Form No. 10-300 REV. (9/77)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED OCT 11 1979
DATE ENTERED APR 16 1980

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC: Historic Resources of the Northern and Central Townships of Yankton County (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural)

AND/OR COMMON: Northern and Central Townships of Yankton Multiple Resource Area (Partial Inventory)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: The limits of: Walshtown, Volin, Utica, Turkey Valley, Odessa, Mission Hill North, Mayfield, Jamesville, Central, Ziskov, Marindahl, and Lesterville Townships of Yankton County.

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

__ VICINITY OF

STATE: SD CODE

COUNTY: Yankton CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	X COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	X BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	X EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	X RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
Multiple Resource	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	X TRANSPORTATION
		X NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

__ VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Yankton County Courthouse - Assessor's Office

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN: Yankton

STATE: South Dakota

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: South Dakota Historic Sites Survey

DATE: June - August 1977 __FEDERAL X STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Historical Preservation Center

CITY, TOWN: Vermillion

STATE: South Dakota

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	X DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	X RUINS	X ALTERED	__ MOVED DATE_____
X FAIR	__ UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

PART A

Physiographically, the lower James River area lies within the Western Lake section of the Central Lowlands Province of the Interior Plains of North America (Sevon, 1958; 6). The entire area has been glaciated several times and the present configuration of the land surface is the result of glaciation. Preglacial topography greatly influenced the direction of glacial movement and is still recognizable even though covered by glacial drift.

A distinct topographic depression between the James Ridge and Turkey Ridge represents the course of the precursor to the present James River. The present James was formed when glacial Lake Dakota's morainal dam was breached and meltwaters issuing from the lake cut the present James River trench. This trench continued to downcut until the cessation of discharge from the melting ice in central and northern North Dakota (Simpson, 1960; 107). Recent alluvium is the surface material in the James River trench and this is underlain by material of glacial origin.

The Cretaceous bedrock underlies all of the glacially derived material. Carlile Shale underlies the alluvium and glacial material in the James River Valley. These rocks in turn rest on the Pre-Cambrian basement. The basement rocks are a complex of igneous and metamorphic rocks.

Parent soil materials are composed primarily of glacial till, glacial meltwater, and loess deposits that are late Wisconsin in age. Soil development within the research area include representatives of the three soil orders: Zonal, Intrazonal, and Azonal soils. Each of these orders develop under different conditions which are present in the James River basin. The Zonal soils are represented by the Chernozem soils. The Chernozem soils in the Yankton vicinity form under a tall grass cover on well-drained terrain underlain by loess or till. The Intrazonal soils are represented by the Wiesenboden soil groups which form in poorly drained depressions in the till-plain surface. Azonal soils represented in the James basin by the Alluvial soils which underlie the surface of flood plains and low stream terraces and are formed of sediment deposited during recent floodings (Simpson, 1960; 7-8).

The research area possesses a temperate, dry-subhumid continental climate. Summers are long and moderately hot with temperatures occasionally in excess of 100° F. The majority of the 23 - 28 inches annual precipitation occurs during the 140-day growing season, April to October inclusive. Long and cold winters are the norm with temperatures frequently dropping below -30° F and an annual average accumulation of 30 inches of unmelted snowfall. During this season the soil is generally frozen to a depth of four to seven feet, depending on the thickness of the snow mantle. The annual mean temperature for the area is approximately 47° F; the annual mean number of clear days is approximately 135; and the average wind velocity is 8.4 m.p.h., blowing generally from the northwest in the months of October through April and from the southeast the remainder of the year.

Floral assemblages along the James River trench are characteristic of "tall grass transition" of the mixed grass group (Johnson and Nichols, 1970; 6). The native vegetation of the area represents a transition between the tall grass prairies to the east and the short grass prairies in western South Dakota with varieties of tall, mid, and

short grasses common to the area. Certain species of both faunal and floral populations have declined, largely because of intensive agricultural practices, and widespread peopling of the area. These activities are also responsible for the introduction of additional species to the native assemblages, some of which are beneficial while others are considered invaders and undesirable (Alex, 1977; Burt and Grossenheider, 1976; Johnson and Nichols, 1970; Over, 1932; Over and Churchill, 1945; Over and Thoms, 1920; Visher, 1918).

Man made character of the designated area. The dominant geo-cultural alterations within the resource area are represented by agricultural units. These units began appearing during the 1860's primarily along the flood plains and valleys of the James River becoming widespread throughout the resource area during the next three decades until their density reached approximately two to three farmsteads per section of land. Increased density of these units was prohibitive due to climate and environmental limitations on production and also to the size of individual units initially limited to 160 acres under provisions of the Homestead Act.

A typical farmstead from this period consisted of approximately five to six buildings; one dwelling, one to two barns, and four outbuildings. Many of these farmsteads were built around a central square with the addition of planted trees and/or shelterbelts for protection. Houses from the main historic period, 1890 - 1910, display architecture typical of that period; mostly vernacular with hints of Victorian, Neo-Classical, and Bungaloid influence. Barns were constructed primarily from three templates; two story gambrel, two story gable with two side sheds, and two story gable without sheds. The outbuildings usually served as hog houses, chicken coops, corn cribs, granaries, and vehicle storage.

Other man made characteristics of the resource area include elements of transportation and rural communities. Major transportation routes are the two railroad lines which pass through the resource area. The importance of railroads upon this resource area is typical as witnessed by the fact that although the railroads are on the periphery of the designated area, all of the communities are situated next to the railroad. Roads and highways are also an integral part of the transportation system with several paved highways enabling the development of a strong agriculturally oriented economy. The development of rural communities has stagnated since the prime historic period of 1890 - 1910. The towns are platted with small populations, many lots are vacant as are many houses and buildings in the business districts. Key civic buildings are schoolhouses and churches; one to two houses and one to two commercial buildings of significance remain. Many of the towns have both paved and unpaved streets. Reasons for the decline of these communities are numerous but some of the factors are increased mobility created by use of motor vehicles permitting residents to pursue interests in larger communities, decline in the number of farmers due to utilization of mechanization to farm larger units, and the decline of the importance of the railroad to these communities, which is again related to increased mobility.

PART B

The historic period being dealt with in this nomination covers the years 1860 - 1930. During the early years, the resource area developed slowly, mostly along the James River valley, and eventually distribution of homesteads spread to cover the entire county. From 1890 - 1910 the area saw the peak of significant rural development with the agricultural units within the resource area beginning to prosper and expand. It was during these two decades that the buildings began to be built in a permanent, larger more elaborate manner. The transportation systems, primarily railroads, were operating at optimal capacity. Rural communities were experiencing new found prosperity and continued growth appeared a reality. But after 1910, growth and development slowed, and with the outbreak of World War I and increased dependence on mechanization and motor vehicles the rural communities began their decline along with the railroads. Agricultural units, although decreasing in number, increased in size and utilized mechanical devices to increase efficiency.

PART C

The nominated area shows the development of architecture from the 1860's to the 1920's. While there are few houses and buildings that are pure examples of specific styles, the structures do show the influence of the architectural periods in which they were constructed. Most evident are the influences of the Italianate, Queen Anne, Neo-Colonial, Bungaloid, and Prairie School modes of design.

In order to examine the architectural history of these townships, the buildings will be divided into three construction periods: 1860 - 1880, 1880 - 1900, and 1900 - 1920. This should also assist in understanding the scale, proportions, materials, and workmanship of the structures in the resource area.

From the homesteading years (1860 - 1870), there are few examples remaining of the small one to one-and-one-half story structures. This is because these houses were temporary and most have either been torn down or allowed to deteriorate. Of those existing, most either are not used or have become one of the outbuildings on the farmstead. However the examples that do still stand provide a good picture of the area's initial building types and the social history of the rural territorial years.

Three types of facing materials were most prevalent during this period: rough lumber, log, and chalk rock. Of these, the latter is most important because few other regions in the United States have this type of construction. Early settlers cut this material out of the southern bluffs of the Missouri River and laid the soft rock in the same fashion as the cutstone buildings of the East. Because this material is so fragile, most chalk stone structures have disappeared or are in bad condition; therefore, those buildings that remain are key resources to the nominated area.

During the late 1870's and early 1880's, buildings of a more permanent character began to appear. Also, an architectural influence on house design became more apparent; this was the Italianate. While few dwellings provided the pristine or flamboyant examples of this mode, they did reflect the elements of the style. This included a cubical plan, two story height, brackets under the eaves, tall and narrow windows, and a slightly pitched hip roof. These buildings have fared better than the early homesteads; however, most have had considerable modernizations. Other houses constructed remained small, one to one-and-one-half story, and paid little attention to any particular style.

In the 1880's and 1890's, people began to construct houses that showed the area was becoming more aware of prevalent tastes to the east and that the building materials needed were available. Especially important were the design techniques and floor plans of the Victorian period which were becoming a staple for house construction. Again few structures related to a pure style but stylistic elements are to be found on buildings constructed during the era. This is notably visible because of the varied facing, materials used, gingerbread porches, vergeboard, and irregular fenestration.

Brick, while not abundant, began to appear with more frequency. This material was kilned locally; most of these structures have remained and are still used as residences. In the city of Yankton brick buildings and pure styles were numerous and constructed at an earlier date; perhaps this points out that less peer pressure was placed on the rural residents to have the particular style in vogue at the time.

Three types of vernacular house construction were more popular than others from 1880 to 1900. One of these is the one and one-half story gabled home with central door, large open porch, and central dormer contained within the long side of the building.

Also the one and one-half to two story L-shaped house started to become a popular format. Initially, a wing was added to an older house to achieve this floor plan, but later this type of house was constructed as one unit. Again this design utilized the gingerbread porch, vergeboard, and dormers. It is with these buildings that the use of brick becomes more apparent.

A cubical shaped house, much like the Italianate-influenced ones of the 1870's, became popular. However, it lost most of that style's elements including projecting eaves, brackets, and tall, narrow windows. This basic shape continued in the resource area throughout, but changes occur that help establish the date of a house.

From 1900 to 1920, housing seemed to move towards either the construction of large, spacious houses or small, compact ones. This may be a result of the older farmers becoming successful; and building larger houses. Also, newer farms were being located

here; therefore, more houses were built, but they were smaller because of financial reasons. One thing is certain; this time span was the county's largest construction period.

Of the smaller dwellings, one story hip cottages became the predominant type of vernacular architecture. While there were variations, the structure usually has a front open porch--either gingerbread or classical, a medium pitched hip roof, and a main door off-set to the right with a large window to the left. These buildings in the resource area have a median construction date of around 1908.

A rather suprising facet of the larger houses was that the Queen Anne style and its influence became more apparent from 1900 to 1915. In cities of South Dakota this type of architecture had or was dying out by 1900. Almost all of these homes utilize a Doric columned porch, shingle and clapboard facing, and a highly irregular plan.

Also during this period, dwellings with a large wall dormer in at least the front facade became popular. These two story structures also utilized multiple facing materials and tended towards the classical open porch and a central door. This design type was also found in the state's cities about this time.

From 1910 to 1920, three other forms of vernacular architecture appeared. One of these is the cubical house, but this time with classical porches, a medium to steep pitched hip roof and wide projecting eaves appear. This latter element may have been an influence of the prairie school of architecture. Also, the houses seemed to possess a better feeling of stability and strength than the other cubical types of earlier years. Along with other types of this era, leaded glass, dormers, and concrete or concrete block foundations became a common occurrence.

Another form of design was a two story gable with a "t" floor plan and returns in the gable end. These buildings again tended towards classical detail; they did not emphasize the horizontal, but the vertical. In fact, there are few examples of the Neo-colonial and Neo-classical Revival forms of architecture in the resource area. The return to classical is only found in the elements, not in the total designs or floor plans of the houses.

One style did become popular not only in the use of elements but also in the pure sense--the Bungaloid. This follows the national trend because the median date for these one story structures was 1914. In the 1920's, this type of design expanded into larger houses and continued into the 1930's.

Because the area nominated is almost entirely rural there should be mention of barns which are symbolic of rural life. One difficulty here is that few people know the ages of these buildings; thus it is difficult to get a construction time pattern. However,

the gable barn with or without side sheds, about one and one-half stories in height, seems to be the earliest type utilized. This was followed by the gambrel-roofed barn around 1900, and then the semi-elliptical or bowed roof barn made its appearance in the 1920's and 1930's. Except for the last type the others can be found in either period making any definite statement difficult. However two things should be noted: barns were built on a larger scale during the twentieth century and construction techniques became more sophisticated.

Other buildings of importance in the resource area are schools, churches, commercial buildings, and outbuildings. Brief statements should be made about each of these categories.

Schools fall into two categories--rural and town. The country schools are quickly disappearing and as of now only one is still in operation. As the stereotype goes, they are one room facilities with usually a row of windows on one side to give warmth and light during the early hours. They come in two basic types: gable roofed with belltower (19th century) and hip roofed without belltower (20th century). The town schools were constructed after 1900 and are influenced by the institutional architecture of the period. They are usually two stories in height with a brick tower, have a high basement, and include additions attached to the rear.

Rural and town churches provide the resource area with its best architectural structures. Most are gabled with a central tower and either lancet or round arched fenestration. Brick and clapboard facing seem to be evenly divided among the buildings; a few were also constructed of stone. The rural structures have recently begun to disappear; this is because many people go to town for church and the rural population is dissipating.

Most of the towns in the nominated area are small; thus commercial structures are equally diminutive outside of the local grain elevator. Few buildings are over one story, but many have false fronts to make them seem taller. A few structures are quite long; there was little demand for commercial space, and thus they could stretch out. These types of structures were built in the 1900's. Modernizations from the 1950's and 1960's are considerable, especially the use of asbestos siding or shingling.

Outbuildings on farmsteads are the most difficult types of construction to research. Few dates are obtainable and many have been used for a variety of purposes depending upon what type of livestock or grain was in demand. However, there are four types of uses that dominate in these townships: chicken coops, hog sheds, corn cribs, and granaries. Almost all have gable roofs and their size depends upon their use.

Physical relationships of buildings to each other are divided into two categories--rural and town. Structures on farmsteads all act as one unit with most of the outbuildings and barns being in close proximity. A usual pattern is the square plan with

the house being the first structure along the driveway. The barns are usually on the other side of the square with the outbuildings filling in. Many times the vehicle storage barn is closest to the house while subsidiary storage sheds and older buildings are farther away. While this may be typical, there is really no hard, fast rule for alignment of structures.

There are about two to three farmsteads per section and about a road mile between farms. However, more and more of these units are being abandoned and consolidated with other farms nearby. Schools, township halls, and churches are usually located at the corner of a section; at one time there was about one of these for every ten sections, but many have disappeared.

It is difficult to make generalizations about town structures. Many towns have stopped growing, especially in the commercial area. Residences are usually located in the typical-sized lots with about 20 to 30 feet of separation between houses. However, there are often large areas of vacant land where either buildings are now gone or never were. In the commercial area there is usually one street block with buildings filling each side. One story height and two to three bays width is typical. The adjoining areas have some buildings but usually there are gaps. Towns were platted in the typical fashion for the late 19th century with a grid pattern. Trees line most of the residential streets; however, Dutch Elm disease has caused the removal of many of them.

PART D - NOT APPLICABLE

PART E

The people associated with this survey during the summer of 1977 were: Scott Gerloff, Survey Coordinator; Steve Ruple, Historical Archaeologist; Barbara Andersen, National Trust Intern; and Marcia Holzwarth, surveyor. All but the latter were employed by the Historical Preservation Center. The Third District Regional Planning Office hired Ms. Holzwarth. These people provided expertise in the areas of history, historical archaeology, and architectural history.

Every county road was driven and almost every structure examined visually for architectural importance. For this survey almost 800 sites were recorded as part of the state inventory. Because most of these places were rural, the Historical Preservation Center estimates over 4000 structures are now part of the South Dakota Inventory. Architectural and historic inventory forms were compiled; along with black and white photographs and color slides were taken. From this information potential National Register sites were selected to represent either the best examples of certain styles or the types of vernacular architecture common to the region.

For the historical sites, all available county and township histories were examined along with maps, census figures, and government resources. Unfortunately, the history of Yankton county is not complete; therefore, a great deal of information was gathered by oral interviews. Most of the historic sites selected pertain to agriculture, settlement, and rural development with few pertaining to people or specific events.

Item Number 8 -- continued

Agriculture is the largest and most vital industry in Yankton County. Land was first broken by the plow in June of 1859, and since that time Yankton County has become one of the most productive areas in South Dakota. The pioneer farmers endured many hardships in the early years such as grasshopper infestations, droughts, floods, blizzards, and hostile Indians. Many of these pioneers either immigrated to America or were first generation Americans. Most of the immigrant farmers came from Scandanavia or Eastern Europe and chose to settle in areas with people of similar cultural backgrounds. Maintenance of a strong cultural tradition is important to present-day residents of rural Yankton County, many of whom are descendants of the original pioneers.

PART C

Two sites were nominated partially to recognize the Volin family who were among the initial settlers and founded the town that bears their name. Many of the people were local leaders and excellent at their specific trade, but rather than single anyone out, the people who created the movement of rural settlement and development shall be considered as a unit.

Significant historical events on a national level are not represented in the resource area. But the nominated sites do point towards important themes in United States history. Immigration, settlement, agriculture development, rural life, and architectural trends are all key factors in this nomination.

PART D

Many areas of significance are represented in this multiple resource nomination. A brief discussion of each of these main areas follows:

Historic archaeology. Many of the farmsteads have the physical remains of original homesteads on their property. Some of these homesteads have been vacant since their abandonment early in the twentieth century. These abandoned remains could provide excellent "period data" about homestead life to historic archaeologists. Artifacts of housewares still at these sites should provide important comparisons and contrasts of wares brought from the various mother countries.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	X RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	X AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	X EDUCATION	__MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	X COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
X 1900- 1920	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	X POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	X OTHER (SPECIFY) Settlement
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1857 - 1941 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

PART A

The overall significance of the resource area falls into the categories of architecture, agriculture, and settlement. Sites presented in this nomination show the history of these areas through the buildings. Each structure relates to the broad theme of the social history of rural settlement and provides a picture of a way of life for sixty years. In essence, these sites provide an encapsulated history of building types, a farming community, and the people that lived there.

PART B

Knowledge of pre-European contact settlement patterns for Yankton County is incomplete. However, it is possible using ethnographic accounts to state that Indian occupation did occur within the county especially along the Missouri and James Rivers in proto-historic times. Some archaeological remains along the Missouri River indicate occupation during the Woodland period (500 B. C. to 900 A. D. +). The possibility of earlier archaeological sites existing in Yankton County is very real but as yet these remains are undiscovered. Post-European contact found the Yankton Sioux Indians occupying the Yankton County area. Settlements of this culture are mentioned by Lewis and Clark as being located along the James River and other accounts place Yankton Sioux villages along the Missouri River.

In 1859, after the removal of the Yankton Sioux to their reservation, the area was available for settlement. Several settlers were waiting on the Nebraska side of the Missouri River to settle in Yankton County. These families along with other early pioneers first settled the fertile river valleys and flood plains. By 1890, most of the county was occupied by farmers and the communities of Lesterville, Mission Hill, Utica, Volin, as well as Yankton had begun to develop as trading centers for the rural areas.

Transportation was an important element in the development of Yankton County as witnessed by the fact that the first settler in Yankton County, W. P. Lyman, operated a government ferry across the James River. The city of Yankton became an important port for Missouri River steamer traffic. Extensive shipments of military goods and Indian annuities were later augmented by shipments of goldseekers and mining supplies to the Black Hills. The Dakota Southern Railroad, the first railroad in the Dakotas, began operation between Sioux City and Yankton in 1873 and soon overshadowed the importance of the seasonal river boat traffic. In 1924, the Meridian Highway Bridge, spanning the Missouri River, was completed--linking Yankton County with traffic along the Meridian Highway (U. S. 81, Mexico City, Mexico, to Winnipeg, Canada).

Agriculture. Each agricultural unit nominated within the resource area exhibits a portion of farm life vital to this country's past and future. The development reflected in the nominated agricultural units begins with the homestead and continues through the modern farmstead. Especially important are patterns that show the development of the region from a few farms in the 1860's to a considerable number by the 1920's.

Architecture. Architecture is significant within the resource area as it reflects the common-man dwelling. Vernacular is the predominant theme throughout the resource area and also reflects the attitude of its people and their values. Logs and chalk rock used to construct some of the early buildings are significant reminders of a type of material utilized during Yankton County's formative years. These types of structures are rapidly disappearing. Also represented are those buildings that represent pure styles, showing the broad development of architecture in the U. S. and how it influenced this region.

Commerce. Agriculture is the key to economic stability within the resource area. Commercial entities nominated are related to agriculture in a very direct way. The rural communities were founded as agricultural trade centers and the banks within these communities all serve as significant reminders of the prosperous years on the farms during the historic period of 1810 - 1920.

Education. The education system of the rural areas changed greatly during the formative years of Yankton County when the one room school house served not only to provide educational guidance but played a major role in social development. These systems have since been consolidated with larger school systems. Both types are included in the nomination.

Settlement. General settlement patterns reflect the mental template of those choosing a site to develop. During the very early years of Yankton County's existence, settlement first began in the river valleys and tributaries. As these areas became crowded and more settlers arrived, settlement became widespread over the entire county. Many of the physical manifestations of their hopes and dreams remain today. Also important is recognizing the types of ethnic groups that came to the area which were mostly Scandanavian and German.

Politics and Government. Politics and government played an important role in the development of Yankton County; for this reason two township halls and a city fire station have been nominated. These buildings reflect the desire to have a representative governing body.

Religion. Although religious structures are not usually accepted, these are significant. They represent a key social instrument to rural areas. The churches nominated also represent architectural significance within the resource area.

Social/Humanitarian. People are concerned about others now just as they were in the past. The South Dakota Human Services Center is an excellent example of this concern for each other. This Center was the first example of a public institution in Dakota Territory and it is still in operation.

PART E - NOT APPLICABLE

PART F
No sanctioned preservation or restoration projects have been undertaken in the resource area. The rural communities are too small to accept the financial burden of civic restoration. Private citizens have restored their own dwellings, but were not conscious of preservation for preservation's sake. Agricultural units simply do not see preservation as practical or utilitarian when remodeling or expanding buildings.

PART G
No districts have been established within the resource area because, with one exception, there is no concentration of building development which could reflect a feeling of temporal or spatial continuity necessary for a district nomination. Rural areas are too dispersed to be practical for consideration, and the rural communities lack the building development. The Human Services Center has several historic buildings but they all serve a central purpose and, like a college campus, belong in the historic buildings category rather than a district nomination.

PART H
Although religious structures or cemeteries are not usually accepted, they are significant to the resource area for providing an impetus of social interaction, architecture, and an excellent source of settlement patterns. This source is the gravestones in the church cemeteries which serve to point out ethnic membership as well as give a temporal instrument to discuss the growth and development of the resource area.

PART I
The results of this survey and inventory process will be published in book form and distributed to the proper agencies on the local, state, and national levels. Other uses for this information will be to place it in a computerized inventory system for the South Dakota Historical Preservation Center. A comprehensive county plan has been developed, but it has been rendered inactive by county officials. Should this plan become necessary, this information will assist planners in devising a cultural resource plan.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

UTM NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY See each survey sheet WHB 3.4.80

QUADRANGLE NAME _____ QUADRANGLE SCALE _____

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the extreme northwest corner of Section 6, T96N, R57W and running due east 24 miles to the extreme northeast corner of Section 1, T96N, R54W. From this point (See Continuation Sheet)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Marcia Holzwarth

ORGANIZATION Surveyor For Historical Preservation Center DATE 7-7-78

STREET & NUMBER R. R. 1 TELEPHONE (605) 925-7387

CITY OR TOWN Freeman STATE South Dakota

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ✓ LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE John J. Fitte

TITLE Director, Historic Preservation Center DATE September 25, 1979

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

W. Ray Luce DATE 4/16/80

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: William H. Callahan DATE 3.4.80

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

GPO 921-803

Atlas of Yankton County, South Dakota. Compiled by Title Atlas Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1968.

Goetz, Anna M., The History of Yankton County to 1886. Master's Thesis on file, University of South Dakota at Vermillion, 1927.

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Laberge, Alfred R. History of the Yankton State Hospital 1878-1973. Master's Thesis on file, University of South Dakota at Vermillion, 1974.

McCormack, Richard J., ed. Yankton County in Dakota Territory, Centennial Year 1861-1961. Stickney, South Dakota: Argus Printers, 1961.

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Item Number 10 -- continued

running due south 18 miles to the extreme southeast corner of Section 36, T94N, R54W and 24 miles due west to the extreme southwest corner of Section 31, T94N, R57W. Going 18 miles due north from this point will finish the boundary description of these Yankton County Townships.