

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic The Architecture of Finnish Settlement in South Dakota

and/or common Thematic Resources

2. Location

street & number See individual site sheets NA not for publication

city, town _____ vicinity of _____

state _____ code _____ county _____ code _____

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>NA</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name See individual site sheets

street & number _____

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. See individual site sheets

street & number _____

city, town _____ state _____

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Finnish Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date Summer - Fall 1984 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historical Preservation Center

city, town Vermillion state SD

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Finns who migrated to South Dakota in the 1878-1930 era settled in six areas in the state. The first two communities were founded in the farming areas of Poinsett in Hamlin County and Savo in Brown County. Within two years, Finns were moving to Lead to find employment in the mining industry. A major resettlement occurred in western South Dakota as these single miners and domestic workers married and moved to ranches and farms in rural Lawrence, Butte and Harding Counties. In Lawrence County settlement centered on the Roubaix, Dumont and Custer Peak communities. In Butte County, Newell, and Snoma were the hubs of the Finnish community, while in Harding County Cave Hills and Buffalo were Finnish areas. This resettlement was more gradual and took place between the mid 1880s and the mid 1920s.

The Architecture of Finnish Settlement in South Dakota nomination consists of ten sites, all of which were built during the years of settlement, 1878 to 1920. The sites include five farms, two ranches, one hall, one store and a cemetery. One Finnish site already listed on the National Register is the Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church of Savo Township. The town of Lead, which had a substantial Finnish population is listed on the Register. Therefore the district encompasses the many homes, boarding houses and the few remaining businesses associated with this group. The one surviving, early church, the First Lutheran Church in Lead is individually eligible and described in the individual site descriptions.

During these years of settlement, these ethnic pioneers built in two traditions-American vernacular and Finnish folk. The majority of the buildings were derived from the popular or vernacular tradition. While all houses, most barns and farm outbuildings as well as commercial structures are indistinguishable from architecture built by other South Dakota settlers, several of these buildings have unique immigrant ethnic connotations. These structures are the halls and churches built by the Finns, and are similar in appearance to churches and halls built by other immigrant groups.

Fifty-nine sites were recorded in the Finnish thematic survey. Several areas in western South Dakota remain to be surveyed and will add approximately 10 to 15 sites to the inventory. The survey was conducted between June and October of 1984 by State Historical Preservation Center staff member Carolyn Torma, who is the Historical Survey Coordinator. During several weeks of field work, she was assisted by staff members, Melanie Betz, Architectural Historian and Elisa Novick, Historical Surveyor.

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All the saunas are one story in height, rectangular in shape and are divided on the interior into two rooms. They are small buildings, easily mistaken for summer kitchens, and measure between 13'5" and 14'5" on the axial wall, 8'2" and 12'8" on the gable wall.

Most of the saunas rest on an unmortared stone foundation or unmortared stone piers. Some, however, rest on wood sills placed directly on the ground. An interesting feature in the roof is the purlin, which is a very unusual item in most South Dakota vernacular structures. Occasionally a false purlin is employed which consists of a 5" piece of wood, which does not extend the full length of the roof.

On the interior the sauna is divided into two rooms—bathing and changing. The bathing room has a kiuas (stove) located adjacent to the interior door and benches built along the opposite, end wall. The room, when in use, contains water barrels or pans. A small glass pane window lights the bathing room from the changing room. The second room is the unheated changing room. Benches line the exterior walls, while clothes hooks are placed on the interior wall. A hole in the lower portion of the partition wall allows the kiuas to be fed with wood from the change room. While the entrance to the bath room is always in the partition wall, which is parallel to the gable-end wall, the door from the change room to the exterior can be in either the gable-end or axial wall. Each room most often has its own, exterior window. There are two types of sauna - the savusauna (smoke) or smokeless sauna.

Log barns constitute another form of traditional Finnish building. Unlike saunas, both the building method and the form are Finnish. The barns are of two types: one is the hay barn which has broad spaces between the logs to allow air to circulate and dry the hay; the other is the animal barn which has flush logs. This latter type of building has logs fitted in the Scandinavian tradition. The bottom log is hewn and the top surface is cut in a convex shape. This shape is then inscribed on the bottom surface of the log which is to rest upon it. The upper log is then cut in a concave shape on the bottom surface. Little or no mortar is used between the logs. Other details include the stone piers, unhewn log sleepers, double vertical notch and dovetail notch corners, and the use of embedded joists and summers.

The log house at the Buskala Ranch is the third type of Finnish building. Geographer, Matti Kaups has undertaken the most extensive and thorough studies of Finnish ethnic folk architecture. He has identified the Buskala house as a double-pile, two-story house. This house is discussed

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As a thematic survey, the criteria for the selection of sites was somewhat different than the criteria employed for geographical surveys. For example, the area of settlement was not determined by a political boundary, rather the areas of settlement were located and historic land ownership maps consulted. An outline of institutional Finnish immigrant history was derived from local histories. At this point all Finnish institutions such as churches, halls and cemeteries were recorded. Finnish-owned businesses from the settlement years were then recorded with special attention payed to cooperatives. Due to the high turnover in ownership, original or early farms were difficult to locate. Therefore, detailed interviews with older residents in the community led to the following selection of criteria for farmsteads. First, the site was originally owned or owned for a significant period of time by a Finn. Secondly, a major portion of the buildings were built by the Finnish owner. Finally, the presence of sauna helped to determine which farms to record.

Another concern was the recording method. All vernacular structures were recorded to geographical survey standards (see Field Guide to Historic Sites in South Dakota). Measured drawings were used to record all folk buildings.

In preparing this nomination the National Register criteria was applied to each site. Sites were selected which represented the occupations of the settlers, and which illuminated Finnish institutional history. Well-preserved and early examples of folk architecture traditions were also included.

Each farmstead site contains multiple buildings. Therefore, following the direction of reviewer, Beth Grovesner, each building is designated as contributing or non-contributing. As the period of significance of the nomination is 1878 to 1930 those buildings known to have built after 1930 were designated as non-contributing. In addition, buildings which represent a different and inferior method of construction were also labeled as non-contributing.

The following is a description of the general features of Finnish ethnic folk architecture. Each site description contains more detailed information on the individual buildings. The first and most prevelant of the Finnish structures is the sauna. Only one sauna exhibits traditional building methods and form; the rest have only traditional plans. Of the sixteen saunas surveyed, thirteen were built of stud frame. One was constructed of railroad ties, one was built of log and remains of a third indicated that it was built of earth and stone.

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at more length under the individual site descriptions. The form type, according to Kaups, originated in Sweden and spread eastwest to the west coast of Finland. Like the barns, this building is Finnish in both form and construction method.

A final Finnish element which was introduced into South Dakota was the courtyard plan. The enclosed courtyard is a feature of the rural landscape of many European countries. For several hundred years, a distinctive form plan was used in western Finland. This was a double enclosed courtyard consisting of a domestic yard and an animal yard. As settlement moved northward and eastward, the farmyard plan form began to loosen until a more open plan became common. Eastern Finland developed its own farm plan which included individual buildings grouped around a large multi-purpose structure.

Finns in northern Michigan and Wisconsin used a type of courtyard arrangement on their farmsteads. Described by Heimonen, Alanen & Tishler, these farmyards consist of a plan which has buildings aligned along three sides of a rectangle. Many of the buildings almost touch creating a solid wall; others simply form the edge of the "court".

In South Dakota, this courtyard is even less formal. Buildings face into the court and are not aligned on axis. Indeed, the axis plan is characteristic of most eastern South Dakota farm plans. Landscape historians, Alanen & Tishler, caution that the cultural connection between Finland and America in regard to the farmstead arrangement is not clear. In contrast the connection between Finnish-American and Finnish log building is far more explicit.

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The Finns in east central South Dakota came primarily from Oulu Province or far northern Finland. This was the area in which the Apostolic movement had its beginnings and greatest popularity in Finland.

Four years after Estensen founded Poinsett, the community of Savo in Brown County was opened to settlement. This migration dating from 1882 was the result of the railroad. Kustaa Bergstadius, the Finnish immigrant land agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad named the area for his home province of Savo. His job was to advertise the land in newspapers, letters and promotional literature. Many of the Finns, he persuaded to resettle, came from Michigan and Massachusetts.

The distinctive character of the Savo community is due to the number of Finnish institutions and businesses which have survived. For example, Savo Hall is the only remaining Finnish hall in the state. Much of the membership in the co-operative ventures, bands, temperance groups and theatre troops was comprised of people who belonged to the Finnish Evangelical or Suomi Synod Church. The number and vitality of Finnish immigrant institutions may have been due to the prominence of the Evangelical Church. Certainly, the Apostolic Church had been strong and active in Savo, however their membership has been effected by outmigration to North Dakota and other Finnish communities.

Brown County Finns represent more of a mixture of Oulu and Vaasa province immigrants. Vaasa in the west central area of Finland, was the area of greatest migration to America in the 1860-1920 era. Also Brown County immigration patterns reveal a greater geographical dispersion in Finland than among the other South Dakota migrants.

Lead and its surrounding mining towns had a rather different history than did the rural, East River communities. First, the population consisted primarily of single people and secondly, these Finns were highly mobile. For example, a comparison of the 1902 and 1908-9 city directories show 226 Finnish names and only three appear in both. Mining and domestic work were regarded as short-term occupations.

The first Finn in Lead was Matt Oinas, a bartender. Although he does not appear in the 1880 census, another historic source recounts that he came in 1878 and began writing articles in the Uusi Kotimaa (New Homeland) newspaper. He encouraged workers to come and make their fortunes. By 1901 the Finnish population in Lead, alone, was 950; the Lawrence County

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Finnish population was recorded to be approximately 1380 which is considerably more than the census indicated.

Perhaps due to the rapid change-over in population in Lead, Finnish institutions, including churches, had much more difficulty becoming established. Contributing to the less than stable quality of the community was the practice of men working in the mines in winter and returning to their farms and ranches in summer. Less of the material culture of the Finns has survived, as well, although much of this is due to the subsidence on the east of town, in the early part of the 20th century. A neighboring community of Lead, Terraville, which had a Finnish population of 250 in 1901, was completely razed in 1982-3 for new mining.

The rural West River resettlement began almost immediately. Roubaix was one of the first communities to be settled in the 1880s. By 1901 the population was 60 and the community supported both an Evangelical and an Apostolic Church. This mixed lumbering and ranching area was distinguished by its riverine settlement.

In rural Butte County settlement centered around the communities of Snoma after 1887 and Newell, beginning around 1900. Further to the north in Harding County, the final migration brought Finns to Buffalo, Cave Hills and Karinen in the 1905-1925 era. These communities had Apostolic, National, Evangelical, and Independent congregations. Although other types of institutions existed, such as halls and co-ops, they were quite short-lived.

West River immigrants largely came from Oulu and Vaasa provinces, however, a majority came from Oulu. While the resettlement resulted in many small Finnish clusters these communities were more numerous, widely scattered and far less populated than the East River Finnish settlements.

The architecture of these immigrants reveals an interestingly complex pattern. In East River South Dakota, Finns adopted American practices apparently from the first. The one exception was the sauna which retained its traditional Finnish form and use. In West River South Dakota, in cities and unwooded areas, Finns adopted American architecture. Yet, years after immigration, when they began to build on their own wooded land, Finns returned to traditional Finnish building practices. It should be noted that frame building methods were gaining popularity

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at the time the Finns immigrated. Therefore, one cannot assume that the Finns were unacquainted with a non-log construction technology.

Folk building practices survived the First World War era, but the frequency of their use diminished. By the 1930s, the only folk building still being built was the sauna. However, with indoor plumbing and electricity, saunas fell from favor and no saunas are known to have been built by South Dakota Finns between 1940 and c. 1965. More recently, they have experienced a revival in both the indoor basement variety and the detached building type.

The Finnish Architecture of Settlement nomination represents the history of an ethnic group and its blending with the larger culture. The Finns brought with them to America an architecture which was unique; some of that tradition continued to be used, while the American architecture was simultaneously adapted.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
				Finnish Ethnic

Specific dates 1878-1930 **Builder/Architect** See site sheet history

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Architecture of Finnish Settlement is significant because it reveals the history of the Finns who settled in South Dakota in the 1878-1930 era. These immigrants brought with them a building tradition which included Scandinavian log construction methods, traditional Finnish forms and a unique type of outbuilding. Yet not everything these immigrants chose to build was Finnish; in many instances the Finns built American vernacular buildings side by side with Old World structures. Among the contributions these immigrants made to the landscape of the Plains were their saunas, (steam baths), co-operative businesses, ethnic halls, and churches.

The numerical significance of the Finns to South Dakota's total population is rather slight. In 1910 at their peak, the foreign-born Finns numbered 1381. They never exceeded .5% of the state population. Within the larger context of Finnish migration, in which 361,000 Finns immigrated to the United States, the South Dakota Finns equaled .5% of that population as well. The Finns, nonetheless, are part of an important movement of immigrants to the Great Plains during the early years of settlement when the basic architectural and cultural landscape was established.

Between 1878 and 1910 the Finnish population grew steadily. After that date, fewer immigrants came to the Dakotas and the foreign-born population declined. By 1930, it is estimated that Finnish-Americans numbered approximately 3000. Census figures place the number of Finns at 66 in 1880, although family bibliographies reveal a population of 463 adults plus children. Census records for the following decades are: 1175 in 1900; 1381 in 1910; 1085 in 1920; and 825 in 1930. In two counties Finns in 1930 amounted to 1.5% of the foreign-born population.

The first Finnish settlement was at Poinsett in Hamlin and Brookings Counties, which was founded by a Norwegian-Finn, named Torsten Estensen. He was an Apostolic Lutheran and through his vigorous promotion of the Poinsett area he drew other Finns from both the mining regions of Michigan and new immigrants from Finland. Today, this areas maintains strong Apostolic Lutheran traditions.

During the years that Poinsett existed it was the center of Finnish life. However, as the community declined, Lake Norden founded in 1907 became the focus; this town was never exclusively Finnish and always represented a mixture of groups.

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Site #3

1. Savo Hall (Finnish National Society Hall)
2. Savo Township
Vicinity of Frederick
South Dakota 46 Brown 13
3. building; private; NA acquisition; occupied; entertainment
4. Savo Community Hall Association
c/o John Geranen, P.O. Box 663
Frederick, South Dakota 57441
5. Register of Deeds
Brown County Courthouse
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57401
7. excellent; unaltered; original site

Sited on the northeast corner of the intersection of county section roads, Savo Hall is located to the north of the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church and Savo Monument. To the north and east is a wind-break of trees. The building faces south.

The hall is a frame L-shaped, one-story structure built in 1899. Resting on a concrete foundation which was rebuilt in 1939, the building is surmounted by wood-shingle gable roofs which intersect in a cross-gable. In 1917 the kitchen area on the east side of the building was added. All details including windows, board and molding were carefully matched. A chimney rises above the kitchen. A small, gable-roofed vestibule covers the front entrance and a sheet roof covers the exterior, sitting and serving area. The windows are double-hung sash, two-over-two.

On the interior the entranceway leads into a large open hall with a raised stage on the north end. Painted sets cover the windows in the stage area. The convex ceiling and wall are covered in narrow tongue-and-groove board. A door on the east wall near the stage leads to the two rooms which comprise the kitchen and work area. A basketball hoop is located above the main door.

To the north and east end of the hall are two wood frame outhouses. These are noncontributing structures.

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8. 1800-1899; architecture; settlement; theatre; Finnish ethnic history.

dates: 1898-1939

builders: Jacob Erkillla, Alex Kriksman,
Sam Samuelson

The Savo Hall is the only remaining example of a Finnish immigrant hall in South Dakota. As the site of temperance, musical, athletic and theatrical activities in the Finnish settlement, it was a non-denominational and more expansive symbol of community life than the other major Finnish-American institution, the church. The architecture of the building is in the American vernacular tradition of the rural hall and this building remains an extremely well-preserved example of the type. It is significant in the areas of architecture, settlement history, theatre and Finnish ethnic history.

In 1898, sixteen years after the initial settlement of Savo, the Finnish National Society of Savo or Savo Hall Association was founded to build a community hall. Membership was limited to people of Finnish nationality, living in the community, although members were drawn largely from the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church, which was the more out-going and wordly of the two sects of Finnish Lutheranism in the community. The hall was to be "used for any progressive or cultural purpose" and over the years housed theatrical productions, temperance society meetings, athletic events and musical entertainments and religious celebrations.

The first board of directors consisted of John Forsty, Herman Hukari, F.F. Martilla, K.A. Hukari, M.A. Martilla, Henry Thompson and Paul Geranen. Built during the month of June by Jacob Erkkila, Alex Kriksman and Sam Samuelson, the hall was dedicated with a traditional Finnish Johannus or Midsummer celebration on June 24, 1899.

Hall life was an extremely important part of Finnish-American life, as virtually all non-religious social life centered on these institutions. Four halls were built in South Dakota and only Savo remains.

In later years, c. 1920-1940, the Savo Hall Association became the victim of partison strife. The importance of the hall was further weakened by the changing life styles of a younger generation. Although the hall is still used for special occasions, its importance has clearly waned.

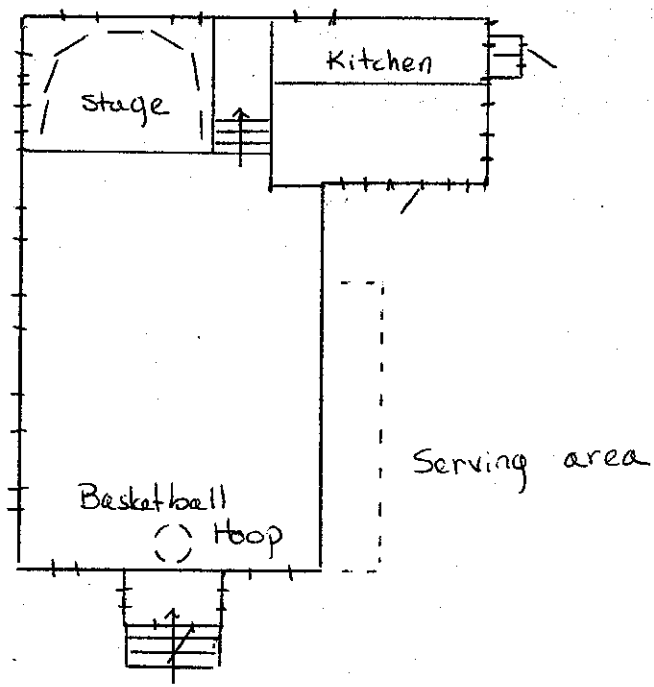
The building has been well maintained and is in excellent condition.

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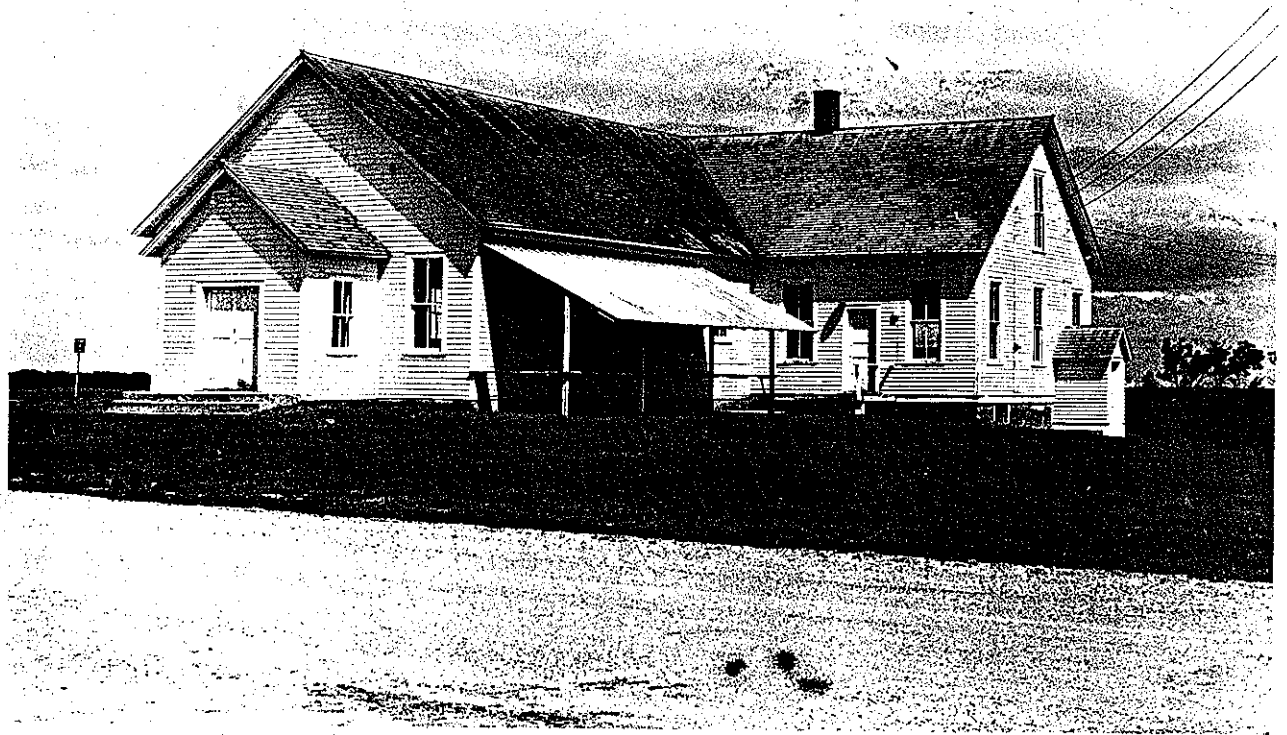
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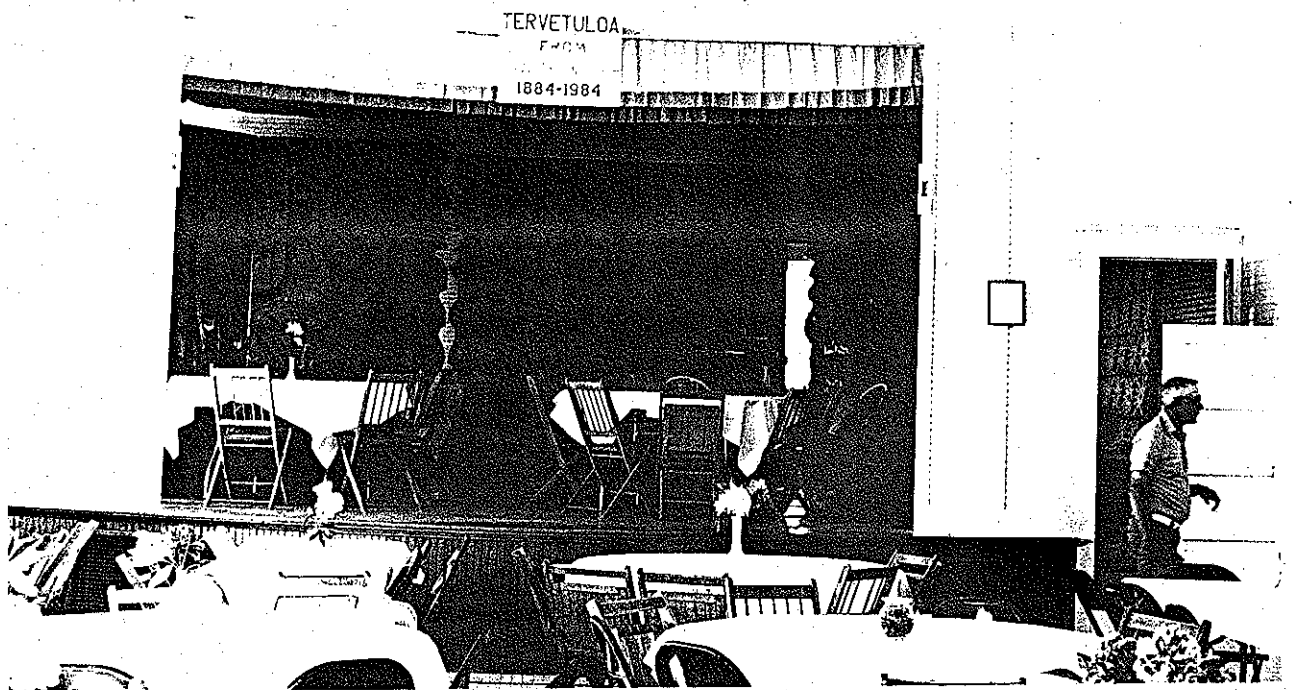
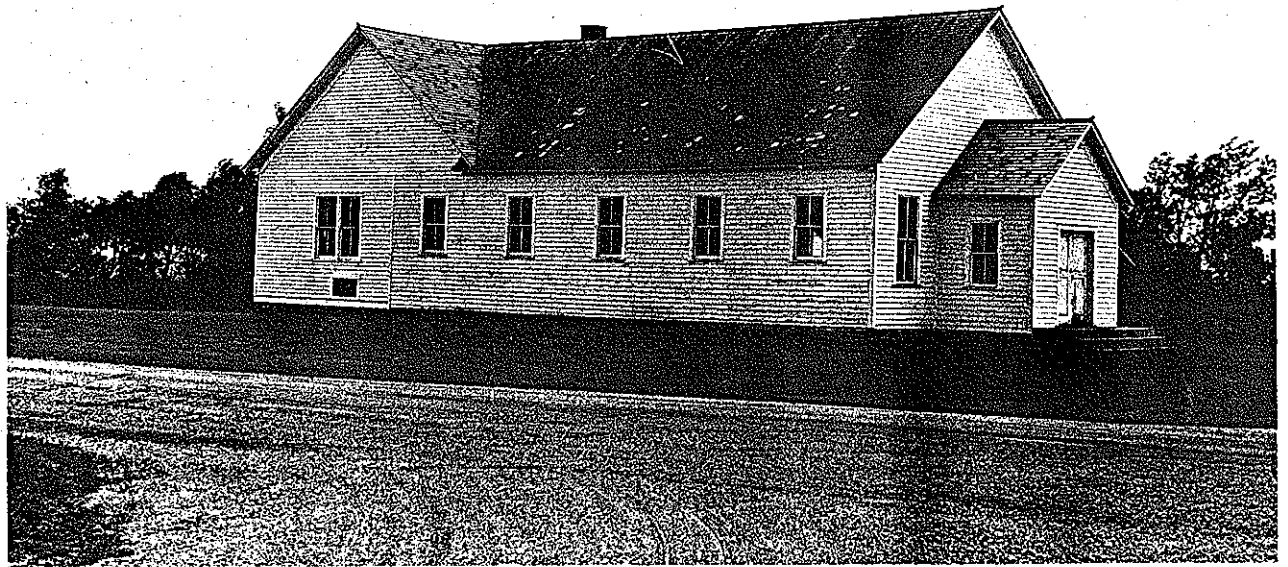
Continuation sheet Savo Hall Item number Site # 3 Page



Section Road



Savo Finnish National Hall
Savo Township
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Front and side facades, looking northwest
Photo



Savo (Finnish National Society) Hall
Savo Township, Brown County
South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
looking northeast
Photo 34

Savo (Finnish National Society) Hall
Savo Township, Brown County
South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Interior with stage, looking north Photo 56

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National Park Service

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Continuation sheet West

Item number

Page 1

Site #8

1. Abram and Anna West Farm
2. 3 miles east of Hwy 14
Frederick Vicinity
South Dakota 046 Brown 013
3. buildings; private; NA acquisition; unoccupied; restricted access;
agricultural
4. Albert and Hilda Wanttie
(In town)
Frederick, South Dakota 57441
5. Register of Deeds
Brown County Courthouse
Aberdeen, SD 57401
7. good; minor alteration; original site

The Abram West Farm consists of nine buildings and the ruin of the old sauna. Sited on a rise and primarily facing south, the buildings on the site date from c. 1883 to c. 1930.

The house (a contributing building), was built to replace the "crude shack of boards and sod", in 1888-1889. Constructed of frame and resting on a rubble stone foundation, the residence is a one-and-one-half story, L-shape dwelling with intersecting gable roofs. A mansard roofed porch extends along the front facade and stem of the L. A shed-roofed dormer is located above the porch, while another pierces the roof of the west facade. The interior has been altered somewhat to accommodate a new kitchen. While the windows on the upper story are 2/2, double-hung sash, those on the first floor appear to be more recent.

To the rear of the house is the old pump house (contributing) built in c.1900. Later this was converted to a coal house. The shakes for the gable roof and side walls came from the first barn. The garage (contributing) dates from c.1920-1930 and has a gable roof, horizontal board siding and a concrete floor.

A frame chicken house (contributing) with a shed roof and a bank of windows along one wall opens to the south and dates from c. 1910-1930. There is no foundation.

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Continuation sheet West Item number Site #8 Page 2

The machine shed is built of frame and is the only building painted red. It has a gable roof and concrete foundation. The date of construction is unknown (contributing).

The granary (contributing) has a central drivethrough in the axial side and rests on a concrete foundation. Built of frame, the granary is sheathed in diagonal board which is covered with horizontal board. The building is covered with a gable roof. A loafing shed was attached to the south wall but was destroyed in a storm in 1972.

Crowned by two decorative ventilators, the barn (contributing), is a Shawver truss, light-plank design which has integrated, original shed additions. Used as a dairy barn at one time, the walls of the sheds are built of masonry block. The building dates from 1900 and is the second barn on the site.

A shed-roofed hog house (non-contributing) is sited to the southeast of the barn. This more quickly made structure was built in 1920 and has no foundation.

The remains of the old sauna (contributing) include parts of two walls built of rubble stone masonry. Measuring 5'8" at the highest point, the north-south wall is 8'6" in length, while the east-west wall measures 8'10". The average thickness of the wall is 7". Rubble stone masonry is a highly unusual building material for the Finnish settlers, although the Geranen farm apparently also had an earthen sauna at one time. This construction method was employed in some areas of Finland, particularly in the Baltic Coastal area and in the north, from where these settlers came.

The second sauna was originally located on the farm of Hilda's brother in North Dakota. When it was moved, it was first located to the southeast of the present site. As that area was too wet, the sauna was moved, but in the process the floor fell out of the structure and it was never replaced. The frame building (contributing) is a single story and has a two-room plan. Presently, it rests on two floor joists which are parallel to the roof ridge. Measuring 15'11" by 10'3/4" the sauna had the standard bathing and changing rooms. An opening in the board partition wall measuring 2'8" in height and 2'1" in width allowed the kiuas (stove) to be fed with wood from the changing room and indicates that the sauna was a smokeless variety. The bathing room is lit with a small, sliding, double-pane window located to the north of the door. A gable-end window lights the change room, which also contains the door to the exterior; a second window on the front, axial wall lights the bathing room. Although the kiuas and benches have been removed, evidence of their placement remains and a chimney rises above the location of the kiuas. A curious feature in the building is the false purlin. Protruding on the exterior wall, the purlins extend 2" to the edge of the roof; on the interior they extend only two inches and do not run the entire length of the roof.

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Continuation sheet

West

Item number

Site #8

Page 3

8. 1800- ; agriculture; vernacular and folk architecture; settlement;
Finnish ethnic history.

Dates: 1883-c. 1930

Builder: Abram West

The Abram and Anna West farm site represents a Finnish pioneer farm established during the first two years of settlement in the Savo community. In addition the farm is a mixture of Finnish folk and American vernacular traditions. Further, the presence of two saunas, representing two different methods of construction is unique to this site; the older, stone sauna is the only known surviving example of this rare construction method among the South Dakota Finns. The site is eligible in the categories of agriculture, vernacular and folk architecture, settlement history and Finnish ethnic history.

Abram West (Westola) was a native of Turtola, Finland who came to the United States in 1873. He worked in various Finnish communities in California, Michigan and Minnesota before coming with other Finnish settlers to Brown County in 1883. His wife, Anna Maria Marjamaa was a native of Kalajoki, Finland, who immigrated to America in 1881. Over the years as Abram and Anna farmed, Abram also worked in an Aberdeen brick factory and ran the Savo post office out of his home. A distinctive aspect of Finnish immigrant life was the many cooperative business ventures. Abram and his brother, Solomon, formed one of the first cooperative threshing companies in Savo. The Wests had fourteen children and were members of the Apostolic Lutheran faith. Today their daughter owns the farm with her husband.

The first structure built on the farm in 1883 was a crude shack. Other buildings date from the time of the West's marriage in 1886. One of the earliest is the stone and earth sauna. While stone and earth construction is known in Finland, it is less popular than log building and in America among the Finns it is extremely rare. As little evidence remains of this structure it is difficult to determine if the construction method was traditionally Finnish. Historic references allude to at least three other very early stone buildings built by the Finns; this is the only survivor. The vernacular structures appear to date from c. 1895 to c. 1930.

Built somewhat later, the frame sauna represents a transition of a building technology from stone (or in other parts of the country and the forested Black Hills of South Dakota log) to American light frame or

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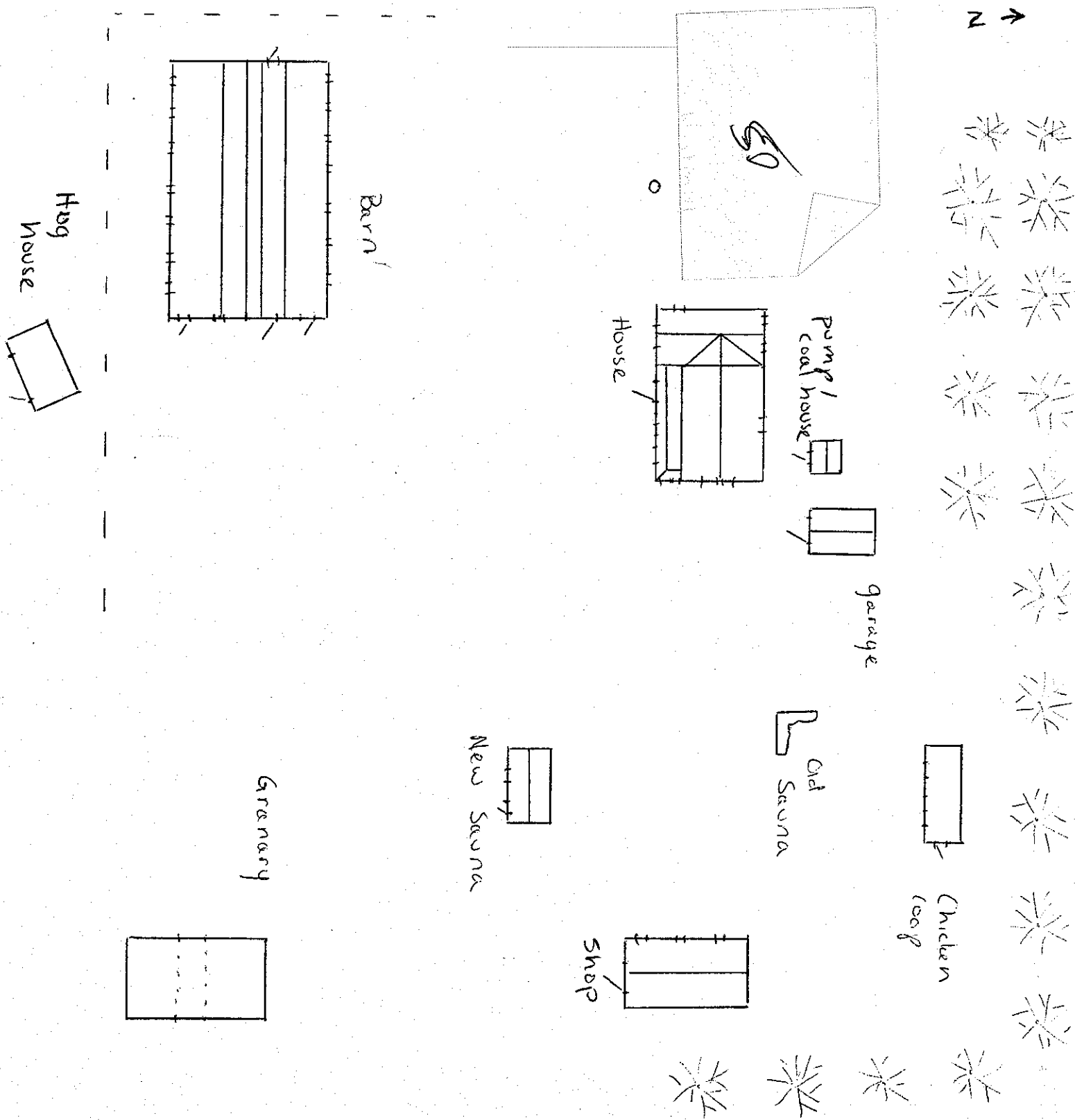
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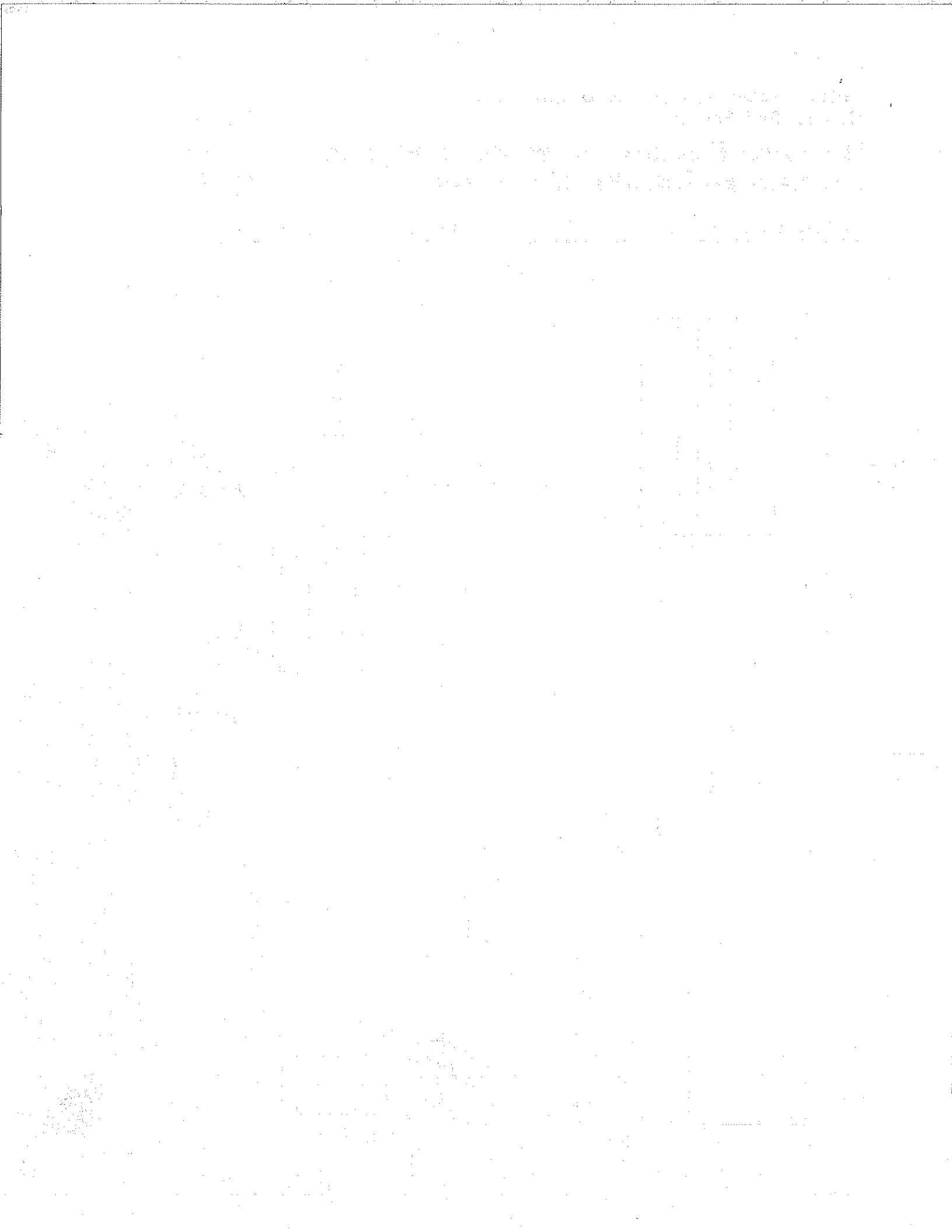
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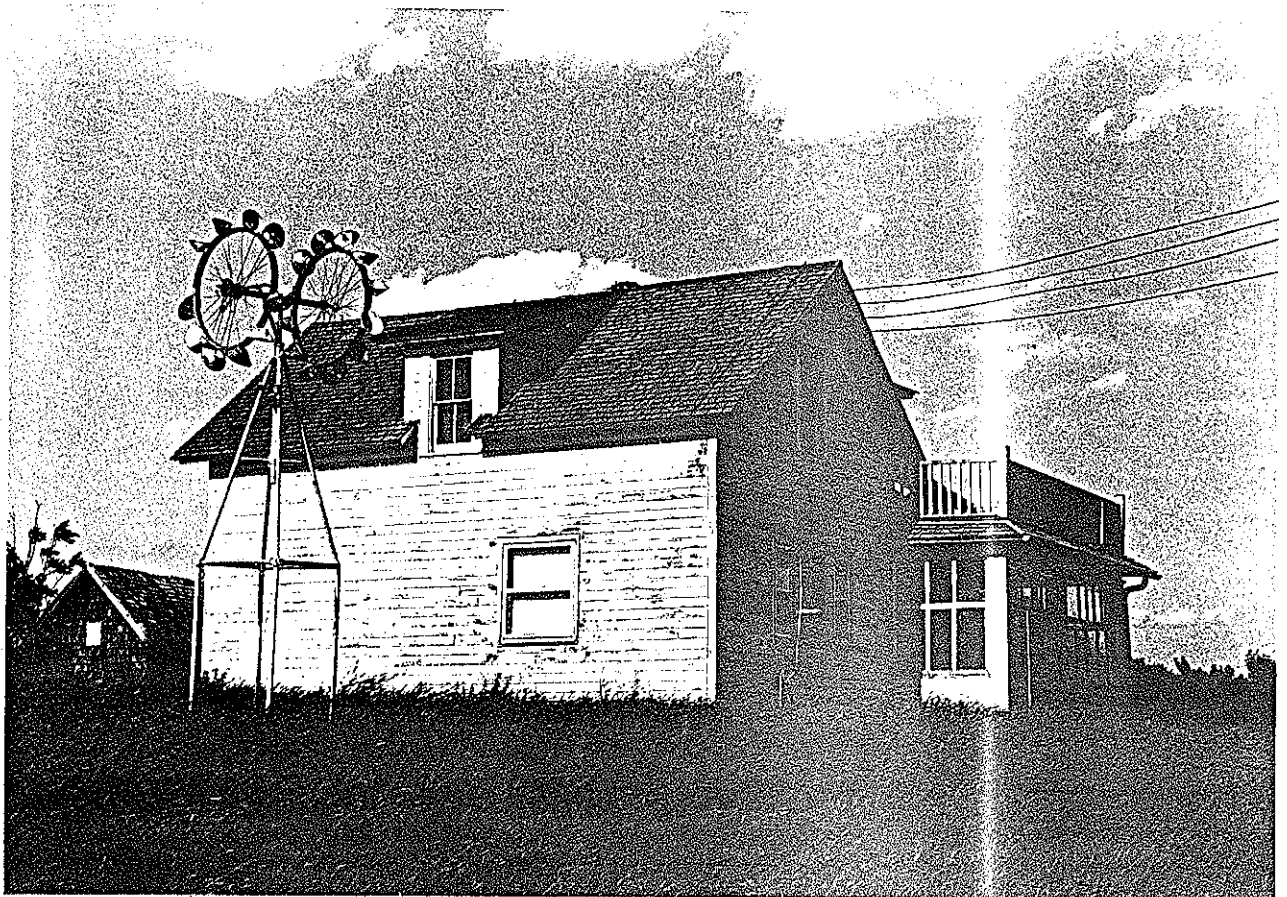
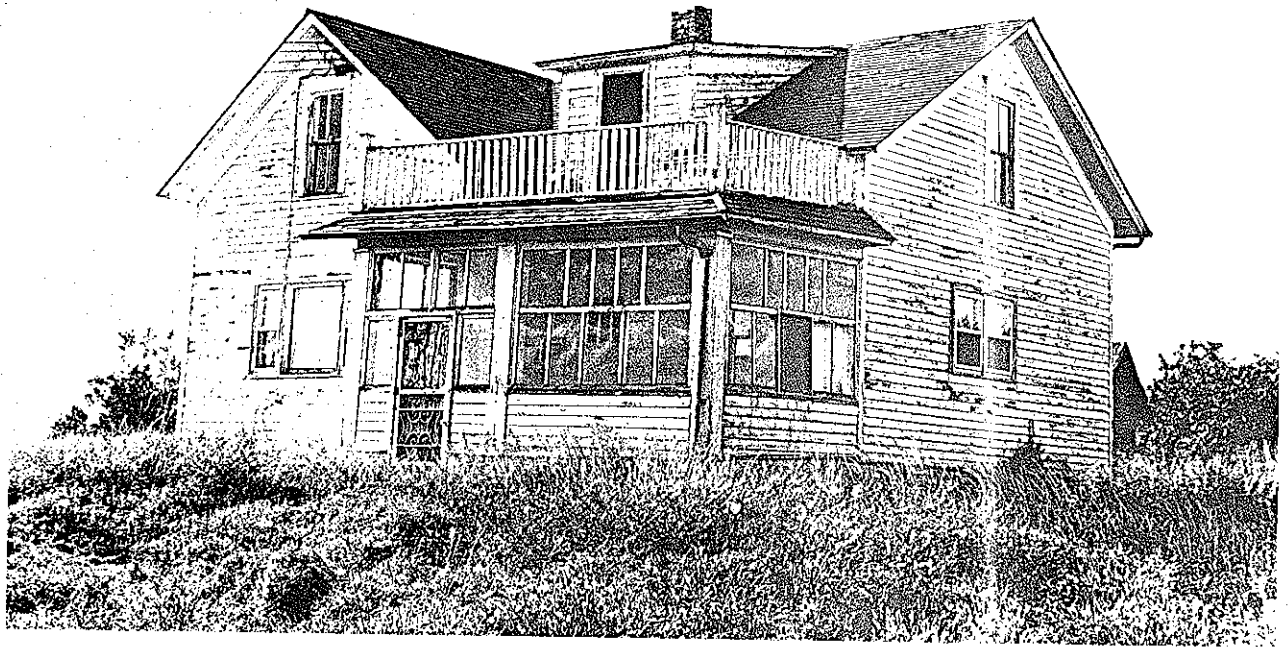
Continuation sheet A. & A. West Farm

Item number Site # 8

Page

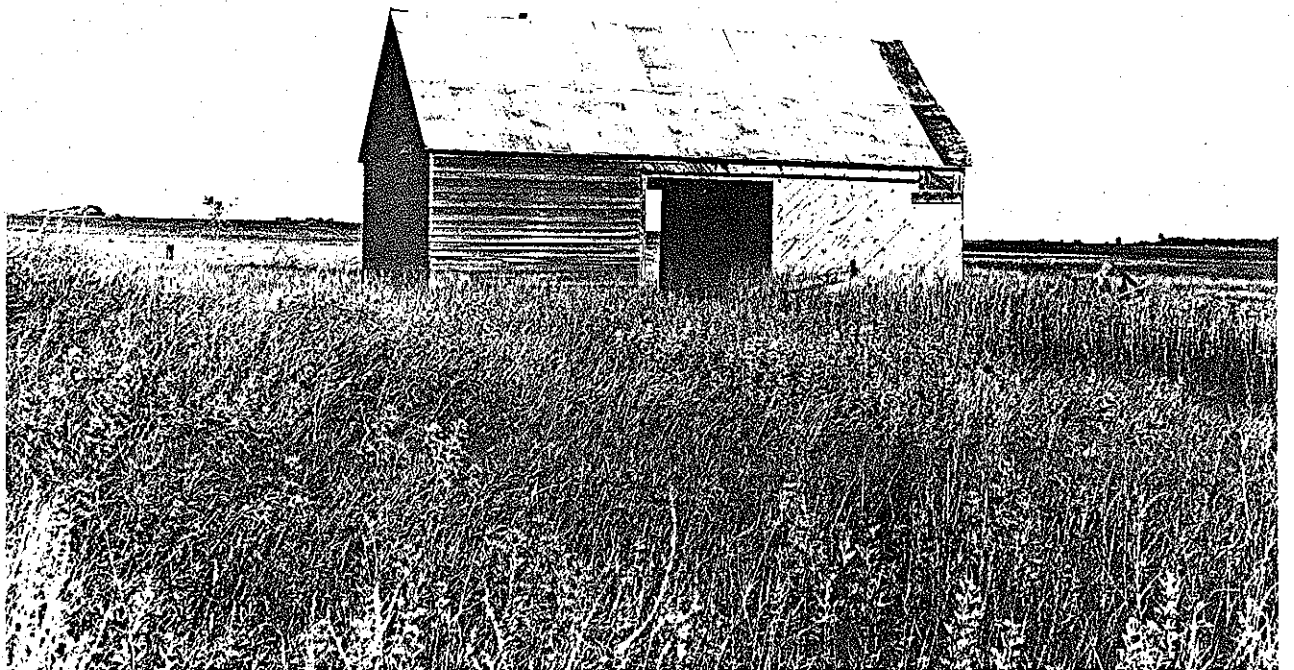






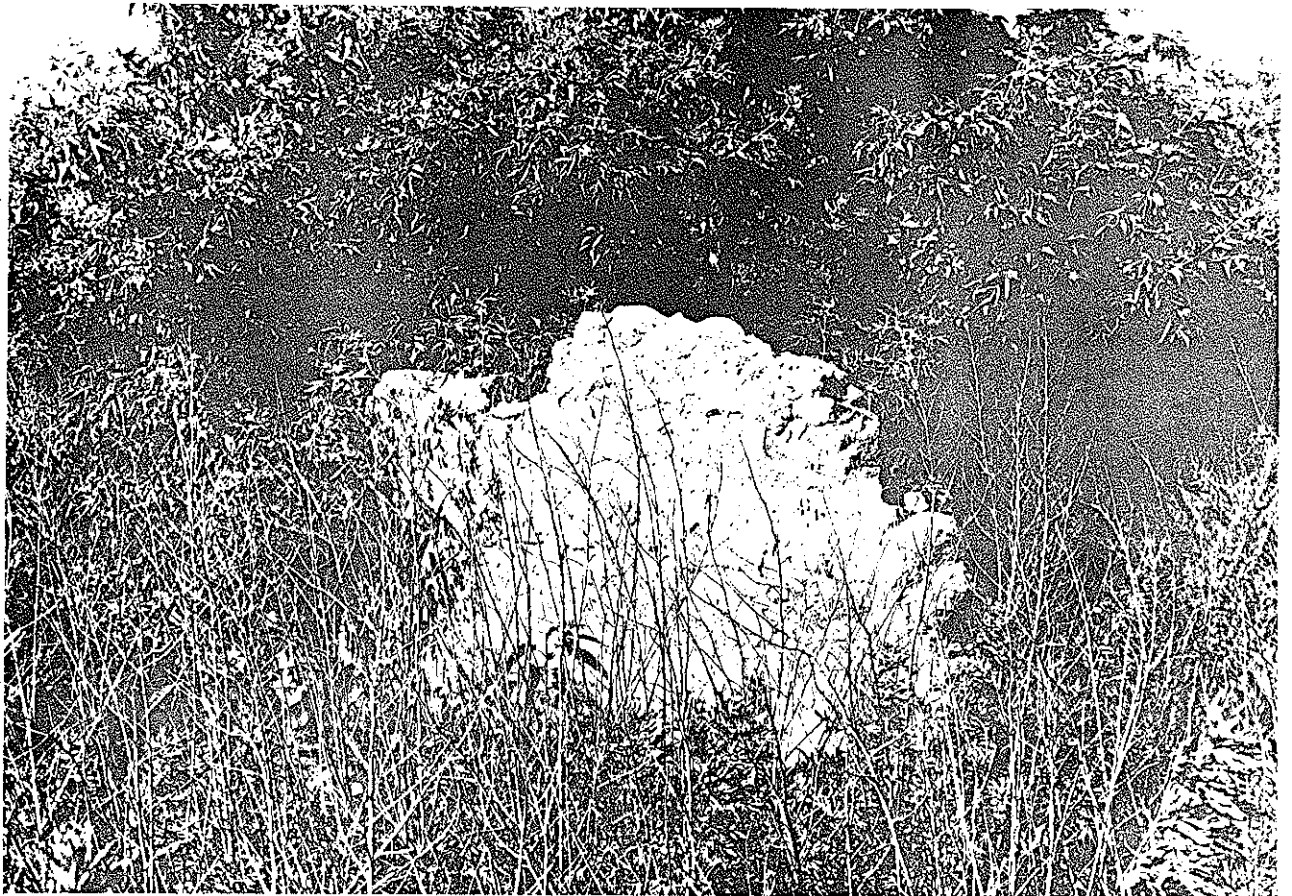
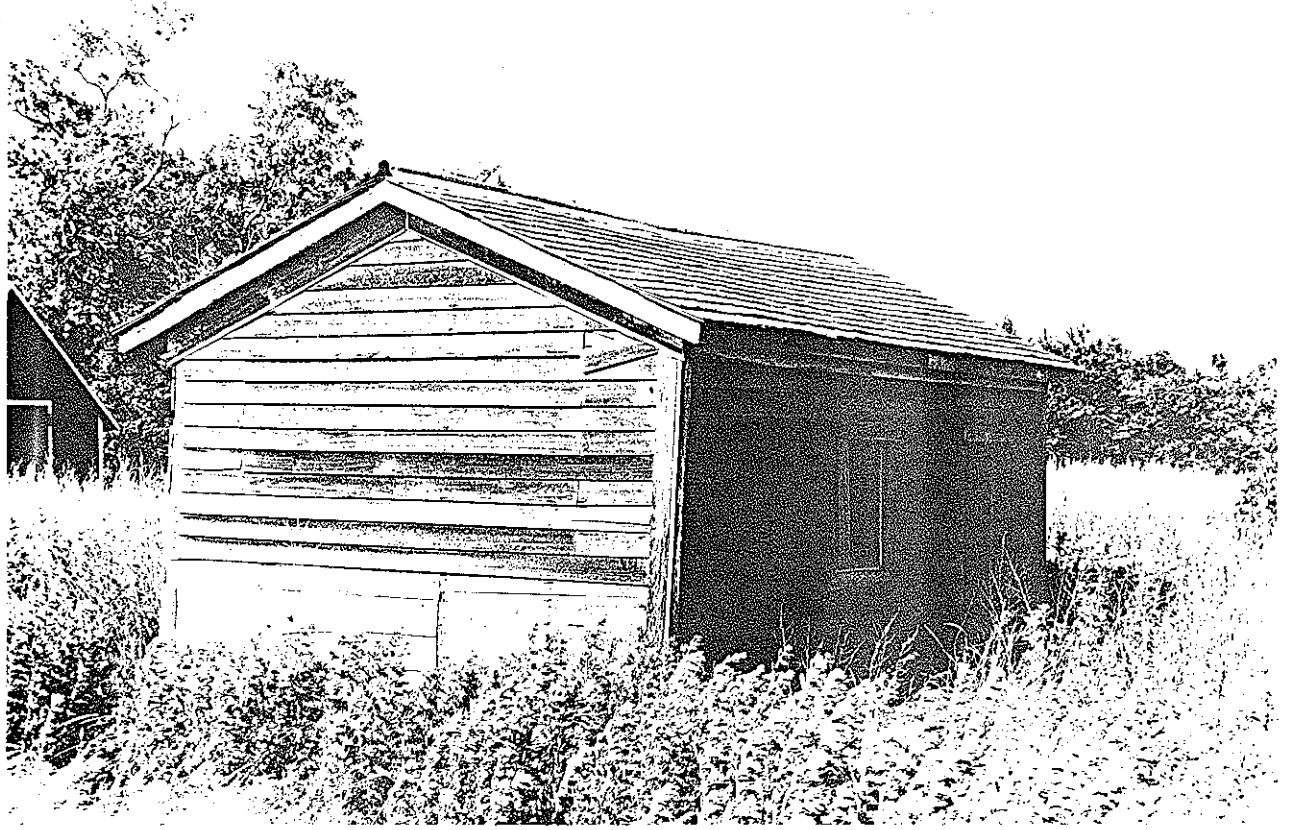
Abram and Anna West Farm
Savo Township, Brown County
South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
House, looking northwest Photo 46

Abram and Anna West Farm
Savo Township, Brown County
South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
House, looking northeast Photo 27



Abram and Anna West Farm
Savo Township, Brown County
South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Barn, looking southwest Photo 26

Abram and Anna West Farm
Savo Township, Brown County
South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Granary, looking east Photo 29



Abram and Anna West Farm
Savo Township, Brown County
South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Sauna, Looking northeast Photo 47

Abram and Anna West Farm
Savo Township, Brown County
South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Old Sauna wall, looking northeast

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Continuation sheet

Geranen Farm

Item number

Page 1

Site # 9

1. Paul and Fredriika Geranen Farm
2. East of Frederick
Frederick Vicinity
South Dakota 046 Brown 013
3. buildings; private; NA acquisition; unoccupied; restricted access;
agricultural
4. Stanley and Signe Geranen
RR
Frederick, SD 57441
5. Register of Deeds
Brown County Courthouse
Aberdeen, SD 57401
7. good; minor alteration; original site

The Geranen farm consists of seventeen structures sheltered on the west and south by a windbreak. The section line road between Savo and Richland Townships bisects the farmyard. Three structures are metal, the rest are built of frame. All are painted white, which adds to the neatness and orderliness of the farm.

The original house (contributing) is the oldest structure; it is divided and presently used as two outbuildings. This dwelling may have been moved from the homestead, located across the road, or built in 1893 when the Geranens moved onto this land. Originally, the house appears to have been a one-and-one-half story, T-plan, frame dwelling.

In its present form, there is one rectangular, one-story unit used for gardening tools and a one-and-one-half story, T-plan used for farm storage.

A second house (contributing) was erected in 1916. This large two-story dwelling has the shape and general features of the four-square or two-story, cube house. Rectangular in shape, the house is covered in a hipped roof and has a hipped dormer on the east side. Decorative details are sparse. A garage was added on the north side and an interior remodeling altered the first floor window openings. The house is frame and built on a stone and concrete foundation.

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Continuation sheet

Geranen Farm

Item number

Site #9

Page 2

The third building in the houseyard is the sauna (contributing). This small, gable-roofed one-story, two-room structure was built of frame in c. 1916. Measuring 16' 3 3/4" by 10' 4 1/2", the sauna has a 3'8" X 10' change room and a larger steam room. Entered through the gable-end, the change room has benches on the north and east walls which are covered in traditional Finnish rag rugs woven by Fredriika Geranen. (The loom has been given to a recent bride from Finland, who continues to weave rag rugs). In the steam room, three benches rise along the rear, west wall and a transformer has been converted to use as the kiuas. It is fed through an opening to the change room. A somewhat unusual feature of the steam room is the vaulted ceiling covered with tongue and groove siding. The sauna appears to have always been a smokeless sauna and is the second one of the site. The first was destroyed.

The farmyard consists of the major structures forming two sides of a three-sided "courtyard," and the smaller structures are aligned along the east-west drive or on axis.

On the south is the barn (contributing), which is a large, gable-roofed, frame barn dating from the first quarter of the 20th century. The barn has original, shed units on the axial sides. Three doors open along the north wall. The barn rests on a concrete foundation and may date from c. 1900-1915.

A frame, gable-roofed garage (contributing) is located opposite the house, to the west. Sliding doors cover the axial and gable-end wall openings. The date of construction is unknown.

A very large granary (contributing) is sited to the north. The main section covered in a gable roof is two stories, while the perpendicular wings are one-story. Sliding doors cover the axial wall openings, while two windows pierce the gable-end walls on the first floor. One window is found in the second. A concrete foundation supports the building. The wings each have two windows on the rear and a door on the front, south wall.

Across the lane from the granary is the old house, a frame shed-roofed chicken coop (contributing) and gable-roofed, one-story shed (contributing). All are built of frame. The chicken coop has a bank of windows facing south, a common feature of pattern-book coop designs. The shed has a large garage door entrance and window facing south. Dates of construction for these two buildings are unknown.

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Continuation sheet

Geranen Farm

Item number

Site #9

Page 3

Two, octagonal, plywood-board granaries (contributing) are located to the rear of this bank of buildings. A smaller, gable-roofed granary is located on the far east end of the yard (contributing). No dates were recorded for these buildings.

A metal quonset garage (non-contributing) and a metal and glass gas pump (contributing) complete the north side of the farmyard.

A frame shed, metal, circular granary, and frame loafing shed complete the inventory of structures. All are non-contributing and their dates of construction are unknown.

8. 1800-1899; agriculture; architecture; settlement; Finnish ethnic history

Dates: 1893-c. 1920 Builder: Paul Geranen and Fred Geranen

The Paul and Fredriika Geranen Farm is a complete and exceptionally well-maintained example of a Finnish-American farmstead. The Geranens were members of the original Savo settlement and in 1902 when Paul opened a store, the community of Savo was established. The Geranens are tied to the early history of not only Savo, but the Finnish community of Poinsett/Lake Norden as well. This site represents settlement history, Finnish folk architecture, American vernacular architecture, agriculture, and Finnish ethnic history in South Dakota.

Born in Poulanga, Oulu Province, Finland, Paul Geranen came to the United States with his wife in 1877, during the very early years of Finnish migration to America. His wife, Fredriiki Lippo was born at Utajarvi in Oulu Province. They came to Hancock, Michigan, which was then the hub of the copper mining industry and the center for Finnish immigrants. After several years of working in the mines, Paul Geranen decided to homestead in the Dakotas, and came to Savo with the first pioneer families.

The Geranens homesteaded the section to the west of the present farmstead in 1882 and moved here in 1893. Paul's interests were not limited to farming and in 1902, he and his sons opened the Savo store at Savo. In 1906 he sold the store and he and Fredriika moved to Bryant, in Hamlin County. The following year they moved to the new town of Lake Norden and Paul opened a general merchandising store.

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Continuation sheet

Geranen Farm

Item number

Site #9

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The farm was rented to Paul and Fredriikas's son, Fred. In 1916 he initiated a rebuilding of the farmstead. The old, earth sauna was replaced with the present frame one and the large, imposing house was constructed for his family. Fredrick was born in Hancock, Michigan in 1882, a few years after the family's arrival in America. Nonetheless, he built the sauna in an old world tradition.

Neither Paul nor Fredriika lost touch with Savo. As charter members of both the Savo and Lake Norden Evangelical Churches and they were buried in Savo Cemetery.

The Geranen family history is intertwined with Finnish settlement history. In addition, their farm represents a very well preserved example of a prosperous and culturally mixed farmstead. While the sauna is Finnish, the rest of the buildings are American. Of special interest in the Geranen sauna is the imaginative adaptation of a transformer box to a kiuas. This is the second sauna and a third kiuas, and therefore the building represents the maintenance of a vital tradition into the second generation of building. The Geranen family still owns the farm.

10. Acreage: 5 Scale: 1:24 000
 Quad: Savo SW

UTM: 14/545563/5077520

Verbal Boundary Description

The site is located in the NW/NW, Section 3, T127N, R63 and the SW/SW, Section 34, T128N, R63W. The boundary of the site is formed on the east by the shelter belt. On the south the boundary is a line lying 10 feet from the south wall of barn and running parallel to it. On the west, the boundary is the beginning of the cultivated fields which lie 30 feet from the east wall of the shed. On the north, the cultivated field forms the boundary line which lies 20 feet from the north wall of the quonset garage.

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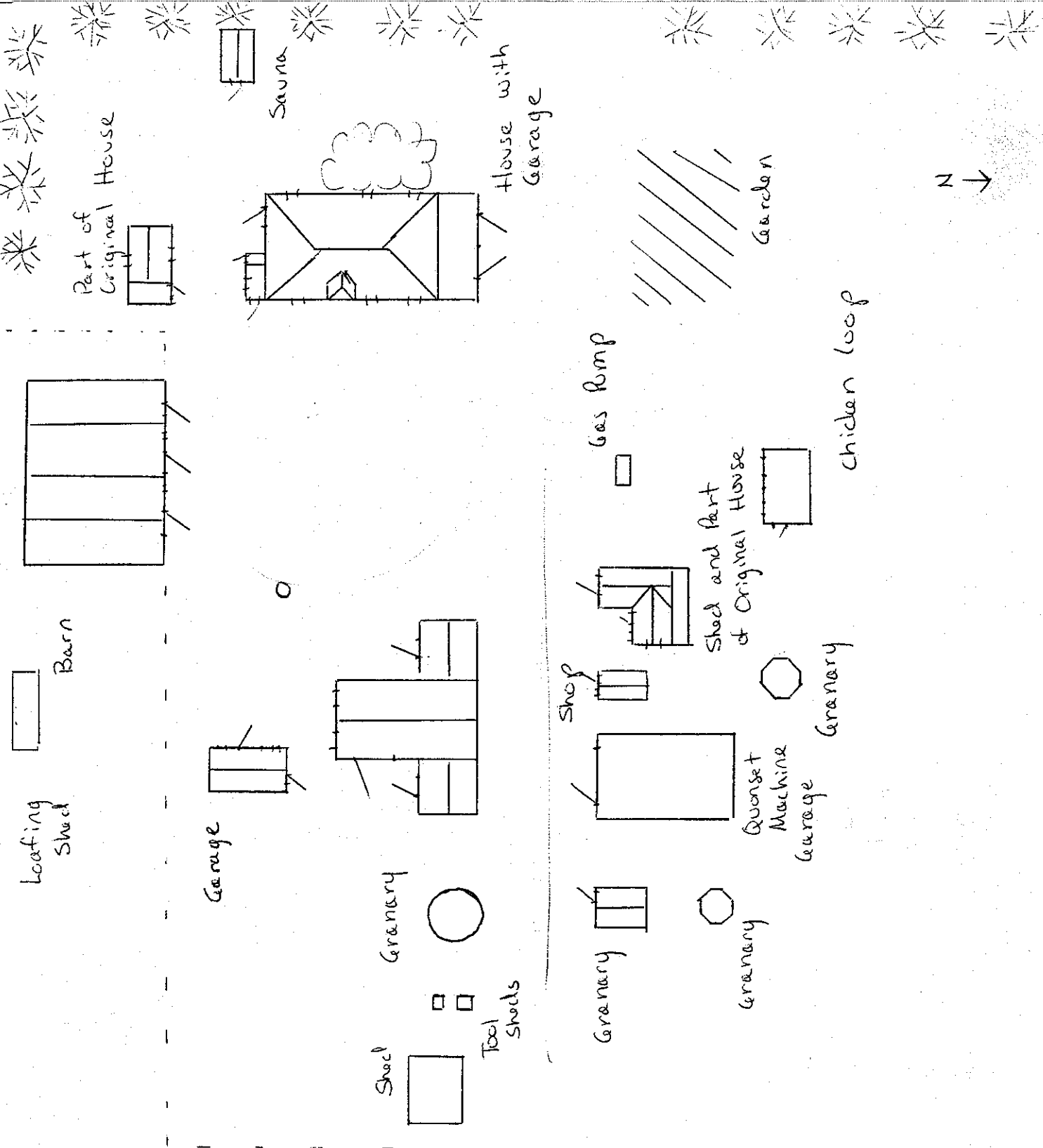
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Continuation sheet P & F Gervanen Farm Site # 9 Page



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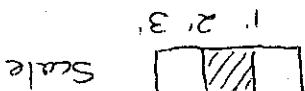
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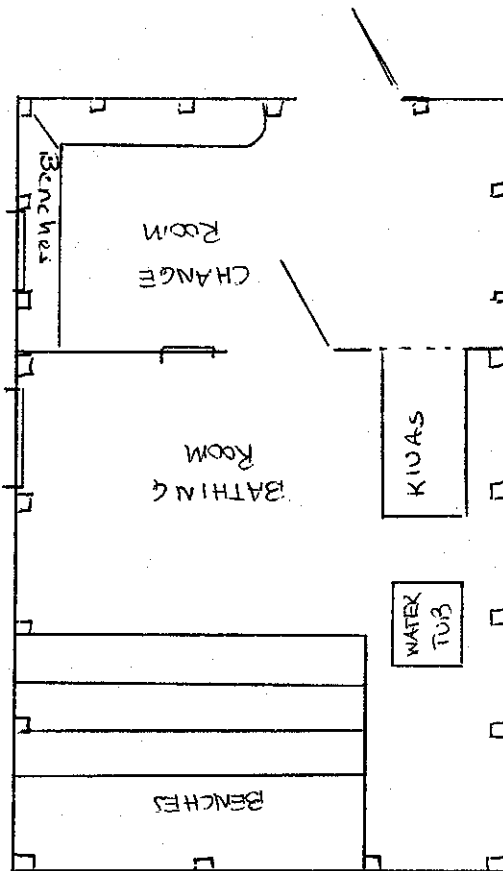
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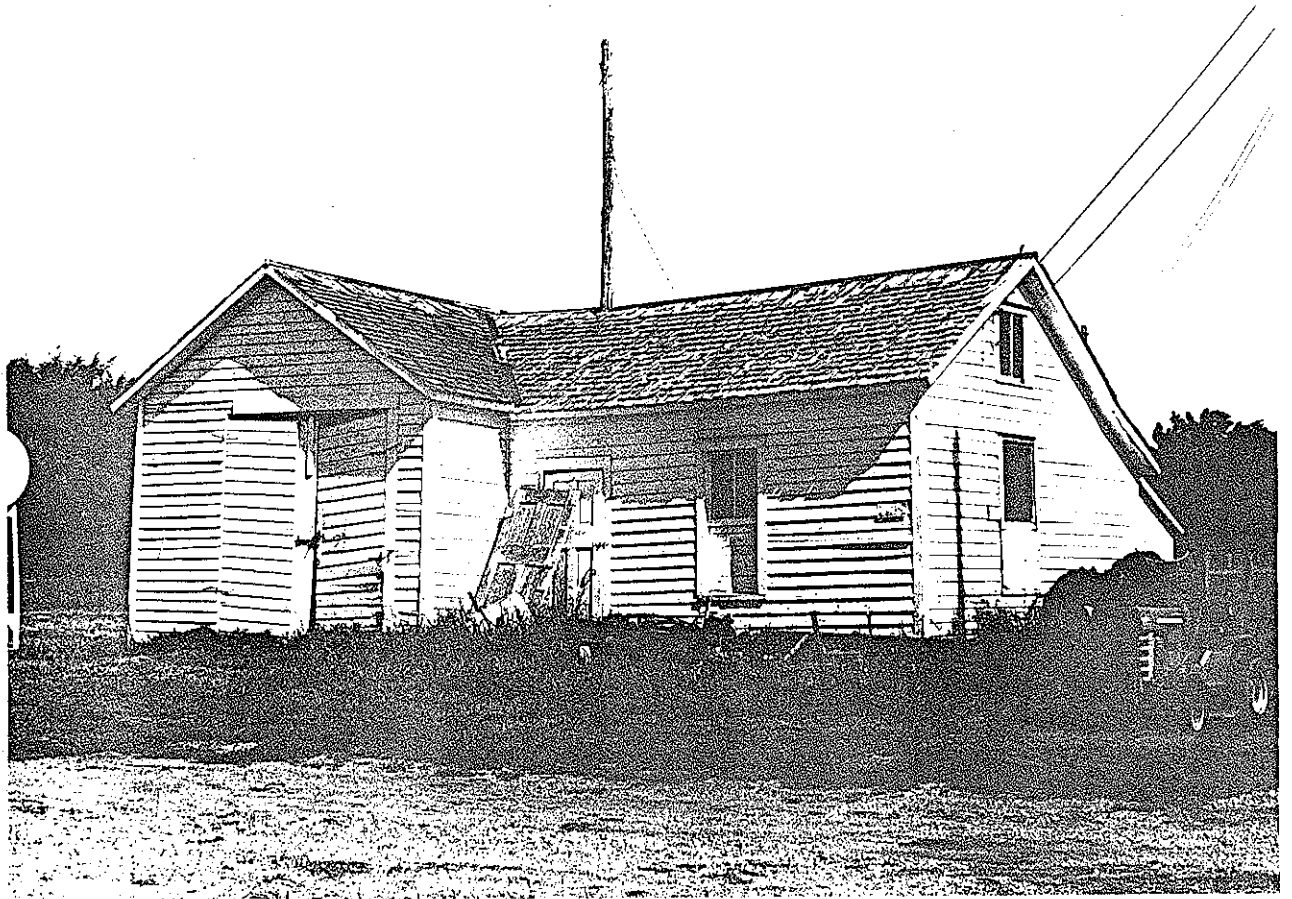
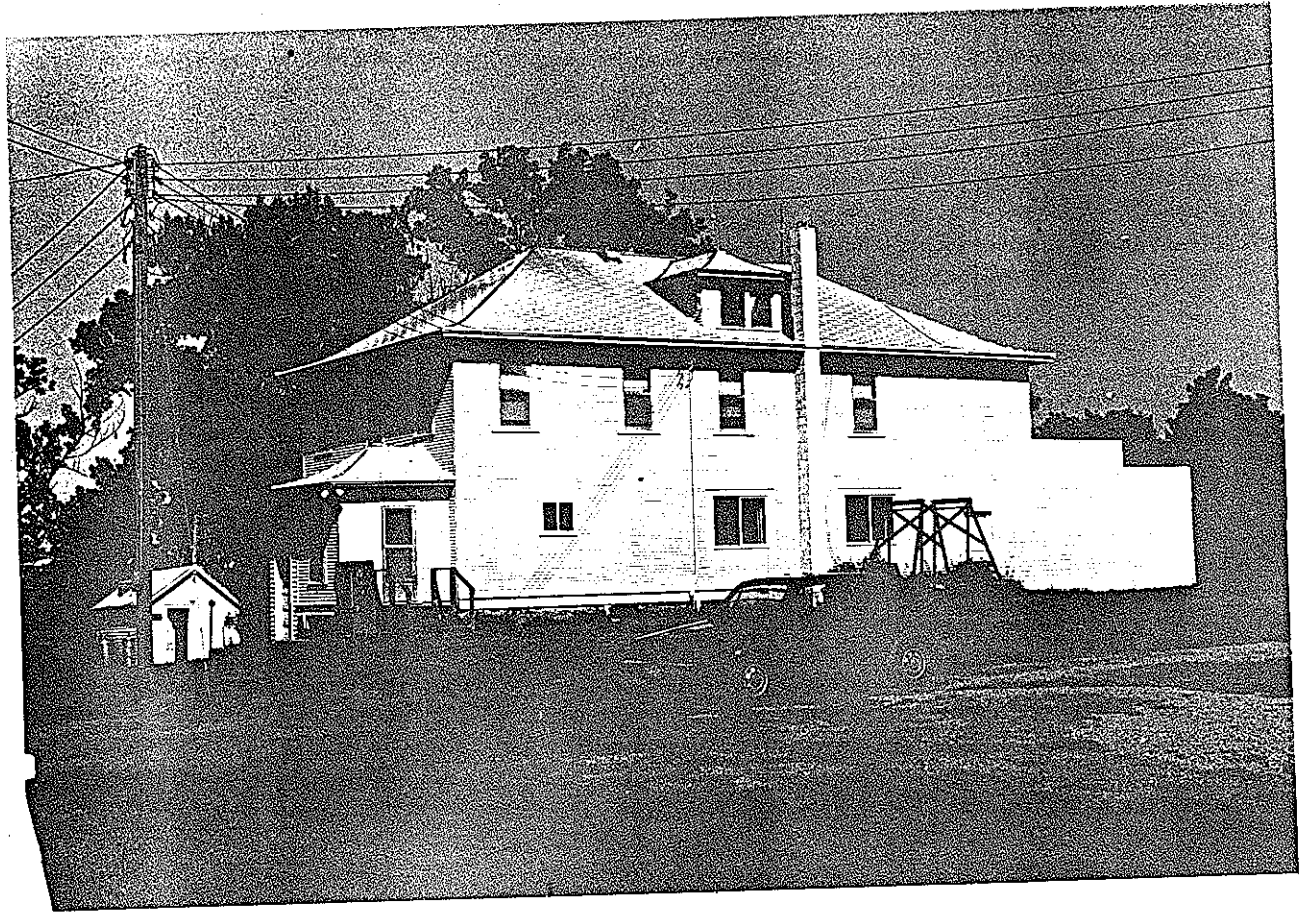
Continuation sheet P & F Geransen Farm Item number Site # 9 Page

GERANEN SAUNA
c 1916
Brown County, SD



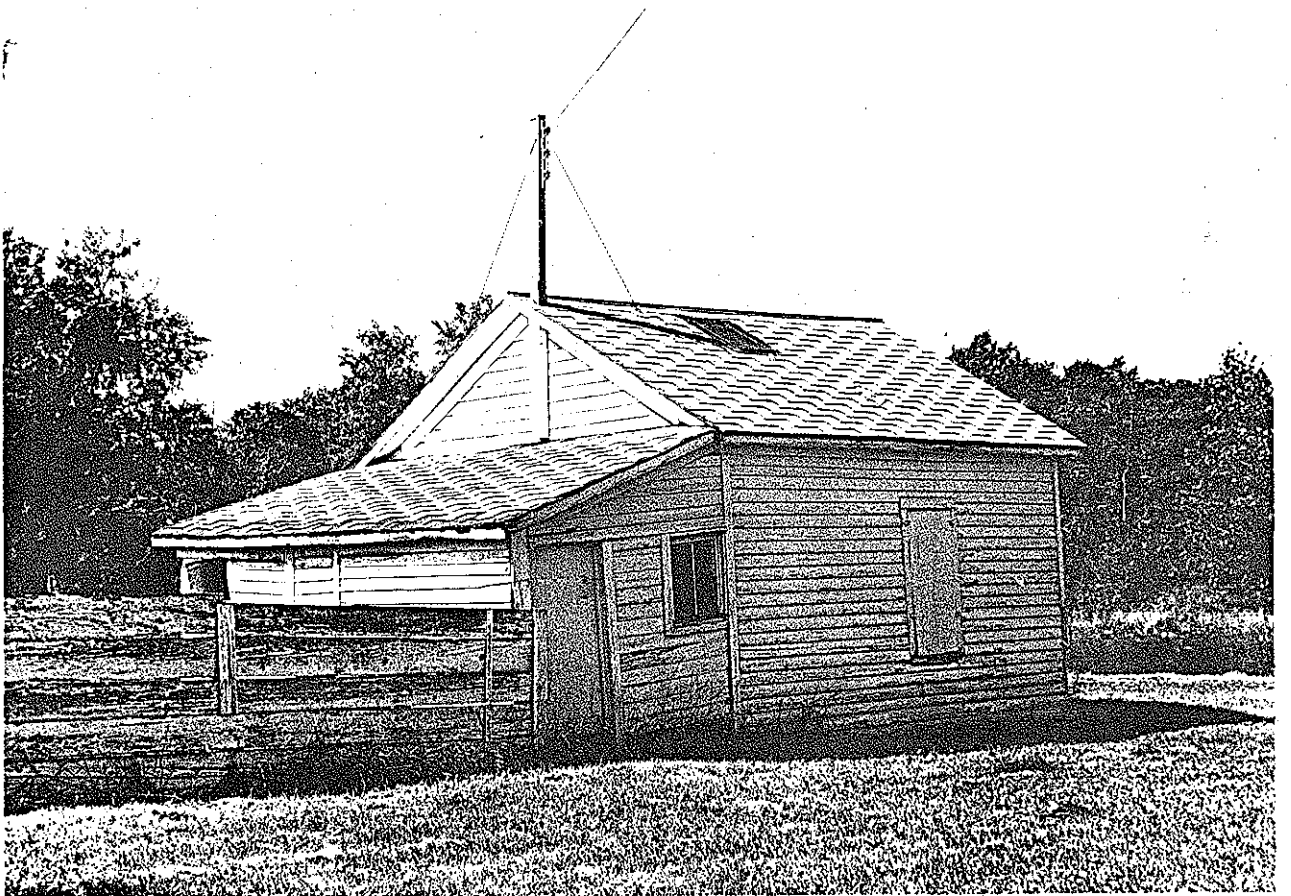
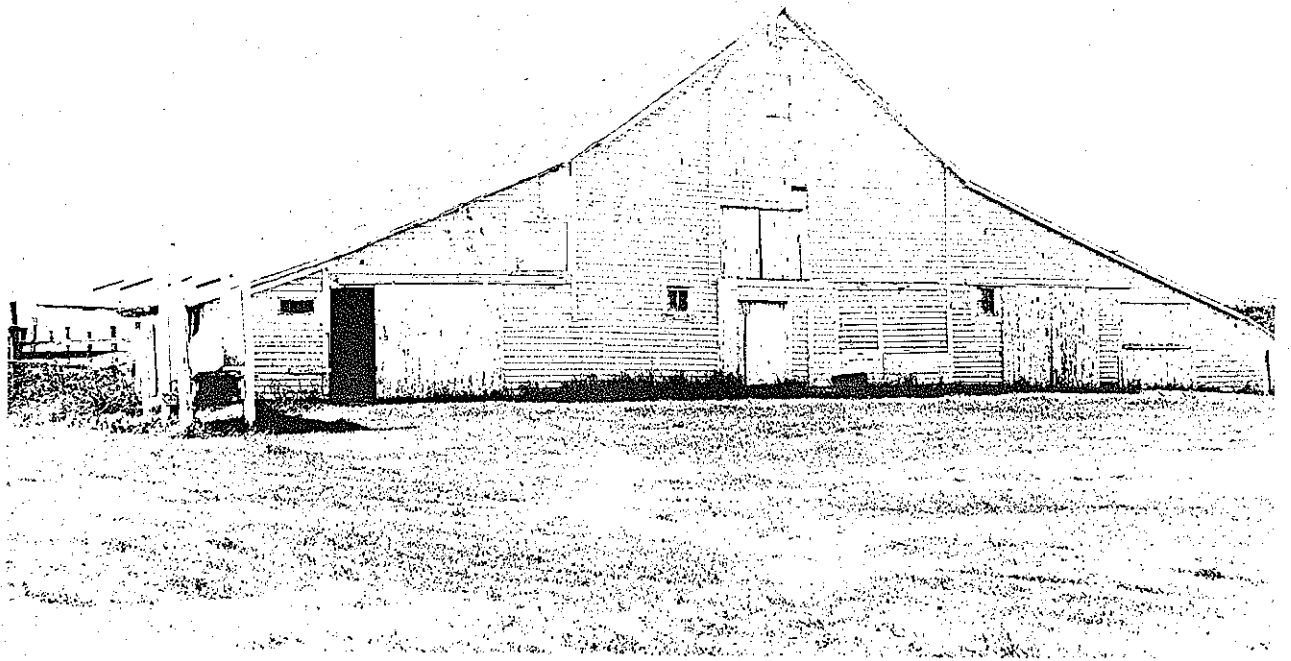
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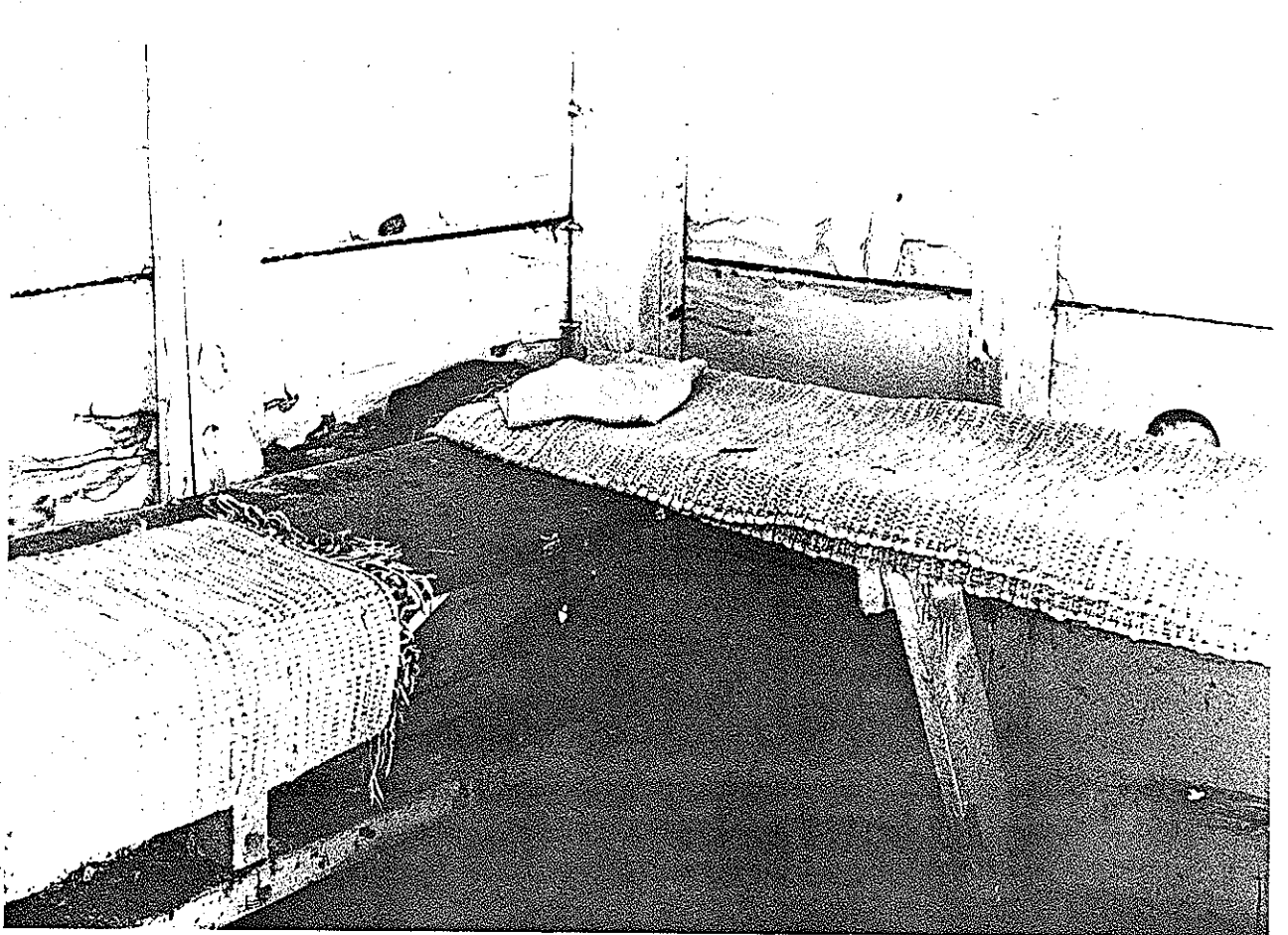
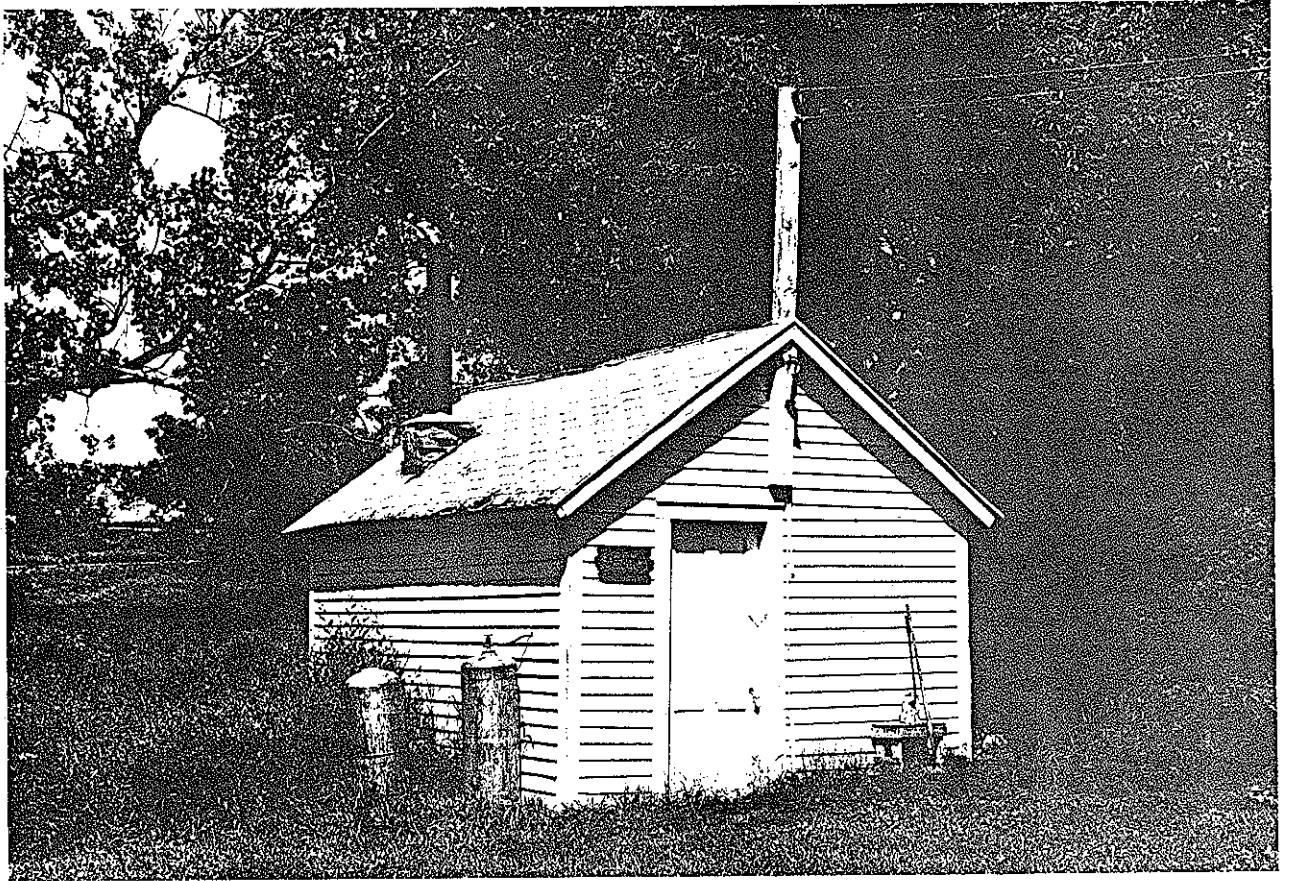
Paul and Frederiika Geranen Farm
Savo Township, Brown County
South Dakota Photo 18
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
New House, looking west (sauna in rear)

Paul and Frederiika Geranen Farm
Savo Township , Brown County
South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
Old House, looking northwest Photo 28
1984



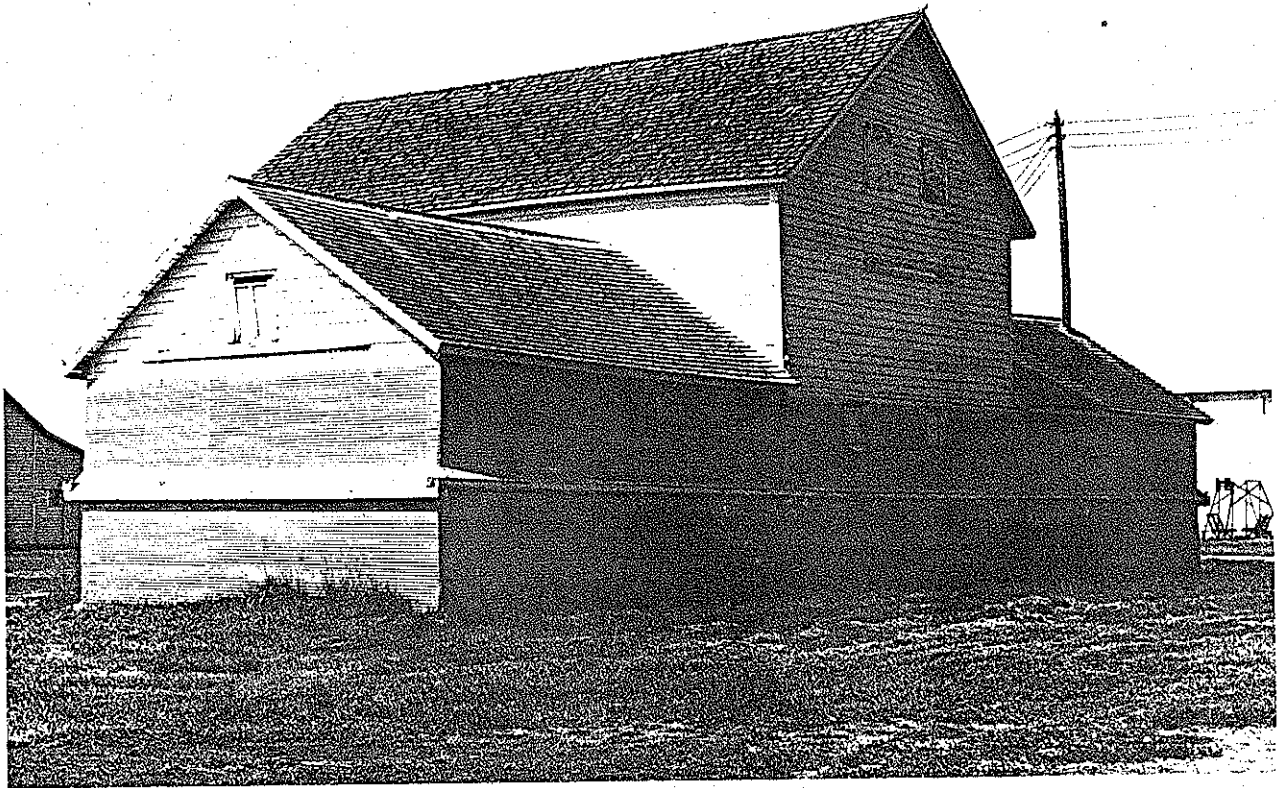
Paul and Frederiika Geranen Farm
Savo Twonship, Brown County
South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Barn, looking south Photo 17

Paul and Fredriika Geranen Farm
Savo Township, South Dakota
Brown County
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Old House, looking southwest Photo 15



Paul and Frederiika Geranen Farm
Savo Twonship, Brown County
South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Sauna, looking northwest Photo 19

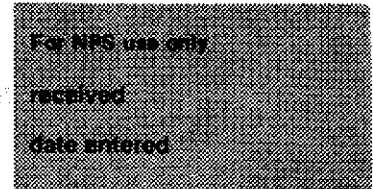
Paul and Frederiika Geranen Farm
Savo Township, Brown County
South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Sauna Benches, looking northeast
Photo 20



Paul and Frederiika Geranen Farm
Savo Township, Brown County
South Dakota
State Historical Preservation Center
Carolyn Torma
1984
Granary, looking southwest Photo 25

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Continuation sheet Community Store

Item number

Page 1

Site #13

1. Martilla-Pettingel & Gorder General Merchandise Store
Community Store
2. 515-516 Main Street
Frederick
South Dakota 046 Brown 013
3. building; private; NA acquisition; occupied; accessible; commerical
4. Community of Frederick
c/o Community Store, 515-516 Main Street
Fredrick, South Dakota 57441
5. Register of Deeds
Brown County Courthouse
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57401
7. good; slightly altered; original site

The Martilla-Pettingel and Gorder Store is a two-story brick-veneered, frame building located on the Main Street of Frederick.

Facing south, the front facade is composed in three bays. On the rear an exterior stair leads to the second floor. The side facades are blank on the first floor and have five windows on the second. The weight of the second floor is supported in part by centrally placed iron columns and the structure rests on a stone foundation.

Built in 1906 the store exhibits the flattened design quality associated with 20th century commercial architecture. The bays are separated by shallow, flat pilasters and the cornice is a series of projecting courses of brick. The front entrance is in the center bay and the first floor windows and door have been altered. On the second floor, the decorative diamond motif in the windows as well as the strong composition help to mitigate the alterations.

The building continues to be used as a grocery store.

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Continuation sheet Community Store Item number Site #13 Page 2

8. 1900; commerce; Finnish ethnic history

Dates: 1906; 1918 builder: unknown

The commercial history of the Martilla-Pettingel and Gorder store spans several phases of the economic history of Finnish-Americans. Its significance is derived from its role in this history.

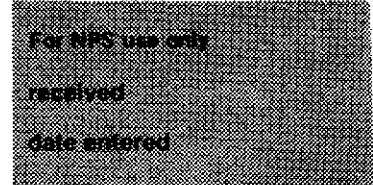
The Martilla-Pettingel and Gorder Store was founded in 1906 and this building was erected to house the general merchandise, hardware and drug store business. August Martilla, the Finnish partner in the firm, had worked in commercial enterprises for some years. Born in Kalajoki, Finland, he came to Carlson, Wyoming with his brothers and other family members in 1884. Two years later, he moved to Dakota Territory, and 1888 he married Fredriika Raasakka, who had just arrived from her home parish of Kannus, Finland.

Due to the uncertainty of weather and economic fortunes, many early Dakota immigrants were highly mobile. Among the many Finns who left for periods of time to work in more prosperous communities were the Martillas. In 1889 they moved to Wyoming, where August worked first as a miner and later as a clerk. In 1900 they returned to Frederick and August opened a general store which was destroyed by fire. Problems continued to plague Martilla. In 1906 he formed a business with Paul Groder and E. G. Pettingel, which ended within a few years in bankruptcy. His partner, Paul Gorder, was born in Norway and had come to Frederick with his family in the early 1880s. After the failure of the store, Martilla abandoned merchandising and became an employee for the First National Bank, a position he held until his retirement in 1941.

Frequently, Finnish businessmen were members of the more wordly Suomi Synod Lutheran Church, as was Martilla. He also played in the Savo Band. In 1945 he moved to Hillsboro, Oregon.

In 1918 the building resumed its role in Brown County's Finnish history. With a \$50,000 capitalization, J.H. Sumption, Charles Rexinger, K.A. Hukari and H.N. Martilla formed the Co-operative Mercantile Store. Co-operative businesses were a very distinctive, though not exclusively Finnish, characteristic of immigrant life.

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Continuation sheet Community Store Item number Site #13 Page 3

The first Finnish co-operative ventures in Brown County were an outgrowth of the rural, agricultural work-sharing common throughout Finland. In Savo several farmers joined together in 1886 to form a co-operative threshing company. These businesses were given new impetus with the founding of Pellervo Society in Finland in 1899. Two years later a co-operative creamery was established at Savo. Yet the Finns were not the originators of this idea for the Danes had introduced the co-operative creamery into Grant County in the 1890s. The idea was very popular, however, and Finns went on to organize co-operative grain elevator companies and telephone exchanges.

The Russian Revolution of 1918 had a powerful effect on cooperatives. Many Finnish-American co-ops suffered internal strife over the split between radical and conservative politics. This conflict and the depression helped to undermine the co-op movement. Today, several of these businesses survive in Savo and the town has a distinctively co-op business character.

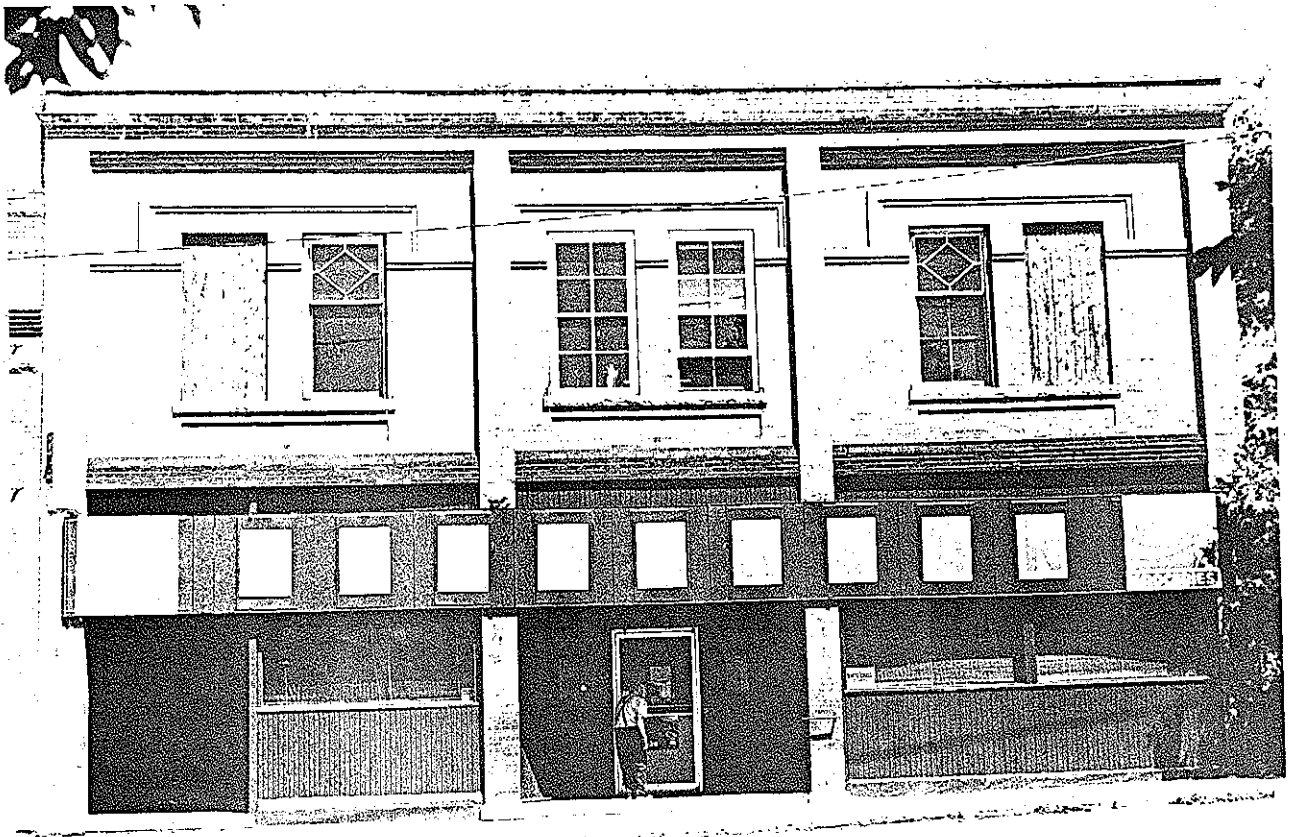
This store gains significance from not only its association with an original Finnish co-owner, but for its later role as a Finnish cooperative business.

10. Acreage: less than one Scale: 1:24 000
 Quad: Frederick

UTM:

Verbal Boundary Description

The lot lines of the property form the boundaries of the site which is located in lots 8 & 9, Block 5 of the Town of Frederick.

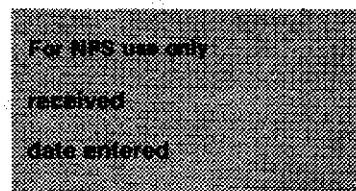


Martilla-Pettingel & Gorder Store
515-516 Main St., Frederick
South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Front facade, looking north
Photo 36

Martilla-Pettingel & Gorder Store
515-516 Main St., Frederick
South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Side facade, looking east
Photo 35

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Continuation sheet 1st Lutheran Church Item number Site #18 Page 2

8. 1800-1899; religion; settlement; Finnish ethnic history

Dates: 1891; 1907; 1963 Builders: John Niemi and John Saari

The Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church is significant as the only remaining institutional building which marks the history of the Finns in Lead. In addition the church retains an unusual altar painting, painted by one of its members in 1905-1907.

This church was one of three Finnish Lutheran congregations in Lead and is the only one to have survived. The congregation worships across the street in the new First Lutheran Church building, erected in 1963 when several different Lutheran ethnic groups merged into the Lutheran Church in America. Although this congregation is long-lived, it suffered from strife, splinter groups and even total inactivity for several years. For, unlike the rural areas, the Finns in Lead tended to be young, single and highly mobile. The institutional permanence of the church was not as important as it was in areas of permanent, long-term, family settlement.

In 1889 the Reverend Henry Tanner, a missionary from the Seaman's Mission Society in Finland, organized a Lutheran congregation. The congregants met first in the Methodist Church and temperance hall. However, many members decided they needed their own, non-secular, building. In 1891 this structure was erected. In the 1890s when the majority of the members voted to join the Evangelical of Suomi Synod, some congregants left to form their independent group. This congregation was comprised of miners, domestic workers and a few merchants.

The building was erected by John Niemi, assisted by John Saari. In 1963 it was moved when the new church was built. Both locations are within the Lead Historic District.

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Continuation sheet 1st Lutheran Church Item number Page 1

This building is presently listed as part of the Lead Historic District.

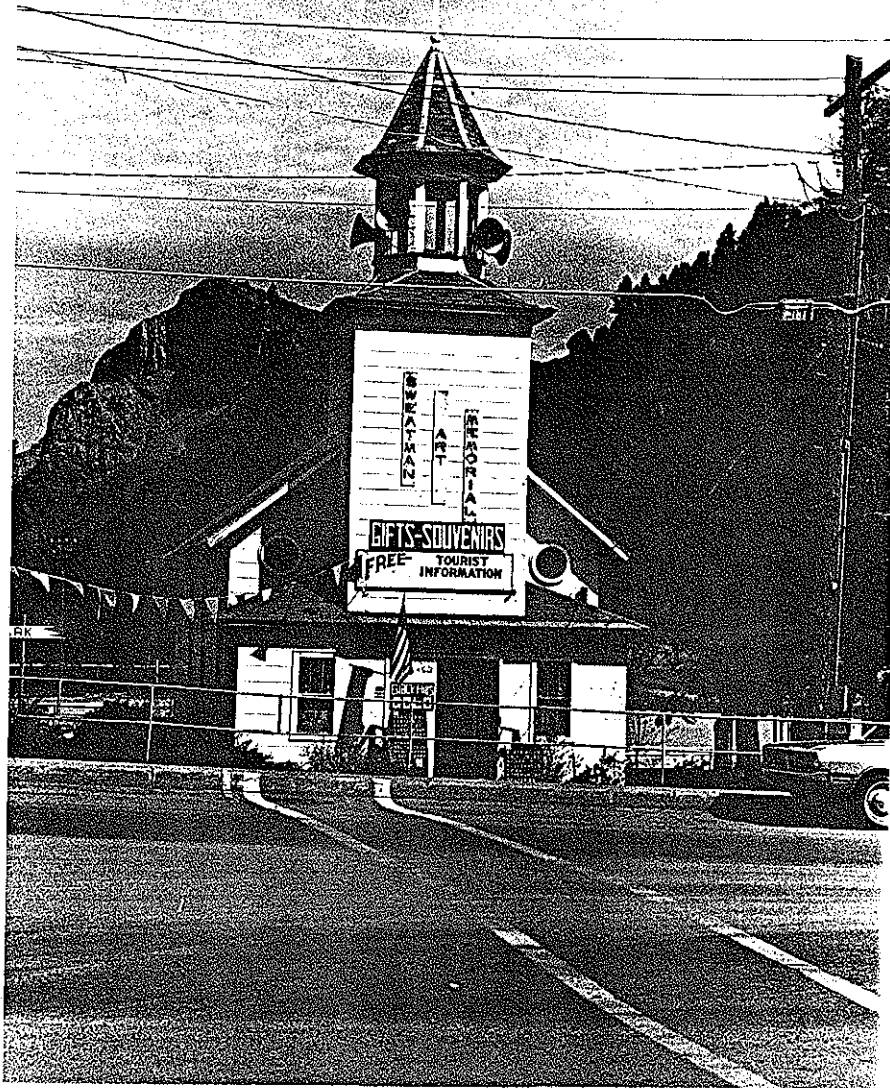
Site #18

1. Old Finnish Lutheran Church
2. Sinking Gardens, East Main Street
Lead
South Dakota 046 Lawrence 081
3. building; public; NA; occupied; restricted; commercial; educational
4. City of Lead
c/o Women's Club and Chamber of Commerce
Lead, South Dakota 57754
5. Register of Deeds
Lawrence County Courthouse
Deadwood, South Dakota 57732
7. fair; altered; moved, 1963

The building was moved in 1963 to its present site, the Sinking Gardens, which is the section of the Open Cut and the subsidence facing onto Main Street in Lead. Originally it faced west rather than south and was located almost directly across the street.

Built in 1891 by John Niemi and John Saari the church is a basic nave-plan form with a rectangular narthex surmounted by a square steeple and rectangular apse on the rear. This apse appears to be of a more recent date. Each side facade is pierced by three lancet-arched windows. Resting on a concrete foundation, the building is frame and covered in horizontal board siding. The front facade has two interesting details. One is the matching circular windows on the front facade of the nave and located above the rectangular windows which flank the entrance into the narthex. Secondly, the belfrey is open and has a flared-eave, octagonal roof; the belfrey itself is built above a flared-eave, pyramidal roof. Recently loud speakers and signs have been mounted on the steeple.

The interior has been radically changed and the building is now used as an art gallery and tourist gift shop. Behind a curtain covering the altar area is a painting of the Ascension of Christ. This was painted by Charles Alaniva, a Finnish miner and was installed in 1907.



First Lutheran Church (Old)
Main St., Sunken Gardens, Lead
South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Looking north
Photo 40

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Continuation sheet Lehtola Item number Page 1

Site #40

7729

1. Hendrick and Waldur Hendrickson (Henry Lehtola) Farm
Henry Lehtola Farm
2. 2 miles west of Lake Norden, Hwy. 28
Lake Norden Vicinity
South Dakota 046 Hamlin 057
3. buildings; privately owned; NA acquisition; unoccupied;
agriculture
4. Hilda Lehtola
Nursing Home
Lake Norden, South Dakota 57248
5. Register of Deeds
Hamlin County Courthouse
Hayti, South Dakota 57241
7. good; unaltered; original site

The Hendrickson farm is comprised of ten structures sited on a rise above a bend in Dolph Creek. While the land slopes downward on all sides of the farmyard, the yard itself is flat and creates an informal "courtyard" arrangement. The placement of the buildings is unusual for an East River, South Dakota farm.

The house (contributing) dates from 1895-1896 and is the third dwelling. The first two were a dugout and sod house, both destroyed. A one-and-one-half story residence, the frame house is a hall/parlor plan, rectangular-pen form with an integrated rear shed. A central doorway on the front facade is flanked by a window on either side. On the south, side facade, a door leads from the farmyard into the kitchen; two windows pierced the main block of this facade. The side, north facade, has two windows in the main block and the rear has three windows. All of these windows are 2/2, double-hung sash. A mortared stone foundation supports the house which is covered in original horizontal boarding. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge.

Adjacent to the house is a frame outhouse (contributing) revealing the small amount of change that has taken place on the farm.

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Continuation sheet Lehtola Item number Site #40 Page 2

A small shed (contributing) to the west of the house is built of frame and has a gable roof. No foundation underlies this small tool shed. Flush horizontal planks comprise the walls.

Aligned in the same row and to the west of the shed is a frame garage (non-contributing) which rests on a concrete pad. Of more recent construction than the other structures, the garage has horizontal-board siding, hinged double doors and a gable roof.

Finally, the frame granary (contributing) completes the row. This building is raised on stone pillars which are built beneath each axial floor joist. The gable-roofed structure has three doors and two small, square windows on the front facade and two grain hatches in the roof. Undoubtedly, this is one of the earliest buildings on the farm dating c. 1885-1915.

To the rear of the granary is a metal circular silo (non-contributing). At the far east end of the yard, on the edge of the ravine, is the barn (contributing). This structure is a gambrel-roofed, Shawver Truss, frame barn. An original ventilator pierces the roof. The building rests on a foundation of poured concrete, which may be a second foundation.

A crude, plywood and frame, shed-roofed feeder (non-contributing) is built to the south of the barn.

Across the farmyard from the barn and directly opposite the kitchen door of the house is the summer kitchen (contributing). Rectangular in shape, the building has horizontal board siding and a gable roof covered in shingle. It rests on a stone foundation. The interior was subdivided into two rooms and although it has been partially gutted, wallpaper and stovepipes holes are still visible.

The sauna (contributing), located between the barn and the summer kitchen, is the most interesting building on the site. Constructed of frame, the building has an attached chicken-coop, shed addition (probably original) on the rear, axial facade. The building is covered in wood shingle and rests on an unmortared stone foundation. Measuring 14' 5 1/4" in length, the sauna is 10' 3 1/2" in width with the coop addition adding another 12' 3".

On the interior the sauna is divided into two rooms which have been blackened with smoke from the stove. This is a sayusauna and has a rare, surviving conical stone kiuas. Hilda Lehtola remembers the sauna

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Continuation sheet

Lehtola

Item number Site #40

Page 3

being built when she was a child which dates it prior to 1910. In recent years the sauna has been used for storage and several of the benches on the rear, west wall have been removed. A small smoke flue is controlled from the inside with a latch.

8. 1800-1899, 1900 - ; Finnish folk and American vernacular architecture; settlement, Finnish ethnic history.

Dates: 1881-c. 1925

Builder: Henry Lehtola and Erick Kangas

The Hendrickson/Lehtola farm is significant as an example of Finnish rural settlement in Hamlin County. Further, the farm has remained in the same family and reveals an intact Finnish-American site plan and a rare, surviving savusauna with original kiuas. The state of preservation of the farm contributes to the significance of the site.

Hendrick and Walbur Hendrickson, who changed their name to Lehtola when they came to America in 1880, were born in Ylikiiminga, Oulu Province. As Apostolic Lutherans, no doubt, they were encouraged to migrate by the founder of the Hamlin County Finnish colony, Torsten Estensen, who was an Apostolic minister. The Lehtolas traveled with five other families and were housed during the first winter by the Matt Rautio and August Kinnunen families. In 1881 they moved onto this site, building first a dugout and then a sod house. Slowly, Henry, with the help of his neighbor, Erick Kangas, built the other buildings. The building on the farm was completed by c. 1935.

Henry Lehtola was a skilled man who supplemented the meager farm income with other work. He made caskets and furniture and also worked for the Chicago, North Western Railroad.

His daughter Hilda, inherited the farm and worked it, until retirement in 1983. She is 91 years old.

Although three smoke saunas survive intact in South Dakota, this sauna has, in addition, an extremely rare conical, stone kiuas. While later, non-smoke kiuas are self-contained metal furnaces, the very early kiuas in America was a primitive stone furnace. A hearth of flat stone was laid on which the fire was built. Over the fire pit was built a vaulted, stone casing made of unmortared stone which allowed the stone to expand and contract. Often metal was used to help support the arch or "roof" of the fire pit. The wood fire was kept burning for half a day and allowed to die out before the bath was taken. Over this time the rocks had

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Continuation sheet Lehtola Item number Site #40 Page 4

heated and the bather simply splashed dippers of cold water onto the rocks to create steam. Of course some of the smoke of the unvented fire remained in the room and was allowed to escape through a roofed vent in the ceiling.

The plan of this site adds to the interest of the farm. Typically, South Dakota farms in the East River area have buildings aligned on a series of axes; each axis has a particular function, such as woman's work—summer kitchen, chicken coops, house, or heavy machinery work—barn, granary, garage, machine shed. In contrast this farm has a plan which creates an informal courtyard. Enclosed courtyards are a characteristic of farmyards and western and central Finland, while more open farmyards were common in eastern Finland. A more loose version of these arrangements were used in some attempt to place the buildings so they all open into the large, flat, open yard.

10. Acreage: 3 Scale: 1:24 000
 Quad: Gertson Slough

UTM:

Verbal Boundary Description

The farm site is bounded on the north by the shelterbelt, on the west by the west edge of the farm lane and the ravine, as indicated on the USGS Quad maps. On the south and east the edge of the ravine, as indicated on the USGS Quad map form the boundaries. On the north this line is 10 feet from the north wall of the house. On the west the line is 50 feet from the west wall of the house. On the south and east the line is 30 feet from the south wall of the sauna and east wall of the barn, respectively. The site is located in the NW/NE quarter, Section 24, T113N, R54W.

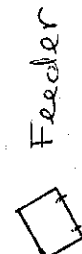
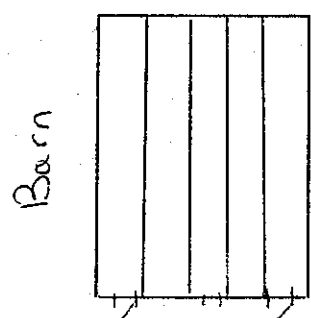
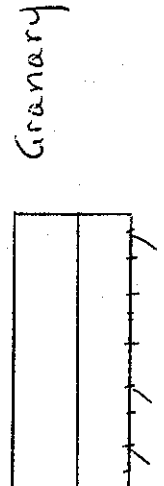
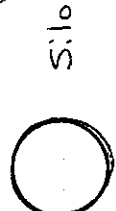
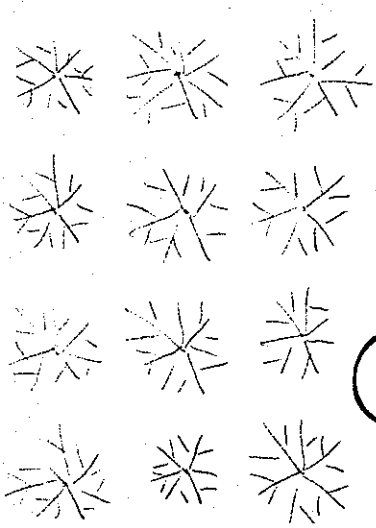
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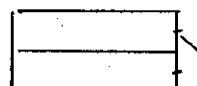
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Continuation sheet H & W. Lehtola Farm Item number Site # 40 Page

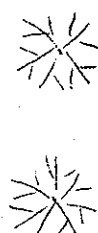
← 2



Garage



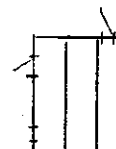
Outhouse



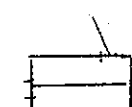
Shed



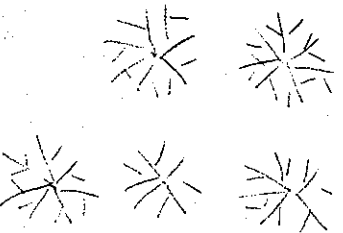
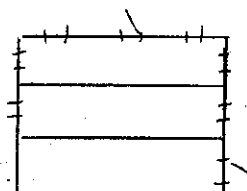
Sauna



Summer Kitchen



House



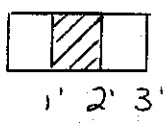
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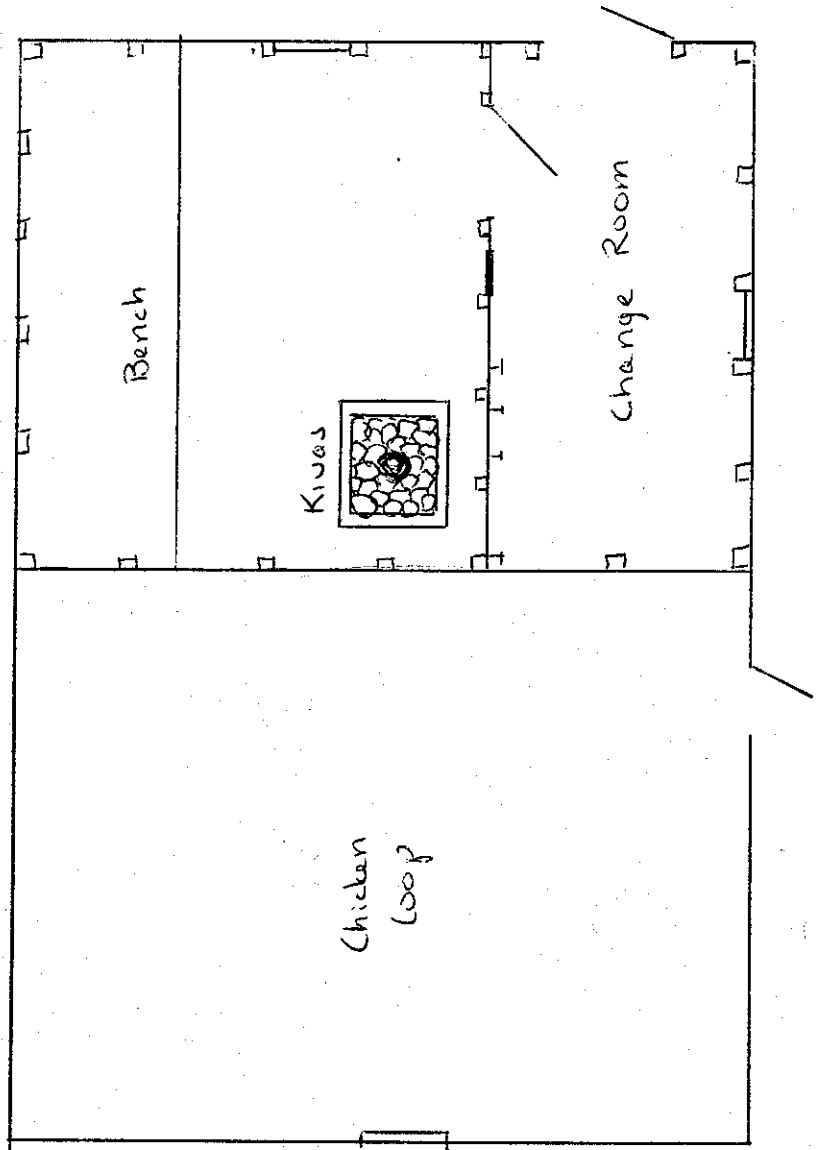
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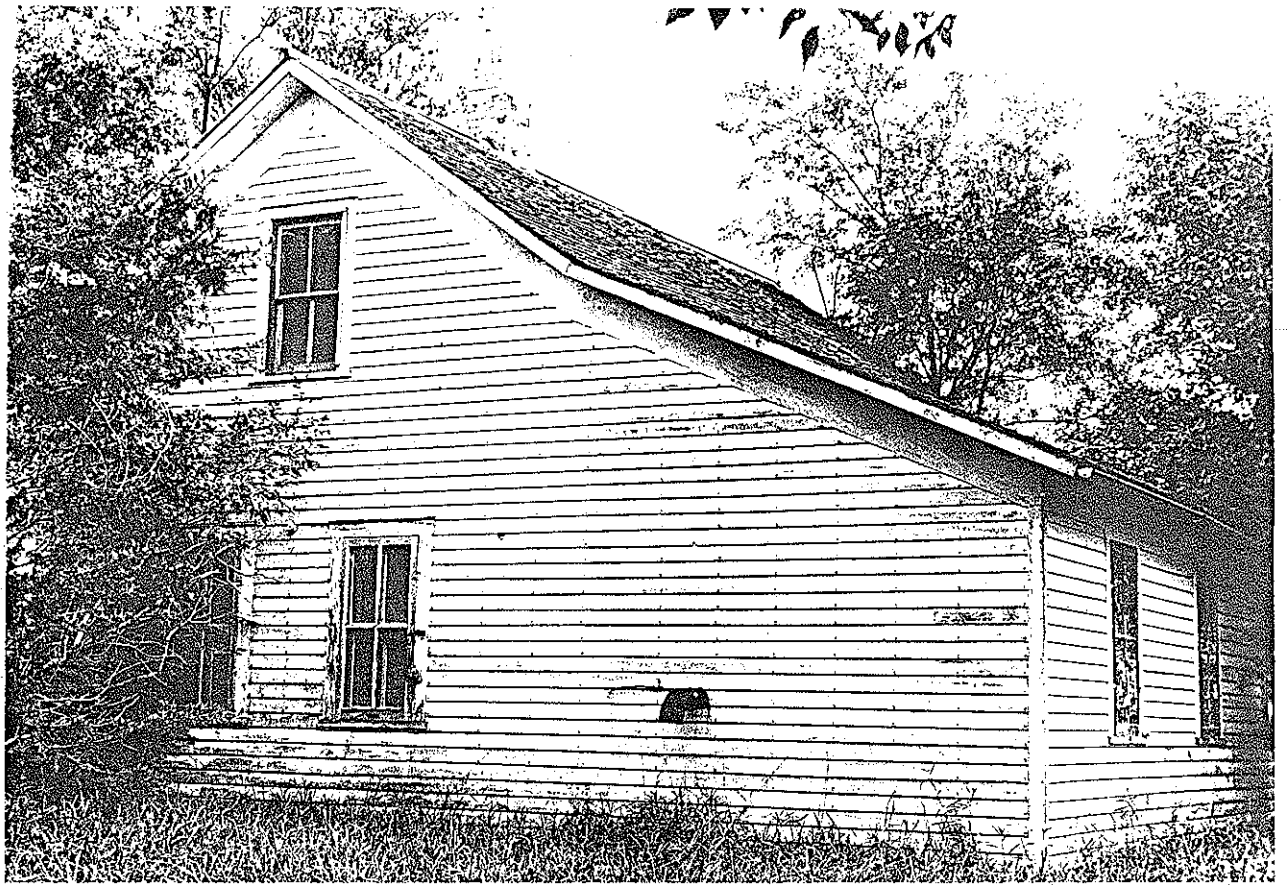
Continuation sheet H. & W. Lehtola Farm Item number Site # 40 Page

Scale



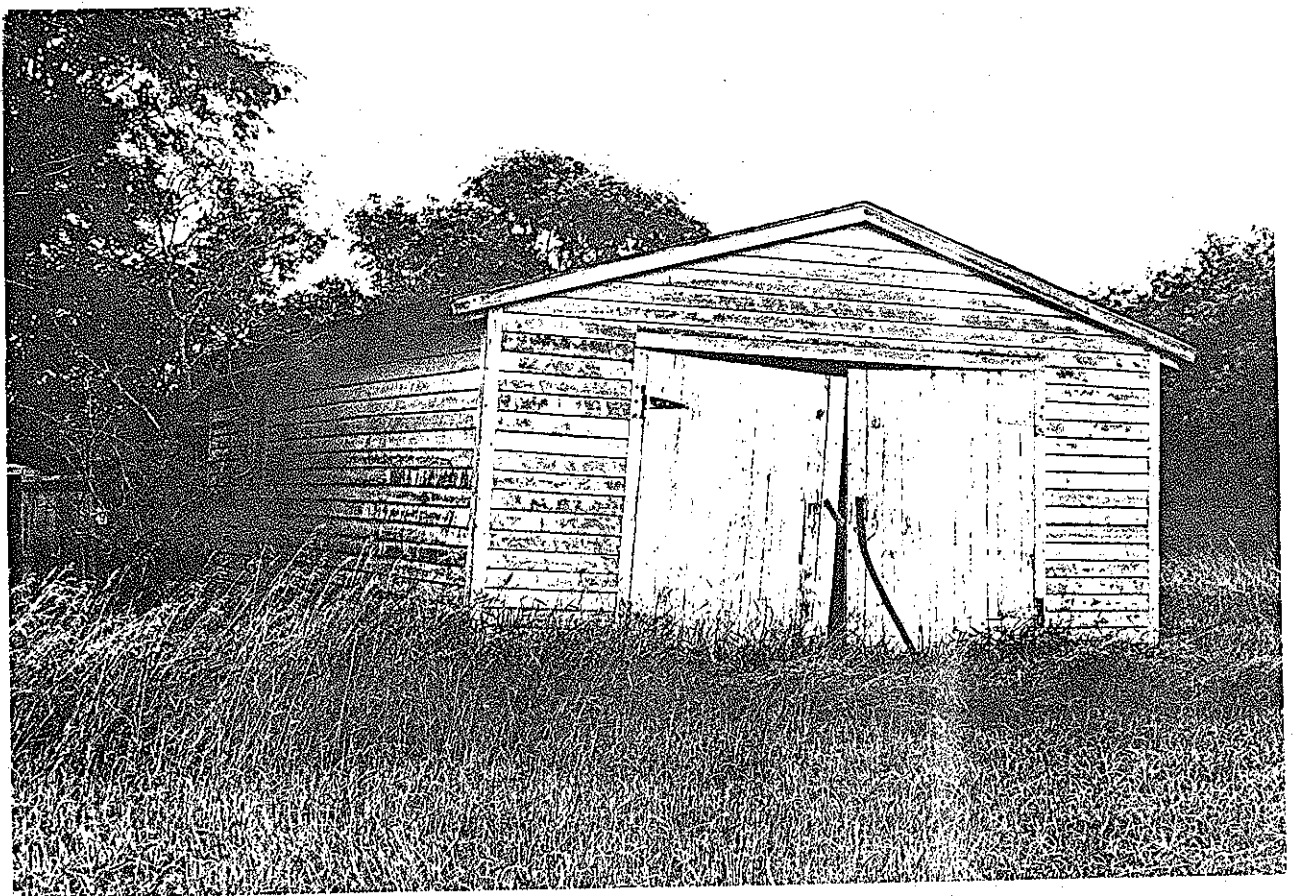
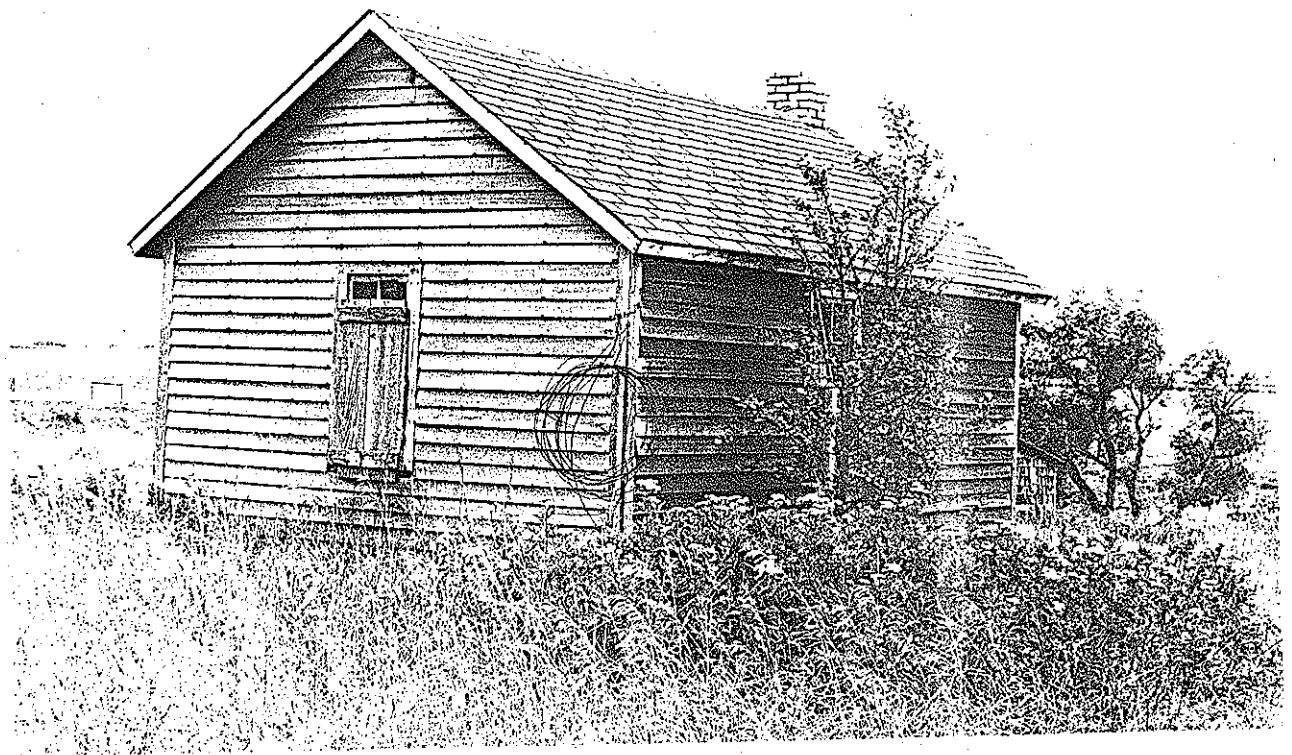
HENDRICKSON
(LEHTOLA) SAUNA
Hamlin Co, SD
pre 1910





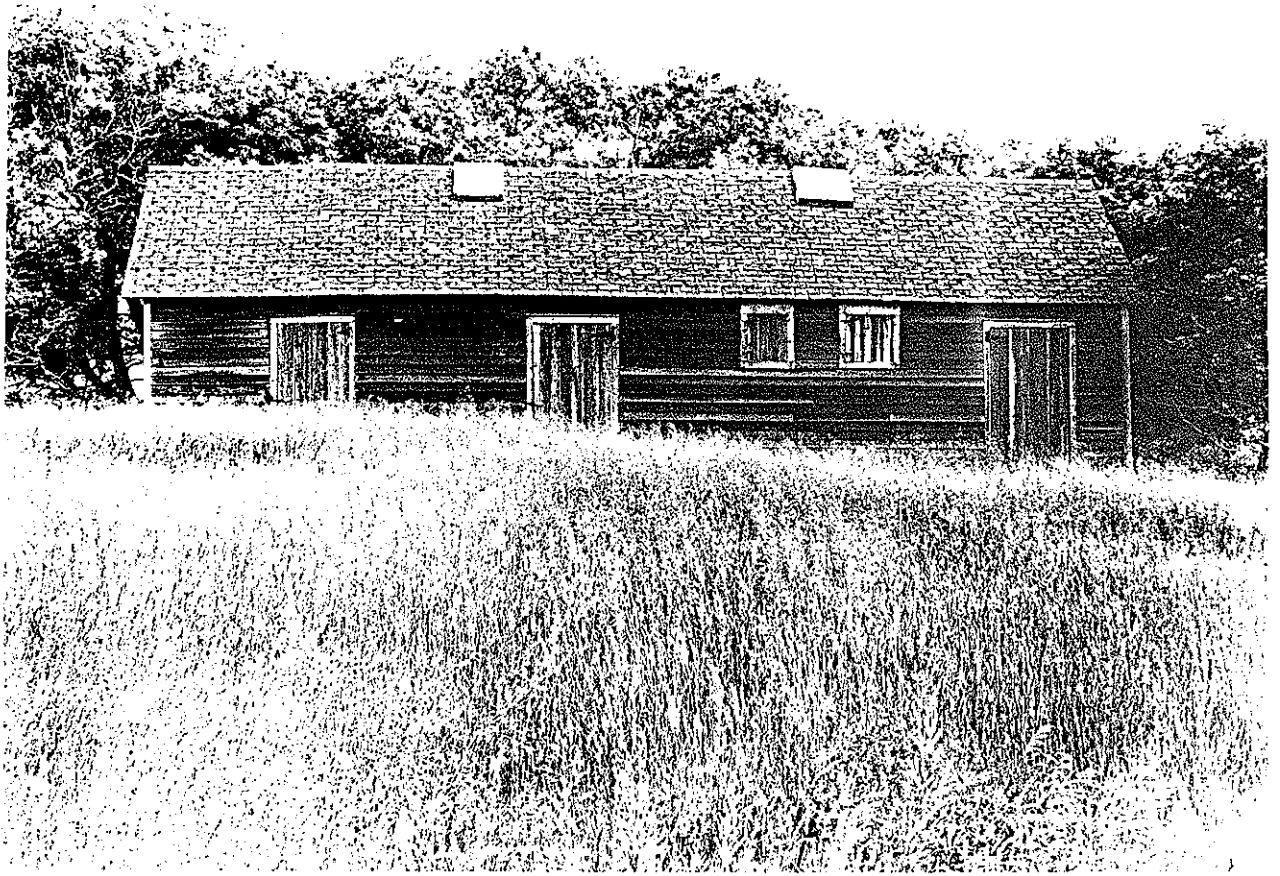
Henry and Walbur Lehtola (Hendrickson) Farm
Lake Norden Vicinity, Hamlin County
South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
House, looking south Photo 43

Henry and Walbur Lehtola (Henrickson) Farm
Lake Norden Vicinity, South Dakota
Melanie Betz
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
House, looking northwest
Photo 31



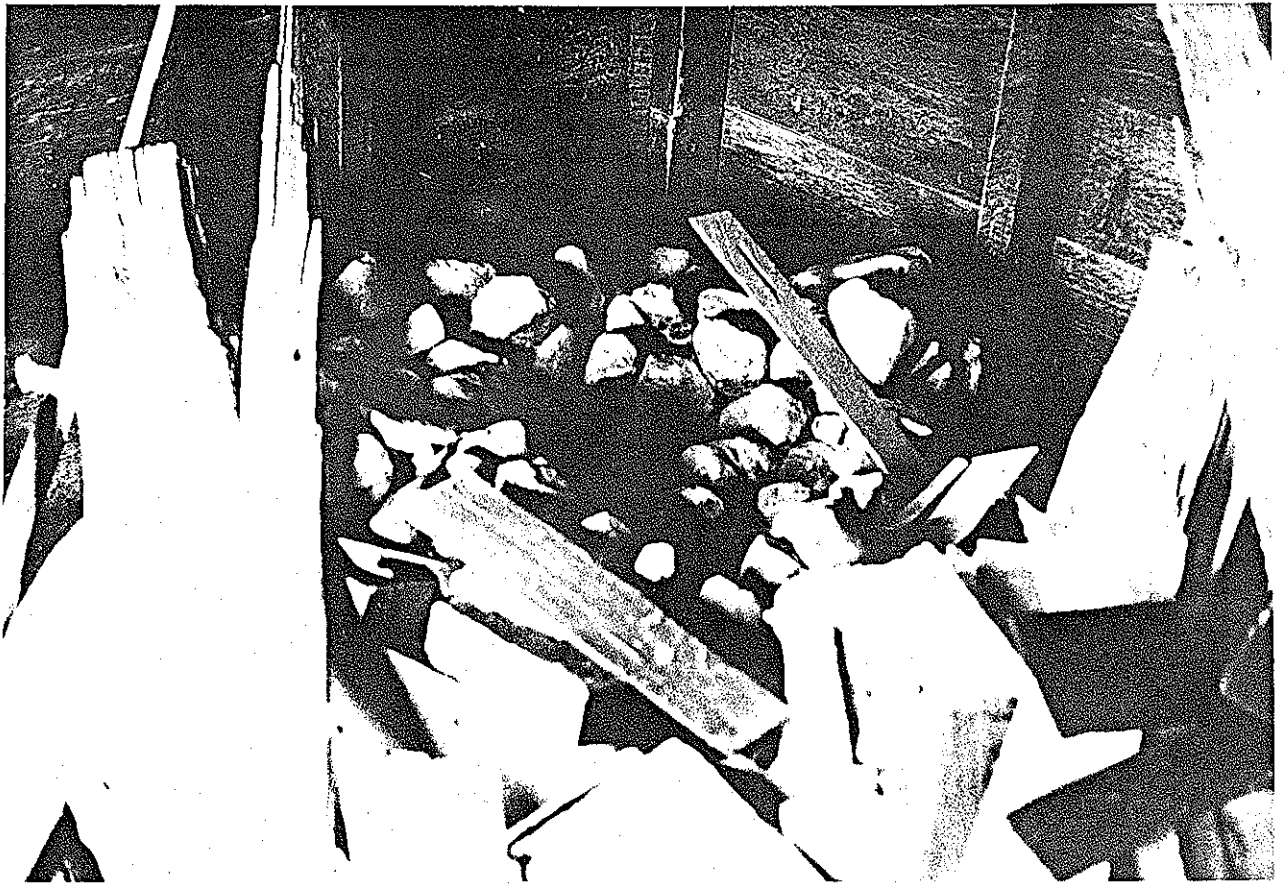
Henry and Walbur Lehtola (Hendrickson) Farm
Lake Norden Vicinity, Hamlin County
South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Garage, looking northeast
Photo 42

Henry and Walbur Lehtola (Hendrickson) Farm
Lake Norden Vicinity, Hamlin County
South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Summer kitchen, looking northwest Photo 45



Henry and Waldur Lehtola (Hendrickson) Farm
Lake Norden Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1985
Granary, looking north
Photo

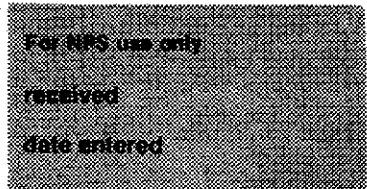
Henry and Waldur Lehtola (Hendrickson) Farm
Lake Norden Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1985
Barn, looking southeast
Photo



Henry and Walbur Lehtola (Henrickson) Farm
Lake Norden Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Kiuas (stove), Sauna, looking southeast
Photo 32

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Continuation sheet Matson

Item number

Page 1

Site # 41

7730

1. Henry and Marie Matson Farm
2. 3 miles west of Lake Norden
Lake Norden Vicinity
South Dakota 046 Hamlin County 057
3. buildings; private ownership; NA acquisition; occupied; restricted;
agriculture and private residence
4. Reid Tuohino
Rt. 1, Box 133
Lake Norden, South Dakota 57248
5. Register of Deeds
Hamlin County Courthouse
Hayti, South Dakota 57241
7. good; altered slightly; original site

The Matson Farm is located to the south of a very old windbreak of trees on a level plain. Sixteen structures comprise the farmstead.

The present frame house (contributing) which dates from c. 1885-1887 replaced the sod house which was located across the section road to the north. The house is a one-and-one-half story, L-plan which has two additions; both added to the rear facade, are one-story and have shed roofs. A porch fills in the stem of the L. The house rests on a stone foundation.

To the north is a large, L-shaped, frame summer kitchen (contributing). The unusually large size of the structure is due to the fact that entire threshing crews were fed here. The north unit resembles a small summer kitchen with a side door and ridge line chimney, but the south unit is an exaggerated rectangle with one window on each the south and east facades. An unmortared stone foundation supports the structure.

To the south, an old cubic-shaped, frame school house (contributing) has been converted to a garage. The hipped-roof structure rests on a concrete foundation. It was moved onto the farm in the 1960s.

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Continuation sheet

Matson

Item number

Site #41

Page 2

Aligned with the school is the one-story, gable-roofed, frame granary (contributing). This building has one door on the front, east facade and is built on a stone foundation.

To the south are two, contemporary, circular metal granaries (non-contributing).

On the south side of the farmyard, in the center, is a contemporary metal pole barn (non-contributing), resting on a concrete pad.

To the east of the pole barn is a frame farrowing barn, which was built as a hog house (contributing). The narrow central isle is covered with a gable roof and sheds are attached to the axial walls. Doors open on the gable end, while two small doors pierce the north wall. The building was moved onto the farm in the 1960s or 1970s.

A contemporary, metal hog confinement barn (non-contributing) is located on the southeast corner of the yard. It rests on a concrete pad.

On the east edge of the yard is a gable-roofed, frame hog house (contributing) resting on a stone foundation. The hog house is a single story in height and has a door in the west, gable end.

To the front or west of this structure is a shed-roofed shed (non-contributing). This frame structure has no foundation and has a door in the front, south wall.

North of granary is a concrete silo (non-contributing). On the northeast edge of the yard is a frame, one-story, gable-roofed hog house (contributing) resting on a concrete pad. The door in the gable-end walls opens to the south.

Adjacent to and west of this building, is a low-pitched, Shawver truss barn (contributing) with an integral shed on the west side. The gambrel-roofed, frame structure rests on a concrete foundation. The three doors open to the south in the gable-end wall. A metal windmill (contributing) is located in the center yard.

Completing the farmyard inventory is the sauna (contributing) located between the granary and pole barn. This is an old savusauna and has an attached chicken coop on the rear. One story in height, the sauna rests on unmortared rock piers. A change room and bathing room comprise the sauna portion of the building which measures 12'4" X 20'6 3/4" (or

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Continuation sheet Matson

Item number

Site #41

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11' 6 1/4" for the sauna alone). A stone, smoke kiuas is contained within concrete walls and a metal band encircles the stones on the top of the kiuas. A smoke vent is located in the ridge of the roof. The sauna is no longer in use but the benches remain on the west wall of the bath room. The room has a darkened interior resulting from the smoke. A single window lights both the rooms and a small glass pane allows light from the change room into the bathing room.

The farmyard, although aligned on axis, creates the effect of a courtyard whose edges are marked, but not completely enclosed, by buildings.

8. 1800-1899, 1900- ; vernacular architecture; settlement; and Finnish ethnic history

Dates: 1881- c. 1925

Builder: Henry Matson

The Henry and Maria Matson Farm is significant as an example of the blending of traditional vernacular and popular American architectural practices. As one of the earliest farmsteads remaining from the years of initial settlement it represents the pioneering history of the Finns in South Dakota. In addition, the savusauna is one of three survivors of this type of sauna recorded in this thematic survey.

Henry and Maria Matson, whose name in Finland was Lehmikangas, emigrated from Kiiminki in 1880. They came in the same group as the Lehtola-Hendricksons and were also hosted the first winter by members of the Apostolic Lutheran community. The Matsons spent the winter of 1880-1881 with the Efraim Palvalehto Johnsons and in the spring they built a sod house to the north of the present farmyard. The present house was built soon, thereafter, in 1885-1887, and is one of the oldest houses in the survey. Among other crops and animals, the Matsons raised sheep and Mrs. Matson wove the wool on a Finnish-style loom. Her granddaughter continues to weave on the loom today.

Dating from the earliest years of settlement the Matson farm is a well-preserved example of both the retention of a traditional Finnish building tradition, evidenced in the sauna, and the rapid adoption of popular American practices, as seen in the other structures.

10. Acreage: 5

Scale: 1:24 000

Quad: Gertson Slough

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Continuation sheet Matson Item number Site #41 Page 4

UTMs

Verbal Boundary Description

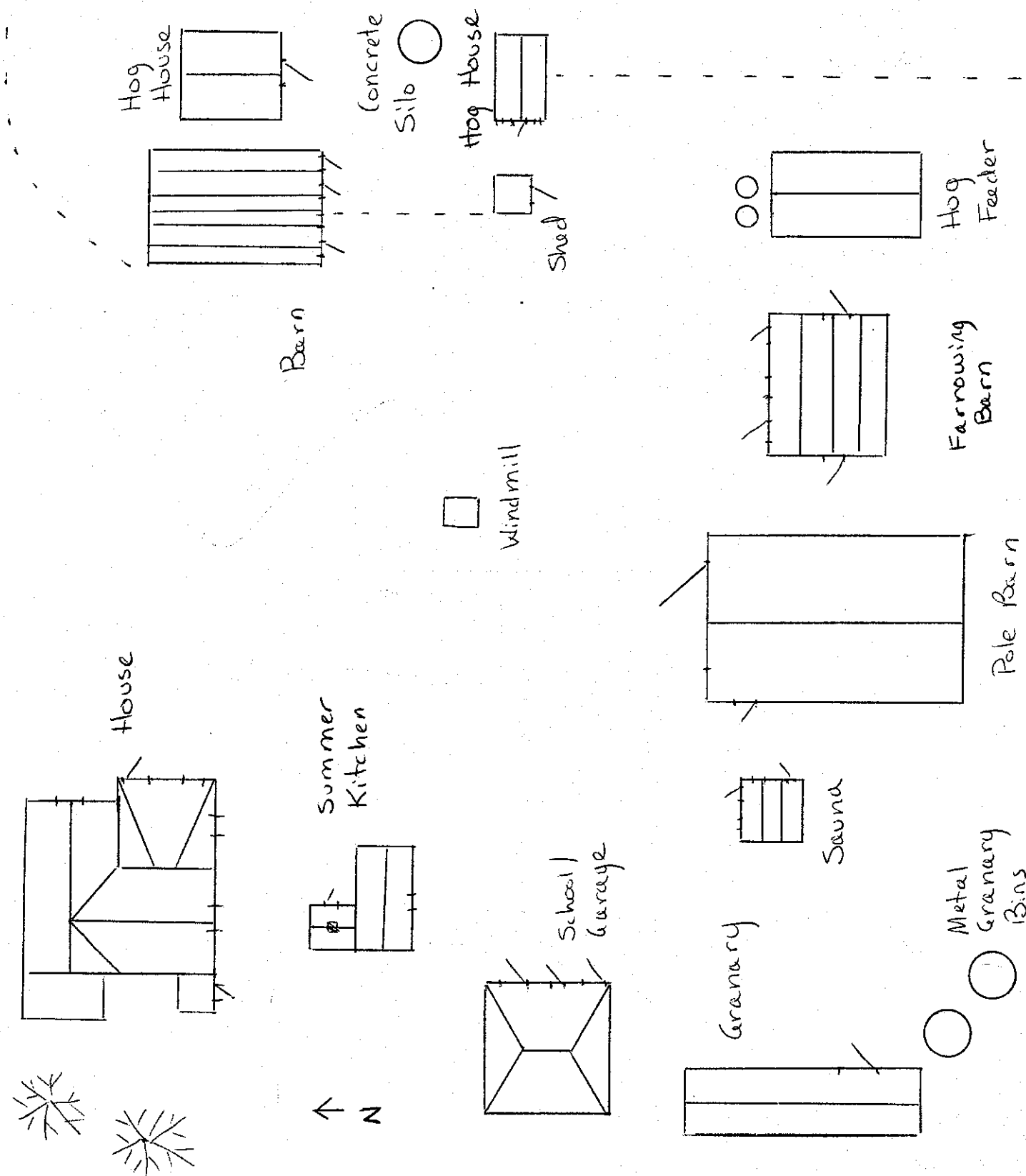
The boundaries of site are formed by the shelter belt on the north and by lines lying 30 feet from the west, south and east walls of the school/garage, pole barn, and frame hog house, respectively. The site is located in the N $\frac{1}{2}$ /NW quarter of Section 25, T113N, R54W.

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Continuation sheet H & M. Matson Farm Item number Site # 41 Page



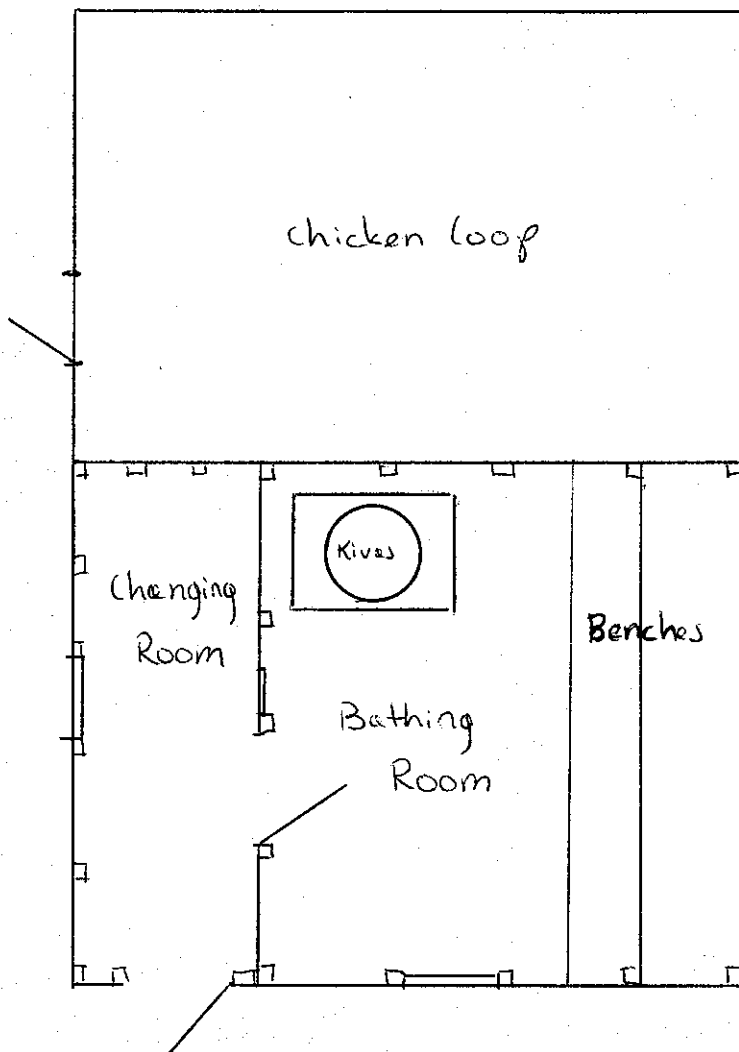
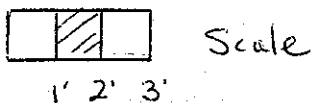
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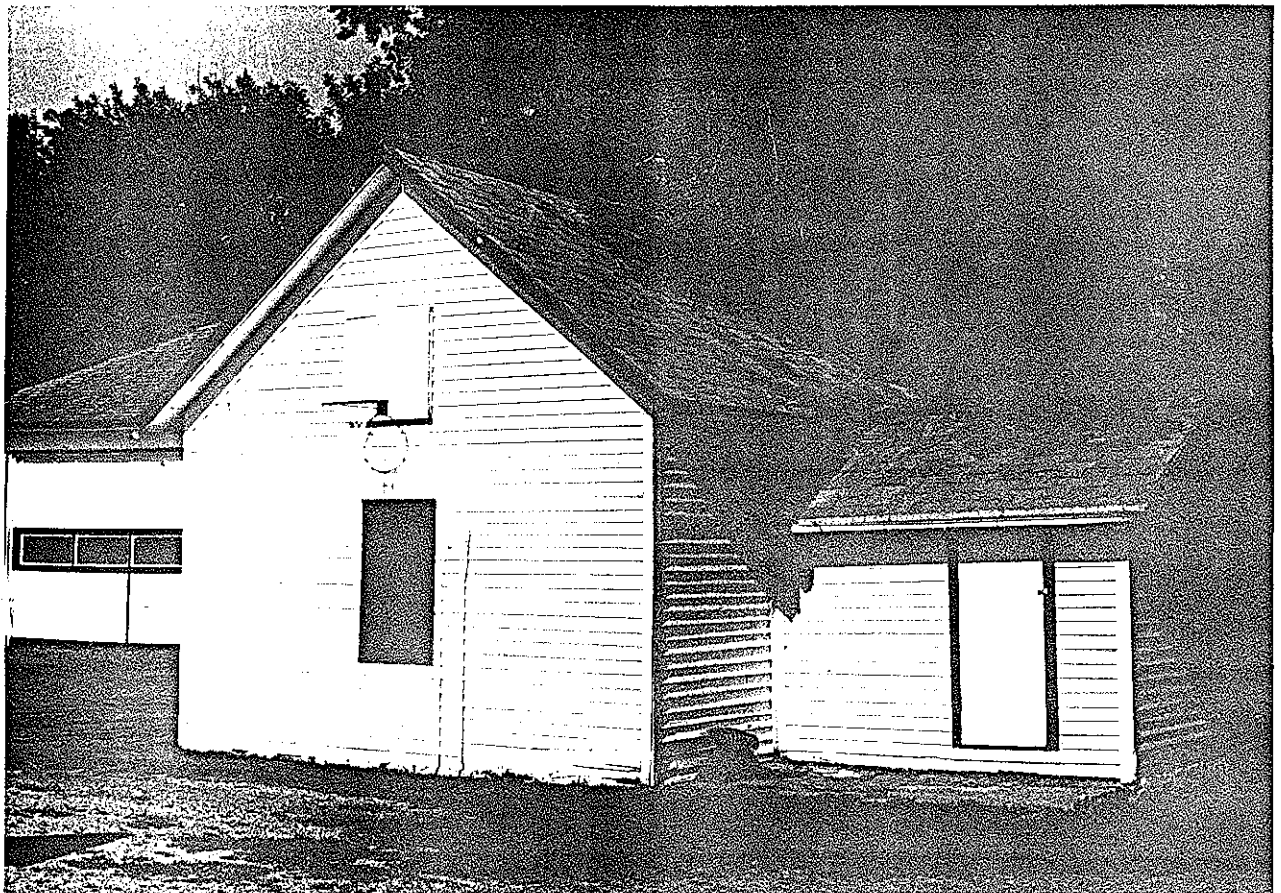
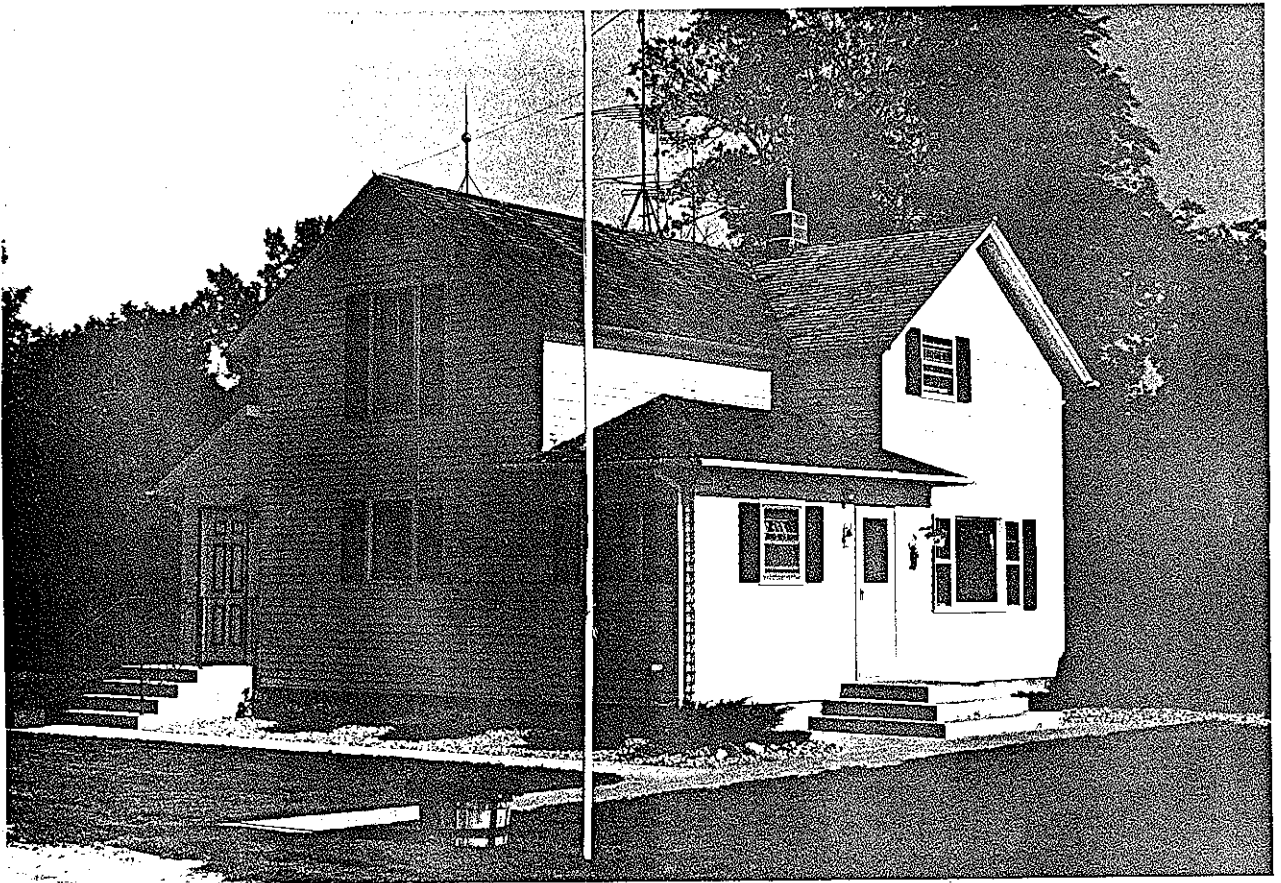
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Continuation sheet H & M. Matson Farm Item number Site # 41 Page

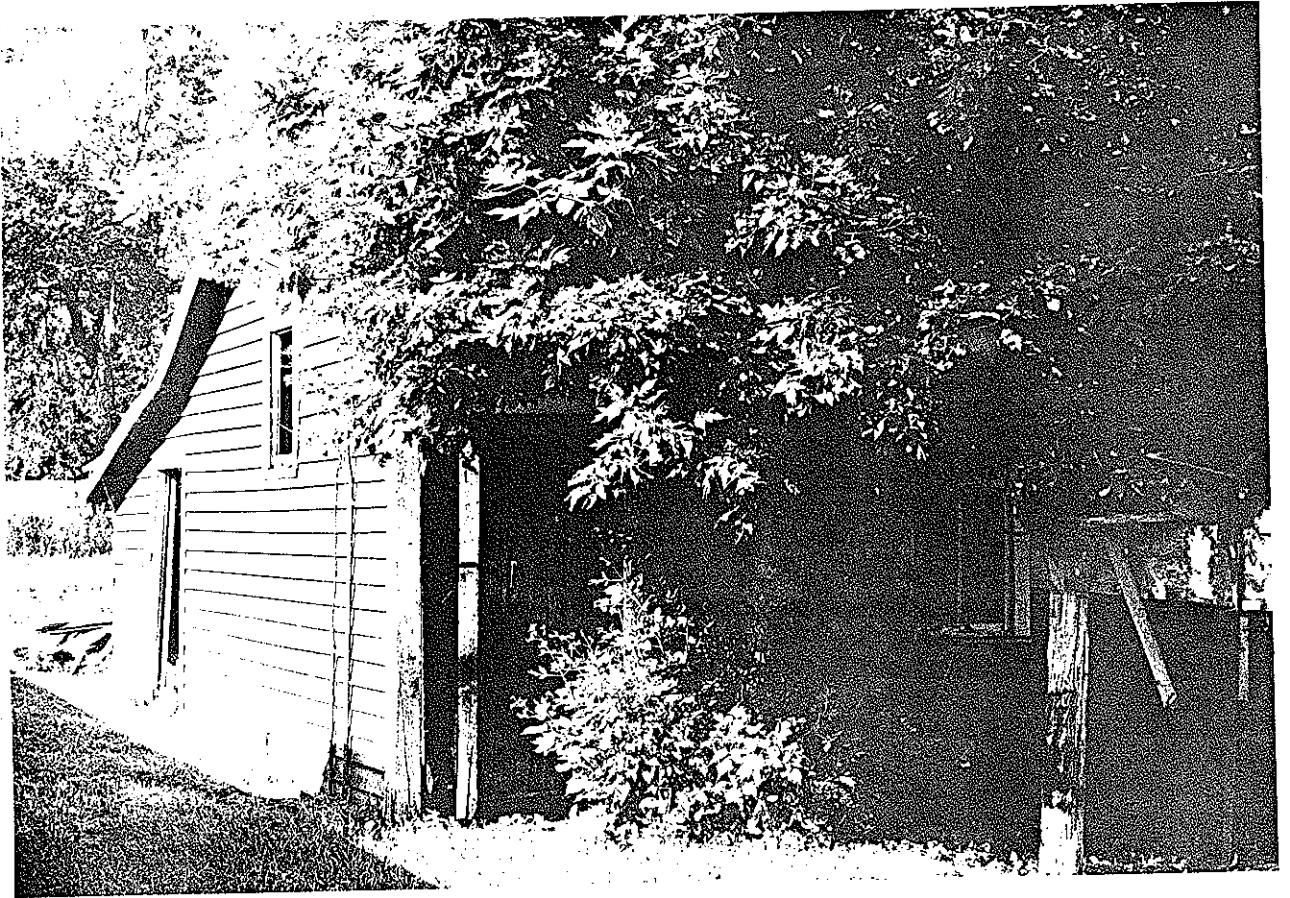
Matson Sauna
Hamlin Co, SD
c 1890





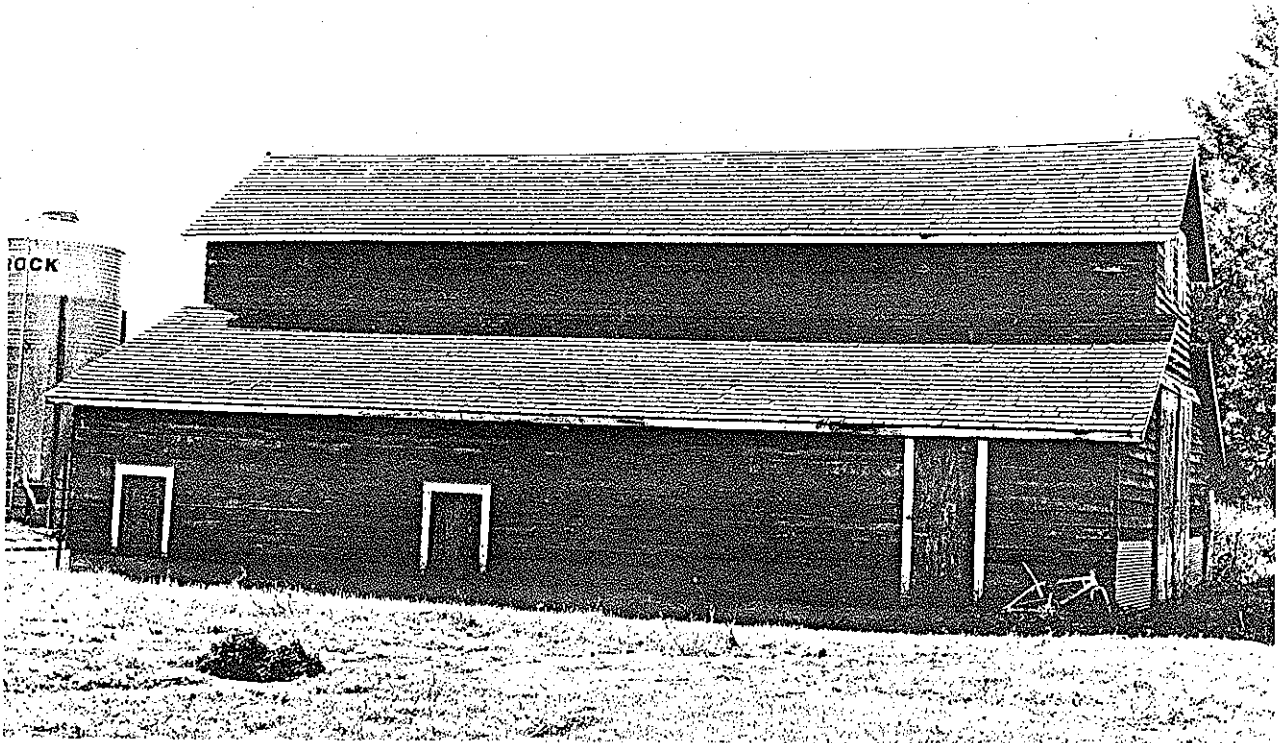
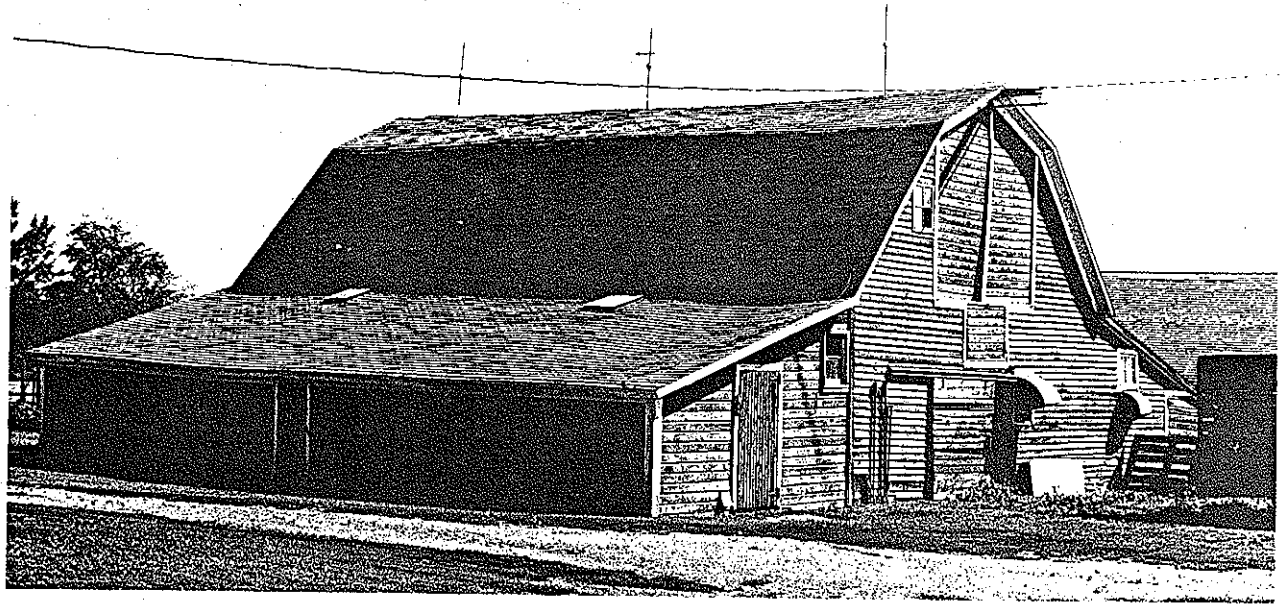
Henry and Marie Matson Farm
Lake Norden Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1985
House, looking northwest
Photo

Henry and Marie Matson Farm
Lake Norden, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1985
Summer Kitchen, looking southwest
Photo



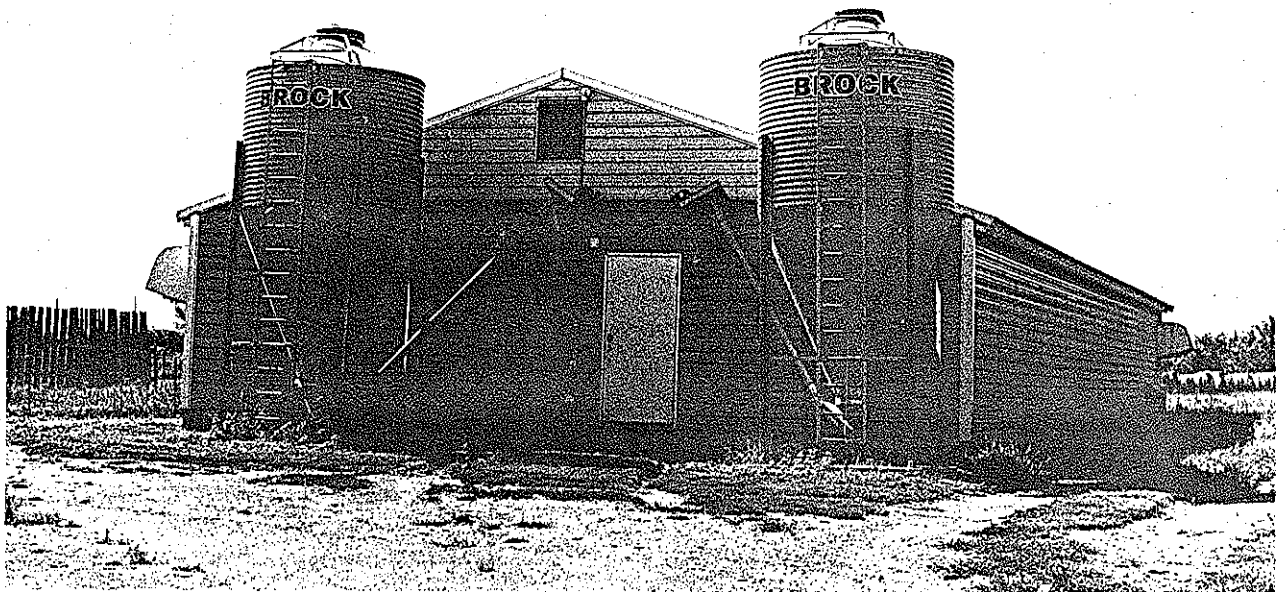
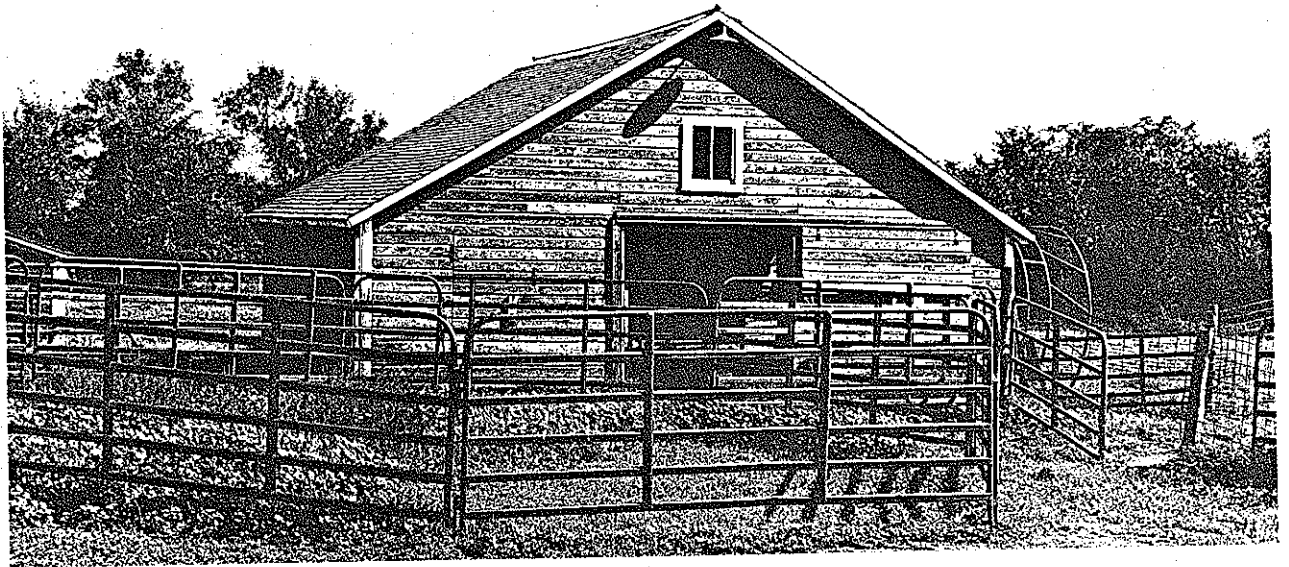
Henry and Marie Matson Farm
Lake Norden Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1985
Sauna, front facade, looking south
Photo

Henry and Marie Matson Farm
Lake Norden Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1985
School house/ garage, side facade, looking s
Photo



Henry and Maria Matson Farm Photo 5
Lake Norden Vicinity Hamlin Co., South Dakota
Melanie Betz
1984
State Historical Preservation Center
Barn, looking northeast

Henry and Maria Matson Farm Photo 4
Lake Norden Vicinity, Hamlin Co. South Dakota
Melanie Betz
1984
State Historical Preservation Center
Stable , looking south



Henry and Maria Matson Farm Photo 2
Lake Norden Vicinity, Hamlin Co., South Dakota
Melanie Betz
1984
State Historical Preservation Center
Hog House, looking north

Henry and Maria Matson Farm Photo 3
Lake Norden Vicinity, Hamlin Co., South Dakota
Melanie Betz
State Historical Preservation Center
New Metal Hog House, looking south
1984

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Continuation sheet Touhino Farm Item number Site #45 Page 1

7134
Site #45

1. Jacob and Amelia Tuohino Farm
2. 5 miles west of Lake Norden, 1 mile south of Hwy 28
3. buildings; privately owned; NA acquisition; occupied; restricted access; agriculture, residence
4. Julia and Francis Tuohino
both Lake Norden, Post Office Box
Lake Norden, South Dakota 57248
5. Register of Deeds
Hamlin County Courthouse
Hayti, South Dakota
7. good; slightly altered; original site

The Tuohine Farm is located in a low lying area in the bend of a creek and is oriented to the east. The site consists of thirteen buildings and several objects, including lathe, saw and arbor.

The house (contributing) is a one-and-one-half story, frame T-plan dwelling. Resting on a rock foundation and covered with wooden shake shingles, the house had two intersecting gable roofs. Horizontal lapped siding covers the walls and the windows are 2/2, double-hung sash. An enclosed porch extends along the stem of the T. Two small, shed-roofed additions are attached to the front and rear facades; one accommodates indoor plumbing and the other is a bedroom. The house was begun in 1899 and is painted pale yellow with dark green trim.

Across the yard is the barn (contributing) which is painted red and white and was built in 1929. The barn is a light plank, Shawver truss, gambrel roof structure. It has a concrete foundation, which may be more recent, and a tarred paper roof covering. An integrated shed is attached to the north facade and a metal ventilator caps the roof.

The old barn (contributing) is located to the south and was built in c. 1900. It has the plan design elements of Finnish folk barns. A narrow door on each gable end opens onto the central aisle. This aisle is flanked by cow and horse stalls. The second story was used to store feed. On the exterior, five windows light the stalls on the axial facades. There are four air vents into the foundation level. One window lights each gable end wall. The building is built of frame and has a simple gable roof. It rests on a concrete foundation and is painted a dark red. Covered with wooden shakes, the roof is rather steeply pitched and the walls are covered in narrow horizontal grooved siding.

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Continuation sheet Tuohino Farm Item number Site #45 Page 2

To the east of the old barn is the granary (contributing) which dates from 1901. This gable-roofed, frame structure rests on a stone foundation and has two doors and one window opening in each gable-end wall. The roof is covered in wooden shakes.

Between the old and new barns is the garage and combination granary (contributing). The garage is a gable-roofed structure with large sliding doors across the front wall. The granary is a gable-roofed frame building which is collapsing. Both rest on concrete foundations and the granary has a wooden shake roof.

Three chicken coops (contributing) mark the north edge of the farm yard. One doubles as a shop, has a gable roof and one door and four windows across the front facade. A door is located also in the south, gable-end wall.

Immediately to the west of this coop is a lathe mounted on a wooden sawhorse. The remaining two chicken coops are smaller structures. One has a bank of windows on the south side, while the other has a single, small window. Built of frame, the structures rest on the ground.

A gable-roofed shed (contributing) is located on the south side of the yard. Adjacent to it is the woodshed (contributing) and circular saw mounted on a wooden platform.

There are two wooden outhouses (contributing); one is located next to the chicken coops, the other is sited to the east of the granary.

Finally the sauna (contributing) completes the yard. On the east end of the sauna building is an arbor enclosed by a trellis. Large washtubs are turned over indicating the wash water was heated in the sauna on the wash days. The sauna measures 8'2" by 14'2" and is a smoke or savusauna. The entrance is in the south axial wall and a partition wall divides the two rooms. A concrete-encased, stone kiuas is located on the northeast corner of the bathing room, while benches line the west wall. A smoke vent is located above the benches in the ridge line. In addition the sauna rests on unmortared stone slabs placed under each corner. The sauna was built in c. 1914-15.

All the outbuildings are painted red with white trim. The farmyard creates a slight enclosed courtyard. There are no axes, except for the sauna and chicken coops. All buildings face into the yard. Several unusual aspects of the yard are the bird house and arbor to the south of the house, the two outdoor pumps, tool platforms and wash area. This is a very domesticated site and indicates that running water was introduced into the farm after 1968.

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Continuation sheet

Tuohino Farm

Item number

Site #45

Page 3

8. 1900-1890; 1900- ; vernacular and folk architecture, settlement and Finnish ethnic history

Dates: c. 1897-1930

Builder: Jacob Tuohino (and others?)

The Tuohino farm is an extremely well-preserved and undisturbed example of a Finnish farmstead and contains both American vernacular and Finnish folk buildings and is significant as an example of the blending of these two cultures during the early years of settlement.

In 1893 Jacob Tuohino emigrated from Rantsila, Oulu Province, Finland to Michigan. Two years later, as a single man, he came to Hamlin County.

In another two years he married Amelia Matson, whose family homesteaded the Matson farm (see site #41) in 1881. Amelia had been born in the original sod house. Three more years passed before the Tuohinos moved onto this farm which had been owned by Amelia's father. During the days Jacob worked for Henry and each evening he returned to his own farm to continue building.

Jacob and Amelia had ten children, two of whom still own the farm, although both have retired from active farming. The Tuohinos belonged to the National Lutheran Church in Lake Norden and when that church declined, they joined the Suomi Synod, now Trinity Lutheran Church.

#10 Acreage: 4

Scale: 1:24 000

Quad: Gertson Slough

UTM:

Verbal Boundary Description

The site is located in the SE/SE quarter, Section 21, T113N, R54W. The site is bounded by the west edge of the road on the east, the creek on the north, the grove of trees on the south and an imaginary line lying 10 feet from the west wall of the old barn on the west.

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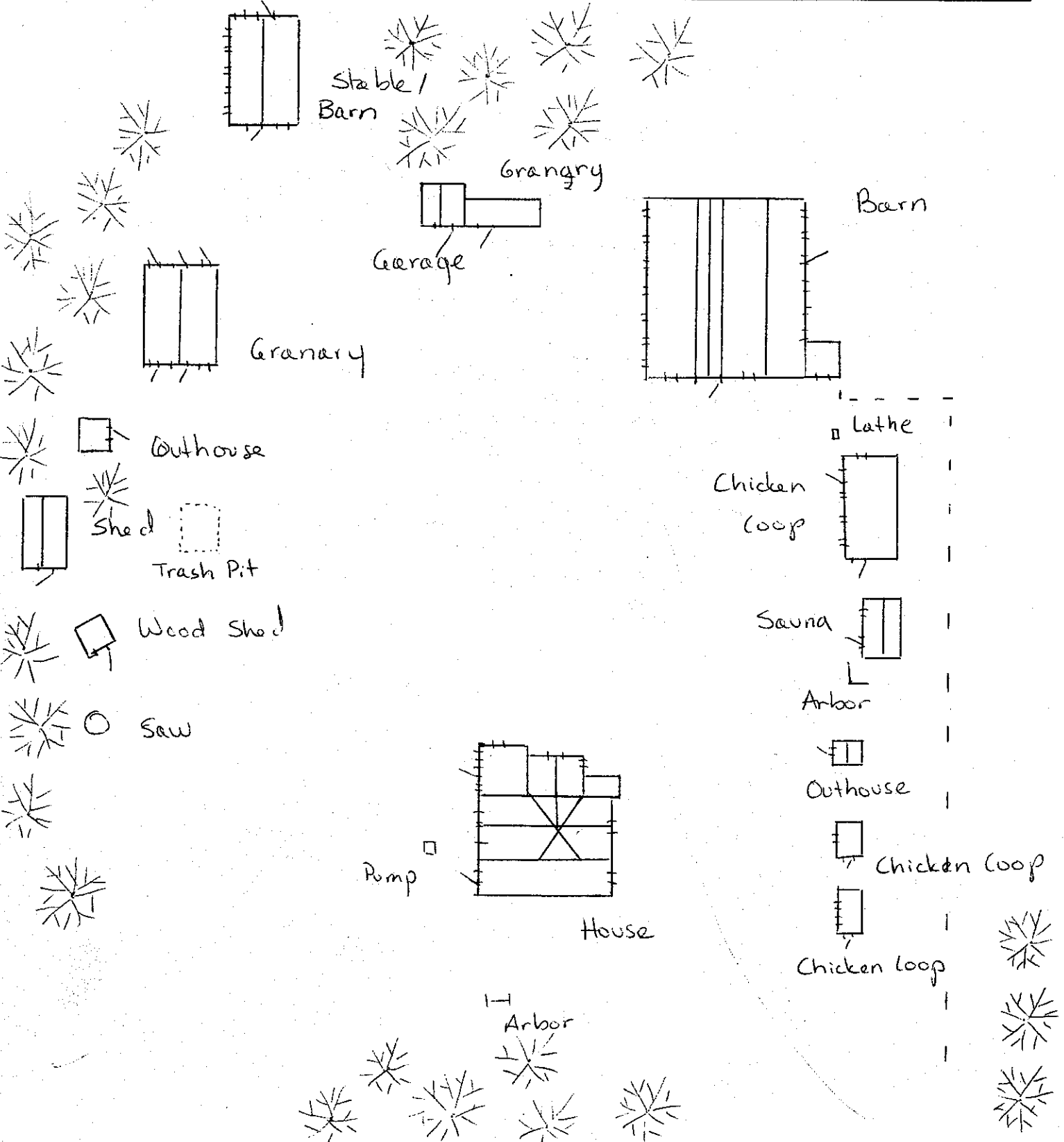
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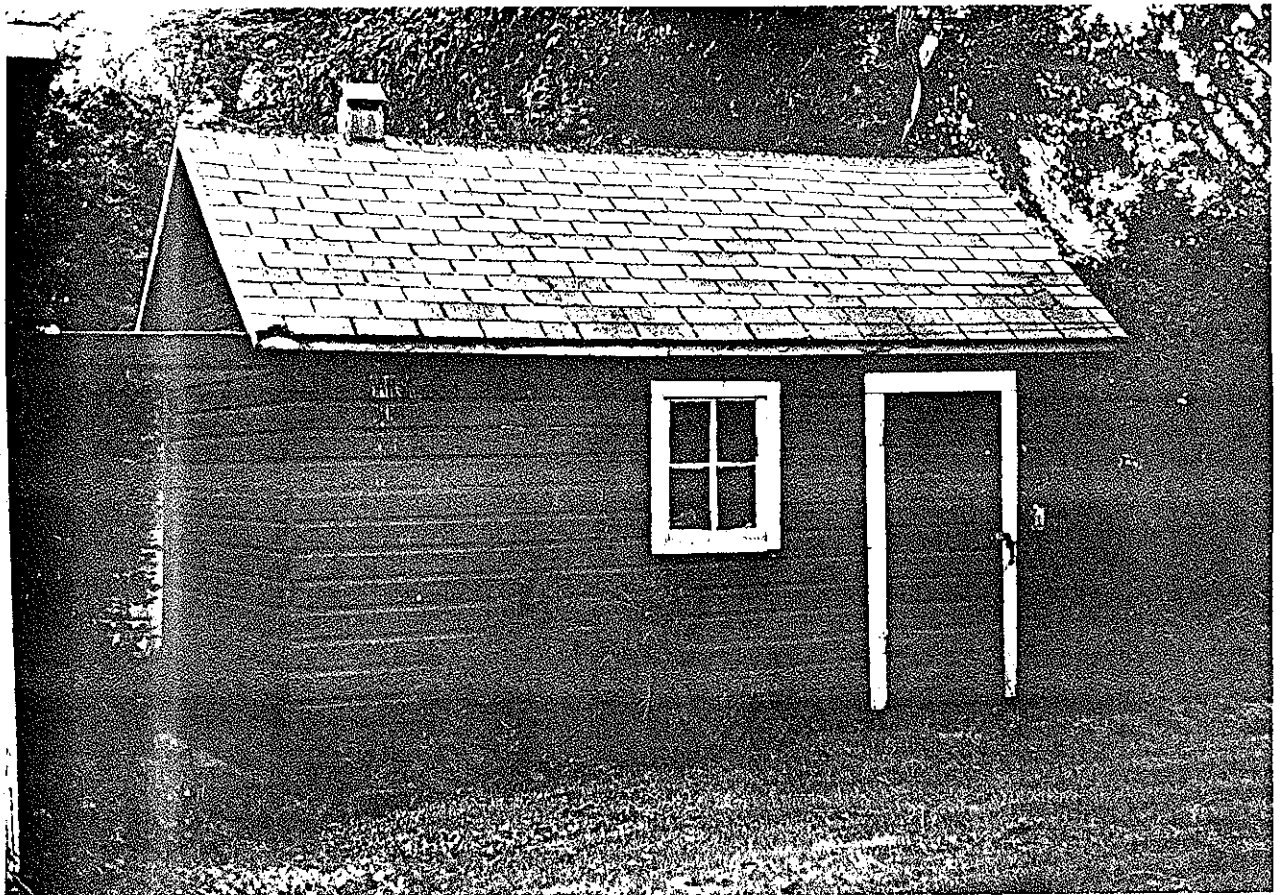
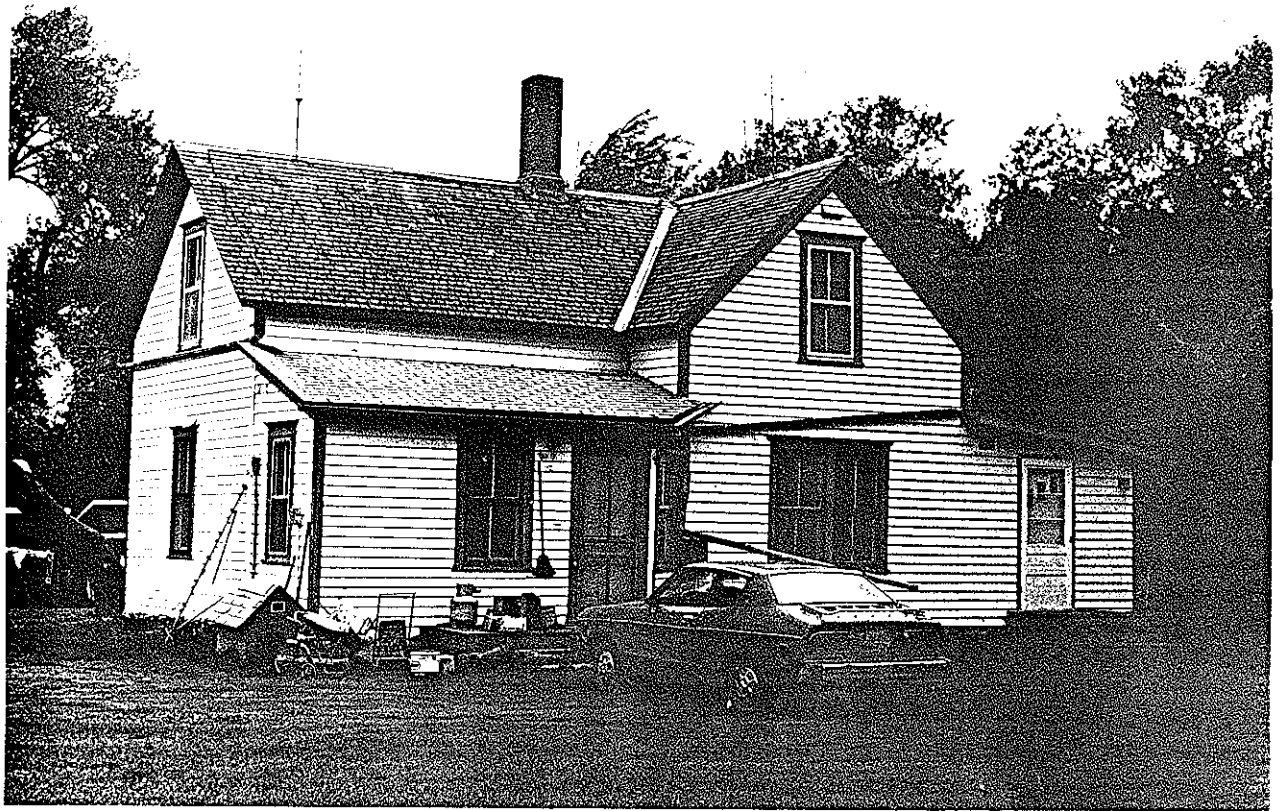
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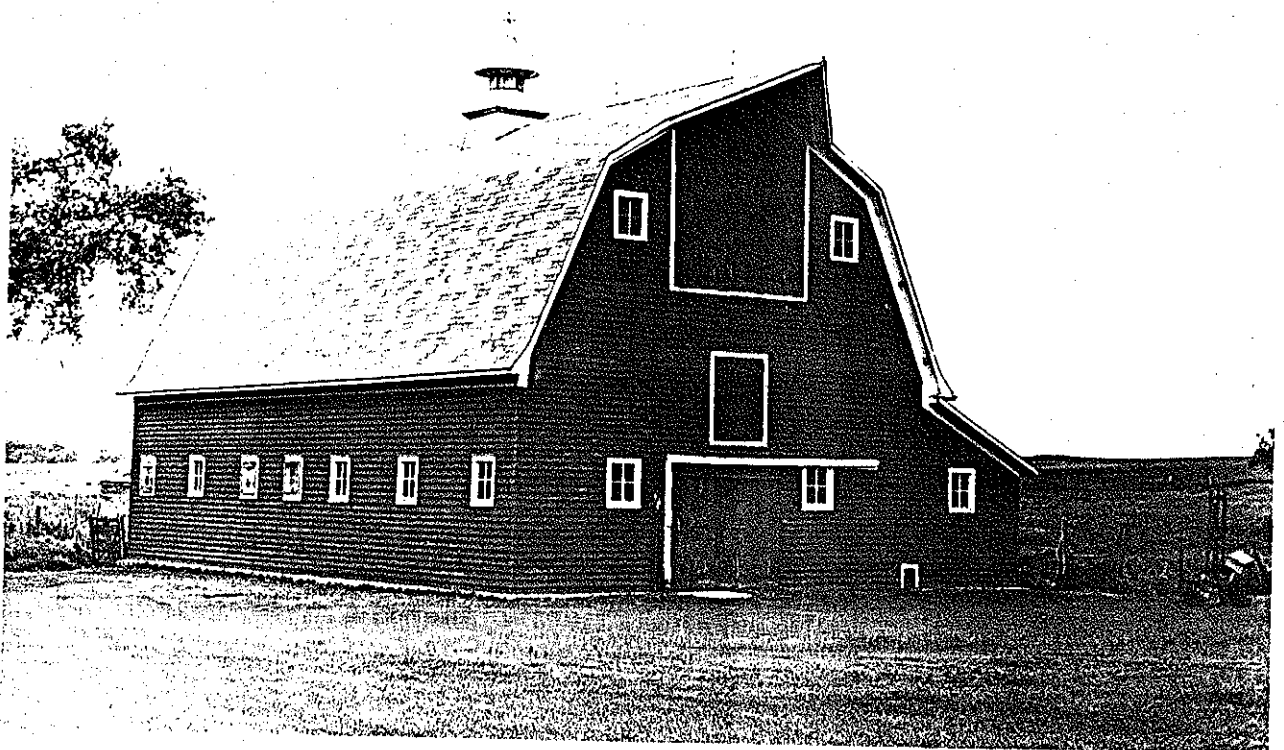
Continuation sheet J & A Tuohino Farm Item number Site # 45 Page





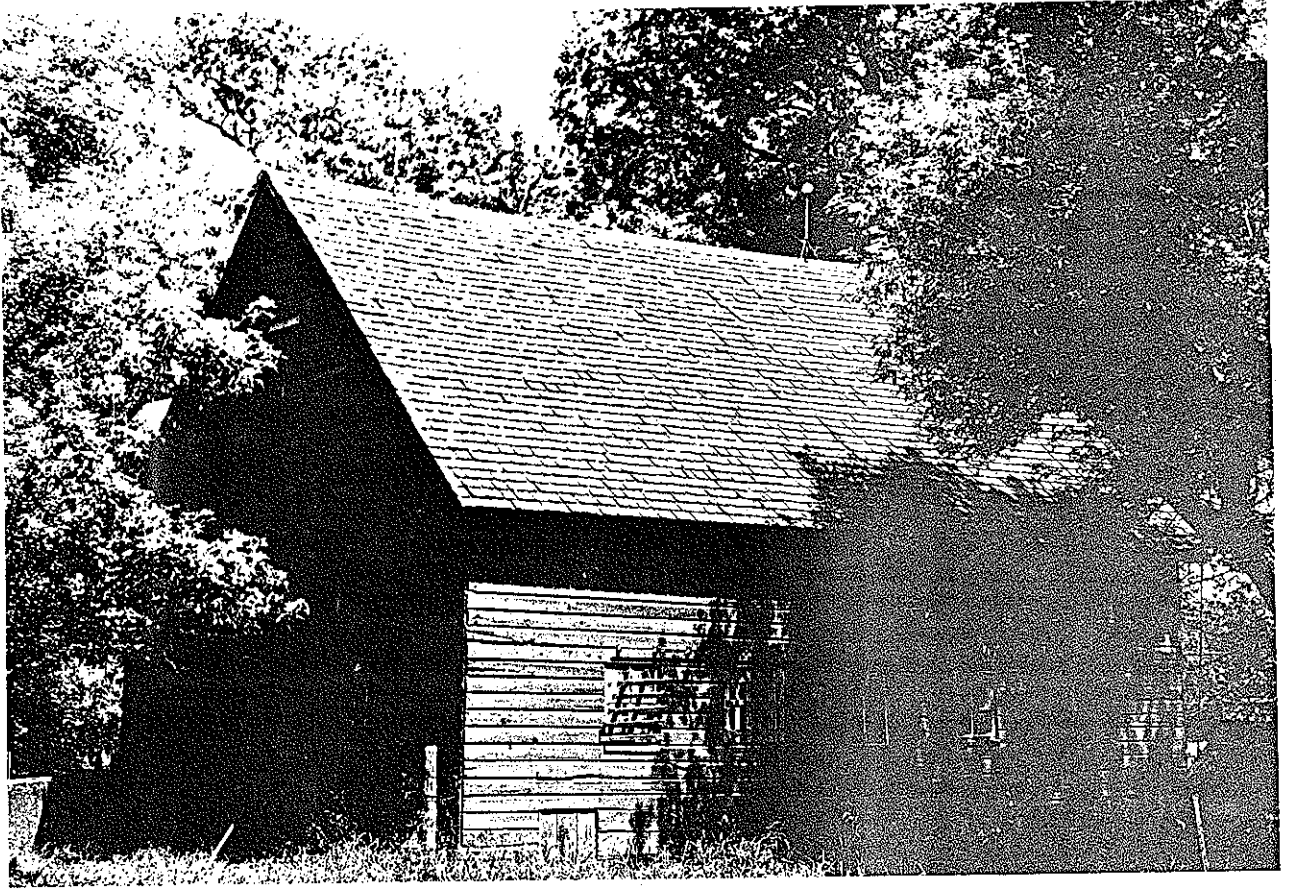
Jacob and Amelia Tuohino Farm
Lake Norden Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1985
House, looking north
Photo

Jacob and Amelia Tuohino Farm
Lake Norden Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1985
Sauna, looking north
Photo



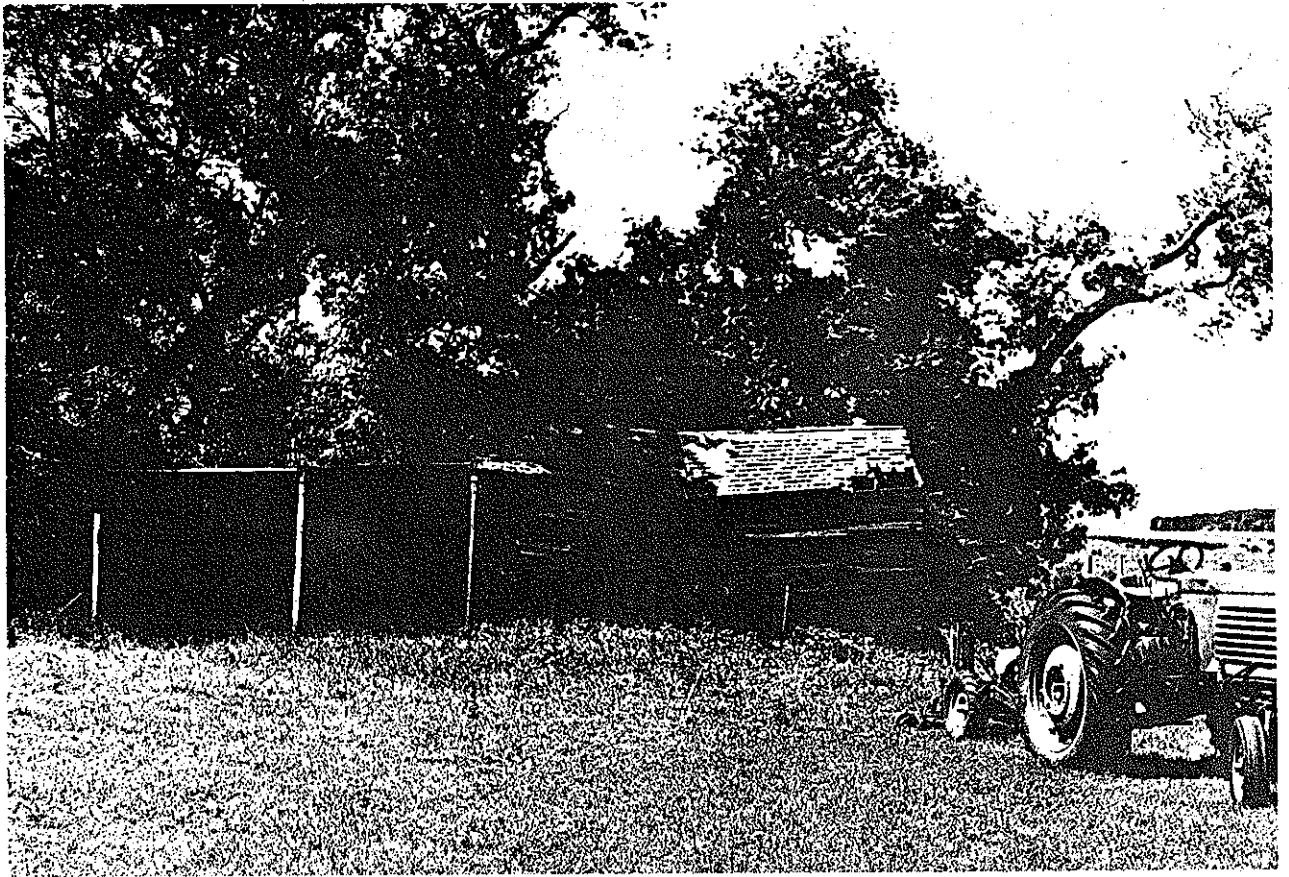
Jacob and Amelia Touhino Farm
Lake Norden Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1985
Granary, looking southwest
Photo

Jacob and Amelia Touhino Farm
Lake Norden Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1985
Barn, looking northwest
Photo



Jacob and Amelia Tuohino Farm
Lake Norden Vicinity, Hamlin County, South
Dakota
Melanie Betz
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Old Barn, looking northeast Photo 51

Jacob and Amelia Tuohino Farm
Lake Norden Vicinity, Hamlin County
South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Chicken coop and work shed, looking nw
Photo 39



Jacob and Amelia Tuohino Farm
Lake Norden Vicinity, Hamlin County
South Dakota
Melanie Betz
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Garage and granary, looking west
Photo 55

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Continuation sheet Henry Buskala Ranch Item number Site #55 Page 1

Site #55

1. Henry Buskala Ranch
2. FDR 206
Dumont Vicinity
South Dakota 046 Lawrence County 081
3. buildings; private; NA acquisition; occupied; restricted access; agriculture and private residence
4. Melvin and Carl Anderson
RR 1
Spearfish, South Dakota 57783
5. Register of Deeds
Lawrence County Courthouse
Deadwood, South Dakota
7. good; unaltered (or very, very slightly altered); original site

The Henry Buskala Ranch is sited in the ravine formed by Buskala Creek. The majority of the ranch buildings are located on the northwest hillside and are grouped by function into five units. Of the fourteen structures, two are built of frame and twelve are constructed of log. These log structures reveal eight distinct methods of construction and many different finishing details. They represent an extraordinary collection of Finnish folk architecture in South Dakota.

Dominating the site on the crest of the hill is the two-and-one-half-story log house (contributing). Resting on unmortared fieldstone foundation, the house is built at ground level on the north side and has a full story basement on the south. The exposed basement wall reveals a three-bay configuration with a large, garage-type door on the west and a smaller door and square window to the east. The house measures 31'3" by 30'4" in plan and a full 32' in height from the bottom of the basement to the peak of the gable.

On the interior the house is divided into five rooms on both the first and second floors although the plan design of each is different. The entrance door opens into the kitchen. To the rear of the kitchen is a small pantry and a bath, which contains a handbuilt stair to the second floor. Along the front is a second room which serves as a parlor and bedroom. To the rear of this is another larger bedroom. The upper story, which is unheated has a hall which runs the length from one gable-end wall to the other. The exterior stair opens onto the hall on the north side. Three bedrooms are located along the front and two along the rear. The pull-down ladder stair to the loft is located in the southwest room. The loft has no floor and appears not to have been used. Dividing the first floor and the loft into two units is a log wall which runs to the roof. However, this wall which is perpendicular to the ridgeline, does not appear on the second floor.

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Continuation sheet Buskala Ranch Item number Site #55 Page 2

A porch covers the first floor of the front facade. This facade is divided into three bays with the door on the south and two windows to the north. The screened porch extends slightly beyond the end of the north wall and has a door opening to the back of this extension. The south facade on the first floor has two windows; the kitchen window has been recently replaced with a smaller, two-window unit. All other main windows are 2/2, double-hung sash. The second floor has one central window, while the attic/loft contains a small vent-like window. On the opposite, gable-end, wall, one window on the first floor lights the rear bedroom; on the second floor there is an external stair to the second floor, which has a single door opening; the third or loft story has another window/vent. The rear facade has an irregular two-bay window fenestration. A separate ladder is propped against this side, which is used to gain access to the roof in case of fire. This external fire ladder is common in Finland where the majority of buildings are built of wood.

The exterior stair on the side facade is a characteristic of this house type, which Matti Kaups identifies as the two-story type. This form came from Sweden into western Finland and was most often built in America as a second home. Indeed, the Buskala house was the second built by Henry Buskala in c. 1910.

To the rear of the house are a series of outbuildings which complete the houseyard. First is the old sauna, which was converted to a garage (contributing). Built of square, hewn logs, which are fitted flush, the building has overlapping, double vertical notching. A small, low building, the old sauna measures 11'10" by 18'8" in plan and 9'5" in height at the gable. The log sills rest directly on the ground. A large opening was cut on the end.

Adjacent to the old sauna is the frame outhouse. Built with a shed roof and vertical plank boards, the building rest directly on the ground and is no longer in use.

Just slightly to the north of the old sauna is the chicken coop (contributing), composed of one log pen and one frame pen. The frame unit which has three windows on the south, axial wall, has a door in the east, gable-end wall. The log unit has a window on the south axial facade and a door on the rear, gable-end wall. Loose rock forms the foundation of the coop which measures 34'4" by 13'8" in plan and 8'9" in height at the gable.

A collapsed, rock-lined root cellar completes the domestic yard (contributing).

To the west is a fenced animal yard. Two large structures are built along the north edge of the yard. The first is a stable, which was probably used as a calf barn as well (contributing). Measuring 22'3" by 30'2", the building is 38'6" in height. Constructed of square-hewn, flush-fitting logs, the stable has full dovetail notching. Loose stone is wedged beneath the sill logs at several places, but primarily the building rests on the ground. A narrow, double-door entrance on the south, gable-end wall is flanked by single, hand-made, square windows on either side. This door leads into the lower floor which contains stables for the animals along three sides and a large open space in the middle. The rear of the building is built close to the excavated section of the hill. Logs resting on support piers provide a ramp from the hillside into the upper story. The upper floor is entered through a large door and was used to store animal feed. Along the west, axial wall on the animal floor are two, low, unglazed openings.

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Continuation sheet Henry Buskala Ranch Item number Site #55 Page 4

Further up the hillside is a frame loafing shed (contributing), which may have been built more recently. The gable-end walls of vertical plank and a portion of the roof remain, while presently the majority of the superstructure is exposed.

Two log hay bins (contributing) are located in the pine wood. These structures are built of unhewn log and lie to the west of the loafing shed. They are fitted with a saddle notch and measure 20'4" by 12'3" in plan and 6' in height. Large spaces between the logs allow the air to circulate.

The final structure in this area is the granary (contributing). This structure is built similar to the stable and hay-cow barn and the rear is fitted into the excavation in the hillside. This excavated area is lined with rock. The upper story of the granary is accessible to machinery, which allowed the easy dumping of grain into the bins. The lower story is accessible through a narrow door on the front, gable-end facade. Covered with with an odd, low-pitched, gambrel roof, the granary has purlins, ridge pole and full dovetail notching. A window in the south, axial wall lights the first floor. The plan of the grain floor is two large bins covering three quarters of the interior space. A shoot separates the two bins. An additional two small bins flank the entrance area. The log walls have a square-hewn shape and are flush fitting. Loose stone is packed beneath several areas of the log sill. The granary measures 23'6" by 22'2" in plan and 16'6" in height.

Located approximately three-quarters of a mile from the house is the field hay barn (contributing). The location of the building is traditional as Finnish farms in Finland and some areas of the United States, have a clustered central farmyard and distant field barns for hay storage. This barn appears to be the only Finnish element in the ranch site plan.

The structure measures 24'2" by 30'10" in plan and 16'6" in height at the gable. The logs are unhewn and have wide interstices. A rough, double-vertical notch joins the corners and two sets of purlins and a ridge pole support the frame roof. The log sills rest directly on the ground. An interesting feature of the interior is the floor cover, which is made of cut sapplings. These are simply laid directly on the earth floor and each new layer is laid on top of the old and perpendicular to it. The openings on the gable-end facades are in the center of the wall and are simple, square openings 2'5" from the ground. Fitted into a groove cut along the side frame are wooden slat boards which are slid into place to form a covering for the openings.

8. 1900-; architecture (folk) and Finnish settlement

c. 1900, c.1910- builder: Henry Buskala and sons

The Henry Buskala Ranch is significant as an extremely large, varied and well-preserved example of rural, Finnish folk architecture. It is the most complete and complex folk architecture site associated with the Finns in South Dakota. The ranch also reveals the history of the Finns who left the mining industry and settled in rural Lawrence County in order to ranch.

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Continuation sheet Henry Buskala Ranch Item number Site #55 Page 3

The other building in the animal yard is the large hay and cow barn (contributing). In contrast to the stable, the logs on this building were left rounded and spaces appear between the logs in the second story. This allowed air to circulate and dry the hay. The corners are notched with a crude, double-vertical notch. Similar to all the buildings on the site, the log walls extend into the gable. Also similar to the stable and granary, the hay barn is built into, but does not touch, the hill. Logs form a bridge into the second-story hay loft. The bottom floor which was used for animals, has two small doors on the front, gable-end wall, while the second story is accessible only through the doorway facing the hill. Both the stable and the hay barn are built into an embankment which is excavated and lined with stone. The stone-lined wall is approximately one to two feet from the buildings. The hay and cow barn measures 41'6" by 40'5" in plan and 24'5" in height at the gable. In plan the barn is divided into two sections on the first floor. Stables line the partition wall on the west and the exterior wall on the east. In the front corners are hay bins where hay was thrown down from the loft.

Across the creek, in the low pasture, and isolated from the other buildings, most likely for fire safety, is the newer sauna. This complex structure (contributing) is built of log and was originally a smoke or savusauna. Evidence of its early use survives in the smoke vent, which is a box built into the ceiling over the bathing benches and which has a sliding panel used to regulate the draft. The original kiuas (stove) is gone and presently only a brick pad and back wall stand where the kiuas should be. The bathing room has three benches along the rear, gable-end wall; the change room has benches along all four walls. In the change room are the hand-carved wooden slats of a water bucket made by Henry Buskala. The bucket has a traditional Finnish design with a carved handle.

The overall building measures 16'6" in height, and 18' by 12' in plan. The entrance door is in the center of the east, gable-end wall. One window on each axial wall lights the change and bathing rooms. An interesting feature of the sauna is the log partition which forms the upper section of the wall between the interior rooms. The logs, which begin at the height of 5'11" extend through the axial wall. Loose rocks are wedged beneath the sill logs and from a foundation under the front wall. The structure has a double roof. The lower, ceiling, is made of small logs which are wedged, perpendicular to the ridge line, and between the plate, purlin and ridge pole. The upper roof is frame covered with wood shingle. This roof also has a log ridge pole, but no purlins. This small loft or airspace is vented by an opening in the rear, gable-end wall.

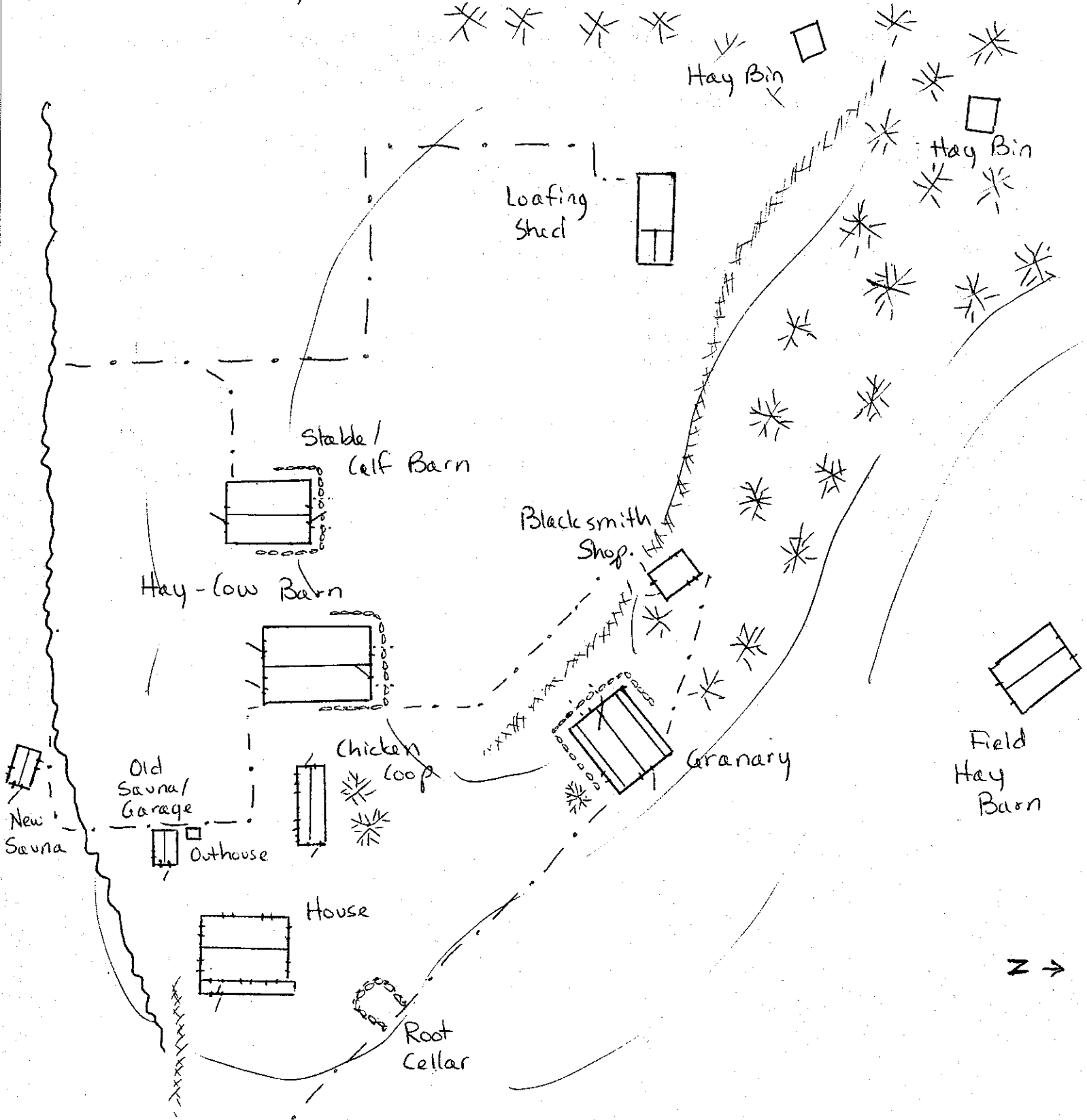
A fourth division of the plan of the ranch is an outer yard which contains four structures. This fenced area is on the top slope of the hill and extends into the pine woods. Located to the northwest of the house is the log blacksmith shop (contributing). The shop had lost its roof, but the walls remain sturdy and the interior is littered with tools and collapsed work benches. The walls are built of square-hewn logs fitted with a full dove-tail notch. While the front wall notches are neatly done, the rear notches are crudely finished. Ridge pole and purlins once supported the roof. The log sills rest directly on the ground, and a small door in the gable-end gave access to the shop. Additional light and air came from an east window and west vent. The shop measures 18'6" by 14'6" in plan and 10'2" in height at the gable.

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Continuation sheet Henry Buskala Ranch Item number Site # 55 Page



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Continuation sheet Henry Buskala Ranch Item number Site #55 Page 5

Henry Buskala was a native of Raaha, Oulu Province, Finland. Upon coming to the United States in 1890, Henry changed his name from Ypparila to Buskala. He was married in Finland to Anna Piiola who was also a native of Raaha. Coming to the copper mining area of northern Michigan on his own, Henry sent for his family after several years work. They moved a few years later to Lead, South Dakota where Henry worked in the mining industry. In 1901 the family had saved enough money to purchase this ranch in the Finnish settlement area of Dumont. In c. 1910, Henry began the second and more permanent phase of building on the ranch when he erected this immense house, which is the only example of Finnish domestic folk architecture in South Dakota.

Many Finnish pioneers had to supplement their agricultural income. Henry worked cutting timber and for a time, had a shoe store in Lead. Extremely clever as a woodworker, Henry made tools, buckets and other items for practical use.

In 1918 the family moved to Florida, but returned again in 1923. Anna Buskala died in 1937; Henry died near Portland, Oregon in 1943. Both were members of the Apostolic Lutheran Church. His children continued to live on the ranch until a few years ago.

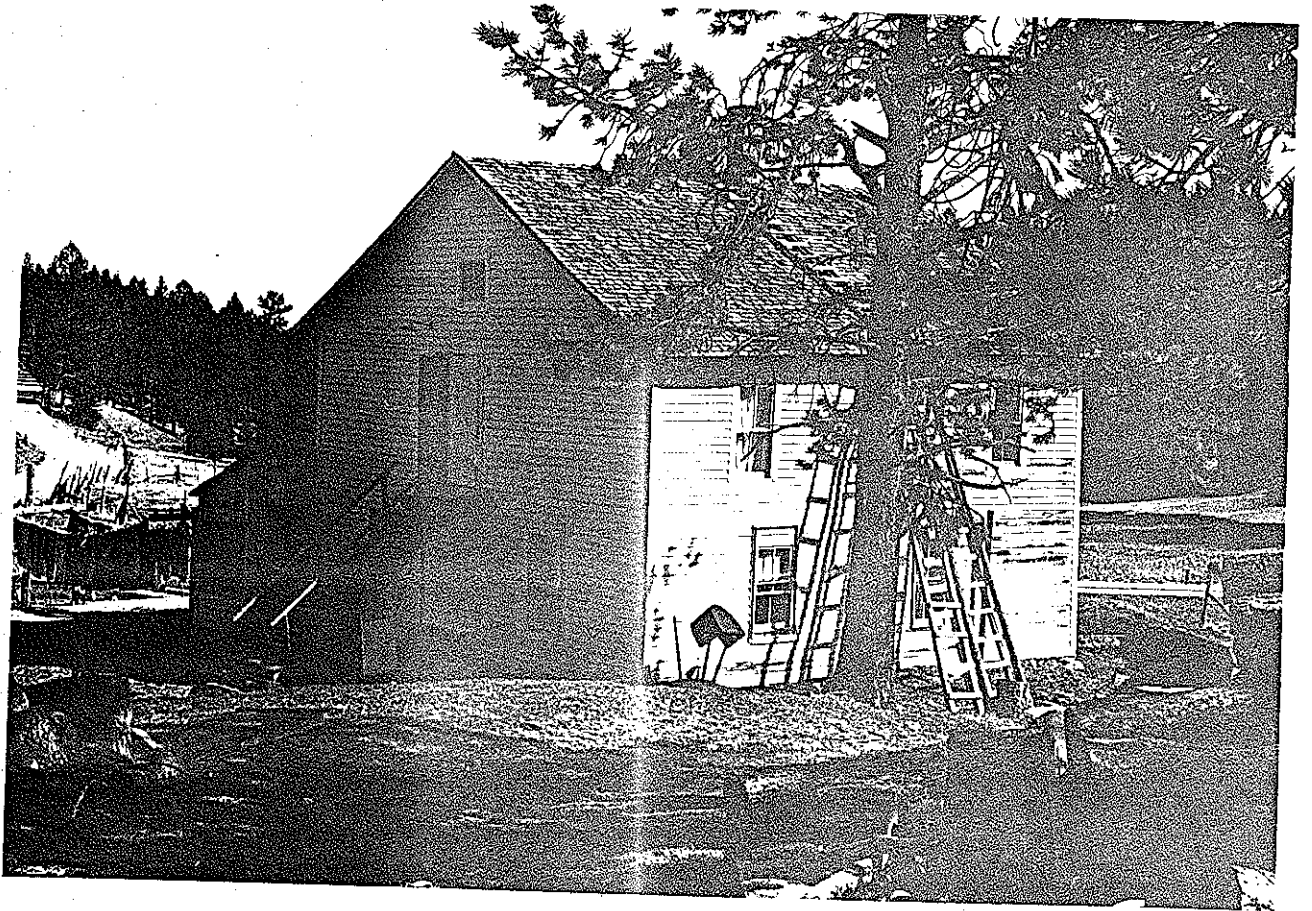
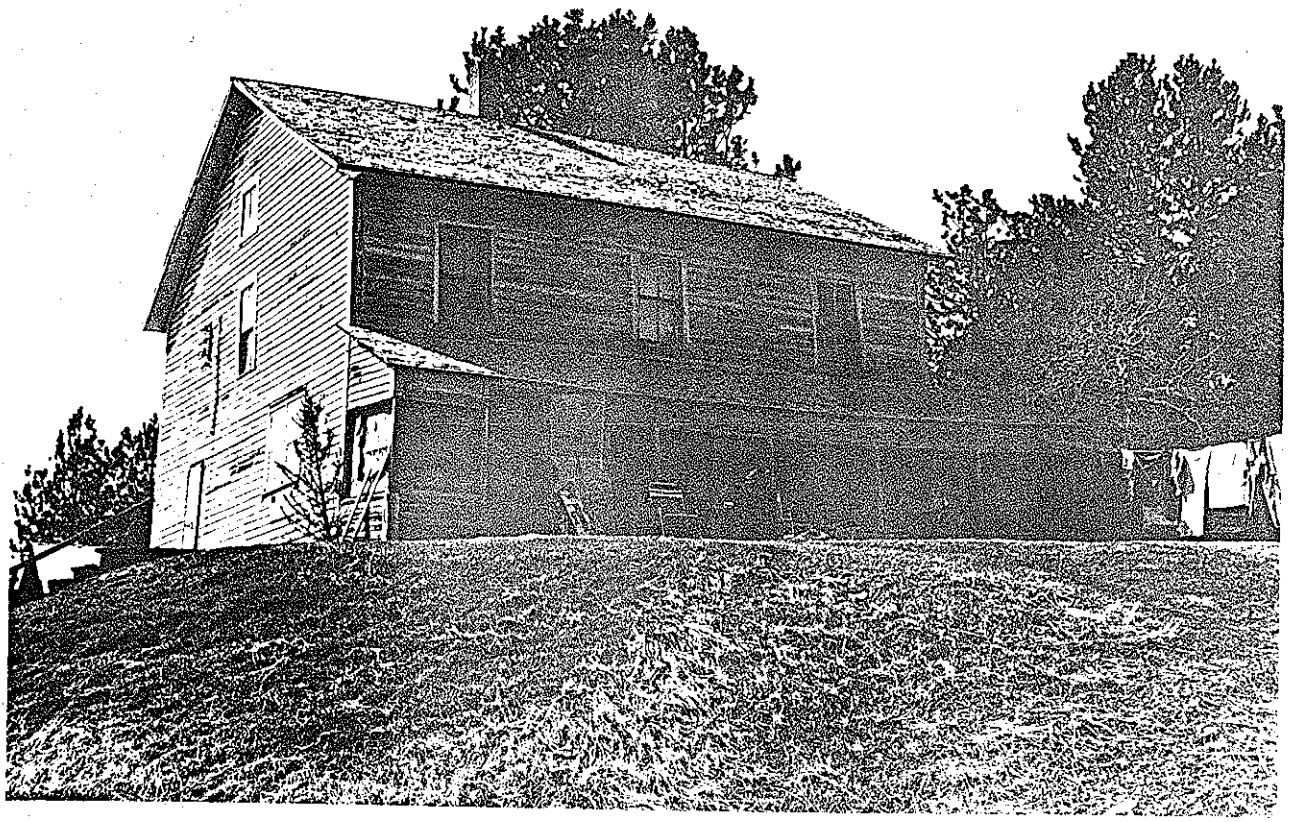
Henry Buskala carried with him from Finland a rich knowledge of log building practices, which he exhibited with exhuberant skill. According to the family biography, the present buildings were a second phase of building, but all display a uniform skill and even the personal quirks of the builder. For example, many of the buildings which have very finely finished front facades, have more carelessly completed rear walls as evidenced in the notching. The ranch is a rare example of the variety and skill employed in Nordic or Scandinavian-Finnish log building practices.

10. acreage: 10
quad: Nahant

scale: 1:24 000

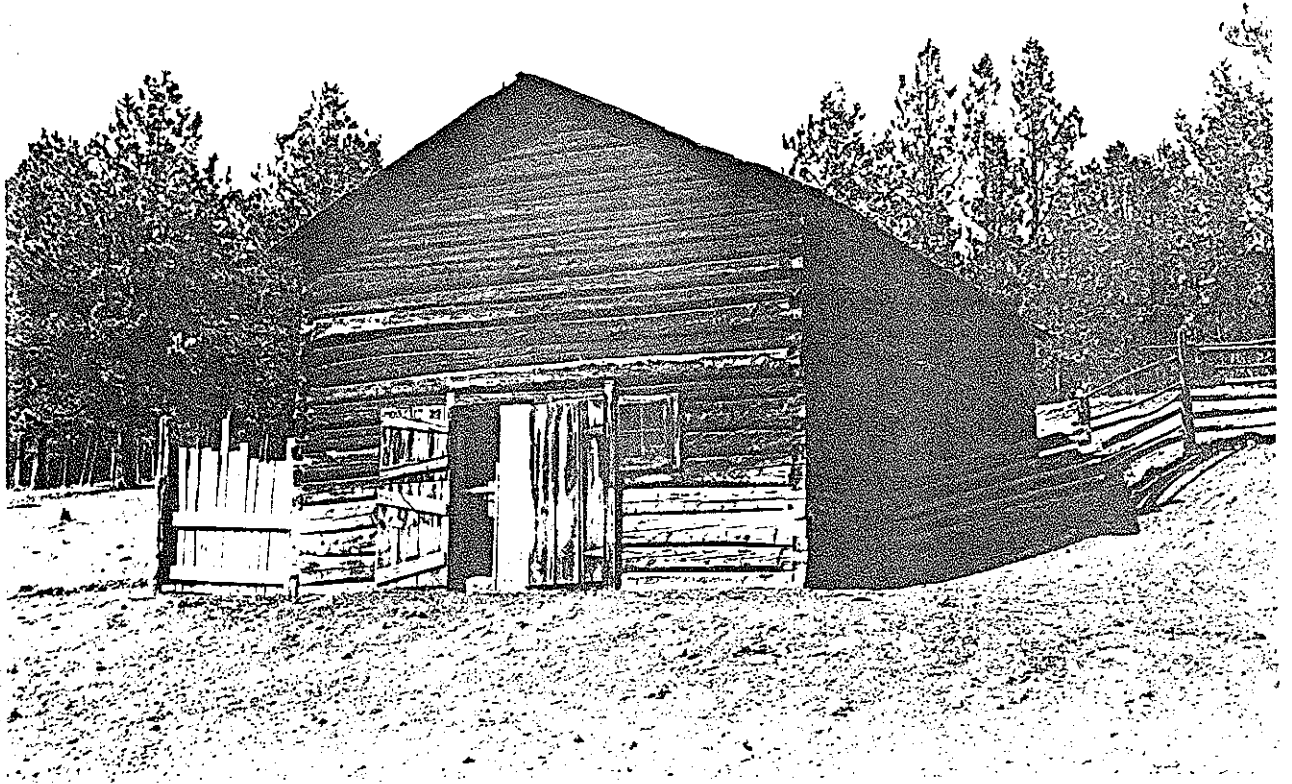
UTMs

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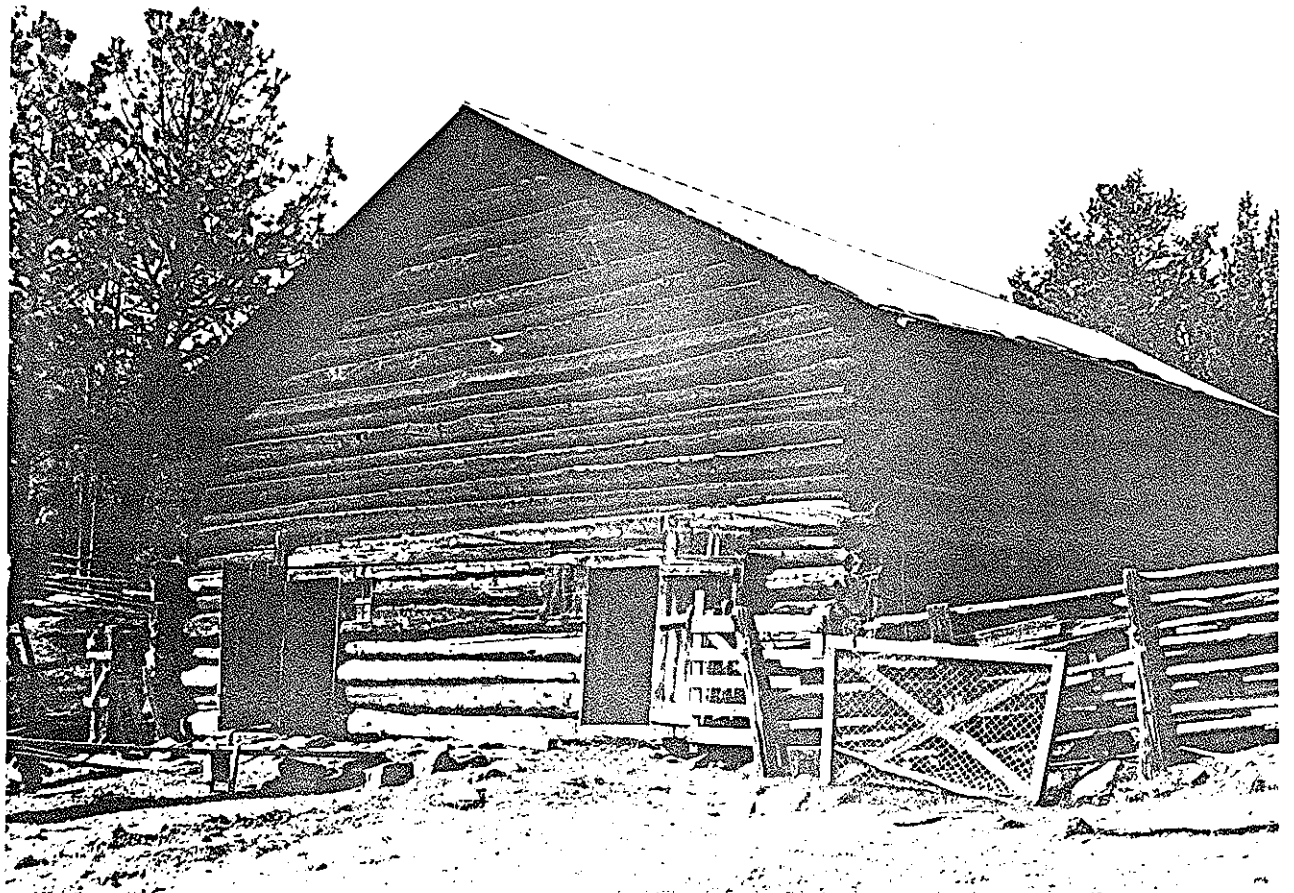
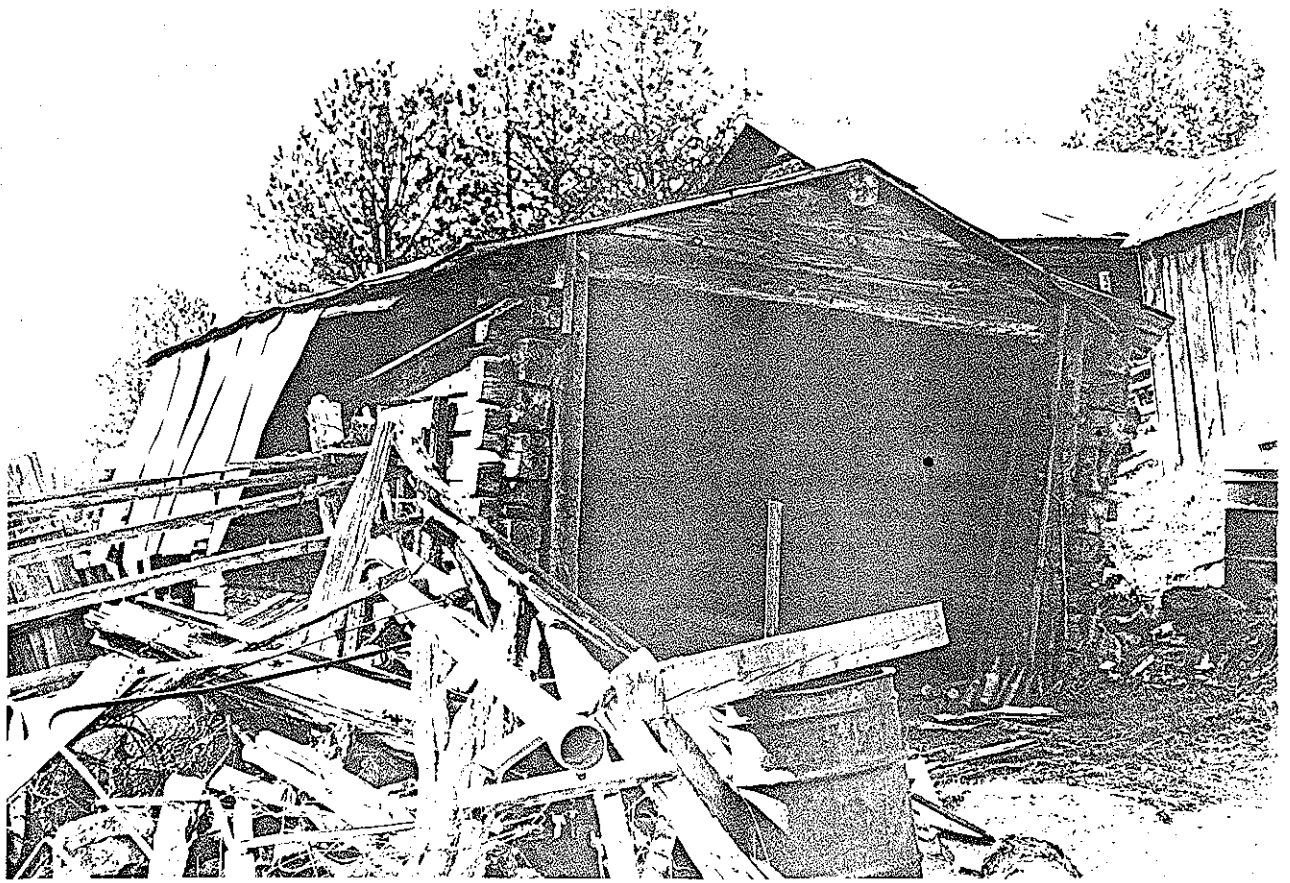
Henry Buskala Ranch
Dumont Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
House, looking west
Photo

Henry Buskala Ranch
Dumont Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
House, rear facade, looking southeast
Photo



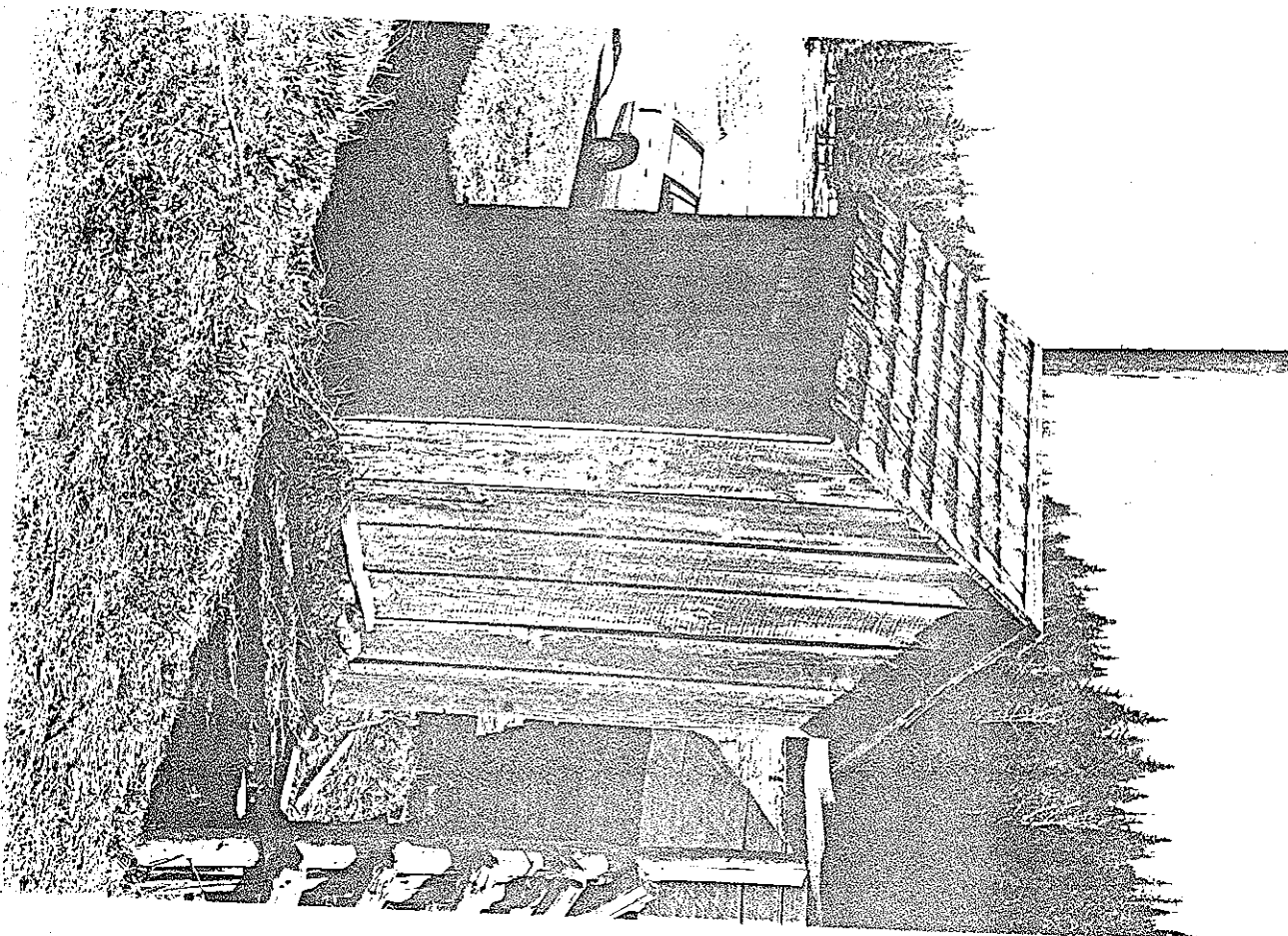
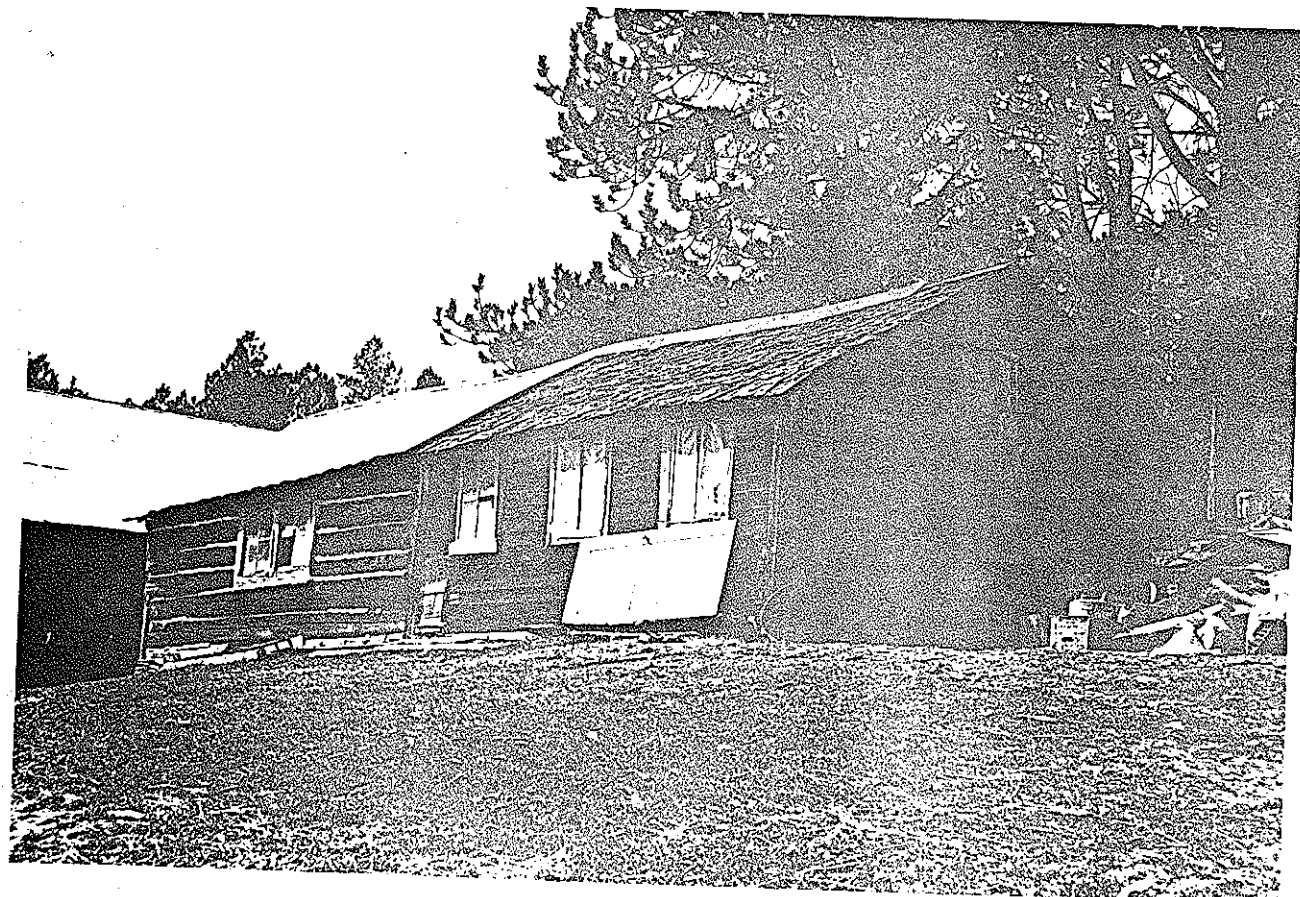
Henry Buskala Ranch
Dumont Vicicity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Stable, front facade, looking north
Photo

Henry Buskala Ranch
Dumont Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Stable, looking south, rear facade
Photo



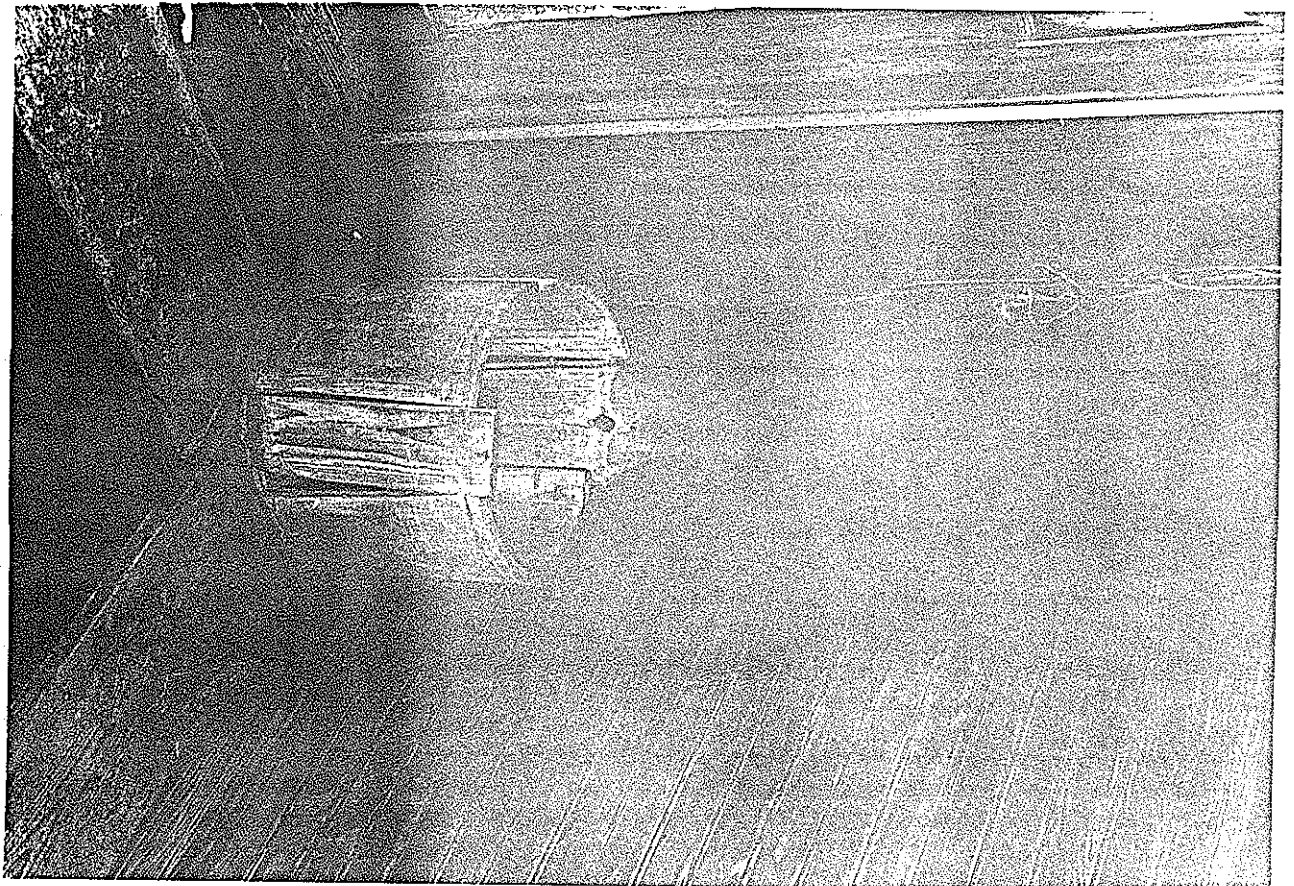
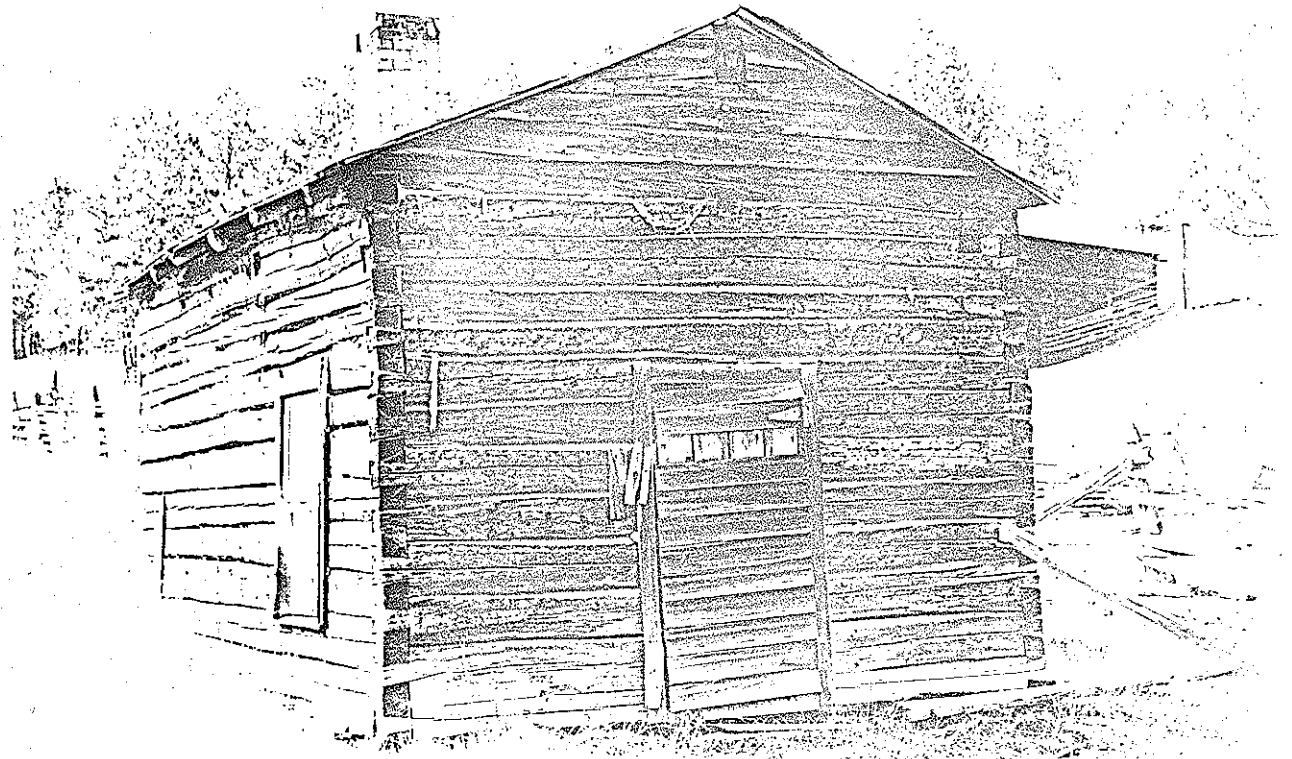
Henry Buskala Ranch
Dumont Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Old sauna/garage, looking west
Photo

Henry Buskala Ranch
Dumont Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Hay Barn, looking north
Photo



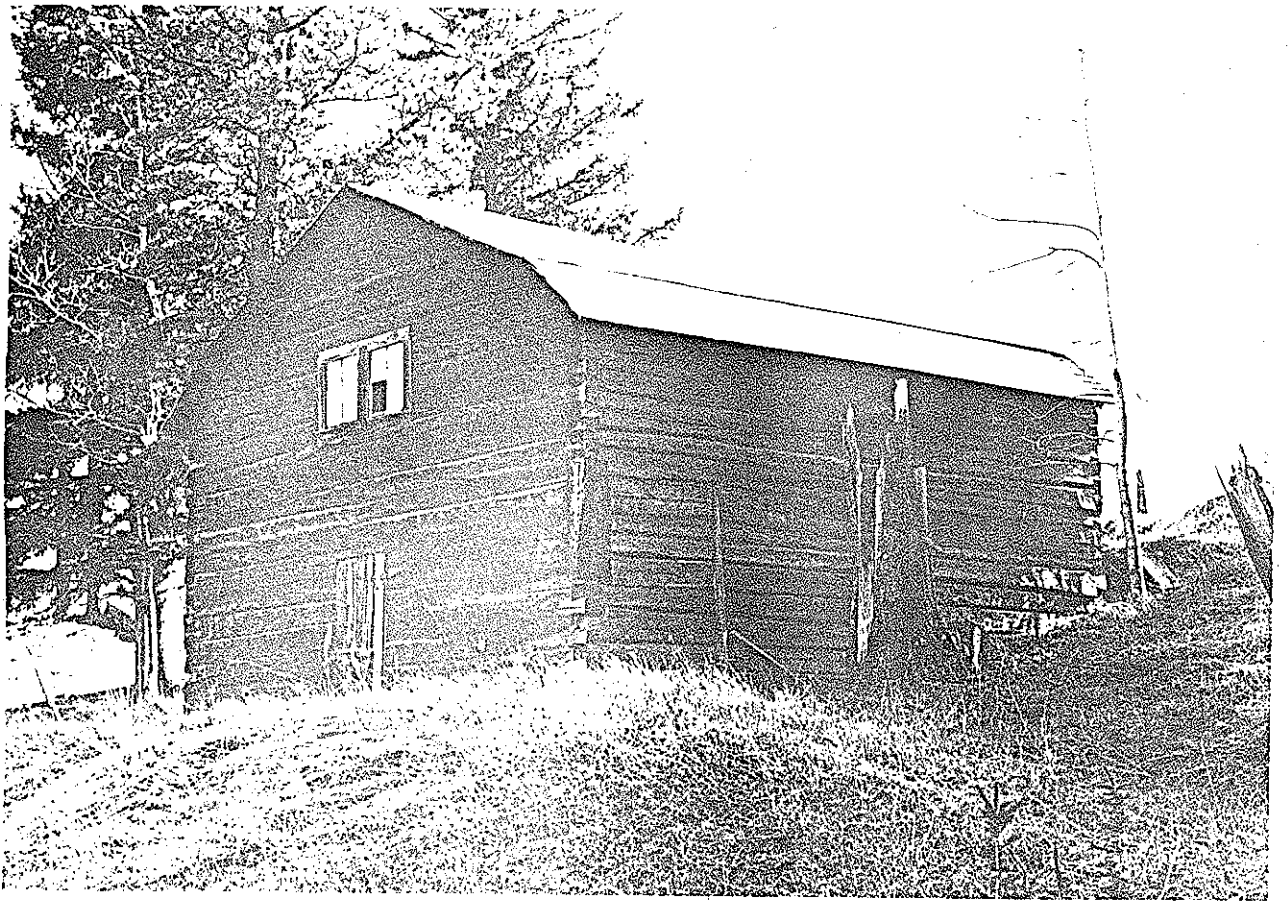
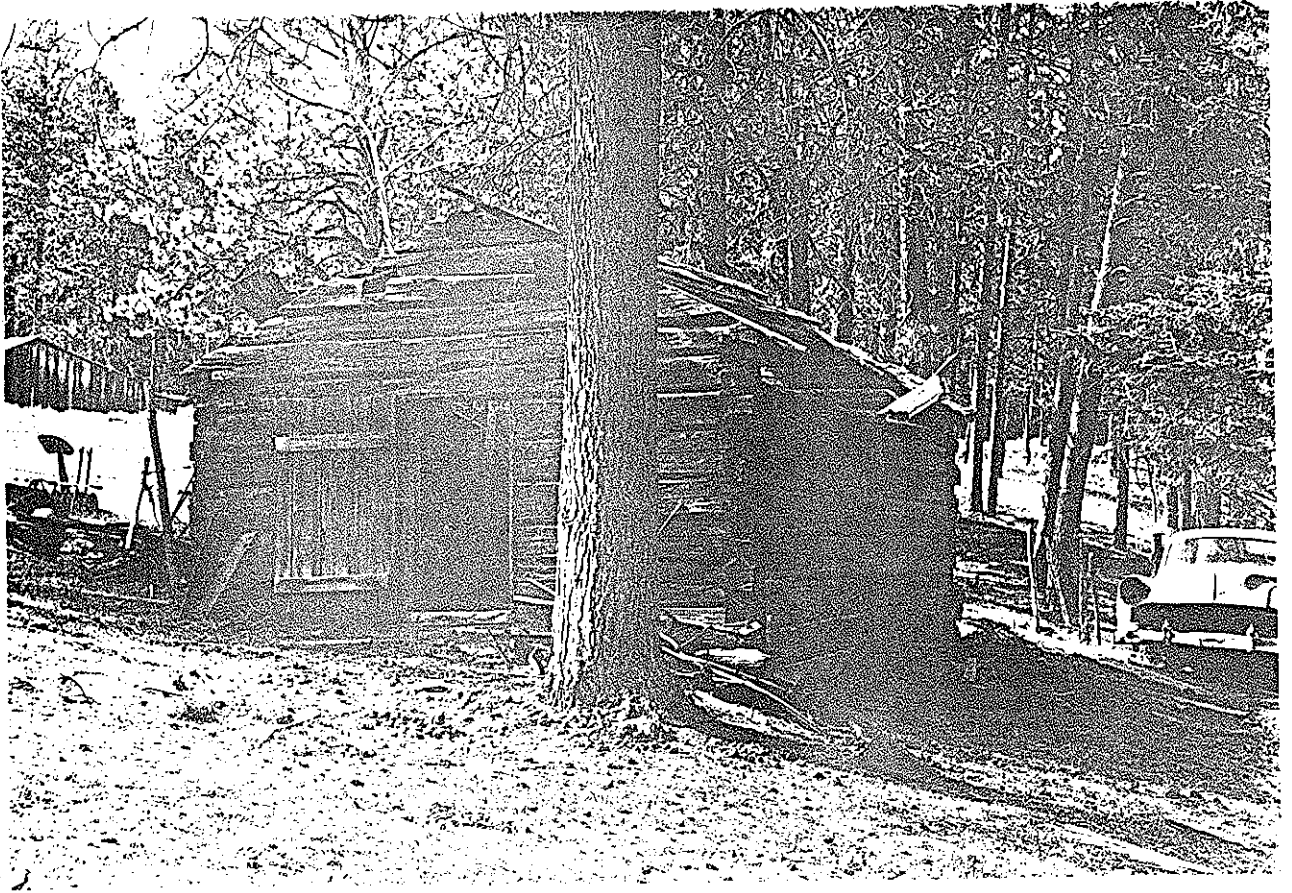
Henry Buskala Ranch
Dumont Vicinity, South Dakota
State Historical Preservation Center
Carolyn Torma
1984
Chicken coops, looking northwest
Photo

Henry Buskala Ranch
Dumont Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Outhouse, looking southeast
Photo



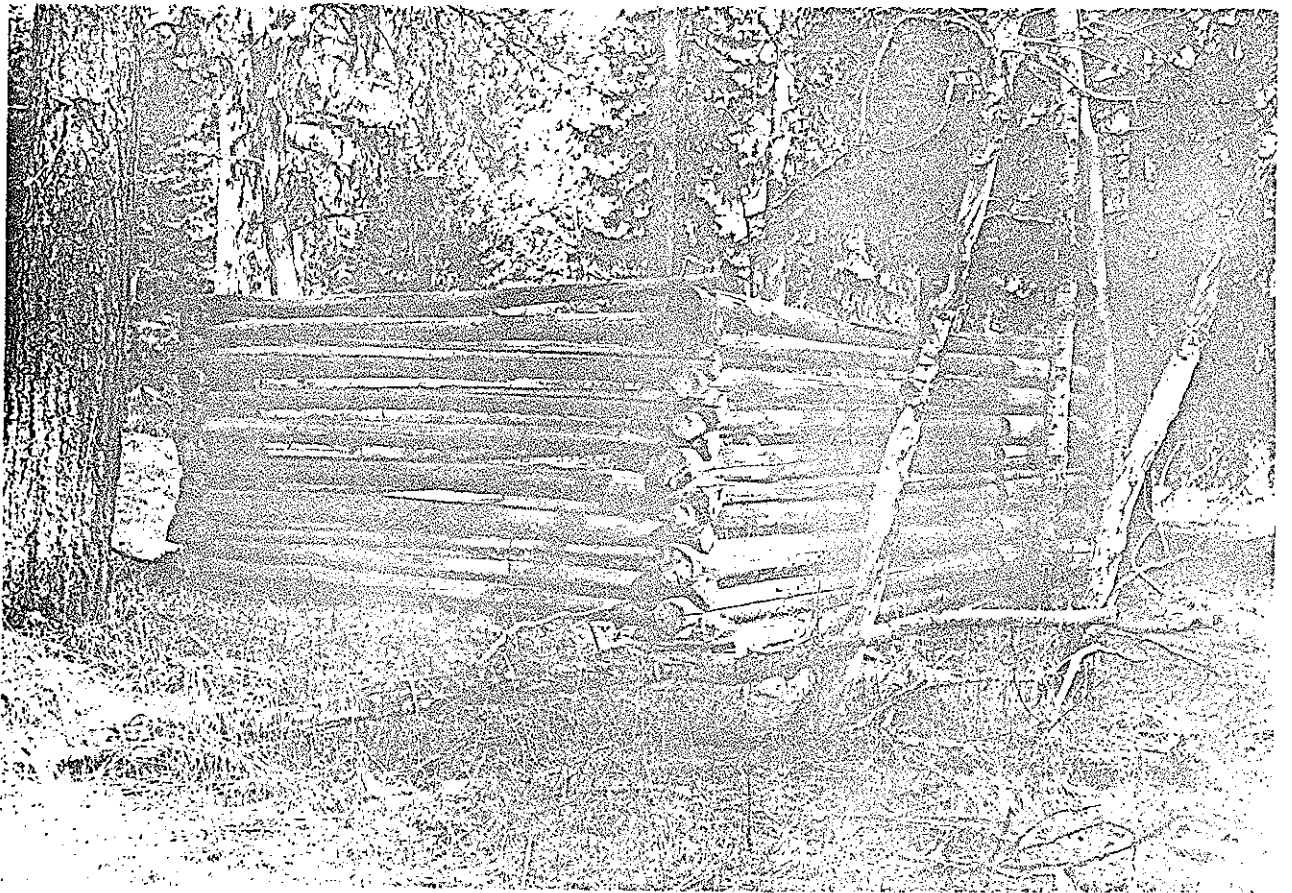
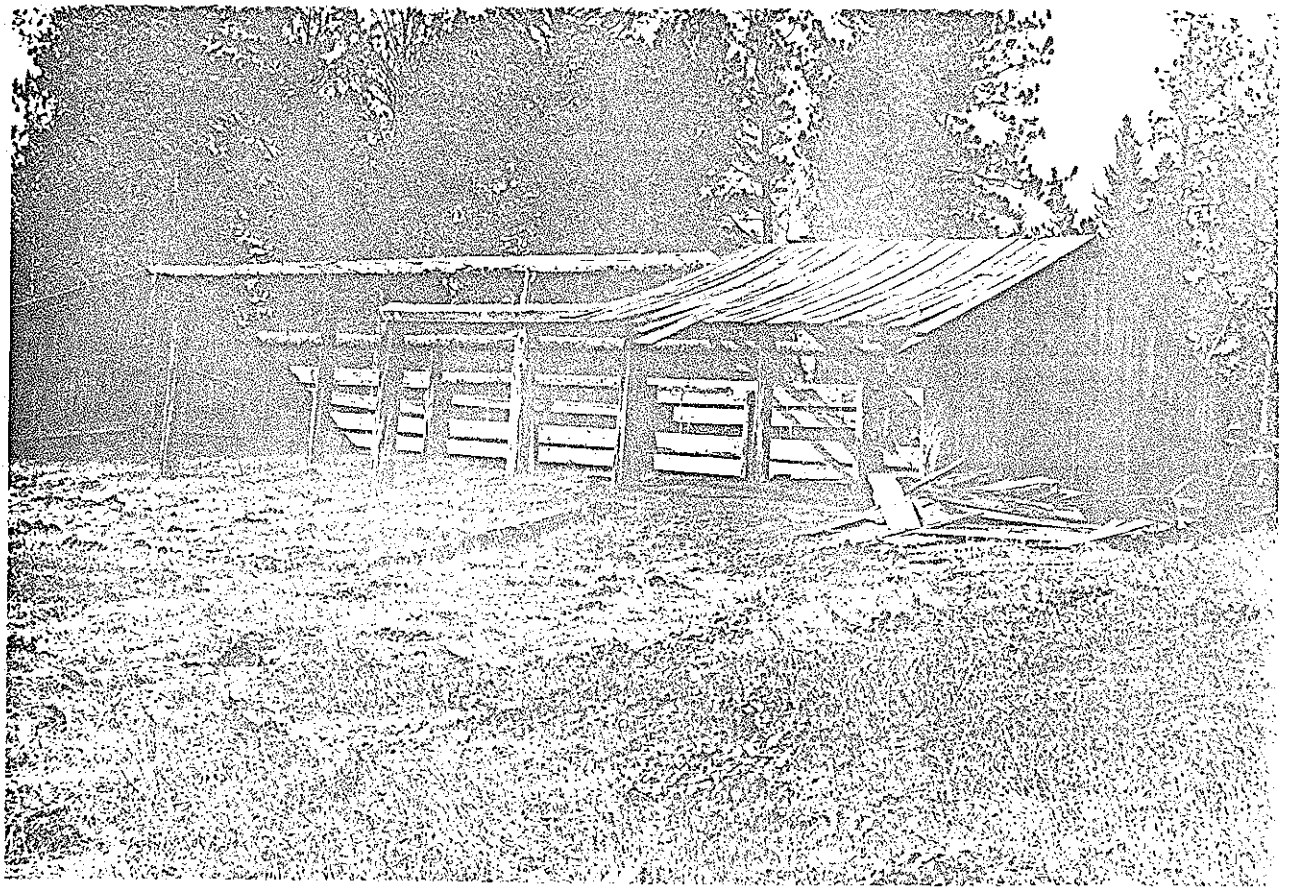
Henry Buskala Ranch
Dumont Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Sauna, front facade, looking west
Photo

Henry Buskala Ranch
Dumont Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Handmade bucket, inside sauna
Photo



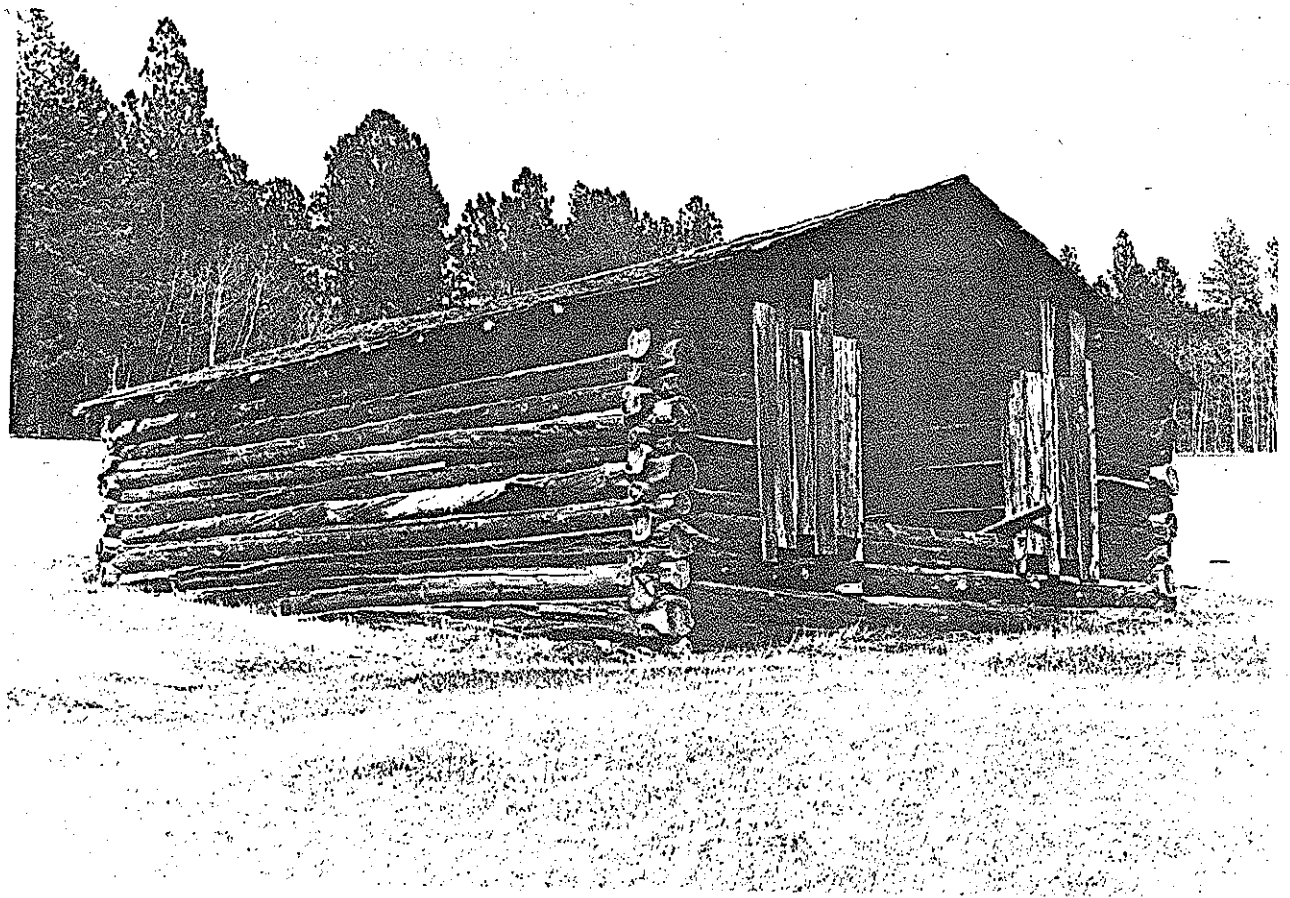
Henry Buskala Ranch
Dumont Vicinity, South DAKota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Blacksmith Shop, looking north
Photo

Henry Buskala Ranch
Dumont Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Granary, looking southwest
Photo



Henry Buskala Ranch
Dumont Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Loafing Shed, looking north
Photo

Henry Buskala Ranch
Dumont Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Hay Bin, looking southwest
Photo



Henry Buskala Ranch
Dumont Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Field Hay Barn, looking north
Photo

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Continuation sheet

Keltomaki

Item number

Page 1

Site #56

1. John Hill (Keltomaki) Ranch
2. northeast of Brownsville
Brownsville Vicinity
South Dakota 046 Lawrence 081
3. buildings; private; NA acquisition; occupied; restricted;
agricultural, residence
4. Howard and Jeanette Larson
Nemo Rt.
c/o Lead, South Dakota 57754
5. Register of Deeds
Lawrence County Courthouse
Deadwood, SD 57732
7. good and fair; unaltered; original site

The Keltomaki original ranch site consists of nine structures. Sited on a hillside above a branch of Elk Creek and a grassy meadow, the ranch buildings are grouped in two; one group, with domestic functions are fenced within the house yard, while those which are agricultural are grouped within another set of fences.

The house (contributing) is presently unoccupied. A new house is located to the north, outside the boundaries of the site. Dating from 1918 the dwelling is a frame, one-story cube. Surmounted by a pyramidal roof with a chimney in the peak, the house is sited on a hillside and has a large, unmortared stone foundation. On the rear a more recent frame addition has been built. The roof of the addition is a gable and the exterior is covered with reddish-brown tar paper; the foundation is stone mortared with cement. The rear facade has two windows and a door. The original cube has a porch on two sides with doors in the center of the east and south facades opening onto this unroofed porch. On the front, south, facade, the door is flanked by two paired windows. On the east, side, facade the covered-over door is flanked by a single window on either side; on the west is a single window. All windows are 1/1, double-hung sash. The house is covered in unpainted narrow, horizontal, lapped board.

To the rear of the house is a shed-roofed, frame outbuilding (contributing).

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Continuation sheet

Keltomaki

Item number Site #56

Page 2

Completing the domestic yard is the sauna, (contributing) located below the hill to the southwest of the house. Constructed of railroad ties the sauna dates from the 1920s. Although built of an unusual material, the sauna has the conventional plan of a sauna and measures 14'7½" by 18'9" (as the measurements are irregular, the other two walls measure 14'10" by 18'5"). The building rests on a loosely packed stone and earth foundation. The roof is very unusual. The weight rests on four purlins and a ridge pole, all of which are large (approximately 5" by 5" each) and untrimmed on the gable ends. A sawed 2" by 4" plate rests above the wall and secures the roof. The entrance to the change room is in the gable-end wall, which also contains a window. A single window on the south, side wall lights the bathing room, while a vent window is located on the rear, west, gable-end wall.

On the interior the change room has a bench along the front wall and the floor is littered with debris including Chinese-language publications, (the Black Hills once had a sizable Chinese population). Nails covered with wooden thread spools are found in the partition wall to the north or right of the door. A single-pane glass window allows light from the change room into the bathing room. The bathing room has an unusual kivas. Built of brick mortared together with concrete, the kivas has three walls. Due to the moisture and heat, the walls of the kivas have buckled. The front is open and has three units. The bottom is the firebox, atop which is an iron or steel plate supported by I-beams. On this plate rests two feet of loose stone. The stones are covered with a conical hood, from which rises the hot air pipe. A water barrel is attached by two metal tubes on the west side. A large platform with a single bench lines the rear, west wall.

The steam sauna was used by many neighbors and may have been operated as a public sauna at one time.

In the agricultural yard the site is dominated by a magnificent Finnish log barn (contributing) built in 1918 by John Hill. The barn has doors, flanked by small, home-made, windows in the center of each axial facade. Measuring 24' 1 3/4" by 26' 1 1/2" and 23' 10" by 26' 4", the barn consists of four log walls built to a height of 12' 9". The wood-shingled roof, which appears to be non-Finnish, is gambrel with common rafters made of sawed lumber. Two windows, one cut into the log wall and on the north, in the peak of the vertical board gable, are found in the gable walls.

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Continuation sheet Keltomaki Item number Site #56 Page 3

An interesting feature are sets of six joists, and two summers which are laid perpendicular to each other. The six parallel joists are located above the two summers. A saddle notch groove at the wall allows the joists to sit on the wall. The summers extend through to the exterior wall, but are cut flush with the wall. The perpendicular joists extend through the wall and the wall log is notched to accommodate them.

The doors are homemade, double or dutch doors. The surviving door is on the east wall and has four, large, hand-forged, metal triangular hinges. While the bottom door has five, sawed, horizontal boards, nailed to seven vertical boards, the top has only four horizontal boards. The height of the door is 6' 3 1/2". Small square windows, measuring 5'11" by 5' 5 1/2" flank the door and have sawed board easements.

Beneath the floor of the barn are seven log sleepers, which are placed parallel to the ridge. The sleepers are cut approximately 4" short of the sill, and rest on unmortared rock piers, which also underlie the corners of the barn. The top of the sleepers are hewn flat.

Typical of Scandinavian log construction the logs are fitted flush with no chinking between the logs. The curve of the lower log fits into the concave groove carved into the upper log with the vara tool. The rows of logs on this barn also alternate between a squared hewn log, measuring approximately 10 1/2" by 10 1/2" and a rounded hewn log, measuring an average 7" by 7". They are notched with a verticle double notch. The larger, squared logs are also planed flat, some 10" to 12" from the notch. All logs are planed flush or flat 12" from the doors and windows.

On the interior the barn has suffered some neglect, however frame stalls are visible on the north and south walls. Sawed boards resting on the parallel joists create the floor of the loft.

To the east of the barn is a chicken coop (non-contributing). This shed-roofed, vertical plank building rests directly on the ground; a door and window pierce the north, front facade.

Immediately to the east of the coop (non-contributing) is a frame gable-roofed shed with a shed unit on the north wall. The walls are board and batten and the building rests on the ground. A door opens on the west, gable-end wall.

Just below the brow of the hill is the entrance to the roof cellar (contributing). The doorway is lined with rock on the outside and a mound over the cellar reveals its shallow depth. The door is nailed shut.

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Continuation sheet Keltomaki Item number Site #56 Page 4

A garden was once planted to the southeast of the cellar.

A log granary (contributing) built in c. 1920s is located to the northeast of the barn. This is a more crudely-built structure, although it exhibits many Finnish or Scandinavian features. The logs are flush, but not nearly as carefully fitted as the barn. This may have been intentional, so that the grain could dry.

Logs extend all the way up the gable to the roof, as is common in Scandinavian-Finnish log construction. The corners are notched with a verticle double notch. A ridgepole and two large purlins support the roof; both extend beyond the length of the gable wall. The building is small, less than 7' in height. A handmade, six-vertical board door covers the front, south, entrance. The building rests on unmortared stone piers.

The final building is the most crudely-made log structure. Located on the northeast edge of the yard, the hog house (contributing) is built into the slope. The logs are crudely hewn and are fitted with a rough vertical double notch. Each corner is supported on a unmortared stone pier. Similar to the granary the logs extend into the gable. Because the roof is so shallow only a ridge pole and no purlins are used. The hogs enter the building on the south, gable-end.

8. 1900- ; vernacular and folk architecture, settlement, Finnish ethnic history.

Dates: 1900, 1918, c. 1920s.

Builder: John Hill (Jr.)

The John Hill (Keltomaki) Ranch is an excellent example of Finnish folk building traditions coexisting with American vernacular architecture. In addition, the barn is an extremely fine example of Finnish-Scandinavian building techniques. The history of the Hill family also represents the history of the Roubaix community.

Roubaix was one of the earliest and largest of the rural Black Hills Finnish communities. The first Finns settled here in the 1880s to both ranch or farm and to work in the lumbering industry. The Finnish population in 1901 was 80, a large enough number to support both a Finnish Evangelical and Apostolic Lutheran Church.

The Hills were not original settlers here, but are more typical of West River rural Finnish settlement. For, John Hill (Sr.) worked first as a miner before taking up this land in c. 1910.

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Continuation sheet Keltomaki Item number Site #56 Page 5

John Hill came from Lapua, Finland to American in 1888-1889 and worked in several mines including the Homestake and the Holy Terror in Keystone. In c. 1900 his family, including his wife, Kaisa, two sons and a daughter joined him in Lead. They also came from Lapua.

In c. 1910 they moved to Roubaix and Hill's son, also named John, began erecting the buildings on the site. The house and barn date from about the same time, 1918, while the granary and sauna date from the 1920s. The other buildings probably were built prior to 1935.

The Hills held community saunas for both Finnish and non-Finnish neighbors. They were members of the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church.

While the saunas listed in this nomination are traditionally Finnish folk architecture in terms of their use and form, the Keltomaki log buildings reveal the retention of a construction tradition as well. Of course this was possible because of the plentiful timber available in the Hills. The Finnish or Scandinavian aspects of these construction technique are detailed under #7.

10. Acreage: 3 Scale: 1:24 000
Quad: Deadwood South

UTM:

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the site are four imaginary lines. The north line lies 10 meters from the north wall of the hog house; the west line lies 20 feet from the west wall of the barn; the south line lies 20 feet from the south wall of the sauna; and the east line lies 20 feet from the east wall of the root cellar. The site is located in the SW/SW, Section 21, T4N, R4E.

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Continuation sheet J. Hill (Keltomaki) Ranch Item number Site # 56 Page

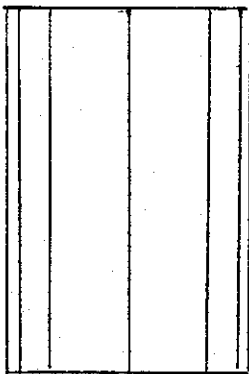
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Present Residence
& Garage ↑

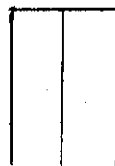
Log
Hog
House



Barn



Log Outbuilding



Root
Cutter



Shed



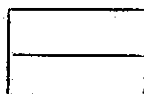
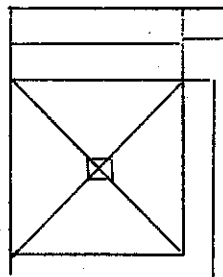
Shed/
coop



Outhouse

Garden

House



Sauna

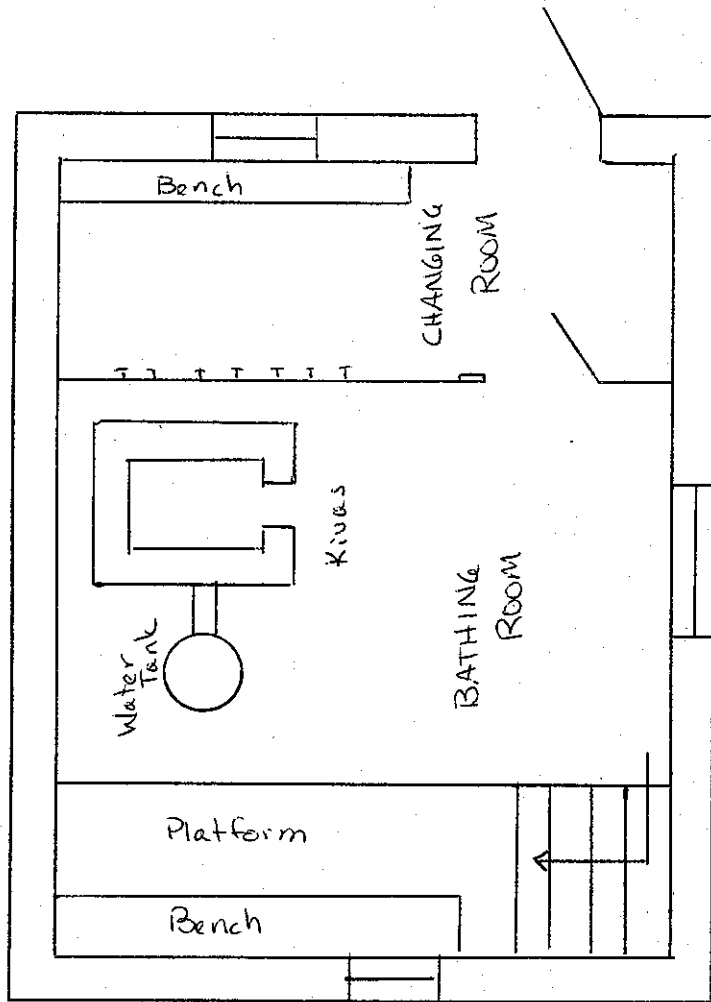
United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
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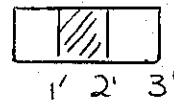
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Continuation sheet J. Hill (Keltomaki) Ranch Item number Site # 56 Page

KELTOMAKI SAUNA
c 1920s
Roubaix, Lawrence Co
SD

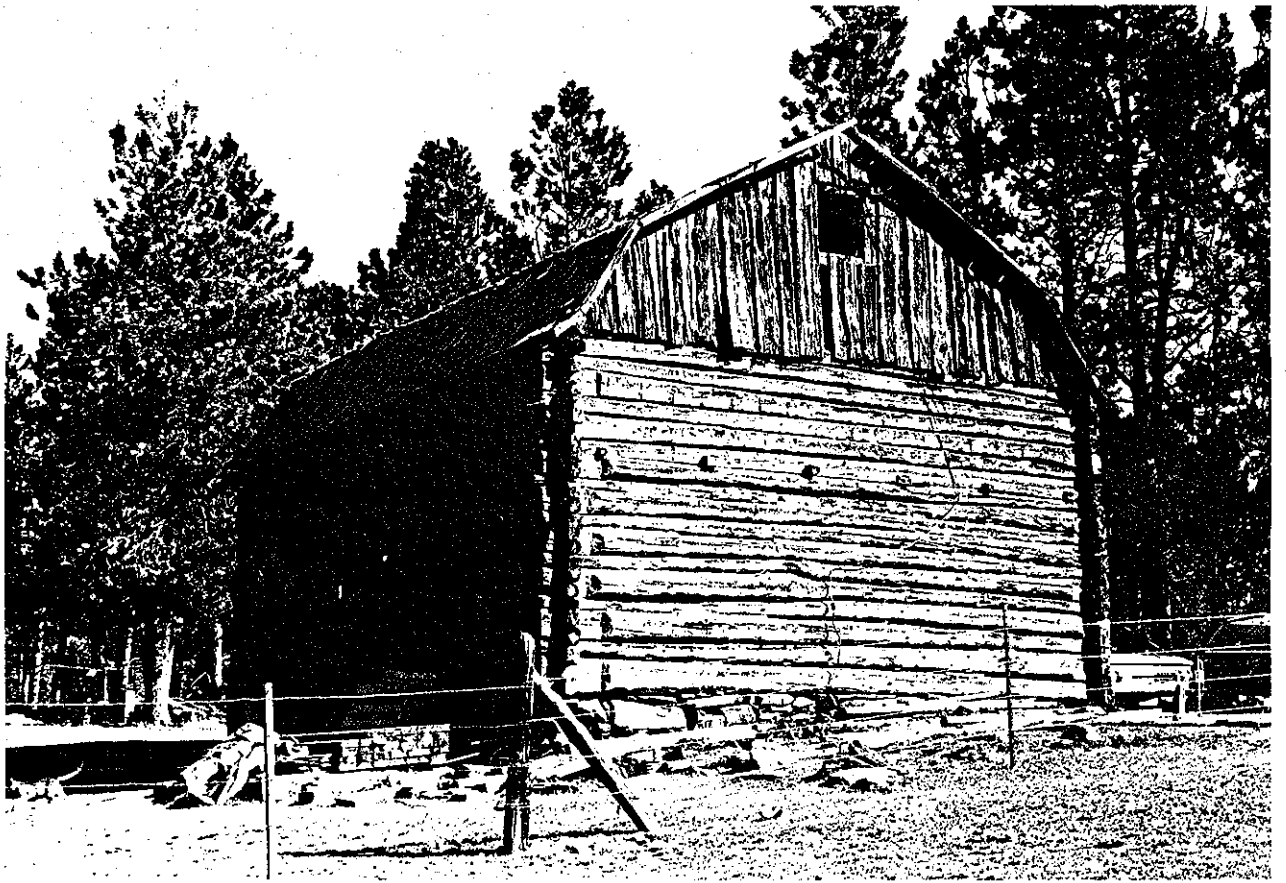


Scale

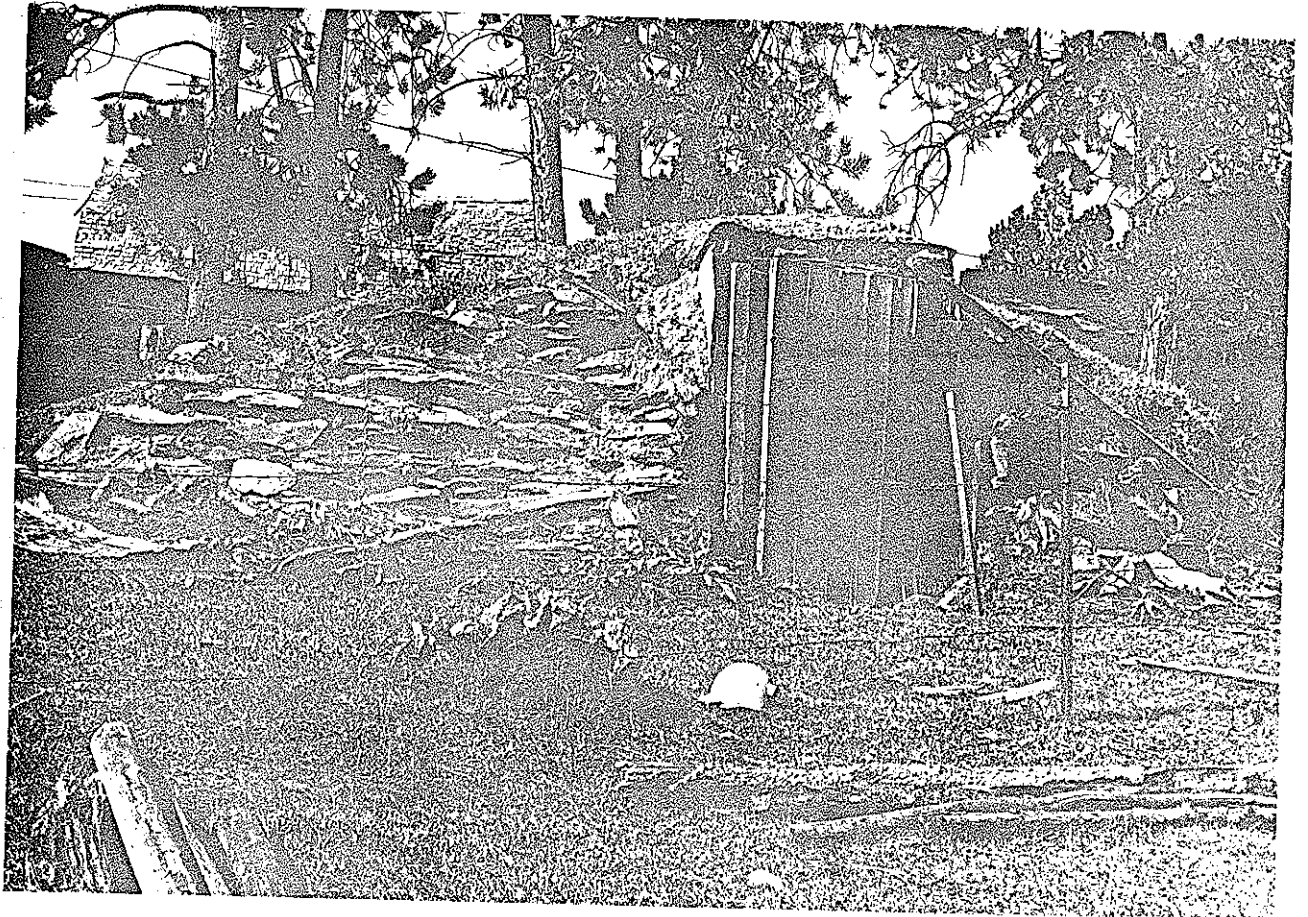


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John Hill (Keltomaki) Ranch
Roubaix Vicinity, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
Barn, looking northeast
Photo
1984

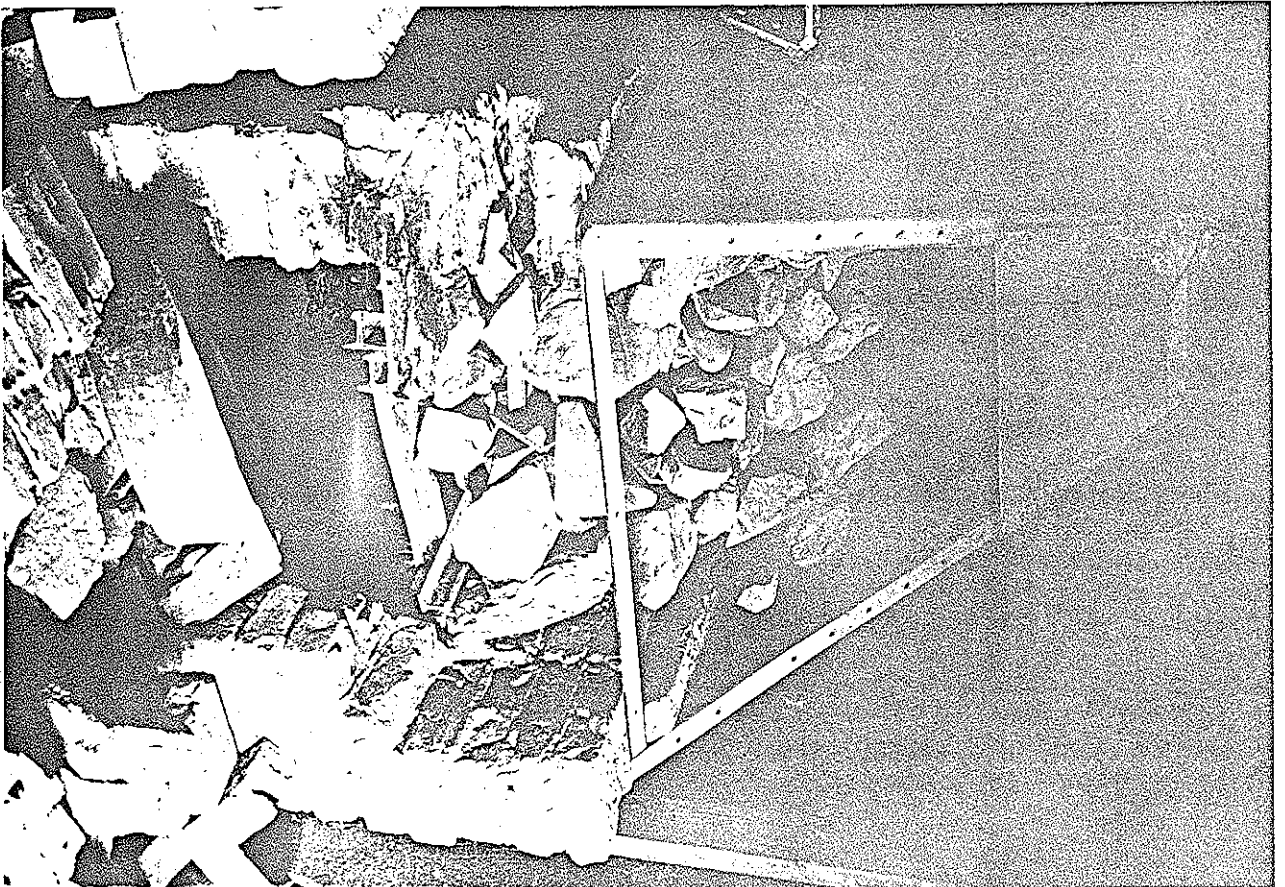
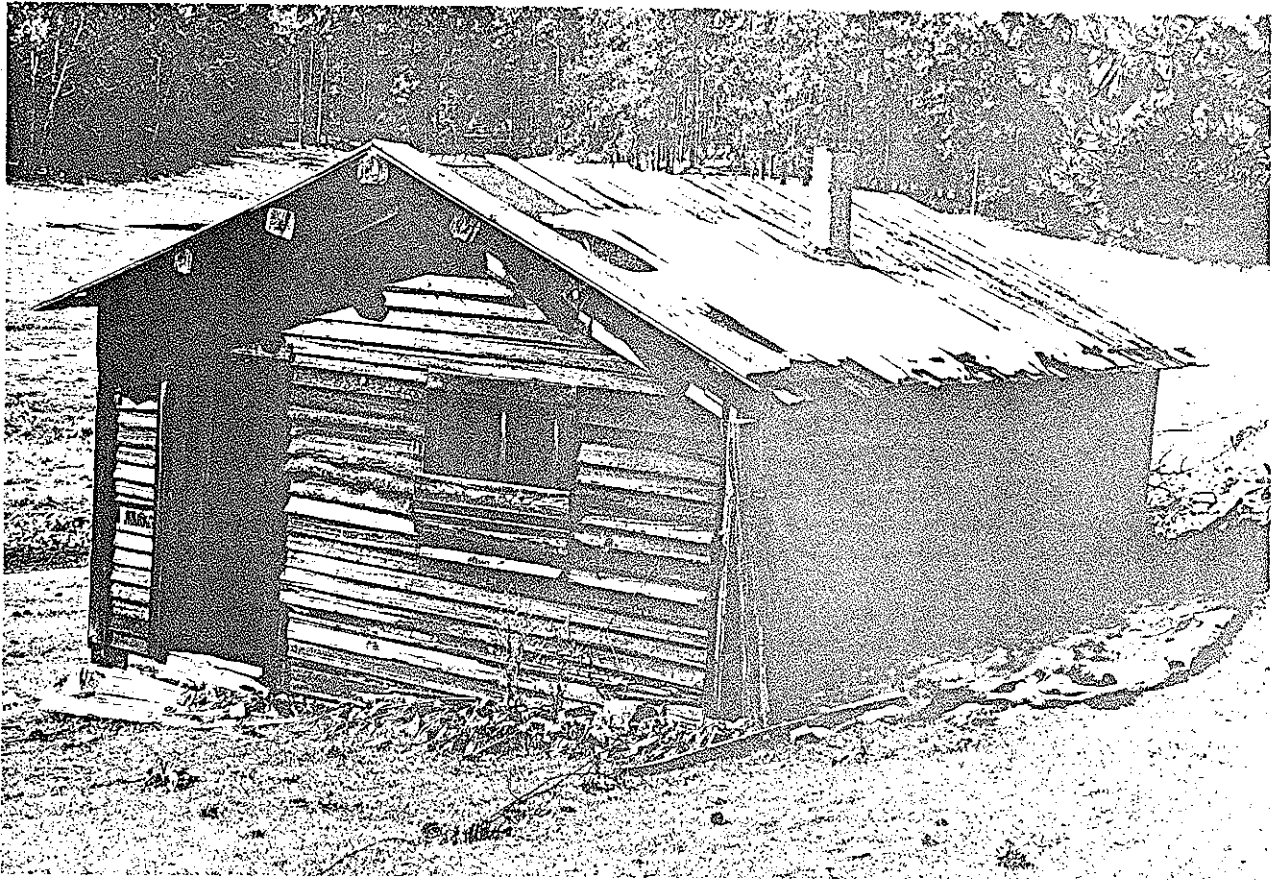


John Hill (Keltomaki) Ranch
Roubaix, Lawrence County, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
House, looking north
Photo 49

John Hill (Keltomaki) Ranch Photo 8
Roubaix, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Root Cellar, looking west

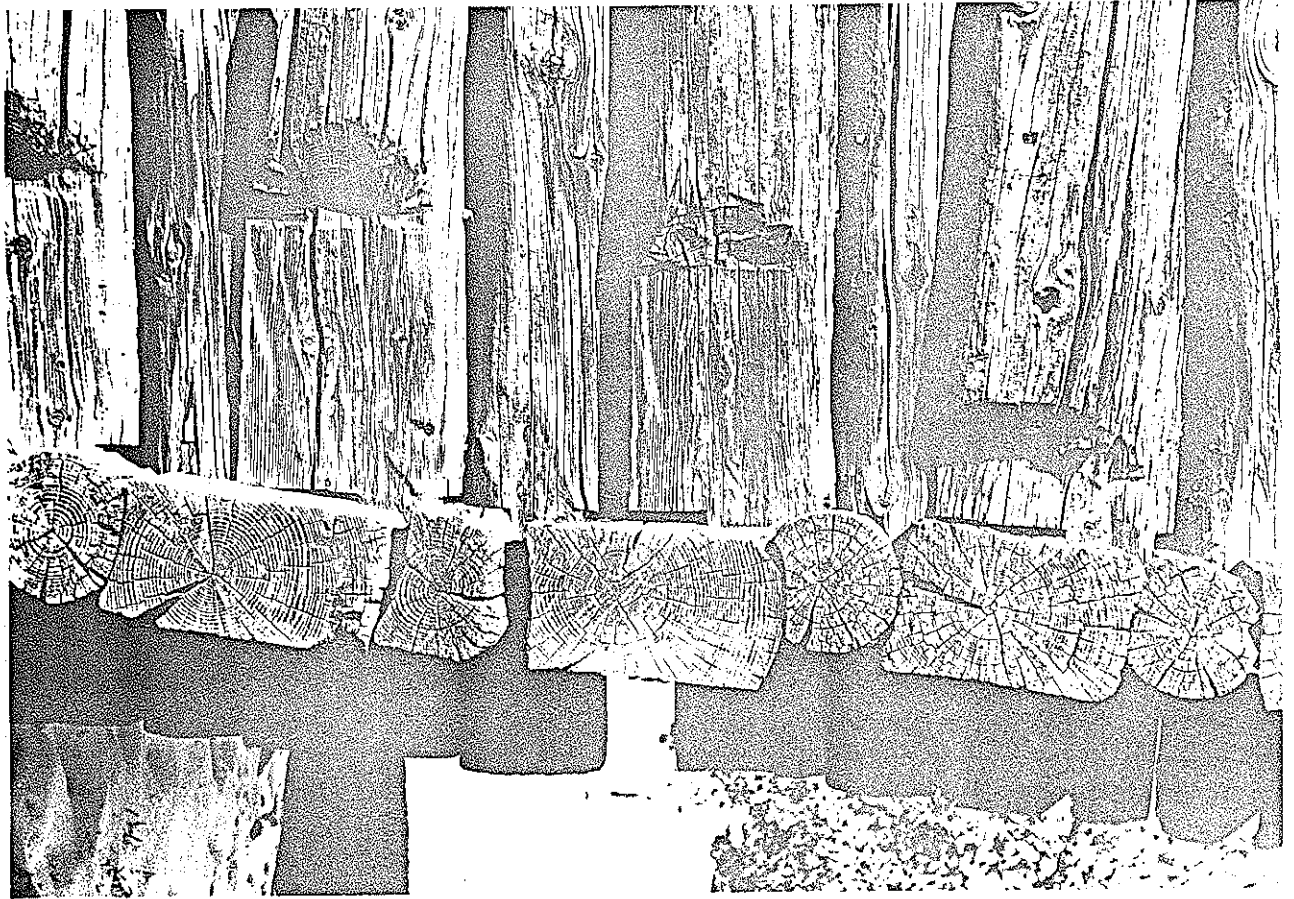
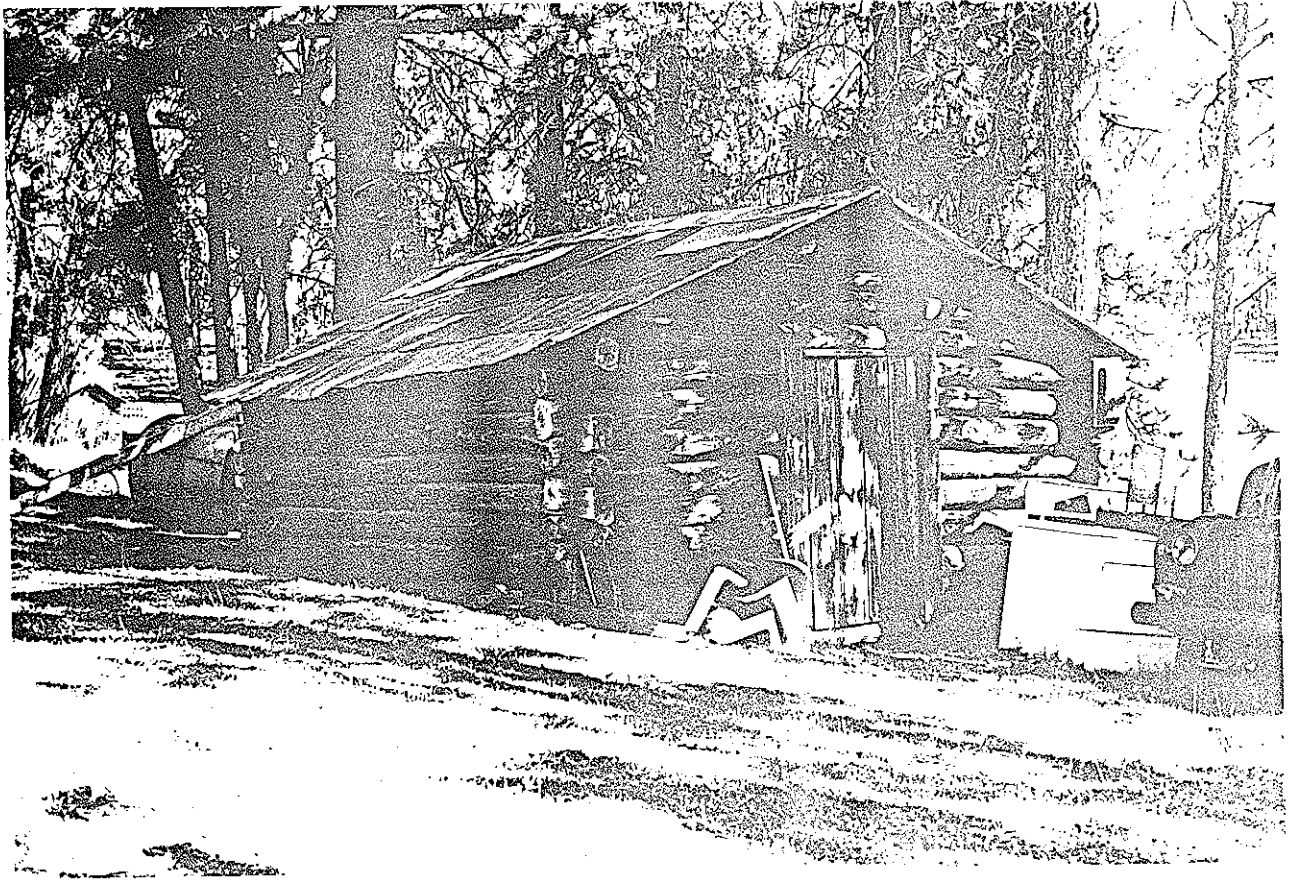
Snoma Finnish Cemetery
Fruitdale Vicinity, South Dakota
Elisa Novick
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Curt Chirloson Gravemarker, Looking NW
Photo

Snoma Finnish Cemetery
Fruitdale Vicinity, South Dakota
Elisa Novick
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Henry Karinen Gravemarker, Looking NE
Photo



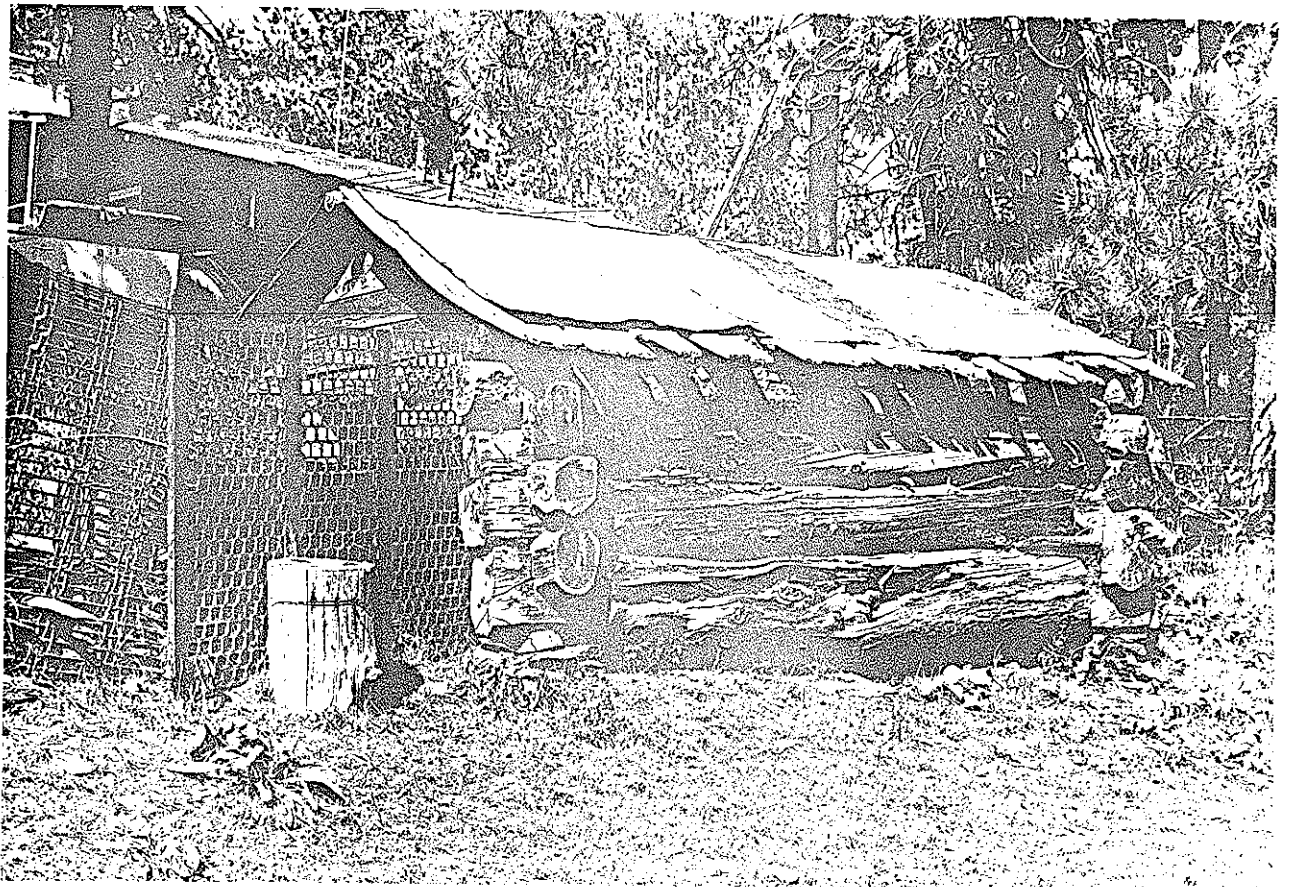
John Hill (Keltomaki) Ranch Photo 12
Roubaix, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Sauna, looking southwest

John Hill (Keltomaki) Ranch
Roubaix, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Sauna Kiuas (stove), looking north
Photo 14



John Hill (Keltomaki) Ranch Photo 10
Roubaix, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Log Shed (granary), looking northeast

John Hill (Keltomaki) Ranch
Roubaix, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Notching on Log Barn, looking north
Photo 22



John Hill (Keltomaki) Ranch Photo 13
Roubaix, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Log Hog House, looking west

John Hill (Keltomaki) Ranch Photo 9
Roubaix, South Dakota
Carolyn Torma
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Frame Shed, looking southeast

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Continuation sheet Snoma Finnish Cemetery Item number Site #59 Page 2

dinavians, most of whom belonged to a sect of the Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church which had splintered from the church in Lead. These Finns, Danes and Norwegians came to this area of Butte County in 1887 looking for farm land. Most had been miners in Lead and would return to the mines during the winter months for seasonal employment. The congregation was led by Benjamin Hasti, Solomon Johnson and Isaac Fardig; Fardig and Johnson were preachers for the congregation.

An interesting aspect of this congregation was its inter-ethnic make-up. Sermons were preached in Finnish and immediately translated into English for non-Finnish members. The Apostolic Lutheran Church movement was founded in northern Finland and the Finnish areas of northern Sweden and Norway. As the state church of Finland maintained control over all religious activities and congregations, the Apostolic or Lastaedian movement represented only one element within the church in Finland. In America, however, the group founded their own religious denomination, which emphasized simple piety and the use of lay preachers. Over time there was a splintering of the group into separate sects, which interpreted doctrine in a manner unique to the group.

In Snoma the first business to be established was Harrington and Hargroves Store, which opened in c. 1887. Soon, it was followed by Hall's Hotel Klemp's barber-shop, Blackwell's general store, a lumberyard and five residences. Residents of the community included the Karinens, who later established the community of Karinen in Harding County, the Weisners, Dahlbergs, the Erick Ericksons, the Haivalas and the Aaron Johnsons.

Snoma was made a post office in 1890. Until that time the community was called Suomi, the Finnish name for Finland. However, a misreading on the part of the post office left the community with the name Snoma.

Between 1885 and 1892 children from Snoma traveled to school to one of the two area schools, but in 1892, Snoma erected its own building. However, in 1907 the Grimbo and Snoma schools were combined and children once again had a short commute. Soon after this date the community began to decline.

In 1911 the Chicago, North Western Railroad passed to the north and through the town of Fruitdale. The post office was moved to this new town and Snoma suffered an out-migration of business. By 1918 the town had died and today all that remains is a Danish cemetery to the north and the Finnish cemetery which carries the name of this vanished community.

10. acreage: 3 scale: 1:24 000
quad: Fruitdale

UTMs

Verbal Boundary Description:

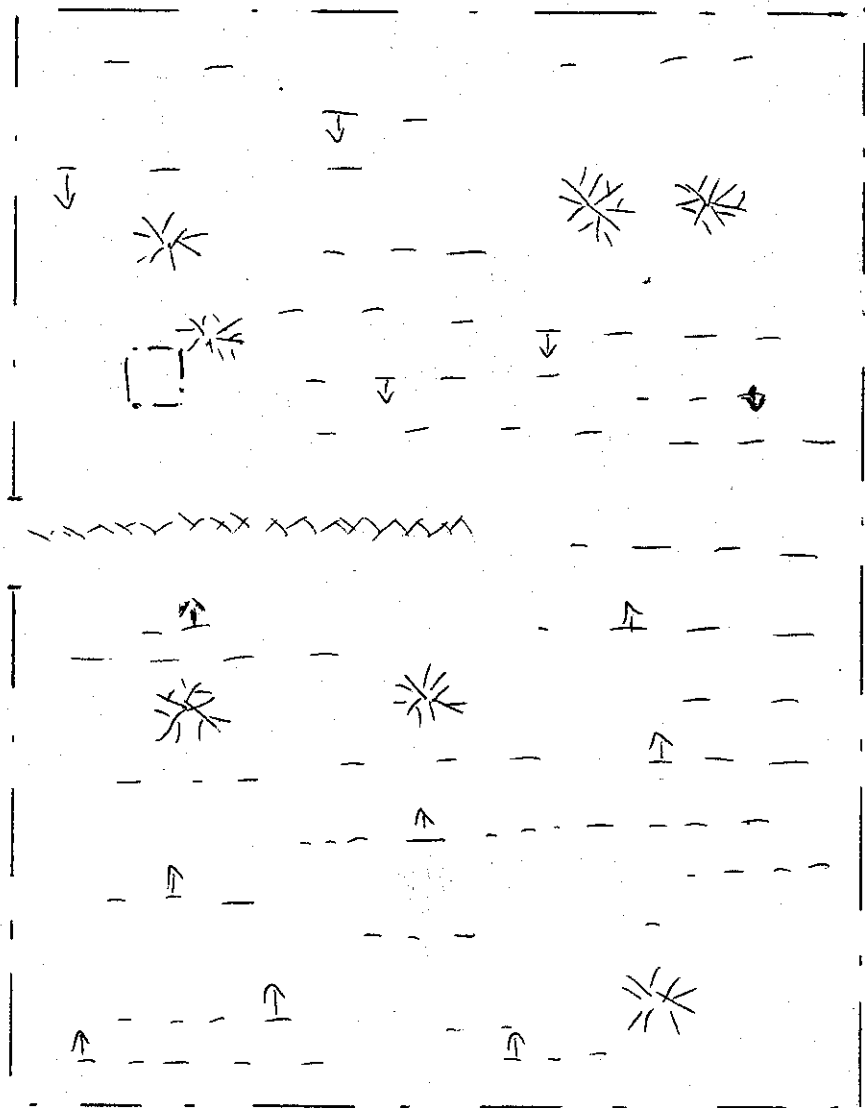
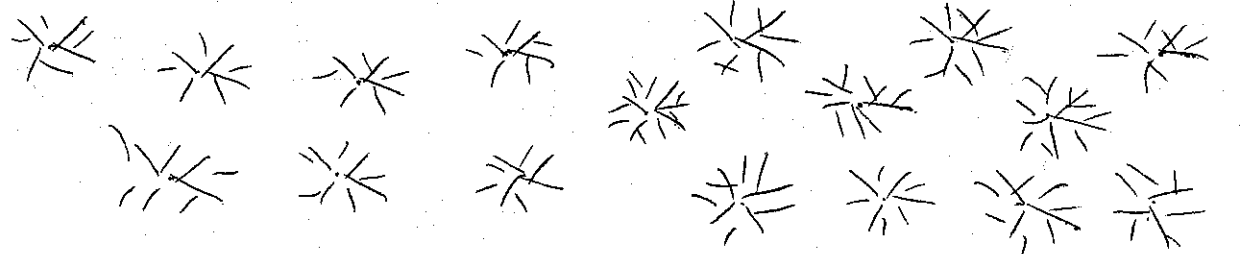
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Continuation sheet Snoma Finnish Cemetery Item number Site # 59 Page

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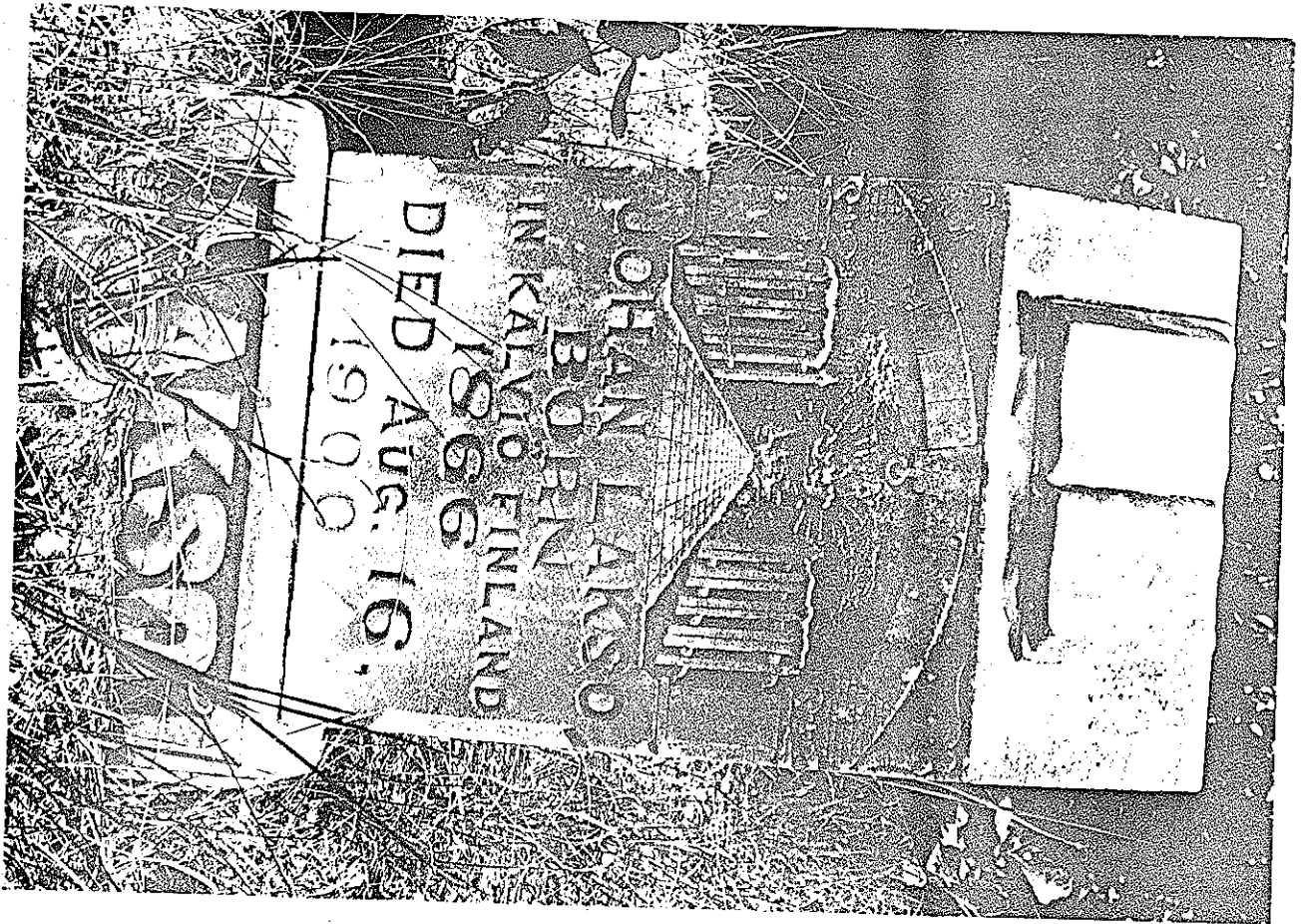
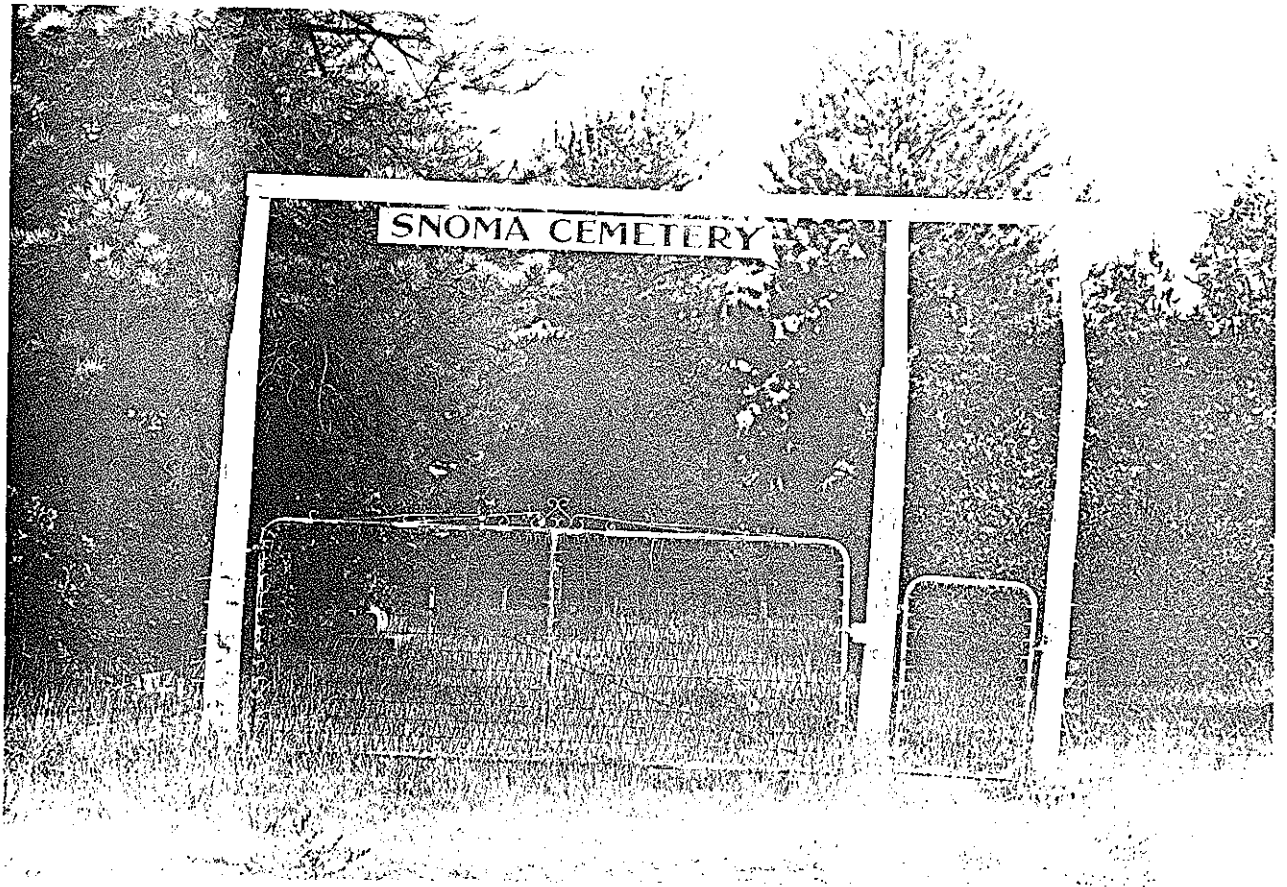
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Sign

↓ to section road

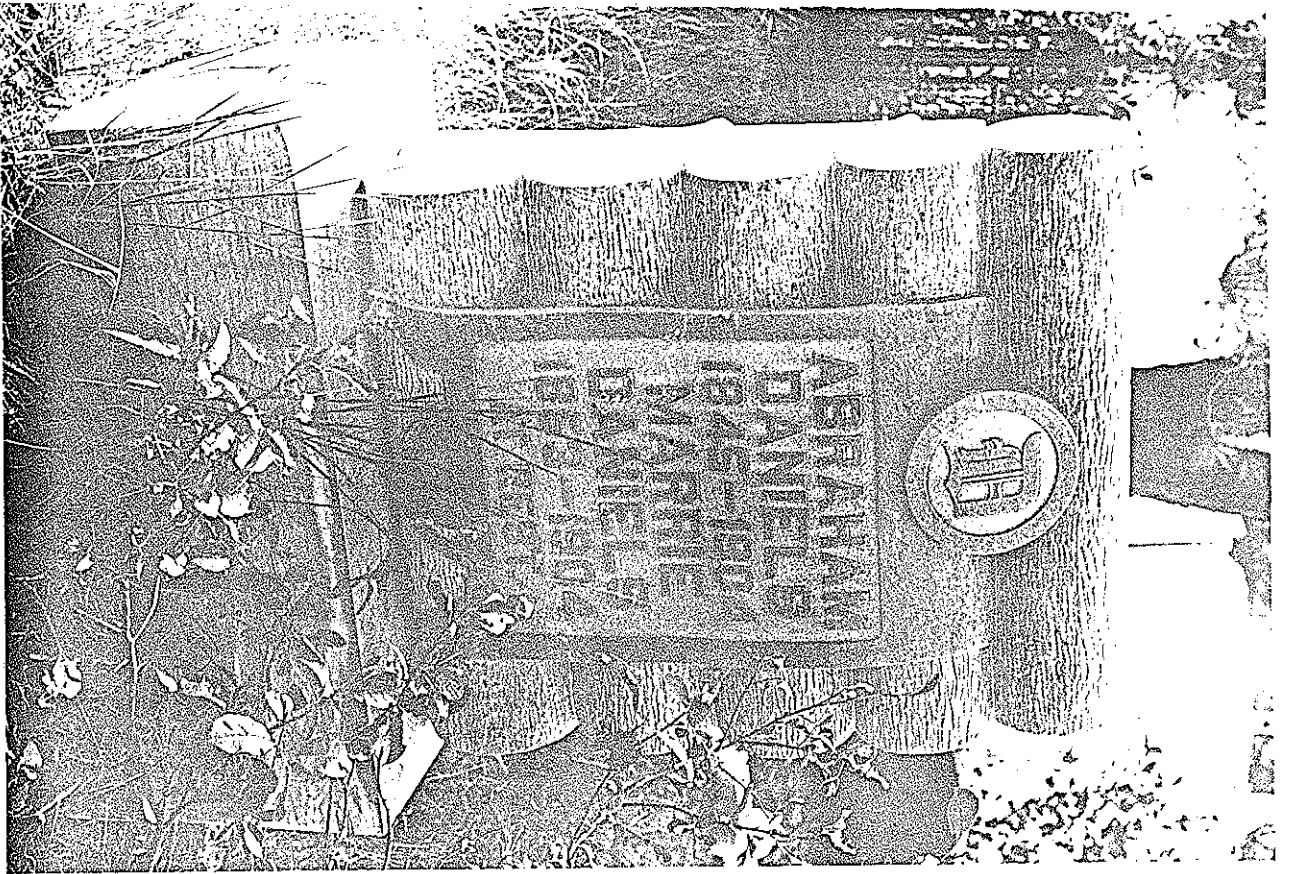
FINNISH SNOMA CEMETERY

5.B		4.B		3.B		2.B		1.B		GATE		2.A		6.A		5.A		4.A		3.A		2.A		1.A	
BOYER	HILL	NIVA	NIVA	NIVA	NIVA	NIVA	NIVA	NIVA	NIVA	NIVA	NIVA	NIVA	NIVA	NIVA	NIVA	NIVA	NIVA	NIVA	NIVA	NIVA	NIVA	NIVA	NIVA	NIVA	NIVA
JAMES HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL	BOYER HILL



Snoma Finnish Cemetery
Fruitdale Vicinity, South Dakota
Elisa Novick
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Overthrough, looking south
Photo

Snoma Finnish Cemetery
Fruitdale Vicinity, South Dakota
Elisa Novick
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Johan Lakso Gravemarker, looking east
Photo



Snoma Finnish Cemetery
Fruitdale Vicinity, South Dakota
Elisa Novick
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Ernest Eamíl Gravestone, Looking west
Photo

Snoma Finnish Cemetery
Fruitdale Vicinity, South Dakota
Elisa Novick
State Historical Preservation Center
1984
Abraham Daniels Gravemarker
Looking south
Photo

