HISTORIC RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF HANSON, MCCOOK AND MINER COUNTIES SOUTH DAKOTA

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ABSTRACT

A reconnaissance-level survey of historic resources in the counties of Hanson, McCook and Miner was carried out between June, 2008 and June, 2009. The survey was conducted by Pathfinder CRM, LLC, a cultural resource management consulting firm based in Spring Grove, Minnesota, under the direction of Robert C. Vogel, the firm's senior historian and managing partner.

The survey included archival research, field survey, and the preparation of site inventory forms. Archival research focused on delineation of local historic contexts. Every public road and street in the survey area was traversed during the field survey, which covered an area approximately 1580 acres in extent. 162 buildings, sites, structures, objects and districts were identified and evaluated against the National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria. Intensive survey will be required before the historical significance and integrity of these properties can be fully evaluated.

The survey findings indicate that the three-county area contains a wealth of potential National Register properties, including houses, commercial buildings, grain elevators, churches, farmsteads, schools, rural neighborhoods, cemeteries, auditoriums, bridges and dams. The majority of these properties date from the period ca. 1915-1940. Contextually, agriculture and rural life are the most important themes and the architectural resources are dominated by vernacular forms. The survey identified grain elevators and rural cemeteries as important property types that are underrepresented in existing inventories and the National Register.

Due to the unavoidable bias and constraints inherent in the windshield survey technique, as well as the large survey area, houses and barns may be under-documented in the inventory. In order to be useful, information on the actual number, location and significance of farmhouses and nonfarm dwellings will have to be generated by intensive surveys.

In addition to intensive surveys that will provide the detailed information needed to fully evaluate individual historic properties and prepare National Register nominations, the report recommends the development of multiple property cover documents for grain elevators and rural cemeteries. Archaeological reconnaissance survey, with an emphasis on historic farmstead sites, is also recommended as part of any future county-wide surveys.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a reconnaissance-level survey of historic preservation resources in the counties of Hanson, McCook and Miner in southeastern South Dakota. The survey was carried out between June, 2008 and June, 2009 by Pathfinder CRM, LLC, a cultural resource management consulting firm based in Spring Grove, Minnesota, under the direction of Robert C. Vogel, the firm's senior historian and managing partner. The report provides basic information on historic buildings, sites, and landscapes that reflect important broad patterns in state and local history from the time of initial Euroamerican settlement up to approximately forty years before the present.

PURPOSE

The survey was sponsored by the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) pursuant to its responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Its purpose was to identify and gather data on the types of historic resources present in the three-county survey area which may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The project marks an important step toward implementing the goals and objectives of the statewide historic preservation plan. The survey findings will also be of use to communities, organizations, property owners and citizens with an interest in the preservation, protection and use of historic resources at the local level.

PROJECT LOCATION

The geographical limits of the survey area are defined by the present boundaries of the three counties, which are contiguous (Fig. 1). The boundaries of each county are straight lines that follow parallels and meridians that cut across rivers and other natural features in accordance with political decisions made by 19th century legislators. The survey area has a total land area of approximately 1580 square miles. With reference to cultural setting, the three counties are considered part of southeastern South Dakota. Hanson and McCook counties form Legislative District 25; Miner County is in District 8. Southeastern South Dakota is in the Central Time Zone.

PREVIOUS SURVEYS

While the present investigation marks the first comprehensive survey of historic resources in this part of South Dakota, it is by no means the first SHPO-sponsored effort aimed at identifying, documenting and evaluating historic properties in Hanson, McCook and Miner counties. Previous to the start of the present investigation in June 2007 a small number of individual properties in each county had been inventoried by preservation

professionals, property owners, and amateur historians. Except for the documentation on bridges, the inventory data was of uneven quality and, in many cases, badly out of date.

Nevertheless, a number of properties within the boundaries of the survey area have been listed in the National Register. These registered properties are:

- Bridge Number 31-115-110, over Pierre Creek near Fulton, Hanson County
- Saint Peter's Grotto, Farmer, Hanson County
- Old Rockport Hutterite Colony, on the James River, Hanson County
- Downtown Salem Historic District [3 buildings], McCook County
- McCook County Courthouse, Salem
- Saint Mary's Catholic Church, Salem, McCook County
- Ortman Hotel, Canistota, McCook County
- Stark Round Barn, Unityville, McCook County
- Bridge Number 44-028-220, over Wolf Creek near Bridgewater, McCook County
- Bridge Number 44-212-090, over the East Fork Vermillion River near Montrose, McCook County
- Coughlin House, Carthage, Miner County
- Miner County Courthouse, Howard
- Wheeler House Hotel, Howard, Miner County
- Bridge Number 49-095-190, over Rock Creek, Howard, Miner County

In addition to these locally significant architectural resources, the survey area also contains four registered archaeological sites: the Bloom Site, the Fort James Site, and the Sheldon Reese Site in Hanson County, and Site 39MK012 in McCook County. The Bloom Site has been designated a National Historic Landmark.

REPORT ORGANIZATION

The body of the survey report is organized in eight chapters, followed by reference citations and an appendix. Chapter I presents background information about the project and a brief description of the area surveyed. Chapter II describes the survey research design and methodologies. Chapter III places the survey area in its regional environmental context and discusses the influence of physical geography on local history. Chapter IV provides an overview of the historic contexts and property types applicable to the historic resources identified by the reconnaissance survey. The findings of the survey for each county are summarized in Chapters V through VII. Chapter VIII evaluates the results of the survey and offers recommendations for intensive surveys. The appendix contains a bibliography of the sources consulted for the environmental and historic context overviews.

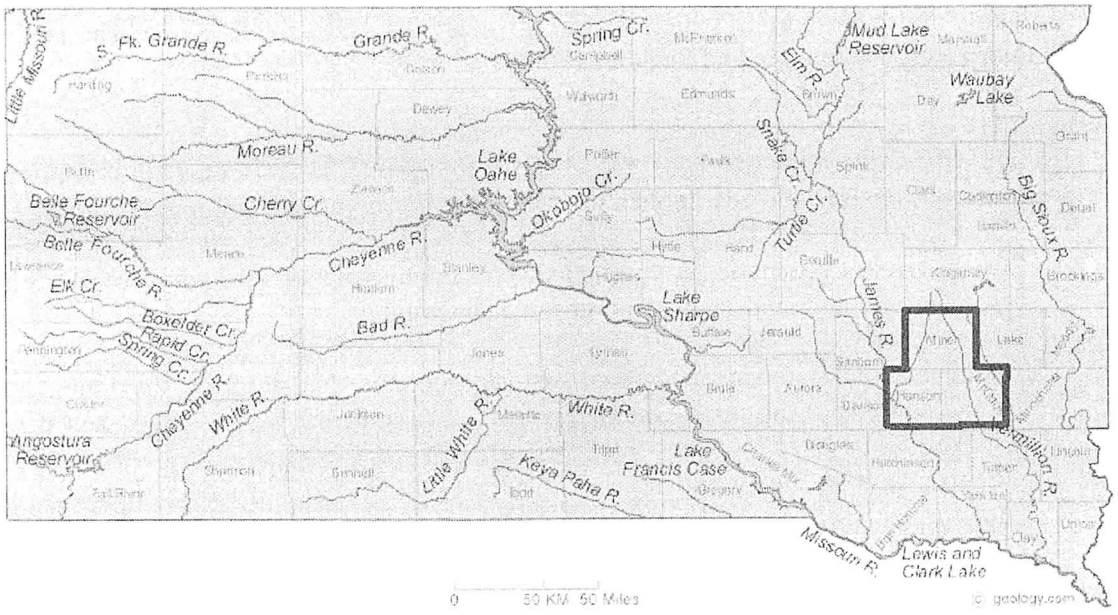


Figure 1 Project area.

CHAPTER II
RESEARCH DESIGN

The survey involved planning and background research, field survey, and the development of an inventory for each county. The project was intended to document historic resources at the reconnaissance level, which the National Park Service defines as "a 'once over lightly' inspection of an area, most useful for characterizing its resources in general and for developing a basis for deciding how to organize and orient more detailed survey efforts" (Derry et al. 1985:12). Because everything that is old is not necessarily worthy of preservation, the SHPO survey manual requires that reconnaissance surveys record only those properties which appear to meet the National Register criteria for evaluation (Rogers, Saxman and Schwan 2000:4).

OBJECTIVES

The survey was designed to accomplish the following preservation planning objectives:

1) Carry out a systematic, comprehensive reconnaissance-level survey of historic architectural and landscape resources in each county;

2) Delineate the statewide and local historic contexts that describe the important broad patterns of the survey area's physical development;

3) Identify and locate previously surveyed properties that have been listed in or determined eligible for the National Register;

4) Prepare a South Dakota Historic Sites Inventory Reconnaissance Form for each historic resource determined worthy of consideration in historic preservation planning;

5) Generate public interest and support for the project by holding a public meeting in the survey area; and

6) Develop recommendations for future intensive surveys, historic context studies, and other preservation planning efforts.

Basic standards and guidelines for historic preservation surveys have been published by the US Department of the Interior as part of the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines for archaeology and historic preservation (NPS 1983). The South Dakota Historic Resource Survey Manual (Rogers, Saxman and Schwan 2006) contains guidelines for reconnaissance surveys as well as the specifications for survey products required by the South Dakota SHPO.

The project scope of work developed by the South Dakota SHPO specified the survey's focus on above-ground historic resources, including buildings, structures, sites, objects,

and districts. There was no archaeological survey component. The survey was not intended to result directly in nominations to the National Register.

METHODOLOGY

Survey methods were straightforward. Background research utilized a wide range of primary and secondary documentary sources to get an overview of the survey area's history, architecture, and natural resources. Information from previous surveys and National Register nominations was assembled from the databases maintained by the SHPO and the National Register Information System. Archival research focused on developing and refining local historic contexts and property types. Because the survey was designed to identify historic resources at the reconnaissance level, archival research relating to individual historic resources and groups of related historic properties was limited to the study of historical maps, aerial photographs, commercial directories, and local narrative histories.

Public participation was an important component of the overall survey plan and the project was carefully designed to solicit and integrate input from local residents. A public meeting was held at the National Guard armory in Salem on September 3, 2008, shortly after the start of the project, to provide information about the survey.

The physical search for and recording of historic resources was accomplished by means of a "windshield survey" of the entire three-county survey area, supplemented by limited pedestrian inspections of selected streetscapes in the larger towns. Although this kind of "once over lightly" survey created an unavoidable bias toward documenting properties visible from the public rights-of-way, this approach provided sufficient data to characterize historic resources in general, particularly with respect to the general distribution of historic buildings and cultural landscape features. The present county limits defined the geographical boundaries of the survey area, and within this fifteen hundred-square mile area the survey team traversed every accessible public road and street within each county, logging more than five thousand miles over the course of several months.

Surveyed buildings were described with reference to the standard architectural history classification systems used for houses and commercial buildings (McAlester and McAlester 1984; Longstreth 1997). In general, the classification of rural historic landscapes adhered to the approaches commonly employed by cultural geographers (McClelland et al. 1990; cf. Hart 1983; Jackson 1984). Each property that appeared to meet the National Register criteria for historical significance and integrity was recorded on standardized field survey worksheets, and the written data was supplemented by digital photographs and field maps.

After the field survey was completed, the raw survey data were reviewed and the significance and integrity of each historic resource was evaluated within the appropriate historic context. The data on properties which appeared to meet the National Register

criteria for evaluation was then transferred onto South Dakota Historic Sites Inventory Reconnaissance Forms for inclusion in the SHPO database.

CHAPTER III
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The survey area lies within the Northern glaciated plains ecoregion, also known as the Younger Till Plains section of the Interior Lowlands physiographic province, which covers much of the Dakotas east of the Missouri River. The landforms, climate, flora and fauna are characteristic of the James River Lowland subregion generally.

This chapter and the one following it are based largely on secondary sources. To avoid cluttering the narrative with author-date references, it was decided to eliminate most in-text citations except for direct quotations and particular interpretations attributable to another writer's original research. A list of the major information sources consulted is presented in Appendix A, where the bibliographic mode follows the same form used in the "References Cited" section.

GEOLOGY

The solid bedrock underlying the survey area consist of flat-lying Paleozoic sedimentary strata mapped by geologists as the Pierre Shale, Niobrara Marl, Greenhorn limestone, and Dakota Group sandstone, with a deep base of metamorphic and igneous rocks, including the well-known Sioux quartzite. The upper bedrock surface generally rises in elevation eastward from the James River basin. Except for a few small outcrops along the James and Vermillion rivers, these rocks are mantled by thick deposits of late Wisconsin glacial sediments. Depth to bedrock varies from 15 to 535 feet, with the thickest glacial deposits found in northeastern Miner County.

The surficial geology is geologically young and none of the landforms in the survey area are probably much over ten thousand years old. At least three different continental ice sheets invaded southeastern South Dakota during the Pleistocene, the last advance taking place between 22,000 and 10,000 years before the present. Glacial ice and meltwater eroded the land surface and deposited enormous quantities of drift, consisting of till, outwash, and varved clays. Hanson, McCook and Miner counties are largely till plain, with fairly extensive areas of outwash plain; some valley train deposits are also present bordering the James River. Although the survey area has no significant mineral or precious metal resources, glacial outwash and valley train deposits are a locally important source of sand and gravel used in road construction. Because of high levels of rock fragments, however, most of the local aggregate is unsuitable for use in making concrete (Schroeder 1978). Sioux quartzite has been quarried on a commercial scale near Spencer for almost a century; formerly used for building construction, most of the rock is now used for railroad ballast, riprap and bituminous aggregate.

Scattered boulders and cobbles are frequently observed on the surface in the survey area on landforms associated with till plains and moraines. Called "glacial erratics" by geologists, these consist of sedimentary, metamorphic, and igneous rocks, including limestone, gneiss, rhyolite, granite, quartzite, and basalt, that are conspicuous for their

smooth, rounded appearance. Some of these erratics traveled hundreds of miles within the basal portions of the former glaciers before coming to rest in southeastern South Dakota, where they were valued as an important source of farmstead building material during the settlement period.

Groundwater from subterranean artesian flows and aquifers provides nearly all of the survey area's domestic and agricultural water supply. Homesteaders who settled away from streams or lakes depended on shallow wells for their water. Artesian wells were first developed in the late 19th century in the eastern part of the survey area, which is especially well endowed with flowing wells of pure, soft water. Deep wells supply the water for most farms and towns today.

Southeastern South Dakota is not part of an important seismic zone, although according to the US Geological Survey Earthquakes Hazard Program, minor earthquakes occasionally occur near enough to the surface for them to be felt locally.

RELIEF

The survey area is typically plains country, varying from nearly level land to low hills, with local relief generally in the 10 to 50 feet range. The variation in physical relief ranges from about 1220 feet above sea level in the James River valley at Rockport Colony to nearly 1800 feet in northeastern McCook County. The terrain displays abundant evidence of former glaciation in the form of morainal ridges, swell-and-swale topography, lakes, swamps, and other landforms of glacial origin. There are extensive areas of gently rolling plain, interspersed with shallow postglacial stream valleys and lake basins. The outwash plains in Miner and Hanson counties are pitted with pothole lakes and shallow wetland basins. There are some rolling hills and mesas which merge into the undulating upland surface in southern McCook County, where the landscape generally resembles that of the northern high plains. Some of the most striking scenery in the survey area occurs in the breaks of the James River in southwestern Hanson County and the East Vermillion River in northeastern McCook County, where local relief often exceeds 100 feet.

Drainage is generally southward, towards the Missouri River. The principal watersheds are the Lower James, which drains all of Hanson County as well as the western part of McCook County, and the Vermillion, which covers the rest of McCook and all of Miner County. The James River, originally mapped as the *Riviere aux Jacques* and later renamed the *Dakota River*, rises 75 miles north of Jamestown, North Dakota, and "is the only stream other than the Missouri to flow all the way across [South Dakota]" (Hogan and Fouberg 2001:64). The Sioux called the river *Etazipokase Wakpa*, which is literally translated as "unnavigable river," and it was christened the James by an ex-Confederate army general who was employed as chief engineer for the Northern Pacific Railroad in what is now North Dakota. The action of the Territorial legislature designating it the Dakota River was never repealed--since the 19th century it has been commonly known as the Jim River (Visher 1918:35).

The much smaller Vermillion River system consists of two upper branches, known as the East and West Forks, which drain much of Miner and McCook counties. The locally important watercourses are the Little Vermillion River, Wolf Creek, Rock Creek, Redstone Creek, Pierre Creek, Plum Creek, Johnson Creek, Enemy Creek, and Twelve Mile Creek, all of which have innumerable smaller tributaries. These are low gradient, sluggish streams, fed by direct runoff from rainfall, groundwater discharge, and snow melt. Local drainage patterns are generally dendritic and the through-flowing creeks have shallow valleys and narrow floodplains. Many of the creeks shown on maps are intermittent streams which typically receive water and flow during part but not all of the year. The higher, drier upland surfaces, because of their low water tables, have been dissected by numerous small ephemeral watercourses that have a flow of water only during rains or snow melt. All of the drainages in this part of the state are susceptible to flash floods caused by sudden heavy downpours. Topsoil erosion by running water has been harmful to farmers and floods have periodically caused extensive damage to roads, bridges, farms and towns. Widespread flooding of the James and Vermillion river basins in 1984 destroyed or heavily damaged several dams and inundated thousands of acres of cropland in the survey area.

Although both the James and the Vermillion were canoe routes in pre-settlement times, neither waterway was navigable by steamboats and therefore they were never a major factor in transportation during the settlement period--indeed, the James has been characterized as "the longest unnavigable river in the United States" (Visher 1918:36). The use of waterpower for milling was limited to a handful of sites developed in the late 19th century on the few watercourses with sufficient volume to make dam construction feasible. In terms of water quality, both the James and the Vermillion watersheds are now considered impaired due to pollution from agricultural runoff.

Few large lakes are present and many of the small lakes dry up during periods of drought. Extensive belts of lakes and wetlands cover large parts of Miner and McCook counties as well as a smaller portion of Hanson County. Hundreds of ephemeral and semi-permanent wetland basins of glacial origin, commonly called "sloughs" or "prairie potholes," furnish water for wildlife and livestock. Many of the open-water features depicted on historic maps have been artificially drained for agriculture or partially filled in by windblown or waterborne silt. Since the 1880s, but especially after 1933, many local drainages have been artificially impounded by dams, creating permanent reservoirs. There are also several hundred smaller man-made ponds, commonly known as "dugouts," excavated by farmers to expose the water table and provide water for livestock. Several reservoirs and natural wetland areas are managed for waterfowl conservation.

WEATHER & CLIMATE

The prevailing weather and climatic conditions in the project area are generally like those of the rest of eastern South Dakota. Situated near the geographical center of North America, the survey area has a continental climate and its latitudinal position results in a noticeable difference in the length of days and nights at different seasons of the year. The weather, due to its sudden and extreme changes, has been a preoccupation of local

residents since the days of the homesteaders.[1] In summer the average temperature is about 72 degrees Fahrenheit, with an average daytime maximum of 85 degrees. The average winter temperature is 7 degrees. At Howard, where weather records go back as far as 1903, the record low was minus-35 degrees on January 29, 1966, and the hottest day on record occurred on July 10 the same year, when a reading of 109 degrees was recorded. 1978-79 was the coldest winter on record. The last killing frost in spring usually occurs in early May, and the average date of the first killing frost falls between late September and early October, although there are occasional frosts during the months of June and August.

From a cultural and historical standpoint, the most important aspect of climate is the total amount of precipitation that falls each year. The average total annual precipitation for the three-county area ranges from about 18 inches in McCook to 22 inches in Hanson and Miner counties, of which approximately 75% falls as rain between April and September. June is normally the wettest month and thunderstorms occur on about forty days each year. The average seasonal snowfall ranges from 36 to 40 inches, but varies considerably from year to year. More than eighty inches of snow fell during the winter of 1961-62; the following winter had the lowest snowfall ever recorded, slightly more than 18 inches. The combination of hot summers and limited winter precipitation makes the region highly susceptible to drought and even small departures from the normal average rainfall can result in widespread crop failures. Severe, protracted droughts occurred in 1885-95, 1931-36, 1987-88 and 2000-06. Crop returns during dry years are often very poor but in relatively wet years yields for corn, wheat, and other field crops are nearly equal to those normally had by farmers in the adjoining parts of Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska.

Sunshine being very important in farming, South Dakota has earned the sobriquet of "the Sunshine State" because of its relatively high proportion of clear to cloudy days in a typical year. Nevertheless, weather events harmful to agriculture occasionally occur during the growing season. Intense thunderstorms sometimes cause local flash flooding. Hailstorms can beat standing crops to the ground so they cannot be harvested. During the early settlement period, prairie fires caused by lightning strikes caused major damage to crops, livestock, and buildings. Windstorms, including tornadoes, have periodically resulted in large losses of property as well as many deaths and injuries. Tornadoes commonly occur between May and July. The project area has historically experienced several particularly disastrous "twisters" such as the F-4 tornado that devastated the town of Spencer in 1998.

Winter storms occur from late fall until the middle of spring, bringing snow as well as freezing rain and sleet that often creates hazardous conditions. Midwinter cold waves are common and often last several days. A dramatic feature of the northern plains climate is the blizzard, a combination of low temperature, high winds, and blowing snow. The

[1] The topic of climate frequently cropped up during conversations with local residents during the present survey. While many informants volunteered that the winters in South Dakota were long and cold, nearly everyone characterized it as a "dry cold" that made it more endurable than similar temperatures experienced "back east" in such humid climes as Minnesota or Wisconsin. It was also oftentimes pointed out that it typically snows less in southeastern South Dakota than in the Twin Cities.

impact of blizzards was particularly severe during the settlement period when a series of deadly winter storms struck southeastern South Dakota. Noteworthy blizzards occurred in 1975 and 1986.

The first weather stations were established in the survey area shortly after the US Weather Bureau was transferred from the Army to the Department of Agriculture in 1891. In addition to the attention paid to day-to-day weather forecasting, Dakotans have long maintained a keen interest in the question of long-term climate change since the settlement period.

SOILS

Topsoil is the most important natural resource in each county. Soils in the survey area differ in color, texture, structure, fertility, and original parent material, and each soil group reflects the environment in which it developed. Most are deep and have a medium to fine texture. The most widespread soil associations in all three counties are the Chernozem soils that developed under native grasslands. They range from well drained to poorly drained, level to moderately sloping, black to dark brown silt loams that are fertile, despite light rainfall and occasional droughts, and easily cultivated. All of the major soil groups formed in glacial till or outwash deposits. Soils along major watercourses formed in local alluvium that was carried into the streams by runoff. As most of the soils are naturally well drained, there is relatively little artificial drainage except where the water table is high, as along the river bottomlands and in areas with swell and swale terrain.

Given that much of the project area has been under cultivation for at least a century, it is not surprising that soil erosion has been a recurring agricultural challenge. Sheet and gully erosion was historically a serious problem on the steeper hillslopes, where traditional farming practices often led to over-tillage and over-grazing. Moisture conservation is a vital matter in all parts of the survey area, where topsoil erosion by wind causes considerable damage to farmlands. Farming practices aimed at improving soil management were not widely adopted anywhere in the Dakotas, where "book farming" was slow to catch on. Since the early 1900s, federal and state government agencies have endeavored to encourage farmers to combat soil erosion. Early government-sponsored research into soil chemistry led to the development of modern soil science and the creation of the Bureau of Soils in the US Department of Agriculture. One of the first soil surveys conducted in South Dakota was made in McCook County in 1921 and its report provided the first detailed analysis of local farm management practices (Watkins et al. 1926). The US Soil Erosion Service, forerunning of the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), was created in 1933 to meet the crisis of soil erosion. Government-sponsored tillage and soil conservation demonstrations were held in the three-county area during and after the Great Depression. Despite some initial resistance from farmers, the Soil Conservation Service and the state's cooperative extension service developed and implemented a wide range of remedial measures to reduce erosion and enhance farm productivity. In the 1940s soil and water conservation districts were established in each county to help foster improved soil and crop management practices. Shelterbelts, contour

plowing, strip cropping, check-dams, and other remedial measures are now commonplace in the rural landscape.

VEGETATION

Before the era of agricultural settlement, climate was the most important factor influencing the composition of the natural vegetation. Until the land was put under the plow, most of the survey area was covered more or less completely by grasslands. Mid and tall grass upland prairie associations occupied nearly the entire range of topographic landforms, including morainic hills, till plains, and floodplains, and the distribution pattern of the species of grasses, herbs, and forbs coincided with differences in soil moisture levels. In general, the native prairie was one to three feet in height and the proportion of tall to medium grasses decreased from east to west, one to three feet in height. Based on historical accounts and early lists of the regional flora, the dominant prairie plants were big bluestem, little bluestem, Indian grass, grama or Buffalo grass, porcupine grass, needle-grass, wild garlic, false indigo, phlox and blazing star. These grasses furnished such excellent grazing for cattle and other livestock there was little need to grow tame grasses until the early 1900s. Referring to the James River valley at the end of the 19th century, a government agronomist declared: "The excellent quality of the native forage enables the creameries to send out such a fine product that Dakota butter is becoming famous and commands high prices in the markets" (Williams 1897:5). Wetland hay is still widely harvested today and often produces yields more than twice as high as upland hay fields.

Native Americans modified the natural vegetation to some extent by setting prairie fires, but it was the Euroamerican settlers who radically altered the ecology. "Our grass-covered prairies have been replaced by cultivated fields of grain and forage plants," lamented one early naturalist, who noted that "many of the less hardy native plants are becoming rare or extinct" (Over 1932:10). Introduced or naturalized plants which are common in most rural areas include cultivated or "tame" grasses such as timothy, red top, red clover, white clover, brome-grass, and fescues; also rag weed, foxtail grass, pigeon grass, reed canary grass, Kentucky bluegrass, hemp, cocklebur, wild oats and chickweed. Shrub thickets of buckthorn, woodbine, and Russian olive have been important contributors to the vernacular landscape architecture of farmsteads since the 19th century. Tumbleweed is the legacy an ecological blunder released into the landscape by Hutterian and Mennonite colonists in the 1870s, from seeds they carried from their homeland in the Ukraine. Common roadside plants observed during the course of the field survey included purple prairie clover, black-eyed Susan, phlox, blazing star, goldenrod, day lily, as well as several varieties of wild rose and pasque, the official state flower. Isolated prairie remnants, characterized by the presence of native switch grass, bluestem, Indian grass, prairie cord grass, wild rye, and yarrow, were also noted in some of the wetland areas, cemeteries, ditches, and fence lines.

Under presettlement conditions the only tree-covered land in the survey area would have been the narrow belts of forest bordering the larger streams and the scattered clumps of woodland and brushland adjacent to lakes and sloughs. The public land survey plats and

field notes describe the native woodlands in considerable detail. At the time of the public land survey, cottonwood was the predominant hardwood tree in the prairie forest, followed by American elm, soft maple, green ash, and box elder. Willow, basswood and hackberry grew on the floodplains, with an understory of poison ivy, prickly ash, wild grape, Juneberry and slippery elm. The government surveyors also noted scattered groves of bur oak growing on hillsides and thickets of wild plum and chokecherry in some of the protected valleys. Because of its relative abundance, cottonwood was the preferring construction timber used by the early homesteaders before the railroads supplied the area with sawn pine lumber.

A conspicuous feature of the rural landscape are the linear strips of arboreal vegetation commonly known as shelterbelts. Planted to protect topsoil and crops from wind, farm shelterbelt plantings include both native and introduced species. Although progressive farmers have been investing in environmental plantings since early the 1880s, most of the field shelterbelts in the survey area appear to have been planted between the 1940s and 1960s. In 1936 the state department of agriculture reported more than 36,000 trees planted in Hanson, McCook and Miner counties as part of the government shelterbelt program since 1934 and listed green ash, American elm, Chinese elm, Siberian pea shrub, Russian olive, honey locust, cottonwood, Black Hills pine and eastern red cedar as the most popular trees. In its annual report for 1941-42 the department reported almost 40,000 trees sold for shelterbelt projects in the survey area.

Farm groves add beauty to the countryside as well as provide shade and protection for the individual farmsteads. 19th century homesteaders were the first to plant groves of cottonwoods and other hardy trees to protect their buildings; some brought tree seeds with them from their former homes. In 1869 Dakota Territory legislators enacted a law to encourage tree planting on the prairies and beginning in the 1880s rural districts were required to plant trees and shrubs around every schoolhouse. However, direct government support for tree planting slackened until the Shelterbelt Project was initiated by the federal government in 1934. In addition to cottonwood, aspen, black walnut, various maples and other hardwoods, area farmers have adorned their home grounds with evergreens such as Norway spruce, Scotch pine, Colorado blue spruce, Black Hills spruce, white pine, northern red cedar, Ponderosa pine, eastern red cedar and Rocky Mountain cedar. The shrubs and small ornamental yard trees most often observed on farmsteads were common lilac, Siberian elm, nannyberry, red osier dogwood, viburnum, wild plum, Russian olive, Amur maple, crabapple and arbor vitae. A few farms have actual woodlots, i.e., stands of hardwood trees established by farmers with an eye to their future cash value as a source of timber, although at present most appear to have no particular forestry value, except as an occasional source of firewood and fence posts.

Cottonwood, elm, ash, hackberry and silver maple have long been preferred for planting in towns, where they provide shade and ornamentation. Cottonwood trees, although they are not long-lived, are fast-growing and 75 to 100-foot tall specimen trees are not uncommon in some of the town parks. Garden clubs, which have a long history of beautification and conservation in the project area, have also been involved in town tree planting to some extent. Unfortunately, Dutch Elm disease, drought and storms have

resulted in the loss of many mature street and lawn trees. Many of the rural cemeteries are also wooded and at a distance can usually be visually distinguished from the surrounding farmland by the presence of trees, usually evergreens, planted as shade trees or borders.

WILDLIFE

Southeastern South Dakota has always supported an abundant and varied wildlife. Before 1870 herds of bison ranged over much of what is now Hanson, McCook and Miner counties, but by 1880 the species had been extirpated in southeastern Dakota, a region the Sioux called *Tatanka Okadakiciye*, the "buffalo republic" (Stevenson 1918:389). Other native mammals, including elk, pronghorn antelope and the gray wolf, also disappeared before the end of the settlement period as a result of over-hunting or loss of habitat. Beaver, muskrat, red fox, raccoon, skunk, jackrabbit, cottontail rabbit, gopher and squirrels are still common, and the coyote population has rebounded since the 1970s. A female mountain lion was reportedly shot by a Miner County farmer in 2007. The presence of extensive wetland areas and scattered lakes attracts vast numbers of migratory waterfowl to the region, which lies within the Central and Mississippi flyways. Because of its varied habitats, Southeastern South Dakota boasts over three hundred species of birds, of which roughly one-half are nesting species, including predators, prairie birds, and songbirds. Extinct species include the passenger pigeon and prairie chicken. The whooping crane, white pelican, bittern, curlew and loggerhead shrike, historically common, are considered rare or endangered. Some birds which are now common appear to have been immigrants: according to an historical memoir of Green Valley Township in Miner County, crows and woodpeckers were not seen until after 1900 (Person 1944:50).

Several species of game animals have played roles in local economic development. Whitetail deer, which had been hunted to near extinction by the 1890s, rebounded during the postsettlement period thanks in large part to the Corn Belt farming regime. Writing in the early 1900s, geographer Stephen Sargent Visher concluded that the whitetail deer was by then "extinct except in the Black Hills and the Sioux Forest Reserve" (1918:100). In 1927 the state department of agriculture reported that only 313 deer had been taken by hunters statewide during the previous season, but noted "they are on the increase" (State of South Dakota 1927:72). The most important wildlife resource, however, is not even a native species. The Chinese ring-necked pheasant was first introduced into the United States during the late 19th century and were first stocked on the South Dakota prairies in 1914; they have been legally hunted since 1919. It has been estimated that more than 82 million pheasants were harvested by hunters in South Dakota between 1940 and 1950.[2] The survey area includes thousands of acres of prime pheasant hunting land and out-of-state hunters were an important source of cash income for local farmers and merchants during the East River pheasant-hunting boom that lasted from the 1940s through the 1960s. The prairie potholes are also nationally known for duck and goose hunting.

[2] The pheasant was officially designated South Dakota's state bird in 1943.

Fish and other aquatic life forms were an important source of protein for prehistoric Native American prairie dwellers and there is a fishing water of one kind or another within a few miles of every settled place in the survey area. Local angling waters include rivers, oxbow lakes, creeks, glacial lakes and man-made reservoirs. The most important native fish species include largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, perch, white sucker, bullhead and channel catfish; carp, an alien species imported from Europe, found its way into local waters sometime during the early 20th century. Some of the larger, deeper lakes have been stocked with walleye and other popular game fish. Traditions survive among modern-day residents of monster catfish and northern pike caught in the James River.

LAND USE

Southeastern South Dakota is part of the Corn Belt farming region and agriculture has been very widely carried on throughout the survey area since the late 19th century. More than 90% of the land surface is, or recently has been, in active agricultural use. According to agricultural census data, crops, predominantly corn, wheat, soybeans and hay, are grown on more than 80-90% of the farmland in each county, with the remainder used for grazing cattle. A significant proportion of the area now occupied by row crops was converted to pasture or woodland under various government conservation programs, such as the Soil Bank program created in 1956 and the Conservation Reserve Program established by the Food Security Act of 1985, but much of this set-aside land has been returned to cultivation since the 1990s. Despite the precipitous decline in the number of farms and overall loss of rural population since the end of the settlement period, agriculture remains the predominant economic enterprise and commercial farming is still the most widespread type of land use in all three counties. Livestock outnumber humans, as in Minor County, where fewer than twenty-five hundred people share the land with forty thousand head of cattle.

According to the US Census Bureau, in 2008 the combined estimated population of the three counties was 11,715 persons, averaging approximately 7.4 persons per square mile, which is somewhat lower than the state's average population density. Roughly one person in five lives on a farm. It is hardly necessary to point out the profound changes in land use caused by the recurring waves of population loss and farm consolidation, as the figures speak for themselves. In 1930, the aggregate population of the survey area was 24,825. Population loss has been particularly pronounced in Miner County, where the number of inhabitants has shrunk from a peak of 8560 inhabitants in 1920 to an estimated 2435 in 2008. Several rural townships have populations of less than 100 and there are two incorporated towns with less than 25 inhabitants each. The loss of farms has been even more pronounced: from 3586 in 1935 to 1209 in 2007. Many farms have quadrupled in size within the last few decades as smaller operators gave up farming and their lands were taken over by others.

Although the survey area has no urbanized land, strictly speaking, there are multiple agglomerations of nonfarm settlement in the form of incorporated country towns and unincorporated rural communities. As Visher observed in the early 20th century, they are

spaced roughly ten to twelve miles apart, though most are no longer on active railroad lines. The largest and most populous towns are the county seats, which are also the most important trade and social centers despite the loss of many of their former central-place functions to Sioux Falls and Mitchell. Smaller rural towns, many of which were founded over one hundred years ago as farm trade centers and shipping points, are mostly shrunken rural residential neighborhoods with dwindling commercial infrastructure. The smallest nodes of nonfarm settlement are the unincorporated rural communities or hamlets, which often consist of nothing more than a clutch of houses and one or two abandoned stores. Several of the hamlets and villages shown on old maps have vanished without leaving any traces on the land.

Isolated rural houses that are not part of farms are also present in nearly every township and the rural landscape is dotted with churches and cemeteries. Rural schoolhouses and town halls, once important neighborhood landmarks, have all but disappeared from the landscape, although a surprising number of the vacant lots formerly occupied by these buildings have been marked with commemorative signs or monuments.

Land ownership is predominantly private, except for road and street rights-of-way. Much of the land that is not in agricultural use is state or federally owned and managed for natural resources conservation and outdoor recreation. The survey area contains a number of game preserves, both public and privately owned, which were created over the last half-century to satisfy the American passion for sport hunting.

CHAPTER IV
HISTORIC CONTEXT

For a surveyed property to be considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register it must be shown to possess significance in history, architecture, engineering, or culture when evaluated within an important historic context. This chapter organizes background information about the survey area in relation to important patterns and trends which are reflected in and related to the types of historic resources recorded on the ground. The overall focus is on understanding the important factors which influenced the physical development of the survey area's built environment, with special emphasis on agriculture, subsistence, settlement, and land use.

For almost a century and a half, since the publication of George Alexander Batchelder's pamphlet-sized *Sketch of the History and Resources of Dakota Territory* (1870), historical data on events significant in local history have been accumulating at an accelerating rate. Because it is beyond the scope of the present survey to compile a comprehensive, fully documented history of the project area, the most important historical data are briefly summarized below. A timeline of the pivotal events in state and local history is provided in Table 1. Major bibliographic references are listed in the appendix.

PRESETTLEMENT PERIOD (1743-1865)

Prior to Euroamerican settlement, Native Americans had lived in what is now southeastern South Dakota for over ten thousand years and through several successive cultural traditions. The only evidence that people lived in the survey area in prehistoric times comes from the archaeological record documented by the artifacts, features and ecological evidence recovered from a relatively small number of sites. In general, the archaeological evidence from Hanson, McCook and Miner counties closely resembles the sequence of cultures delineated for eastern South Dakota, an archaeological region which shares much in common with prehistoric northern Iowa and southern Minnesota. The correlations between hunter-gatherer subsistence patterns and natural resources appear to have been well established by the Late Archaic period and persisted almost to historic times. Some of the late prehistoric sites along the James River and Twelve Mile Creek were occupied by people affiliated with the Middle Missouri tradition who grew maize and other native cultigens.

The beginning of the historic period in South Dakota archaeology is commonly placed at 1743, the date the earliest French explorers reached the Missouri River near present-day Pierre. Although the James and Vermillion rivers appear on late 18th century maps, the first detailed written accounts of the region and its native inhabitants were not produced until the early 1800s and the interior of southeastern Dakota, which formed part of the Yankton Sioux tribal homeland, was not well explored until the 1850s.

TABLE 1
TIMELINE: PIVOTAL EVENTS IN STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY
(SETTLEMENT AND POSTSETTLEMENT PERIODS)

1849	South Dakota east of Missouri River became part of Minnesota Territory
1857	Settlers move into Big Sioux River valley
1858	Yankton Sioux ceded tribal lands in southeastern Dakota
1861	Territory of Dakota established
1865	Fort James military post established (abandoned 1866)
1866	First lands surveyed in Hanson County
1868	First lands surveyed in McCook County
1871	Earliest settlement in McCook County (Miller's Gulch)
	Hanson County established (organized 1872)
	First lands surveyed in Miner County
1872	Railroad opens between Sioux City, Iowa and Vermillion (completed to Yantkon in 1873)
1873	McCook County established (organized 1878)
	Miner County established (organized 1880, reorganized 1883)
1879	Earliest settlement in Miner County (Forestburg)
1880-83	Railroad construction in Hanson, Miner and McCook counties
1886	Howard Public Library founded, first chartered public library in state
1887-97	Severe drought, locust infestations
1888	Great blizzard strikes eastern Dakota
1889	South Dakota statehood
1893	Townsite of Kroeger (Epiphany) founded by Rev. William Kroeger
1915	South Dakota Farmers Union organized at Mitchell
	Ortman chiropractic clinic established in Canistota by Amon Ortman
1918	Rosedale Hutterite colony abandoned (members emigrated to Manitoba
1924-26	Drought, crop failures
1926	US Highways 16 and 81, State Highways 25 and 34 designated
1929-39	Great Depression
1932-36	Drought and dust bowl conditions
1933	Congress creates Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)
1934-39	Federal relief construction projects
1936	State Highway 42 built between Ethan and Bridgewater
1945	Rosedale Hutterite colony re-established
1948	McCook County Soil and Water Conservation District established
1982-86	Milwaukee and Northwestern railroads abandoned much of their trackage in eastern South Dakota
1994	BNSF takes over Milwaukee Road system
1998	Spencer devastated by tornado

Although the survey area contained no important villages known to historians, the prairies, rivers and lakes had much to offer Native Americans: abundant animal life, useful and edible plants, surface water and ready access to long-established routes for migration and trade. Native sovereignty over southeastern Dakota was extinguished by treaty in 1858 and by the late 1860s all of the Sioux had been removed to reservation lands west of the Missouri River.

SETTLEMENT PERIOD (1866-1919)

The year 1857 marks the beginning of the settlement period in the Dakotas because in that year Euroamericans established the first farming community near present-day Sioux Falls. However, Euroamericans did not come to the survey area in large numbers until the 1870s, though they had been prodding and probing the lower James River valley since the establishment of Fort James in 1866. Settlement was slow until the railroads penetrated the area and early agricultural development was interrupted by locust infestations, economic recessions and prolonged droughts.

Land was the magnet that attracted the first homesteaders and to a great extent the public land system shaped the pattern of early growth and the pace of agricultural development. The public land survey prepared the way for opening the lower James River valley by subdividing the public domain so that legal title could be transferred to settlers in an orderly manner. Teams led by deputy surveyors appointed by the Surveyor General for Dakota ran out perpendicular lines at six-mile intervals, dividing the public domain into square townships containing thirty-six square miles. Interior lines were subsequently surveyed to subdivide each township into thirty-six sections, each one-mile square and containing 640 acres. The surveyors also systematically described the terrain, soil conditions, drainage and vegetation of each township; in addition to the physical features they used to rate the land's agricultural potential, the surveyors also recorded the locations of trails, forts and settlements. The first surveyors entered what is now McCook County in 1859, two years prior to the creation of Dakota Territory, though most of the townships in the survey area were not laid off until 1868-73.

The centerpiece of the federal government's land policy in the Dakotas was the Homestead Act. Passed by the Thirty-Seventh Congress in 1862 "to secure Homesteads to actual settlers on the Public Domain," the law provided for the transfer of up to 160 acres of unoccupied public land to each qualified settler on payment of a nominal fee after five years of residence; land could also be acquired by cash payment after six months residence at the fixed price of $1.25 an acre. The homestead policy was defective in many respects and more homesteaders "proved up" and moved on than stayed. Many of the homestead claims reverted to the government for lack of payment. Notwithstanding the massive influx of settlers, title to all of the public domain in the survey area did not pass into the hands of settlers until the early 1900s. Most of the homestead tracts were acquired from the federal government at the land office in Yankton; subsequent land transactions were filed with the county registers of deeds. Title to extensive tracts of the public domain were granted directly to railroads, which subsequently sold the land to settlers in small parcels, often on credit.

Although homesteader era farming operations tended to be somewhat more diversified than modern-day factory farms, early prairie farmers were preoccupied with the cultivation of wheat as a cash crop. The prairie sod was relatively easy to till and the belief was a widespread that Dakota farmers should engage primarily in grain farming, with the aim of getting the maximum return from the soil with a minimum of labor and capital outlay. Other crops grown by homesteaders included Indian corn, barley, rye, flax and garden vegetables, most of which was consumed on the farm. However, there was practically no reliable market for farm products until the railroads were built into the area and the poor condition of local roads meant that grain had to be hauled overland in wagons many miles over rough trails to the railheads. Many settlers brought hardy cattle and swine with them when they immigrated to Dakota, but most were the old unimproved breeds and did not produce beef or pork of sufficient quality to offset the high cost of transportation. The early homesteaders were primarily subsistence farmers who could only afford to sell their small surpluses to neighbors and incoming immigrants. With hard work, however, a prairie farmer and his family could thrive on a relatively small homestead claim whenever climatic conditions provided for above-normal precipitation, as during the period 1878-87 and again in 1895-1915. During periods of extended drought, however, the fledgling farm economy collapsed and many of the homesteaders were forced off their land.

At the time of the 1870 census there were only about fourteen thousand non-native inhabitants in the entire Dakota Territory, but by 1890 the population of the newly created state of South Dakota stood at 328,808. Historical maps and plats graphically illustrate the physical growth of the newly settled counties. Census data from the settlement period describe three outstanding shifts in population: first, a rapid increase in population reflecting the Great Dakota Boom, followed by a substantial reduction in the number of inhabitants attributable to the disastrous drought of the late 1880s and early 1890s, with the first two decades of the last century showing tremendous gains (Table 2). As regards the distribution of the population, detailed data are not available; however, it is clear that most of the settlers lived on farms.

The immigrant stream to Hanson, McCook and Miner counties during the settlement period included contingents of Germans, German-Russians and Norwegians, but most of the settlers were native-born Americans, with transplanted Midwesterners far exceeding the number of immigrants from other regions of the United States and European countries, reflecting the broad pattern of immigration to South Dakota. Census data indicate many of the foreign-born had lived for a time elsewhere in the United States or Canada before coming to Dakota. Among the ethnic minorities, Norwegians predominated; many of them were secondary emigrants, having dispersed from "mother" enclaves in Iowa and Minnesota. The Hutterites, a German-Russian Anabaptist sect, established colonies along the James River in Hanson County in the 1870s. The proportions of other ethnic groups in the populations of Miner, McCook and Hanson counties was not markedly different from the rest of eastern South Dakota.

The existence and location of early settlements depended largely upon transportation. The first wagon roads into southeastern Dakota were laid out during the 1850s and 1860s and in many cases followed existing trails. Federal law granted right-of-way for the construction of roads over unreserved public land and Dakota legislators mandated that local roads be built along section lines. Local farmers took their visual cues from the long, straight roads bordering their fields to guide them in plowing long, straight furrows. In areas of rough terrain, strict adherence to the policy of section-line roads proved very costly and the routes of some important roads were adjusted to provide a more manageable gradient. Before the "good roads movement" led to the development of modern farm-to-market roads, town roads tended to be rudimentary and were frequently impassable in wet or snowy weather. What bridges existed during the settlement period were primitive, making stream crossings arduous and often dangerous.

Here as in other parts of the Dakotas, railroads played a key role in shaping the physical patterns of rural development. Between 1879 and 1881 three important trunk railways, the Chicago & North Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, both headquartered in Chicago, and the Twin Cities-based Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha line, advanced westward across the survey area. Railroad construction progressed so rapidly that in some localities the railroads preceded settlers. Construction was financed in part through government subsidies in the form of land grants and loans. The railroads transformed life on the prairie by breaking down rural isolation and providing the settlers with reliable, all-weather transportation routes to important markets.

The development of towns in Dakota during the territorial period was characterized by spontaneous, highly speculative ventures founded in anticipation of being on the route of a projected railway: townsites bypassed by the railroads soon foundered and were abandoned, while towns with railroad connections rapidly acquired important economic, political, social and cultural functions. One Dakota historian observed that towns, rather than the surrounding farms, dominated pioneer life in the newly settled parts of the territory (Schell 2004:184-185), and this was certainly the case in the survey area. A number of towns were platted by real estate companies organized by the railroads themselves: Canistota, Canova, Carthage and Vilas, for example, originated with the Western Town Lot Company, the real estate arm of the Chicago & North Western. In addition to laying out and selling the lots, the townsite companies also conducted far-reaching advertising and promotional campaigns, organized colonization schemes, and channeled investment capital into critical commercial enterprises such as lumberyards and grain elevators. The county courthouse was such a valuable asset that the county seats quickly became the largest towns and they were still the most populous places more than a century later. Regardless of size or date of platting, towns in the survey area were laid out in the traditional orthogonal or gridiron plat, with a single business street surrounded by blocks of standard-sized residential lots.

TABLE 2
POPULATION BY COUNTY, 1880-2000

Census Year	Hanson County	McCook County	Miner County
1880	1301	1283	363
1890	2446	6448	5165
1900	4947	8689	5864
1910	6237	9598	7661
1920	6202	9990	8560
1930	6131	10,316	8376
1940	5400	9793	6836
1950	4896	8828	6268
1960	4584	8268	5398
1970	3781	7246	4454
1980	3415	6444	3739
1990	2994	5688	3272
2000	3139	5832	2884

Source: US Census reports.

TABLE 3
NUMBER OF FARMS BY COUNTY (SELECTED YEARS)

County	1900	1910	1925	1935	1945	1954	1997	2007
Hanson	513	833	868	930	855	827	326	308
McCook	785	1282	1442	1427	1358	1324	544	545
Miner	712	1089	1290	1229	993	1007	369	356

Source: US Census reports.

Towns played pivotal roles in the development of rural communities because of their indispensable commercial and social functions. Lumberyards, grain elevators and general stores were usually the first business enterprises established, once the railroad was in place, and most of the commercial activity coalesced along one street that ran perpendicular to the railroad. Residential homes also tended to cluster along the railroad or were nestled behind the "Main Street" commercial districts. Grain elevators contributed significantly to the development of country towns as centers of agricultural product collection, storage and marketing.

The post office was very influential in the social and economic life of the area, where every railroad was a mail route and every town and rural hamlet had a post office. Postal rates were reduced in the 1860s, a decade which also saw the beginning of free mail delivery, the railroad post office and the money-order system. Rural free delivery was instituted in southeastern South Dakota in the late 1890s and the parcel-post system, introduced in 1913, was a great boon to rural people because it allowed for mail-order merchandise to be delivered rapidly and cheaply. The information dissemination function of the mails was enhanced by the proliferation of newspapers and magazines, including farm periodicals like the *Dakota Farmer* and agricultural experiment station literature aimed directly at Dakotans.

By the early 1900s, few settled areas were better equipped with schools than Hanson, McCook and Miner counties. Dakota Territory made ample provision for public education, a tradition that has been carried forward since statehood. South Dakota law contemplated that all school-aged children would receive a basic education at public expense, regardless of where they were domiciled in relation to the nearest schoolhouse. Rural school children were transported to school at state expense and in thinly settled areas where there was no high school, the law provided for open enrollment in secondary schools established in neighboring communities, with their tuition paid for by their home districts. Most school districts offered free textbooks and just about every schoolhouse seems to have been equipped with some kind of library.

By the turn of the century, 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.

POSTSETTLEMENT PERIOD (1920-1970)

The painful process of creating a stable, economically viable farming community in the survey area was largely completed by 1915, by which time Hanson, McCook and Miner counties were thoroughly settled and most farmers in eastern South Dakota had completed the transition from subsistence to commercial-scale farming. Locally, farmers

produced all of the staple crops and livestock associated with the Corn Belt agricultural region. Alfalfa hay was rapidly becoming an important forage crop. Hybrid corn, first bred in 1913, began to replace the traditional dent corn varieties in the 1920s. Except for wheat, most of the crops were consumed on the farm by livestock. Most farms were within ten miles of a railway station and great numbers of cattle, hogs and sheep were shipped to the stockyards and packing houses in Sioux Falls, Sioux City, Omaha, the Twin Cities and Chicago. Farmers in the survey area also raised large numbers of draught horses and purebred beef cattle, and poultry raising was an important sideline for many operators. Dairying, virtually unknown on a commercial scale before 1895, became a large and profitable pursuit in all three counties, where the abundance of native forage and increased corn acreage allowed farmers to produce rich butterfat and the number of cows milked increased steadily between 1915 and 1935. The farm population exceeded the aggregate population of the area's towns and the value of farm land, machinery, buildings and implements far surpassed the combined value of all nonfarm assets.

The automobile was, in many respects, the real harbinger of the end of the settlement period. The first practical gasoline-driven motor vehicles appeared in South Dakota during the 1890s but until mass-production of the Model T Ford commenced in 1908 they had little impact on rural life. The registration of privately owned automobiles increased very rapidly after 1910 and it was widely reported that there were enough cars in South Dakota by 1920 to carry the state's entire population at one time. One of the most important side effects of the coming of the automobile was the widespread movement for improved roads and bridges. The first steps to pull South Dakota "out of the mud" took the form of makeshift, low maintenance earth roads which followed the rutted tracks of the old wagon roads along the section lines. Several years before the state began appropriating significant funds for highway improvements, volunteer organizations succeeded in designating a number of intraregional motorways, and two of these national routes crossed the survey area: the Atlantic, Yellowstone and Pacific or "AYP Highway," which later became US Highway 16, and the Meridian Highway, modern-day US 81. A state constitutional amendment adopted in 1920 allowed for the creation of a system of state trunk highways constructed with federal aid. State and county highways were systematically laid out, graded and graveled, and in 1926 the US highway system was overlaid on the existing state trunk highway system. The project area appears to have been equipped with good gravel roads at a comparatively early date and there were several long stretches of blacktop highway by the 1940s. Township and later county road crews regularly bladed and dragged local roads, continuously adding gravel to fill washouts and ruts, while in towns the dirt streets were oiled or tarred to make them stand up better to motorized traffic. Another great period of road building took place after the Second World War, culminating in the construction of Interstate 90 in the 1960s.

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. Along with the increase in net farm income came sharp increases in general living expenses. After 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. The Great Depression of

1929-36 was ruinous to local farmers, who saw the market value of their principal crops and livestock plummet to their lowest levels since the government began indexing farm prices in 1914--by 1932 local farmers who had grown prosperous on "two dollar wheat" during the war years were receiving twenty-five cents a bushel for their grain at the local elevators. The gross income of the typical farm family in the survey area probably declined by more than 50% between 1929 and 1936. Agricultural production also fell off dramatically due to a succession of environmental calamities, including droughts and grasshopper plagues. For merchants and townspeople, who had enjoyed a steadily rising standard of living since the turn of the century, the Depression was an unmitigated disaster. The utter collapse of farmers' buying power accentuated the depression for small businesses, many of which shut their doors and never reopened. Anecdotal evidence and census data suggest that general business activity in the survey area declined by more than fifty percent. The economic decline on Main Street that began in 1929 continued, with few interruptions, down to the present day. The economic condition of survey area did not begin to improve until 1935, due in large part to the New Deal agricultural programs which channeled direct aid to many farmers and stimulated the local economy with work relief projects. After years of crisis, the farm economy recovered and there was a return to prosperity during the Second World War. The postwar economic boom of 1946-57 was followed by a short recession in 1957-58, which in turn was followed by an extended period of rising farm prices that lasted from 1958 until 1970.

The 1940 census of housing provides researchers with the first detailed analysis of the nation's rural housing stock. Single family detached dwellings predominated in Hanson, McCook and Miner counties, where most of the multi-family housing consisted of apartment units above Main Street storefronts. The majority of the housing in the survey area was built between 1900 and 1920, with the first decade of the 20th century marking the zenith of the rural building boom; fewer than three hundred and fifty homes were constructed between 1925 and 1940, mostly nonfarm dwellings; and only about thirty-five houses reported dates of construction pre-dating 1880. Of the more than six thousand houses reporting, less than 10% had running water and indoor plumbing. Less than half of the residential structures were owner-occupied.

Like the prototypical Plains country town described by the eminent historical geographer John C. Hudson (1985:104-120), each nonfarm community in the survey area was first and foremost a trade center. Although retail and wholesale commerce employed relatively few people, the South Dakota gazetteer and business directory published by R. L. Polk & Company in 1921 lists a plethora of small enterprises found in nearly every town in the survey area: general stores, bakeries, barbershops, grocery stores, hardware stores, billiard halls and pool rooms, blacksmith shops, retail and wholesale druggists, furniture stores, farm implement dealers, tailors, harness shops, restaurants, auto service and repair garages, undertakers and confectioners. Hotels, banks, lumberyards, feed mills and express officers were present in almost every town. Alexandria, Bridgewater, Canova, Carthage, Emery, Fedora, Howard, Montrose, Salem and Spencer all had weekly newspapers, some of which had been in operation for two or three decades. Alexandria, Bridgewater, Canistota, Canova, Carthage, Howard and Roswell supported opera houses.

Emery, Montrose, Salem and even Vilas had motion picture theaters, with two in Spencer. Contractors, builders, carpenters, masons, plasterers and tinners had their shops in the larger towns; no architects and only three civil engineers are listed. The directory lists no department stores or dry goods stores anywhere in the survey area.

The industrial activities that were carried on in the towns emphasized the processing of agricultural commodities. Every town on a railroad line had at least one grain elevator--there were more than a thousand grain elevators operating in South Dakota in 1920. Merchant flour mills were operated for many years at the Hutterite colony near Alexandria and at Carthage. Creameries were located in Carthage, Howard and Salem, with smaller cream stations scattered throughout the area. Although there were a few privately owned dairies that bought cream or milk directly from individual farmers, most of the creameries and cream stations were cooperative enterprises organized, built, equipped and managed by the producers, who deducted their expenses from the sales receipts and divided the net profits among the shareholders on the basis of the raw material contributed. Some of the cream was shipped by rail to dairy plants in Sioux Falls, though few farmers could afford to sell fluid milk until the modern era of refrigerated trucks.

Urban cultural and economic influences intensified throughout the postsettlement period. The early years of the 20th century saw a rapid expansion of the telephone and the 1921-22 state business directory lists no fewer than ten independent rural telephone exchanges in the project area, although as late as 1945 less than half of the farm households in the survey area had telephone service. Street lighting began to appear in the larger towns after 1900, by which time coal had replaced firewood in a large proportion of the homes and businesses. The problem of water supply in the rapidly growing nonfarm communities was met by the development of municipal waterworks: Alexandria, Bridgewater, Canistota, Canova, Carthage, Howard and Salem all installed steam-powered pumps, reservoirs and water mains before 1920. Very little progress was made in wastewater treatment, however, until much later. Rural people, who continued to obtain water from private wells or cisterns, benefited from improved windmills and mechanical pumps. Some towns built their own electric light plants; however, rural electrification, which received its first major boost from the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, was delayed until after the Second World War. The 1954 agricultural census data show the extent to which farm life was rapidly modernized during the postwar years: of the 3161 family farms in the survey area, 2052 were equipped with telephones, 2927 had electrical service, and 2915 owned automobiles.

MAJOR HISTORIC RESOURCE TYPES

The South Dakota SHPO has delineated a range of historic contexts and associated property types as part of the statewide preservation plan (see Voigt 2006:7-27). These historic contexts form the organizational framework for historic context studies and National Register multiple property nomination forms focused on South Dakota farm barns (Vogel 2007), school buildings (Elliot and Dirr 1984), railroads (Hufstetller and Bedeau 2007), county courthouses (Hufstetler and Johnson 1998), bridges (Quivik and

Johnson 1992), federal relief construction (Dennis 1998) and post-1945 architecture (Dennis 2007). The statewide thematic study on homesteading and agricultural development treats a wide range of rural historic property types, including dugouts, sod houses, farm outbuildings, windmills, fairgrounds, creameries and grain elevators (Brooks and Jacon 1994). These studies also address historic integrity considerations and registration requirements for different types of preservation resources.

Vernacular houses, including farm dwellings and nonfarm residences, make up a large part of the historic resources inventory for the survey area. Particularly prevalent are examples of the common Midwestern vernacular house types, which were analyzed from the perspective of South Dakota's architectural history (Erpstad and Wood 1997; Torma 1989; Yost 1983). The architectural heritage of Main Street is dominated by one- and two-part commercial blocks, broad-front stores and other common commercial building forms. Relatively few noteworthy examples of stylized or period architecture were present in the survey area.

Farmsteads were viewed as a potentially high-value historic resource type because farms have been the predominant settlement unit and economic enterprise in the survey area since the settlement period (see Table 3). Contextually, each assemblage of agricultural buildings reflects the activities of its farm and each type of farming operation produces a distinctive type of farmstead. The arrangement of buildings and landscape elements on local farmsteads generally followed the broad patterns found throughout southeastern South Dakota and the adjoining parts of Iowa and Minnesota (Vogel 2005). In order to be considered worthy of preservation interest, however, a farmstead must retain its primary architectural components, i.e., the farm dwelling and barn, and these buildings must retain historic integrity (Vogel 1992:24). Isolated farm outbuildings were not recorded as historic preservation resources. The survey area also contains a number of abandoned farmsteads with standing structures and ruins on them, as well as farmstead sites evidenced only by stands of trees and other vegetation features related to historic land use.

Because they are regarded as rare survivors of an important agribusiness property type, all of the grain elevators observed in the survey area were recorded as architectural resources. Local examples were all of the traditional country elevator "working house" design characterized by timber construction, with galvanized metal-sided headhouse, warehouse and gallery structures; associated buildings commonly include offices, storage buildings, sheds and bins. The prototype for the grain elevator system was developed on the Great Lakes before the Civil War--the mechanical device that carried the grain from the bottom to the top of the structure was invented ca. 1840--and the skyscraper warehouse form quickly became an icon of Midwestern agribusiness. They were built along the railroad lines in all of the country towns in the survey area at roughly 10-12 mile intervals, which placed them within wagon distance from most farms.

Farm barns were observed throughout the survey area, though intact specimens of the major historic barn types were not particularly abundant and the overall level of historic

integrity was very low. However, a small number of traditional wooden barns were included in the farmsteads which were recorded as potential historic sites.

Although they are ordinarily not considered eligible for listing in the National Register, religious properties and cemeteries provide an important physical record of the survey area's cultural history. Churches representing diverse denominations and sects were once located in every town and rural community, but their numbers have decreased in direct proportion to the area's loss in population. The literature suggests that churches often reflect the heritage of specific ethnic groups and from the perspective of regional history they played a pivotal role in the cultural life of rural communities throughout South Dakota (Ostergren 1983; Stock 1992:58-60). Individual church buildings and grounds are also worthy of preservation interest when they embody traditional architectural and landscape design values (Erpestad and Wood 1997:59-75). Cemeteries dot the rural landscape throughout all three counties, where they occur most often in the form of church graveyards or community burial grounds situated on rising ground next to country roads. Cultural institutions in their own right, they were identified and evaluated as rural historic landscapes, with special attention paid to their vernacular design characteristics, vegetation and gravestone styles. The information value of cemeteries and the gravestones they contain is well known and appreciated by preservationists as well as family historians.

The National Register defines an historic district as a significant concentration of historic preservation resources united historically by plan or physical development, comprising both contributing and noncontributing properties. Only one historic commercial district was identified as a cohesive "Main Street" neighborhood; no residential neighborhoods or farmsteads were evaluated as potentially eligible for registration as districts. Two relict rural communities, Farmer and Unityville, were recorded as potential historic districts on the basis of their rural historic landscape components, rather than the architectural values of their constituent buildings.

A number of short, single-span concrete highway bridges and box culverts were identified. Most were examples of the slab bridge type which enjoyed widespread use throughout South Dakota from the 1920s up to the present day. Surveyed examples featured reinforced concrete railings and abutments characteristic of 1930s-60s construction. One bridge plate bore the date 1940. No previously unrecorded steel truss or concrete arch bridges were identified.

CHPATER V
SURVEY RESULTS: HANSON COUNTY

Hanson County is geographically the smallest county in the survey area, with a land area of 434.76 square miles. It contains twelve rural townships as well as four incorporated municipalities and several unincorporated communities or hamlets (Fig. 2). The current population is estimated at 3690, an increase of more than five hundred since the 2000 census, and it is part of the Mitchell micrometropolitan statistical area. Alexandria, the courthouse town, is located near the center of the county and is 55 miles by highway west of Sioux Falls. Its population is 653.

The first non-native inhabitants of the area now known as Hanson County were the army troops stationed at Fort James, a short-lived military outpost on the James River, in 1865-66. The first settlers came into the James River valley during the late 1860s. Hanson County was established by the territorial legislature in 1871 from parts of Deuel, Minnehaha and Brookings counties. Its name honors Joseph R. Hanson, an early Yankton pioneer and territorial Indian agent. The county was reduced to its present area in 1879.

Farming has been the chief economic enterprise in Hanson County since the early settlement period. Homesteaders generally practiced subsistence farming but grew wheat and flax as cash crops. By 1882 the county was served by two railroad lines: the Chicago & North Western and the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul. Population peaked at 6237 in 1910. Agriculture remains the most important land use: Corn, soybeans, hay and wheat are the main crops and the county ranks high in the number of beef cattle raised. The county has 308 farms which cover more than 90% of its total land area.

The physiography of the county is generally level to undulating and it is drained by the James River and its tributaries. It is bisected from east to west by Interstate Highway 90, which generally follows the route of the former US Highway 16. The only remaining active railway, operated by the Burlington Northern Santa Fe, crosses its midsection from southeast to northwest. State Highway 25 runs north and south in the eastern part of the county and State Highway 262, which parallels the railroad, connects Emery and Alexandria.

12 properties in Hanson County had been previously surveyed and listed in the SHPO inventory. Six of these, including three archaeological sites, have been listed in the National Register. The present survey identified and documented 47 additional historic resources within the county's borders, including thirteen cemeteries, a potential rural historic landscape (Farmer community), and a potential commercial district (Emery).

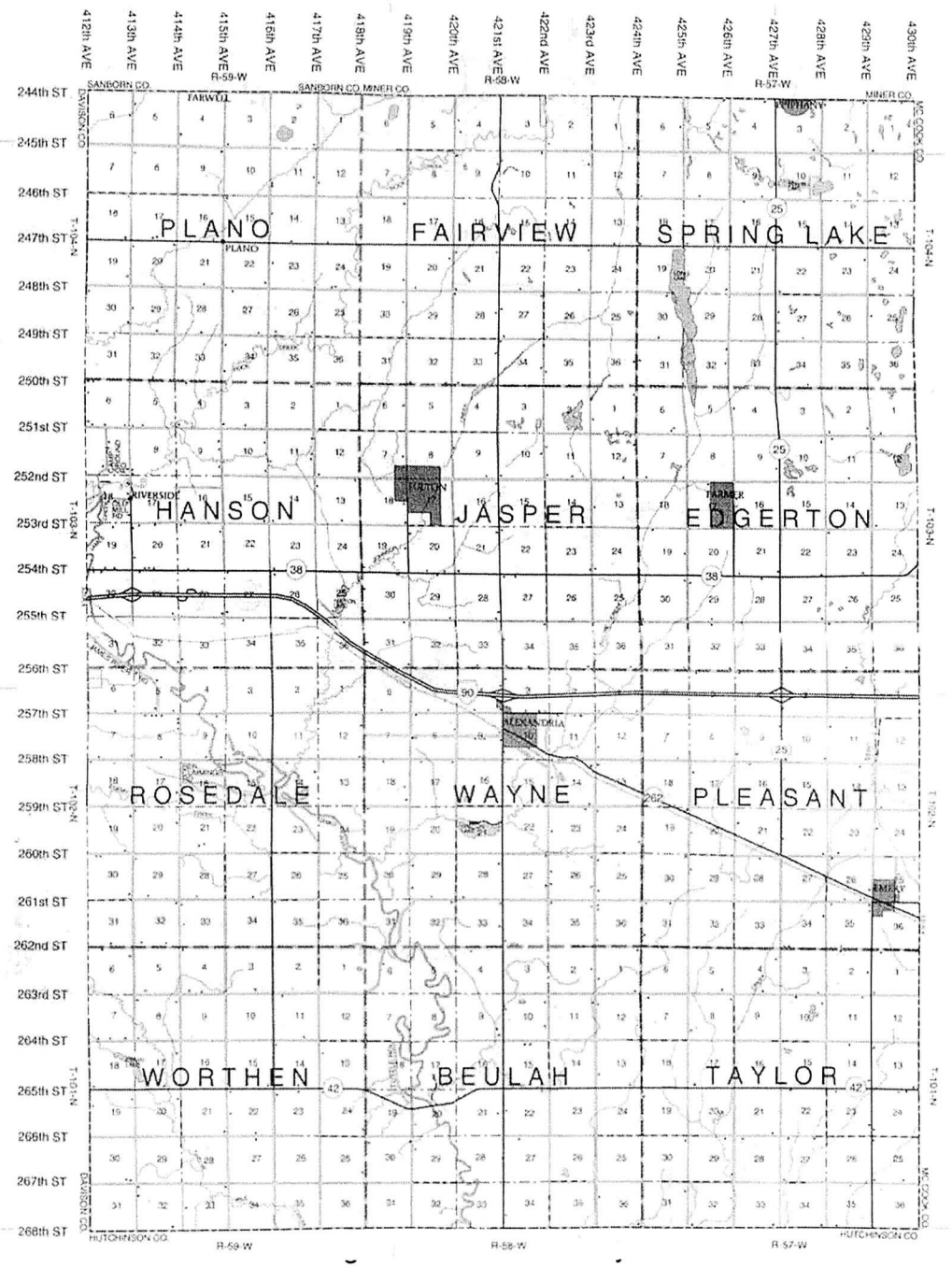


Figure 2. Hanson County

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The following Hanson County properties were identified by previous historic preservation surveys:

Alexandria (town):

Hanson Middle and High School (HS00000001). 230 6th St. Resurveyed and revaluated in 2009.

Security State Bank (HS0000012). 450 Main St. Misidentified (address is 445 Main St.); resurveyed and revaluated in 2009 (see HS00000060, below).

Beulah Township, T101N R58W:

Ethan School (HS00000002). 320 2nd St. Misidentified; this property is located in Davison County.

Bloom Site/39HS0001 (HS00000003). Section 18. Property is listed in the National Register.

Edgerton Township, T103N R57W:

Bridge No. 31-696-110 (HS00000008). 255th St. over Wolf Creek, in SE¼ SE¼ section 26.

Farmer Grotto/St. Peter's Grotto (HS00000011). On grounds of St. John Neumann Church, Farmer community. Listed in the National Register.

Fairview Township, T104N R58W:

Redstone Cemetery (HS00000044). Off 419th Ave. in SE¼ SE¼ section 7. Resurveyed and reevaluated in 2008.

Fulton (town):

Kitto Residence (HS00000009). Street address N/A.

Bohm Residence (HS00000010). Street address N/A.

Jasper Township, T103N R58W:

Bridge No. 31-115-110 (HS00000007). 255th St. over Pierre Creek in SE¼ SW¼ section 25. Listed in the National Register.

Rosedale Township, T102N R59W:

Rosedale Hutterite Colony Stone Buildings (HS00000001). SW¼ NE¼ section 23. Previously determined National Register eligible by the SD SHPO.

Wayne Township, T102N R58W:

Fort James Site/39HS0048 (HS00000004). Location restricted. Listed in the National Register.

HISTORIC PROPERTIES SURVEYED

The following historic properties were documented by the 2008-09 reconnaissance survey:

Alexandria (town):

Farmers Alliance/Farmers Cooperative Elevators (HS00000029). 301 Main St.

Alexandria Schools Auditorium/Hanson District Auditorium (HS00000032). 511 Main St.

St. Mary of Mercy Catholic Church (HS00000033). 221 5th St.

Commercial Building/Alexandria Herald Building (HS 00000043). 531 Main St.

Commercial Building (HS00000059). 420 Main St.

Security State Bank Building (HS00000060). 445 Main St. (Previously misidentified as 450 Main St.)

House (HS00000061). 731 5th St.

House (HS00000062). 701 5th St.

House (HS00000040). Corner 6th St. & Cherry St.

House (HS00000017). 640 4th St.

Edgerton Township, T103N R57W:

St. Peter's Catholic Cemetery (HS00000050). Off 426th Ave., north of Farmer in NW¼ NW¼ section 16.

Lakeside Cemetery (HS00000052). Off 252nd St. in NW¼ NE¼ Section 13.

Farmer Community (HS00000016). E½ Section 17.

Emery (town):

Farmers Elevator/Cargill Elevator (HS00000015). 381 State Highway 262.

Emery Telephone Exchange (HS00000018). 202 N. 3rd St. Building demolished in 2009.

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church (HS00000013). 151 N. 6th St.

Commercial Building/Emery Enterprise (HS00000019). 143 N. 3rd St.

State Bank of Emery (HS00000020). 117 N. 3rd. St.

House (HS000000021). 540 3rd St.

Emery Fire Hall/Municipal Building (HS00000022). S 2nd St.

Emery Commercial District (HS00200001). 100-block N. 3rd St. 11 buildings.

Fulton (town):

Fulton Farmers Elevator (HS00000023). 2nd St. & Spencer St.

Methodist Church/Fulton Christian Fellowship Building (HS00000024). 118 E. 4th St.

Hanson Township, T103N R59W:

Riverside Schoolhouse (HS00000026). Off 413th Ave. in SE¼ SE¼ section 18.

Fulton Lake Dam (HS00000027). SW¼ SE¼ section 25.

Jasper Township, T103N R58W:

Graceland Cemetery (HS00000053). Off 252nd St., northeast of Fulton in NE¼ NE¼ section 17.

Plano Township, T104N R59W:

Rock Creek Cemetery (HS00000055). Off 415th Ave. in SW¼ NW¼ section 34.

House/Triebwasser Residence (HS00000030). 41801 247th St., in NE¼ NE¼ section 24.

Pleasant Township, T102N R57W:

St. Martin's Catholic Cemetery (HS00000057). Off 260th St., north of Emery in NE¼ NE¼ section 26.

House/DePerno Residence (HS00000026). 26075 429th Ave., west of Emery in SE¼ section 26.

Rosedale Township, T102N R59W:

Bridge (HS00000058). 257th St. over Wolf Cr. in NE¼ NE¼ section 11.

Schoolhouse (HS00000028). Off 260th St. in SE¼ SW¼ section 19.

School No. 3/Young Residence (HS00000034). 25701 257th St. in NE¼ NE¼ section 10.

Rosedale Friedhof Cemetery (HS00000000). Rosedale Hutterite Colony, in SW¼ NE¼ section 23.

Spring Lake Township, T104N R57W:

Church of the Epiphany Catholic Cemetery (HS00000049). Off 244th St. in Epiphany community.

Catholic Church and Rectory (HS00000049). Off 244th St. in Epiphany community.

House (HS00000035). 121 Broadway St. in Epiphany community

Taylor Township, T101N R57W:

Elferts Cemetery (HS00000051). Off 426th Ave. in SE¼ SE¼ section 5.

St. Martin's Evangelical Lutheran Church Cemetery/Lutheran Cemetery Taylor Township (HS00000045). Off 263rd St. in SE¼ SW¼ section 6.

Emery Community Cemetery/German Baptist Cemetery (HS00000056). Off 428th Ave. in NE¼ NE¼ section 15.

New Hope Reformed Cemetery/Koemer Cemetery (HS00000054). Off 428th Ave. in SW¼ NW¼ section 35.

Wayne Township. T102N R58W:

Hanson Lake Dam (HS00000036). Pierre Creek, south of Alexandria in SW¼ NW¼ section 22.

Stone Wall at Picnic Area (HS00000037). Hanson Lake picnic area, north shore of lake in SE¼ NW¼ section 21.

St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery (HS00000048). Off 421st Ave., south of Alexandria in NW¼ SW¼ section 10.

Green Hill Cemetery (HS00000046). Off 257th St., east of Alexandria, in NW¼ NW¼ section 11.

Worthen Township, T101N R59W:

Ethan Lake Dam (HS00000038). Lower end of Ethan Lake in SW¼ SW¼ section 17.

School No. 2 Ruins (HS00000039). Off 413th Ave. in NW¼ NW¼ section 8.

CHAPTER VI
SURVEY RESULTS: McCOOK COUNTY

McCook County has a land area of 574.52 square miles and contains sixteen rural townships and five incorporated municipalities: Bridgewater, Canistota, Montrose, Salem, and Spencer (Fig. 3). The most recent estimate places the population at 5671, making it the most populous county in the survey area. It is part of the Sioux Falls metropolitan statistical area. Salem, the county seat, is located a few miles north and west of the county's geographical center; with a population of 1345, it is the largest town in the survey area.

The history of McCook County is not well documented before the coming of the first Euroamerican settlers in the 1870s. Settlement was slow until the railroads arrived in 1880-81. The first townsite platted was Cameron. Shortly after the railroads were built the first major wave of pioneer farmers, merchants, artisans and professionals streamed into the county. Grain farming was the main attraction to early homesteaders but the importance of wheat diminished after 1900. During the "golden age" of farming in eastern South Dakota, which lasted from ca. 1898 until 1920, the agricultural output of McCook County consisted chiefly of corn, oats, wheat, barley, hay, beef cattle, hogs and butterfat. The population peaked at 10,316 in 1930. The accessibility of good markets favored the development of farming that emphasized feed crops and livestock. The county has about 545 farms, most of which are owned by families descended from the original homesteaders.

McCook County was created by the territorial legislature in 1873 from Hanson and Jayne counties. It was named for Edwin S. Cook, a well known Civil War general who served as the Secretary of Dakota Territory until he was shot and killed in 1873 during an altercation in Yankton. The county government was not organized until 1878.

Glacial till covers most of the land surface within the county boundaries. The southern and eastern parts of the county are dominated by long swells and swales, interspersed with gently undulating terrain. Large areas are also occupied by rolling plains dotted with prairie potholes and lakes. Drainage is controlled by the East and West Forks of the Vermillion River. Most of the historic railroads have been dismantled; the Burlington Northern Santa Fe, which runs over the historic Milwaukee Road, curs across the southwestern corner of the county, through the town of Bridgewater. Interstate Highway 90 divides the county into nearly equal-sized northern and southern halves. US Highway 81, the major north-south route, links Salem with the city of Yankton.

Of the 25 properties historic properties in the county which have previously been surveyed, eight are listed in the National Register, including one archaeological site. 66 historic resources were identified and documented by the reconnaissance survey, of which 19 were cemeteries and one was evaluated as a potential rural historic landscape (Unityville community).

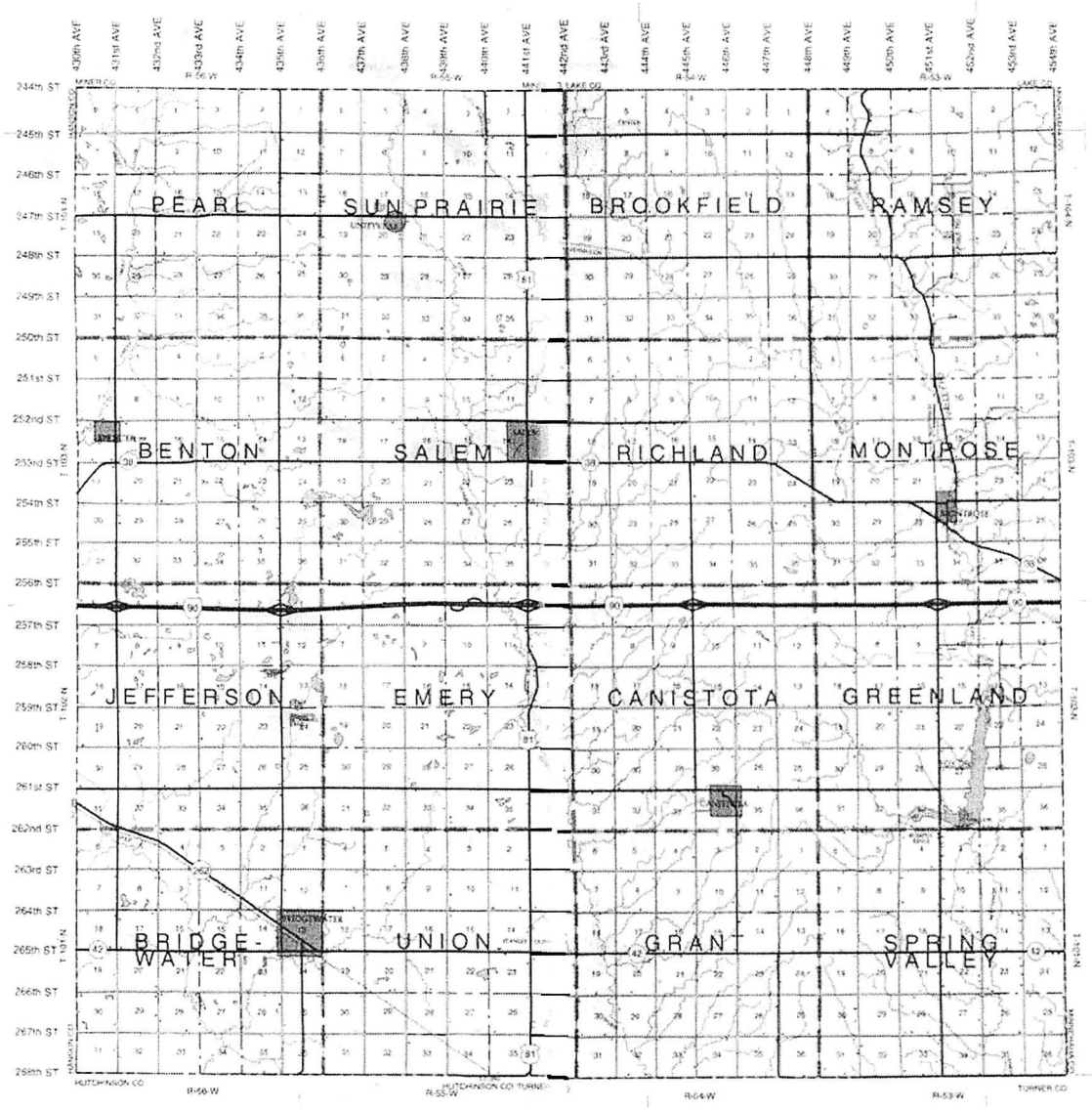


Figure. 3. McCook County

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The following McCook County properties were previously identified by historic preservation surveys:

Bridgewater Township, T101N R56W:

Bridge No. 44-028-220 (MK00000028). Over Wolf Creek.

Bridge No. 44-034-230 (MK00000008). Over Wolf Creek.

Rasmussen Cemetery (MK00000028). Off 266th St. in NE¼ NW¼ section 21.

Hofer House (MK00000001). 43293 266th St., 3 miles southwest of Bridgewater in NE¼ NE¼ section 28.

Brookfield Township, T104N R54W:

Bridge No. 44-140-037 (MK00000027). Over Little Vermillion River in SW¼ SW¼ section 20.

Canistota (town):

Ortman Hotel (MK00000005). 201 W. Main St. Listed in the National Register.

Grant Township, T101N R54W:

Bridge No. 44-134-200 (MK00000011). Over West Fork of the Vermillion River in NE¼ NW¼ section 18.

Jefferson Township, T102N R56W:

Walter Farmstead (MK00200001 and MK00200002). Highway 262 in SE¼ SW¼ section 32. Not extant in 2008.

Montrose Township, T103N R53W:

Bridge No. 44-214-110 (MK00000017). Over East Fork of the Vermillion River north of Montrose in NW¼ NW¼ section 22. Listed in the National Register.

Bridge No. 44-214-110 (MK00000017. Over the East Fork of the Vermillion River in SE¼ SW¼ section 27. Previously determined National Register eligible by SD SHPO.

Dr. Angel Round Barn (MK00000001).

George Finch Homestead (MK00000022). Off Valley Road north of Montrose.

Montrose (town):

Montrose School (MK00000013). 309 Church St.

Security State Bank Building (MK00000023). 101 E. Main St. Resurveyed and reevaluated in 2009.

Salem Township, T103N R55W:

Salem Township Bridge No. E-1. 446th St. Listed in the National Register.

Salem (town):

Downtown Salem Historic District (MK00000002, -25, and -26). 140, 200, and 201 N. Main St. Listed in the National Register.

McCook County Courthouse (MK00000001). 130 W. Essex St. Listed in the National Register.

St. Mary's Catholic Church (MK00000003). 340 N. Idaho St. Listed in the National Register.

McCook Central High School (MK00000014). 200 East Essex St. Resurveyed and revaluated in 2009.

Henry Kuhle House (MK00000069). 321 E. Washington St. Listed in the National Register.

Spencer (town):

Spencer School (MK00000018). 500 5th St. Not extant in 2008.

Shape Residence (MK00000019). 621 Fuller St. Not extant in 2008.

Bailey Residence (MK00000020). 718 Main St. Not extant in 2008.

Spring Valley Township, T101N R53W:

Bridge No. 44-226-200 (MK00000012). Over Vermillion River in SE¼ SW¼ section 11.

Sun Prairie Township, T104N R55W:

Bridge No. 44-015-030 (MK00000016). North of Spencer in SW¼ SE¼ section 17.

HISTORIC PROPERTIES SURVEYED

The following historic properties were documented by the 2008-09 reconnaissance survey:

Benton Township, T103N R56W:

Spencer Quarry (MK00000000). Off State Highway 38 in NW¼ section 19.

Spencer Cemetery (MK00000077). Off 431st Ave., south of Spencer in NE¼ SE¼ section 19.

Bridge (MK00000080). 431st Ave. over Wolf Cr., north of Spencer in SW¼ SE¼ Section 6.

Farmstead (MK00300001). 43154 State Highway 38 in SW¼ SE¼ section 17.

Bridgewater (town):

Farmers Union Coop Elevator/Schroeder Elevator (MK00000095). Highway 262.

Coyote Seed Mills Elevator (MK00000096). 551 State Highway 262.

First Presbyterian Church (MK00000097). Corner 4th St. & Poplar St.

House (MK00000098). 351 Cherry Ave.

House (MK00000099). 750 2nd Ave.

House (MK00000100). 200 Walnut Avenue.

American Legion Post/Bridgewater City Hall (MK00000121). 232 N. Main St.

Brookfield Township, T104N R54W:

Salem Lutheran Church Cemetery (MK00000071). Off 245th St. in Center community, SW¼ SW¼ section 5.

Evangelical Mission Covenant Church/Center Lutheran Church (MK00000122). 24486 443rd Ave. in Center community, SW¼ SW¼ section 5.

Center Schoolhouse/Center Town Hall/Residence (MK00000123). 44303 245th St. in Center community, NW¼ NW¼ section 8.

Canistota Township. T102N R54W:

Canistota Cemetery (MK00000087). Off 447th Ave. in SE¼ SE¼ section 26.

Canistota (town):

Commander Elevator/Shanard Elevator (MK00000124). Warehouse Ave.

McCook Feed & Fertilizer Elevator (MK00000125). Warehouse Ave.

City Water Building (MK00000126). 336 W. Elm St.

Horan's Motel (MK00000127). 401 2nd Ave.

Buscher Building/Canistota Clipper (MK00000128). 141 E. Main St.

House (MK00000129). 351 3rd Ave.

House (MK00000130). 621 4th Ave.

House (MK00000131). 400 2nd Ave.

House (MK00000132). 430 Elm St.

Clark Barn (MK00000133). 220 Elm St.

Emery Township. T102N R56W:

Bridge (MK00000090). 441st Ave. over West Fork Vermillion River in SE¼ SE¼ section 14.

Culvert (MK00000076). 441st Ave. over West Fork Vermillion River in SE¼ SE¼ section 14.

Grant Township, T101N R54W:

Riverside Cemetery (MK00000090). Off 444th Ave. in NE¼ SE¼ section 20.

Rose Hill Cemetery (MK00000076). Off 443rd Ave. in NW¼ NW¼ section 32.

Greenland Township, T102N R53W:

East Vermillion Lake Dam (MK00000108). South end of lake in Lake Vermillion Recreation Area, SW¼ SE¼ section 34.

Jefferson Township, T102N R56W:

Town Hall (MK00000109). Off 257th St. in SW¼ SW¼ section 1.

Montrose Township, T103N R53W:

Rapp Farmstead (MK00800001). 25455 421st Ave., south of Montrose in NE¼ SE¼ section 28.

St. Patrick's Cemetery (MK00000089). Off 255th St., southwest of Montrose in NW¼ NE¼ section 33.

Montrose Cemetery (MK00000091). End of Fuller Ave. overlooking Vermillion River in SE¼ NE¼ section 21 and SW¼ NW¼ section 22.

Ramsey Baptist Church (MK00000110). 44870 245th St.

Montrose (town):

Central Farmers Cooperative Elevators (MK00000111). 101 E. Main St.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church (MK00000112). 211 S. Church St.

American Legion Hall (MK00000113). Main St. & 2nd Ave.

Pearl Township, T104N R56W:

Immanuel Lutheran Church and Cemetery (MK00000079). 24500 435th Ave. in NW¼ NW¼ section 12.

Farmstead (MK00900001). 43590 247th St. in SE¼ SE¼ section 13.

Pleasant Hill Cemetery (MK00000091). Off 247th St. in SE¼ SE¼ section 17.

Ramsey Township, T104N R53W:

Ramsey/Pioneer Hill Cemetery (MK00000072). Off Valley Rd. north of Montrose in section 5.

Salem Township, T103N R55W:

St. Mary's Cemetery (MK00000074). Off State Highway 38 in SW¼ section 14.

Wildwood Cemetery (MK00000082). Off State Highway 38 in SW¼ SW¼ section 14.

Salem (town):

House (MK00000116). 340 Essex St.

Northern States Power Company Power Station (MK00000117). 241 W. Norton Ave.

St. Mary's Hall/St. Mary's Apartments (MK00000118). 300 W. Vermont St.

Farmers Union Cooperative Elevator/Central Farmers Coop Elevator (MK00000119). 131 S. Nebraska St.

Salem City Hall (MK00000129). 400 N. Main St.

Spencer (town):

Ticket Booth (MK00000101). Entrance to ball park, off East St.

Gas Station (MK00000102). Main St. & 252nd St.

Spring Valley Township, T191N R53W:

Spring Valley Baptist Church and Cemetery (MK00000103). 28904 449th Ave. in NW¼ SW¼ section 29.

Monroe Reformed Church Cemetery (MK00000081). Off 266th St. in SW¼ SE¼ section 31.

Abandoned Schoolhouse/School No. 4-16 (MK00000104). Off 449th Ave. in NW¼ section 32.

Farmstead (MK00400001). 26256 451st Ave. in the Rumpus Ridge community, NW¼ SW¼ section 3.

Bridge (MK00000086). 267th St. over the West Fork of the Vermillion River on line between sections 31-32.

Sun Prairie Township, T104N R55W:

Sun Prairie Baptist Church and Cemetery (MK00000105). 24408 440th Ave., in NW¼ NW¼ section 2.

Unityville School/Sun Prairie Town Hall (MK00000106). Off US Highway 81 in SE¼ SE¼ section 2.

Erik Olson Cemetery (MK00000135). Off 439th Ave., SW¼ SW¼ section 10.

Stark/Unityville Community (MK00000107). Part of NE¼ section 20 and SE¼ section 17.

Farmstead/Ellman Farm (MK00500001). 24532 Highway 81, NW¼ NW¼ section 12.

Cemetery (MK00000088). Off 437th Ave. in NE¼ NE¼ section 18 T104N R55W.

Farmstead (MK00600001). 43787 247th St./Unityville Rd., Unityville community, NW¼ NE¼ section 20.

Union Township, T101N R55W:

St. Stephen's Cemetery (MK00000078). Off 264th northeast of Bridgewater in NW¼ NE¼ section 18.

Farmstead/Rempfer Residence (MK00700001). 43621 State Highway 42, east of Bridgewater in NW¼ NW¼ section 19.

Cemetery (MK00000075). Off State Highway 42 in NW¼ NE¼ section 20.

CHAPTER VII
SURVEY RESULTS: MINER COUNTY

Miner County is in the northern part of the survey area. Its total land area is 570.34 square miles and it contains sixteen rural townships (Fig. 4). The most recent population estimate is 2435, a decline of more than four hundred since the 2000 census. It is the least populated of the three counties surveyed. Howard is the county seat and its population of 909 makes it the biggest town in the county. The other incorporated towns are Canova, Carthage, Roswell and Vilas. Most of the county is in farms.

The area that is now Miner County was settled a few years later than Hanson and McCook counties. The county was created in 1873 and the original boundaries took in large areas that were later detached. After it was organized by the legislature in 1880, Miner included all of what is now Sanborn County until 1883, when its present boundaries were fixed by legislative action. The name of the county honors Captain Charles Nelson Miner of Vermillion and Ephraim Miner of Yankton, who were members of the territorial legislature when the county was created in 1873.

Agriculture, including farming and related activities, has been the principal industry in the county since the settlement period. The total acreage in farms in Miner County has remained fairly constant since about 1920, but the number of farms has shrunken drastically, reflecting the loss in overall population. Corn has been the most important field crop since the early 1900s. Soybeans, spring wheat and hay are also important. Miner is a leading county in the production of beef cattle.

Miner County is in the drainage basin of the Vermillion River. No railroads or large federal highways cross the county: US Highway 81 runs through the eastern sections of Clearwater and Vermillion townships in the southeastern corner of the county, then turns east into Lake County. Two important state highways, 25 and 34, serve as arterial routes within the county, which has fewer miles of hard-surfaced roads than either Hanson or McCook. However, it does boast the survey area's only civil aviation facility, a small municipal airfield operated by the city of Howard.

Only 22 historic resources had previously been identified by survey in Miner County prior to 2008. Four historic properties in the county have been listed in the National Register. The present investigation identified 49 historic resources, including thirteen cemeteries.

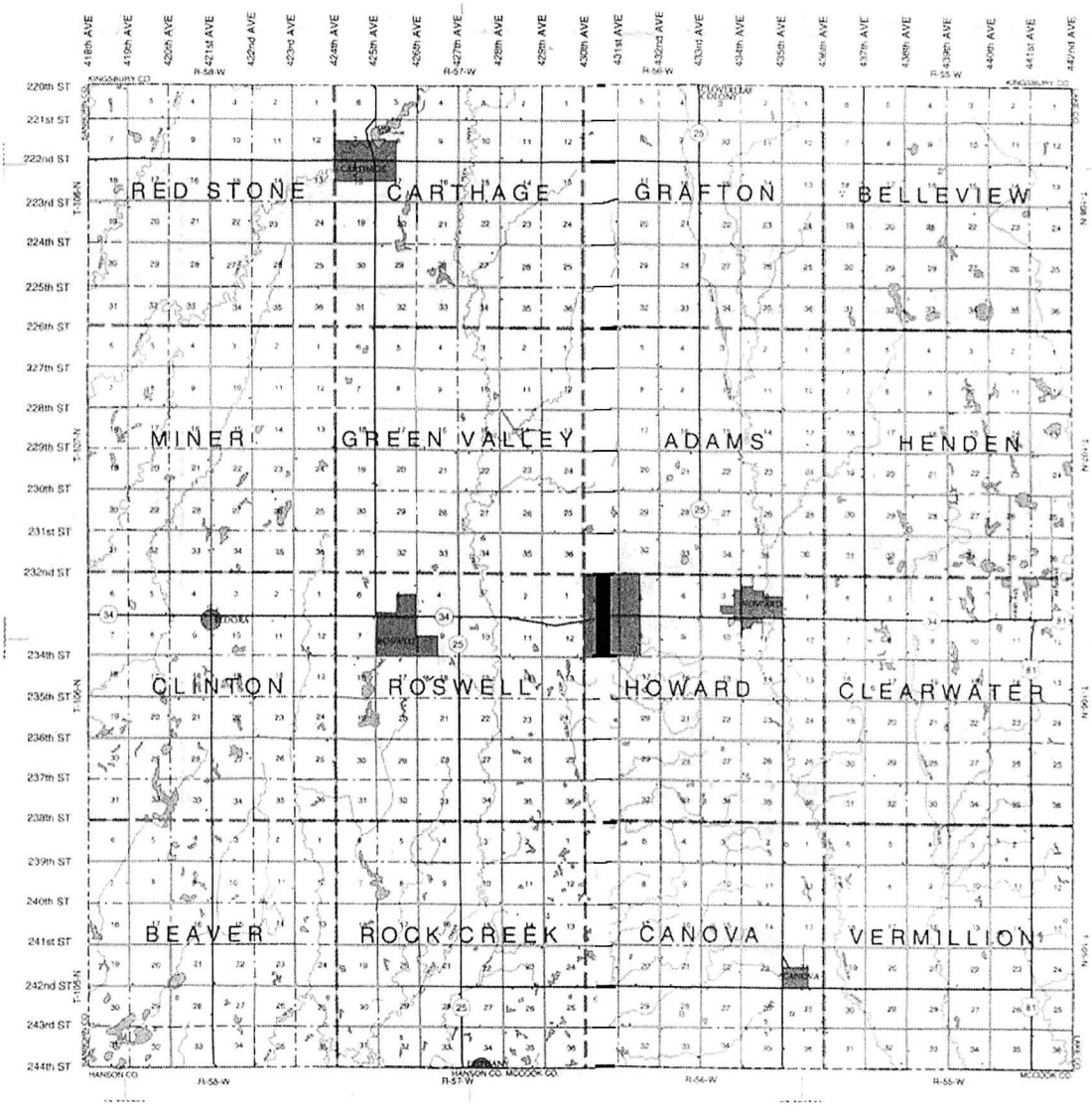


Figure 4. Miner County

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The following Miner County properties were identified by previous historic preservation surveys:

Adams Township, T107N R56W:

Bridge No. 49-159-090 (MN00000010). 229th St. over West Fork of the Vermillion River in SE¼ SE¼ section 15.

Bridge No. 49-166-120 (MN00000011). Over West Fork of the Vermillion River north of Howard in SW¼ SE¼ section 35.

Beaver Township, T105N R58W:

Bridge No. 49-045-230 (MN00000006). Over Rock Creek in SE¼ SW¼ section 25.

Canova Township, T105N R56W:

St. Paul's Cemetery (MN00000018). Off 242nd St. in NW¼ NW¼ section 28. Resurveyed and reevaluated in 2009.

Carthage (town):

Dr. Stone Residence (MN00000012). Main St. Could not be found in 2008.

Carthage City Auditorium (MN00000014). 100 Main St. Resurveyed and reevaluated in 2008.

Zion Lutheran Church/Norwegian Lutheran Church (MN00000015).

Carthage Public School (MN00000016). W. Hoyt St. Resurveyed and reevaluated in 2008.

Carthage Church of the Nazarene (MN00000017). South of Main St. Not extant in 2008.

Goranja Residence (MN00000021). South of Main St. Could not be found in 2008.

Coughlin House (MN00000024). 260 W. Main St. Listed in the National Register.

Green Valley Township, T107N R57W:

Bridge No. 49-094-110 (MN00000022). 231st St. over Rock Creek in SE¼ SW¼ section 27.

Howard Township, T106N R56W:

Granary (MN00000020). 236th St. Not extant.

Howard (town):

Wheeler Hotel (MN00000001). 101 N. Main St. Listed in the National Register.

Bridge No. 49-167-127 (MN00000007). Farmer Ave. over West Fork of the Vermillion River.

Bridge No. 49-167-128 (MN00000008). Howard St. over the West Fork of the Vermillion River.

House (MN00000050). 308 N. Main St.

Leider Residence (MN00000002). 110 W. Farmer Ave.

Miner Township, T107N R58W:

Bridge No. 49-000-078 (MN00000004). Over Redstone Creek in SW¼ SW¼ section 12. Previously determined National Register eligible by SD SHPO.

Prairie Flower Cemetery (MN00000023). SE¼ NE¼ section 5. Resurveyed and reevaluated in 2009.

Rock Creek Township, T105N R57W:

Bridge No. 49-095-190 (MN00000003). Over Rock Creek in SW¼ SE¼ section 3. Previously determined National Register eligible by SD SHPO.

Roswell Township, T106N R57W:

Corn Crib (MN00000009). 236th St. and 430th Ave. in SE NE section 24. Not extant.

HISTORIC PROPERTIES SURVEYED

The following historic properties were documented by the 2008-09 reconnaissance survey:

Adams Township, T107N R56W:

Howard Municipal Airport (MN00000072). North of Howard off State Highway 25 in NE¼ section 34.

Belleview Township, T108N R55W:

Belleview Lutheran Church and Cemetery (MN00200001 and MN00200002) Off 437th Ave. in NW¼ SW¼ section 32.

Canova Township, T106N R56W:

St. Paul's Cemetery (MN00000088). Off 242nd St., 3 miles west of Canova in NW¼ NW¼ section 28.

Canova (town):

Central Farmers Coop Elevator (MN00000073). 111 Railroad St.

Security State Bank/Miner County Bank (MN00000074). 160 W. Main St.

Canova Library (MN00000075). 111 W. Main St.

Canova Congregational Church (MN00000076). 300 E. Main St.

Canova American Legion Post 61 (MN00000078). W. Main St.

Wall Drug Sign (MN00000077). 310 E. Elm St.

Carthage Township, T108N R57W:

Lake Carthage Dam and Spillway (MN00000079). NE¼ SE¼ section 17.

Railroad Bridge (MN00000089). West of 425th Ave. over Redstone Creek in NW¼ SE¼ section 7.

Carthage Roller Mill Historic Site (MN00000080). Redstone Creek in SE¼ NE¼ section 7.

Sacred Heart Catholic Cemetery (MN00000083). Northwest shore of Lake Carthage in SE¼ SW¼ section 5.

Trinity Lutheran Cemetery (MN00000091). Northwest shore of Lake Carthage in SE¼ SW¼ section 5.

Pleasant View Cemetery (MN00000096). Off 22nd St., east of Carthage in SE¼ SW¼ section 8.

Farmstead/Enck Residence (MN00000081). 22143 430th Ave. in SE¼ NE¼ section 12.

Carthage (town):

Carthage Farmers Elevator (MN00000082). 441 E. Main St. Includes C&NW railroad depot building (moved).

Carthage Public School (MN00000052). Buell and E. Main St.

Carthage City Hall (MN00000083). E. Main St. & Franklin St.

Farmers Merchants State Bank Building (MN00000051). 201 E. Main St.

Centennial Park (MN00000052). E. Main St. & Buell St.

Christian Church (MN00000053). Thomas St. & W. Main St.

Trinity Lutheran Church (MN00000054). 201 S. Buell St.

Clinton Township, T106N R58W:

Fedora Cemetery (MN00000093). Off 421st St. in NW¼ SW¼ section 10.

Endeavour Presbyterian Church (MN00000081). 23316 421st Ave., Fedora community.

Fedora Community Hall (MN00000071). 421st St. & State Highway 34, Fedora community.

Kieffer Garage/Farmers Union Oil Company (MN00000055). State Highway 34 & 421st Ave., Fedora community.

Grafton Township, T108N R57W:

Berton Cemetery (MN00000087). Off 436th Ave. in SE¼ SE¼ section 13.

Howard Township, T106N R56W:

Anton Weishaar Farmstead/Pleasant Hill Farm (MN00000056). 23324 435th Ave. in NW¼ NW¼ section 12.

St. John's Cemetery (MN00000086). Off 435th Ave., east of Howard, in SE¼ SE¼ section 2.

St. Joseph's Cemetery (MN00000092). Off 434th Ave., east of Howard, in SE¼ SE¼ section 2.

Graceland Cemetery (MN00000096). Off 434th Ave., south of Howard in NW¼ SW¼ section 11.

Howard (town):

Howard Farmers Coop Association Elevator (MN00100001). 220 W. Market Ave.

Howard Farmers Coop Association Office (MN00100002). Market Ave.

Miner County Fairgrounds Exhibit Building (MN00000059). Off Wilson Ave.

St. John's Lutheran Church Parsonage (MN00000058). 500 S. Main St.

Ebon House Inn (MN00000060). 203 E. Farmer Ave.

House (MN00000063). 208 E. College Ave.

Sturdevant's Auto Parts (MN00000064). 102 Market Ave.

Garage (MN00000061). Minnie St. & Howard Ave.

House (MN00000062). 303 N. Main St.

House (MN00000063). 205 N. Main St.

Miner County Courthouse (MN00000066). N. Main St. & Park Ave.

Miner Township, T107N R58W:

Morgan's Cemetery (MN00000085). Off 422nd Ave. in SE¼ NE¼ section 22.

Roswell (town):

Roswell Methodist Church (MN00000068). Main St. & 2nd Ave.

Vermillion Township, T105N R55W.

Canova Cemetery (MN00000094). Off 436th Ave. in SW¼ SW¼ section 18.

Union Presbyterian Church (MN00000069). 23835 440th Ave. in SE¼ NE¼ section 3.

Union Presbyterian Church Cemetery (MN00000090). Off 440th Ave. in NW¼ SW¼ section 2.

Skogland Farmstead (MN00000070). 24375 438th Ave. in SE¼ SE¼ section 32.

CHAPTER VIII
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The reconnaissance survey recorded data on over one hundred and sixty historic resources which appeared to meet the National Register criteria for significance within one or more historic contexts. Intensive survey will be required before the historical significance and integrity of individual properties can be fully evaluated.

PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

The counties of Hanson, McCook and Miner have a wealth of historic resources worthy of preservation. This situation is due to the three-county area's relatively long history of Euroamerican settlement as well as its predominantly rural character, which has preserved buildings and sites dating back as far as the late 19th century. The historic resource base includes historic houses, commercial buildings, grain elevators, churches, farmsteads, schools, rural neighborhoods, cemeteries, auditoriums, bridges and dams. Although most of the survey are has been settled since the 1880s, historic resources from the period ca. 1915-40 predominate.

Contextually, the most important patterns and trends represented by historic properties are those dealing with agriculture and rural life. Local historic contexts relating to the development of farms and rural nonfarm communities are reflected in the broad themes of "Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement" and "Depression and Rebuilding" outlined in the statewide preservation plan. Within this general framework the most important subcontexts represented by local historic properties are the study units dealing with farms, nonfarm commercial and residential buildings, transportation structures, community burial practices, changing urban patterns, and government-related structures (Voigt 2006).

Historic resources are distributed more or less evenly throughout the survey area, with concentrations of historic buildings in the larger towns. There is no significant difference in the types of historic resources found from one county to another. The historic patterns of farm-to-town migration and farm consolidation have profoundly changed the rural built environment by transferring population density and building mass from the countryside to the towns, a process which has left large parts of the survey area nearly devoid of farmsteads and nonfarm buildings.

The architectural heritage of the survey area is dominated by vernacular building forms. No buildings designed by great architects or master builders were identified. Houses more than 50 years old are the most abundant building type, although the preservation merits of individual residential properties are difficult to evaluate on the basis of reconnaissance survey data. Concentrations of well preserved older homes representing various styles and periods are present in the neighborhoods surrounding the courthouses in Alexandria, Howard and Salem; and in the core residential districts at Canistota and

Carthage. These areas have the best potential for residential historic districts and individual house nominations.

Farmsteads are also relatively numerous and most of the contemporary farmstead sites seem to correlate with the locations of farm residences depicted on historic maps and old aerial photographs. However, there has been widespread loss of historic integrity and only a small handful of historic farmstead assemblages could be identified where the primary buildings were preserved intact in a traditional setting. The reconnaissance data do not support the need for intensive surveys of farmsteads.

Existing inventories and the National Register do not accurately reflect the historical significance of country or "inland" grain elevators, of which a dozen examples were recorded by the reconnaissance survey. The 1921-22 state business directory lists over a thousand grain elevator companies in South Dakota, yet the most recent agricultural census data indicate fewer than one hundred remain in business. Only one inland elevator has been nominated to the National Register from South Dakota. Grain farming was considered the leading agency in the development of commercial agriculture in the region, where grain as capital and the basis of credit was one of the most important factors in the economic life of rural communities. Architecturally, grain elevators are among the largest physical constructions ever built in rural South Dakota--they are literally the "skyscrapers" of country towns. Historic grain elevators include structures more than fifty years old which may have been modified to meet modern-day grain handling and storage requirements. Only one concrete silo type elevator was documented; the others were traditional wood-framed structures, usually part of a complex of functionally related storage, cleaning, drying, merchandising and office buildings. The grain elevator complex at Carthage incorporates an historic railway passenger depot, the last surviving example of the property type in the three counties. The reconnaissance survey provides a baseline of data on the number, location and type of elevators that will guide future intensive surveys.

Rural cemeteries are also underrepresented in existing inventories and the National Register. 15 cemeteries were located and recorded in Hanson County, 18 in McCook County, and 15 in Miner County. They are among the oldest surviving physical manifestations of rural community development and in some cases are the only tangible evidence that remains of former country churches. In addition to their vernacular landscape architecture attributes and the art history value of the gravestones, cemeteries often preserve historic vegetation, drives, lanes, walkways, fences, commemorative monuments, signs that reflect important historical themes and patterns. Most of the cemetery sites that were surveyed appear to retain sufficient integrity to covey their historical significance as cultural landscapes. Churchyard cemeteries with intact standing structures were documented as rural historic landscape sites, where the churches were treated as components of the landscape and potential focal points for architectural preservation.

Historic farm buildings represent a historic resource base that is eroding very rapidly because of demographic and economic shifts. First and foremost,. the number of farms

has been declining rapidly for decades and redundant farmsteads are usually obliterated, rather than retained, because the land is worth more than the buildings. On active farms, deferred maintenance, farm consolidations, increased mechanization and changing agricultural practices have, to a very large extent, rendered old wooden barns and other traditional outbuildings functionally and economically obsolete. Steel sheds and pole barns have long been considered status symbols, while tax laws and lending policies generally favor new construction over renovation. Local farm operators have also embraced steel roofing, vinyl covered siding and other modern building "improvements" which compromise the historic integrity of the traditional farm buildings which remain.

According to knowledgeable state and local officials, the survey area will continue to see a steady decline in the number of family farms as well as continuing population loss in rural nonfarm communities. Because National Register listing would not provide meaningful physical protection for most privately owned buildings, preservationists will need to identify legal and financial tools better adapted to meet the long-term threats. Although many local citizens appear to place a high value on the historic resources in their communities, no county or incorporated municipality has adopted a preservation plan and existing land use planning and zoning are ineffectual in rural heritage conservation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following prioritized recommendations address the need for future surveys and historic preservation planning in Hanson, McCook and Miner counties:

1) Develop a National Register multiple property documentation study for country grain elevators and conduct surveys to identify National Register eligible buildings and districts.

2) Develop a National Register multiple property documentation study for rural cemeteries and conduct surveys to identify National Register eligible sites.

3) Carry out intensive survey and evaluate the National Register eligibility of potential rural historic landscape districts at Farmer and Unityville.

4) Carry out intensive survey and evaluate the National Register eligibility of a potential historic commercial district or individual registrations of buildings in the 100-block of 3rd St. in the town of Emery.

5) Conduct systematic surveys and evaluate the National Register eligibility of residential neighborhoods and individual homes in the incorporated towns of Alexandria, Canistota, Carthage, Howard and Salem.

The author also recommends that the South Dakota SHPO include an archaeological survey element in future county-wide surveys. To achieve maximum effect, archaeological reconnaissance surveys in Hanson, McCook and Miner counties should

focus on farmsteads and townsites associated with the pioneer phase of agricultural settlement and nonfarm development during the early settlement period, an important aspect of state and local history that is not presently well documented by archaeological resources. The historic context study of the historical archaeology of farmsteads recently completed by the Minnesota Department of Transportation (Terrell 2006) provides conceptual and methodological underpinnings which are generally applicable to southeastern South Dakota.

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Pathfinder CRM, LLC	**PHOTO & SLIDE CATALOG SHEET**
118 East Main Street Spring Grove MN 55974 (December 1, 2000)	CD NO: 2 HS Project Information: Reconnaissance Level Architectural Survey of Hanson, McCook and Miner Counties, South Dakota Month August, 2009 Contract # SD Photos: HS00000013-HS00000062;HS00200001

Photographer	Film Type	Negative Size
Robert C Vogel	Digital	N/A

FRAME NUMBER	DATE TAKEN	SITE NAME AND LOCATIONAL INFORMATION	BUILDING TYPE, AGE AND OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES	FACING WHERE	SITE NUMBER
1	Nov., 2008	151 N 6th Street, Emery	St. Paul's Presbyterian Church	SW	HS000000013
2	Nov., 2008	531 Main Street, Alexandria	Commercial Building	W	HS00000014
3	Nov., 2008	381 SD 262, Emery	Farmers Elevator	NE	HS00000015
4	Nov., 2008	381 SD 262, Emery	Farmers Elevator	NW	HS00000015
5	Nov., 2008	381 SD 262, Emery	Farmers Elevator	N	HS00000015
6	Nov., 2008	E ½ Section 17, Edgerton Twp	Farmer Community	SE	HS00000016
7	Nov., 2008	E ½ Section 17, Edgerton Twp	Farmer Community	N	HS00000016
8	Nov., 2008	E ½ Section 17, Edgerton Twp	Farmer Community	N	HS00000016
9	Nov., 2008	E ½ Section 17, Edgerton Twp	Farmer Community	S	HS00000016
10	Nov., 2008	640 4th Street, Alexandria	House	NW	HS00000017
11	Nov., 2008	202 N 3rd Street, Emery	Emery Telephone Exchange	E	HS00000018
12	Nov., 2008	202 N 3rd Street, Emery	Emery Telephone Exchange	NE	HS00000018
13	Nov., 2008	143 N 3rd Street, Emery	Commercial Building	W	HS00000019
14	Nov., 2008	117 N 3rd Street, Emery	State Bank Of Emery	W	HS00000020
15	Nov., 2008	117 N 3rd Street, Emery	State Bank of Emery	W	HS00000020
16	Nov., 2008	540 3rd Street, Emery	House	SE	HS00000021
17	May, 2009	130 N 4th Street, Emery	Emery Municipal Building	N	HS00000022
18	Nov., 2008	2nd Street & Spencer Street, Fulton	Fulton Elevator	SE	HS00000023
19	Nov., 2008	118 E 4th Street, Fulton	Fulton Christian Fellowship Building	NE	HS00000024
20	Nov., 2008	118 E 4th Street, Fulton	Fulton Christian Fellowship Building	NW	HS00000024
21	Nov., 2008	118 E 4th Street, Fulton	Fulton Christian Fellowship Building-detail		HS00000024
22	May, 2009	413th Avenue, Riverside	Riverside Schoolhouse (ruins)	SW	HS00000025
23	May, 2009	26075 429th Avenue, Emery	Frank DePerno House	N	HS00000026
24	May, 2009	26075 429th Avenue, Emery	Frank DePerno House	N	HS00000026
25	March, 2009	Fulton Lake, Alexandria	Fulton Lake Dam	NE	HS00000027
26	March, 2009	Fulton Lake, Alexandria	Fulton Lake Dam	N	HS00000027

FRAME NUMBER	DATE TAKEN	SITE NAME AND LOCATIONAL INFORMATION	BUILDING TYPE, AGE AND OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES	FACING WHERE	SITE NUMBER
27	May, 2009	260th Street	Schoolhouse	N	HS00000028
28	May, 2009	260th Street	Schoolhouse	NW	HS00000028
29	May, 2009	260th Street	Schoolhouse -outhouses	N	HS00000028
30	Nov., 2008	301 Main Street, Alexandria	Farmers Alliance Elevator	W	HS00000029
31	Nov., 2008	301 Main Street, Alexandria	Farmers Alliance Elevator	SE	HS00000029
32	Nov., 2008	301 Main Street, Alexandria	Farmers Alliance Elevator	SW	HS00000029
33	Nov., 2008	301 Main Street, Alexandria	Farmers Alliance Elevator	S	HS00000029
34	Nov., 2008	301 Main Street, Alexandria	Farmers Alliance Elevator	SE	HS00000029
35	March, 2009	41801 247th Street, Plano	Roland Triebwasser House	N	HS00000030
36	May, 2009	511 Main Street, Alexandria	Alexandria School Auditorium	NW	HS00000032
37	May, 2009	221 5th Street, Alexandria	St. Mary of Mercy Catholic Church	NE	HS00000033
38	May, 2009	25701 416th Avenue, Riverside	B. Young House	W	HS00000034
39	March, 2009	121 Broadway Street, Epiphany	House	W	HS00000035
40	March, 2009	West End of Hanson Lake, Alexandria	Hanson Lake Dam	E	HS00000036
41	March, 2009	Hanson Lake, Alexandria	Retaining Wall, Hanson Lake picnic area	SE	HS00000037
42	May, 2009	Lower end Ethan Lake, Alexandria	Ethan Lake Dam	N	HS00000038
43	May, 2009	Off 413th Avenue, Alexandria	School No. 2 Ruins	NE	HS00000039
44	Nov., 2008	6th & Cherry Street, Alexandria	House	SW	HS00000040
45	May, 2009	Off 244th Street, Epiphany	Catholic church	E	HS00000041
46	Nov., 2008	Off 419th Avenue	Redstone Evangelical Cemetery	NE	HS00000044
47	Nov., 2008	Off 419th Avenue, Riverisde	Redstone Evangelical Cemetery	NW	HS00000044
48	May, 2009	Off 263rd Street, Emery	cemetery	E	HS00000045
49	May, 2009	Off 257th Street, Alexandria	Green Hill Cemetery - gatehouse	NW	HS00000046
50	May, 2009	Off 257th Street, Alexandria	Green Hill Cemetery - gatehouse	W	HS00000046
51	May, 2009	Off 257th Street, Alexandria	Green Hill Cemetery - gate	SW	HS00000046
52	May, 2009	Off 257th Street, Alexandria	Green Hill Cemetery-monuments		HS00000046
53	May, 2009	Off 257th Street, Alexandria	Green Hill Cemetery-monuments		HS00000046
54	May, 2009	Off 257th Street, Alexandria	Green Hill Cemetery-monuments		HS00000046
55	May, 2009	Off 257th Street, Alexandria	Green Hill Cemetery		HS00000046
56	May, 2009	Fulton	Rosedale Friedhof Cemetery	E	HS00000047
57	March, 2009	Off 421st, Alexandria	St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery	NE	HS00000048
58	Nov., 2008	244th Street, Epiphany	Church of the Epiphany Catholic Cemetery	NB	HS00000049
59	Nov., 2008	244th Street, Epiphany	Church of the Epiphany Catholic Cemetery	E	HS00000049
60	Nov., 2008	244th Street, Epiphany	Church of the Epiphany Catholic Cemetery	SE	HS00000049

61	Nov., 2008	244th Street, Epiphany	Church of the Epiphany Catholic Cemetery		HS00000049
62	May, 2009	426th Avenue, Farmer	St. Peter's Catholic Cemetery	NE	HS00000050
63	May, 2009	Off 426th Avenue, Emery	Elferts Cemetery	NW	HS00000051
64	May, 2009	252nd Street, Farmer	Lakeside Protestant Cemetery	NE	HS00000052
65	May, 2009	252nd Street, Farmer	Lakeside Protestant Cemetery	NW	HS00000052
66	May, 2009	252nd Street, Fulton	Graceland Cemetery	SE	HS00000053
67	May, 2009	Off 428th Avenue, Emery	New Hope Reformed Cemetery	SW	HS00000054
68	May, 2009	415th Avenue, Farmer	Rock Creek Cemetery	NE	HS00000055
69	May, 2009	Off 428th Avenue, Emery	Emery Community Cemetery	SW	HS00000056
70	May, 2009	260th Street, Emery	St. Martin's Catholic Cemetery	SE	HS00000057
71	May, 2009	257th Street, Alexandria	Bridge	N	HS00000058
72	Nov., 2008	420 Main Street, Alexandria	Commercial Building	E	HS00000059
73	Nov., 2008	445 Main Street, Alexandria	Building	E	HS00000060
74	Nov., 2008	731 5th Street Alexandria	House	W	HS00000061
75	Nov., 2008	701 5th Street, Alexandria	House	W	HS00000062
76	Nov., 2008	100 block 3rd Street N, Emery	Emery Commercial District 1	W	HS00200001
77	Nov., 2008	100 block 3rd Street N, Emery	Emery Commercial District 2	W	HS00200001
78	Nov., 2008	100 block 3rd Street N, Emery	Emery Commercial District 3	W	HS00200001
79	Nov., 2008	100 block 3rd Street N, Emery	Emery Commercial District 4	W	HS00200001
80	Nov., 2008	100 block 3rd Street N, Emery	Emery Commercial District 5	W	HS00200001
81	Nov., 2008	100 block 3rd Street N, Emery	Emery Commercial District 6	W	HS00200001
82	Nov., 2008	100 block 3rd Street N, Emery	Emery Commercial District 7	E	HS00200001
83	Nov., 2008	100 block 3rd Street N, Emery	Emery Commercial Distric 8t	E	HS00200001
84	Nov., 2008	100 block 3rd Street N, Emery	Emery Commercial Distric 9t	E	HS00200001
85	Nov., 2008	100 block 3rd Street N, Emery	Emery Commercial District 20	E	HS00200001
86	Nov., 2008	100 block 3rd Street N, Emery	Emery Commercial District 11	E	HS00200001
87	Nov., 2008	100 block 3rd Street N, Emery	Emery Commercial District 12	E	HS00200001
88	Nov., 2008	100 block 3rd Street N, Emery	Emery Commercial District 13	E	HS00200001
89	Nov., 2008	100 block 3rd Street N, Emery	Emery Commercial District 14	W	HS00200001
90	Nov., 2008	100 block 3rd Street N, Emery	Emery Commercial District 15	W	HS00200001
91	Nov., 2008	100 block 3rd Street N, Emery	Emery Commercial District 16	W	HS00200001
92	Nov., 2008	100 block 3rd Street N, Emery	Emery Commercial District 17	W	HS00200001
93	Nov., 2008	100 block 3rd Street N, Emery	Emery Commercial District 18	W	HS00200001
94	Nov., 2008	100 block 3rd Street N, Emery	Emery Commercial Distric 19t	SE	HS00200001
95	Nov., 2008	100 block 3rd Street N, Emery	Emery Commercial District 20	SE	HS00200001

96	Nov., 2008	100 block 3rd Street N, Emery	Emery Commercial Distri 21ct	SE	HS00200001
97	Nov., 2008	100 block 3rd Street N, Emery	Emery Commercial Distric 22t	SE	HS00200001

Pathfinder CRM, LLC 118 East Main Street Spring Grove MN 55974 (December 1, 2000)	**PHOTO & SLIDE CATALOG SHEET** CD NO: 3 MK Project Information: Reconnaissance Level Architectural Survey of Hanson, McCook and Miner Counties, South Dakota Month August, 2009 Contract # SD Photos: MK00000071-MK00000135;MK00300001-MK00800001

Photographer	Film Type	Negative Size
Robert C Vogel	Digital	N/A

FRAME NUMBER	DATE TAKEN	SITE NAME AND LOCATIONAL INFORMATION	BUILDING TYPE, AGE AND OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES	FACING WHERE	SITE NUMBER
1	Nov., 2008	Off 245th Streeet, Canistota	Salem Lutheran Church Cemetery	E	MK00000071
2	Nov., 2008	245th Street & Valley Road	Pioneer Hill Cemetery	NE	MK00000072
3	Nov., 2008	245th Street & Valley Road	Pioneer Hill Cemetery	NE	MK00000072
4	May 2009	Off 449th Avenue	Spring Valley Lutheran Cemetery	SE	MK00000073
5	May 2009	Off 449th Avenue	Spring Valley Lutheran Cemetery	E	MK00000073
6	March 2009	Off SD 38, Salem	St Mary's Cemetery	NW	MK00000074
7	March 2009	Off SD 38, Salem	St. Mary's Cemetery	N	MK00000074
8	May 2009	Off SD 42, Bridgewater	Cemetery	S	MK00000075
9	May 2009	Off 443rd Avenue, Canistota	Rose Hill Cemetery	E	MK00000076
10	March 2009	Off 431st Avenue, Spencer	Spencer Cemetery	SW	MK00000077
11	June, 2009	Off 264th Street, Bridgewater	cemetery	E	MK00000078
12	March 2009	Off 435th Avenue	Immanuel Lutheran Cemetery	SE	MK00000079
13	March 2009	Off 435th Avenue	Immanuel Lutheran Cemetery	SE	MK00000079
14	March 2009	Off 435th Avenue	Immanuel Lutheran Cemetery	S	MK00000079
15	March 2009	431st Avenue, Spencer	Bridge	S	MK00000080
16	March 2009	Off 266th Street, Bridgewater	Monroe Reformed Church Cemetery	N	MK00000081
17	May 2009	Off 266th Street, Bridgewater	Monroe Reformed Church Cemetery	NE	MK00000081
18	March 2009	Off SD 38, Salem	Wildwood Cemetery	NE	MK00000082
19	March 2009	Off SD 38, Salem	Wildwood Cemetery	NE	MK00000082
20	May 2009	441st Avenue, Canistota	Bridge	N	MK00000083
21	May 2009	Off 245th Street, Canistota	Ramsey Baptist Cemetery	S	MK00000084
22	May 2009	Off 245th Street, Canistota	Ramsey Baptist Cemetery	E	MK00000084
23	Nov., 2008	24408 440th Avenue, Unityville	Sun Prairie Baptist Cemetery	E	MK00000085
24	Nov., 2008	24408 440th Avenue, Unityville	Sun Prairie Baptist Cemetery	NE	MK00000085
25	May 2009	267th Street, Bridgewater	Bridge	E	MK00000086
26	May 2009	Off 447th Avenue, Canistota	Canistota Cemetery	W	MK00000087

FRAME NUMBER	DATE TAKEN	SITE NAME AND LOCATIONAL INFORMATION	BUILDING TYPE, AGE AND OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES	FACING WHERE	SITE NUMBER
27	May 2009	Off 447th Avenue, Canistota	Canistota Cemetery	N	MK00000087
28	March 2009	Off 437th, Unityville	Cemetery	W	MK00000088
29	March 2009	Off 255th Street, Monrose	St. Patrick's Cemetery	SW	MK00000089
30	May 2009	Off 444th Avenue, Canistota	Riverside Cemetery	W	MK00000090
31	May 2009	Off 247th Street, Salem	Pleasant Hill Cemetery	N	MK00000091
32	May 2009	Off 247th Street, Salem	Pleasant Hill Cemetery	NW	MK00000091
33	May 2009	End of Fuller Avenue, Montrose	Montrose Cemetery	N	MK00000092
34	March 2009	End of Fuller Avenue, Montrose	Montrose Cemetery	N	MK00000092
35	March 2009	Off 246th Street, Bridgewater	St. Stephen's Cemetery	S	MK00000093
36					
37	March 2009	Off SD 38, Spencer	Spencer Quarry	NW	MK00000094
38	Nov., 2008	Off SD 262, Bridgewater	Farmers Union Coop Elevator	SW	MK00000095
40	Nov., 2008	Off SD 262, Bridgewater	Farmers Union Coop Elevator	SE	MK00000095
41	Nov., 2008	551 SD 262, Bridgewaterr	Coyote Seed Mills Elevator	SW	MK00000096
42	Nov., 2008	4th Street & Poplar Street, Bridgewater	First Presbyterian Church	NW	MK00000097
43	Nov., 2008	4th Street & Poplar Street, Bridgewater	First Presbyterian Church	W	MK00000097
44	Nov., 2008	315 Cherry Avenue, Bridgewater	House	NW	MK00000098
44	Nov., 2008	750 2nd Street, Bridgewater	House	NW	MK00000099
45	June, 2009	200 Wanut Avenue, Bridgewater	House	NW	MK00000100
46	Nov., 2008	Spencer Ball Park, Spencer	Spencer Ball Park - building	E	MK00000101
47	Nov., 2008	Spencer Ball Park, Spencer	Spencer Ball Park - building	E	MK00000101
48	March, 2009	Spencer Ball Park, Spencer	Spencer Ball Park - concessions	SE	MK00000101
49	March, 2009	Spencer Ball Park, Spencer	Spencer Ball Par – ball fieldk	E	MK00000101
50	Nov., 2008	Main Street & 252nd Street	Gas Station	E	MK00000102
51	May, 2009	Off 449th Avenue, Bridgewater	Abandoned Schoolhouse	NE	MK00000104
52	Nov., 2008	24408 440th Avenue, Unityville	Sun Prairie Baptist Church	E	MK00000105
53	March, 2009	Off US 81, Unityville	Unityville School	N	MK00000106
54	Nov., 2008	Off US 81, Unityville	Unityville School	N	MK00000106
55	March, 2009	Unityville	Unityville Community		MK00000107
56	March, 2009	Unityville	Unityville Community		MK00000107
57	March, 2009	Unityville	Unityville Community	S	MK00000107
58	March, 2009	Unityville	Unityville Community	NW	MK00000107
59	March, 2009	Unityville	Unityville Community	SE	MK00000107
60	May, 2009	Lake Vermillion Rec. Area, Canistota	East Vermillion Lake Dam	N	MK00000108

61	July, 2009	Off 257th Steet, Canistota	Townhall	NE	MK00000109
62	March, 2009	44870 245th Street, Montrose	Ramsey Baptist Church	N	MK00000110
63	Nov., 2008	101 E Main Street, Montrose	Central Farmers Cooperative Elevato - Elevatorr	NE	MK00000111
64	Nov., 2008	101 E Main Street, Montrose	Central Farmers Cooperative Elevator – feed mill	NE	MK00000111
65	Nov., 2008	211 S Church Street, Montrose	St. Patrick's Catholic Church	NW	MK00000112
66	Nov., 2008	Main & 2nd Avenue, Montrose	American Legion Hall	S	MK00000113
67	Nov., 2008	101 E Main Street, Montrose	Security State Bank	S	MK00000114
68	Nov., 2008	101 E Main Street, Montrose	Security State Bank	SE	MK00000114
69	Nov., 2008	101 E Main Street, Montrose	Security State Bank	E	MK00000114
70	March, 2009	24500 435th Avenue, Salem	Immanuel Lutheran Church	SE	MK00000115
71	Nov., 2008	340 Essex Street, Salem	House	N	MK00000116
72	Nov., 2008	241 Norton Avenue, Salem	Northern States Power Company Power Station	S	MK00000117
73	Nov., 2008	241 Norton Avenue, Salem	Northern States Power Company Power Station	SE	MK00000117
74	Nov., 2008	241 Norton Avenue, Salem	Northern States Power Company Power Station	SW	MK00000117
75	Nov., 2008	300 W Vermont, Salem	St. Mary's Hall	NW	MK00000118
76	Nov., 2008	131 S Nebraska Street, Salem	Farmers Union Cooperative Elevator	W	MK00000119
77	March, 2009	400 N Main Street, Salem	Salem City Hall	NE	MK00000120
78	Nov., 2008	232 N Main Street, Bridgewater	American Legion Post 19461	N	MK00000121
79	Nov., 2008	24486 443rd Avenue, Canistota	Evangelical Mission Covenant Church	N	MK00000122
80	Nov., 2008	44303 245th Street, Canistota	Center Schoolhouse	SW	MK00000123
81	Nov., 2008	Warehouse Avenue, Canistota	Commander Elevator	N	MK00000124
82	Nov., 2008	Warehouse Avenue, Canistota	Commander Elevator	NW	MK00000124
83	Nov., 2008	Warehouse Avenue, Canistota	McCook Feed & Fertilizer Elevator	NW	MK00000125
84	Nov., 2008	336 W Elm Street, Canistota	City Water Building	N	MK00000126
85	Nov., 2008	401 2nd Avenue, Canistota	Horan's Motel	W	MK00000127
86	Nov., 2008	401 2nd Avenue, Canistota	Horan's Motel	NW	MK00000127
87	July, 2009	141 E Main Street, Canistota	Buscher Building	S	MK00000128
88	Nov., 2008	141 E Main Street, Canistota	Buscher Building	SW	MK00000128
89	Nov., 2008	351 3rd Avenue, Canistota	House	W	MK00000129
90	Nov., 2008	351 3rd Avenue, Canistota	House	W	MK00000129
91	Nov., 2008	621 4th Avenue, Canistota	House	NW	MK00000130
92	Nov., 2008	400 2nd Avenue, Canistota	House	E	MK00000131
93	Nov., 2008	430 Elm Street, Canistota	House	N	MK00000132
94	May, 2009	220 Elm Street, Canistota	Clark Barn	NE	MK00000133
95	May, 2009	441st Avenue Canistota	Culvert	S	MK00000134

96	May, 2009	Off 439, Unityville	Erik Olson Cemetery	E	MK00000135
97	May, 2009	Off 439, Unityville	Erik Olson Cemetery	NE	MK00000135
98	May, 2009	43154 SD 38, Spencer	Farmstead	NE	MK00300001
99	May, 2009	26256 451st Avenue, Rumpus Ridge	Farmstead	E	MK00400001
100	March, 2009	24532 US 81, Unityville	Ellman Farmstead	E	MK00500001
101	March, 2009	24532 US 81, Unityville	Ellman Farmstead	NE	MK00500001
102	March, 2009	43787 247th Street, Unityville	Farmstead	SE	MK00600001
103	March, 2009	43787 247th Street, Unityville	Farmstead	S	MK00600001
104	March, 2009	43787 247th Street, Unityville	Farmstead	S	MK00600001
105	March, 2009	43787 247th Street, Unityville	Farmstead	SW	MK00600001
106	July, 2009	43621 SD 42, Bridgewater	Rempfer Farmstead	NE	MK00700001
107	July, 2009	43621 SD 42, Bridgewater	Rempfer Farmstead	E	MK00700001
108	Nov., 2008	25422 421st Avenue, Montrose	Rapp Farmstead	W	MK00800001
109	Nov., 2008	25422 421st Avenue, Montrose	Rapp Farmstead	NW	MK00800001
110	May, 2009	43590 247th Street, Salem	Farmstead, house	NE	MK00900001
111	May, 2009	43590 247th Street, Salem	Farmstead, barn	NE	MK00900001

Pathfinder CRM, LLC	**PHOTO & SLIDE CATALOG SHEET**
118 East Main Street Spring Grove MN 55974 (December 1, 2000)	CD NO: 1 MN Project Information: Reconnaissance Level Architectural Survey of Hanson, McCook and Miner Counties, South Dakota Month August, 2009 Contract # SD Photos: MN00000051-MN00000096; MN00100001,MN00100002,MN00200001,MN00200002

Photographer	Film Type	Negative Size
Robert C Vogel	Digital	N/A

FRAME NUMBER	DATE TAKEN	SITE NAME AND LOCATIONAL INFORMATION	BUILDING TYPE, AGE AND OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES	FACING WHERE	SITE NUMBER
1	Nov., 2008	201 E Main Street, Carthage	Farmers Merchants State Bank	S	MN00000051
2	Nov., 2008	E Main Street & Buell Street, Carthage	Central Park	S	MN00000052
3	Nov., 2008	Thomas Street & W Main Street, Carthage	UCC Congregational Church	SE	MN00000053
4	Nov., 2008	201 S Buell Street, Carthage	Trinity Lutheran Church	NE	MN00000054
5	Nov., 2008	201 S Buell Street, Carthage	Trinity Lutheran Church	NE	MN00000054
6	Nov., 2008	SD 34 & 421st Avenue, Fedora	Kieffer Garage	SW	MN00000055
7	Nov., 2008	23324 435tj Avenue, Howard	Anton Weishaar Farmstead	E	MN00000056
8	Nov., 2008	23324 435th Avenue, Howard	Anton Weishaar Farmstead	NE	MN00000056
9	Jan.,2009	500 S Main Street, Howard	St. John's Lutheran Chruch Parsonage	NW	MN00000058
10	Nov., 2008	Off Wilson Avenue, Howard	Miner County Fairgrounds Exhibit Building	N	MN00000059
11	March,2009	203 E Farmer Avenue, Howard	Ebon House Inn	S	MN00000060
12	March,2009	Minnie Sstreet & Howard Avenue, Howard	Garage	SW	MN00000061
13	March,2009	303 N Main Street, Howard	House	NW	MN00000062
14	March,2009	208 E College Avenue, Howard	House	NE	MN00000063
15	March,2009	102 Market Avenue, Howard	Sturdevant's Auto Parts	N	MN00000064
16	March,2009	102 Market Avenue, Howard	Sturdevant's Auto Parts	SW	MN00000064
17	March,2009	205 N Main Street, Howard	House	NW	MN00000065
18	March,2009	N Main & Park Avenue, Howard	Miner County Courthouse	N	MN00000066
19	June, 2009	Rock Creek Twp, Epiphany	Heine's Store	W	MN00000067
20	March,2009	Main Street & 2nd Avenue, Roswell	Roswell Methodist Church	W	MN00000068
21	March,2009	23835 440th Avenue, Canova	Union Presbyterian Church	W	MN00000069
22	March,2009	23835 440th Avenue, Canova	Union Presbyterian Church	NW	MN00000069
23	March,2009	24375 438th Avenue, Canova	Skogland Farmstead	NE	MN00000070
24	March,2009	421st Avenue & SD 34, Fedora	Fedora Community Hall	SW	MN00000071
25	March,2009	Off SD 25, Howard	Howard Municipal Airport	S	MN00000072
26	March,2009	Off SD 25, Howard	Howard Municipal Airport	SW	MN00000072

FRAME NUMBER	DATE TAKEN	SITE NAME AND LOCATIONAL INFORMATION	BUILDING TYPE, AGE AND OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES	FACING WHERE	SITE NUMBER
27	March,2009	111 Railroad Street, Canova	Central Farmers Coop Elevator	S	MN00000073
28	March,2009	160 W Main Street, Canova	People's State Bank	N	MN00000074
29	March,2009	111 W Main Street, Canova	Canova Public Library	N	MN00000075
30	March,2009	300 E Main Street, Canova	Canova Congregational Church	NW	MN00000076
31	March,2009	310 E Elm Stree, Canovat	House	NW	MN00000077
32	March,2009	W Main Street, Canova	American Legion Post 61	SW	MN00000078
33	Nov., 1008	Rural Carthage	Lake Carthage Dam	NE	MN00000079
34	Nov., 1008	Redstone Creek	Carthage Roller Mill Site	S	MN00000080
35	Nov., 1008	Redstone Creek	Carthage Roller Mill Site	SW	MN00000080
36	Nov., 1008	22143 430st Avenue	Enck Farmstead	W	MN00000081
37	Nov., 1008	22143 430st Avenue	Enck Farmstead	NW	MN00000081
38	March,2009	441 E Main Street	Carthage Farmers Elevator	S	MN00000082
39	March,2009	E Main Street & Franklin Street	Carthage City Hall	NW	MN00000083
40	Nov., 1008	Lake Carthage	Sacred Heart Catholic Cemetery	E	MN00000083
41	Nov., 1008	23316 421st Avenue, Fedora	Endevor Presbyterian Church	SW	MN00000084
42	Nov., 1008	Off 422nd Avenue, Fedora	Morgan's Cemetery	E	MN00000085
43	Nov., 1008	Off 435th Avenue, Howard	St. John's Cemetery	NE	MN00000086
44	Nov., 1008	Off 436th Avenue, Howard	Berton Cemetery	E	MN00000087
45	Nov., 1008	Off 242nd Street, Canova	St. Paul's Cemetery	SW	MN00000088
46	Nov., 1008	West of 425th Avenue,Carthage	Bridge	SW	MN00000089
47	March,2009	Off 440th Avenue, Canova	Union Presbyterian Church Cemetery	E	MN00000090
48	March,2009	Off 440th Avenue, Canova	Union Presbyterian Church Cemetery	SE	MN00000090
49	March,2009	N Lake Carthage, Carthage	Trinity Lutheran Cemetery	N	MN00000091
50	March,2009	N Lake Carthage, Carthage	Trinity Lutheran Cemetery	N	MN00000091
51	Nov., 1008	Off 434th Avenue, Howard	St. Joseph's Cemetery	NW	MN00000092
52	Nov., 1008	Off 421st Avenue, Fedora	Fedora Cemetery	E	MN00000093
53	Nov., 1008	Off 421st Avenue, Fedora	Fedora Cemetery	SE	MN00000093
54	March,2009	Off 436th Avenue, Canova	Canova Cemetery	E	MN00000094
55	March,2009	Off 436th Avenue, Canova	Canova Cemetery	NE	MN00000094
56	May, 2009	Off 434th Avenue	Graceland Cemetery, Sign	SE	MN00000095
57	May, 2009	Off 434th Avenue	Graceland Cemetery	S	MN00000095
58	Nov., 1008	Off 222nd Street, East of Carthage	Pleasant View Cemetery	E	MN00000096
59	Nov., 1008	Market Avenue, Howard	Howard Farmers Coop Association Elevator ,Howard	NE	MN00100001
60	Nov., 1008	Market Avenue, Howard	Howard Farmers Coop Association Elevator ,Howard	W	MN00100001

61	Nov., 1008	Market Avenue, Howard	Howard Farmers Coop Association Elevator ,Howard	W	MN00100001
62	Nov., 1008	Market Avenue, Howard	Howard Farmers Coop Association Office ,Howard	SE	MN00100002
63	March,2009	Off 437th Avenue, Carthage	Belleview Lutheran Church	E	MN00200001
64	March,2009	Off 437th Avenue, Carthage	Belleview Lutheran Church	NE	MN00200001
65	Nov., 1008	Off 437th Avenue, Carthage	Belleview Lutheran Church	N	MN00200001
66	March,2009	Off 437th Avenue, Carthage	Belleview Lutheran Cemetery, Building	NE	MN00200001
67	March,2009	Off 437th Avenue, Carthage	Belleview Lutheran Cemetery	E	MN00200002