

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 III entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

Historic Resources of Harding and Perkins Counties, South Dakota
historic (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)

and/or common name Same

2. Location

street & number See Individual Site Forms

N/A not for publication

city, town See Individual Site Forms N/A vicinity of

state South Dakota

code 046

counties

Harding- - - - - 063

Perkins- - - - - code 105

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name See Individual Site Forms

street & number See Individual Site Forms

city, town See Individual Site Forms N/A vicinity of

state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Harding County Courthouse	Perkins County Courthouse
	Register of Deeds Office	Register of Deeds Office
	Buffalo, SD	Bison, SD

street & number

city, town Buffalo, Bison

state South Dakota

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title Rural Harding and Perkins County Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date Summer 1985

federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historical Preservation Center

city, town Vermillion

state South Dakota

7. Description

Condition

excellent

good

fair

deteriorated

ruins

unexposed

Check one

unaltered

altered

Check one

original site

moved

date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

3

6. Wood-frame construction, the most popular category, with examples from 1895 through the 1920s.

By the first quarter of the twentieth century when adobe construction appears in western South Dakota, it had become an American building tradition with its roots in the Hispanic building technologies of the American Southwest. The Sorum Cooperative Store was built of adobe in 1936 because it was an inexpensive building material, and to insure that the new structure would be fireproof. Attractive because it was inexpensive and easy to make, adobe which could be manufactured on the construction site, was a logical alternative to other more expensive building materials which needed to be purchased, then hauled by team and wagon to the building site.

Concrete construction which had widespread popularity throughout the United States in the early years of the twentieth century is rarely found throughout rural western South Dakota. Two examples of houses constructed of concrete blocks produced on the building site are included in this nomination. Both houses are unusually large, and are the only known examples of this type of construction in the region.

The log structures were located in the forested regions of the survey area along the river valleys and foothills of the more mountainous areas. Historically, in frontier regions log houses and outbuildings were built as an expedient type of shelter by early settlers in timbered areas. Because of the obvious locational factors, these areas were the first to be settled and have the greatest number of late nineteenth century log and stone structures.

Representative of the Anglo-American tradition of log construction, which by the turn-of-the-century is viewed to include all eastern United States traditions, ie. Pennsylvania German, British-American, Dutch-American and so forth, is the most common log construction technique encountered in northwestern South Dakota. The logs are generally hewn and corner notched using dovetail and saddle notch techniques. Chinks are commonly filled with slats, mortar or newspaper.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 4

Built by settlers from Europe and the eastern United States, these buildings do not exhibit the level of technical expertise of Scandinavian log construction found in the Cave Hills vicinity of Harding County and the greater Black Hills region.

Because it was generally available and inexpensive, sod construction was employed by pioneers across the Great Plains from the earliest accounts because it was generally available and inexpensive. In western South Dakota sod construction appears throughout the 1910s with the large homestead boom. A sod house could be put up with little expense other than the cost of windows, doors, and wooden shingles, if used instead of sod on the roof. Warm in winter and cool in summer, with their thick twelve to fourteen inch walls, sod houses were economical and derived popularity among early homesteaders who needed their capital to start farming and ranching operations. The ubiquitous sod house of the turn-of-the-century was frequently replaced when the railroad reached frontier regions and made milled lumber and brick readily available to homesteaders.

The availability of natural stone in western South Dakota contributed to the masonry tradition that developed in this part of the state. Throughout most of rural western South Dakota, fieldstone construction is the most common, with stones gathered on the site or from nearby areas where the houses and outbuildings were constructed.

Throughout rural western South Dakota wood-frame construction was a popular building technique in the later years of the nineteenth century. Its prevalence increased with the introduction of the railroad after 1900 throughout the area. After that time, in regions closest to railroad centers most houses and outbuildings were built of milled lumber. As Harding and Perkins Counties were settled later than most of the state the automobile and the public roads played an important role in making milled lumber available to later settlers in the region.

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

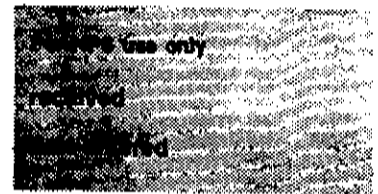
The multiple resource nomination titled the Historic Resources of Harding and Perkins Counties, South Dakota (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties) contains twenty-seven individual sites. The properties are scattered throughout the approximately 5,542 square miles of Harding and Perkins Counties which are bounded by the state lines of Montana and Wyoming in the west, North Dakota in the north, Corson and Ziebach Counties in the east, and Butte and Meade Counties in the south. The nomination is composed of seven churches, three commercial buildings, seven ranches, six schools, and one battlefield site. The adobe, concrete, log, sod, stone and frame structures which are represented exhibit a full range of building techniques associated with the turn-of-the-century settlement of western South Dakota.

Early exploration of the area began in 1811 when the Astorians passed through the region on their way to the Pacific Northwest. During July of 1874 General George Armstrong Custer and his armies discovered Ludlow Cave in the Cave Hills. Settlement of northwestern South Dakota began in the late 1870s with the establishment of large cattle ranches along the major rivers. A large portion of the ranchers and homesteaders who pioneered in the northwestern South Dakota frontier immigrated from the surrounding eastern and southern territories as these regions developed and lost their frontier status. Several of the larger cattle outfits were established by Texans and easterners who recognized the benefits of the native grasses of the Northern Plains which provided superior forage for their cattle. In addition, Scandinavian immigration to the United States was at a high point in the late 19th century and many Scandinavians emigrated to western South Dakota.

The pioneers who settled the land in the extreme northwestern corner of South Dakota which later became Harding and Perkins Counties were in the Great Plains physiographic area. This region has remained relatively unchanged since its settlement in the late 19th century. Characterized by gently rolling prairie, the area has steep, hilly areas in the breaks of the Little Missouri, Moreau, and Grand River valleys; rough, broken, pine

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

2

covered areas in the Cave Hills, Long Pines, Short Pines, and the Slim Buttes. Numerous streams cross the terrain. Much of the land is covered with native grass used for range and hay with wheat, oats, barley, corn and alfalfa the principal cultivated crops.

The present nomination is intended to aid the conservation of the character of the western part of the state and the built environment of the pioneers who settled it. This nomination is also an effort to preserve the last material vestiges of the pioneer spirit, which according to tradition, was the impetus behind the log and stone buildings erected on the frontier with the assistance and cooperation of neighboring ranchers and farmers. Over 280 sites were located during the fieldwork with twenty-seven sites deemed individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

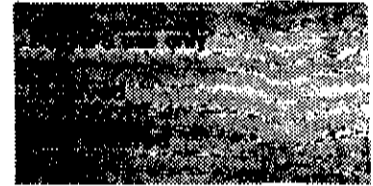
The Architecture

Architecturally, the buildings can be divided into six categories:

1. Adobe construction, a most durable and inexpensive method using locally available material, one example from 1936.
2. Concrete construction, two examples from the 1910s, uncommon in the region, but a popular building material nationally at the time.
3. Log construction, generally temporary buildings erected by early settlers in the 1880s.
4. Sod construction, inexpensive and temporary housing used by homesteaders in the 1880s through the 1920s.
5. Stone construction, utilizing locally available material, structures built by early homesteaders at the turn-of-the-century or built by contractors.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

5

Survey Methodology

Properties included in the present multiple resource nomination were selected on the basis of a comprehensive historic sites survey of Harding and Perkins Counties conducted during the summer of 1985. An interdisciplinary study, the survey included architectural and historical research, as well as recognition of historic archeological features. Summer fieldwork was conducted by Lee Novick, a doctoral student at Washington State University, and Elisa Novick, Historic Sites Surveyor for the State Historical Preservation Center. The project personnel were trained at the State Historical Preservation Center which defined the survey and the National Register criteria.

During the survey the structures were recorded to the geographical standards set forth in the Field Guide to Historic Sites in South Dakota by Carolyn Torma. Measured drawings were used to record the log, sod, adobe and stone buildings.

All accessible roads in the two county area were travelled and historic sites were examined, and those meeting the criteria for survey were recorded. The sites included in the nomination were identified and recorded during the survey. The properties included in the present nomination were recorded with informant interviews, site maps, photographs, and archival and historical research.

The Harding and Perkins Counties survey utilized U.S.G.S. maps, and 1965 and 1983 South Dakota Highway Department maps. Atlases and early maps were examined to locate areas of early settlement with potentially early sites. U.S. Census Records (1915-1935) were used to correlate data on settlement patterns in the survey area.

During the final phase of the survey all the data was reviewed and all surveyed historic resources were assessed for their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. Sites were selected on the basis of criteria for registration and for their relationship to historic themes. Criteria for the selection process included the architectural integrity, character

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

6

and quality of a site and its association with significant historical events and persons.

A number of historic and architectural resources in Harding and Perkins Counties are presently included in the National Register of Historic Places. In Harding County they include: Lightning Spring (2 August 1982). In Perkins County they include: the L.F. Harriman House (12 December 1976), the Golden Rule Department Store (12 December 1976), the G.R. Lemmon House (12 December 1976) and the Lemmon Petrified Park (21 November 1977) in Lemmon; and the Anna Carr Homestead in Bison (20 January 1978).

Late nineteenth and early twentieth century adobe, concrete, log, sod and stone structures were deemed the most significant of the resources, because of their age and relationship to the early settlers in the region, and many have been included in the nomination. Early 20th century wood-frame structures constitute a large portion of the nomination. Only structures which were related to other buildings in the first category or were in an exceptional state of preservation have been included in the nomination. Several churches which represent a rural Gothic building tradition in the state have been included. A number of outstanding examples of the two types of rural schools found throughout western South Dakota have also been included. They are the rectangular pen, with recorded construction dates from 1871 to 1915, and the cube school with recorded construction dates from 1914 to 1930.

The ranches included in the nomination contain multiple buildings. As a result each building is designated as either contributing or non-contributing. The period of significance of this nomination is 1876 through 1936, therefore those structures known to have been built after 1936 were designated as non-contributing as were structures in an extremely deteriorated condition.

A number of historically significant sites which were located during the survey are not included in the present nomination due to extensive alterations or the deteriorated condition of the properties. Several of these sites represent the oldest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 7

continuously operating ranches in northwestern South Dakota, and perhaps with sympathetic restoration they may be considered for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places at a later date.

Other sites deemed eligible for inclusion on the National Register will be added to thematic nominations already in existence at the present time. They include The Architecture of Finnish Settlement in South Dakota by Carolyn Torma and The German-Russian Folk Architecture in South Dakota by Michael Koop and Carolyn Torma.

A number of historic bridges built by the Canton Bridge Company and the Minneapolis Bridge Company were deemed eligible and may be included in a future nomination to be prepared by the South Dakota Department of Transportation at a future date.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 8

Relationship to State Plan

Harding County Sites

The Axel Johnson Ranch relates to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context: IV Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement (1858-Present), B. Ethnic Enclaves 7. Norwegian (1860-1930) and C. Permanent Farm and Ranch Settlement (1858 to Present).

The John and Daisy May Livingston Ranch relates to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context: IV Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement (1858-Present), C. Permanent Farm and Ranch Settlement.

The Giannonatti Ranch relates to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context: IV Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement (1858-Present), and themes B. Ethnic Enclaves 4. Danes and 15. Italians and C. Permanent Farm and Ranch Settlement.

The Ashcroft Ranch relates to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context: IV Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement (1858-Present), theme B. Ethnic Enclaves 14. English-Speaking Groups (Canadians) and C. Permanent Farm and Ranch Settlement.

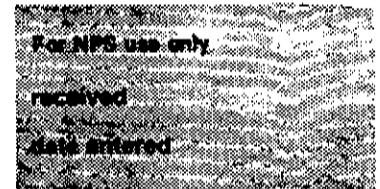
The Emmanuel Lutheran Church relates to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context: IV Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement (1858-Present), and theme H. Religion (1858-Present).

The Battle of Slim Buttes Historic Site relates to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context: III Early Commercial and Military Presence, theme B. Military Forts and Encampments (1856 to 1946).

The Oliver O. Stokes House relates to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context: IV Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement (1858-Present), and theme D. Urban Development, 2. Residential Living (1858 to 1899).

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 10

Settlement (1858-Present), theme D. Urban Development 1. Commerce.

The Beckon Ranch relates to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context: IV Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement (1858-Present), and theme C. Permanent Farm and Ranch Settlement.

The Spring Creek School relates to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context: IV. Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement (1858-Present), and theme E. Government-Related Activities (1861-Present).

The Immanuel Lutheran Church relates to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context: IV Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement (1858-Present), theme H. Religion.

The T.J. Veal Ranch relates to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context: IV Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement (1858-Present), theme C. Permanent Farm and Ranch Settlement.

The Foster Ranch relates to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context: V Depression and Rebuilding (1893-1929), theme E. Changing Rural Patterns and Impact of New Farm Technologies 1. Pattern Book Structures.

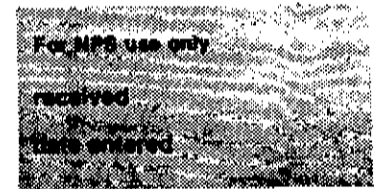
The Duck Creek Lutheran Church and Cemetery relates to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context: IV Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement (1858-Present), theme H. Religion.

The Bethany United Methodist Church relates to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context: IV Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement (1858-Present), theme H. Religion.

The Liberty No. 70 School, the Rockford No. 40 School and the Carr No. 60 School relate to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context: IV Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement (1858-Present), theme E. Government-Related Activities.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 9

The L.W. Shevling Ranch relates to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context: IV Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement (1858-Present), themes A. Claim Era (1858 to 1893), C. Permanent Farm and Ranch Settlement and E. Government-Related Activities.

The Blake Ranch House relates to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context: V. Depression and Rebuilding (1893-1929), theme E. Changing Rural Patterns and Impact of New Farm Technologies 1. Pattern Book Structures.

The Little Missouri Bank Building relates to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context: V. Depression and Rebuilding (1893-1929), theme A. Changing Urban Patterns and VI. The Great Depression.

St. Ann's Catholic Church relates to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context: IV Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement (1858-Present), theme H. Religion.

The Golden Valley Norwegian Lutheran Church relates to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context: IV Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement (1858-Present) and theme H. Religion.

The Peace Valley Evangelical Church and Cemetery relates to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context: IV. Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement (1858-Present) and theme H. Religion.

The Vessey School relates to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context: IV. Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement (1858-Present) and theme E. Government-Related Activities (1861-Present).

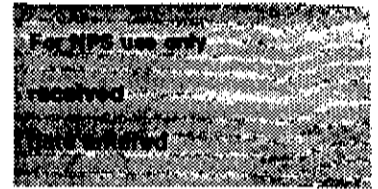
Perkins County Sites

The Sorum Cooperative Store relates to the South Dakota State Plan, Historic Context VI. The Great Depression.

The Sorum Hotel relates to the South Dakota State Plan, South Dakota Historic Context IV. Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 11

There are 93 contributing structures and 40 non-contributing structures within this nomination.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 12

HARDING COUNTY NATIONAL REGISTER SITE LIST

SITE#	LOCATION	OWNER	SITE NAME
HN-1	T18N R9E Sec. 4	Howard & Rose Millett HCR 66 Box 33 Sorum, SD 57654	Axel Johnson Ranch
HN-2	T17N R9E Sec. 20	Vernon & Colleen Wammen HCR 66 Box 35 Sorum, SD 57654	John & Daisy May Livingston Ranch
HN-3	T22N R7E Sec. 33	Ann Giannonatti Rt. B Box 30 Ludlow, SD 57755	Giannonatti Ranch
HN-4	T20N R7E Sec. 27	John R. Olson K/O Ranches, Inc. Box 53 Ludlow, SD 57755	Thomas Ashcroft Ranch
HN-5	T22N R7E Sec. 25	Boyd Scarsdale Box 34 Ludlow, SD 57755	Emmanuel Lutheran Church and Cemetery
HN-6	T18N R8E Sec. 10	George Lermeny Box 124 Reva, SD 57651	Battle of Slim Buttes Historic Site
HN-7	T17N R2E Sec. 36	Ramona Hight Box 24 Buffalo, SD 57720	Oliver O. Stokes House
HN-8	T17N R2E Sec. 35	Ramona Hight Box 24 Buffalo, SD 57720	L.W. Shevling Ranch
HN-9	T16N R1E Sec. 13	Clark Blake Camp Crook Rt. Belle Fourche, SD 57717	Blake Ranch House

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number

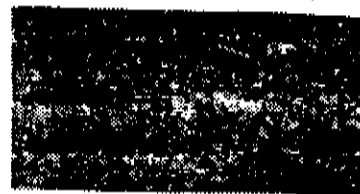
7

Page

13

HARDING COUNTY NATIONAL REGISTER SITE LIST

SITE#	LOCATION	OWNER	SITE NAME
HN-10	T18N R1E Sec. 2	Alvin L. Cordell Camp Crook, SD 57724	Little Missouri Bank Building
HN-11	T18N R1E Sec. 2	St. Ann's Catholic Church First Street Camp Crook, SD 57724	St. Ann's Catholic Church
HN-12	T22N R9E Sec.12	Floyd Howe RR 2 Box 54 Hettinger, ND	Golden Valley Norwegian Lutheran Church
HN-13	T22N R9E Sec.26	Mrs. Leo Ketterling Reeder, ND 58649	Peace Valley Evangelical Church
HN-14	T23N R8E Sec.34	Harding County School District Box 367 Buffalo, SD 57720	Vessey School

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 14

PERKINS COUNTY NATIONAL REGISTER SITE LIST

SITE#	LOCATION	OWNER	SITE NAME
PE-1	T17N R10E Sec. 7	Thurlow Cooper Box 53 Buffalo, SD 57720	Sorum Cooperative Store
PE-2	T17N R10E Sec. 7	Leona Loftsgaard 1245 10th Street Spearfish, SD 57783	The Sorum Hotel
PE-3	T14N R10E Sec.34	Martin Anderson Box 3 Zeona, SD 57795	Donald Beckon Ranch
PE-4	T14N R10E Sec. 9	John S. Marty R.R. Box 118 Prairie City, SD 57649	Spring Creek School
PE-5	T14N R10E Sec. 8	Immanuel Lutheran Church Zeona, SD 57795	Immanuel Lutheran Church
PE-6	T17N R15E Sec.28	Nobel Veal Star Rt. Box 406 Meadow, SD 57644	Veal Ranch
PE-7	T16N R16E Sec.24	Velma Foster Box 523 Meadow, SD 57644	Foster Ranch House
PE-8	T21N R11E Sec.20	Gordon Romness Secretary/Treasurer RR 2 Box 805 Hettinger, ND 58639-9429	Duck Creek Lutheran Church and Cemetery
PE-9	T21N R10E Sec.12	Phyllis Nash United Evangelical Church RR 2 Box 22 Hettinger, ND 58639	Bethany United Methodist Church

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

15

PERKINS COUNTY NATIONAL REGISTER SITE LIST

SITE #	LOCATION	OWNER	SITE NAME
PE-10	T22N R14E Sec. 16	Calvin Frey Frey Ranch, Inc. HCR 82 Box 63 Lemmon, SD 57638	Liberty No. 70 School
PE-11	T20N R14E Sec. 23	Rockford Township Joanne Seim Treasurer Star Rt Box 21 Shadehill, SD 57653	Rockford No. 40 School
PE-12	T20N R13E Sec. 10	Jeff Hendricks RR Hettinger, SD 58639	Carr No. 60 School

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 16

LAND OWNER OBJECTIONS

The following owners have objected to listing their property in this nomination, and we are requesting Determinations of Eligibility for these properties:

SITE #	SITE NAME	OWNER & ADDRESS
HN-11	St. Ann's Catholic Church	St. Ann's Catholic Church c/o Fr. Dale Kutil Camp Crook, SD 57724.
HN-6	Battle of Slim Buttes Historic Site	George Lermeny Box 124 Reva, SD 57651.
PE-10	Liberty No. 70 School	Frey Ranch, Inc. c/o Calvin Frey HCR 82, Box 63 Lemmon, SD 57638.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory--Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Item number Page

Johnson Ranch

HN-1

1

12604

SITE HN-1

NAME Axel Johnson Ranch

LOCATION About 9 miles south of Reva, and 3 one half miles east of SD State Highway 79 on the Sorum Road, Harding County(063), South Dakota (046)

OWNER Howard and Rose Millett
R.R. Box 33
Sorum, South Dakota 57654

CLASSIFICATION Buildings, private, NA acquisition, occupied, restricted access, agricultural

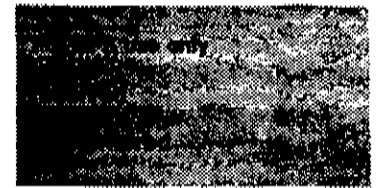
DESCRIPTION Very good, altered, original site

The Axel Johnson Ranch sits against a hillslope on the north side of Rabbit Creek, on the Sorum Road about five miles west of the abandoned town of Sorum. A winding one mile unpaved driveway leads to the ranch which consists of seven structures which date from the 1910s.

The ranch house (contributing) consists of four old homestead shacks which were pushed together in the late 1910s to form the present house. In its present form, the house is a one-and-one-half story rectangular pen with a one story gable roof addition on the north side of the house. A low pitched gable roof covers a one story addition on the south end of the house. The house sits on a stone and petrified wood foundation over a hand dug dirt cellar which is under the central section of the house.

Entry to the house is gained through the front door which leads to the kitchen through an entry hall. A door in the south side of the house leads to a pantry and laundry room which adjoins the kitchen. A formal dining room, living room, bedroom and staircase to the second floor are located in the central portion of the house. Two bedrooms are on the second floor. The north wing houses a bedroom and bathroom.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Axel Johnson Ranch

Item number HN-1

Page 2

The structure of primary interest at the site is the gable-on-hip barn (contributing). Constructed in 1923, the barn which is wooden peg construction, is built into a hillslope which forms the rear or north first floor wall. The barn is almost square and unusual because it is covered with verticle siding. It is painted red with white trim. The floor plan is divided into three aisles abutting one transverse bay. The center aisle has a gable roof while the side aisles and rear bay are hip roofed. A large decorative ventaltor is located in the center of the ridgeline of the central gable roof that is covered with corrugated metal. The side aisles and front bay contain stalls and grain storage areas, the center aisle is open and was used for hay storage.

The remaining outbuilings at the Johnson Ranch were built about the same time as the barn. The two exceptions are a modern pole calving shed (non-contributing) and a Quonset hut (non-contributing).

A wood-frame chicken coop (contributing) is located between the calving shed and Quonset hut. The coop is painted red and has white trim. A row of windows spans the front elevation where the door is located.

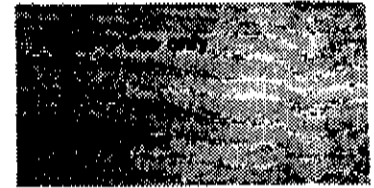
A wood-frame outhouse (contributing) is situated in the southeast corner where the chicken coop and Quonset hut meet.

Another wood-frame calf shed (contributing) completes the barnyard. It is also painted red with contrasting white trim. The calf shed is a large rectangular pen building with a gable roof that is covered with wood shingles, a portion of the roof is covered with metal. The building has doors in the gable ends.

The granary (contributing) is located south of the house. It is a rectangular pen of wood-frame construction with a gable roof which is covered with wood shingles.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Axel Johnson Ranch Item number HN-1 Page 3

SIGNIFICANCE 1900-present, settlement, vernacular architecture

DATES: 1918/19, 1923 BUILDER: Axel Johnson

The Axel Johnson Ranch is significant because it is one of the best examples of Norwegian vernacular architecture in north-western South Dakota. Axel Johnson immigrated from Norway with his family and homesteaded the site. The ranch remained in the family until recently when it was sold to its present owners.

The site is important to Harding County for several reasons. The house very unusual in that it is constructed of several homestead shacks which were moved to the site. Most homesteaders built a new house of new materials after they proved up. However, the ranch is about fifty miles from the nearest rail terminus which made transporting building materials a costly and time consuming task. In addition, the barn is one of the few traditional Norwegian barns to have survived in Harding County to the present time. The barn which is built into the hillside reflects the Scandinavian heritage of its original owner. The second story of the barn was built to hold the hay to keep it elevated and aerated. It is one of few known examples of a hand pegged barn in the area and the only example of a gable-on-hip barn located during the survey.

Noteworthy for its diversity of vernacular architectural styles, the Axel Johnson Ranch also exhibits a full complement of outbuildings which are traditionally associated with early twentieth century northern Great Plains ranches. The number of Scandinavians who emigrated to western South Dakota is large and the number of Norwegian emigrants was substantially larger than many other ethnic groups. Significantly, few Norwegian sites remain relatively intact in the region thus enhancing the importance of the Axel Johnson Ranch. The site is well maintained and in a very good state of preservation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number HJ-1 Page 4

QUADRANGLE NAME Flat Top Butte, SD UTM 13/653760/5036020

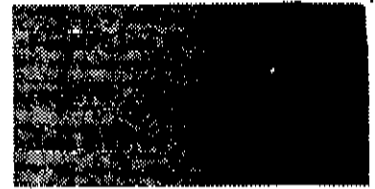
QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000 ACREAGE About 3 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

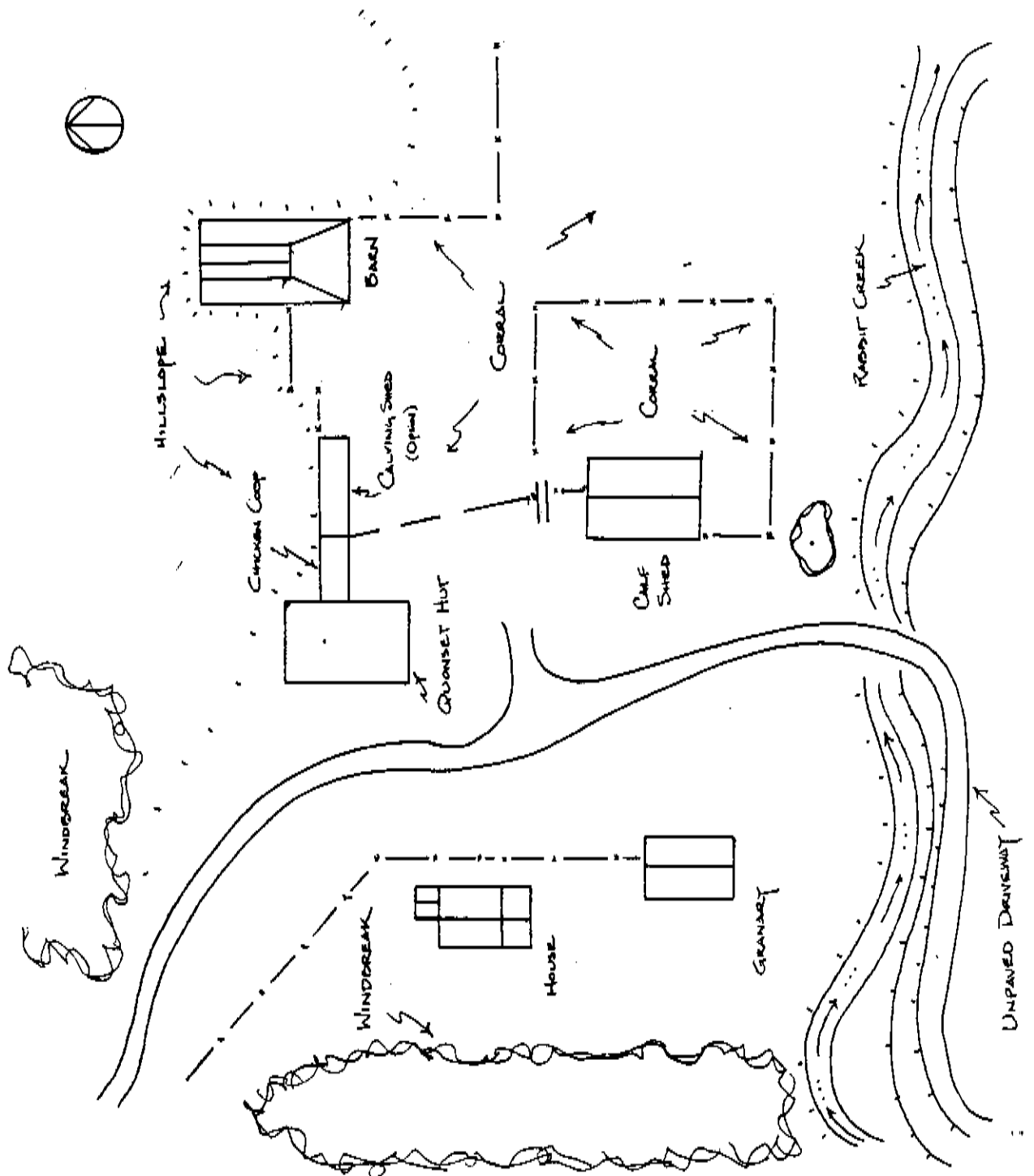
The site boundaries are formed by the natural topography of the land at the site and a windbreak on the west side of the site. The hillslope at the north edge of the site forms the northern boundary from which extends an imaginary line in a southerly direction which forms the east boundary at which point it meets the southern boundary formed by Rabbit Creek. The windbreak on the west side of the site reaches the north bank of Rabbit Creek. The site is located in the NW quarter of the SW quarter of Section 4, Township 8 North, Range 9 East in Harding County.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

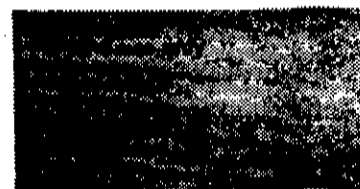


Continuation sheet Axel Johnson Ranch Item number HN-1 Page 5



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

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



Continuation sheet The Livingston Ranch item number HN-2 Page 1

12605

SITE HN-2

NAME John and Daisy May Livingston Ranch

LOCATION Approximately three-and-one-half-miles east of South Dakota State Highway 79 on the south side of the Sorum Road in Harding County (063), South Dakota (046)

OWNER Wammen Ranch Limited
Vernon and Colleen Wammen
HCR 66 Box 35
Sorum, South Dakota 57654

CLASSIFICATION Buildings, private, NA acquisition, occupied, restricted access, private residence, agriculture

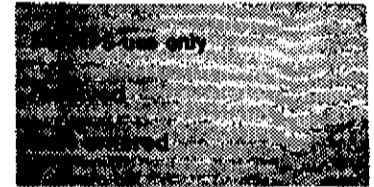
DESCRIPTION Excellent condition, unaltered, original site

The John and Daisy May Livingston Ranch is located on the grassy flats of Rabbit Creek on the Sorum Road about five miles west of the abandoned town of Sorum. A winding two mile unpaved driveway leads to the ranch which includes two contributing structures and eight non-contributing structures. Built in 1916 the house (contributing) is a rectangular bungalow with a low pitched overhanging crossed-gable roof. The overhang is supported by white knee brackets typically found in bungalows of the Craftsman style. The house is of frame construction and has been stuccoed. It is painted white with aquamarine trim. The roofs of the house and front and rear porches are covered with wood shingles.

The front (north) elevation has an open porch which spans the width of the house. It has four squatly columns and Craftsman detailing in the woodwork. The door has two elongated windows on either side, other fensitration includes a set of three three-over-one light large rectangular double-hung windows and one three-over-one light rectangular window. The east elevation has six large rectangular windows. The west elevation has five large rectangular windows. Entry to the rear of the house is

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National Park Service**

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



Continuation sheet Livingston Ranch Item number HN-2 Page 2

gained through a door in the south (rear) elevation of the house. A gabled-roof projection which has a set of three windows in the south elevation, a pair in the west elevation, and a pair of windows in the east elevation is on the south.

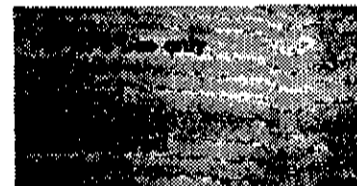
The interior of the house is original with the Craftsman woodwork in excellent condition. The first floor includes a large living room, dining room with built-in china cabinets, kitchen, two bedrooms, a sunporch and bathroom. The second floor is entered through a staircase in the livingroom and leads to four bedrooms. All of the interior walls of the house have been decoratively painted in different colors and are stenciled. The dining room walls are painted a dark orange at the top and become darker as they reach the baseboard in a deep burgandy. The house has a full basement.

The gambrel-roof, plank truss barn (contributing) located west of the house was built around the same time. It is a large barn with one story shed additions on the axial sides. A large hay door is in the second-story of south facade. Three windows, and four doors are in the north facade. The barn is painted red. The roof of the barn is covered with wood shingles.

Eight modern non-contributing buildings are located at the site. A modern wood-frame house with a low pitched hipped roof is located west of the original house. A small wood-frame outbuilding is located southwest of the house. A large Quonset hut is located southwest of the house. A cinder block garage is located southeast of the house. Two outbuildings are located north of the garage along the pasture fence line. A chicken coop with a shed roof is located south of the barn. Across the driveway from the house is a large machinery garage and to the north is a large modern pole calf shed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Livingston Ranch Item number HN-2 Page 3

SIGNIFICANCE 1900-present, settlement, architecture

DATES: 1916-18

BUILDER: Not available

The John and Daisy May Livingston Ranch built between 1916 and 1918 is significant in the areas of settlement and architecture. The original structures that remain on the ranch are atypical in Harding County. Large linear bungalows of this type, with Craftsman details in such a fine state preservation, are rarely found in rural settings. The gambrel-roofed barn is built on a much larger scale than most barns in the region.

The bungalow was constructed by a company from Minneapolis for the Livingstons at a cost of \$17,000. The house was unusual for its time because it was one of the few to have running water, an indoor bathroom and steam heat. Mrs. Livingston was an artist and painted the interior of the house in a very unusual style with elaborate swag decoration below the cornice in the living room and bedrooms. The china that she painted was sold with the house and is on display in the dining room.

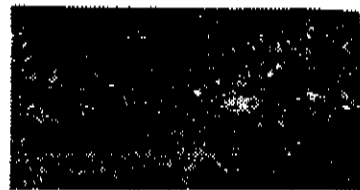
John and Daisy May Livingston had three children, two boys, Frank and Harvey, and a daughter, Annabell. The Livingstons raised sheep on the ranch, which was one of the largest ranches in the vicinity, until 1936.

In 1939 Chris and Laura Wammen purchased the ranch. Their son, Vernon and his wife, Colleen are the present owners.

The ranch is very well maintained and the buildings are in a very good state of preservation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet

Item number HN-2

Page 4

QUADRANGLE NAME Flat Top Butte UTM 13/653840/5031430

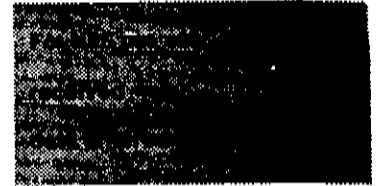
QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000 ACREAGE About 4 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the nominated property consists of four imaginary intersecting lines. Bounded on the north by an imaginary line that lies ten feet from the northern wall of the northern most outbuilding, thence to the east boundary, a line that extends ten feet from the east wall of the same structure, thence to the southern boundary, a line that lies ten feet from the southern wall of the Quonset hut, thence to a line that lies ten feet from the western exterior wall of the barn. The site is located in the NE quarter of the SE quarter of Section 20, Township 17 North, Range 9 East in Harding County, South Dakota.

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National Park Service

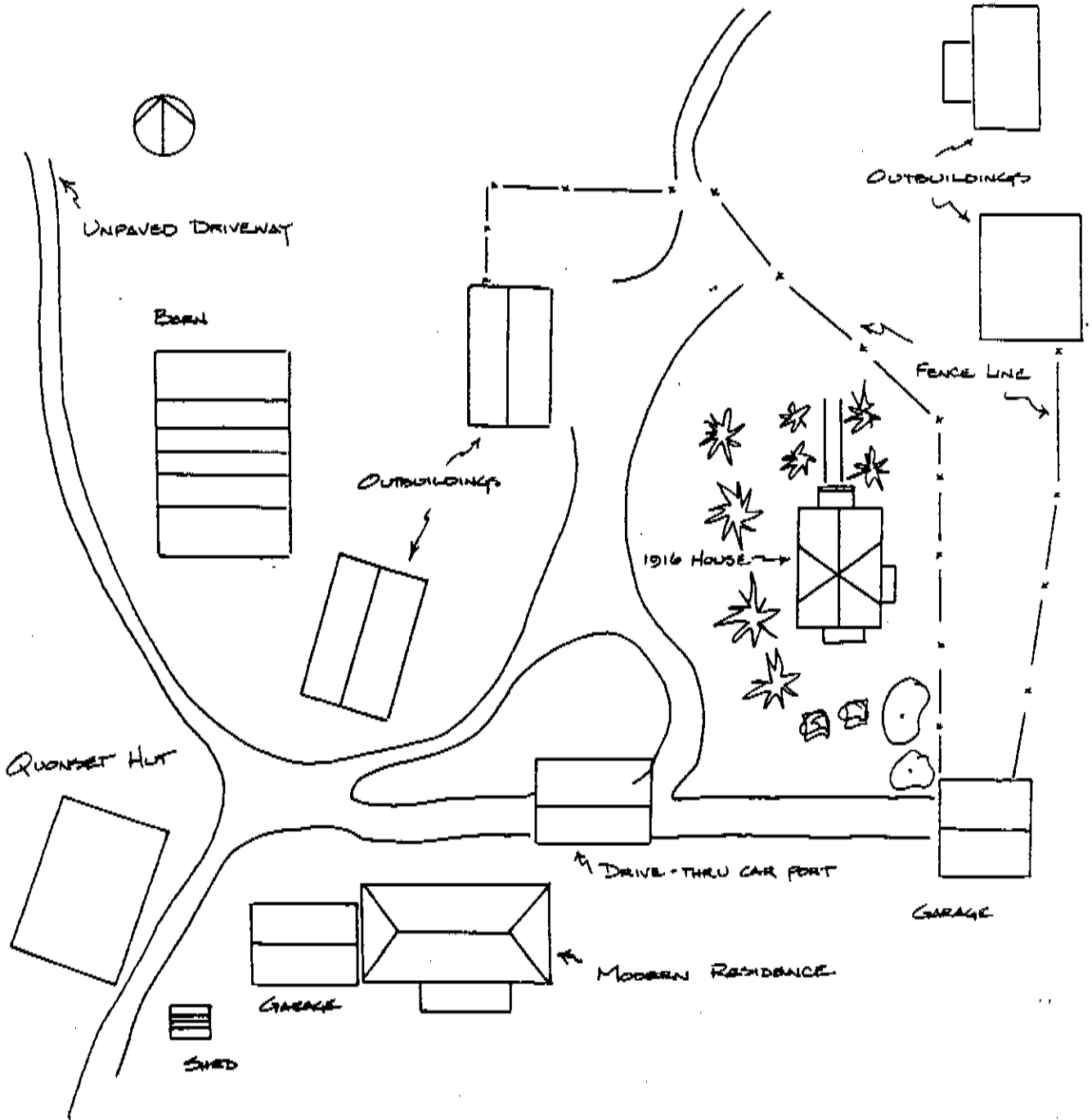
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Livingston Ranch

Item number HN-2

Page 5



United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number HN-3 Page 1

12606

SITE	HN-3
NAME	Giannonatti Ranch
LOCATION	South side of an east-west section road about 6 miles east of Ludlow, Harding County (063), South Dakota (046)
OWNER	Ann Giannonatti Box 30 Rt. B Ludlow, South Dakota 57755
CLASSIFICATION	Buildings, private, NA acquisition, occupied, restricted access, private residence, agricultural
DESCRIPTION	Excellent, unaltered, original site

Situated about six miles east of Ludlow on the rolling prairie, the Giannonatti Ranch includes ten structures which date from 1900. Seven of the structures at the site are contributing and three structures are non-contributing. The house is a one-and-one-half-story bungalow which is nearly square in shape. The bungalow has a low pitched, gable roof with the ridgeline oriented east-west. There are two low pitched dormers, one in the front and the other in the rear, each with a set of three double-hung windows. A red brick chimney rises from the ridgeline to the east of center. The roof is covered with pale gray composition shingles.

Entry to the house is gained through an enclosed porch which spans across three quarters of the front elevation. The door in the porch is flanked by three double-hung windows on the left side and a pair of double-hung windows on the right. Entry to the basement is gained through a door at the extreme eastern end of the front elevation. The south elevation has a set of four double-hung windows which are centered under the gable with one double-hung window on either side. A single double-hung window is located under the gable in the second story. The rear of the house has three double-hung windows on the first floor, and three in the basement at ground level. The west elevation has two double-hung windows centered under the gable flanked by a double-hung window on each side.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number HN-3

Page 2

Located to the north of the house is a wood-frame outhouse (contributing) which has a gable roof covered with wooden shingles. The structure is constructed of shiplap, and has a shiplap door with a small diamond shaped window.

A large metal garage (non-contributing) is situated off the southwest corner of the house.

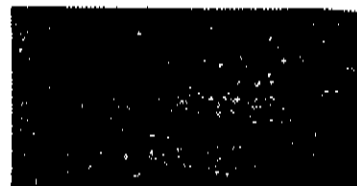
The majority of the outbuildings are located across the driveway from the house and include the following structures. Of primary importance, the unusually large gable roof barn (contributing) was constructed of fieldstone around 1900. The front elevation has a large haydoor in the apex of the gable, a small four pane window is located below it in the first floor. Access to the first floor is gained through a set of arched double doors or a plank door in the front elevation. There are no openings in the north elevation which is constructed of sixteen rows of fieldstone. The east or rear elevation has two windows located in the gable with a small hay door below. Two verticle plank Dutch doors and four two-over-two-lite windows are located in the first floor of the rear elevation. The south elevation has a large haydoor in the center which projects into the roof with a small dormer, below on the first floor are four two-over-two-lite windows. Covered with corrugated steel, the roof has four lightening rods along the ridgeline, with another atop the large wooden ventaltor in the center of the ridgeline.

Situated along the edge of an old creek bed, northwest of the stone barn is a fieldstone smoke house (contributing) which was built in 1926. The structure is a small rectangular pen approximately thriteen by fifteen feet with a door located in the south elevation and a window in the north or rear elevation. The structure is unusual because it has a low domed roof that is supported by three large log purlins. The roof is covered with tar paper. The initials BG, and J 16-26 are etched into the cement above the door.

East of the smoke house is a small wood-frame storage building (contributing) which has been stuccoed over and a gable roof with wooden shingles. This structure was constructed around 1930.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number HN-3

Page 3

North of the barn is a small wood-frame storage building (contributing). Covered with shiplap, the building has a gable roof covered with wooden shingles. Its construction date is unknown.

A wood-frame chicken coop (contributing) is located north of the barn. It is almost square in shape and is covered with corrugated metal, and the gable roof is covered with wooden shingles. A wooden ventilator rises from the east side of the roof. The construction date is believed to be in the late 1920s.

Two large contemporary metal storage buildings (non-contributing) are located southeast of the barn.

SIGNIFICANCE 1900-Present, architecture, settlement, ca. 1900

DATES: ca. 1900, 1926

BUILDER: Mr. Giannonatti

The Giannonatti Ranch derives its significance from the architecture of the buildings. One of the earliest ranches located in Harding County, the Giannonatti Ranch has the largest fieldstone barn known to exist in northwestern South Dakota.

According to one of the Giannonatti descendants, the stone buildings were built for the Giannonatti family by itinerant Danish immigrants. This is unusual for two reasons. First, fieldstone was used by early homesteaders as an inexpensive building material. Second, most homesteaders built their own structures, again as a cost saving measure. Very few ranch structures of this nature were built under contract by another individual for the homesteader.

At many sites the barn is often a more impressive structure than the house, and with good reason. The barn shelters the rancher's most important investments: his livestock, machinery and winter feed. Before the introduction of prefabricated units, a farmer's barn, like his home, reflected his folk tradition, conforming to one of several distinctive combinations of plan and elevation.

The Giannonatti stone barn is unusual in this respect in that it represents a Danish folk tradition, as the barn was built by a Dane for an Italian immigrant. In most cases, throughout rural

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number HN-3 Page 4

western South Dakota the buildings do reflect the building techniques often employed in the landowners native country.

The stone smokehouse, built by Mr. Giannonatti in 1926 is a good example of a vernacular stone building tradition. Although it is built on a much smaller scale than the barn it exhibits a high level of craftsmanship in its construction. Only one other stone smokehouse was encountered during the survey. Thus demonstrating the importance of this site.

The plan of the ranch is typical of many in the region with two rather well defined spacial units; the domestic unit centered around the house where the women's chores would be performed and the agricultural unit where the men's chores were traditionally performed.

The ranch is in very good condition and is well maintained by the present owner.

QUADRANGLE NAME Ludlow SE, SD UTM 13/635640/5075780

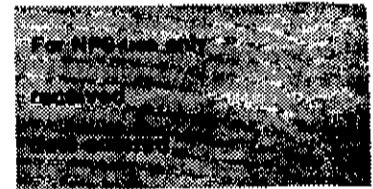
QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000 ACREAGE About 2 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The site is bounded by the natural topography on the north by a windbreak and a creekbed that lie approximately ten to twenty feet from the exterior north walls of the structures, on the south by a line that lies ten feet from the exterior of the metal pole barn, on the west by an imaginary line that lies ten feet from the exterior of the metal garage that connects to the windbreak, and on the east by an imaginary line that lies ten feet from the exterior of the metal pole barn and goes northwesterly at a 45 degree angle until it intersects the creekbed. The nominated property is located in the NE quarter of the SE quarter of Section 33 in Township 21 North and Range 7 East in Harding County, South Dakota.

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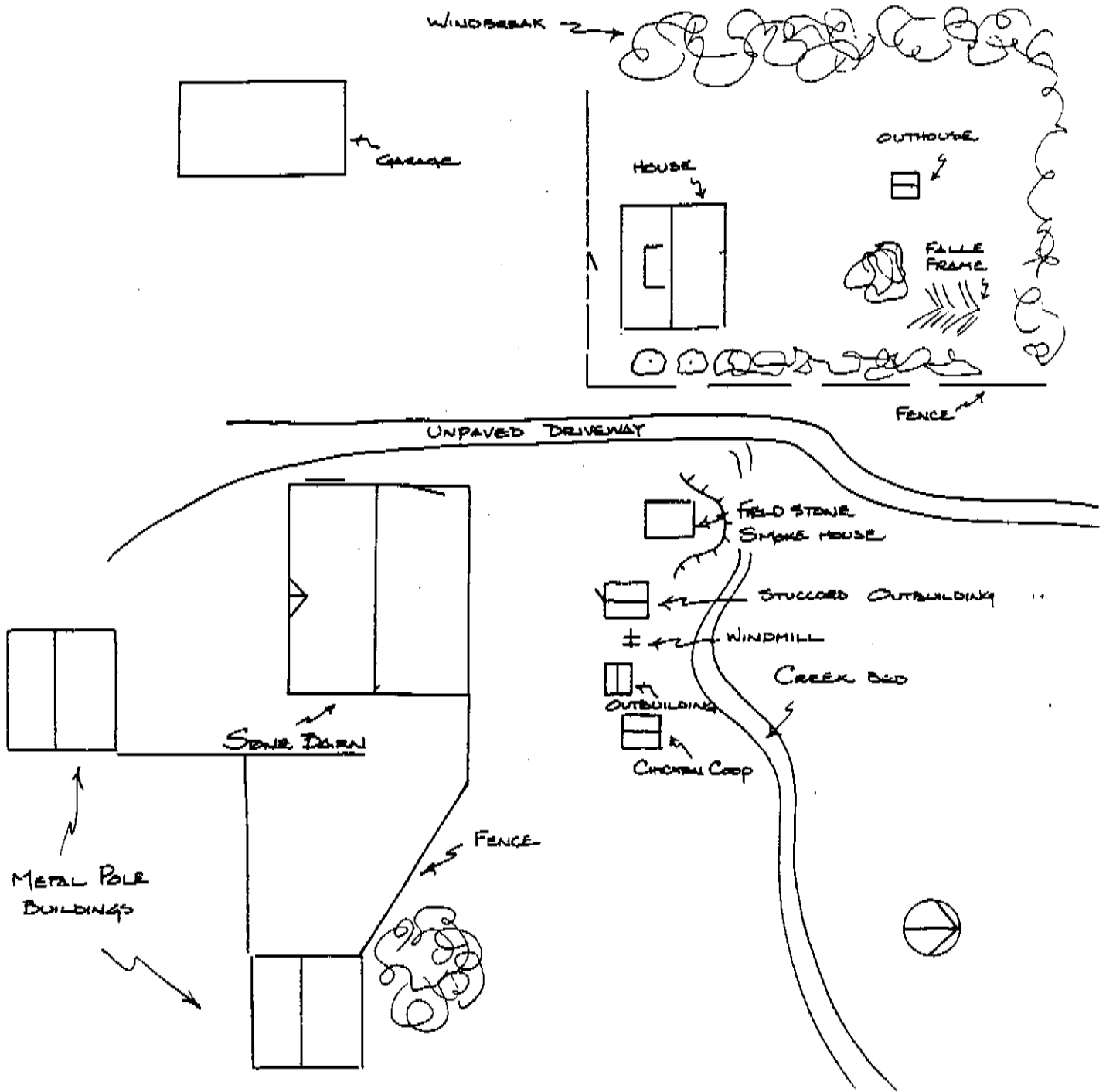
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Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

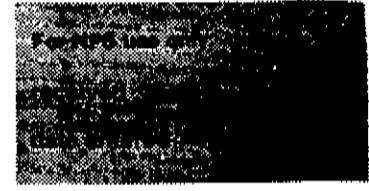
Item number HN-3

Page 5



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Thomas Ashcroft Ranch Item number HN-4 Page 1

12607

SITE HN-4

NAME Thomas Ashcroft Ranch

LOCATION Approximately twenty miles west north-west of Buffalo, Harding County (063) South Dakota (046)

OWNER John R. Olson
K/O Ranches Incorporated
Box 53
Ludlow, South Dakota 57755

CLASSIFICATION Buildings, private, NA acquisition, unoccupied, restricted access, agricultural

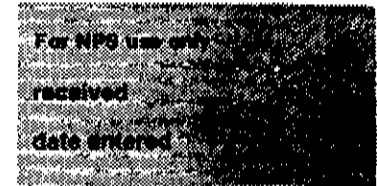
DESCRIPTION Very good condition, unaltered, original site

The Thomas Ashcroft Ranch is located on the floodplain of the South Fork of the Grand River about twenty miles east northeast of Buffalo, the Harding County seat. All of the buildings on the ranch were built around 1910 with the exception of two modern (non-contributing) buildings.

One of the most architecturally impressive houses in Harding County, the ranch house (contributing) is a two story, hipped-roof, all plan stone house. Constructed in 1910 of fieldstone from the site, the house faces south overlooking the river. The front door has a round window above it in the second-story, and two large rectangular windows are in the southern end of the ell. The west facade has three windows in the ground-floor and one in the second-story. Two small double-hung windows are in the north facade in the hipped roof extension which is located on the north side of the house. A door is located in the west facade of the projection. The east facade has the same fenestral arrangement as the west facade. The roof is covered with corrugated metal with the exception of the projection which is covered with composition shingles.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Thomas Ashcroft Ranch Item number HN-4 Page 2

Three structures and a windmill are located in an arc near the house. West of the house is a windmill and a shed-roofed outbuilding (contributing). To the northwest is a small rock outbuilding (contributing) with a low pitched gable roof. Both of these outbuildings have been stuccoed and painted white to match the house. A root cellar (contributing) is located off the northwest corner of the house.

Situated in a roughly circular configuration on the west side of the driveway northwest of the house is a grouping of agricultural buildings. A shed-roofed rectangular wood-frame outbuilding (contributing) is the first structure in this spatial unit. To the north is a partially collapsed dugout (contributing). Northwest of the dugout is a large fieldstone foundation. To the west is a small wood-frame gabled-roof outbuilding (contributing). A Quonset hut (non-contributing) and a red wood-frame gabled-roof barn (contributing) are situated to the west. A corrugated metal (non-contributing) Butler building used for grain storage is located to the south. In a swale to the southwest is a one-and-one-half story small wood-frame gabled-roofed barn (contributing).

A large wood-framed hipped-roof barn (contributing) is located to the north of the other buildings. The roof is covered in corrugated metal.

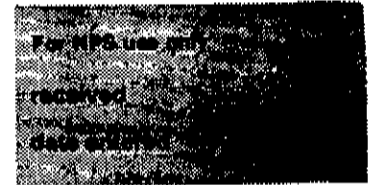
Three structures are located north of the house on the east side of the driveway. Located farthest to the north is a wood-frame gabled-roof garage (contributing). The garage is stuccoed and the roof is covered with corrugated metal.

South of the garage is a wood-frame granary (contributing). The granary is shiplap that is painted red. The steeply pitched gable roof is covered with corrugated metal.

An elevated gasoline tank and small wood-frame outbuilding (contributing) are located south of the granary.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet Thomas Ashcroft Ranch Item number HN-4 Page 3

SIGNIFICANCE 1900-present, settlement, architecture

DATE: 1910

BUILDER: Thomas Ashcroft

The Thomas Ashcroft ranch is significant in the areas of settlement and architecture because it typifies the kind of ranches that existed in western South Dakota in the early years of the twentieth century. The ranch house is important as an outstanding example of fieldstone construction which was a vernacular tradition in central Harding County.

The site is unusual because most of the buildings were built around the same time as the house, in 1910, and is in an excellent state of preservation. Historically, in the late 1800s a log house was built on the site of the present house by the Franklin Cattle Company which was located across the river to the south.

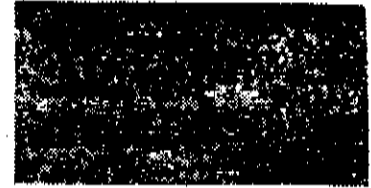
Thomas Ashcroft moved to the area from the Camp Crook region of Harding County where his family was first generation settlers. Early maps of the county dating from 1906 show the town of Ashcroft which was a few miles north of Camp Crook. His family emigrated from Canada to Dakota Territory. Although Ashcroft built a large house, he and his wife did not have any children.

In 1947 the ranch was sold to Claude and Inez Olson, who owned the property until it was recently sold to their son, John R. Olson, the present owner.

Noteworthy for its diversity of vernacular architectural styles, the Thomas Ashcroft ranch exhibits a full complement of outbuildings which are traditionally associated with turn-of-the-century northern Great Plains ranches. It is in excellent condition and an exemplary state of preservation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 111-4

Page 4

QUADRANGLE NAME Reva, NW SD UTM 13/637090/5058940

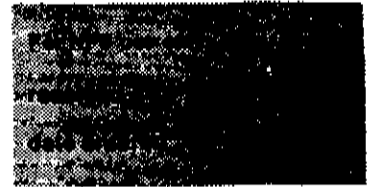
QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000 ACREAGE About 6 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

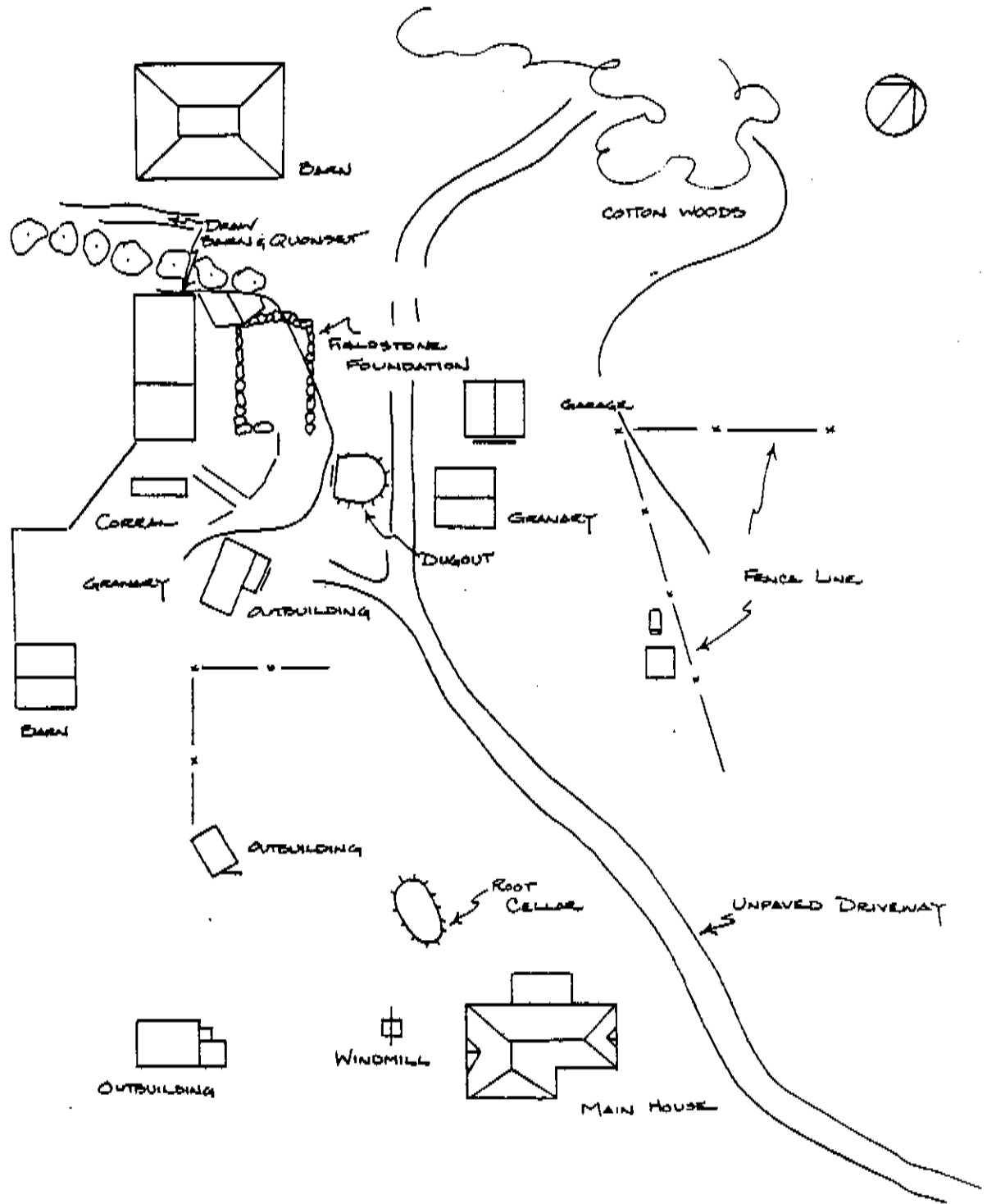
The nominated property is bounded by the intersection of four imaginary lines. Bounded on the north by a line that lies ten feet from the north exterior wall of the hipped-roof barn which intersects a line that lies ten feet from the eastern exterior wall of the outbuilding near the gas tank which intersects a line that lies ten feet from the southern exterior wall of the house which lies ten feet from the western exterior wall of the small barn in the swale. The site is located in the NE quarter of the NE quarter of Section 27, Township 20 North, Range 7 East in Harding County, South Dakota.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

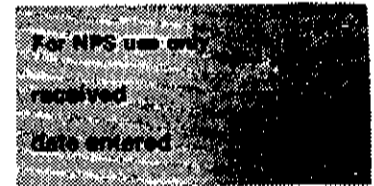


Continuation sheet The Thomas Ashcroft Ranch Item number HN-4 Page 4



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Emmanuel Lutheran Church Item number HN-5 Page 1

12608

SITE HN-5

NAME Emmanuel Lutheran Church and Cemetery

LOCATION Harding County Road 858, four miles north of Ralph, Harding County (063) South Dakota (046)

OWNER Boyd Scarsdale
Box 34
Ludlow, SD 57755

CLASSIFICATION Building, private, NA acquisition, unoccupied, restricted access, religious

DESCRIPTION Fair condition, unaltered, original site

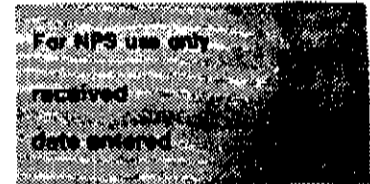
The Emmanuel Lutheran Church and Cemetery is located on the northside of Harding County Road 858 on the rolling prairie. Ralph, the nearest town, is approxiamtely four miles south.

The church which was constructed ca. 1900 is rural Gothic in design. However, readily identifiable Gothic features such as hoodmolds, labels, buttresses and pinnacles are not present. The building is of frame construction and is covered in clapboard which is painted white. The gable roof of the church, and the steeple and bell tower are covered with green composition shingles.

The main facade has a symmetrical arrangement, and the church is entered through a pair of double doors. A bell tower is centered on the front, and crowing the tower is a steeple which is surmounted by a wooden cross. Four equilateral-arched windows are on each side wall. Tracery in these openings repeats the tracery in the two smaller windows in the entry at the base of the bell tower. The entire building rests on a fieldstone foundation over a full basement. An entrance to the basement is located off the exterior north wall of the structure. A red brick chimney is also on the north facade.

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

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



Continuation sheet Emmanuel Lutheran Church Item number HN-5 Page 2

Few changes have been made to the interior of the Emmanuel Lutheran Church. The interior of the church is painted pastel blue and green. Tongue and groove wainscoting is on the side walls. The church is a simple nave plan with the entrance in the bell tower, the nave and the alter located on the rear wall.

Thirty stones are scattered throughouth the cemetery west of the church. Most of the stones date from the 1910s and 1930s. The cemetery is well maintained.

SIGNIFICANCE 1900-present, architecture, religion, settlement

DATE: ca. 1900

BUILDER: Unknown

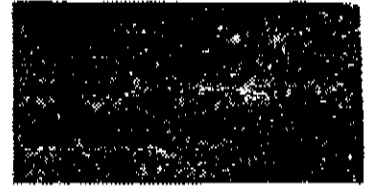
The Emmanuel Lutheran Church and Cemetery is significant to Harding County and northwestern South Dakota as being an outstanding example of a rural Gothic church and cemetery. It is unusual in its concordant setting in the midst of a ranching area still worked by descendants of those families who settled the land and founded the church.

The Lutheran Church in South Dakota has had a long and distinguished history of providing spiritual and social guidance to the rural residents throughout the state. The first Lutheran service was conducted in July, 1859 by the Reverend Abraham Jacobsen for a group of Scandinavian pioneers who settled at the juncture of the Missouri and James Rivers. Statistically, the majority of Scandinavian and German immigrants in the state belonged to a Lutheran Church. Thus, as the northwestern South Dakota was settled by these immigrants many Lutheran churches were established throughout the rural communities. As the population has declined through the years the churches have been closed, and the congregations consolidated.

The church is in fair condition and has begun to show signs of deterioration. The cemetery is in good condition and well maintained.

United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number HH-5

Page 3

QUADRANGLE NAME Ralph SW, SD UTM 13/640490/5077070

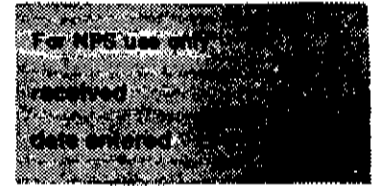
QUADRANGLE SCALE 1: 24,000 ACREAGE Less than one

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the site are a set of imaginary intersecting lines. The southern boundary is an imaginary line which lies ten feet from the edge of the southern most row of markers in the cemetery. Thence to the western boundary which lies ten feet from the western most row of markers in the cemetery. Thence to the northern boundary which lies ten feet from the northern most row of markers in the cemetery. The eastern boundary is formed by an imaginary line which lies ten feet from the eastern exterior wall of the church. The site is located in the SE quarter of the SE quarter of Township 22 North, Range 7 East, Section 25 in Harding County, South Dakota.

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Inventory—Nomination Form

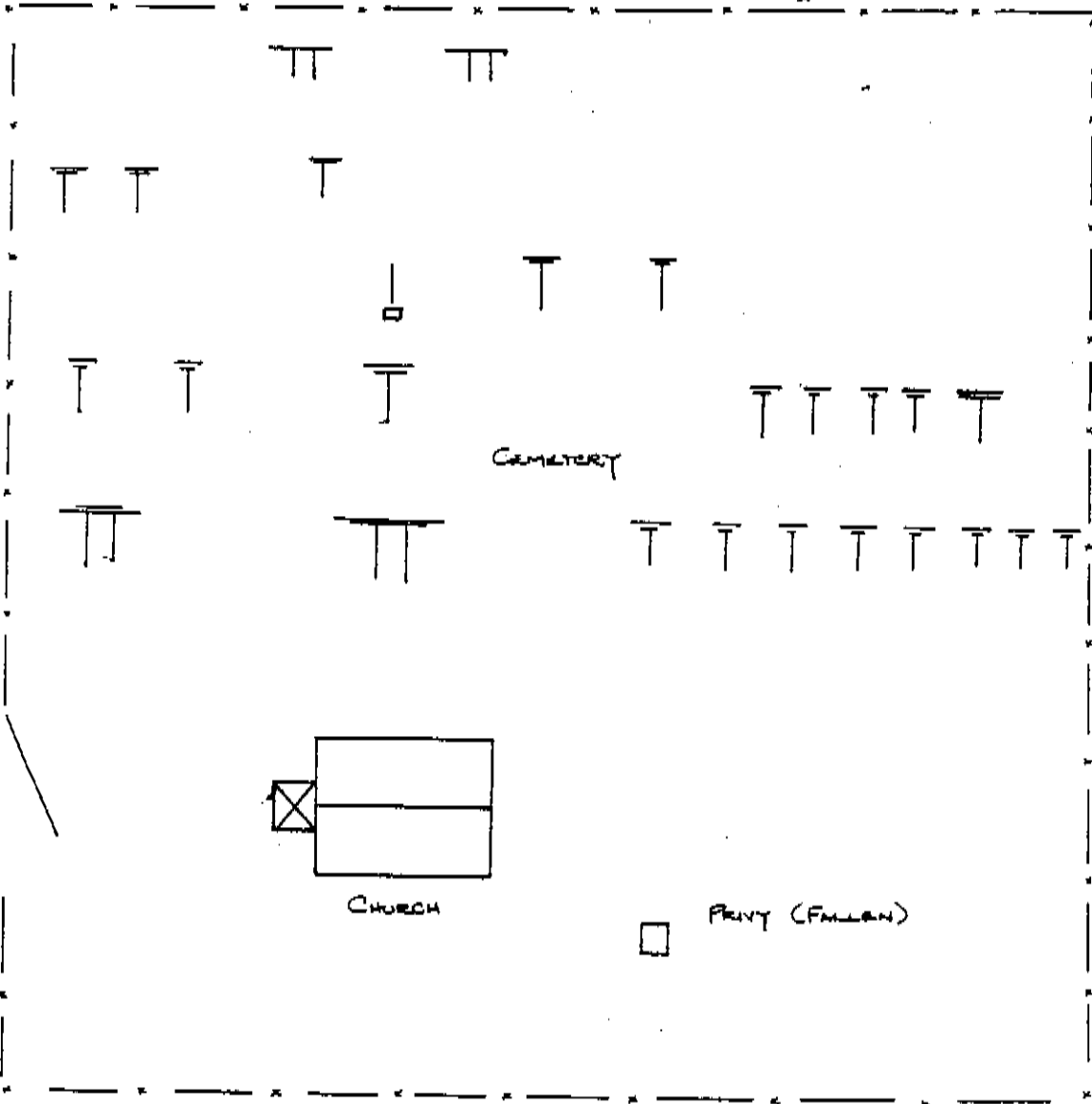


Continuation sheet Emmanuel Lutheran Church Item number HN-5 Page 4



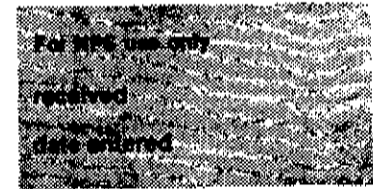
HARDING COUNTY ROAD

FENCE



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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number HN-6

Page 1

12609

SITE HN-6

NAME Battle of Slim Buttes Historic Site

LOCATION Reva Gap, the South side of South Dakota State Highway 20 about 1.5 miles west of Reva, Harding County (063), South Dakota (046)

OWNER George Lermeny
Box 124
Reva, South Dakota 57651

CLASSIFICATION Site, public and private, NA acquisition, unrestricted access, historic site

DESCRIPTION Excellent, unaltered, original site

The Battle of the Slim Buttes was fought on September 8 and 9, 1876. A marker commemorating those individuals who lost their lives during the battle was placed on the site after much historical research. It is a concrete obelisk with three stones marking the three dead of Crook's command. The site is enclosed by a fence. A highway marker was placed at the site by the State of South Dakota.

SIGNIFICANCE 1800-1899, military history

The site of the Battle of Slim Buttes is important to the history of Harding County, South Dakota and the United States of America because the site represents the turning point of the Sioux Wars. The victory of General George Crook's command at the site is viewed as the first in a series of engagements that eventually led to the submission of the Indians.

In September of 1876, on their return from the Battle of the Little Big Horn that was fought on June 25, 1876, General George Crook crossed the Little Missouri River in North Dakota and entered South Dakota. General Crook was under orders to subjugate restive tribes of the Northern Cheyenne and Teton Sioux in the area.

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National Park Service

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

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Continuation sheet

Item number HN-6

Page 2

Crook sent a detachment under the command of Captain Anson Mills to scout the route ahead for provisions and bring them back for the troops. The command of 1,260 men was extremely low on provisions and with bad weather were marching between 25 and 35 miles a day. On September 7 the command reached the Grand River and Crook ordered the detachment under Mills' command to reach the Black Hills and return with the much needed provisions.

Mills found an Indian village at Slim Buttes. Over the protestations of his subordinates who pointed out that after the Battle of the Little Big Horn, attacking an Indian village with no intelligence concerning the situation could lead to disaster, Mills decided to attack at dawn.

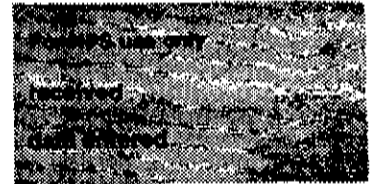
This was not the most respected maneuver, however it proved to be effective during the Indian campaigns because of the element of surprise--riding out of the sunrise to attack a bewildered enemy. Another problem was that women and children were often killed during the attack. Warriors frequently escaped the troops.

Mills, who was in command, made the decision and the troops waited in the rain that fell during the night. Wet and tired the command attacked on the morning of September 9th. General Crook and his command arrived at the site of the battle at 11:30 am. With the superior forces it was not difficult to drive back the Indians. The battle continued. In the evening a skirmish between the combined calvary and infantry pushed the warriors back. The warriors removed most of their dead from the battlefield as they withdrew. The actual number of Sioux and Cheyenne casualties is not known.

Several complete accounts of the battle and the efforts to locate the battlefield in the early years of the twentieth century have been written. The reader is referred to these. (See the bibliography for a listing of military history sources).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet

Item number HN-6

Page 3

QUADRANGLE NAME Reva, SD

UTM 13/ 646260/ 5044820

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

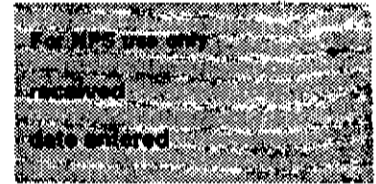
ACREAGE less than one

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the nominated property are considered to be a set of four imaginary lines that lie beneath the present fence line at the site. The battle field marker is located in the NW quarter of the NE quarter of Section 10, Township 18 North, Range 8 East in Harding County, South Dakota.

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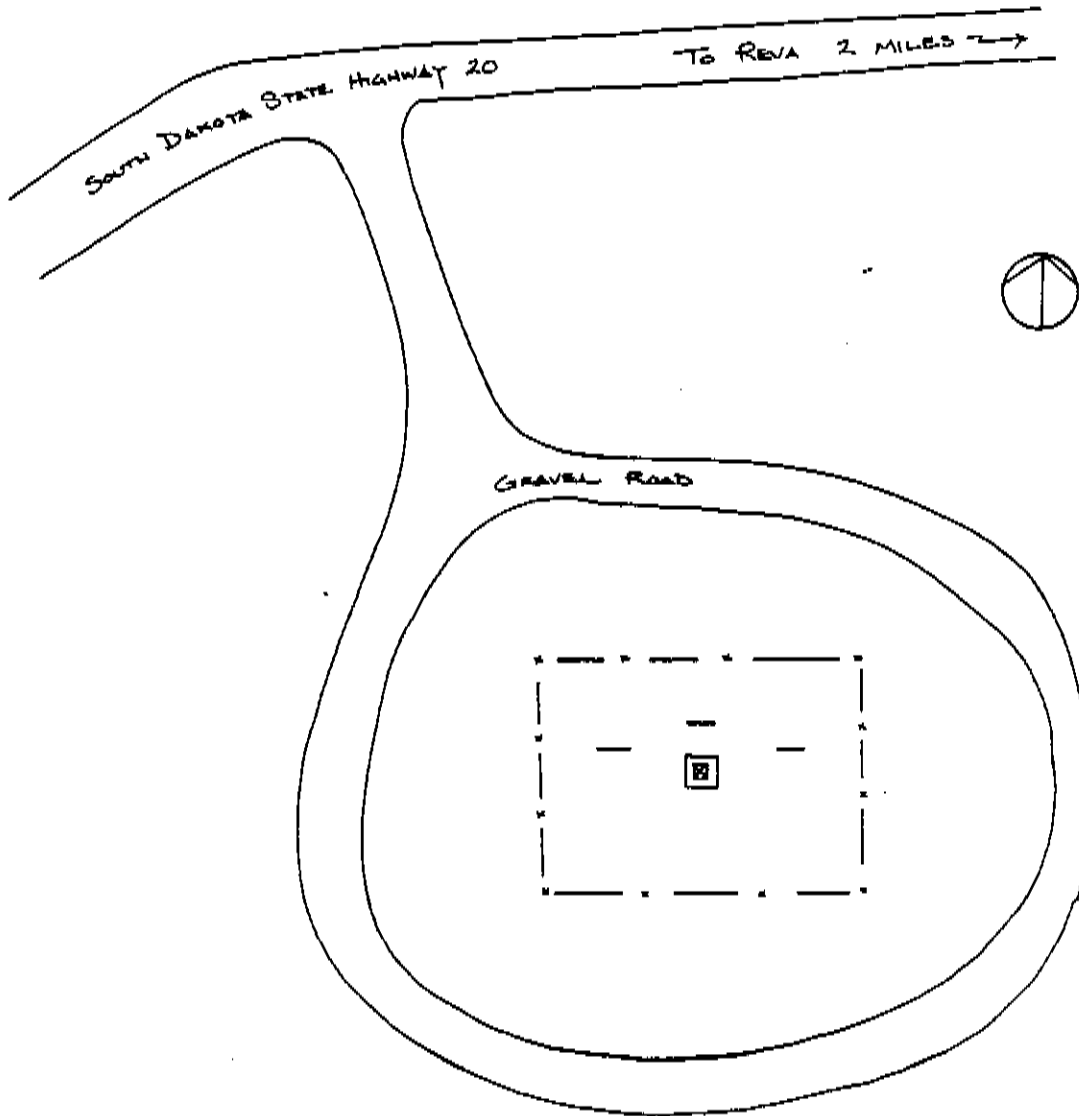


Continuation sheet

Item number

HN-6

Page 4



United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number HN-7 Page 1

12610

SITE	HN-7
NAME	Oliver O. Stokes House
LOCATION	Harding, Harding County (063), South Dakota (046)
OWNER	Ramona Hight Box 24 Buffalo, South Dakota 57720
CLASSIFICATION	Building, private, NA acquisition, occupied, restricted access, private residence
DESCRIPTION	Very good condition, altered (very slightly), original site

The Oliver O. Stokes House, built in 1889, is located in the town of Harding, South Dakota (1985 population 2). The house is located on the west side of the north-south section road, the only street in town. It is on a well landscaped lot and surrounded by mature trees.

A two-story rectangle, this residence is of frame construction. A one-story shed projection and a gabled-roof projection is on the west, and another one-story shed addition was added in the L space formed by the two projections to house a laundry. The gabled-roof of the main house is clad with corrugated metal. All other roof sections are clad with composition shingles.

A shed-roofed porch with a small pediment over the central doorway spans the front of the house. The roof of the porch is clad with composition shingles. Six square wooden columns support the porch.

Fenestration includes a variety of large rectangular two-over-two light double-hung windows. No significant fenestral changes have occurred, excepting the removal of a double-hung window and the installation of a large plate glass picture window in the in the first floor of the south (side) facade.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number HN-7 Page 2

Since its construction the clapboard covered exterior walls of the structure have been stuccoed. Originally, the clapboard was painted a pale cream color with contrasting trim.

The first floor is spaciouly divided into a living room, kitchen, dining area, bedroom, bathroom and laundry. Additional bedrooms are located on the second floor.

A wood-frame outhouse (contributing) with a pyramidal roof covered with wood shingles is off the northwest corner of the house across the driveway.

Several other modern non-contributing structures are located at the site and include a large rectangular metal horse barn, a small rectangular metal chicken coop with a shed roof, and a small plywood storage building and a shed-roofed wood frame outbuilding covered with corrugated metal.

SIGNIFICANCE 1800-1899, settlement, architecture

DATES: 1889

BUILDER: Oliver O. Stokes

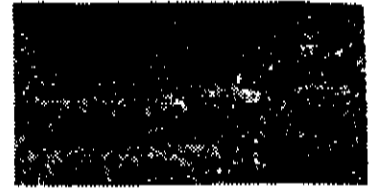
The Oliver O. Stokes House is architectually significant to the town of Harding and Harding County as the first frame house built in the county. The only frame house of this age and size located during the survey, the house retains its architectural integrity. The house is historically significant to Harding County because Oliver O. Stokes, in addition to being a successful and admired businessman, served in both the South Dakota State House of Representatives and the State Senate. The Stokes House was a local showplace where many prominent people were entertained by Mrs. Stokes, who was known for her hospitality.

Oliver O. Stokes first came to the Harding vicinity in 1885 and visited the area between the East Short Pines and the West Short Pines. In 1887 he returned to Iowa and later that spring he moved his family to Harding.

Shortly after his arrival Stokes started a general store and the Post Office was moved from Nashville to Harding. Stokes became the Post Master.

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number HN-7

Page 3

In 1889 Stokes built the two-story frame house where he and his wife raised their three girls, Florence, Delmar and Maude. During these years while he operated the Stokes-McCoid Hardware and General Merchandise Stokes earned a reputation as one of the best merchants in the county.

Stokes served in the State Legislature in 1905 and 1907. In 1909 he was elected to the State Senate. (1) In 1911 the state legislature passed a new apportionment law that created a new district of Harding County which permitted it to elect one representative to the House of Representatives. Stokes was elected to the House of Representatives without opposition in 1913 and served until 1915. (2) After he retired from his business Stokes moved to Belle Fourche about sixty miles south of Harding where he was elected mayor.

QUADRANGLE NAME Harding, SD UTM 13/591360/5027480

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000 ACREAGE Less than one

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the nominated property consists of a set of four imaginary lines. The northern boundary is formed by a line that lies ten feet from the northern exterior wall of the outhouse, that intersects an imaginary line that lies fifteen feet from the western exterior wall of the outhouse, that intersects an imaginary line that lies fifteen feet from the exterior southern wall of the house, that intersects a line that lies fifteen feet from the eastern exterior edge of the front porch. The site is located in the NE quarter of the NE quarter of Section 35, Township 17 North, Range 2 East in Harding County, South Dakota.

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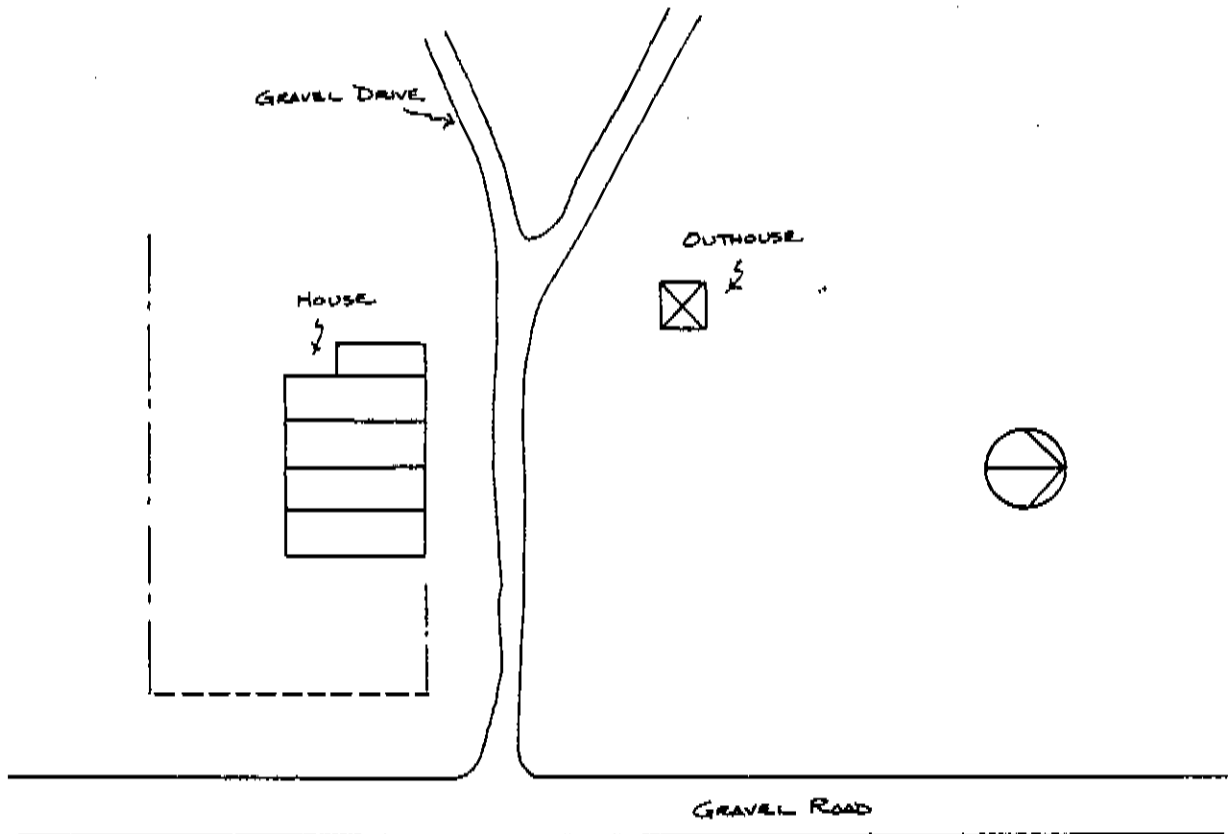
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Inventory—Nomination Form

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Continuation sheet

Item number HN-7

Page 4



United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number HN-8 Page 1

12611

SITE HN-8

NAME L.W. Shevling Ranch

LOCATION Harding, Harding County (063),
South Dakota (046)

OWNER Ramona Hight
Box 24
Buffalo, South Dakota 57720

CLASSIFICATION Buildings, private, NA acquisition,
unoccupied, restricted access,
agriculture

DESCRIPTION Very good, unaltered, original site

The Louis W. Shevling Ranch is located east of Harding (population 2, 1985) on the rolling prairie of the West Short Pine Hills area of Harding County. The ranch consists of an interesting assortment of fourteen contributing structures.

With the exception of one barn the buildings are arranged in an inverted L pattern over the rolling terrain. Several log structures are located at the site. The original log structure is a small rectangular pen with a gable roof. The low pitched gable roof is supported by a ridgepole and two purlins. The structure which is almost square is believed to have a construction date around 1883. It is constructed of unhewn round logs in Lincoln log fashion. One window is in the west facade. A door is in the south (front) facade. A frame addition is built on the east facade. It has a low pitched gable roof.

Southwest of the log structure is the house. It is a low one-story structure with a gable roof that overhangs on the front elevation to create a wide front porch. The structure is built into the hillslope with a gable-roofed portion attached to the east facade. A shed-roofed entry is attached to the south facade. A root-cellar extends off the northern facade into the hillslope. Fenestration includes large rectangular two-over-two light windows. The front door has its original screen door with delicately turned spindles across the top of the screen door and through the center. The roofs of all sections are clad with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number HN-8 Page 2

wooden shingles and the central portion is covered with corrugated metal. The exterior of the house is stuccoed, with the exception of the east end section that is clapboard. Two red brick chimneys rise from the ridgelines.

South east of the house is a frame outbuilding (contributing) that is covered with brick patterned pressed tin. The gable roof is covered with metal.

Farther to the southeast is the outhouse (contributing). It is frame construction, sided in clapboard, with a gable roof clad in wood shingles. The door is in the south facade.

North of the house and original log structure are five outbuildings (contributing). A shed-roofed outbuilding covered with pressed tin is directly to the north of the original log structure.

West of the outbuilding is a log barn (contributing) that has fallen in. It is constructed of hand hewn logs with dovetail notched corners.

A frame chicken coop (contributing) is located west of the log barn. It has a shed roof and the clapboard is covered with tar paper. A row of windows and the door are in the front (south) facade and a window is in the center of both the east and west facades.

A larger chicken coop (contributing) is located west of the other coop. It is frame construction which is covered with pressed tin. The shed roof is covered with metal.

A flat-roofed frame garage (contributing) is located west of the larger chicken coop. It is sided with verticle milled lumber. The garage is the only structure on the site that is not on a direct north-south axis. It is approximately 45 degrees west of north.

The barns, the primary agricultural buildings at the site, are located northwest of the house complex across a pasture area and in a swale. The gable-roofed barn (contributing) is a one-and-one-half story structure with a corrugated metal roof. It is a central asile interior plan with three stalls on either

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number HA-8 Page 3

side of the asile. The exterior of the barn is covered with verticle milled lumber. Connected to the west facade is another one-story log barn (contributing). A two part Dutch door is in the south (front) facade. It is notched in a rough diamond corner notch. Another one-story log barn (contributing) is attached to the east facade of the gable-roofed barn. It has two two part Dutch doors in the front (south) facade. The low pitched gable roof is covered with vertilce planks. The hand hewn logs are corner notched in a dovetail notch. A milled lumber one story gabled-roofed barn (contributing) is attached to the east facade of the log barn. The collapsing roof is clad in bent-seam metal.

Located southwest of the connected barns is another large frame barn (contributing). Part of the gable roof has fallen in, the remainder is covered with corrugated metal. The log frame is covered with milled lumber.

The barn complex is enclosed by a wooden fence. The house complex is enclosed in a barbed wire fence.

SIGNIFICANCE 1800-1899, 1900-present, architecture, settlement

DATES: ca. 1883, 1906

BUILDER: L.W. Shevling

The Louie W. Shevling Ranch is important to rural Harding County as a good example of early log construction, as a turn-of-the-century ranch plan, and as an original ranger station of the Sioux National Forest. The original log structure is one of the few remaining intact in the West Short Pines vicinity. Many artifacts remain in the structures. Hanging from the rafters in the original log structure is a large buffalo hide coat, the type worn by buffalo hunters in the late nineteenth century. Early settlers in the region usually built their structures of log because timber was plentiful in the area.

The log barns at the site are unusual. Only one other log barn was recorded during the survey. This rather surprising fact is probably the result of both the limitations of the material and human destruction. The barns exhibit a variety of notching

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number HN-8 Page 4

techniques and considering their age and location are in relatively good repair.

Louie W. Shevling was the District Forest Ranger for the west Short Pine Hills district of the Sioux National Forest. He assumed the position in 1906. An early atlas from that year shows his ranch where, the Ranger Station was also located. Shevling was responsible for issuing grazing permits to local ranchers, supervising the harvesting of timber in the area, and the maintenance and creation of roads throughout the Forest. The Sioux National Forest was renamed the Custer National Forest in the late 1920s.

The house is the only one encountered in the survey with a log portion. Most log homestead houses were dismantled when milled lumber became available. In this instance the log house was incorporated into the house by the addition of two milled lumber sections on either end (the east and west facades).

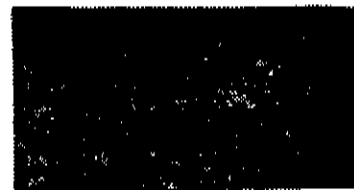
The L.W. Shevling ranch is architecturally important because of the diversity of architectural styles exhibited in the structures. Further historical significance is gained from Shevling, who was an important and influential person in the development of the West Short Pine Hill region of western Harding County.

The site was originally located by Harley Shevling, Louie's older brother. Harley had his mother and Louie (L.W.) come to the West Short Pine Hills to settle. Louie built a ranch on the site and lived there for the rest of his life. According to local folklore, Harley has the dubious distinction of having killed the last buffalo in the county.

Although it has been abandoned for years, the L.W. Shevling Ranch is in a good state of repair.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet

Item number WY-8

Page 5

QUADRANGLE NAME Harding, SD

UTM 13/591900/5027740

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

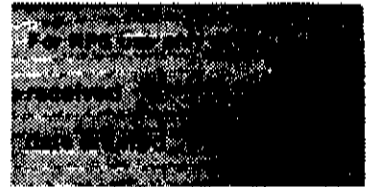
ACREAGE Three and one half

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the nominated property consist of four imaginary intersecting lines. The north is fifteen feet from the north exterior wall of the barn. The east fifteen feet from the east exterior wall of the shed-roofed outbuilding. The south fifteen feet from the south exterior wall of the outhouse. The west fifteen feet from the west exterior wall of the barn. The site is located in the NW quarter of the NW quarter of Section 36, Township 17 North, Range 2 East in Harding County, South Dakota.

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

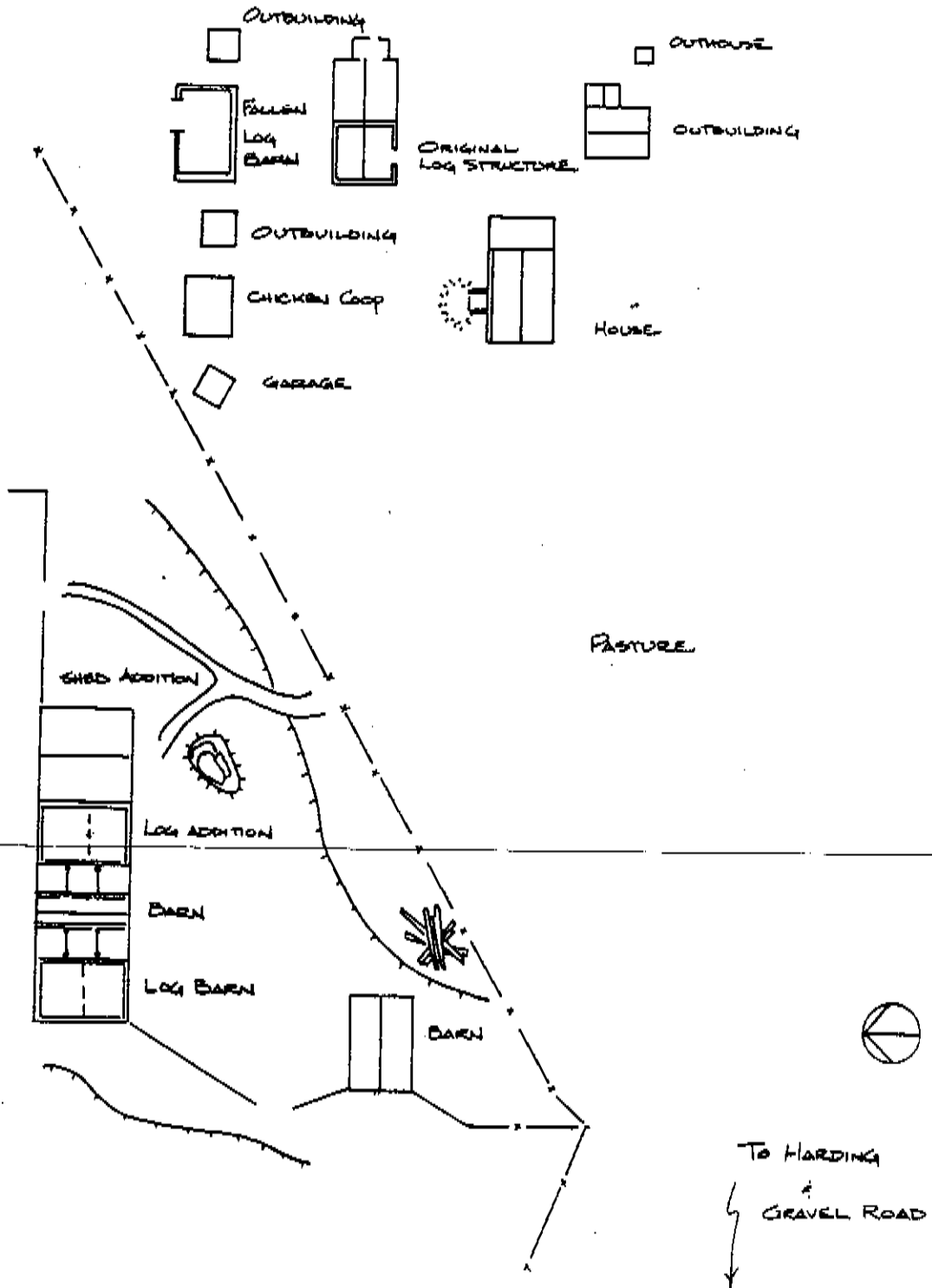


Continuation sheet

Item number

HN-8

Page 6



United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number HN-9 Page 1

12612 SITE HN-9

NAME Blake Ranch House

LOCATION One mile west of the Camp Crook Road, Gustave vicinity, Harding County (063), South Dakota (046)

OWNER Clark Blake
Camp Crook Route
Belle Fourche, South Dakota 57717

CLASSIFICATION Building, private, NA acquisition, unoccupied, restricted access, vacant

DESCRIPTION Fair condition, unaltered, original site

The Blake Ranch House is located fourteen miles south of Camp Crook, and about four miles north of the abandoned town of Gustave in western Harding County. The house which sits amidst a grouping of mature elm trees is abandoned as are the nearby outbuildings.

A large rectangle, this ranch house is of concrete block construction. The house has a steeply pitched hipped roof with three large gabled dormers and a large hipped dormer on the south (rear) facade, all clad with wood shingles. Two large red brick chimneys rise from the ends of the ridge line. The house sits on a raised foundation and has a full basement.

A hip-roofed porch wraps around the front of the house and is supported by ten round columns. Another hip-roofed porch spans the south (rear) facade. It is supported by four square wooden columns.

Fenestration includes a variety of shapes and arrangements of windows, ranging from single double-hung windows in the dormers on the east and west facades, to an elaborate bay window in the west facade. The majority of windows are large rectangular double-hung. No fenestral changes have been made to the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number HN-9 Page 2

The interior of the house is divided into a sitting room, living room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, foyer and two bedrooms. The staircase to the second floor has a double landing that is entered from the dining room and the rear foyer. It has an elaborately carved newell post and delicately turned posts support the rail in the balustrade. The interior woodwork is oak and the window surrounds, molding, and door surrounds are intact. The interior walls of the rooms are primarily painted in dark colors such as blue and turquoise. The high ceilings are plastered and painted tan or white. The second-story was divided into four bedrooms.

SIGNIFICANCE 1900-present, architecture

DATE: ca. 1910

BUILDER: Not available

The Blake Ranch house is architecturally significant to rural Harding County as a fine example of a concrete block house that was popularized by William A. Radford. One of the early atlases of the area dated 1906 shows the property as belonging to a G. Davis. Little else of the history is known.

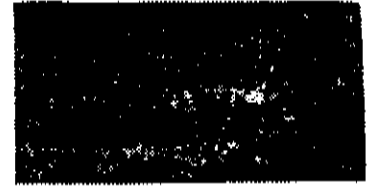
Cement and concrete block houses were popularized throughout the United States in the early years of the twentieth century through the planning books available from The Radford Architectural Company in New York and Chicago. Plans for all types of cement and concrete block houses with complete sets of blueprints and directions for construction could be purchased from the company for ten to fifteen dollars. In addition, the company also published books on barns and houses. (Radford 1908A, 1908B, 1909)

In rural South Dakota however, this type of structure is very rare with only a few known examples. In addition, it is very unusual to locate a house of this age that has not been altered. As the house has not undergone any structural or decorative changes since its construction, its architectural integrity remains intact.

Although it is abandoned and shows signs of deterioration, the Blake Ranch house is the finest example of concrete block construction in rural Harding County.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet

Item number HN-9

Page 3

QUADRANGLE NAME Gustave, SD UTM 13/581880/502165

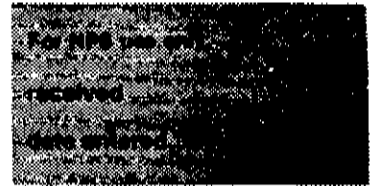
QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000 ACREAGE Less than one

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the nominated property is considered to be a set of intersecting imaginary lines that lie ten feet from the exterior walls of the house in all directions. The site is located in the SW quarter of the SW quarter of Section 13, Township 16 North, Range 1 East of Harding County in South Dakota.

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National Park Service**

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

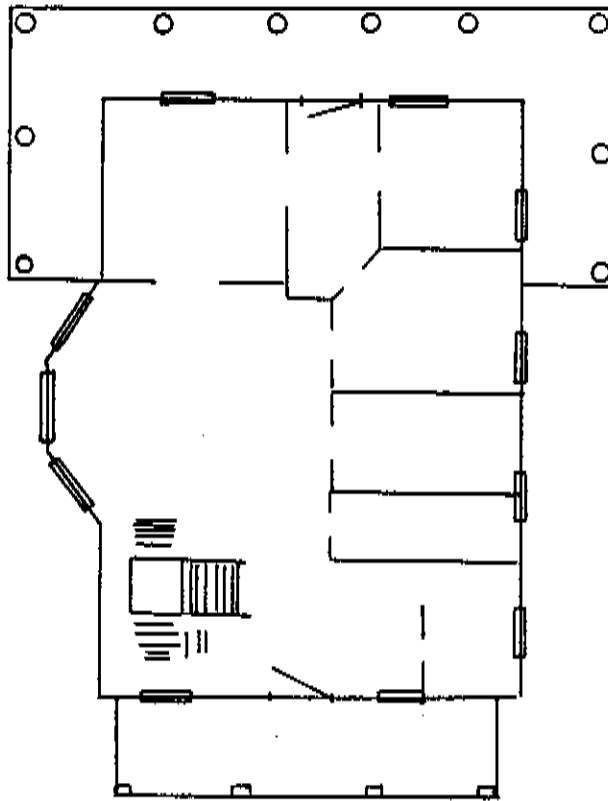


Continuation sheet

Blake Ranch House

Item number HN-9

Page 4



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

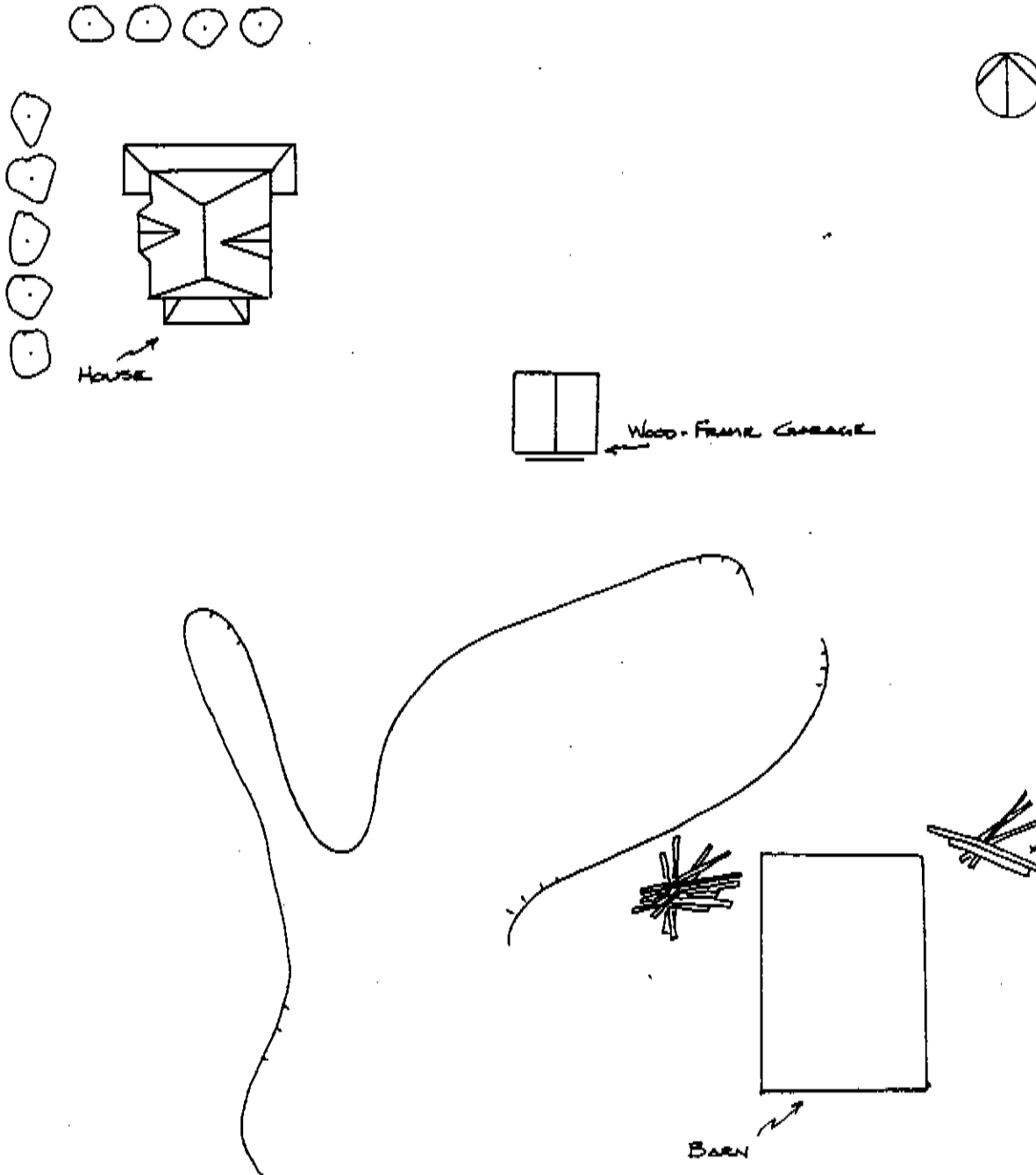
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Blake Ranch House

Item number HN-9

Page 5



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number HN-10 Page 1

12613

SITE HN-10

NAME Little Missouri Bank Building

LOCATION Located on Main Street, Block C, Lot 9-12
Camp Crook, Harding County (063), South
Dakota (046)

OWNER Joseph Long
Box 136
Camp Crook, South Dakota 57724

CLASSIFICATION Building, private, NA acquisition,
occupied, restricted access, commercial

DESCRIPTION Very good, slightly altered, original
site

The Little Missouri Bank Building is located in downtown Camp Crook on the northwest corner of the intersection of Main Street and First Street.

The building is a large wood-frame rectangular pen (contributing) with a flat roof and a false front. A projecting cornice wraps around the structure at the roof level on the facades which face the street. The front facade features a centered door which is flanked by two pairs of single pane windows on either side. When originally constructed there were multi-paned windows above all the windows and the door. These were covered with clapboard at an unknown date which creates a horizontal emphasis across the front facade. A large sign located over the door reads "Camp Crook Grocery Store".

The south elevation has five large single pane windows with multi-paned windows above, one door and three double-hung windows. A red brick chimney is located in the center of the north elevation which has no openings.

The interior space of the structure is divided into four spacial units: a large open room used as a store, the office at the rear of the store with its vault, a storage room, and the lavatory.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number HN-10 Page 2

SIGNIFICANCE 100-Present, commerce, local history, 1918

DATE: 1918

BUILDER: Unknown

The Little Missouri Bank building is architecturally significant to rural Harding County as one of the best preserved bank buildings in the county. In the town of Camp Crook, the Little Missouri Bank was the only bank which operated in the community. The building is of local importance as it is the most impressive commercial structure still standing in Camp Crook.

One of the oldest businesses established in Camp Crook, the Little Missouri Bank opened on September 10, 1902. The bank was started by John Clay and Associates with Clay as President; R.L. Chuning, Vice-President; A.R. McDermott, Cashier; and HESSIE Sherrill, stenographer. By December of 1915 the Little Missouri Bank had deposits of \$307,545.34. For a town with a population of 133, the deposits made Camp Crook the richest per capita in the country at \$2,312.37 per capita.

The Little Missouri Bank moved its location across the street to a new building in December 1918. One of the most modern buildings in the county, the bank was equipped with an electric lighting plant, a water and steam heating system, and first-class plumbing facilities.

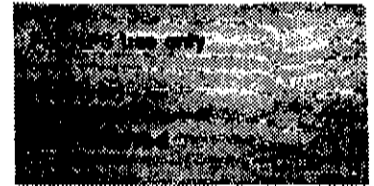
Due to the small volume of business which the Little Missouri Bank handled the directors and stockholders decided to consolidate the bank. On April 2, 1932 the bank transferred their business to the Butte County Bank in Belle Fourche about sixty miles south of Camp Crook.

The structure has operated as a grocery store for the past several years. At the present time it is the only grocery operating in town to serve the residents and the local ranchers.

The site is in very good condition and well maintained by the present owner.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet Little Missouri Bank Bldg. Item number HN-10 Page 3

QUADRANGLE NAME Camp Crook, SD

UTM 13/ 580060/ 5044390

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

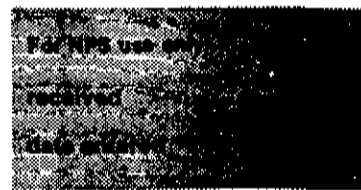
ACREAGE Less than one

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The site is bounded by the limits of Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Block C of the Camp Crook Original Townsite. The site is located in the NW quarter of the SW quarter of Section 2, Township 18 North, Range 1 East in Harding County.

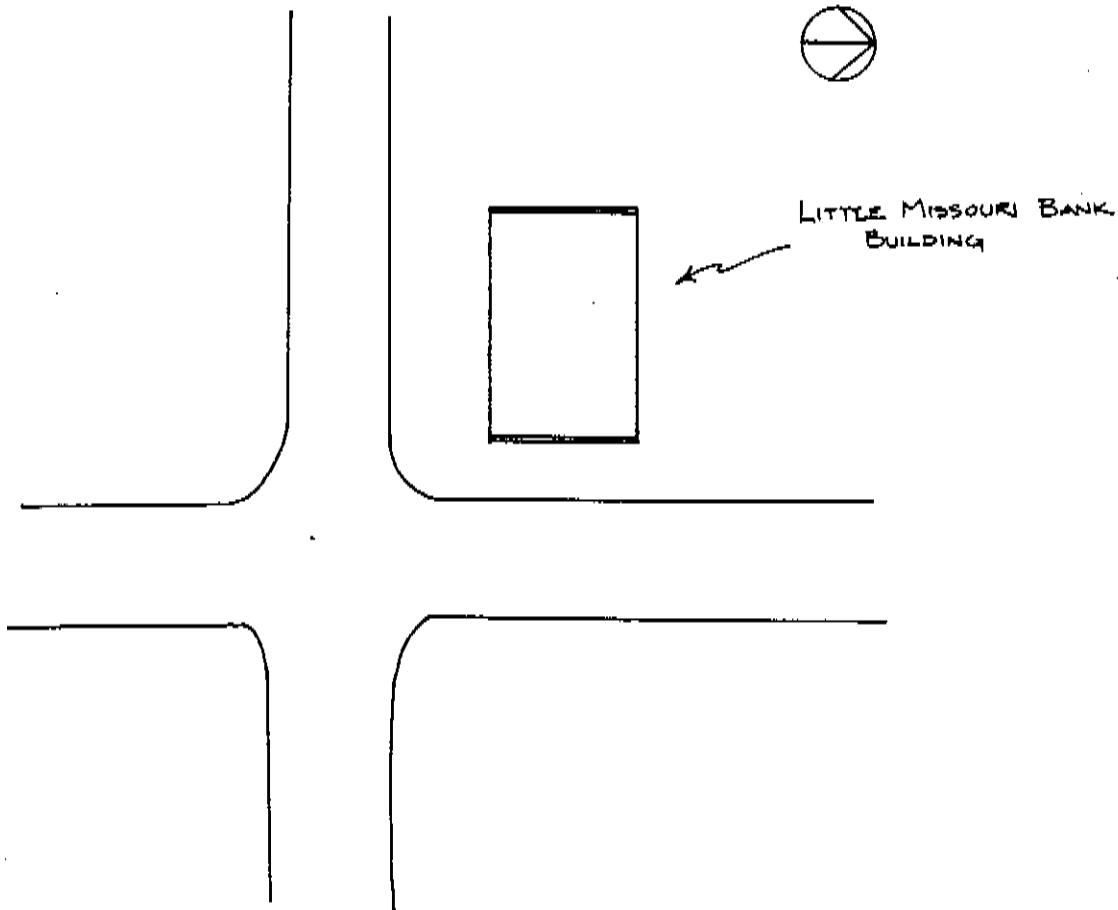
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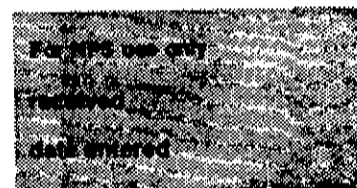
Continuation sheet Little Missouri Bank Bldg. Item number HN-10

Page 4



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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet St. Ann's Catholic Church Item number 7 Page 1

12614

SITE HN-11

NAME St. Ann's Catholic Church

LOCATION Located on First Street, Block D,
Lots 4,5 and 6, Camp Crook, Harding
County (063), South Dakota (046)

OWNER St. Ann's Catholic Church
Camp Crook, South Dakota 57724

CLASSIFICATION Building, private, NA acquisition,
occupied, restricted access, religious

DESCRIPTION Very good, unaltered, original site

St. Ann's Church is located on First Street in Camp Crook (1983 population 100), South Dakota. The church is on a well landscaped lot with several trees.

Built in 1919, the church is of wood-frame construction. Stylistically, it is a rural Gothic church with three bays in the nave. As articulated by its exterior massing, the interior of St. Ann's is an uncomplicated arrangement of vestibule, nave, chancel, and sacristy. The chancel and sacristy are at the rear of the church. A square bell tower with lancet openings rises from the roofline.

The church is entered through a double door in the bell tower. Bays of the side walls are defined by lancet windows. The sacristy is attached to the west wall. It is in a shed addition. An entry to the basement is located on the north wall.

The roof of the church is covered with corrugated metal that was recently painted with aluminum paint. The roofs of the other sections of the church are covered with composition shingles. The foundation is poured concrete.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number HN-11 Page 2

SIGNIFICANCE 1900-Present, architecture, local history

DATE: 1919

BUILDER: Not Available

St. Ann's Catholic Church is architecturally significant to the city of Camp Crook and northwestern South Dakota because it represents a form of vernacular architecture associated with the settlement of the region. In addition, it is one of the few Catholic Churches to survive after the outmigration of ranchers in the 1930s.

The Catholic Church in Camp Crook was established in 1911 with services held by Revered Father O'Hara in the Chuning Hall. Included in the circuit which Father O'Hara covered were all of Harding County, and portions of Butte, Meade, and Perkins Counties. From 1917 to 1919 Father Nicholas J. Thees served the Harding County parishes at Cox, Camp Crook, Buffalo, Karinen Hall, and Ludlow.

In 1919 a Catholic Church building was started at Camp Crook, and on July 3, 1919 St. Ann's Catholic Church was dedicated. The Rt. Reverend Bishop Lawler of Lead conducted the ceremonies assisted by Father Shannon, who served the parish until 1921. The building was completed at a cost of \$4,000.

Through 1922 Father J.J. McCool served the Camp Crook parish. In 1923 there was no priest. In 1924 Father James Creahen served, in 1925 Father LaFleur, in 1926 Father Creahen and in 1927 Father Keller, who served until 1952.

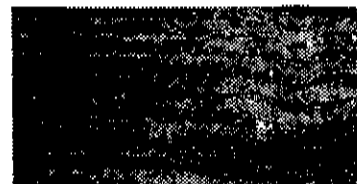
In 1952 Father Don Murray arrived to serve Camp Crook, and other Harding County parishes. Father Murray, The Flying Padre, who flew an airplane to cover the great distances between his parishes died in a plane crash in 1975.

The Alter Society at St. Ann's has had a long history of community service.

The church is very well maintained and in an excellent state of preservation.

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National Park Service**

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



Continuation sheet St. Ann's Catholic Church Item number HN-11

Page 3

QUADRANGLE NAME Camp Crook, SD

UTM 13/ 579940/ 5044400

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

ACREAGE Less than one

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the site are the lot lines of the property which is located on Lots 4, 5, and 6 of Block D of the Camp Crook Original Townsite. The site is located in the NW quarter of the SW quarter, Section 2, Township 18 North, Range 18 East in Harding County.

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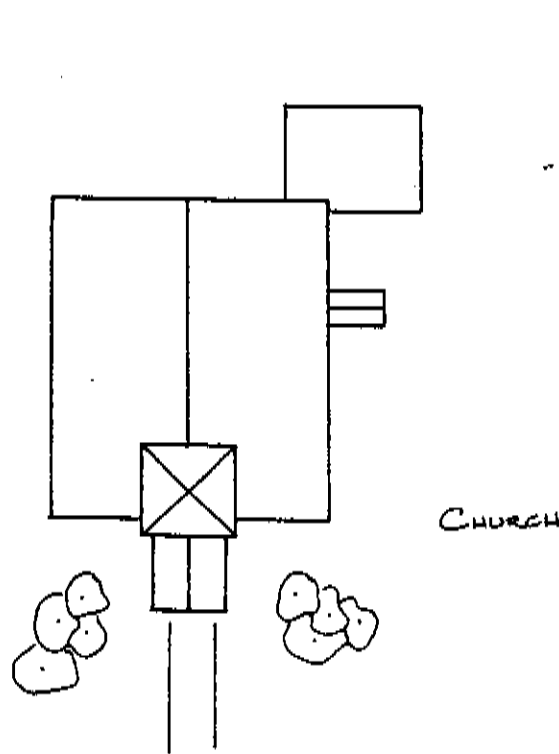
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Continuation sheet St. Ann's Catholic Church

Item number HN-11

Page 4



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Golden Valley Norwegian Lutheran Church Item number HN-12 Page 1

12617

SITE HN-12

NAME Golden Valley Norwegian Lutheran Church

LOCATION On a north-south section road, east of South Dakota State Highway 79, thirteen-and-one-half-miles northwest of Ralph, Harding County (063), South Dakota (046)

OWNER Floyd Howe
RR 2 Box 54
Hettinger, North Dakota 58639

CLASSIFICATION Building, private, NA acquisition, unoccupied, restricted access, vacant

DESCRIPTION Excellent condition, unaltered, original site

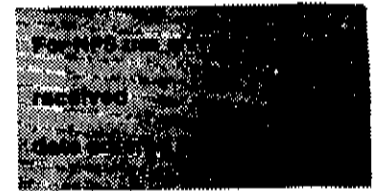
Situated on the treeless rolling prairie, the Golden Valley Norwegian Lutheran Church is located south of an east-west section road which intersects South Dakota State Highway 79 approximately twelve miles north of Ralph in Harding County.

Constructed ca. 1900, the church is stylistically rural Gothic. Although the church is higher style than other rural Gothic churches in the region, readily identifiable Gothic features such as hoodmolds, labels, buttresses and pinnacles are not present. The building is of frame construction and is covered in five inch clapboard which is painted white. The steeply pitched gable roof, steeple and bell tower roofs are covered with pale gray composition shingles. A Gothic nave plan, the church has a narthex, nave, choir and alter.

The church is entered through a pair of double doors in the bell tower. The tiered bell tower with steeple is centered on the front facade. A projection with a sloped roof on the north side of the bell tower leads to the full basement. Both the north and south axial side walls have three equilateral arched windows. The tracery in these windows is repeated in the arched transom over the doors. A red brick chimney rises from the ridgeline of the church.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Golden Valley Norwegian Lutheran Church Item number HN-12 Page 2

12617

Few changes have been made on the interior of the church over the years. The original window surrounds, wainscoting, pews and alter remain intact. The hardwood floor is exposed and in excellent condition. The interior of the church is painted white, as is the pressed tin ceiling. Lights are suspended from the ceiling, although the fixtures have been removed. The original hardware is still on the doors and windows, including the patterned doorknobs.

A wood-frame outhouse (contributing) is located behind the church against the west facade. It is painted white and has a gable roof covered with wooden shingles.

The cemetery west of the church contains the graves of some of the early Norwegian settlers in the area. Approximately 45 stones are located in the burial ground.

SIGNIFICANCE 1900-present, religion, architecture

DATE: ca. 1900

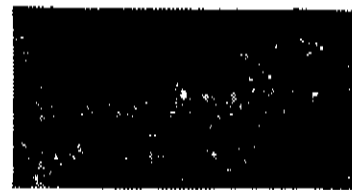
BUILDER: Not available

The Golden Valley Norwegian Lutheran Church is significant to Harding County and northwestern South Dakota because it represents a form of vernacular architecture associated with the early Norwegian settlement of this part of the state. The number of Scandinavians who emigrated to western South Dakota is large and the number of Norwegian emigrants was substantially larger than many other ethnic groups. Significantly, few Norwegian sites remain relatively intact in the area thus enhancing the importance of the Golden Valley Norwegian Lutheran Church which was formed when statistically, the organization of Norwegian Lutheran Churches in the United States began a decline.

Architecturally, the church has the only pressed tin ceiling recorded in the area and it retains all of its original wood work.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet

Item number HN-12

Page 3

The Golden Valley Norwegian Lutheran Church is an outstanding example of a rural Gothic church. The site is complete, with the outhouse and cemetery, as it was originally constructed.

QUADRANGLE NAME Cow Butte ND/SD UTM 13/659660/5083120

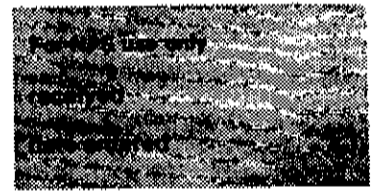
QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000 ACREAGE About two acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the nominated property are considered to be a set of four imaginary lines. The eastern boundary is a line that lies 20 feet from the eastern exterior wall of the church. The northern and southern boundaries lie 45 feet in either direction from the north and south exterior walls and intersects the western boundary which lies 25 feet from the western exterior wall. The site is located in the NE quarter of the SE quarter of Section 12, Township 22 North, Range 9 East in Harding County, South Dakota.

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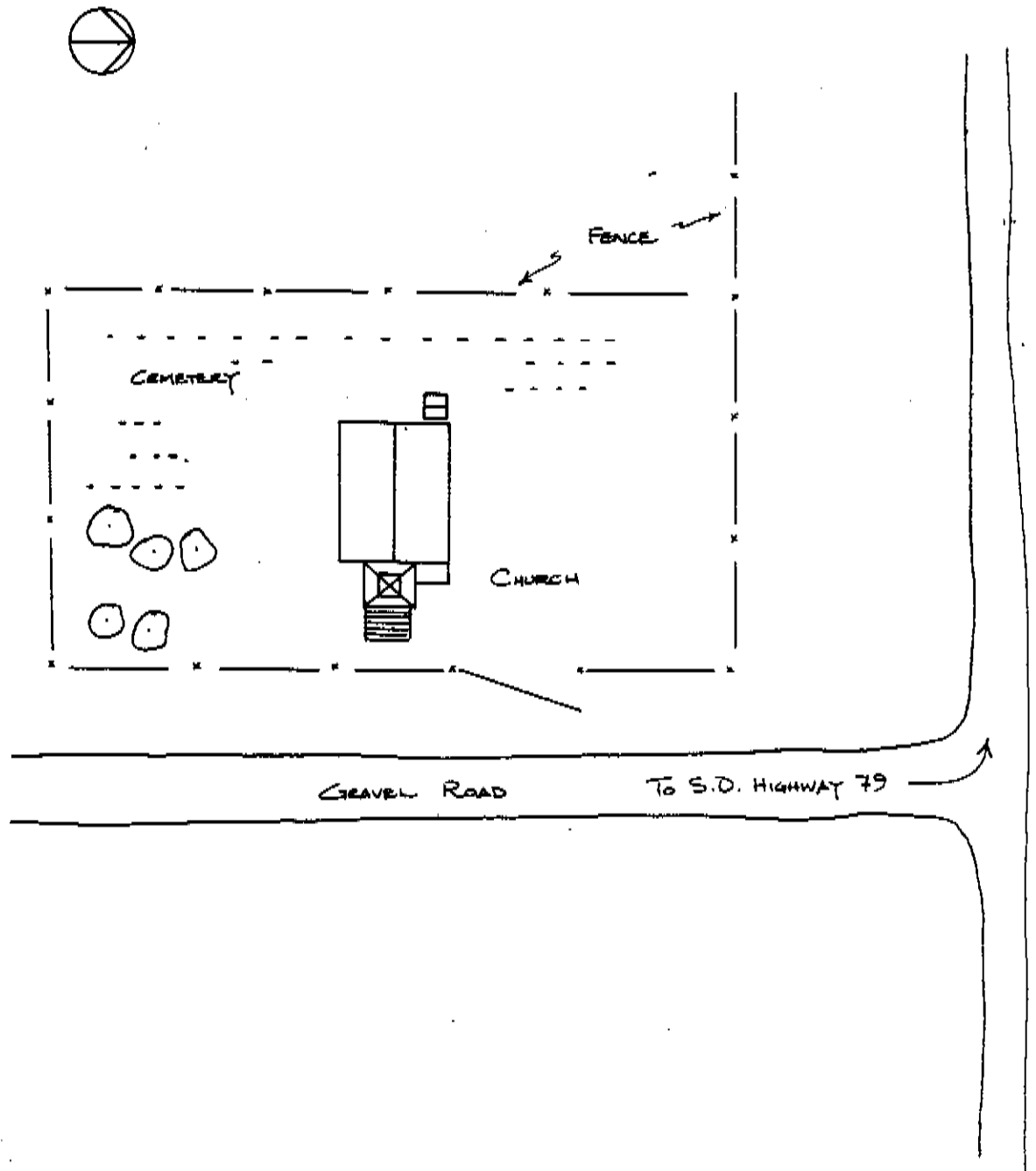


Golden Valley Norwegian
Lutheran Church

Continuation sheet

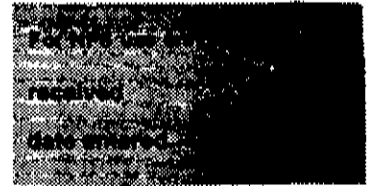
Item number HN-12

Page 4



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Peace Valley Evangelical
Church

Continuation sheet

Item number HN-13

Page 1

12618

SITE HN-13

NAME Peace Valley Evangelical Church
and Cemetery

LOCATION East side of South Dakota State Highway
79 about eight miles northwest of Ralph,
Harding County (063), South Dakota (046)

OWNER Mrs. Leo Ketterling
Reeder, North Dakota 58649

CLASSIFICATION Building, private, NA acquisition, occu-
pied, restricted access, vacant

DESCRIPTION Excellent condition, unaltered, original
site

The Peace Valley Evangelical Church and Cemetery is located on the east side of South Dakota State Highway 79 approximately eight miles northwest of Ralph, the nearest town. The surrounding terrain is rolling prairie and is used for agricultural purposes.

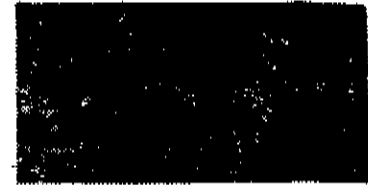
Stylistically, the church is rural Gothic, however much of the identifiable architectural detail is absent. A Gothic nave plan, the church has a narthex, nave, choir and alter.

The building is a wood-frame rectangular pen built ca. 1900. The exterior of the structure is covered with five inch clapboard which is painted white. Entry to the church is gained through the bell tower through a set of double doors surmounted by a small arched transom. The bell tower is topped by a decorative wooden finial. All the roofs are covered with wooden shingles. Four lancet windows are on each side wall. The windows are covered with screens that are painted black. The entire building rests on a poured concrete basement.

Located to the west of the church is a wood-frame outhouse (contributing). It is shiplap with a pyramidal roof covered with wooden shingles.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet

Item number IIN-13

Page 2

The cemetery is north of the church and contains the graves of approximately thirty individuals. The grave markers in this cemetery exhibit a higher level of craftsmanship than others found throughout the vicinity. The earliest stone dates from 1881. There are plantings throughout the cemetery that include iris and various shrubs.

SIGNIFICANCE 1900-present, architecture, religion

DATE: ca. 1900

BUILDER: Not available

The Peace Valley Evangelical Church is significant to the Ralph vicinity of Harding County and northwestern South Dakota because it is an outstanding example of rural Gothic church architecture. The church, which is historically known as the Fredensdal Church after one of the early settlers and original church members, is important for serving the spiritual needs of the homesteaders and ranchers who originally settled the Ralph vicinity.

The Peace Valley Evangelical Church is in excellent condition and an exemplary state of preservation. The many limestone markers in the burial ground exhibit a higher level of craftsmanship than most found throughout the region.

QUADRANGLE NAME Cow Butte, SW/SD UTM 13/656630/5077670

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000 ACREAGE About 2 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the nominated property follow four imaginary lines. In the north about 60 feet from the north exterior wall, in the east about 35 feet from the east exterior wall, in the south about 10 feet from the south exterior wall and the western boundary is about 10 feet from the western exterior wall. The church and cemetery are located in the SW quarter of the SW quarter of Section 26, Township 22 North, Range 9 East of Harding County, South Dakota.

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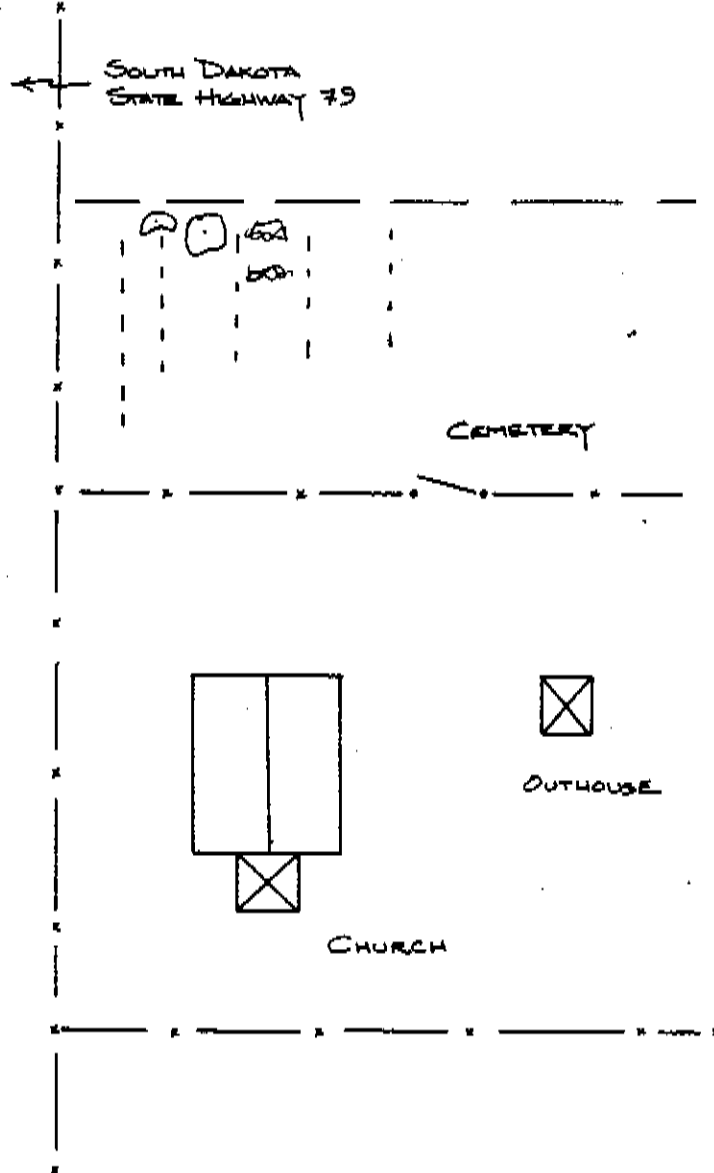


Continuation sheet

Peace Valley Evangelical
Church

Item number HN-13

Page 3



United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number HN-14 Page 1

12619

SITE	HN-14
NAME	The Vessey School
LOCATION	Harding County Road 859, two-and-one-half miles south of the North Dakota state line, Harding County (Q63), South Dakota (046)
OWNER	Harding County School District Box 367 Buffalo, SD 57720
CLASSIFICATION	Building, public, NA acquisition, unoccupied, restricted access, vacant
DESCRIPTION	Very good, unaltered, original site

The Vessey School, a one-story, wood-frame rectangular pen, is located on Harding County Road 859 approximately three miles south of the town of Haley in North Dakota. The school is noteworthy because it exhibits greater scale and attention to detail than other structures of this type generally found in the region.

The hipped roof which is covered in wood shingles, with the main ridgeline oriented east-west, presents the illusion of a cube. The school is entered through a door centered in the front (south) elevation which is flanked by long narrow windows on either side. The entry has a hipped roof covered with wooden shingles, as is the roof of the projecting cloak room which is centered on the front elevation. The front elevation is symmetrical with pairs of double-hung four-over-four light windows on either side, and two two-over-two light double hung windows on either side of the projecting entry.

Both the east and west elevations are symmetrically pierced by five double-hung four-over-four light windows. There are no openings in the north elevation. The school has a full basement and a poured concrete foundation.

The interior of the school is one large classroom with built-in blackboards along the north wall. The room can be divided by a large floor to ceiling folding wooden screen. Built-in book-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number HN-14 Page 2

cases are located in the south elevation in the corners where the cloakroom adjoins the main structure. The full basement is divided into storage areas and the lavatories are located there.

Southeast of the school is another contributing structure, a house which was moved to the site to serve as housing for the teachers. The structure is a wood-frame rectangular pen with a gable roof covered with wood shingles. The south elevation has a door and two double-hung two-over-two light windows. The east and west elevations have windows in the first floor, and a double-hung window in the apex of the gable. Entry to the full basement is through a door on the east side of the structure which has a poured concrete foundation. A red brick chimney rises from the center of the ridgeline as do three lightning rods.

A playground is located south of the school on the east side of the driveway.

SIGNIFICANCE 1900-Present, Education, Architecture

DATE: ca. 1920

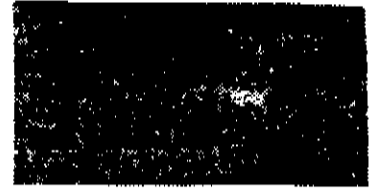
BUILDER: Not available

The Vessey School is significant in both the areas of architecture and education because of its unusual style and excellent state of preservation, and as the only school to serve the educational needs of the Vessey community. In addition, the school is architecturally, the most imposing structure in the area with its simple classic detailing it reaches a level of style not found in most rural schools.

The Vessey School, built around 1920, is an excellent example of the rural cube shaped school buildings that were popular in South Dakota from 1915 through 1930. The school appears as it did when it was constructed, with its frame siding, wood shingles, frame window surrounds, and interior window and door surrounds are all intact. Although the school has been vacant for several years it is still used as a polling place during elections by the residents of the Vessey community.

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number HI-14

Page 3

QUADRANGLE NAME Bowman-Haley Dam, SD/ND UTM 13/645280/5085320

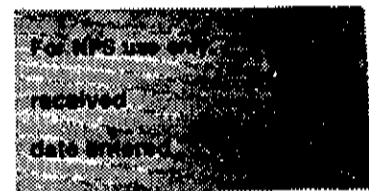
QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000 ACREAGE Less than one

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The site boundaries are formed by a set of imaginary lines. The north line lies ten feet from the exterior north wall of the school and intersects the east line which lies ten feet from the exterior east wall of the teachers residence. The east line intersects the south line which lies forty-five feet from the south (front) wall of the school, to include the playground. The south line intersects the west line which lies ten feet from the west exterior wall of the school. The site is located in the SW quarter of the SW quarter of Section 34, Township 23 North, Range 8 East in Harding County, South Dakota.

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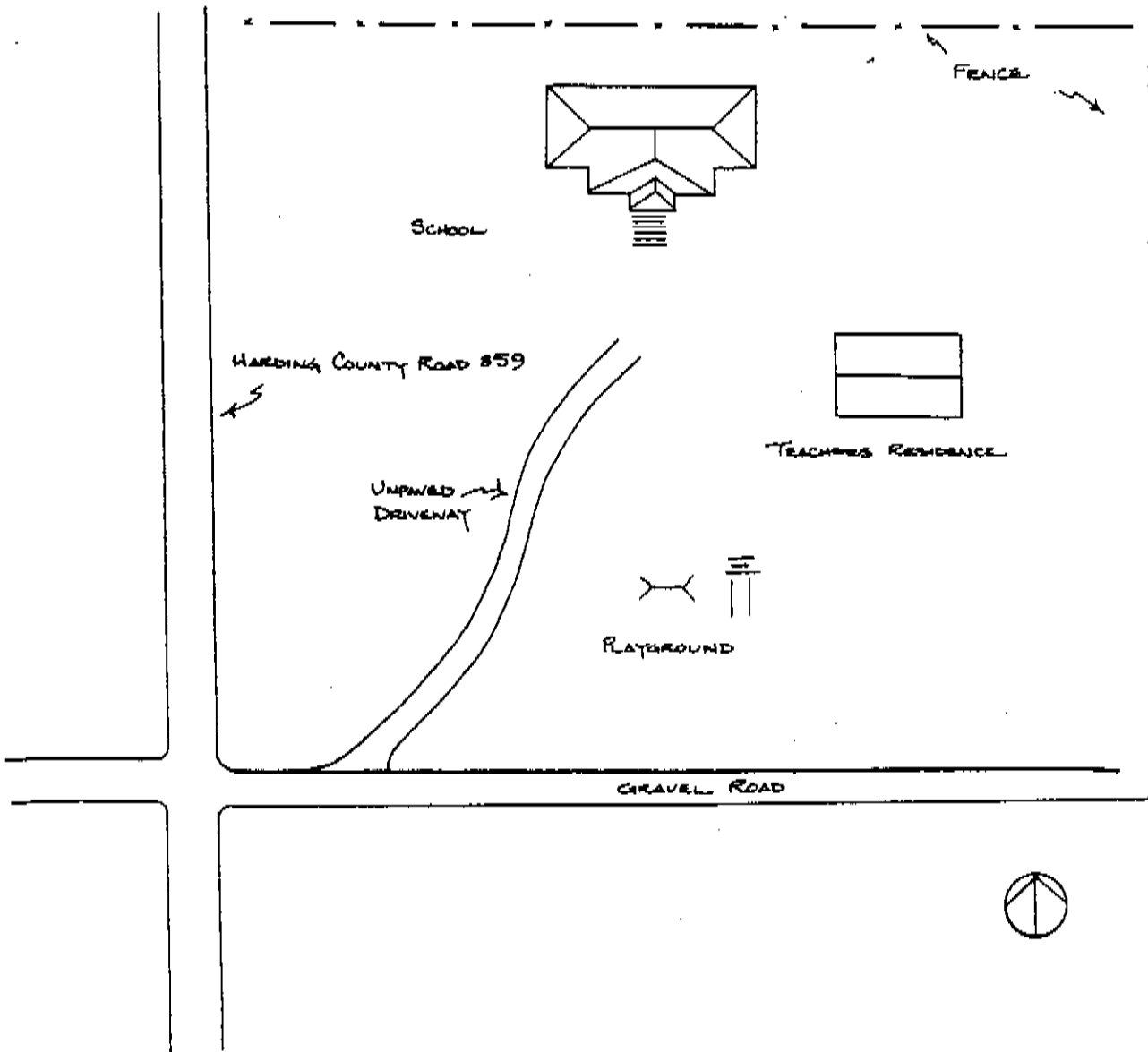
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Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Vessey School

Item number HN-15

Page 4



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet The Sorum Cooperative Store Item number PE-1 Page 1

531
12620

SITE PE-1

NAME The Sorum Cooperative Store

LOCATION West side of the main street in Sorum, Perkins County (105), South Dakota (046)

OWNER Thurlow Cooper
Box 53
Buffalo, SD 57720

CLASSIFICATION Building, private, NA acquisition, occupied, restricted access, vacant

DESCRIPTION Excellent, unaltered, original site

The Sorum Cooperative Store is located in the abandoned town of Sorum, South Dakota on the grassy flats of Rabbit Creek. The structure is a rectangular pen constructed of adobe which has been covered with stucco to protect the building from the elements.

A false front with molded decoration tops the front elevation which is symmetrical with a large two-over-two light window on either side of the door. All of the openings retain their screens. A low four step stoop leads to the front door. The south and north side elevations are identical with six windows on the first floor and three windows in the basement. Both walls are have two buttresses. Fenestration in the rear elevation includes, two small two-over-two light windows and two double-hung three-over- one light windows. A door is located to the left of center.

The store measures thirty-three feet in width by sixty feet in length. It has a low arched roof covered with composition shingles.

The interior of the store is divided into two spaces. The large open front of structure used for the store, and the rear service portion which has a large kitchen area. The store has a full basement.

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

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



Continuation sheet The Sorum Cop. Store Item number PE-1 Page 2

SIGNIFICANCE 1900-present, architecture, commerce

DATE 1936 **BUILDER** Mr. Sandpoint

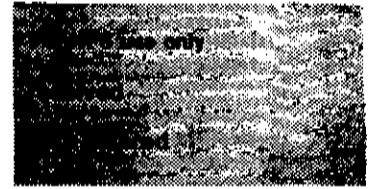
The Sorum Cooperative Store derives its significance from its architecture and its importance as one of the few cooperative stores to operate in northwestern South Dakota. The history of the store transcends the present structure, as the founder of Sorum, Chris Sorum opened the first post office on the site in 1910. The post office continued to be located in the store until recently when the store closed.

The Sorum vicinity was settled around 1900 when the large cattle outfits such as the Turkey Track and the L 7 ran their cattle in the area to graze. Several ranchers settled along Rabbit Creek and Gap Creek establishing their own ranches on the land instead of using it for grazing land.

In 1907 and 1908 a large influx of homesteaders moved into the area to stake claims on their 160 acres under the provisions established by the Homestead Act of 1862. Another large influx of homesteaders from the east moved into the Sorum vicinity in 1909.

During those early years Chris Sorum had a mailbox at his homestead that the neighboring homesteaders used to send their mail to Strool, where the nearest post office was located. Sorum petitioned to establish a post office in the community during the winter of 1909. On July 7, 1910 Chris Sorum became the postmaster in Sorum. On that same day three businessmen, Mr. Dunlap, Mr. Mayer, and Mr. Wightman decided to open a general store in Sorum.

Building materials for the new general store were hauled to Sorum by team and wagon from Hettinger, North Dakota, the closed rail terminus fifty-two miles to the north. Mr. Wightman retired shortly after the store was opened and it was incorporated as the Farmers Supply Company. The store was sold to the Reeder Cooperative in June 1916, by Mayer, the store manager.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet The Sorum Coop. Store Item number PE-1 Page 3

On April 1, 1920 Mr. and Mrs. Otto Jensen moved from Hutchinson, Minnesota to manage the Sorum Store which they named the Sorum Store Company. The store remained in that building until it was destroyed by fire from the stove used in the cream station which was located at the store in January 1936. The store reopened in one of the vacant buildings in town and in August that structure burned along with its entire contents.

After the second fire, Mr. Jensen decided that the new store should be built of adobe which would guaranty a fireproof building. He had read that building with adobe was a very inexpensive method of construction and was able to locate a craftsman in Newell, Mr. Sandpoint who studied how to make and build with adobe in New Mexico. Mr. Sandpoint and his crew moved to Sorum, where they lived in tents while they constructed the new store. The store was completed in the fall and opened for business shortly thereafter.

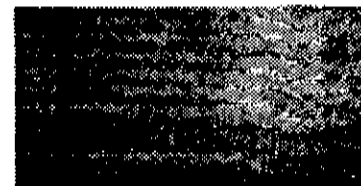
The store also served another community function. It had a full basement which was used, over the years, as a dining room by the Sorum High School for the students who were boarders there.

Mr. and Mrs. Jensen continued to operate the store until 1964 when they sold the store to Mr. Thurlow Cooper, the present owner, who also ran the Sorum Store and Post Office for several years. Although there were still several buildings left standing in Sorum, the population was two, Mr. and Mrs. Jensen, then Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, for many years. Although the town is abandoned now, it has an active fire department made up of local ranchers, and community dinners and dances are still held at the community hall.

Unique in its setting on the flats of Rabbit Creek, the store, with the hollyhocks blooming in hues of pink and burgundy against its pale green stucco exterior, evokes a picture more commonly found in the small towns of northern New Mexico than western South Dakota. It is valuable as one of the few examples of adobe architecture in western South Dakota, and at present the only known commerical structure of adobe construction. The Sorum Cooperative Store remains in Sorum as a symbol of the democratic pioneer values that created South Dakota.

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National Park Service**

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



Continuation sheet The Sorum Cooperative Store Item number PE-1

Page 4

QUADRANGLE NAME Sorum, SD

UTM 13/ 661260/ 5085510

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

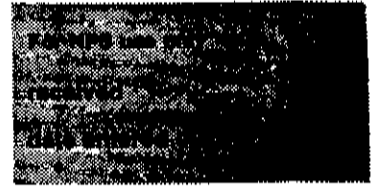
ACREAGE Less than one

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

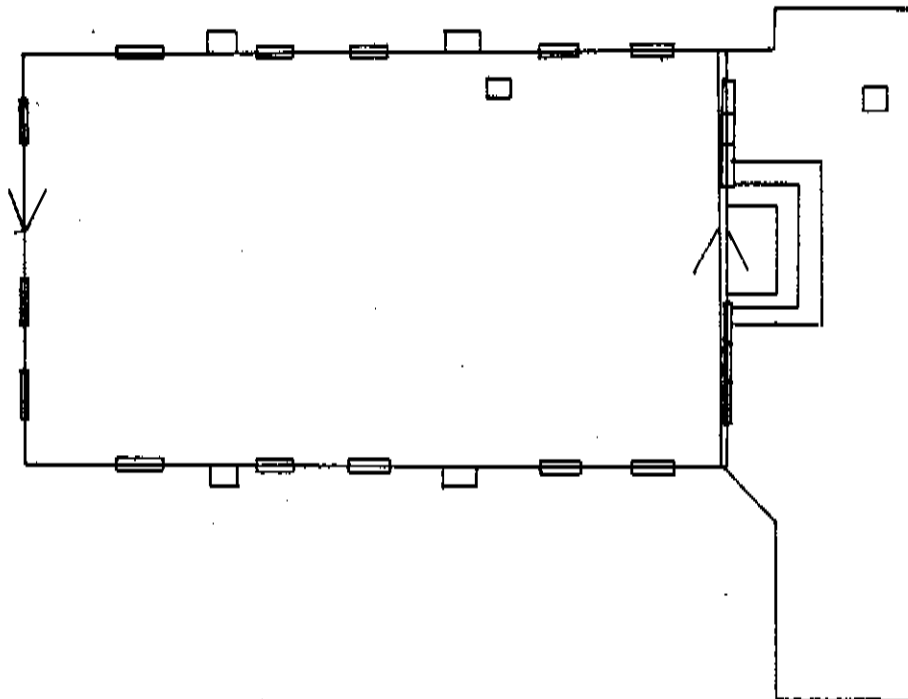
The site boundaries are formed by a set of imaginary lines which extend ten feet in all directions from the exterior walls of the structure. The site is located in the NE quarter of the SE quarter of Section 7, Township 17 North, Range 10 East in Perkins County.

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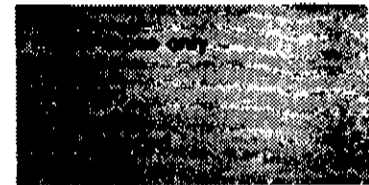


Continuation sheet The Sorum Cooperative Store Item number PE-1 Page 5



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet The Sorum Hotel Item number PE-2 Page 1

~~10627~~
532

SITE PR-2

NAME The Sorum Hotel

LOCATION East side of the main street in Sorum, Perkins County (105), South Dakota (046)

OWNER Leona Loftsgaard
1245 10th Street
Spearfish, SD 57783

CLASSIFICATION Building, private, NA acquisition, unoccupied, restricted access, vacant

DESCRIPTION Very good, unaltered, original site

Located in the abandoned town of Sorum on the grassy flats of nearby Rabbit Creek, the Sorum Hotel is a large wood-frame structure. Surrounded by mature trees the white clapboard structure is picturesque in its setting.

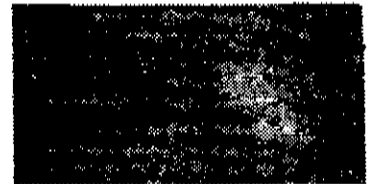
The hotel is a wood-frame rectangular building with a gable roof. The core of the hotel has a one-story shed roof extension on the north and a one-story gable roof extension on the south. All roof sections are clad with black composition shingles with the exception of the tower and rear entry which are covered with wood shingles. Fenestration includes eleven two-over-two light double hung windows with window surrounds. Both the front and rear doors three paned side lights on either side. An entry to the basement is located off the east facade south of the rear door.

A pyramidal bell tower is centered at the front of the ridgeline of the core of the hotel. A red brick chimney rises through the center of the ridgeline.

A shed roof wood-frame outhouse (contributing) is located northeast of the hotel. It is painted white.

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet The Sorum Hotel Item number PE-2 Page 2

SIGNIFICANCE 1900-present, architecture, commerce, education,
religion

DATE 1910

BUILDER Al Currington

The Sorum Hotel is architecturally significant to the community of Sorum as an unusual vernacular example of a commercial structure. In its long history the structure served many community needs, first as a hotel, then as a school and as a Lutheran church.

The Sorum vicinity was settled around 1900 when the large cattle outfits such as the Turkey Track and the L 7 ran their cattle in the area to graze. Several ranchers settled along Rabbit Creek and Gap Creek shortly thereafter establishing their own ranches.

In 1907 and 1908 a large influx of homesteaders moved into the region to stake claims on their 160 acres under the provisions of the Homestead Act. Later, in 1909 another wave of homesteaders moved into the region from the east.

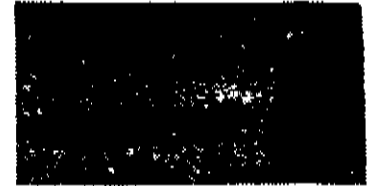
One of the early homesteaders in the vicinity, Chris Sorum, petitioned to establish a post office and in 1910 became the postmaster of the new community which was named Sorum, in his honor. Later that year several businesses were established in town and included: a general store, bank, blacksmith shop, poolhall, restaurant, barbershop, and lumberyard.

Built in October 1910 by Al Currington, the hotel provided meals and lodging. The hotel was managed by several couples over the years until it became the Sorum High School. For many years it served the educational needs of the residents of the Sorum vicinity. The school was unusual in that it allowed the students who lived far away to board in the upstairs which was used as a dormitory. Other buildings in town were also used by the school as dormitories and the basement of the Sorum Cooperative Store across the street from the school was used as a dining hall.

After the school in Sorum closed, the building was purchased by the Lutheran Church. It served as a church for a number of years. At the present time the building is vacant, except during

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number

PE-2

Page

3

fall when it is used as a hunting lodge by out-of-towners.

The structure is very well maintained and in excellent condition. It has a long and varied history of community service, and at the present time is the oldest building in Sorum.

QUADRANGLE NAME Sorum, SD UTM 13/661550/5035190

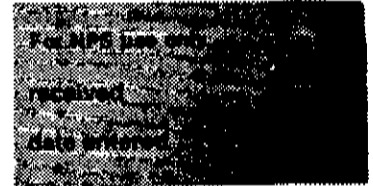
QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000 ACREAGE Less than one

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

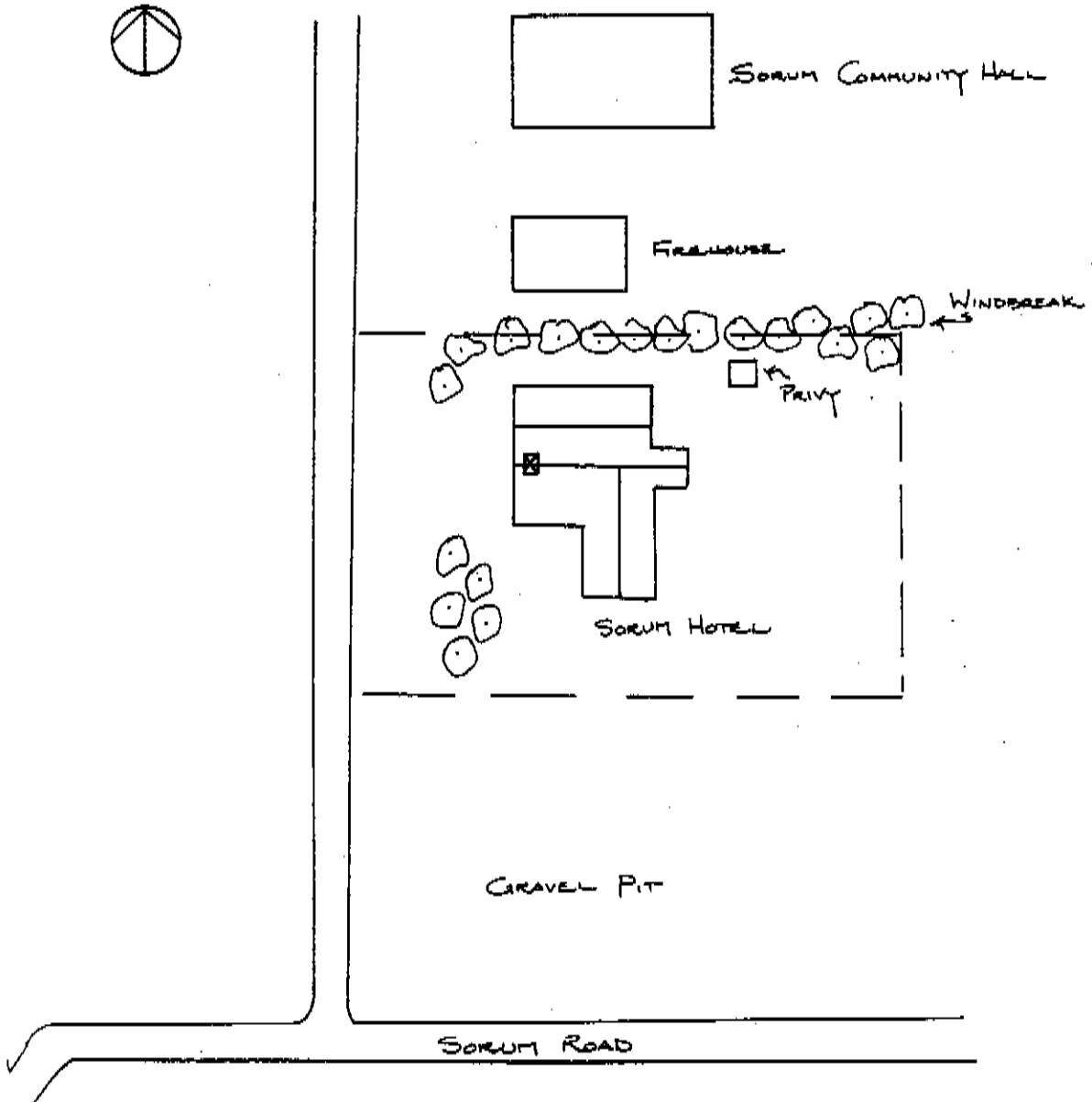
The boundaries of the nominated property are considered to be an imaginary line that lies ten feet from the east exterior wall of the outhouse. Thence to the southern boundary, an imaginary line that lies ten feet from the south wall of the structure which connects to the western boundary, an imaginary line that lies ten feet from the west exterior wall of the structure. The site is located in the SW quarter of the NE quarter of Section 7, Township 17 North, Range 10 East in Perkins County, South Dakota.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet The Sorum Hotel Item number PE-2 Page 4



United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number PE-3 Page 1

~~12622~~ 458

SITE PE-3

NAME Donald Beckon Ranch

LOCATION Five-and-one-half miles southeast of Zeona, Perkins County (105), South Dakota (046)

OWNER Martin Anderson
Box 3
Zeona, South Dakota 57795

CLASSIFICATION Buildings, object, private, NA acquisition, occupied, restricted access private, residence, agriculture

DESCRIPTION Very good condition, unaltered, original site

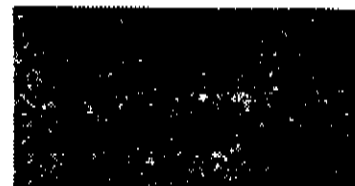
The Donald Beckon Ranch is located about six miles southeast of Zeona along one of the tributaries of the South Fork of the Moreau River. The site consists of fourteen structures and are all contributing with the exception of two modern metal buildings.

Of particular interest is the sod house that was built by Donald Beckon in 1910. It is a rectangular pen with a projection on the east facade. The windows are all double-hung two-over-two light in the main house, and double-hung in the hipped-roof projection. The house has a hipped roof clad in composition shingles. Two doors are in the south facade. The exterior of the structure has been stuccoed and painted a pastel green.

On the west side of the driveway is the house and five other structures. This is a domestic spacial unit. A second, smaller bunk house is located off the southwest corner of the sod house. It is a rectangular pen with a gable roof covered in composition shingles. The entrance is through a small gable-roofed projection. All the windows are double-hung. Another structure is located within this fenced area, a small rectangular frame outbuilding covered with tar paper. It has a low pitched gable roof that is covered in tar paper.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number PE-3

Page 2

South of the fenced domestic unit is a small frame rectangular outbuilding. It is sided in shiplap that is painted red and the domed roof is covered with tar paper.

A frame outbuilding sided in milled lumber, with a shed roof of milled lumber is located directly south of the domed roof outbuilding.

To the east is a frame garage. It is sided in milled lumber that is painted red with white contrasting trim. It has a gable roof that is covered with corrugated metal.

Across the driveway is the agricultural unit. Nine structures are located within this area. Farthest to the south is a gable-roofed frame barn. The exterior is painted red with contrasting white trim. A one-story shed addition has been added to the south axial facade. A one story gabled-roof addition has been added to the rear (east) gabled facade of the barn. The roof of the barn is clad in wood shingles, while all other roof sections are covered in corrugated metal. A shed roof dormer rises from the rear addition, an unusual feature in an agricultural structure. All windows in this structure are double-hung two-over-two light.

North of the barn is a chicken coop. It is frame construction with a shed roof. The exterior walls have been stuccoed and are unpainted.

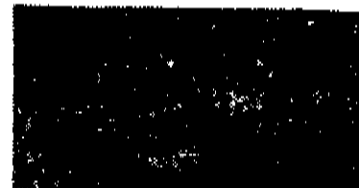
West of the chicken coop is a small modern metal shed (non-contributing).

Between the metal shed and the corrugated metal Butler building (non-contributing) is an old sheep herders wagon. It is a frame structure covered with tar paper and has a domed roof. The door is made of wood planking.

North of the ranch buildings are three maintenance structures. The first is a small rectangular storage building. It is frame construction covered with corrugated metal siding and the gabled-roof is covered with tar paper. North of the storage building is a small wood-frame pump house. This building has a shed roof and the exterior is painted white. Another frame storage building is located to the north of the pump house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

PE-3

Page

3

This structure has a gable roof that is covered with tar paper. The exterior walls are covered with corrugated metal.

To the south of the storage building is a clothesline. This was put up by Mr. Beckon in 1910 and is unusual because it uses concrete posts and has hand forged hardware that he made at the site. The posts are connected by heavy gauge metal wire. The clothesline is located east of the house across the driveway.

SIGNIFICANCE 1900-present, architecture, settlement

DATE: 1910

BUILDER: Donald Beckon

The Donald Beckon Ranch is architecturally significant to rural Perkins County and northwestern South Dakota because it is one of the few surviving early twentieth century homestead period sod houses in the region. The ranch has a complete arrangement of structures historically associated with Northern Great Plains turn-of-the-century ranches.

At the present time there are only three surviving soddies included in the National Register of Historic Places in South Dakota. They are the Prairie Homestead in Interior, the Anna Carr Homestead in Bison, and the Joseph Baker House in the Hereford vicinity.

Although sod houses were one of the most common buildings found on the Great Plains during the homestead era as evidenced by the writings of Dick and others, very few survived through the years due to the delicate nature of their construction. Therefore sod is perhaps presently, the rarest form of building material encountered in the state.

Another unusual feature, the sheep herders wagon was another common sight across the Plains landscape at the turn-of-the-century. The wagons were used much as modern day mobile homes or recreational vehicles, where the owner could move the wagon to follow the herd, or move from ranch to ranch during sheep shearing season for seasonal employment. No other such wagons were located during the survey, which further enhances the importance of the site.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number PE-3 Page 4

The ranch has a large chicken coop that is still used at the present time. Historically, most ranches had chicken coops. The chicken was a primary food source for the rural family. Chickens provided fresh eggs on a daily basis as well as an occasional chicken dinner.

The Donald Beckon Ranch is in very good condition and well maintained by the present owner.

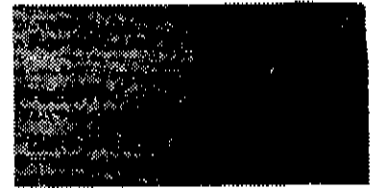
QUADRANGLE NAME Zeona, SD UTM 13/665710/49998000
QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000 ACREAGE About three acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The site is bounded in the west by an imaginary line that lies ten feet west of the outbuilding at the southwest corner of the site. The southern boundary is an imaginary line that lies ten feet from the south exterior wall of that structure, thence to an imaginary line that lies ten feet from the eastern exterior wall of the barn that moves in a northerly direction to meet the northern boundary that lies ten feet from the exterior north wall of the storage building. The ranch is located in the NW quarter of the SW quarter of Section 34 in Township 14 North, Range 10 East in Perkins County, South Dakota.

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National Park Service

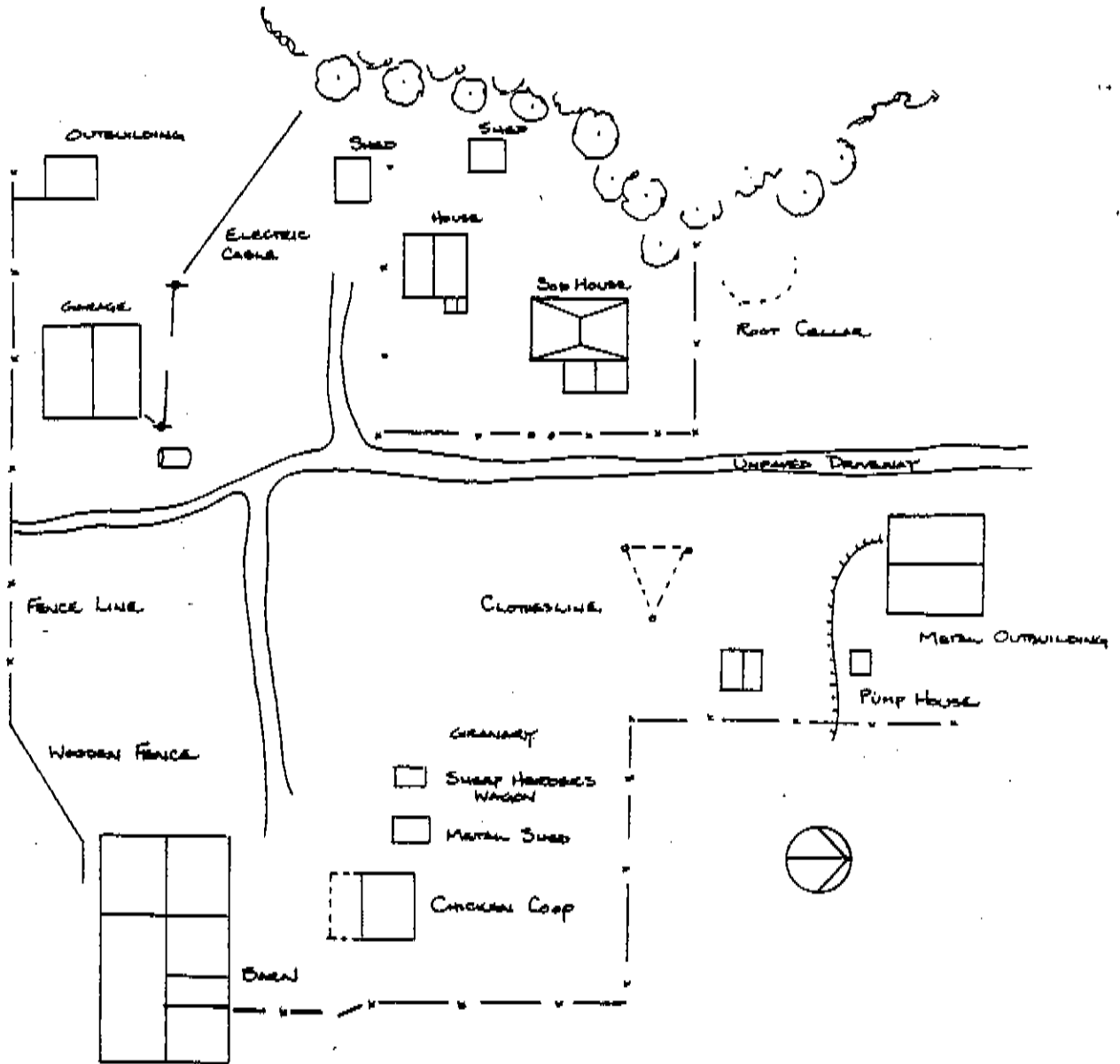
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

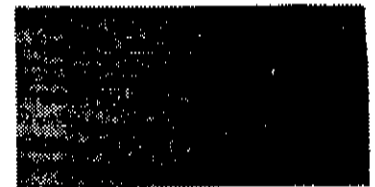
Item number PE-3

Page 5



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Spring Creek School Item number PE-4 Page 1

~~45~~ 45

SITE PE-4

NAME Spring Creek School

LOCATION Zeona vicinity
Perkins County (105), South Dakota (046)

OWNER John S. Marty
R.R. Box 118
Prairie City, South Dakota 57649

CLASSIFICATION Building, private, NA acquisition,
unoccupied, restricted access, vacant

DESCRIPTION Fair condition, unaltered, original site

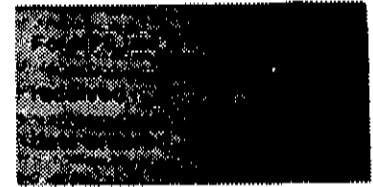
The Spring Creek School is a classic example of the cube school that was stylistically popular in rural South Dakota from 1915 through 1930. Located about one mile east of Zeona, the school was constructed ca. 1920 from one of the plans in "Standards and laws Pertaining to State Standard Rural Schools and State Consolidated Schools of South Dakota and a Study of Consolidation in South Dakota and Other States". A sign over the front (east) entrance reads "South Dakota Standard School".

Situated in a grassy field, the school is a large wood-frame cube, covered in clapboard and painted white, with a wood shingled hipped roof. A small wood-frame hipped roof addition is located on the south. A red brick chimney rises from the roof of the addition. A bell tower with a pyramidal roof covered with wood shingles rises from the roof above the front doorway. Fenestration includes two large rectangular six-over-six light windows with surrounds on the east facade, four large rectangular six-over-six light windows with surrounds on the north facade and two large rectangular six-over-six light windows with surrounds on the north.

One enters the school through a recessed doorway that leads to two doors that enter into the cloakrooms. The interior of the school retains the original door and window surrounds and other architectural detailing. The original wood floor is intact.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Shpring Creek School Item number PE-4 Page 2

Located to the southeast of the school is the outhouse of wood-frame construction. It has fallen over and is in a state of disrepair.

SIGNIFICANCE 1900-present, education, architecture

DATE: 1920

BUILDER: John Erikson and
Albert Shelstad

The Spring Creek School is important to the Zenon community and rural Perkins County as one of the best preserved examples of a South Dakota Standard plan rural cube school. This type of cube-shaped school building was popular throughout rural South Dakota from 1914 through 1930. Traditionally, it has more ornamental embellishment than the earlier rectangular school buildings.

The school was named after Spring Creek, a tributary of the North Fork of the Moreau River, the closest water source. Constructed in 1920 from a plan in the South Dakota state standards publication for rural schools, the Spring Creek school replaced an earlier school built on the same spot in 1912. The original school was held in a sod claim shack that was part dugout. The local ranchers and homesteaders made the school benches and desks, and guled a piece of oil cloth that was painted black to one of the walls to serve as a blackboard. A homesteader in the Govert area of Harding County, Cora Minks, originally from Ohio where she had been a school teacher, was the first teacher in the school which had twenty-two students in 1912.

Part of the Sheffield School District No. 63 the school was later absorbed into the Bison Independent School District. The Spring Creek School was abandoned in 1967 and moved to a nearby trailer. The school closed offically in 1972.

Zenon was founded in 1910 by H.E. Rowson who led a group of settlers to the communtiy during the height of the homestead years. Rowson became the first postmaster of the town that was named after his daughter. Many of the homesteaders who settled in the area left a year later because of the severe drought of 1911.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Spring Creek School Item number PE-4 Page 3

The Sheep Creek School is important to the history of the Zeona vicinity having been used as an educational facility for nearly fifty years before it was closed. The school has begun to deteriorate since it was abandoned, it does however retain its architectural integrity.

QUADRANGLE NAME Zeona, SD UTM 13/ 664870/ 5006370

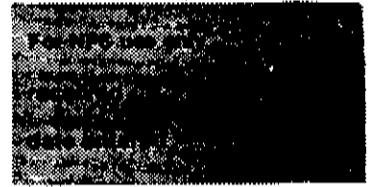
QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000 ACREAGE Less than one

VERBALE BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the nominated property are considered to be a set intersecting imaginary lines that lie fifteen feet from the exterior walls of the structure in all directions. The site is located in the NE quarter of the NE quarter of Section 9, Township 14 North, Range 10 East in Perkins County, South Dakota.

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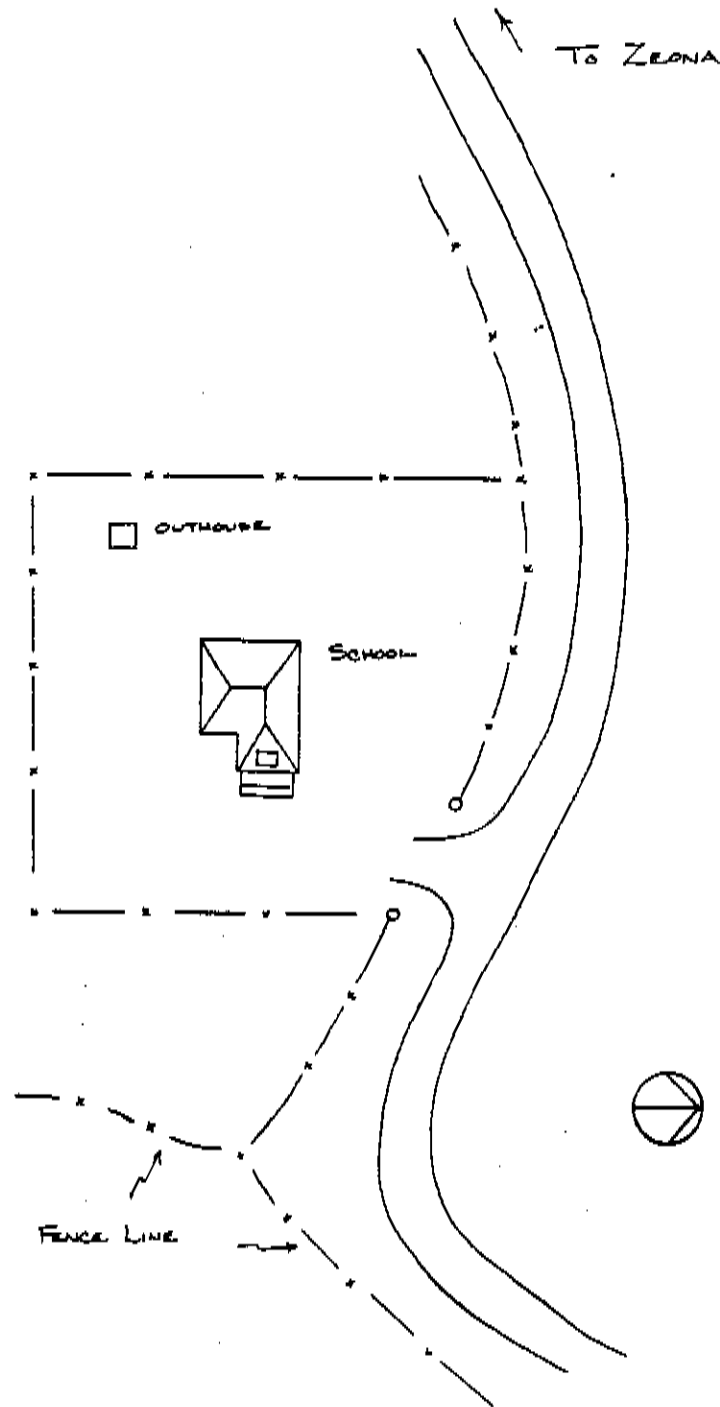
**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Spring Creek School

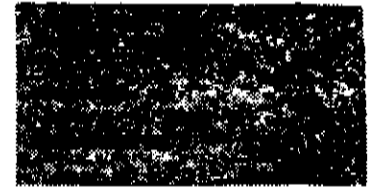
Item number PE-4

Page 4



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet Immanuel Lutheran Church Item number PE-5 Page 1

12624

SITE PE-5

NAME Immanuel Lutheran Church

LOCATION Zeona vicinity
Perkins County (105), South Dakota (046)

OWNER Immanuel Lutheran Church
Zeona, South Dakota 57795

CLASSIFICATION Buildings, private, NA acquisition,
occupied, restricted access, religious

DESCRIPTION Excellent condition, altered (very
slightly), original site

The Immanuel Lutheran Church is located in Zeona on a Perkins County gravel road fifteen miles north of Mud Butte and U.S. Highway 212. Presently in excellent condition, the church is still used on a regular basis. Its present appearance, which dates to 1923, displays the influence of Gothic Revival styling.

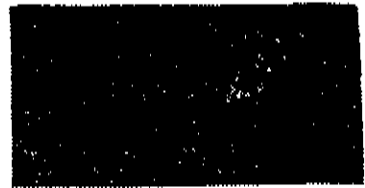
The front facade faces east toward the road. A square bell tower with battlements mark the main facade. Below the apex of the gable is a lancet window with a white wooden cross which replaces the traditional tracery found in the windows below, on either side of the double doors. The present set of doors replaced the original set which had three verticle windows in each door, and is the only known exterior modification.

The church is a large rectangle with a rectangular projection on the rear (west) facade. An entry to this section is located on the south facade in a small gable-roofed projection. The church has four windows in the nave, and one in the narthex on both side walls. All of the windows are double-hung with tracery in the pointed transoms. They have their original window screens.

The exterior of the church is painted white. The roofs of all sections are covered with predominantly green, mult-colored composition shingles. The foundation is concrete block that is covered with cement and there is a full basement.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Immanuel Lutheran Church Item number PE-5 Page 2

The interior of the church remains as it was built, with the exception of the pews and ceiling fans. The original woodwork including the wainscotting, window and door surrounds remain intact. The hardwood floor has been carpeted.

Southwest of the church is a shed-roofed wood-frame outhouse (contributing). It is shiplap and is painted white. The roof is covered with composition shingles.

The cemetery is divided by the church with twenty-seven marked graves located on the south side and twenty-two marked graves on the north side. Most of the stones date to the 1910s and are red or gray granite, although there are a few homemade cement markers.

SIGNIFICANCE 1900-present, architecture, religion, settlement

DATE: 1923

BUILDER: Not Available

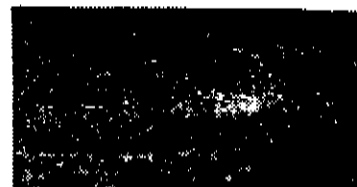
The Immanuel Lutheran Church has been an important cultural and religious landmark for the Zeona community since its completion in 1923. The church has a history that started in the spring of 1913 ten years before the present church was constructed. Formed by a group of local Norweigan homesteaders the church had its first meeting in the home of Mrs. L.M. Larson in Zeona with services conducted by the Reverend T.C. Tollefson. The Reverend Tollefson rode the thirty-five miles from his home in the Slim Buttes to conduct the service. After the initial service, a business meeting was held and a Congregational Ladies Aid was formed.

The congregation was named Immanuel meaning "God With Us". The services were held throughout the Zeona community over the years being conducted in Norweigan at the beginning and English later as everyone learned the new language. The Ladies Aid raised funds for the church and missionary work with oyster and lutefisk suppers, and sales of various sorts.

The Immanuel Lutheran Church is significant to the Zeona community and Perkins County because it represents a form of vernacular architecture associated with the early Norwegian settlement of this part of the state. The number of Scandin-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number PE-5

Page 3

avians who emigrated to western South Dakota is large and the number of Norwegian emigrants was substantially larger than the other ethnic groups. Significantly, few Norwegian sites remain relatively intact in the region, thus enhancing the importance of the Immanuel Lutheran Church.

The site is in excellent condition and has been meticulously maintained by the congregation since the church was constructed. The burial ground contains the remains of the region's earliest homesteaders.

QUADRANGLE NAME Zeona, SD UTM 13/663570/5006370

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000 ACREAGE About two acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

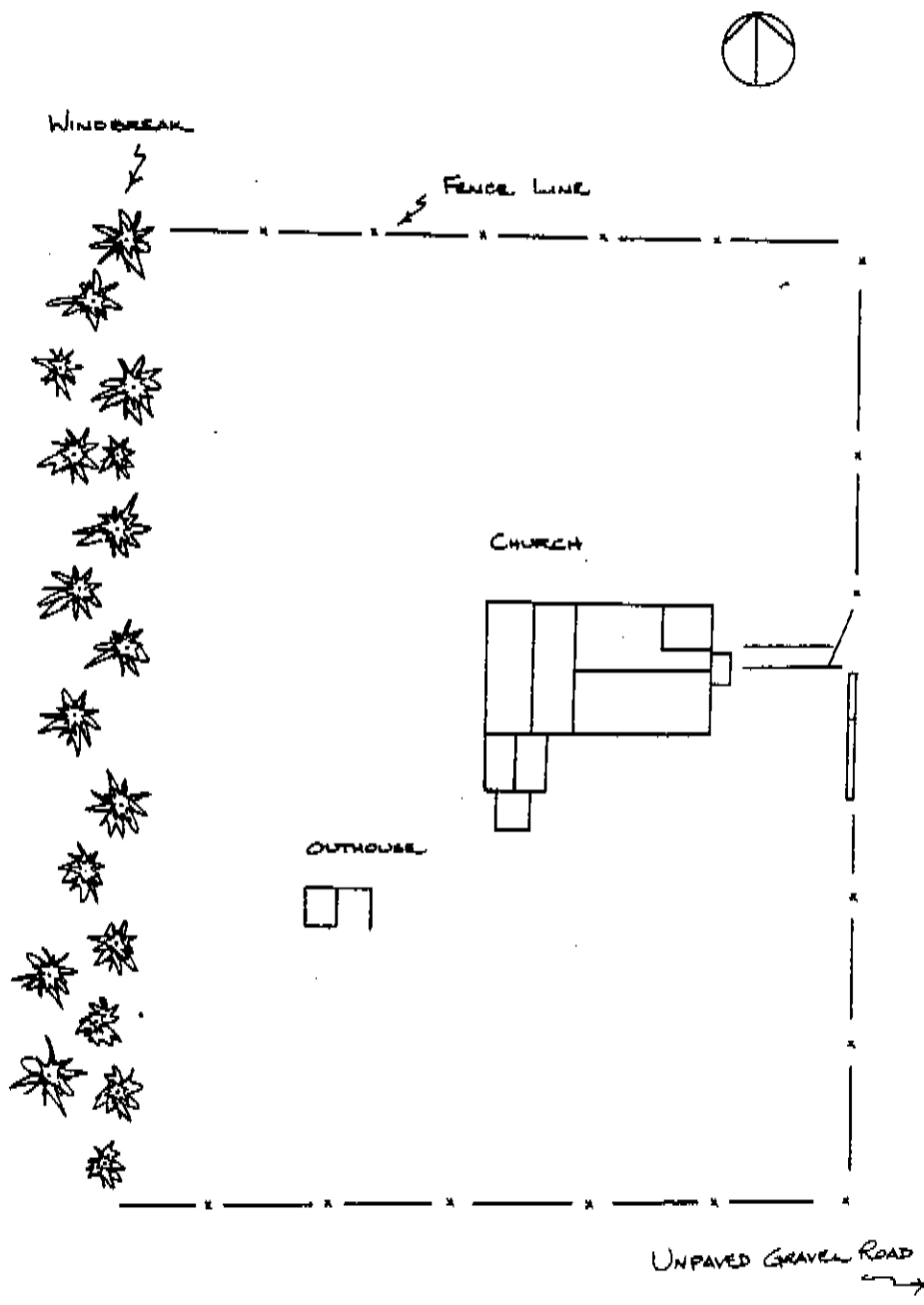
The boundaries of the property are considered to be a set of imaginary lines that lie 45 feet from the north, west and south exterior walls of the structure and twenty feet from the front (east) exterior wall of the structure. The site is located in the SW quarter of the NE quarter of Section 8, Township 14 North, Range 10 East in Perkins County, South Dakota.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Immauel Lutheran Church Item number PE-5 Page 4



United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number PE-6 Page 1

12625

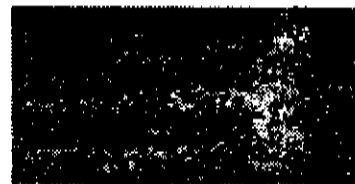
SITE	PE-6
NAME	Thomas J. Veal Ranch
LOCATION	Chance Vicinity Perkins County (105), South Dakota (046)
OWNER	Nobel Veal Star Route Box 406 Meadow, South Dakota 57644
CLASSIFICATION	Buildings, private, NA acquisition, occupied, restricted access, private residence, agriculture
DESCRIPTION	Excellent condition, unaltered, original site

The Thomas J. Veal Ranch is located in the old community of Chance, seven miles southeast of the intersection of South Dakota State Highways 20 and 73, in rural Perkins County. The site consists of thirty-two buildings, ten of the buildings are contributing. Built in 1916, the two-story white frame house (contributing) sits on a hill overlooking the ranch. The structure is noteworthy because it exhibits a higher level of technical expertise and style than is commonly found in the early twentieth century ranch houses on the western South Dakota prairie.

The house is a large rectangle with a hipped roof. A hip-roofed front porch that spans the front (east) facade. Fenestration is in a variety of arrangements and shapes, ranging from the large bay window in the south facade to the large plate glass window in the east facade. The windows are all double-hung with the exception of the plate glass window. The front door has a circular beveled glass window. The house has a flared hipped roof with a hipped roof dormer on the south covered with composition shingles. A red brick chimney rises from the roof north of the ridgeline. An enclosed hip-roofed porch spans the rear (west) facade. It has a poured concrete foundation and a full basement.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number PE-6

Page 2

The first floor of the house has a foyer, living room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, two bedrooms and a bathroom. The second floor is entered by a staircase in the foyer. Six bedrooms and one bath are located on the second level of the house. All of the original woodwork remains in the house. It includes door and window surrounds, built-in cabinets in the dining room and kitchen, a built-in cupboard in the bathroom, and molding. The original light fixtures hang throughout the house. No visible alterations have been made to the interior of the house.

Other contributing structures located on the hill northwest of the 1916 house include a rectangular white shiplap gable-roofed chicken coop, a rectangular gable-roofed wood-frame outbuilding and a bungalow house. The house has a hip roof covered in composition shingles and a poured concrete foundation. It is painted white with contrasting trim.

North of the bungalow is a modern brick ranch house and garage (non-contributing).

The agricultural buildings are located on the flats east of the houses. At the extreme north end is a row of six blue corrugated metal Butler buildings (non-contributing). An orchard is located to the west of the buildings. East of the orchard is a large broken gable "cathedral" barn. This barn has a separately roofed, raised, center section. This allows for openings for windows in the upper portion of the center aisle walls, much like a clerestory in a cathedral. Constructed in 1920, the barn is painted white and the roof is clad in composition shingles. Windows and doors of various sizes pierce the facades of this structure.

West of the broken gable barn is a large L-shaped sheep shed. The oldest portion (the south wing) was constructed in 1916, and the more recent section (the east wing) in 1927. It has a gable roof clad in composition shingles. Fenestration occurs on the west, south and east facades. The doors are located in the center of the L in the south and east facades. The sheep shed is of frame construction and painted white.

South of the sheep shed is a large gambrel-roofed barn which was constructed in 1916. A rain hood projects from the roof on the west facade, and beneath it a hay door in the second-story.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number PE-6 Page 3

A large sliding door is in the ground floor. Fenestration occurs on the axial side in the form of seven two-over-two light windows. A gabled-roof projection is on the south axial facade. It is frame construction, and painted white, as is the barn. A shed addition is located in the ell formed by the juncture of the projection and the south wall of the barn. The roof of the barn is clad in composition shingles, and the gable roof of the projection with wood shingles.

East of the barn, through the corrals, is a white frame gable-roofed outbuilding. It is built against the wooden fence that connects the barns together into a spatial unit. All of these structures (four) are contributing.

South of the barns is a machinery area. Separated by the natural topography of the site, as well as ten (non-contributing) round blue corrugated metal Butler buildings, used for grain storage, this area consists of four buildings. A large frame gable-roofed garage (contributing) is located to the south. It is shiplap and painted white. East of the garage is a concrete block shop (noncontributing). Two modern metal pole buildings (non-contributing) complete this area.

Across the driveway, south of the house is a wood-frame chicken coop (contributing). It has a rectangular plan and separate single pitch roofs, opposite in slope and at different heights. A row of windows is located along both sides of the wall joining the two roofs.

SIGNIFICANCE 1900-present, architecture, settlement

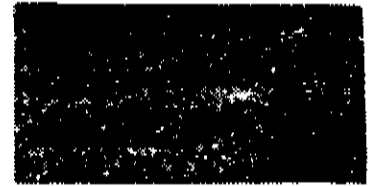
DATES: 1916, 1918, 1920s BUILDER: T.J. Veal

The Thomas J. Veal Ranch is an extremely well preserved example of an early twentieth century western South Dakota ranch plan. Few ranches of this size and age survive in this part of the state contributing to the sites importance.

Locally known as "the Big House" or "the Chance Ranch house", the Thomas B. Veal house is the most architecturally significant frame house in Perkins County. The house is built more on an urban scale, than a rural one, and is larger than any other house

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number PE-6

Page 4

surveyed. Originally built to replace their four room sod house, the Veal house had its own water, sewer and light plant to provide efficient facilities for housekeeping.

According to Mrs. Veal, the house was built by contractors from Minneapolis who built the Foster Ranch House (PE-7) a few miles to the southeast. By any standards the 13 room house was impressive.

Mr. Veal, who grew up on a ranch near Blunt, South Dakota in the 1880s, was herding cattle not far from the Bismark Trail in April 1900 and decided that with its prime location near good hay and water the site was an ideal spot to settle. Mrs. Veal dedided that the village should be named Chance because of the uncertainties of pioneer life.

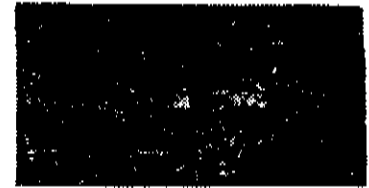
The town prospered and by 1910 had a drug store, grocery, Veal's Livery, a hardware store, bank and real estate office. The Chance Record was the growing town's newspaper. Mrs. Veal became the town's first postmistress.

With the drought and depression Chance became all but abandoned with only the Veals remaining at the once thriving prairie town. Today a county road runs through the property cutting it in half and serving the dual purpose of driveway on this seldom travelled road.

The site is in very good condition and well maintained by the present owners. The architectural integrity of the site remains intact, as few alterations have been made to the original structures.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number PF-6

Page 5

QUADRANGLE NAME Chance, SD UTM A(NW) 13/712590/5032140
B(NE) 13/712880/5032140
C(SW) 13/712760/5031830
D(SE) 13/712880/5031830

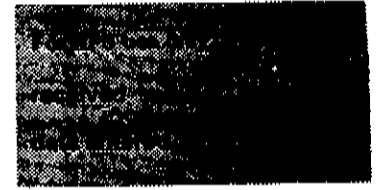
QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000 ACREAGE About 15 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the nominated property is considered to be a set of intersecting imaginary lines. As the natural configuration of the buildings is nearly rectangular, the boundaries lie fifteen feet in all directions from the outter most walls of those farthest outlying structures. The site is located in the NE quarter of the NW quarter of Section 28, Township 17 North, Range 15 East in Perkins County, South Dakota.

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National Park Service

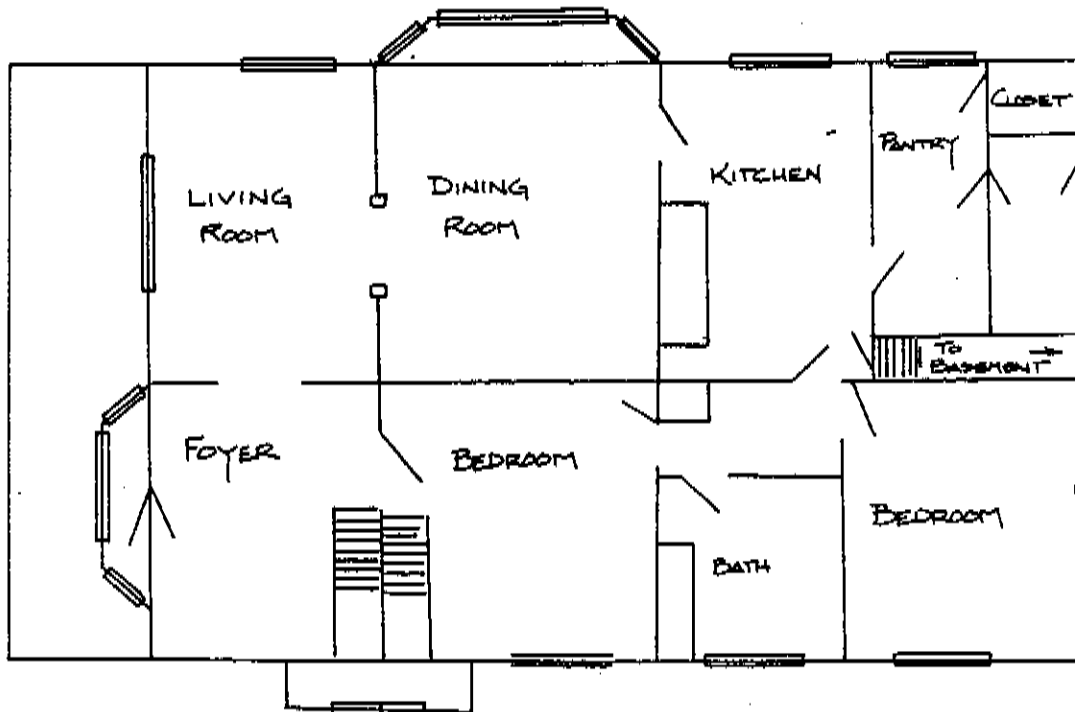
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

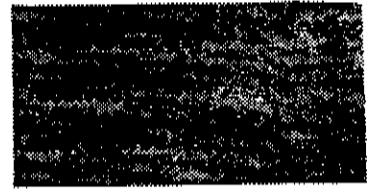
Item number PE-6

Page 6



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

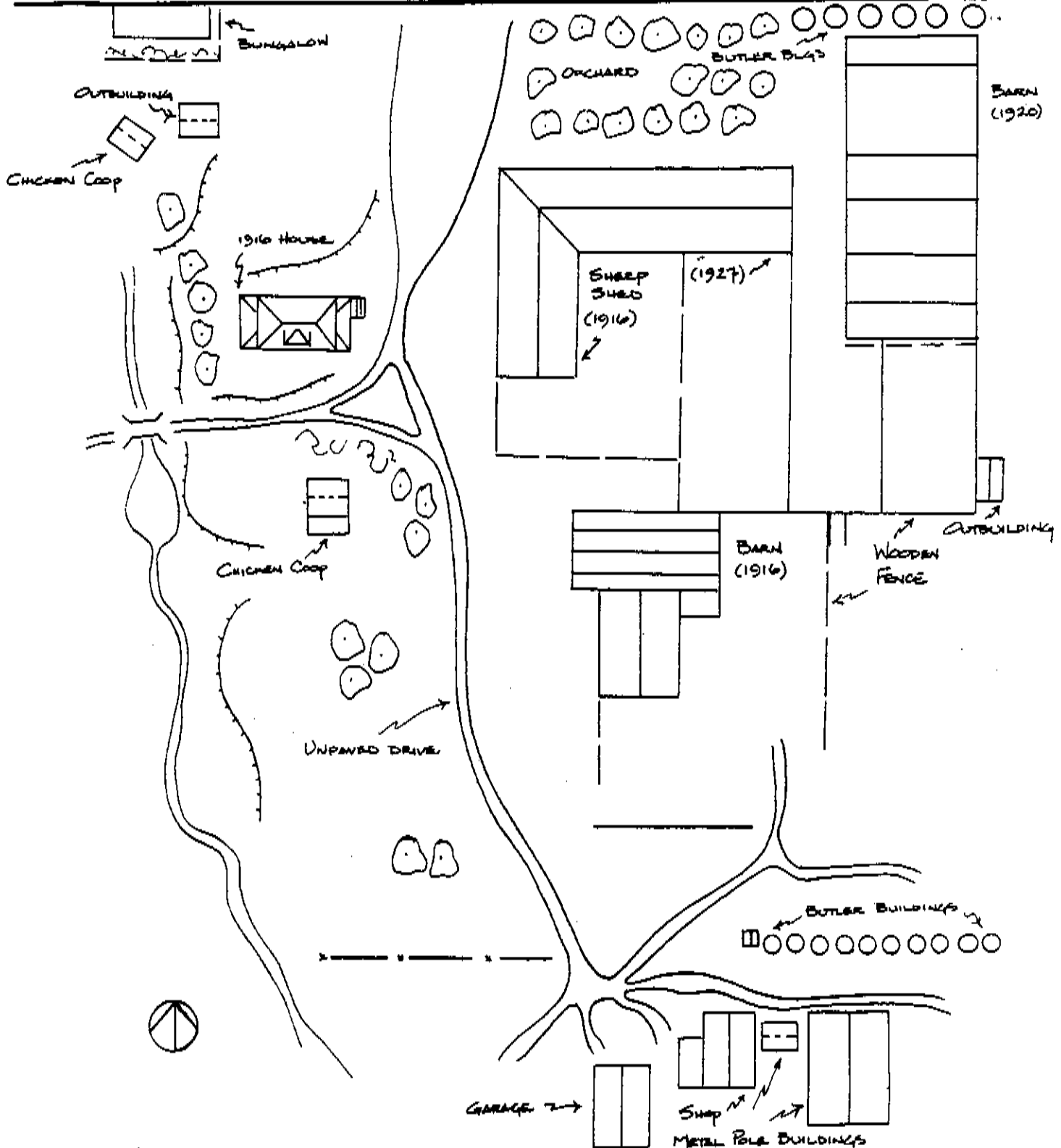
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

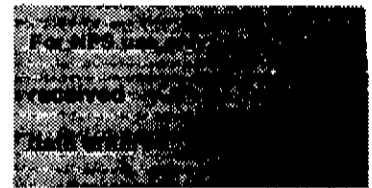
Item number PE-6

Page 7



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Foster Ranch House

Item number PE-7

Page 1

12626

SITE PR-7

NAME Foster Ranch House

LOCATION Chance vicinity
Perkins County (105), South Dakota (046)

OWNER Velma Foster
Box 523
Meadow, South Dakota 57644

CLASSIFICATION Building, private, NA acquisition,
occupied, restricted access, private
residence

DESCRIPTION Excellent condition, unaltered, original
site

The Foster Ranch House is located about four miles east of South Dakota State Highway 79 about eighteen miles southeast of Meadow, in Perkins County. The house is surrounded by mature trees on a well-tended landscaped lot.

A modified rectangle, this large bungalow style house is of concrete block construction on a concrete block foundation. The core of the house has a flared gable roof with low hipped dormers on all sides, and a large projecting porch on the first floor with a hipped roof. All roof sections are clad with pale gray composition shingles.

A shed-roofed porch at the rear of the house is clapboarded and screened. The porch with square wooden columns wraps around from the east, across the front (south) and on the west.

Windows are in a variety of shapes and arrangements, ranging from a large bay window in the sitting room to the long narrow beveled windows flanking the front door which is glass. The majority of windows are double-hung. No significant fenestral changes have occurred.

The spacious interior of the first floor is divided into a kitchen, dining room, living room, sitting room, two bedrooms and a bathroom. The original woodwork throughout the house including

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet Foster Ranch House

Item number PE-7

Page 2

built-in cabinets in the dining room are intact. A staircase in the foyer leads to the bedrooms on the second floor. No interior alterations have been made.

SIGNIFICANCE 1900-present, architecture

DATE: 1918

BUILDER: Not Available

The Foster Ranch house is architecturally significant to rural Perkins County as a fine example of a concrete block house that was popularized by William A. Radford. According to Velma Foster, the present owner, the house was built on the site in 1918 for the original owner.

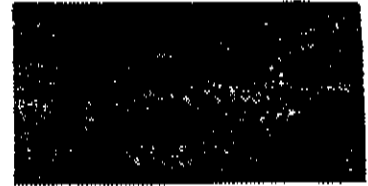
Cement and concrete block houses were popularized throughout the United States in the early years of the twentieth century through the planning books available from The Radford Architectural Company in New York and Chicago. Plans for all types of cement and concrete block houses with complete sets of blueprints and directions for construction could be purchased from the company for ten to fifteen dollars.

In rural South Dakota however, this type of structure is very rare with only a few known examples. In addition, it is very unusual to locate a house of this age that has not been altered. As the house has not undergone any structural or decorative changes since its construction, its architectural integrity remains intact.

The Foster Ranch House is the finest example of concrete block construction in rural Perkins County. The house is in excellent condition and in an exemplary state of preservation.

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National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet

Item number

PE-7

Page 3

QUADRANGLE NAME Coal Springs SE, SD UTM 13/726540/5024100

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000 ACREAGE Less than one acre

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

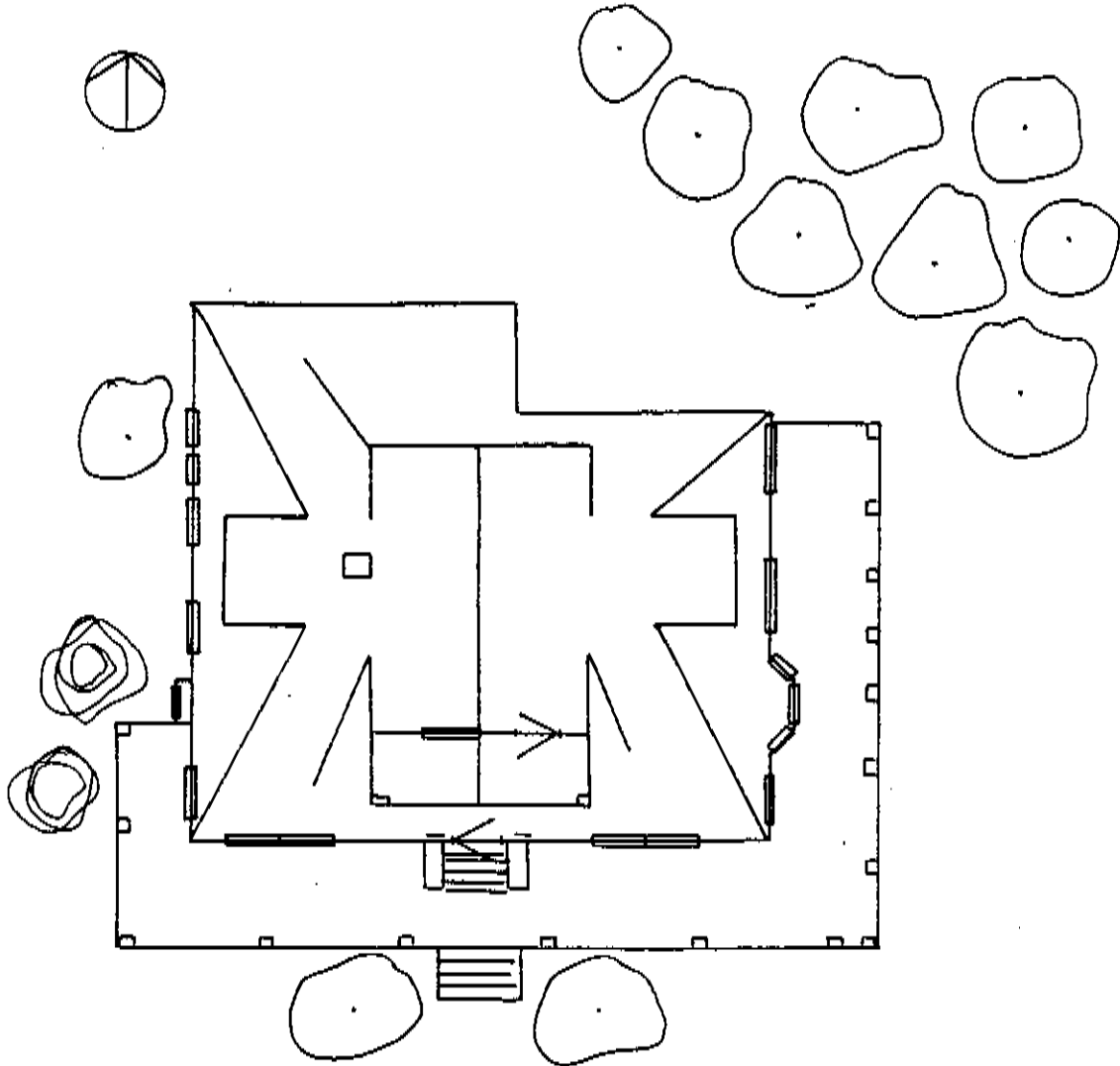
The boundary of the nominated property is considered to be a set of intersecting imaginary lines that lie ten feet from the exterior walls of the house in all directions. The site is located in the NE quarter of the SW quarter of Section 24, Township 16 North, Range 16 East in Perkins County, South Dakota.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

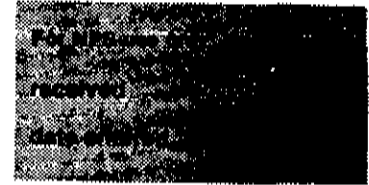


Continuation sheet Foster Ranch House Item number PE-7 Page 4



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Duck Creek Lutheran Church and Cemetery Item number PE-8 Page 1

12627

SITE PE-8

NAME Duck Creek Lutheran Church and Cemetery

LOCATION Seven miles southwest of Lodgepole, Perkins County (105), South Dakota (046)

OWNER Gordon Romness
Secretary/Treasurer
RR 2 Box 805
Hettinger, North Dakota 58639-9429

CLASSIFICATION Buildings, private, NA acquisition, occupied, restricted access, religious

Situated on the treeless flat prairie, the Duck Creek Lutheran Church is located about seven miles southwest of Lodgepole in Perkins County. The church is located along Duck Creek, a tributary of the South Fork of the Grand River.

The church, constructed ca. 1900 is stylistically rural Gothic. It is simple in design, with readily identifiable Gothic features such as buttresses, hoodmolds, labels and pinnacles absent. The building is of wood-frame construction and is covered in clapboard that is painted white. The gable roof of the church is covered with wood shingles. The gable roof of the narthex is covered with pale gray composition shingles.

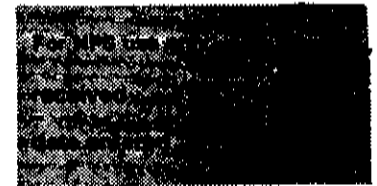
The church is entered through a set of double doors in the narthex on the front (east) facade. The north and south side walls have three lancet windows with window surrounds. The church rests on a poured concrete basement that is entered from the south side of the structure. A red brick chimney rises from the ridgeline.

A new plywood outhouse (non-contributing) is located southwest of the church.

Entry to the cemetery is through a gate in the north fence. Thirteen stones are scattered throughout the burial ground.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet Duck Creek Lutheran Church Item number PE-8 Page 2
and Cemetery

SIGNIFICANCE 1900-present, religion

DATE: ca. 1900

BUILDER: Not available

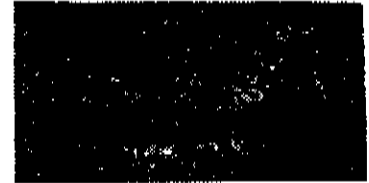
The Duck Creek Church and Cemetery is significant to Harding County and western South Dakota as a fine example of a simple rural Gothic church. The cemetery contains the graves of the areas early settlers. The church continues to serve the spiritual needs of this agricultural community.

The Lutheran Church in South Dakota has had a long and distinguished history of providing spiritual and social guidance to the rural residents throughout the state. The first Lutheran service was conducted in July, 1859 by the Reverend Abraham Jacobsen for a group of Scandinavian pioneers who settled at the juncture of the Missouri and James Rivers. Statistically, the majority of Scandinavian and German immigrants in the state belonged to a Lutheran Church. Thus, as northwestern South Dakota was settled by these immigrants many Lutheran churches were established throughout the rural communities. As the population has declined through the years the churches have been closed, and the congregations consolidated.

The Duck Creek Church is important to Perkins County as one of the few rural Gothic Lutheran churches that remains with a practicing congregation. The church is in very good condition and the cemetery is well maintained.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet

Item number PE-8

Page 3

QUADRANGLE NAME Cow Butte SE, SD UTM 13/672840/5071330

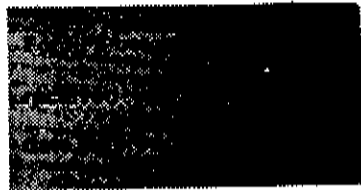
QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000 ACREAGE One and one half

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

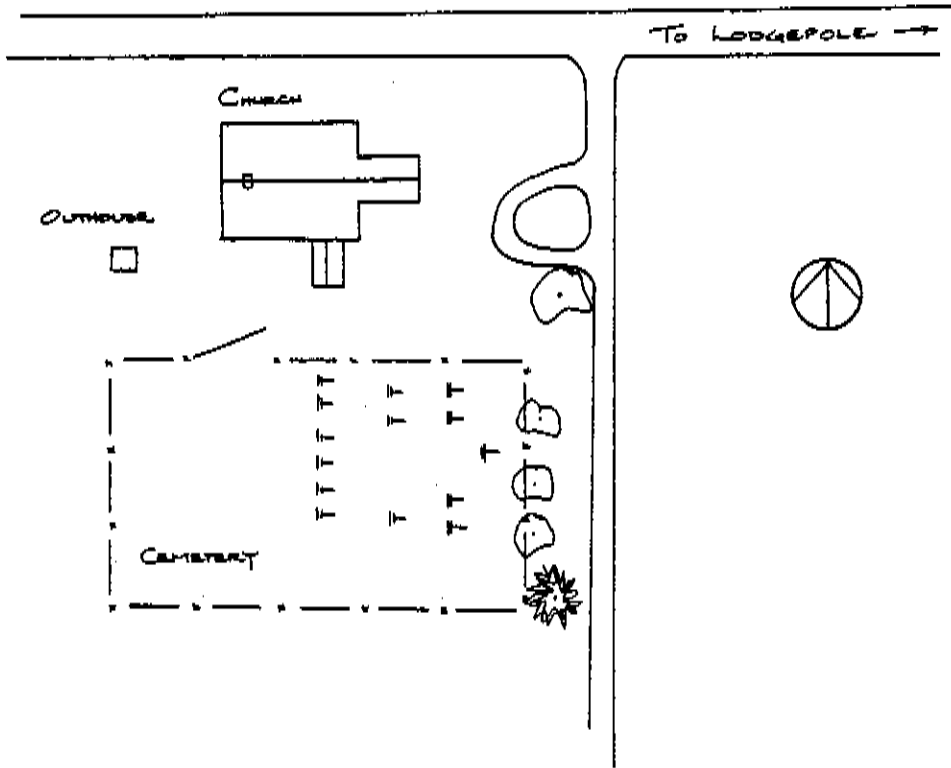
The boundaries of the nominated property are considered to be a set of four imaginary lines. The northern boundary lies ten feet from the northern exterior wall of the church. The eastern boundary lies about 20 feet from the eastern exterior wall of the church. The southern boundary lies about 45 feet from the southern exterior wall of the church. The western boundary lies ten feet from the western exterior wall of the structure. The site is located in the NE quarter of the NE quarter of Section 20, Township 21 North, Range 11 East in Perkins County, South Dakota.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

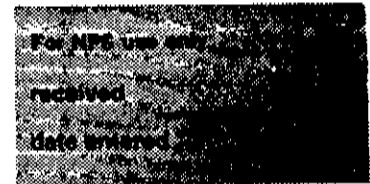


Continuation sheet Duck Creek Lutheran Church and Cemetery Item number PE-8 Page 4



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Bethany United Methodist Church Item number PE-9 Page 1

12628

SITE PE-9

NAME Bethany United Methodist Church

LOCATION Nine-and-one-half miles west of Lodgepole Perkins County (105), South Dakota (046)

OWNER Phyllis Nash
United Evangelical Church
R.R. 2 Box 22
Hettinger, North Dakota 58639

CLASSIFICATION Buildings, private, NA acquisition, unoccupied, restricted access, vacant

DESCRIPTION Deteriorated condition, unaltered, original site

The Bethany United Methodist Church is located approximately eight miles west of Lodgepole in Perkins County. The church is located on a hilltop surrounded by rolling prairie that is used strictly for agricultural purposes.

Constructed in the late nineteenth century, the Bethany United Methodist Church is the finest example of rural Gothic architecture in Perkins County. The church is a rectangular pen with a narthex, nave, apse and sacristy. The gable roof of the church, apse and sacristy are covered with wood shingles.

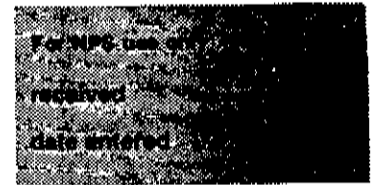
The gabled vestibule is entered through a double door after ascending four wooden steps. Above the projecting vestibule is a pair of lancet windows piercing the nave's front, east wall. Above is the bell tower which has a pyramidal wood-shingled roof.

Bays of the sidewalls are defined by lancet windows with wide moldings, that are covered with wooden shutters. The gable-roofed sacristy is on the south side wall. The three-sided apse is centered on the west end of the church. It has lancet windows in the north and south side walls.

The roofs of all sections are covered with wood shingles. The foundation is fieldstone.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Bethany United Methodist Church Item number PE-9 Page 2

As articulated by its exterior massing, the interior of Bethany United Methodist Church presents an uncomplicated arrangement of vestibule, nave, apse and sacristy. The original hardwood floors are in good condition, and the original tongue and groove walls are painted white. The original natural wood window surrounds and other architectural details are intact.

South of the church is a wood-frame outhouse (contributing). It is covered with clapboard siding. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles.

The cemetery is behind the church and twenty-eight graves are marked by stones.

SIGNIFICANCE 1800-1899, 1900-present, architecture, religion

DATES: ca. 1890

BUILDER: Not available

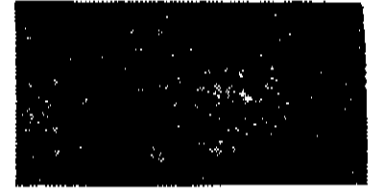
The Bethany United Methodist Church is architecturally significant as part of an important group of churches influenced by the 1852 publication Upjohn's Rural Architecture. In its location in rural Harding County, the church exemplifies the ready and wide acceptance of Gothic tenents among churches of the Methodists and the manner in which rural American builders treated these imported forms.

One of the earliest churches to be established in South Dakota, the first Methodist church was sponsored by the Northwest Conference in Iowa in 1860. The Reverend S.W. Ingham was sent to Dakota Territory to establish churches at Elk Point, Richland, Vermillion and Yankton. Statistically, the Methodist Church in South Dakota historically was the most aggressive with the largest number of churches. Significantly, few rural Gothic Methodist Churches of this age survive enhancing the importance of the Bethany United Methodist Church.

The church is abandoned, and has begun to deteriorate. The cemetery is still in use, and well maintained.

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number PE-9

Page 3

QUADRANGLE NAME Cow Butte SE, SD UTM 13/669380/5074440

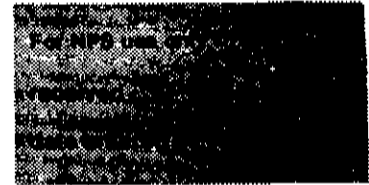
QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000 ACREAGE About 2 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

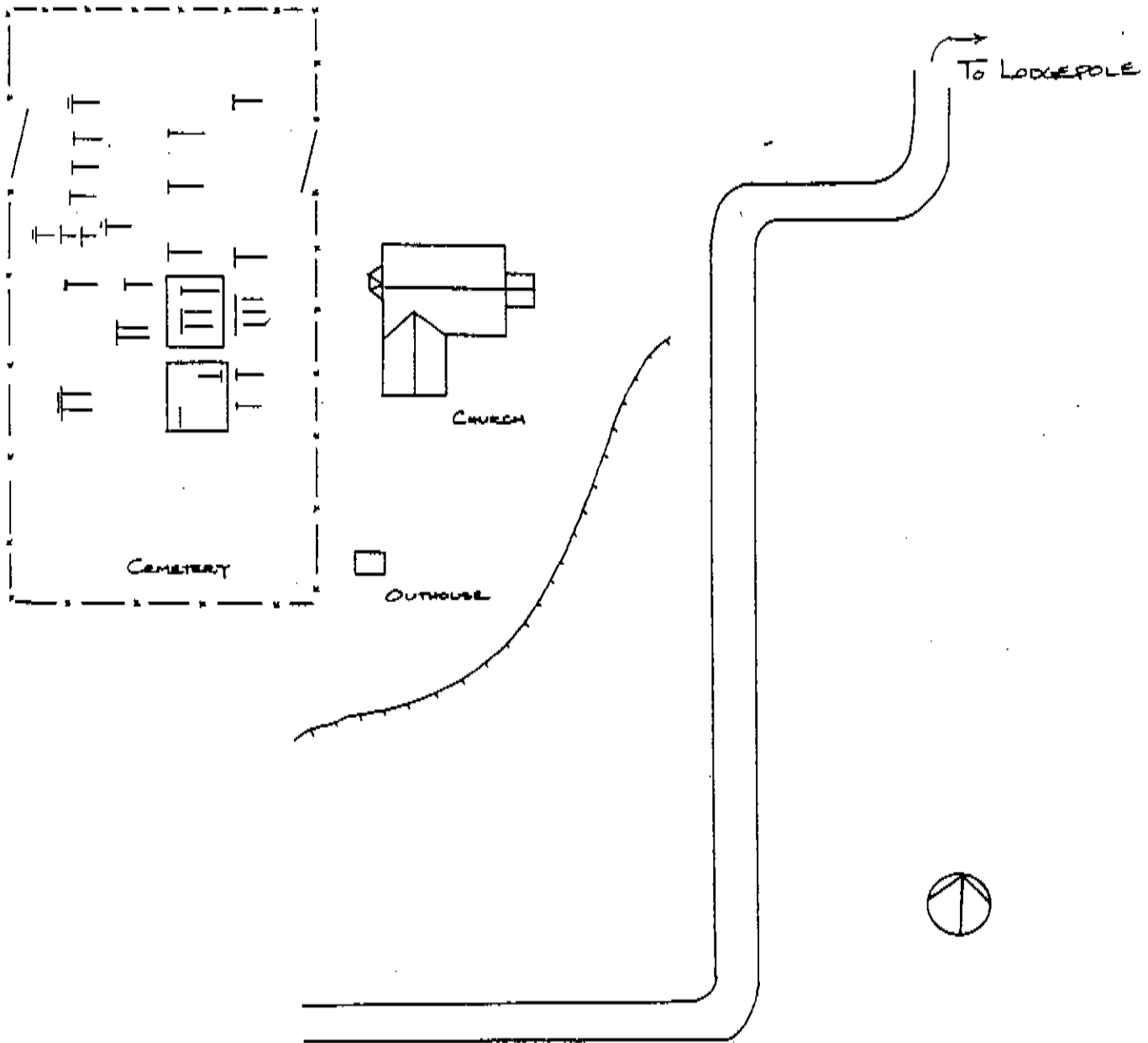
The boundaries of the nominated property are considered to be a set of intersecting imaginary lines. The eastern boundary lies fifteen feet from the front (east) exterior wall of the church. It connects to an imaginary line that lies fifteen feet from the north exterior wall of the church that connects to a easterly imaginary line that lies about fifty feet from the western exterior wall of the church. The southern boundary lies fifteen feet from the southern exterior wall of the outhouse. The church is located in NE quarter of the NE quarter of Section 12, Township 21 North, Range 10 East in Perkins County, South Dakota.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

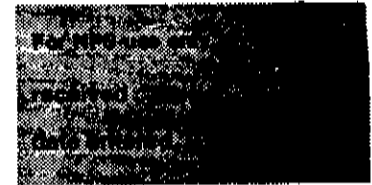


Continuation sheet Bethany United Methodist Church Item number PE-9 Page 4



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Liberty No. 70 School Item number PE-10 Page 1

12629

SITE PE-10

NAME Liberty Number 70 School

LOCATION Five-and-one-half miles southwest of White Butte, Perkins County (105), South Dakota (046)

OWNER Calvin Frey
Frey Ranch, Inc.
HCR 82 Box 63
Lemmon, South Dakota 57638

CLASSIFICATION Building, private, NA acquisition, unoccupied, restricted access, vacant.

DESCRIPTION Very good condition, unaltered, original site

The Liberty Number 70 School is located about six miles southwest of White Butte, in Perkins County on the rolling prairie. The school is a one room, rectangular wood-frame structure with a gable roof covered with green composition shingles. Entry to the school is through the door in the front (east) facade. Fenestration includes a series of five double-hung windows with surrounds, and one larger double-hung window on the south facade. A window in the north facade has been boarded over. A chimney from the stove rises through the north side of the roof. The structure sits on a poured concrete foundation.

SIGNIFICANCE 1900-present, education

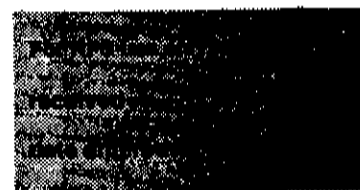
DATE: ca. 1900

BUILDER: Not Available

The Liberty Number 70 School was built ca. 1900 and served the educational needs for Perkins County for many years. With its freshly painted white clapboard exterior, this small one room school retains most of its original architectural features and evokes the image of the turn-of-the-century country school

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Liberty No. 70 School Item number PE-10 Page 2

portrayed in regional literature and art.

General William Henry Harrison Beadle was a leading figure in the early development of South Dakota's educational system. He was credited as being "the father of education in the two Dakotas, the man who saved the endowment and school lands in these states and the originator of the plan that Congress applied to many other states that have since been admitted into the Union". (3) By 1916, there were 5,041 one-teacher rural schools in South Dakota but due to a declining population and consolidation of larger schools, this number dwindled to 80 by 1986. (4) Hence, the Liberty Number 70 School represents the one-room rural school that is a vanishing landmark in South Dakota.

The Liberty Number 70 School, like most of the rural schools constructed in South Dakota before 1915, was a one-room rectangular gabled-roofed building. This type of rural schoolhouse had developed out east around 1840 and was derived from nave-plan rectangular churches. The windows were located on only the south (six openings) facade because of the belief that "cross lighting" (-light coming from more than one direction-) was confusing and injurious to the eye. (3) The school appears as it did when it was built with its frame siding, frame window surrounds, and interior wainscoting intact.

QUADRANGLE NAME Haynes, ND/SD UTM 13/ 704940/ 5084570

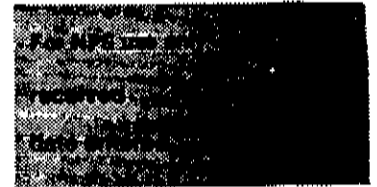
QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000 ACREAGE Less than one

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

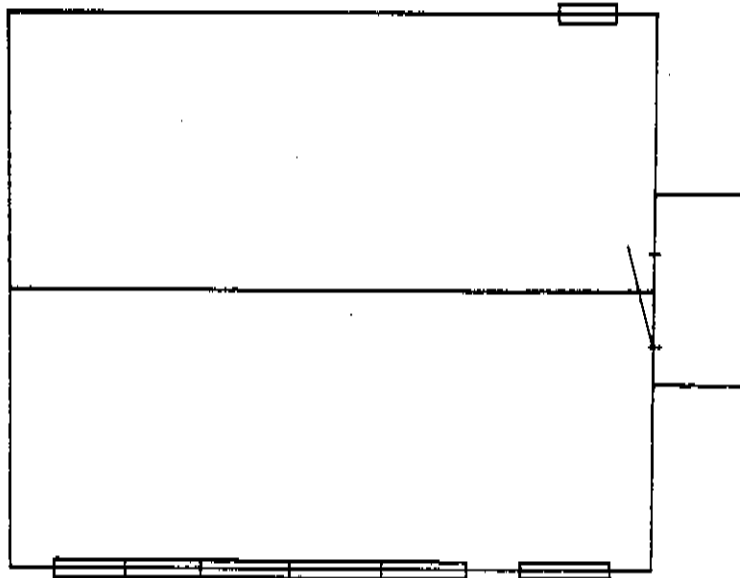
The boundaries of the nominated property are considered to be a set of four imaginary lines that lie ten feet in all directions from the exterior walls of the structure. The school is located in the NE quarter of the NE quarter of Section 16, Township 22 North, Range 14 East in Perkins County, South Dakota.

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

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

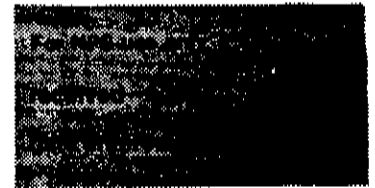


Continuation sheet Liberty No. 70 School Item number PE-10 Page 3



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Rockford No. 40 School Item number PE-11 Page 1

12616

SITE PE-11

NAME Rockford Number 40 School

LOCATION Fifteen miles northeast of Bison,
Perkins County (105), South Dakota (046)

OWNER Rockford Township Hall
Joanne Seim, Treasurer
Star Route Box 21
Shadehill, South Dakota 57653

CLASSIFICATION Buildings, private, NA acquisition,
unoccupied, restricted access, vacant

DESCRIPTION Excellent condition, unaltered, original
site

Located on the grassy rolling prairie of Perkins County about fifteen miles northeast of Bison, the county seat the Rockford Number 40 School is a one room, rectangular wood-frame structure with a gable roof covered with green composition shingles. The school is entered through a doorway which is centered in the south (front) facade. The doorway is surmounted by a single pane glass transom and a roofed entry supported simple knee braces. Fenestration includes four large rectangular nine-over-six light windows with surrounds and a smaller four-over-four light rectangular window on the east facade and a large rectangular six-over-six light window on the west facade. A red brick chimney rises through the ridgeline at the rear of the building.

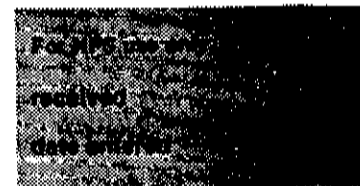
The interior of the structure is in good condition with the vestibule or entry lighted by windows on both sides, and the single large classroom light by windows on the east side.

The school rests on a poured concrete foundation and has a set of three concrete steps which lead to front door.

Two wood-frame outhouses are located to the south of the school. They are painted white and the gabled roofs are covered with green composition shingles.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Rockford No. 40 School Item number _____ Page 2

12616

Rockford No. 40 School PE-11 2

SIGNIFICANCE 1900-present, education

DATE: ca. 1900 BUILDER: Not Available

Constructed ca. 1900, the Rockford Number 40 School served the educational needs of rural northern Perkins County for many years until it was converted into a Township Hall. A common practice in rural western South Dakota, buildings that are no longer in use are converted to be used for another purpose, or moved to another location where they can be used in areas where a building of special specifications is needed, thus the Rockford Number 40 School became the Rockford Township Hall.

General William Henry Harrison Beadle was a leading figure in the early development of South Dakota's educational system. He was credited as being "the father of education in the two Dakotas, the man who saved the endowment and school lands in these states and the originator of the plan that Congress applied to many other states that have since been admitted into the Union." (3) By 1916, there were 5,041 one-teacher rural schools in South Dakota but due to a declining population and consolidation with larger schools, this number dwindled to 80 by 1986. (4) Hence, the Rockford Number 40 School represents the one-room rural school that is an important vanishing landmark in South Dakota.

The Rockford Number 40 School, like most rural schools constructed in South Dakota before 1915, was a one-room rectangular, gable-roofed structure. This type of rural schoolhouse had developed in the eastern United States around 1840 and was derived from the nave-plan rectangular churches. The school appears as it did when it was constructed with its frame siding, frame window surrounds, and interior architectural detailing intact.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number PE-11

Page 3

QUADRANGLE NAME Bison, NE SD UTM 13/705310/5082710

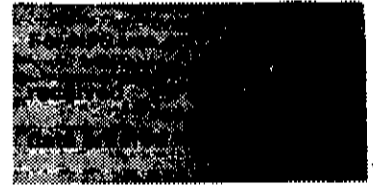
QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000 ACREAGE Less than one

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the nominated property are considered to be a set of four imaginary lines. The north boundary lies ten feet from the northern exterior wall of the school. The east boundary lies ten feet from the swings. The south boundary lies ten feet from the exterior southern walls of the outhouses, and connects to the western boundary which lies ten feet from the exterior of the western most outhouse. The site is located in the NW quarter of the NE quarter of Section 23, Township 20 North, Range 14 East in Perkins County, South Dakota.

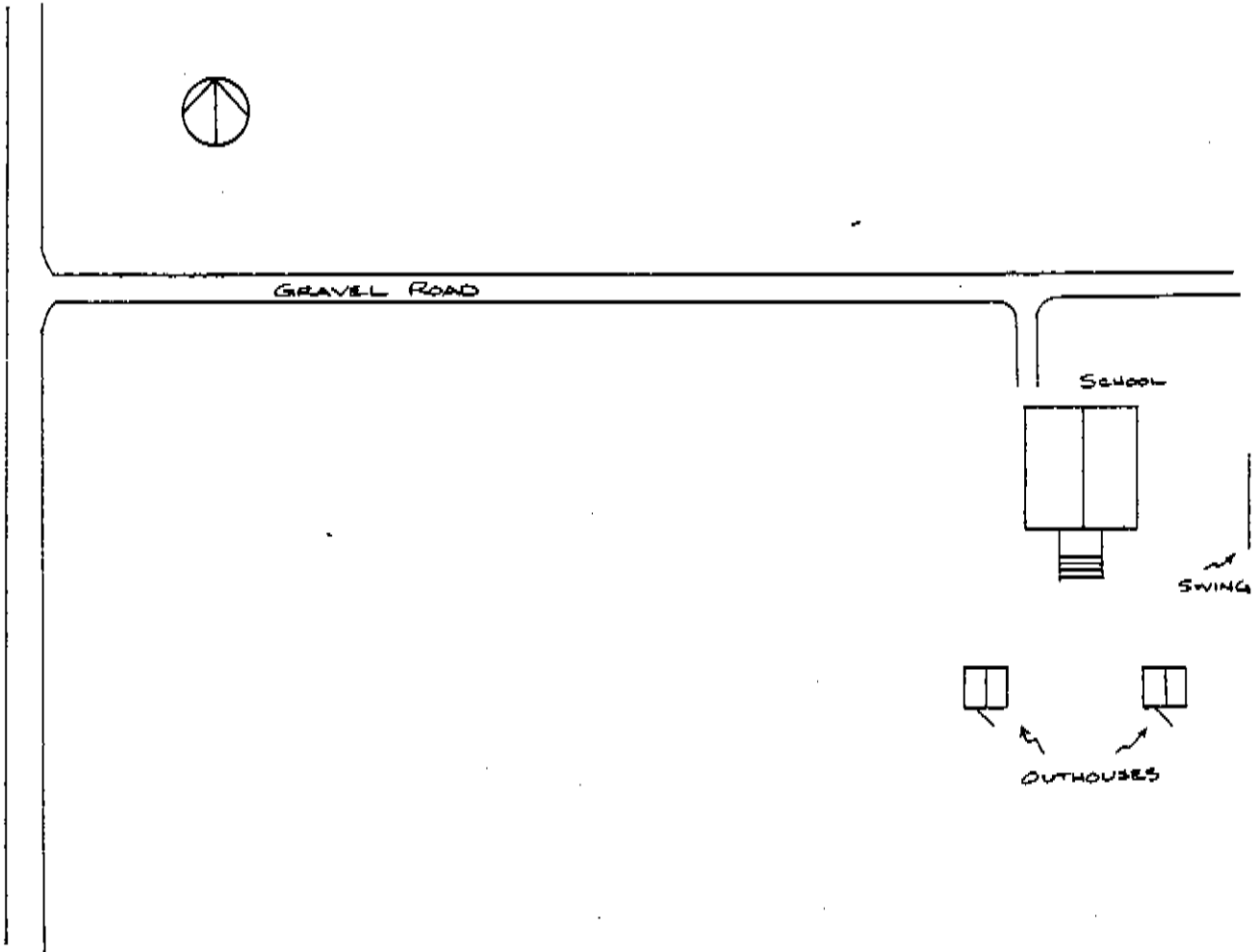
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



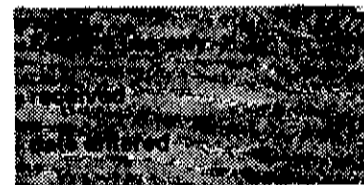
Continuation sheet Rockford No. 40 School Item number PE-11

Page 4



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number PE-12

Page 1

12615

SITE PE-12

NAME Carr No. 60 School

LOCATION Twelve miles southeast of Lodgepole,
Perkins County (105), South Dakota (046)

OWNER Jeff Hendricks
Rural Route
Hettinger, North Dakota 58639

CLASSIFICATION Buildings, private, NA acquisition,
unoccupied, restricted access, vacant

DESCRIPTION Fair condition, unaltered, original site

Located about twelve miles southeast of Lodgepole, the Carr No. 60 School is situated in a grassy field north of a small stock dam. The Carr No. 60 School is a classic example of the cube school that was stylistically popular throughout rural South Dakota from 1914 through 1930.

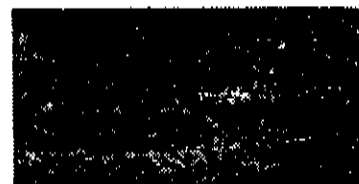
The school is a large wood-frame cube, covered in clapboard and painted white, with a wood shingled hipped roof. A red brick chimney rises through the roof on the front facade which has the front door topped by a single pane transom. Fenestration includes a set of six large rectangular windows with six-over-nine lights and a smaller four-over-four light window on the northeast facade and a rectangular four-over-four light window and a long multi-paned window on the southwest facade.

The school rests on a stone foundation which is covered with concrete. A cement entry pad with two steps leads to the front door.

Located behind the school are two wood-frame outhouses (contributing). The outhouses are painted white. The gabled-roofs of outhouses are covered with wood shingles.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet

Item number

PE-12

Page

2

SIGNIFICANCE 1900-present, education, architecture

DATE: 1926

BUILDER: Not available

The Carr No. 60 School is important to the Cole vicinity and rural northwestern Perkins County because it is an outstanding example of a South Dakota Standard plan rural cube school. This type of cube-shaped school building was popular throughout rural South Dakota from 1914 through 1930. Traditionally, it has more ornamental embellishment than the earlier rectangular school buildings.

The school was constructed in 1926 after being approved by the State Board on August 23rd. It was built at a cost of \$1,200. The school was determined to be ineligible for aid because of the outside toilets which are still located at the site.

The school is in a good state of repair although it has been abandoned for a number of years.

QUADRANGLE NAME Cole Dam, SD UTM 13/693170/5065520

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000 ACREAGE Less than one

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the nominated property are considered to be a set of imaginary lines that lie twenty five feet from the exterior walls of the school in all directions. The school is located in the NE quarter of the NE quarter of Section 10, Township 20 North, Range 13 East in Perkins County, South Dakota.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

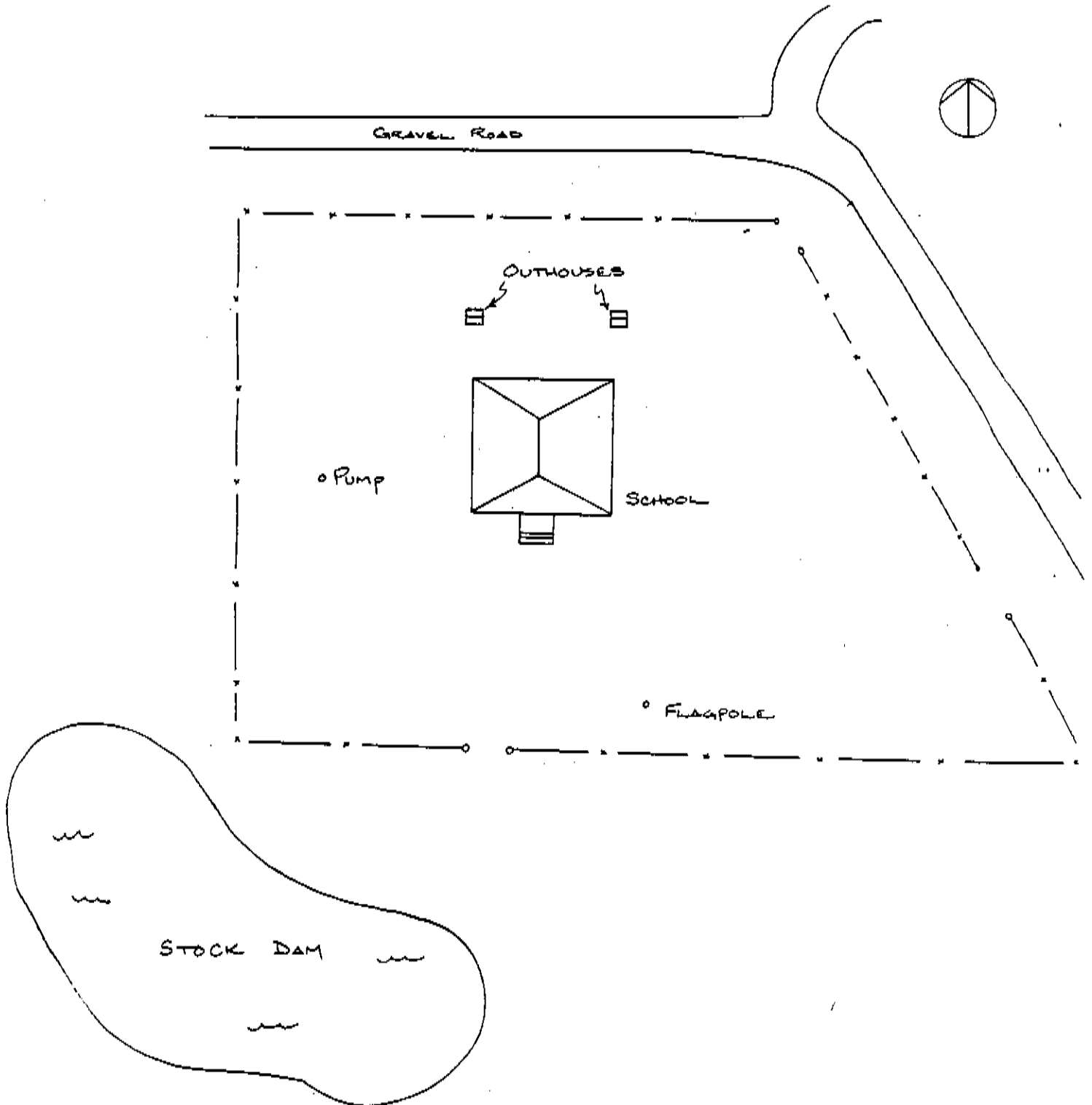
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number PE-12

Page 3



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

1

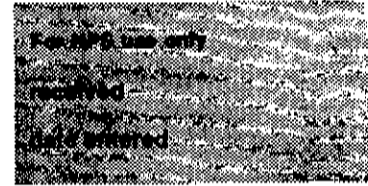
The historic and architectural resources of rural Harding and Perkins Counties are important because they represent the built material culture of the last phase of westward expansion in the settlement of the northern Great Plains with respect to the development of the western South Dakota frontier which spans the period from 1874 through the 1910s. Significant in the areas of agriculture, architecture, commerce, education, exploration and settlement, military history, religion and ethnic history the sites included in this nomination were selected on the basis of National Register criteria. The historic churches, ranches, schools and other sites that comprise this multiple resource nomination include sites from the earliest phase of settlement and exploration of this region from 1876 to the 1910s. Other sites included in the nomination exhibit American vernacular styles and were built after the region lost its frontier status and had been fully integrated into the national economy during the period between 1915 through the 1930s. This nomination documents the historical and economic development of western South Dakota, an area that may provide valuable information about frontier life, the evolution of ethnic and folk architecture, and mass produced material culture at the turn-of-the-century.

The history of the Trans-Mississippi West is linked to the development of the transcontinental railroad and the role it played as a colonizing agent bringing the homesteaders who settled the west. Although the west was primarily settled by agriculturalists, prior to their arrival, the lands of Harding and Perkins Counties were inhabited by the Sioux and Crow Indians and later in the 1880s by the men who ran the large cattle outfits that dotted the Northern Great Plains.

The major occupations of the region historically have been cattle ranching and farming. Most of the land is open rangeland used for grazing and a small amount of land is cropland. The major crop is winter wheat, and alfalfa and oats are grown also. Early settlement occurred along the major rivers, as they provided good water sources for the early cattle outfits. The forested areas of western Harding County were settled earlier because of the timber, numerous streams and the nearby Little Missouri River that flows near the western edge of the county at the Montana state line. Yearly precipitation in the region is around 13 inches.

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

2

During the second half of the nineteenth century South Dakota passed through the Territorial period which ended in 1889 when the Fiftieth Congress passed the Enabling Act of February 22, 1889 which created the state of South Dakota. Actual settlement of the western half of the new state, that area of South Dakota that is west of the Missouri River, which cuts through the center of the state creating two physiographic regions, began during the Great Dakota Boom from 1878 through 1886. It was during this period that the first large cattle ranches were established in the survey area.

Early Settlement and Historical Overview of Harding County

Harding County was created by the territorial legislature in 1881. The county was named for J.A. Harding, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Dakota Territory in 1881.

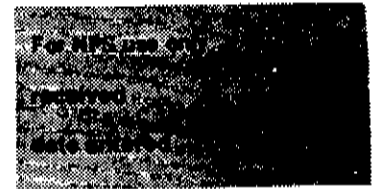
Originally inhabited by the Sioux and Crow Indian tribes, true ownership of the county land was continually in dispute as the two tribes fought over the land. In 1822 the Sioux nearly destroyed the Crows in a battle at Crow Butte.

It is believed that the first Anglo-Americans to arrive in Harding County were the Astorians, led by Price Hunt. They were on their way to the Pacific in 1811 from the Aricara Villages at the mouth of the Grand River.

The first recorded Anglo-American activity in the county was during the summer of 1874 when General George Armstrong Custer led an expedition from Fort Abraham Lincoln, near Bismark, North Dakota to the Black Hills of South Dakota. The Custer expedition had one encampment on the easter edge of the Cave Hills area at Ludlow Cave, named for Captain William Ludlow, a member of the expedition. The party moved in a southwesterly direction through Harding County to the site of the second encampment in Prospect Valley. This location was close to the present town of Harding in the West Short Pines Hills vicinity. Nine years later, L.W. Shevling moved into the area and built his ranch in the flats west of the foothills of the West Short Pine Hills in 1883 (HN-8). Later, in 1889 Oliver O. Stokes built the first frame house (HN-7) in the county at Harding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

In September of 1876 on their return from the Battle of the Little Big Horn that was fought on June 25, 1876, General George Crook crossed the Little Missouri River in North Dakota and entered South Dakota. General Crook was under orders to subjugate restive tribes of the Northern Cheyenne and Teton Sioux in the area. Crook sent a detachment under the command of Captain Anson Mills to scout the route ahead for provisions and bring them back for the troops. The command of 1,260 men was extremely low on provisions and with bad weather were marching between 25 and 35 miles a day. On September 7 the command reached the Grand River and Crook ordered the detachment under Mills' command to reach the Black Hills and return with provisions for the troops. Mills found an Indian village at Slim Buttes, attacked at dawn, and General Crook arrived with reinforcements, and the battle ended in the evening of September 9, 1876. Crook's "Horsemeat March" continued until the expedition reached the Black Hills a few days later.

West of the Slim Buttes Battlefield Site (HN-6) along the Sorum Road is the Axel Johnson Ranch (HN-1) and the John and Daisy May Livingston Ranch (HN-2) both built during the homestead era in the 1910s. Farther along the Sorum Road in the town of Sorum, in Perkins County, are the Sorum Cooperative Store (PE-1) and the Sorum Hotel (PE-2) are located.

After the extremely bad winter of 1856 the buffalo moved out of the Dakota rangelands, however they moved back around 1880 and were followed by the buffalo hunters. By 1883 the buffalo hunters had wiped out most of the herds and opened the way for cattle ranchers.

In 1883 several large cattle outfits from Texas and Oklahoma herded their cattle into the region which was rich in buffalo grass and winter forage. Ranchers discovered that herds could be driven up in the summer months and left throughout the winter. As a result several large outfits developed along the Grand River area of Harding County. Sheep ranching also became an important industry in the region. One of the worst winters in recorded history, the severe winter of 1886-87 caused numerous ranches to go bankrupt and the cattle baron era nearly ended.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 4

The era of the large cattle ranches in northwestern South Dakota reached a transitional phase around 1891 when ranchers stopped using preemption as the major method of acquiring land. Ranchers continued to move into the region through the 1890s and in the early 1900s homesteaders started moving into the region. Throughout the early 1900s homesteaders and small ranchers put up fences across the county which put an end to the days of the open range and the large cattle outfits.

In a vote in a 1898 general election, the boundaries of Butte County were changed to include all the land to the North Dakota State line. Harding County became attached to the northern half of Butte County. In 1908 Harding County was separated from Butte County and its present boundaries were formed.

As the area was settled by homesteaders and towns were established, the people decided that a county seat should be established. Camp Crook, which was a well established community wanted the county seat, however the settlers in the geographical center of the county wanted the county seat located there. A dispute developed between the two communities.

Camp Crook was the oldest town in the county. It was founded in 1883 and originally named Wickhamville, after one of the first families to settle in the region. In 1885 the town was renamed in honor of General George Crook, who led his army through the region in 1876. Today Camp Crook has the largest number of historic buildings of all the towns in Harding County. Two of these structures, St. Ann's Catholic Church (HN-11) and the Little Missouri Bank Building (HN-10) are included in the nomination.

A new town of Buffalo was created in the center of the county in 1909. The new town grew very rapidly and became the largest town in the county nearly overnight. When the general election was held in November 1910 Buffalo was victorious and became the county seat much to the dismay of the Camp Crook residents. The county fair is still held in Camp Crook every summer.

The homestead era in Harding County began around 1907 and continued through the 1910s. This influx of settlers required the addition of new schools, churches and community halls. Many of the older towns built new structures to replace the original

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 5

log and sod structures that served as public buildings. The Vessey School (HN-14), located in the old community of Vessey just south of the North Dakota state line is a fine example of a rural cube school that was popular throughout the state from 1914 through 1930.

Around the present town of Ralph are several outstanding examples of rural Gothic churches that were built during this time. They include the Emmanuel Lutheran Church (HN-5), the Golden Valley Norwegian Lutheran Church (HN-12) and the Peace Valley Evangelical Church (HN-13). The only physical reminders of the ghost towns and early Harding County homesteader communities they once served, the churches stand on the landscape as the only monument to those early settlers who conquered this bleak environment.

The Thomas Ashcroft Ranch (HN-4) was built on the flats of the South Fork of the Grand River about five miles south of where the town of Bratsberg was located. Bratsberg, along with several other towns appears on the maps of South Dakota for a short time period in the 1910s and 1920s. At many of the old town sites nothing remains, as the buildings were moved away or dismantled over fifty years ago. The Giannonatti Ranch (HN-3) with outstanding examples of Danish vernacular stone architecture is located north of the Ashcroft ranch and east of Ludlow.

The Blake Ranch House (HN-9) located north of the abandoned town of Gustave, is an outstanding example of concrete block construction. It is the only example of concrete block construction recorded in the county.

One of the most serious problems that early settlers had to overcome was that of communications. The telephone and improved mail service helped the towns as well as the homesteaders and ranchers. However, with the advent of the automobile, travel was made easier, and some of the towns were by passed by the construction of new roads that replaced the old overland trails. Thus, contributing to the abandonment of some of the early Harding County towns. At the time of the 1985 survey only six towns remained with post offices and inhabitants. Although Harding was inhabited by two people, there was no post office.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 6

Early Settlement and Historical Overview of Perkins County

Perkins County, with a total land area of 1,854,960 acres is the second largest county in the state of South Dakota. The county was created in 1908 and organized in 1909. Named for Henry E. Perkins, a Vermont native, the county was established because Perkins, a lawyer and South Dakota State Senator, was instrumental in securing passage of the act that created the county.

Historically, Perkins County was originally part of the Great Sioux Reservation which was ceded to the United States Government by the Treaty of 1889. The east line of the ceded land corresponds very closely to the present eastern boundary of the county.

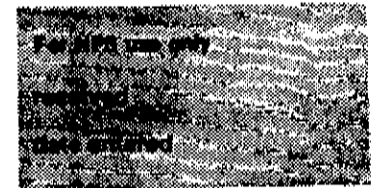
With the discovery of gold in the Black Hills in 1874, the advent of roads and trails became a necessity. One of the primary trails to cross through the county was the Bismark Trail, so named because its point of origin was in Bismark, North Dakota. The trail entered the county at the northeastern corner where it angled to the southwest passing several communities, including Shadehill, Meadow, Chance, Ada and Bixby. The trail then headed in a westerly direction where it exited the county near the southwestern corner. Although it was traveled in 1874, the Bismark Trail was not officially marked until 1876 when Colonel Ben Ash led a party along the trail.

Perkins County was settled first in the early 1880s by the cowboys and ranch managers of the large Texas and Oklahoma cattle outfits that moved into the region for winter pasture. These cattle outfits established themselves along the Grand River and some of the earliest log structures were built by these ranchers. The severe winter of 1886 and 1887, one of the worst in the recorded history of the Northern Great Plains, caused a number of cattle ranches to go bankrupt in the region.

Prior to 1909, Butte County, also included the present Harding and Perkins Counties. On April 1, 1909 the Perkins County commissioners attended a joint meeting of the Butte, Harding and Perkins county commissioners in Belle Fourche. It was decided at this meeting that the affairs and indebtedness of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 7

Butte County should be divided by the three counties. February 5, 1909 was selected as the date of official organization of the county and their share of the bonded indebtedness was \$987.78 and the assessed valuation of the county was \$35,778.86.

On May 18, 1909 at a meeting of the Perkins County Board of Commissioners the deed to Perkins County for Block 2, original town, Bison was accepted by the Board together with the building. Later that year in June a petition was presented to the board and accepted which organized the county into five commissioner districts.

As with Harding County, the decision of where to put the county seat caused quite a stir in the communities of Bison and Lemmon where the residents believed their town to be the most qualified location for the county seat. After many hearings were held and the official papers for the county moved under the cover of darkness several times in an effort to secure custody of the coveted position of county seat, the decision was made during the election on January 9, 1909. Bison became the county seat with a margin of 14 votes.

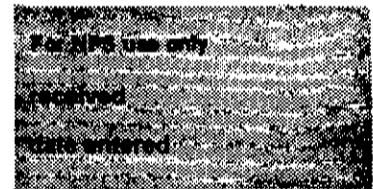
The homestead era in the county began around 1907 and continued to around 1920. Many of the homesteaders were brought to the county by the Milwaukee Railroad which had a terminus in Hettinger, North Dakota and Lemmon. Other homesteaders moved north from the Black Hills and other southern areas after their luck ran out or they sold the patents on their land. Landseekers flocked to the area that was opened under the Homestead Law and staked claims on 160 acre plots throughout the county. In a very short time the rangeland was all fenced off and small towns developed.

This development was enhanced by the good weather in 1908 and 1909 that produced one of the highest rainfalls in years. The crops were harvested, and the results were overwhelming. In 1910 and 1911 one of the worst droughts in history occurred in the region. Almost overnight the homesteaders who had severe crop failures and starving animals moved out of the county.

During the last decade of the nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth century a number of small towns developed throughout Perkins County with most serving as post

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

offices and service centers for the local homesteaders and ranchers. After 1911, due to the drought, and in the 1930s when the depression and drought again plagued the region, many homesteaders sold out upon receipt of patent to the larger ranchers who stayed, many of these towns continued to serve only as post offices. By the mid-twentieth century many of these early towns ceased to exist with their buildings being sold and moved to outlying ranches or other communities many miles distant. At the time of the 1985 survey eight towns remained in Perkins County.

In addition to Bison, the county seat, and Lemmon, Lodgepole, Meadow, Shadehill, Prairie City, White Butte and Zeona remain as towns or communities throughout the county. Sorum has an active volunteer fire department, but no post office at the present time.

Two sites in the Zeona vicinity, the Immanuel Lutheran Church (PE-5) and the Spring Creek School (PE-4) are included in the present nomination. Zeona was founded in 1910 by a group of settlers under the leadership of H.E. Rowson, and was named after his daughter. The Beckon Ranch (PE-3), built in 1910 and located southeast of Zeona, has the only known sod house in the county to be continuously occupied since its construction.

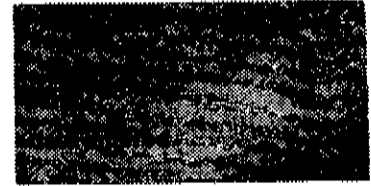
The town of Sorum was founded in 1908 by Chris Sorum, an early area homesteader, on a proposed railroad survey. The railroad was never built, but the town was fairly prosperous through the years. Two structures in Sorum, the Sorum Cooperative Store (PE-1), the only adobe structure located during the survey, and the Sorum Hotel (PE-2) are included in the present nomination.

The Foster Ranch House (PE-7), an excellent example of a concrete block house dating to 1918, is located near the site of Coal Springs. Although the town is presently abandoned, it was founded in 1908 because there were coal mines located to the north. The town was named after the nearby mines.

Located at the old townsite of Chance, the Thomas J. Veal Ranch is one of the best examples of an early twentieth century ranch plan in the county. The house constructed in 1916 was the most modern house in the county at the time of its construction, with its own power plant for electricity. Chance was founded in 1900 by Thomas Veal, who named the town Chance because he

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 9

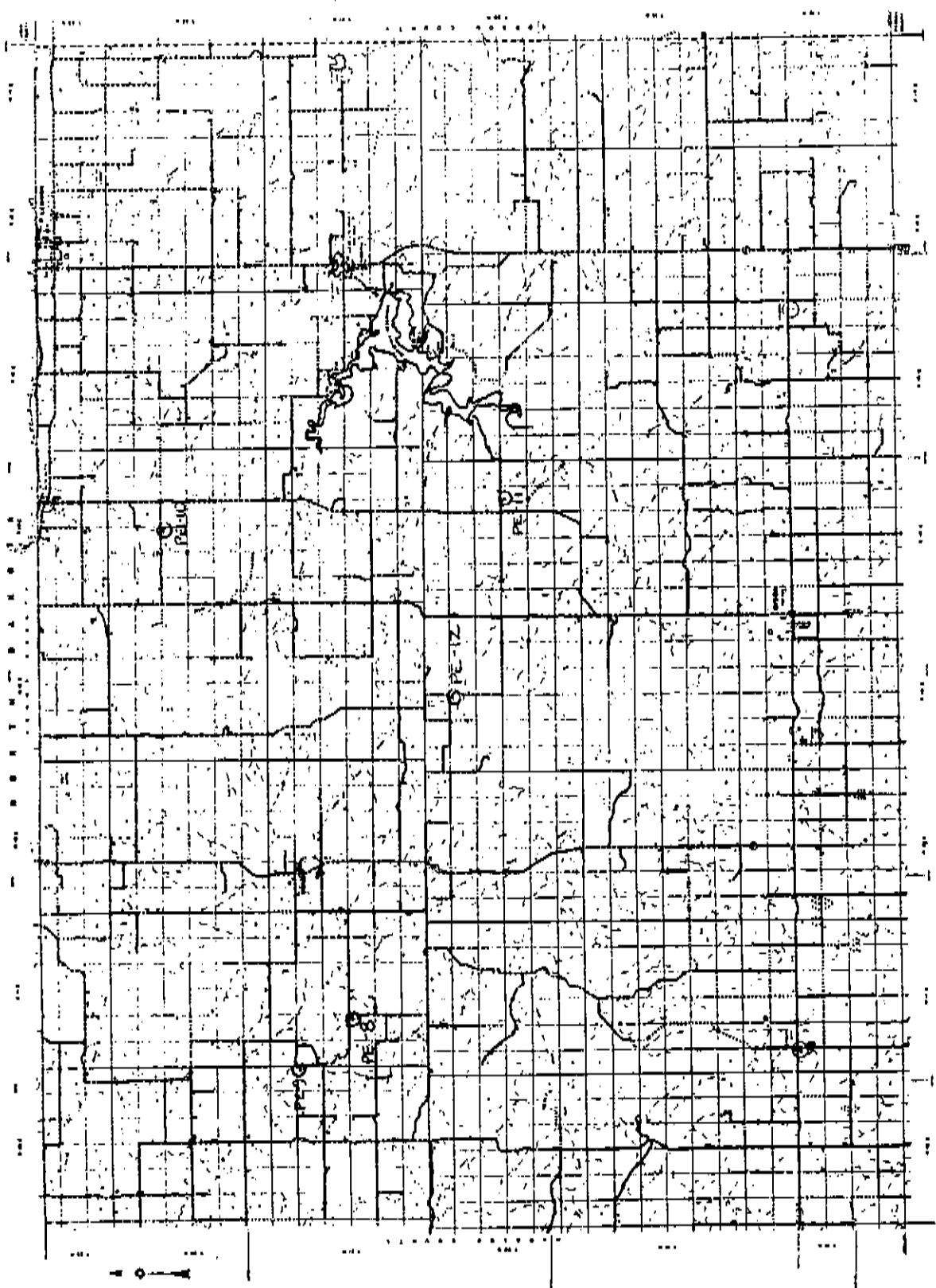
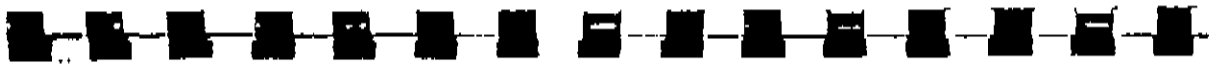
it to be his last chance. Other versions of the name Chance are attributed to Mrs. Veal who believed that they were taking quite a chance settling there, and that when the application for a post office was first made in 1902 that the community believed that there was little chance that their request would be granted.

The churches and schools included in the present nomination represent some of the finest examples of rural Gothic church architecture and rural school architecture existant in the county at the present time. The rural Gothic churches are the Bethany United Methodist Church and the Duck Creek Lutheran Church which are located west of the present community of Lodgepole. Although they are located near the sites of old towns no records of those towns exist with the exception of the names of the buildings and the town names on old maps from the 1910s.

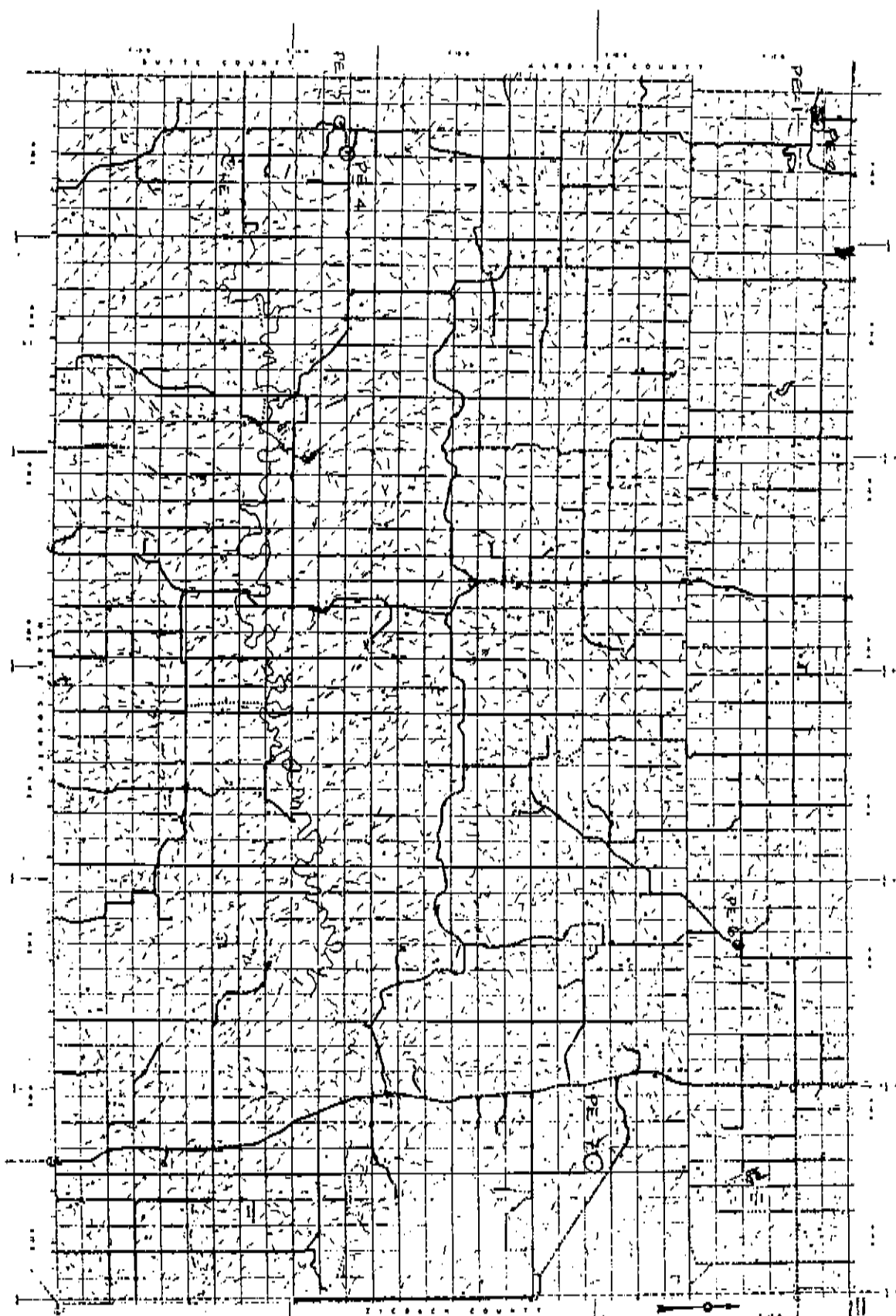
Documentation of the Sites

The properties included in this nomination are scattered throughout an approximatley 5,542 square mile area that constitutes Harding and Perkins Counties. Located on unpaved county roads, most site locations, as stated in the following inventory, are described by their distance and direction from major United States and South Dakota highways or rural communities and towns, as available, when not located on named roads. Each site in the nomination is referred to by its historic name, with the exception of those sites where the original owner was not located.

All of the nominated properties are noteworthy in the areas of significance previously mentioned and for their state of preservation. Each nominated property is accompanied by a site plan which delineates the exact area to be nominated. Although each site has a verbal boundary, most boundaries follow the physical features, the creekbeds, windbreaks, roads, and fence lines on the properties. Where physical features are unavailable, a boundary is selected in relation to the structure of the property which is being nominated.

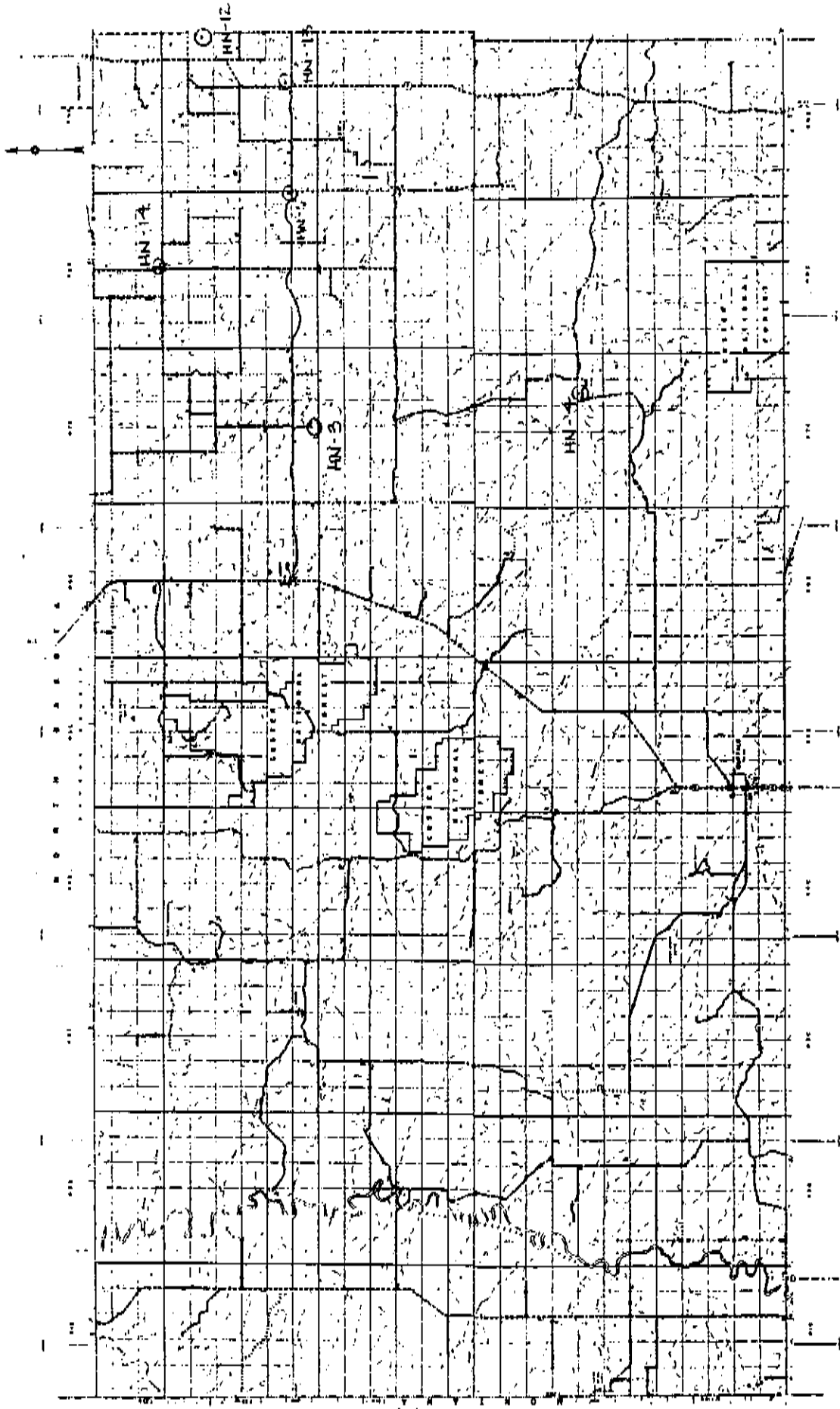


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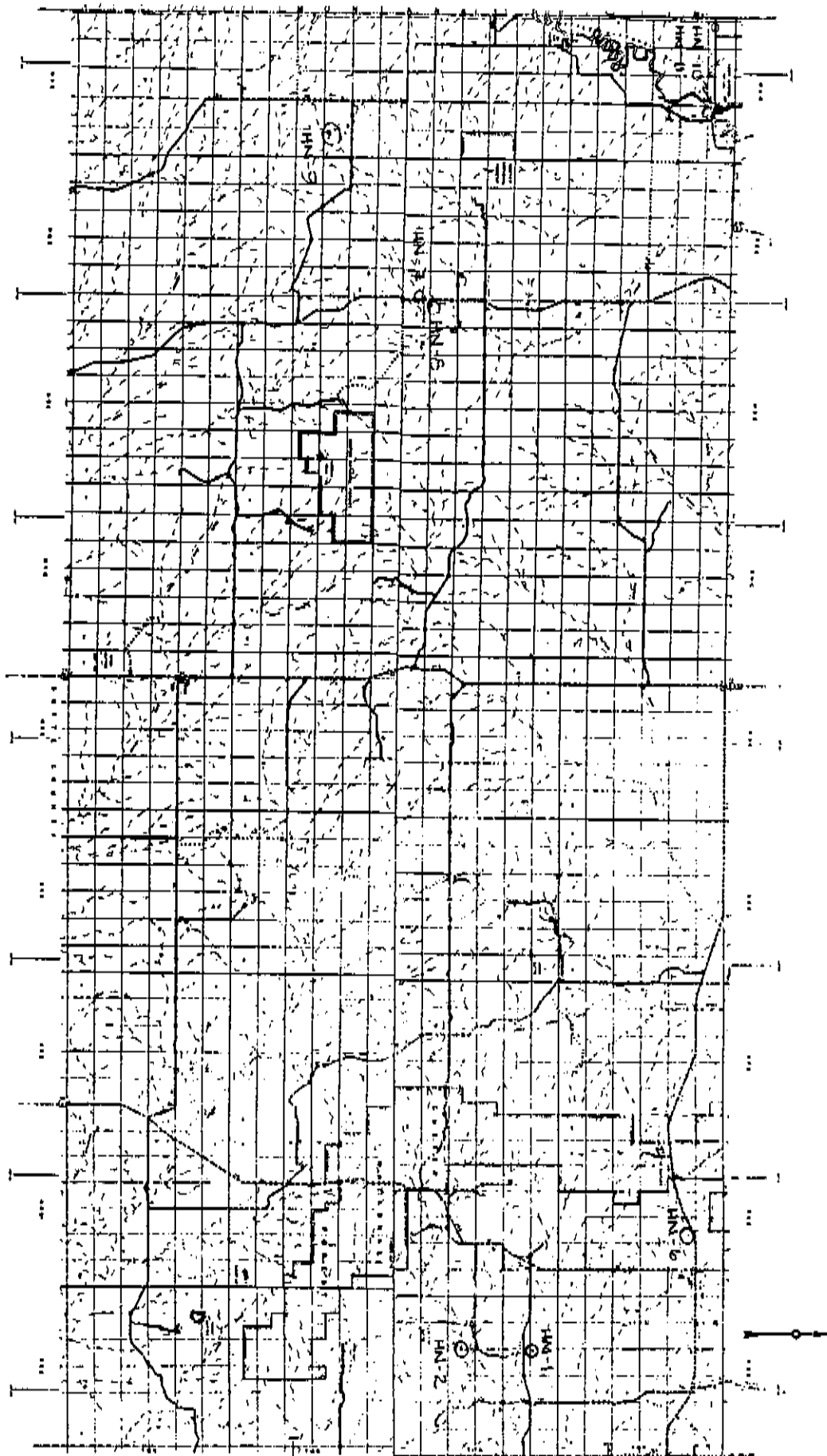


PERKINS COUNTY - S

77



HARDING COUNTY - N



HARDING COUNTY - S

9. Major Bibliographical References

- See Individual Site Forms -

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property See Individual Site Forms

Quadrangle name See Individual Site Forms

Quadrangle scale See Individual Site Forms

UTM References See Individual Site Forms

A
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Individual Site Forms

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elisa Novick

organization State Historical Preservation Center date December 3, 1986

street & number P.O. Box 417 telephone 605/677-5314

city or town Vermillion state South Dakota

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date _____

Chief of Registration

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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
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		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates See continuation sheet **Builder/Architect** See continuation sheet

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

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