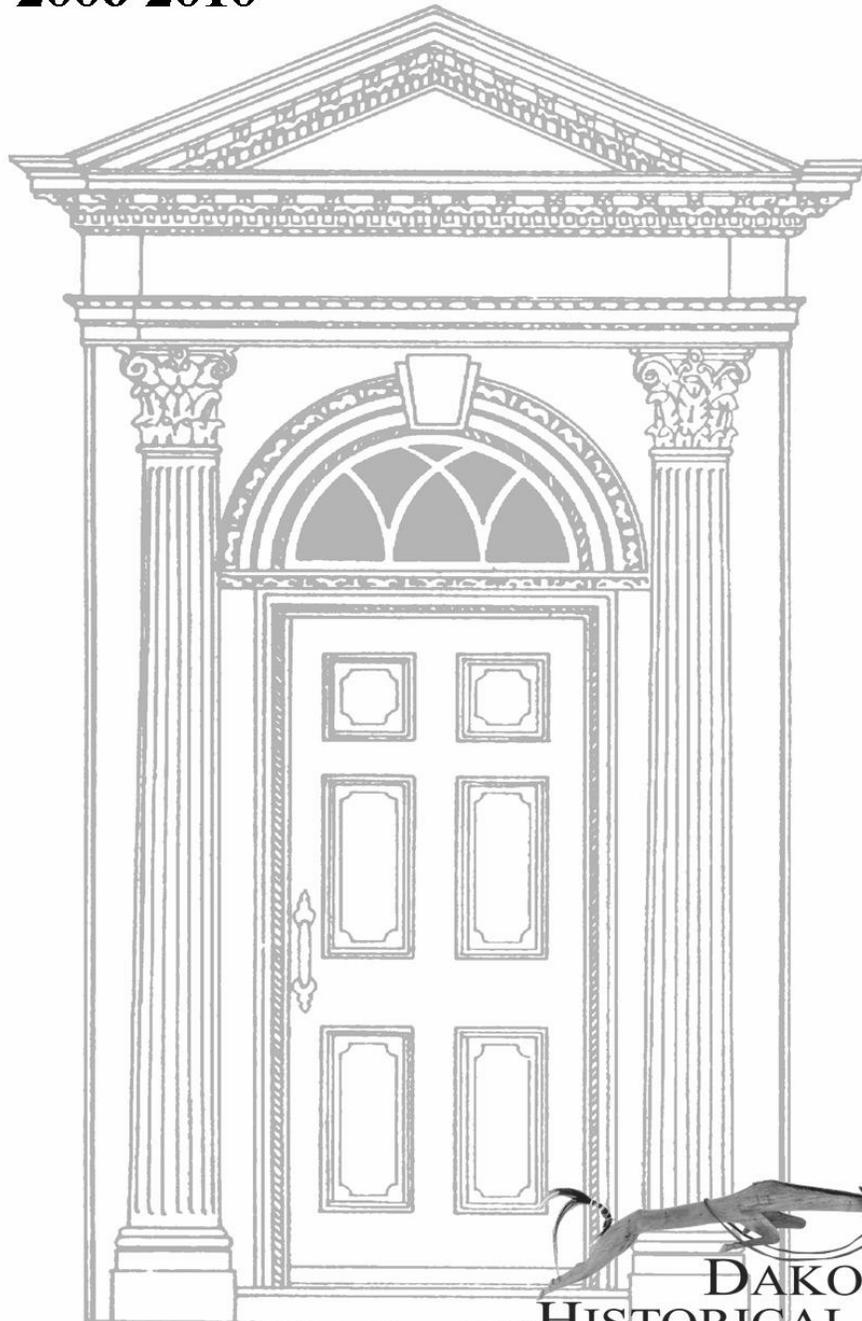


STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PLAN
2006-2010



 SOUTH
DAKOTA STATE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Department of Tourism and State Development

MISSION/VISION STATEMENT:

The South Dakota State Historical Society seeks to promote, nurture and sustain the historical and cultural heritage of South Dakota by collecting, preserving, researching, and interpreting evidence of the state's irreplaceable past and making it available for the life-long education and enrichment of present and future generations. The Office of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), as a program of the South Dakota State Historical Society, strives to achieve this objective by surveying, documenting and protecting archaeological and architectural resources significant to South Dakota's past.

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FOREWORD

The National Historic Preservation Act is the foundation for the preservation work of the South Dakota State Historical Society. The Act outlines seven basic purposes, including declaring that “the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic heritage”. The Act also sets six policies that emphasize the cooperation between the federal, state, and local governments, Indian tribes, private organizations, and individuals. In so doing, the National Historic Preservation Act establishes a unique partnership vital to the success of the preservation of our heritage and our historic places.

In order to implement these important purposes and policies, the Act provides for the creation of state historic preservation programs. In South Dakota, the State Historic Preservation Office, one of five program areas of the State Historical Society, is responsible for implementing the Act.

Each State Historic Preservation Office is charged to survey historic properties and maintain an inventory; identify and nominate properties to the National Register of Historic Places; advise and assist federal, state, and local government agencies in fulfilling their preservation responsibilities; provide education and technical assistance in historic preservation; develop local historic preservation programs; consult with federal agencies on their projects affecting historical properties; and advise and assist with rehabilitation projects involving federal assistance.

This comprehensive five-year plan is one of those requirements. Not only does this plan echo the purposes and policies of the National Historic Preservation Act, it also reflects the uniqueness and special issues relating to South Dakota. What makes the National Historic Preservation Act so applicable to each state is this overriding national view as well as a statewide perspective.

Making historic preservation happen requires involvement at all levels of government and the private sector. For any planning document to be dynamic, commentary is important. Therefore, we welcome your ongoing participation and comments. Thank you.

Jay D. Vogt
Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

INTRODUCTION

This plan will serve as a guide for historic preservation planning and activities undertaken by a variety of users and constituents, not just the staff of the SDSHPO. It will provide direction for historic preservation in South Dakota over the next five years, from January 2006 through December 2010.

This Plan incorporates and builds upon the State of South Dakota's 2010 Initiative. The 2010 Initiative outlines a series of specific goals for economic growth and visitor spending in the state by the year 2010. Goal Four of the Initiative is to "Brand and Develop South Dakota's Quality of Life as the Best in America by 2010". One of the action steps within that goal is to "Enhance History and Arts as a tool for economic development and cultural tourism". Historic preservation is a perfect tool to achieve such a goal.

The plan will be distributed to other state agencies, federal agencies, units of local governments, planning and development districts, libraries, and preservation organizations throughout South Dakota with encouragement to utilize the plan in connection with preservation priorities and activities. Upon completion of final reviews and approval by the National Park Service, the plan will be published electronically via nationwide internet access.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT

This edition of South Dakota's comprehensive historic preservation plan is a revision of "The State Of South Dakota Ten Year Historic Preservation Plan: A Vision Document for Statewide Historic Preservation Efforts 1995-2005." The decision to update the earlier plan rather than write a new plan was based on several factors. First and foremost, it was recognized that while some minor changes had occurred in preservation activities in South Dakota, the driving principles and many of the existing challenges have remained. Since this plan is written as a reflection of broad goals and objectives rather than specific strategies and tasks, the program's accomplishments were seen to have on-going effects within the plan, as opposed to terminating effects. Goals were not accomplished to be marked off a list but are to be acted upon in a continuing operation.

The principal means employed for public input in the production of this plan consisted of a planning questionnaire. A variety of individuals and groups with a connection to or interest in historic preservation were sent customized questionnaires. Each respondent was asked to express their opinions as to statewide and individual preservation needs and priorities for the next five to ten years. Targeted constituent groups included: property owners, realtors, developers, architects, archaeologists, preservation consultants, other cultural organizations, charitable organizations, professional associations, and a variety of other interested parties. In addition, questionnaires were sent to municipal and county governments, regional planning agencies, state agencies and federal agencies.

In addition, these entities and individuals were sent a draft copy of the planning document. In this way it was determined that these constituents and partners would be able to readily see what the SHPO felt were priorities for preservation within the state. While some may feel that this would unduly bias the responses received, the decision was based on early coordination, multiple requests ideas of what the SHPO staff felt to be important and for copies of the old plan.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE PROGRAM AREAS

The principal entity charged with carrying out historic preservation activities in South Dakota is the South Dakota State Historical Society. The Office of the State Historic Preservation Officer, or SHPO, was created in 1972 to carry out these designated functions as mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Presently, the SHPO is a program of the South Dakota State Historical Society within the Department of Tourism and State Development.

The SHPO is organized into a number of program areas, which include:

ADMINISTRATION

- The Administration program area is primarily responsible for the day-to-day operation of the SHPO and managing SHPO finances. The principal source of funding for the State Historical Preservation Office is an annual grant appropriation from the National Park Service with additional support from the State of South Dakota.
- At the present time, the total SHPO annual budget is approximately \$900,000. Of that figure, roughly sixty percent comes from federal sources, twenty percent is from State or other sources and 20 percent is from the Preservation Grant and Loan Fund. Of that \$900,000, forty percent is used to operate the SHPO, thirty percent is used for program related projects and contracts (of the federal funding a minimum of ten percent is granted to local communities through the CLG grant program), and thirty percent is through Grant and Loan Fund restoration program activities.

SURVEY

- One of the primary functions of the SHPO is to identify historic sites in the state of South Dakota. The principal tool for site identification is the inventory of architectural, historic and archaeological sites. Historic buildings, structures, objects, landscapes and archaeology sites are regularly and systematically recorded. Each entry in the inventory provides information on the site's location, character, history and potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Site inventory can be done in a number of ways: by SHPO staff, by contract with a qualified consultant, or through a sub-grant to a local governmental body which in turn hires a qualified surveyor.
- As of 2005, all of the 66 counties in South Dakota have been the subject of some type of historic site survey. Most have been partial surveys while only a few have been completely surveyed. The record for major cities is somewhat better. However,

significant portions of such towns as Sioux Falls, Rapid City, Aberdeen and Mitchell have yet to be surveyed.

- In addition to geographical surveys, significant survey work has been organized thematically. Important groups of buildings that share a common origin or materials have been surveyed as a whole, allowing for nomination of the best representative examples to the National Register. German-Russian and Czech settlement architecture, courthouses, and mining resources have all been examined in this way.
- Archaeological sites are also systematically inventoried throughout the state. Primary locations for significant archaeological features are along the state's major rivers. Surveys have been conducted on the James, Big Sioux, Missouri and parts of the Cheyenne Rivers. Other major river systems have yet to be examined. Thematic survey techniques are also used for groups of archaeological resources such as pre-historic rock art and burial mounds.

NATIONAL REGISTER

- The National Register of Historic Places is the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that are significant for their association with history, architecture, engineering, archaeology or culture. In South Dakota, the SHPO is responsible for administering the National Register program for the National Park Service. The SHPO assists the public and local preservation groups with the National Register application process by providing technical and research information. The SHPO also initiates large thematic or district nomination projects. The SHPO is responsible for processing all nomination forms for South Dakota and presenting them for approval by both the State Review Board and National Park Service reviewers in Washington, DC.
- The State also maintains a State Register of Historic Places, which utilizes the same form as the National Register. Unlike the National Register, State Register nominations do not require review by the State Review Board or federal authorities. All properties listed on the National Register are automatically included on the State Register.
- Currently there are approximately 1,500 National Register of Historic Places listings for the State of South Dakota. These listings cover approximately 6,000 sites across the state ranging from prehistoric archaeological sites to 20th century tract housing. Listing on the National Register can protect a property in limited circumstances (see Review and Compliance). It can also make a property eligible for tax relief programs associated with the rehabilitation of a property. Listing on the National Register DOES NOT provide the state or federal governments with the authority to prevent the destruction or alteration of a property by a private landowner. Such restrictions can only be imposed at the local level.

PLANNING

- The SHPO is responsible for various planning activities, which help to organize historic preservation efforts across the state of South Dakota. The purpose is to summarize the SHPO's ongoing programs, establish a vision for what preservation should attempt to accomplish over the next five years, and to outline broad policies for achieving those goals.

- The Planning program area also coordinates planning information and research efforts used to evaluate the significance of historic sites across the state. Information is organized by theme or “context”. This forms the organizational basis for survey, national register nominations and other projects. Several context documents have been developed to assist in determining the worthiness of sites for preservation, including documents on schools, churches, railroads, New Deal Era resources, etc.
- Priorities for each program area are set at an annual planning meeting. Quarterly update meetings are held in order to track program progress over the course of the year. As with the long-range plan, the yearly plan incorporates ideas and concerns gathered from the interested public.

REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE

- Federal law places certain restrictions on federal agency actions, which will effect a property listed on or eligible for the National Register. The specific restrictions imposed are outlined in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The SHPO must review all federal undertakings. The agency in question must provide information to the SHPO regarding the nature of the undertaking and its potential effect on historic resources. The agency must pursue policies that will minimize any adverse impact the undertaking might have on listed or eligible properties.
- There is also a state review law that applies only to properties listed on the State Register of Historic Places (see National Register section above). SDCL 1-19A-11.1 requires that any project by the state or any subdivision of the state (such as counties and cities) must be reviewed for its potential impact on properties listed on the State Register. If the proposed project will have a potentially adverse impact, the governing agency must notify the SHPO and examine all potential alternatives that might minimize the adverse effect of the project.

TAX INCENTIVES

- To encourage the preservation of historic properties, both the federal and state governments have established tax incentives for the rehabilitation of sites listed on the National/State Registers. The SHPO administers the tax application process and provides technical assistance regarding the rehabilitation standards, which must be met in order to qualify.
- The tax incentives have allowed property owners to rehabilitate many historic buildings in South Dakota that might have otherwise been destroyed. Approximately 350 properties in South Dakota have received some type of tax benefit during the last ten years. The SHPO has averaged 25 to 30 new tax projects per year. Homeowners, farmers and ranchers, business people and real estate developers in all parts of South Dakota have taken advantage of these financial incentives to reduce the monetary burden of rehabilitating an historic structure.
- The federal income tax credit program allows a person to take a portion of rehabilitation costs for a property as a credit against income tax obligations. Twenty percent of the total rehabilitation costs can be credited if the work complies with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation and the proper documentation is filed with the SHPO. This program applies only to sites listed on the National

Register and only to depreciable properties. Owner-occupied residences are not eligible.

- The state has instituted a property tax moratorium program, which applies to all properties listed on the State Register. The assessment of a property may not be raised based on improvements that are certified by the SHPO as meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. The tax moratorium lasts for eight years, and proper documentation must be filed with the SHPO.

DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITIONS AND COVENANTS

- The SHPO manages a grant fund for restoration of National Register listed properties. The Deadwood Fund is created out of gaming proceeds from the City of Deadwood. The purpose of the fund is to make loans and grants to purchase, restore, or develop historic South Dakota properties for residential, commercial, or public purposes. Individuals, organizations, and public agencies sponsoring projects to retain, restore or rehabilitate historic buildings, structures or sites by returning them to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the properties which are significant to their historic, architectural, and cultural values and meeting the grant criteria are eligible to apply for a Deadwood Fund grant.
- The SHPO is also the holder of approximately 140 historic preservation covenants. These covenants apply to a variety of structures across the state. An owner who receives a property tax moratorium must sign a covenant agreeing to maintain the property for the term of the moratorium. Recipients of past federal development grant monies were also required to sign a preservation covenant, some of which are still active.
- As a matter of policy, the SHPO does not acquire or manage historic properties. Management of such properties would place an enormous burden on limited staff and financial resources. The State Historical Society owns several historic sites including the Fort Pierre Chouteau National Landmark site, the Verendrye National Landmark Site, and the Oahe Chapel.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

- Part of the SHPO's mission is to foster historic preservation activities at the local level. One of the main ways this is accomplished is through the Certified Local Government Program. Ten percent of the SHPO's annual federal grant allotment must be passed through to local historic preservation commissions. In order to qualify for these grant funds, a local government must become "certified". The local governing body must create an official historic preservation commission and adopt a local historic preservation ordinance. The commission must then meet certain public education and administrative requirements in order to maintain its CLG status. As of 2005, there are eighteen South Dakota communities active in the CLG program.
- Once a CLG is certified, it may apply for funds from the SHPO to carry out a variety of historic preservation activities. These may include; workshops, publications, surveys, National Register nomination projects, signage, design assistance and many other activities related to promoting historic preservation in their community. CLG grants may not be used for construction projects. CLG's are also playing an

increasingly important role in administering the Review and Compliance program. Some commissions have become actively integrated into the review process while others take a less official role opting to act as local information sources for Review and Compliance questions.

GENERAL PUBLIC EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

- Public education in one form or another underlies all of the SHPO's program areas. Each area provides both one-on-one technical assistance and informational materials for broader distribution. In addition, the SHPO generates general educational materials directed at a variety of audiences including property owners, schoolchildren, and tourists.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

- The SHPO maintains a Master Sites database for standing structures and a limited range of archaeological sites. The SHPO has also created numerous program specific databases as well as catalogs for library holdings and research data. The SHPO is integrating the data with a GIS system and currently has an online GIS-based searchable database known as CRGRID (Cultural Resource Geographic Research Information Display). This data is available to the public but will soon include more data and features for federal agencies and consultants carrying out Review and Compliance activities.

HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Following is a portion of South Dakota's Historic Contexts Document. The document is an overview of historic resources in South Dakota, broken down by temporal and spatial themes. The document helps the SHPO staff in developing goals and priorities for identification and preservation of significant resources. It also helps to identify gaps in research, under-recognized resources and future registration possibilities. Each of these historic contexts may include the presence of historic and/or prehistoric archaeological resources.

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Pre-Sioux Habitation

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 12,000 BC - 1750 AD

Little is known about the very first human occupants of South Dakota (Paleo-Indian and Archaic Indians), but human habitation is thought to have begun about 12,000 BC. The prehistoric period for the region lasted until the first white explorers, missionaries and traders entered in about 1750 AD

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Sites are concentrated along river valleys of the James, Missouri, White, Cheyenne, and Big Sioux. However, all drainage basins in the state (all streams) contain prehistoric archaeological sites.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Effigy and burial mounds, tipis, rock alignments, pictographs, petroglyphs, earth lodges, log dwellings.

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Sioux Era

SUBCONTEXT 1: Indigenous Sites and Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1750 - Present

Members of all three major groups of the Sioux Nation (Santee, Yankton, Teton) moved into South Dakota about 1750 and eventually spread throughout the Dakota region displacing earlier peoples. Their occupation and significant tribal impact continues to the present day.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Historically, the Sioux occupied the entire state, but since the influx of white settlers in Minnesota and the Dakotas (beginning about 1850), they have been concentrated west of the Missouri River and on east-river reservations of Sisseton-Wahpeton, Flandreau, Crow Creek, and Yankton Tribes. Late in the 19th century, much of their west-river land was ceded to the US Government and the following reservations were created: Rosebud, Lower Brule, Pine Ridge, Cheyenne River, and Standing Rock. These nine reservations are home to most of the state's Sioux; however, every county has some Sioux residents.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Tipis, log structures, battlefields, modern tribal centers, dance grounds, fasting sites, sweat lodges.

SUBCONTEXT 2: Government Constructed Sites and Structures.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1851 - Present

In 1851, the US Government began negotiating treaties with the Sioux occupying the region that would become SD. Throughout that century, federal officials made many treaties and agreements. These usually called for some provisions of food, shelter, and services in return for Indian lands. Although, the federal government attempted to remove itself from Indian-provision business several times, government shelters, etc. continued to be built for reservation residents into the present.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Government-constructed facilities for the Sioux in South Dakota are confined to the nine reservations and nearby communities. The reservations are Flandreau, Sisseton-Wahpeton, Yankton, Crow Creek, Lower Brule, Cheyenne River, Standing Rock, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge--comprising about 10% of the land area of the state.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Agency buildings, hotels, boarding and day schools, hospitals, houses, offices, rodeo grounds, meat-distribution stations, dance halls.

SUBCONTEXT 3: Christian Missions

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1750 - Present

From the time white men first entered the Dakotas, the Western culture has attempted to convert the Sioux to Christianity. Churches made significant contributions to Education and indoctrination of the Sioux. Such institutions established in the 18th and especially the 19th century have continued to operate into the present day in South Dakota.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Churches established Indian missions at Chamberlain, Mobridge, Sioux Falls, Pierre, St. Francis and other scattered locations on the west-river reservations.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Churches, schools, residences.

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Early, Commercial Exploitation and Military Presence

SUBCONTEXT 1: Fur Trading Posts

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1750-1860

Explorations of the region began about 1750 and continued until the creation of Dakota Territory in 1861. Some of this activity continued into the 1870s (especially in the Black Hills), but greatest percentage of known extant sites occurred during the first half of the 19th century.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Fur trading posts were located in the river valleys of the Big Sioux, James, Vermillion, Missouri, Cheyenne, and White, as well as in the Big Stone Lake area. The largest concentration of sites lie along the Missouri between Pierre and Chamberlain.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Posts and their related structures (including stockades).

SUBCONTEXT 2: Military Forts and Encampments

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1856-1946

The U. S. government began establishing military posts in the region in 1856 and continued to operate a few of them into the mid 20th Century (does not

include Ellsworth AFB). In 1946, Ft. Meade near Sturgis was abandoned by the Army and turned over to other agencies.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Although camps, battle sites, and other sites of military occupation can be found throughout the state, the greatest concentration of formal military forts occurs along the Missouri River, James River, Indian reservations, Northeastern lake region, and the Black Hills.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Forts and Encampments.

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement

SUBCONTEXT 1: Claim Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1893

Permanent settlers began moving into the SE section in the late 1850s despite the lack of an organized territory. As the century progressed, Dakota Territory witnessed several influxes of homesteaders across the region until the recession of 1890s. Settlement activity continued west of the Missouri River into the third decade of the 20th Century, but the greatest share of the East River Area and the Black Hills was claimed before Statehood in 1889.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The State of South Dakota

PROPERTY TYPES:

Sod houses, (soddies), dug outs, log buildings, and claim shacks.

SUBCONTEXT 2.1: Ethnic Enclaves - Czechs

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1869-1920

Czechs began settling in southeastern Dakota Territory in 1869 and came in great numbers to that area in the middle 1870s and early 1880s. By 1920, a third generation of the early Czech pioneers can be distinguished, but at that time, most had been assimilated. Important folk buildings were constructed before 1920.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Czechs populated to some degree all counties of the state, but they concentrated in the following: Yankton, Bon Homme, Charles Mix, Gregory, Tripp, and Brule. In the Twentieth Century, they moved in significant numbers to Jackson, Mellette, and Jones counties. The greatest share of this ethnic group settled in and around Tabor in eastern Bon

Homme County. Czech heritage is actively preserved in this community to the present day.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, barns, lodge halls, schools, churches, cemeteries.

SUBCONTEXT 2.2: Ethnic Enclaves - Finns

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1878 - present

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Savo, Frederick; Brown County
Poinsett - Lake Norden; Hamlin and Brookings Counties
Lead, Roubaix and Whitewood; Lawrence County
Buffalo, Cave Hills, and Little Missouri; Hamlin County

PROPERTY TYPES:

Residences, churches, halls, farm structures, commercial buildings.

SUBCONTEXT 2.3: Ethnic Enclaves - German-Russians

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1871 - present

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Counties of Hutchinson, Yankton, Bon Homme, Douglas, Gregory, Tripp, Corson, Campbell, McPherson, Edmunds, Walworth, Brown, Spink, Beadle, Hanson, Davison.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Residences, churches, cemeteries, commercial buildings, farm buildings, halls.

SUBCONTEXT 2.4: Ethnic Enclaves - Danes

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: Early 1870s - present

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Danes settled primarily in Clay, Turner, Kingsbury Counties; significant numbers of Danes also moved into Brookings and Moody Counties. It must also be noted that measurable percentages (2. to 4.9%) settled in 22 other counties of eastern and central South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, farm buildings, churches, halls, cemeteries, commercial buildings, industrial buildings.

SUBCONTEXT 2.5: Ethnic Enclaves - Dutch

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1880-1910 (and to the present day)

According to Gerald DeJong, leading historian of the Dutch in South Dakota, "Hollanders" were not interested in Dakota before 1880. In fact, only a very small number of them settled here before that decade. During the boom years of the 80s, however, their numbers increased gradually. Because of the presence of their strict Reformed and Christian Reformed congregations, the Dutch continue to have an impact on the landscape to the present day, despite their relatively small population.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Immigrants from the Netherlands settled primarily in Douglas, Charles Mix, and Bon Homme Counties. Other counties with historically significant numbers of foreign-born Dutch are Minnehaha, Brookings, Deuel, Turner, Grant, Lincoln and Aurora. They tended to settle in colonies, lending weight to their comparatively small populations.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, farms, buildings, churches, cemeteries.

SUBCONTEXT 2.6: Ethnic Enclaves - Swedes

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1868-1920 (and to the present)

See below.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Swedes entered Dakota Territory at Clay County in 1868. During the remainder of that decade and throughout the following one, Swedish immigrants established themselves in Clay, Union, and Minnehaha counties. In the 1880s, they moved into the northeastern lake region, populating the counties of Grant, Roberts, Marshall, Day, and Brown. From 1900-1920, a third influx of Swedes occurred in the west-river counties of Dewey, Stanley, Harding, and Lawrence. They continue to have an impact in these areas and throughout the state into the present day.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, churches, barns, and other farm structures, schools.

SUBCONTEXT 2.7: Ethnic Enclaves - Norwegians

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1860-1930 (and to the present day)

Norwegians began emigrating to Dakota as soon as it was opened up for settlement and followed the course of immigration patterns throughout the boom years up to the Great Depression. They continue to have an impact

on the region as one of the largest ethnic groups, but few of the earliest sites remain intact.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Although Norwegians settled in all counties of the state, the major impact of their immigration was in the southeast. Due to railroad promotions of the 1880s, many also settled in the northeast along new rail lines. The ten counties with the largest percentage of foreign-born Norwegians in 1920 are: Minnehaha, Lincoln, Day, Roberts, Brookings, Yankton, Deuel, Brown, Marshall, and Codington, in descending order.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, farm buildings, commercial buildings, cemeteries, churches, colleges.

SUBCONTEXT 2.8: Ethnic Enclaves - Germans

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1870s - present

Although Germans began entering the Dakota region as soon as it was opened for settlement (1860s), it was not until the second decade that immigrant Germans entered in significant numbers. They continue to have an impact to the present day.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

According to John P. Johansen (1937), Germans (from Germany) settled in all counties of the state, except Shannon and Washabaugh. Gerald DeJong (1986) lists, in descending order, the following as the top ten counties to accept German immigrants: Minnehaha, Brown, Grant, Day, McCook, Spink, Turner, Beadle, Codington, and Lincoln.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, barns and other farm structures, churches, cemeteries, commercial and industrial buildings.

SUBCONTEXT 2.9: Ethnic Enclaves - Poles

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES:

Very few Poles emigrated to South Dakota, and little is presently known about their migration patterns.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

According to Gerald DeJong (1986), the following were the ten counties having the most Polish people recorded in the 1920 census: Day, Brown, Roberts, Hutchinson, Minnehaha, Yankton, Grant, Bon Homme, Codington, and Beadle. Of these, Day County is the overwhelming leader in Polish population.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Although very little is known about Poles in Dakota, the property types presumably would be houses, farm buildings, churches, commercial/industrial structures.

SUBCONTEXT 2.10: Ethnic Enclaves - Jewish

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1880s-1920s (and to the present day)
See below

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

According to Orlando and Violet Goering (1982), Jewish farmers entered Dakota in the early 1880s and set up a small, short-lived colony in Aurora and Davison Counties. Other known Jewish enclaves are in Sioux Falls (Minnehaha County) and in Deadwood (Lawrence County). Although the Jews never represented a large body of constituents, their influence continues today, especially in Sioux Falls.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, farm buildings, commercial structures, synagogues.

SUBCONTEXT 2.11: Ethnic Enclaves - Chinese

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1875-1900; 1900-1930

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The Chinese settled primarily in Lawrence County during the Black Hills gold rush. Several other locations within the state witnessed some Chinese immigration, but the affect outside Deadwood and Lead is minimal.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, commercial buildings, cemeteries.

SUBCONTEXT 2.12: Ethnic Enclaves - Swiss

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1874-1920

Swiss immigration to South Dakota includes the Swiss-German Mennonites, who spoke German but originated in Switzerland as far back as the 15th century. When German-Russians began moving to the United States from Russia in 1870s so did the Swiss Mennonites, who transplanted whole villages to the New World. The first German-Swiss arrived in Dakota (at Yankton) in 1874.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

According to Gerald DeJong (1986), the ten counties having the most Swiss in 1920 are: Yankton, Hand, Lake, Minnehaha, Brown, Lincoln, Meade, Beadle, Roberts, and Codington (in descending order). Of these, Yankton county is the overwhelming leader.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, churches, cemeteries, farm buildings.

SUBCONTEXT 2.13: Ethnic Enclaves - Blacks

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1870 - present

The first Black in what is now South Dakota entered with the expedition of Lewis and Clark in 1804. But, permanent Black residents did not arrive until the 1860s. Even then, they were very few in number. During the mid 1870s, several Blacks entered Dakota to partake in the opportunities of the Black Hills Gold Rush. Throughout that century and into the next, Blacks had limited but ever-present impact of the settlement and development of the region. During the 1950s and 60s, Blacks played an important role in the Civil Rights movement in South Dakota.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Blacks scattered throughout the state (all counties except those on Indian Reservations). Early Black settlement concentrated in Yankton, Buffalo, and Bon Homme Counties. In 1880, the 288 counted Blacks were concentrated in Pennington, Lawrence, Yankton, Minnehaha, Meade, and Fall River Counties. Also very important was the presence of the all-Black 25th Infantry Regiment at Ft. Meade, Ft. Randall, and St. Hale from 1880 to 1892.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, churches, cemeteries, commercial buildings.

SUBCONTEXT 2.14: Ethnic Enclaves - English Speaking Groups

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES:

Very little has been written about the various English-speaking groups that entered Dakota. These groups would include English, Welsh, Scot, Scotch-Irish, and Irish immigrants who migrated from Europe in the last half of the 19th Century or the first few decades of the 20th Century.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

According to John P. Johansen (1937), immigrants from England or from the Irish-Free State settled in Union, Lake, Davison, McCook, Lyman, Jerauld, Sanborn, Spink, Hyde, Hand, Buffalo, Beadle, Pennington, Fall River, Lawrence, and Butte Counties in numbers significant enough to

count. Gerald DeJong (1986) lists the top five counties with English immigrants as: Lawrence, Minnehaha, Brown, Beadle, and Davison. He lists the top three counties with Irish immigrants as: Minnehaha, Brown, and Lawrence.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, farm structures, commercial, and industrial structures, churches, cemeteries.

SUBCONTEXT 2.15: Ethnic Enclaves - Italians

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: ca. 1880 - ca. 1920

See below

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Few Italian immigrants entered the state, yet surveyors in Harding County discovered Italian folk structures. According to Gerald DeJong (1985), there were 413 such immigrants in South Dakota by 1920 and they settled primarily in Lawrence, Minnehaha, Pennington, and Butte counties.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, barns, lodge halls, schools, churches.

SUBCONTEXT 2.16: Ethnic Enclaves - Slavonians (Yugoslavians)

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: Most likely 1880 - Present

Little is known of the history of the Slavonians in South Dakota. Most lived in Lawrence County (227 in the 1920 Federal Census) and worked in the mining industry. During the 1909 Lockout at the Homestake, the Slavonians were the most loyal unionists, supporting the organization of the Western Federation of Miners. Other, much smaller enclaves recorded in 1920 included Charles Mix (28), Lake, (20), Marshall (20), Brown (15) and Corson (14) Counties.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Counties of Lawrence, Charles Mix, Lake, Marshall, Brown, Corson, Fall River, Minnehaha, Hyde and Beadle

PROPERTY TYPES:

Residences, churches, cemeteries, commercial buildings, farm and ranch buildings, landscape features, halls, mining-related sites

SUBCONTEXT 2.17: Ethnic Enclaves - Luxembourgers

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1878 - Present

Luxembourgers are known to have entered Dakota Territory with Germans in 1878. They settled around the community of Kranzburg in rural Codington County. In 1920 the Federal Census counted 41 Luxembourger-born residents in Codington. However, the largest enclave of Luxembourgers was in Hanson County (48 in 1920); other enclaves included Meade (46), Aurora (43), Minnehaha (37), and Miner (32).

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Hanson, Meade, Aurora, Codington, Minnehaha, Miner, Sanborn, Roberts, Jerauld and Davison Counties

PROPERTY TYPES:

Residences, churches, cemeteries, commercial buildings, farm and ranch buildings, landscape features, and halls

SUBCONTEXT 2.18: Ethnic Enclaves - French

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1678 - Present

Unlike 19th Century immigrant settlement in South Dakota, the French contact with the area is characterized by nomadic trading and temporary occupation. Original French contact and occupation came about in conjunction with the fur trade, therefore, the researcher should refer to the section of the historic contexts which deals with the fur trade (III. A.) for more information about the earliest years of French history in South Dakota. Throughout the 1678 to 1750 era, the French made various excursions into the region, mostly along the Missouri River.

In the 19th Century, the French, like other ethnic groups, began settling permanently in ethnic enclaves in South Dakota. Numerically, the French were not a highly significant group. For example, in the 1920 Census, the French-born ranked 21st in the list of immigrants by size.

Of course, this statistic overlooks the Canadian and American-born French people. Despite their years in the United States, many French retained their ethnic culture and can be studied as a distinctive ethnic group. The French Canadians were a sizable portion of the French-speaking population. In 1890 they numbered 1061, in 1900 1138, in 1910 998, in 1920 508 and in 1930 492.

According to the Federal Census of 1920, Brown County had the largest number of French-born (29), followed by Minnehaha (23), Brookings (14), Fall River (14), Gregory (12), Lawrence (12), Beadle (11), Custer (11), and

Grant (11). Other enclaves include the settlement at Doland in Spink County, which in 1920 had 10 foreign-born French.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Counties of Union, Clay, Charles Mix, Dewey, Corson, Brown, Minnehaha, Brookings, Fall River, Gregory, Lawrence, Beadle, Custer, Grant, and Spink.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Fur trade associated sites (see fur trade context), Fort Randall (see military forts context), residences, churches, cemeteries, commercial buildings, farm and ranch buildings, halls and Indian-related sites

SUBCONTEXT 3: Farm and Ranch Settlement

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1893

Non-Indian attempts at agriculture in the Dakotas began with pioneer settlement in the late 1850s. Farm technology improved slowly throughout the 19th Century, but the impact of these improvements remained minimal, until the advent of mechanized and self-propelled equipment. For this reason, the "Pioneer" stage of agricultural development for the purposes of the study guide must conclude at about 1893. After the recession of the nineties, new technologies brought major changes in rural life that last well into the 20th Century.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The boundaries would include the entire state, but due to the temporal parameters above, there should be little affect on the region between the Missouri River and the Black Hills.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Residences, barns, corn cribs, hog houses, poultry houses, granaries, root cellars, storage buildings.

SUBCONTEXT 4.1: Urban Development/Commercial Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1893

The pioneering stage of commercial development in South Dakota began with permanent White settlement and lasted through the recession of the 1890s.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The boundaries would include the entire state, but due to temporal parameters above, there should be little affect on the region between the Missouri River and the Black Hills.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Commercial buildings (i.e. retail stores, lumber yards, warehouses, etc.).

SUBCONTEXT 4.2: Urban Development/Residences

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1899

The pioneer stage of urban residential development began with the entrance of the first White settlers in the late 1850s and lasted into the end of the century. These are permanent homes built by early Dakota citizens and not their first claim structures. Few, if any, of these houses and related structures built before 1870 have survived.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The boundaries would include the entire state, but certain areas of West-River South Dakota were not settled at this time.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, carriage houses, and other related structures.

SUBCONTEXT 5: Government-related Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1861 - Present

Because such pioneer institutions have continued, this category includes all government-financed building projects from the beginning of Dakota Territory to the present day. It includes structures built by all levels of government: local, county, territorial, state, and federal. Site types are both rural and urban to include any institutional building. However, Twentieth Century civic improvements are also listed in Section V. C. under a context of modernization, up-grading, or use of new architectural concepts.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The State of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:

City halls, schools (rural and urban), colleges, prisons, county courthouses, local jails, capitols, homes of important politicians.

SUBCONTEXT 6.1: Industrial Structures/Non-Mining

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1893

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The spatial parameters include the entire state, however due to temporal limits above, the area between the Missouri River and the Black Hills probably would not contain applicable sites.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Saw and grain mills, iron foundries, cement plants, breweries, creameries, cheese factories, meat-packing plants.

SUBCONTEXT 6.2: Industrial Structures/Mining

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1874 - Present

Although the presence of gold and other minerals in the Black Hills was suspected since the beginning of the American Republic, it was not officially recognized until the Custer Expedition of 1874. After that party announced its discovery of the precious metal, a great Gold Rush started even though entry of non-Indians into the area was illegal. The U. S. Government wrestled the Black Hills away from the Sioux in 1876, at just about the time of the discovery of the great Homestake Mine in Lead. Primitive placer mining and advanced hard-rock mining has continued ever since. Numerous other minerals have been found in the Black Hills and throughout the state.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The spatial limits would include the entire state; however, other than gravel mining, some quarrying, and limited manganese mining, there has been little impact outside the Black Hills.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Quarries, gravel pits, mines, lift stations, mills, flumes, smelters, mining towns.

SUBCONTEXT 7.1: Transportation Structures/Railroads

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1872 - Present

The first railroad to enter Dakota Territory was the "Dakota Southern", which began service from Sioux City, Iowa to Yankton in 1873. Territorial and Community leaders had tried to encourage the building of a rail line into Dakota since the early 1860s, but they met with little success, until Yankton County approved a controversial bonded cash subsidy. Eventually, larger companies came into the area and consolidated the small lines. The major networks included the Northern Pacific (North Dakota); Chicago and Northwestern; Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy; Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul; and others. By the 1890s these companies had established significant systems throughout the eastern half of the state and within the Black Hills. After 1900, railroad building by these companies commenced beyond the Missouri River to Black Hills locations.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The State of South Dakota

PROPERTY TYPES:

Depots, bridges, tunnels, roundhouses, warehouses, service facilities.

SUBCONTEXT 7.2: Transportation Structures/Land Routes

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1893

Land transportation in the state is a theme that can have several distinct eras--exploration, early settlement, new forms of transportation (i.e. automobiles). However, this section is designed to deal only with 19th Century travel and the facilities it necessitated. Later forms such as the impact of the automobile, steel truss bridges, new highways, etc. will be addressed in Section V. G., because impetus of such facilities clearly relate to the theme of "rebuilding."

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The state of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Trails, way stations, hotels (immigrant hotels), stage company structures, survey stations, and camps.

SUBCONTEXT 7.3: Transportation Structures/River

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1803-1936

The first penetration via river of the region now known as South Dakota came in 1803 with the expedition of Lewis and Clark. Very shortly, larger-scale navigation of the Missouri River began taking place and, until the advent of railroads in the Territory in the 1870s, served as the chief means of transportation in and out of Dakota. Although the active period of such transportation ended in the 1880s, riverboat companies continued to operate until 1936. Even into the present day, limited tourist interest and ferrying has continued.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The spatial parameters are limited to the Missouri River and immediate banks.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Warehouses, riverboats, wreck sites, quays, and other shoreline facilities.

SUBCONTEXT 8: Religious Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858 - Present

Pioneers of Dakota began providing religious services on arrival in the new territory. When certain congregations grew large enough and wealthy enough, they erected a church edifice, in which to worship. Many also

provided special schools and cemeteries for their members. Such institutions continue to the present day much as they were originally founded.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The state of South Dakota

PROPERTY TYPES:

Churches, schools, and cemeteries.

SUBCONTEXT 9: Community Burial Practices

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858 - Present

Throughout the state a number of cemeteries were established by town governments or private individuals and associations to serve several ethnic and ideological groups. Such sites represent community growth and development. Since no one specific religion or belief is represented, it is reasonable that these sites are recorded under a separate context.

Cemeteries established by religious congregations or by specific ethnic groups should be recorded under contexts of religious structures (IV. H.) or ethnic enclaves (IV. B.).

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The state of South Dakota

PROPERTY TYPES:

Cemeteries, related burial art, and architecture.

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Depression and Rebuilding

SUBCONTEXT 1.1: Changing Urban Patterns/Abandonment of Small Towns

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929 (and to the present day)

During the last decade of the 19th Century and the first three decades of the present century, recessions followed by economic upsurges, followed by new recessions contributed to great fluctuations in the demographics of the state. Small towns would emerge in response to new land openings or to other factors, but soon die out due to sudden declines in the economic base. There was also an increase in farm tenancy during this period, as many farmers moved to larger cities within and outside of South Dakota. Such changes have continued to the present day under similar contexts.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The State of South Dakota

PROPERTY TYPES:

Ghost towns, abandoned towns, and commercial centers, historic archaeological sites.

SUBCONTEXT 1.2: Changing Urban Patterns/Rebuilding Commercial Centers in Larger Towns

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

Throughout the period between the Recession of 1893 and the advent of the Great Depression in the 1930s, the larger communities of the state were witness to commercial growth. As a result, many new structures were built in these cities to permit business to better serve their clientele. Such improvements were emblematic of the contemporary trend to modernize city life, which curtailed when the Stock Market collapsed in 1929.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Commercial growth occurred primarily in the cities of Sioux Falls, Rapid City, Aberdeen, Mitchell, Huron, Pierre, and Yankton. Other smaller towns throughout the state also saw some growth during this period.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Commercial buildings, apartment buildings, movie houses, opera houses.

SUBCONTEXT 1.3: Changing Urban Patterns/Residential Changes: Development of Suburbs, New Buildings Materials, and Pattern Book Architecture

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

During the period of approximately between the Recession of 1893 and the advent of the Great Depression, South Dakota shared many changes in residential architecture with the rest of the nation. New advances in technology brought in the uses of stronger, lighter materials, and innovations in commercial enterprise led to patterned housing and pre-fabricated catalogue homes. As cities grew, many new "suburban" neighborhoods took form.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The spatial limits include all incorporated towns and cities in the state.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Residences, parks, garages, streetcar lines and related structures, neighborhood schools.

SUBCONTEXT 2: Evolution of Modern Industrial Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The state of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Factories: meat packing plants, concrete block manufacturing, creameries, medium and small-scale manufacturing plants.

SUBCONTEXT 3: Civic Improvements and New Government-related Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

As South Dakota's politicians and businessmen began rebuilding after the Recession of 1893, they saw a need to modernize the physical and aesthetic environment for the state's citizens. Such improvements include much-needed courthouses and other government structures built according to contemporary styles, as well as recreational facilities to advance the quality of life.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The spatial parameters include the entire state, but should concentrate on major communities such as Sioux Falls, Rapid City, Aberdeen, Watertown, etc.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Fire stations, courthouses, city halls, parks, schools, libraries, and hospitals.

SUBCONTEXT 4: Social Organization Halls

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The spatial parameters include all towns, cities, and rural communities throughout the state.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Lodge Halls.

SUBCONTEXT 5.1: Changing Rural Patterns/Pattern Book Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

When rural America began the rebuilding process following the Recession of 1893, South Dakota farms witnessed many advancements due to new technologies just then made available or to improvements of old methods. Such a change was the introduction of pattern book or standardized houses

and outbuildings (even pre-fabricated buildings), which combined with mechanization to make farms larger and more profitable.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The state of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, agricultural outbuildings.

SUBCONTEXT 5.2: Changing Rural Patterns/Rural Industries and Agribusiness

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

Parallel to technological advances on individual farms following the Recession of 1893 was the growth of rural industries and agribusiness. New technologies, world markets, and political movements combined to create an atmosphere favorable to agricultural growth. As a result, industries blossomed, including elevators, creameries, refining plants, irrigation projects, experiment stations, etc.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The state of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Grain elevators, fertilizer factories, creameries, cooperative businesses.

SUBCONTEXT 6: Recreation and Tourism

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

See below

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Along-side the many new industries in South Dakota following the Recession of 1893 was a growing interest in tourism. The early development of such facilities is distinctive from later movements based on size, level of funding, and promotion, all which increased during and following the Great Depression. Although most tourist development took place in the Black Hills, there are many other sites throughout the state.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Parks, resort hotels, national monuments, ranger stations, museums.

SUBCONTEXT 7: New Transportation Facilities and the Impact of the Automobile

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

Parallel to the influx of tourists and new commercial/industrial ventures in the state, transportation facilities greatly improved during the period between the Recession of 1893 and the Great Depression. This era witnessed the introduction of the automobile to South Dakota and the nation, which necessitated better roadways (eventually paved highways), stronger bridges, and new repair garages. The automobile, because of its special needs as well as its capabilities, would have a profound affect on architecture. During the Great Depression of the 1930s, the government expanded and improved the facilities inaugurated earlier, but the greatest architectural impact had already occurred.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The state of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Auto repair garages, auto dealerships, steel-truss bridges, street trolleys and related sites, highways, gas stations.

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: The Great Depression - Farm Foreclosures, Bank Failures, and Government Assistance Programs

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1929-1941

The financial crash of October 1929 brought an end to any prosperity that the country had enjoyed during the decade of the twenties and ushered in the Great Depression. Actually, by that time, many countries throughout the world already faced severe economic recession, as did the majority of the American agricultural mid-west. However, increased "poverty amidst plenty" caused widespread farm foreclosures, business and bank failures, and personal financial disasters at a rate unsurpassed before or since the thirties. In response, the government instituted programs to reorganize business and "pumped" large amounts of capital into the nation's economy. As a result, many new structures were built with government funding. Also, old structures were modified to meet new needs or to provide aesthetic adornment (W.P.A. art, etc.). This period thus yielded both abandonment of farms and business places as well as the birth of modern building plans.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The state of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:

City halls, courthouses, post offices, and other public buildings; dams and other public works projects; CCC camps.

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: World War Two and Post War Development Creation of Military Installations and the Post War Economic Expansion.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1941-1973

The financial crash of October 1929 brought an end to any prosperity that the country had enjoyed during the decade of the twenties and ushered in the Great Depression. It was not, however, until the attack on Pearl Harbor and subsequent involvement by the US in World War Two that economic prosperity was regained. This economic boom, despite minor fluctuations, was to remain the norm for the next thirty years as the American economy was driven by war (WWII, Korea, Vietnam) and the anticipation of war (the Cold War). The effects of this period on the built environment are sweeping. South Dakota benefits from massive government investment in the military and civilian infrastructure. In addition, the private sector poured millions of dollars into new urban developments such as shopping malls and new suburbs. The rural economy also remained relatively stable but did not experience the massive growth of other sectors of the economy.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The state of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Military bases and associated facilities, war production facilities, the mainstem dams, the interstate highway system, new suburbs, shopping malls, Lustron Houses

ISSUES, THREATS, & OPPORTUNITIES

In the course of the next five years, historic preservation efforts in South Dakota will have to be selective. Life in the Great Plains is and always has been one of difficult choices dictated by limited economic, natural and human resources. Historic Preservation efforts in this state must conform to these often less than ideal realities.

An effort must be made, therefore, to focus preservation activities on those resources that are most important to the history of the state and most threatened by changing conditions. To assist in that goal, a list of the most endangered significant property types has been compiled. It is hoped that illustrating those properties which are most endangered in this plan will bring additional attention to their critical needs.

Missouri River Archaeological Sites

Missouri River archaeological property types include paleo-Indian sites, archaic period sites, woodland sites, Plains villages, fur trade posts and military forts. The cultural resources along the Missouri River have long been viewed as a significant database of scientific information. The sites along the Missouri River are known for their excellent preservation of cultural material, architecture and cultural continuity through time. A

highly distinctive way of life evolved along the Missouri, which developed into one of the most unique cultures in North America. The groups that lived along the river developed a degree of cultural sophistication and material affluence. This made the Plains Villages major centers of trade for both nomadic communities and white traders. The majority of archaeological sites listed as National Historic Landmarks are along the Missouri River. These range from villages such as Arzberger, Molstad, Crow Creek and Moreau to historic period examples such as Fort Pierre Chouteau, which was both a fur trading and military post.

These sites are presently endangered from wind and water erosion, benign neglect, development and vandalism. Wind and water erosion and vandalism are the primary destructive forces. Large percentages of archaeological sites along the Missouri River have been lost to the lakes created by the Mainstem dams. Further, looting of archaeological sites is an avocational hobby of the residents who live along the river. Lately, the growth of Pierre and Chamberlain has also threatened sites that are near these communities.

The majority of sites along the Missouri were under the management of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers until Federal Legislation allowed for the transfer of much of the lands to State or Tribal control. This legislation left the COE with responsibilities to protect cultural resources under Section 106. A Programmatic Agreement was developed in which the COE agreed that the raising and lowering of water levels on the Missouri River do constitute an on-going adverse effect and mitigation measures were developed and incorporated into the document.

Big Sioux River Archaeological Sites

Big Sioux River property types include stone circle sites, mound groups, village sites, artifact scatters and farmsteads. One National Historic Landmark, Blood Run, is found along the Big Sioux River. This site was a large village and ceremonial center. The archaeological sites along the Big Sioux River have not been as extensively researched as those along the Missouri River. Therefore, many of the sites located have not been sufficiently excavated to pin them to a specific time period or cultural tradition. However, the research potential of these remains significant. Like the Missouri River, the concentration of sites along the Big Sioux suggests a continuous occupation from the Woodland Period through the Prehistoric. Farmsteads that have an archaeological component are significant as they can yield information on such topics as the living conditions of the inhabitants, agricultural techniques and ethnic influences.

Development is the main threat to these sites. The growth of Sioux Falls is impacting many of these sites. Blood Run National Historic Landmark is particularly threatened and has partially been turned into a subdivision and golf course. Much of the federal preservation legislation is not particularly useful in many cases as private funds are being utilized. In the case of utilities, the federal legislation requires that only the areas of impact be under consideration.

The only means of addressing development threats is stronger state preservation legislation and more local ordinances that require developers to consider the impacts of their projects on historic properties.

Ethnic Vernacular Resources

This property type includes the structures, sites and archeological resources associated with the numerous ethnic enclaves established in South Dakota from roughly 1858 to the end of the Second Dakota Boom in 1915. The most important legacy of these first generation communities are examples of building techniques, styles, and forms which were transplanted directly from the old country to the South Dakota prairie. A majority of these properties are rural houses and barns. Churches, schools, lodge halls and other rural institutions may also exhibit these ethnic building traditions.

Resources in the property type such as homes and agricultural outbuildings that were privately built are being rapidly abandoned because current owners do not have a suitable use for them. Many of these structures were the first buildings erected on a homestead. They were relatively small, rapidly built of the cheapest available materials and often displayed architectural forms and construction techniques from the builder's home country. Their small size makes them impractical to use for many of today's agricultural operations. Owners find the indigenous materials and ethnic construction methods difficult and impractical to repair. These resources should be a made a priority for new and existing loan and grant programs.

Other preservation policies for this property type need to be based on the fact that good examples of many of these properties have been thoroughly researched and surveyed and the general public is interested in these resources. Media exposure similar to efforts on behalf of barns should be pursued. Ethnic group studies similar to the German-Russian study dating from 1984 should be researched and published. Information on ethnic sites should be incorporated into lesson plans and material developed for teachers and schoolchildren.

Agricultural Resources

This property type includes claim era resources, farms, ranches, fairgrounds, agribusiness and government/institutional/communal agricultural operations. Resource types for each of these categories are catalogued in the "Homesteading and Agricultural Development Context" published by the SHPO in 1994.

Claim era resources are by far the most endangered resource types in this group. They are functionally obsolete for the most part. Farm and ranch outbuildings are the next most endangered. Small outbuildings originally constructed for a specific purpose, such as granaries, are disappearing faster than large barns. These larger barns are often identified as the one building that symbolizes the historic period of the farm or ranch and that contains enough square footage for a viable adaptive use. The main problems facing these barns are deferred roof maintenance and rehabilitation programs that remove original detailing and window/door openings and replace the original roof and wall materials with sheet metal.

Rural Institutions

This property type includes those structures and sites that are associated with life in a rural community. The social cornerstones of many of these areas were institutions such as churches, country schools, township halls, rural post offices and stores. As rural communities in South Dakota continue to experience severe losses in population and

economic opportunity, these institutions have endured declining patronage and support. As such, many rural institutional buildings have suffered physical deterioration or even abandonment. Many have been destroyed.

Preservation efforts for these resources must concentrate on ways to support the people behind the institutions. There is often a ready and willing preservation constituency, as these structures have served as a primary social focus for a community. In many instances the availability of technical information to small communities is sufficient to energize residents and preserve a structure. It is essential that the SHPO staff continues to travel and meet with interested parties in rural areas who are interested in preserving a local structure but do not have the technical information necessary to determine if it is feasible.

In many instances, however, there is a great need for financial support in the form of grants and loans. Rural institutional resources, particularly those that cannot take advantage of the various tax incentives, receive priority for funding from the grant and loan program.

Railroad Resources

It is difficult to overstate the influence that railroad transportation and railroad companies had on the settlement and history of South Dakota. Railroads built lines into the prairie, platted towns and actively populated the state. For the better part of a century, the railroad was the only reliable link between South Dakota and the rest of the world. Railroads dominated both the export of raw materials and the import of finished goods. South Dakota was literally a corporate colony controlled by two competing railroad companies.

The contraction of the rural economy in the 20th century combined with the advent of all-weather roads and air transportation severely undermined the railroad's position in South Dakota. Beginning in the 1960s, both passenger and freight revenues began to dry up. The Milwaukee Road, once the dominant transportation enterprise in the state, declared bankruptcy in 1979, terminating all rail service in the state. The Chicago and Northwestern underwent a substantial reorganization in the 1980s, abandoning all but a small portion of their trackage in the state.

Rail transportation has not completely disappeared in the state. The State of South Dakota has acquired most of the former Milwaukee trackage and has leased it out to other operators. Several independent short lines, most notably the Dakota, Minnesota and Eastern (DM&E), have emerged to operate over portions of the old Northwestern system.

Nevertheless, the railroad infrastructure developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries has been rendered mostly obsolete by these changes. As a result, an enormous number of highly important historic resources have been and will continue to be lost. Masonry passenger and combination depots are the only associated property type which are not in immediate danger of disappearing. These structures have proven to be quite adaptable for other uses due to the use of more permanent materials and visually appealing "high style" architectural detailing. Other railroad resources, however, are highly endangered. Masonry freight depots, frame depots of all types, and yard facilities are all vanishing rapidly.

Significant efforts should be made toward establishing a working relationship with current users and owners of significant rail-related structures, particularly the Burlington Northern, Union Pacific, DM&E and other rail line operators. Owners should be encouraged to include historic preservation considerations in their planning process. Tax incentive information should also be made available. The role of the State Railroad Commission and the ownership of former Milwaukee Road properties should be explored.

Roadside Resources

The mass introduction of the automobile and the motor truck may be the single most important event in 20th century American history. It certainly betokened enormous changes for the state of South Dakota. Beginning in the 1910s numerous autoroutes were established running both east west and north south. As a result, thousands of tourists and travelers began driving through South Dakota. In addition, the local population became increasingly mobile. In 1920, South Dakota had the second highest per capita auto ownership ratio in the country.

The establishment of statewide autoroutes fostered the development of associated properties built along the roadside specifically to serve the auto driver. Tourist camps, motel courts, roadside food stands, gasoline stations, garages, and even drive-in movie theaters all evolved along the states principal highways. Facilities proliferated across the state from the 1930s through the 1960s.

By the early 1970s many of these properties began to experience economic difficulty. The Interstate Highway system served to funnel travelers away from the older routes resulting in lost revenue. Spiraling fuel costs and incursion of franchised competitors also served to weaken the economic viability of older locally owned businesses. Although the losses were less acute in the Black Hills region, which has always been a destination area, roadside resources became highly endangered across South Dakota.

The key to preserving the roadside landscape is education. In many instances, these resources are just becoming or are less than 50 years old. As such, mainstream preservationists often automatically dismiss them as potential historic resources. Increased publicity, research, and use of the exceptional significance criteria may serve to build a constituency for roadside attractions. Certain property types such as drive-in restaurants and theaters are primed for increased attention as aging baby boomers begin to become more interested in the cultural legacy of the middle 20th century.

High Growth Urban Areas

This property type includes commercial buildings, residential neighborhoods and the multitude of resources, both structural and archeological, that can be found on the fringes of fast developing areas. Although Sioux Falls and Rapid City have experienced the most startling growth in recent years, areas such as the I-90 corridor west of Rapid City through Sturgis and Spearfish to the Wyoming border, southeast South Dakota and regional service centers such as Aberdeen, Mitchell, and Chamberlain are all suffering from elevated development pressures.

The major threat to these resources is unconsidered change. Growth proceeds rapidly in these areas and the convenient “new is better” mind-set often prevails. Despite continued education and publicity about how preservation benefits everyone, city governments continue to see economic development in direct conflict with preservation. Governments easily recognize that large, impressive buildings are historic and should be preserved. However, smaller buildings that contribute to commercial and residential districts are demolished indiscriminately. As a result, South Dakota is losing the heart of its downtown and historic neighborhoods. CLGs lack the political savvy and motivation needed to proactively protect these resources.

City officials and local developers should be targeted for public education efforts. Urban preservation success stories from around the state should be collected, published and distributed to the appropriate municipalities. The CLG program should provide the opportunity for CLG staff and commission members from one city to visit and learn from their counterparts in another city with a more advanced preservation program.

The Homestake Mining Company

Homestake was the premier example of gold mines and mills in South Dakota. It was the largest open pit gold mine in North America and the nation’s oldest continuously operating mining company. Further, the mill is a prime example of technological evolution in metallurgy. Homestake began as a stamp mill, changed to amalgamation and then to cyanide processing. The company has been an innovative leader in the mineral processing field. It was the only functional mill and mine from the 19th century that had continued in operation through the end of the 1900s. Presently, Homestake mine and much of the City of Lead are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The immediate threat to the open pit mine and the buildings associated with the mill is the fact that the mine shutdown in 2001. Many structures associated with the mining and milling operations have been demolished since that time.

A National Historic Landmark nomination is currently being prepared, but with the loss of many key features, its eligibility as a NHL will need to be given careful consideration.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

GOAL 1. Conduct and maintain a comprehensive ongoing program to survey and inventory South Dakota’s historic resources.

Objectives

- 1.1 Encourage and cooperate with private individuals, organizations, local governments, tribes, and state and federal agencies to identify historic sites within their area of interest or jurisdiction.
- 1.2 Establish and use accepted professional survey standards and methodology to ensure that historic sites are adequately and consistently identified and recorded.
- 1.3 Ensure that documentation standards are consistently met for both reconnaissance- and intensive-level survey projects and products, including site forms and reports.

GOAL 2. Promote and ensure that the information compiled is sufficient to identify and, when applicable, to register the significant resources.

Objectives

- 2.1 Encourage the registration of resources in rural areas of the state.
- 2.2 Prepare nominations of properties to the National Register of Historic Places and encourage other entities and individuals to nominate properties.
- 2.3 Ensure that nominations of sites for the National Register of Historic Places are prepared in a professional manner and meet all appropriate documentation requirements.

GOAL 3. Develop information about historic properties to a level sufficient to identify and evaluate their significance to aid in decision-making regarding their treatment.

Objectives

- 3.1 Establish a standard and on-going effort to identify, develop, and use historic context studies.
- 3.2 Through the use of the State Context Document and context studies, identify information gaps in order to target endangered or under-recognized property types.
- 3.3 Establish defined context development criteria to ensure that context studies and reports are consistent in quality and content regardless of origin.
- 3.4 Consult with tribes to better understand tribal perspectives on traditional use areas, landscape values, and other property types.

GOAL 4. Increase inclusion of historic preservation concerns in the planning and decision-making processes of agencies, organizations and individuals whose activities have a potential to effect significant cultural resources.

Objectives

- 4.1 Promote Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the use of the review and comment process as an effective planning tool when dealing with historic properties, which may be affected by federal projects.
- 4.2 Promote SDCL 1-19A-11.1 and the use of the review and comment process as an effective planning tool when dealing with historic properties, which may be affected by state projects.
- 4.3 Promote the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Planning as an effective mechanism to incorporate cultural resource issues in local, state, and federal planning processes.
- 4.4 Encourage local governments to include cultural resources in their long-range planning efforts and to adopt local preservation legislation. Strive to expand participation in the Certified Local Government program and provide technical assistance.

GOAL 5. Take advantage of and promote the use of existing mechanisms and incentives to treat historic properties. Investigate the feasibility of new mechanisms and incentives.

Objectives

- 5.1 Promote the federal investment tax credit program for rehabilitating income-producing historic buildings.
- 5.2 Promote the State Property Tax Moratorium for historic properties.
- 5.3 Promote the Deadwood Fund Grant program for restoration of historic properties.
- 5.4 Educate the public and private sectors about the benefits and consequences of local historic designation and design review.
- 5.4 Encourage adoption and use of the *Uniform Code for Building Conservation* (UCBC) or other historic preservation friendly code at the appropriate governmental levels.
- 5.5 Encourage and support the acquisition of Historic Properties to ensure adequate protection.
- 5.6 Promote and support the use of protective covenants and easements as mechanisms to protect resources.
- 5.7 Encourage and support new legislation at the local, state, and national levels to enhance historic preservation programs.

GOAL 6. Increase public awareness and knowledge of South Dakota's historic resources and the opportunities that historic preservation offers our communities and state.

Objectives

- 6.1 Support and promote National Historic Preservation Month.
- 6.2 Support and promote South Dakota Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month.
- 6.3 Encourage and support the preparation of publications dealing with South Dakota's historic resources. Encourage widespread distribution of historic sites information, when appropriate.
- 6.4 Conduct and support public education efforts in the form of workshops, lectures, class presentations, etc.
- 6.5 Consult with tribes to better understand their perspective on tribal history and culture.
- 6.6 Encourage federal, state and local agencies to provide public interpretation of historic properties under their jurisdiction through the use of signs, kiosks, tours, brochures, booklets, the World Wide Web and other publications and outreach programs.

GOAL 7. Ensure the widespread acceptance and use of established historic preservation techniques, standards, and guidelines in projects involving historic resources.

Objectives

- 7.1 Use the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation as the basis for all identification, evaluation, and registration activities.
- 7.2 Use and promote the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties as the basis for appropriate treatment activities.
- 7.3 Continue education efforts for public and private entities by conducting workshops and training sessions to the greatest extent possible.

7.4 Establish and expand a comprehensive technical information resource file to consolidate accepted historic preservation techniques for use by the general public, organizations, tribes, and government agencies.

GOAL 8. Ensure the efficient and effective management of historic sites information and ensure good public access to that information.

Objectives

8.1 Standardize historic site forms and encourage the use of SHPO forms for all major program areas where applicable.

8.2 Work with tribal cultural resource programs to facilitate exchange of information.

8.3 Investigate and pursue, if applicable, the conversion or cross-referencing of archaeological site files to historic site files while keeping sensitive locational information confidential.

8.4 Computerize and digitize the statewide historic/architectural inventory.

8.5 Solicit comments from data users to ensure appropriate information is available and in a usable format.

GOAL 9. Increase awareness of the presence and value of South Dakota's cultural resources.

Objectives

9.1 Increase the awareness of and support for historic preservation concepts among South Dakota's elected officials.

9.2 Encourage tribal and public participation through public meetings.

9.3 Encourage the development of effective relationships with media outlets to enhance opportunities for broader and more frequent preservation-related programs.

9.4 Continue to develop, promote and deliver informative and entertaining programs about the relationships between South Dakota's heritage, its culture, its resources and the importance of preserving them.

9.5 Enhance the research potential of the archeological, architectural and historical collections by providing preservation-related information through computer databases of sites, collections and photographs, and make this data accessible through electronic and other commonly accessible networks.

9.6 Increase public accessibility to products of research, especially to agency-produced and agency-supported projects.

GOAL 10. Enhance Historic Preservation as a tool for economic development and cultural tourism

Objectives

10.1 Encourage downtown rehabilitation efforts, recreation and tourism programs, rural development programs, and others to recognize and use historic preservation concepts and local historic resources as integral components of the programs.

10.2 Encourage public and private acquisition of significant properties for preservation and interpretive purposes.

10.3 Continue to develop preservation and promotional strategies for significant cultural tourism resources.

10.4 Continue efforts to expand and enhance incentives to encourage and support broader public and private participation in preservation activities.

10.5 Promote and encourage the Main Street Model for incorporation of Historic Preservation and Economic Development tools.

COOPERATING/PARTNERING ORGANIZATIONS:

- **Preserve South Dakota**

Preserve South Dakota, formerly the Historic South Dakota Foundation, is the statewide non-profit organization dedicated to promoting historic preservation. The organization publishes a newsletter, which is sent to all National Register property owners as well as foundation members. Preserve South Dakota also operates a low interest revolving loan fund for the rehabilitation of historic properties.

- **State Archaeological Research Center**

The State Archaeologist and his staff are located in the Archaeological Research Center in Rapid City. The ARC is responsible for investigating and preserving the archaeological record of the State of South Dakota. The ARC maintains the state archaeological database and works with the SHPO to ensure site protection.

- **Certified Local Governments**

As mentioned in the local governments program section, there are presently eighteen communities that have certified historic preservation commissions.

- **Mary Chilton Foundation**

The Mary Chilton Foundation is a private charitable foundation affiliated with the Daughters of the American Revolution, which includes in its mission the promotion of historic preservation. The Foundation has awarded numerous grants to both property owners and other historic preservation entities for a variety of preservation related projects. This is the only consistent source of funds for “bricks and mortar” grants in South Dakota. Grant awards are generally small, rarely exceeding \$5000.00. The Mary Chilton Foundation is based in Sioux Falls.

Bibliography & Supporting Documents

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36 CFR Part 63 Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register

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ARSD 24:52:14 Historic preservation tax certification.
ARSD 24:52:15 Historic preservation grants and loans.
ARSD 24:52:16 Heritage area designation