South Dakota State Historical Society Markers

Compiled by C.B. Nelson

The official South Dakota State Historical Society (SDSHS) marker program began in 1950. State Historian Doane Robinson created the program to erect markers at significant historical locations across the state. At this time, the SDSHS was a public organization and not an official part of state government.

Contributions from the SDSHS funded the first markers. Robinson and interested members of the SDSHS identified potential sites and then raised money for the markers. Interested members contributed money both for specific markers and also for those to be purchased at Robinson's discretion.

Funding for these early markers was often a cooperative effort between the SDSHS and interested groups. The Department of Transportation, through its Publicity Division (forerunner of the Department of Tourism), often contributed to the erection of these markers along state highways. State Historian Will Robinson (son of Doane) continued the program reaching out to many local historical societies and civic groups who raised money to purchase markers in their communities.

When the SDSHS became a part of state government, the program continued to purchase markers through donations. The marker program has always, and continues to be, primarily funded through private donations with very limited state funds expended on the program.

NOTES ON THE MARKERS
The marker texts presented below are how they appear on the markers themselves – errors, bad grammar, cultural insensitivities and various spellings included.

*** Indicates marker information not available when compiled**

Most recent revision – August 2013

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You Are Entering North Dakota*
You Are Entering North Dakota*

Alphabetical By County Historical Marker's List

Markers are listed by county with their *last known* location. The date in parenthesis behind the location indicated the *last time* the marker was known to be in that location.

Aurora

#337 Stratosphere Balloon Landing
"On Nov. 11, 1935, Explorer II released in Black Hills bearing Captains Orville A. Anderson and Albert W. Stevens, after a record ascent to 72,395 feet landed here, instruments intact and with a wealth of new scientific knowledge."
Erected: 1961
Location: Aurora County, I-90 12.5 miles south & 1 mile west of White Lake (1988)

#338 Strato Balloon Landing 1935
"Explorer II, released at Strato-bowl in Black Hills after record ascent to 72,395 feet landed in field 3 miles S and 15 miles W on 11 November 1935. A marker there tells more of the flight. A great scientific achievement of the time."
Erected: 1961
Location: Aurora County, US 281/ west edge of Stickney near roadside park

#339 Badger Clark Dakota Home
"Charles B. Clark, his father, took soldiers homestead here and got Final Receipt September 2, 1884 when Badger Clark, later Poet Laureate, his son, born at Ablia, Iowa on 1 January 1883, was 1 yr. and 9 mo. Old and lived here until moving to Mitchell to serve as a minister."
Erected: 1961
Location: Aurora County, 4 miles south of intersection of I-90 & US 281 & 1 mile east

Beadle

#200 Where Does The West Begin?
"Traditionally the American West has begun at the edge of the settled areas, always advancing with the sun. The Delaware River was the West of 1700; the Mississippi of 1820. Then the settlement of the Pacific Slope started the West coming east against the sun. So a new definition was born – instead of geographic barriers, social customs and economics dictated boundaries.
HERE THE WEST BEGINS
The James River is the dividing line between the humid and semi-arid territory. Here the annual precipitation is less than twenty inches. Agricultural practices change. Westward the farms become progressively larger – the towns and cities more generously spaced. Ranching overshadows farming. Scenes of rolling range land, miles of barbed wire fence, frequent watering places, distant buttes and mountains meet the eye. Boots and broad-brimmed hats become the style. It's a great country! It's the West!

To our first settlers, the Lakotas, who left us clean waters and abundant game; to the early Explorers who mapped the country and pointed the way; to the Homesteaders who brought their families and developed this vast area; to the rugged pioneers of yesteryear who through drought, blizzard, depression and times of abundance learned to live with the land, to establish and maintain homes, churches, schools, cities and sound government – this Marker is respectfully dedicated.
Erected: 1957
Location: Beadle County, on State Fair Grounds (2006)

#349 W. Glenn Sloan Engineer Man of Vision
"While with the Bureau of Reclamation, Glenn Sloan saw the possibility of using mountain water from the Missouri River to develop irrigation in the James River Valley.
His vision and determination made possible the broadened multi-purpose development of the Missouri River Basin by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers, in what is known as the Pick-Sloan Plan of Basin Development, to provide water for irrigation and power as well as flood control, navigation, recreation, and municipal use.
This Parkway is given his name as a token of our appreciation for his contribution to this community and State."
Erected: 1962
Location: Beadle County, US 14 in Huron

#517 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp – State Fair Grounds
"Camp SCS-4 (Huron): located on SE corner of State Fair Grounds
Companies: 2770 - - 10/31/35-10/7/37; 4725V (10/7/37-8/15/41).
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal work-relief program during the Great Depression. From 1933-1942, the CCC provided work for 31,097 jobless men in South Dakota - - about 1700 war veterans, 4554 American Indians, and 2834 supervisors. The U.S. Army provided 200-man camps, food, clothing, medical care, and pay, and educational, recreational, and religious programs. The Office of Indian Affairs provided similar services for units on Indian reservations.
Work projects of the SCS-4 were done on private land under supervision of the Soil Conservation Service. WWI veterans of Company 4725V and North Dakota enrollees of Company 2770 worked on the 190,000-acre Wolsey Shue Creek erosion project (the first in the state) and the Karnstrum demonstration farm 3 1/2 miles northeast of Wolsey. They used shelterbelts, cover crops, rough tillage, strip farming and stock dams to control run-off and improve grazing utilization. They built Third Street Dam in Huron, Lake Dudley Dam near Hitchcock and the Lake Dakota Dam and Boy Scout Camp near Miller. Tours showing results to farmers aided in the organization of soil conservation districts in Beadle, Clark and Spink Counties.
Erected in 1990 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society, the South Dakota Department of Transportation and the Soil Conservation Service."
Erected: 1990
Location: Beadle County, Southeast corner of State Fair Grounds SD 37 truck Route to Gate 7 (3rd street) (2006)

#643 Veterans Memorial Fountain Beadle County

“Vietnam War
Myron D. Kjellerson, James R. Plate, Roger L. Porter, Theodore H. Voigt, Robert J. Whites, Larry W. Norgaard, William D. Biever, Dennis French, Keith G. Kinyon, Vernon L. Oestreich

Korean War
Harry B. Fitzgibbons, Dale A. Dollenbacher, Richard B. Van Buskirk, John C. Michael, Forrest A. Nelson, Gene L. Winiecki, Joseph L. Bates, James M. Waldron, Cleo I. Bonin, Dwain Schwartz, Donald W. Harris

World War II
Donald W. Gardner, Owen L. Kunze, Philip Sweet, Keith Walkington, Philip Haffner, Kendall O. La Craft, Elmer L. Maxvold, Raymond C. Peterson, Francis J. Verbeke, Raymond J. Walsh, Earl Hermanson, Ivan B. Lounsbury, Douglas J. McWeeny, Roger T. Parlee, C. Philip Gainor, Eugene Vilhauer, Joseph P. Walter, Robert H. Hornbeck, Thomas A. Lyon, Russell I. Moore, Dale W. Pearce, Erwin Schmidt, Raymond G. Voss, Stanley Wayne, Robert D. Jenks, Ira E. Mann, Paul Neiffer, Nels Peterson, Stanley O. Shaw, Cecil W. Waldron, Albert Wollman, Robert E. Adams, Clement W. Anderson, Eira F. Barringer, Robert L. Barrows, Reuben C. Anderson, John L. Becker

World War I
George F. Finacle
Carl Eckberg
Arthur H. Evans
James W. Stiver
Clarence Nutting
Homer A. Miller
Richard A. Hershman
Charles I. Rand
Bickford A. Welch
Earl E. Harvey
Jerry T. Harris
Rudolph Koester
Frank W. Shea
Mack W. Snyder
Horace D. Yeager
William Reaves
David W. Kelley
Philip Hill
Anton Larson
Albert R. Kuehn
Arthur Cardwell
Frank L. Derschied
Elmer C. Peterson
Paul A. Hein
William Brachvogel
Clifton D. Radcliffe

Christian Hansen
Albert R. Meyers"
Erected:
Location: Beadle County, SD 37 south side of Huron City Library (2006)

#694 Wolsey: A Crossroad of the Heartland/Wolsey Notables
"Wolsey has been a crossroad of the heartland of South Dakota from its beginnings. In 1880 the Dakota Central Railway, a subsidiary of the Chicago & North Western, laid track following a wagon trail called the Black and Yellow Trail, now US Highway 14. This trail was so named because it led to the Black Hills and Yellowstone Country from Chicago. In 1883 Wolsey was platted by Magdalen Mosher who acquired the land from the railroad. Within two years the Chicago and Milwaukee RR, following what is now US Highway 281, laid track at the northwest edge of Wolsey called the 'Y' junction. Richard Sears, who later started Sears & Roebuck Company, was a depot agent in Wolsey for the C&NWRR. In 1890, Wolsey was in the running for state capital with railroad lands being the basis for its campaign. The opening of the Kaneb Pipe Line terminal in 1964 made Wolsey a hub for gas-hauling companies. South Dakota Wheat Growers grain terminal and Farmers Plant Food fertilizer storage facility along the BNSF RR continue to keep Wolsey a crossroad of the Heartland in the 21st Century.
Wolsey Notables
Adolph Friese – moved to Wolsey in 1885. He invented a machine to make cement blocks and erected the Friese Hardware Store. Adolph and his wife were instrumental in starting Wolsey Park. Richard Sejnoha – opened his Bakery and Ice Cream Parlor in 1910. He patented the Universal Bread Sealer. Joseph Teply – came to Wolsey in 1909 where he managed the Hanskutt Lumber Company for 55 years. W.W. Howes – began practicing law in Wolsey in 1912. He ran for Governor of South Dakota in 1920 and was First Assistant Postmaster General of the United States. Due to his efforts to secure commercial air service for South Dakota the Huron Airport is named for him. Rev. F.W. Leyhe – arrived in Wolsey in 1895 and served St. John's Lutheran Church for almost 54 years. He spent 22 years traveling by horse and buggy to churches throughout the area. Richard Haeder, SR. – began farming near Wolsey in 1938. He campaigned for grasshopper eradication and rural electrification. In 1946 he was Democratic Nominee for Governor of South Dakota. DR. M.E. Cogswell – moved to Wolsey in 1907 where he practiced medicine and delivered more than 1500 babies over 53 years."
Erected: 2006
Location: Beadle County, Wolsey Park along Highway 14 (2006)

Bennett

#500 Fatal Crash of B-17 In World War II
"A fatal airplane crash occurred one mile southwest of this marker in a wheat field on January 17th, 1944 at 11 P.M.
The B-17F bomber and its crew was attached to the Second Air Force Command, 398th Bombardment Group (Heavy), 603rd Bombardment Squadron, at Ellsworth AFB, Rapid City, S.D.
On a night-time routine bombing training mission, an emergency landing was attempted on a predesignated emergency grassed landing area. It would have been successful if the plane had not overshot the grass area and ended up in a wheat field.

Four officers and three enlisted men were killed in the crash and fire which followed. These were:
1st Lt. James P. Kiernan, Indianapolis, IN - - Pilot
1st Lt. Earl C. James, Jr., Elkin, NC - - Bombardier
2nd Lt. Peter L. Paget, Portland, OR - - Navigator
2nd Lt. Augustine S. Franzone, Lancaster, PA - - Co-Pilot
Staff Sgt. Casimer P. Klawinski, Chicago, IL - - Engineer
Staff Sgt. Elven R. Pritchard, Los Angeles, CA - - Radio Operator
Staff Sgt. Edward J. Mizerski, Chicago, IL - - Aerial Gunner
The names and addresses show this crew to have been a cross section of America. They truly gave their lives to their country just as did those men shot down in the theatre of operations."
Erected: 1987
Location: Bennett County, US 18 - 1 mile west of Martin

#540 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp – LaCreek
"Camp BF-3: located 1 mile E, 4 miles S, 1 mile W & 5 miles S
Company: 4723 May 1937-Fall 1939
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal relief program during 1933-1942 that gave jobless men work renovating abused lands. The Army built 48 200-man camps in South Dakota and provided food, clothing, medical care, pay and programs of education, recreation and religion for 23,709 enrollees (single men aged 17-25 who sent $25 of their $30 wage to their families) and war veterans. Camps and work projects were supervised by another 2834 men. The Office of Indian Affairs ran smaller units for 4554 American Indians.
Camp LaCreek was part of a national CCC program to develop waterfowl refuges. Supervised by the Bureau of Biological Survey the CCC and WPA developed 9302 acres of LaCreek National Wildlife Refuge from a natural marsh and several ranches. They built levees, roads, boundary fence and an observation tower and planted shrubs, trees, marsh plants and small grains creating 11 pools with water, food and cover for wildlife. Today the 16,410 acres provide habitat for 250 species of birds and 50 other animals. LaCreek is home for thousands of waterfowl, pelicans and, in winter, to 250 trumpeter swans. Twice a year large flocks of migrating birds rest there. White-tailed and mule deer, ringednecked pheasants, sharptailed grouse and many species of furbearing animals also live and reproduce there.
Erected in 1991 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society, the South Dakota Department of Transportation and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service."
Erected: 1991
Location: Bennett County, 1 mile west & 2 miles south of Tuthill

Bon Homme

#320 Custer Camp Site
"May 7-11, 1873
Gen. Geo. Custer with 800 men of the 7th Cavalry, 800 horses, 202 mules, enroute from Yankton to Ft. Abraham Lincoln camped at Owen's Ranch along Snatch Creek south and west of here for three days, awaiting the subsidence of Emanuel & Chouteau Creek then in flood."
Erected: 1960
Location: Bon Homme, SD Hwy 52 six miles west of intersection with Hwy 50 south of Tabor

#88 State Teachers College
"HISTORIC HIGHWAY Southern State Teachers College (Springfield Normal)
Established by law 1881. Site donated by Territorial Governor Burbank. Campus is 5 blocks north."
Erected: 1955
Location: Bon Homme County, intersection of Highway 37 and 8th Street (1988)

#419 Tabor
"Tabor named for a Bohemian town of that name can well be called 'The Mother City of Dakota Czechs'. Frank Bem advertised for Czechs who wanted to take up new land and a large contingent came in 1869 and by April 14, 1872, at a meeting, it was decided to buy the homestead of Johanna Kocer and the town was platted by Frank Bem. The first town officers were John Hakl, chairman, Joseph Vyborny, vice-chairman, Vaclav Janda, Clerk and Joseph Hruska, treasurer. The first postmaster was Vicel Joseph Janda appointed in January, 1873. The 160 acres was divided into 53 lots with 40 acres set aside for the town and 3 acres each for the cemetery, church and school. A school district was organized in 1873 and the first school was built of logs, Joseph Zitka the first school teacher with 30 pupils. The first Catholic church was built of chalk rock hauled form the Missouri bluffs and built in 1872. The first resident priest was Father Joseph Krizek in 1877. He was succeeded by others until 1893 when Father W.A. Bouska arrived to stay with the parish until he died in 1941. Matt Petrik, a music man came in 1872 and organized a band for which Tabor was famous for half a century. The 1880 census listed 569 names in the township very few of whom had other than Bohemian names. Vaclav Janda was the first storekeeper in 1876. In 1895 its population was only 89 but the coming of the Milwaukee Railroad in 1900 found it with 301 people in 1905. A solid town it has remained over the years just short of 400 people 'The Heart of Czech Dakota-Land'."
Erected: 1966
Location: Bon Homme County, SD 50 & 52 (1988)

#575 First School in Bon Homme
"In 1860 near this place was erected the first schoolhouse in the territory now comprising the states of South Dakota, North Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana.
First teacher Emma J. Bradford
Pupils
John Bradford
Geo. McDaniels
Leanna Bradford
Ira Brown
Mary McDaniels
Melissa Brown
Geo. G. Rounds
Delia Rounds"
Erected:

Location: Bon Homme County, 6.5 miles west & 1 miles south of SD 50 & 52 on Apple Tree Road (1988)

#621 Replica Bon Homme School
"First schoolhouse in Dakota Territory 1860 dedicated to Frank Hatwan 1887-1959 Pioneer and Master Builder."
Erected:
Location: Bon Homme County, 6.5 miles west of SD 50 & 52 & 1 mile south (1988)

Brookings

#8 Oakwood Lakes State Park Breastworks
"Probably built by two companies of the 2nd Infantry, under command of Capt. D. Davidson in June-July 1859. Parapets were then about 5ft. high. A log house once stood in the center, but was razed long ago for firewood. Cannon were mounted in the NE and SW corners. Lt. Joseph H. Porter probably bivouacked here with his detachment of Brackett's Battalion (Minnesota), which located here in the winter of 1864-65 to keep Indians from drifting back into Minnesota."

Oakwood Lakes State Park Te-Tonka-Ha
"The Sioux called these lake Te-tonka-ha, (Place of the Great Summer Lodge) probably because they made seasonal visits to live on the fish and game which abounded here. About a mile north of this spot are several large mounds where it is presumed that many of their number are buried."

Oakwood Lakes State Park Nicollet and Fremont
"The first white men to visit this area where J.N. Nicollet and J.C. Fremont who wrote in their journal on July 8, 1838, "Wood is not so rare here and it is found on every tongue of land which separates the lakes from one another and by which they communicate their waters with one another. The landscape is full of grandeur and beauty, the soil excellent, the trees of pretty growth, and several villages could be established on their shores. But there is no soul expanding it life here."
Erected: c1951
Location: Brookings County, SD Highway 30, four miles west of Bruce at Oakwood Lakes State Park main entrance (2006)

#122 Oakwood Lakes-Big Sioux River-Volga
"OAKWOOD LAKES, called by the Sioux, Te-tonka-ha, meaning the place of the Great Summer Lodge, lie in a scenic state park 7 miles N and 3 W. First visitors of record were Nicollet & Fremont July 8, 1838.
During the Indian Disturbances of 1859, Capt. D. Davidson with 2 companies 2nd U.S. Inf. from Ft. Randall camped at these lakes and probably built the breastwork, still visible, on the North shore of Round Lake. Later, during the War of the Outbreak 1862-65 they were used by a small detachment of soldiers.
Byron E. and Warren Pay in 1875 settled on the east shore of these lakes. While celebrating the 4th of July, Hattie, wife of Byron, christened their claim Oakwood, which became the name of

the lakes and also of the Village, which in 1877-79 flourished for a time until the advent of the railroads made it a 'ghost town.' James S. Cummins 4 May 1877 was first P.M.
THE BIG SIOUX RIVER, 2 miles E. was the western limit of the Sioux Cession made by the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux in 1851 and the eastern limit of the Yankton cession of 1858 which extended west to the Missouri.
VOLGA was the 1879 terminus of the Dakota Central and on 2 December Erick Nelson became its first postmaster. From Volga, as a supply base, the 'race for the river' between the Milwaukee from Marion Jct. and the Dakota Central (North Western) was staged in 1880."
Erected: 1956
Location: Brookings County, Highway 14 just west of Volga (2006)

#123 Hole-In-The-Mountain
"All early maps (1838-1879) showed the Hole-in-the-Mountain or Mountain Pass where Coteau Perce creek drained SW from Lake Benton to the Big Sioux. It is 8 miles SE. Nicollet & Fremont, first explorers, visited the "Hole" on July 6, 1838 and passed westward 3 mile north of here, visiting Lakes Oakwood and Poinsett and returning to Minnesota 43 miles further north.
FT. RIDGELY & SOUTH PASS WAGON ROAD. Wm. H. Nobles, Supt., and Samuel A. Medary, Engineer, used the 'hole'in 1857 for this first 'made road' (fords of rock and mounds to show the way) into South Dakota. This road, which terminated at the Missouri, was 254 miles long and crossed the Big Sioux at Medary. Medary, in 1857, said of the 'Hole,' 'It is the only known route favorable for a railroad through or over the Coteau des Prairies.' The Dakota Central Railroad (North Western) in 1879 confirmed his prediction, and Elkton, first Ivanhoe, Andrew W. Blanchard PM 16 June 1880; Aurora, Byron J. Kelsey, PM 7 January 1880; Brookings, George W. Hopp, PM 9 December 1879 may accord their existence to the 'hole'; while Fountain, Chauncey A. Kelcey PM 30 July 1878 in Section 2-110-49 5 miles N or Aurora and Medary, Brookings County first county seat, became ghost towns since they were off the Railroad."
Erected: 1955
Location: Brookings County, 18 miles east of Brookings on Highway 14 near border (2006)

#189 Medary Townsite 1857-58 1871-79
"The Dakota Land Company of St. Paul, hoping to make this site the capital of a proposed Dakota Territory, started a town here, naming it for Samuel Medary, Governor of Minnesota Territory. Towns were also begun at Flandreau and Sioux Falls, the same year, 1857.
The site was settled when the Fort Ridgely and South Pass Wagon Road was built through here to the Missouri in 1857. Samuel A. Medary, son of the Governor, was the Engineer and Col. Wm. H. Nobles was its promoter and builder. A rock ford was made over the Big Sioux. The area of South Dakota east of the Big Sioux was ceded by the Yankton Sioux in 1859.
The Sioux under a Yankton chief, Smutty Bear, regarding the white settlers as trespassers, determined to drive them away. A warning was sent to the settlers by Dr. Thos. S. Williamson. Their leader, Franklin J. DeWitt, prepared the settlers to resist but finally agreed to leave peaceably in June 1858. The Sioux burned their buildings and destroyed their crops. Flandreau was evacuated and only Sioux Falls remained until the Sioux Uprising in 1862.
In 1869 permanent white settlement began in this vicinity, again known as Medary, with the Trygstads, Jermstads, and Chris Baltrud. Settlers were of Norwegian and American stock. Brookings County was created in 1862. Medary was named as the county seat on Jan. 21, 1871

and so remained until 1879, when most of the stores and houses were moved north 7 miles to Brookings, as the railroad reached that point."
Erected: 1956
Location: Brookings County, 7 miles south of Brookings on old Highway 77 (2006)

#196 Brooking/Moody Border
"YOU ARE ABOUT TO ENTER BROOKINGS COUNTY
Home of roving Indians until 1862. The exploring party of Nicollet, scientist, and Fremont, 'Pathfinder of the West,' visited Oakwood Lakes July 1838, leaving the first reliable record. The region East of the Big Sioux was ceded by the Santee Sioux in 1851 that to the west by the Yankton Sioux in 1858. A breastwork was made at Oakwood Lakes in 1859 and occupied again in 1862-63. In 1857 Nobles Wagon Road was built through the county, crossing the Big Sioux over an improved ford. A settlement, Medary, existed there 1857-58 when the Sioux forced its abandonment. Permanent settlement was begun nearby in 1869 by 10 Norwegians with Medary the county seat 1871-79. Another such colony of 31 settled at Lake Hendricks in July 1873. Population increased rapidly after 1877, numbering 4,965 in 1880, and 10,132 in 1890. Brookings County was created in 1862 and named for Wilmont W. Brookings (1830-1905), prominent pioneer judge and legislator. Until 1873 it included parts of Moody, Lake and Kingsbury Counties. It was organized on July 3rd, 1871 in Martin N. Trygstand's cabin, 4 miles NW of Medary.
Most towns began in 1879 when the Northwestern R.R. crossed the county, and others when roads pushed North in 1884. Medary, Oakwood and Fountain became ghost towns and Brookings the county seat. In 1881 State College was established in Brookings, opening its doors in 1884.
Brookings County welcomes you to its 791 square miles of prosperous farms, beautiful lakes and happy homes.

You Are About To Enter
MOODY COUNTY
domain of the Dakota (Sioux) Indians, with a trading post, traditionally, at the Great Bend as early as 1763 and Joseph LaFramboise in 1822 and Philander Prescott, 1832-33, certainly had posts there. That portion east of the Big Sioux was ceded by the Santee Sioux in 1851, that west by the Yankton Sioux in 1858. Its first settlement, at Flandreau was established in 1857, but abandoned on account of Indian pressure in 1858. It was named for Charles E. Flandreau (1828-1903).
Until 1873 its S half as part of Minnehaha, its N half of Brookings County. Named for Gideon C. Moody (1832-1906) territorial legislator and first U.S. Senator, its first permanent settlers were 25 Christian Santee Sioux Indians, who took homesteads in 1869. Among them were Old Flute, All-Over-Red, Iron Old Man, the pastor, Iron Dog, and Big Eagle, who were along the river, as were James Jones and L.M. Hewlett, when in September 1869 Eli P. Drake surveyed the county.
Shortly thereafter Charles K. Howard set up a trade store on the Sioux at Flandreau where the Pettigrew Brothers, surveyors and enterprising pioneers, had the town established by 1872. The county was organized by David Fairbault, Harry Stoughton and Edward Pierce, August 30 1873, and Flandreau was soon named county seat. By 1880 despite grasshoppers, drought and blizzards there were 3,915 people in the county. The railroad reached Flandreau 1 January 1880.

Riggs Institute of 1892 became the Flandreau Indian School, the center of a considerable Indian community whose church building dates back to 1872."
Erected: 1957
Location: Brookings/Moody County, Highway 13 on county border (1988)

#252 YOU ARE NOW ENTERING Brookings and Kingsbury Counties
"Home of roving Indians until 1862. The exploring party of Nicollet, scientist, and Fremont, 'Pathfinder of the West,' visited Oakwood Lakes July 1838, leaving the first reliable record. The region East of the Big Sioux was ceded by the Santee Sioux in 1851 that to the west by the Yankton Sioux in 1858. A breastwork was made at Oakwood Lakes in 1859 and occupied again in 1862-63. In 1857 Nobles Wagon Road was built through the county, crossing the Big Sioux over an improved ford. A settlement, Medary, existed there 1857-58 when the Sioux forced its abandonment. Permanent settlement was begun nearby in 1869 by 10 Norwegians with Medary the county seat 1871-79. Another such colony of 31 settled at Lake Hendricks in July 1873. Population increased rapidly after 1877, numbering 4,965 in 1880, and 10,132 in 1890. Brookings County was created in 1862 and named for Wilmont W. Brookings (1830-1905), prominent pioneer judge and legislator. Until 1873 it included parts of Moody, Lake and Kingsbury Counties. It was organized on July 3rd, 1871 in Martin N. Trygstand's cabin, 4 miles NW of Medary.
Most towns began in 1879 when the Northwestern R.R. crossed the county, and others when roads pushed North in 1884. Medary, Oakwood and Fountain became ghost towns and Brookings the county seat. In 1881 State College was established in Brookings, opening its doors in 1884."

Kingsbury County
"A region of buffaloes and Indians until 1870s. Indian mounds are found at Spirit Lake. In 1838 the Nicollett-Fremont party skirted the NE corner. In 1857 Inkapaduta's renegade Indians passed through with two white women captives, victims of the Spirit Lake massacre in Iowa. In a skirmish several of the renegades were killed by Agency Indians near Lake Thompson. In 1857 Nobles Trail was built west passing south of this lake.
The Yankton Sioux ceded the region to the government in 1859. It was part of huge Buffalo County, 1864, and of larger Hanson County in 1870. On Jan. 8, 1873 it became Kingsbury County, named for George W. Kingbury (1837-1925) of Yankton, legislator, editor and historian. Surveyed in 1873-75, general settlement began in 1878. The railroad came in 1879-80. The county was organized Feb. 18, 1880 by H.W. Palmer, H.J. Burvee, and Benjamin Loken.
De Smet, the county seat, was named for Father Peter John De Smet (1801-1873), Jesuit missionary. The county in 1880 had 1,102 people, by 1890 – 8,562. Its area is 36 by 24 miles, or 552,960 acres. Lakes include Thompson, Henry, Spirit, Preston, Whitewood, Albert and others. Excellent waterfowl and pheasant hunting, and fishing are found here. Pioneer days have been depicted by three former residents of the county in Rose Wilder Lane's novels, Laura Ingalls Wilder's children's stories, and Harvey Dunn's paintings."
Erected: c1958
Location: Brookings/Kingsbury County, east end of Arlington at park on Hwy 14 (1988)

#253 Lake Hendricks Norwegian Colony of 1873

"The first settlers at Lake Hendricks were 31 Norwegians, arriving July 14, 1873, with 11 covered wagons and 30 cattle. On May 14, 1873 they left Houston Count, Minn., and Allamakee and Winneshiek counties, Iowa, following roughly Highway 16 to Dell Rapids, where they turned north, briefly staying in 18-109-50 (Medary). On Sundays, they rested and had religious services. No one brought along a gun.
The Colony settled on the north side of Lake Hendricks in sections 6, 8, 10, 20 (and 12 in Minn.), living in dugouts and sod housed for a time. On Oct. 26, 1874 they organized the first permanent congregation in Brookings County, Singsass Lutheran Church. They bought the first bell in the county, 1878. The first school term began in 1879. Prairie Farm post office was opened Jan. 4, 1876 on the S.E. corner of 8-112-47.
In 1875 five settlers plowed a furrow marking the road to Canby, Minn., and five others continued it to Fountain and Medary, now ghost towns. Each spring and fall a week's trip was taken to the nearest flour mills, at Dell Rapids or at Lynd, Minn.
The 31 colonists bore the surnames, Bogen, Bjorgen, Digre, Fjeseth, Hanson, Knutson, Kosberg, Rogness, Trooien, and Winsness. Their descendants by 1958 numbered about 700, of whom over 550 were still living, many in this vicinity."
Erected: 1958
Location: Brookings County, 2 miles west of Hendricks on county road 42 (2006)

#273 Pioneer Homestead Locator
"Two miles east and two miles north is Lake Mitchell, named for Arthur S. Mitchell, an 1878 land locator, then located at Oakwood, a tiny community situated just east of the East lake of the Oakwood Group.
Mitchell, who had some training as a surveyor, had learned to locate the surveyor's corner marks, chiefly by steering the pole of a conveyance, by compass directions and measuring distances from a known corner as called off by the driver, by the revolution of one wheel, on one spoke of which a marker was appended. He made a handsome living for himself locating land seekers from 1878 to 1882 when the country became pretty well filled up with settlers.
One day, when James Christie was a land-seeking client, they chanced on a fine body of water, five miles southwest of the Oakwood Lake group and Christie demanded its name. It had none, and Christie then and there insisted if should be called Lake Mitchell and it has borne that name for 81 years.
Mitchell remained at Oakwood until the railroad reached Volga, 7 miles south, in the fall of 1879 and then went to Volga to continue his operations. He lived in Brookings County until his death, when he was 72 years old in 1913, one of its oldest pioneers."
Erected: 1959
Location: Brookings County, Hwy 81 two miles north of Arlington

#279 Oakwood 1877-1894
"Oakwood, called Tetonkaha, Lakes, when visited in 1838 by Nicollet & Fremont, was site of a small Fort N of Little Round Lake in 1857 and again occupied in 1863-64. The township was surveyed by Richard F. Pettigrew in September 1871 and James Stoughton and 'Old Spot,' Samuel Mortimer took claims shortly and lived in the area until 1875. In meanwhile Byron and W.W. Pay arrived in 1873. James S. Cummings, later postmaster May 4, 1877, came in 1875 and William P., William C. Miller, J.S. Beardsley and R.P. Devan in 1876. Arthur S. Mitchell arrived May 1, 1877.

Preceded in Brookings County by only Medary, 1857, and re-settled in 1871, Oakwood was the second community and, connected by stage with Medary, Flandreau and the South, it was a thriving community. Platted by John C. Ogden for Joshua Downing in April 1879 the Dakota Central reached Volga 7 miles S and there was an exodus for the railhead. The Post Office was discontinued in 1894, mail going to Bruce."
Erected: 1960
Location: Brookings County, 7 miles north from Volga then 1½ miles west at southeast edge of lake (2006)

#285 First Convention in Brookings County
"Created 1862; Organized 1871; Convention 1877
The County, created on paper in 1862, was organized July 3, 1871 and by 1877, there were communities at Lake Hendricks, Oakwood, Lake Village and Medary, and all had delegates to the nominating convention called to order by C.H. Stearns, County Central Chairman at Medary on October 6. Arthur S. Mitchell of Oakwood was named Chairman; R.W. Crawford, Medary, Secretary. The credentials committee was Martin Trystad, Medary, J.P. Heggerman, Lake Hendricks and Byron E. Pay, Oakwood.
They certified Heggerman, Henry Peterson, Peter Ingrebritson, and Julius S. Burlie of Lake Hendricks; M.N. Trystad, Lars Engleson, Erick Trystad, W. Harvey, H.I. Stearns, Charles Nicholson and Crawford of Medary; Mitchell and Pay, Oakwood and K.K. Kuel, Ole Olson, and J.A. Fosvig, Lake Village as delegates.
They then proceeded to name the slate headed by Trystad and Pay as Commissioners; James Hauxhurst was named for Register of Deeds; Wm. Harvey, Sheriff; H.H. Simmonson, Assessor; E.P. Smith, Probate Judge; C.H. Stearns, Treasurer; J.A. Foswick, Superitendent; D.M. Dolson, District Attorney; Ole Bogen, Coroner; Ole D. Peterson, J.L. McMasters, J.C. Beardsley and Ole Sneve were the justice nominees and Jacob Johnson, Rev. G.S. Codington, for whom that county was named; William Miller and Ole K. Olson were to serve them as Constables.
Brookings County had jumped from 163 in 1870 to 4,965 in 1880 and by 1877, a County office was worth having and hence this first convention."
Erected: 1960
Location: Brookings County, old Hwy 77, 7 miles south of Brookings (2006)

#330 Lake Hendricks State Park
"This lake was named for Thomas A. Hendricks (1819-1885), Commissioner of the General Land Office, 1855-59, at which time the state boundary was surveyed and the lake named. Hendricks was a Member of Congress, 1851-55; U.S. Senator, 1863-69; Governor of Indiana, 1873-77; and Vice President in 1885.
The log cabin was moved here as a fitting memorial to the sturdy pioneers who settled in this part of Brookings County in the 1870s and 1880s. The park itself was opened in 1951.
The log cabin has had three locations. It was built of well-hewn oak logs taken from the shore of Oak Lake. Nils Bogen built it in 1874 in the Center of NE ¼ of 18-112-47, ¼ mile west of Oak Lake. In 1884 the log house was taken apart, the logs numbered, and moved 2½ miles S to the SW ¼ of 30-112-47 and rebuilt.
In 1884 Even Anderson bought it and his family lived in it until about 1893. Thereafter a renter, Theodor Sand, and his family lived in it from about 1895 to 1903. Esten Johnson, bought the farm and moved his frame house to it, attaching it to the log house about 1906. The farm was

sold to Marvin Vizecky, from whom the log house was bought in the spring of 1960. The logs were again numbered, moved to this location, and the cabin rebuilt in the fall of 1960."
Erected: 1961
Location: Brookings County, Lake Hendricks State Park at Rec Area or Use Area (2006)

#358 Brookings
"The county seat of Brookings County was platted October 3-4, 1879, when the Northwestern Railroad reached here. Some of the early store buildings were moved overland from Fountain and Medary, which soon became ghost towns. In November 1879, after a stiff election contest with Aurora and Volga, Brookings became the county seat, replacing Medary, the seat since May 9, 1873. Residents of Brookings voted on May 2, 1881, to incorporate the village. A city charter was approved on May 9, 1883.
The winters of 1880-81 and 1887-88 saw storms, blizzards, and much snow; rail communications stopped for many weeks.
The territorial legislature on February 21, 1881 established a college here and residents donated 80 acres of land for the purpose. Old Central was erected in 1884 and was used until 1962, when it and Old North were razed. Classes began with 35 students in September 1884. The first degree was granted in 1886.
The growth of the town has been steady. The 1880 census showed 4965 in the county; 1890 showed 10,132 in the county, of whom 1518 lived in Brookings. By 1910 there were 14,178 in the county and 2971 in Brookings. The 1960 census showed 20,046 for the county, of whom 10,558 lived in Brookings. For several decades the county held sixth place in the state's population.
The town, township, and county were all named for Judge Wilmot Wood Brookings (1830-1905), a pioneer, squatter, governor and promoter of Dakota Territory.
In the early decades Brookings was known as 'the city of trees' because of residents' great interest in planting trees and beautifying the city."
Erected: 1963
Location: Brookings County, US 14- 2 miles west of I-29 at park (2006)

#445 Frontier Log Cabin Served A Variety of Purposes
"In 1876 Hans Rovig traded Eric Trygstad a milk cow for the hand hewn logs to build this cabin. Originally located two miles south of Brookings, this home served as the first Norwegian school in the area. The school convened for about a month at a time and was permanently closed when authorities decided that the students should attend formal American schools.
A similar structure was built on this site to house supplies for two companies of soldiers who erected breastworks and camped here in 1859. The site also served Fort Sisseton, 90 miles to the north, as an Indian scout camp in the 1860s."
Erected: 1970
Location: Brookings County, SD30/ 4 miles west of Bruce in Oakwood Lakes State park (2006)

#478 Oakwood Lakes Burial Mounds
"The mounds found in Oakwood Lakes are typical of numerous such mounds in eastern South Dakota. Ten mounds have been located at Oakwood lakes and have been dated about A.D. 300 to A.D. 1400. Probably the remnants of late Woodland or Middle Missouri Cultures, all of the mounds are strikingly similar about 3-6 feet high and about 100-150 feet in diameter. The so

called ‘Mound Builders’ made pottery, stone hammers and projectile points which may still be found in the area. Whatever purpose, the mounds served, fortification, shelter or religious, nearly all that have excavated have contained human remains. The remains indicate both primary and secondary burial practices. Primary because some of the skeletal remains are found in their natural arrangement. Secondary burials are those skeletal remains that have been gathered from an initial burial, possibly a scaffold-type burial, then wrapped in skin or bark and reinterred. Often the bones are randomly scattered in the pit during the reburial. One or several individuals may be buried in each mound. It is believed that the mounds were built by individuals who carried baskets of earth on their heads and then dumped the dirt to form mounds.”
Erected: 1977
Location: Brookings County, Oakwood Lakes State Park just south of boat ramp (2006)

#553 You Are About to Enter Brookings County
“Home of roving Indians until 1862. The exploring party of Nicollet, scientist, and Fremont, ‘Pathfinder of the West,’ visited Oakwood Lakes July 1838, leaving the first reliable record. The region East of the Big Sioux was ceded by the Santee Sioux in 1851 that to the west by the Yankton Sioux in 1858. A breastwork was made at Oakwood Lakes in 1859 and occupied again in 1862-63. In 1857 Nobles Wagon Road was built through the county, crossing the Big Sioux over an improved ford. A settlement, Medary, existed there 1857-58 when the Sioux forced its abandonment. Permanent settlement was begun nearby in 1869 by 10 Norwegians with Medary the county seat 1871-79. Another such colony of 31 settled at Lake Hendricks in July 1873. Population increased rapidly after 1877, numbering 4,965 in 1880, and 10,132 in 1890. Brookings County was created in 1862 and named for Wilmont W. Brookings (1830-1905), prominent pioneer judge and legislator. Until 1873 it included parts of Moody, Lake and Kingsbury Counties. It was organized on July 3rd, 1871 in Martin N. Trygstand’s cabin, 4 miles NW of Medary.
Most towns began in 1879 when the Northwestern R.R. crossed the county, and others when roads pushed North in 1884. Medary, Oakwood and Fountain became ghost towns and Brookings the county seat. In 1881 State College was established in Brookings, opening its doors in 1884.
Brookings County welcomes you to its 791 square miles of prosperous farms, beautiful lakes and happy homes.”
Erected:
Location: Brookings County, Old US 77 or County route 77 - 8 miles south of Brookings at 220 St. (2006)

#595 Lake Campbell Lutheran Church
“The Lake Campbell Lutheran Church was originally the Medary Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, Brookings County, Dakota Territory. The congregation was organized June 13, 1870 at the John Thompson home in Sverdrup Township, Minnehaha County. The charter members of the congregation were: Mr. & Mrs. Nils O. Trygstad, Mr. & Mrs. Ole O. Jermstad, Mr. Cornelius Trygstad, Ole N. Trygstad, Martin N. Trygstad, John H. Thompson, Elias H. Thompson, G. Gunderson Tvedt, Christopher H. Baltrud, Jens Anumdsen Hage, Magne A. Nesthes, Carolyn Trygstad, Jukom Olsen Sundet, and Halvor H. Egeberg. The first recorded meeting was held July 9, 1870 to extend a call to Rev. E. Christensen, who accepted the call and

became the first pastor. In 1887 the southwest district decided to take the name Lake Campbell Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation. The Lake Campbell Church was built in 1890. The land was donated by Johannes A. Berge. The group of early settlers, who made use of their freedom to worship God by organizing a congregation also provided religious instruction to their children fulfilling Col. 3:23-24 'Whatever your task, work heartily, as serving the Lord and not men, knowing that from the Lord you will receive the inheritance as your reward; you are serving the Lord Christ.'
This plaque is given in the memory of Mr. & Mrs. Nils O. Trygstad and sons, and our honored pioneers who labored and sacrificed to establish a Christian Congregation in the Lake Campbell community."
Erected:
Location: Brookings County, 1 mile north & 1/2 mile west of south side of Lake Campbell or east of the corner of 219 St. and 466th Street (2006)

#601 Medary First Townsite in Dakota Territory
"This town site was platted by H.N. Urmy, John Bippus, C.H. Stearns. Erected by Dakota Pioneers and their posterity 1929."
Erected: 1929
Location: Brookings County, US 77- just north of Sioux River 7 miles south of Brookings (2006)

#614 Ol' Spot Mortimer
"Cabin built in 1870"
Erected:
Location: Brookings County, Central area of Oakwood Lakes St Park (2006)

#651 You Are Now Entering South Dakota
"Created with its TWIN North Dakota, 2 November 1889. Its 77,047 square miles ranks 15th in size. Those square miles include: exceptional corn land in the SE, grass land in the W, wheat land in the N and PRODUCTIVE land all over. Its lowest point, BIG STONE, is 979 feet above sea level; its highest, HARNEY PEAK, at 7,247 feet is the highest point in the U.S.A. east of the Rockies. The BLACK HILLS 'THE AMERICAN ALPS' are scenically unsurpassed and are the richest '100 SQUARE MILES' minerally in the world. MT. RUSHMORE, 'THE SHRINE OF DEMOCRACY' is visited by hundreds of thousands annually. Its BADLANDS are weirdly beautiful and undeniable bad.
ANNUALLY it ranks in the first ten states in the production of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, grass, and cattle. Its HOMESTAKE MINE is the greatest gold producer in the western hemisphere.
SOUTH DAKOTA is 'ECONOMICALLY, PHYSICALLY, RECREATIONALLY' a State of 'INFINITE VARIETY.' Its economy is well balanced.
FIRST visited by white men, VERENDRYE, in 1743, for a century it was a fur traders paradise with a most romantic history.
ITS highways are well marked: roadside PARKS frequent, historic markers, such as this, are to be found therein and adjacent to historic sites.
Our MOTTO 'UNDER GOD THE PEOPLE RULE' is symbolic of life in South Dakota.
Welcome to our State."

Erected:
Location: Brookings County, US 14 Minnesota and South Dakota State Line #2 US 12 at state line

#685 'Ol Spot Mortimer's Cabin
"This log cabin stands on the original site where it was constructed in 1869 by Samuel 'Ol Spot' Mortimer.
Mortimer, a shoemaker from New York, came to Dakota Territory after hearing stories of the rich fur trade in the Big Sioux Valley. In 1869, he found his way to Oakwood Lakes and discovered a trapper's paradise. Otter, beaver, mink, muskrat and fox were abundant. Mortimer built this cabin and lived here for the next five years.
By 1874, Mortimer experienced declining harvests from his traplines. Turning his attention to the area's valuable timber, he built a sawmill and played an important role in providing the lumber for building houses and area businesses.
After the death of his wife, Mortimer left Oakwood Lakes and moved to Yankton, Dakota Territory. It was there he re-married, and soon returned to the cabin with his new wife and her children. They later made plans to sell the land. A warranty deed, dated October 20, 1886, records the sale of 1,200 acres of Mortimer land for $1,800 to Solomon Walters.
Today, Mortimer's Oakwood Lakes homestead site stands as a reminder of the early settlers who ventured bravely into the new Dakota frontier.
Erected to honor area Scandinavian immigrant families Hansen, Larsen, and Rasmussen by Descendants of L.K. Larsen."
Erected: 1999
Location: Brookings County, Oakwood Lakes State Park by Mortimer's Cabin (2006)

Brown

#92-B You Are Entering South Dakota
Erected: 1955
Location: Brown County

#318 Columbia
"1879
Located at the mouth of Elm River, Columbia has a notable history. Here was the wintering place of Waneta "Cuthead Band" of Yanctonaise Sioux. Here was the site of the scout's camp from which in 1866, Sam J. Brown started his famous "ride in the blizzard" to Ft. Wadsworth. In 1877 Clarence D. Johnson came and built the first house in Brown County 2½ miles SE. Julia Lafrombois' half-breed script, the first instrument filed of record in Brown County, was the basis for Byron M. Smith and Bottineau to locate a townsite here in 1879, long before Thomas M. Marshall surveyed the township in August and called the store thereon the Richmond Store. John R. James, Columbia's first postmaster on February 12, 1880 and Don McKenzie ran the "store" for Smith; who envisioned a dam and power site below the Elm, which some Iowa men took over without his leave and in August 1879, when Marshall surveyed, had a 10-foot dam to show for their industry. Governor Ordway appointed Johnson, James and McKenzie the first County Commissioners for Brown County, who promptly organized the county September 14,

1880, and named Columbia the county seat. Columbia soon was a thriving town with a steamboat line to LaMoure and the "Nettie Baldwin", hauled overland to Columbia, made regular river trips starting in June 1883.
Aberdeen deeply craved the county seat and by legislative gerrymandering, frequent elections, several court actions, finally, after 7 years, won a legal action and got the coveted prize in July 1887."
Erected: 1960
Location: Brown County, County Road 16 south of Columbia at park along 396th Ave (2006)

#319 Savo Monument
"This monument was created to forever make available the story of those Finnish people who early came to Brown and Dickey Counties, and settled there. Erected by the Savo Finnish Historical Society under the direction of John C. Peterson, the stainless steel plates are his painstaking handiwork. This monument and the land on which it stands, by Chapter 168, Session Laws of 1959, became the property of the State of South Dakota."
Erected: 1960
Location: Brown County, 5 miles east of Hwy 281 and 3 miles north of County Route 5 at corner of 104st and 391 Ave (2006)

#424 Ralph Herseth
"Twenty-first Governor
Ralph Herseth was born on July 2, 1909 on a ranch near Houghton and grew to manhood here, graduating from Columbia High School and attending North Dakota State College. He likes to be regarded as a typical second generation son of the soil and as a farmer and rancher specialized in raising Aberdeen Angus cattle. He operates as well a Farm Implement business in Hecla and director of an Elevator in Houghton. He married Lorna Buntrock in 1937 and has two daughters, Karen H. Wee, Constance Stenseth and one son, Ralph Lars.
A life long member of the Lutheran Church, he served as an officer or director of most of the Civic Betterment organizations of Brown County.
State Senator in 1951 and 1955, his services as such brought him into the political limelight. As Democratic nominee for Governor in 1958, he won by a 7,000 vote margin to become the third Democratic Governor of the State.
He was an able administrator and his regime was marked by an honest and aggressive purpose. His own acts as the Executive were tempered by firmness and compassion.
This little roadside park in his home town is a fitting and pleasant place for this tribute to a distinguished citizen who has received and merited State and National recognition."
Erected: 1966
Location: Brown County, SD 10 in Houghton at roadside park (2006)

#508 F.W. Sallet and the Dakota Freie Presse
"Two German-language newspapers, Dakota Freie Press (DFP) and Neue Deutsche Presse (NDP), were located a short distance from here at 524 South Main Street. Owner and editor, Friedrich Wilhlem Sallet, emigrated from East Prussia and published DFP for Germans from Russia with NDP for Reich Germans. Aberdeen was a hub for both groups. Begun in 1874 in Yankton, the DFP was purchased by Sallet in 1903 and moved to Aberdeen in 1909.

The DFP was 'the oldest and most widely distributed newspaper for Germans from Russia in the world.' It claimed to have subscribers in 1,500 communities on four continents. Sallet used the DFP as headquarters for a relief department which sent packages to famished Soviet villages in 1921 and four shiploads of dairy cows to supply milk to German orphanages. The DFP carried columns for people seeking addresses of 'lost' individuals, operated as a clearing house on land and immigration, and in 1924 became the first U.S. paper allowed re-entry into the Soviet Union. Wrongly suspected of being pro-German, Sallet and his NDP editor, J.F. Paul Gross, were arrested in 1918 and charged for not filing English translations of two articles with the post office. Following the trial, Gross was interned in Georgia while Sallet paid a fine and legal costs. Sallet was defended by Dorothy Rehfeld, the first female attorney to practice in S.D. The NDP ceased publication in January 1918. In 1920, the DFP moved to Minnesota and continued until 1954. After Sallet's death in 1932, his nephew (Dr. Richard Dallet) became editor.
Erected 1990 by the Aberdeen Chapter, Deutscher Kultur Verein, of the Germans from Russia Heritage Society (GRHS), the South Dakota State Historical Society and the Department of Transportation.
Aberdeen Chapter, GRHA
Dr. Harry A. Delker, President
Board of Directors
Jacob Binfet
Erwin Eichelberg
Ben Feickert
Marvin Warns
Mike Heier
T.J. 'Bud' Schaffer
Cathy Schatz
Contributors
Father William Sherman
Dr. La Vern J. Rippley
Aberdeen American News
Lust Chevrolet-Buick
Ann Roesch Larson
Fred Roesch
The Kesslers"
Erected: 1990
Location: Brown County, Nicollet Park in Aberdeen (2006)

#515 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp – Sand Lake
"BF-2 (Sand Lake): 4 miles South at refuge headquarters.
Company: 2749 - - 6/28/1935-7/31/1939
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal work-relief program during the Great Depression. From 1933-1942, the CCC provided work for 31,097 jobless men in South Dakota - - about 1700 war veterans, 4554 American Indians, and 2834 supervisors. The U.S. Army provided 200-man camps, food, clothing, medical care, and pay, and educational, recreational, and religious programs. The Office of Indian Affairs provided similar services for units on Indian reservations.

BF-2, supervised by the Bureau of Biological Survey, created the 21,451 acre Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge and started the 3,248-acre Waubay Waterfowl Refuge. Enrollees cleared the land of buildings and old fences before constructing several dams, islands, roads and trails, headquarters buildings and the 100-foot observation tower. They also planted trees, ground cover and food crops.
The 6,600-foot Houghton Dam and the 3,200-foot Columbia Dam created the 5,000-acre Mud Lake and the 6,000-acre Sand Lake where tens of thousands of migrating waterfowl rest each year.
Erected in 1990 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society, the South Dakota Department of Transportation and the US Fish and Wildlife Service."
Erected: 1990
Location: Brown County, SD 10 in land bridge in middle of Lake (2006)

#548 Aurland Church
Location: Brown County

#552 Brown/Day County
"Created west of the Sisseton Reservation Line, surveyed in 1869; from Greeley (South) and Stone (North) so named in 1873; by the Legislature of 1879; it was named for Merritt H. Day of Turner County, a member. Before that, its area had been in a Gigantic Hanson County (1870). Its first white resident was Francis Rondelle, a trader, in the area as early as 1868 and who was located by Horace J. Austin, surveyor, living 2 miles west of present Waubay in October, 1877. Earl P. Owen settled near Minnewaste Lake in April 1877 and was Postmaster at Waubay, at the east end of Waubay Lake on November 3rd, 1879.
In 1880, the Milwaukee, pushing in from the east, had its first train into Webster City, on J.P. Webster's homestead, on October 27th. The Reporter & Farmer started in September, 1881 and on January 2nd, 1882, Charles Warner, Lansing Sykes and George Bryant, as County Commissioners, organized by Day County and named Webster county seat.
The present area of the Reservation Line was added in 1883 and its southern tier of townships taken from Clark and became part of Day in 1885.
Located in the main, on the High Coteau, its Lakes Pickerel, long and deep, Enemy Swim, Blue Dog, Waubay, and 13 lesser but sizeable lakes abound in fish and waterfowl; and its richly grassed uplands supply cover for other game birds, make the county a Sportsman's paradise.

Brown County
Colin Campbell has an early trade post on Elm River to Waneta's Cuthead Band of Yanctonaise Sioux. Leblanc's wintering post of 1835 was burnt and in 1836 he built a new one at the Talles Chenes (Rondell) which later was run by Francis Rondelle.
Four settlers came to Tacoma Park area in 1877 and one, Ole Everson, returned in 1879 to build a frame house. The South half was surveyed in 1878-79 and in October 1879, a lot of 'sooners' and a store on the site of Columbia were located. John B. James was named P.M., 12 February 1880 and the county was organized at Columbia September 14, with Columbia the County Seat. That was the start of a lot of trouble.
The Milwaukee reached Aberdeen in 1881 and on February 17, John H. Drake became P.M. and they craved the county seat. A battle that went on for seven years at the polls, in the courts and

at the legislature ensued. Brown County was created in 1879 from Beadle, N and Mills, S and named for Alfred Brown, a Bon Homme County Legislator.
Aberdeen defeated at the polls, the 1883 legislature 'gerrymandered' Brown into Inman, NW; Brown, NE; McAuley, SW; and Edgerton SE, but the voters would not buy it. In 1885, they created Brown N and Adams S with no different results. Finally at an election in 1887, Aberdeen won and the County Seat was moved July 20 to Columbia's disgust."
Erected:
Location: Brown County

#554 Brown County Vietnam Veterans Memorial
"To those who gave their lives. May we never forget their sacrifice. To those still missing. Let us strive for their return. Or a full accounting. To those who were disabled. May they find comfort and peace. To all who served and returned. Sincere gratitude.

The Vietnam War was the longest in our nations history. Two American advisors were killed on July 8, 1959, and the last casualties in connection with the war occurred on May 15 1975. During the Mayaquez incident. Approximately 2.7 million Americans served in the war zone. 300,000 were wounded and approximately 75,000 permanently disabled of the casualties. About 2,400 remain missing and unaccounted for. Over 58,000 were killed.

Statement of Intent
Brown County Vietnam Veterans Memorial Organization

In consideration of the community of Aberdeen and the area of Brown County, we veterans and concerned citizens have joined together in order to procure funding for and erect a memorial to Brown County Vietnam Veterans. Our organization is devoid of any political ramifications and has no intention of prolonging the conflicts associated with the Vietnam War. But rather to act as a catalyst to identify and memorialize those brave men and women who for whatever reasons surrendered their lives in the Vietnam War. Furthermore it is our hope that this endeavor will serve as a healing process and that all those individuals who experienced the Vietnam War whether citizen or soldier may find comfort and peace.

Day is done. Gone the sun.
From the Lake. From the hills. From the skies.
All is well. Safely rest God is nigh.

Fading light. Dims the sight.
And a star gems the sky. Gleaming bright.
From afar drawing nigh. Nigh falls the night.

Then good night. Peaceful night.
Till the light of dawn. Shineth bright.
God is near. Do not fear friend good night.
Erected: 1987
Location: Brown County, US 12 east of Aberdeen in Anderson Park (2006)

#570 Father Alexandra Ravoux
"In 1845 near this spot in a Cuthead Indian village Father Alexandra Ravoux celebrated the first mass of record in South Dakota.
Sponsors Catholic Order of Foresters Court 1389 Aberdeen."
Erected:
Location: Brown County, North of Columbia at Sand Lake National Wild Life Refuge Trail Take trail to west sits in clearing (2006)

#580 Hamlin Garland
"Who rose to distinction in American Letter resided on this spot 1881-1884 Here stood the Garland homestead where he began his first book 'Main Traveled Road'"
Erected:
Location: Brown County, 2 miles north & 1/2 mile west of Ordway (1/2 mile west from the corner of 123 Street and 391 Avenue) (2006)

#593 Jessie G. Harris
"Erected in appreciation of her unselfish services to mankind. Presented by Minerva Chapter O.E.S. Lodge 1046 Yelduz Temple, B.P.O. Elks, A.A.O.O.M.S. 1942"
Erected: 1942
Location: Brown County, US 212 east of Aberdeen in Anderson Park (2006)

#612 Oakwood Indian Trading Post
"Rondell established in 1835 important in South Dakota History"
Erected:
Location: Brown County 6 miles east & 5 miles south of Warner on E side of James River (1988)

#616 On This Spot Stood Colon Campbell's Fur Post
"The very important Sioux Waneta was born near this place. 1793-1840."
Erected:
Location: Brown County, US 281 & Co 5 4 miles west & 3 miles south 2 yards east in field (1988)

#686 Daly Corners
"In 1880, John Daly and his four sons – George, John Charles ('JC'), Edward and Austin arrived at this location from Michigan.
It was here that 'Daly Corners' started. On the northwest corner was J.C. Daly's tree claim and his homestead was on the southwest corner. George B. Daly's tree claim was on the northeast corner while his homestead was on the southeast corner. Edward Daly located 3/4 mile south and Austin was located one mile south and 1/2 mile east. John Daly was one mile south. Through the years, the Daly's had turned the bare prairie into a grove of trees and had nearly every variety that would grow in the northern climate. The evergreens were and still are a landmark for Daly Corners and Brown County. Both J.C. and George B. Daly's claims had large groves and they joined into one continuous grove making this a center for picnics and social affairs and a meeting place for discussion of politics and farm problems.

From 1893 to 1967, Daly Corners school was located in the grove on the northwest corner. In the Thirties, dances were held in the grove on the southeast corner.
Sponsored by Brown County Landmarks Commission, D.A.R. the Daly Family and the South Dakota State Historical Society."
Erected: 1999
Location: Brown County, 12002 401st Ave, Columbia on corner of 401 Ave and 120 Street (2006)

Brule

#166 St. Joseph's Indian School
"St. Joseph's Indian School, formerly St. Viator College, Originally Government Indian School established June 21, 1897."
Erected: 1956
Location: Brule County, Highway 47 north of Chamberlain

#169 Chamberlain
"1880
Named for Selah Chamberlain, Milwaukee RR official, the site was scene of an encounter between Jean Baptiste Trudeau and the Teton Sioux in 1794 and when Samuel H. Morrow surveyed the area, in November of 1868, he found a ranch on American Creek on the townsite but did not name the rancher.
The Milwaukee at Marion Junction and the Northwestern at Volga in the fall of 1879 stockpiled materials all winter for the race for the Missouri in the spring; it not being known then whether the Milwaukee would come down American Creek or go to Brule City 17 miles down-river, the county seat. The townsite survey was completed October 27, 1880, after John Lawler acquired title on some Civil War script and Henry Pilger who had moved in earlier in 1880 got the first choice of lots when the plat was filed, Lot 1 Block 3, on Main Street 200 yards from American Creek where he built a shanty and fed the newcomers. The winter of 1880-81 was a fearful one, deep snow and floods and the RR construction of 1880 was largely destroyed; the railroad reaching Chamberlain in 1882 and in the meanwhile it had been built up via the river with C.K. Peck, steamer bringing in most of the material for Chamberlain's first buildings.
Chamberlain for 24 years was the railhead for the richly grassed White River Valley to the west and its vast herds of cattle and also for the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Reservation upriver. It beat off Brule City for county seat in the Nov. 8 election and has been the seat of an Indian School since 1897. It was the last steamboat town in South Dakota."
Erected: 1956
Location: Brule County, Highway 16 near bridge in Chamberlain

#171 Brule City
"BRULE CITY first county seat, 1879, was 4.9 miles due W and 2½ miles SW near river. Rated by steamboat captains finest site on river. Perrin du Lac camped nearby in 1802. Marker at site."
Erected: 1956
Location: Brule County

#257 American Creek
"Noted but not named by Lewis & Clark, kit was called Beaver Creek in 1857 by the Nobles Trail which crossed it 5 miles upstream on a beaver dam. Called Cedar Island Creek on July 1, 1863 when used as S boundary of Crow Creek Reserve it became American Creek in the 1868 survey when a notorious road house on the Ft. Randall-Ft. Sully road was the crossing.
Erected: 1959
Location: Brule County, north edge of Chamberlain on Hwy 47 just north of American Creek

#456 Lewis and Clark Memorial Bridge At Chamberlain
"Dedicated July 7, 1974 By Governor Richard R. Kneip
Meriwether Lewis and William Clark with their party camped at several points near this crossing. In September 1804, continuous rain had soaked their gear. They stopped near Oacoma, above the mouth of American Crow Creek at a place they called 'Camp Pleasant.' Here, in warm and delightful weather, they rested, dried their equipment and repacked their boats. While here, Captain Lewis hunted, killing a buffalo and a magpie, a bird not known in the eastern states. The men ate delicious plums and found an abundance of acorns from Burr Oak, upon which they feasted. Lewis explored American Island noting 'a large perportion of seeder' on it.
The expedition returned to this area, homeward bound, in August 1806 after having journeyed into the unknown and immortality."
Erected: 1974
Location: Brule County, I-90 -rest area at Chamberlain

#479 Bijou Hills Game Management Area

#511 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp – American Island
"Camps SP-5 & SCS-7 (American Island): 1/2 mile S of old river bridge.
SP-5 Company: 4725V 6/26/1935-10/7/1937
SCS-7 Company: 4726 10/15/38-8/14/41; 2746 8/15/41-2/28/42
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal work-relief program during the Great Depression. From 1933-1942, the CCC provided work for 31,097 jobless men in South Dakota - - about 1700 war veterans, 4554 American Indians, and 2834 supervisors. The U.S. Army provided 200-man camps, food, clothing, medical care, and pay, and educational, recreational, and religious programs. The Office of Indian Affairs provided similar services for units on Indian reservations.
American Island now inundated by the waters of Lake Sharpe, was losing 16 feet of shoreline annually due to erosion. WWI veterans of SP-5, supervised by the National Park Service, back-sloped the shore with revetment consisting of a mat of woven willows weighted with blocks of shale. They improved the park by building seven tourist cabins, a bathhouse, race track, barn and parking areas. They also planted 2,500 woody plants.
Enrollees of SCS-7, supervised by the Soil Conservation Service, built stock dams, planted shelterbelts and demonstrated modern farming practices to reduce soil erosion. They also removed blow-dirt and laid revetment.
Erected in 1990 by the CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society, the South Dakota Department of Transportation and the Soil Conservation Service."
Erected: 1990

Location: Brule County, 1/2 mile south of old river bridge

#582 Historic Highway – Brule
"The Fort Ridgely and South Pass Federal Wagon Road, surveyed and mounded in 1857 crossed here from NE to SW. First public road in the South Dakota area."
Erected:
Location: Brule County, I-90 - 1.5 miles south from exit 26 (1988)

Buffalo

#206 Historic Highway Sites Ft. Randall To Ft. Pierre
"South To Chamberlain and Fort Randall

1. Fort Randall 1856-92
2. Fairfax 1892 – County Seat 1896
3. Battle of Bonesteel July 20 1904
4. Whetstone 'Brule' Agency 1860
5. Rosebud Landing 1876-1895
6. Lower Brule Agency 1876-94
7. Fort Kiowa American Fur Co. 1822
8. Fort Lookout – Col. Fur Co. 1822-U.S. 1856
9. Fort Hale 1873-1885
10. Fort Thompson 1883-Crow Ck. Agcy.1856
11. Fort Recovery 1835

East on US 18

A. Papineau 1859-Colin Lamonte 1862
B. Harney City 1869-Wheeler 1879
C. Hamilton's 1881
D. Castalia-Ghost Town 1883-1900
E. Stratosphere Landing 1935
F. Bijou Hills 1877
G. Bisonette 'Bijou' 1811
H. Perrin 1802 Proteau 1868
I. Nobles 1857-Brule City 1874
J. Ancient Indian Fort 1600 Three Rivers 1804

Steamboat Wrecks

1. Carroll No.3 1877
2. Pocohontas 1866
3. Hiram Wood 1870
4. Ida Reese 1871
5. Hollie Moore 1881

North to Fort Pierre
There are markers or monuments at many of these sites.
Steamboat Wrecks

1. Ada Belle 1923
2. Bachelor 1869
3. New Ella 1881
4. Sioux City No. 2 1873
5. Peoria Belle 1864
6. F.Y. Batchelor 1879
7. Lizzie Reed 1901

Sites

F. New Fort Pierre 1859-64
G. Old Fort Pierre 1831-56
H. Indian Mosaic 1780
I. Center Monument
J. Fort Tecumseh 1822-31
K. Verendrye Monument 1743
L. Forts LaFramboise 1 & Teton 1817
M. Old Fort Sully 1863-66 American Fur Company 1863
N. Ancient Indian Fort 1450?
O. Narcelle Ranch 1856 Warren Camp 1855
P. Fort George 1840
Q. Fort George Indian Fortress 1450?
R. Loisel Fur Post 1802-09
S. Fort Bouis or Defiance 1845-46
T. Lower Brule Agency 1894

Historic Sites

1. Medicine Rock – Now at Gettysburg
2. Cheyenne Agency – 1891-1958
3. Forest City 1883 – 1st County Seat
4. Fairbanks – Ghost Town 1883-90
5. Jon Valle Trade Post 1804
6. Rousseau Ranch & Cemetery
7. Fort Bennett 1870-91
8. Fort Sully 2nd 1866-92
9. Hope Mission 1873

A. Oahe Mission 1873
B. Sully's Camp 1863
C. Fort LaFramboise 1862
D. Fort Primeau 1863
E. Fort Galpin 1857"

Erected: 1957
Location: Buffalo County, near intersection of Highways 34 and 47 (1988)

#534 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp – Crow Creek

"Camps SCS-1 and SCS-5: located E on hilltop, W end of dam.
Companies: 2753 - - 7/31/34-10/20/34 2740 - - 5/25/35-8/17/35
4726 - - 7/27/35-5/15/38 774 - - 4/20/36-10/15/36
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal relief program during 1933-1942 that gave jobless men work renovating abused lands. The Army built 48 200-man camps in South Dakota and provided food, clothing, medical care, pay and programs of education, recreation and religion for 23,709 enrollees (single men aged 17-25 who sent $25 of their $30 wage to their families) and war veterans. Camps and work projects were supervised by another 2834 men. The Office of Indian Affairs ran smaller units for 4554 American Indians.
Camp Crow Creek was part of a national CCC program to reclaim deteriorated lands, conserve water, reduce soil erosion and build recreational areas. Work was supervised by the Soil Erosion Service. CCs used the best equipment available for two shifts a day to construct Crow Creek dam. It was 55 feet high and 1700 feet including a 380 foot concrete spillway wide. It retained runoff from a 1000 square mile watershed to form Lake Bedashosho. The lake was 40 feet deep and 4 1/2 miles long. Camp enrollment was 400 while the Missourians were in Camp SCS-5. They used facilities of camp SCS-1 but lived in a tent camp located North of the messhall. Erected in 1991 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society, the South Dakota Department of Transportation and Soil Conservation Service."
Erected: 1991
Location: Buffalo County, west end of Dam on hilltop

#577 Fort Thompson
"In August 1862, the hostile element of the Santee Sioux in Minnesota went on the War path, 400 whites were killed and 300 were prisoners. After two battles, the prisoners were liberated, the hostiles driven to the northwest and many hostiles and friendly Santee rounded up. Feeling was high and it was determined to send all Indians, mostly old men, women and children, 1601 in all to the Missouri by steamboat to Usher's Landing, together with 1945 Winnebagos who had been entirely peaceful. On arrival, May 30, 1863 Ft. Thompson was named for Clark W. Thompson, the Northern Indian Superintendent. The Santee Sioux reserve was S of Sneotka (Soldier) Creek, the Winnebagos to the North. The Fort was built by Co. A., Dakota Cavalry, the joint Agency established the Indians set to building shelters and planting crops. A dry year by December, Winnebagos had built canoes, gone downriver.
An early winter, by December the cropless Santees were starving, a herd of cattle with supplies in wagons, 'The March to Moscow' came from Minnesota to relieve the starving Indians. Among whom, however, 400 had died by 1864. By 1866 the Winnebagos were gone, Santees moved to the Niobrara. Ft. Thompson, Crow Creek Agency, became the home station of the Yanctonaise Sioux and they today are the dominant band located on this old reservation started under such drab and heart rending conditions. It was their agency until moved to Pierre."
Erected:
Location: Buffalo County

#632 Historic Highway
Location: Buffalo County

Butte

#261 Center of the United States
"For generations, the accepted Centre of the United States was near Smith Center, Kansas. The advent of Alaska, by mathematical wizardry, shifted it into Butte County, South Dakota and with the addition of Hawaii it was again relocated a few miles further Southwest at the approximate joinder of 44 58' North, with 103 46' West, which in fact is located 3/10 of a mile DUE EAST from this marker.
South Dakota has long claimed to be the approximate centre of North America with a monument and marker North of Pierre to prove it. The flags of Spain, France and the U.S.A. have proclaimed their sovereignty over this area, the centre of the great buffalo ranges of the 19th century. The Gros Ventres, Cheyennes, Crows and Sioux waged their never ending forays and wars hereabouts. Verendrye, the first white man, passed close to this point to the east in 1743. The Custer Expedition of 1874, on their homeward journey, also passed close by and in 1876 General George Crook with his starving horse meat eaters, after the Battle of Slim Buttes enroute to succor in the Black Hills, passed close by. Shortly, thereafter, Texas longhorns replaced the buffalo and homesteaders took over from the nomadic Indians. Butte County, once with 7,885 square miles was whittled down to 2,266 square miles in 1908, still a tenth larger than Delaware. South Dakotans prosper under their State Motto: "Under God the People Rule" and are mighty happy to have the great United States spread out equally to the four corners of the compass around this point."
Erected:
Location: Butte County, 21 miles north of Belle Fourche on Hwy 85

#522 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp – Orman Dam
"Camp BR-2 (DBR-2): Orman Dam: Located 1.8 miles N; 0.9 mile NW
Company: 2750 - - 7/18/34-5/18/42
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal work-relief program during the Great Depression. From 1933-1942, the CCC provided work for 31,097 jobless men in South Dakota - - about 1700 war veterans, 4554 American Indians, and 2834 supervisors. The U.S. Army provided 200-man camps, food, clothing, medical care, and pay, and educational, recreational, and religious programs. The Office of Indian Affairs provided similar services for units on Indian reservations.
(REST OF TEXT NOT ON DRAFT IN FILE)
Location: Butte County

Campbell

#652 You Are Now Entering South Dakota
"Created with its TWIN North Dakota, 2 November 1889. Its 77,047 square miles ranks 15th in size. Those square miles include: exceptional corn land in the SE, grass land in the W, wheat land in the N and PRODUCTIVE land all over. Its lowest point, BIG STONE, is 979 feet above sea level; its highest, HARNEY PEAK, at 7,247 feet is the highest point in the U.S.A. east of the Rockies. The BLACK HILLS 'THE AMERICAN ALPS' are scenically unsurpassed and are the richest '100 SQUARE MILES' minerally in the world. MT. RUSHMORE, 'THE SHRINE OF DEMOCRACY' is visited by hundreds of thousands annually. Its BADLANDS are weirdly beautiful and undeniable bad.

ANNUALLY it ranks in the first ten states in the production of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, grass, and cattle. Its HOMESTAKE MINE is the greatest gold producer in the western hemisphere.
SOUTH DAKOTA is 'ECONOMICALLY, PHYSICALLY, RECREATIONALLY' a State of 'INFINITE VARIETY.' Its economy is well balanced.
FIRST visited by white men, VERENDRYE, in 1743, for a century it was a fur traders paradise with a most romantic history.
ITS highways are well marked: roadside PARKS frequent, historic markers, such as this, are to be found therein and adjacent to historic sites.
Our MOTTO 'UNDER GOD THE PEOPLE RULE' is symbolic of life in South Dakota.
Welcome to our State."
Erected:
Location: Campbell County, US 83 at State line (1988)

#654 Flint Store and Post Office
"The Flint store and post office was built on this site in 1895. It was named after Moses E. Flint, an early homesteader. Mr. Flint served as a teamster with General Custer on the 1876 campaign against the Sioux which ended with the Battle of the Little Big Horn. Flint was located on a mail route from the old river town of LaGrace (Campbell County Seat from 1884-1888) to Mound City (the present Campbell County Seat). Mail was carried on horseback twice weekly. The store also served as a school classroom.
The store was built by the five Parrot brothers and operated by their mother Mrs. Sara Parrot. The Parrot family moved to the area in 1884 and established homesteads on both sides of the present state border.
In 1901 the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Saint Marie Railroad, commonly known as the Soo Line, built a branch into Campbell County from a junction with their main line at Wishek, North Dakota.
Rather than building to existing settlements, the Soo Line established Artas, Herried, and Pollock along the Spring Creek Valley. Pollock was named after R.Y. Pollock, a prominent and well respected homesteader.
Residents in the settlements around the new town of Pollock realized that without rail service they would not thrive. Citizens of LaGrace and Vanderbilt began a mass migration to Pollock as soon as the rail line was completed. The Flint store was moved to Pollock and served as its first post office.
In the 1950s it was the town of Pollock itself which had to be moved. The town's original location was approximately 1½ mile west of this marker. The construction of flood control dams on the Missouri River created Lake Pocasse which now covers the original town site. Beginning in 1955, Pollock started its move to the new location on a hill above the water line. The move was completed in 1960 just prior to the creation of Lake Pocasse."
Erected: 1995
Location: Campbell County, SD 10 east of Pollock just over the bridge that separates the two lakes, on left hand side (2006)

#662 Old Pollock

"In 1901 Pollock was founded as the end point of the Soo Line rail service from Wishek, ND. Soo Line officials requested the town be named Pollock in honor of R.Y. Pollock, a pioneer lay minister and respected citizen of the area.
With passage of the Flood Control Act of 1944, citizens of Pollock realized the construction of Oahe Dam would inundate their town of less than 500 people.
Instrumental in bolstering public support through his local newspaper, E.L. MacKay reported the unanimous vote in favor of keeping the town together at a January 27, 1953 public meeting. A vote was then taken to determine which direction the town should move from its soon to be flooded location. The vote was west-2, north-20, east-39, and south-139. The Flood Association's recommendation was to move the town south and in the next round of voting, 167 voted for the southern location. A unanimous vote was then cast for the southern site for new Pollock.
In 1956, the Corps of Engineers agreed to make the north crossing into a dam, thereby creating a small lake that would not fluctuate with the rise and fall of Lake Oahe. This dam created Lake Pocasse under which the old town site of Pollock now rests. By the spring of 1962, the people of Pollock were completely moved, the old town was leveled, and Lake Pocasse was nearly full.
Lot Distribution In New Pollock
Community leaders, John B. Pollock, I.H. Dornbush, H.C. Hanning, Horton DeVan, Martin Schaeffer, Sam Borr, and Robert Pollock formed the nonprofit Pollock Development Corporation to acquire the site one mile south of old Pollock and subdivided the land. After much discussion, the committee settled on a method for distributing both residential and business lots in the new townsite. The entire community studied the plat of the new town, looked over the land itself, consulted their relatives and friends, and selected their choice of a lot. They sealed the lot number of their choice in an envelope and placed them in a box. On May 26, 1955, envelopes were drawn, one by one, and names posted on the appropriate lots on a map of the new town. There appeared to be no duplicate choices, and in the end there were only a few cases where two people had drawn the same lot. Ties were settled by the toss of a coin. A period of trading followed among those who wished to have different neighbors.
Lake Pocasse
A contest was held to name the new lake. In August of 1961 Wilmer Kirschenmann submitted the name of Pocasse, an Arikara Indian chief whom Lewis and Clark met in the area in 1804. Lake Pocasse was selected from over 400 entries."
Erected: 1995
Location: Campbell County, SD 10 North of Pollock just over bridge on Pocasse Lake (2006)

#684 Lest We Forget Those Who Served
Location: Campbell County

Charles Mix

#58 Historic Highway Struck By the Ree
"HISTORIC HIGHWAY
1857 Treaty .4 mi. N
Struck by the Ree Monument .7 mi. N
Marty 8.0 mi. N"
Erected: 1955

Location: Charles Mix County, on east edge of Greenwood Park (1988)

#64 Historic Highway Ft. Randall
"HISTORIC HIGHWAY
DETOUR
To Ft. Randall (1856-92) Chapel & Picnic Ground 2 Miles"
Erected: 1955
Location: Charles Mix County, intersection of US 18 and 281 (1988)

#66 Trudeau Cabin Site
"TRUDEAU CABIN SITE
1794
105 Miles
"The Company of Commerce to discover the Nations of the Upper Missouri, in 1794 sent the St. Louis village school master, on Jean Baptiste Trudeau up the river with some trade goods and eight voyageurs to capture the fur trade of the Sioux, Aricara, and Mandans. Trudeau did his best, which was not too good, and in the fall of 1794 knew he was going to have to winter on the Missouri. He sought a hide out, between the Sioux to the N and the Poncas to the S, where he and his group could hide their trade goods and pass the winter in reasonable comfort. He selected a point where there was concealment, much wood, a fine spring. Lewis & Clark found this point ten years later in 1804, but Big Rabbitt, an Omaha chief found them in it that winter and made life anything but dull for the sojourners. This was the first white man's structure on the Upper Missouri and so a most important point. As of 1955 the exact location has not been pin pointed but it was near the big spring ¼ mile back from the Missouri.
In the chalk rock bank of the river, just above the Trudeau site valley, is the remains of the 'dug-way' cut out in the winter of 1863-64 by the garrison at Ft. Randall to afford a short cut to Yankton Agency."
Erected: 1955
Location: Charles Mix County, on highway 46 on way to Rising Hail Colony (1988)

#84 Historic Highway Marty Mission
"HISTORIC HIGHWAY 10 miles South at Marty Mission"
Erected: 1955
Location: Charles Mix County, near intersection of 18, 281, and 50 near Ravinia (1988)

#119 Marty Mission
"MARTIN MARTY 1834-1896 First Abbot of St. Meinrad Arch abbey. First Bishop of the Dakota Territory began to visit the Indians in this territory in 1877. He established the first Indian Mission called St. Ann's Mission at Wheeler, about 30 miles N.W. of here in 1878. The same year South Dakota was created a State – 1889, he was made the first Bishop of Sioux Falls, S.D.

REV. SYLVESTER EISENMAN 1892-1948 With the help of many friends built St. Paul's Mission, Marty, and with the aid of 3 Blessed Sacrament Sisters he opened it as a School for Indian Education in 1924. In 1935 he established here the Convent for the Oblate Sisters of the

Blessed Sacrament. He laid down his burden on the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross September 14, 1948."
Erected: 1955
Location: Charles Mix, north edge of Marty campus (1988)

#180 Historical Highway Papineau's
"Good weather road to Papineau's 1859; Wheeler, 1879; Harney City, 1866; Hamilton's 1861; Castilia 1883-1900. In bad weather stay on SD 50."
Erected: 1956
Location: Charles Mix, on Highway 50 south of Geddes (1988)

#182 Academy
"ACADEMY first P.O. Burnside 22 Oct. 1883 changed to Academy 13 February 1899. WARD ACADEMY, est. by Rev. L.H. Canfield, Congregationalist in 1893 long before any public high schools in area."
Erected: 1956
Location: Charles Mix

#190 Bijou Hills
"1877
Founded by John R. Lowe in April 1877, he was first postmaster. Had a newspaper, The Bijou Hills Times, a bank, 'Bank of Bijou Hills' 1891-1926. The Hills were named for Bijou, fur trader, with a post on the Missouri in 1812."
Erected: 1956
Location: Charles Mix County, old Highway 50 through Bijou Hills (1988)

#272 Yancton Agency
"An 1858 Treaty created the Reservation. On July 13, 1859 Agent A.H. Redfield arrived on the Steamboat, "Carrier." The Agency for "Struck-by-the-Ree" and his Yanctons was set up at once. Later called Greenwood for then Commissioner of Indian Affairs."
Erected: 1959
Location: Charles Mix County, N edge of Greenwood near park and old agency building

#644 Ward Academy
"To the memory of Dr. Lewis E. and Ella Woodman Camfield. Founders of Ward Academy at this site in 1893. Dedicated their lives to the building of Christian character through church and school.
(Illegible)"
Erected:
Location: Charles Mix County, SD 50 -in Academy 1 block east of curve (1988)

#647 Yankton, Sioux, Dakota, Ihanktunwan
To commemorate the treaty between the United States of America and the Yankton Tribe of Sioux of Dakota Indians, concluded at Washington D.C. April 19, 1858, ratified by the Senate February 18, 1859.
Yankton

In memory of the Yankton chiefs, who made the treaty of 1858. Struck by the Ree, Black Bear, Medicine Cow, White Swan, Pretty Boy, Feather in the Ear, Crazy Bull, Frank Deloria.
Sioux

Delegates who signed the Treaty of 1858
Charles Picotte, Jumping Thunder, Mazahetun, Numkalipa, Running Bull, Walking Elk, Standing Elk, Bad Voice Elk, Ceyanwokape, Hinhanwicasa.
Ihanktunwas

Illegible
Dakota"
Erected:
Location: Charles Mix County, SD 50 1/4 mile north of Greenwood (1988)

#348 Samuel Harrison Elrod
"Fifth Governor of South Dakota
Samuel H. Elrod was born near Coatesville, Indiana, May 1, 1856. Having worked his way through Asbury College, now Depauw University, graduating in 1882, he passed the Indiana Bar Examinations and headed for Dakota Territory. Arriving in Watertown July 2, he was met by Arthur C. Mellette, later governor. On July 4 he gave an address at Clark, substituting for Mr. Mellette. Impressed by the spirit of the community he established a law office here. He was delegate to the first Constitutional Convention in 1883. In 1884 he married Mary Ellen Masten of Coatesville, Indiana. Appointed by President Harrison, he served as government paymaster to the Sisseton Indians. He held the offices of Postmaster, County Judge, and State's Attorney; and in 1904 was elected Governor. While governor he served as chairman of the Capitol Commission which planned the present State Capitol. Leaving South Dakota debt free for the first time in its history, he resumed his law practice in Clark. He continued to take effective interest in politics until his death July 13, 1935. He was survived by his wife who died in 1943, one son, and one daughter. To him Clark was the best town, Clark County the best county, and South Dakota the best state. His life was dedicated to their service."
Erected: 1962
Location: Clark County, US 212 in Clark at corner of Commercial Street (1988)

#472 Birthplace of South Dakota Amateur Baseball
"Garden City - - Six Miles North
In 1931 an economic depression spread across South Dakota and the nation. A drouth ravished crops and unemployment was widespread.
In an effort to raise the morale of the people and to give amateur baseball players an opportunity to compete, two Garden City businessman organized the South Dakota Amateur Baseball Association. One of these men, Howard Lyke, was the first president while F.N. 'Denny' Cosgrove became the first secretary-treasurer.
Teams and leagues were organized throughout the state with the first statewide tournament being held in 1933 at Watertown. Winning teams have played in national competition throughout the years. In 1950, Watertown's Park Grant team won the National Amateur Baseball Congress tournament at Battle Creek, Michigan.

The directors of the association hosts a group of handicapped young people on an annual goodwill trip to attend a Minnesota Twins baseball game.
This marker is dedicated during the nations bicentennial year to all of the team players, managers, state officers, commissioners, and district and league officials who have participated in South Dakota amateur baseball since its inception and to all the loyal fans who have given the support needed for the continued success of the association."
Erected: 1976
Location: Clark County, West of US 212 & SD 25 where 25 goes south (1988)

#559 Clark Centennial Capsule
"Clark Centennial Time Capsule Buried 1981 To Be Opened 2081"
Erected: 1981
Location: Clark county, south of US 212 in Clark at roadside park (1988)

#631 Clark County Veterans Memorial
"This memorial dedicated to all veterans of Clark County and to those who will come after us for their service to God and country. They gave the supreme sacrifice World War II.
Gerhard Biberdorf, Julian Hamre, Clarence Seefeldt, Thayen Smith, Clifford Walters, Josehp Maltby, Lawren Headly, Herbert Knowlton, Ralph Dudley, Merrill Bailey, Leroy Fiekens, Maurice Naramore, Marshall Peterson, Leroy Stokes, Franklin Doyen, Henry Kluess, Kendall Smith, August Aldow, Selmer Waxhahl, Maurice Frothinger, Elmer Rusch, Ralph Sennert, James Benson, Albert Geise, Curtis Eccena, Roy Stevens, Arlie Reiter, Wayne Sundall
Korean War
Robert Blashill, Kennith Madsen, James Wittemore, Burdett Rowden, Ralph Lien
Vietnam War

Sponsored by American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars Posts and Auxiliaries of Clark County
Veterans Prayer
Father of us all! In the depth of our silent reverence we realize the truth of the inspired words, 'I am the resurrection and the life, he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live.' As comrade after comrade departs, we march on with our ranks grown thinner. Help us to be faithful unto thee and to one another look in mercy on the widows and children of our departed comrades, we beseech thee, and with thine own tenderness console and comfort those who are bereaved heavenly father, bless our country with freedom, peace and righteousness. Through this favor may we meet at last before the throne in Heaven. We praise thy great name forever and forever. Amen."
Erected:
Location: Clark County, south of US 212 in Clark at roadside park (1988)

Clay

#222 State University of South Dakota
"The first territorial legislature of Dakota, on April 21, 1862, located at the University of Dakota at Vermillion. Memorials for aid to endow the university were addressed to congress by legislatures of 1862, 1865, and 1874.

In 1881, eight years before Dakota was admitted to the Union as two states, congress granted 72 sections of public land to Dakota 'for the use and support of a university when it should be admitted as a state to the Union.'
Citizens of Vermillion then formed a corporate association 'to locate the University of Dakota in fact,' securing the cooperation of Clay county, which on March 13, 1882, issued bonds amounting to $10,000 for the erection of buildings.
The association constructed the west wing of the University hall upon a campus of 20 acres donated by public-spirited citizens. Class work was begun October 16, 1882, in the Clay county court house. Ephraim M. Epstein, M.D., was elected principal. During the school year 1882-83, classes were in session 24 weeks and the total attendance was 69.
The territorial legislature of 1883 accepted the free gift to the territory of buildings begun and granted an appropriation for their extension and for meeting current expenses.
The university charter was approved by the governor, February 3, 1883. Classes were held for the first time on the present campus September 17, 1883. John Wesley Simonds, A.M., was elected president."
Erected: 1957
Location: Clay County, northeast edge of USD campus

#328 Southeast South Dakota Experiment Farm
"In Memory of Gustavus Norgren
Dedicated to the Early Pioneers of South Dakota
The Southeast South Dakota Experiment Farm was organized on April 5th 1956, for the purpose of conducting a research demonstration farm in Southeast South Dakota. It was through the efforts of the Norgren family, farmers, and other interested people in Lincoln, Turner, Union, Clay, Yankton, Bon Homme, Hutchinson, Minnehaha, Charles Mix and adjacent counties that the needed money was raised and the farm purchased. The Farm is operated by the South Dakota State College Experiment Station in co-operation with the Directors of the Southeast South Dakota Experiment Farm."
Erected: 1961
Location: Clay County, 19 / 3 mi E on county road, 1/4 mile North (1988)

#372 Spirit Mound
"¼ mile
This hill was visited by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and seven other members of the famous expedition on August 25, 1804, after a four hour walk from the Missouri River. They had been attracted to it by Indian legends that evil spirits in human form lived there. Reportedly, the little devils were eighteen inches high with large heads and were armed with arrows that could kill at great distance.
From the top, according to Clark's journal, the men enjoyed 'a most butiful landscape; numerous herds of buffalo were seen feeding in various directions.' The explorers decided correctly that the mound was a product of nature and not of man, even though it was some distance from other hills. Heat and thirst soon drove them to the Vermillion River, where they found water and 'delisious froot such as grapes, plumbs, and blue currents.' They reached the Missouri at sunset. Journeying onward, the members of the expedition spent the first winter in North Dakota among the Mandan Indians, the next on the Pacific coast, and then turned homeward, repassing this area in 1806 as they hurried down stream to St. Louis. They had explored thousands of miles of new

country, collected valuable data on plant and animal life, stimulated interest in the Louisiana Territory and the Oregon Country, and added to the legends and heroes of American history."
Erected: 1964
Location: Clay County, 19 - 8 miles north of Vermillion (1988)

#412 Fort Vermillion
"On May 8, 1833, the American Fur Co. steamer Yellowstone stopped on the river bank to the south and put Francois LeRoi ashore to set up a fur post which remained as such until 1851. In 1845, James Emmett led a party of 200 Mormons west from Nauvoo, Illinois and they wintered 1845-46 at Fort Vermillion."
Erected: 1966
Location: Clay County, At Burbank on County road south of RR track

#413 Vermillion
"August 24, 1804, Lewis & Clark camped near the White Stone (Vermillion) River and the next day visited Spirit Mound 8 miles north. The military road, Sioux City-Ft. Randall after 1855 provided access, as did steamboats. A.C. Van Meter ran the ferry. In 1859 permanent settlers came as the Yancton Indians went to their reservation. The town was on the Missouri, under the bluffs, east of the Vermillion. Dr. Franklin Caulkins had a private school. The 1860 census credited the Vermillion area with 40 families and 215 people. John Ball surveyed the township that fall and Compton and Deuel had a store and a saw mill. Samuel B. Mullholland, the hotel keeper, became postmaster on April 17 and in August Brother C.D. Martin established a Presbyterian Church of logs. April 8, 1861 Abraham Lincoln located Dakota's Land Office here with Jesse Wherry and Henry Kennerley, Receiver & Register and on July 18, Clark & Bedell established the Dakota Republican. Private schools continued until Captain Nelson Miner, Dakota Cavalry, built a permanent one the winter of 1864. November 25, 1872, the Dakota Southern reached here. In 1873 the village was organized and was incorporated in 1878. The 1862 Legislature named Vermillion site of the University but it was October 18, 1882 until first classes were held. Meanwhile the great flood of 1881 had wiped out the town below the bluffs moving the Missouri south to the Nebraska bluffs.
So began a new era for Vermillion located atop the bluffs as now."
Erected: 1966
Location: Clay County, SD 50 loop north edge of Vermillion

#414 Meckling & Lincoln
"Named for a grading contractor on the Dakota Southern Railway, built in 1872. George W. Gilbert became the first postmaster on 29 April 1873. Prior to that Lincoln Post Office, Charles M. Taylor, Postmaster, 27 July 1864 was nearby to the south. In 1869, it was a mile southwest and in 1889, four miles south. Hans S. Myron was the Lincoln Postmaster from 1873 to 1893."
Erected: 1966
Location: Clay County, SD 50 at Meckling

#415 Post Vermillion or Dickson's Post
"6 Miles South
In 1822, the Columbia Fur Company established a post at Audubon's Point, opposite the mouth of Petite Arc Creek. Later taken over by the American Fur Company. William Dickson was

factor from 1832 until his death before 1840 when Father Christian Hoecken baptized his daughter, Louise, there on May 30th. Theophile Bruguier was later in charge. Father Hoecken was again there in December, 1850, and Charles Larpenteur was then the factor."
Erected: 1966
Location: Clay County, 452nd Avenue and Hwy 50

#425 Bruyer Church
"August Bruyer, his wife, Josephine (Simon) and their sons, John and Julius, were born in France, coming to America about the middle of the 19th century. By 1858, they had settled in Fairview Township, 4 miles east of what was to be Vermillion. They were Catholic and in 1859, August donated ten acres for a church site and cemetery. In 1860, a small log dirt floor church was built thereon sited on the SW of the SE of the NE of Section 15. Township 92 North, Range 51 West. This was the first Catholic Church building in South Dakota. The church was dependent thereafter on transient priests until 1879, usually from St. Peter's Church, Jefferson, established in 1862. There was no other Catholic Church in Clay County. In 1879, a resident pastor was appointed for the Church and under the supervision of Father Hennesy, a new and commodious frame church was built, south of the present cemetery, on a site on the south side of the road. The first log church was located on the southeast corner of the present cemetery. This new church served the Vermillion community until a new church was built in Vermillion in 1885 under Father Collins. In 1905 the Fairview parish was discontinued and the members attached to the Vermillion parish. In the Fairview cemetery, gravestones are to be found bearing the names of Bruyer, Lynch, Carey, and other early settlers."
Erected: 1966
Location: Clay County, SD 50 3 miles east of Vermillion at cemetery

#493 Inman Hall
"Site of Inman Stadium built in 1924 where all University football games were played from 1908 until the completion of the DakotaDome in 1979.
This mall and the stadium that stood here are named for Darwin M. Inman who founded the bank that later became the Vermillion branch of the National Bank of South Dakota. Mr. Inman, with three other local community leaders, met in April 1881 and formed a non-profit association entitled the 'University of Dakota'. A local bond issue was floated one year later and construction began on a two-story building of Sioux Falls quartzite. Classes began in the fall of 1882 in the court house pending completion of the building. Mr. Inman served for a number of years on the board of directors and trustees of the University. He was instrumental in the hiring of many of the faculty and administrators that shaped the role of the University in South Dakota affairs during the early years."
Erected: 1981
Location: Clay County, SD 50- USD campus, new School of Law building (1988)

#495 First Rural Electric Cooperative
On November 25, 1935, 17 farmers from Clay and Union counties held an historic meeting at the Manning/O'Connor store in Burbank, three miles south of this spot. Their purpose was to form a consumer-owned corporation which would allow the rural residents of this portion of

southeastern South Dakota to provide themselves with central station electric service. At that meeting Clay-Union Electric, the first rural electric cooperative in South Dakota, was formed. The establishment of Clay-Union Electric was made possible when President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 7073, creating the Rural Electrification Administration (REA), on May 11, 1935. At the time nearly 90% of rural America was without electricity. The creation of the REA was the first step in achieving a dream, shared by all rural Americans…to have the convenience of electricity of their homes.
Obtaining that dream was not simple, but thanks to financial backing by REA, 99% of rural America is now electrified. Once thousand RECs served 20,000,000 people nationwide. And in South Dakota, 33 RECs serve over 200,000 people.
This marker was erected May 11, 1985, by member cooperatives of the S.D. Rural Electric Association and the S.D. Historical Society, to commemorate the signing of E.O. 7073. It is dedicated to the 17 founders of Clay-Union Electric, President Roosevelt and the thousands of unnamed individuals who struggled to bring electricity to the countryside."
Erected: 1985
Location: Clay County, Hwy 50 at Burbank turn off. On both north and south sides of road

#574 First Permanent Schoolhouse in Dakota Territory
"Site of the first permanent schoolhouse in Dakota Territory. Schoolhouse erected in 1864. Monument erected 1909."
Location: Clay County

#579 Grand Officers
"This stone marks the place where on the twenty first day of July A.D. 1875 A.L. 5875 the most worshipful grand lodge, ancient free and accepted masons of Dakota, was constituted and the officers installed.
Grand Officers

Thos. H. Brown,	M.W. Grand Master
R.J. Dewitt,	R.W.D Grand Master
C.G. Shaw,	R.W.SR. Grand Warden
H.H. Blair,	R.W.JR. Grand Warden
Geo. R. Hand,	R.W. Grand Treasurer
Mark W. Bailey,	R.W. Grand Secretary

The First Baptist Church erected in the Territory of Dakota it stood on this site and was the building in which the Grand Lodge was constituted."
Erected:
Location: Clay County, 4 Blocks south of Main on Chestnut & Dakota in Vermillion

Codington

#191 Watertown and Vicinity
1835 Joseph LaFramboise had trade post at Two Woods Lake (Chanopa).
1838 Nicollet & Fremont , explorers, visited Codington County.
1840 Rev. Stephen Riggs enroute, Lac Qui Parle to Ft. Pierre, traversed the area.
1856 Capt. Alfred Sully surveyed the road.

1858 Kintzing Prichette, Special Indian Agent, counciled with Yankton Indians at Lake Kampeska (Shining Shell).
1860 Capt. W.M. Gardner, 2nd U.S. Inf. passed Kampeska enroute Ft. Randall to Ft. Abercrombie.
1862 Lt. Col. Wm. R. Marshall, 7th Minn. Inf. pursued and captured fugitive Indians near Goose Nest Lake west of Kampeska.
1869 Sisseton & Wahpeton triangular reserve established with S point at Lake Kampeska.
1871 James P. Warner, itinerant trapper, at Lake Kampeska. David D. Keeler also at Lake in 1872 as was Joel B. Montgomery, first permanent settler.
1873 Winona & St. Peters RR Co., to secure land grant laid rails to Kampeska outlet and ran excursion from Chicago on September 15th.
1874 First postal service, Gary to Kampeska.
1877 Codington County, named for Rev. G.S. Codington, created by legislature from parts of Grant, Clark and Hamlin Counties.
1878 Mrs. Oliver H. Tarbell, first white woman in county, arrived with husband April 4th and settled east shore Kampeska. Kemp P.O., Oscar P. Kemp, P.M. Est. March 28th. County organized July 19th and county seat fixed at Kampeska near outlet, but moved to Watertown, newly established in October.
1879 Watertown P.O. Frank Howard P.M. Est. March 28; Kemp P.O. discontinued April 14 and Kemp aptd. P.M. Watertown.
1880 Commissioners set May 20th for election on incorporation of Watertown and an unanimous vote being reported duly incorporated town on July 5th.
Erected: 1956
Location: Codington County, near intersection of Highways 81 and 212

#452 Legend of Punished Woman's Lake
"During the Moon of the Harvest (August) in 1773 a band of Sioux were camped on the shore of this lake. We-Wa-Ke, Fairest Maiden in the Camp had given her heart to a brave young warrior, Big Eagle, whose courage on the hunt and in battle far surpassed that of the other young men of the tribe.
When he approached their lodge with gifts and a desire to have the maiden as his wife, Big Eagle was refused by We-Wa-Ke's father. The father instead accepted the gifts of a 60 year old chief, White Tail Wolf.
While the tribe was celebrating this union, We-Wa-Ke and her warrior lover tried to escape on his pony. Pursued by other warriors in the tribe the pair was quickly caught and returned to this hill overlooking the lake. Here the chagrined old chief saw the lovers proudly raise their heads and declare their love for each other and vowed to meet in the Happy Hunting Grounds. The old chief was so angry that he killed the young warrior with his knife.
The young maiden was ordered bound to a tree on the shore of the lake and the old chief shot an arrow into her heart. He then ordered the lovers buried side by side on this hill overlooking the lake. He ordered stones to be placed in the form of a warrior and a maid as a shameful reminder to all Indians.
As the old chief called for the Evil Spirits to take them to the Land of Ever-Lasting Sorrow the Great Spirit heard him and caused a lightning bolt to flash from the clear blue sky and strike the chief dead. The band piled stones on the chief's body to remind all that was a murder and outcast from the tribe.

From that time on the lake was known as 'Punished Woman's Lake.'"
Erected: 1973
Location: Codington County, SD 20 near south shore (1988)

#498 Old M. & St. L. Depot Museum
"This depot, originally the Rock Island Lines New Passenger Station and Division Office Building, was erected as a joint venture of the Rock Island and the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroads in 1912 for $50,000.00.
Over the years, it has been owned by the M. & St. L. and by the Chicago and North Western Transportation Company. It was closed in 1984 and was sold to the Codington County Historical Society, Inc. for use as a museum in 1985.
Although Watertown's first depot was a box car, the first depot building was located one block east of this marker. Watertown grew outward from this site. Original town lots were platted parallel to the railroad tracks passing by these depots.
There was much activity as this depot during its earliest years when much of West River South Dakota was being settled. Many World Wars I and II troops passed through its doors in later years. Although much freight and mail were handled, it was a main passenger station.
This building and site are listed on the National Register of Historic Places by the United States Parks Service. Department of the Interior."
Erected: 1986
Location: Codington County, 1st Ave N - 1 block north on Broadway in Watertown (1988)

#499 Mellette House
"Arthur C. Mellette was elected the first Governor of the State of South Dakota in 1889. Although Watertown lost in its bid to obtain the State Capital, which was established in Pierre, the Mellettes maintained their home in Watertown.
While the 1880s were good years for Dakota's farmers, by the end of the decade there was a period of severe drought. Mellette's greatest challenge as Governor was to help the destitute through the crisis. Since he was firmly committed to simplicity and economy in government, he raised funds to aid the drought-stricken through private benevolence rather than through taxes. He operated an efficient government that met each challenge with courage, determination and energy.
When Mellette left the Governorship in 1893, he returned to his law practice in Watertown. After a short period of ill health, personal tragedy, and financial woes, the family moved to Pittsburgh, Kansas. Mellette died there, one year later at the age of 54. Arthur, Margaret and two of their four sons are buried at Mount Hope Cemetery."
Erected: 1986
Location: Codington County, 421 5th Ave NW, Watertown (1988)

#551 Boulder Deposited In the Terminal Moraine
"Formed by the glacier that created Lake Kampeska, moved from the Stony Point area, Lake Kampeska to Spier Shopping Center October 1979."
Erected: 1979

Location: Codington County, southeast corner of US 212 & US 81 (1988)

#561 Codington County Vietnam Veterans Memorial
"All gave some
Some gave all

Gearhart, Michael E.
Marine 16 May 66
Stoltenburg, Mark E.
Marine 21 July 66
Langenfeld, Charles T.
Navy 17 Apr 68
Bolhouse, Dean F.
Army 2 Jan 69
Noeldner, Daniel M.
Army 6 Mar 69
Haider, James F.
Army 9 Jun 69
Horner, Mark R.
Army 15 Feb 70
Zimprich, Denis J.
Army 7 Apr 70
Larson, Richard A.
Air Force 22 May 70
Fortin, Robert C.
Army 13 Sept 71

Casper, Ruthanne
U.S. Embassy 4 Apr 75

Soldier
I was that which others did not want
To be.
I went where others feared to go, and
Did what others failed to do.
I asked nothing from those who gave
Nothing and reluctantly ac-
cepted the thought of eternal
Loneliness…should I fail.
I have seen the face of terror; felt the
Stinging cold of fear; and enjoyed
The sweet taste of a moment's
Love.
I have a cried, pained, and hoped…
But most of all I have lived times
Others would say are best for-

gotten.
At least someday I will be able to say
That I was proud of what I was
…a soldier.

George L. Skypeck"
Erected:
Location: Codington County, In front of Codington Co Courthouse (1988)

#565 Dedicated to Challenger's Crew
"Who died in flight Jan. 28, 1986

Francis Scobee
Michael Smith
Judy Resnik
Ellison Onizuka
Gregory Jarvis
Christa Mcauliffe

For we know in our hearts that you who flew so high and so proud now make your home beyond the stars safe in God's promise of eternal life.
Pres. Ronald Reagan"
Erected:
Location: Codington County, US 212 in front of Glacial Lakes Association office (1988)

#566 Dedicated to Freeman Thayer
Location: Codington County

#587 Hubert Horatio Humphrey, Jr.
"38th Vice President
And U.S. Senator
Hubert H. Humphrey, Jr., was born on May 27, 1911 at Wallace, South Dakota, one mile south of this marker. In 1915 the Humphrey family moved to Doland, fifty miles to the southwest. After graduating from Doland High School, he attended the University of Minnesota, the Denver School of Pharmacy, and Louisiana State University.
He was elected mayor of Minneapolis in 1945 and again in 1947. In 1948 he became the first Democrat ever elected to the United States Senate by the voters of Minnesota, a seat which he has held for five terms. His knowledge, tact, and warm personality caused his colleagues to elect him majority whip. He was nominated for vice-president of the United States at the request of President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964. The democratic ticket won by a landslide of 486 to 52 electoral votes. He gained early recognition as a champion of civil rights, conservation programs, and federal medical insurance through Social Security, and was considered a spokesman for the working man.
Hubert H. Humphrey, Jr., and Muriel Fay Buck were married on September 3, 1936. To that union four children were born: Nancy Fay, Hubert H. III, Robert Andrew, and Douglas Sannes.

Senator Humphrey became a legend in American politics based on his love for the nation and its people which he translated into action. He died on January 13, 1978.
Erected 1978 by S.D. Dept. Transportation and the S.D. State Historical Society"
Erected: 1978
Location: Codington County, Hwy 20 - 1 mile north of Wallace

#591 In Memory of Codington County Veterans Who Gave Their Lives in World War II
"1941-1945
Paul G. Amdahl, Arnold L. Anderson, Ernest F. Arnold, Jewett A. Bale, Paul Bauer, Donald D. Bell, John R. Bell, Paul L. Benthin, Richard L. Bergh, John P. Blais, Orville E. Bodtker, Elmer J. Boehnke, Harold M. Brandt, Fred I. Brevik, Nicholas C. Cordell, Scott W. Crichton, Phillip D. Elkins, John W. Fanset, James H. Fisher, William A. Franklin, Nicholas H. Gebhart, Marlo R. Godfrey, William N. Guddal, Arthur L. Gustafson, Lawrence Headly, Jack D. Helbing, Harvey W. Hemiller, Raymond R. Heuer, Milo D. Hockett, Homer H. Hoftiezer, Melford M. Horton, Gordon W. Johnson, James J. Jorgenson, Richard C. Kausch, Harold Keller, Maynard Lippert, Carl B Medick, Leo J. Michael, Nils E.V. Nelson, Douglas M. Ogilvy, Marshall V. Peterson, George W. Potticary, John E. Raderschadt, Duane Riddler, John K. Russell, Casper H. Schmieding, George M. Scothorn, Edward C. Stanley, Leroy Stokes, Randolph G. Sunset, Lester H. Sweet, James A. Tracy, Roy E. Waddell, Robert D. Wendroff, Glenn W. Wohler, Clare W. Woodward, Paul A. Zimprich"
Erected:
Location: Codington County, In front of Codington County Courthouse (1988)

#607 Monument to Codington County Spanish American War Veterans
Location: Codington County

#635 The Town Clock
"Town Clock History
1887-1987
This tower was constructed in 1887 to house the old town clock. The city purchased the clock from Dakota Loan and Trust Co. in 1887 for $1,000. The clock was moved to a tower on top of City Hall in 1889. The old city hall was demolished in 1965 and the clock sold.
In 1987 Mayor Herb Jensen began the search for the clock. It was discovered at the Gem College, Quincy, ILL, and purchased for $1,000. This tower was constructed from major contributions and pledges of $35 per person. The total cost was $80,000. This was a South Dakota Centennial project.
A Watertown community project.
Watertown, South Dakota - - City on the Go
Herb B. Jenson
Mayor
1987"
Erected: 1987
Location: Codington County, west of US 81 & 212 Junction on US 212 (1988)

#638 Town Hall Bell
Location: Codington County

Corson

#12 Lewis & Clark and Leavenworth Monument
Erected: 1952
Location: Unknown

#245 Sitting Bull's Tragic Death
"December 15, 1890
Sitting Bull, best known American Indian, leader of the 'hostile groups' for a generation, a powerful orator, a clever prophet who believed that white contact only degraded the Indian, an Uncpapa Siouan patriot, was killed here at dawn, December 15, 1890. Slain with him were seven 'ghost dancers,' his followers, buried here Jan.2, 1891 by Rev. Thomas L. Riggs with Indian helpers. The slain men's names are on the nearby marble monument, placed here in 1958, but provided for by Missionary Mary Collins and kinsmen of the dead men half a century ago.
Kicking Bear brought the ghost dance here in the summer of 1890. Misunderstood, it was believed by the white man to be a harbinger of warfare and the Government determined to stop it. The Agent, James McLaughlin, demanded its cessation in Sitting Bull's Village but it was continued. Acting under orders, McLaughlin had Lieut. Bullhead, Sgt. Shavehead, 37 Indian police and 4 volunteers proceed to arrest Sitting Bull, who, it was rumored, was about to flee to the Badlands at dawn. He submitted and agreed to go quietly, but on emerging from his cabin, taunted by his son Crowfoot, he called on his followers to release him.
Catch the Bear shot Bullhead, who turned and shot Sitting Bull. Red Tomahawk, behind Sitting Bull, also shot him. In the ensuing melee Bulkhead, Shavehead, James Little Eagle, Paul Akicitah, David Hawkman and John Armstrong, police, were killed and Alex Middle wounded. The better organized police fought off the 'ghost dancers' and were soon relieved by Captain Fetchet and cavalry.
An unnecessary and tragic end of a notable, if misguided Indian leader, this marker briefly tells the sad story."
Erected: 1958
Location: Corson County, north bank of Grand River/4 miles west of Hwy 63 (2003)

#380 Jedediah Smith Trapper, Trader, Explorer
"In 1826 General Ashley sold his interests in the Rocky Mountain Fur Co. to Smith, Jackson, and Sublette. As a member of this latter combination Smith charted the way for the spread of the American empire from the Missouri River to the West Coast. While searching for new streams in which to trap beaver, he discovered the central route from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. During his career in the West, he became the first white man of record to cross the Black Hills, and he opened the South Pass, used by later immigrants. He was the first American to go overland to California and the first white man to explore the Pacific hinterland from Mexico to Canada. His exploration brought him to the Great Salt Lake, itself a bitter brew but having plenty of fine streams flowing into it – and beaver sign everywhere.
After selling his interest in the successful partnership, he shifted his efforts into the Southwest, and while searching for water to succor his party he was killed by Comanche arrows at the age of thirty-two at a scooped-out mudhole on the Cimarron.

No other man's record better typifies the hard life of the successful frontiersman of the Great West."
Erected: 1964
Location: Corson County, US 12 West end of bridge near Mobridge

#381 Jedediah Smith 1799-1831
"When Jedediah was 23 years of age he went to St. Louis and enlisted with General William H. Ashley as an employee of the Rocky Mountain Fur Co. In 1823 he was with Ashley and a party of 90 trappers, traders, and boatmen when they were attacked by the previously friendly Aricara Indians as the group camped near their villages 5 miles upstream from this monument. After the bloody encounter they regained their boats and drifted downstream. When the boatmen and some of the others refused to try to pass the villages, Ashley had to send word to his partner, Major Andrew Henry, on the Yellowstone to warn him of the treachery of the Aricara. Jedediah Smith responded to Ashley's call for a volunteer. Being a deeply religious young man, Smith made what Hugh Glass described as a 'powerful prayer' for his slain companions and the success of his own mission. This is recorded as the first act of Christian Worship in South Dakota. Although the journey was through an unknown wilderness full of hostile Indians, the boy from New York was successful and made marvelous speed. Much impressed, Ashley named Smith captain in the motley army of trappers, traders, and Indians who were a potent auxiliary to Col. Henry Leavenworth's 6th Infantry in its August attack to punish the Aricara."
Erected: 1964
Location: Corson County, US 12 West end of bridge near Mobridge (2003)

#382 Jedediah Smith Missionary Explorer
"Jedediah Smith gained great fame in his short span of years as both frontiersman and explorer. Less emphasis is placed on his religious zeal though he was truly a missionary example. A Methodist by faith, he carried a Bible with him wherever he went and practiced the Christian life among the rough men with whom he was thrown into daily contact. Some excerpts from his letters reveal this facet of his character. Writing to his brother he said: 'As it respects my welfare, I hardly durst speak. I find myself one of the most ungrateful, unthankful creatures imaginable. O, when shall I be under the care of a Christian Church! I have need of your prayers. I wish our Society to bear up to a Throne of Grace.'
Smith's worth as an explorer, his resourcefulness as a leader, and his skill as a mountain man were only surpassed by his integrity and faith. Men spoke of him as a Christian gentleman. Those who knew him best said that he made religion 'an active principle from the duties of which nothing could seduce him.'
Jedediah Smith was big – 6 ft. 2 in., and daring, and an example of piety for the rough men with whom he dealt and dwelt."
Erected: 1964
Location: Corson County, US 12 West end of bridge near Mobridge

#389 Fort Manuel
"August 8, 1812 to March 5, 1813
The war of 1812 was not started when Manuel Lisa, a Spaniard, who had become an American Citizen, started from St. Louis on May 8, with men and supplies to start a fur trade post, located to trade with Aricara, Mandans and Yanktonaise on the Upper Missouri. Among his passengers

were Touissant Charbonneau and his Shoshone wife, Sacacawea. ON the 9th of August they had arrived 'at a beautiful prairie bluff with several bottoms of fine timber around'. They started trade and a fort. By November 19th they had 'hung the great door at the entrance to the fort…saluted by seven guns and those rounds of musquestry, made the tour around the fort and baptized the same MANUEL". On Sunday, December 20th Luttig, the factor made this entry in his journal: 'This evening the wife of Charbonneau, a Snake squaw, died of a putrid fever. She was a good and the best woman in the fort, aged about 25 years she left a fine infant girl'. This was the famed Sacacawea of Lewis & Clark's journey to the Pacific.
The Fort was not destined for a long life. Most of the Indians were allied to the British and on March 5, 1813, attacked and burnt the Fort. Lisa dropped down river with what he could salvage and re-established at the Old Loisel, 1802-1809 post, at the Big Bend."
Erected: 1965
Location: Corson County, BIA road - 2 ½ mile north of Kennel

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Erected: 1965
Location: Corson County, BIA road - 2 ½ mile north of Kennel

#569 Episcopal Church
"Erected to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishing of the Episcopal Church among the Standing Rock Dakotas by William Hobart Hare DD First Bishop of South Dakota."
Erected:
Location: Corson County, SD 1806-1/2 miles south of Wakpala at St. Eliz School (1988)

#622 Sakakawea
"Sakakawea won her place in history as the indomitable guide of Lewis and Clark on their trip to the Pacific in 1805. She was a member of the Shoshoni tribe dwelling near the Big Horn mountains in Montana. In one of the frequent tribal conflicts she was captured and taken to North Dakota as a war captive. Here she was purchased by a fur trader named Tousant Charbonneau, who according to custom, made her his wife. Lewis and Clark in search of an interpreter for their trip west, tried to hire Charbonneau, but he would not go unless his wife was

permitted to accompany him. The explorers reluctantly gave their permission. This was a fortunate decision for Lewis and Clark. By her courage, endurance and unerring instinct she guided the exposition over seemingly insuperable obstacles. The leaders frequently gave her credit for the success of the venture. After returning east, Charbonneau and Sakakawea settled down at Fort Manuel, about 30 miles north of here near Kenel, South Dakota. On December 20, 1812, it was recorded in the daily journal of events at the fort that Sakakawea died of a putrid fever. There is no further record of her but it is safe to assume that this remarkable woman's grave is somewhere near the site of old Fort Manuel. Sakakawea is, beyond question, the most illustrious feminine representative of the Indian race."
Erected:
Location: Corson County, SD 1806 in park 3.75 miles south of US 12 (2003)

#624 Sitting Bull
"Tatanka Iyotake
Sitting Bull
1831-1890"
Erected:
Location: Corson County, SD 1806 in park 3.75 miles south of US 12 (2003)

#699 Bismarck-Deadwood Stage Trail
At this point the Bismarck-Deadwood Trail passed in a line extending 240 miles from northeast to southwest. In 1877, the Dakota Territorial Legislature commissioned the survey of the trail, which transported passengers and freight between Bismarck, the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and Deadwood. Rich mineral deposits in the Black Hills had been confirmed by an 1874 expedition led by General George Custer.
The first four-horse Concord stagecoaches, owned by the Northwestern Express, Stage and Transportation Company, started over the trail from Bismarck in April 1877 with daily service in operation in May. A typical run took 36 hours and a one-way ticket cost $23. As many as 26 stagecoaches and more than 200 teams comprised the rolling stock. The Company also utilized many mule and oxen wagons to haul freight. Twenty relay stations and two overnight stations serviced the line.
Late in 1880 a shorter trail to the Black Hills was opened from Pierre, and the Bismarck route was soon abandoned by official traffic. The trail subsequently served area ranchers and settlers until a modern road system was developed.
Partial funding for this marker was made possible by the Deadwood Historic Preservation Commission."
Erected: 2006
Location: Corson County, HWY 12 1.75 east of Morristown

Custer

#19 Peter Norbeck Wildlife
Erected: 1952
Location: Custer County, east of Game lodge near intersection of 16A and SD36

#174 Crazy Horse Mountain

"1 ½ Miles
KORZAK ZIOLKOWSKI SEEKS TO MAKE THE DREAM OF HENRY STANDING BEAR, OF A MEMORIAL TO CRAZY HORSE, OGLALA BAND, LAKOTA SIOUX CHIEFTAN, COME TRUE. WHY WAS CRAZY HORSE CHOSEN?
"Born in Rapid Valley, 40 miles E, about 1840, he early dreamed of immunity from his enemies and trouble from his friends and that was his life's pattern. Without political ambition he was content to be a leader in the eternal warefare inherent in the life of his people. He tenaciously clung to the sound military tactic of fighting at a place and time of his choosing and, believing that a dead Indian was a stupid Indian, minimized his own casualty to inflict maximum damage on his enemies. His fights against Fetterman in 1866, Crook at the Rosebud in early June and Custer on June 25, 1876 were classic examples of his tactical beliefs.
He signed no treaties, lived in the outlands, spurned the soft living of Reservation life and was a rock of independence from the white man. At long last, yielding to the pressure of his erstwhile friends, he capitulated in April 1877. Jealousy prompted rivals to make false accusations; for he was a man who kept his given word to fight no more against the whites. In September, enticed into the Guardhouse at Ft. Robinson, while struggling with a friend, Little Big Man, a guard stabbed him fatally in the back. His death was an ignominious tragedy; his life an open book. His life parallels the tragic history of his Red brethren. One of many great and patriotic Indian heroes, his tenacity of purpose, his modest life, his tragic end, set him apart if not above the others."
Erected: 1956
Location: Custer County, Highway 16 Custer (1988)

#236 The Badger Hole
"1/4 Mile
Home of Charles Badger Clark (1883-1957), Poet-Laureate, Author, Lecturer and one of South Dakota's best known and beloved citizens. For approximately thirty years Badger lived alone and wrote in the cabin built with his own hands. Thousands of friends, particularly school children, beat a path to 'The Badger Hole' to meet and visit with this friendly and understanding man. His poems reflect his love for the West, especially for the majesty and beauty of the Black Hills. 'Sun and Saddle Leather' and 'Sky Lines and Wood Smoke' are his best-known volumes. 'The Cowboy's Prayer,' used in many school books and reprinted often in magazines, probably is his most popular poem. 'The Cowboy's Lullaby' was set to music and used in motion pictures. He rated 'The Job' his best. Our Badger is gone but his works and good deeds live on."
Erected: 1958
Location: Custer County, intersection of US 16 and SD 87 in Custer State Park

#448 Campsite of General Custer's Expedition
"August 1-6, 1874
This picturesque valley was the site of the permanent camp of the Black Hills Expedition of 1874 under the command of General George A. Custer of the 7th Cavalry. Their 5 day stay was the longest stop made during the entire expedition and General Custer used this campsite as a base for reconnaissance trips to other points in the Black Hills.
The expedition party totaled about 1000 men, 1000 horses and mules, 500 beef cattle and 110 wagons. In addition to the cavalry, the personnel included nearly 100 Indian scouts, guides,

interpreters, engineers, newspaper correspondents, two practical miners, and a photographer. This is said to have been the largest and best equipped expedition ever assembled, up to that time, for military exploration duty in the Northwest. The entire valley was scattered with their tents and wagons during their stay.
Gold was first discovered in French Creek, which runs through the valley, by Horatio N. Ross. This discovery of gold led to the first Miners' Organization in the Black Hills which was formed around a campfire on August 5, 1874. Because of the discovery of gold here, General Custer gave this place the name of 'Golden Valley'.
General Custer sent a scout messenger out from this camp to carry the word to Ft. Laramie that gold had been discovered on French Creek. This caused a stampede over the country to force entrance into these forbidden Black Hills. Late in December 1874, the first settlers, the Collins-Russell party, under the guidance of John Gordon, reached this site. Thousands of gold seekers soon followed."
Erected: 1971
Location: Custer County, US 16 (1988)

#458 The Borglum Ranch and Studio
"Here on Squaw Creek in the shadow of the ancient Black Hills, in 1929, Gutzon Borglum, distinguished American sculptor, brought his wife, Mary Montgomery Borglum, his son, Lincoln, and his daughter, Mary Ellis, to live while he carved Mount Rushmore, the national shrine of democracy. Starting with a log cabin, the Borglum home became a mecca for famous people from all walks of life, but where hard rock laborers were equally welcome. From here Gutzon and Lincoln departed at dawn for the granite peak where they were bringing to life the history of this nation, returning after dusk to wrestle with the endless problems arising from the depression, politics, and lack of trained carvers. This was the headquarters of the 1500 acre 'Clover' cattle ranch, then owned by Lincoln, when it became his lonely duty to finish his father's dream, when Gutzon suddenly died in 1941.
Gutzon and Lincoln Borglum constructed the unique studio here where other important commissions were completed during the Rushmore years. Gutzon de la Mothe Borglum, born in Idaho in 1867, of Danish parents, besides being the world's first sculptor with the genius, courage, and determination to carve a mountain, was an internationally known painter, writer, lecturer, conservationist, and an intense patriot. James Lincoln Borglum, born in Connecticut in 1912, acclaimed for his sculptures of the American West, his photography, and his writing, was the first superintendent of Mount Rushmore National Memorial. Restored with accuracy and authenticity to the period of the 1930s, the Borglum Studio and Home, on 25 acres of the historic ranch, is dedicated to the growth of American culture, and will preserve the inspirational story of a great American family and its unselfish devotion to the arts and to the United States of America."
Erected: 1974
Location: Custer County, Hwy 36

#469 Jedediah Strong Smith's Route - - 1823
"First white man in the Black Hills, this courageous and brawny beaver trapper in 1823 led a dozen Mountain Men from Fort Kiowa to the Yellowstone. His party entered the Black Hills via the old bison trail through Buffalo Gap near here.

Born in New York State in 1799, Jed Smith came West from Ohio in 1822 to join Ashley expedition from St. Louis up the Missouri River. Later, he found the South Pass and was the first white man to reach California by the overland route. He is also credited with extensive exploration of the West Coast north to Canada.
This skillful hunter, successful fur trader, and pioneer explorer of the American West was a man who feared God and loved peace. His Bible was his constant companion. Jed Smith was a trail blazer whose three driving ambitions were to serve God, to provide for his family, and to explore the unmapped American West. He was successful in attaining all three goals.
During the course of his Western explorations, Jed Smith survived many perilous experiences, including an encounter with a grizzly bear near this spot. In 1831 near the Cimarron River, he was killed by a Comanche lance. His body was never found.
'When others lost their way or gave up the struggle, he ate the bread of faith and drank to the bottom from the cup of the Lord's will.'"
Erected: 1976
Location: Custer County, Hwy 79 west of Buffalo Gap

#513 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp –Stockade Lake
"Camps SP-2 & F-23 (Doran): Below Stockade Lake Dam.
SP-2 Companies: 1975 - - 6/17/33-10/21/35; 2766 - - 1/16/36-4/8/37
F-23 Companies: 757 - - 7/1937 to 6/1938; 762 – 6/4/38 – 4/6/39.
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal work-relief program during the Great Depression. From 1933-1942, the CCC provided work for 31,097 jobless men in South Dakota - - about 1700 war veterans, 4554 American Indians, and 2834 supervisors. The U.S. Army provided 200-man camps, food, clothing, medical care, and pay, and educational, recreational, and religious programs. The Office of Indian Affairs provided similar services for units on Indian reservations.
Work of SP-2, supervised by Custer State Park and the National Park Service, included the construction of Stockade Lake dam along with a 1,500 foot beach, campground and picnic area. They also constructed Bismarck dam, auto and foot bridges, foot and horse trails, and several other camp and picnic areas. They removed flammable debris from hundreds of acres of forest land.
The US Forest Service supervised the enrollees of F-23 who built the Harney Peak stone look-out. Horse-drawn carts and men hauled material up the three-mile trail (this included 7,000 stones, 15,000 tiles, 200 tons of sand and 16 tons of cement, as well as bricks, poles, railroad track and other items).
Erected in 1990 by the CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society, the South Dakota Department of Transportation, Custer State Park and Black Hills National Forest."
Erected: 1990
Location: Custer County, Below Stockade Lake Dam

#516 Civilian Conservation Corps – French Creek
"Camp SP-3 (DSP-1 in 1934): NE 2 miles, end of CSP road on French Creek.
Company: 2757 - - 7/28/34-10/1/41
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal work-relief program during the Great Depression. From 1933-1942, the CCC provided work for 31,097 jobless men in South Dakota - - about 1700 war veterans, 4554 American Indians, and 2834 supervisors. The U.S. Army provided 200-man

camps, food, clothing, medical care, and pay, and educational, recreational, and religious programs. The Office of Indian Affairs provided similar services for units on Indian reservations.
Work, supervised by Custer State Park and the National Park Service, included quelling forest fires, building a stone lookout and ranger's quarters on Mt. Coolidge, 25 miles of minor roads, 70 miles of telephone line, 11 miles of boundary fence, 20 bridges and a park custodian's log house and barn. The CCC constructed the 14-room Blue Bell lodge and a dozen cabins, developed 5 springs with water tanks for bison, developed Canyon Lake Park and fish hatchery in Rapid City, converted Galena log community building into a park office, and eliminated bark beetles from the southern half of the Park. They sawed the lumber, planed the logs, washed the sand and crushed the rock used on many building projects, and removed debris from 50 miles of park roadsides.
Erected in 1990 by CCC Alumni, South Dakota State Historical Society, State Department of Transportation and Custer State Park."
Erected: 1990
Location: Custer County, Northeast 2 miles, end of CSP road on French Creek

#520 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp – Wind Cave
Camp NP-1 (DNP-1): located southeast of the cave entrance in Wind Cave Canyon
Companies: 2754 - - 7/16/34-11/1/39
2757 detachment - - 4/18/40-8/1/40
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal work-relief program during the Great Depression. From 1933-1942, the CCC provided work for 31,097 jobless men in South Dakota - - about 1700 war veterans, 4554 American Indians, and 2834 supervisors. The U.S. Army provided 200-man camps, food, clothing, medical care, and pay, and educational, recreational, and religious programs. The Office of Indian Affairs provided similar services for units on Indian reservations.
Camp Wind Cave was part of a national CCC program to improve the nation's park system. Supervised by the National Park Service, enrollees developed Wind Cave National Park and Jewel Cave National Monument. In Wind Cave CCs renovated tour trails and installed the 208 foot elevator shaft and building, concrete steps and indirect lighting. They constructed the Park water and sewer systems, parking area, stone guard rails, 18.6 miles of big game fence, the pigtail bridge and several smaller ones and several miles of road. CC's built ten buildings, helped WPA remodel five others and landscaped headquarters area and state highway. At Jewel Cave, they renovated the cave, disposed of old buildings and built a headquarters building, parking lot and an 800 foot trail.
Erected in 1991 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society, the South Dakota Department of Transportation and Wind Cave National Park."
Erected: 1991
Location: Custer County, Southeast of cave entrance in Wind Cave Canyon

#523 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp – Pine Creek
"Camp SP-1 Pine Creek: Located across the lake on shoreline
Company: 1793 - - 06/12/33-04/24/36
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal relief program during 1933-1942 that gave jobless men work renovating abused lands. The Army built 48 200-man camps in South Dakota

and provided food, clothing, medical care, pay and programs of education, recreation and religion for 23,709 enrollees (single men aged 17-25 who sent $25 of their $30 wage to their families) and war veterans. Camps and work projects were supervised by another 2834 men. The Office of Indian Affairs ran smaller units for 4554 American Indians.
Camp Pine Creek was part of the national CCC program to build recreational areas. Supervised by Custer State Park and National Park Service, enrollees developed the northern areas of Custer State Park. They built a dam on Pine Creek that created the 17.9 acre Horsethief lake with two picnic areas and started construction of Grizzly Bear Campground which they finished after moving to Camp Lodge. CCs built the roads, including a 480-rod guardrail and the mile long foot trail around the lake. They erected three vehicle bridges including the double spiral bridge near Rushmore. CCs helped develop the first tourist facilities and lengthened the road at Mount Rushmore. From sidecamps at Galena and Lodge, they erected the park museum and landscaped the grounds.
Erected in 1991 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society, the South Dakota Department of Transportation and Custer State Park."
Erected: 1991
Location: Custer County, South shore of Horsethief Lake

#524 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp – Horse Creek
"Camp F-2 (DF-2) Horse Creek: Located 2 miles W on Horse Creek
Companies: 791 - - 5/22/33-4/30-34 2752 - - 7/30/34-10/21/35
2761 - - 10/25/35-01/36 2748 - - 1/36-5/25/36
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal relief program during 1933-1942 that gave jobless men work renovating abused lands. The Army built 48 200-man camps in South Dakota and provided food, clothing, medical care, pay and programs of education, recreation and religion for 23,709 enrollees (single men aged 17-25 who sent $25 of their $30 wage to their families) and war veterans. Camps and work projects were supervised by another 2834 men. The Office of Indian Affairs ran smaller units for 4554 American Indians.
Camp F-2 was part of a national CCC program to renovate forests and build more recreational areas. Work projects, supervised by the USDA Forest Service, included tree thinning, pruning and planting, fire prevention and suppression; rodent, diseased, suppressed and excess trees (used for posts, poles and firewood) from hundreds of acres of pine leaving enough trees to produce quality lumber. They removed flammable debris from forests and nearby areas and quelled forest fires. CCs built firetrails, firebreaks and roads. They constructed telephone lines to improve communications for fire control but they were also used by local residents.
Erected in 1991 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society and the South Dakota Department of Transportation."
Erected: 1991
Location: Custer County, 2 miles west on Horse Creek

#527 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp – Lodge
"Companies: 2755 - - 7/16/34-10/21/35 795 - - 10/29/35-1/13/36
1793 - - 4/27/36-7/30/42
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal relief program during 1933-1942 that gave jobless men work renovating abused lands. The Army built 48 200-man camps in South Dakota and provided food, clothing, medical care, pay and programs of education, recreation and

religion for 23,709 enrollees (single men aged 17-25 who sent $25 of their $30 wage to their families) and war veterans. Camps and work projects were supervised by another 2834 men. The Office of Indian Affairs ran smaller units for 4554 American Indians.
Camp Lodge is the only camp in the state that is still intact. The Camp was part of the national CCC program to build more areas for tourists. Supervised by Custer State Park and The National Park Service, CCs worked in several areas of Custer State Park. They built Center Lake dam, camp, bathhouse, latrines and parking. At Sylvan Lake, they installed sewer, water, electrical and telephone systems; erected 17 cabins, store, restaurant, filling station and built a camp, picnic area, bathing facilities and road network. Enrollees installed two water systems and fence near game lodge; built roads and bridges on Needles Highway, Mills Cutoff and at Remington. They completed Grizzly Bear campground; erected 3 1/2 miles of big game fence and worked at the park museum and zoo.
Erected in 1991 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society, Black Hills Playhouse and Custer State Park."
Erected: 1991
Location: Custer County, SD 87 - 9 miles north of Game Lodge & 12 miles northeast of Custer

#530 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp - Mayo
"Camp F-13 Mayo: located 0.3 mile W, 0.5 mile S & 0.2 mile W
Companies: 1792 - - 6/17/33-10/21/35 1764 - - 10/30/35-1/14/36
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal relief program during 1933-1942 that gave jobless men work renovating abused lands. The Army built 48 200-man camps in South Dakota and provided food, clothing, medical care, pay and programs of education, recreation and religion for 23,709 enrollees (single men aged 17-25 who sent $25 of their $30 wage to their families) and war veterans. Camps and work projects were supervised by another 2834 men. The Office of Indian Affairs ran smaller units for 4554 American Indians.
Camp F-13 was part of a national CCC program to renovate forests and build more recreation areas. Work projects, supervised by the USDA Forest Service, included tree thinning, pruning and planting; fire prevention and suppression; rodent, disease and insect control; grazing land improvement and recreational area development. Enrollees removed dead, diseased, suppressed and excess trees (used for posts, poles and firewood) from hundreds of acres of pine leaving enough trees to produce good quality lumber. They removed flammable debris from forests and nearby areas and quelled forest fires. CCs built a horse trail up the side of Harney Peak and created a lake on top. They erected and manned the fire lookout on Cicero Peak. They erected dams and developed springs to provide water for livestock.
Erected in 1991 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society, the South Dakota Department of Transportation and Black Hills National Forest."
Erected: 1991
Location: Custer County .3 miles west, .5 miles south & .2 miles west (of Custer?)

#531 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp – Lightning Creek
"Camp F-14 Lightning Creek: located 0.7 miles NW on road 288
Companies: 1783V - - 10/17/33-Spring 34 791 - - 4/30/34-Fall 41
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal relief program during 1933-1942 that gave jobless men work renovating abused lands. The Army built 48 200-man camps in South Dakota and provided food, clothing, medical care, pay and programs of education, recreation and

religion for 23,709 enrollees (single men aged 17-25 who sent $25 of their $30 wage to their families) and war veterans. Camps and work projects were supervised by another 2834 men. The Office of Indian Affairs ran smaller units for 4554 American Indians.
Camp F-14 was part of a national CCC program to renovate forests and build more recreation areas. Work projects, supervised by the USDA Forest Service, included tree thinning, pruning and planting; fire prevention and suppression; rodent, disease and insect control; grazing land improvement and recreational area development. Veterans from North Dakota and Iowa in Company 1783V devoted most of their time to camp improvement and tree thinning. Enrollees in Company 791 operated sidecamps at Drew and Summit Peak ranger stations, Compton Spring, Billy Hay Pen and Freeland Wells. They built a ranger station, garage roads, several bridges, telephone lines and firetrails and quelled forest fires. CCs dug wells, built cattle guards and drift fences and developed springs on grazing land, erected erosion control dams and spread grasshopper bait on thousands of acres.
Erected in 1991 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society, the South Dakota Department of Transportation and the Black Hills National Forest."
Erected: 1991
Location: Custer County, 288- .7 miles northwest of Lightening Creek

#532 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp – Custer
"Camp F-12 Custer: 8.6 miles NW of roads 297, 284, 285 & 292
Companies: 1791 - - 6/13/33-12/37 756 - - 12/15/37-4/6/39
762 - - 4/6/39-1942
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal relief program during 1933-1942 that gave jobless men work renovating abused lands. The Army built 48 200-man camps in South Dakota and provided food, clothing, medical care, pay and programs of education, recreation and religion for 23,709 enrollees (single men aged 17-25 who sent $25 of their $30 wage to their families) and war veterans. Camps and work projects were supervised by another 2834 men. The Office of Indian Affairs ran smaller units for 4554 American Indians.
Camp F-12 was part of a national CCC program to renovate forests and build more recreation areas. Work projects, supervised by the USDA Forest Service, included tree thinning, pruning and planting; fire prevention and suppression; rodent, disease and insect control; grazing land improvement and recreational area development. Enrollees sawed lumber at Cyclone to build the camp and used buildings from Camp F-16 in 1939 to rebuild it. They erected Junction Ranger Station and the ranger's residence on Harney Peak and manned sidecamps at the Cyclone area, Medicine Mountain, Baxter and Summit Peak. CCs maintained a 25-man fire crew and lookouts at Harney Peak, Cicero Peak, Bear Mountain, Moon and Signal Hill. They built or rebuilt over 100 miles of telephone lines and constructed over 20 miles of road and 50 dams and developed over 100 springs for livestock watering.
Erected in 1991 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society, the South Dakota Department of Transportation and Black Hills National Forest."
Erected: 1991
Location: Custer County, 8.6 miles northwest of Custer on 297, 284, 285, 292

#536 The Pigtail Bridges
"In 1932, Cecil Clyde Gideon, forged ahead with the design of the Pigtail Bridges when many felt it couldn't be done. C.C., as he was called, was a pioneer in the Black Hills, making his

mark as a master builder, architect, craftsman, lawman, highway designer, and personal guide to visitors.
Riding horseback from his home at the Game lodge, Gideon and Senator Norbeck spent long hours laying out the Iron Mountain Road, the tunnels that frame Mount Rushmore and the bridges.
Norbeck wanted a rustic look but the elevation drop caused complex engineering problems. The bridge surfaces are neither straight, level, nor flat and rustic log work has great variation in quality. Logs were selected from nearby, cut to fit, seasoned, then put in place.
With the completion of the bridges more scenic beauty of the Black Hills became available for all people to enjoy.
C.C. Gideon turned vision into reality."
Erected: 1991
Location: Custer County, Hwy 16A - 2-3 miles south of Keystone on Iron Mountain Road

#588 In Memory of Anna Donna Tallent
Erected:
Location: Custer County, US 16A - 3 miles of Custer (1988)

#604 Memorial to Horace N. Ross
"Dedicated to the memory of Horace N. Ross discover of gold in the Black Hills at Custer, So. Dak. July 27th, 1874."
Erected:
Location: Custer County, Hwy 16 -Main street in Custer (1988)

Davison

#360 Indian Medicine Tree
"This tree, regarded as 'medicine' by the Indians, a scrawny hackberry, growing out of a rock, near Bois Cache Creek, soon to be lost to the rising waters of Oahe Lake, on April 12, 1963 was rescued in a joint enterprise of the S.D. Dept. of History and the D.W.U. students and taken to the campus of Dakota Wesleyan University."
Erected: 1963
Location: Davison County, I-90 at DWU campus between Smith Hall and Prather Hall (2006)

#451 Original Site of New Home Lutheran Church
"During the early 1880's, a small group of Swedish settlers left their homeland to come to Dakota Territory where they took up homesteads in this vicinity.
On September 15, 1883, after holding services and meetings in their homes, they organized 'The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Nyhem Church' - - Nyhem being the Swedish word for new home - - because they wanted a new church home in their new land.
The charter members were:
Mr. and Mrs. P.E. Anderson; Mr. and Mrs. Nels Anderson; Mr. and Mrs. Gustaf A. Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. August Carlson; Mr. and Mrs. A. Lindstrom; Mr. and Mrs. H.B. Anderson; Mr. and Mrs. J.P. Lindahl; Mr. and Mrs. Charley Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carlson; Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Sand; Carl Honasson; Gustaf Sandstrom; J.P. Carlson; Carl Tornquist; Mr. and Mrs. John P. Carlson; Mr. and Mrs. Sven G. Strand; Nels Rosenquist; and Hutlin Rosenquist.

Services were held in homes and a schoolhouse until 1885 when P.E. Anderson offered five acres of land for a church and cemetery. A small frame church was built later that year, to which a bell tower and improvements were added over the years.
Due to a declining rural population, the membership decided to relocate the church in nearby Mitchell. So on August 24, 1958, the last worship service was held. Only the bell remains of the sturdy white church which stood on this hill for three quarters of a century defying all the elements - - a symbol of the stalwart faith of those whose loving hands had placed it here."
Erected: 1971
Location: Davison County, SD 37 south of Mitchell

#573 Firesteel
"The site of the junction of two old trails – the 'Jimtown' Trail first mail route of the James River Valley and the Fort Thompson Trail much used in the Black Hills gold rush.
Close to this junction was Firesteel the pioneer settlement and trading post, 1874-1880. About fifty rods north close to the 'Jimtown' Trail is the site of the first frame house in Davison County, built in 1873. This was the home of H.C. Greene and was also the Firesteel post office and popular pioneer meeting place.
This tablet placed by the Nancy Peabody Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution 1934."
Erected: 1934
Location: Davison County, SD 38 & 1st Avenue east of Mitchell (moved somewhere to the west) in grassy area (2006)

#615 Old Mill Stone
"Used for many years in White's Mill on 'Jim' River 4 miles east of Mitchell to grind flour for the homesteaders and farmers who hauled their wheat to the grist mill. In memory of my father John R. White and other pioneers of 1879. Everett A. White."
Erected:
Location: Davison County, I-90 - Hitchcock Park in Mitchell

Day

#276 Bristol
"Indians from the Lake Region now Northeastern South Dakota visited this area frequently in the early 1800s and white traders also traveled this way while buying furs. The government survey party of Horace J. Austin arrived June 21, 1879, and began work. On October 15, 1880, the Hasting & Dakota Division of the Milwaukee Railroad reached Siding No. 70 near this site. The Railway Townsite Company laid out a townsite and C.P. Prior, townsite agent, named it for Bristol, England. The first building was a hotel built by R.P. Brokaw to serve railroad workers. When the railroad crews moved on westward, Brokaw remained and was joined in 1882 by a small band of people who established homes and formed the nucleus of the new town. F.W. Lowell was first postmaster 4 October 1881. The first general store was erected by Matt Evans in 1882 and the first school with Kate Northrup as teacher for a salary of $25 per month and board, was built in 1883. Bristol was incorporated as a village in 1889 and as a city in 1921. Located near the western edge of the Coteau Hills, it was an altitude of 1,775 feet. It is surrounded by a fertile farming country and is the third largest city of Day County."
Erected: 1959

Location: Day County, Hwy 12 north of Bristol (1988)

#283 YOU ARE ENTERING Day and Brown Counties
"Created west of the Sisseton Reservation Line, surveyed in 1869; from Greeley (South) and Stone (North) so named in 1873; by the Legislature of 1879; it was named for Merritt H. Day of Turner County, a member. Before that, its area had been in a Gigantic Hanson County (1870). Its first white resident was Francis Rondelle, a trader, in the area as early as 1868 and who was located by Horace J. Austin, surveyor, living 2 miles west of present Waubay in October, 1877. Earl P. Owen settled near Minnewaste Lake in April 1877 and was Postmaster at Waubay, at the east end of Waubay Lake on November 3rd, 1879.
In 1880, the Milwaukee, pushing in from the east, had its first train into Webster City, on J.P. Webster's homestead, on October 27th. The Reporter & Farmer started in September, 1881 and on January 2nd, 1882, Charles Warner, Lansing Sykes and George Bryant, as County Commissioners, organized by Day County and named Webster county seat.
The present area of the Reservation Line was added in 1883 and its southern tier of townships taken from Clark and became part of Day in 1885.
Located in the main, on the High Coteau, its Lakes Pickerel, long and deep, Enemy Swim, Blue Dog, Waubay, and 13 lesser but sizeable lakes abound in fish and waterfowl; and its richly grassed uplands supply cover for other game birds, make the county a Sportsman's paradise.

Brown County
Colin Campbell has an early trade post on Elm River to Waneta's Cuthead Band of Yanctonaise Sioux. Leblanc's wintering post of 1835 was burnt and in 1836 he built a new one at the Talles Chenes (Rondell) which later was run by Francis Rondelle.
Four settlers came to Tacoma Park area in 1877 and one, Ole Everson, returned in 1879 to build a frame house. The South half was surveyed in 1878-79 and in October 1879, a lot of 'sooners' and a store on the site of Columbia were located. John B. James was named P.M., 12 February 1880 and the county was organized at Columbia September 14, with Columbia the County Seat. That was the start of a lot of trouble.
The Milwaukee reached Aberdeen in 1881 and on February 17, John H. Drake became P.M. and they craved the county seat. A battle that went on for seven years at the polls, in the courts and at the legislature ensued. Brown County was created in 1879 from Beadle, N and Mills, S and named for Alfred Brown, a Bon Homme County Legislator.
Aberdeen defeated at the polls, the 1883 legislature 'gerrymandered' Brown into Inman, NW; Brown, NE; McAuley, SW; and Edgerton SE, but the voters would not buy it. In 1885, they created Brown N and Adams S with no different results. Finally at an election in 1887, Aberdeen won and the County Seat was moved July 20 to Columbia's disgust."
Erected: 1960
Location: Day/Brown County, on old Hwy 12, 5 miles east of Groton on county line

#284 Charles H. Sheldon
"Second Governor of South Dakota
1893-1897

Born at Johnson, Vermont, Sept. 12, 1840. His father died when he was 4 and at 6 he was bound out to work on a farm. He had 3 months schooling per year until 14 when, to get better educational opportunity, he got a store job for room and board and $20.00 per year. First rejected, he enlisted Sept. 23, 1861 in Co. 'E' 7th Vermont Infantry and was mustered out in 1865 as a captain. Resourceful, capable he made his mark in the Army. He became a storekeeper in Illinois. Married in 1875 to Martha Frizzel, they had two children, Ethel, 1878 and Charles H. Jr., 1881. He came to Dakota Territory in 1880. He homesteaded near Pierpont in 1882. Active in G.A.R. affairs, he was a member of the Council of 1886 where he was an able legislator. At the Republican Convention in 1890, he made an impromptu speech 'with such enthusiasm'. Nominated for Governor in 1892 and again in 1894, he won by a wider margin, showing that the people approved his administration. He retired to private life but in the campaign of 1898, went to the Black Hills on a speaking tour where, exposed to bad weather, he took sick and died at Deadwood on October 20, 1898. Buried at Pierpont.
Erected: 1960
Location: Day County, ½ mile north of Pierpont on Hwy 25

#316 Sigurd Anderson
"19th Governor of South Dakota, 1951-1955
Resident of Webster and Day County Since 1932
Born at Arendal, Norway, January 22, 1904, and came to the United States when three years old, settling in Lincoln County near Canton. Taught history and speech at Webster High School, 1932 to 1935. Completed law course at University of South Dakota in 1937 and returned to Webster to practice law. Elected State's Attorney of Day County in 1938 and re-elected in 1940. Appointed Assistant Attorney General of South Dakota in 1941. Enlisted in U.S. Navy and served as Commissioned Officer from 1943 to 1946, both Stateside and in the Southwest Pacific areas. Returned to Webster after termination of active military duty and resumed law practice. Elected Attorney General of South Dakota in 1946 and re-elected in 1948. Elected Governor in 1950 and served from 1951 to 1955. After leaving Governor's office, resumed law practice at Webster. On September 12, 1955, was appointed Commissioner of the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C., by President Eisenhower.
Married Vivian Walz, Vermillion, April 3, 1937. One daughter, Kristen Karen, born January 11, 1954, at Pierre."
Erected: 1960
Location: Day County, ¼ mile west of intersection of Hwy 12 and 25 (1988)

#326 Webster County Seat of Day County
Founded in 1881 and named for J.P. Webster who homesteaded the townsite. Railroad supply point for Fort Sisseton (Fort Wadsworth) frontier outpost established 20 miles north in 1864. Gateway to Northeastern South Dakota Lake Region whose abundance of game led the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux to settle here and attracted hunters and fur traders from afar in the pro-settlement era.
Once nicknamed 'The Buffalo Republic', a thriving community today occupies the site where vast herds of shaggy bison roamed and Indian trails zig-zagged their way from the lakes to the Mighty Missouri. Indian mounds still yield artifacts of the Red man and the ruts of the Stage Coach are still visible on the Prairies.

A region of diversified farming, extensive dairying, livestock growing and modern farmsteads. Fine homes, schools and churches have replaced the sod shanties of the early pioneers and power machinery had replaced the ox team of the last century.
Home of the Day County Hospital, the Prairie States Saline Water Conversion Plant, the Bethesda Nursing Home, the Lake Region Electric Association, and the Day County Museum.
A LIVE TOWN IN A GOOD COMMUNITY"
Erected: 1961
Location: Day County, US 12 N edge of Webster W of Main Street (1988)

#367 First Permanent White Settlers in Day County
"FRANCOIS RONDELLE born in Southern France in 1814 came with orphan brother to New Orleans about 1839 and in 1847 was employed American Fur Co. on James River.
1860 census found him at Yankton Agency with 5 children: Louise 19, Julia 16, Antoine 14, Louisa 8, Felix 4. In 1866 he had trading post at Talles Chenes on James River now in southern Brown County and nearby post office named for him April 22, 1880.
In 1868 he established new post ½ mile south of this point at SE corner Rush Lake and was living there in 1877 when Horace J. Austin surveyed area.
1880 census found him near Pickerel Lake, age 69 years.
He was early, perhaps first permanent white settler, Day County. Several of his children lived in County. Died Aug. 19, 1896, a tombstone marks his grave in St. James Cemetery near Enemy Swim Lake.
In 1880 he traded his log cabin and barn to B.O. Erickson for 5 head of cattle and Erickson homesteaded site and raised 7 children with many Erickson descendants still in vicinity."
Erected: 1964
Location: Day County, US 12 -1 1/2 miles west of Waubay at Rush Lake

#376 The Fight At Webster
"Following the 1862 Minnesota Indian Uprising where nearly 600 men, women, and children were killed, the United States Army at Fort Wadsworth recruited friendly Indians as scouts to restrict the hostile Indians from white settlements. A half-breed, Jack Campbell, led a group to the Mankato area and massacred the Jewett family. Campbell was caught and hung but his companions escaped and fled West. Near the present site of Webster this murderous group were met and recognized by Solomon Two Stars, an Army scout, on May 16, 1865. Solomon and four enlisted scouts; Wahacankaiteton, Kampeska, Tatankawanjidan, and Cankuwanjidan promptly attacked. Three of the hostiles were killed, one escaped, and a renegade nephew of Two Stars was captured. The latter confessed that he and the others were guilty of the murder. Under strict orders to take no prisoners, Two Stars was faced with a terrible choice. Duty demanded his kinsman be killed. Should he order one of the scouts to shoot him or accept the responsibility? Fifty years later, he said, "I shot him before my tears should blind me." Can white men produce a better chronicle of integrity?"
Erected: 1964
Location: Day County, US 12 west of Webster (1988)

#388 Charles H. Sheldon
"Second Governor of South Dakota
1893-1897

Born at Johnson, Vermont, Sept. 12, 1840. His father died when he was 4 and at 6 he was bound out to work on a farm. He had 3 months schooling per year until 14 when, to get better educational opportunity, he got a store job for room and board and $20.00 per year. First rejected, he enlisted Sept. 23, 1861 in Co. 'E' 7th Vermont Infantry and was mustered out in 1865 as a captain. Resourceful, capable he made his mark in the Army. He became a storekeeper in Illinois. Married in 1875 to Martha Frizzel, they had two children, Ethel, 1878 and Charles H. Jr., 1881. He came to Dakota Territory in 1880. He homesteaded near Pierpont in 1882. Active in G.A.R. affairs, he was a member of the Council of 1886 where he was an able legislator. At the Republican Convention in 1890, he made an impromptu speech 'with such enthusiasm'. Nominated for Governor in 1892 and again in 1894, he won by a wider margin, showing that the people approved his administration. He retired to private life but in the campaign of 1898, went to the Black Hills on a speaking tour where, exposed to bad weather, he took sick and died at Deadwood on October 20, 1898. Buried at Pierpont."
Erected: 1965
Location: Day County, SD 25 – ½ mile north of Pierpont (1988)

#426 Sam Brown's Ride
"APRIL 19-20, 1866
Samuel J. Brown was the son of Joseph Renshaw Brown, early day fur trader, and Susan Frenier, descendant of an Indian Chief, Walking Buffalo. Soon after the Sioux uprising of 1862, Sam enlisted as a scout and by 1865 was Chief of Scouts at Fort Wadsworth. On April 19, 1866, news arrived that a war party was approaching the settlements. Sam wrote a note to Lt. Cochrane, Commander at Wadsworth, to be forwarded to Fort Abercrombie the next morning. He then rode to the scout camp on Elm River, where Ordway now stands. Arriving at midnight, he learned that the supposed 'hostiles' were friendly Indians. Fearing that his message to Cochrane would cause unnecessary alarm, he secured a fresh pony and started back to Fort Wadsworth. Upon crossing the James River flats, a spring blizzard set in. Caught in the blizzard's gale, he missed the fort and drifted southeast to a point he recognized on Waubay Lake, not far north from this marker. Turning, he faced into the storm and finally arrived at the fort. Slipping off the pony, his paralyzed legs failed him. He never took a natural step thereafter. A heroic sense of duty drove Brown on to complete his 120 mile ride a good half of which was in a condition that dictated abandonment. Sam Brown's ride will live in history, not for what it accomplished, but because of the sterling character it revealed."
Erected: 1966
Location: Day County, US 12 - 2 miles east of Webster

#431 Pioneering in Dakota
"Prairie Fires
Pioneering was never easy. In Dakota, drought, and grasshoppers, blizzard, and prairie fires were all occupational hazards. In sparse timbered areas, the settlers lived in dugouts and sod houses, enduring the hardships common to all frontiersmen.
Betsy Dalager, a widow with five children, accompanied by her mother, Guri, (Mrs. Peder Anderson Schobakken) migrated from Glenwood, Minnesota to Raritan township, Day County in May, 1884, by oxdrawn wagon. By 1886, they had a house, a barn, a well, several cows, and the vitally necessary plowed fireguards. On April 17, John Dodd, living three miles to the south, set a fire to burn out his slough. A strong window took his fire beyond his control. It fired the

haystacks near the barn. Betsty and Guri, in seeking to save the livestock, were trapped by the fire in the burning barn. Betsy ran out, her clothes aflame and jumped into the well. The barn became Guri's funeral pyre. The children had sought safety in the plowed firebreak and after the hot earth had cooled, helped their mother out of the well. Betsy lived through a long battle with burns, but rheumatism left her a cripple. For 36 years this slight figure in a wheel chair was the symbol of the indomitable spirit which had brought her to Day County.
This episode happened four and one quarter miles west from this marker. This marker is designed as a tribute to the courage of those who suffered tribulation and deprivation in the settlement of Day County.
It is believed by kinsman to be the first recorded death by a prairie fire in what is now South Dakota."
Erected: 1967
Location: Day County, SD 23 - 7 miles north of Webster at Grenville turnoff

#549 Blue Star Memorial Highway – Day County
"A tribute to the Armed Forces that have defended the United States of America
Sponsored by
South Dakota Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc.
In Cooperation With
South Dakota Highway Department"
Erected:
Location: Day County, US 12 west of Webster (1988)

#563 You Are Entering Day County South Dakota
"Created west of the Sisseton Reservation Line, surveyed in 1869; from Greeley (South) and Stone (North) so named in 1873; by the Legislature of 1879; it was named for Merrit H. Day of Turner County, a member. Before that, its area had been in a Gigantic Hanson County (1870). Its first white resident was Francis Rondelle, a trader, in the area as early as 1868 and who was located by Horace J. Austin, surveyor, living 2 miles west of the present Waubay in October, 1877. Earl P. Owen settled near Minnewasta Lake in April 1877 and was Postmaster at Waubay, at the east end of Waubay Lake on November 3rd, 1879.
In 1880, the Milwaukee, pushing from the east, had its first train into Webster City, on J.P. Webster's homestead, on October 27th. The Reporter & Farmer started in September, 1881 and on January 2nd, 1882, Charles Warner, Lansing Sykes and George Bryant, as County Commissioners, organized by Day County and named Webster county seat.
The present area east of the Reservation Line was added in 1883 and its southern tier of townships taken from Clark and became part of Day County in 1885.
Located in the main, on the High Coteau, its Lakes Pickeral, long and deep, Enemy Swim, Blue Dog, Waubay and 13 lesser but sizeable lakes abound in fish and waterfowl; and its richly grassed uplands supply cover for other game birds, making the county a Sportsman's paradise."
Erected:
Location: Day County, Old US 12 -4 miles west of Andover (1988)

#568 Edgar S. McFadden
Location: Day County

#659 WWII Plane Crash Holds Memories
"On October 25th, 1944 at 3:50 P.M. an A26-B two engine medium bomber from the Watertown Army Airbase crashed and burned in a field on the northwest quarter of section 12 of Butler township, which is two miles south and one mile west of this site. The crash resulted in the death of the pilot, 1st Lt. Raymond Devere Schott of Youngstown, Ohio and severe burn injuries to the crew chief SSGT. Donald R. Aspers of Pontiac, Michigan.
May this monument always be a reminder of their sacrifice.

Donated by the friends and relatives of crash site
Eyewitnesses: Cliff and Lyle Buhler, Ed Wein, Frank Bohn, Harry and Nick Bury, Henry Berger, Herman and Dave Carlson, Henry and Herb Reiprich, Otto Dueschle, Elmer Berg, Joe Rydberf, and Fred Haase."
Erected: 1994
Location: Day County, US 12 - 3.5 miles west of Webster

Deuel

#357 Tabor Evangelical Church
"This marker commemorates the courage, sacrifice, and faithful devotion of the pioneer families of the Evangelical faith who settled in this vicinity of Deuel County, South Dakota. In the early days of settlement, services were held in the homes or schoolhouses. They were led by one of the members when the pastor could not be present.
On November 8, 1888, this site was purchased. The Tabor Evangelical Church was erected and served by pastors from Watertown, South Dakota.
In 1903, the Zion Evangelical Church was organized in the city of Clear Lake, South Dakota. Together the two parishes built a parsonage and called a resident pastor to serve both congregations.
In 1959, the Zion and Tabor congregations united, maintaining the Church in Clear Lake, now known as the Evangelical United Brethren Church.
Many of the graves in the nearby cemetery are those of pioneers of this area and founders of the Tabor Church. It is to the memory of their wisdom and vision; their faith and trust in God that this marker is dedicated."
Erected: 1963
Location: Deuel County, SD 22 -8 miles east of Clear Lake (1988)

#450 Site of Log Cabin
"Built in 1872 By
Byron J. Cochrane
First Permanent White Settler
In Deuel County"
Erected: 1971
Location: Deuel County, 50 yards off County 516 south of Lake Cochrane (1988)

#609 Moritz S.D.

"In 1872, the railroad bed at the present site of Moritz was graded. The Chicago & North Western Railway Company in June 1887 put a side track 3/4ths of a mile west of Moritz calling it 'Siding No. 6.'
On May 22, 1896, the railroad company surveyed warehouse lots on the 'Siding' and the construction of a grain house was begun by the Winona-Dakota Grain Company. Only the foundation was laid when the railroad company halted work. The 'Siding' was later moved back to the east to the present Moritz site.
On August 28, 1896, an old flat house was moved from Gary for grain storage and in November of that year W.H. Ballard began buying wheat. The new settlement was named in honor of Andrew Moritz, an early grain dealer.
W.H. Ballard was appointed postmaster on November 3, 1899 and a post office was opened at his residence. There were 190 residents in the township in 1900. J.R. Hunt built the first store in 1900, a lumber yard, coal shed and a house was built by a Mr. Gagelin, and Roy Nash built a blacksmith shop and home. A store built in 1933 by Herman Matson was last operated by Ernest Ulman in 1966.
The first depot was an old box car and there was a stockyard and coal shed east of the elevator. Only the elevator, the lumberyard buildings and two resident houses remain.
Erected 1985 by Glenwood Township, the Department of Transportation, and the S.D. State Historical Society."
Erected: 1985
Location: Deuel County, Co Road 309 at southwest corner of Section 23

Dewey

#462 St. Basil's Church
"Mossman, South Dakota
St. Basil's Church was built in 1917 by the children and friends of Mountainman Basil Claymore. Constructed in the French tradition of a family chapel it served as a Catholic church. Father John Vogel was the first priest to officiate at this location. Only two weddings were held here - - Louise Claymore and Cyrus Hiett in October 1917 and Josephine Claymore and Leo O'Neal in May 1921. Funds for construction were donated by the local families involved in 1920 a Swiss bell was purchased to resound over the prairies calling all to Mass. The bell was stolen in 1933 and in 1934 a movement was begun to relocate the church in Ridgeview. The original families objected and the church remained, although Mass was no longer held.
The church became a familiar landmark and the cemetery continued to be used. During the bad blizzards of 1949 and 1950 the sanctuary served as a haven for stranded travelers who were able to keep from freezing by burning some of the pews. During the 1950's vandals began to demolish the building and by 1973 it stood in danger of complete destruction until friends started the renovation of it as a non-denominational roadside chapel.
The church has long been visited by artists and photographers and there are numerous paintings and photos of 'The Little Prairie Church' throughout the country."
Erected: 1974
Location: Dewey County, US 212- east of Eagle Butte (2003)

#539 Firesteel

"Firesteel takes its name from the nearby Firesteel Creek. The town, first known as 'Firesteel Station', was started in May of 1910 with the influx of settlers. Rumor had it an entire section was to be set aside for a government townsite, so many who had drawn low lottery numbers located in the area. But in fact no townsite was reserved.
Early businesses were built on the section line between the quarters of W.E. Coats and C.A. Golden. Coats was appointed postmaster in February of 1911. A lot sale was held on September 4, 1912, with the high lot going for $250.00.
Firesteel is best known for area coal mining. Its first known discovery was by A. Traversie and W. Benoist in 1907 or 1908 after finding coal dust in prairie dog town on the NW ¼-7-17-23. Coal was mined commercially from 1911 to 1968. Unfair freight rates kept use local until after WWI when lower rates opened up wider markets. Mechanized stripping started in 1929 when Firesteel Coal Company used the first dragline. In 1933 the State Relief Agency operated a state owned mine 3/4 mile southwest of town to provide fuel for the needy. They closed March 17, 1934, when officials found they could by coal cheaper than mining it.
L.P. Runkel formed Runkel Coal in 1935. Runkel's peak year was May 1941 to April 1942 when 51,743 tons were sold. During peak demand as many as 30 truckers were paid 35 cents a ton for loading and hauling from pits to railcars. Ben Dollarhide bought Runkel out in 1947 and formed Dewey County Coal Company. Dollarhide purchased a tracked shovel for filling trucks in the large pit and a D-8 Cat to help strip overburden. He built a large tipple (machine for loading freight) to speed loading. A record 552 tons went through the tipple in one day. Spoil banks are visible west of town. The bucket displayed is from the last dragline, the Monighan.
The town was also a bustling trade center through the teens, 1920's and 1930's. It boasted a bank, Holts' flour mill, many business, 70 miles of rural telephone lines and a light plant provided 24 hour service. Stockyards next to the rail line enabled the town to serve as a major livestock shipping point. As coal mining was mechanized and less manual labor was required, Firesteel began to decline. Fires claimed many businesses and in the 1960's the mine and the school both closed. Today most area residents are engaged in ranching and farming.
Erected in 1991 by the South Dakota State Historical Society and the Firesteel Jubilee Committee."
Erected: 1991
Location: Dewey County, Hwy 20 - in Firesteel ?

Douglas

#333 Grand View
"1882-1894
A great town while it lasted, Grand View became Douglas County's third county seat when it won out over Huston, the second and Douglas City by 11 votes in 1882. Brownsdale the first, a phantom city had been a brief but expensive luxury. Grand View was platted that August 21st, by Kingsley G. Foster, Joe Devy and Rufus D. Prescott, the commissioners first met in the Foster-Devy Store which continued to be the Courthouse for 12 years.
It was on the Ft. Randall-Mitchell and Scotland-Plankinton Stage lines and until the railroad reached Armour in 1886, the undisputed metropolis of that area.
A village of intense rivalries, Upper Grand View, the original plat, the darling of the "King" Foster-Joe Devy interests, had a bank, the D.C. Chronicle (Democratic, the Republican), a church, hotels, the courthouse and the Silver Cornet Band. Lower Grand View to its south and

west and slightly lower, matched it in every particular with the S.D. Tribune (Republican), the post office in lieu of the courthouse and the Martial Band. Those bands would play at the drop of a hat to show who was who in Grand View.
George W. Atwood, an original Lower Town sponsor deserted that section for Upper Town in 1885, the only dereliction.
When Armour got the railroad, the exodus started but Grand View, a trifle closer to the center of the County, survived two close elections until 1894, it had to give up the ghost. Being the county seat, it never bothered with a local government.
Erected: 1961
Location: Douglas County, Was at Intersection of 281 & 44 N of Armour – now missing

Edmunds

#240 Indian Prayer Rock
"Found near Mobridge. The impressions were tediously incised by some Indian intent on building himself up as a "Medicine Man". Once formed, it became a symbol of great powers and was highly venerated by the Indians, who believe it to be the work of the "Wakan" or Great Spirit."
Erected: 1958
Location: Edmonds County, located at Ipswich Public Library Grounds (2006)

#427 Welsh Colony At Powell
"On March 22, 1883, the 300 members of a Welsh Colony arrived by train at Aberdeen, South Dakota. Thirty families led by William E. Powell arrived here on the 29th and built the 'Big Shanty or Shanty Mawr' on the Hugh Griffith claim on Section 9, 1½ miles north where they all lived until moving on their own homesteads and their families arrived from North and South Wales.
The 'Big Shanty' was moved here and a post office with Morris Jones as Postmaster set up July 7, 1883. A general store, J.T. Llewellyn, proprietor; a blacksmith shop, Morgans 'a Go'; Central School, John A. Williams, teacher and a Calvinistic Methodist Church, Rev. John W. Morgan, pastor; a Congregational Church, Rev. J.T. Lewis, Pastor, were organized and built. All but the general store and the C.M. Church were disbanded because of death, discouragement and hardship and only the hardiest farmers remained.
The Methodist Church was destroyed, the store badly damaged and four farmsteads wiped out by a tornado June 2, 1911.
Determination of the new generation to continue to worship in faith resulted in the immediate rebuilding of the church which was dedicated on its present site on Thanksgiving Day, 1911.
On June 8, 1958, to commemorate the faith and loyalty of those hardy Welsh Pioneers, the 75th Anniversary of the establishment of their trustful faith was celebrated by the congregation of the remaining church, now Presbyterian."
Erected: 1966
Location: Edmunds County, SD 45 -10 miles south of Ipswich (2006)

#645 Welcome to Ipswich Arch
"This pillar of the memorial arch of Ipswich is erected as a lasting tribute to the vision, foresight and tireless energy of Joseph W. Parmley and his co-workers who in 1912 founded the greatest

of our transcontinental highways, the Yellowstone Trail the first portion of the Yellowstone Trail was built from Ipswich, its home, east to Aberdeen. From the beginning this great highway grew to span our nation from Plymouth Rock to Puget Sound.
This pillar of the memorial arch of Ipswich is erected in honor of the valiant men of the community of Ipswich who answered our country's call to arms in the World War 1917-1918 and as an everlasting monument to those who so noble made the supreme sacrifice.
William C. Dickerson, Clarence W. Elstad, Clifford Evans, Einer Jorgenson, William Keppler, Adolph Forkel, Carl Nets, Benjamin J. Picton, Walter L. Stanard, Harry A. Stroud, Andrew Schaubert, Matt Grzinger"
Erected:
Location: Edmunds County, US 12- Corner of US 12 and 8th street in Ipswich at Park (2006)

Fall River

#347 Leslie Jensen Scenic Drive
"This highway along Fall River is dedicated to Leslie Jensen, 15th Governor of South Dakota 1937-1939, a native of Hot Springs, and a son of Chris Jensen, Black Hills Pioneer and Lille May Haxby Jensen. Educated in Hot Springs, Culver Military Academy and the University of South Dakota, he took an early interest in the Military and was a lieutenant in the 4th South Dakota Infantry on the Mexican Border in 1916-17 and when that organization became the 147th Field Artillery in World War I, he went to France with it and was the Regimental Adjutant. Staying with the 147th, he was its Lieutenant Colonel in 1937 when, as Governor, he became his own Commander-in-Chief. Promoted to Colonel in 1941, he took his Regiment to the South Pacific in World War II and when the Regiment was battalionized in 1943, he served with distinction as a Base Commander on the staff of the Commanding General of the Sixth Army. In 1921 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of South Dakota serving until 1934 when he returned to Hot Springs and to the telephone business which his father had started in 1894. His administration, in 1937, initiated a Highway Construction program of great economic and social benefit to his native state."
Erected: 1962
Location: Fall River County, US 18/ 3 miles south of Hot Springs & south edge of Hot Springs

#369 Hot Springs
"Following World War I, JOE E. STEGER of Illinois came to the Black Hills for his health and remained to build highways for South Dakota. This SCENIC DRIVE and the CHICAGO-BLACK HILLS HIGHWAY (U.S. 18) are the result of his inspiration and effort. These highways lead to HOT SPRINGS, whose citizens in appreciation have erected this marker."
Erected: 1964
Location: Fall River County, US 18 (1988)

#455 Camp Collier
"June 1876-June 1877
Camp at the Mouth of Red Canyon, sometimes called Camp Collier, was established at this site in mid-July 1876 to protect travelers over the 150-mile Cheyenne-Black Hills stage road. It came into being after the Sioux, resentful of the white invasion of their sacred Paha Sapa, had that spring killed a number of persons travelling through the steep-walled canyon, believed to be

the most practical route from Cheyenne to the newly-found Black Hills gold fields. The camp was garrisoned by Co. K, Fourth Infantry, on detached service for its headquarters post at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, and it was commanded by Captain William S. Collier. The garrison initially included two officers, 48 enlisted men and one civilian physician, but subsequently varied from 38 to 56, excluding the women laundresses and their children. The troopers constructed a stockade 125 feet square, with bastions on the northeast and southwest corners, on the flat below the mouth of the canyon, and planted evergreens around it. The Cheyenne-Black Hills telegraph line reached the post 30 September 1876 and Custer Oct. 19 same year. There was little trouble with the Indians following the establishment of the camp, but alkaline water, boredom and desertions were major problems. The stockade was abandoned 13 June 1877 when the stage company opened a new short-cut route from Hat Creek to Jenney Stockade and Deadwood. The buildings were dismantled and all salvageable lumber and other equipment taken southwest to Camp on Sage Creek as Co. K departed for its new station at Fort D.A. Russell near Cheyenne. While other Army units had camped for brief periods within the Black Hills, Camp Collier at the Mouth of Red Canyon had the distinction of being the first military establishment of any permanence in the Hills proper, existing for approximately one year."
Erected: 1974
Location: Fall River County, Hwy 18 milepost 15.59 (1988)

#505 Siding 7
"In early 1890, the Burlington Railroad established Siding 7 three-quarters of a mile up the tracks north from here. The siding consisted of four short, fan-shaped tracks and a hand-operated turntable over an open pit used for servicing engines. There was also a small machine shop. The railroad planned to use this installation as a permanent location for their yards and as a terminal, since it was near the junction of the main rail line to the coal fields of Wyoming and the branch line into the Black Hills.
After two attempts to secure additional adjacent property needed for expansion failed, the Burlington purchased land from a homesteader, Hand Carsley, on the south side of the Cheyenne River and constructed what was to become a permanent terminal - - thus Edgemont, 'edge of the mountains,' was born in the summer of 1890, growing into and remaining a thriving railroad town.
Erected 1989 by the Edgemont State Centennial Committee, the Burlington Northern Railroad, the South Dakota State Historical Society, and the State Department of Transportation as a Centennial Legacy.
Erected: 1989
Location: Fall River

#509 Battle Mountain
"According to tradition, American Indians were stricken with an epidemic known as 'fell disease' about the middle of the 16th century that threatened to obliterate the tribes. A messenger arrived from the Great West with news of a wonderful water which, he said, had been touched by the finger of the Great Spirit and would cure all manner of diseases. Indians came to these springs by the thousands.
After a lapse of more than 200 years, the Cheyenne took possession of the springs and built an immense tipi city covering hundreds of acres.

In the following years, the Sioux migrated west and disputed the ownership of the springs. This culminated in a fierce conflict in about 1869, the memory of which is preserved in the name of the eminence to the east, Battle Mountain, where the besieged Cheyenne established fortifications. The Sioux won the battle and possession of the springs which they called Wi-wi-lah-kah-to (Springs-hot). They called the area Minnekahta (Water-hot) and termed the Black Hills a great 'Medicine Home."
After the Battle Mountain fight, tradition says the Sioux and Cheyenne agreed to allow the springs to be a health sanctuary to give their sick and lame the benefit of the healing waters. Around 1880, pioneers began to settle the area.
Erected in 1990 by the City of Hot Springs, the South Dakota State Historical Society and the State Department of Transportation."
Erected: 1990
Location: Fall River County

#663 Hot Springs SD
"Tribal tradition states that as long ago as the 16th century the Fall River Valley and canyon area were seldom without groups of tipis belonging to North American Plains Tribes. They knew the curative value of the warm springs located there and used them for bathing their sick and lame. Exploration of the area by white men in 1874-75 led to settlement and the discovery of 75 geothermal springs. The crystal clear water issues from clefts in rocks or bubbles up out of the ground. Bathhouses, swimming plunges, hotels, hospitals and sanitariums were built turning the City of Hot Springs into an early national health resort. Some of these structures still exist, including a sanitarium now used as the VA Center, and the South Dakota Soldiers Home. Cowboys and others crippled by rheumatism and other afflictions would arrive in wagons or trains and leave on horseback after three weeks in the springs.
From this point the rushing Fall River can be seen and heard."
Erected: 1995
Location: Fall River County, In Hot Springs on 18

#680 The Mammoth Site of Hot Springs, SD
Gigantic mammoths, ancestors of the majestic elephants of today, once roamed freely on the High Plains of North America. A repository of their remains, along with other kinds of animals, lay undisturbed until their discovery over 26,000 years later, in June 1974.
Limestone deposits beneath the earth's surface dissolved in water from underground springs. The land then collapsed and the resulting sinkhole filled with 95 degree water that lured mammoths to drink or feed on vegetation. Once in the water, they could not get up the slippery, steep incline. Death by starvation or drowning was the fate of most animals that came to the sinkhole. Along with the mammoth, remains of the giant short-faced bear, extinct camel, gray wolf, raptor, cottontail rabbit, white-tailed jackrabbit, white-tailed prairie dog, fish and other associated fauna have also been found at the Site.
As centuries passed, the sinkhole gradually filled. Rain, snow and wind wore away the soil leaving a hill of buried skeletons.
This hill remained undisturbed until 1974 when excavation for a housing project by Phil and Elenora Anderson revealed bones and tusks of these huge animals.

In 1975, the Mammoth Site of Hot Springs, South Dakota, Inc., was formed as a non-profit corporation dedicated to the preservation of the fossils, protecting and developing the site as an in-situ (bones left as found) exhibit.
The Mammoth Site is quite different from most museums. It is not merely a display of collected items; most of the excavated bones remain exactly where they were found (in-situ). Visitors also witness the complete process of paleontology from start to finish. Along with the scientists, they will see for the first time bones of animals that lived before any person walked this land.
In 1980 the Mammoth Site was designated as a Registered National Natural Landmark by the Department of the Interior.
The Mammoth Site of Hot Springs is truly a gift from nature - - our inheritance held in trust for over 26,000 years. We would diminish ourselves if we failed to perceive the historical and scientific value of this discovery."
Erected: 1997
Location: Fall River County

#700 Wood Stage Station
"Approximately 125 yards east of this spot the Wood Stage Station served as a stop on the Sydney to Deadwood Trail. This station offered the first glimpse of the Black Hills to travelers seeking their fortune in the newly opened gold fields. The station, in operation from 1876 to 1888 was run by Lt. William Wood and his wife Susanna (Friday) and their four children – Ruth, St. Clair, Paul, and Leo. Lt. Wood had served as aide-de-camp to General Custer during his expedition to the Black Hills in 1874. After mustering out of the army in 1875, Wood got his start in the stage business by building a stage depot in Deadwood in 1876. This stage station, in addition to the standard facilities for handling the horses, stage coaches, and wagons passing along the trail, offered a dining room for the drivers and passengers on the stage line. During the height of travel along the trail in 1878-79, it is estimated that over 25 million pounds of freight passed the station on its way to settlers in the Black Hills.
Marker dedicated by Jedediah Smith Corral of Westerners with assistance from Deadwood HPC"
Erected: 2008
Location: Fall River County, Hwy 71 south of Hot Springs, Cheyenne River Bridge

Faulk

#359 Frank M. Byrne
"Eighth Governor of South Dakota
1913-1916
Born Oct. 23, 1858 on a farm near Volney, Iowa. Homesteaded in McCook County, South Dakota in 1879. Moved to Faulk County in 1883 where he married Emma Beaver in 1888. The following year the first of five sons was born. Gov. Byrne was elected to the first South Dakota State Legislature in 1889, representing Faulk and Potter Counties. After a successful career in business he was elected to the Legislature again in 1907, 1909 and as Lt. Gov. in 1910. As Chief Executive in 1913, Gov. Byrne refused legislative election to the United States Senate. He believed his first obligation was to the office for which he had been elected by the people. During his administration, laws were passed to elect United States senators by popular vote, guarantee depositors against bank failure, and prohibit leasing prison labor to private companies. Health failing, Gov. Byrne moved to California in 1924 where he died Dec. 24, 1927. Frank M.

Byrne carried into public service the same generous and humane qualities that marked his private life. He was a man of integrity with great faith in democracy and a deep love for his country and his state."
Erected: 1963
Location: Faulk County, US 212 - 1/4 miles east of Faulkton (2006)

#364 Lafoon 1882-1891
"First county seat of Faulk County, when this area surveyed October 1882 by Albert Mellen, Louis Kniesel just south and F.M. McMullen, a mile west, were 'squatting' on the land. First post office, Cecrops, Nora Reppy, postmistress, was established October 26 and changed to LaFoon, honoring Alexander LaFoon, an early comer and partner of Booth in a corner store in the booming town, near NW corner of Section 15-118-68.
In 1886 over 20 buildings including a school, Presbyterian church and the Court house, built for a saloon but bought by the County when the voters refused a license. Sylvia Smith, first school teacher, was also first Register of Deeds and later the wife of Judge J.H. Bottom, who came just after the survey. On November 5th, 1883, Governor Ordway appointed Humes, Jarvis & Humphrey to organize the county, which they did, designating LaFoon as County seat.
C.A. Ritter shot a buffalo that day nearby and buffalo steaks helped celebrate the event. LaFoon won the county seat contest of 1884 by three votes but when Faulkton became a two railroad town in 1887 lost out and moved almost entire to Faulkton. Its post office, the last vestige, was discontinued January 30, 1891. Early settlers in the LaFoon area were the Cornwell, Smith, Shaver, Lenhoff, Misfeldt, Hutchinson, Schenck and Turner families."
Erected: 1964
Location: Faulk County, SD 45 - 5 miles east of Faulkton and 1/2 mile north of US 212 on 45 (2006)

Grant

#300 Marten's Ferry – St. Joseph
"1¼ Miles East
In fall of 1878, John Marten settled on North Fork Whetstone Creek 1¼ mile due east. The main road west crossed his place and in high water he had a ferry. April 28, 1880, he was named Postmaster at St. Joseph, at his place and served until discontinued in 1902."
Erected: 1960
Location: Grant County, Hwy 15, 4 miles north of Milbank

#386 Brown Earth Indian Church
"1 N ½ W
In 1877 some Sisseton Christian Indians sponsored by the Presbyterian Mission, with Daniel Renville as native pastor, decided to take homesteads near Yellowbank Creek north of this point. That year they erected their church, the first in Grant County, Dakota. It is to be seen and is worth seeing together with its cemetery."
Erected: 1965
Location: Grant County, SD 20 at turn to Strandburg (1988)

#578 General A.A. Humphrey

"Gen. A.A. Humphrey Post
No. 42 G.A.R. Dept. S.D.
Erected May 30 1904
In memory of the Union Soldiers
Of the Civil War of 1861 to 65"
Erected: 1904
Location: Grant County, Grant County Courthouse in Milbank (1988)

#589 American Legion Baseball Monument
"In this city on July 17, 1925 by action of the South Dakota Department of the American Legion the nationwide organization of Legion Junior Baseball was first proposed as a program of service to the youth of America. This monument erected by Birch-Miller Post No-9 American Legion, Milbank, South Dakota."
Erected:
Location: Grant County, US 12 east side of Milbank (1988)

Gregory

#20 Fort Randall Chapel
"Fort Randall was established by Brig. Gen. W.S. Harney in 1856 and named by him for Col. Daniel Randall, Deputy Paymaster U.S. Army. Construction was started on June 26, 1856 by 1st Lts. George H. Paige, 2nd Inf. and D.S. Stanley, 1st Cavalry, Col. E. Lee 2nd U.S. Inf. was its first permanent commander.
In 1875, soldiers of the Post, members of the I.O.O.F lodge, wanting a lodge room, combined this idea with a church and library, designed by George Bush, the post carpenter, a discharged soldier and they built this structure from hand sawn chalkstone from nearby quarries, aided in the quarrying and transportation only by the U.S. Government. Otherwise, it was an entirely private venture.
You are standing in front of the church. From the north the structure looked like the sketch above with the lodge hall in the center. The fort was finally abandoned in 1892 and this ruin is its outstanding vestige. Two devastating wind storms and a bolt of lightning wrecked the roof and rain and frost finished the work. Detailed drawings by cooperation of the Corp of Engineers and the National Park Service were made in 1947 and filed in the Library of Congress. The ruins were stabilized by the Engineers in 1953. The orientation table adjacent shows the layout of the post and a walk over the parade grounds will show its outlines.
Erected: 1953
Location: Gregory County, west end of Fort Randall Dam near old chapel (2003)

#34 Fort Randall Map
"Plat of Fort Randall 1856-1892"
Erected: 1955
Location: Gregory County, west end of Fort Randall Dam by Fort Randall Chapel (2006)

#47 Commanding Officers Quarters
"This is foundation of COMMANDING OFFICER QUARTERS Ft. Randall 1856-1892."
Erected: 1955

Location: Gregory County, on walking path around fort

#127 The Rosebud Country

"Between the White and Niobrara Rivers is a rolling, well grassed prairie, dotted with isolated buttes and cut by tree bordered water courses. The soil is sufficiently sandy to retain moisture and springs and flowing streams result.

Colton's 1873 Map shows Rosebud Creek. By 1878 the Indian Commissioner was calling it the Rosebud Country. A profusion of wild roses also was a factor. In early times it was visited by the Pawnee, Kiowa and Ponca from the South; the Cheyenne and Arapaho from the West. About 1760 the Lakota, or Teton Sioux, pushed in from the East and it became the home territory of the Oglalla and Brule Sioux bands.

In 1868, at Ft. Laramie, the Great Sioux Reservation, all of what is now South Dakota west of the Missouri, was created. Agencies were set up on the Missouri and that of Spotted Tail and Swift Bird was at the mouth of Whetstone Creek, a picturesque Rosebud Country watershed. There, Spotted Tail killed Big Mouth and too many whiskey dealers caused Spot to take his people West, away from the river. In 1877 the government moved Spot back to Ponca Creek. By 1879 he had moved up river to Rosebud Landing and then out to Rosebud Agency, which with Pine Ridge, steamboats to the Landing and wagon trains overland supplied.

The Reservation was set back from the river to the 99th meridian near Bonesteel in 1889. In 1902 the railroad from Nebraska reached Bonesteel and in 1904, Dallas. In 1904, that area was opened to settlement and 109,308 persons registered for 2,412 claims, a ratio of 46 to 1. It was then that the ROSEBUD COUNTRY became well known to the world. In 1908 Tripp County was opened with 114,769 registrants for 4,000 claims.

Those land openings were fabulous affairs, wild and rough. The Battle of Bonesteel, on 20 July 1904, with several killed and wounded was climatic. In 1911 Mellette and Bennett counties were opened. And that's a brief story of Rosebud."

Erected: 1956

Location: Gregory County, east of end of park in Gregory (2006)

#132 Battle of Bonesteel

"The town was named for H.E. Bonesteel, early day freighter. Its first postmaster was Francis M. Safeser, 1 August 1892. By 1905 it had 754 people and had made the Big Time Headlines. It came about his way. In 1902 the railroad reached Bonesteel and in 1904 the eastern part of the Rosebud Reservation, the west part of Gregory County, 385,817 acres, enough land for 2,412 one hundred and sixty acre homesteads was opened to filing. Registrations for the drawing were held at Yankton, 57,432 filings; Fairfax, 8,700; Chamberlain, 6,100 and BONESTEEL, 35,176. Chances on the drawing were 1 to 46. It was a royal holiday, trains running night and day; everything 'wide open' and the gamblers, confidence men and underworld of 1904 flocked to Bonesteel for a change to mulch the gullible who came to file. One July 18th, 4,000 plus registered at Bonesteel. Jim Nelon, the police chief, retired and then as one newspaper states: 'until the citizens organized and with the aid of Patsy Magner, Stanton, Bob Calahan and other sporting men of the better class drove the gang out of town after a sharp fight the town was practically in the hands of thugs.' Magner said there were 200 of them and their slogan was

‘stand for no pinch.’ Under the headlines ‘BONESTEEL HAS HOT EVENING’ it was said ‘the bad men simply mobbed the officers, took their clubs and guns, pounded them up and took their stars.’ One tough was killed, two wounded and two ‘fly cops’ Harrison and Stambaugh wounded. Sheriff Taylor asked for troops but things quieted down. That was the ‘Battle of Bonesteel.’”
Erected: 1956
Location: Gregory County, on Highway 18 just east of Bonesteel (2006)

#149 Historic Highway Marker North on SD 47/East on US 18 with Map
“North on SD 47 Historic Sites

1. Fort Randall 1856-92
2. Fairfax 1892 – County Seat 1896
3. Battle of Bonesteel July 20 1904
4. Whetstone ‘Brule’ Agency 1860
5. Rosebud Landing 1876-1895
6. Lower Brule Agency 1876-94
7. Fort Kiowa American Fur Co. 1822
8. Fort Lookout – Col. Fur Co. 1822-U.S. 1856
9. Fort Hale 1873-1885
10. Fort Thompson 1883-Crow Ck. Agcy.1856
11. Fort Recovery 1835

East on US 18

B. Papineau 1859-Colin Lamonte 1862
C. Harney City 1869-Wheeler 1879
D. Hamilton’s 1881
E. Castalia-Ghost Town 1883-1900
F. Stratosphere Landing 1935
G. Bijou Hills 1877
H. Bisonette ‘Bijou’ 1811
I. Perrin 1802 Proteau 1868
J. Nobles 1857-Brule City 1874
K. Ancient Indian Fort 1600
L. Three Rivers 1804

Steamboat Wrecks

1. Carroll No.3 1877
2. Pocohontas 1866
3. Hiram Wood 1870
4. Ida xxxx 1871
5. Hollie Moore 1881”

Erected: 1956
Location: Gregory County, intersection Highways 18 and 47 (2006)

#535 Bethlehem Cemetery

"1893 Die Bethlehem Duetsche Congregational Gerininde Later Bethlehem German Congregational or Stone Church. This was the first deed registered in organized Gregory County. Church grounds were donated by John Hoffman April 8, 1897.
This pioneer church was founded by European immigrants who landed at Ellis Island, NY, then migrated by railway to Dakota Territory in the 1870s- -1880s. Worship services were held first in a sod home - - increased numbers required a church which was built of native stone from a quarry 3 miles NE of here. Mortar made of soil, chopped straw and water was used to bind the stones in the 2 feet thick walls. Roof, floor, doors and windows were constructed of wood. Dedication was in the fall of 1897 and the first wedding, B.J. Gall and Lena Bentz, was on November 27, 1897, performed by Rev. Gustav Baumen.
Stone Church united with Hope Congregational of Fairfax in 1924 and was sold and dismantled in 1941. The majority of the graves have no markers although more than 60 burials are recorded. Erected in 1991 by the Fairfax, Bonesteel, Ft. Randall Historical Society, the South Dakota State Historical Society and the South Dakota Department of Transportation."
Erected: 1991
Location: Gregory County, Located in cemetery off Hwy 18, 4 miles east of Fairfax (2006)

Haakon

#329 Original Grindstone Post Office Site
"March 31, 1890
The First Post Office established in what is now Haakon County, South Dakota, was here. Solomon S. Shoun was first postmaster. It was discontinued March 31, 1946 when Patrick J. Fennell was postmaster."
Erected: 1961
Location: Haakon County, SD 73 10 miles north of Philip and 4 miles west, 1/4 miles north and 350 yards east (1988)

#351 Midland
"Midway between the White and Cheyenne, the Missouri and the South Fork it was well named when Charles H. Baker became postmaster on May 13, 1890 shortly after the Great Sioux Reservation was opened to settlement. It was the center of that cow empire, replete with the cattleman's gold, grass and water. Until then it was an Indian country with a few cattlemen like Scotty Philip, Dan Powel and Mike Dunn with Indian wives its only white occupants. Surveyed in 1892, strung along the E & W road adjacent to Bad River were P.L. Graham, Trules Madison and Fred LaPlant down river, a ranch 4 miles up Ash Creek to the south.
Midland was a good place for the cowboys to come into to get their mail, stock up on groceries, get their blacksmithing done and wet their whistles. At roundup time, Big Prairie Dog Creek, 10 miles north was a common meeting ground where round-up wagons brought their stock to exchange animals. Until the railroad reached it in 1907, it was strictly "cowtown". Charley Russell was postmaster for 21 years. It was not until the turn of the century when settlers with plows, fences, and farming ideas edged into that Cow Empire. By 1910, it had 210 people and a good line of merchandisers. For a time there was a shack on every quarter section. In 1960 with 401 people, its huge elevator indicates that wheat is now vying with beef with some success."
Erected: 1962
Location: Haakon County, US 14 just west of Midland

#504 Town of Midland
"In 1889 South Dakota was admitted to the union and western South Dakota was opened for settlement. The next year surveying was conducted throughout the summer and the town of Midland, named for its location halfway between the Missouri and the South Fork of Cheyenne River, was established.
Construction started in 1890 when J.C. 'Charlie' Russell hauled a load of supplies from Pierre and built the first store in Midland. Also built that year was a hotel and restaurant operated by Addie Avenell. Charles Baker was sworn in as first Postmaster. Charlie Russell later served as Postmaster for 21 years.
The first wedding took place in 1895 when Charlie Russell married Emily Hall's daughter, Jennie. Their daughter, Grace, was the first born child in Midland and the first of two high school graduates.
Several businesses opened in 1904 including a livery stable, the 'Western Star' newspaper, and a small furniture and undertaking store.
In 1905 Christopher Hellekson built a grocery store in east Midland and moved it the following year to the present town site operating it until his death in 1916. Also built in 1905 in east Midland and later moved to the present town site was the Bastion Roundhouse. In 1939, owners John and Violet Stroppel added an artesian well for hot mineral baths.
1906 was boom time for Midland. The Bank of Midland was granted a charter, a hardware store was opened and regular train service began.
In 1907 fifteen lots were sold ranging in price from $100 for residential property to a $700 corner business lot to J.C. Leggett for a feed business. In May the Great Western Telephone Company's west bound line arrived and passenger train service to Rapid City began on October 15 and continued until October, 1960.
The Midland State Bank opened in 1908 but closed January 8, 1932. A new schoolhouse was built on the hill in 1909 and opened for classes in 1910. The Bank of Midland opened in 1909 in a new building constructed of Stanley County brick and Black Hills sandstone. This building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
In the following years many advances were made in Midland including sidewalks in 1920 (many more built as WPA projects in 1936 and 1939), electricity in 1919, a water system in 1925, a sewer system in 1947-1948, a municipal artesian well in 1960 and a second one in 1968, and a new water tank and treatment plant in 1982.
Erected 1989 by the Town of Midland and the South Dakota State Historical Society and dedicated as a lasting legacy to the pioneers – past, present, and future."
Erected: 1989
Location: Haakon County

#642 Upper Deadwood Gold & Pioneers
"1876 Trail 1911 Early Freighters
Dillon, Dixon, Dupree, Walpole, Mandan, Shoemaker, Powell, Erskine, Philip, Mathison, Quinn
ESA Troop 31"
Erected:
Location: Haakon County, SD 73- 11 miles north of Philip (1988)

Hamlin

#363 Dolph
"One Rod Due North
Gustav A.S. Arneson who ran a general store was appointed postmaster June 7th 1895 and was succeeded by Edward N. (sometimes known as Andrew N.) Johnson on 1 February 1898. Peter Wayryman had a blacksmith shop. When the railroad established Lake Norden in 1907 the store and post office were moved there."
Erected: 1963
Location: Hamlin County, SD 28 west of Lake Norden (1988)

Hand

#620 Ree Heights Roadside Park
"The railroad beet the settlers into this area where farms are giving way to cattle ranches, now as it was then. Ree Heights' first postmaster was Wm. H. Love 8 June 1882. Three miles South are the REE HEIGHTS, rolling, watered grassland. Some of the early comers were F.E. and L.W. Lansing, Volney T. Hogatt, John O'Brien, the section boss, his son Jerry, first white boy born in Hand County; Charles and Matty Turner, John T. Cogan, like Lansing a newspaper man. It was platted by Love Brothers in May 1882.
Good range country lay all about and some of the early brands were Jules DeSomer Monkey Wrench; Gardner Brothers 77; Ronald Lauson RL Rail; John O'Brien JO; H.E. Price Triple 1 Quartercircle; P. Walkins Quartercircle 2. Good grass and water make good beef and one of the latest brands in the area is the P Arrow of Joe Poindexter. If you want to know more about reading brands just walk around to the other side of this here marker."
Erected: 1957
Location: Hand County

Hanson

#461 Town of Epiphany
"The town of Epiphany came into being between the years 1889-1892 and was named by Bishop Martin Marty. In 1893 Father William Kroeger a Catholic priest and medical doctor established the town of 'Kroeger'. He built his own laboratory where he made medicine, treating many diseases including a cure for skin cancer. He had the first hand operated X-ray machine in South Dakota which was later sold to the city of Sioux Falls. People came from all over the United States and many foreign countries to be treated for various diseases by 'the great healer'. It has been estimated as many as 300 to 400 people were in Epiphany at one time receiving treatment or waiting to receive his diagnosis or care. Bus lines met trains at Canova, Farmer, and Spencer to bring patients to this healing center. He supplied the village with the first electric light plant, water works and an artificial ice plant. In April 1903 he established a paper called the 'Kroeger Echo'. He also established a bank of which he was sole owner as well as a factory for making paper boxes. When he began his treatment for cancer he affiliated an assistant Louise M. Mentele whom he later made a partner in his business. In the year 1899 Father Kroeger was forced to resign his priestly duties in order to devote himself to the medical profession. He continued his work in the clinic until 1904 when his health began to fail. Later that year he was

reinstated as a priest. On Dec. 8, 1904 he passed away suddenly at the age of 52. He was laid to rest in the Epiphany cemetery where today a large stone cross marks the grave of the Doctor-Priest who was buried with all the honors of a priest by the Catholic Church."
Erected: 1974
Location: Hanson County, 25- Miner/Hanson county line west of Epiphany (2006)

Harding

#124 Battle of Slim Buttes
"September 9-10, 1876
Following the disastrous battle of the Rosebud and Little Big Horn (Custer) in Montana in June, 1876, the Sioux, save Gall and Sitting Bull with 400 lodges who went to Canada and Crazy Horse and his band, in the main, started to drift back to the agencies on the White and Missouri Rivers burning the grass as they went. Crook, Terry, and Miles started to hunt Indians and by September 7th Crook's destitute and weary column detached Capt. Anson Mills with 150 men on the best horses to go to Deadwood for supplies. On the 8th he discovered a village on the east slope of Slim Buttes and at dawn on the 9th attacked the teepees, tightly buttoned up against the rain, by a cavalry charge, scattering the Indians.
The Oglala Chief, American Horse with his family and six warriors fled to a ravine. After a six hour siege where most of the white casualties occurred, with four warriors dead and the Chief fatally wounded, they surrendered. That afternoon Crazy Horse made a show of force but the balance of Crook's command came up and there was no battle but a constant harassment. A great supply of valuable dried meat was captured, the village destroyed, and on the 10th the command moved on to Deadwood, on a diet of horse meat marking the end of the summer campaign. Killed: Winzel, 3rd and Kennedy, 5th Cavalry, Jonothan White, civilian scout. Wounded: Lt. Von Leuttwitz, 3rd Cavalry and 12 EM of the 2nd, 3rd and 5th Cavalry."
Erected: 1956
Location: Harding County, Highway 20, 2 miles east of roadside park (1988)

#125 Siege of the Ravine
"American Horse, family and six warriors ran here at dawn attack. By noon four warriors were dead. American Horse fatally wounded surrendered with those left. Here Jonothan White, 'Chips', civilian scout, was killed."
Erected: 1956
Location: Harding County, Highway 20, 2.5 miles west of Reva

#131 South Grand Stage Station
"Probably the first white men to traverse this area were Wilson Price Hunt and his Astorians, bound for the Pacific from the Aricara Villages at the mouth of the Grand River in August 1811. Transient traders and trappers were here thereafter but left no record until in July 1874 General George A. Custer with a notable expedition of soldiers and scientists enroute from Ft. Abraham Lincoln to the Black Hills twice passed close to this place. Three years later on August 14th Major Lazelle and a Detachment of the 1st Infantry, hunting Indians, camped nearby. From 1868, a part of the Great Sioux Reservation, it was opened to settlement in 1876 but it was in 1893 until surveyed. Cattle men from 1883 on were making use of its free range and in 1884 the fabulous Marquis De Mores, who sunk a fortune at Medora had a 150 horse, 4 stagecoach line, one station of which was right here on the South Grand. Its stages over a 215 mile route to

Deadwood ran from October 1884 to May 1885 but the mail contract was given the shorter Pierre-Deadwood route and the stageline folded up. This exact location was in Dakota Territorial counties of Harding, Burdick, Harding again at Statehood; then Butte in 1897 and finally organized as Harding the 3rd time February 1909. It was named in 1881 originally for J.A. Harding of Lawrence County speaker of the Territorial House."
Erected: 1956
Location: Harding County, in Buffalo city limits

#195 Slim Butte Area
80 Square Miles of Nature's Wonders – A National Forest
WHAT TO SEE
The SLIM BUTTES are an elevated land mass between the GRAND AND MOREAU Rivers in the shape of a huge 'I' 20 miles N & S -10 miles E & W. The N, W & S sides are sheer ESCARPMENTS or steep declivities. The E side is a series of inter-connected valleys. At places the distance between the E & W watershed is but a few rods.
ROADS. County, always passable. Forest, good weather only.
NATIONAL FOREST. The great bulk of area is in Custer National Forest – a region of wonderful vistas as noted below.
VISTAS
1. South GRAND & CAVE HILLS 15 mi.
2. NORTH BUTTE & Battlefield 6
3. Wooded glen & West L-50
4. Battleship & Steamboat Rocks ½
5. Reva Cap & Valley 2
6. NORTH BUTTE & Range 3
7. J.B. Rock & FLAT TOP 3-10
8. West Escarpment 1/2-5
9. West Escarpment ½-10
10. BLACK HILLS 70 – Scattered Buttes – Moreau – Crooks Exit in 1876 with trains and wounded.
11. Summit Pass ½, Moreau & BH 70
12. Rabbit Valley – Interior Buttes
13. South Escarpment, ½-5, a stupendous view
14. Three Sisters & South ½-30
15. Sheep Mt. & Moreau 3-30
16. SE to FLAT TOP 5-30
17. N across Valley to Pink Butte
'You Ain't Seen Nuthin Yet'"
Erected: 1956
Location: Harding County, roadside park on Highway 20 (1988)

#287 Prospect Valley Trail Crossing
"General George A. Custer so liked this spot he called it Prospect Valley when his column camped here July 14, 1874. A month later, August 13th, they crossed their trail here and camped 3 miles down Valley Creek on their return to Fort Abraham Lincoln. June 29, 1877, Major LaSalle's command, chasing Indians, camped here."

Erected: 1960
Location: Harding County, 25 miles west of Buffalo on county road

Hughes

#27 Sioux Indian Mosaic
"An Aricara lookout surprised by a Sioux War party and badly wounded took flight to warn his kinsmen. He ran about one-half mile and keeled over dead. The Sioux, admiring his bravery, placed a rock for each drop of his blood and a cairn where he died. They signed it with a tribal band insignia of a turtle. The turtle, many of the trail stones remain in place."
Erected: 1954
Location: Hughes County, SD Highway 1804, 3 miles north of Pierre (2006)

#1 Mentor Graham
"Mentor Graham, the man who taught Abraham Lincoln, died in this house October 4rth 1885."
Erected: 1950
Location: Hughes County, Blunt, US Highway 14, Corner of Pierre and Commerce Streets (2006)

#2 Big Map of Central South Dakota
Erected: 1950
Location: Hughes County, Pierre, In front of Old Soldiers and Sailors Museum (Dept. of Veterans Affairs Building)

#40 First Permanent Fur Post
"The partnership of Registre Loisel and Hugh Henry in 1802 set up a fur post on Cedar Island, within sight, about 5 miles down stream. Loisel was called Little Beaver by the Indians. This was part of Louisiana, receded by Spain to France in 1800 and ceded by France to the United States in 1803. On September 22, 1804 Lewis and Clark stopped at this post and described it. 'Log palisade 13½ feet high with sentry boxes at the corners 65 x75 in size. Four room house within, one room for storage, one for trade, a common hall and a family house.' Trade went on until 1810 when it burnt down, then the property of the St. Louis Missouri Fur Company. Manuel Lisa, after his Fur Post up river, Ft. Manuel, was burnt by British actuated Yanctonaise in March 1813, came down to this area by wiles and stratagem, kept the Eastern Sioux, allies of the British, on tenterhooks, so they were of little value to the British. Many historians think Lisa's part a most significant one in that War of 1812."
Erected: 1955
Location: Hughes County, Intersection of US Highway 34 and Chappelle Road (2006)

#82 Medicine Knoll River
"On September 22, 1804 Lewis & Clark passed by this river and camped a couple of miles up the Missouri. They called it Reuben River for Reuben Fields, one of their hunters. In 1839 however this was called Medicine Knoll River by Nicollett & Fremont who held a 4th of July pyrotechnic display on the Medicine Knoll 12 miles up the creek. In 1855 Lt. G.K. Warren, noted western topographer camped here while mapping the area. The same year Paul Narcelle quit the American Fur Company and started a ranch just South of here near the creek where he

raised cattle, the first settler in this area. In 1857 the Yankton Sioux by treaty ceded the area of SE South Dakota to the Government and this creek was part of the Northern line of the lands ceded. In 1863 the U.S.A. moved the Winnebagos from Minnesota and Wisconsin to Dakota and this Creek was west line of a Reservation that extended down to Ft. Thompson, created that same year. By 1876, the Narcelle ranch was a stage stop on the Yankton-Ft. Randall-Ft. Thompson-Ft. Pierre stage line. In 1955 the Reclamation service plans a huge Reservoir north of Blunt on its Headwaters."
Erected: 1955
Location: Hughes County, 12 miles east of Pierre on Highway 34 (2006)

#83 Ancient Indian Fortress
"On the Bluff, a quarter of a mile North, ancient Indians, pre-dating the Aricara, built a fortress or strong point involving an exterior perimeter of over 2,000 yards, enclosing about 50 acres, and with bastions, at intervals all along its palisaded wall, to provide enfilading arrow fire along its walls. In front of this was a deep dry moat.
Within these palisades were many square or oblong type Indian houses. A valley in its center contained an abundance of water. Five thousand people could have been sheltered within its walls and it would have taken not less than 300 resolute warriors to defend it.
Archeologists date it back to the time of Columbus or earlier and the probability of the influence of white military design appears remote. The bastion and enfilading fire are white inventions but apparently the Red man also had his military genius and this great fortress is one of the marvels of pre-historic America. These bastions, watch guard fire points, moats are still to be seen. Cars should be left at the foot of the bluff."
Erected: 1955
Location: Hughes County, six miles east of Pierre on Highway 34 (2006)

#128 You Are Now On The 100 Meridian
"Historically that meridian is significant. For two generations the insurance Companies and other world-wide lending agencies would not as a matter of agreed policy, lend a shiny dime west of this line. Their reason was that some geographer had labeled it the EAST EDGE of the Great American Desert. Neither the geographer nor the insurance Companies had been west of 100. Today, more than a quarter of America's new animal wealth alone is produced from that misnamed desert. This unrealistic, geographically limited loan policy forced South Dakota into the farm loan business. Our Rural Credit business cost us plenty and was a splendid illustration of why a State should not be in the lending business. But South Dakota has paid all its debts in full. The 100th Meridian is just another bad memory. Historically, however the 100 Meridian was a most important one in Western economy."
Erected: 1956
Location: Hughes County, Highway 14, 1 mile west of Blunt (2006)

#134 Old Fort Sully
"Site of Old Fort Sully 1863"
Erected: 1956
Location: Hughes County, located at Farm Island State Park

#143 Pierre Was A Cowtown-Reading Brands

"Yes sir, Mister, Pierre was a cowtown. Why they built the sidewalks two feet off the ground to keep the cows from spattering 'em up. The stockyards ran longside the river for half a mile and three ferries were busy night and day in the shippin' season fetching cows over from the holding grounds, where cattle from as far away as Montana were funneled into the railhead at Pierre. Yes sir, Pierre had 14 saloons in which cowpokes could wet a whistle and it was cows that kept Pierre awake with their endless bawlin' enroute east. Why one year more cows clumb aboard the cares here than ever happened elsewhere anywhere. Yep sonny, put it down, Pierre was a cowtown. West river ranchers wintered here and the brand books of 1901 and prior listed 75 brand owners with over 200 brands. A few of them were:
(brand marking symbols on sign)
Erected: 1956
Location: Hughes County, located on Pierre Street in front of Bankwest (2006)

#215 Sioux Indian Mosaic Snake Butte
".9 of a Mile
An Aricara lookout surprised by a Sioux War part and badly wounded, took flight to warn his kinsmen. He ran about one-half mile and keeled over dead. The Sioux, admiring his bravery, placed a rock for each drop of his blood and a cairn where he died. They signed it with a tribal band insignia of a turtle. The turtle, many of the trail stones remain in place."
Erected: 1957
Location: Hughes County, east side by Oahe Dam on 1804 (2006)

#221 The Oahe Dam and Lake
"This huge structure and its lake, 200 miles long, will cover a multitude of Historic Sites. Oahe is a Dacotah (Sioux) Indian word meaning "Something to stand upon," a foundation, and so it was that in 1875 Thomas L. Riggs, Congregational Missionary, named his Mission 9 miles upstream. The vast Bottom, upstream on the east, was called Peoria Bottom for the Peoria Belle, a supply steamer for General Alfred Sully's troops who camped there in 1863 enroute to fight the hostile Santee Sioux farther north. In 1855-56 when General W.S. Harney came to Ft. Pierre Chouteau, across the river, his pre-fab barracks were too flimsy and this bottom, the unnamed, was an ideal winter camp site, supplying logs for the crude huts where many of his troops wintered. In 1867, Harney located a new Agency site upriver about 9 miles, many of the buildings later being used by Christian Indians, including Yellow Hawk (Cetangi) and Spotted Bear (Mato-Gleska) and several other who took homesteads in the bottom. In the 14 century it was the abiding place of an Indian culture that predated the Aricara and in the 17th and 18th centuries, it was the site of a score of Indian villages and a large moated and palisaded fortress, 11 miles upstream. It was also the site of the 'Big Hut,' an Indian gathering place for ceremonials called by the Dacotah Ti-tanka-ohe."
Erected: 1957
Location: Hughes County, at scenic overlook just south of Oahe Dam (2006)

#228 Pierre Indian School
"Pierre Indian School ¼ mile. First non-reservation school in State. Est. 1889. First Classed Feb., 1891. First Supt., Crosby G. Davis."
Erected: 1957
Location: Hughes County, east of Pierre on Highway 34

#233 Center of South Dakota
"Approximate Center of North America
Area was surveyed in 1880 and in 1889 when South Dakota became state, center was located just east of highway and to the north and a cottonwood tree planted. This was an historic factor in location of capital, in the elections of 1889, 1890, and 1904. The tree died in early 1920s, was replaced, but it also died. Doane Robinson and Charles L. Hyde, to commemorate, built, with consent of Highway Commission, a 30 foot shaft in road junction 1¼ miles North. Proven a traffic hazard, Commission tore it down and re-erected a new shaft here. The National Geographic Society by finding balancing point of a cut-out of North America located in near Rugby, N.D., on 100th Meridian, taking no account of Hudson's Bay, Gulfs of Mexico, California or continental shelf. The point where there is equal square mileage in each direction is exact center. There would be about two million square miles in each area. That point is neither at Rugby nor near Pierre. Until some divine authority determines a better method, we will continue to call this the approximate center, but will quarrel with no other approximation."
Erected: 1957?
Location: Hughes County, marker down as of 2011

#280 Steamboat Reach
"From Ft. George Island to the Ft. Pierre levee was 16 miles of straight river known as 'steamboat reach.' Here, after wooding up, was an ideal place for a boat race with exhaust valves tied town they raced from Antelope Creek to the levee to the delight and shouting of the pioneer bull-whackers."
Erected: 1960
Location: Hughes County, on Farm Island

#390 Oahe Mission School and Chapel
"1877
Stephen Return Riggs became a Missionary to the Sioux in Minnesota in 1837. Thomas L. Riggs was born in 1847 and twenty-five years later was delegated to serve the Teton Sioux on the Missouri. His first Station, Hope, was west of the Missouri, opposite Ft. Sully. On December 26, 1872, he married Nina Foster and his son, Theodore, was born in July, 1874, at Hope Station, which they soon left, to serve 300 Two Kettle and Sans Arc Sioux at Bogue, soon called Oahe Station, in a log building. A school and church were necessary. Lumber to create it was brought by the steamer 'Durfee' in June, 1877, and by September, Riggs, one carpenter and Indian labor had created the present chapel where the annual Dacotah church meeting was held. Two young Indians, Samuel Smiley and David Lee were baptized and Roan Bear (Clarence Ward) was married to Estelle Dupree. OAHE 'a place to stand upon', as near as the Sioux language came to a foundation, became the religious center of a huge area.
The building had not been changed since it served as school and church. Some blackboard writing of Louisa Irvine, his second wife who survived Thomas, had been preserved. The bell, inscribed 'Wakan Tanka Ohala Po', (Praise ye the Lord) is the gift of a New England Congregational Church, Thomas L. Riggs' own faith.
It is open for church services of any denomination and likewise for marriages by any clergyman. Contact State Historical Society, Pierre (Its original site was 11 miles upstream and is now under

150 feet of water.)"
Erected: 1965
Location: Hughes County, SD 1804 east end of dam (2006)

#486 Oahe Dam Dedication
"'The key to this Century is power - - power on the farm as well as in the factory - - power in the country as well as in the city.'
John F. Kennedy, 35th President of the United States,
Oahe Dam Dedication, August 17, 1962
Over 5,000 people watched President Kennedy dedicate Oahe Dam. It was a highlight of the project which began in 1948 and was completed in 1964.
The President, then on a tour of western water projects, added Oahe Dam to his stops after receiving a letter from nine year old Jamie Damon, a Pierre grade school student, asking him to visit the project on which her father had worked.
Oahe Dam contains ninety-one million cubic yards of fill, backing up Lake Oahe for 250 miles. Built for flood control, hydroelectric production, irrigation, and navigation, Oahe Dam changed the face of South Dakota. Devastating Missouri River floods became a thing of the past. Oahe provides economical electrical power, water for irrigation, a downstream basis for navigation, and has become a recreational haven for tens of thousands of visitors annually.
Oahe pronounced 'oh-wa'-hee' is an Indian word meaning firm foundation. Oahe Dam has certainly helped to provide South Dakota's economy with a stable foundation that bears out its name."
Erected: 1978
Location: Hughes County, Outside front door of Oahe Dam power house (2006)

#506 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp – Farm Island
"Camp S-207 (SE-207 in 1933): 1/4 mile W and 2 miles S on Farm Island. Companies: Number unknown - - (Blacks) 06/27/33-10/22/33 - - (North Dakotans) 10/23/33-11/01/34; 2756 - - 10/20/34-09/30/37.
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal work-relief program during the Great Depression. From 1933-1942, the CCC provided work for 31,097 jobless men in South Dakota - - about 1700 war veterans, 4554 American Indians, and 2834 supervisors. The U.S. Army provided 200-man camps, food, clothing, medical care, and pay, and educational, recreational, and religious programs. The Office of Indian Affairs provided similar services for units on Indian reservations.
At this camp, the State Division of Forestry supervised the men who completed the Arikara Dam northeast of Pierre and developed a park on Farm Island. Enrollees constructed the causeway across the river channel at the head of the island and the dike at the foot, forming Hipple Lake, and built wing dikes to reduce shoreline erosion. In addition, CCC crews back-sloped a mile of lake shore; built seven miles of road; erected the Boy Scout cabin, Izaak Walton cabin, and Lewis and Clark monument; develop picnic areas, a trap and skeet range, and three holes for golf; and operated a 70-acre tree nursery.
Erected in 1989 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society and the State Department of Transportation."
Erected: 1989

Location: Hughes County, SD 34- just east of Entrance to Farm Island State Park a 1/4 mile (2006)

#558 Civil War Monument
"Erected 1918 by the State of South Dakota in honor of the defenders of our nation."
Erected:
Location: Hughes County, between Capital St & Wells St. just east of the Capital Lake (2006)

#583 Historic Highway – Hughes
Location: Hughes County

#603 Medicine Knoll
"Two miles south, Gen. John C. Fremont the great pathfinder and Joseph Nicollet eminent scientist celebrated July 4, 1839 on this butte. A large serpent in boulder mosaic a Sioux memorial is on the top. Erected 1923 by Pierre Kiwanis Club."
Erected: 1923
Location: Hughes County, US 14 South side of road 4 miles west of Blunt (1988)

#618 Hughes County Historic Highway – Pierre Indian School
"Pierre Indian School 1/4 mile. First non-reservation school in State. Est. 1889. First Classes Feb., 1891. First Supt., Crosby G. Davis."
Erected:
Location: Hughes County, SD 34 east of Pierre

#630 First and Only Hanging in Hughes County
"was April 18, 1885 when James H. Bell, who killed Forest G. Small with a hatchet on Dec. 4th, 1884, was hanged to a ladder leaned against the county flag pole here after a mob took him from the county jail early in the morning.
Erected 1950 by the Hyde Holding Corp."
Erected: 1950
Location: Hughes County, in front of Hughes County Courthouse at 104 E. Capitol Avenue (2006)

#692 Hughes County Courthouse and Library
"The Hughes County Courthouse was built and occupied in February 1935, to replace the original 1883 brick structure. The new Courthouse was designed by architects Hugill and Blatherwick of Sioux Falls and constructed by Henry Carlson Company of Sioux Falls at a cost of $129,410. The walls are cut South Dakota granite with Hot Springs sandstone trim.
The Fire Marshall declared the 1883 courthouse unsafe, due to its 16 heating stoves and faulty wiring. The brick building was leveled by WPA Labor. The original bricks salvaged from the courthouse were reused to line the interior walls of the 1935 courthouse. The outside concrete nameplate from the old courthouse was placed on a first floor wall of the new building.
The Pierre Historic Preservation Commission erected this historical marker with funds from the Hughes County Commission and the City of Pierre in 2001.
Site of the First Library in Pierre.

Built in 1904 with a $12,500 gift from the Andrew Carnegie Foundation, the Library opened its doors on March 10, 1905. The Pierre Women's Club provided the first collection of 800 books. The Neo-Classical Library built of native-cut boulders, and the small dome provided light for the reading room on the main floor.
The Pierre Carnegie Library operated until 1972, when the Rawlins Library opened. The building became county offices until gutted by fire in 1995.
The Pierre Historical Preservation Commission erected this marker with funds from the Hughes County Commission and the City of Pierre in 2001.
Erected: 2001
Location: Hughes County, on lawn of Hughes County Courthouse, Hwy 14 near Capital Ave

#702 John Sutherland and the Capital Fights
"Born in Canada, John Sutherland taught school in Wisconsin and received his law degree from Brown University.
He came to Dakota Territory in 1884. The young Scottish attorney led Pierre's campaign committee to resounding victories in the 'capital wars' of 1889, 1890, and 1904.
In those raucous statewide elections, voters chose Pierre over Huron, Mitchell, Sioux Falls, Watertown, Chamberlain, and other challengers.
Sutherland was a Progressive Republican. His 1904 capital campaign slogan, Stand Pat for Pierre, reflected his support for Theodore Roosevelt, whose 1904 re-election campaign theme was Stand Pat.
In 1905, State Representative Sutherland introduced the legislation that started the construction of the State Capitol, which workers completed in 1910.
Sutherland was president of the Pierre Board of Education and Pierre Board of Trade, as well as active in the South Dakota State Historical Society and Baptist Church.
He died in 1941 and is buried in Pierre's Riverside Cemetery. This house on the corner of North Huron and West Capital Avenues was the Sutherland family home.
The building across the street to the east was dedicated the John Sutherland Building in 2010 in honor of his contributions."
Erected: 2011
Location: Hughes County, Corner of 101 N Huron Ave in Pierre

Hutchinson

#606 Mennonite and Hutterian Immigration Memorial
"1874 – Centennial – 1974
This marker commemorates the immigration of the first large groups of Swiss, Low German and Hutterian Brethren from Russia to Dakota Territory.
The first group of fifteen families arrived in Yankton on October 17, 1873. However a mass movement of several hundred families followed in 1876, with smaller groups arriving all through the 1870's. The Mennonites settled mainly in Hutchinson, Turner and Bon Homme counties.
The Mennonites and Hutterian Brethren have their origin in the Anabaptist wing of the Reformation which started in central Europe. Their belief in separation of church and state and in nonresistance led to severe persecution for some three centuries. Hounded from country to country in Europe, God's providence finally led them to America for asylum.

The first years of severe winters, grasshoppers, prairie fires and drought threatened their survival. However, hard work, an unwavering faith in God and financial aid from Mennonite Organizations carried them through these critical years.
To commemorate the hardships they endured, the sacrifices they made and the rich heritage they left for us, we dedicate this monument. May their positive Christian lives challenge us to rededicate ourselves to a more humble and closer walk with our Creator.
'For other foundation can no man lay that is land, which is Jesus Christ'. 1 Cor. 3:11"
Erected: 1974
Location: Hutchinson County, Hwy 81 northeast edge of Freeman

Hyde

#244 Highmore
"Highmore, so named as the highest point on Northwestern between Chicago and Missouri River, was called Siding No. 5, until Peter O. Swalen was appointed postmaster 7 June 1882, soon after the first surveyors found him and 31 other squatters holding down claims in the vicinity. Hyde County, created in 1873, was named for James Hyde, a legislator from Vermillion. Eight townships long E and W it was only four high and lay south of Hand County, both in same joint area as of today. The 1879 legislature took the East 5/8th of Hyde and added it to Hand but forgot to give Hyde the West 5/8th of Hand and so until February 1883 it was just half a county high with its present north half in no county.
Governor Ordway appointed John Falde and A.E. Van Camp to organize Hyde County. They did so on October 1, 1883. He also appointed L.E. Whitcher and George W. Dunham for a like purpose and on November 5, 1883 they met and functioned but the question was as to who could issue the legal tax receipt. This went on until September 1, 1884 when, as a compromise, Falde resigned and that Board "wound up its earthy career by final adjournment and dissolution." The next day Van Camp and Whitcher met, re-organized and started a 100 percent legal county with new officers. Hyde County's highest population was in 1925 when it had an even 4,000. Highmore's in 1950 with 1,158. Outstanding citizens were Congressmen Royal C. Johnson (1882-1939) and Lt. Gov. Howard C. Shober (1859-1957). In 1951 a fine auditorium seating 1,200 was completed."
Erected: 1958
Location: Hyde County, north edge of Highmore on Hwy 14, 100 yards west of Hwy 47 (2006)

Jackson

#167 Founders Of The Open Buckle Ranch
Cornelius Augustus Craven, known in western Dakota as Gus, was born in New Jersey in 1854 and came out to see the West twenty years later. He never went back for he knew the cow country was for him. While trailing cows from the Kansas railhead to Wyoming, he acquired a few heifers, which in time were to carry the well-known (Open buckle bar) brand. In 1881 Gus married Jessie Megan of Ft. Collins, Colorado and to that union seven children were born. Constantly in search of water and better grazing they located close to White River just east of the mouth of Eagle Nest Creek in the 1890s and in 1914 established the present Open Buckle Ranch further up that creek at a fine spring flanked by the picturesque pine clad Badlands and rich

neighboring plateaus, twelve miles Northwest of Wamblee. After Gus Craven's death in 1929, Jessie Craven and her eldest son, John, carried on the Open Buckle tradition, and only their courage, stamina and respect for Gus Craven's wishes, brought them through severe drought, depression and blizzards that involved heavy losses. But again, under their guidance, the Buckle herd was rebuilt. John died in 1953 and Jessie, well past 90, with Ted, her second son, continues to carry on the heritage of Gus and John, cowmen, both."
Erected: 1956
Location: Jackson County, 1 mile west of intersection of Highway 73 and 44

#194 Cottonwood Creek Roadside Park
"You're in cow country now mister. If you had a cow for every brand that run critters on Cottonwood Creek, Midas would turn green with envy. White men first hit this range in 1825 when the Ft. Tecumseh (Ft. Pierre) to Ft. William (Ft. Laramie) traders trail; trade goods for the Indians, furs for Europe, ran a dozen miles North of here at Pineau Springs. White men came but they didn't stay. Harney, called by the Indians 'White Beard' and 'The Butcher,' was a passerby in 1885 when he came to overawe the Sioux and made the 'old trail' into a military road. In 1876 that same trail, for a decade, say millions of tons of freight pulled by 20 ox teams, hitched to lead, swing and trail wagons, pass enroute to the gold diggings in the Black Hills. Likewise the fast stages on the Ft. Pierre-Deadwood line. Between the mud, the streams to ford, the Indians and hold up men, it was a rough 175 miles that had lived in legend.
Opened up in 1889, the settlers were slow to take over but it was part of that 'cow empire,' the best grassed land in the universe for 15 years with (list of brands)"
Erected: 1956
Location: Jackson County, Highway 14 5 miles west of Cottonwood

#497 Tom Berry 1879-1951
"The 14th Governor of South Dakota serving two terms, 1933 – 1937
Berry was the first of three Governors elected from West of the Missouri River since statehood in 1889.
Tom Berry with his wife, Lorena McLain, 1879-1963, are buried in the family plot in the Belvidere Cemetery ½ mile north of this marker.
Berry assumed his duties as Governor when the state was in the grip of drought, grasshoppers and the national depression in the 1930s. He called for a simpler and less expensive state government, and by 1935 new sources of revenue had been enacted to ease the strain of the Great Depression.
Tom, born in northern Nebraska, and Lorena, born in Missouri, were married in 1905 and moved to South Dakota. By 1913 they had settled on a homestead ranch along Black Pipe Creek, 15 miles south of Belvidere near the former Washabaugh County line. Their immediate family were Baxter and Lyndall Berry, Nell and Burrell Phipps, Faye and Ralph Jones, and Paul and Elaine Berry.
Berry was one of the state's most colorful cattlemen and was known for his western humor. He was one of the founders of the South Dakota Stockgrowers Association and of the Cowboys of 1902. He continually pushed for conservation of grass in the West River and improvement of cattle breeds in the area.
Tom Berry had implicit faith in the West River as a cattle country, and was a strong advocate of law enforcement."

Erected: 1986
Location: Jackson County, SD 63 near Belvidere exit of I-90 (1992)

Jerauld

#170 H.H. Fort Ridgely
"Noble's Trail Campsite
This marks a camp-site of Dakota's first highway 1857 known as Noble's Trail from Ft. Ridgely, Minn., to the Missouri River. Also marks the site of Levi Hain's Log Cabin erected 1876."
Erected: 1956
Location: Jerauld County, located in Wessington Springs City Park (1988)

#278 Wessington Springs
"Wood and water were essential to pioneer road builders and in 1857, when the Fort Ridgely & South Pass Wagon Road was built by Col. W.H. Nobles, the springs at Wessington Hills was a natural on the Reconnaissance to the Missouri River. On the return, when mounds were erected every ¼ mile, Samuel A. Medary, the Engineer, said: 'A favorable ascent of the coteaus on a narrow divide between two ravines…forming an easy grade to the highlands.' That grade is directly east ½ mile.
First known to white men when LaFramboise, enroute by cart, to Ft. Pierre in 1817 passed; it had been known to Indians for centuries as their artifacts, of tribes other than the Sioux, marked this as a rendezvous.
It was on a second official thoroughfare when the Minnesota & Powder River Wagon Road of 1865, located by George N. Propper as Engineer for W.W. Brookings, Superintendent, made this a point enroute up this same easy grade.
Tradition has a trapper named Wessington killed near the Springs in 1862. The first settler, Levi Haines, who built a cabin at the foot of the hill, was here in 1876 and in 1878 Wessington P.O. Peter R. Barrett, P.M., was established, renamed Elmer in 1882 and finally Wessington Springs in 1884."
Erected: 1960
Location: Jerauld County, roadside park just west of Wessington Springs (1988)

#433 Robert S. Vessey
"Seventh Governor, South Dakota
1909-1913
Robert S. Vessey was born near Oshkosh, Wisconsin, May 16, 1858. His father was a minister-farmer with a family of 15 children. He attended common school, but dropped out at an early age to work and assist in the support of his father's family. He became a lumber-jack at the age of 16. In 1882, he married Florence Albert. He moved to Jerauld County, South Dakota, in 1883, where he established 'squatters rights' on the S.E. Quarter of Section 12-107-66 in Pleasant Township. Here he erected a 'claim shanty'. He was the father of six children: Florence and Frank (both died in infancy), Harvey, Verna, Bernice and Robert Junior. In 1885, Mr. Vessey, in partnership with a brother, established a mercantile business in Wessington Springs. Later, he sold real estate, was engaged in abstracting and banking. He was active in the Methodist Church and community affairs; helped to establish the Wessington Springs Seminary; was President of the Dakota Telephone Company and President of the Wessington Springs State

Bank. He was elected to the Senate in 1904, re-elected in 1906 and served as President pro tempore of the Senate in 1907 Session. He was elected Governor in the Fall of 1908, serving two terms 1909-1913. In this office he gave challenging leadership to a growing State. The State House Building was completed during his term of office. His death occurred on October 18, 1929 in Pasadena, California."
Erected: 1967
Location: Jerauld County, At roadside park just west of Wessington Springs (1988)

#560 Cleveland T. Hall
Location: Jerauld County

Jones

#158 Murdo Mackenzie
"1906
Mighty few towns have one of them hi-faluting, swank Rolls-Royce type of hyphenated names. In 1904, Murdo Mackenzie, head of the Matador brand, with herds from Mexico to Canada, shipped trainload after trainload of Texas steers to Evarts to graze on good Dakota grass on the Standing Rock Reservation and a grateful railroad named a town for Murdo.
Its first postmaster was John R. McClain, named March 6, 1904; its newspaper, the Coyote, arrived on a wagon from Moore on May 18th, beating the railroad which set its last spike on Murdo townsite 22 June at 8:11 A.M.; all of which preceded the 'grand opening lot sale' on 12 July, when the First State Bank, ancestor of the Jones County State Bank, was the first edifice in Murdo, arriving from shanty town on Stratton's claim just as night fell.
It was 1823 when that Famous Trail Blazer of the West Jedediah Smith, enroute to Montana from Ft. Kiowa, first saw Jones County and it was also on the American Fur Post trail from the Little White to Ft. Pierre Chouteau.
The first county hereabouts was called Mercer by the 1873 legislature, who, after taking a deep breath, planked another named Pratt slap-dab on top. But in 1875 they slid Mercer out from under and set it up in North Dakota. So it was Pratt until 1897 when Lyman, bigger than several states, supplanted Pratt until they whittled Jones out in 1916 and made Murdo County seat, January, 1917.
Another thing, Time shifts here from Central to Mountain but Murdo runs on Central time.
Erected: 1956
Location: Jones County, mainstreet and 5th street in downtown Murdo (2006)

#193 Reading Brands
(symbols for brands)
Erected: 1956
Location: Jones County, old Highway 16 ½ mile west of Main in Murdo (2006)

Kingsbury

#44 DeSmet
"DE SMET FOREST

Half mile South East of De Smet
De Smet Forest was established by the South Dakota Fish, Game and Parks Department in 1946 and is one of hundreds of small roadside parks now existent or planned along South Dakota highways. At many of them, markers such as this, tell something of the history of the surrounding area.

DE SMET
Half mile Northwest
Was established in 1880; named for Father Peter J. DeSmet, S.J. famous missionary who first visited South Dakota in 1840.
Was the "Little Town on the Prairie" of LAURA INGALLS WILDER'S stories of pioneering, four having their setting here, birthplace of ROSE WILDER LANE, whose novels depicted pioneering in this area. The INGALLS HOMESTEAD was one-half mile S. of this spot. There is a marker at the site. The birthplace of HARVEY DUNN, N.A. noted illustrator, famed for his paintings of prairie settlers and Western subjects, 9 miles W. 3 miles S. and ¾ mile E. of this spot. There is a marker at the site.
At Lake Thompson, then called Big Dry Wood Lake, on June 29, 1857 a group of half breeds and braves from Yellow Medicine Agency, Minn., caught up with INKPADUTA, Sioux renegade, killed 3 of his band including his son Mah pi ya peta (Fire Cloud) in battle at S. end of Lake 9 miles S. and 2 miles E."
Erected: 1955
Location: Kingsbury County, on US Highway 14 just 1 mile east of DeSmet (2006)

#52 Site of the Ingalls
"This is the homestead site of CHARLES AND CAROLINE INGALLS and their daughters Mary, Laura, Carrie and Grace.

In four of her Little House series of stories of pioneering by the Ingalls and Wilder families, Laura Ingalls Wilder, beloved writer for children, has told of the Fall and Winter the family spent at a railway construction camp by the 'Shores of Silver Lake' (1879-80) then moved to the townsite of De Smet 'Little Town on the Prairie" a mile west to live in the Ingalls Store Building briefly, then move to a claim shanty on this site, across the Big Slough from town. Here Pa planted the cottonwoods that still stand and Ma made a home for her family. After the October Blizzard they returned to the town to spend 'The Long Winter' (1880-81). One of the schools Laura was to teach was a mile south of this site in 'These Happy Golden Years' she told of her romance and marriage to Almanzo Wilder and their life in a claim shanty two miles north of De Smet, where their daughter Rose Wilder Lane, journalist and author, was born. Mrs. Wilder died Feb. 11 1957, aged 90, at the farm in the Ozarks near Mansfield, Mo., where they had lived since 1894."
Erected: 1955
Location: Kingsbury County, near intersection of Homestead Road and 208th street (2006)

#237 Harvey Dunn
Born March 8, 1884, in homestead shanty 3 miles S. ½ mile E. to Thomas and Bersha Dunn, was one of three children. From rural school he entered State College, Brookings, in 1901 to study art under Ada B. Caldwell, of whom he wrote: 'She took a loving, intelligent interest in what I

was vaguely searching for…with my eyes on the horizon she taught me where to put my feet.' He attended Art Institute, Chicago, 1902-04, and then studied two years under Howard Pyle, great illustrator, opening his own studio at Leonia, N.J., in 1906. He married Johanna Krebs in 1908. Success as an illustrator was immediate; he was also dedicated to teaching. A fellow artist said 'The most valuable thing Dunn taught us was honest dealing with our fellow man and a constant gratitude to the Maker above for the privilege of seeing the sun cast shadows.' Official A.E.F. artist in World War I, he painted many war scenes. He was elected to the National Academy of Design, among other honors. A painter of Westerns, marines and portraits. In 1950 he gave to the people of South Dakota, to hang as State College, a collection that included pioneering subjects, saying 'my search for other horizons led me around to my first.' He died October 29, 1952."
Erected: 1957
Location: Kingsbury County, Highway 14 near Manchester (2006)

#238 Kingsbury/Lake County
"You Area About To Enter
KINGSBURY COUNTY
A region of buffaloes and Indians until 1870s. Indian mounds are found at Spirit Lake. In 1838 the Nicollett-Fremont party skirted the NE corner. In 1857 Inkapaduta's renegade Indians passed through with two white women captives, victims of the Spirit Lake massacre in Iowa. In a skirmish several of the renegades were killed by Agency Indians near Lake Thompson. In 1857 Nobles Trail was built west passing south of this lake.
The Yankton Sioux ceded the region to the government in 1859. It was part of huge Buffalo County, 1864, and of larger Hanson County in 1870. On Jan. 8, 1873 it became Kingsbury County, named for George W. Kingbury (1837-1925) of Yankton, legislator, editor and historian. Surveyed in 1873-75, general settlement began in 1878. The railroad came in 1879-80. The county was organized Feb. 18, 1880 by H.W. Palmer, H.J. Burvee, and Benjamin Loken.
De Smet, the county seat, was named for Father Peter John De Smet (1801-1873), Jesuit missionary. The county in 1880 had 1,102 people, by 1890 – 8,562. Its area is 36 by 24 miles, or 552,960 acres. Lakes include Thompson, Henry, Spirit, Preston, Whitewood, Albert and others. Excellent waterfowl and pheasant hunting, and fishing are found here. Pioneer days have been depicted by three former residents of the county in Rose Wilder Lane's novels, Laura Ingalls Wilder's children's stories, and Harvey Dunn's paintings.

LAKE COUNTY
so named because of its beautiful lakes. It had been the realm of the Dacotah (Sioux) Indians with few white intruders until ceded by the Yankton tribe in 1858. In 1857 the Nobles Trail was built across its NE corner and that year Mrs. Wm. Marble, a captive of Inkepaduta's renegade Indian band was rescued at Lake Herman by two Christian Indians.
It was created in 1873 for parts of Brookings, Minnehaha and Hanson Counties and organized October 6th with Herman N. Luce and John T. Hare as commissioners. Settlement began in 1870 when Wm. Lee, John Walker and Herman N. Luce arrived and built the Lee log cabin, its first edifice. Shortly, Madison, named for Madison, Wis. And Herman, named for Luce grew up on the shores of Lakes Madison and Herman, respectively. By 1880 its population was 2,657 and

the coming of the railroad that year shifted the county seat from 'Old Madison' to Madison laid out by C.B. Kennedy July 6th 1880.
The first train arrived January 12, 1881. The Swiss Colony at Badus was founded in 1878. Wentworth in 1880. Winifred 1882, Ramona 1887. Madison State Normal was established in 1881 with classes starting in 1883. Its present name, General Beadle State College, honors it's President W.H.H. Beadle (1889-1906) who was known as the 'Savior of School Lands.' From 1890 to 1932 Lake Madison Chautauqua brought culture and entertainment to thousands from a wide area.
Lake County, 24 miles square, rich in soil and scenery, welcomes you."
Erected: 1957
Location: Kingsbury/Lake County, 3.5 miles west of Coleman on Highway 34 (1988)

#374 KELO –LAND Centennial Gold Rush
"1961
Dakota Territory was created in 1861 and got its first big impetus in 1874 when gold was confirmed in the Black Hills by General Custer. A hundred years later on August 27, 1961, a gold rush was created by Joe Floyd's KELO-LAND TV and Radio stations and the Dakota Territory Centennial Commission.
1439 capsules were planted in a 200'x 300' gold field. 1439 'prospectors' armed with gold shovels, won in a summer-long contest conducted by the KELO-LAND Stations, entered the gold field, governors of the 50 states or their substitutes dug on behalf of charity for $3500.
On a signal from bandleader Lawrence Welk, the diggers unearthed their capsules and rushed for the 'assay office' to claim their prizes. First prize of $10,000 was won by Mrs. Floyd Carlon of Sioux Falls.
More than 150,000 people, the largest crowd in the state's history, witnessed the "Gold Rush of 1961".
Governor Archie Gubbrud, Senator Francis Case, Senator Karl Mundt, Representative Ben Reifel, former governor Joe Foss and other dignitaries attended. Climax of the Dakota Territorial Centennial year, the event also included a Square Dance Festival, Amateur Talent Show, Boy Scout Camporee, Carnival, Fireworks Display, and appearances by TV stars Yogi Bear, Huckleberry Hound, Paul Brinegar and Clint Eastwood."
Erected: 1964
Located: Kingsbury County, US 14 just west of Manchester (2006)

#460 Wilder Homestead and Birthplace of Rose Wilder Lane
"On the low hill immediately west of this spot stood the homestead claim shanty of Almanzo and Laura Ingalls Wilder. Mrs. Wilder (1867-1957) known all over the world as the author of the "Little House" books, a series of autobiographical accounts of pioneering by the Ingalls and Wilder families. Six of her books have their settings in the De Smet area. The *First Four Years* tells of farm life at this location from 1885-1889.
A shanty on the hilltop was the birthplace of the Wilders' only surviving child Rose Wilder Lane (1886-1968). Mrs. Lane became a well-known novelist, journalist and political essayist. Two of her 1930's novels, *Free Land* and *Let the Hurricane Roar* describe South Dakota pioneering. She also wrote biographies, translated books and served as a foreign correspondent. Her last reporting assignment took her to Viet Nam in 1965, when at 78 Rose Wilder Lane was America's oldest war correspondent. Although her career included travels around the world,

Mrs. Lane stated that the entire pattern of her life was formed by the immense prairie skies, the acres of waving grain and the struggling saplings of her Dakota childhood.
One and one half miles north of this spot is another quarter section of land which was the tree claim of Laura and Almanzo Wilder. Some of the original tree plantings still survive. Here the Wilders also lived during their early married life, experiencing a fire which destroyed their home, the death of an infant son and other natural disasters which were part of the daily lives of the courageous South Dakota pioneers. 'No one,' Mrs. Wilder wrote, 'who has not pioneered can understand the fascination and the terror of it."
Erected: 1974
Location: Kingsbury County, SD 25 -north of De Smet 1-2 mile (2006)

#488 St. Petri Lutheran Church
"Originally Lake Thompson Ev. Lutheran
Organized March 30, 1882
6½ miles S.E. of DeSmet
O.I. Satre, Founding Pastor
Charter Members
John Ekse
Ove Johnson
O.S. Soradal
Iver Otterness
Sivert Ambie
F.O. Forsburg
Hans Kopaugen
Knudt Simonson
Ole Bergvan
Iver Amundson
Marin Amundson
Adolph Fargerlund
Nils Kepperud
Merged with St. Paul's
December 16, 1919 to form
American Lutheran Church"
Erected: 1979
Location: Kingsbury County, DeSmet - American Lutheran Church, 4th St.

#489 St. Paul Lutheran Church
"Organized as Emmanuel in 1882
Reorganized as St. Paul
April 17, 1898
Located on present church site
O.I. Satre, Founding Pastor
Charter Members
O.I. Satre
Karel Dahl
B. Christopherson

C. Bergerson
P.A. Ranklev
Lewis Larson
Martin Larson
H. Bergerson
Abraham Maxvold
L.I. Olston
Carl Nelson
Martin Amundson
John Torgerson
Merged with St. Petri
December 16, 1919 to form
American Lutheran Church"
Erected: 1979
Location: Kingsbury County, DeSmet - American Lutheran Church, 4th St.

#490 St. Matthew Lutheran Church
"Beginning in 1883, worship
in homes of German
immigrant settlers
Organized July 13, 1895
Founding Pastor J. Hansen
Pioneer Members
August Albrecht
Carl Albrecht
Ferdinand L. Albrecht
William Albrect
Herman Eick
Karl Fredericksdorf
August Gehm
Johann Gehm
William Gehm
Fredrich Gehm
Fred Peterson
John Pfefferie
Adolpe Wurl
William Wurl
Church Dedicated fall of 1914
Located 2 miles west.
5½ miles south of DeSmet
Merged with American Lutheran Church
January 9, 1949
The original bell still calls us to worship"
Erected: 1979
Location: Kingsbury County, DeSmet - American Lutheran Church, 4th St.

#572 Father Pierre Jean DeSmet
Location: Kingsbury County

#594 Kingsbury and Brookings County
"YOU ARE ABOUT TO ENTER BROOKINGS COUNTY
Home of roving Indians until 1862. The exploring party of Nicollet, scientist, and Fremont, 'Pathfinder of the West,' visited Oakwood Lakes July 1838, leaving the first reliable record. The region East of the Big Sioux was ceded by the Santee Sioux in 1851 that to the west by the Yankton Sioux in 1858. A breastwork was made at Oakwood Lakes in 1859 and occupied again in 1862-63. In 1857 Nobles Wagon Road was built through the county, crossing the Big Sioux over an improved ford. A settlement, Medary, existed there 1857-58 when the Sioux forced its abandonment. Permanent settlement was begun nearby in 1869 by 10 Norwegians with Medary the county seat 1871-79. Another such colony of 31 settled at Lake Hendricks in July 1873. Population increased rapidly after 1877, numbering 4,965 in 1880, and 10,132 in 1890. Brookings County was created in 1862 and named for Wilmont W. Brookings (1830-1905), prominent pioneer judge and legislator. Until 1873 it included parts of Moody, Lake and Kingsbury Counties. It was organized on July 3rd, 1871 in Martin N. Trygstand's cabin, 4 miles NW of Medary.
Most towns began in 1879 when the Northwestern R.R. crossed the county, and others when roads pushed North in 1884. Medary, Oakwood and Fountain became ghost towns and Brookings the county seat. In 1881 State College was established in Brookings, opening its doors in 1884.
Brookings County welcomes you to its 791 square miles of prosperous farms, beautiful lakes and happy homes.
KINGSBURY COUNTY
A region of buffaloes and Indians until 1870s. Indian mounds are found at Spirit Lake. In 1838 the Nicollett-Fremont party skirted the NE corner. In 1857 Inkapaduta's renegade Indians passed through with two white women captives, victims of the Spirit Lake massacre in Iowa. In a skirmish several of the renegades were killed by Agency Indians near Lake Thompson. In 1857 Nobles Trail was built west passing south of this lake.
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Erected:
Location: Kingsbury County, #1 US 14 east edge of Arlington (2006)

#596 Lake Preston Time Capsule

"Lake Preston Centennial
1879 June 22-24 1979
Time Capsule to be opened in the summer of 2079
Dedicated to future citizens of this community"
Erected:
Location: Kingsbury County, Lake Preston City Park- US14 (2006)

#648 You Are About To Enter Kingsbury County
"A region of buffaloes and Indians until 1870s. Indian mounds are found at Spirit Lake. In 1838 the Nicollett-Fremont party skirted the NE corner. In 1857 Inkapaduta's renegade Indians passed through with two white women captives, victims of the Spirit Lake massacre in Iowa. In a skirmish several of the renegades were killed by Agency Indians near Lake Thompson. In 1857 Nobles Trail was built west passing south of this lake.
The Yankton Sioux ceded the region to the government in 1859. It was part of huge Buffalo County, 1864, and of larger Hanson County in 1870. On Jan. 8, 1873 it became Kingsbury County, named for George W. Kingbury (1837-1925) of Yankton, legislator, editor and historian. Surveyed in 1873-75, general settlement began in 1878. The railroad came in 1879-80. The county was organized Feb. 18, 1880 by H.W. Palmer, H.J. Burvee, and Benjamin Loken.
De Smet, the county seat, was named for Father Peter John De Smet (1801-1873), Jesuit missionary. The county in 1880 had 1,102 people, by 1890 – 8,562. Its area is 36 by 24 miles, or 552,960 acres. Lakes include Thompson, Henry, Spirit, Preston, Whitewood, Albert and others. Excellent waterfowl and pheasant hunting, and fishing are found here. Pioneer days have been depicted by three former residents of the county in Rose Wilder Lane's novels, Laura Ingalls Wilder's children's stories, and Harvey Dunn's paintings."
Erected:
Location: Kingsbury County, US 81 (1988)

#697 Site of Ingalls Homestead 1880
Location: Kingsbury County

Lake

#111 Badus – Pioneer Swiss Colony
"1/2 Mile West – ¼ Mile South
"In 1877 a group of Swiss chose a point on the shore of Lake Badus for a colony. In 1878 Joseph Burkler, his family and some single men, arrived. In 1879 the colony was augmented by 11 other families who came by rail to Luverne, Minnesota and thence overland. That fall they built a school, with Theresa Schnell as the first teacher. A colony house was built. Joseph Muggli was the first storekeeper and appointed the first Postmaster of Badus in May 1879. The colony continued as such until 1886. The names of Berther, CaJacob, Cassutt, DeCurtins, Deragisch, DeRungs, Giossi, Rensch, Schnerr, Tuor and Wolf are well known in Lake County, their ancestors being of the original colony."
Erected: 1956
Location: Lake County, ten miles north of Madison on US 81(1988)

#112 Old Madison – First County Seat
"3/4 Mile East
Lake County was started October, 1873 when Herman N. Luce and John T. Hare, the first qualified County Commissioners, met at the cabin of William Lee near the site of old Madison, to organize. William Van Eps platted the old town of Madison June 1874 and in the fall of 1874 the County Seat was located there by election. Old Madison was County Seat until the railroad came to the present site of Madison in 1880. The safe and county records were secretly moved at night, changing the County Seat to New Madison without an election. William Lee was the first postmaster, appointed in March 1874."
Erected: 1955
Location: Lake County, 1.5 miles south of junction of 34 and 19, approximately 1.5 miles east of Madison (1988)

#113 Lake Herman Historic Points
"1 to 2 Miles South
Lake Herman was the original stopping point on the Indian Trail that led from the pipestone quarries in Minnesota to the Three Rivers of the Sioux, a Sioux sanctuary near Fort Thompson on the Missouri. State Highway No. 34 closely follows this Indian Trail.
1 Mi. S. – Old Townsite of Herman Village, platted in 1878, was named for Herman Luce, pioneer settler of 1870. It was a thriving town with stores, newspaper and a bright future until the railroad entered New Madison in 1881. William Luce was appointed first Postmaster in 1874.
1½ Mi. S. to Inkpaduta Indian Camp site – 1857.
2 Mi. S. to Lake Herman State Park and original log cabin of Herman Luce, built in 1871.
Erected: 1955
Location: Lake County, at entrance to state park (1988)

#199 Lake/Miner Border
You Are About To Enter
LAKE COUNTY
so named because of its beautiful lakes. It had been the realm of the Dacotah (Sioux) Indians with few white intruders until ceded by the Yankton tribe in 1858. In 1857 the Nobles Trail was built across its NE corner and that year Mrs. Wm. Marble, a captive of Inkepaduta's renegade Indian band was rescued at Lake Herman by two Christian Indians.
It was created in 1873 from parts of Brookings, Minnehaha and Hanson Counties and organized October 6th with Herman N. Luce and John T. Hare as commissioners. Settlement began in 1870 when Wm. Lee, John Walker and Herman N. Luce arrived and built the Lee log cabin, its first edifice. Shortly, Madison, named for Madison, Wis. And Herman, named for Luce grew up on the shores of Lakes Madison and Herman, respectively. By 1880 its population was 2,657 and the coming of the railroad that year shifted the county seat from 'Old Madison' to Madison laid out by C.B. Kennedy July 6th 1880.
The first train arrived January 12, 1881. The Swiss Colony at Badus was founded in 1878. Wentworth in 1880. Winifred 1882. Ramona 1887. Madison State Normal was established in 1881 with classes starting in 1883. Its present name, General Beadle State College, honors it's President W.H.H. Beadle (1889-1906) who was known as the 'Savior of School Lands.' From

1890 to 1932 Lake Madison Chautauqua brought culture and entertainment to thousands from a wide area.
Lake County, 24 miles square, rich in soil and scenery, welcomes you.

You Are About To Enter
MINER COUNTY
named for Capt. Nelson Miner, Co. A 1st Dakota Cavalry and territorial legislator. The ancient Dacotah (Sioux) Trail from Pipestone Quarries to the Three Rivers of the Sioux, on the Missouri, passed through the county. Later in 1857 Dakota's first road, the Ft. Ridgely and South Pass Wagon Road passed through here as did the Minnesota and Powder River Road of 1865.
In 1864 Miner County was a part of the gigantic Buffalo County and in 1870 an even larger Hanson County. In 1873 what are now Sanborn and Miner Counties were called Miner and Bramble each 48 miles long and in 1879 they were renamed Miner with Forestburg temporary county seat in 1880. By popular election in 1882 Howard became the county seat. Sanborn Co. was created in 1883.
The first settler in Miner County was M.A. Moore, who took up a tree claim in April 1879 followed soon by many other homesteaders. In 1881 the first train came through Miner County bringing many settlers so that by 1890 the population of the county was 4,928. The County is 24 miles square with many prosperous farms on fertile well drained land abounding in pheasants and small game so that the county is known as a hunter's paradise.
Howard has the distinction of having the oldest public library in South Dakota. The prosperous towns in the County are Argonne, Canova, Carthage, Fedora, Howard, Roswell, Vilas, and Epiphany.
We welcome you to Miner County."
Erected: 1957
Location: Lake/Miner County, on Highway 34 at border (1988)

#327 Lake Herman State Park
"Lake Herman was one of the chain of Lakes known to the early traders and trappers as 'skunk lakes,' was named by Herman N. Luce, who took 'Squatter rights' on its eastern shore here in 1870. This log house, the second built in Lake County, was built for Luce by William Lee and John Walker in 1871 after building the first for Lee at Lake Madison in 1870.
This area was an early day camping ground for Indians going east to the Pipestone Quarries in Minnesota.
The renegade Wahpekute Sioux, Inkpaduta and his band camped one half mile north of here after the Spirit Lake Massacre in 1857, and Mrs. Marble, one of the four women captives, was rescued here by two Christian Indians, Seahota (Grey Foot) and Maypeyahahotan (Sounding Heavens).
This campsite, the best in the area, was used for camp meetings, religious gatherings and picnics from the earliest days.
The four graves near the log house were for: Mary, 8 year old daughter of Herman Luce; Mr. Abbott, a trapper, brother of Mrs. Luce lost in a blizzard in 1878; Mrs. Abbott, the mother of Mrs. Luce, and Mrs. Herman N. Luce, burnt to death in 1881.
Part of the park was purchased by City of Madison in 1941 and 118 acres thereof given to State Park Board in 1946 and 30 acres was purchased from O.O. Lanvehaug by the Park Board."
Erected: 1961

Location: Lake County, 3 mi S of US 81 on road to Park (1988)

#485 C.B. Kennedy
"Founder of Madison and Dakota State College
Charles B. Kennedy arrived at this location in March 1878. He said, upon his arrival, 'There is not a tree in sight, nor sign of human habitation, only paths made by Indians and Buffalo leading to a flowing spring near by.' This spring led to his decision to settle here. Today it is symbolized by the lighted fountain on this site.
Kennedy took up a tree claim and homesteaded on the adjoining 320 acres of land which today comprises a portion of the city of Madison. He built a temporary sod house and envisioned a town site here because of its central location and the likelihood that a railroad would come to his holding. As anticipated, the first train arrived on January 12, 1881.
In 1880 Kennedy was named Territorial Representative to the legislature which convened in Yankton. His crowning achievement was the passage of legislation which found the city of Madison on its present site. This presaged a struggle between the towns of old Madison and Herman which was resolved only after a bitter rivalry. The new town was established in July 1880 and the county seat moved here in late December following the mysterious removal of the county safe from old Madison and its appearance on the main street of the new town.
Major legislation achieved by Kennedy provided that Dakota Normal School would be located in Madison under legislative act of February 28, 1881. He deeded 20 acres of land, on which the college is located, with the provision that it would be held in perpetuity so long as the institution retained its objective as a teacher education school.
Charles B. Kennedy was born in a log house in Moscow, Maine, March 28, 1840. He married Mae Ella Williams May 20, 1873 and they had two sons, C. Leroy and Dean M. Kennedy. Kennedy became a teacher, publisher, banker and real estate developer.
After a grade school education in a log school house he attended Pittsfield Institute and later Maine State College. He served a term as District Superintendent of Schools before leaving to go west to LeRoy, Minnesota, where he established a newspaper known as the 'LeRoy Independent'. After four years he went further west to settle at what is now Madison. Kennedy was organizer of several banks and loan and real estate companies in Madison. His career included election to the House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature meeting in Yankton in 1880-81 and to a session meeting in Bismarck in 1886-87.
The Kennedy family lived in Madison, during its early years of development, in a home that was located one block south of this site."
Erected: 1978
Location: Lake County, SD 34 - Memorial Park –Madison (1988)

#646 Wm. H.H. Beadle
"Brigadier General Wm. H.H. Beadle 1838-1915
Soldier Statesman Educator Conservationist
Through his leadership twenty million acres of school lands were saved for posterity in South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Washington.
President of the School 1889-1905
Professor of History 1905-1912
Erected by the alumni community and friends during the Beadle Centennial dedicated November 22, 19.."

Erected:
Location: Lake County, SD 34 southwest corner of Dakota St College campus, Madison (1988)

Lawrence

#22 Thoen Stone Monument
Erected: 1956
Location: Lawrence County, last known location was ¼ mile south of Passion Play grounds in Spearfish

#183 Custer Trail Crossing 1874
"General George A. Custer, in his famous Expedition into the Black Hills in 1874, had a command of 10 troops of cavalry, two companies of infantry, a band, a notable array of scientists, a multitude of scouts, Indian and others, and it took 110 six mule teams to transport the paraphernalia.
His expedition was in Violation of Indian Treaty rights and was in part at least responsible for the Indian wars of 1876 when he and over 200 members of the 7th Cavalry met their death.
On the 8th of August, 1874 Custer and his column passed a point a few rods south of this point enroute from his location camp on French Creek east of Custer, to the home station of the 7th Cavalry at Ft. Abraham Lincoln, near Mandan, North Dakota. The main column made 883 miles on this trip, taking 60 days for the journey. His verification of the existence of gold in paying quantities brought about a great rush of unauthorized prospectors into the Black Hills, led by the Gordon Party, the fall of 1874."
Erected: 1956
Location: Lawrence County, 10 miles south of Deadwood on 385

#270 Black Hills Tragedy
"This was Brownsville; half a mile E, down Elk Creek in 1883, was the Hood & Scott lumber Mill near rails end at Allerton. The boarding house at Mill burnt down on 10-11 March and dying in the fire were: Albert Tunnicliff, Raisha C. Rice, James Chalmers, Samuel Haines, Fred D. Peters, Thomas Finless, Charles Hammontree, Peter and Louis Hanson, Harvey Wood and W.H. Andrews. They were buried in Mt. Moriah Cemetery in a common grave. One of the worst Hills tragedies."
Erected: 1959
Location: Lawrence County

#271 This Mass Grave
"This mass grave contains the bodies of Albert Tunnicliff, Raisha C. Rice, James Chalmers, Samuel Haines, Fred D. Peters, Thomas Finless, Charles Hammontree, Peter and Louis Hanson, Harvey Wood and W.H. Andrews who perished in a fatal fire of Elk Creek on March 10-11, 1883."
Erected: 1959
Location: Lawrence County

#277 Fabulous Flume

“Edgar St. John & John Snetzler took a water right above here on the Little Spearfish in 1887 and the ditch and flume, 9 miles long, was to take “placer” water to Iron Creek 3 miles north. A high flume crossed School House Draw just to the west and along the canyon wall to the north. You can trace that flume along that wall and the iron cables on which it hung above the Ranger’s Cabin below. The Buckeye Placer Mining Company took it over: a vast, costly and unsuccessful project. You, who are adventurous, can get a ‘big kick’ clambering on that north wall to find frequent evidence of this venture.”
Erected: 1959
Location: Lawrence County, location unknown

#444 The Hearst Highway
“Dedicated to the memory of
GEORGE HEARST (1820-1891) United States Senator, mining engineer, sportsman, speculator. Starting with nothing, he developed three of the fabled mines in the American West - - The Ophir, the Anaconda, and the Homestake - - and founded one of the great American Fortunes. His vision and organizing genius built a small mining claim into the mightiest gold mine in the world - - the Homestake - - and laid the foundation for the continuing prosperity of the Black Hills and the State of South Dakota.
PHOEBE APPERSON HEARST (1842-1919) Wife, mother, true philanthropist. Her continuing interest in the welfare of the Homestake miners and their families never flagged. She gave the city of Lead its library, founded its free kindergarten, and performed numerous unpublicized labor policies that contributed to an industrial peace unheard of in western mining. She loved and admired the people of the Black Hills and they reciprocated in full measure.”
Erected: 1969
Location: Lawrence County

#446 Steven Berry Memorial Roadside Park
“You are standing on the southeast edge of Ruby Basin, a gold mining area which is part of the Bald Mountain Mining District.
Gold was discovered on Bald Mountain in 1877. The first mining in Ruby Basin took place in 1880. The Golden Reward Mining Company consolidated several small mining claims in 1887 and continued operating until 1918.
During the 39 years this company operated, it mined about 1,650,000 to of gold ore. This produced about 968,000 ounces of gold. The ore was hauled by narrow gauge railroad to a smelter and treating plant near Deadwood, South Dakota. Old railroad beds are still visible in the area. For a time a roaster was operated at the mine shaft site. You may still see the old ore bins and foundation across the valley to the north. This location is now known as Aztec Hill.
STEVEN BERRY
MEMORIAL ROADSIDE PARK
In memory of Steven Berry, whose
Life was one of serving his country,
State and community
As a public servant.
Dedicated to the conservation of
Our natural resources; preservation
Of natural beauty; protection of our

Wildlife, forests, and trout streams.
NATURAL RESOURCES
OUR LEGACY TO USE – OUR HERITAGE TO PROTECT
Serving God and Country
Lead Kiwanis Club"
Erected: 1970
Location: Lawrence County

#464 Preacher Smith of Deadwood Gulch
"'Deadwood's Sky Pilot,' Henry Weston Smith, was born in Ellington, Connecticut, January 10, 1828. At 23 he became a Methodist exhorter. This led to ordination in the Methodist Episcopal church and he served various communities in New England. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union Army. Caring for the wounded may have turned his mind to healing, for he studied the practice of medicine and was licensed in 1867.
In 1876 he joined the great rush to these Black Hills - - not to mine gold but to claim lives for God. Reading and writing poetry eased his loneliness. During the week he performed manual labor to send savings to his family in Kentucky and to sustain himself as he preached on Deadwood's main street.
On Sunday, August 20, 1876, after service in Deadwood, he tacked a note on his cabin door saying he had gone to Crook City to preach. On the way he was shot. In his pocket were the notes, now blood-stained, for the undelivered sermon. His Bible lay unopened. The Society of Black Hills Pioneers erected this monument in 1914 where he was killed.
Today his body lies in Mt. Moriah Cemetery overlooking Deadwood."
Erected: 1975
Location: Lawrence County, Hwy 85 -2 miles north of Deadwood (2003)

#465 First Deadwood Gold Discovery
"Near this point in 1875 occurred the first of two initial gold discoveries in the Deadwood area. The more accepted account of the discovery states that in late August, 1875 a party consisting of Frank Bryant, John B. Pearson, Thomas Moore, Richard Low, James Pierman, Sam Blodgett, and George Hauser located gold deposits here paying twenty to forty cents to the pan and built a cabin. Bryant and a party left to prospect other areas, then returned in early November. On November 8, 1875, Bryant, Henry Coder and William Cudney staked out a 'Discovery Claim' just east of the cabin built in August, at the mouth of Spruce Gulch. By January 1, 1876, 50 miners were working Deadwood Gulch with an average take of $10 per day, and on January 5 the entire gulch was occupied by mining claims. Thus the Deadwood gold rush began in 1875. Residents, however, celebrate the Days of '76 because the city of Deadwood was laid out by April 26, 1876, and because the great rush of miners into Deadwood came in the spring of 1876. By August, 1876 combined digging and building had produced a city resembling a 'heap of lemon boxes propped up on broomsticks'. In the century since 1876 the Deadwood-Lead mining district has produced gold estimated at over $800,000,000."
Erected: 1976
Location: Lawrence County, 14A milepost 41.747 (2003)

#470 Second Deadwood Gold Discovery

"Near this point in 1875 occurred the second of two initial gold discoveries in the Deadwood area. It was made by the Lardner party of eight prospectors, steered here by John B. Pearson, a man already familiar with Deadwood Gulch. Their 'Discovery Claim' was staked near this spot on November 9. The narrow gulch from here to Deadwood proved fabulously rich in placer gold - - by far the richest in the Black Hills.
Pearson had been prospecting two miles downstream in August with the Frank Bryant party. Bryant and two others returned in November to their August find, and located their 'Discovery Claim' on November 8, just one day before Pearson and Lardner. Neither party knew the other was nearby - - the gulch between them was so completely choked with dead wood.
By January 1, 1876, fifty miners were working Deadwood Gulch with an average take of $10.00 per day, and by January 5 the entire gulch was occupied by mining claims.
The Deadwood gold rush began in 1875 but residents celebrate the Days of '76 because the city of Deadwood was laid out on April 28, 1876, and because the great rush of miners into Deadwood came in the spring of 1876. By August 1876 combined digging and building had produced a city resembling a 'heap of lemon boxes propped up on broomsticks.' In the century since 1876 the Lead-Deadwood mining district has produced gold estimated at over $800,000,000."
Erected: 1976
Location: Lawrence County, Hwy 14 milepost 39.142 (2003)

#519 Civilian Conservation Corps – Roubaix
"Camp F-6 (Roubaix): 100 yards N of Lake Roubaix entrance; W of road.
Companies: 792 - - 6/3/33-5/15/35; 10/18/35-6/1/40; 10/1/40-10/11/41
2759V - - 5/15/35 to 10/18/35
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal work-relief program during the Great Depression. From 1933-1942, the CCC provided work for 31,097 jobless men in South Dakota - - about 1700 war veterans, 4554 American Indians, and 2834 supervisors. The U.S. Army provided 200-man camps, food, clothing, medical care, and pay, and educational, recreational, and religious programs. The Office of Indian Affairs provided similar services for units on Indian reservations.
Work of F-6 was supervised by Black Hills National Forest. Work of enrollees in Company 792 included tree thinning, pruning and planting; fire prevention and suppression; rodent and insect control; grazing land improvement and recreational development. The removed dead, diseased and suppressed trees from hundreds of acres of pine; quelled many forest fires; removed flammable debris from forest and nearby areas; built many miles of fire trails and livestock fences; developed scores of springs and constructed many dams for stock watering; and built Roubaix dam, beach, swimming area, bathhouse, and campground.
The detachment of WWI veterans in Company 2759V built residences in Deadwood for the forest supervisor and assistant.
Erected in 1990 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society, the South Dakota Department of Transportation and Black Hills National Forest."
Erected: 1990
Location: Lawrence County, 100 yards north of Lake Roubaix entrance

#521 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp - Estes
"Camp F-3 (Este): Located 1/2 mile west astride Estes Creek.

Companies: 789 - - 5/18-7/30/41
2759V - - (WW I Vets) 7/30/41-7/28/42
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal work-relief program during the Great Depression. From 1933-1942, the CCC provided work for 31,097 jobless men in South Dakota - - about 1700 war veterans, 4554 American Indians, and 2834 supervisors. The U.S. Army provided 200-man camps, food, clothing, medical care, and pay, and educational, recreational, and religious programs. The Office of Indian Affairs provided similar services for units on Indian reservations.
F-3 was the first South Dakota CCC camp to open and one of the last to close. Work, supervised by the Black Hills National Forest, ranged from fire prevention and suppression to forest development. Men from the camp thinned, pruned and planted trees; removed dead and diseased growth (which was used for poles, posts and firewood) from many acres of forest; controlled insects and rodents; and operated a fire lookout. They also built a considerable number of items including a telephone line, Box Elder Forks campgrounds, dams (Dalton, Waite Gulch and Spruce Gulch), fire trails, roads, Steamboat Rock picnic area, ski course and Nemo Forest Ranger station.
Erected in 1990 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society, Black Hills National Forest, and Lawrence County Highway Department."
Erected: 1990
Location: Lawrence County, 1/2 mile west astride Estes Creek

#564 Deadwood Cheyenne Stage Route
"1878-1885
Cheyenne Crossing Station"
Erected:
Location: Lawrence County, Hwy 85 just west of Spearfish Creek at Cheyenne Crossing (2003)

#581 Henry Weston Smith
"The Pioneer Preacher
Location: Lawrence County

#637 Thomas Johnson Grier
Location: Lawrence County

Lincoln

#78 Canton
"First appeared on maps as Commerce City 1866. Its first postmaster was Benjamin Hill, appointed 14 May 1868. First settler her L.P. Hyde, 1861. Cuppett, Hewit & Rea built a blockhouse spring 1868 where Courthouse now stands. County organized 30 December 1867. Original plat under Act of Congress spring 1868. Twenty five Norwegian families settled near Canton in 1868. Sioux Valley News, first newspaper, established in 1872 by R.H. Miller. Railroad reached Canton in 1879. First county seat directed to be on Section 14 Township 98 Range 59 was named Canton by vote of settler, believed to be the exact opposite to Canton, China. O.E. Rolvaag author of "Giants in the Earth" student Augustana Academy 1898-1901.

Ernest Orlando Lawrence inventor of the cyclotron and eminent scientist was born here in 1902 as was Merle Tuve developer of the famous "radio proximity fuze" of World War II."
Erected: 1955
Location: Lincoln County, southeast corner of courthouse square in Canton

#555 Canton Ski Hill
"Interest in a ski hill in the Canton area began in 1911, when a young student from Norway, Lundvig Hoiby, gave a skiing expedition to a group of Canton students. By 1912 enough interest had been arouse to clear a hill two miles east of Canton, and a tournament was conducted. From the platform at the peak of the hill, to the landing place was a drop of nearly 275 feet, and a skier covered a distance of almost one-eighth of a mile at a speed of from 60 to 100 mph.
Tournaments were held again in 1915 and 1917, but waned during the first World War. Another tournament was held in 1920. In 1925 the National Ski Tournament was held on Canton Ski Hill, and among the list of notable entries were members of the United States Olympic team, the National champion, the winner of the 1925 international meet at Gary, Illinois, and the holder of the world distance record. Two local boys placed during the 1925 tournament, in the Boys' Class B event, leaping 51 and 53 feet, and Lafe Knutson placed second in the same event. Canton was host to approximately 5,000 fans.
Tournaments subsided in the early thirties, when insufficient funds and lack of snow made any large-scale tournaments almost impossible until 1935 when the National Ski Tournament was again held on the Canton Slope.
In this tournament Jimmie Hendrickson of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, was signed to represent Canton. He was the Champion of Class B, and an Olympic Ski Team member. Sigurd Knudsen, secretary of the local Sioux Valley Ski Club, was President of the National Ski Association that year. Over 100 ski stars entered the 1935 tournament, and about 6,000 fans attended. Cash receipts taken in the first afternoon were about four thousand dollars.
The last tournament held on the Canton ski slope was the Central United States Ski Tournament in 1936. Sigurd Knudsen signed a 17-year old boy from Chicago, Paul Bietilo, to wear the Sioux Valley colors. With the hill in perfect skiing condition, 15,000 people attended, and Alf Engen jumped 191 feet, only 3 feet short of the record set at Salt Lake City. Bietilo won the C Division with a 184-foot jump.
After 1936, the tournaments again subsided due to lack of snow, and a windstorm on June 24, 1944, blew the old ski slide down. The top of the slide was entirely broken and the pieces scattered. Heavy wire cables which had held the slide were broken and one was completely torn away. The ski slide was never rebuilt.
Erected: 1992
Location: Lincoln County, US 18 - 2 miles east of Canton

#661 Augustana – The School on Wheels
"Augustana was founded as Augustana Seminary in Chicago in 1860 by the Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod. The school's purpose was 'to educate young men for the holy ministry in the Lutheran Church…(and) to prepare men for the profession of teaching.' The school moved many times before settling in Canton. Attracted by a generous land offer from the Illinois Central Railroad Augustana moved to Paxton, Illinois in 1863, then to Marshall, Wisconsin in 1869. Encouraged by the westward migration of many Norwegians during the Dakota boom the school moved 400 miles from Marshall to northwest Iowa at Beloit in 1881.

Augustana settled in Canton in 1890 due to growing enrollment and the offer of a three-story building from the citizens. The seminary remained in Beloit until 1890.
In 1917 the newly formed Norwegian Lutheran Church in America voted to merge Augustana College and the Lutheran Normal School in Sioux Falls and to close the Canton campus. In 1919 the Church re-opened the institution at Canton with the name of Canton Lutheran Normal School, which later became Augustana Academy and operated as a high school of the Lutheran Church. The Augustana Academy Association was formed in 1932 and assumed control of the school until its closing in 1971.
The Old Main building of the Academy is an excellent example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture with its massive scale, rough cut granite, and arched openings. Designed by Omeyer and Thori of St. Paul it is a four-story building, 104 feet long and 60 feet wide.
Havig received pledges totaling $10,000 from Augustana College Association members and $5,000 from the synod of the United Norwegian Lutheran Church, ground was broken in the late summer of 1901. Actual construction was begun the next year and the building was dedicated on October 4, 1903. This was the second building on the campus. The original Old Main housed classrooms, offices, 25 dormitory rooms, a gymnasium, and a chapel that would seat about 500 people. Total cost of the structure, with furnishings, was $48,492.99.
Augustana Academy was closed in 1971 and a total renovation of the building was completed in 1995 by the MetroPlains Corporation of St. Paul. It now houses 21 one bedroom apartments and five two bedroom apartments."
Erected: 1995
Location: Lincoln County, 1) east of Canton; 2) west side of Campus

#701 Shindler
"In 1886 the Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & Northwestern Railroad built a railway line form Larchwood, Iowa, through Springdale Township, Lincoln County, to Sioux Falls, Dakota Territory. The Springdale Station depot was established here; later it became Hobsonville. In 1891, two years after statehood, it was renamed Shindler in memory of a pioneer homesteader. To serve the needs of area farmers, tradesmen built stores for their businesses and homes for their families on this site. Businesses included the Shindler State Bank, a general store, hardware store and lumber yard, post office, blacksmith shop, garage and service station, grain elevator, stockyards for shipping of livestock by train, and a barber. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Line, the successor railroad, provided daily passenger, freight, and mail services.
A town hall opened in 1910 and quickly became the social hub for the small community. The hall hosted square dances, church services, Sunday school, basketball games, school programs, Red Cross meetings, talent plays, and community parties. An annual diversion for area residents was provided when the circus train rolled through town. Parents and their excited children gathered at the depot and alongside the railroad tracks to wave at the railroad cars carrying wild animals and entertainers.
During Prohibition years, three enterprising farmers built an open-air dance floor; dances were regularly held each summer with local bands providing the music. The dances were dubbed 'Bowery dances' because it was rumored that a bootlegger who lived nearby provided alcohol for partygoers. Young people from surrounding towns flocked here for Saturday night dances, and Shindler residents referred to those from Sioux Falls as 'the packing house crowd.'
The Great Depression of the 1930s, combined with years of drought and crop failures of area farmers, led to the decline of Shindler. The automobile replaced horse-drawn buggies and

wagons. Dirt trails leading to larger towns became graveled roads which later became concrete highways. One by one the businesses closed, the bank failed, and residents moved away. The small town had served its purpose. When the post office closed in 1953, Shindler was no more. Fond memories, tales of simpler times, and stories about making do with what one has are all that is left of the town of Shindler.
Dedicated in 2003 by former residents and friends of Shindler
Dedicated in 2003 by the South Dakota State Historical Society, and the South Dakota Department of Transportation"
Erected: 2003
Location: Lincoln County, SD Highway 11 by Shindler City Road Sign (2006)

Lyman

#110 Presho
"Wal partner, in 1862 when the Civil War was being fit and Dakota Territory took in everything South of Canada to the Rocky Mountains, the legislature gave a ferry license across the Old Muddy down at Yankton to J.S. Presho. Come 1872 they were casting round for a name to call a great big new country they were carving out of the Great Sioux Reservation. Someone said Presho and that was it. It was 1889 til the Guvment started to small down that big reservation and let white folks in. The whites came on filtering in and hankering for mail. Chris Hellekson allowed he'd try postmastering and on June 30, 1891 they gave him Presho P.O. and we've been growing by jerks and slow motion since, a peddling cattle and shipping hay. Why in 1915 we shipped out mor'n 20 train loads of hay and that was a record, son. Only one other point ever shipped that much hay in one year. That same legislature that set up Presho started a little dinky county down on the river and called it Lyman for Major W.P. Lyman, one of Presho's ferry customers. You know what! That little dinky Lyman County just plum swallowed up that big Presho. And them's all facts, folks."
Erected: 1955
Location: Lyman County, at museum in Presho at 911 East Ninth Street (2006)

#152 Historic Highway Map Marker Iona
"Iona established 11 Feb. 1898
Ray Gooder Postmaster
Here E.L. Senn newspaper crusader fought the cattle rustlers and lost his newspaper by fire in the early days."
Erected: 1956
Location: Lyman County, Highway 16 on north side of road near Iona (2006)

#188 White River
"White River has been so called since Perrin du Lac camped near mouth and met Cheyennes in 1802. 16 Sept. 1804 Sgt. Patrick Gass and Reuben Fields reconnoitering were at this point."
Erected: 1956
Location: Lyman County, north of the White River on Highway 47 (2006)

#242 American Island

"On Sept. 17, 1804, Lewis & Clark camped on the west bank below the Island and passing it on the 18th said: "Passed an Island about the middle of the river at 1 mile this island is about a mile long and has a great prepotion of Red cedar on it." In 1811 the Astorians called it Little Cedar and in 1843 Audubon called it Great Cedar Island. In 1855 Lt. Warren, western topographer, called it 2nd Cedar Island and so it appeared on Colton's 1857 Atlas. Dakota Surveys of 1875 showed it but did not name it and it was Andrea's Atlas of 1884 that first called it American or Cedar Island. March 2, 1889 Congress gave it to the City of Chamberlain as a park. By 1911 the channel on the west side was closed when the Milwaukee made a fill. For many years it was connected to the East bank by a pontoon bridge and in 1905 by a railroad pile and barge bridge which was converted to steel in 1918. The State Highway bridge (the piers still show upstream) was built in 1925 and golf course, race track, athletic field and picnic grounds were developed by Chamberlain and used until the waters of Fort Randall Dam covered it in 1953. Well timbered, it was a stopping place for explorers, fur traders, steamboat men and recreationers for a century and a half and is now only a memory for the generations who made such good use of it. Fort Aux Cedres and Pilcher's Factory or Ft. Recovery used it as a woodlot, farm and pasture in the 1820s."
Erected: 1958
Location: Lyman County, at west end of bridge approach at Chamberlain (2006)

#394 Camp Pleasant
"Lewis & Clark camp site of September 16-17, 1804 was nearby, close to the river 1½ miles above Corvus (American Crow Creek). They called it Plumb or Pleasant Camp and stayed two days 'dressing skins, drying, washing and mending their clothes'. Two years later on their return, they used the same camp on August 28, 1806."
Erected: 1965
Location: Lyman County, US 16 - east of Oacoma

#430 Lower Brule Agency
"On October 14, 1865, at Fort Sully (5 miles E of Pierre) the Lower Brule Band by Iron Nation, White Buffalo Cow, Little Pheasant and 12 others, signed a treaty. It differed from the others signed there in that it set up a reservation 20 miles long and 10 back from the river between White River and Fort Lookout. The 1,800 Lower Brules were to get $6,000 a year and families who went to farming were to get $25.00 bonus. In 1866, they planted some acreage and to their great surprise got 2,000 bushels of grain. Joseph R. Hanson, Headquarters at Fort Thompson was their agent in 1866 and he estimated 800 hostiles, 700 friendlies but they acknowledged no chief. The agency was 15 miles below Fort Thompson on the west side. In 1870, two companies of troops were station nearby. Their agents operated out of Fort Thompson until Thomas A. Reilly was made sole agent in 1876 and the agency moved to the mouth of American Crow Creek (Oacoma). They had various agents and clerks in charge. Henry E. Gregory, 1877; Capt. W.E. Dougherty, 1878080; W.H. Parkhurst, 1881-82, Gregory, D.S. Altman and W.W. Anderson, 1883-89. The reservation was enlarged and moved to north of Ft. Lookout 472,550 acres. Luke C. Walker, Episcopal and Joseph Rogers, Presbyterian, both full bloods, were missionaries. Big Main, John Desomit, Eagle Star were first tribal judges. On June 30, 1894, the new buildings near the present agency were accepted by Frederick Treon, the first agent there who had succeeded A.P. Dixon."
Erected: 1966

Location: Lyman County, BIA road 1/2 mile south of Agency

514 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp – Presho
"Camp: SCS-2 (DPE-222 in 1934): in city park at SW corner of Presho.
Companies: 2756 - - 8/1/1934-10/20/1934; 758 - - 5/29/1935-10/25/1935;
2737 - - 4/30/1936-10/15/1936; 4726 - - 5/15/1938-10/15/1938;
2770 detachment form Huron - - late 1935 and early 1936
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal work-relief program during the Great Depression. From 1933-1942, the CCC provided work for 31,097 jobless men in South Dakota - - about 1700 war veterans, 4554 American Indians, and 2834 supervisors. The U.S. Army provided 200-man camps, food, clothing, medical care, and pay, and educational, recreational, and religious programs. The Office of Indian Affairs provided similar services for units on Indian reservations.
Camp Presho was a tent camp, but headquarters, infirmary, mess, and latrine, were in five wooden buildings. Byre dam three miles north of Kennebec, Fate dam three miles north of Presho, and Brakke dam five miles east of Presho were constructed under the supervision of the US Forest service (1934) and Soil Conservation Service. Workers created the city water supply and two recreational lakes using a wide variety of construction equipment.
Erected in 1990 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society, the South Dakota Department of Transportation and the Soil Conservation Service."
Erected: 1990
Location: Lyman County, I-90 Rest Area going eastbound (2006)

#584 Historic Highway – Lyman
"White River has been so called since Perrin du Lac camped near mouth and met Cheyennes in 1802. 16 Sept. 1804 Sgt. Patrick Gass and Reuben Fields reconnoitering were at this point.
Location: Lyman County, SD-47 just north of White River

#602 Medicine Creek Rest Area
Location: Lyman County

McCook

#275 Bridgewater
"The Milwaukee, building from Marion to the Missouri, in 1880 soon reached the Nation, platted in 1879 by Robert and J.B. Nation, with Orlan K. Bullard its postmaster on 5 January 1880 and when changed to Bridgewater on November 20th he continued to serve. The election that year shifted the county seat form Cameron to Bridgewater, 119 to 109, when the canvassing board threw out 76 votes for Montrose on the pretext that it was nonexistent. The Cameron pioneers flocked to Bridgewater and to Melas (Salem in reverse), and County Clerk H.H. Pierce took the records to the new Courthouse in Bridgewater on the corner of Poplar & 3rd Streets. Tabor & Berry, storekeepers at Cameron, shifted to Bridgewater too and had their store S of the tracks where the Shannard elevator now is located and all went through the terrific blizzard winter of 1880-81 without a train from January to April. That spring J.P. McKee's general store and W.J. Bollinger's hardware were put up on Poplar and Nation's bank at 3rd & Main. Salem won the county seat in the 1882 election. The school was moved from south of the tracks and a fine new

36 x 40 building erected in 1883 as well as the Catholic, Methodist, & Presbyterian Churches. The Tribune was started in February 1881 and E.C. Kibbe ran the "Cricket" as an opposition paper. Thus for 80 years Bridgewater has been a good place to live and gets better every year."
Erected: 1959
Location: McCook County, corner of Hwy 262 and Main Street in Bridgewater (2006)

#480 Salem Rest Area
"South Dakota's rich western heritage has been remembered along the interstate system of safety rest areas and tourist information centers.
The eight pillars which thrust skyward here merge in the framework of a tipi, the Plains Indian home. The one-by-one and one-half foot concrete lodgepoles rise fifty-six feet in the air and weigh six-and-one-half tons each. The structures were executed in an architectural manner reflecting the spartan lifestyle of the nomadic Lakota (Sioux) Nation.
Beneath each tipi are several concrete isosceles triangles, a basic design of the Lakota Nation, set in a pattern to form a thunderbird, another traditional Indian symbol.
The building which houses the rest rooms and tourist information center is fashioned after the sod houses and dugouts which dotted the South Dakota prairie during the pioneering days. Four miles north of here the town of Salem reflects the influence of the railroad in opening Dakota Territory to settlement.
Salem, named after the Massachusetts community, was platted in 1880 and for two years after was the most important railroad point between Sioux Falls and Mitchell. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway reached Salem in the fall and winter of 1880-81, but the blizzard of 1881 prevented the lines immediate use. During the summer of 1883 the Dakota Central division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway was completed through town.
In 1882 Salem, then called Melas, became the third county seat for McCook County in the space of four years, a status it has retained. Although the railroads no longer have the influence of years ago, communities such as Salem serve as reminders that railroads often led, rather than followed, settlement."
Erected: 1977
Location: McCook County, I-90- exit 362 (2006)

McPherson

#585 Honoring The People of the Eureka Area
"Greatest primary wheat market in the world 1887-1902
Eureka S.D. 1887-1987"
Erected:
Location: McPherson County, SD 10 and 327 Ave at Pioneer Museum by Flag pole (1988)

#332 Charles N. Herried
"Fourth Governor of South Dakota 1901-1904
Born in Dane County, Wisconsin, October 20th, 1857, he graduated from Galesville College and in 1882 from the Law School of the University of Wisconsin and came to Leola, McPherson County, Dakota. He was elected Register of Deeds and County Clerk at the organizational meeting of McPherson County on March 6th, 1884.

He and his wife, Jeanette E. Slye, were among the first residents of Leola where he practiced law until 1893 when he moved to Eureka. He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1892 and again in 1894 and was a Regent of Education 1897-1901. He was elected Governor in 1900 and his sponsorship of the State Historical Society was a great factor in its becoming a State Department. At the close of his term, in 1904, he went to Aberdeen, where he was president of the citizens State Bank and of the Street Railway Company and a leading citizen until his death at Aberdeen July 6th, 1928. By Faith a Presbyterian, he was a Thirty third degree Mason. He was Food Administrator for South Dakota during World War I. Noted for his fine diction, he was a lover of man, an outdoor sportsman and a traveler of note. He did much for Eureka in his 11 years as a resident."
Erected: 1961
Location: McPherson County, SD Hwy 10 at Pioneer Museum surrounded by bushes (2006)

Marshall

#203 The Continental Divide
"The Continental Divide between Hudson Bay and the Gulf of Mexico"
Erected: 1957
Location: Marshall County, 1marker 6 miles east of Britton on Highway 25 and one marker on Britton's main street

#205 Fort Sisseton
"1864 1889
6 Miles South
This fort, built at the Re Ipehan (Head of the Coteaus), was started August 1, 1864 by Major Clowney, 30th Wisconsin Infantry, an outpost against the hostile Sioux Indians of the Indian War of the Outbreak of 1862. It was regarded as impregnable. It was located among several beautiful lakes and its first railhead was Sauk Center, Minnesota. Its garrisons changed frequently. Second Minnesota Cavalry in 1866; 20th U.S. Infantry 1870; 17th U.S. Infantry 1873; 25 U.S. Infantry (Colored) in 1885 and its Final Return, of June 1, 1889, was signed by Capt. Joe Hale, 3rd U.S. Infantry.
In 1876 its name was changed from Ft. Wadsworth, named for General James M. Wadsworth, killed at the Battle of the Wilderness in the Civil War on April 2, 1864, to Fort Sisseton for the Dacotah Indians of that band. It was the eastern terminus of that famous ride of Chief Scout Sam Brown, on April 19, 1866, when he rode to the James River and back in a blizzard in performance of duty.
The Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians, whose reservation was adjacent, were friendly and it never was the scene of a hostile incident but for 25 years was the Social and Economic center of a vast area. After abandonment by the Government, the Military Reservation was given to the State; but the buildings fell into disuse and disrepair and in 1936 it became a WPA project, was restored and is a fine example of an early western fort in fair condition and well worth viewing."
Erected: 1957
Location: Marshall County, 12.5 miles east of Britton on Highway 10 (1988)

#371 Fort Wadsworth 1864 Fort Sisseton 1876

"Major John Clowney, 30th Wisconsin Infantry with Cos. B. E. G. and K, Captains Burton, Devlin, Swain & Klatt, started the fort on 1 August 1864, pursuant to orders of General John Pope, Department Commander. They were mostly from the north woods and chopped and whittled out the post. Huge logs, a couple of inches above a dirt embankment, dug from a ditch in front, provided loopholes. Two hewn log blockhouses on the NW and SE corners provided enfilading fire. Major Clowney said he could resist all the redskins in the Northwest. It was named for Gen. James W. Wadsworth, killed in the Battle of the Wilderness, April 2nd, 1864. When Col. Thomas' column arrived after the Battle of Killdeer Mountain, going east on September 28th, 1864, the 30th Wisconsin marched with him and Major Robert H. Rose, 2nd Minn. Cavalry, remained as commander and to complete the post. It was renamed Ft. Sisseton in 1876. The garrisons after the 2nd Minnesota were 1866, 10th US Infantry; 1870, 20th US Infantry; 1873 17th US Infantry, when the name was changed; 1885, 25th US Infantry, (Colored); 1888, 3rd US Infantry and Capt. Joe Hale, of the 3rd, was commanding officer when the Fort was abandoned June 1st, 1889. For 25 years it was the military and social center of a large area and all of the original log buildings had been replaced by stone and frame structures, which in the 1930's were rehabilitated."
Erected: 1964
Location: Marshall County, SD 10 12 miles east of Britton & 8 miles south, near turn off for Fort Sisseton

#375 Brown Fur Trade Post
"This post was established by Joseph R. Brown in 1843 or 1844 at a point .9 of a mile east. The building which was sited over an excavation which can still be seen was sold to H.H. Sibley acting for the American Fur Company August 28, 1846."
Erected: 1964
Location: Marshall County, 6 miles east of Eden on county road

#420 Centennial Time Capsule
"in Cement Block, beneath this Marker
Placed
July 25, 1964
To be opened at
Bicentennial Observance of Fort Sisseton
July 25, 2064
Northeast South Dakota Lake Region Association
Centennial Committee
R.B. Swanberg, Chairman
Robert D. Soule, Secretary
Kenneth M. Baukol, Treasurer
Jack Adams
Charles L. Card
Herman P. Chilson
Robert Perry
William D. Hauck
Leslie R. Stillson"
Erected: 1966

Location: Marshall County, 12 miles east of Britton 8 miles south on Ft Sisseton parade ground (1988)

#629 The Continental Divide
"between Hudson Bay and Gulf of Mexico."
Erected:
Location: Marshall County, Britton main street in front of City Hall (1988)

#650 You Are Now Entering Marshall County
"The last county organized east of the Missouri, on May 2, 1885; It had been in Cheyenne County 1862; a gigantic Hanson 1870; co-incident with Stone in 1873; the north half of Day 1879 and was created by the 1885 legislature and named for Governor William W. Marshall of Minnesota. Its high coteaus and many wooded lakes made it the early and happy habitat of Cuthead Yanktonaise and Sisseton Sioux. While trappers and traders, enroute from Lake Traverse to the Aricara villages on the Missouri near the Grand River, visited it by 1800 and its first permanent resident was Joseph R. Brown in 1843 when he had a Fur Trade Post at Buffalo Lakes, near the SE corner, later sold to the American Fur Company. In 1864, following the Santee-Sioux outbreak in Minnesota, Ft. Wadsworth, near its south central border was built to restrain the hostile Indians. It was a very strongly entrenched post and in 1876 was renamed Ft. Sisseton but was abandoned by the Military in June 1889. Reconstructed in the 1930s, it is the most authentic old fort in the Midwest and in 1959 was named as a state park. Not far distant is Roy Lake, with a most extensive shore line, another state park. The county's first post office was at Newark, June 15, 1883; John E. Pulver, Postmaster. Famous for fishing and upland game, Marshall County welcomes you."
Erected:
Location: Marshall County

Meade

#33 Camp J.G. Sturgis/Scooptown
"Named for Lt. J.G. Sturgis, killed June 25 1876 at Battle of Little Big Horn. Established July 1, 1878 in this area by Cos. G.F.I.K., 1st US Infantry; D.G. 11th US Infantry; Hq. & trs. A.C.D.E.G.I.K.M. 7th US Cavalry; Col. S.D. Sturgis, Comdg, joined command July 18; Trs. H.L. joined Aug. 8. Abandoned Aug 28 troops moving to Camp Ruhlen (now Ft. Meade). Cavalry was one day late to prevent Wagnus massacre a few miles north.
Scooptown
Was located 1 mile west at Grasshopper Jim Frederick's store so named by the soldiers who were likely to be "scooped" (cleaned out) over at that caravansary. The name migrated when the soldiers went to Camp Ruhlen and Sturgis was so called for a time."
Erected: 1954
Location: Meade County, on Highway 79 N at mile marker 116 (1988)

#32 Death of the Bismarck Trail
"On this spot, where the eroded ruts of the Bismarck-Deadwood Trail are still plain to see took place on July 17, 1877 the massacre of the Wagnus family by Indians who from Bear Butte watched with envy the passing of their lands to the whites. Two brothers and the wife of one

were leaving the 'land of Gold' homesick and disappointed. Seeking to catch the main outgoing wagon train they were ambushed, slain, scalped and their oxen shot, their effects despoiled."
Erected: 1955
Location: Meade County, on Highway 79 N at mile marker 118 (1988)

#80 Bear Butte
"Mountain of Plains Indian, Cheyenne (Nowawaste) Sioux (Mato Paha)
This 4,422 foot high volcanic bubble rises 1,200 feet above the plains, a guide for centuries to Indians, fur traders, soldiers, cowboys, and travelers. It was visited or passed by Verendrye, 1743; Lt. G.K. Warren, 1855; Hayden, the scientist and Reynolds, 1859; Custer, 1874 and since by a galaxy of geological scientist.
This was a sacred mountain to the Cheyenne, the first Indians known to white man to live adjacent to it and here Sweet Medicine, their spiritual leader, received the four sacred Cheyenne arrows and the code of ethics many centuries ago. Many a prayer has been said on its rugged slopes and many a smoke signal from its lofty summit has told watchful eyes, of travelers on the Bismarck-Deadwood Trail to its north and other sojourners within its vista.
Near hear in 1857 a great council of the Indians determined to hold the Black Hills in violate from the white man and for two decades this policy dictated their defensive actions.
Custer's annihilation at the Little Big Horn in 1876; the establishment of Camp Sturgis, July 1, 1878 on its Northwest slope spelled the passing of the red man and his brother the buffalo.
Today Bear Butte stands, an outpost of the Hills, still a shrine to the Cheyenne, who come here to worship and a monument to man made history and to natures weird handiwork."
Erected: 1955
Location: Meade County, on Highway 34 ¼ mile west of junction of 34 and 79 (1988)

#239 Bear Butte (Mato Paha) Indian Camp
"This area, extending along Bear Butte Creek, was for centuries a select campsite of the Plains Indians, who found here mountain spring water, wood, protection from the bitter north winds, together with much game and wild fruit in season. Here, or nearly adjacent, was held the Grand Council of 1857 attended by many bands of Plains Indians. This council determined to resist white advance into their lands and most particularly the mountainous area, now known as the Black Hills.
Crazy Horse, an Oglalla, then a young man, was inspired by this plan of resistance and vowed to dedicate his life to this cause. While the participants did not strictly adhere to the principles then agreed upon, the hostility and discontent of the next two decades culminated in the Battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876. Ft. Meade, adjacent hereto, first established Camp Ruhlen in August 1878, was often obliged to house, feed and clothe Indian encampments here. For years Oglallas under Chief Lips claimed this as their abode but with the coming of settlers and the establishment of Reservation boundaries the site was abandoned. Today, mute testimony to the use and extent of this site by the Indians is to be seen in the numerous scars, made by sharpening tools, in the great rock walls to the north and on the huge flood-plain boulders lying near this Creek."
Erected: ?
Location: Meade County, on Highway 34 by Bear Butte, may be missing

#288 Faith

"Where Highways US 212 and SD 73 meet, at the end of the Cheyenne Branch of the Milwaukee Road, we live, a half mile above sea level, on the Fox Ridge Divide, our souls nourished by picture sunsets.
Our grass is unsurpassed anywhere, producing beef, the backbone of our existence.
Bounded by the Cheyenne Reservation, the Moreau and Cheyenne Rivers, the Black Hills – our faith is boundless.
The area, opened for settlers in 1890 had few immediate takers but 1908-10 saw the rails push westward, homesteaders filed for the free land and were met with the stoic calm of the Sioux, led by Puts on His Shoes and Iron Lightning, two of Sitting Bull's chieftains.
The Matador, Flying V, Turkey Track, and other large cattle outfits lost their "free range" to the "honyocker's" plowed fields and protective barbed wire.
In 1910 Faith sprang up on this prairie, so vast in its extent that deceit finds no place to hide and man is known for his true stature – which is well, since the county sheriff is 110 miles away.
Named in honor of the daughter of President Earling of the Milwaukee Railroad, her name has provided a sustaining influence these first fifty years.
Our livelihood being in direct ratio with the varying rainfall, our philosophy is: 'Next Year Will be Better." Thanks for listening."
Erected: 1960
Location: Meade County, intersection Hwy 212 and 73 (1988)

#368 Custer's 1874 Trail
"George Armstrong Custer was, any way you look at it, a colorful character. In 1874, despite and in violation of the terms of the Laramie Treaty of 1868, the War Department determined to send an Expedition into the Black Hills to ascertain if gold in commercial quantity was to be found there.
Custer was designated to lead and with ten troops of the 7th Cavalry; two companies of Infantry, a band, a group of notable scientists, scouts and a train of 110, six mule team wagons, entered the Hills south of Crooks Tower, proceeded to French Creek and the Harney Peak area, found gold and started back to Ft. Abraham Lincoln, their home station and point of initial departure.
Going north nearly to Custer Peak they hit the Box Elder and followed it down past the present Nemo to a defile about 5 miles southwest of this point where they regained the higher ground and had on August 14, 1874, reached this point.
From here they went into Elk Creek Valley and from it up to Bear Butte.
Their wagon train left its mark on the terrain as you can note. The Expedition was one of the causes of the Indian Wars of 1876 wherein Custer and 225 others lost their lives."
Erected: 1964
Location: Meade County, North of Black Hawk on service road in trailer park (1988)

#378 Black Hills and Ft. Pierre Railroad Narrow Gauge Railway
"The B.H. & Ft. P. was the first railway of any sort in the Black Hills. In 1891 it reached Piedmont on the Fremont, Elk Horn and Missouri Valley railroad via Elk Creek. This vestige is of an extension to Stage Barn Canyon in 1902. The last train to operate was on March 20, 1930."
Erected: 1964
Location: Meade County, I-90 at Covered Wagon trailer park (1988)

#436 Thomas E. Odell
"Born in Ohio in 1876, he came to South Dakota in 1907. With scant education, he achieved college degrees, taught for 25 years, his last school at 86, to afford him time for summer research.
He wrote 'MATO PAHA', the story of Bear Butte, a western classic. His persistence cumulated with the enactment of Chapter 307, Session Laws of 1961 creating this park. Humble, self-effacing, he sought no other honor than the respect of his fellow citizens."
Erected: 1967
Location: Meade County, SD 79 north of Sturgis at Bear Butte

#459 Small Town – Badger Clark
"By Badger Clark
The circling cones of bison hide
That made the village of the Sioux
Rose near as high, spread near as wide,
O little Western town, as you.

But small-town sky lines all are great
And small-town air is clear and sweet
And small-town folk are friend and mate,
Not flitting shadows on the street.

No smoke of factories uprolls;
No market roars with shouted bids.
The small-town's finest fruit is souls;
Its prized commodity is its kids.

For while the city struts in pride
And trumpets far its loud renown,
The men who govern there, and guide,
Are children of the little town.

That is the small-town's latent power - -
Some name upon its schoolroom page,
The future hero of the hour,
The future glory of an age.

It was always so; 't will always be - -
Small-town, the great folk's starting place.
A small-town boy in Galilee
Rerouted all the human race.

Badger Clark

(1883-1957)
Author, lecturer, poet and South Dakota's first Poet Laureate. His philosophical devotion to the idea of rugged individualism and his love for the great outdoors was reflected in his life and writings. "Small Town" is typical of this devotion to Dakota and its friendly people."
Erected: 1974
Location: Meade County, SD 73- ½ mile south of Faith near State maintenance shop (1988)

#466 It Started Here
"One this parade ground in 1892 'The Star Spangled Banner' got its impetus to become the national anthem. Colonel Caleb Carlton of the Eighth Cavalry was post commander and with his wife discussed the need for a national air. At her suggestion he concluded that it should be 'The Star Spangled Banner' whereupon he required that it should be played at retreat and at the close of parades and concerts.
General Carlton wrote in 1914: 'When Governor Sheldon of South Dakota visited Fort Meade, our custom was explained to him. Later I attended a reception given by Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania at the Governor's mansion in Harrisburg and he promised me that he would try to have the custom established among the state militia.
Not long afterward I had an interview on the subject with the Secretary of War, Daniel E. Lamont, and my impression is that it was but a few months later that he issued an order requiring 'The State Spangled Banner' to be played at every Army post every evening at retreat.
In addition to this I tried to enforce respect for our national flag by having every one rise and remove their hats when the colors passed them.'
The Adjutant General designated it as 'The National Air', and in 1914 Congress declared it 'The National Anthem'".
Erected: 1976
Location: Meade County, Ft. Meade Hospital across from Museum (1988)

#473 Charles Nolin, Pony Mail Carrier
"Charles 'Red' Nolin, pony mail carrier on the Sydney-Deadwood trail, was ambushed, killed, and scalped here by Indians on August 19, 1876.
On this evening Nolin stopped on Alkali Creek, where the National Cemetery is now located. Here a party from 'Hay Camp' now in Rapid City, were spending the night before hauling their hay on to Deadwood. Among those in the train were Jesse Brown, T.W. Leedy, Mrs. William O'Brien, Judge H.C. Ash, and Mr. and Mrs. Reason Rupe.
Nolin was urged to stay over night because Indian war cries had been heard in the vicinity. He insisted on leaving as he had promised his mother in Nebraska that this would be his last ride. The next morning his lifeless body was found here. His horse had been killed and the mail scattered.
The freighters dug a shallow grave with their hay forks and covered the remains with rocks. The pile is still in evidence. In 1880 the remains were moved to the Bear Butte Cemetery.
Deadman Creek here and Deadman Mountain behind you to the southwest were named for the tragedy that befell that 24-year old carrier."
Erected: 1976
Location: Meade County, Hwy 79- just off I-90 at exit 32 in Sturgis (1988)

#474 Converging Black Hills Gold Trails
"During the days of the gold rush (1876-1886), through this gap, formed by Bear Butte creek, three major trails converged: The Bismarck-Deadwood passenger and express, the Ft. Pierre-Deadwood and Sidney, Nebraska-Deadwood.
These trails headed northwest to Crook City a mile south of the present town of Whitewood and over to Deadwood. Later, enterprising local people built a toll road up Bear Butte and Boulder Creeks to Deadwood, cutting the long route by many miles.
With the coming of the railroads in 1886 these trails began phasing out as freight and passenger lines. However, many segments of the roads were used by individual pioneers and homesteaders. In fact, Interstate 90 just above us was built from Rapid City to Whitewood on virtually the same roadbed as the pioneer gold trails.
As you stand here today you can hear the echoes of slow grinding ox teams carrying heavy mining equipment, the faster horse, and the mule outfits pulling lighter loads? Perhaps you can hear the unified hoof-beats of the nearby Ft. Meade Cavalry - - and the 'Forward-Ho' command and execution.
This was the opening of the Black Hills of today."
Erected: 1976
Location: Meade County, Hwy 34 milepost 34.2

#487 The People Of The Prairies
"The people of the prairies are like the land they love. They draw strength from the winds that blow across their plains and they draw warmth from the sun that melts the snow or beats mercilessly on the parched earth of summer.
They are gentle as the snow that falls and as determined as the blizzards that drives all before it. Prairie people are as refreshing as the early rains of summer and as honest and open as the plains that stretch for endless miles. They endure like the timeless mountains that rim the prairies edge. Their lives sing like the meadowlark in spring and bring fragrance and beauty like the wild roses that fill the valleys or the buttercups and crocuses that dot the hillsides.
They are curious and free like the coyote that howls at dusk or the antelope that bounds across the hills.
The people of the prairies are like the land they love…
'For where a land lies level, as far as eye can see;
Where nature's moods are so diverse,
Where so tremendous is the spanning sky
That one seems centering the universe,
It is not strange the prairie's sons have grown
To be like her, have virtues like her own.'
'The Prairie's Own' Eva K. Anglesburg"
Erected: 1978
Location: Meade County, US 212 - 25 miles west of Faith

#512 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp – Ft. Meade
"Camps D-Army-1 & SCS-6 (Fechner): 1/2 mile S on W edge of Ft. Meade
D-Army-1 company:P 2758 7/20/34-10/31/35.
SCS-6 companies: 2765-10/15/36-5/27/42; 4725V-5/28/42-7/27/42

The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal work-relief program during the Great Depression. From 1933-1942, the CCC provided work for 31,097 jobless men in South Dakota - - about 1700 war veterans, 4554 American Indians, and 2834 supervisors. The U.S. Army provided 200-man camps, food, clothing, medical care, and pay, and educational, recreational, and religious programs. The Office of Indian Affairs provided similar services for units on Indian reservations. D-Army-1 was the only camp in South Dakota where work was supervised by the US Army. Enrollees provided many services for CCC district headquarters staff and made many physical improvements to Fort Meade.
Work of SCS-6, supervised by the Soil Conservation Service, was done on private lands. Enrollees demonstrated the use of contour farming, stripcropping, shelterbelts, stock dams, and pasture furrows to reduce erosion, prevent runoff and better utilize grazing land. The camp continued to billet district headquarters staff and started to prepare for war by improving post security, enlarging the firing range, etc.
WWI veterans of Company 4725V continued to prepare for war.
The camp was later used as a German POW compound.
Erected in 1990 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society, the South Dakota Department of Transportation, and the Soil Conservation Service."
Erected: 1990
Location: Meade County, West edge of Ft. Meade 1/2 mile south

#556 Charles Nolin
"1876
This youthful pony mail carrier on the Sidney-Deadwood Gold Trail was ambushed, killed, and scalped in what is now south Sturgis on August 19, 1876. He was buried, next morning, by passing pioneers. On June 7, 1889, local citizens re-interred him here.
Sturgis – Ft. Meade Centennial 1978
Sturgis Senior Citizens and Chamber of Commerce Centennial Committee"
Erected: 1979
Location: Meade County, Bear Butte Cemetery

#634 The People of the Prairies
"The people of the prairies are like the land they love. They draw strength from the winds that blow across their plains and they draw warmth from the sun that melts the snow or beats mercilessly on the parched earth of summer.
They are gentle as the snow that falls and as determined as the blizzard that drives all before it. Prairie people are as refreshing as the early rains of summer and as honest and open as the plains that stretch for endless miles. They endure like the timeless mountains that rim the prairie's edge. Their lives sing like the meadowlark in spring and bring fragrance and beauty like the wild roses that fill the valleys or the buttercups and crocuses that dot the hillsides.
They are curious and free like the coyote that howls at dusk or the antelope that bounds across the hills.
The people of the prairies are like the land they love…As Eva K. Anglesburg wrote in 'The Prairies Own':
'For where a land lies level, as far as the eye can see;
Where nature's moods are so diverse,
Where so tremendous is the spanning sky,

That one seems centering the universe,
It is not strange the prairie's sons have grown,
To be like her, have virtues like her own.'"
Erected:
Location: Meade County, US 212 between Faith & Maurine (1988)

#639 Trail Blazers
"The trail blazers here on December 26, 1875
Ben Ash. S.C. Dodge
Russ Marsh. Ed Donahue.
And Stimmy Stimson
On their trip from Bismarck through the Indian Country first sighted the Black Hills."
Erected:
Location: Meade County, US 212 (1988)

Mellette

Miner

#689 Fedora Independent Consolidated School District No. 1
"Around 1895 the first Fedora village school was the Root School located in section 9 later moved to section 10. In 1905 a new two story wood school was built and used for grades one through ten located two blocks south of this marker on the west side of the road. The school was consolidated May 15, 1914. July 1915 Fedora voted twenty thousand dollars for a new brick school built three blocks south of this marker on the west side of the road. The first classes were held January 21, 1916. Enrollment was fifteen boys and eight girls in high school and forty nine boys and fifty girls in the grades. The first graduating class was in 1918.
The upstairs of the Fedora State Bank building was used for some of the school activities until the Fedora Community Hall was built in 1924 in the extreme northeast quarter section 9. The first alumni banquet was 1938 and has been held annually since. The high school closed in 1966 and the grade school in 1970.
Dedicated in 2000 by the Fedora Alumni, South Dakota State Historical Society and South Dakota Department of Transportation"
Erected: 2000
Location: Miner County, SD 34 (2000)

#691 Howard Public Library First Chartered Library In Dakota Territory
"The Howard Public Library was the first public library chartered in Dakota Territory. Charter No. 1 was issued to the Ladies Library Association of Howard on January 8, 1886, by M.L. McCormick, Territorial Secretary. In 1889, the City of Howard assumed ownership.
During its first six years, the library was housed briefly in the Methodist Church and then in Boles General Store. It had only a large bookcase, open a few hours each week. The librarian's salary was 25 cents a week. On September 26, 1892, a disastrous fire swept away the Boles Store, destroying the library furnishings, its records and all but 11 books which were out on loan.

Within three months, on January 21, 1893, the Library Board reopened the library in a corner of the city jail and gradually expanded into the City Council room. The library remained in this building for 74 years.
In the early 1900's efforts were made to build a Carnegie Library. A public election was held, plans were under way when World War I intervened and Carnegie grants were discontinued.
In 1935 the city jail was moved and despite the depression, by 1938, the library had been remodeled and enlarged to use the entire building. A new Municipal Building was built in 1967 with room for a more up-to-date library. The historic building which housed the library for 74 years was purchased privately and given to Prairie Village, Madison, SD.
The new Main Street location with enlarged holdings resulted in renewed public interest, and by its centennial year of 1986, the book collection had grown to exceed 12,000 volumes. One hundred years of continuous service to the community was celebrated with a year-long series of public events.
With the same spirit and dedication of the original founders, the library was moved again in 1999 into the east end of the Municipal Building. The move tripled the size of the library to provide patrons with a more useful working environment. Computers and new technology, along with books, are now resources for the 21st century.
This marker serves as a memorial to the vision of the pioneers and those who have diligently worked to improve the quality of life throughout the history of the City of Howard."
Erected: 2001
Location: Miner County, 103 E Farmer Ave in Howard, 57349

Minnehaha

#344 Hartman 1899-1916
"Townsite of Hartman was homesteaded in 1878 by John Hartmann, Sr. Town started in January 1899. Hans J. Johnson, Postmaster & General Store; Charles F. Bartling, Creamery; Jarvis W. Phelps, Blacksmith; John and Carl Johnson, Farm Implements; John Hempfling, Hardware Store; Hartman, Humboldt, Wellington Telephone Company, John Hartman, Manager; also Community Hall. Went out of existence in 1916."
Erected: 1962
Location: Minnehaha County, 19 / 9 miles north of Humbolt (1988)

#361 Sherman Park Indian Burial Mounds
"In these mounds were buried the physical remains of Indians who lived in eastern South Dakota 1600 years ago. Radiocarbon testing established the time of the burials. Known to archeologists as the Woodland Indians, they moved westward from the eastern forests, changing from deer hunting to the pursuit of buffalo on the vast Dakota grasslands.
As hunters they lived in temporary shelters but left these mounds as permanent monuments to their dead. Later, Dacotah and other Indians roamed this area, also burying their dead in these same mounds.
In 1962 the University of South Dakota excavated the second mound from the east. In it were found the skeletons of four Woodland Indians and a later adult burial. Also found was the skeleton of a horse, probably scattered among the remains of the Woodland Indians.

Only the skulls and large bones of the Woodland Indians were buried. As was the custom with many of the Plains Indians, the dead were first laid on scaffolds and at a later date the largest bones were buried in the earth.
Erected: 1963
Location: Minnehaha County, 22nd & Kiwanis in Sherman Park (2006)

#393 The Sioux Quartzite
"The Sioux Quartzite, deposited more than a billion years ago, is among the oldest rock exposed in South Dakota. The quartzite and associated pipestone deposits were known to white men as early as 1822, but the American Indian used pipestone centuries earlier to make ornaments and utensils.
The Sioux Quartzite consists of thick beds of silica-cemented quartz sandstone, the grains of which were deposited and rounded by wave action in the floor of an ancient continental sea. This fact is illustrated by laminations and ripple marks preserved in the quartzite. The density of the rock resulting from the cementation and compaction makes it very resistant to erosion as shown by the falls at this site; the Big Sioux River has been flowing in its present course here for about 10,000 years.
In Pioneer Days this rock was the principal building and paving material in this area. At the present time its use as an aggregate in concrete construction makes the Sioux Quartzite an important natural resource of Eastern South Dakota."
Erected: 1965
Location: Minnehaha County, SD115/Philip Ave - south edge of Falls Park in Sioux Falls (2006)

#484 Valley Springs Rest Area
"Indians and frontier legends mix with the space age as you enter South Dakota here. Just one-and-one-half mile south. Valley Springs typifies early South Dakota settlement. Established in 1873, the town got its name from the many springs found by early settlers along Beaver Creek. Seven miles northwest of here lies Palisades State Park. Just south of the town of Garretson. There, Split Rock Creek has eroded a gorge through billion-year old red rock know as Sioux quartzite, one of the oldest geological formations in South Dakota. Indian legend says that these rock terraces and deep gorges were formed when an Indian god threw a tomahawk from the spirit world, cleaving this canyon in the plains.
At Garretson is the narrow gorge known as Devil's Gulch. Frontier legend asserts that outlaws Jesse and Frank James hid in a cave above Split Rock Creek after their bank robbery in Northfield, Minnesota. When Jesse abandoned the hiding place, he found a posse in close pursuit and spurred his horse into a great leap over the Gulch to make his escape.
A few miles span the gap from frontier legend to prairie history. Sioux Falls 13 miles west, was one of the earliest settlements in South Dakota (1857). It grew rapidly to become the largest community in the state in the 1890's.
South Dakota has many footprints of the space age. At Sioux Falls, the first atomic power plant in the United States to use an internal nuclear super heater operated from 1964 to 1967. Appropriately, the plant was named pathfinder in honor of John C. Fremont, who explored part of South Dakota in 1838-39.
Near Garretson is the Earth Resources Observation System (EROS) Data Center, where the space age is today. The EROS Center stores millions of high altitude and satellite photos of the

earth's surface and derives information from them in an outstanding example of the benefits of space exploration to humanity.
Within a few miles of this rest area are highlights of history from rocks laid in the earth's foundation to images of mankind's reach for the stars."
Erected: 1977
Location: Minnehaha County, I-90 - West Bound going into SD (2006)

#502 Town of Rowena Dakota Territory
"On July 27, 1888, Thomas Ryan of Dubuque, Iowa, purchased land for the Rowena townsite in the SE¼, Section 26, Split Rock Township from Nelson Webster. On October 10, 1888, Ryan platted the town into 43 city blocks and named the streets after various kinds of stone. He named the new town 'Rowena' for the heroine in Sir Walter Scott's novel, 'Ivanhoe'.
Ryan contracted with Madison and Winfield Webster to open stone quarries on their adjacent farm. He formed the Minnehaha Granite Company and erected the 'Mastadon Jasper Crusher', the first stone crusher in Dakota Territory. The artistry and skill of immigrant Welsh and English stone cutters was soon evident in the quartzite buildings designed by 'Prairie Architect' Wallace Dow and others. Many miles of streets were paved with hundreds of railroad cars of cobblestones from area quarries, shipped to Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago, Detroit and other cities.
A post office was established October 17, 1888. The new town included a town hall, railway depot, the Dixon Hotel, a tenement, meat market, the 'Black Diamond' saloon, a livery barn, creamery and blacksmith shop.
During the spring of 1889, a publication, the 'Skyrocket', appeared and the first babies born in Rowena were named for the town: a boy, Rowein Costine and a girl, Rowena Jones.
The Illinois Central Railroad built a stockyard which prospered because of its direct access to the Chicago markets.
Later two grain elevators, a store building and a quartzite bank building were added and in 1902 the Methodist Episcopal Church was built.
Following the Depression of the 1930's and the growing use of cement, the quarry industry declined and Rowena became a quiet trade center for area farmers."
Erected: 1989
Location: Minnehaha County, SD 42 west side of Rowena (2006)

#507 Town of Hartford
"In 1878 when Hartford was first settled, it was called Oaksville after pioneer I.E. Oaks. The next year, the Worthington & Sioux Falls Railroad extended its line to Salem, South Dakota, and established a station at Oaksville. By 1881, the town, now platted into eight blocks, was renamed Hartford because many of its settlers came from Hartford, Connecticut. On August 21, 1896, the citizens of the Town of Hartford voted to incorporate.
Although Hartford has had many distinguished citizens who have contributed to the development and progress of the community and state, two early legislators represent the end of one era and the beginning of the new.
Carl Albert Soderberg represents the end of the territorial era. Born in Sweden in 1852, Soderberg emigrated to the United States in 1869 and came to Hartford in 1876, homesteading in a sod house and serving as town clerk for several years. An active member of the Farmers'

Alliance, he served as secretary of the county and territorial organizations. In 1888, he was elected on the Republican Party ticket to serve in the last territorial legislature.
Henry C. Aulwes represents the beginning of a new era as he was the first Hartford area resident to serve in the state legislature. Born in Iowa in 1847, Aulwes came to Dakota Territory in 1882 and served on the Hartford board of supervisors for six years, three as chairman. He also served as justice of the peace for two years. In 1896, Aulwes was elected to the State House of Representatives on the Fusion Party ticket and served one term. At the time of his death in 1899, Aulwes was preparing to run for governor of South Dakota.
The careers of these two men not only mark periods of South Dakoto history, they also symbolize the industrious nature of the men and women whose contributions make Hartford's history rich and its roots deep.
Dedicated November 2, 1989, in Century Square by the Hartford Committee for the South Dakota State Centennial and the South Dakota State Historical Society and dedicated as a lasting legacy to the Hartford area pioneers of yesterday, today, and tomorrow.
Hartford Committee for the South Dakota State Centennial: James R. Hodges II, Chairman; Roxanne Whalen, Secretary; Kay Hodges, Co-Secretary; Patrick J. Whalen, Treasurer; Mary Ann Benson; Cindy Boy; Myra Bornitz; Mary Ellen Crockett; Wayne Crockett; Elaine Foster; Marilyn Hobbs; Linda Lueth; Duane A. Nelson; and Jolene Nelson.
Erected: 1989
Location: Minnehaha County, Main Ave and 2nd street in Hartford (2006)

#537 The Amidon Affair
"Near this spot, on August 25, 1862, Judge Joseph B. Amidon and his son William were killed by Indians while making hay on their claim which was a mile north of their cabin in Sioux Falls. When they failed to return home in the evening, Mrs. Amidon was alarmed and sought the help from the Dakota Cavalry detachment in the village. A search was to no avail, but the bodies were found in the morning. Joseph had died of a single bullet wound; William had been riddle with arrows.
George B. Trumbo brought the bodies back to the village in a wagon. Sgt. Jesse Buel Watson, Company A, Dakota Cavalry, reported later, 'We picked up the bodies and buried them in a cemetery…(on what is now)…North Duluth Avenue.'
In the opinion of John Renville and Joseph LaFramboise, veteran fur traders and plainsmen, the Amidons were slain by members of the band of the warrior White Lodge. He was under orders from Chief Little Crow, Indian leader in the 'Dakota War', to drive white settlers from the Sioux Valley. Pure chance placed the Amidons in the path of White Lodge's scouting party.
Two days later, orders came by courier from Governor William Jayne to abandon Sioux Falls and seek shelter at the Territorial Capitol at Yankton. Settlers and soldiers together hastily set out in a wagon train before sundown.
Following the settlers' flight to Yankton, Sioux Falls remained abandoned until the establishment of Fort Dakota by federal troops in 1865, when settlement resumed.
Joseph B. Amidon was born in Connecticut in 1801. He came to Sioux Falls from Saint Paul, Minnesota, with his wife Mabala, son William and daughter Eliza, sometime before 1860. He was appointed county probate judge, treasurer and a commissioner by the Territorial Legislature and Governor Jayne."
Erected: 1991
Location: Minnehaha County, East of the Penitentiary on North Park Drive ?

#541 The Town of Valley Springs
"Adeline Jenney, Second Poet Laureate of South Dakota and long time Valley Springs resident, wrote 'They Were Able' to honor the memory of the New England and Scandanavian immigrants who followed schooner trails into the favorable Minnesota Territory Valley from 1868 to 1873. This area was officially opened for settlement by the Homestead Act of 1862 and adventurous pioneers traveled the stage road (now Cliff Avenue) into town. At that time, two stage coach routes crossed near the east side of present day Cassidy Park. The unpopulated area was attractive to settlers because of the many underground springs that supplied Beaver Creek. Valley Springs derived its name from the springs that were located in the valley. Before suitable timber was available, initial construction consisted of dugout homes and the first commercial building served as a store and lodging for travelers. Eventually, lumber was hauled from Sibley, IA, on a crudely marked freight trail.
Jonathan Dunham, known as the "Father of the Valley Springs', made application for the post office in 1873, and initiated the town's incorporation in 1878. Private homes acted as schools and churches until 1878 when a school building and church were erected. This same year saw the arrival of the first passenger train in Dakota Territory from the East. With the introduction of the railroad, the town's 'Boom Years' began. Four hotels were built and two newspapers were published. A newly organized fire department offered the town and surrounding area protection from deadly prairie fires. The 'Air Dom', a uniquely constructed dance hall, was a social gathering spot. For ventilation, the sides of the dome were raised.
In the late 1800's, Valley Springs was the area's largest grain and livestock shipping point. Rich, fertile land helped agriculture flourish. The town's major industry was the Valley Springs Rolling Mill Co., a four story plant with an output of 200 barrels of flour per day. The mill, first in the county to be run by steam, shipped four brands of flour to the East and overseas daily. With the introduction of the automobile and the loss of passenger trains to the area, industry declined. Valley Springs remains a quiet and friendly residential community with a rich history. Erected in 1994 by the Citizens of Valley Springs, the SD State Historical Society, Mary Chilton Chapter DAR and Lutheran Brotherhood Branch #8607."
Erected: 1994
Location: Minnehaha County, Minnehaha County Route 138, North of valley Springs (2006)

#542 Early Firefighting In Sioux Falls
"A frontier town such as Sioux Falls, Dakota Territory, built almost entirely of wood and surrounded by highly flammable prairie grass could be swiftly consumed by uncontrolled fire. Without protection, farms and towns were vulnerable to prairie fires which might ignite very quickly and then burn fiercely for miles, subject to the whim and velocity of the wind. Many territorial newspaper editors were prompted to plead for an organized defense against this merciless element of nature.
In the 1870's Sioux Falls was threatened with several fires, causing considerable community uneasiness. A volunteer bucket brigade, equipped with leather buckets, was formed in 1877 to ease this anxiety. A raging fire, starting north of Sioux Falls in 1879, took the life of Mrs. John Fortune, a farm woman caught in its path. The fire then swept down 'Brewery Hill' (North Main Ave.) threatening downtown Sioux Falls. Only the valiant effort of townspeople kept damage at a minimum.

In 1880, a group of volunteer firefighters organized the Cascade Hook and Ladder Company. Four years later a 2,600 lb. fire bell was purchased by the City Council and mounted in a fire tower (NE corner of 9th St. and Dakota Ave.), but within the year, a lightning bolt split the fire tower from top to bottom. By 1889, the volunteer fire department included a hook and ladder company, a two horse combination hose wagon, several hose companies and a chemical company.

The volunteer firemen were the pride of the city and received praise and honors for their skills and efficiency. Even so, the volunteers were not able to quell the disastrous fire which destroyed the landmark Cataract Hotel, the social center of the city, on June 30, 1900 (NW corner of 9th St. and Phillips Ave.). The citizens of Sioux Falls were shocked into the realization that their growing city needed highly trained, full-time paid firefighters. In response, a month later the City Council created an eight man salaried fire department, augmented by 15 'minute men' unpaid volunteers.

This firefighting facility, the Central Fire Station, when built in 1912, was 'the only building in South Dakota to be used exclusively for fire purposes'. The old 1885 fire alarm bell was installed in an 80 ft. bell tower. The tower was also used for the hanging and drying of fire hoses. The station had 11 horse stalls in the back with a hay loft on the second floor. When the fire bell sounded, the horses were trained to quickly trot to their places in front of the fire wagons where suspended harnesses were dropped on their backs and snapped into place. The horses were retired and replaced by motorized fire trucks in 1917. An era had ended.

Erected in 1994 by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota State Historical Societies and Sioux Falls Area and Mary Chilton DAR Foundations and Sioux Falls Firefighters Assn., Local 814."

Erected: 1994

Location: Minnehaha County, Central Fire Station, Sioux Falls 100 Minnesota Ave. (2006)

#543 In Memory of Makana Na Ota E 'En (Among Little Trees)

"Enraged over the broken promises of the white man, the Santee Sioux, led by Chief Little Crow, launched the 'War of the Outbreak' – or 'Dakota War' – in August, 1862, along with Minnesota River. Little Crow ordered White Lodge's band, camped near Lake Benton, Minnesota, to drive out the settlers along the Dakota border and in the Big Sioux River valley.

On August 25, 1862, Judge Joseph B. Amidon and his son, William, were slain by Indians while making hay near the north edge of Sioux Falls. Territorial Governor William Jayne ordered evacuation of the settlement. Following the Yankton Stage Trail, the settlers fled to Yankton, led by a detachment of Dakota Cavalry.

In November, a scouting party under Captain Nelson Miner returned to Sioux Falls. Included in the party were a number of civilians who had been residents of Sioux Falls before its evacuation. Many of the civilians had cached goods which they now wished to recover. Using caution, the scouting party camped overnight on the south side of the Big Sioux River near the present location of the Yankton Trail Bridge. They continued at dawn and when 'they reached the top of the south hills' (present day 14th Street between Dakota and Minnesota Avenues) they not only discovered the settlement burned and in ruin, but also sighted a band of Indians near the Falls. On signal, the cavalry charged. The Indians scattered to the north and west and escaped, save one man, who missed the unmarked trail crossing Covell's Slough and whose horse floundered in the mud near this spot. Soldiers fired and wounded him. Injured and on foot, he was killed by a mounted soldier's saber lashes. The cavalry reported the slain man to be Wa-keyan-doota, a nephew of the notorious renegade, Inkpaduta.

The Indian killed was not Inkpaduta's nephew. He was Makana Na Ota E 'En, which could be translated to Among Many Little Trees. He was a member of the visiting band who had no part in the Amidon murders or the sack of Sioux Falls. His only crime was being Indian. Later, his companions returned and buried him near the top of a nearby high point.
Years later, in 1931, his true identity was related by his sister, Rattling Wings Woman. For some time, she unsuccessfully sought the burial place of her slain brother. It is thought that the unmarked grave of Makana Na Ota E 'En is in upper Terrace Park.
Makana Na Ota E 'En, like the Amidons, was a tragic casualty in the eddies of violence surrounding the Dakota War.
Erected in 1993 by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota Historical Societies, the Minnehaha Century Fund and the Mary Chilton DAR Foundation."
Erected: 1993
Location: Minnehaha County, NE corner of Covell Lake (Madison Street at Terrace Park) (2006)

#544 The Hanging of An Innocent Man
"Early day justice Minnehaha County, Dakota Territory, overlooked innocence when gallows were erected near this site for the hanging of Thomas Egan, a pioneer immigrant farmer from County Tipperary in Ireland. Egan settled in Dakota in 1876.
Egan was arrested, tried, convicted and hanged for causing the death of his wife, Mary. She was murdered in September, 1880, on the family homestead farm 20 miles northwest of Sioux Falls, north of Hartford. She was found in the cellar of their sod home, dead from a bloody beating. The suspicion of neighbors, which promptly spread through the community, centered on Egan. He was immediately taken into custody and placed in jail in Sioux Falls where he remained until the hanging. Many years later, a surprising revelation would prove his complete innocence.
Mary Hayden Lyons was a widow with a five year old daughter, Catherine, when she married Egan, in 1866, at Madison, Wisconsin. When the couple later moved, Catherine remained behind with relatives. Three sons, Sylvester, John and Tommy, were born to Thomas and Mary Egan before Catherine rejoined the household in Dakota Territory. Soon thereafter, on November 23, 1879, Catherine married a neighbor, James Van Horn. During the trial, James and Catherine Van Horn testified for the prosecution, a fact which angered Egan greatly.
When the day of sentencing arrived, Territorial Judge Jefferson P. Kidder asked Egan if he had anything to say. With an angry scowl he replied 'Judge, I have nothing against anybody in the Court, or anybody around the country, except the Van Horns. They betrayed me and may the curse of God be upon them. I can stand it, Sir. The law may not reach the Van Horns, but the curse of God will.'
Catherine Van Horn lived 45 years with the words of her stepfather ringing in her ears. On June 3, 1927, on her death bed, at age 65, in Seattle, Washington, she confessed that she had killed her mother. She wrote, 'Back in South Dakota in the early '80's I killed my mother. We quarreled and I hit her again and again over the head until she died. No one ever suspected me. My stepfather, Thomas Egan, was hung for the crime. He died vowing his innocence.'
It took three drops from the hangman's trap door on July 13, 1882, to end the life of Thomas Egan. On the first drop, the rope broke and Egan was carried back to the platform. On the second drop, a deputy inadvertently broke Egan's fall and the hanging man was dragged to stand on the trap door a third time. Following the third drop, the official physician declared him dead.

Erected in 1993 by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota Historical Societies and the Minnehaha Century Fund."
Erected: 1993
Location: Minnehaha County, Near 6th street and Main Ave. (2006)

#599 Lindbergh Landing/Renner Field
"Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was the first to fly non-stop from New York to Paris. The 33½ hour solo flight on May 20-21, 1927, in a single engine monoplane, was a phenomenal aeronautical achievement which fascinated the world. Lindbergh's aircraft, the 'Spirit of St. Louis', was flown without a radio and only minimal navigational equipment, but with courage and skill.
The Guggenheim Fund and the U.S. Department of Commerce sponsored Lindbergh in a nation-wide air tour to stimulate interest in commercial aviation and to demonstrate the safety and punctuality of professional flying. On August 27, 1927, Lindbergh took off from Fargo, ND, for Sioux Falls. En route, he dropped fly-over messages when circling Aberdeen, Redfield, Huron and Mitchell. He landed here at Renner Field precisely at 12:00 o'clock noon as scheduled.
The cheers of over 30,000 persons 'mounted into a steady roar' as the sleek, silvery plane landed and taxied to a stop. Col. Lindbergh concluded a brief address by expressing his hope 'that this little field or one that may be better situated, will be developed into a first class airport for your city.' The expressed hope was fulfilled four months later by the founding of Dakota Airlines at this site on December 27, 1927.

In the mid-1920s a prominent Sioux Falls aviator and former U.S. Army pilot, Harold W. Tennant, began providing flight instruction and air taxi service on a 118 acre field, owned by George Renner, one-quarter mile southwest of here.
The first full-scale flight facility for Sioux Falls, Dakota Airlines, was established here on December 27, 1927. Nellie Wilhite, South Dakota's first licensed aviatrix, received flight instruction and soloed at this field. While test-flying a new Kari-Keen monoplain, Tennant and a companion died in a tragic crash nearby on September 8, 1928.
Dakota Airlines was dissolved February 2, 1931, when Renner Air Service was established. By then the airport included two large hangars, which faced west parallel to the railroad tracks, a small hangar with an office at the north entrance, a Standard Oil gasoline pump with a 1,000 gallon tank, a prominent wind sock and designated landing areas maintained for year-round flying. Several open cockpit biplanes were used for flight instruction and a five-passenger Ryan monoplane provided transport service. Air shows and airplane races were staged periodically at the field. Flight operations were discontinued here in January of 1935.
Dedicated by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota State Historical Societies and Mapleton Township."
Erected: 1992
Location: Minnehaha County, Renner Field in Renner City Park (2006)

#605 Memorial to the Pioneers of Minnehaha County
"1856-1889
Erected by the Minnehaha County Historical Society 1949.

The unmarked graves of Judge John B. Amidon & son William. Slain by Indians Aug. 25, 1862. Is near mound of boulders 900 feet N.W. of here. Placed by Minn. Co. Historical Society 1955."

Erected: 1949, 1955
Location: Minnehaha County, 115- south of intersection w/38A (1988)

#626 Saint Olaf Roller Mill and Power Dam
"In 1881 Frank and Justin Pettigrew began construction of the power dam and flour mill at this site where portions of the foundation remain. The mill and the railroad were the nucleus of the town which was first called St. Olaf, later called Keyes, and finally changed to Baltic.
The mill produced 120 barrels of flour daily. The water wheel produced 110 horsepower and an alternate steam engine generated another 65 horsepower. The power generated by the mill also supplied electricity to Baltic and Dell Rapids until it ceased operation in 1916.
Baltic celebrated the 100th anniversary of its founding in 1981.
Erected 1981 by the Baltic Community Centennial Committee."
Erected: 1981
Location: Minnehaha County, Baltic

#633 Old Yankton Trail
Location: Minnehaha County

#640 Tri-State Marker
"1859
Set at the junction of the states Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota Territory by the federal land office survey on Minnesota's western boundary
Early 1900s
Removed after partial destruction by vandals
1938
Repaired and reset by adjacent counties at original site under direction of U.S. Department of Interior
1979
(unreadable)
Erected:
Location: Minnehaha County, SD 38 -on Co road just E of SD 38 (1988)

#655 John Thompson Pioneer
"John Thompson arrived in America in 1854. He was 13-year-old orphan who had lost his parents and sister to cholera during the long journey from Meraker, Norway. He was raised by an aunt in Wisconsin. After serving in the Union Army during the Civil War, he moved to Minnesota to live. There he met and married Kirsti Haugen.
In June of 1866, the Thompsons and their friends Jonas and Anne Nelson set out in two ox-drawn covered wagons for Dakota Territory. The courageous travelers arrived June 29 at Fort Dakota located near the Big Sioux River in what is now downtown Sioux Falls. Learning that is it was unlawful to homestead within the 70-square-mile military reservation surrounding the Fort, they continued on their trek north along the river. The Thompsons settled in what is now Sverdrup Township and by fall of that year had constructed a secure 12-foot by 16-foot sod house. The pair became the first permanent settlers in Minnehaha County and their daughter Berthine, born May 26, 1867, was the first white child to be born in the county.

John Thompson played a very prominent role in public affairs. The Nidaros Lutheran Congregation was founded in his home on August 12, 1868. He served as a county commissioner, superintendent of schools, Sverdrup Township board supervisor, assessor, justice of the peace, and three sessions as a Dakota Territory legislator. In a rugged era when there were 'Giants in the Earth,' John Thompson earned the respect and admiration of his fellow Dakotans.

Early Settlers' Association
In 1892 group of pioneers with a sense of history began to organize an Early Settler's Association. Beginning with the fourth annual picnic in 1895 and for many years thereafter, Thompson's Grove on the west bank of the winding Big Sioux River was the site for the celebrations. John Thompson was the owner of the heavily-wooded, shady, and picturesque area located about three quarters of a mile south of this marker.
Each year banks and stores in the surrounding communities closed so that employees might attend the picnics. The Milwaukee Railroad ran special trains from Sioux Falls to Dell Rapid to the Grove. They were 'filled to capacity' with celebrants. Over the years the crowds increased, and by 1902 over 12,000 persons were on hand to socialize and visit with the pioneers in Minnehaha County.
Entertainment varied from year to year. The picnickers were reminded by orators of the hardships faced by early settlers of Dakota Territory. They listened to military bands and danced to music provided by local orchestras. Sports competition included sack races, baseball, greased pole climbing, bicycle races, swimming, horse races, tug-of-war contests and comical tub races in the river.
The last picnic was held at Elmwood Park in Sioux Falls in 1939, but the 'Old Settlers' Picnic,' as it was fondly called, has not been forgotten. Thompson's Grove will long be remembered for the pioneers who gathered there to share their experiences and to celebrate their life in early Dakota Territory."
Erected: 1995
Location: Minnehaha County, north on Hwy 115, turn west on county highway 122 at the Midway store, to the entrance to Pioneer cemetery (Or 254th St. and Scancia) (2006)

#656 Government Building
In 1891, the Unites States Government purchased the southeast corner lot on Phillips Avenue and 12th Street for $8,000 for the construction of a government building. While everyone agreed that the fledgling city of Sioux Falls needed such a building, the site selected came about after a bitter fight among competing businessmen.
A group of men led by two of the very earliest settlers of Sioux Falls, Wilmot W. Brookings and John McClellan, wanted the building located on the 'north end' of Phillips Avenue. They all had economic interests in that area and wanted to enhance the value of their property. A second group, led by South Dakota Senator R.F. Pettigrew, was interested in developing their property at the 'south end' of Phillips Avenue. Each group offered incentives to the federal government. Senator Pettigrew introduced a bill in Congress to provide funds for the project. While waiting for the outcome, he and his syndicate improved South Phillips Avenue and gathered signatures from people who favored their site. Congress passed the bill, and after due consideration, the Secretary of Treasury chose Phillips Avenue and 12th Street for the new public building. This aroused a protest from the 'north end' crowd, and the site location was again debated in

Washington, D.C. However, the Secretary's decision prevailed, and construction on this site began in 1892.
Pettigrew was determined that the building be constructed of Sioux quartzite in support of the local quarry industry. Two of his associates were awarded contracts. Jacob Schaetzel, the first mayor of Sioux Falls (1883-1885), did the excavating, and C.W. Hubbard of the Sioux Falls Granite Company erected the building with stone obtained from the Jasper Stone Company quarry. The renowned Wallace Dow was the supervising architect. Although not everyone was satisfied with the site, all agreed that Pettigrew's efforts brought an important project to Sioux Falls. It provided jobs for a number of men during the depression which followed the financial 'Panic of 1893' and also gave the citizens of the community a greater sense of stability and permanence.
The two-story building was completed at a cost of $152,000 and was opened to the public on May 17, 1895. The exterior with its simple materials, large massing, and great rounded arches shows the influence of the Richardsonian-Romanesque architectural style, so popular in the 1890s. The interior housed a post office on the first floor and a federal courtroom on the second floor. A third story was added in 1911, and in 1931 a two-story wing was added to the east side of the building. The post office moved to a new facility in 1968.
This handsome stone building is one of Sioux Falls' finest examples of the stone cutters' art and of local building practices of the late nineteenth century.
Dedicated in 1995 by the Minnehaha County, SD State and District of SD Branch of US Courts Historical Societies, Citibank, Mary Chilton DAR Foundation and Judge Peder K. Ecker"
Erected: 1995
Location: Minnehaha County, 400 Phillips Ave.- Front of Courthouse (2006)

#657 The "Squatter" Government at Sioux Falls City
"Originally part of Minnesota Territory, Sioux Falls City was founded during a time of widespread townsite speculation on the frontier. In 1856 members of the Western Townsite Company of Dubuque, Iowa, arrived at the Falls of the Big Sioux River and staked their claim under federal law. The following year, members of the Dakota Land Company from St. Paul, Minnesota, claimed adjacent land. Much of what is now downtown Sioux Falls was claimed by the two companies.
In 1857 the Minnesota Territorial Legislature created Big Sioux County designating Sioux Falls City the county seat, and the business of government proceeded alongside the affairs of the promoters. All went fairly well until May 11, 1858, when Minnesota was admitted to the Union, leaving Sioux Falls City outside its boundaries and beyond the pale of law and order.
The settlers believed a new territory, popularly known as Dakota, or Dacotah, would be created by Congress forthwith. They wanted the capital located in Sioux Falls City and key government jobs for themselves. Toward that end, a member of the Dakota Land Company was sent to Washington D.C., to act as a delegate to Congress. A printing press was hauled in from St. Paul and a newspaper, the Dakota Democrat, was established. Next, they issued a call for a 'massive convention' to be followed by a general election. Some settlers argued that law and order was urgently needed to prevent Dakota from becoming the domain of outlaws.
An election was held and on October 12, 1858, a 'squatter' legislature convened. A code of laws was adopted, and a number of other bills were considered by the 'squatter' legislators, acting with utmost dignity in a frontier setting.

Legislation was subsequently introduced in Congress to create 'Dacotah Territory.' A House bill established Sioux Falls City as the temporary capital and legalized the work of the 'squatter' legislature. Unfortunately, however, it failed to pass, leaving the handful of Dakotans in legal limbo.

Undaunted, the sturdy pioneers held another convention at the 'Dakota House', near the site of this marker, followed by an election on September 12, 1859. Voters again elected a delegate to Congress, a governor and a legislature. Like their predecessors, the new 'squatter' legislature worked with dedication and spirit.

Once again, however, their efforts were premature. Congress was grappling with the thorny problems of slavery and states rights, and largely ignored the ambitions of Dakotans. At long last, on March 2, 1861, Dakota Territory was created by Congress and the settlers were 'squatters' no more.

Erected in 1994 by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota State Historical Societies, Minnehaha Century Fund and Mary Chilton DAR and Sioux Falls Area Foundations"

Erected: 1994

Location: Minnehaha County, East 9th street east of Phillips Ave. -First National Bank in Sioux Falls (2006)

#658 The City Of East Sioux Falls

"From 1887 to about 1913, this area, bordering the Big Sioux River, was the thriving community of East Sioux Falls. The city boasted a hotel, several boarding houses, saloons and retail stores, a town hall, a cricket team, at least three church congregations, many modest homes and a population of almost 600. Founded by C.W. Hubbard, the city was first called Ives. It was a company town set up to quarry the great deposits of Sioux quartzite and to cut the stone into paving and building blocks. When the post office was established in 1888, Ives was renamed East Sioux Falls. The new name may have sounded more suburban to those courting eastern investors.

The city prospered. Large quantities of stone were shipped by the Illinois Central Railroad to Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago and other distant cities. Sioux Falls and other area communities also used the stone in many magnificent examples of 19th century architecture.

The industry attracted Welsh, English and Scottish stonecutters and their families. Their number soon outgrew the housing provided by the company. Many moved to Sioux Falls and Rowena, as East Sioux Falls bore a striking resemblance to a mining boomtown. Unlike its quiet, sedate neighbors, East Sioux Falls had a bawdy, wide-open appearance, where drinking, fighting and carousing were more than occasional diversions.

The work of the stonecutters was highly skilled but dangerous, for they risked contracting a lung ailment from breathing the fine 'Jasper dust,' a residue of the cutting process. Many cutters died young or were severely disabled by the 'stonecutters' consumption.'

In the summer of 1890 South Dakota's first electric railway, the South Dakota Rapid Transit and Railway Company, made its maiden run between Sioux Falls and East Sioux Falls. The electric line carried cutters to and from the quarries, while others took the 'trolley' out to East Sioux Falls on weekends and holidays for picnics in the wooded park along the river, or just for the fun of the ride. On July 4, 1892, 3,500 revelers flocked to the park to be entertained by bands, songs, skits and sports.

The financial 'Panic of 1893' and growing competition from other materials led to decreased demand for the more elegant, and more costly, quartzite. By 1910, the quarries were producing

only a small amount of crushed rock for concrete making. In 1913, the town government self-dissolved. By the 1950s, a store was the only business left, and in 1991 the remaining houses, empty shells, were razed. Once vibrant, now silent, all that remains are some railway spurs, empty quarries, the base for a crusher, stone foundations and the past.
Erected in 1994 by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota State Historical Societies and Mary Chilton DAR Foundation"
Erected: 1994
Location: Minnehaha County, East from Sioux Falls on SD 42, west side of Big Sioux River Bridge (2006)

#660 U.S. Senator R.F. Pettigrew (1848-1926)
"Richard Franklin Pettigrew was 20 years old in the spring of 1869 when he first came to Dakota Territory from Wisconsin as a member of a government surveying party. Pettigrew decided to settle in Sioux Falls and join in the building of the city. With money made from surveying and with his unusual leadership abilities, Pettigrew quickly rose to prominence.
He was elected to the Territorial House of Representatives in 1872. He was, however, unseated after a bitterly fought contest. In 1876 he was elected to the Council, the upper chamber of the legislature, and was easily re-elected in 1878. As a legislator, Pettigrew zealously promoted the interests of his district. Because of his aggressive style and tall, thin stature, he became known as the 'Pickerel Statesman'.
R.F. 'Frank' Pettigrew worked hard to bring railroads to Sioux Falls. He was a key figure in the building of the Queen Bee Mill completed in 1881, as well as many other industrial developments. In 1880, Pettigrew was elected Delegate to Congress where he promoted division of the Dakota Territory and statehood for southern Dakota. Upon admission of South Dakota to the Union in 1889, Pettigrew was elected to the United States Senate.
Among his achievements in the Senate was legislation which created the national forest preserves. Because he believed in the worth of the individual over the corporation, he fought for a tariff which benefitted farmers and working people. He was re-elected to a second term in 1895.
In 1896 Pettigrew shocked America when he bolted the Republican national convention as an act of protest over the money controversy. He fought for 'free silver' and opposed the gold standard, again the champion of the common man over big business. This led him into Populism, and Pettigrew became one of the leaders of the People's Party.
In 1899, in response to American aggression in the Philippine Islands, Pettigrew raised his voice in the Senate against imperialism, instead supporting the ideals of national self-determination. Although he lost his Senate seat as a result of this fight, he emerged as one of the great American statesmen of his time. In an era when politicians were thought of as celebrities, his name became a household word.
After he left office, Pettigrew remained active in political and intellectual circles. In 1917, he was indicted under the Espionage Act for his opposition to America's involvement in World War I. After the charges were dismissed, he authored two books based upon his experience in public office. In 1923, he built an addition on to his home to house his large collection of frontier artifacts. It was here that he died in 1926. He bequeathed his home and valuable collection to the city of Sioux Falls. The Pettigrew Home and Museum was opened to the public on January 1, 1930.

Dedicated in 1995 by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota State Historical Societies, Midcontinent and Mary Chilton DAR Foundations, Citibank and Minnehaha Century Fund"
Erected: 1995
Location: Minnehaha County, Pettigrew Museum, 131 N Duluth Ave, Sioux Falls (2006)

#664 An Institution of Organized Kindness
"In June of 1894, inspired by tales of marvelous progress in medicine at the 1893 Chicago Columbian Exposition, a small group of Lutheran clergy and laymen banded together to form a hospital association. They organized Sioux Falls Hospital located in the Seney House on the northeast corner of Fourth Street and Menlo Avenue. It was the only hospital in Sioux Falls for several years. At that time hospitals were considered a place one went to die. For this reason the first patient to enter Sioux Falls Hospital pleaded to be taken instead to the facilities at the State Penitentiary!
The Hospital moved to the Cameron House at the northwest corner of Tenth Street and Dakota Avenue in 1896. Soon it added the first formal nursing program in South Dakota, the Sioux Falls Training School for Nurses. This school, which became the Sioux Valley Hospital School of Nursing, closed in 1986, 2120 graduates later.
A larger building was soon needed. Land was purchased on the northwest corner of 19th Street and Minnesota Avenue and a frame two story 20 bed hospital was constructed 1900. This first building in South Dakota to be built specifically as a hospital was named Sioux Falls Lutheran Hospital. After several successful years, two unforeseen events placed heavy financial and physical burdens upon the new hospital. During World War I, medicines and supplies of many of which were diverted for the war effort, became extremely costly and in short supply. Secondly, the deadly Spanish Influenza of 1918 brought scores of flu victims to the hospital making it necessary to put patients in the corridors, in offices, and even in the parlor. Many of these flu victims were also unable to pay for their hospital services.
The hospital successfully weathered the crisis and later merged with Moe Hospital in 1925. Shortly thereafter the name was changed to Sioux Valley Hospital which became known from then on as a community hospital.
A drive began in 1927 to raise funds to build a much larger new hospital building. A booklet entitled 'An Institution of Organized Kindness' was distributed which explained the need for a new modern facility. Construction began in March of 1929 in the middle of a corn field at the outer edge of Sioux Falls at what is now 18th Street and Euclid Avenue. The stock market crash in October and the depression which followed stalled progress on the building. With generous community support, however, it was completed and opened in 1930
In 1994, 100 years after its modest beginning, Sioux Valley Hospital was named one of America's 100 best-performing general acute care hospitals. It continues today as 'An Institution of Organized Kindness.'"
Erected: 1995
Location: Minnehaha County, 18th Street and Euclid Avenue, Sioux Falls (2006)

#665 Eminija, Minnesota Territory
"In May of 1857, land speculators from the Dakota Land Company, of St. Paul, Minnesota Territory, surveyed and located the town site of Eminija in this immediate area. Eminija was the Santee Sioux Indian name for the Split Rock River which flows at the base of the hill to the east. The site covered 640 acres, including the junctions of Beaver Creek, the Split Rock and Big

Sioux Rivers, all south of this point. Eminija was declared to be 'the county seat of Vermillion County…on the Sioux River, 13 miles below the Falls and at the more practical head of navigation for large steamers…'
Imaginative reports by land promoters published in the Minnesota press from 1857 through 1861 extolled the virtues of this area: 'groves of beautiful timber line the river…richer soil cannot be found anywhere…fields of corn and potatoes I have not seen excelled…forests of wild pomegranate, grapes, currants grow in luxuriant abundance…there is a small class of steamers plying the Sioux as high as Eminija…two steam boats are already in the Sioux River trade, from Sioux City to Eminija…there are saw mills running night and day, yet not half the demand can be met…'
Other town sites along the Big Sioux River surveyed by the Dakota Land Company included Medary, Flandreau and Sioux Falls City.
The recorded plat for Eminija, filed in a Minnesota Territory land office, has never been found. The only known reference to the location of the Eminija town site appears in the field notes of Alfred J. Hill, a prominent archaeologist, civil engineer and geographer. He visited this site in 1860, to describe and map it as part of a regional study of Indian mound sites. Hill was guided by Byron M. Smith, the surveyor of the Dakota Land Company who had defined the boundary line three years earlier. Concerning the site boundaries of Eminija, Hill stated that the north line passed through the largest of the ancient Indian mounds visible to the west.
Dakota Land Company employees built a log cabin on the Eminija town site about 250 yards to the southeast of this spot. Early maps of the area show Eminija located at the juncture of the Split Rock and the Big Sioux Rivers. Several of these maps show stagecoach and wagon roads leading from Eminija to Sioux Falls City, to New Ulm and Blue Earth and following the Big Sioux River south to Sioux City. There was a stage stop at Eminija, but it and other enterprises were short lived. The nation was embroiled in the Civil War; the Sioux War of 1862 brought chaos to the Sioux Valley; and a national election, politically unfavorable to the Company, resulted in its collapse. Eminija became a casualty of rapid and turbulent change on the Dakota frontier.
Dedicated in 1996 by the Minnehaha and South Dakota State Historical Societies, Midcontinent Foundation, Minnehaha County Century Fund, Judge Peder K. and Marge Ecker and Citibank."
Erected: 1996
Location: Minnehaha County, SD Hwy 11, 3 miles south of Brandon

#666 The 1900 Campaign Whistlestop By Theodore Roosevelt
"On September 11, 1900, Theodore Roosevelt spoke from a platform at this intersection on Ninth Street and Minnesota Avenue. Thousands turned out for 'Roosevelt Day' to see and hear the 41-year-old governor of New York, who was running for the vice-presidency on a ticket with the incumbent Republican president, William McKinley, of Ohio.
South Dakotans generally knew Roosevelt as a wealthy easterner who enjoyed frequent and extended retreats to the rugged western frontier. Little Missouri, near Medora, Dakota Territory, was the site of a ranch house which he built, largely with his own hands. He had received recognition and honors for his leadership in the Spanish-American War where he led a regiment of volunteers, the Rough Riders, in a charge against an enemy stronghold on San Juan Hill in Cuba. Many also admired his efforts to enact political and social reforms while he served in both appointed and elected posts.

Roosevelt's visit to Sioux Falls occurred during his national campaign tour. In all, he barnstormed through 567 communities in 24 states, made 673 speeches to more than 3,000,000 people. The candidate and a small troupe of Midwestern office-holders made 27 whistlestops in South Dakota between September 11 and 14. Sioux Falls was the fourth stop of the campaign train in the state.

Many local dignitaries participated in the celebration with O.L. Sues serving as Marshall for the day. In Roosevelt's entourage was Colonel Melvin Grigsby of Sioux Falls, a prominent Civil War veteran, one-time Attorney General of South Dakota, and commander of Grigsby's Cowboys, another unit commissioned for the war with Spain.

Despite a stormy day, people from the city and the surrounding countryside lined the streets before 10:00 A.M. to shout 'Teddy' as he rode in a horse drawn carriage from the Milwaukee Depot at Fifth Street and Phillips Avenue to the speakers' stand. Steam whistles blew, storefronts bore patriotic decorations, and banners stretched from one lamppost to another. Stalwart supporters wore buttons, and bands paraded along with hundreds attired in khaki Rough Rider costumes.

Stiff chilling winds forced Roosevelt into nearby City Auditorium for his 30-minute speech to an overflowing house, but then he returned to the outdoor platform for a few rousing words to the cheering crowd. He declared, 'You have got to have courage, honesty, and good sense, and you have got to have them on the part of the nation just as much as on the part of an individual.'

In the November general election, the team of McKinely and Roosevelt won 57 percent of the 96,000 votes cast by South Dakotans. When William McKinley died on September 14, 1901, in Buffalo, New York, from wounds inflicted by an assassin, Theodore Roosevelt became the 26th President of the United States of America.

Dedicated in 1996 by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota State Historical Societies, Sioux Falls Area Foundation and Citibank."

Erected: 1996

Location: Minnehaha County, 100 Minnesota Avenue, Sioux Falls Central Fire Station (2006)

#667 West Sioux Falls

"In March 1889, several months before South Dakota achieved statehood, Evan B. Meredith, first president of the University of Sioux Falls, platted a future residential community within the northwest boundary of early Sioux Falls. His purpose was to raise funds through land sales for the struggling school. The area quickly became known as West Sioux Falls.

The intersection of present day Burnside and Madison Streets and Lincoln Avenue was its focal point. Prior to 1900, the growing community included several modest homes and farm buildings, Beulah Baptist Church, Meredith School, Edson Grocery and wooded Meredith Park. The earliest residents hauled water from a small shallow well next to the grocery store which was soon replaced by a larger community well located at the northwest corner of Bailey Street and Garfield Avenue. Industrial and agricultural businesses were established west of the Big Sioux River. Despite the economic hard times which followed the Panic of 1893 and which existed into the new century, the community continued to grow.

Following World War I, the surrounding flat grassy fields served as makeshift landing sites for barnstorming aviators. Thrilling air shows included stunt flying, wing-walking, parachute jumps, and aerial acrobatics. In 1920 a 40 acre West Soo Amusement Park was opened in the former Meredith Park. The up-and-coming Lawrence Welk Orchestra and other musical groups regularly played for public dances held in the dance pavilion. A spectacular display of fireworks

each Fourth of July, ball diamonds and regularly scheduled semi-pro baseball games, a shaded picnic area and fishing and swimming in the Big Sioux River drew large crowds to the park. Scenic Elmwood Park was established in 1924. It extended north of the residential community and is now an integral part of the 18-hole Elmwood Municipal Golf Course.
For many years, an impressive collection of mounted wild animals was displayed at West Sioux Hardware. The trophies were collected by Henry Brockhouse, a longtime community businessman and resident and an avid sportsman. His safari hunting expeditions covered a period of 35 years and spanned four continents. Generally regarded as the largest private collection in the world, it was sold in 1985 and became a major attraction of the Delbridge Museum of Natural History at the Sioux Falls Great Plains Zoo.
Beulah Baptist Church, more than a century old, together with several early homes, and the florist greenhouse remain at their original locations. The quartzite stone quarrying business has vastly expanded. This varied arrangement of business, cultural, and recreational undertakings circling residential West Sioux Falls confirms the unique importance of this area which has flourished for over 100 years.

Marker 1
Dedicated in 1996 by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota State Historical Societies, University of Sioux Falls, The Amby and Viola Westendorf Family, Dust-Tex Services, Inc., Descendants of Henry W. Smith Family, and The Feay Family

Marker 2
Dedicated in 1996 by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota State Historical Societies, In Memory of Gertrude Lowell, In Memory of Harold & Grayce Hurley, The Gordon Stewart Family and in Appreciation of the Clayton & Beatrice Smith"
Erected: 1996
Location: Minnehaha County, Marker 1: Madison Square Corner of Madison and Lincoln.; Marker 2: Elmwood Park On Kiwanis Ave

#668 Soo Skyways Airport
"Following the advent of powered flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina in 1903, the dawning air age slowly arrived in Sioux Falls. In June 1912, a Curtis Pusher biplane was the first airplane to enter the skies over the city. It was delivered by railroad car and reassembled before flight. While World War I gave exposure to the airplane, aircraft were generally a rarity until returning army aviators flying surplus military training airplanes, created images of the daredevil stunt pilot and the 'flying circus.'
Foremost among the local flying adventurers was Lt. Harold W. Tennant. In addition to performing at scores of air shows, he played a leading role in advancing aviation in this area. During this barnstorming era, Congress enacted the Air Mail Act of 1925. Realizing the potential impact of being located on an airmail route, community leaders formed the Sioux Falls Airport Holding Company. It purchased farm land located south of 41st Street which it leased to the city for an airport.
To operate the airport, the city contracted with Soo Skyways Airport Company which was formed by a group of local businessmen that included Rush A. Brown, C.H. Peck, John Morrell Foster, and Knapp Brown. Three grass runways soon traversed Soo Skyways Airport. Two runways made a large 'X' between Western and Kiwanis Avenues, and a third east-west runway

was situated near present 49th Street. Facilities at the airport grew to include six hangars, administration, repair and maintenance buildings, ad a sizeable fleet of airplanes for instruction and charter service. Soo Skyways Airport became a base for area barnstormers and served as the location for the Sioux Falls Air Races in 1929, 1930 and 1931. Competition included several classes of races and balloon busting, bombing and parachute jumping contests. The tower building at Columbus College, today part of the Royal C. Johnson Memorial Hospital, served as one of the pylons for the races. Joe Foss, a young Minnehaha County farm boy, first learned to fly at the airport in 1936. As a Marine fighter pilot, Foss went on to become a World War II 'ace.' He later became the 30th governor of South Dakota.

Hanford Tri-State and United Airlines were the first scheduled airlines to provide passenger service to Sioux Falls. The fare from Soo Skyways Airport to Sioux City, Iowa was $4.32. As the volume of mail and passengers grew throughout the 1930s, the airlines began using larger and faster aircraft requiring longer runways and improved flight facilities. In 1939, to meet these demands, Sioux Falls municipal airport was established on the northwest edge of the city. With airline traffic moving to the new municipal airport, interest in the Soo Skyways Airport dwindled until it closed in 1946.

Dedicated in 1996 by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota State Historical Societies, Mary Chilton DAR and Sioux Falls Area Foundations, Peder & Marge Ecker, Arlen L. "Arnie" Hauge, and In Memory of Rush A. Brown and John Morrell Foster"

Erected: 1996

Location: Minnehaha County, South Kiwanis Avenue and 46th Street, Sioux Falls (2006)

#669 The Village of Renner

"Leonard Renner, a German immigrant and a Union Army Civil War veteran, came to Dakota Territory in 1878. He acquired farm land in Mapleton Township. Years later, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad built a track across his property. In 1898 the unincorporated village of Renner was founded along the railroad right-of-way.

While Renner was one of the last towns to be established in Minnehaha County, the first homesteaders in the area arrived in 1866. Jonas and Anne Nelson traveled here from Minnesota by oxen-drawn covered wagons with friends John and Kirsti Thompson. They stopped at Fort Dakota, located in what is now downtown Sioux Falls, and were informed that civilians could not settle within the military reservation. The northern boundary of the 70-square-mile federal reservation was the same as the east-west County Highway 130 which bisects Renner today. Pushing on, the Nelsons claimed their homestead about two miles northwest of present day Renner. The area's first post office was established in the Nelson home with Jonas Nelson as postmaster. The site was named Republican on early maps of Dakota Territory.

Renner quickly became the general trade center for inhabitants of Mapleton Township. A general store, Renner Mercantile, was located in a large two-story building which also included a barber shop, a pool hall, a post office, and a dance hall on the second floor. A grain elevator, a stockyard and a small passenger and freight depot were located near the railroad tracks. Later businesses included a café, several trucking companies, a garage, a lumber yard, and the First State Bank of Renner. A mother and daughter bandit team held up the bank at gun point on November 27, 1925, and made off with several hundred dollars in bills and coins. Although the robbers made a getaway, they were later arrested and prosecuted.

Since 1899, baseball has been a major recreational activity in Renner. The local team was first called the Flyers and later the Monarchs. The village has hosted the South Dakota Amateur

Baseball Tournament four times, and Renner teams have won seven state championships. The Renner Band was organized in 1921 and played concerts at the band shell in Renner Park and at the fairgrounds located northwest of this spot. The fairgrounds featured a grandstand and a one-half mile dirt track. Competing race car drivers attracted crowds of several thousand patrons. From 1927 through 1935, the Minnehaha County Fair was held here.
Overcoming adversity through the years, including occasional flooding by the nearby Big Sioux River, the village of Renner has steadily evolved into a vital and progressive community.
Dedicated in 1996 by the Minnehaha and South Dakota State Historical Societies, Mary Chilton DAR and Sioux Falls Area Foundations"
Erected: 1996
Location: Minnehaha County, Renner City park (Highway 130, Renner, SD) (2006)

#670 John and Kirsti Thompson, Site of
Location: Minnehaha County

#671 Eliza Tupper Wilkes
"Arriving in Sioux Falls, Dakota Territory in 1877, Eliza Tupper Wilkes quickly became one of the community leaders of the prairie boom town. She had been born Eliza Smith Tupper on October 8, 1844 in Houlton, Maine. As a young woman she was influenced by Quaker friends who encouraged her to study for the ministry and was ordained a Universalist minister on May 2, 1871.
Eliza married a young Wisconsin lawyer, William A. Wilkes, and the couple eventually settled in Sioux Falls. Encouraged and supported by her husband in her work, she functioned for eight years as a missionary, working alone without direction or aid from any denomination. She corresponded with many, arranged study groups and classes, and traveled by horse and buggy covering the plains of southeastern Dakota Territory and western Minnesota. She conducted services in many scattered communities. She was the first ordained woman minister to publicly preach in Dakota Territory. Usually speaking to a crowded hall, she was 'beloved for her faithfulness out of the pulpit as well as for her ability in it.' It was said that her modest, gentle demeanor was much admired by all women of that era. In the autumn of 1886, she helped organize the All Souls Church (Unitarian). She was a major force in the building of the original church at the southeast corner of Dakota Avenue and 12th Street, which was dedicated on April 25, 1888.
Pastor Wilkes managed a very full life, raising five sons and daughter. She and her husband, by then a Minnehaha County judge, built several homes in the North Summit and Prairie Avenues area, now a part of Cathedral Historical District. She was known as a gracious and busy mother and hostess. Her children often camped at 'Ford's Grove, west of town,' which is now lower Sherman Park.
Eliza Tupper Wilkes also played a leadership role in civic affairs. She was active in the WCTU campaigns to control or abolish liquor. An early champion of woman's suffrage, she helped found the Ladies' History Club, which later became the Sioux Falls Woman's Club, formed in 1879, which donated the first $50 toward a book fund to establish the city's first library, and was appointed a committee of one to select and buy books. Widely recognized as an intellectual and cultural leader, she was 'one of the foremost workers' in the establishment of the Sioux Falls Public Library.

She died on February 5, 1917, at the age of 73, but her legacy remains. Several of her contributions made over 100 years ago continue to thrive and improve and benefit the community today.
Erected in 1996 by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota State Historical Societies and the Unitarian Universalists Association"
Erected: 1996
Location: Minnehaha County, 12th Street and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls (2006)

#672 Pumpkin Center
"On plains where Native Americans once hunted vast herds of buffalo, a country general store called Wellington Corner sprang up at this location in 1921. The first building, which became the ice house, was constructed by Luther and Anna Gage. The store bordered a section-line dirt trail used by horse drawn wagons and buggies and an occasional automobile. A private highway association, active in promoting a tourist road from the East to Yellowstone National Park, included the unimproved trail as part of the route. The road was named the 'Custer Battlefield Highway.'
The State Highway Commission designated the trail as U.S. Highway 16 in 1926. Maintenance equipment was very primitive. After heavy rains, State crews used horse drawn drags to level ruts and washboards. Drainage culverts were installed in 1928, and the trail was graded and graveled for the first time. In 1931, concrete paving began. The first five mile stretch of the newly paved highway, running in both directions from the store now known as Pumpkin Center, was opened to public use in June. When a pavement dance was held on the highway in front of the store to celebrate the event, the party was monitored by Federal G-men. The agents were on hand to discourage bootleggers from selling homemade moonshine liquor as Prohibition was in effect.
In time, as auto traffic increased, the small general store also became a gasoline filling station. During the 1930s, a new car dealership created a need for a repair garage and a body shop. Scheduled bust and freight service eventually became available. Pumpkin Center was a gathering place to drink coffee and visit. It was also a landmark to meet and carpool, and more than once, it was a safe haven for winter travelers halted by deep snow or by a fierce, blinding blizzard.
In the thirties, community activities at Pumpkin Center included softball and baseball tournaments. The store sponsored its own team, the 'River Rats.' For many years picnic tables surrounding the small cluster of buildings hosted vacationers in the spring and summer and pheasant hunters in the fall. During World War II the store provided a patriotic service as a Red Cross Station. The store, last of the related enterprises to close, finally locked its doors for good in 1993.
The naming of Pumpkin Center is lost in uncertainty. Whatever its origin, the name stuck and for decades the phrase, 'I'll meet you at Pumpkin Center,' was common. Among the last of the early way stops that accompanied the development of the automobile and the expansion of transportation, Pumpkin Center helped to define an era. It served its purpose and has gone on to join the early wagon camps and stage coach stations in the evolving history of Minnehaha County.
Dedicated in 1996 by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota State Historical Societies and The Freedom Forum"
Erected: 1996

Location: Minnehaha County, State Highway 42- Corner of 42 and 456th Street (2006)

#673 The Dubuque House

"The Dubuque House, Sioux Falls first hotel, was built about 350 yards due west of this spot by Wilmot W. Brookings and members of the Western Town Company of Dubuque, Iowa in September 1857. In the previous year, they had staked out a 320 acre claim and established the town of Sioux Falls, Minnesota Territory, on the west side of the Big Sioux River. The new townsite was northwest of a large wooded island, originally called Brookings but later renamed Seney.

Although Dubuque House was built for visitors and prospective settlers, it may have also served as a meeting hall, freight station and post office. It appears in the federal field notes and on the first map of Sioux Falls made by a federal surveyor in August, 1859, the only building shown within the townsite.

The primitive hotel was built of rough undressed blocks of Sioux Quartzite, found in the stone outcroppings which surround the Falls of the Big Sioux River. No photography or sketches of the hotel are known to exist, but it was probably a rough rectangular-shaped structure featuring a single open room with a loft above and a cellar below. Sleeping accommodations were crude, with cloth sack mattresses filled with prairie grasses on rough wooden cots or on the floor, with animal skins and blankets for covers.

Since the settlers had a steam-driven sawmill, we can assume that the roof was probably made of rough boards and light wooden poles covered with thatch and dirt, much like the settlers' cabins. Windows were small and covered with cloth or skins. Oil lamps provided any interior lighting. There probably was not an innkeeper in residence; whether visitors paid for sleeping space is uncertain. But the existence of the Dubuque House enabled the town promoters to assure the world that the new city did indeed have a new hotel!

With the rest of the town, Dubuque House was abandoned in the Dakota War of 1862 and probably burned by the Santee Sioux. When Fort Dakota, D.T., was established in 1865 at what is now the northeast corner of Phillips Avenue and Eighth Steet, the Sioux Falls town site was included within the boundaries of the 70 square-mile military reservation surrounding the Fort. Not until Fort Dakota was closed in 1869 was the military reservation reopened for civilian settlement. The remains of Dubuque House were razed and the stones were probably used to begin the construction of the Stevenson Hotel near the intersection of North Main Avenue and Falls Park Drive. Although that hotel's walls were erected, the building was never completed. However, in 1874 stone from the unfinished Stevenson Hotel was used nearby for the construction of the city's first brewery.

Dedicated in 1997 by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota State Historical Societies, Minnehaha County Century Fund and Blake Law Offices"

Erected: 1997

Location: Minnehaha County, Falls Park Drive- northwest side for Falls Park (2006)

#674 The City of Brandon

"For hundreds of years, the land on which Brandon is situated was the home and hunting grounds of Native Americans. A prehistoric village site and numerous burial mounds are located nearby. Many early Brandon area settlers were of Norwegian descent; some staked claims before the town was even established. The first school in Brandon Township, which opened in

1873, was built of sod, with a dirt floor, tiny windows and wooden shipping box for a teacher's desk. The entire cost of the school was $9.
The present city was founded by a railroad company to serve incoming settlers. Spikes for the new railroad in what was to become Brandon, Dakota Territory, were driven on July 15, 1878. Just two weeks later on August 1, amid a jubilant celebration, the first train steamed into the future town. The engine, decked with colorful flags and streamers, was greeted by a large noisy, crowd. On September 18, 1878, the Worthington and Sioux Falls Railroad Company filed a plat containing eight blocks with 130 lots. Land overlooking the Big Sioux River, originally homestead by pioneers Gustave and Ida Florell, became the new town site. The railroad depot was the first building erected and a post office soon followed. The railroad company later said that the small village was named for Brandon, Vermont, a town burned by Indians in 1777.
During its early years, Brandon grew slowly but steadily. In 1883, members built the first church, Norwegian Lutheran, to join the grain elevator, two retail stores and a blacksmith shop that had already been constructed that year. Other early businesses included a creamery, which sold butter as far east as New York City, and a bank which has operated continuously since its founding in 1905.
Minnehaha County's first improved park, McHardy Park, was created at Brandon in 1972 through a gift of 36 acres by Bryson and Hazel McHardy. The wooded park lies in a picturesque valley of the Split Rock Creek on the southeast edge of town. East of the park, the normally peaceful Split Rock Creek, was the site of a local tragedy. Two families, including a teenaged girl and an infant, attempted to ford the creek in July of 1879. The swift-moving current, swollen with summer rains, overturned their horse-drawn covered carriage, spilling six passengers into the rushing stream. Only the teenager and the infant's father escaped.
In 1973, to manage its increasing growth in population, Brandon became an incorporated city. Now in its second century of existence, it has become one of South Dakota's fastest growing communities. Brandon's history suggests a bright and promising future.
Dedicated in 1997 by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota State Historical Societies, City of Brandon, Splitrock Telecom Cooperative, Inc., Brandon Chamber of Commerce & Sioux Valley – Southwestern Electric Cooperative"
Erected: 1997
Location: Minnehaha County, SD Highway 11 at junction with Aspen Street (2006)

#675 All Saints Historic District From Glory to Glory
"All Saints School was founded in 1884 by Bishop William Hobart Hare as an Episcopalian boarding school for daughters of missionary clergyman and other young women in Dakota Territory. In memory of his late wife and in tribute to all women, he chose the school motto 'From Glory to Glory,' which was inscribed in the polished Sioux quartzite cornerstone.
When Bishop Hare selected Sioux Falls as the site for the proposed school, the community responded by raising $10,000 in money and land to establish it. This included a five acre tract on a hill at the south edge of town that was donated by Artemus Gale, a prominent local real estate agent. Other gifts of money came from women in the east, including $3,000 from the wife of John Jacob Astor, owner of the American Fur Trading Company. The original school building with its distinctive Venetian Gothic architecture was designed by Wallace L. Dow. It included the chapel, which was later embellished with stained Tiffany windows, as well as classrooms and living quarters for teachers, students, and Bishop Hare.

Although the school opened in 1885 with 14 boys and girls in all grades, within a year 43 girls, both day and boarding students, made Bishop Hare's vision of a girls' boarding school a reality. For almost half-a-century, sisters from the Peabody family in Minnesota provided leadership as principals and teachers of as many as 88 girls a year, from elementary grades through high school. Girls in middy blouse and skirt or sweater and skirt uniforms were a familiar sight to Sioux Falls residents as they played on the school grounds, skated on the ice rink, or walked two-by-two to Cavalry Cathedral on Sundays. Eventually a gym enabled the girls to participate in basketball and volleyball. Field day in which classes competed with each other in athletic events was held yearly on Bishop Hare's birthday. The May Fete on the lawn, with a May Queen and a Maypole Dance in which all students participated, were also memorable occasions.
Bishop Hare believed that girls should be offered the same education available to boys, so laboratory science was part of the standard elementary and secondary curriculum. Music, art and foreign language study were also available to All Saints students.
After World War II, good high schools were available to most South Dakota girls and the boarding school became too expensive to operate. In 1951, All Saints converted to a private elementary and nursery school. By 1986, financial problems made continuation of even this school impossible and the institution closed. In 1996, two years after the property was sold, the first senior residents moved into the restored and converted original school building and the new living units of the Waterford at All Saints retirement community.
Dedicated in 1997 by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota State Historical Societies and In memory of Bishop Conrad H. Gesner by his loving wife Claudia"
Erected: 1997
Location: Minnehaha County, 111 West 17th Street, Sioux Falls Waterford at All Saints (2006)

#676 The Town Pump
"The town pump was a popular meeting place where children played games, teenagers flirted and adults socialized. Trips often started here for summer swimming and winter ice skating at the nearby Big Sioux River. When municipal water lines reached the West Sioux Falls community in the 1920s, city crews removed the much used pump and filled in and covered the old well.
Dedicated in 1997 by the Minnehaha County & South Dakota State Historical Societies"
Erected: 1997
Location: Minnehaha County, 1301 north Garfield Avenue, Sioux Falls or (Baily St. at Garfield Avenue, West Sioux Falls) (2006)

#677 Mount Pleasant Cemetery
"In late 1873, the young frontier town of Sioux Falls, Dakota Territory, population 150, established its first cemetery organization, Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Initially, twenty acres of land were purchased at a location east of town presumed to be far enough away so that it would not obstruct town growth. To defray cost of the land, thirty-two people purchased the first plots for $10 each.
Prior to the establishment of Mount Pleasant Cemetery, burials were in the Fort Dakota military cemetery and in Sioux Falls City plots on the high bluff west of town. This land came to be seen as better suited for building fine homes overlooking the town than for burials. Therefore, in 1880 the remains from these burials were moved to the Mount Pleasant and Fort Randall cemeteries.

Over the years, several substantial and timely gifts provided need improvements and helped to develop the cemetery. Inez Van Eps, wife of pioneer merchant, gave the Sioux quartzite gateposts at the entrance, and fifteen acres of land on the west side, which became known as Sunset Slope. Josephine Glidden, in honor of her deceased husband, a prominent business and civic leader, left a bequest of $13,000 to build a chapel and receiving vault. In 1924, the Glidden Memorial Chapel, built of quartzite, the hard pink stone that underlies the city, was constructed near the cemetery entrance.

The first funeral in the new chapel was that of Dennis McKinney, a pioneer banker and a family friend of the Gliddens, who had supervised the chapel's construction. Because of a very cold, harsh winter, McKinney's body was kept in the crypt of the chapel until spring when the frozen earth of the cemetery finally yielded to the shovel. During an especially long, severe winter in the 1930s, more than twenty-five bodies were held in the crypt.

More recent gifts include funds given by Raleigh and Minnie Nelson in 1990 for the Nelson Memorial Office and Maintenance Building and various organizations donated a monument honoring war veterans in 1995.

Mount Pleasant Cemetery holds much of Sioux Falls' history. Those interred include people from every walk of life including founders of the town, local legends, five volunteer firefighters of the Cascade Hook and Ladder Company, children from South Dakota Children's Home, victims of accidents and calamities occurring during the tumultuous years of Dakota Territory and over 700 veterans of all wars, including more than 180 Civil War veterans. Grave markers range from simple wooden tablets and native boulders to monuments costing thousands of dollars. The oldest marker, which was moved from the Sioux Falls City cemetery, is that of William Stevens, dated November 16, 1869. Much of early Sioux Falls lies at rest in tranquil Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Dedicated in 1997 by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota State Historical Societies and In Memory of Ed & Leota Tuenge"

Erected: 1997

Location: Minnehaha County, 2001 east 12th Street (2006)

#678 Iverson Crossing Bridge

"Ole B. Iverson, his father Iver, brother Peter and brother-in-law Andy had no established roads to follow when they came to Dakota Territory in 1868. They had to wade or ford rivers and streams as best they could. These men, from near Decorah, Iowa, were the vanguard of settlers. As the first to arrive in Split Rock Township, the Iversons were able to claim several choice homesteads along the Big Sioux River where they found timber, water power, abundant wildlife and rich soil. They were isolated and alone because there were no towns in the county in 1868. Their nearest neighbors were the soldiers stationed at Fort Dakota near the Falls of the Big Sioux River. Nonetheless, with the resources at hand and their own strength and sense of purpose, the Iversons triumphed over the hardships and in time established successful farms.

In April 1871, settlers from Split Rock Township petitioned the Minnehaha County Commissioners asking that a road be created and extended west to a point called Iverson Crossing, named for Ole B. Iverson on the Big Sioux River. From the early 1870s, until the county's first railroad arrived in Sioux Falls in the summer of 1878, this Iverson Crossing road served as the main artery of transportation for mail, freight, and passengers from Minnesota and Iowa to Sioux Falls. The stagecoach from Blue Earth, Minnesota to Sioux Falls and the stage

from Sibley, Iowa, used this road and crossed the Big Sioux River at Iverson Crossing as did others and was frequently mentioned in Sioux Falls newspapers.
This area was first known as Gibraltar, because of the numerous outcroppings of quartzite rock on the hillsides. In January of 1871 the Dakota Territory Legislature sent a memorial to Congress asking that a bridge be constructed over the Big Sioux River, 'at or near Gibraltar, near where the Sioux Falls and Blue Earth City road crosses the same.' Since Ole B. Iverson by that time was serving in the legislature, the memorial was likely a result of his influence. During certain times of the year, the river was dangerously high, overturning wagons and stranding travelers. The Bridge was also deemed necessary for the many new settlers who were certain to move into the area.
The first bridge on the road was constructed in 1889. Until then, a growing but uncounted stream of people took their chances fording the river at Iverson Crossing. We can only imagine, with a sense of curiosity and wonder, the procession of pioneers who passed by on horseback, or in stagecoaches, or in covered wagons on their way east or west. For most of them, this road, the crossing and the scenic countryside promised a better future.
Dedicated in 1997 by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota State Historical Societies and Aaron and Jan Munson"
Erected: 1997
Location: Minnehaha County, corner of SD Hwy 11 and 266 Street (2006)

#679 Incident at Fort Sod
"In the fall of 1856, speculators from the Western Town Company of Dubuque, Iowa, claimed a town site at the Falls of the Big Sioux River. The next spring, men joined them from the Dakota Land Company of St. Paul. Together, they founded Sioux Falls City, Minnesota Territory. Both groups came in anticipation of a treaty with the Yankton Sioux Indians, which would cede most of the Big Sioux River valley to the federal government. Since the Sioux looked upon these people as trespassers, their hold on the town site was precarious from the outset.
In the summer of 1858, the settlers received the alarming news that the town of Medary to the north had been destroyed by Indians. Sioux Falls City was thrown into a state of excitement. After some discussion, the settlers resolved to stay and defend their property. A fortification, made primarily of sod, was erected around a one-and-one-half story stone building owned by the Dakota Land Company. Called 'Fort Sod' by its builders, the earthen 'Alamo' stood near the site of this marker.
The walls of Fort Sod were four feet thick and ten feet high and enclosed an area about eighty feet by eighty feet, which included a spring of good drinking water. A deep ditch surrounded the fort and small portholes for shooting were cut out of the sod walls. When it was finished, the entire population of Sioux Falls City, with their belongings, entered the sanctuary and waited. The lone woman of the group, Rebecca Goodwin, made a flag from flannel shirts and one of her skirts. In an act of sturdy defiance, the Stars and Stripes flew from the battlements.
One of the besieged, James M. Allen, wrote a letter to his father, dated June 17, 1858. Allen reported that morale was high among the thirty-five men and one woman, who were determined to stay and defend themselves and their property at the risk of their lives. They formed sentries and scouting parties, according to Allen, including Mrs. Goodwin, who could 'shoot a gun as well as anyone.'
As they feared, Indians appeared at Sioux Falls City. After three days of cautiously and indecisively watching Fort Sod, they left. Not a shot was fired by either side. The settlers'

anxieties were not allayed, however, and they maintained their vigilance. After living six weeks within and near the walls of Fort Sod, the makeshift garrison was low on provisions and 'poor in flesh and weak in spirits.' To their relief, two men with a buggy full of supplies arrived at the gates of the Fort. The siege was broken, and the gallant defenders marched out of Fort Sod, according to Allen, 'in battle array, rivaling Falstaff's army.' They had survived the incident at Fort Sod and, in the uneasy peace that followed, continued to build the new settlement.
Dedicated in 1997 by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota State Historical Societies"
Erected: 1997
Location: Minnehaha County, Corner of Mall St. and River St. southeast corner of 1st National Bank (2006)

#687 Catlin Indian Village
"No one knows when the first people came to live on the land that now comprises Minnehaha County, but native Woodland and Oneota peoples were here over a thousand years ago. Their descendants met the first French explorers and traders in the 1600s. The Big Sioux River, which flows south through the county, appears on maps published in Paris in 1702. The Sioux Indians arrived soon thereafter and have lived in the area for over 250 years.
The area has had a colorful history. Indian country claimed by the French was ceded to Spain in 1762 and back to France in 1800. When Thomas Jefferson bought the Louisiana Territory in 1802, Minnehaha County was a part of that purchase. As part of the United States, the area was successfully under eight territorial flags: Louisiana, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota and finally, Dakota Territory, organized in 1861. Minnehaha County was created by the Territorial Legislature in 1862.
The county, currently 24 miles north and south and 34 miles east and west had much of its surface formed by the Late Wisconsin Glacier, about 10,000 years ago. The falls of the Big Sioux River, its most notable feature, were formed from Precambrian pink quartzite about 1.7 billion years ago and have been a regional landmark since earliest times.
The first European known with certainty to have visited the falls was Philander Presecott in 1832. He was likely preceded and followed by a succession of explorers, trappers, and traders until the oxcarts and covered wagons of the first permanent settlers arrived in 1856. With the outbreak of the Sioux War in 1862 and the ambush killing of two men at Sioux Falls, the entire settlement was evacuated and abandoned until the establishment of Fort Dakota in 1865. The arrival of the first railroad in 1878 opened Minnehaha County to rapid growth. Civil War veterans and waves of European immigrants came to take up homesteads, and villages sprang up overnight. A turbulent era followed, marked by severe natural disasters including floods, droughts, blizzards, and grasshopper plagues. South Dakota became a state in 1889. Gradually sod houses evolved into prosperous farmsteads by the end of World War I in 1918.
Like the rest of the nation, Minnehaha County was transformed by World War II. An important Army Air Force Technical School was established at Sioux Falls, bringing diversity to our population. In time two interstate highways crossed the county, a large regional airport developed, and new technology transformed agriculture. Today Sioux Falls is frequently cited as one of the nation's most attractive places to live, with Minnehaha County sharing the honor.
Dedicated in 1998 by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota State Historical Societies and the Minnehaha County Board of Commissioners
Dedicated in 1998 by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota State Historical Societies and Minnehaha Century Fund"

Erected: 1999
Location: Minnehaha County, Valley Springs reststop on I-90

#688 The Eminija Mounds
"The Eminija Mounds, the largest and most numerous burial mound group in South Dakota, were built by Native Americans of the Late Woodland Period and may date from 500 to 1000 A.D. The original group consisted of at least 38 dome-shaped burial mounds. They were scattered irregularly for nearly a mile along the edge of the Big Sioux River flood plain northwest of this spot. It is supposed the builders carried thousands of baskets of dirt to form each mound. The original height of the mounds is unknown. They are now three to four feet above the ground level and the largest of the mounds
are from 60 to 110 feet in diameter.
Today, only 15 mounds remain substantially intact. Some have been totally destroyed be artifact hunters, while others have been leveled by agricultural cultivation and natural erosion. In years past there have been numerous digging assaults on the mounds by amateurs. Sometimes they used destructive methods including horse-drawn scraper and dynamite while searching for artifacts.
These sharply defined, highly visible mounds were first visited, mapped and named in 1860 by A.J. Hill, a St. Paul geographer. Nine of the mounds have been excavated, the first in 1869 by Dr. J.F. Boughter, a Fort Dakota surgeon. In 1883 A.H. Stites, who later became mayor of Sioux Falls, excavated the largest mound which, at the time, was ten feet high. He reported boulder outlines of a turtle and two large fish on opposite sides of the mound. These effigies have since disappeared.
Professional survey groups found skeletal remains of at least 78 humans. All original burials were below ground level generally in the center of the mounds. Searchers found a few artifacts in association with the burials, including objects of bone, red ochre, varied ornamental beads, disks made of local and marine shells and a few ceramic pot shards in Woodland patterns. W.E. Meyers of the Bureau of American Ethnology excavated several mounds in 1921 and believed there may also have been intrusive burials by both Ponca and Omaha Indians. All excavation studies of these mounds have been partial and exploratory. Much remains to be learned about the people who built them, their methods of construction, their burial practices and the artifacts that accompanied the burials.
In 1988 through the vision and generosity of landowners Wendell and Eva Shafer an Easement for Historic Preservation in perpetuity was filed to protect the remaining 15 mounds. The easement requires that the surface area must remain completely undisturbed as a cultural and historic resource for the people of this region.
Dedicated in 1998 by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota State Historical Societies and Brandon Chamber of Commerce
Dedicated in 1998 by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota State Historical Societies and Minnehaha County Century Fund"
Erected: 1998
Location: Minnehaha County, West side of Hwy 11, 3 miles south of Brandon (2006)

#690 1908 Palisades Bridge
"In 1908 the Western Bridge and Construction Co. of Omaha, Nebraska, built this Pratt Through-Truss Bridge. Workers fastened beams together with diagonal bracing to create a

strong, rigid framework. Each beam of a truss bridge shares a portion of the weight of the bridge to help displace the weight and stress of crossing traffic. The steel bridge rests on natural abutments of Sioux quartzite.
A milldam bridge was built nearby in 1870 when C.W. Patten erected a flour mill on high ground northwest of the dam. Water from Split Rock Creek powered the mill. Built of heavy timbers and large boulders, the bridge was wide enough to drive over with team and wagon.
In 1883 a bridge was built on this site. It made the uphill grade less abrupt for loaded wagons heading to Patten's Mill and the village of Palisade. An ice jam destroyed this bridge in the spring of 1896 by lifting it from its moorings and floating it downstream.
The 1908 Palisades Bridge was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999.
Dedicated in 2000 in Memory of Jon H. Kentfield by the Minnehaha County and South Dakota State Historical Societies"
Erected: 2000
Location: Minnehaha County, Palisades State Park in Garretson SD

Moody

#133 The Lone Tree
"Here on the Highway, in front of this marker, stood the 'LONE TREE' for more than two generations. It was planted, a mere cottonwood seedling, in the hole left by pulling out the original survey stake (surveyed in September 1869 by Levi P. Drake and crew) at the corner of the NE quarter of Section 20 Township 106 N Range 49 E, which was homesteaded by George Cameron in 1880. Mrs. Cameron planted the seedling in 1881, little thinking that this tiny seedling would grow into a stately tree, which would be a beacon signal in a blizzard to save the life of a teacher, Emma Clancy, and her little flock of twelve children; nor did she think its existence later would provoke a terrific controversy as to its preservation as a landmark when a paved highway came under the shelter of its wide-spreading branches. Emaciated by this concrete-created drought about its roots, causing the tree to die, this marker is dedicated to preserve the memory of a famous landmark."
Erected: 1956
Location: Moody County, intersection of Highway 34 and old U.S. 77 (1988)

#162 Flandreau Christian Indian Community
"For a quarter of century, before 1862 and its War of the Indian Outbreak in Minnesota, Santee Sioux had been accepting Christianity. With the killing of over 500 whites by a truculent minority, the Government hung 38, imprisoned over 300 at Davenport and the remaining 1,300 old men, women, and children were transported by steamboat to the bleak and drought stricken Crow Creek Agency, set up in May 1863 at Ft. Thompson. Longfellow's Evangeline is a parallel to this saga of separation, heartbreak and tragedy. Despite relief expeditions from Minnesota over 300 Santee died of malnutrition and exposure at Ft. Thompson that winter of 1863-64 and over 100 died at Davenport.
The next two years were ones of continued tragedy. In 1866 the Ft. Thompson and Davenport groups were re-united at Santee Agency at the mouth of Niobrara. The one third Christians had constant difficulty with the backward non-Christian brethren and in 1869 twenty-five families gave up tribal rights, annuities, everything to become citizens, and acquire homesteads along the Sioux at Flandreau.

They soon built their little Presbyterian Church in what was to become Flandreau and that fall were joined by 15 additional families. Among those making the break with tradition were Old Flute, All Over Red, Iron Dog, Big Eagle signers of the 1868 Treaty and Iron Old Man their acting pastor, who perished in a blizzard enroute from Santee to Flandreau. John P. Williamson of that Missionary family of preachers and teachers was their early guide, counselor and protector at Ft. Thompson and Flandreau.
This Church, built 1873, is one of the oldest continuously used Churches in South Dakota. The grave yard memorializes many of those early Christian names who shared in this hegira from Mankato to Ft. Snelling, Ft. Thompson, Santee Agency terminating here."
Erected: 1956
Location: Moody County, route 13 one-third mile north of Flandreau (1988)

#163 First Indian Presbyterian Church
"1870
This building originally over in the small park in Flandreau S of the Armory was built in 1870 for the Indian church and by their efforts. It later was a school, then the ration house and finally after 1892 was moved to this location."
Erected: 1956
Location: Moody County, route 13 one-third mile north of Flandreau was of church

#198 Moody/Lake Border
You Are About To Enter
MOODY COUNTY
domain of the Dakota (Sioux) Indians, with a trading post, traditionally, at the Great Bend as early as 1763 and Joseph LaFramboise in 1822 and Philander Prescott, 1832-33, certainly had posts there. That portion east of the Big Sioux was ceded by the Santee Sioux in 1851, that west by the Yankton Sioux in 1858. Its first settlement, at Flandreau was established in 1857, but abandoned on account of Indian pressure in 1858. It was named for Charles E. Flandreau (1828-1903).
Until 1873 its S half as part of Minnehaha, its N half of Brookings County. Named for Gideon C. Moody (1832-1906) territorial legislator and first U.S. Senator, its first permanent settlers were 25 Christian Santee Sioux Indians, who took homesteads in 1869. Among them were Old Flute, All-Over-Red, Iron Old Man, the pastor, Iron Dog, and Big Eagle, who were along the river, as were James Jones and L.M. Hewlett, when in September 1869 Eli P. Drake surveyed the county.
Shortly thereafter Charles K. Howard set up a trade store on the Sioux at Flandreau where the Pettigrew Brothers, surveyors and enterprising pioneers, had the town established by 1872. The county was organized by David Fairbault, Harry Stoughton and Edward Pierce, August 30 1873, and Flandreau was soon named county seat. By 1880 despite grasshoppers, drought and blizzards there were 3,915 people in the county. The railroad reached Flandreau 1 January 1880. Riggs Institute of 1892 became the Flandreau Indian School, the center of a considerable Indian community whose church building dates back to 1872."

You Are About To Enter
LAKE COUNTY

so named because of its beautiful lakes. It had been the realm of the Dacotah (Sioux) Indians with few white intruders until ceded by the Yankton tribe in 1858. In 1857 the Nobles Trail was built across its NE corner and that year Mrs. Wm. Marble, a captive of Inkepaduta's renegade Indian band was rescued at Lake Herman by two Christian Indians.
It was created in 1873 from parts of Brookings, Minnehaha and Hanson Counties and organized October 6th with Herman N. Luce and John T. Hare as commissioners. Settlement began in 1870 when Wm. Lee, John Walker and Herman N. Luce arrived and built the Lee log cabin, its first edifice. Shortly, Madison, named for Madison, Wis. and Herman, named for Luce grew up on the shores of Lakes Madison and Herman, respectively. By 1880 its population was 2,657 and the coming of the railroad that year shifted the county seat from 'Old Madison' to Madison laid out by C.B. Kennedy July 6th 1880.
The first train arrived January 12, 1881. The Swiss Colony at Badus was founded in 1878. Wentworth in 1880. Winifred 1882, Ramona 1887. Madison State Normal was established in 1881 with classes starting in 1883. Its present name, General Beadle State College, honors it's President W.H.H. Beadle (1889-1906) who was known as the 'Savior of School Lands.' From 1890 to 1932 Lake Madison Chautauqua brought culture and entertainment to thousands from a wide area.
Lake County, 24 miles square, rich in soil and scenery, welcomes you."
Erected: 1957
Location: Moody/Lake County, 3.5 miles west of Coleman on Highway 34 (1988)

#457 Flandreau Indian High School
"One hundred years ago Flandreau Indian School had its inception when the federal government appropriated $1,000 for the mission school set up in 1872 by Presbyterian missionaries for Santee Sioux who had homesteaded near Flandreau.
The first school was called Riggs Institute after the Rev. Mr. Alfred Riggs, missionary teacher and friend of the Rev. Mr. John P. Williamson, who had led the Sioux to Flandreau.
Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the National Archives show that on January 1, 1873, the Rev. Mr. P.A. Van Nuys was appointed as teacher. Among other early teachers were Hosea Locke and the Rev. Mr. John Eastman, an Indian minister of the First Presbyterian Church which, erected in 1873, still stands on Highway 13 north of Flandreau.
In 1890 Congress appropriated $2,000 for purchase of 160 acres of land for the site on an industrial school near the village of Flandreau. In 1891 the federal government bought the land where the present Flandreau Indian High School stands and established a boarding school for Indian youth. Some of the first buildings erected are still in use.
In 1893 the cost per pupil was $167 per year, or approximately 60 cents per day. In 1930 the cost was $275 per year, or approximately $1.00 per day. Today the cost of boarding, caring for and educating each pupil for a nine-month period is approximately $2,400.
Today, the Flandreau Indian High School, totally supported by the federal government, has more than twenty buildings and facilities to provide a varied program for 600 boarding school students. All teachers are certified by the South Dakota Department of Public Instruction, and the school is accredited by the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges."
Erected: 1974
Location: Moody County, Hwy 13- 1 miles north of Flandreau (1988)

#590 In Memory of Mrs. Joseph Thatcher
"One of the captives of the Spirit Lake Massacre who was drowned while crossing the Big Sioux River, in April 1857, about 300 yards east of this point."
Erected:
Location: Moody County, SD 13 in city park in Flandreau (1988)

 # 608 Moody County
"You Are About To Enter
MOODY COUNTY
domain of the Dakota (Sioux) Indians, with a trading post, traditionally, at the Great Bend as early as 1763 and Joseph LaFramboise in 1822 and Philander Prescott, 1832-33, certainly had posts there. That portion east of the Big Sioux was ceded by the Santee Sioux in 1851, that west by the Yankton Sioux in 1858. Its first settlement, at Flandreau was established in 1857, but abandoned on account of Indian pressure in 1858. It was named for Charles E. Flandreau (1828-1903).
Until 1873 its S half as part of Minnehaha, its N half of Brookings County. Named for Gideon C. Moody (1832-1906) territorial legislator and first U.S. Senator, its first permanent settlers were 25 Christian Santee Sioux Indians, who took homesteads in 1869. Among them were Old Flute, All-Over-Red, Iron Old Man, the pastor, Iron Dog, and Big Eagle, who were along the river, as were James Jones and L.M. Hewlett, when in September 1869 Eli P. Drake surveyed the county.
Shortly thereafter Charles K. Howard set up a trade store on the Sioux at Flandreau where the Pettigrew Brothers, surveyors and enterprising pioneers, had the town established by 1872. The county was organized by David Fairbault, Harry Stoughton and Edward Pierce, August 30 1873, and Flandreau was soon named county seat. By 1880 despite grasshoppers, drought and blizzards there were 3,915 people in the county. The railroad reached Flandreau 1 January 1880. Riggs Institute of 1892 became the Flandreau Indian School, the center of a considerable Indian community whose church building dates back to 1872."
Erected:
Location: Moody County, US 77 -7 miles south of Brookings; SD 13 3 miles west of Colman (1988)

Pennington

#7 Doane Mountain
Erected: 1951
Location: Pennington County, US Highway 244 (1988)

#39 Hill City
"First laid out as a gold camp in February 1876 by Thomas Harvey, John Miller and Hugh McCullough, the rich strikes in the Northern Hills made it a deserted village by May 1876. Its deserted cabins had many transient occupants and the cabin that stood just behind this marker was last occupied by a family named Crippen. Prior to 1880 Samuel H. Coates and others came and needing a school, re-chinked the outside with mud, the inside with V-shaped slats and Coates taught the school. By the time of the Tin Discovery in 1883, Annie E. Tallent, the first woman to enter the Hills and its historian was the school teacher. Then in 1886 a new frame

school was built alongside. The east end of the Coates house, also behind this marker was that first frame school."
Erected: 1955
Location: Pennington County, Highway 16 across from school

#67 Rockerville
"Gold is where you find it and in 1876 William Keeler, supervising a batch of burros, enroute from Sheridan (now in the bottom of a big lake) to Rapid City, bedded down about 1,500 feet east of here where Captain Jack's Gulch leads to the South. His bed proved to be a gold mine and the fabulous Rockerville gold rush was started. These Hillsides were dotted with tents and miner's shacks. Civic enterprise, which closely followed the discovery, centered down just above Captain Jack's Gulch. Main Street followed the creek line which crossed it whenever it felt like it. The main N and S street was Ascension Street and there is a sign down there to prove it. Right here, was a leading residential section and the log house nearby was its most impressive and substantial mansion. It was 1880 when the great ditch from Spring Creek, with its 14 miles of twisting, turning side hill canal and high flumes brought water to Rockerville's fabulous placers. Up to then, a man with a barrel of water used repeatedly, and his little rocker, had made Rockerville a place where a man might make a quick dollar or lose his shirt. For a dozen years Rockerville was in the nations headlines."
Erected: 1955
Location: Pennington County, Main street of Rockerville (1988)

#118 Rapid City Founders Camp Site
"Near a perpendicular sandstone cliff a short distance North of here and across Rapid Creek (a marker denotes the site) was the first camp of those hardy pioneers who founded Rapid City. Here John R. Brennan, Martin Persinger, Thomas Ferguson, W.P. Martin, Albert Brown, William Marston, Samuel Scott, the surveyor, J.W. Allen, James Carney, Major Hutchinson and William Nuttaj made their camp on February 24, 1876 and the name of Brennan, where he carved it in the sandstone cliff, is still to be seen.
The following day the town site, a mile square, was laid out by these men under the direction of Samuel Scott. One of the pioneer writers of the period said: 'As markers of the history of the West, their names will be handed down to posterity while summer clouds shall wrap old Harney's Brow and Black Hills waters run down to the sea.'"
Erected: 1955
Location: Pennington County, Halley Park Museum (1988)

#120 Ogallalla Fur Post
"Located at the mouth of Rapid Creek, which in 1830 flowed south into the Cheyenne not far from this point; it was one of John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company satellite posts of Ft. Tecumseh and then Ft. Pierre Chouteau. Thomas L. Sarpy was factor there as early as the winter of 1829-30 and on January 30, 1832 he was killed when an assistant passing robes over a counter precipitated a candle into a 50 lb. open powder keg. Thousands of robes annually were brought in by the ancestors of our present Pine Ridge Indians at this post and then taken down the Cheyenne in bateaus to Ft. Pierre and the trade goods reached the post via the Cheyenne and infrequently on pack animals from Ft. Pierre. The explosion killed Sarpy but did not seriously harm Parker, Pineau, the Yankton and Louison Brule, who were there and who brought in the

melancholy news, as the ensuing fire destroyed the post. This was the first commercial business in Pennington County. In 1857 Morne, guide to Lt. G.K. Warren, the noted topographer, pointed out the remains on October 6th as they passed it enroute Southeast from Bear Butte."
Erected: 1955
Location: Pennington County, north of Scenic on Highway 44 (?)

#255 Sheridan 1875-1942
"Sheridan, located ½ mile NE, now 30 feet under water, was named for General Philip Sheridan and founded in 1875 on Cheyenne-Deadwood Trail, as Golden, in the belief that fabulous placer gold existed here. Still Indian Country until 1877 Sheridan was named county seat of Pennington County on April 19 and in October of that year Judge Granville G. Bennett held first term of Court in the Black Hills there. The first gold seekers here came in early July 1875 and were Andre J. Williams, Ernest Barthold, John W. Allen, J. Carlin, Ed Flaherty, Frank Bethune, William Nasten, Ezekiel Brown and Deacon Dillard. Williams got $2.00 in gold in first pan on July 18 and hasted to Custer to apprize his partners and on return found his own claim jumped. Up the creek a short distance was the intake of a 17 mile flume, built of lumber milled on the job from the adjacent forest. It went down Spring Creek and took water to the Rockerville placer operations 10 miles away from 1881 to 1884, where over half a million in gold was recovered. James Redpath was first postmaster on October 22, 1877 and Ernest Barthold the last on June 13, 1913.
The dam creating Sheridan Lake submerged its remains in 1942."
Erected: c1958
Location: Pennington County, on Hwy 385

#260 The Big Badlands
"One hundred million years ago this region was under a vast inland sea and 40 million years later the uplift of the Rocky Mountains and the Black Hills pushed back these waters and the mud at the bottom of that sea became the black shales of western South Dakota. As these mountains slowly rose, large streams flowed east, carrying much rock and silt, deposited here as sandstones and clays, on the black shale, in their channels and flood plains. Some horizons also contain volcanic ash, blown in from the far west. Wind and water have since carved this 600 foot of stream deposits into our picturesque Badlands. In the Oligocene age, 30 million years ago, numerous mammalian and a few reptilian forms existed in the warm temperature climate of the epoch. Dying, many of their bones petrified under the moist sediments and these fossils are now being slowly exposed by rain and wind.
Some of these animals, the three-toed horse, tiny camel and deer, huge pigs and saber tooth cats are distant relatives of modern animals; others, like the oreodonts and bulky titanotheres became extinct while most numerous in this age. Today the Big Badlands represents the most important Oligocene deposits known to man and thousands of fossils have been yielded to the science of paleontology. They first became known to man in 1830, when the first great western trail from Ft. Tecumseh (Pierre) to Ft. William (Laramie) penetrated the Badlands by the pass South of Scenic and to the scientific world when Alexander Culbertson made a trip into them and sent out a cartload of fossils in 1843."
Erected: replaced 1965
Location: Pennington County, Hwy 16 at Cedar Pass

#286 South Fork – Cheyenne River
"Once a Great River
The Cheyenne is, after the Yellowstone, the largest tributary of the Upper Missouri. It once, before the Ice Age established the Missouri where it is now, flowed on east and turned North to Hudson's Bay. That old valley, full of glacial drift is now the source of underground water for Eastern South Dakota.
The South Fork here, has a drainage area as large as the entire states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut combined.
Old Spanish maps called it the Chyanne; Trudeau, 1794 called it the Chaquiennes; Evans, 1796, the Shayenne; Perrin du Lac, 1802, the Chaquyene. Unquestionable named for the Cheyenne Indians who roamed North of it when white men came, Lewis & Clark called it the Chien (French) or Dog River by what appears to be a mistake induced by the similarity of sounds.
The Fur Traders floated their pelts to Ft. Pierre on it in huge skin canoes. In 1830 over 5,500 buffalo robes passed this point in this way, from the Oglalla Post at the mouth of Rapid Creek above, in March and April.
Early stockmen all testify that the Cheyenne, wherever encountered, swam their horses. Great Reservoirs on both forks, thousands of stock dams, irrigation withdrawal so depleted it now that only a flash flood can restore the torrents that once poured down it. Time marches on."
Erected: 1960
Location: Pennington County, Hwys 14 and 16 at Cheyenne River

#336 Pineau, Pino, Poeno Springs
"Named for Pineau, the Yancton, an American Fur Company engage, first noted geographically in 1830, it was on the Ft. Tecumseh (Pierre), Ft. William (Laramie) Trail of the 1830's. Harney's Troops stopped there October 14, 1885. A water stop on the Ft. Pierre-Deadwood Stage Road 1876-1886, in 1890 the first surveyors found a man named Harrison housed nearby."
Erected: 1961
Location: Pennington County, 10 mi north & 3 mi east of Quinn on county road

#362 Tigerville
"1878-1885
Located headwaters of Newton's Fork amidst many dry placer gold gulches and narrow rich quartz veins the King Solomon with 300 foot shaft dominated. In 1879 Pennington County's 4th largest town it boasted 3 saloons, post office and store, blacksmith shop and stage barn on Cheyenne-Custer-Deadwood line.
Thomas Kitrell was storekeep and first postmaster, Nettie Shedd the last. Nellie Thomas and Annie Tallent were the schoolmarms. Early miners of 1875 were Ray Smith, Wm. Driver, Simon Shawl, McVey, Larry Dwyer wife and 2 sons, Sewright, Joe Palmer, Judge Cook. The gold boom busted in 1885 and many a miner settled on nearby ranches. This was the setting of the Ole Bull – Simon Shawl story of 1896."
Erected: 1963
Location: Pennington County, On road to Mystic 7 miles northwest of Hill City

#385 Typical Sod House Homesteader
"Edgar I. Brown, born in 1854, came here with wife, Alice, and son, Charles, to homestead in the BADLANDS when he was 55. Their first and only home was a side hill, sod wall, dirt roofed

house. About it they built up a humble homestead. INTACT today, it is a classic example of the frugal, but satisfactory life of the men who built the West. It should interest every American."
Erected: 1965
Location: Pennington County, US 16A - 1/2 mile north of east entrance of Badlands Park

#392 Rockerville Flume Dam Site
"Site of the diversion dam for the Rockerville Flume, 1880. Seventeen miles of wooden flume and ditch, capacity 2000 miners inches, connected Spring Creek with the placer mines at Rockerville. The Black Hills Placer Mining Company raised $300,000 for this notable engineering achievement which proved an economic failure. Estimators agree that half a million in gold was recovered in the Rockerville area. Vestiges of flume and ditch still are to be seen."
Erected: 1965
Location: Pennington County, US 385- ½ mile north of Spring Creek from Sheridan Lake

#453 Gutzon Borglum
"John Gutzon de la Mothe Borglym
Born March 25, 1867 – Died March 6, 1941
His birthplace was Idaho. California first taught him art. Then France, who first gave him fame. England welcomed him. America called him home. His genius for the exquisite as for the colossal gave permanence on canvas, in bronze, in marble, to moods of beauty or passion, to figures of legend and history. Nations, cities, colleges paid him tribute. As a patriot he stripped corruption bare. As a statesman he toiled for equality in the rights of man. At last he carved a mountain for a monument. He made the monument chant: 'Remember! These giant souls set America free and kept her free. Hold fast your sacred heritage, Americans! Remember! Remember!'
The first actual carving was begun in 1927. The Washington head was dedicated in 1931, representing the founding of our government; the Jefferson in 1936 for the man who made our first great expansion west with the Louisiana Purchase; Lincoln in 1937 for his preservation of the Union; the final head, Roosevelt, in 1939, for the completion of the Panama Canal.
Borglum said, 'I want somewhere in America a memory of the great things we accomplished as a nation, placed so high it won't pay to pull it down for lesser purposes.'
The project was nearly completed in 1941 when Borglum died. Mount Rushmore was completed by his son Lincoln with the final drilling done October 31, 1941."
Erected: 1973
Location: Pennington County, US 16A & 87 southwest of Keystone

#510 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp – Wall
"Camps NP-2: 8 miles S of Wall on SD 240, 13 miles W (1 mi W of Sage Creek) S of road and NP-3: ¾ mile S of Cedar Pass Visitor Center. Company: 2754 (NP-2)-11/1/1939-10/24/1941 (NP-3) 10/24/41/3/25/42
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal work-relief program during the Great Depression. From 1933-1942, the CCC provided work for 31,097 jobless men in South Dakota - - about 1700 war veterans, 4554 American Indians, and 2834 supervisors. The U.S. Army provided 200-man camps, food, clothing, medical care, and pay, and educational, recreational, and religious programs. The Office of Indian Affairs provided similar services for units on Indian reservations.

Work of Camp Badlands, supervised by the National Park Service, was done in the 243,302-acre Badlands National Monument. The major project was the development of a water system that included the construction of a 20,000 gallon sump and pump house on the White River, five miles of ditch 6-to-12 feet deep, a reservoir nine feet deep and 50 feet in diameter at Cedar Pass and the connecting 4-and 6-inch pipe.
Camp NP-3 was established to eliminate traveling 40 miles each way from Camp NP-2. Enrollees also erected the checking station at Pinnacles and the custodian's residence at Cedar Pass, graveled Sage Creek road, back-sloped roadsides and surveyed proposed development sites.
Erected in 1989 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society, the South Dakota Department of Transportation and Badlands National Park."
Erected: 1989
Location: Pennington County, SD 240- 8 miles south of Wall, 1 mile west of Sage Creek

#525 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp – Oreville
"Camp F-16 Oreville: Located 1/4 mile SW on Creek
Companies: 766 - - 10/28/33-4/34 2751 - - 10/21/34-10/21/35
2760 - - 10/27/35-Spring 37 756 - - 4/15/37-12/15/37
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal relief program during 1933-1942 that gave jobless men work renovating abused lands. The Army built 48 200-man camps in South Dakota and provided food, clothing, medical care, pay and programs of education, recreation and religion for 23,709 enrollees (single men aged 17-25 who sent $25 of their $30 wage to their families) and war veterans. Camps and work projects were supervised by another 2834 men. The Office of Indian Affairs ran smaller units for 4554 American Indians.
Camp F-16 was a part of a national CCC program to renovate forests and build more recreation areas. Work projects, supervised by the USDA Forest Service, included tree thinning, pruning and planting, fire prevention and suppression; rodent, disease and insect control; grazing land improvement and recreational area development. Enrollees removed dead, diseased, suppressed and excess trees (used for posts, poles and firewood) from hundreds of acres of pine leaving enough trees to produce quality lumber. They removed flammable debris from forests and nearby areas and quelled forest fires. CCs built firetrails, firebreaks, roads and telephone lines and operated a sidecamp at the former Camp SP-1 (Pine Creek). Its buildings were used in 1939 to renovate Camp F-12 (Custer).
Erected in 1991 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society, the South Dakota Department of Transportation and Black Hills National Forest."
Erected: 1991
Location: Pennington County, US 385 - 5 miles south of Hill City

#526 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp – Mystic
"Camp F-1 Mystic: Located at this spot
Companies: 760 - - 6/29/33-10/20/34 2753 - - 10/20/34-10/30/35
2763 - - 10/30/35-1/20/36 1790 - - 1/20/36-1/6/38
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal relief program during 1933-1942 that gave jobless men work renovating abused lands. The Army built 48 200-man camps in South Dakota and provided food, clothing, medical care, pay and programs of education, recreation and religion for 23,709 enrollees (single men aged 17-25 who sent $25 of their $30 wage to their

families) and war veterans. Camps and work projects were supervised by another 2834 men. The Office of Indian Affairs ran smaller units for 4554 American Indians.
Camp F-1 was part of a national CCC program to renovate forests and build more recreation areas. Work projects, supervised by the USDA Forest Service, included tree thinning, pruning and planting, fire prevention and suppression; rodent, disease and insect control; grazing land improvement and recreational area development. Enrollees removed dead, diseased, suppressed and excess trees (used for posts, poles and firewood) from hundreds of acres of pine leaving enough trees to produce quality lumber. They removed flammable debris from forests and nearby areas and quelled forest fires. CCs set up a sawmill in cooperation with Camp F-5 and produced lumber to build both camps. They surveyed forest boundaries; built firebreaks, firetrails, road and telephone lines (also used by local residents.)
Erected in 1991 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society and the Black Hills National Forest."
Erected: 1991
Location: Pennington County, At Mystic

#528 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp – Sheridan
"Camp F-24: Sheridan: Located at the site of the large campground
Companies: 793 - - 6/13/39-May 42 2748 - - 6/24/40-Fall 40
Detachments of 793, 791, 756 - - 8/14/38-6/12/39
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal relief program during 1933-1942 that gave jobless men work renovating abused lands. The Army built 48 200-man camps in South Dakota and provided food, clothing, medical care, pay and programs of education, recreation and religion for 23,709 enrollees (single men aged 17-25 who sent $25 of their $30 wage to their families) and war veterans. Camps and work projects were supervised by another 2834 men. The Office of Indian Affairs ran smaller units for 4554 American Indians.
Camp F-24 was part of a national CCC program to renovate forests and build more recreation areas. Work projects, supervised by the USDA Forest Service, included tree thinning, pruning and planting; fire prevention and suppression; rodent, disease and insect control; grazing land improvement and recreational area development. Enrollees built the earthen body and WPA the concrete structure of Sheridan dam. CCs at Lake Mitchell sidecamp started work on 08-14-1938. They were joined by detachments from Camps Tigerville, Custer and Lightning Creek until June 1939 when Company 793 opened the camp. Camp Pactola provided a detachment in 1940 to finish it. The use of bentonite to grout substrata cracks to prevent underground leakage was developed here. The 280 acre lake had 7 miles of shoreline.
Erected in 1991 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society, the South Dakota Department of Transportation and Black Hills National Forest."
Erected: 1991
Location: Pennington County, 3 miles north of US 16 & US 385 -6 miles northeast of Hill City

#529 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp – Pactola
"Camp F-4: Pactola Campsite inundated by Lake Pactola
Companies: 1789 - - 6/8/33-10/35 2748 - - 5/25/36-1940
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal relief program during 1933-1942 that gave jobless men work renovating abused lands. The Army built 48 200-man camps in South Dakota and provided food, clothing, medical care, pay and programs of education, recreation and

religion for 23,709 enrollees (single men aged 17-25 who sent $25 of their $30 wage to their families) and war veterans. Camps and work projects were supervised by another 2834 men. The Office of Indian Affairs ran smaller units for 4554 American Indians.
Camp F-4 was part of a national CCC program to renovate forests and build more recreation areas. Work projects, supervised by the USDA Forest Service, included tree thinning, pruning and planting; fire prevention and suppression; rodent, disease and insect control; grazing land improvement and recreational area development. Enrollees removed dead, diseased, suppressed and excess trees (used for posts, poles and firewood) from hundreds of acres of pine leaving enough trees to produce good quality lumber. They removed flammable debris from forests and nearby areas and quelled forest fires. CCs built firetrails and roads and erected dams, wells and fences for livestock. They manned sidecamps to build more roads, spread grasshopper bait, built Victoria dam and helped erect Sheridan dam.
Erected in 1991 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society, the South Dakota Department of Transportation and Black Hills National Forest."
Erected: 1991
Location: Pennington County

#533 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp – Tigerville
"Camp F-15 Tigerville: Located 1/4 mile S of here.
Companies: 765 - - 10/26/33-Spring 34 757 - - 4/21/34-10/20/34
2748 - - 10/21/34-1/36 793 - - 5/25/36-6/13/39
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal relief program during 1933-1942 that gave jobless men work renovating abused lands. The Army built 48 200-man camps in South Dakota and provided food, clothing, medical care, pay and programs of education, recreation and religion for 23,709 enrollees (single men aged 17-25 who sent $25 of their $30 wage to their families) and war veterans. Camps and work projects were supervised by another 2834 men. The Office of Indian Affairs ran smaller units for 4554 American Indians.
Camp F-15 was part of a national CCC program to renovate forests and build more recreation areas. Work projects, supervised by the USDA Forest Service, included tree thinning, pruning and planting; fire prevention and suppression; rodent, disease and insect control; grazing land improvement and recreational area development. Enrollees thinned and pruned thousands of acres (up to 400 a month) of pines, removed brush, built fire trails and fire breaks and planted trees. They built and stocked small dams; erected telephone and power lines and built roads (20 miles in one year). CCs erected Mayo and Mitchell dams and started Sheridan dam where they developed the practice of injecting bentonite into rock substrata to prevent leakage of earthen dams.
Erected in 1991 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society, the South Dakota Department of Transportation and Black Hills National Forest."
Erected: 1991
Location: Pennington County, 7 or 8 miles of Hill City on Deerfield Rd, 187 & 300

#557 Cheyenne River Rest Area
Location: Pennington County

#625 Northern Hills Rest Area
Location: Pennington County

#641 Prairie Homestead
Location: Pennington County

Perkins

#370 Hugh Glass – Adventurer
"Hugh Glass, a member of the Ashley Fur Party under Major Henry, going up the Grand River in August 1823, a habitual 'loner', while hunting, was attacked by a grizzly bear near the Forks of Grand River. Horribly mauled, he could not be moved, a purse was made up, two men, probably Fitzgerald and Bridger, were left with him and they probably, believing him dead, took his gun and accoutrements and left him. He, however, was not dead and dragged himself to the stream, sustained himself on seasonal fruit and meat, obtained when he drove off some gorged wolves from a buffalo calf they had downed and by some means and by an uncertain route appeared at Ft. Kiowa, below the Big Bend, 190 miles as the crow flies from the Forks of Grand River. That much is verified history. He was killed by Aricara Indians on the ice of the Yellowstone River near mouth of the Big Horn in winter of 1832-33. John G. Neihart in an epic poem, 'The Song of Hugh Glass' has immortalized him. Alone, unarmed, terribly wounded it seems probable he proceeded at night on high ground, to avoid Indians, sought shelter and water in the day time and guided by his instincts succeeded in reaching the Big Bend and Ft. Kiowa. Whatever the details, it was a marvelous show of stamina and courage."
Erected: 1964
Location: Perkins County, SD 73 /3 miles west & 1/2 mile south of Grand River bridge

#387 Hugh Glass
"1823 1923
This alter to courage was erected by the Neihart Club August 1, 1923 in memory of HUGH GLASS who wounded and deserted here began his crawl to Fort Kiowa in the fall of 1823."
Erected: 1965
Location: Perkins County, School in Bison

#586 Hugh Glass
Location: Perkins County

#698 Bismarck-Deadwood Stage Trail
At this point the Bismarck-Deadwood Trail passed in a line extending 240 miles from northeast to southwest. In 1877, the Dakota Territorial Legislature commissioned the survey of the trail, which transported passengers and freight between Bismarck, the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and Deadwood. Rich mineral deposits in the Black Hills had been confirmed by an 1874 expedition led by General George Custer.
The first four-horse Concord stagecoaches, owned by the Northwestern Express, Stage and Transportation Company, started over the trail from Bismarck in April 1877 with daily service in operation in May. A typical run took 36 hours and a one-way ticket cost $23. As many as 26 stagecoaches and more than 200 teams comprised the rolling stock. The Company also utilized many mule and oxen wagons to haul freight. Twenty relay stations and two overnight stations serviced the line.

Late in 1880 a shorter trail to the Black Hills was opened from Pierre, and the Bismarck route was soon abandoned by official traffic. The trail subsequently served area ranchers and settlers until a modern road system was developed.
Partial funding for this marker was made possible by the Deadwood Historic Preservation Commission."
Erected: 2006
Location: Perkins County, SD Hwys 73 and 20

Potter

#24 Medicine Rock
"Originally located near the mouth of Little Cheyenne River 15 miles west it was to be inundated by the Oahe Dam and so moved here.
White men, ascending the Missouri, observed this huge rock on a hillside and were told by the Indians it was a Sacred Rock, because when Sully's Expedition against the hostile Sioux was nearby. Capt. John Feilner rode alone to see the rock, was ambushed by Indians and killed.
On August 17, 1889 casts of these prints believed by the Indians to have been made by the Great Spirit were taken. These prints then taken are cast in concrete alongside the rock. The natural wear over 65 years is thus illustrated."
Erected: 1954
Location: Potter County, at Dakota Sunset Museum at 205 W. Commerce Street in Gettysburg

#438 Original Site Medicine Rock
"2.6 miles
Don't look now. Because that site is normally under 50 feet of water, 125 feet from the shore, at a point 1.15 miles northeast along a meandering shore line, from the point this road finally runs into the Oahe Reservoir.
IT WAS A LANDMARK IN ITS DAY. It was a sacred rock, a flat limestone about 12 x 20 (now to be seen US 212 in Gettysburg, 15 miles east). It lay on a hillside just South of the Little Cheyenne River and the man's footprints and other tracks on it, were regarded as sacred by the Sioux Indians and probably generations before them.
First observed by the Atkinson – O'Fallon Peace Treaty expedition of 1825, it was variously commented on by later river travelers.
When Sully's expedition of 1863 was a short distance away, Captain John Fielner made a solo jaunt to see the rock. Observed by some Indians, who coveted his horse and gear, they killed him. Sully pursued them, captured and beheaded them, placing their heads on high poles as a warning to Indians who killed without cause. If you do take a look, when you get to the water's edge, you will be about a mile from Old Forest City, Potter County's first county seat, now under about 90 feet of water. It too was famous in its day."
Erected: 1967
Location: Potter County, US 212- at intersection with 296th Street (2006)

Roberts

#9 Hartford Beach State Park Mooer's Trading Post
"Here in 1819 Hazen P. Mooers, an American, set up a fur trading post which lasted several decades. It was the first such post in South Dakota. Major Stephen H. Long and an expedition of two dozen men camped here on July 22nd, 1823. J.C. Beltrami, a member, wrote is his journal that day, 'In the evening we stopped at the middle of the lake, just where it takes a northerly direction, where a magnificent wood and a little traders' settlement were crossed by the River of the White Herons or Ho-ka-San-be-Wa-kpa which falls into the lake on the southern side.' In 1845 James Hayes then in charge of the post shows by invoice the following furs on hand: 795 buffalo robes, 10,307 muskrat, 117 mink, 77 raccoon, 12 otter, 2 bear, 2 beaver, and 21 fisher. Later, in 1852 Levi Bird in charge of the post shows an invoice of : 11 packs of rats, 100 fox, 60 wolf, 100 mink, 6 fisher, 9 elk, 12 beaver and 30 badger."

(Reverse side)
Hartford Beach State Park Indians
"Near the entrance to this park, at the first bend of the road on the very top of the hill, some 1,000 feet directly west on the crest of the bluff is a large Indian mound. Some of the skeletons have been removed to the Museum at Vermillion. Directly across this valley west on the top of the hill you can see the tunnels that were used by the so called Cave Dwelling Indians."

Buffalo Hunt
"In 1808, Thomas Anderson, then 20 years old wrote of a buffalo hunt near Big Stone Lake with a party of Indians, 'We went up in canoes, but long before a buffalo could be seen on the plains, attention was directed to a rumbling noise, like rolling thunder, at a distance, causing the whole country to quiver and shake. Drawing nearer the awful bellowing of ten thousand enraged bulls was truly frightful. A short distance above this was a bay, which was crowded with buffalo swimming in all directions. As far as the eye could see, the prairie was black with these animals.' Numerous animals were shot, but only such parts of meat taken as was desired."
Erected: c1950s
Location: Roberts County, south shore of Big Stone Lake at Hartford State Park (1988)

#26 Map of Northeast South Dakota
Erected: 1954
Location: Roberts County, 3.1 miles west of Sisseton at Nicollet Interpretive Center on Highway 10 (2003)

#38 Continental Divide Marker
Erected: 1955
Location: Roberts County, Highway 127 near the North Dakota border

#137 Gabriel Renville
"GABRIEL RENVILLE
AzicoStanatapi
Kaninctu 78
August 26, 1892

He Cuta"
Erected: 1956
Location: Roberts County, 5 miles west and 1 mile south of Peever on a high coteau (1988)

#141 Sisseton & Wahpeton Dacotah Indians
"Sisseton 'people of the swamp' and Wahpeton 'people of the leaf' once lived near the Mississippi in Minnesota. By 1851 they lived along the Minnesota River and near Lakes Big Stone & Traverse. Then by Treaty they ceded their land east of Red River, Lake Traverse and the Big Sioux to the U.S.A. and accepted a small reserve on the Minnesota near Lac qui Parle. In the War on the Indian Outbreak in 1862 most of them were friendly and aided the whites Congress decreed all Indians bad, forfeited their rights and until 1867 they wandered to the NW until a new Treaty, signed by Gabriel Renville, Wamiupiduta and Tacandupahotanka created a new 'flat iron' reserve for them from Lake Traverse SW to Lake Kampseska and NW to Re Ipehan 'head of the Coteaus.' The Agency was at Lake Traverse, first agent Capt. C.H. Mix, who was succeeded by Benj. Thompson and then Dr. Jared W. Daniels who moved the agency in 1870 to a point 2 mi. W and ½ mi. N of here where the 'old Agency' building now stands. Presbyterian Missionaries led by Stephen Riggs and Thomas S. Williamson had been with these Indians since 1835 and in 1870 Goodwill Mission, a mile N of Old Agency was created with Wyllys K. Morris its leader and teacher. The Church still stands.
Gabrielle Renville, a half-breed son of Joseph Renville, rendered heroic service to the whites in 1862 as leader of Renville's Rangers and in 1874 a house was built for him by a grateful government. He died in 1892. On the high coteau 2 mi. W and 1¼ mi. S stands his monument, overlooking an unmatched vista of the Whetstone & Little Minnesota Valleys. It is well worth seeing."
Erected: 1956
Location: Roberts County, south of Sisseton on Highway 81 near old agency

#201 Roberts County South Dakota
"You Are Entering
ROBERTS COUNTY
SOUTH DAKOTA
Long the home of Sisseton, Wahpeton & Cuthead Yanktonaise Sioux, it became part of Deuel & Cheyenne Counties in 1862; Deuel extending N to 46th parallel (4 miles N) in 1872. The Reservation extending S to Lake Kampeska in a giant flatiron was established in 1867. Grant County included the part SE of the Reservation from 1873 to 1883, when Roberts County, named for S.G. Roberts, Territorial Councilman of Fargo, was created. Org. Aug. 6, 1883 by Frederick Dittes, Charles Crissey, Indian Agent and Reuben R. Hall, at Dittes' Residence, Travare 2 miles SW of Browns Valley was named county seat. In 1884 Wilmot won the election but, losing two court actions, stole the records and it was named by 1885 legislature as county seat. It in turn lost an election in 1898 to Sisseton who, fearing court action, in turn stole the records again to win approval in the 1900 election. White settlement on the Reservation came in 1892 and the railroad to Sisseton in 1893. Post offices were: Sisseton Agency, 1872; Wilmot, 1881; White Rock, 1885; Corona, 1886; Summit, Sisseton and Effington in 1892. Rosholt, Victor, Hammer, Claire City, 1914, when the Soo Line entered the county. With great historical background (see giant map of Sisseton) many lakes, wonderful vistas from its high coteau, a picturesque and fruitful countryside, Roberts County welcomes you."

Erected: 1957
Location: Roberts County, all roads on border

#251 YOU ARE ENTERING Roberts and Grant Counties
Roberts County

"Long the home of Sisseton, Wahpeton & Cuthead Yanktonaise Sioux, it became part of Deuel & Cheyenne Counties in 1862; Deuel extending N to 46th parallel (4 miles N) in 1872. The Reservation extending S to Lake Kampeska in a giant flatiron was established in 1867. Grant County included the part SE of the Reservation from 1873 to 1883, when Roberts County, named for S.G. Roberts, Territorial Councilman of Fargo, was created. Org. Aug. 6, 1883 by Frederick Dittes, Charles Crissey, Indian Agent and Reuben R. Hall, at Dittes' Residence, Travare 2 miles SW of Browns Valley was named county seat. In 1884 Wilmot won the election but, losing two court actions, stole the records and it was named by 1885 legislature as county seat. It in turn lost an election in 1898 to Sisseton who, fearing court action, in turn stole the records again to win approval in the 1900 election. White settlement on the Reservation came in 1892 and the railroad to Sisseton in 1893. Post offices were: Sisseton Agency, 1872; Wilmot, 1881; White Rock, 1885; Corona, 1886; Summit, Sisseton and Effington in 1892. Rosholt, Victor, Hammer, Claire City, 1914, when the Soo Line entered the county. With great historical background (see giant map of Sisseton) many lakes, wonderful vistas from its high coteau, a picturesque and fruitful countryside, Roberts County welcomes you."

Grant County
"Named for U.S. Grant, was part of Deuel from 1862 until created in 1873, then extending North to Sisseton Reservation line near Brown's Valley and down that line to intersect its south boundary extended near Lake Kampeska. It lost its SW corner to Codington in 1879 and its northern part to Roberts in 1883. The first settlers were Moses Mireau and Solomon Robar, near present Big Stone. In 1865 they were joined by Louis Shoreau and Oliver Martell in 1871 and in 1874 Levi Card at Yellowbank and John Blake & Ludwig Reischka settled in Whetstone Valley and James G. Lamoreau near present Marvin in 1877. In 1873, Mireau, Shoreau & Martell were appointed commissioners but failed to act and Feb. 8, 1878 Judge Shannon made William R. Movious, who had been postmaster at Inkpa City, (Big Stone) since June 17, 1878. In elections in 1881, Milbank was only 13 votes shy of two-thirds but soon got part of records by force and failed to get balance by stealth and it was Feb. 21, 1883 before the Court made Milbank county seat. Granville, Geo. W. Bartlett, Postmaster, December 4, 1879, became Milbank, August 19, 1880, when railroad reached there. Other towns are Twin Brooks 1879, Troy 1880, Marvin, Revillo, Stockholm, 1884: Strandburg 1888, Albee 1889, LaBolit 1899. Some splendid vistas are to be seen from high western Coteaus."
Erected: 1959
Location: Roberts/Grant County, Hwy 15 on county border

#258 YOU ARE ENTERING Roberts and Day Counties
"You Are Entering
ROBERTS COUNTY
SOUTH DAKOTA

Long the home of Sisseton, Wahpeton & Cuthead Yanktonaise Sioux, it became part of Deuel & Cheyenne Counties in 1862; Deuel extending N to 46th parallel (4 miles N) in 1872. The Reservation extending S to Lake Kampeska in a giant flatiron was established in 1867. Grant County included the part SE of the Reservation from 1873 to 1883, when Roberts County, named for S.G. Roberts, Territorial Councilman of Fargo, was created. Org. Aug. 6, 1883 by Frederick Dittes, Charles Crissey, Indian Agent and Reuben R. Hall, at Dittes' Residence, Travare 2 miles SW of Browns Valley was named county seat. In 1884 Wilmot won the election but, losing two court actions, stole the records and it was named by 1885 legislature as county seat. It in turn lost an election in 1898 to Sisseton who, fearing court action, in turn stole the records again to win approval in the 1900 election. White settlement on the Reservation came in 1892 and the railroad to Sisseton in 1893. Post offices were: Sisseton Agency, 1872; Wilmot, 1881; White Rock, 1885; Corona, 1886; Summit, Sisseton and Effington in 1892. Rosholt, Victor, Hammer, Claire City, 1914, when the Soo Line entered the county. With great historical background (see giant map of Sisseton) many lakes, wonderful vistas from its high coteau, a picturesque and fruitful countryside, Roberts County welcomes you."

You Are Entering
Day County
Created west of the Sisseton Reservation Line, surveyed in 1869; from Greeley (South) and Stone (North) so named in 1873; by the Legislature of 1879; it was named for Merritt H. Day of Turner County, a member. Before that, its area had been in a Gigantic Hanson County (1870). Its first white resident was Francis Rondelle, a trader, in the area as early as 1868 and who was located by Horace J. Austin, surveyor, living 2 miles west of present Waubay in October, 1877. Earl P. Owen settled near Minnewaste Lake in April 1877 and was Postmaster at Waubay, at the east end of Waubay Lake on November 3rd, 1879.
In 1880, the Milwaukee, pushing in from the east, had its first train into Webster City, on J.P. Webster's homestead, on October 27th. The Reporter & Farmer started in September, 1881 and on January 2nd, 1882, Charles Warner, Lansing Sykes and George Bryant, as County Commissioners, organized by Day County and named Webster county seat.
The present area of the Reservation Line was added in 1883 and its southern tier of townships taken from Clark and became part of Day in 1885.
Located in the main, on the High Coteau, its Lakes Pickerel, long and deep, Enemy Swim, Blue Dog, Waubay, and 13 lesser but sizeable lakes abound in fish and waterfowl; and its richly grassed uplands supply cover for other game birds, make the county a Sportsman's paradise."
Erected: 1959
Location: Roberts and Day County, on Hwy 12 at county borders

#259 YOU ARE ENTERING Roberts and Grant Counties
You Are Entering
ROBERTS COUNTY
SOUTH DAKOTA
Long the home of Sisseton, Wahpeton & Cuthead Yanktonaise Sioux, it became part of Deuel & Cheyenne Counties in 1862; Deuel extending N to 46th parallel (4 miles N) in 1872. The Reservation extending S to Lake Kampeska in a giant flatiron was established in 1867. Grant County included the part SE of the Reservation from 1873 to 1883, when Roberts County, named for S.G. Roberts, Territorial Councilman of Fargo, was created. Org. Aug. 6, 1883 by

Frederick Dittes, Charles Crissey, Indian Agent and Reuben R. Hall, at Dittes' Residence, Travare 2 miles SW of Browns Valley was named county seat. In 1884 Wilmot won the election but, losing two court actions, stole the records and it was named by 1885 legislature as county seat. It in turn lost an election in 1898 to Sisseton who, fearing court action, in turn stole the records again to win approval in the 1900 election. White settlement on the Reservation came in 1892 and the railroad to Sisseton in 1893. Post offices were: Sisseton Agency, 1872; Wilmot, 1881; White Rock, 1885; Corona, 1886; Summit, Sisseton and Effington in 1892. Rosholt, Victor, Hammer, Claire City, 1914, when the Soo Line entered the county. With great historical background (see giant map of Sisseton) many lakes, wonderful vistas from its high coteau, a picturesque and fruitful countryside, Roberts County welcomes you."

Grant County
"Named for U.S. Grant, was part of Deuel from 1862 until created in 1873, then extending North to Sisseton Reservation line near Brown's Valley and down that line to intersect its south boundary extended near Lake Kampeska. It lost its SW corner to Codington in 1879 and its northern part to Roberts in 1883. The first settlers were Moses Mireau and Solomon Robar, near present Big Stone. In 1865 they were joined by Louis Shoreau and Oliver Martell in 1871 and in 1874 Levi Card at Yellowbank and John Blake & Ludwig Reischka settled in Whetstone Valley and James G. Lamoreau near present Marvin in 1877. In 1873, Mireau, Shoreau & Martell were appointed commissioners but failed to act and Feb. 8, 1878 Judge Shannon made William R. Movious, who had been postmaster at Inkpa City, (Big Stone) since June 17, 1878. In elections in 1881, Milbank was only 13 votes shy of two-thirds but soon got part of records by force and failed to get balance by stealth and it was Feb. 21, 1883 before the Court made Milbank county seat. Granville, Geo. W. Bartlett, Postmaster, December 4, 1879, became Milbank, August 19, 1880, when railroad reached there. Other towns are Twin Brooks 1879, Troy 1880, Marvin, Revillo, Stockholm, 1884: Strandburg 1888, Albee 1889, LaBolit 1899. Some splendid vistas are to be seen from high western Coteaus."
Erected: 1959
Location: Roberts and Grant Counties

#262 YOU ARE ENTERING Roberts and Marshall Counties
You Are Entering
ROBERTS COUNTY
SOUTH DAKOTA
Long the home of Sisseton, Wahpeton & Cuthead Yanktonaise Sioux, it became part of Deuel & Cheyenne Counties in 1862; Deuel extending N to 46th parallel (4 miles N) in 1872. The Reservation extending S to Lake Kampeska in a giant flatiron was established in 1867. Grant County included the part SE of the Reservation from 1873 to 1883, when Roberts County, named for S.G. Roberts, Territorial Councilman of Fargo, was created. Org. Aug. 6, 1883 by Frederick Dittes, Charles Crissey, Indian Agent and Reuben R. Hall, at Dittes' Residence, Travare 2 miles SW of Browns Valley was named county seat. In 1884 Wilmot won the election but, losing two court actions, stole the records and it was named by 1885 legislature as county seat. It in turn lost an election in 1898 to Sisseton who, fearing court action, in turn stole the records again to win approval in the 1900 election. White settlement on the Reservation came in 1892 and the railroad to Sisseton in 1893. Post offices were: Sisseton Agency, 1872; Wilmot, 1881; White Rock, 1885; Corona, 1886; Summit, Sisseton and Effington in 1892. Rosholt,

Victor, Hammer, Claire City, 1914, when the Soo Line entered the county. With great historical background (see giant map of Sisseton) many lakes, wonderful vistas from its high coteau, a picturesque and fruitful countryside, Roberts County welcomes you."

#353 John Otherday
"1801-1869
Born at Swan Lake, Minnesota, and converted to Christianity by Protestant Missionaries. In 1857, he led in rescue of Abbie Gardner, from Hostile Indians, on James River (near Redfield) and in 1862 rendered heroic service protecting the whites during the Minnesota uprising. Buried on Big Coulee Creek, 12 miles N of Wilmot, his body brought here in 1926.
Erected: 1962
Location: Roberts County, 3 miles west of Peever on County Road 5, 5 miles south & 2 miles west to Ascension (2003)

#354 Little Paul Mazakutemani
"1806-1887
Noted Indian orator, born at Lac Qui Parle. After conversion to Christianity, he was President of the Hazelwood Republic. He participated in rescue of Abbie Gardner in 1857 from hostiles on James River (near Redfield). During War of Outbreak in 1862, he with other friendlies saved lives of many white people at exposed points on the Minnesota frontier."
Erected: 1962
Location: Roberts County, SD10 2 miles west of Sisseton, 2 miles north & 3 miles west to cemetery

Marshall County
"The last county organized east of the Missouri, on May 2, 1885; It had been in Cheyenne County 1862; a gigantic Hanson 1870; co-incident with Stone in 1873; the north half of Day 1879 and was created by the 1885 legislature and named for Governor William W. Marshall of Minnesota. Its high coteaus and many wooded lakes made it the early and happy habitat of the Cuthead Yanktonaise and Sisseton Sioux. White trappers and traders, enroute from Lake Traverse to the Aricara villages on the Missouri near Grand River, visited it by 1800 and its first permanent resident was Joseph R. Brown in 1843 when he had a Fur Trade Post at Buffalo Lakes, near the SE corner, later sold to the American Fur Company. In 1864, following the Santee-Sioux outbreak in Minnesota, Ft. Wadsworth, near its south central border was built to restrain the hostile Indians. It was a very strongly entrenched post and in 1876 was named Ft. Sisseton but was abandoned by the Military in June 1889. Reconstructed in the 1930s, it is the most authentic old fort in the Midwest and in 1959 was named as a state park. Not far distant is Roy Lake, with a most extensive shore line, another state park. The county's first post office was at Newark, June 15, 1883; John E. Pulver, Postmaster. Famous for fishing and upland game, Marshall County welcomes you.
Erected: 1960
Location: Roberts and Marshall Counties, somewhere on border

#289 Travare
"This Is At The State Line

Eight-tenths of a mile on into South Dakota is the site of Travare, first county seat of Roberts County 1883-85, where a sleigh load of Wilmontians stole the County Records one winter night after the Court refused them its aid. The Territorial legislature confirmed the thievery and Travare wasted away."
Erected: 1960
Location: Roberts County, 12 miles east and south of Sisseton

#290 Travare
"Straight Ahead 2¼ Miles
Until 1883, Grant County extended N to the S end of Lake Traverse and out to the Sisseton Reservation line. With the creation of Roberts County, Governor Ordway appointed Major Crissey, Sisseton Agent, Frederick Dittes and Reuben E. Hall to organize it. Dittes lived S of the Little Minnesota and at his house, the County was organized on August 6, 1883. There, Travare was platted and on the 27th, named as County seat; the Courthouse near Dittes home. The Wilmont Journal was the official county newspaper. Wilmont had a railroad, a more central location and a yen to be a county seat. In 1884, new commissioners were elected and a red hot county seat contest ensued. Travare then had its own newspaper, the Dakota Sun, and the editors blasted away. The legality of the Courthouse contest was disputable and Judge Smith denied Wilmont's suit for possession twice. The Travare guards, celebrating their second court victory too well – neglected their duty and a sleigh load of Wilmotians, led by one German, took the county safe and records over to Wilmont. The 1885 Territorial legislature, in an afterthought to an act bonding Richmond County, took the matter away from the court by declaring Wilmont the county seat, and Travare wasted away. Today, a few rocks and a hole in the ground where the Courthouse stood are its sole vestige. The place is marked and a trip E 3 miles to a Travare 1.3' arrow on Browns Valley's main street will lead you there."
Erected: 1960
Location: Roberts County, Hwy 10, 10 miles east and south of Sisseton (1988)

#292 YOU ARE ENTERING Roberts and Marshall Counties
You Are Entering
ROBERTS COUNTY
SOUTH DAKOTA
Long the home of Sisseton, Wahpeton & Cuthead Yanktonaise Sioux, it became part of Deuel & Cheyenne Counties in 1862; Deuel extending N to 46th parallel (4 miles N) in 1872. The Reservation extending S to Lake Kampeska in a giant flatiron was established in 1867. Grant County included the part SE of the Reservation from 1873 to 1883, when Roberts County, named for S.G. Roberts, Territorial Councilman of Fargo, was created. Org. Aug. 6, 1883 by Frederick Dittes, Charles Crissey, Indian Agent and Reuben R. Hall, at Dittes' Residence, Travare 2 miles SW of Browns Valley was named county seat. In 1884 Wilmot won the election but, losing two court actions, stole the records and it was named by 1885 legislature as county seat. It in turn lost an election in 1898 to Sisseton who, fearing court action, in turn stole the records again to win approval in the 1900 election. White settlement on the Reservation came in 1892 and the railroad to Sisseton in 1893. Post offices were: Sisseton Agency, 1872; Wilmot, 1881; White Rock, 1885; Corona, 1886; Summit, Sisseton and Effington in 1892. Rosholt, Victor, Hammer, Claire City, 1914, when the Soo Line entered the county. With great historical

background (see giant map of Sisseton) many lakes, wonderful vistas from its high coteau, a picturesque and fruitful countryside, Roberts County welcomes you."

Marshall County
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Erected: 1960
Location: Roberts and Marshall Counties, border on Hwy 10

#440 National Registry of Natural Landmarks
"Minnesota – Dakota
Lake Agassiz was created when the south moving glaciers blocked the flow of the RED RIVER of the North until the glacier receded. Water spilled out of this lake and cut a channel of 50 to 90 feet below the present channel of the Minnesota River. The River Warren, a geological phenomenon, was named for Lt. Governor K. Warren, whose western topographic maps are justly famous. He was later a Union General in the Civil War and was the first District Engineer at St. Paul in 1866. As the glacier receded and Lake Agassiz dried up, the River Warren became less potent, sediment was deposited and the channel became as we see it today. The present channel is about two miles wide and from 100 to 130 feet in depth. Lake Traverse, flowing to Hudson's Bay, is nine feet above Big Stone Lake. Between them is the Continental Divide between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson's Bay. You are viewing one of the geological indexes to ancient history. Another glacier, moving west and south, created the Missouri River and deflected the former channel of the Cheyenne River, as a tributary of the Red River of the North into the Missouri Channel.

Burial Mounds
Eastern South Dakota has a good many Burial Mounds, located in this roadside park and in Roberts County and elsewhere in the Big Sioux and James River Valleys. Well known Mounds are located west of Faulkton; in the Southside Park at Mitchell; near the mouth of 12 Mile Creek near Milltown; and at Sioux Falls; and nearby Brandon. It is believed they were created by basket-carried earth.
Artifacts recovered included pottery, stone, knives, and hammers and both marine and fresh water shell beads. The Mounds are ordinarily on high terraces overlooking water courses. The

human burials appear to be both original in the site and secondary, that is, by other burials elsewhere brought to the site. It is speculated that they may have had other purposes as fortifications and perhaps religious significances. They are monuments to labor. Comparable to the creation of an ant heap and to the culture of an ancient race in the history of this Continent. The Mound in this Park is typical, as are the others in South Dakota, of an existing culture between 300 and 1400 A.D."
Erected: 1967
Location: Roberts County, SD 10 10 mi E & S of Sisseton over Lake Traverse (1988)

#547 Ancient River Warren Channel
"Has been designated a registered National Landmark
Under the provisions of the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 this site possess exceptional value in illustrating the natural history of the United States.
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1967"
Erected: 1967
Location: Roberts County, SD 10 10 miles east and south of Sisseton overlooking Traverse Lake (1988)

#627 Stone From Log Flour Mill
"Built at old Indian Agency 1870 erected here to commemorate Sisseton Indian Tribe 1852."
Erected:
Location: Roberts County, Roberts Co Courthouse Square

#653 You Are Now Entering South Dakota
"Created with its TWIN North Dakota, 2 November 1889. Its 77,047 square miles ranks 15th in size. Those square miles include: exceptional corn land in the SE, grass land in the W, wheat land in the N and PRODUCTIVE land all over. Its lowest point, BIG STONE, is 979 feet above sea level; its highest, HARNEY PEAK, at 7,247 feet is the highest point in the U.S.A. east of the Rockies. The BLACK HILLS 'THE AMERICAN ALPS' are scenically unsurpassed and are the richest '100 SQUARE MILES' minerally in the world. MT. RUSHMORE, 'THE SHRINE OF DEMOCRACY' is visited by hundreds of thousands annually. Its BADLANDS are weirdly beautiful and undeniable bad.
ANNUALLY it ranks in the first ten states in the production of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, grass, and cattle. Its HOMESTAKE MINE is the greatest gold producer in the western hemisphere.
SOUTH DAKOTA is 'ECONOMICALLY, PHYSICALLY, RECREATIONALLY' a State of 'INFINITE VARIETY.' Its economy is well balanced.
FIRST visited by white men, VERENDRYE, in 1743, for a century it was a fur traders paradise with a most romantic history.
ITS highways are well marked: roadside PARKS frequent, historic markers, such as this, are to be found therein and adjacent to historic sites.
Our MOTTO 'UNDER GOD THE PEOPLE RULE' is symbolic of life in South Dakota.
Welcome to our State."
Erected:

Location: Roberts County, SD Highway 10 at county line

#681 Two Companions
"The Dakota winter of 1937 stretched out too long for farm boys Charles Almos and Clayton Week. They lived with their parents on the Coteau des Prairies eight and ten miles west of Sisseton. During their high school years, the boys shared room and board in town.
For over a month, snowdrifts the height of telephone poles blocked Highway 10 west of town leaving little hope for the boys to get home for a weekend with their families. One Friday, the invincible, yet lonesome, lads started out on foot towards home. After four miles of breaking through drifts they were cold and exhausted. All they could think of was lying down to rest. By now they had reached the coteau where winds racing along the hillsides whip the snow into unexpected blizzards. Sensing the danger of losing their way in the storm, the boys prodded each other along through the stinging snow. Good fortune led them to the homestead of Tobias and Bertha Herigstad where they received food and warm beds unitl they could be picked up by their parents. With grateful hearts the boys grew to manhood, ever acknowledging the hospitality of the Herigstad's which saved their lives."
Erected:
Location: Roberts County, 6 miles west of Sisseton on Hwy 10

#682 Two Brothers
"A grove of tall, stately pine trees two miles north of this marker whisper the tale of two Dakota Indian brothers, Clarence and Joseph Grey, who died in an early winter snowstorm in November 1958, while trapping along the coteau. Their bodies were found the following spring under snowdrifts in the evergreen trees.
Clarence Grey was born February 10, 1918, and Joseph Grey was born August 31, 1921. Their parents were Andrew and Lilly Grey. Having grown up near Grey Lake, the brothers were expert fisherman, hunters, and trappers, just as their Dakota relatives had been for centuries. Joseph was also a World War II veteran, having received the Purple Heart for serious battle injuries.
Friends and neighbors of the deceased brothers say that when the winter winds blow through the pine trees, they can hear the Grey brother singing hymns in the Dakota language. Maybe it is a reminder to travelers to be prepared for treacherous blizzards in this area.
Sponsored by the Heritage Museum of Roberts County and the South Dakota Department of Transportation 1998"
Erected: 1998
Location: Roberts County, 6 miles west of Sisseton on Hwy 10

#683 Two Sisters
"Oh Pioneer, speak of your story, lest we forget.
On a pleasant winter day, January 6, 1903, Knut Throndson, an 1892 homesteader from Hellingdal, Norway, decided to visit his closest neighbors, Tobias and Bertha Herigstad, who lived less than a quarter-mile east of this spot. Knut's wife, Caroline, remained at home with three small children, while the older daughters Theoline, age 13, and Menne, age 15, accompanied their father on the sleigh. Returning home late in the day, they were caught in a sudden blizzard. The sled runner hit a rock and broke. Knut unhitched the team from the sleigh

and told each daughter to hold the horse's tail as he held the reigns of the team. They struggled through the blinding storm.
Arriving home, the father discovered both his daughters missing. He ran back to his neighbor's homestead, shouting their names all the way. Knut and Tobias searched frantically all night in the storm.
When daylight came they found the frozen bodies of Theoline and Menne four hundred yards from Tobias Herigstad's home.
Over the past 100 years of Herigstad Pass history, other travelers have recited many fortunate stories of being rescued from winter storms on the Coteau des Prairies by the hospitality of the Herigstad family. The tragic legacy of the Two Sisters lives on, reminding travelers to be prepared for winter storms.
Sponsored by The Heritage Museum of Roberts County"
Erected: 1997
Location: Roberts County, 6 miles west of Sisseton on Hwy 10

Sanborn

#136 Forestburg Roadside Park
"Long before the white man, an Indian Trail from the sanctuary at Pipestone Quarry to the 'Three Rivers of the Sioux' near Ft. Thompson passed closely by. The whiteman's first road in Dakota, the Ft. Ridgely & South Pass Wagon Road, forded the James 7 miles North in 1857. The rock ford and a monument mark the site. December 1862 the 'March to Moscow' relief expedition from Minnesota to Ft. Thompson pass by 'Mazeppa Hill' 2½ miles NE, now called Big Mound. In 1865 the 'Big Cheyenne Wagon Road,' Minnesota to Montana crossed the James at Big Mound. In 1873, first settlers George Walker, W.M. Tait, G.W. Hunger filed a few miles downstream and in 1874 W.G. Santee, Cyrus Ingham and W.R. Belcher arrived; with Ingham and Belcher families staging 4th of July celebration, to delight of Indians, on Big Mound. Santee became postmaster at Forestburg 5 November 1875, the 'furthest North' in James Valley for 4 years. This area, first in a gigantic Buffalo County in 1864, was in a larger Hanson in 1870; then in a narrow Bramble in 1873 and a Big Miner in 1879, Forestburg was county seat December 2, 1880 until after the election of 1882 when Howard won and stole the records from a reluctant Forestburg. In 1883 a bill creating Brisbine was introduced but wind of possible gubernatorial displeasure caused a change to Sanborn, a railway official and it was so enacted and there were two sets of County Commissioners, at Forestburg and at Letcher, until the 1884 election, Woonsocket won and settled the dispute. First train reached Forestburg on November 12, 1883 but the railroad had pushed north to Letcher in the fall of 1882."
Erected: 1956
Location: Sanborn County, ½ mile west of Forestburg on Highway 34 (1988)

#218 Ruskin Park
"1/2 Mile South
The first permanent settlers came to the James River valley near here in 1873. The Santee and Rodee families settled two miles south of this point. This settlement is mentioned in 'Giants of the Earth.' Between the Rodee and Santee homes was a ford on the 'Jim' and a nice stand of native timber (Rodee Grove) where early-day picnics, political rallies and community gatherings were held. In 18903 H.A. (Gus) Rodee cleared the grove ½ mile south, which location, near the

Forestburg wagon bridge, eliminated the ford. He built an amphitheater, hotel, and other buildings and named the park after John Ruskin. Chautauquas, plays, programs, meetings and picnics soon made Ruskin Park the cultural and entertainment center of Sanborn County. Many people built cottages and erected tents for summer camping. A railroad station near this marker accommodated the special trains that brought people to Ruskin Park. In 1910 Dowdell & Millard purchased the Park and made further improvements. For several years a County Fair was held at the Park. Several owners have operated the Park in recent years. To thousands of early-day residents Ruskin Park is synonymous with excitement and romance."
Erected: 1957
Location: Sanborn County, Highway 34 just east of the James River

#562 Colonel W.H. Nobles
"Col. W.H. Nobles in 1857 constructed this ford over the James River on the Fort Ridgeley and South Pass wagon road."
Erected:
Location: Sanborn County, SD 34- 8 miles north & 1 mile east of Forestburg (1988)

Shannon

#144 Tragedy At Wounded Knee
"December 29, 1890
7 Miles N
This was the last bloody encounter between American Indians and the U.S. Army. The band of Big Foot, Minneconjou chief, enroute to Pine Ridge had surrendered the day before to Major Whiteside, 7th Cavalry on Porcupine Creek and been partially disarmed and moved to Wounded Knee Creek where they were held prisoner. Colonel James W. Forsyth with 4 troops reinforced Whiteside and assumed command. Early in the morning 480 troops and scoots surrounded 106 warriors and about 250 women and children and a further search for and surrender of arms was being made. A shot was fired and a horrible melee ensued, involving indiscriminate fire by the Hotchkiss battery on an overlooking hill; hand to hand fighting and pursuit of the Indians. Thirty-one soldiers, one hundred forty-six Indians, men, women & children were killed. Many more soldiers and Indians were wounded. Markers, a map at the field, tell more of this unhappy affair."
Erected: 1956
Location: Shannon County, 7 miles south of Wounded Knee on Highway 18

#296 Fight At The Mission
"December 30, 1890
The Indians confused, belligerent after Wounded Knee, the next day burnt houses near the Mission but under Red Cloud's threat to kill anyone who harmed it, the Mission was untouched. Forsythe with 8 troops 7th Cavalry was surrounded by Indians in the Hills when Major Henry, with squadron 9th Cavalry dispersed them. Lt. Mann, Pvt. Francischetti, 7th Cavalry were killed, several soldiers wounded but Indian casualty slight."
Erected: 1960
Located: Shannon County, 3 miles northwest of Pine Ridge at the mission

#299 Indian Country
This was the stomping ground of the OGLALA and SICHANGU (French, Brule or Burnt Thigh) Bands of the LAKOTA (Teton) branch of the DACOTAH (Sioux) Nation who had ever been pushed westward by Indians who earlier had guns and powder.
In 1832 the main traveled way of the fur traders from Ft. Pierre Chouteau on the Missouri to Fort William (Laramie) was a few rods West of White River. (Marker there).
When General W.S. Harney, in 1855, after the infamous fight at Ash Hollow, marched through the Sioux Country to overawe them, he passed over this route on October 7-8 camped 8 miles S of US 18 and in 1871, the Whetstone (Spotted Tail) Agency of the Brule Sioux was located just East of that camp and of White River until 1874 when moved down onto Beaver Creek near Camp Sheridan where it remained until 1877.
In 1891, after the Battle of Wounded Knee, Lieut. Edward W. Casey was killed a few miles East (Marker there), by Plenty Horses, a young Sioux, who when tried for murder was acquitted, his act being termed one of warfare.
Old Man Afraid of His Horses, originally called Man Afraid of His Horses died and was buried near Pine Creek, 7½ miles East (Marker there) as was his son YMAOHH, both notable Oglala leaders.
This was the Country of Red Cloud and Crazy Horse; Spotted Tail and Swift Bear; Touch the Clouds and Little Big Man. You are in Indian Country.
Erected: 1960
Location: Shannon County, Hwy 18 2 miles west of Oglala

#317 Grave of Old Man Afraid of His Horses
"Across Creek to Northeast
Man Afraid of His Horses (La shon kah ko he pah) was recognized as a friendly Oglala (Lakota) Teton, Sioux Chief by Franklin Pierce, President, on 27 August 1856. Ever faithful to his trust he became Old Man Afraid of His Horses when his son, Young Man Afraid of His Horses acquired chieftainship. Both were buried at the same place but later Young Man Afraid of His Horses' body was removed to Maksana Presbyterian Cemetery."
Erected: 1960
Location: Shannon County, US 18 between Oglala and Pine Ridge

#379 Big Foot Surrenders
".6 mile
At the head of the pines, on the old Cherry Creek-Pine Ridge Trail, Big Foot (Spotted Elk) and his Minneconjou, wagon borne band, with some of Sitting Bull's Uncpapas was intercepted by Major Samuel M. Whiteside, 7th U.S. Cavalry on December 28th 1890, partially disarmed and taken to Wounded Knee that day."
Erected: 1964
Location: Shannon County, ½ mile north of Porcupine Butte on road from Wounded Knee

Spink
#443 Fisher Grove
"½ Mi. North

Before white settlers came, this vicinity was inhabited by the Yankton tribe of the Sioux nation and numerous reminders of these people can still be seen in the burial mounds, storage cellars and artifacts that have been found.
Fisher Grove was established in 1878, Frank I. Fisher, a lawyer from Indiana, stopped here while traveling down the James River. On the bank of the James, vestiges on an old wagon trail denotes the point as Fisher's Ford, later known as Belcher's Ford. Here the rocky bottom in the river afforded a crossing spot for Indians and settlers wagons. Here, too, was built a large sod barn for the stagecoach line operated by Fred Rodgers which was on the direct route from Pierre to Watertown. Rodgers also operated the first post office here from 1879 until 1883 when it was later moved to nearby Frankfort (named after Frank's Ford).
A sequence of events, including the move of Drifting Goose and his band to a reservation, brought the white man in greater numbers to the area.
Fisher Grove became a state park in 1946. One of the first rural schools in Spink County, built in 1884, was moved to the park in 1961."
Erected: 1969
Location: Spink County, US 212 -7 miles east of Redfield (2006)

#463 Council Rock, Indian Capitol of the Dakotas
"The Sioux tribes established, near here, Council Rock as a central meeting place for all the bands. Using a black oviate rock measuring 6" x 11" surrounded by a circle of stones 15 feet in diameter, representatives of each tribe sat with feet extended toward the Council Rock to settle affairs of the Sioux Nation. The site had religious significance and was maintained as a sanctuary from war and strife. As many as 3,000 Teton, Santee, Yankton and Yanktonai gathered here annually for a great Trade Fair, where goods were bartered among the tribes. Needy persons could always find supplies here.
Prehistoric Indian people selected this general area because of the protection afforded by the James River and the high elevation of the terrain. Later the historic Indian people settled in this vicinity and later still, pioneers filed homesteads around Old Ashton, the first county seat of Spink county.
In 1939 the Daughters of the American Revolution and county school children made a reproduction of the original stone and placed it approximately twenty rods south of the original site."
Erected: 1975
Location: Spink County, US 281- 3 miles north of Redfield

#545 Abbie Gardner
"was delivered to her rescuers on May 20, 1857 after eighty-three days of captivity among the Sioux Indians following the Spirit Lake Massacre in Minnesota."
Erected:
Location: Spink County, US 281 - 2 miles north of Redfield

#567 Dieter School Frankfort District F-4 Built 1884
Location: Spink County

#592 In Recognition of World War I Veterans
"Who served with distinction, dedicated to their memory by their comrade Joseph A. Sondergard"
Erected:
Location: Spink County, US 281 north of Redfield in Cemetery (2006)

Stanley

#42 Fort Pierre
"The oldest continuous white settlement in the area of South Dakota.
First visited by Verendrye, who took over for France by planting a lead plate on March 31, 1743. A monument marks the spot it is over the R.R. track, first street to right, on hill to your left 6 miles.
Joseph LaFramboise started first fur post here in 1817 on west bank of Missouri just south of mouth of the Bad River. Whites here since then.
Practically on the same site, French Fur Co., Pierre D. Papin & Paul Cerres had post Ft. Teton 1827. Sold to Am. Fur Co. 1830. Bad River then called Little Missouri was site where Father Hoecken on June 12-13 1840 baptized 25 children offspring of 13 traders and trappers, among them Dorion, Papin, Halsey, Campbell, Brazeau and Alleron.
All these things happened in the limits of Ft. Pierre."
Erected: 1955
Location: Stanley County, Fort Pierre historic turnout on US Highway 83 (2006)

#43 History Unfolds
"Up the canyon on U.S. 14 to the west, the FT PIERRE-DEADWOOD TRAIL of 1876-86, the main artery of commerce to the "gold diggings" of the Black Hills had its course. Untold thousands of patient oxen pulled millions of tons of freight over that long route. Spirited horses took countless stages through in 48 hours when conditions were right.

Follow this arrow 1.3 miles and 3 miles to the right is monument to FORT PIERRE CHOUTEAU, fur capital of N.W. from 1831-1855; when purchased by the U.S. it became Military Post where GEN. W.S. Harney had famous council of 1856 with Sioux Indians.
On .7 mile and .5 mile to left is family graveyard of Scotty Philip, cattle and buffalo pioneer of west river country. Site of famous buffalo herd.
Beyond and on river side are sites of Fort Galpin, 1857. New Fort Pierre, 1859-66 and several Aricara villages 1400-1790. Over and beyond the dam were sites of Ft. LaFramboise II, 1862-65, Ft. Primeau, 1862 and old Aricara fortress."
Erected: 1955
Location: Stanley County, Highway 1806 north of junction with US Highway 14 (2006)

#49 Verendrye Hill and Monument
"HERE ON MARCH 30 1743 THE VERENDRYES BURIED A LEAD TABLET TO CLAIM THIS REGION FOR FRANCE. THIS TABLET FOUND ON FEB. 16 1913 IS THE FIRST WRITTEN RECORD OF THE VISIT OF WHITE MEN TO SOUTH DAKOTA."
Erected: 1933
Location: Stanley County, at Verendrye National Historic Landmark in Fort Pierre

#50 Fort Pierre Chouteau
"THIS TABLET MARKS THE SITE AND COMMEMORATES THE INSTITUTION OF FORT PIERRE CHOUTEAU TRADING POST, 1822-1864, ON THE UPPER MISSOURI RIVER BETWEEN THE PLATTE AND YELLOWSTONE. FOUNDED BY THE AMERICAN FUR COMPANY, SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI, DISMANTLED 1959."
Erected:
Location: Stanley County, at Fort Pierre Chouteau National Historic Landmark

#51 Scotty Philip GraveYard
"Scotty Philip Graveyard .5 mile"
Erected: 1955
Location: Stanley County, Corner of Highway 1806 and Frontier Road (2006)

#175 Fur Posts
"1817-1868
For half a century, the area near the Mouth of Bad River was one of America's Fur Capitals. There were ten fur posts here over the years. In 1805 Lewis & Clark's reports of the richness of the fur trade on the Missouri was causing a turmoil and in 1808 John Jacob Astor formed the American Fur Company which was to become America's biggest business.
In 1821 Joseph Renville, William Laidlaw, Kenneth McKenzie, all British subjects, with Daniel Lamont, an American partner, form Tilton & Company usually known as the Columbia Fur Co. and the next year built FORT TECUMSEH, named for the famous Shawnee chief, whom Renville knew, on the west bank of the Missouri, than an open channel, about a mile above Bad River, within a few rods of this marker. It was sold by Columbia to the Upper Missouri Outfit, a subsidiary of the American Fur Company in 1827 and because of the encroachment of the river was moved 1¾ miles N and renamed Ft. Pierre Chouteau in 1832. In 1831 the 'Yellowstone,' first steamboat on the Missouri, came up as far as Ft. Tecumseh.
In 1833 Sublette & Campbell had a trade post in 'opposition' a little south of the site.
When Pierre was the world's largest shipping point for cattle, this area was the holding grounds and a few rods upstream was the railroad company's pile bridge to Marions Island from where the ferries took them over the river."
Erected: 1956
Location: Stanley County, Fort Pierre Historic turnout (2006)

#211 Center of Missouri Valley History
"Here, you are halfway from the mouth to the source of the Missouri. Here was the center of the Fur Trade for half a century, with eight different fur posts and two military posts within your vision. (See Map on reverse). This was, before white man came, an Indian capital. On this side, ½ mile above the dam and 25 miles downstream, were great bastioned fortresses. East of the river 10 miles North and 15 South were their counterparts. The remains of the downstream forts are to be seen today. Amid them were scores of Indian villages, cultivated lands. They were here in 1743 when Verendrye planted a leaden plate for France, four miles downstream. Here, in 1804 Lewis & Clark counciled with the Teton Sioux on this very dam site. Here, in 1811 the famous brawl immortalized by Washington Irving between Manuel Lisa and Hunt, leader of the Astorians, occurred. By 1817 there were permanent fur posts. Here, in 1831, the Yellowstone,

first steamboat, came to carry herds. Here in 1856, Harney conciled with the Sioux, the largest aggregation of Indians ever assembled. Here, Sully's expeditions of 1863 and 1864 against the hostile Sioux jumped off. Here was the steamboat head for the great Black Hills Gold Rush in 1876 and the railhead for its continuance from 1880 to 1886. THIS IS HISTORIC GROUND."
Erected: 1957
Location: Stanley County, west side of Oahe Dam on 1806 (2006)

#263 Early Western Highway
"Fur trade route from Missouri River, Ft. Tecumseh (Pierre) to Ft. William (1832). John (1834) later Laramie via Badlands Pass S of Scenic and White and Niobrara Rivers. Harney's Expedition (1855) to overawe the Sioux and 1876-88 Stage and Wagon Route, Ft. Pierre to Deadwood."
Erected: 1959
Location: Stanley County, Hwy 14 near mile marker 197 (1988)

#297 Early Western Highway
"Fur trade route from Missouri River, Ft. Tecumseh (Pierre) to Ft. William (1832). John (1834) later Laramie via the Pass in the Badlands south of Scenic here led along the west side of White River and on down to the Niobrara. Harney's Expedition of 1855, to overawe the Sioux Nation, passed approximately here."
Erected: 1960
Location: Stanley County, US Hwy 14

#334 The Plum Creek Station
"On the Ft. Pierre-Deadwood Trail of 1877-1886 was located where you see the Monument north of the Highway a short distance."
Erected: 1961
Location: Stanley County, US 14 2 miles south of SD 34 (2006)

#571 Father Hoecken Monument
"In Commemoration of the Missionary Priest Father Christian Hoecken S.J. 1808-1851 Who Near-by on June 13, 1840, first administered the sacrament of baptism west of the Missouri River in South Dakota."
Erected:
Location: Stanley County, Corner of 1st Street and Main Street in Ft Pierre (2006)

#619 Plum Creek Stage Station
Location: Stanley County

Sully

#223 Old Fort Sully
In the field 400 yards south is a monument to and vestige of the site of Fort Sully. After General Alfred Sully's troops had fought the Battle of Whitestone Hill near Ellendale, North Dakota, against the Indians in the fall of 1863, they marched back here to winter. Cos. E 7 L 6th Iowa Cavalry did most of the building. It was 270 feet square with its East and West walls, barracks;

the South wall where the gate was located was the hospital, guardhouse and quarters. The North wall was a palisade and inside were officer's quarters and a warehouse. There were bastions in NW and SE corners. Along the South wall, but outside, were cabins owned by Divet, and Indian dance hall, the post sutler and post interpreter and to the SW Narcelle's trade store and to the SE Brughiers. Col. E.M. Bartlett, 30th Wisconsin Infantry was first commander and the post was first named for him in 1863-64 but that spring re-named Fort Sully. The winter of 1864-65, after another campaign, it was garrisoned by Cos. B, H, K 6th Iowa under Major House and that fall it was the scene of great Treaty Council with Teton and Yanktonaise Sioux. Lt. Col. John Patee, 7th Iowa Cavalry commanded winter 1865-66 and Lt. Col. Andrews, the last commander, quit the post July 26, 1866 to march to New Fort Sully 36 miles upriver. The American Fur Company had a trade post on river bank opposite Farm Island while the Fort was occupied."
Erected: 1957
Location: Sully County, Farm Island State Park

#249 New Fort Sully
"1866-1892
Was located on North side of Ft. Sully Creek on the flat approximately 1 mile NW. On the South side of the creek and stretching for half a mile was a huge Ancient Indian Village."
Erected: 1958
Location: Sully County, courthouse grounds at Onida (2006)

Todd

#130 Little White Roadside Park
"This Roadside Park, one mile west of the ever-flowing, sandhill fed LITTLE WHITE river, that arises 100 miles west near PINE RIDGE AGENCY, is in the midst of the INDIAN COUNTRY. 4.5 miles west is a road that will take you into the scenic valley of the Little White and along it for several miles and to SAINT FRANCIS Indian Mission established in 1885.
Ten miles west of St. Francis is the BIG BEND of the Little White, rivaling in scenic beauty the BLACK HILLS. In the valley to its east below SPRING CREEKS canyon, on an isolated knob is an entrenched outpost made by troops in the MESSIAH WAR of 1890. The view from the mountain inside the bend is magnificent.
Rosebud Agency, established in 1879, for SPOTTED TAIL and his BRULE band of TETON or LAKOTA Sioux is eight miles North of St. Francis. Here CROW DOG killed SPOTTED TAIL in 1881 and was tried in white men's court and sentenced to death. But the Supreme Court held a Federal Court could not try an Indian for a crime against another Indian on a Reservation. This is not now the law. The Agency is 8 miles South of U.S. No. 18.
If you want diversion, picturesque interest, a dip into HISTORY, magnificent SCENERY, a look at INDIAN LIFE, take this 35 to 50 mile, marked circuit to the South."
Erected: 1956
Location: Todd County, Highway 18, 11 miles west of Mission

#294 Spotted Tail
"(Sinte Galeska 1833-1882)
A Great Brule Sioux leader, with a picturesque name, he participated in the killing of Lt. Gratten on the Overland Trail near Ft. Laramie in 1854, which precipitated 22 years of Indian hostility.

A signer of the Treaty of 1868, that created the Great Sioux Reservation, he, with Swift Bear took the Brules to Whetstone Agency – 20 miles above Ft. Randall.
Disgusted with the whiskey peddlers on the Missouri, he beat Big Mouth, a belligerent drinker, to the draw and then demanded they move his Agency away from the Missouri, which was done in 1871 to the White River, near the Nebraska line and then in 1874 south to Beaver Creek. It was there he declared: 'I hear you have come to move us (to Indian Territory). Tell your people that the Great White Father has promised we should never be moved. We have been moved five times. I think you had better put the Indians on wheels and then you can run us about wherever you wish.' The Brules were moved to Ponca Creek in 1877 and back to a permanent place at Rosebud in 1878.
Always with an eye to feminine beauty, he fooled around once too often and was killed by Crow Dog, erstwhile a policeman, but a jealous husband near the Agency in 1882. Crow Dog, tried for murder, plead punishment by his Tribal Court and the plea was allowed under the double jeopardy clause. He was buried at Rosebud 17 miles Southwest."
Erected: 1960
Location: Todd County, a few miles east of Mission on Hwy 18

#331 Spotted Tail
"Sinte Galeska 1833-1882
A Great Brule Sioux leader, with a picturesque name, he participated in the killing of Lt. Grattan on the Overland Trail near Ft. Laramie in 1854, which precipitated 22 years of Indian hostility.
A signer of the Treaty of 1868, that created the Great Sioux Reservation, he, with Swift Bear took the Brules to Whetstone Agency – 20 miles above Fort Randall.
Disgusted with the whiskey peddlers on the Missouri, he beat Big Mouth, a belligerent drinker, to the draw and then demanded they move his Agency away from the Missouri, which was done in 1871 to the White River, near the Nebraska line and then in 1874 south to Beaver Creek. It was there he declared: 'I hear you have come to move us (to Indian Territory). Tell your people that the Great White Father has promised we should never be moved. We have been moved five times. I think you had better put the Indians on wheels and then you can run us about wherever you wish." The Brules were moved to Ponca Creek in 1877 and back to a permanent place at Rosebud in 1878.
Always with an eye to feminine beauty, he fooled around once too often and was killed by Crow Dog, erstwhile a policeman, but a jealous husband near the Agency in 1882. Crow Dog, tried for murder, plead punishment by his Tribal Court and the plea was allowed under the double jeopardy clause. He was buried at Rosebud 17 miles Southwest."
Erected: 1961
Location: Todd County, US 18 - Mission 1 block W of Main St in a small park

#345 Old Indian Community
"1878
Here on Cutmeat and Phister Creeks is an Indian community that dates back to 1878 when Rosebud Agency, 15 miles SE was established. From this point with 2 miles SW on Cutmeat Creek was the Trade Dog Village and school; half a mile west was the Hollow Horn Bear Village; High Hawk's Village was 1 mile N on Cutmeat and Phister Creeks and 3 miles NW on Phister Creek was He Dog Village, council house and school. An Issue house on Cutmeat, just west of the present Parmalee, served these and other communities. Surveyed in 1896 by C.H.

Bates these villages were flourishing and many a curious Indian boy followed the surveyors about. Today the center of the community is the modern He Dog School near High Hawk's old Village. There are Indian churches and cemeteries a mile S, 2½ east, two, 3 miles NW and others at the day school and Parmalee.
You are near the center of a community formed over 80 years since. The Map on the reverse shows the situation.
Hollow Horn Bear, born in 1850, fought the whiteman where he could find him in Wyoming and Montana, but after Spotted Tail was killed in 1881, he became Police Captain at Rosebud and in the Treaty of 1889, with General Crook, was the Indians chief orator and negotiator. This area is worth a look see."
Erected: 1962
Location: Todd County, US 18 / 39 miles west of Mission

#355 Spotted Tail's House
"550 Yards
The Government in the 1880s built fine houses for prominent Chiefs at a place of their choice. That of Spotted Tail was on the hillside where the arrow points. He lived there until his untimely death on August 5, 1881 when Crow Dog, erstwhile chief on the Agency police, intercepted him enroute from a council to his home and shot him to death."
Erected: 1962
Location: Todd County, 8 mi south of US 81 at Rosebud

#365 South Dakota's Most Disastrous Crash
"The most disastrous crash to occur in South Dakota was on the hillside one-quarter mile southeast of this marker on December 11, 1943 at about 5 o'clock P.M.
A B-17F airplane on a routine training flight out of Ellsworth Air Base, near Rapid City came down and was destroyed at that place then.
Three officers, five sergeants and two privates, whose names are listed below were killed:
2nd Lt. Walter J. Wascher, Freeport, N.Y.;
2nd Lt. Terrelk C.L. Brady, Jr., Huntsville, Ala.;
2nd Lt. Harold Cablentz, Detroit, Mich.;
Staff Sgt. Frank J. Savasti, Ft. Edward, N.Y.;
Sgts.: Lloyd H. Beaty, Monroe, Tenn.;
Paul J. Wilkins, Vernal, Utah;
James T. Consideine, Chicago, Ill.;
Alvin L. Kepley, Chapel Hill, N.C.;
Pfc. Amerigo L. Augustini, Clairtown, Pa.;
Pvt. James E. Simms, Urich, Missouri
The names, the addresses show this crew to have been a cross section of America and they as truly gave their lives to their country, as did men shot down in the theatre of operations."
Erected: 1963
Location: Todd County, US 18 13 miles west of Mission and west of Little White River (1988)

#432 Spotted Tail
"Born of a Tangle Hair (Cunka), a Blackfeet Sioux and Walks With The Pipe, A Brule woman, in 1823-24, he was first called Jumping Buffalo. Given a raccoon skin with a ringed tail as a

good luck talisman, he acquired the name Sinte Galeska (Spotted Tail). When 15 on a scout venture against the Pawnees he fared poorly. Following a drunken orgy, he and others pledged themselves to never drink whiskey. He kept the faith. He was in the holdup of the mail wagon near Horse Creek where three men were killed. He was at but not a signer of the great Treaty of 1851 at Ft. Laramie. When in 1854, Lt. Grattan was killed at Conquering Bear's camp near Ft. Laramie, he was a participant. In 1855, he tried to delay Harney at Ash Hollow, failing, the terrific death of many Indians followed. Harney demanded surrender of the mail robbers and in November, 1855, Spotted Tail, Red Leaf and Long Chin, singing their death songs, surrendered at Ft. Laramie to appease Harney.

His life then changed. Taken to Ft. Leavenworth, he saw the power and numbers of the white men. President Pierce pardoned them and he returned a chastened Indian determined to devote his life to bringing peace to his people. By 1868, he was a co-chief at Whetstone Agency on the Missouri and killed Big Mouth there in October, 1869, in a quarrel over the whiskey trade. In 1870, he went to Washington with a delegation of leaders but played second fiddle to Red Cloud in the east.

He got his Agency moved out to the mouth of White Clay Creek on White River in 1871 and in 1874, it was moved to Beaver Creek in Nebraska, where its name was changed to Spotted Tail Agency, January 1, 1875. He led the talks with Black Hills Commission in 1875 and was appointed Head Chief at both Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Agencies and signed the 1876 Treaty giving up the Black Hills. In the winter of 1876-77, he talked Crazy Horse into surrendering. That fall, he led his Agency to Ponca Creek on the Missouri but soon demanded its removal back to Rosebud Creek, its present location and a large house was built for him. He aided the Missionaries and teachers in their fields and sent his children to Carlisle Indian School but in a violent scene, took them back to the reservation and lost status thereby.

He and Crow Dog had been friendly but on August 5, 1881, in a Council, he was elected to lead a delegation to Washington, and started to ride home. Enroute he encountered Crow Dog, who was ostensibly working on his moccasin beside his wagon. As Spotted Tail road up, Crow Dog shot him off his horse. It was the ignominious end of a great, perhaps the greatest Brule Chieftain. He is buried in the Episcopal Cemetery north of the Agency he served well for over 12 years. All who know his record agree he was a remarkable man."

Erected: 1967

Location: Todd County, St Francis Road 200 yards south of golf course at Rosebud

Tripp

#423 Gouvernor Kemble Warren

"Topographical Engineer

"Reconnoitering for Gen. W.S. Harney, Warren was here on August 13, 1855, if not the first white man to enter this area, at least the first to leave a record. This trip and many like it in 1855-1857 enabled him to accurately map the huge area from the Missouri west to the Big Horn Mountains. His map of Nebraska & Dakota of 1857 checks out remarkably with the surveyed maps of modern times.

He left Ft. Pierre on August 8th against the protests of the commandant, his superior, 'who sought to prevent so rash an attempt, which presented to him nothing but a prospect of my certain destruction.' His little group of 8, sought to avoid any contact with the Indians and proceeded S crossing Antelope & Medicine Creeks, the White River at Oak Creek, the Southeast to Two

Tails, now Cottonwood Creek, past the present Witten to Dogs Ear's Butte which he found to be 2350 above sea level. Thence S to Dogs Ear's Lake, called by him White Lake, where he found sand cherries so profuse they bent the shrubs to the ground. Proceeding S they came to the Keya Paha River, called by him Turtle Hill Creek and Turtle Butte and thence S to the Overland Trail at Ft. Kearny, where he reported to Harney 'This route unfeasible for the passage of a wheeled army.'"
Erected: 1966
Location: Tripp County, US 18 & US 183 east of Winner

Turner

#429 Swan Lake
"November 13, 1886, James C. Bunker and his survey crew reached Swan Lake and surveyed the lands adjacent thereto. The Yankton to Sioux Falls stage road then ran around the west side of the Lake. In 1869, William W. Aurner and his sisters-in-law, Helen S. and Anna J. Bachelor, filed on the NW, SW & NE quarters of Section 9 adjacent to the Lake on the north. Valentine P. Thielman perfected title to the SE one half mile north of this marker. The 1871 legislature created Turner County and named Swan Lake, County Seat. The County was organized on June 13th with Aurner, Thielman and Lewis H. Elliot as County Commissioners. By October, 1875, the Swan Lake Era was published and advertised S. Olney, Druggist; Thielman, Real Estate; Alfred Flagg, Lawyer; Jorg Jorgenson, Blacksmith and Gustav Gilbert, Merchant. Aurner was first postmaster, 20 Sept. 1869. Joseph Allen was postmaster, 1 April 1883. But until then Swan Lake was the stage line hub of 'YANKTON & SWAN LAKE, John N. Moore, Proprietor, Stages Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Connects at Swan Lake with stages to Parker, Sioux Falls and Vermillion.' Swan Lake clung to its County Seat through three elections against Marion, Parker and Hurley but the 1885 Legislature, acting on a legal technicality, awarded Parker the County Seat subject to a new election. Parker won, Swan Lake was doomed. It would still be an attractive location for a town."
Erected: 1966
Location: Turner County, SD 19 & US 18- 2 miles south &1 mile west on north shore of lake (1988)

#628 Swan Lake General Store
"The first general store in Turner County was erected on this site in 1875 by Gus and Carrie Gilbert. Swan Lake was the count seat of Turner County from 1859-1883."
Erected:
Location: Turner County

Union

#396 Pacquette Ferry
"First Ferry in Dakota
On December 18, 1855, Capt. P.T. Turnley issued a license to Paul Pacquette to run a ferry on the Big Sioux River which was to be the starting point for a military road to Ft. Randall. It was

soon thereafter marked and creek crossings established and served Dakota Territory until the Dakota Southern Railway was built to Yankton in 1872."
Erected: 1965
Location: Union County, US 77 - just north of Sioux City & west of river

#397 Sioux Point
"Sioux Point is the cud de sac that Lewis & Clark noted on August 21, 1804, between the Big Sioux and the Missouri Rivers and south of old McCook. French-Canadian trappers had intermarried with the Sioux and about 1849, John B. La Plante came into the area followed by John McBride, who located about a mile below the Pacquette Ferry, licensed by Capt. Turnley in 1855 at the point US 77 now crosses the Big Sioux. Other pioneers of the area were Peter Arpin, Antoine Fleury, Adolph Mason, just west of McBrides and Joseph Chattelion, whose place was Cole, now Union County, first county seat, just south of McCook. When John Ball surveyed the area in the fall of 1860, he found Austin Cole for whom the county was named, Christopher Maloney, Mrs. Manses and Jim Sommers in the area. County Judge Moorhead granted Henry Ayotte a ferry license to run a ferry December 3, 1855, down river from Pacquette's. He sold to Charlos Ganon, who died, with Theophile Brugier, a power in the community, as administrator. These two ferry licenses were in the courts for several years. Sioux Point was a lively community. Big money was at stake. Ferry rates were 50 cents for a team; 25 cents for a horse and rider; 10 cents for loose stock and footmen and 5 cents for sheep and hogs. In 1863, when troops were assembled for the Indian Campaign, Camp Cook was established at west end of Pacquette's ferry and things were ever livelier."
Erected: 1965
Location: Union County, I-29 - 1 mile from Big Sioux River at weigh station

#398 Twelve Mile House
"Was a road house twelve miles from Sioux City run by Desiree Chausee. It was a log building right here. It was also the site of Willow's Post Office. Postmasters were William Mathers, 19 August 1861; Desiree Chausee in 1864; Charles Heath in 1865 and finally became Adelescat, Joseph Dupins, P.M. November 19, 1869. In its day quite a famous stopping point for stages, ox teams and travelers."
Erected: 1966
Location: Union County, 105 - 1/10 mi south of Jefferson (1988)

#399 Postmaster Jefferson
"Michael Ryan, Nov. 30, 1874
Battist Brouillette, March 8, 1886
Peter M. Limoges, April 26, 1886
Michael Ryan Jr., May 18, 1897
Frederick A. Bechard, Aug. 4, 1908
Eugene E. Brault, Jan. 9, 1914
Aglae Bosse, June 23, 1919
Mrs. Aglae Bosse, Aug. 24, 1921
Harry A. Beavers, June 20, 1937
Mrs. Audrey Ryan, Dec. 31, 1953
Bernard M. Montague, Sept. 30, 1957"

Erected: 1966
Location: Union County, 105 - at Post Office in Jefferson (1988)

#400 St. Peter's Church Jefferson
"The vicinity of Jefferson, even before the organization of Dakota Territory in 1861, was a French-Canadian community and Catholic services were held sporadically prior to the advent of Father Pierre Boucher in 1867. In 1862 a small log building north of the present church was used as a school house and church where services were held. Father Boucher had a pastorate extending over a vast area of Southeastern Dakota and about twenty-five French-Canadian families formed the nucleus of his congregation here. Soon after his coming, a large wooden church was built and served until 1890, when the present fine church was erected during the pastorate of Father Cyrille St. Pierre. Father Boucher died in 1900 at Quebec. The Reverend Charles F. Robinson was the pastor from 1894 until 1924 and he lies buried in the adjacent church yard, whose grave stones abound in the names of parishioners and tells a story of its own. In 1889 a school and convent were built and these were replaced by the present parochial school building in 1951. The large wooden cross in the cemetery is a replacement for the rude cross placed therein in May, 1876, when Father Boucher, led an eleven mile pilgrimage, ending in the church yard at Jefferson, invoking divine aid against the besetting grasshopper plague."
Erected: 1966
Location: Union County, On Main Street in Jefferson near church (1988)

#401 First Flour Mill In Dakota
"On Sioux 5 miles NE
Dakota's first flour mill was established in 1867, after the Legislature gave them a water right on the Big Sioux five miles northeast, by Preston Hotchkiss & Amos Dexter on Lot 3, Section 32, Township 91, Range 48. They sold to Crill & Sargent in 1869. Called the Portland mill, it operated until 1887. It was just below the bridge."
Erected: 1966
Location: Union County, in Jefferson at intersection of Dakota & Main (1988)

#402 Grasshopper Cross
"The huge wooden cross in the cemetery, replaced the rude one erected on that day in May, 1876, when Father Pierre Boucher led his pilgrimage of Catholic and Protestant marchers back to Jefferson, after an eleven mile trek seeking Divine Intervention in the grasshopper plague. It was the third cross erected that miraculous day. The grasshoppers left."
Erected: 1966
Location: Union County, near St Peter's Church in Jefferson (1988)

#403 Grasshopper Cross
"2.3 Miles
The first cross erected that day in May, 1876, when Father Pierre Boucher led his pilgrimage of Catholics and Protestants on an eleven mile trek seeking Divine Intervention in the grasshopper plague, was two miles west of Jefferson. Their prayers were answered and the grasshoppers left that miraculous day."
Erected: 1966
Location: Union County, US 77 – 2 ½ miles west of Jefferson

#404 Grasshopper Cross
"The second rude cross erected on that miraculous day in May, 1876, when Father Pierre Boucher led his pilgrimage of Catholics & Protestants on an eleven mile trek seeking Divine Intervention in the grasshopper plague, was where you see the large white wooden cross a few rods south. Their prayers were answered, the grasshoppers up and left."
Erected: 1966
Location: Union County, west of Elk Point

#405 Elk Point
"Lewis & Clark camped here and said much 'elk sign' on August 22, 1804 and held first election in northwest that evening. In 1856, the Sioux City-Ft. Randall Military Road passed hereby. Eli Wixson arrived on 22 July 1859 and built a log cabin for travelers and trade store for Indians. In 1860, John R. Wood and family arrived as did George Stickney, first attorney. Cole County (now Union) was created in 1862 and Elk Point became third county seat by popular vote in April, 1865. In March, 1861, Wood & Sheldon hauled logs for Episcopal Church organized by Melanchton Hoyt. Wixson was first postmaster 9 July 1860 and by 1862 had a two-story hotel where the militia rendezvoused in the Indian scare of 1862. This group, with 61 of its 90 members from Elk Point, became Company B. Dakota Cavalry under Captain William Tripp. N.J. Wallace taught first school in 1861-62. Fairchild & Green had first regular store in 1865. Village organized April 24, 1862, John R. Wood, Eli B. Wixson, Myron Sheldon, W.W. Adams and Preston M. Hotchkiss Trustees. It was incorporated by the legislature, by a 23-page act, January 10, 1873. The Leader, Edited by F.O. Wisner, 3/17/70 was first newspaper. The first child was a son of Joseph LaBarge in 1861. J.W. Hoffman had first flour mill in 1873, succeeded by M.W. Sheafe's Dakota mills, first roller mill in territory, 1881 and largest with 4000 bbl. Warehouse. The Dakota Southern reached Elk Point, Nov. 13, 1872. It was never a steamboat town."
Erected: 1966
Location: Union County, Elk Point City Hall (1988)

#406 Jefferson
"Got its name when Edward M. Walters was postmaster on September 22, 1873. It was first named Willow, August 29, 1861, then Adelescat in 1869 and Walters was postmaster of Boreman when it was so called between May and September, 1873. (A marker near the post office names all postmasters). This area has had a French-Canadian population for well over one hundred years. In 1859, Father Jeremiah F. Trecy, came in to temporarily minister to these people. It was on the military road from Sioux City to Ft. Randall, 1855 to 1872, which ran through town. The Dakota Southern Railway built through the town in 1872. The first permanent settlers were A. Christie, William Mather and Michael Ryan. In 1862 a log church was built and among the parishioners were the Beauchemins, Allards, Beaubiens, LaBreches, Limoges, Chicoines, Bernards, Conners, Currans, Dennisons, Fountains, LeFleurs, Rubidas, Ryans and Yerters. There was no regular pastor until Father Pierre Boucher came in 1867 to administer a parish that included most of southeastern Dakota. The settlers were plagued with grasshoppers throughout the 1870's and it was in May, 1876 that Father Boucher, determined to

invoke divine intervention, organized a pilgrimage, including the Protestants, and led them on an eleven mile triangular march that included services and prayers and the erection of crude crosses at Montagne School, Morin home and cemetery in Jefferson, which have been replaced by huge wooden ones. The grasshoppers left the country and citizens here regard it as a modern miracle. Markers now point the way to the huge wooden crosses."
Erected: 1966
Location: Union County, south edge of Jefferson (1988)

#407 First Election in Northwestern United States
"Lewis & Clark reached a point in what is now Sioux City on August 20, 1804 near the mouth of Floyd River. Sergeant Charles Floyd, who had taken sick with a 'Biliose Chorlick' the day before, died near a bluff on the east side of the river. The small river was named for him. The next day they passed the Big Sioux and on the evening of the 22nd, they tied up on the north bank of the river at a point they called Elk Piont, on account of the elk seen in the vicinity. The two captains, who shared their leadership, as does a partnership, each partner having exact equality, conducted their own primary election and nominated Privates Pat Gass, a Pennsylvanian; George Gibson from the same state and William Bratton, the expedition's blacksmith, for the vacancy left by Floyd's death. This was the first election ever held in the Louisiana Purchase and the Northwestern part of the United States. Pat Gass was the winner with nineteen out of a possible twenty-seven votes, if only soldiers and that seems most probable, could vote. Gass proved to be a most acceptable sergeant and his journal furnished a most worthy auxiliary to those kept by the two captains."
Erected: 1966
Location: Union County, Elk Point, Union County Courthouse (1988)

#408 First Homestead In Dakota
"3 1/2 Miles
The 1862 Homestead law bet 160 acres against the homesteaders ability to stay 5 years. At 12:01 A.M. January 1, 1863, Mahlon Gore, a printer, filed at the Vermillion Land Office for a claim 3½ miles north, where an arrow marks the spot. It was the first filing in Dakota and probably in the United States. He failed to 'prove up' and never got the land. He, however, did acquire considerable fame thereby."
Erected: 1966
Location: Union County, SD 50 – ¼ mile east of Richland & follow arrow

#410 St. Paul Lutheran Church
"One and One-Fourth Miles
Stately church edifices frequently have humble beginnings and so with St. Paul Lutheran Church, one of South Dakota's finest. The humble log church pictured hereon was erected in 1867 by the members of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation by Brule Creek, an organization created August 12, 1863 but who had no permanent pastor. It was ready for use by Christmas 1868. The name had been changed to St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in Dakota. The first church council were Kjell P. Ronne, Helge Mathiason and Thomas Olesen. The seats, pulpit and millwork cost $39.50 and its first permanent pastor was (1) J.E. Nesse, who served from 1869 to 1881. The church was used as a parochial school, a common school and a polling place but as the congregation grew, an acre of land across the road to the west was

acquired in 1877 and the new church with a high steeple and bell was built and used until 1923. (2) David Lysness served as pastor until his death in 1890 followed by (3) O.T. Nelson, who served until 1895 being succeeded by (4) P.J. Reinertsen and on July 9, 1922, the present beautiful church was dedicated."
Erected: 1966
Location: Union County SD 50 & SD 11 intersection (1988)

#411 Vermillion Map
Map Historic Highway
Location: Union County

#422 Fourteen Mile House
"Just 14 miles from Sioux City on the Military Road from that place to Ft. Randall, this house was built of logs by Francis Reandeau about 1861. A Frenchman, he and his son, Lyzimon, whose name is carved on one of the original logs, ran this stage stop, tavern and store for over a decade until the new Dakota Southern Railway came by in 1872. A wall, highly polished, of the original structure is to be seen within, which has recently been renovated by Francis Chicoine, its owner."
Erected: 1966
Location: Union County, Highway 1 B two miles northwest of Jefferson

#435 Archie M. Gubbrud
"Twenty-second Governor of South Dakota
Archie M. Gubbrud was born December 31, 1910, the eldest son of Marius T. Gubbrud and Ella Rommereim Gubbrud at his parental farm home in Norway Township, in Lincoln County. He was brought up on this farmstead with a post office address of Alcester, South Dakota, and attended the rural school in this district. He graduated from Augustana Academy, Canton, in 1929, where his interests were many, including athletics. The death of his father in 1934 placed a heavy load of farm management on Gubbrud during the depression years. In 1939 he married Florence Dexter of Canton. They have two children, John D. and Maxine Roberts. Elected to the House of Representatives from Lincoln County in 1950 and his re-election for four successive terms concluded with Gubbrud serving as Speaker of the House in 1959 session. He has been a leader in soil conservation, an outstanding farmer and livestock feeder, and a Director of the State Bank of Alcester since 1952. The Republican loss of governorship in 1958 resulted in a still hunt for a man who could re-win this office. Gubbrud was drafted. He not only won the governorship in 1960 by a small margin, but again in 1962 by a much larger majority."
Erected: 1967
Location: Union County, 11 - north edge of park in Alcester

#437 Richland Methodist Episcopal Church
"1/4 Mile
Rev. S.W. Ingham, a travelling Missionary, in 1861 baptized Minnesota Watson, daughter of Thomas and Adeline Watson, who with A.J. Bell and wife were its earliest members in the Brule Creek community. The Indian War of the Outbreak in August 1862 drove the settlers away but they returned that fall and the church was reorganized by Rev. Ingham with Jason Payne as Pastor and about twenty-five members.

The church prospered under various pastors until 1885 W.H.H. Fate, J.L. Jordin, Albert Shurtliff, John R. Kerr and Frank Wade, obtained a church charter from Dakota Territory and it was May 12, 1885 when the trustees procured lots and the church was built by Gordan & Dean Blanchard and dedicated it as the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Richland on December 20, 1885. The present structure, with later modifications, still houses the Congregation.
W.H.H. Fate played an important role in the continued church history. He was known as 'Father in Israel'. There have been many important people in the life of this church, but it was Fate who laid the cornerstone of its continuity.
Located one-fourth mile south of S.D. Highway 50 it has, in 1967 over thirty active members, a firm reminder of the religious faith of the pioneer days. This church, a shrine of early Methodism, early frontier Christianity and rugged Christians after over 100 years maintains that role."
Erected: 1967
Location: Union County, SD 50 - north edge of Richland (1988)

#483 Homestead Rest Area
"The rich farm country of southeast South Dakota lies in the triangle formed at the Missouri River to the west and the Big Sioux River east of here flow toward their confluence about 37 miles southeast of this point. This was the land that drew settlers to Dakota Territory.
What may have been the number one entry in the United States under the Homestead Act was filed near here. Just minutes after midnight on Jan. 1 1863 when the Homestead Act went into effect. Vermillion printer Mahlon Gore filed his claim for 159½ acres on a site about seven miles due east of here, some three-and-one-half miles north of present-day S.D. Highway 50. Although he gained a measure of fame for filing first, he never proved up on his claim and it lapsed.
Most of the early settlement of South Dakota occurred in this southeast corner of the state. Sioux Falls, the state's largest city, 50 miles north, was settled in 1857. To the west, Vermillion was established in 1859, Yankton in 1858.
Highway 50, which runs east-west past this rest area, forms a corridor in time to Territorial days of South Dakota. Union County, Clay County, and Yankton County along this Highway were among the earliest to be organized in Dakota Territory in 1862. Their names were reminiscent of the times. Union County, originally called Cole, was renamed in 1864 because of northern sentiment existing during the Civil War. Clay County took its name from the famed senator Henry Clay. Yankton County derived its title from the Sioux tribe which gave up that area in an 1859 land cession.
The city of Yankton, 33 miles west along the Missouri River, was a major steamboat port in Dakota Territory. That status helped make it the capital city of Dakota from 1861-1883. Yankton has often been called the 'Mother City of the Dakotas' and it retains much of the luster of those days.
Education was a key interest with early legislators. Vermillion eight miles west of here on Highway 50, exhibits that in the University of South Dakota. Vermillion was designated as the site for the territorial university in 1862, although the institution (then called University of Dakota) did not begin classes until 1882 with 35 students. When South Dakota entered the union in 1889, Vermillion found itself the proud home of the University of South Dakota."
Erected: 1977
Location: Union County, I-29 - exit 26 (1988)

#494 *Giants in the Earth* Country
"Ole Edvart Rolvaag's First Home in America, 1896-1898
"When the famous Norwegian-American novelist Rolvaag (1876-1931) came to America, he worked on the 200-acre farm of Severt Eidem (NE quarter, Section 12, and 40 acres, Section 1, Brule Township), two miles north of this corner. Rolvaag's first book *The Third Life of Per Smevik* (1912) and later novels reflect this experience. Pure Gold is set in a neighborhood like that around Elk Point, and events in the three Beret Holm novels - - *Giants in the Earth*, *Peder Victorius*, and *Their Fathers' God* - - are owing to Rolvaag's first two years in South Dakota. The Indian trail of *Giants* is like a trail nearby, and a hill reminiscent of the Indian hill where Beret sat is to be found a quarter mile north of the farmhouse.
In the fall of 1898 Rolvaag enrolled at Augustana Academy in Canton. He returned to the Elk Point area frequently, for Eidem's wedding in September 1898 and for summer farm work. After graduation in 1901 his home was to be Northfield, Minnesota, for the rest of his life. At Augustana Rolvaag met Jennie Berdahl and in 1908 married her. At her father's house near Garreston he heard many of the stories of pioneering that made their way into *Giants* and his other novels.
In 1978 the Nordland Heritage Foundation moved the Berdahl house to Augustana College in Sioux Falls as a memorial to Rolvaag and the Norwegian pioneers of the Sioux Valley."
Erected: 1981
Location: Union County, SD 50 - 6 miles north of Elk Point (1988)

#503 William J. Bulow Twelfth Governor of South Dakota
"William J. Bulow was born in 1869 in Claremont County, Ohio. Receiving an LLB in 1893 from the University of Michigan, he came to South Dakota and opened a law practice in Beresford, where he served as mayor and city attorney before his election as governor of South Dakota on the Democratic ticket in 1926 and 1928. A life-long Cleveland Democrat, the governor incurred the wrath of New Deal President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. In 1932 and 1936, Bulow was elected to the U.S. Senate, where he was instrumental in securing for Beresford its modern post office, dedicated in 1940. He also played a role in the routing of U.S. Highway 77 through the town's main thoroughfare. Before retiring from public life in 1942, Senator Bulow made many similar contributions to the community, state and nation. The senator died in 1960 and is buried in St. John's Cemetery east of Beresford."
Erected: 1989
Location: Union County, Hwy 46 in Beresford

#518 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp – Alcester
"Camp SCS-3 (DPE-211 in 1934): located in city park of NE Alcester.
Companies: 2746-8/3-10/1/34 & 6/27/35-8/14/41; 4725V-8/15/41-5/27/42
The Civilian Conservation Corps was a federal work-relief program during the Great Depression. From 1933-1942, the CCC provided work for 31,097 jobless men in South Dakota - - about 1700 war veterans, 4554 American Indians, and 2834 supervisors. The U.S. Army provided 200-man camps, food, clothing, medical care, and pay, and educational, recreational, and religious programs. The Office of Indian Affairs provided similar services for units on Indian reservations.

Work of SCS-3 was done on private land under the supervision of the Soil Erosion Service and Soil Conservation Service. Enrollees in Company 2746 and WWI veterans in Company 4725V demonstrated the value of soil and water conservation practices with terraces, pasture furrows, gully controls and contour farming to reduce run-off and erosion. They planted shelterbelts, cleaned wood lots, used strip cropping and rough tillage to reduce wind erosion, and built stock dams to conserve water and improve grazing utilization. In 1937 the men planted 7,050 trees in Constitution Grove of Union County State Park and established a tree nursery at Vermillion. Tours showing results aided in the organization of conservation districts in Clay, Union, Bon Homme and Lincoln Counties.
Erected in 1990 by CCC Alumni, the South Dakota State Historical Society, the South Dakota Department of Transportation and the Soil Conservation Service.
Erected: 1990
Location: Union County, Northeast of Alcester City Park

#576 Fort Brule
"This grant block erected by the Old Settlers Association of Union County, South Dakota, marks the site of Fort Brule. Built in 1862 by soldiers and settlers as protection against renegade and hostile Indians. Abandoned in 1868 Dismantled 1873.
Erected:
Location: Union County, SD 50 1 mile west of Richland (1988)

#649 You Are Now Entering South Dakota Union County
"Created with its TWIN North Dakota, 2 November 1889. Its 77,047 square miles ranks 15th in size. Those square miles include: exceptional corn land in the SE, grass land in the W, wheat land in the N and PRODUCTIVE land all over. Its lowest point, BIG STONE, is 979 feet above sea level; its highest, HARNEY PEAK, at 7,247 feet is the highest point in the U.S.A. east of the Rockies. The BLACK HILLS 'THE AMERICAN ALPS' are scenically unsurpassed and are the richest '100 SQUARE MILES' minerally in the world. MT. RUSHMORE, 'THE SHRINE OF DEMOCRACY' is visited by hundreds of thousands annually. Its BADLANDS are weirdly beautiful and undeniable bad.
ANNUALLY it ranks in the first ten states in the production of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, grass, and cattle. Its HOMESTAKE MINE is the greatest gold producer in the western hemisphere.
SOUTH DAKOTA is 'ECONOMICALLY, PHYSICALLY, RECREATIONALLY' a State of 'INFINITE VARIETY.' Its economy is well balanced.
FIRST visited by white men, VERENDRYE, in 1743, for a century it was a fur traders paradise with a most romantic history.
ITS highways are well marked: roadside PARKS frequent, historic markers, such as this, are to be found therein and adjacent to historic sites.
Our MOTTO 'UNDER GOD THE PEOPLE RULE' is symbolic of life in South Dakota.
Welcome to our State."

You are now leaving SOUTH DAKOTA and about to enter IOWA
Where Corn is King and a great State of the land. Famous for its highest percentage of first class agricultural land, its hog production and a pleasant and contented people."
Erected:

Location: Union County, 105 just north of North Sioux City bridge (1988)

Walworth

#41 Map of Mobridge Area
Erected: 1955
Location: Walworth County, Mobridge City Park, one block north of US Highway 12 (2006)

#55 100 Meridian Map Marker
"YOU ARE NOW ON THE 100 MERIDIAN
Historically that meridian is significant. For two generations the insurance Companies and other world-wide lending agencies would not as a matter of agreed policy, lend a shiny dime west of this line. Their reason was that some geographer had labeled it the EAST EDGE of the Great American Desert. Neither the geographer nor the insurance Companies had been west of 100. Today, more than a quarter of America's new animal wealth alone is produced from that misnamed desert. This unrealistic, geographically limited loan policy forced South Dakota into the farm loan business. Our Rural Credit business cost us plenty and was a splendid illustration of why a State should not be in the lending business. But South Dakota has paid all its debts in full. The 100th Meridian is just another bad memory. Historically, however the 100 Meridian was a most important one in Western economy."
Erected: 1955
Location: Walworth County, 2 miles east of the intersection of US 12 and 83 (2006)

#454 Dedicated To The Indian People In Honor of Fool Soldier Band
"In 1862, a dramatic rescue of white captives held by a band of hostile Santee Sioux, took place near this spot. A group of eleven young Teton Sioux boys left Ft. Pierre on a cold November day determined to overtake and meet with the Santees to negotiate the exchange of nine women and children for the food and blankets which they took with them. The Santees had taken the captives on a raid of a settlement near Lake Shetak in Minnesota four months earlier. The boys: Martin Charger, Kills Game and Comes Home, Swift Bird, Four Bear, Mad Bear, Pretty Bear, Sitting Bear, One Rib, Strikes Fire, Red Dog, and Charging Dog had decided on their own to attempt this dangerous and entirely selfless mission on mercy after hearing the plight of the Lake Shetak captives. The hostile band of about one-hundred and eighty Santees was led by Chief White Lodge.
History states that they came upon the Santee encampment on the east side of the Missouri River at a point opposite the mouth of the Grand River. The Santees drove a hard bargain and the young Tetons had to give all their worldly possessions, including their guns and horses, to effect the exchange. Only one horse and wagon was left to carry the weak and distraught captives the one hundred miles back to the nearest white settlement at Ft. Pierre. The Tetons walked and gave their clothes to the white women and children. This Christian act of mercy by the Tetons was never rewarded by the U.S. Government and no record can be found of any repayment for the personal possessions given in exchange.
Because the Santees had been on the warpath, the odds against success were very high. Thus, the Teton boys were dubbed the 'Fool Soldier Band.'"
Erected: 1973
Location: Walworth County, US 12- west side of Mobridge in front of Klein's Museum (2003)

#538 The Mickelson Governors
"George T. was born to George and Emma on a farm south of Selby in 1903. He received his education here and at the University of SD graduating with a law degree in 1927. Madge Turner and he were married in 1937. While operating his own law firm he soon became interested in state politics which he entered in 1937 and served as a State Representative until 1942. He also held the position of Attorney General from 1942-46. Then in 1947 he was elected Governor for the term of 1947-50 and upon his retirement he returned to his law practice in Selby. He was appointed to a federal judgeship for SD in 1953 and held this post until his death in 1965. George S. Mickelson was born in 1941 while his father was serving as Speaker of the House. The Legislature voted to change his middle name from Theodore to Speaker in honor of his father's position. His early life was spent here and in Pierre but he finished his high school education in Sioux Falls. Linda McCahren and he were married in 1963 and in 1965 he also graduated from the University of SD School of Law. After serving in Vietnam until 1967, he joined a law firm in Brookings and practiced there until entering state politics in 1975. He too served as Speaker of the House until his election to Governor in 1987 and re-election in 1990. Erected in 1991 by the Selby Commercial Club, the SD State Historical Society and the SD Department of Transportation."
Erected: 1991
Location: Walworth County, SD 12 & SD 83 - 1/2 mile north of Selby (2006)

#550 Blue Star Memorial Highway – Walworth County
"A tribute to the Armed Forces that have defended the United States of America
Sponsored by
South Dakota Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc.
In Cooperation With
South Dakota Highway Department"
Erected:
Location: Walworth County, 1 miles south of junction US 12 & US 83 south

#636 This Monument Marks the Site of Bangor
"County seat of Walworth County 1884-1909. Scranton 1883-1884. Bangor 1884-1904. Selby 1904-05. Bangor 1905-1909. Selby 1909-1950."
Erected:
Location: Walworth County, SD 83- 1 Mile south of intersection with US 12 (2006)

Yankton

#135 First Territorial Capital
"1861-1883
Dakota Territory, extending N to Canada and W to the summit of the Rockies, a fourth larger than Texas, was created March 2, 1861. Lincoln appointed William Jayne Governor and he arrived at Yankton June 8th. Dakota had 2,326 white citizens; the first legislature met at Yankton on March 17, 1862 and after a lot of legislative jockeying, Yankton was named the permanent capital on April 8, 1862. It so remained, capital, named 'mother City,' steamboat town and

railhead until 1883. Then Alexander Mackenzie came down from the North with a handful of votes and reputedly a satchel full of money. He parlayed these assets into a capital removal commission. The law required that they organize a town at Yankton. They did, on a Milwaukee train passing rapidly through town late in April. Aspirants were Aberdeen, Bismarck, Canton, Frankfort, Huron, Mitchell, Odessa, Ordway, Pierre, Redfield, and Steele. The Commission passed among these towns in a glorious jamboree and then met at Fargo on June 3rd and decreed Bismarck as capital. Governor Ordway and Senator, later Territorial Attorney General Alexander Hughes were credited as Mackenzie's most effective allies. Yankton resorted to the law but the Supreme Court rejected their appeal. Governor Pierce completed the move to Bismarck and Yankton has a fine historic site a few rods north of this marker and a bitter memory."
Erected: 1956
Location: Yankton County, intersection of 4rth and Capital Street in Yankton (1988)

#187 First Dakota National Bank of Yankton
"Dakota Territories first bank was that of Mark M. Parmer started at Yankton in September, 1869 which became the private banking partnership of Parmer and Moses K. Armstrong in 1872. On December 27, 1872, the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF YANKTON, a successor was chartered. Its first officers were Moses K. Armstrong, Pres., L.D. Parmer, Vice-Pres., and Mark M. Parmer, Cashier. Its early business included that of the steamboat companies, the Indian and Military Departments, the miners and freighters and a balancing gold scale was as important an adjunct as its ponderous safes. The first building, sketched above, was located on Second Street between Douglas and Walnut but in 1875 the Bank moved to this location.
In 1909 the DAKOTA NATIONAL BANK was organized with the following officers: F.C. Danforth, Pres., J.A. Danforth, Vice-Pres., Wm. J. Fantle, 2nd Vice-Pres., and Sig. O. Hanger, Cashier.
On October 1st, 1931 the FIRST NATIONAL and DAKOTA NATIONAL were merged as the FIRST DAKOTA NATIONAL BANK OF YANKTON. The Pioneer Bank of the two Dakotas."
Erected: 1956
Location: Yankton County, corner of 3rd and Walnut in Yankton (1988)

#301 Trial of Jack McCall For Murder of Wild Bill
"At Deadwood on August 2, 1876, Jack McCall shot 'Wild Bill' Hickock in the back of his head. When a vigilante court tried him, he claimed Bill had killed his brother and the vigilantes let him go. Later, due to his boasting, at Laramie City, US Marshall Balcombe of Nebraska arrested him and turned him over to US Marshal Burdick of Dakota. In October a grand jury indicted him and he was tried December 4-5-6, 1876, found guilty by a jury before Trial Judge Peter C. Shannon who sentenced him to hang. William Pound was US Attorney, Gen. W.H. Beadle and Oliver Shannon, court appointed defense attorneys. The US Court room was on second story of Morrison Building, directly back of this marker. The story of the hanging is on a marker 2 miles N of US 81. Four witnesses told of the shooting in Mann & Lewis saloon in Deadwood where Bill was playing poker but not with his back to the wall. As he toppled over, the Deadman's hand, black aces and eights, was displayed."
Erected: 1960
Location: Yankton County, on Capital Street between 3rd and 4th in Yankton (1988)

#302 Hanging of Jack McCall
"March 1, 1877
'Wild Bill' Hickock, famous gunman, was shot in the back of the head at Deadwood on August 2, 1876 by Jack McCall, who was tried for murder at Yankton on 4-5-6 December, found guilty, sentenced by Judge Peter C. Shannon on January 3, 1877. The story of the trial is to be seen on a marker at the site in Yankton.
Throughout the trial, the sentencing, the rejection of his appeal and on the scaffold he exhibited a demeanor best told by the reportorial words: 'He put on a bold front and careless air' – 'the prisoner seemed least moved of all present' – at the sentencing 'he evinced no shrinking' and was 'more exuberant than his fellow prisoners' when his appeal failed. He refused the ministrations of two Protestant ministers but accepted Father Daxacher.
Followed by every vehicle in town and hundreds on horseback, out Broadway to the school section two miles North to the gallows a few rods east of here, 'he gazed out over the throng without exhibiting the least faltering or even a quiver of the lips' and as Marshall Burdick adjusted the noose he said, 'draw it tight Marshal'. He had destroyed a written statement he had made two days before but admitted to the Marshal that he was the Jack McCall, the brother of a girl, who had written the Marshal from Louisville.
The trap was sprung at 10:10 and he was dead ten minutes later, an unrepentant murderer of a man who had done him no wrong."
Erected: 1960
Location: Yankton County, on Hwy 50 on north edge of town (1988)

#303 Yankton Stockade

#305 Robert McClellan Fur Post 1805-1806
"In 1806 the mouth of the James River was about one-half mile South. When Lewis & Clark came down the Missouri in 1806 they found, 'in first bottom below James River,' the trade post of Robert McClellan occupied by him for trade during the winter of 1805-06, the second trade post on the Upper Missouri River."
Erected: 1960
Location: Yankton County, on Hwy 50 west of Gayville

#306 Custer Camp Site May 6-7 1873
"Custer with 7th Cavalry, 800 men, 700 horses, 202 mules and families of officers and enlisted men left Yankton early that day and made his night camp here, going on to the Owen's Ranch on Snatch Creek the next day. He was enroute to Fort Abraham Lincoln, near Bismarck."
Erected: 1960
Location: Yankton County, Hwy 50, 9 miles west of Yankton

#307 Jack McCall Burial Site
"Jack McCall was hung for murder of 'Wild Bill' Hickok on March 1st 1877 at corner of State Hospital Grounds on US 81. He refused Protestant ministrations, but accepted those of Father Daxacher a Catholic priest and was buried in the Catholic cemetery. When his body was transferred to this cemetery it was discovered that he had been buried with the hangman's noose still around his neck."
Erected: 1960

Location: Yankton County, west side of Douglas Ave near Catholic cemetery

#308 First Building at Yankton Site May 1858
"C.J. Holman, for a Sioux City group, rivals of Frost, Todd & Co.'s Upper Missouri Land Company came in March 1858, was run off by threatening Indians but returned in May and built cabin, after fracas with F.T. & Co. employees and lived there till September when Major Lovell, U.S.A ousted him again. Cabin near this marker."
Erected: 1960
Location: Yankton County, at Yankton bridge at base at Pine Street

#309 John Blair Smith Todd Office
"J.B.S. Todd was Captain USA when he came in to Dakota in 1855 with Harney Expedition. Then sutler at Ft. Randall he became member of Frost, Todd & Company fur trade concern. He was instrumental in Yankton Indian Treaty of 1857 and had an office here in 1860 when John Ball, US Surveyor located section line and his cabin office."
Erected: 1960
Location: Yankton County, in Yankton on Broadway between 2nd and 3rd (1988)

#310 Frost, Todd & Co. Trade Post
"The Trading firm of Frost, Todd & Company had several posts along the Missouri. Some were really 'lighting rods' for townsites but the one here on James River was a real 'trade store' where trade goods and jimcracks were traded for furs to the Indians. Here also was Greenway's Upper Ferry and it was attacked by Indians on September 6, 1862."
Erected: 1960
Location: Yankton County, 2.5 miles southwest of Mission Hill (1988)

#311 Custer's 7th Cavalry Campsite April 13 to May 6, 1873
"Custer with 800 troops, 700 horses, 202 mules plus enlisted men's and officers' families arrived on Dakota Southern. Before campsite completed, a 2 day April Blizzard, played havoc but no losses. Site was level ground to the North. A grand ball April 24th, a review by Governor Burbank May 4th were highlights of this enforced layover."
Erected: 1960
Location: Yankton County, Hwy 50 just east of Yankton

#312 West Wall Yankton Stockade
West Wall, Yankton Stockade
Indian war of Outbreak, August 1862 threatened to spread into Dakota and a 'strong point' for all settlers near Yankton was built in September under Capt. F.M. Ziebach. The west wall, of posts with boards on either side and earth packed between, 450 feet long was about 150 feet east of this marker, of 3rd Street and Finn.
Erected: 1960
Location: Yankton County, between Broadway and Cedar on 4th Street in Yankton

#313 East Wall Yankton Stockade
East Wall, Yankton Stockade

In September 1862, after a skirmish with hostile Indians near James River, it was determined to finish stockade at once, north wall being sod with ditch in front already finished, and East wall of posts with boards on either side with earth packed between. It was completed overnight. This wall 450 feet long was about 150 feet west of this marker.
Erected: 1960
Location: Yankton County, between Broadway and Cedar on 4th Street in Yankton

#314 South Wall Yankton Stockade
The South wall was built of cedar posts close together and was about 200 feet south of here with the only gate in its center on Broadway. The stockade was 450 feet square and the principal building therein was Ash's Log Tavern, later the Merchants, now the Stetson Hotel. By local legend General George A. Custer may have been billeted therein in April 1874 during the fury of the blizzard."
Erected: 1960
Location: Yankton County, between Broadway and Cedar on 4th Street in Yankton

#315 North Wall Yankton Stockade
This 6 foot of sod and earth with a ditch in front was located about 150 foot South of this marker. This wall 450 foot long was commenced on Sept. 1, 1862, the first construction.
Erected: 1960
Location: Yankton County, between Broadway and Cedar on 4th Street in Yankton

#321 Brave Bear Hung Here
"Mato Ohi Tike
May 15th 1875, Brave Bear treacherously killed Joseph Johnson, a post employee on Okobojo Creek, 25 miles east of Ft. Sully. He fled to Canada and enroute met Scout "Fish" Allison, who recognized Johnson's horse and gun. When Sitting Bull surrendered Brave Bear came back with him. Convicted in January, he was hung in a non-public execution in the jail yard back of this building, then the Courthouse, on November 15, 1882."
Erected: 1960
Location: Yankton County, In Yankton near Douglas and 5th

#322 Charles Francois Picotte
"Born at Ft. Tecumseh (Pierre), the son of Honore Picotte, an American Fur Co. factor and Eagle Woman, he was educated at St. Louis. Marrying a Yancton woman, he became a leader in that Band and was influential in the Treaty of 1858 ceding land and setting up a Reservation. Yancton townsite is a part of his 640 acres allotment. His 1860 home was 200 yards South."
Erected: 1960
Location: Yankton County, In Yankton near Douglas and 5th

#323 Vangen Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1869-
"Following earlier Missionary work, this church began in Dakota Territory among Scandinavian Lutherans as early as 1861, and was organized October 8, 1864 with Reverand Emil Christenson as minister. The church built in 1869 was built of lumber hauled by 'volunteers' from Sioux City by ox team. It is the oldest Lutheran Church still standing in the Dakotas.
Hebrews 13:8 'Jesus Christ the same yesterday – today and forever.'"

Erected: 1961
Location: Yankton County, SD 50/ 1/2 mi E of Mission Hill's main St at church (1988)

#324 Christ Church
"Mother Episcopal Church Of The Daktotas
Founded In 1861
By
The Rev. Melancthon Hoyt, D.D., LL.D.
First Missionary to Settle In
Dakota Territory
This Building Is The Third Church Home Of
The Yankton Episcopal Parish"
Erected: 1983
Location: Yankton County, US 81/ SW corner of 6th St & Douglas Ave in Yankton (1988)

#342 Frost Todd & Co . Post
"1859
This house, the oldest in Yankton, was built east of Walnut near the river and cut of logs and stood there until 1867 at least. Moved here, it was made into a warm home. Note thick walls at windows. As a Fur Post J.L. Presho, Emos Stutsman and Francis Chapel operated it for F-T & Co."
Erected: 1961
Location: Yankton County, In Yankton on Walnut just west of US 81 bridge (1988)

#350 Yankton College
"Oldest Institution of Higher Learning in the Dakotas
Joseph Ward, a graduate of Brown University and Andover Seminary came to Yancton, Dakota Territory as a missionary pastor in 1868. He soon established Yancton Academy but it was taken over by the school board and became Yancton High School, the first secondary schools in Dakota.
In May 1881, Yancton College was authorized by the Congregational Church Association of the Territory and it was chartered under Territorial laws, August 30, 1881.
Classes were started in the Congregational Church, October 4, 1882, and continued in a small 3-room building near the church. Middle Building, still standing, was erected in 1883 and dedicated September 1884.
At first commencement, in 1887, when only Edward Hinman Pound was graduated, President Ward made a memorable address prophesying a thousand years of growth of the college devoted to building character, the highest standards and a continual striving for ideals high above the horizon. He died December 11, 1889, leaving a firm foundation and a perpetual desire to achieve his ideals.
Its campus on the reverse, shows the growth of the physical plant. The regimes of President Warren and Nash showed the greatest advances in the construction program. In 1931, Fargo College was merged with Yancton and a year later, a like merger with Redfield College was effected.
To include 1962, 2,238 of its graduates have gone out into the world to carry out the principles President Ward emphasized 75 years ago."

Erected: 1962
Location: Yankton County, US 81 in Yankton at 10th Street & Douglas (1988)

#416 Stanage James River Ferry
"3/4 Mile
James River, named for Jacques D'Englis, had two ferries, the lower established by John Stanage, a soldier, who had been at Ft. Pierre, in 1859, was on the Sioux City-Ft. Randall Military Road. Stanage was named Postmaster at James River P.O. on 13 March 1861. He stood off the Indians on 6 September 1862 and the chicken coop, still standing, has bullet holes to prove it."
Erected: 1966
Location: Yankton County, SD 50 -5 miles west of Yankton east of James River Bridge

#418 Yankton
"Mother City of the Dakotas
Frost, Todd & Company, under the guise and license of trade stores along the Missouri and at the Struck By the Ree camp at Yancton, were able to get in on the ground floor of potential community sites, when others could acquire no rights. A rival concern, out of Sioux City, 'squatted' C.J. Holman in March, 1858 near the river at Yancton but Frost, Todd soon thereafter erected a post near the foot of present Walnut Street. John Ball surveyed the township in the fall of 1860 and soon thereafter Moses K. Armstrong platted the area up Walnut and on both sides. J.B.S. Todd had an office at 2nd and Broadway and H.C. Ash an hotel at 3rd and Broadway, Downer T. Bramble erected the first store in town near Walnut & Second and on April 17, 1860 was named Postmaster of the town of YANCTON. Charles F. Picotte, who had a land grant at Yancton by the Treaty of 1857 had a house in the east end of the town. Governor William Jayne arrived in late May, 1861 and set up the Territorial Capitol in a log cabin near Ash's Hotel, with William Gleason, Attorney General as a water carrying cabin mate. Not long after, on June 6, 1861, Frank M. Ziebach started the Weekly Dakotian. There were ten advertisers in that first issue including W.W. March, who ran the Ft. Randall stage. When the Indian War of the Outbreak brought trouble in August, 1862, the Yankton stockade protected the settlers. There are 21 Historic markers in and about Yankton."
Erected: 1966
Location: Yankton County, SD 50 (4th St) east of Douglas Avenue in Yankton

Ziebach (none)

Recent Additions

Hughes County
 # 703 Lindbergh Landing Site

On this, then private, pasture Colonel Charles Lindbergh landed his Ryan monoplane, "The Spirit of Saint Louis", September 1st 1927 at exactly 4 pm. On May 21st he had been the first person to fly solo and nonstop from New York to Paris. His plane had no radio, literally no

forward visibility, and only minimal navigation equipment, thus his flight was a true aviation "first." His tour plan was to visit all the state capitals, stimulate interest in commercial aviation, and demonstrate the safety and punctuality of flight. After a short exhibition of circles and maneuvers over Fort Pierre, Pierre, and the landing field; he landed. A crowd of 3800 including Governor Bulow and Mayor Hipple greeted his arrival.
American Legionnaires, led by Commander Charles H Burke, had prepared and secured the site. In attendance were 700 cars, 18 from out of state, and representatives from 39 SD counties. In an open car, Lindbergh led a long procession of cars though streets of Pierre to the Saint Charles hotel where the special guests would spend the night. Following a supper reception at Mayor Hipple's home the American Legion Scotch band led the dignitaries to the front steps of the Capitol. Mayor Hipple spoke briefly, Governor Bulow predicted that though Lindbergh had crossed the Atlantic and retuned to tell of it, someday some man would leave the earth, journey to the moon and return to tell of it. To the cheering crowd of 5000 Lindbergh spoke briefly confining his remarks to an explanation of his presence in Pierre. Lindbergh declared that his trip was the forerunner of a time in the near future when people of Pierre could leave the Pierre airport and arrive at the east or west coast on the same day. He remarked that Pierre was especially fortunate to have a natural landing field and claimed that it would be important for all cities to develop airports. After an appearance at the dance in the City Auditorium he returned to the St. Charles for the night. Though planning to leave at 9 the next morning, he was delayed a bit by the need to prime the plane's oil pump. Finally at 9:30 he took off for Cheyenne, WY. This site, subsequently purchased by the city, would serve for the next 12 years as Pierre's airport.

Erected by the Pierre/Fort Pierre Historical Preservation Commission with generous support from the South Dakota Pilot's Association and private donations
Erected: 2013
Location: South side of Snake Butte, east of Highway 1804

Unknown

#56 Historic Highways (6)
Tabor
Avon
Wagner
Pickstown
Erected: 1955 (all)
Location: No location information on markers.

#298 1st Lt. Edward Wanton Casey
"Commanding Cheyenne Scouts, on January 7th, 1891 on reconnoiter of hostile Sioux camps at 'No Waters' east of here, accompanied by 'White Moon' & "Rock Road' scouts, was talking to Pete Richard near hear when shot in back of head by Plenty Horses, a young Sioux. Tried for murder, Plenty Horses was exonerated under claim it was an act of war in Messiah Craze."
Erected: 1960
Location:

#617 Peter Norbeck 1870-1936