was moved a short distance to the side of Lake Prior, and plans had been hatched "to renovate the building and make it a museum" (City of Woonsocket 2010:n.p.).

# SURVEY RESULTS

Previously Recorded Historic Properties

Research at the South Dakota State Historical Society identified three properties which were previously surveyed and determined eligible for, or are listed in, the National Register of Historic Places. Properties marked with an asterisk are listed in the National Register. These resources are:

- Woonsocket State Bank* (SB00000019): 201 South Dumont, Woonsocket
- St. Scholastica Catholic Church* (SB00000005): West side of 4th Street between Wisconsin and State Streets, Letcher
- St. Scholastica Rectory* (SB00000006): West side of 4th Street between Wisconsin and State Streets, Letcher

All three properties were evaluated more than 5 years ago, and were therefore re-evaluated during this reconnaissance-level architectural survey. Two of the previously surveyed properties which were determined as eligible were also recommended eligible in this survey: St. Scholastica Catholic Church (SB00000005) and St. Scholastica Rectory (SB00000006). The Woonsocket State Bank (SB00000019) was originally determined eligible, but was determined not eligible in this survey due to alterations to the building.

Research at the South Dakota State Historical Society also identified one property which was previously determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Artesian/Letcher School (SB00000001) was originally surveyed as not eligible; however, during this survey the school was determined eligible as a good example of an early twentieth-century public school.

Historic Properties 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, 32 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 SANBORN COUNTY

| SHPO ID No. | Resource Name | Location |
|---|---|---|
| **Town of Artesian** | | |
| SB00000053 | House | 336 W. 1st Avenue |
| SB00000054 | House | 350 E. 1st Avenue |
| SB00000055 | First Methodist Church | 182 W. 1st Avenue |
| SB00100001-SB00100003 | Farm | 519 W. 2nd Avenue |
| SB00000056 | Church | 521 N. 2nd Street |
| SB00000057 | House | 177 W. Alvord Avenue |
| SB00000058 | House | Northwest corner of W. Calumet Avenue and N. Main Street |
| SB00000059 | House | 191 S. 5th Street |
| **Town of Forestburg** | | |
| SB00000061 | House | 251 Corliss Avenue |
| SB00000062 | Forestburg Lutheran Church | 300 W. Corliss Avenue |
| **Town of Letcher** | | |
| SB00000063 | House | Southeast corner of W. 1st Avenue and E. Iowa Street |
| SB00000064 | School | 333 2nd Street |
| SB00000065 | House | 190 W. Iowa Street |
| SB00000066 | House | Northwest corner of W. Main Street and W. 3rd Avenue |
| **City of Woonsocket** | | |
| SB00000067 | St. Wilfrid Catholic Church | 203 N. 2nd Avenue |
| SB00000068 | Sanborn County Courthouse | 604 W. 6th Street |
| SB00000069 | House | 304 E. 7th Street |
| SB00000070 | House | 707 7th Street |
| SB00000071 | House | 146 W. 9th Street |
| SB00000072 | House | 205 E. 9th Street |
| SB00000073 | House | 182 E. Main Street |
| **Butler Township** | | |
| SB00200001-SB00200007 | Farm | 40641 241st Street |
| **Floyd Township** | | |
| SB00000074 | School | Northwest corner of 223rd Street and 407th Avenue |
| SB00000075 | Harmony Hall | Southwest corner of 224th Street and 408th Avenue |
| **Letcher Township** | | |
| SB00000076 | House | 322 State Street |
| SB00300001-SB00300003 | Farm | 24152 404th Avenue |
| SB00400001-SB00400002 | Farm | 41012 243rd Street |
| **Ravenna Township** | | |
| SB00500001-SB00500007 | Farm | 24034 417th Avenue |
| **Silver Creek Township** | | |
| SB00600001-SB00600004 | Farm | 40476 230th Street |
| SB00700001-SB00700003 | Farm | 22690 405th Avenue |
| **Warren Township** | | |
| SB00800001-SB00800003 | Farm | 0.24 miles north of the intersection of 224th Street and Route 37 |
| SB00900001-SB00900008 | Farm | 0.39 miles east of the intersection of S.R. 0224 (221st Street) and 395th Avenue |

# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Principal Findings

The survey evaluated any property 40 years old or older that was visible from the public roads of Sanborn County. This resulted in the identification of 32 properties that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Four previously surveyed properties were re-evaluated during this survey. Two of the previously surveyed properties possessed sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register. The third property, the Woonsocket State Bank (SB00000019), has lost its integrity due to alterations, and it is no longer eligible. The forth property, the Artesian/Letcher School (SB00000001), was originally surveyed as not eligible; however, during this survey, the school was determined eligible as a good example of an early twentieth-century public school.

The 32 properties that had not been previously surveyed were determined eligible during this survey based on their integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling and association. 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 or a ranch, the majority of its outbuildings needed to be extant for the property to be evaluated as having integrity as a farm or a ranch.

Very few buildings in Sanborn County illustrated an identifiable architectural style. The majority of the structures documented are residential properties that are vernacular. Vernacular buildings typify those properties in rural areas. While there are many vernacular buildings in the towns as well, there are a few properties located in the towns that are designed in high styles.

The properties surveyed range in construction date from ca. 1890s to ca. 1950s, with a majority of the properties being from the 1920s and 1930s. Nine properties from the Settlement Period (1873-1919) were identified which appear to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining properties are from the Postsettlement Period (1920-present).

Sanborn County's landscape can be divided into two basic settings: rural areas and small towns. The towns (Artesian, Forestburg, Letcher and Woonsocket) are comprised of one or two main streets surrounded by residential neighborhoods. The survey examined buildings individually and also assessed the towns as a whole. None of the towns were eligible as historic districts. 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 streets, with more emphasis on alterations than demolitions.

The rural areas of Sanborn County mainly consist of farms or ranches. 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

Two areas for further research were identified in Sanborn County as a result of this survey. The first area of research recommended by CHRS, Inc. would be to conduct a survey of Ruskin Park near Forestburg. Ruskin Park was a popular resort along the James River during the 1930s with 50 one- to four-room cottages, recreational buildings, and the "fastest dirt track in the world" (Works Progress Administration 1938:385). Ruskin Park was not accessible during the reconnaissance-level architectural survey. Although it is reported that the owner opted for destroying the buildings in the park rather than moving them when the Natural Resources Conservation Service purchased an easement within the park (South Dakota Public Broadcasting 1999), based on aerial photographs, several buildings appear to be extant. A survey should be conducted to document and evaluated any structures still present.

The second area of research that is recommended by CHRS, Inc. is to develop a National Register Multiple Property Form for residential buildings constructed in the four-square form. This form of building is prevalent in Sanborn County. Additional research could reveal trends or patterns in history that would explain its widespread use and its significance.

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# APPENDIX A

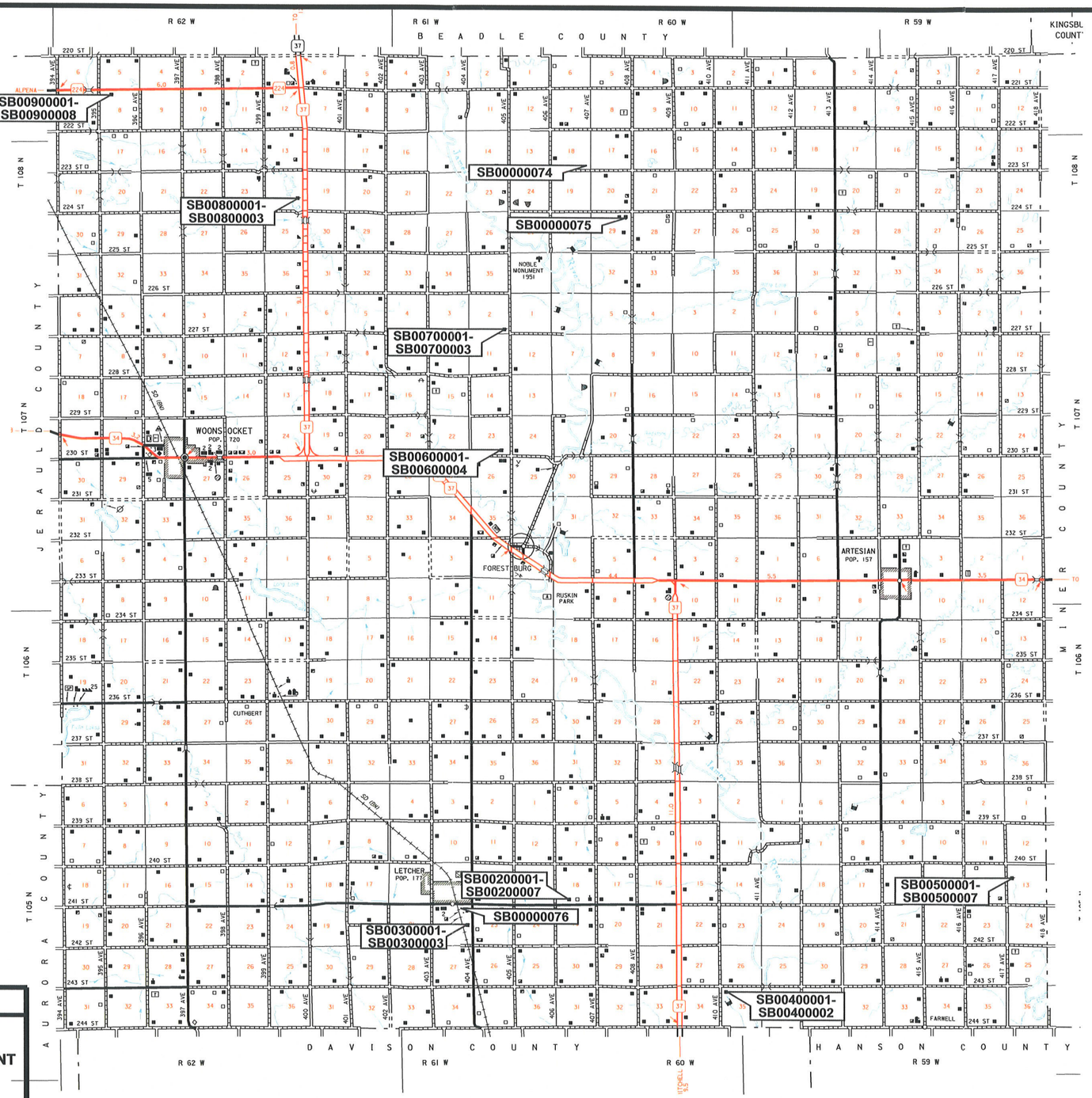
## QUALIFICATIONS OF RESEARCHERS

# QUALIFICATIONS OF RESEARCHERS

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal Investigator: | Mary Alfson Tinsman |
| Professional Experience: | 12 years |
| Education: | M.S. Historic Preservation, University of Pennsylvania<br>B.A. Anthropology, Albion College<br>Certificate, GIS, Pennsylvania State University |
| Project Responsibility: | Administration and review |
| | |
| Project Manager: | Lisa Sattler |
| Professional Experience: | 5 years |
| Education: | M.S. Historic Preservation, Ball State University<br>B.A. History, Clarion University of Pennsylvania |
| Project Responsibility: | Field survey, analysis, and report writing |
| | |
| Architectural Historian: | Lindsey Allen |
| Professional Experience: | 1 year |
| Education: | M.S. Historic Preservation, University of Pennsylvania<br>B.A. Architecture and Urbanism, Smith College<br>Architecture and Design Program, Denmark's International Study Program |
| Project Responsibility: | Field survey, analysis, and report writing |
| | |
| Senior Historian: | Philip Ruth |
| Professional Experience: | 23 years |
| Education: | M.A. English, University Of New Hampshire<br>B.A. English, Goshen College |
| Project Responsibility: | Historical research, review, analysis, and report writing |
| | |
| Editor: | Maria Rossi |
| Professional Experience: | 5 years |
| Education: | B.A. English with Communications, Gwynedd-Mercy College |
| Project Responsibility: | Report editing |
| | |
| Graphic Illustrator: | Crystal Hall |
| Professional Experience: | 2 years |
| Education: | Advertising Design, Hussian School of Art<br>Social Services, Bucks County Community College |
| Project Responsibility: | Graphics preparation |

# APPENDIX B

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




| SCALE | SOURCE |
|---|---|
| 0mi 3mi<br>0m 4828m | SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION<br>2008 |
| *Prepared by CHRS, Inc.* | |

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

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

| SHPO ID No. | Resource Name | Address | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| SB00200001-SB00200007 | Farm | 40641 241st Street | ca. 1930 |
| SB00000074 | School | NW corner of 223rd Street and 407th Avenue | ca. 1890 |
| SB00000075 | Harmony Hall | SW corner of 224th Street and 408th Avenue | ca. 1890 |
| SB00000076 | House | 322 State Street | ca. 1900 |
| SB00300001-SB00300003 | Farm | 24152 404th Avenue | ca. 1920 |
| SB00400001-SB00400002 | Farm | 41012 243rd Street | ca. 1880 |
| SB00500001-SB00500007 | Farm | 24034 417th Avenue | ca. 1920 |
| SB00600001-SB00600004 | Farm | 40476 230th Street | ca. 1920 |
| SB00700001-SB00700003 | Farm | 22690 405th Avenue | ca. 1920 |
| SB00800001-SB00800003 | Farm | 0.24 miles north of the intersection of 224th Street and Route 37 | ca. 1920 |
| SB00900001-SB00900008 | Farm | 0.39 miles east of the intersection of S.R. 0224 (221st Street) and 395th Avenue | ca. 1920 |



Farm (SB00200001-SB00200007), 40641 241st Street.



Farm (SB00200001-SB00200007), 40641 241st Street.



Farm (SB00200001-SB00200007), 40641 241st Street.



Farm (SB00200001-SB00200007), 40641 241st Street.



Farm (SB00200001-SB00200007), 40641 241st Street.



Farm (SB00200001-SB00200007), 40641 241st Street.



Farm (SB00200001-SB00200007), 40641 241st Street.



School (SB00000074), NW corner of 223rd Street and 407th Avenue.



School (SB00000074), NW corner of 223rd Street and 407th Avenue.



Harmony Hall (SB00000075), SW corner of 224th Street and 408th Avenue.



Harmony Hall (SB00000075), SW corner of 224th Street and 408th Avenue.



House (SB00000076), 322 State Street.



House (SB00000076), 322 State Street.



Farm (SB00300001-SB00300003), 24152 404th Avenue.



Farm (SB00300001-SB00300003), 24152 404th Avenue.



Farm (SB00300001-SB00300003), 24152 404th Avenue.



Farm (SB00300001-SB00300003), 24152 404th Avenue.



Farm (SB00400001-SB00400002), 41012 243rd Street.



Farm (SB00400001-SB00400002), 41012 243rd Street.



Farm (SB00400001-SB00400002), 41012 243rd Street.



Farm (SB00500001-SB00500007), 24034 417th Avenue.



Farm (SB00500001-SB00500007), 24034 417th Avenue.



Farm (SB00500001-SB00500007), 24034 417th Avenue.



Farm (SB00500001-SB00500007), 24034 417th Avenue.



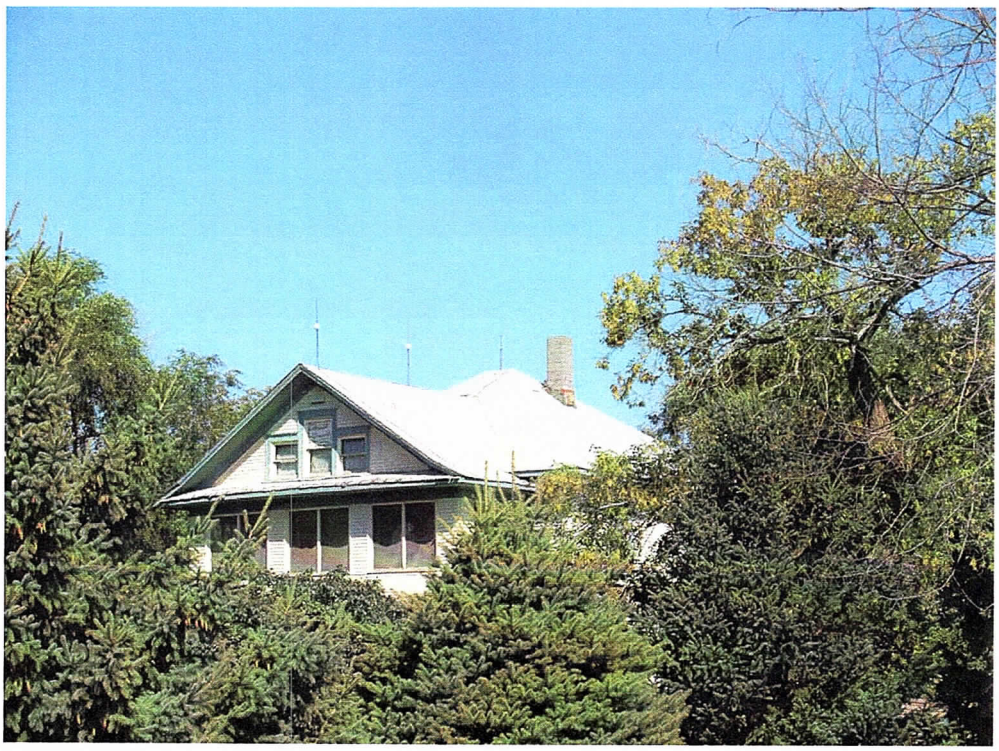
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Farm (SB00500001-SB00500007), 24034 417th Avenue.



Farm (SB00600001-SB00600004), 40476 230th Street.



Farm (SB00600001-SB00600004), 40476 230th Street.



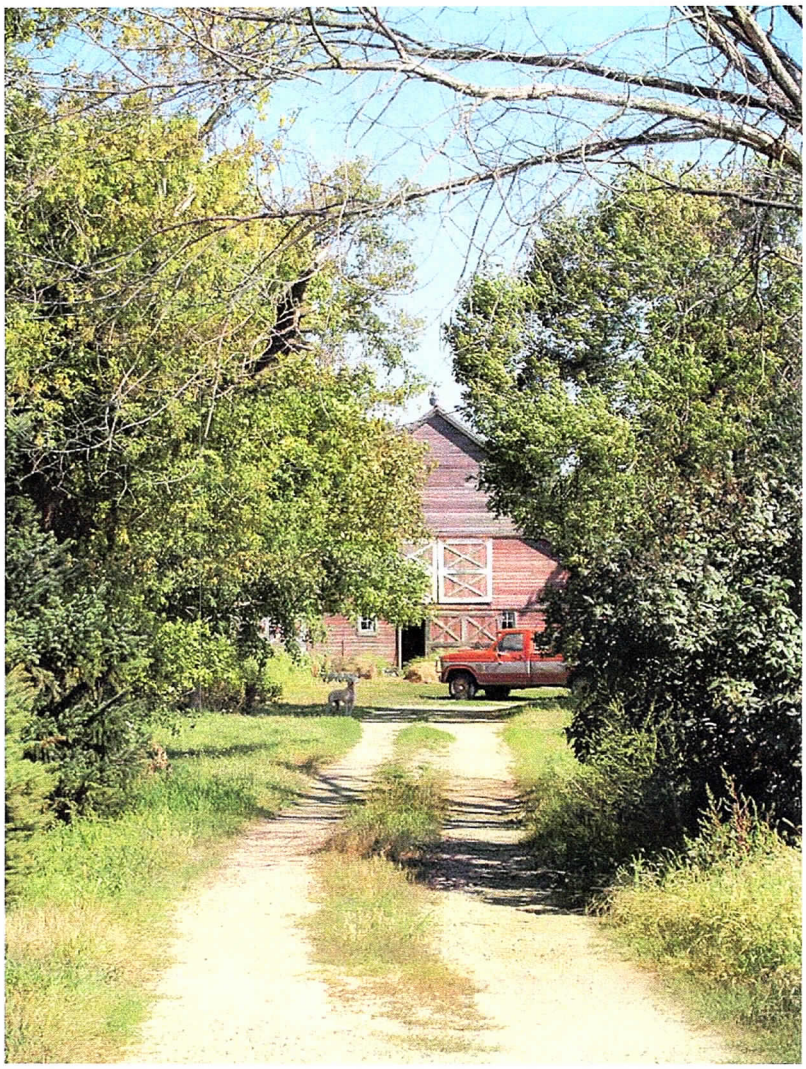
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Farm (SB00600001-SB00600004), 40476 230th Street.



Farm (SB00600001-SB00600004), 40476 230th Street.



Farm (SB00600001-SB00600004), 40476 230th Street.



Farm (SB00700001-SB00700003), 22690 405th Avenue.



Farm (SB00700001-SB00700003), 22690 405th Avenue.



Farm (SB00700001-SB00700003), 22690 405th Avenue



Farm (SB00700001-SB00700003), 22690 405th Avenue.



Farm (SB00700001-SB00700003), 22690 405th Avenue.



Farm (SB00700001-SB00700003), 22690 405th Avenue.



Farm (SB00800001-SB00800003), 0.24 miles north of the intersection of 224th Street and Route 37.



Farm (SB00800001-SB00800003), 0.24 miles north of the intersection of 224th Street and Route 37.



Farm (SB00800001-SB00800003), 0.24 miles north of the intersection of 224th Street and Route 37.



Farm (SB00900001-SB00900008), 0.39 miles east of the intersection of S.R. 0224 (221st Street) and 395th Avenue.



Farm (SB00900001-SB00900008), 0.39 miles east of the intersection of S.R. 0224 (221st Street) and 395th Avenue.



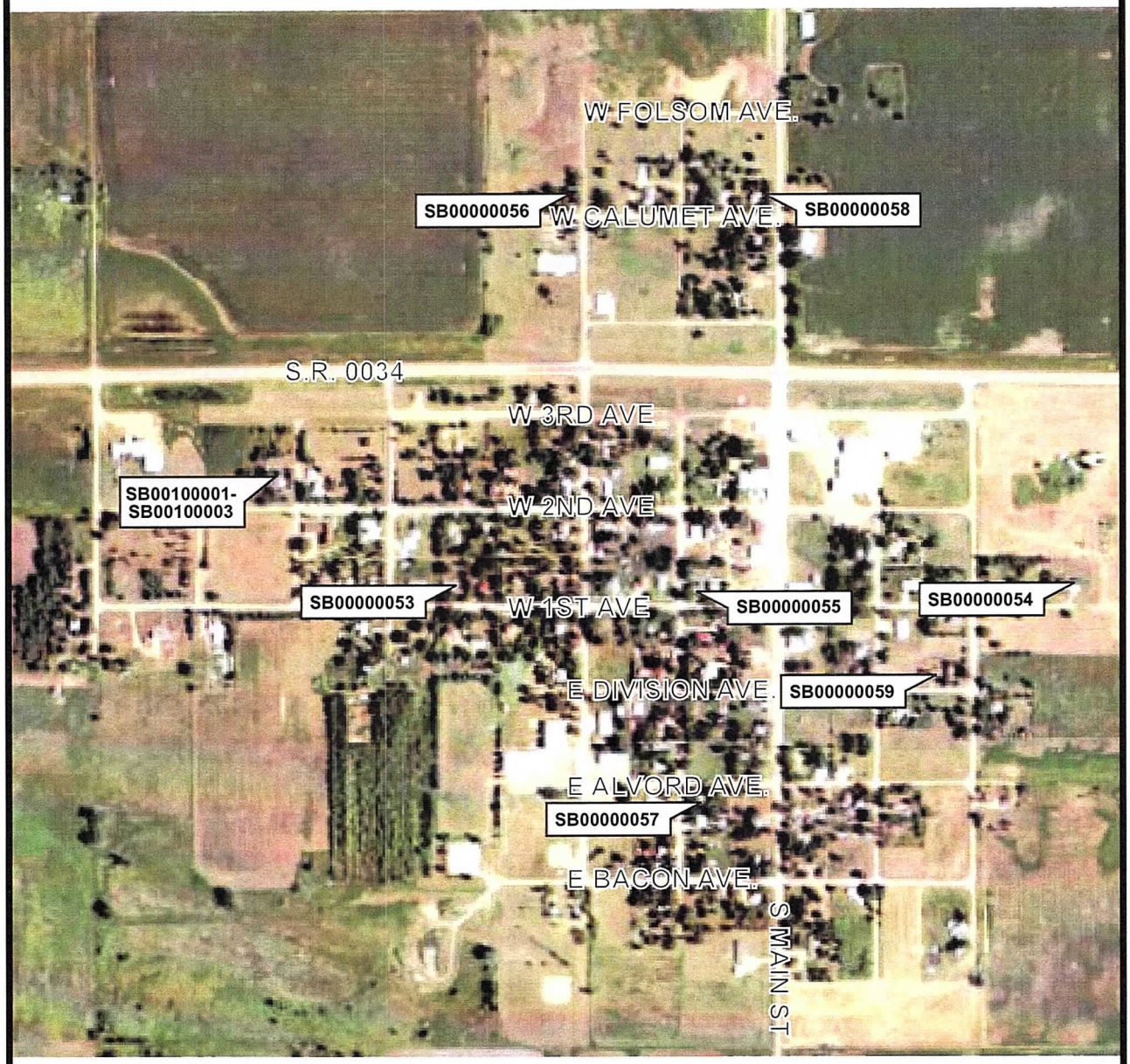
Farm (SB00900001-SB00900008), 0.39 miles east of the intersection of S.R. 0224 (221st Street) and 395th Avenue.



Farm (SB00900001-SB00900008), 0.39 miles east of the intersection of S.R. 0224 (221st Street) and 395th Avenue.

# APPENDIX C

## ARTESIAN PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES




| | SCALE | SOURCE |
|---|---|---|
| N | 0ft 609ft<br>0m 185.6m<br>Prepared by CHRS, Inc. | USGS 2009a<br>ARTESIAN, SD |

**ARTESIAN PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

| ARTESIAN PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SHPO ID No.** | **Resource Name** | **Address** | **Date** |
| SB00000053 | House | 336 W. 1st Avenue | ca. 1950 |
| SB00000054 | House | 350 E. 1st Avenue | ca. 1930 |
| SB00000055 | First Methodist Church | 182 W. 1st Avenue | ca. 1900 |
| SB00100001-SB00100003 | Farm | 519 W. 2nd Avenue | ca. 1920 |
| SB00000056 | Church | 521 N. 2nd Street | ca. 1920 |
| SB00000057 | House | 177 W. Alvord Avenue | ca. 1910 |
| SB00000058 | House | NW corner of W. Calumet Avenue and N. Main Street | ca. 1930 |
| SB00000059 | House | 191 S. 5th Street | ca. 1910 |



House (SB00000053), 336 W. 1st Avenue.



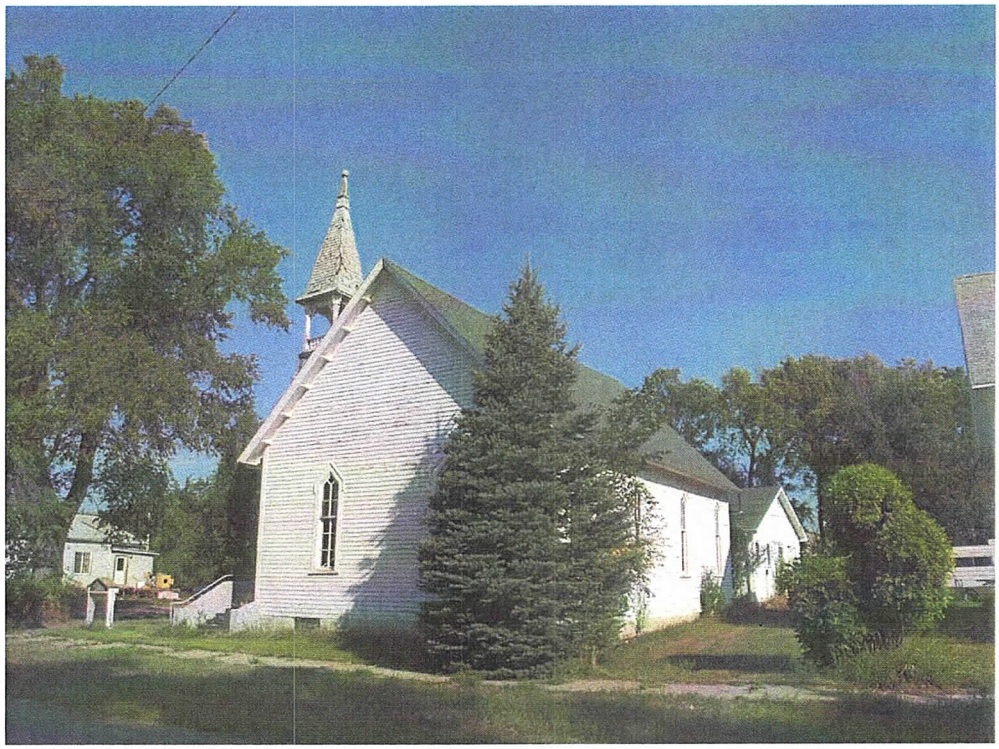
House (SB00000053), 336 W. 1st Avenue.



House (SB00000054), 350 E. 1st Avenue.



House (SB00000054), 350 E. 1st Avenue.



First Methodist Church (SB00000055), 182 W. 1st Avenue.



First Methodist Church (SB00000055), 182 W. 1st Avenue.



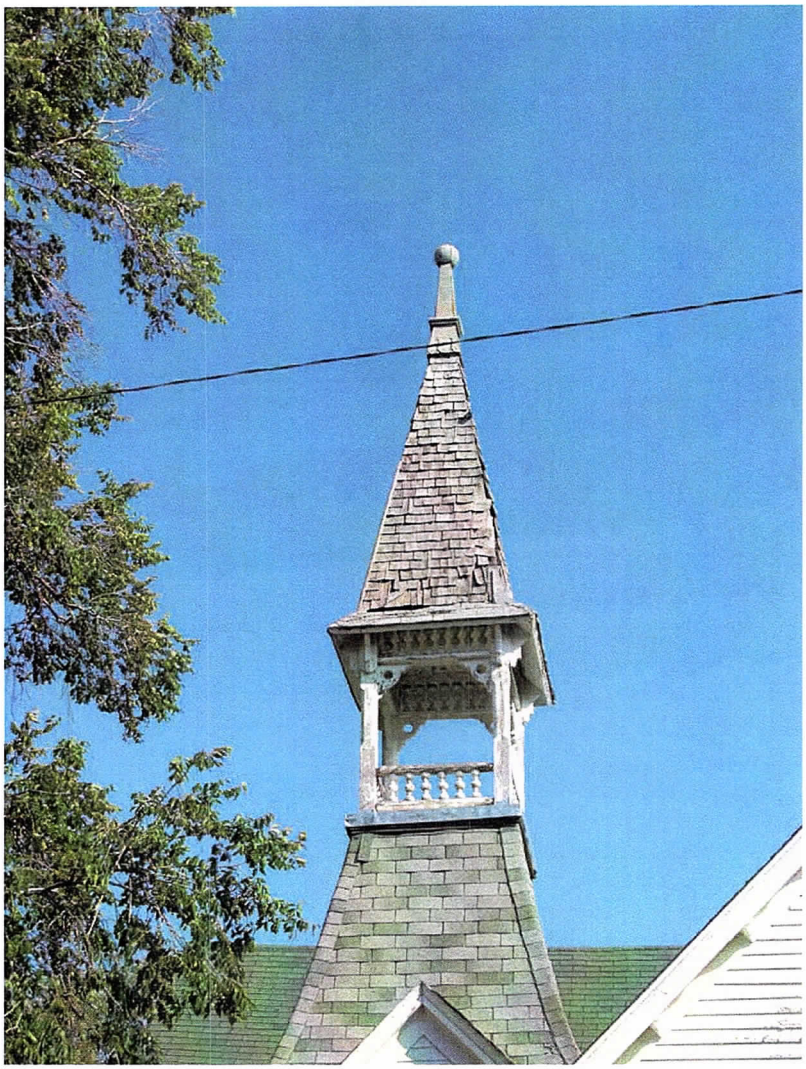
First Methodist Church (SB00000055), 182 W. 1st Avenue.



First Methodist Church (SB00000055), 182 W. 1st Avenue.



First Methodist Church (SB00000055), 182 W. 1st Avenue.



First Methodist Church (SB00000055), 182 W. 1st Avenue.



Farm (SB00100001-SB00100003), 519 W. 2nd Avenue.



Farm (SB00100001-SB00100003), 519 W. 2nd Avenue.



Farm (SB00100001-SB00100003), 519 W. 2nd Avenue.



Farm (SB00100001-SB00100003), 519 W. 2nd Avenue.



Church (SB00000056), 521 N. 2nd Street.



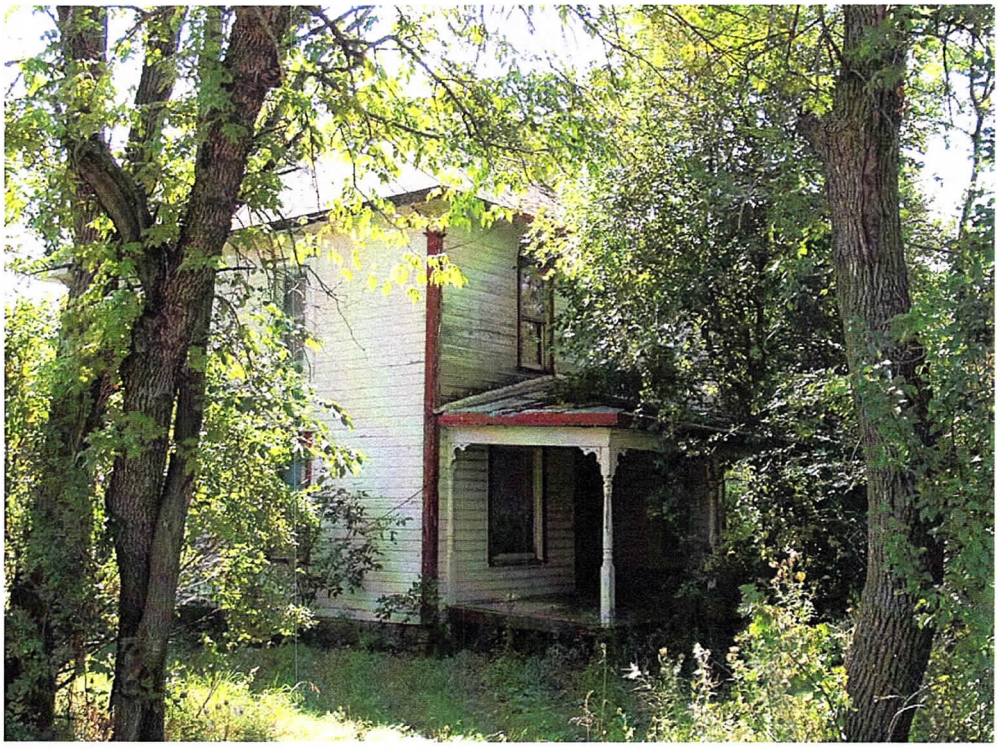
Church (SB00000056), 521 N. 2nd Street.



Church (SB00000056), 521 N. 2nd Street.



House (SB00000057), 177 W. Alvord Avenue.



House (SB00000057), 177 W. Alvord Avenue.



House (SB00000057), 177 W. Alvord Avenue.



House (SB00000057), 177 W. Alvord Avenue.



House (SB00000058), NW corner of W. Calumet Avenue and N. Main Street.



House (SB00000058), NW corner of W. Calumet Avenue and N. Main Street.



House (SB00000058), NW corner of W. Calumet Avenue and N. Main Street.



House (SB00000058), NW corner of W. Calumet Avenue and N. Main Street.



House (SB00000059), 191 S. 5th Street.



House (SB00000059), 191 S. 5th Street.



House (SB00000059), 191 S. 5th Street.



House (SB00000059), 191 S. 5th Street.

# APPENDIX D

## FORESTBURG PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES




| | SCALE | SOURCE |
|---|---|---|
| N | 0ft 325ft<br>0m 99.06m<br>Prepared by CHRS, Inc. | USGS 2009b<br>FORESTBURG, SD |

**FORESTBURG PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

## FORESTBURG PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

| SHPO ID No. | Resource Name | Address | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| SB00000061 | House | 251 Corliss Avenue | ca. 1920 |
| SB00000062 | Forestburg Lutheran Church | 300 W. Corliss Avenue | ca. 1950 |



House (SB00000061), 251 Corliss Avenue.



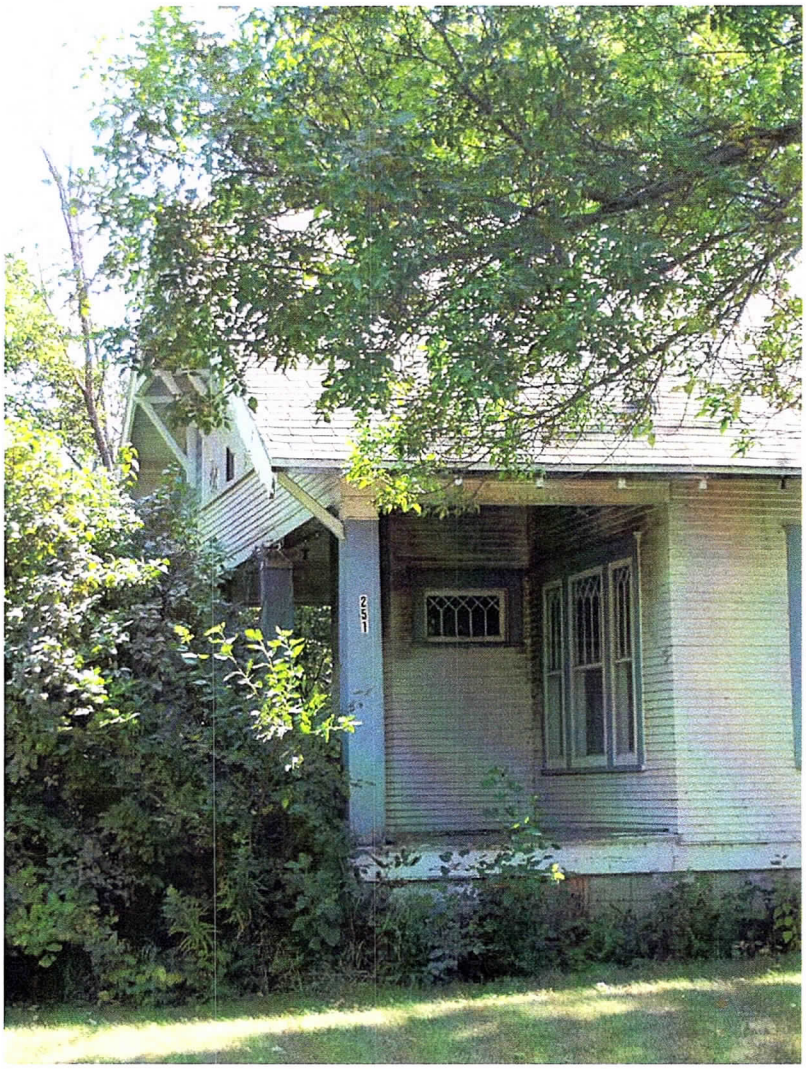
House (SB00000061), 251 Corliss Avenue.



House (SB00000061), 251 Corliss Avenue.



House (SB00000061), 251 Corliss Avenue.




House (SB00000061), 251 Corliss Avenue.



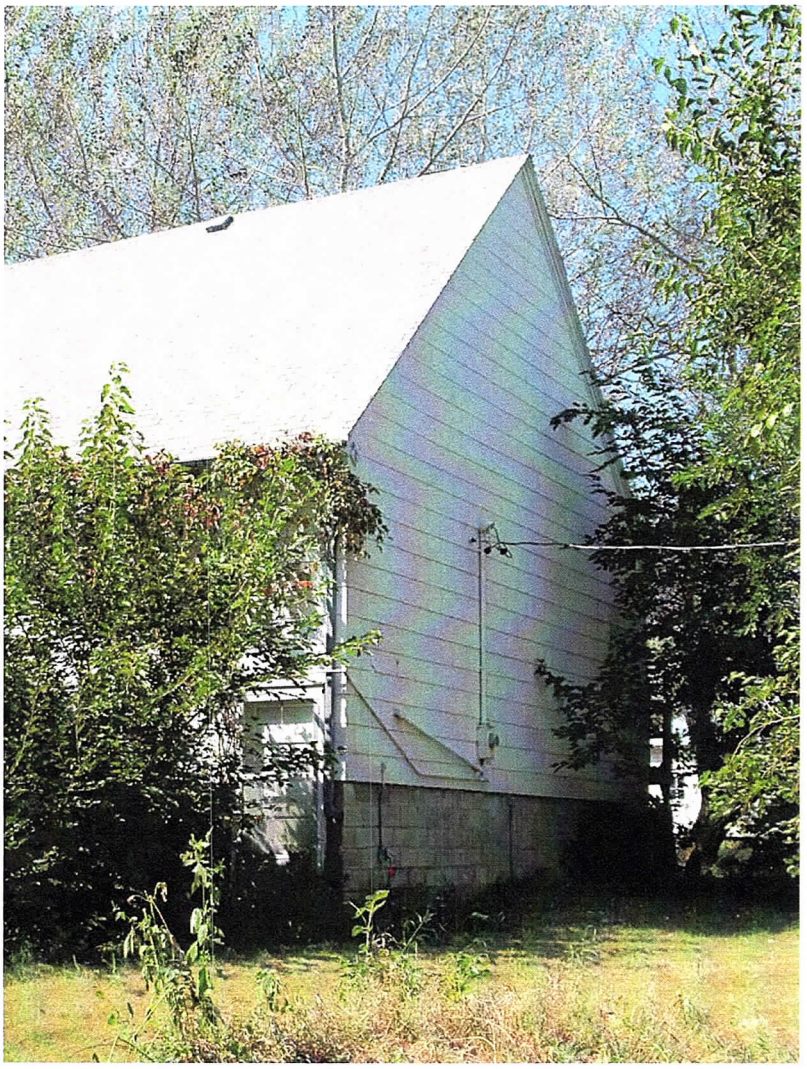
Forestburg Lutheran Church (SB00000062), 300 W. Corliss Avenue.



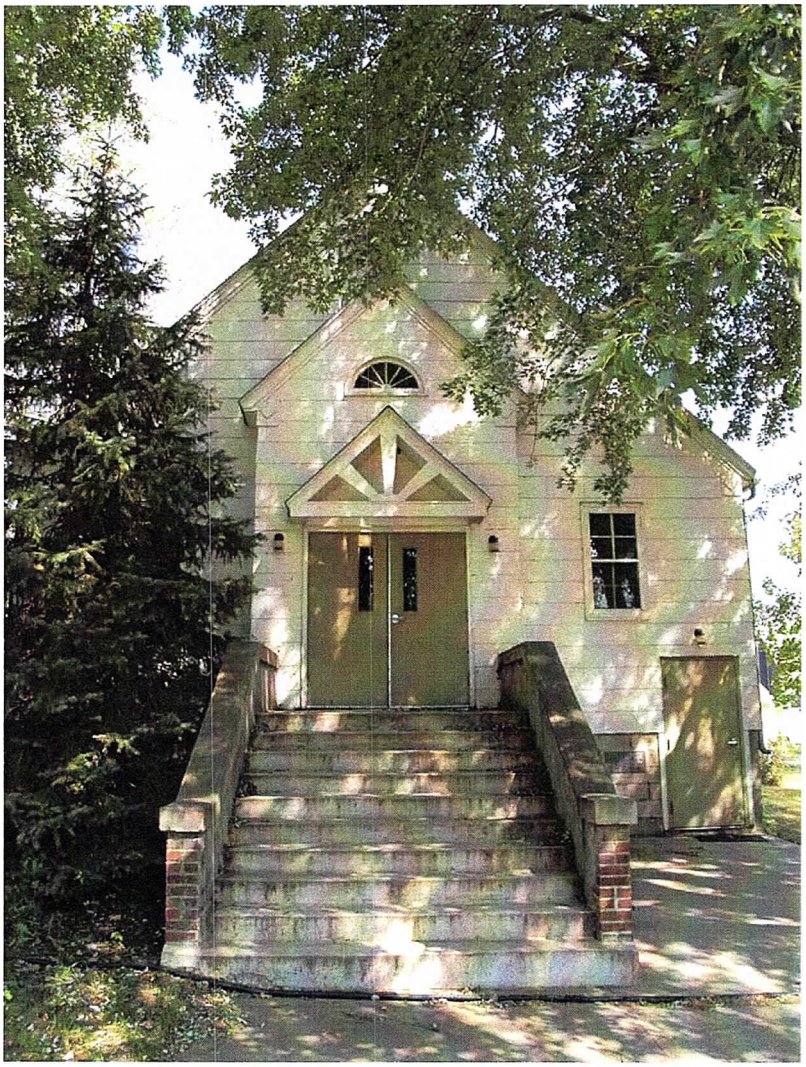
Forestburg Lutheran Church (SB00000062), 300 W. Corliss Avenue.



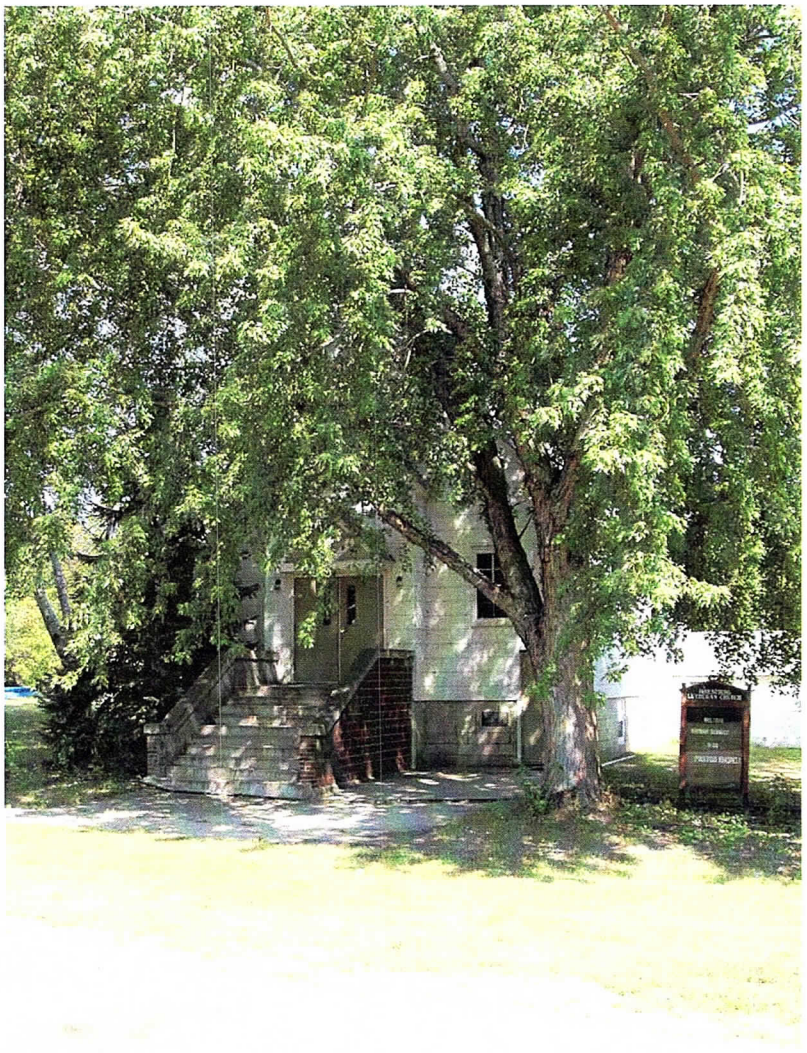

Forestburg Lutheran Church (SB00000062), 300 W. Corliss Avenue.



Forestburg Lutheran Church (SB00000062), 300 W. Corliss Avenue.



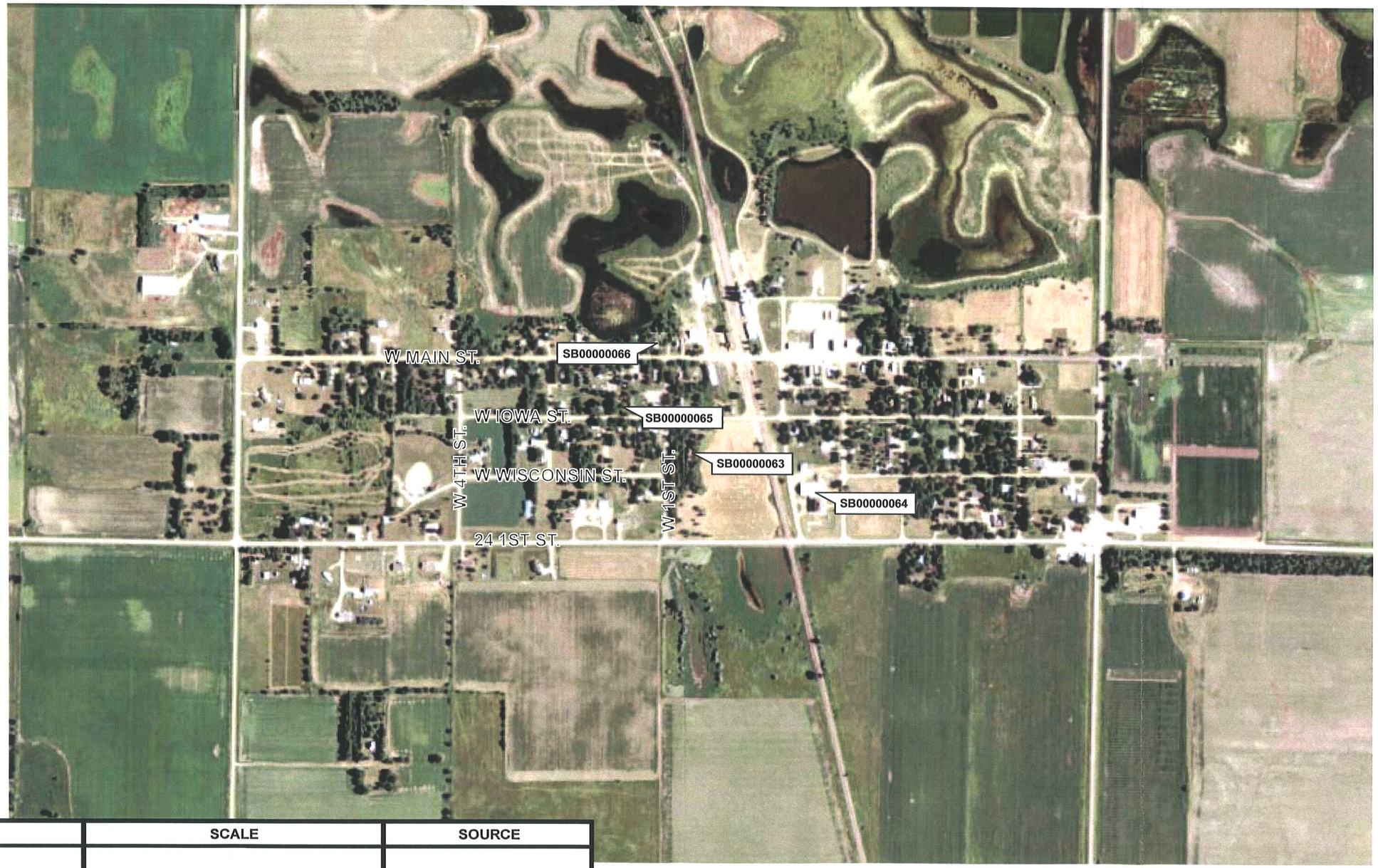
Forestburg Lutheran Church (SB00000062), 300 W. Corliss Avenue.



Forestburg Lutheran Church (SB00000062), 300 W. Corliss Avenue.

# APPENDIX E

## LETCHER PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES




| | SCALE | SOURCE |
|---|---|---|
| N | 0ft 650ft<br>0m 198.1m<br>*Prepared by CHRS, Inc.* | USGS 2009c<br>LETCHER, SD |

**LETCHER PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

## LETCHER PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

| SHPO ID No. | Resource Name | Address | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| SB00000063 | House | SE corner of W. 1st Avenue and E. Iowa Street | ca. 1900 |
| SB00000064 | School | 333 2nd Street | ca. 1920 |
| SB00000065 | House | 190 W. Iowa Street | ca. 1920 |
| SB00000066 | House | NW corner of W. Main Street and W. 3rd Avenue | ca. 1930 |



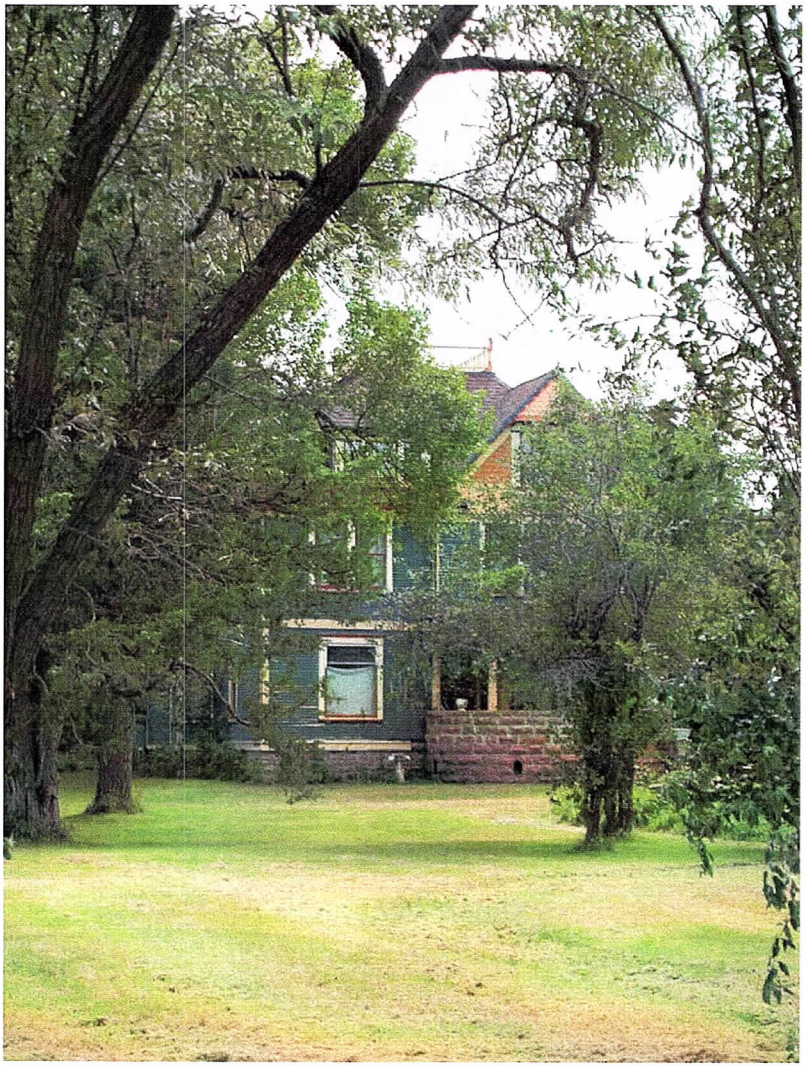
House (SB00000063), SE corner of W. 1st Avenue and E. Iowa Street.



House (SB00000063), SE corner of W. 1st Avenue and E. Iowa Street.



House (SB00000063), SE corner of W. 1st Avenue and E. Iowa Street.



House (SB00000063), SE corner of W. 1st Avenue and E. Iowa Street.



School (SB00000064), 333 2nd Street.



School (SB00000064), 333 2nd Street.



School (SB00000064), 333 2nd Street.



School (SB00000064), 333 2nd Street.




School (SB00000064), 333 2nd Street.



School (SB00000064), 333 2nd Street.



House (SB00000065), 190 W. Iowa Street.



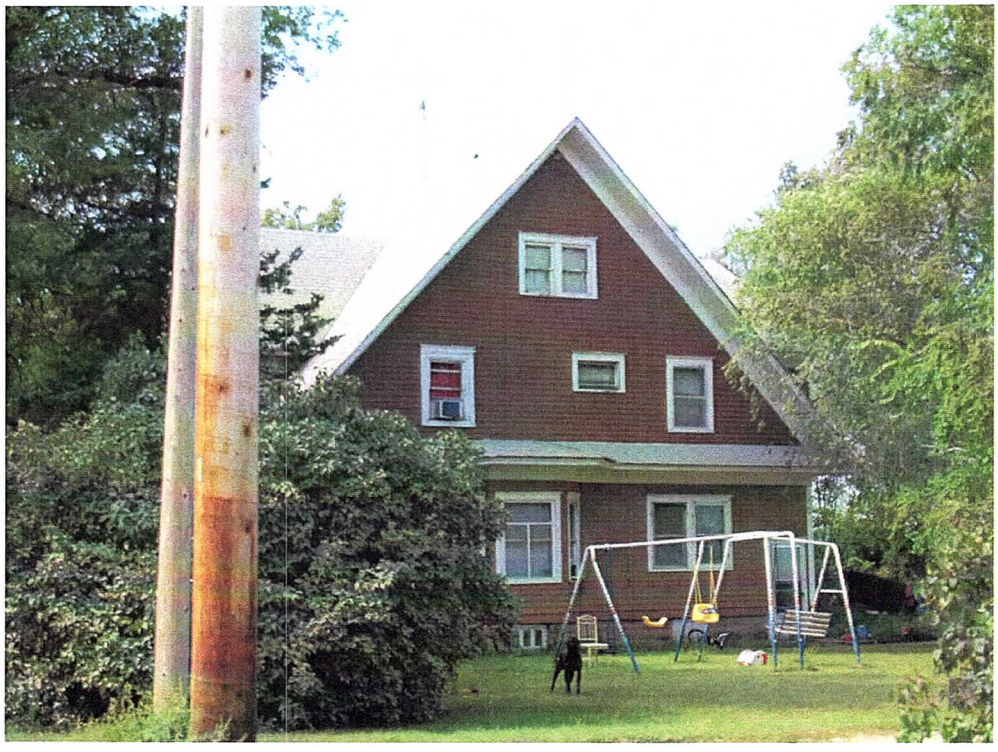
House (SB00000065), 190 W. Iowa Street.



House (SB00000065), 190 W. Iowa Street.



House (SB00000066), NW corner of W. Main Street and W. 3rd Avenue.



House (SB00000066), NW corner of W. Main Street and W. 3rd Avenue.



House (SB00000066), NW corner of W. Main Street and W. 3rd Avenue.



House (SB00000066), NW corner of W. Main Street and W. 3rd Avenue.

# APPENDIX F

## WOONSOCKET PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES




| | SCALE | SOURCE |
|---|---|---|
| N | 0ft 650ft<br>0m 198.1m<br>*Prepared by CHRS, Inc.* | USGS 2009d<br>WOONSOCKET, SD |

**WOONSOCKET PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

## WOONSOCKET PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

| SHPO ID No. | Resource Name | Address | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| SB00000067 | St. Wilfrid Catholic Church | 203 N. 2nd Avenue | ca. 1920 |
| SB00000068 | Sanborn County Courthouse | 604 W. 6th Street | 1907 |
| SB00000069 | House | 304 E. 7th Street | ca. 1920 |
| SB00000070 | House | 707 7th Street | ca. 1920 |
| SB00000071 | House | 146 W. 9th Street | ca. 1950 |
| SB00000072 | House | 205 E. 9th Street | ca. 1930 |
| SB00000073 | House | 182 E. Main Street | ca. 1945 |



St. Wilfrid Catholic Church (SB00000067), 203 N. 2nd Avenue.



St. Wilfrid Catholic Church (SB00000067), 203 N. 2nd Avenue.



St. Wilfrid Catholic Church (SB00000067), 203 N. 2nd Avenue.



St. Wilfrid Catholic Church (SB00000067), 203 N. 2nd Avenue.



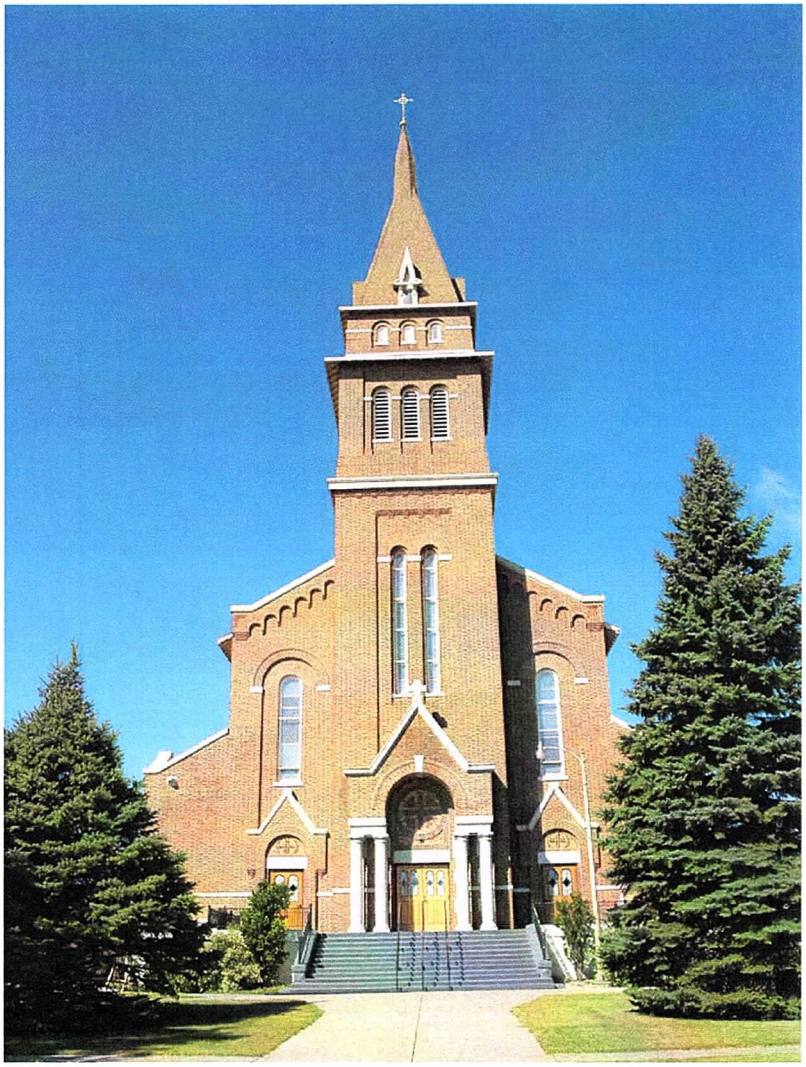
St. Wilfrid Catholic Church (SB00000067), 203 N. 2nd Avenue.



St. Wilfrid Catholic Church (SB00000067), 203 N. 2nd Avenue.



St. Wilfrid Catholic Church (SB00000067), 203 N. 2nd Avenue.



St. Wilfrid Catholic Church (SB00000067), 203 N. 2nd Avenue.



Sanborn County Courthouse (SB00000068), 604 W. 6th Street.



Sanborn County Courthouse (SB00000068), 604 W. 6th Street.



Sanborn County Courthouse (SB00000068), 604 W. 6th Street.



Sanborn County Courthouse (SB00000068), 604 W. 6th Street.



Sanborn County Courthouse (SB00000068), 604 W. 6th Street.



Sanborn County Courthouse (SB00000068), 604 W. 6th Street.



House (SB00000069), 304 E. 7th Street.



House (SB00000069), 304 E. 7th Street.



House (SB00000069), 304 E. 7th Street.



House (SB00000070), 707 7th Street.



House (SB00000070), 707 7th Street.



House (SB00000070), 707 7th Street.



House (SB00000070), 707 7th Street.



House (SB00000071), 146 W. 9th Street.



House (SB00000071), 146 W. 9th Street.



House (SB00000071), 146 W. 9th Street.



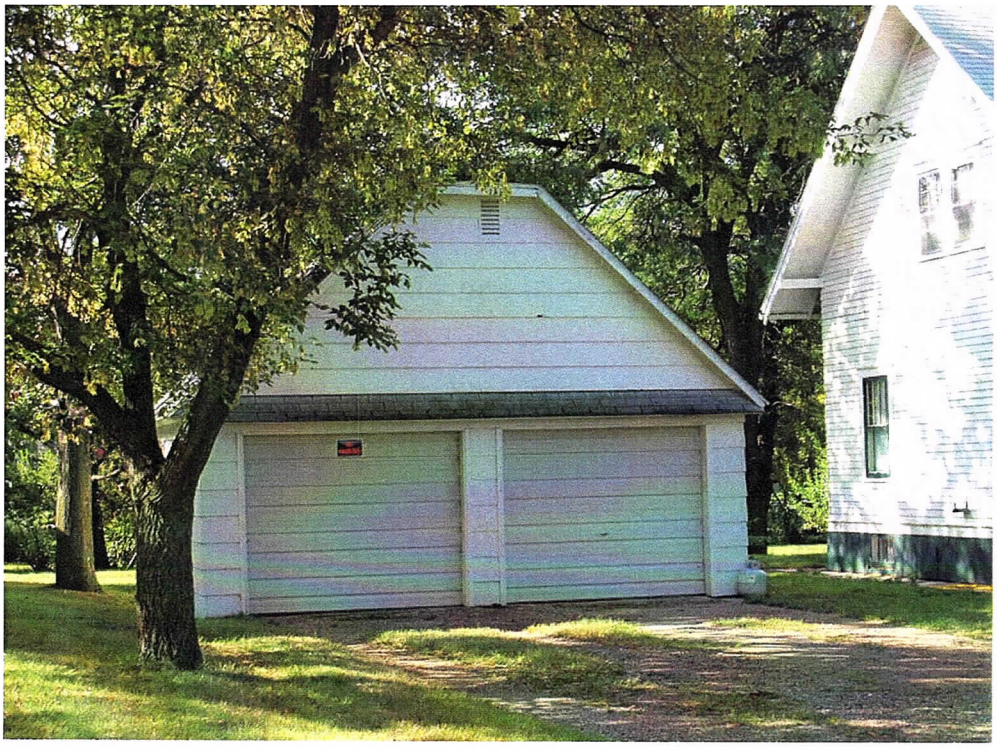
House (SB00000072), 205 E. 9th Street.



House (SB00000072), 205 E. 9th Street.



House (SB00000072), 205 E. 9th Street.



House (SB00000072), 205 E. 9th Street.



House (SB00000073), 182 E. Main Street.



House (SB00000073), 182 E. Main Street.



House (SB00000073), 182 E. Main Street.



House (SB00000073), 182 E. Main Street.

# APPENDIX G

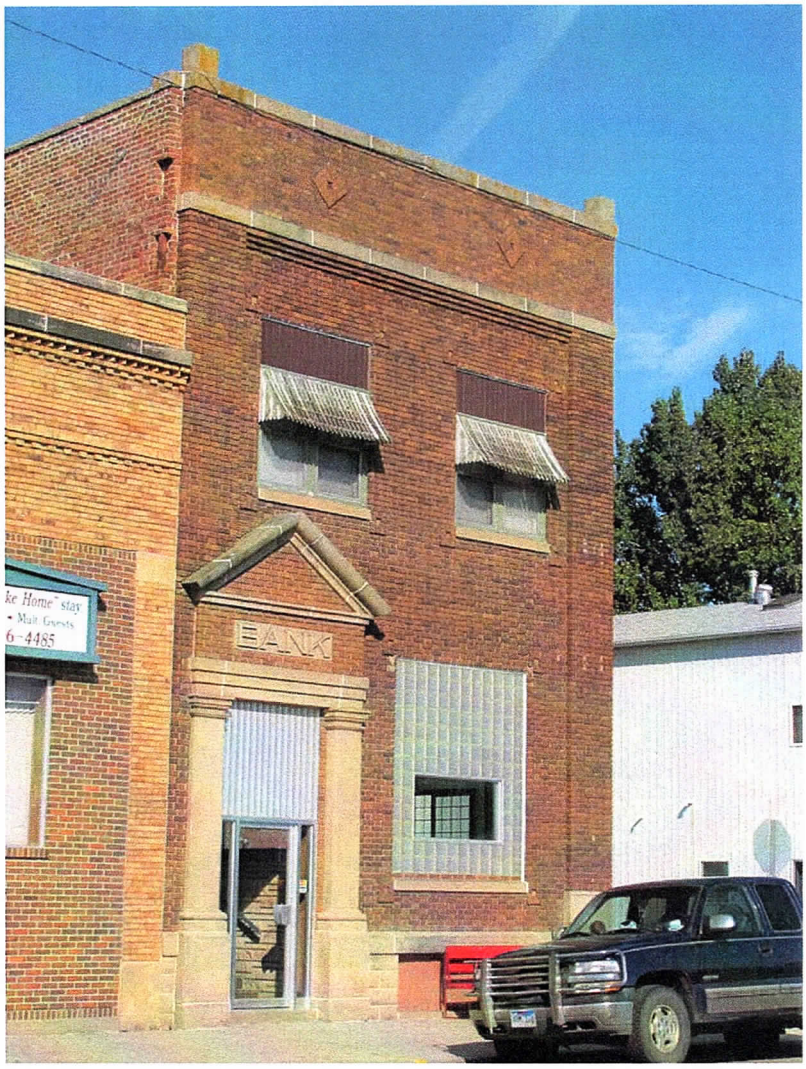
## SANBORN COUNTY PROPERTIES RE-SURVEYED




Woonsocket State Bank (SB00000019), 201 South Dumont, Woonsocket.



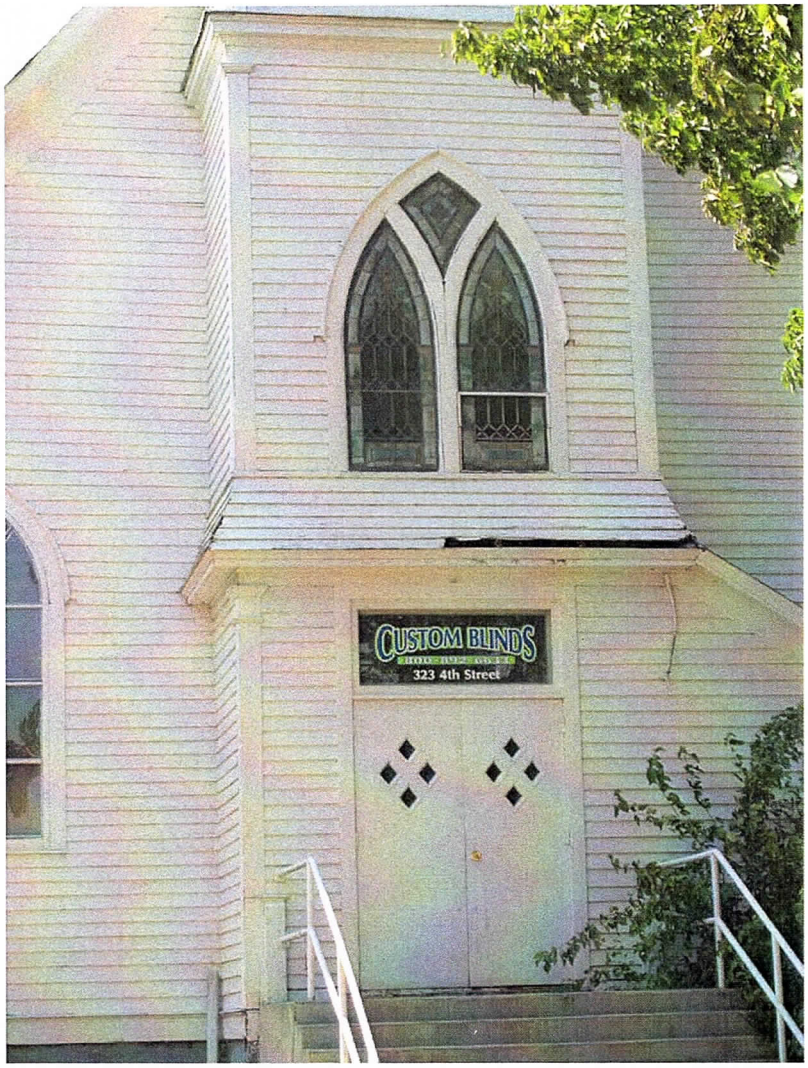
Woonsocket State Bank (SB00000019), 201 South Dumont, Woonsocket.




Woonsocket State Bank (SB00000019), 201 South Dumont, Woonsocket.



St. Scholastica Catholic Church (SB00000005), West side of 4th Street between Wisconsin and State Streets, Letcher.



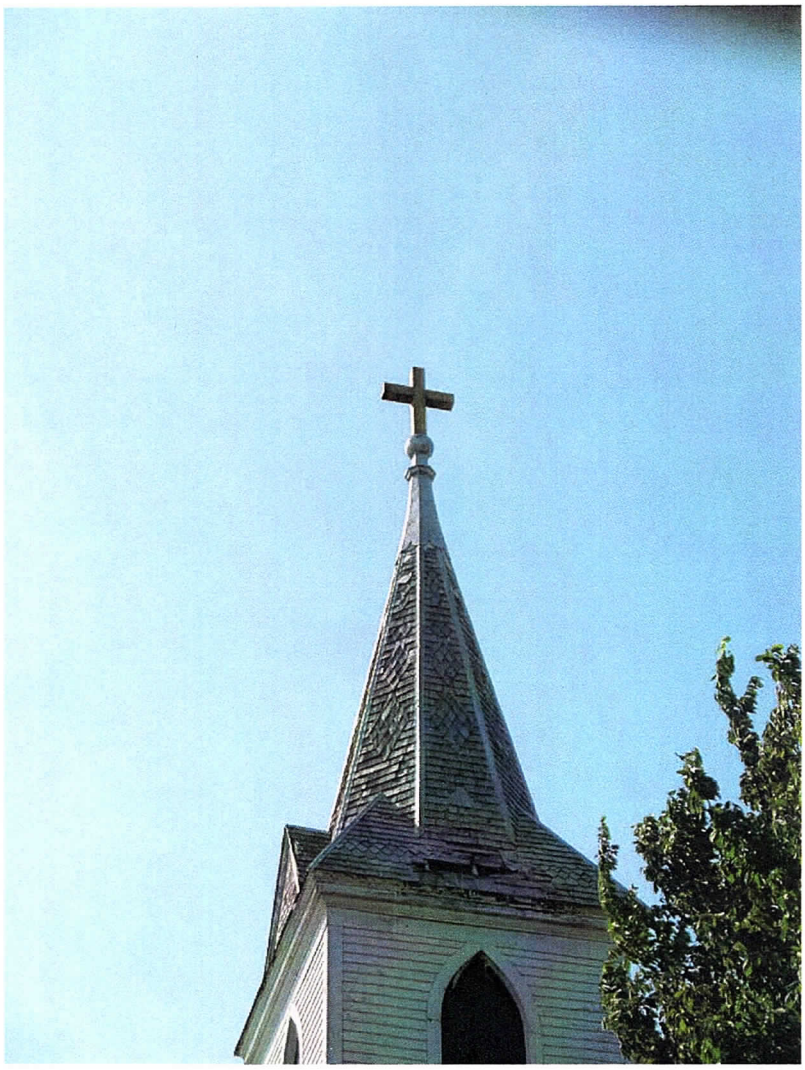

St. Scholastica Catholic Church (SB00000005), West side of 4th Street between Wisconsin and State Streets, Letcher.



St. Scholastica Catholic Church (SB00000005), West side of 4th Street between Wisconsin and State Streets, Letcher.



St. Scholastica Catholic Church (SB00000005), West side of 4th Street between Wisconsin and State Streets, Letcher.



St. Scholastica Catholic Church (SB00000005), West side of 4th Street between Wisconsin and State Streets, Letcher.



St. Scholastica Rectory (SB00000006), West side of 4th Street between Wisconsin and State Streets, Letcher.



St. Scholastica Rectory (SB00000006), West side of 4th Street between Wisconsin and State Streets, Letcher.



St. Scholastica Rectory (SB00000006), West side of 4th Street between Wisconsin and State Streets, Letcher.



St. Scholastica Rectory (SB00000006), West side of 4th Street between Wisconsin and State Streets, Letcher.



Artesian/Letcher School (SB00000001), 209 S. 2nd Street.



Artesian/Letcher School (SB00000001), 209 S. 2nd Street.



Artesian/Letcher School (SB00000001), 209 S. 2nd Street.



Artesian/Letcher School (SB00000001), 209 S. 2nd Street.



Artesian/Letcher School (SB00000001), 209 S. 2nd Street.



Artesian/Letcher School (SB00000001), 209 S. 2nd Street.




Artesian/Letcher School (SB00000001), 209 S. 2nd Street.