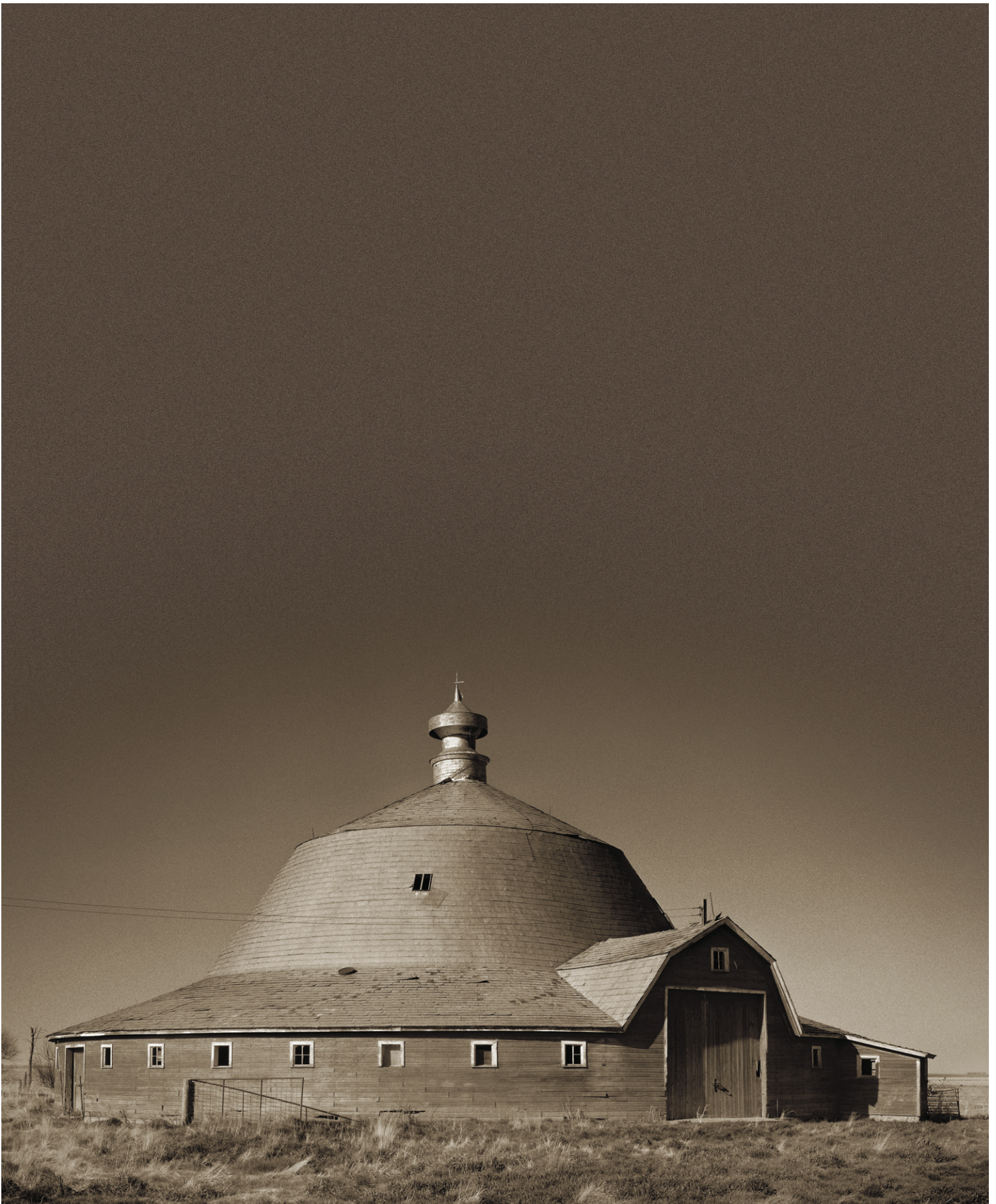


The South Dakota Preservation Plan, 2021-2025

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE





Above: Sloat's Round Barn, Day County

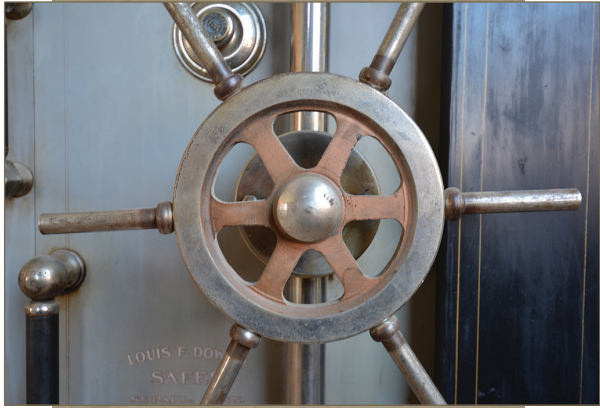
Front cover photo: Brown County Courthouse, Aberdeen

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THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE





Safe in old Gale & Ward Bank, Canton



Brown County Courthouse, Aberdeen



Warming House, Dell Rapids

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Hollands Grist Mill, Milbank

VISION STATEMENT

We strongly affirm that South Dakota's historic and cultural resources are a critical component of what makes our state unique and successful. They are sources of pride that help us build a sense of identity by defining and distinguishing our communities. They are also an excellent measure of the quality of life within our communities and a visible means to convey that quality to potential visitors, residents, and businesses. Historic and cultural resources can be used to generate jobs, stabilize or expand tax bases, encourage tourism, create affordable housing, benefit the environment, and create direction for our future by improving our knowledge of our past. Historic and cultural resources have a significant impact on many areas of society, and it is important for South Dakota to have a vision to capitalize on this potential. Therefore, our vision for preserving South Dakota's rich heritage is to "Shape the future, enhance the economy, discover new historic places, and share the magnificence--by preserving our heritage."

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) implements this vision through the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act. For example, the SHPO:

- surveys, inventories, and registers historical properties
- reviews federal, state, and local government activities which affect cultural and historic resources
- provides advice on preservation methods
- promotes public education on historical properties
- supports municipal and county historic preservation commissions to advance the state's economic, social, and educational objectives



Olive Place, Watertown

- directly encourages economic development by educating historic property owners about financial incentive programs to help renovate and reuse their buildings

Such a vision causes localities across the state to become more aware of their own historic places, the benefits of preserving the past, and the programs to help them do so. Federal, state, and local decision makers will likewise recognize historic preservation as a community revitalization strategy and have greater resources at their disposal, such as increased grant funding, new incentive programs, accurate and efficient historic sites inventories, and improved state and local statutes, to implement that strategy.

Achieving such a vision is never easy, but any vision must capture the imagination of all stakeholders in striving for a better tomorrow. Our vision can be accomplished with the focused efforts of all preservation supporters in South Dakota working together to grow the preservation movement. By partnering together and staying focused we can ensure that future generations will have the same opportunity we have today to touch the past, respect it, learn from it, and reap the cultural, educational, and economic benefits for the citizens of our great state.



FOREWORD

As we look to the future in implementing a new five-year Historic Preservation Plan for South Dakota, it is important for the citizens of our great state to recognize that we truly live and work in a very special place. In addition to its natural beauty and diverse wildlife, our state's history is a source of fascination and envy around the nation and world. The prehistoric Indian villages, mammoth sites, rich archaeology, old fur trading posts, wagon trail ruts that stretch across the state, homesteader cabins, abandoned gold mines, ghost towns, unique Americana businesses, and richly detailed historic neighborhoods are a wonderful testament to the rich history and culture of South Dakota.

The historic and cultural landscape of our great state should never be taken for granted. For without constant identification, vigilance, and preservation we risk losing these important icons of our history. These physical vestiges of the past are not only important, they are irreplaceable. These real and tangible historic resources--buildings, sites, and monuments--were left by earlier generations, and carry with them the story of an individual's or a community's life and activities. When taken in totality, they tell the story of how the state came to be what it is today. When we touch them, we touch the past.

Some people value these resources just because they are old, and there is something to be said for that. But there are more important reasons for studying and protecting these resources--they are vital to the state's identity and to understanding South Dakota today.

Our history is the inspiration we need as we go about living in the modern world where traditions and priorities are often cast aside in favor of something easier, something more technological, or something less personally meaningful. We must consider the relevance of the past to modern issues. It's next to impossible to understand the complex issues facing our state today without understanding how we arrived at this moment in time.

We can look upon the past to connect with the values and ethics of today. This will be particularly important over the next five years, as Americans in 2020 have become

more aware of aspects of our history which can be difficult to examine. Therefore, it is critical to focus resources on previously disadvantaged and under-represented communities when developing preservation programs going forward; to ensure a more diverse and inclusive historical perspective. We must never forget that when we touch the past, we gain a greater un-

derstanding of who we are, where we are, and where we are going. But just as these resources are themselves the products of human action, so too are they threatened by human action, and parts of our past have already been lost. The landscape of South Dakota continues to evolve and change, but only with a conscious program to identify, inventory, evaluate, and preserve the remaining physical artifacts of our history can South Dakota's heritage survive. If not protected, these historic resources will soon disappear; and when they are gone, they are gone forever. While South Dakota has not directly experienced the recent nationwide protests removing monuments and stat-

"The historic and cultural landscape of our great state should never be taken for granted."



Jay D. Vogt



Ted M. Spencer



ues, our state does experience other threats to our cultural resources: neglect, natural forces, lack of awareness, political indifference, and economic development pressures. What becomes critically necessary is education and guidance about which resources are important and which are not. We then must develop creative solutions to recognize the significant historic resources as the tremendous assets they are and to treat them appropriately. What is necessary is to help community leaders understand what historic preservation is and how it can help their own efforts. We need to ensure the cooperation of state government, tribal governments, federal agencies, private industry, local leaders, and the entire preservation community to find ways to identify, document, and protect our valuable historic resources. This is where the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan becomes especially important. This plan guides the actions and sets the priorities for historic preservation activities in South Dakota for the next several years.

Fundamental to this effort is the formulation of preservation goals and strategies.

The goals are attainable with diligent perseverance and work. Many other agencies have historic preservation responsibilities in South Dakota—and the effort applies to all of them. In South Dakota, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is one of five program areas of the State Historical Society. SHPO is responsible for implementing the State's preservation program. SDCL 1-19A, entitled Preservation of Historic Sites, outlines the State's historic preservation program.

At the local level, SDCL 1-19B provides the authority for county and municipal historic preservation activities. SDCL 1-19B enables local governments to establish historic preservation commissions, designate historic properties by local ordinance, and protect historic properties through local design review procedures.

As we began working on this plan, we heard many suggestions for how SHPO can work to ensure the greatest, diverse, inclusive, and most effective historic preservation effort. The result of all these inputs is a preservation plan that identifies fundamental challenges and defines specific goals. As with any such document, it represents a careful effort to balance precious resources and set critical priorities. This plan is a road map for how to proceed in the coming years.

It's also important to recognize that SHPO cannot move down this road of historic preservation alone. We all must travel this road. SHPO will provide the organizational framework and some of the resources, but it ultimately requires all the "partners in preservation", at all levels of government and in the private sector, to work together for the betterment of South Dakota. As always, we welcome your ongoing participation, comments, and passion for historic preservation.

Jay D. Vogt
State Historic Preservation Officer

Ted M. Spencer
Director - Historic Preservation Office





Harding School, Buffalo

ACCOMPLISHMENTS 2016–2020

The statewide preservation plan is meant to guide South Dakota's preservation activities. That is why it is important to evaluate what progress has been made and to identify areas where continued work is needed. The following is a list of preservation goals from the 2016-2020 statewide preservation plan along with a summary of some accomplishments achieved towards addressing that goal. While South Dakota's preservation agencies and organizations have taken steps toward each goal, there is still much work that can and needs to be done to address several issues.

GOAL 1:

Increase the Promotion of Historic Preservation Programs in South Dakota.

The State Historic Preservation Office works actively with the Governor's Office every year to make a proclamation in May as Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month and announce a new theme for the year. The month acquaints the public with the disciplines of archaeology and historic preservation and strengthens the enduring bond between the past and the present. Historic Preservation Month has been celebrated in South Dakota since it was established at the national level in 1973. The state added archaeology in 2005 to recognize it as a partner in historic preservation. South Dakota's cultural heritage is rich and diverse as represented by thousands of archaeological and historical sites, historic buildings and landscapes that have been identified and recorded throughout the state. The 2019

theme for the month was "There's No Place Like Home." People have been calling South Dakota home for over 10,000 years. The construction methods, materials and designs of homes in South Dakota have changed dramatically over these years, but whether it was an earth lodge or a bungalow, there really is no place like home. The 2020 theme was "Reviewing Our Historic Places with 20/20 Vision". Events are still planned virtually to celebrate and recognize the importance of historic preservation in the state, despite restrictions due to the pandemic.

The State Historical Society sponsored a statewide essay contest for all students in the fourth grade for the first time in 2019, the grade in which South Dakota history is taught. The purpose was to enable students to achieve a better appreciation of their historic resources, the stories they tell, and why they should be maintained. Students were asked to write a 100-400 word essay about any South Dakota location that is at least 50 years old, why it is a favorite place for them and why it should be saved. It did not need to be a historic site. In its first year, over 200 contestants wrote essays, and in 2020 that number doubled. The SHPO Director and key staff personally made presentations to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place winners in each of their schools, in front of school assemblies, which garners very favorable media coverage in the local community for the importance of history and preserving our past. With good stewardship of our historic properties, they can remain viable for many years. In 2020, we also asked the public to let us know what their favorite South Dakota historic site is, which was posted to our Historic Preservation Facebook page.



Our office, in partnership with the US Army Corps of Engineers, also co-hosts a well-attended Archaeology Camp, inviting local grade school students to experience a three-day camp at the Fort Galpin site along the Missouri River. Archaeological preservation techniques, hands-on activities, and actual field excavation work at the site of an old fur trading post were some of the highlights for the young attendees over the past several years, many being exposed to preservation and archaeology for the first time. However, the camp had to be cancelled for 2020 due to the pandemic.

Due to a robust program of Press Releases and a strong relationship with news organizations throughout the state over the last five years, SD SHPO continues to garner very positive press coverage. South Dakota Public Broadcasting (SDPB), along with major news media outlets and local radio stations, continued to provide extensive coverage of our National Register listings, Deadwood Grant awards for historic preservation, and recipients of our statewide property tax moratoriums. SDPB TV has done two 30-minute program segments on Historic Preservation programs, to include a televised segment on the *Economic Benefits of Preservation in South Dakota*, as well as a retrospective on *This Place Matters*, highlighting historic structures epitomizing significant events in our state's history.

GOAL 2:

Expand Access to Educational Opportunities.

SD SHPO increased public education of historic properties and cultivated new preservation partners by conducting outreach seminars, training workshops, and consultation to private homeowners, business professionals, local preservation commissions, city and county governmental agencies, and

Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs). Our staff experts were able to travel to all 66 counties in the state in the past five years, personally meet several times with each of our 11 active Certified Local Governments (CLGs), host a successful statewide CLG conference with over 50 participants in March 2018, and conduct education and consultation activities with all nine of the state's federally recognized American Indian reservations. Our office makes a point to actively travel at least once during each year to every THPO for in-person meetings combined with on-site tours. In April of 2018, SHPO hosted a THPO Conference in Pierre, SD in which all nine federally recognized tribes were represented by their key Tribal Historic Preservation Office staff as well as several Cultural Resource officers. Educational seminars were held for tribal members on National Register criteria and nomination procedures, as well as Section 106 review and compliance issues. Specialized educa-



Home of suffragist Gladys Shields Pyle, Huron

tional handouts for this THPO conference were delivered to all participants. A key outgrowth of this conference was that a new template was proposed for better documentation of traditional cultural properties on survey forms. Despite limitations coming into the 2020 calendar year imposed by the pandemic, in-person meetings on tribal res-



ervations remain very important in ensuring a sense of collaboration and teamwork when working with our tribal partners in preservation.

Additional key briefing materials and handouts were updated and developed throughout the past five years, such as our listing of technical experts recognized in their respective fields for preservation restoration, an update to our state's Local Preservation Handbook, and a new update to our State Archeological Plan. The SD SHPO updated and acquired brochures and educational pamphlets on the federal financial tax incentive programs for those structures more applicable to our state, such as barns, wood framed houses, and main street buildings. All in all, quite an accomplishment for a small staff of eight professionals covering such a large geographic area!

GOAL 3:

Maintain and Increase the Identification, Registration and Protection of Historic Properties.

The SD State Historic Preservation Office partners with the SD State Historic Press periodically to publish a series of books highlighting preservation and important historic aspects of the state's built infrastructure. This series, known as the Preservation Book series, is an on-going effort to provide another venue to document and expose to a wider audience unique historic sites and properties across the state. One recent example from this series is the *Early Churches of South Dakota* book, which was the culmination of efforts to document more than six hundred fifty churches in the state of South Dakota built before 1930, most of them still being used at least occasionally. Among the

smaller churches, nearly all are built from wood. Most of the large churches in the larger towns, in contrast, are built from bricks or stone. The abundance of good building quartzite stone available in the east-central part of the state made it a natural construction material, and several beautiful quartzite churches can still be found in our state. The list is not comprehensive, but it offers a roadmap to most of the places of worship that still exist in each county of the state, whether close to an interstate highway or hidden in a grove of trees along a winding country road. Within each county, the structures are in the order of their year of construction with brief notes. As stated in the *Early Churches of South Dakota* book, churches have played critical roles in the history of South Dakota. Churches and their leaders brought people together, supported social welfare, and set expectations for societal norms and moral behavior.



Japanese Gardens at Terrace Park, Sioux Falls

They became gathering points in celebration or in crisis. Church buildings have become landmarks exhibiting their communities' investment in architectural design or local craftsmanship. South Dakota church buildings demonstrate a tremendous wealth of variety, from simple structures of small denominations, like the former African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church in Yankton or the Harmony Friends Church near Wessington





Brown Earth Indian Church, Grant County

Springs, to finely detailed structures of larger denominations, like Saint Joseph's Cathedral of the Catholic Diocese in Sioux Falls or First Congregational (now Faith Temple) Church in Rapid City. Some of the first Euro-Americans to enter this territory were missionaries, traveling with fur traders or venturing on their own expeditions, to teach and minister to fellow newcomers and the Dakota and Lakota tribes occupying these lands. Relationships between tribes and missionaries varied, but most had significant impacts on Sioux life in cultural practices, social organization, education, and political power, both within tribes and with the United States government. This book was an opportunity to permanently document and recognize these historic church buildings and their histories as an enduring legacy before some of these churches may also one day disappear.

Throughout the last five years, the SHPO staff worked diligently in continuing to add to our over 2000 National Register listings. To alleviate a backlog of research, SHPO contracted out for several nominations in 2017 and 2018, which helped to expedite several nominations. In 2019, the SD SHPO assisted

eleven historic properties in getting listed on the National Register of Historic Places and updated one historic district nomination. Recent nominations already approved in 2020 include the He Dog School, built in 1934, and located near Parmelee on the Rosebud Sioux Reservation, which has served the community for 84 years. It was a focal point of community life in the northwest corner of the Rosebud Indian Reservation and was listed for its significance in education as well as art and architecture. In 1939, Lakota artist James "Jim" Blackhorse was commissioned to paint several murals in the school depicting Lakota life, one of which included Lakota Sioux Chief He Dog. The Habicht & Habicht Department Store was built in 1931 at 274 Dakota Ave. S. in Huron. It is listed for its significance in the area of commerce as well as for its architectural significance. The Habicht store served an important retail function in Huron's downtown district, in which small department stores like Habicht & Habicht helped reshape consumer culture by reframing shopping as a recreational activity. The Ipswich Masonic Temple was built in 1922 at 318 2nd Ave. in Ipswich. It is listed for its significance in the context of social history and for its architectural significance. Masonic Lodges served an important function in creating socialization opportunities in Dakota. The Ipswich Masonic Temple was in use by the A.F. & A.M. Devotion Lodge No. 76 until 1975 when it was donated to the local American Legion. It continued to fulfill its social purpose until 1998.

South Dakota remains fortunate in having a continuing source of revenue for brick and mortar preservation grants, through our Deadwood Grant program, which is derived from gaming revenues from the historic old west town of Deadwood. Historic preservation projects in Huron, Sisseton, and Yankton recently received matching Deadwood grants from the South Dakota State Historical Society during our Spring 2020 application cycle. The following recent projects are



examples of the type of projects these grant funds go towards in supplementing preservation work:

- Huron (Beadle County): Habicht & Habicht Department Store, built 1931, received \$12,550 to assist in restoring metal fixtures, replacing broken glass storefront panes, restoring original window signage in exterior transom & glass in interior transom, manufacturing back door according to original designs, install period-appropriate cloth awning over storefront.
- Sisseton (Roberts County): Sisseton Middle School, built 1937, received \$22,500 to assist in the completion of roof repair.
- Yankton (Yankton County): Yankton United Church of Christ, built 1905, received \$15,000 to assist with continuing repairs to stained glass windows.

These new recipients represent a total award amount of \$50,050 and estimated matching funds of \$229,166. The total public-private investment is \$279,216. Deadwood Fund grants are awarded twice a year with grant application deadlines of Feb. 1 and Oct. 1. They are reviewed at the spring and winter meetings of the State Historical Society's board of trustees.

Over the last five years SD SHPO has not only conducted county-wide architectural surveys to identify, document, and potentially nominate numerous historic sites, but has also initiated several archeological surveys. In 2018, one of several pre-historic mounds surveys resulted in discovery of 151 unrecorded sites: 138 archaeological sites, 11 paleontological sites, and two sites with both cultural and fossil remains. Four stone circle sites were found during this survey as well, and two of the sites also contained chipped-



Pickler Mansion, Faulkton



stone artifacts. Another site contained two stone circles, four cairns, and a stone alignment. The stone circles there are larger than those found at tipi camps. Another survey recorded 46 prehistoric sites exposed in gullies, sod tables, or along stream banks, and another 83 sites were recorded as surface artifact.

Many of these archeological surveys were assisted with the project, commissioned in 2017, entitled “The South Dakota State Plan for Archaeological Resources”. This is first and foremost a public document. It had been 27 years since the original State Plan was written. In that time, changes to cultural resource management policy and procedure, as well as strides in amassing and organizing data on the state’s heritage resources, have vastly changed the picture of South Dakota archaeology. The current update

predecessors. This document owes much to the cooperation and dedication of archaeologists and support staff in South Dakota.

Another survey project example was a reconnaissance level architectural survey of downtown Madison, South Dakota, a college town of approximately 6500 people. The survey objective was to gather reconnaissance level information and digital photos. Within the town of Madison, Dakota State University has transformed itself into one of the top computer and information system schools in the Midwest, and as this university continued to evolve, a variety of large, stately homes surrounding the University and downtown area were developed, of which much of this historic fabric has remained. The survey resulted in identifying potentially 39 structures contributing to a historic district and 16 structures individually eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



1881 Museum, old Custer County Courthouse, Custer

incorporates the many changes of the last two decades and now provides a document that is easy to understand and use by both cultural resource managers and the public. The ubiquity of computers, improvements in data and graphics software, and portability of data via electronic media means that this version of the State Plan can be both more comprehensive and more accessible than its

GOAL 4:

Increase Funding for Historic Preservation Programs in South Dakota.

An increase in overall funding for historic preservation programs in the state over the last five years was met with limited success. Although not as successful as we would wish for, ultimately SD SHPO did achieve some major milestones in generating additional revenue for preservation program activities in the state. We were able to win an Underrepresented Communities Grant for a survey of key tribal lands within the Pine Ridge reservation, which amounted to a \$40,000 grant in 2016, with the funds helping to identify architecturally significant sites within the boundaries of the reservation. SD SHPO was successful in also garnering \$42,000 from the Tides Foundation Cultural Resources Fund, to complete a multi-coun-



ty survey of historic burial mounds on tribal lands in the state. These funds were awarded in 2017, and the completed report was highlighted by the grant sponsor as an excellent example of successful use of their cultural resource funds during an end of year report presentation.

In 2019, SD SHPO identified an ability to acquire \$5,000 yearly from a previously underutilized grant fund for continued upkeep and maintenance of two important National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) – the Fort Pierre Chouteau NHL and the Verendrye Monument. These important NHLs will now have a steady annual income resource to help with yearly repairs and maintenance activities for the continued enjoyment of the public. The biggest funding success was recently through the Office of the State Engineer, which allocated \$250,000 in funds for a complete restoration of the National Register listed Oahe Chapel. SD SHPO has been administratively responsible for the yearly maintenance of this chapel through a special statute of the State Legislature over 20 years ago, but we have never received any funding to adequately perform our oversight responsibilities for this historic structure. Working in concert with the Office of the State Engineer, we have identified a renowned historic architectural firm with experience in preservation to perform an initial assessment and recommendations. New siding, a new roof, foundation repairs, and window repairs will be soon beginning on this structure, all in strict adherence to the Secretary of Interior Standards for Historic Preservation.

South Dakota also administers a State Property Tax Moratorium, which uses a property tax incentive to encourage owners of historic properties to invest in and rehabilitate their buildings. If a historic building qualifies for the tax benefit, an eight-year moratorium is placed on the property tax assessment of certified improvements. Property tax assessments may not be increased due to certified



Brick kitchen in Ludvig Deckert House, Freeman

rehabilitation of the building for the eight-year period. In 2019, fifteen projects in South Dakota were certified for the program by the South Dakota State Historical Society (SD-SHS) Board of Trustees. Together, these 15 projects generated over \$8.5 million in private investment in South Dakota's historic building stock. Certified projects in 2019 included office and retail space, hotels, restaurants, and several private residences. Project expenses ranged from as small as \$8,000 and up to \$3.5 Million per project. Projects were located across the state in several different counties. All of SD SHPO's property tax moratorium rehabilitation projects are heavily publicized through press releases, social media, and follow-up local stories in newspapers and radio stations. Favorable press coverage helps to further improve public perceptions of the economic viability of preservation activities throughout the state.





Grain Elevators, Zell

GOALS—2021-2025

National Register

GOAL 1

INCREASE NOMINATIONS TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STRATEGIES

Improve collaboration between local, state, and federal agencies to identify potential resources eligible for the National Register.

Visit potential sites to evaluate potential National Register properties.

Provide educational outreach, publicity, and technical assistance to the interested public in the identification of potential National Register nomination projects.

GOAL 2

PURSUE NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS THAT REPRESENT THE STATE'S DIVERSE RESOURCES

STRATEGIES

Use the National Register process to create a more inclusive list of resources, such as under-represented communities and Rural Cultural Landscapes.

Inventory existing National Register sites by theme and develop context documents on under-represented themes.

Review older nominations and provide updates to accurately reflect more diverse and inclusive histories.

GOAL 3

PROVIDE TRAINING ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER PROCESS

STRATEGIES

Provide and/or attend workshops that focus on how to properly prepare a nomination.

Increase technical assistance to those interested in preparing a nomination on their own.

Use Certified Local Government grants to provide funding for training/workshops/materials.

...continued on page 16



GOAL
4

INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

STRATEGIES

Communicate the benefits of the National Register to the public through public outreach, social media websites, and press releases.

Educate local leaders about the National Register by providing information at meetings and conferences.

Use all available media resources to dispel common misconceptions about listing a property on the National Register.

Cultural Records

GOAL
1

MAINTAIN A COMPREHENSIVE AND UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION SYSTEM OF SOUTH DAKOTA'S CULTURAL RESOURCES AND ASSOCIATED SURVEYS

STRATEGIES

Ensure assistance and funding for the maintenance of the SHPO cultural resources databases.

Continue training and education on the use of the Cultural Resources Geographic Reference Information Database (CR GRID) and archeological software (ARC-GIS) for authorized personnel.

GOAL
2

INCREASE KNOWLEDGE OF THE APPROPRIATE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THE CR GRID DATABASE AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS)

STRATEGIES

Train users on the content of the database and the use of associated metadata (the information on how the information was created, captured and collected).

Provide examples of how the database can be queried and associated maps can be created.

Attend professional-level classes on GIS.



Planning and Historic Context Development

GOAL 1

DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN AN UP-TO-DATE SUITE OF CONTEXTS

STRATEGIES

Create a master priority list of desired historic contexts for the state.

Develop relevant scopes of work, evaluate proposals, and review draft contexts to ensure they follow the guidelines for historic context development in South Dakota.

Periodically review existing contexts to ensure they are current and meeting user needs.

GOAL 2

IDENTIFY SPECIFIC CONTEXT NEEDS BASED ON GAPS IN THE KNOWLEDGE OF SOUTH DAKOTA'S CULTURAL PAST

STRATEGIES

Obtain input from agencies, consultants, industry, and the public on the identification of new context needs.

Provide training on each new context produced to ensure it is used as a framework to assess the significance of relevant resources, to guide data recovery plans, and to review reports.

GOAL 3

MAKE INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON HISTORIC CONTEXT DEVELOPMENT GOALS, EFFORTS, AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

STRATEGIES

Post an explanatory page on historic contexts on the SHPO website, including the following:

1. Guidelines for the development of historic contexts in South Dakota.
2. Current historic context needs and priorities.
3. List of completed historic contexts.

Develop a concise and popular summary document with photographs for public distribution via social media and other venues after developing new contexts.



Review and Compliance Program

GOAL 1

MAINTAIN QUALITY OF CULTURAL RESOURCE PRESERVATION DURING RAPIDLY EXPANDING USAGE OF PUBLIC LANDS

STRATEGIES

Increase outreach and training on state and federal requirements and regulations for protecting historic properties.

Improve communication among federal, state, and local agencies, project proponents, and consulting parties.

Provide opportunities for public participation in the Section 106 and SDCL 1-19A. 11.1 processes.

Develop, utilize, and incorporate technological solutions to expedite the Section 106 review process (e.g. possible development of a completely digital 106 review process).

Develop creative forms of mitigation that help preserve, highlight, and enhance South Dakota's cultural resources.

PROMOTE DIALOG BETWEEN THE PRESERVATION COMMUNITY AND THE PUBLIC TO BETTER UNDERSTAND AND SUPPORT HISTORIC PRESERVATION THROUGH THE FEDERAL SECTION 106 AND STATE 11.1 PROCESSES

GOAL 2

STRATEGIES

Incorporate public education into mitigation of adverse effects.

Incorporate site stewardship into mitigation of adverse effects.

Use the media to publicize how preservation can benefit local economies and lands.

Use covenants, easements, and private investment when appropriate as preservation strategies.

Develop educational materials and programs that demonstrate the benefits of local preservation ordinances.

DEVELOP PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENTS TO STREAMLINE THE SECTION 106 CONSULTATION PROCESS

GOAL 3

STRATEGIES

Identify and develop a model for undertakings with little or no potential to affect historic properties.

Monitor the success of existing programmatic agreements and seek to amend said agreements or develop new agreements when necessary to improve efficiency.



Certified Local Government

GOAL 1

DEVELOP MORE ACTIVE AND BETTER EDUCATED HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSIONS

STRATEGIES

Provide information to local governments on the importance of cultural resource protection.

Invite local government officials and representatives to preservation meetings, conferences, etc.

GOAL 2

PROPERLY ADMINISTER A ROBUST CLG PROGRAM STATEWIDE

STRATEGIES

Keep the South Dakota Certified Local Government Handbook updated.

Ensure each CLG will submit quarterly and annual reports to SHPO regional preservation specialists.

Develop and initiate the use of a CLG database that will track grants, annual reports, correspondence, and membership.

GOAL 3

TRAIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION MEMBERS

STRATEGIES

Provide information to commissions about upcoming training that is available on both local and national levels.

Increase the use of on-line training webinars to bring preservation training to communities.

Continue and improve a biennial statewide Certified Local Government conference.



Grant and Tax Incentive Program

GOAL 1

INCREASE KNOWLEDGE OF THE TAX INCENTIVES PROGRAM

STRATEGIES

Keep both the Federal Tax Incentive (HTC), State Property Tax Moratorium (SPTM), and Deadwood Fund Grant web pages up to date with current information about the programs.

Provide current and updated information on the SD SHPO website about additional preservation grants and loans offered by other organizations outside the state.

Provide information through meetings, newsletters, social media, etc. on current projects and national news regarding the federal historic rehabilitation tax incentive program, SPTM, as well as our Deadwood Fund Grant program.

GOAL 2

TRAIN THE PUBLIC THROUGH WORKSHOPS AND EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS ON TAX INCENTIVES AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION TECHNIQUES

STRATEGIES

Offer educational opportunities on tax incentives and “best practices” in preservation to architects, contractors, developers, and the interested public.

Gather, produce, and distribute written guidelines and publications that focus on preservation techniques, such as an updated informational rack card on both the federal and state tax incentive program, as well as Deadwood Grants, all geared to South Dakota.

Encourage private investment in historic preservation activities.



Historical Markers

GOAL 1

CREATE STANDARDS FOR THE HISTORICAL MARKERS PROGRAM

STRATEGIES

Ensure forms and materials for the application of new markers are readily accessible and easily understood for the general public.

Establish review criteria for new applications.

Post standards and guidelines for the placement of state markers on the SHPO website, with explanations on who is responsible for maintenance of markers.

GOAL 2

MONITOR THE CONDITION OF HISTORICAL MARKERS AROUND THE STATE

STRATEGIES

Develop a stewardship program and recruit volunteers to monitor and report on the condition of historical markers in South Dakota.

GOAL 3

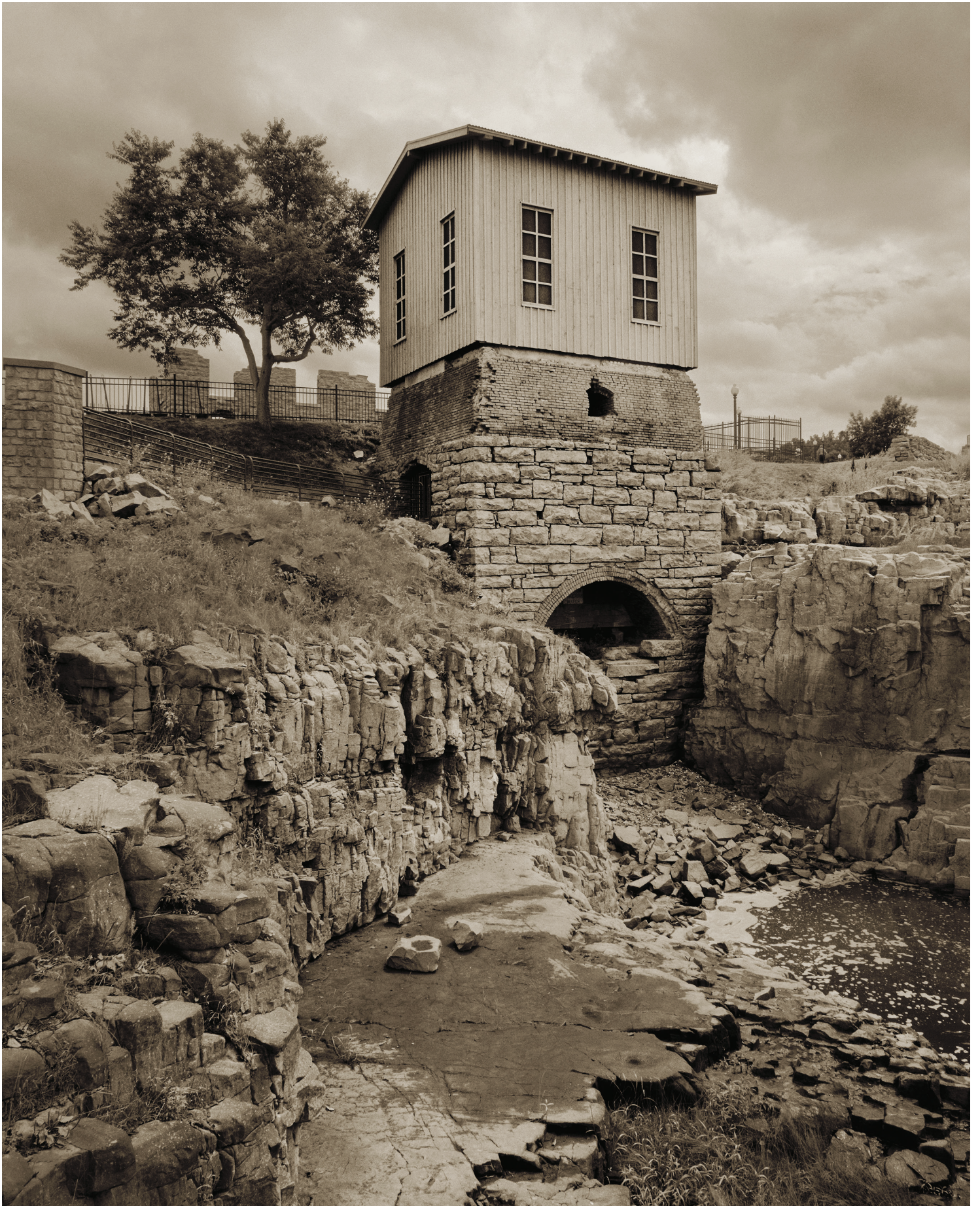
MAKE INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC ABOUT HISTORICAL MARKERS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

STRATEGIES

Maintain an up to date listing of historical markers on the SHPO website.

Develop a web-based map of the points of interest in South Dakota and provide information on how they can be visited on agency websites.





Queen Bee Mill, Sioux Falls

OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

Over the next five years, many factors will influence the preservation landscape here in South Dakota. Some factors, like limited preservation funding and population trends, have existed for years and will continue to impact preservation efforts well into the future. Others, like the focus on renewable energy and sustainability, are relatively new but will likewise shape preservation in South Dakota. Already, the state is experiencing significant growth in new wind farm developments in several counties. Threats to the cultural resources of the state are often the same as in other states: neglect, natural forces, lack of awareness, political indifference, and economic development pressures. While some of these factors will undoubtedly directly threaten historic properties, others will present new opportunities for preservationists.

THREATS

POPULATION TRENDS

Population shifts in South Dakota are by no means a new phenomenon. Beginning in the 1930s, drought and economic depression forced many people to relocate in search of work. During the 1930s, South Dakota experienced the largest population drop in the United States. While the population began to increase again following World War II, a new population shift emerged that has continued through today. In significant numbers, people began to move from rural to urban areas. While 75% of South Dakotans lived in rural areas in 1940, today it is only 51% (United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service – State Fact Sheet for South Dakota, 2019).

This rural-to-urban shift has had a significant impact on South Dakota communities

over the past half century, and closures and consolidations still occur today. Dwindling enrollments continue to force rural school districts to consolidate and thereby abandon schools. Likewise, shrinking rural congregations have made it difficult for churches to support ministers and maintain their buildings, resulting in consolidation with other churches or outright closure. The population shift has also affected small town Main Streets as numerous buildings continue to sit vacant, and success in finding alternative economic uses for such historic buildings becomes ever more problematic without a population base to support such uses.

The trend lines also point to further consolidation of smaller and traditionally family farms into larger, more commercial agriculture operations, which also impacts the rural historic property landscape throughout the state. The 21st century shows that more of the older farmsteads and ranches are no longer occupied by large extended families. Therefore, older homesteads, barns, outbuildings, and other significant built infrastructure of our rural past continue to be abandoned and ignored, resulting in further deterioration.

LIMITED PRESERVATION FUNDING

Due to the continued relatively stagnant economy of the past decade, governments at every level have found it difficult to provide the financial means necessary to provide even basic programs and services. At the state level, South Dakota faced significant deficits during the economic recession of 2009 to 2012, and now faces additional impacts to our economic health due to the Coronavirus pandemic in 2020. While federal legislation has offset some of the economic shortfalls to our state budget due to the



pandemic, the state and local communities will face continued fiscal uncertainty which will threaten preservation funding for the near future.

Deadwood Gaming

Historic preservation across South Dakota is closely linked to gaming in Deadwood. The two largest preservation grant programs in South Dakota are funded from Deadwood gaming revenue. The City of Deadwood's Historic Preservation Commission awards \$250,000 annually through its Outside of Deadwood grant program and the SHPO awards \$100,000 annually through its Deadwood Fund grant program. However, in the Spring of 2020, due to the Coronavirus pandemic effects on the economy, Deadwood had to make severe cuts to its preservation budget. As of May 1, 2020, Deadwood cut its preservation outlays by 40%, and eliminated its Outside of Deadwood preservation grant program entirely. Fortunately, SHPO has been able to keep its Deadwood Fund grant program intact, and in 2020 anticipates awarding approximately \$125,000 in funding to 11 projects throughout the state.

Deadwood collects a yearly license fee of \$2,000 for every card table and slot machine in the casinos. There is also a nine percent tax on the adjusted gross revenue of the gaming receipts. The South Dakota Office of Tourism gets forty percent of the tax collected to use for tourism promotion, Lawrence County receives 10 percent, and 50 percent goes to the South Dakota Commission on Gaming. The Commission on Gaming deducts its expenses and \$100,000 for the State Historic Preservation fund. The remaining funds are returned to Deadwood for their historic preservation program. Since 1995, Deadwood's annual share of the gaming revenue has been capped at \$6.8 million. It is from this \$6.8 million that the Deadwood Historic Preservation Commission funds its Outside of Deadwood grant program.

Since 1995, any time Deadwood's annual share of the gaming revenue reaches \$6.8 million, the remaining proceeds are distributed under a different formula as follows: 70 percent goes to the state's general fund, 10 percent is awarded to Deadwood, 10 percent is distributed to other Lawrence County municipalities, and the remaining 10 percent is sent to the school districts of the county.

Despite significant increases in gaming revenues, funding for these statewide historic preservation grants has remained the same. The structure of the revenue distribution formula gives the State Historic Preservation fund a specific amount, \$100,000 annually, instead of a percentage. While this amount allowed the State Historic Preservation Office to fund approximately 42% of the grant requests they received during the first four years of the program, since then this amount only funds on average about 16% to 18% of the requested



Bullock Hotel, Deadwood



The old Marty Gymnasium at the Marty Mission School in Charles Mix County, Ihanktonwan (Yankton) Reservation



amounts for the last few years. Deteriorating historic properties combined with rising construction costs and increasing familiarity with the grant program have resulted in the \$100,000 not stretching as far as it once did.

Tribal Historic Preservation Offices

Tribal Historic Preservation Offices have found themselves in particularly difficult funding situations. The number of THPOs has increased dramatically over the past several years. In 1996, there were only twelve THPOs nationwide. As of March 2019, there were 172 recognized THPOs. While this has been a great development, the pool of federal funds has not increased enough to provide sufficient funding for THPOs. The rapidly increasing number of THPOs has kept the average annual grant around \$52,000 for the last several years. Since THPOs' workloads have only continued to increase, this funding level has proven grossly inadequate. In particular, it has had a significant detrimental effect on the abilities of our tribal preservation counterparts in South Dakota to effectively conduct review and compliance activities on vast stretches of tribal lands within the state, let alone provide any assistance for National Register survey and nomination projects. This is particularly impacting our state, as South Dakota has nine very large federally recognized Sioux Nation reservations, as well as the largest population of American Indians per capita of any state in the union.

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

The attention given to renewable energy and energy efficiency today is likely unmatched since the oil crisis of the 1970s. Through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA, also known as the federal stimulus bill) of 2009, South Dakota received \$58.6 million for energy efficiency and weatherization projects. Much of this money continues to flow toward projects on public buildings, such as state office buildings, county courthouses, city halls, and auditoriums, in addition to older homes.

Energy development has played a significant role in South Dakota recently and will continue to do so over the next five years. The construction of facilities needed to generate alternative and renewable energy in South Dakota has included wind farms, pipelines, refineries, mines, and the development of energy transportation systems like transmission lines and rail lines. In addition, these facilities often include numerous ancillary facilities such as access roads, staging areas for heavy equipment and material storage, holding ponds, utility lines, pumping stations, and other assorted utility buildings.

Wind Farms

The increased attention on renewable energy has meant the development of more wind farms in South Dakota. From 2010 to 2020,





Wind farm affecting viewshed

Wind Farm permit requests have increased tenfold in the state. Wind farms are typically located on high spots or along ridges where the potential for archaeology sites and traditional cultural properties is high. Given the height of many turbines, wind farms have the potential to affect viewsheds for miles. Because of this, wind farms can present a challenge to preserving significant historic and cultural landscapes.

Some wind farms have federal involvement through the interconnection to transmission lines and substations and are therefore required to take into consideration historic properties. However, it is becoming more common for new wind farms to be privately funded and connected to non-federal transmission lines, which do not require compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act.

Oil and Gas

Oil and gas development have especially had a visible presence in the state over the past few years. The development and continued emphasis on expansion of oil and gas pipelines through the state, such as TransCanada's Keystone XL Pipelines, and the Dakota Access Pipeline, require pumping stations, access roads, labor camps, and staging areas. The proposed oil refinery in Union County, which is not associated with

TransCanada's Keystone Projects, promises to bring new oil pipelines to South Dakota if constructed. The plant itself will require a large footprint with many ancillary facilities. South Dakota also faces the development of individual oil and gas facilities that pepper the northwest corner of the state on federal, state, and private property. Although sparsely populated and very rural in nature, this region of our state is culturally rich in American Indian artifacts.

Other significant energy issues in the state have included uranium mining in the southern Black Hills, construction of a new rail line by the Dakota, Minnesota, and Eastern Railroad (DM&E) across South Dakota to coal mines in Wyoming, and the continued development of ethanol and new ethanol plants as a source of renewable energy. Development of energy sources, including wind, oil, gas, and uranium has the potential to affect significant numbers of archaeological and cultural sites over the next five years.

The recent attention on renewable energy and sustainability will therefore present both challenges and opportunities for historic preservationists in South Dakota. Since historic preservationists have been arguing for the environmental benefits of historic preservation for decades, the recent green movement has given them yet another platform to make the case for preservation. Preserva-



tionists will need to make the environmental case for historic preservation through clear and accurate data along with specific case studies of energy efficient historic buildings. SD SHPO believes unless new protective federal and state statutes are enacted, historic properties and significant landscapes may be threatened by other energy developments.

THREATENED HISTORIC PROPERTY TYPES

The point of this list is to identify threatened historic property types as opposed to individual threatened historic properties, though specific examples are sometimes used to illustrate a property type. Given the limited economic resources in South Dakota, identifying threatened historic property types in order to prioritize historic preservation efforts is a necessity. The following is a sampling of the threatened property types identified during the development of this plan by the SHPO through the comments and suggestions from the public.

Historic Downtowns

Historic downtowns generally include the commercial buildings, banks, and hotels that characterize a community's central business district. Early downtowns most often consisted of one or two-story false-front buildings that featured little ornamentation. Due to fires and continued commercial growth, larger masonry buildings often replaced the frame structures. In South Dakota, the most common type of historic commercial building for small and mid-sized communities is the two-part commercial block. An upper story with office or residential space and a main floor with retail or public space characterize this type.

Some communities are coming to realize that their historic downtown gives their city a distinctive character that they can capitalize on as an economic development and tourism strategy. However, many smaller communities located further away from larger cities like Sioux Falls and Rapid City have many vacancies in their historic downtowns. These vacancies result in years of building neglect that often leads to demolition.

Archaeological sites – Missouri, James, and Big Sioux Rivers

In general, the most commonly identified site types found near these three rivers include artifact scatters, burials, cairns, earthworks, farmsteads, forts, mounds, occupations, stone circles, trading posts, village sites, and Traditional Cultural Properties. Cultural affiliation ranges from Paleo-Indian to historic Euro-American.

The Missouri River has the most up-to-date survey information because of the transfer of lands that occurred under Title VI of S. 507, P.L. 106-53 Water Resources Development Act of 1999. This act transferred most



Downtown Deadwood



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lands located along the Oahe, Big Bend, Fort Randall, and Gavins Point reservoirs of the Missouri River to the State of South Dakota, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe. Despite the transfer, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers remains responsible for compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. Because of this, cultural resources on these lands will still need to be taken into consideration prior to any undertakings that may affect them.

The James and Big Sioux Rivers lack a comprehensive and up-to-date archaeology survey similar to that conducted on the Missouri River. However, the significance of the archaeology sites located along the rivers is highlighted by the fact that ten out of sixteen National Historic Landmarks in South Dakota are located along one of these three rivers. These sites include Arzberger Site, Blood Run Site, Bloom Sites, Crow Creek Site, Fort Pierre Chouteau Site, Fort Thompson Mounds, Langdeau Sites, Mitchell Site, Molstad Village, and the Vanderbilt Archaeological Site. Further, the known archaeology sites have long been viewed as significant for their potential to yield additional information about the past.

Overall, the general threats to cultural resources along the rivers include erosion, development, and vandalism. But each river system has its own unique set of threats. The resources along the Missouri River are threatened by how the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers manages each reservoir. The resources are subject to constant wind and water erosion. Since South Dakota's rivers are a major source of recreation, the resources along them are subject to vandalism. The James River and Big Sioux River are threatened by increased agricultural development and urban sprawl. The continued pressures for additional casino development in Iowa west of the Blood Run Site threatens to increase development in this area.



Frank & Sarah Drake Claim House in Moody County

Agricultural Properties

This property type includes claim era resources, farms, ranches, fairgrounds, agribusiness, and government/institutional/communal agricultural operations. Resource types for each of these categories are cataloged in the *Homesteading and Agricultural Development Context* published by the SHPO in 1994. This document was updated in 2013 and expanded to include information on historic agriculture archaeology and historic agricultural landscapes.

Claim-era resources are by far the most endangered resource types in this group. In general, they have become functionally obsolete. Farm and ranch outbuildings are the next most endangered. Small outbuildings originally constructed for a specific purpose, such as granaries, are disappearing faster than large barns.

Larger barns are often identified as the one building type that symbolizes the historic period of the farm or ranch and that contains enough square footage for a viable adaptive use. However, changing agricultural practices have created the perception that barns are obsolete for modern farming needs and



thereby too expensive to maintain if they cannot be used. The 2007 Census of Agriculture, undertaken by the US Department of Agriculture every five years, has helped calculate the rapid rate at which historic barns have been lost. The Census identified 12,379 barns in South Dakota that were constructed prior to 1960. In 1935, the South Dakota Department of Agriculture Annual Report indicated 83,400 farms in the state. If we assume at least one barn per farm, this means nearly three barns have been lost every day from 1935 to 2007. As of 2019, adverse trend lines continue to show a loss of architecturally significant agriculture properties throughout the state. The challenge is with a small SHPO staff and a relatively large geographical area to cover, enhancing partnerships through county historical societies and other proactive citizens of the state will be critical to reverse these trend lines of our diminishing stock of historic agriculture properties.

Rural Institutions

This property type includes those structures, sites, and landscapes that are associated with life in a rural community. The social cornerstones of many rural areas were institutions such as churches, country schools, township halls, post offices, and stores.

As rural communities in South Dakota continue to experience severe losses in population and economic opportunity, these institutions have endured declining patronage and support. As such, many rural institutional buildings have suffered physical deterioration or even abandonment. Many have been demolished.

Preservation efforts for these resources must concentrate on ways to support the people behind the institutions. There is often a ready and willing preservation constituency, as these structures

have served as a primary social focus for a community. In many instances, the availability of technical information to small communities is sufficient to energize residents and preserve a structure. It is essential that the SHPO staff continues to travel and meet with interested parties in rural areas who are motivated to preserve a local structure but do not have the technical information necessary to determine if it is feasible.

There is a great need, however, for financial support in the form of grants and loans. Rural institutional resources, particularly those that cannot take advantage of historic tax incentives, do receive priority for funding from the SHPO's Deadwood Fund grant program. However, more funding is needed to make this program more effective.

Public Buildings and Sites

Public buildings in South Dakota include but are not limited to courthouses, city halls, schools, libraries, auditoriums, office buildings, and hospitals. Historically, most of these properties fit into the "civic improvements and new government-related structures" subcontext of South Dakota's Historic Contexts Document (See Appendix C). As South Dakota's politicians and business-



Plana School





men began rebuilding after the Recession of 1893, they saw a need to modernize the physical and aesthetic environment for the state's citizens. Such improvements included much-needed courthouses and other government related structures built according to contemporary styles, as well as recreational facilities to advance the quality of life. Many properties also fall into the Federal Relief Construction historic context that documents places built under programs which provided work relief after the Great Depression.

Public buildings in South Dakota have faced varied threats. In most instances, the issue tends to be deferred maintenance. In a small, rural state like South Dakota where tight budgets are a way of life, governing bodies often postpone building maintenance instead of cutting programs or services. Deferred maintenance has been an issue in cases where a public entity vacates a building yet retains ownership, or even where a public entity continues to use a building. The deferred maintenance accumulates over multiple years until the repairs are so cost prohibitive that the elected governing body decides demolition is the only choice. In some cases, historic public buildings faced demolition following a vote by the elected governing body, only to have that vote overturned by a public vote following a successful petition. However, the result has often been demolition.

The Joseph Herman Rubblestone Barn near Tabor is a good example of Czech masonry construction.

Ethnic Resources

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

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



OPPORTUNITIES

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Affordable, low-cost, clean housing continues to be in demand throughout the entire state. On average for the past 30 years, approximately 600 older and historic houses are lost every day nationwide. In the 1990s alone, 772,000 housing units were lost. Today, many communities face affordable housing shortages yet continue to tear down older and historic houses and buildings. As new businesses move into a community, the new jobs created can put a strain on the available affordable housing market. Older homes, the upper floors of historic downtown commercial buildings, and even vacated schools and churches can help ease the affordable housing crisis. Many grant and tax incentive programs are available for communities and developers to undertake these types of projects, including Community Development Block Grants, the Hope VI Main Street program through the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and federal income tax credits for low-income housing and historic rehabilitations.

In the year 2019, historic rehabilitation tax credit projects created 172,416 low to moderate-income housing units nationwide. Finding alternative economic uses in the affordable housing development model for abandoned or disused historic properties will continue to be an economically viable endeavor when combined with tax and grant incentivization programs from federal, state, and local entities. The SD Governor's Office of Economic Development, in 2019, identified affordable housing as the number one impediment to finding and retaining qualified employees to live and work in South Dakota. SD SHPO remains committed to assisting business owners, developers, and housing authorities across the state in finding the economic resources and methodologies to convert older, historic building stock into viable residential housing to alleviate this critical shortfall.

PRESERVATION – AN ECONOMIC DRIVER

South Dakota preservation agencies and organizations have previously lacked a cohesive message and strategy for conveying the



Roosevelt Apartments in
Aberdeen, SD

These apartments are an affordable housing development converting a former middle school into 64 apartment units. This project utilized SD SHPO preservation grant monies, as well as Federal Historic Tax Credit and State Property Tax Moratorium programs.





benefits of preservation funding to decision makers. Renowned preservation advocate and speaker, Donovan Rypkema, has been sponsored by the SD SHPO in 2018 to make a key presentation in the state during our biennial statewide CLG conference, in which he enumerated the varied approaches to economic revitalization of historic building stock and historic districts. Insightful economic presentations such as these, combined with the completed statewide historic preservation economic impact analysis in FY 2013, along with public outreach programming, has made quantifying the economic benefits of historic preservation in South Dakota a little easier. However, much work continues to be needed to “get the word out” to key constituencies about why preservation efforts are economically important to the state. Approximately \$129 million in tax revenue was generated for 2019 through preservation activities (derived from SD Bureau of Finance and Management detailed 2019 revenue reporting) and over 5,500 jobs have been created. Numerous studies have shown that more than 75% of the economic benefits of historic preservation remains in the local economies.

Prairie Homestead, Jackson County

Heritage Tourism

A key component of the economics of preservation for our state is in heritage tourism.

Heritage tourism, as defined by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, means “traveling to experience the places and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present.” It includes irreplaceable historic, cultural, and natural resources. Heritage tourism is the fastest growing niche market in the travel industry today. According to the U.S Travel and Tourism industry, travel and tourism directly contributed \$1.1 trillion to the U.S. economy in 2019.

South Dakota is a state rich in historic and natural resources, and it can offer tourists a vast selection of unique experiences. Tourism is a significant factor in South Dakota’s overall economy. In 2018, visitors spent nearly \$3.98 billion in South Dakota (South Dakota Office of Tourism Annual Report, 2018). In addition to natural features like the Black Hills, the Badlands, Jewel and Wind Caves, Custer State Park, and the Missouri



River, historic sites have also played an important role in drawing visitors to South Dakota. For example, the Deadwood National Historic Landmark attracts over two-million visitors annually, and in 2018, the Mount Rushmore National Memorial surpassed 2.3 million visitors. The new Minuteman Missile National Historic Site (NHS) completed a modern visitor's center and re-opened to the public in 2014, with out of state tourism visitation increasing twofold year over year since then. SHPO has also identified, in coordination with the National Park Service, three additional sites potentially eligible for National Historic Landmark designation. These include the Fort Sisseton State Park historic structures, an original prairie sod homestead with period furnishings located near Kadoka, and the murals of famous Dakota Sioux artist Oscar Howe located in the Scherr-Howe arena in Mobridge. In total, estimates for 2019 show heritage tourism accounts for fully about \$1.3 billion in tourism revenue generated for our state's economy.

Visitors to such sites will not only benefit from what South Dakota has to offer, but the state will benefit as well. Heritage tourism builds community pride, establishes and strengthens identity, and boosts the local

economy. Visitors to historic places stay longer and spend more money versus other types of tourists according to numerous economic studies commissioned by the travel industry. Tourism efforts must strive for a balance between promotion, interpretation, and conservation. Heritage tourism should also be involved in understanding the impact of tourism on communities and regions, achieving economic and social benefits, providing financial resources for protection, as well as marketing and endorsement.

The SD State Historic Preservation Office (SD SHPO) completed a management plan for the Fort Pierre Chouteau National Historic Landmark. Established in 1832, Fort Pierre Chouteau was the largest and busiest fur trading post on the Upper Missouri River and the most strategic post in John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company's Western Department. Part of the management plan includes enhancements to help tell the site's story better and make it more of a destination for visitors. During 2018, SD SHPO partnered with the Pierre/Fort Pierre Historic Preservation Commission to enhance several features of this 33 acre archeological site located near the Missouri River. New gravel pathways, a new tower with interpre-



Fort Pierre Chouteau viewing platform





Restoration of the National Registered Oahe Chapel built in 1877 at the Indian mission in Hughes County

tive panels, and seating benches will hopefully draw visitors to explore this unique site showcasing America's fur trading era.

The data and facts support how economically viable historic preservation is for our state. SD SHPO has put together information packets for state legislators and local community leaders, along with providing numerous presentations to the general public, on the *Economic Impacts of Preservation in South Dakota*, and this is an opportunity we have identified to continue to highlight and promote over the next five years.

DIVERSITY AND INCLUSIVENESS

The South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) continues to work diligently to preserve the diversity of our past and present our underrepresented communities, such as American Indians and women, in the most culturally sensitive and appropriate historic contexts.

Oahe Chapel

Many Sioux Nation tribal lands and structures were destroyed during construction of the Missouri River spillways and dam network throughout the 1950s into the 1960s. Inundation destroyed much native habitat and communities. However, the National Register listed Oahe Chapel was saved from inundation and relocated atop the Oahe Dam near Pierre, SD as the last remaining building of the Oahe mission. The mission was founded in 1873 and in 1877 the Reverend S.R. Riggs built the chapel among the Sioux. Despite the closing of the mission in 1914, the chapel remained in use among the Sioux until 1937, where tribal members held services in their native Sioux language and the chapel also served as the focal point as a social center among the local Sioux community.

The South Dakota SHPO provides for the maintenance and care of this facility on behalf of the citizens of the state, and as such recently received a tremendous \$250,000 grant from the office of the State Engineer for critical repairs to the roof, windows, siding, and foundation. In concert with the non-profit Oahe Chapel Preservation Society, this last remaining physical remnant of an important Sioux community will continue to offer visitors a chance to learn about the Oahe Mission community and the unique history and cultural importance of this chapel to Sioux Indians.

Battle Mountain Sanitarium

For over 100 years, the stately Battle Mountain Sanitarium in Hot Springs has provided first-class medical care to veterans, serving as a beacon of hope for their recovery and an important contributor to the community and local economy. It is the first Veterans Affairs (VA) facility of its kind, originally established in the late 1800s to provide care for Civil War veterans, and it must continue to be preserved. The American Indian tribes





Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs

of the state have also identified Battle Mountain as a traditional place of healing, and several tribal cultural properties have been identified on the VA campus. Hot Springs National Cemetery covers approximately nine acres on the campus at the foot of Battle Mountain. SD SHPO continues to advocate for preserving this landmark historic facility, not only for our veterans, but also for the important cultural significance it has for both the Sioux and Cheyenne nations.

Blood Run National Historic Landmark

The Blood Run National Historic Landmark state park was created in 2014 as a joint effort of both South Dakota and Iowa to document, interpret, and educate the general public of the importance of this site to major early Indian trading routes in the upper Midwest. Indian trade and early commerce were more extensive and far reaching than previously thought, and had impacts which affected the settlement patterns and development of our earliest frontier communities. This history is an important component in understanding the impacts our American Indian tribes in this region had on present

day economies and early settlement patterns of Euro-Americans in the upper Midwest. SD SHPO will continue to promote, preserve, and provide support to further develop this NHL to foster a broader appreciation of the impacts our tribes have had on the economic development of our state.

Women's Suffrage

The year 2020 marks the 100th anniversary of women gaining the right to vote. This historic centennial is an unparalleled opportunity to honor the changemakers of the past while educating modern men and women about the journey that led to a milestone in American democracy. In South Dakota, a delegation of women appointed by Governor Kristi Noem kicked off a celebratory campaign in March 2020, called "Her Vote. Her Voice." which aims to celebrate and commemorate 100 years of women's right to vote. SD SHPO has provided Facebook live events and presentations across the state, in concert with this campaign, highlighting the suffrage landmarks associated with Women's suffrage in the state and the accomplishments of many native South Dakota women since then.





Lenehan Onion House, Delmont

THE PLANNING PROCESS

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

Beginning in the fall of 2019, the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) started to revise and update the existing state historic preservation plan, which covered 2016 through 2020. The SHPO staff developed a concise, user-friendly online survey via the very popular Survey Monkey site as the principal means to obtain public input. Notice of the survey was sent out in March 2020 and responses were obtained through August 2020. In addition to obtaining the views of the public, the SHPO staff targeted a broad range of interest groups who have a direct or indirect interest or involvement with South Dakota historic and cultural resources. These groups included:

- Federal, State, and Local Governmental Agencies
- Local Historic Preservation Commissions
- Local Historical Societies
- History departments at South Dakota colleges and universities
- South Dakota State Historical Society
- South Dakota Museum Association
- South Dakota Humanities Council
- Planning and Development Districts
- Architects
- Archaeologists from both the public and private sector
- Other South Dakota Associations, including the Association of Realtors, the Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal League, the Rural Development Council, the Rural Electric Association, and the Bankers Association
- Tribal Historic Preservation Offices
- State Legislators
- Residential and Commercial property owners

We promoted the survey through direct email invitations, the agency's Facebook page, an invitation and link in the signature line for all staff emails, and through the newsletters and social media outreach of key partners, in particular the South Dakota Historical Society Foundation. Data on the fundamental importance of historic preservation to our citizens and key interest groups were continually collected during our plan-

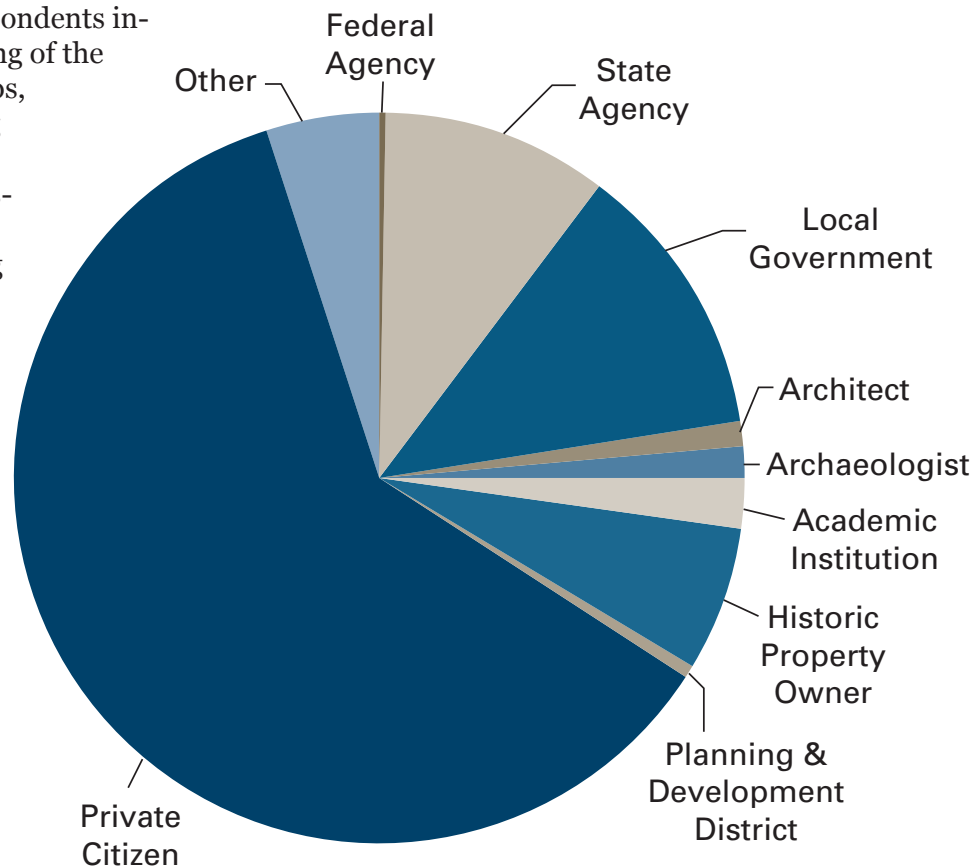


Plasterwork tools, Mead Building rehabilitation, Yankton, a State Historic Preservation Office Deadwood Grant restoration project



ning and outreach efforts. When the survey closed in August 2020, SHPO received 217 responses to the survey from across the state. The survey respondents included a wide sampling of the various interest groups, with over half coming from private citizens with an interest in historic preservation, as noted in the following graphic.

Pie chart depicting percentage breakdown of interest group respondents to SD SHPO statewide survey



SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESPONSES

This survey included thirteen questions designed to help determine the greatest preservation challenges and establish priorities and strategies to address those challenges over the next five years. Overall, several important trends emerged from the survey results. There appears to be more focus on the importance of preservation of prehistoric and historic archeological sites than in years past, as well as making the protection of such sites a top priority for SHPO. Survey, inventory, and updating our historic sites databases continues to be the most important preservation activity for respondents. Some unfamiliarity with a few of the main preser-

vation programs in South Dakota, especially the State Historic Property Tax Moratorium and the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentive programs continues to be an educational shortfall that needs to be addressed. The primary methods for learning about SD SHPO's programs and activities continues to be via our website and social media venues.

There was a clear desire to see more educational opportunities, particularly in-person workshops and classes. Many people want to see expanded public awareness of historic preservation, increased grant funding for rehabilitation projects, and increased protection for historic properties. Please refer to Appendix A for a copy of the survey questionnaire.



STRATEGIC PLANNING

In February and March 2020, the SHPO staff held strategic planning meetings to discuss the new five-year preservation plan. William Koupal, principal at Koupal Communications Inc., was contracted to provide organizational templates, editing, and graphic design of the new plan. Bill has had extensive experience with both federal and state agencies in formulating easily understood and highly visual booklets describing agency major projects and results, as well as key programs within various governmental agencies. He brings nearly 40 years' experience to his work, which has helped in ensuring the final statewide preservation plan is a product that will be coherently organized and readily understood by both laypersons and preservation professionals.

In early September 2020, final meetings included a discussion of the survey results, a group analysis of the SHPO's preservation programs, including discussion of their strengths and weaknesses, and consideration

of the challenges and opportunities facing historic preservation in the state. The staff then formulated goals and strategies to address the issues raised by the public for the next five years.

In addition to obtaining public input at the beginning of the planning process, the SHPO also obtained additional inputs on a draft copy of the plan. The draft plan was sent to the South Dakota State Historical Society's Board of Trustees, local historic preservation commissions, local historical societies, and anyone who provided an email address when they responded to the online survey.

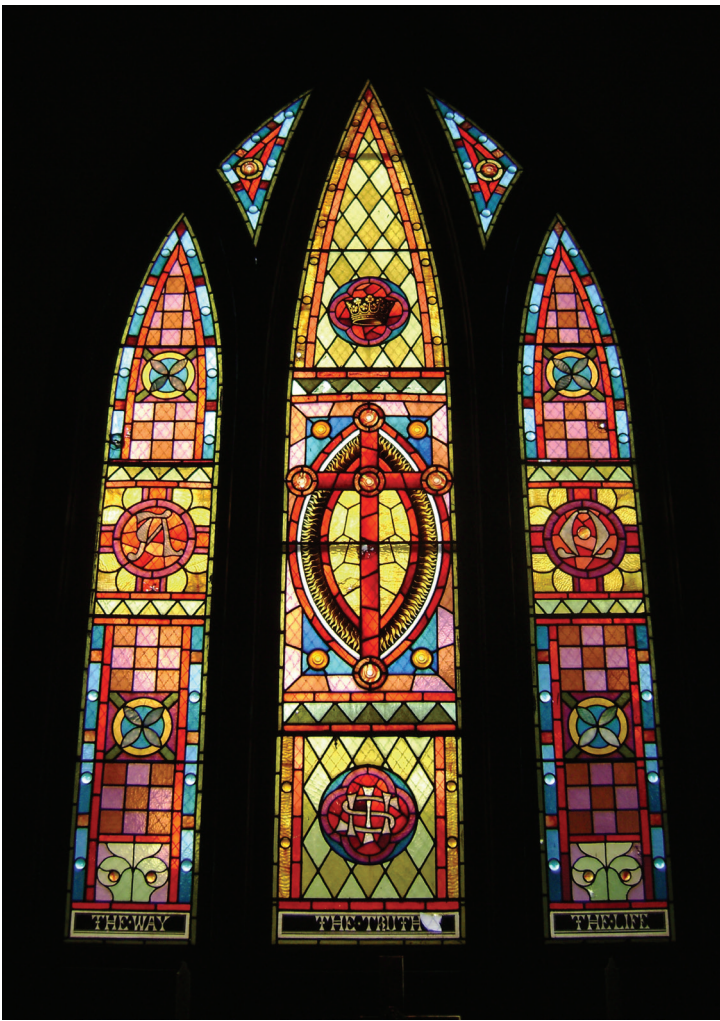
The following is a summary of the more pertinent comments received during survey collection and on the draft plan.

- Bricks and mortar grants are hard to come by, as we all know. Yet especially small and medium sized museums and other businesses are in desperate need of them to keep their buildings up, manageable and accessible.



Ceiling with rehab/restoration underway – plasterwork and painting – Mead Building, Yankton



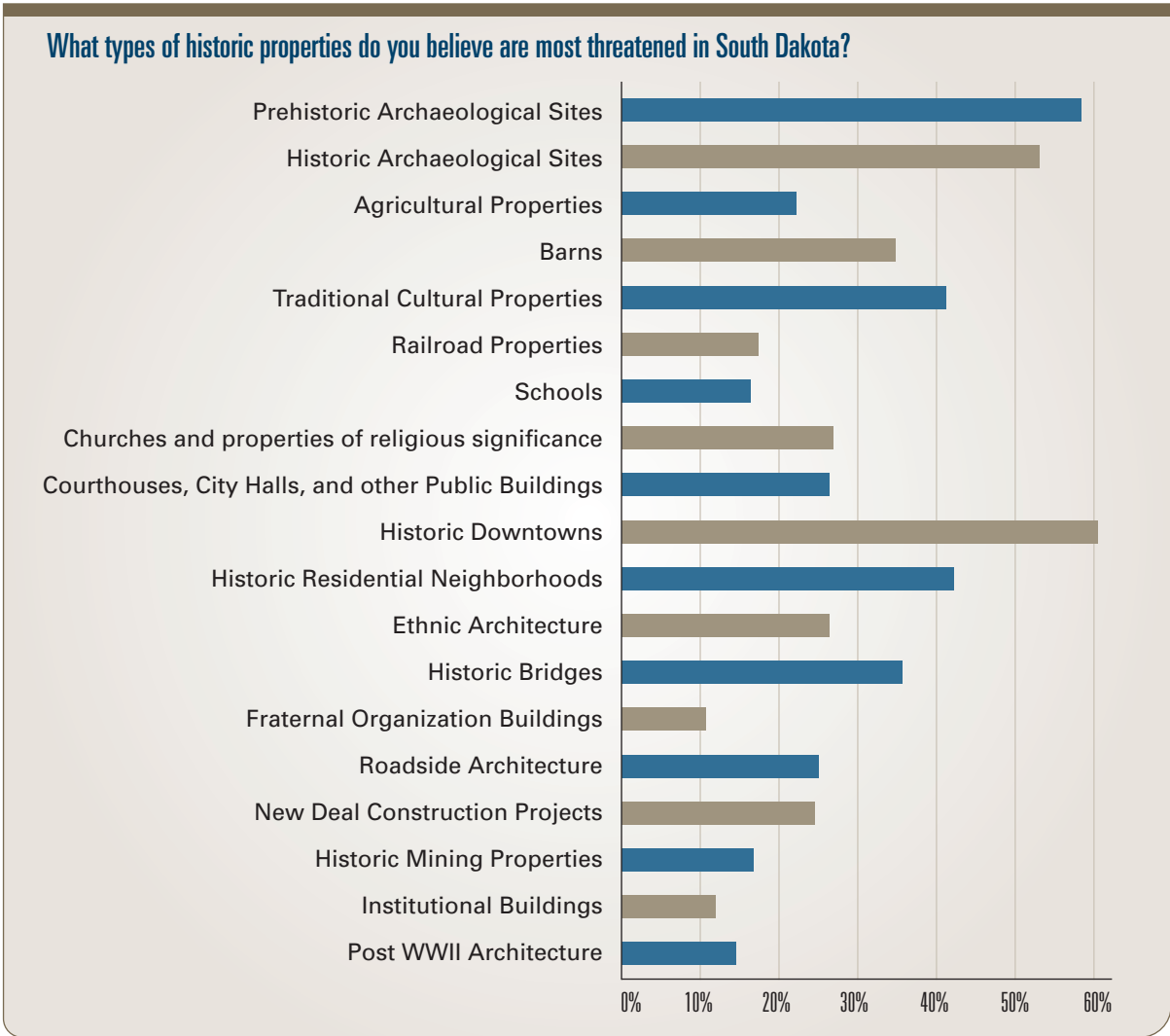
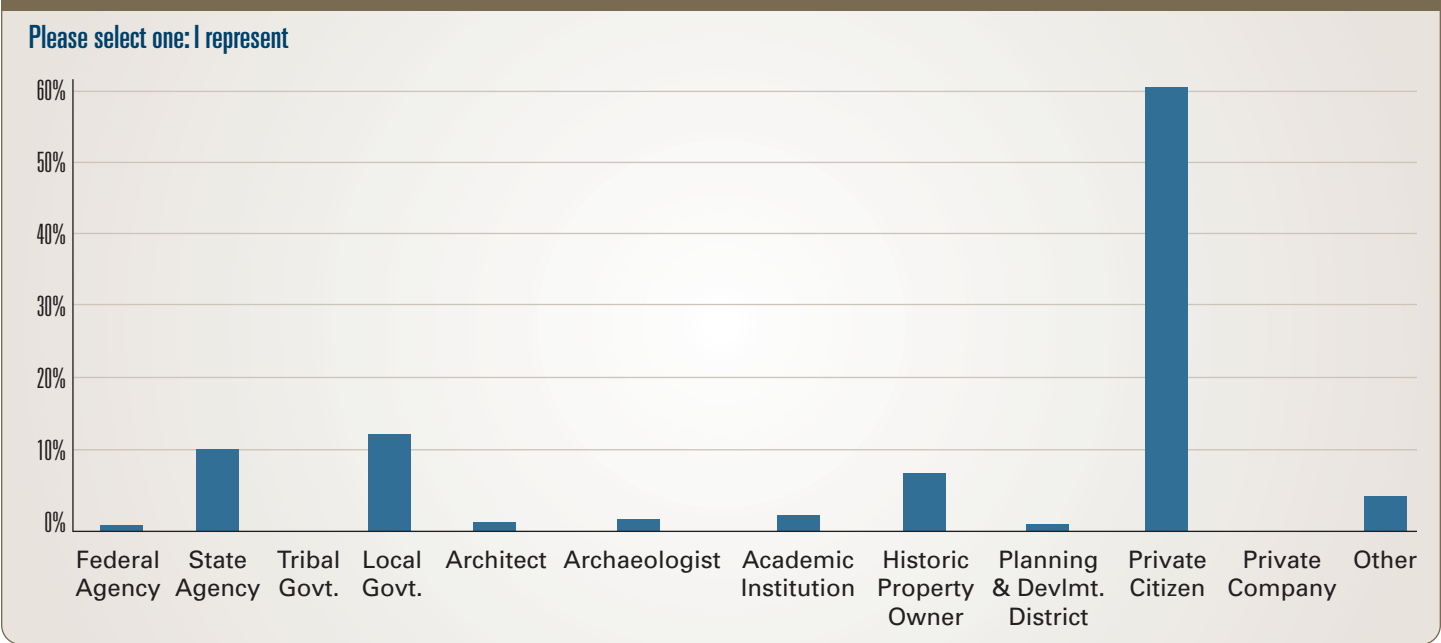


Trinity Episcopal Church, Groton

- We need to be more inclusive of underrepresented groups and to work in partnership with Native Americans.
- As a state, we need to become more engaged with national debates regarding naming of place names and monuments. We have many opportunities throughout the state and so much room for better interpretation and mindfulness in the language used to discuss colonialism and settlement of the west.
- Small organizations and private citizens need more funding opportunities for their buildings.
- There is a critical need to develop a viable archeological sensitivity model based on existing data for use in Section 106 screenings.
- The federal government and state needs to provide more and better incentives for homeowners to keep their properties in adequate repair.
- We need to prioritize partnering with Tribes to protect Tribal historic sites.
- Increase Public Awareness of the possibility and importance of bringing forth and promoting Local "Historic Properties."
- Better education for the public on the significance historic buildings hold and our responsibility as South Dakotans to protect those locations.
- Collaborate and provide more programs in schools, particularly k-12. Educating children while they are young can help ensure the importance of the need to protect cultural resources through the rest of their lives.
- As a rural state, we should create a small-town museums and historical societies map. Add this document to a link listed on your SD SHPO website.
- More advocacy in government to keep and strengthen existing regulations.
- Provide training to help us understand and recognize historic home architecture styles like gothic, colonial, contemporary, cape cod Georgian, Mediterranean, Roman, Tudor, Queen Anne, etc.
- Work with libraries and other venues to provide more scanning and digitization services and opportunities to let the general public document historic resources.
- Preservation activities often focus on specific buildings too much and need to focus on the historic landscape settings for those structures. This should include both cultural landscapes and designed landscapes.
- Conduct more research and publications on SD built heritage. Improve processes for data management, access, and outreach.



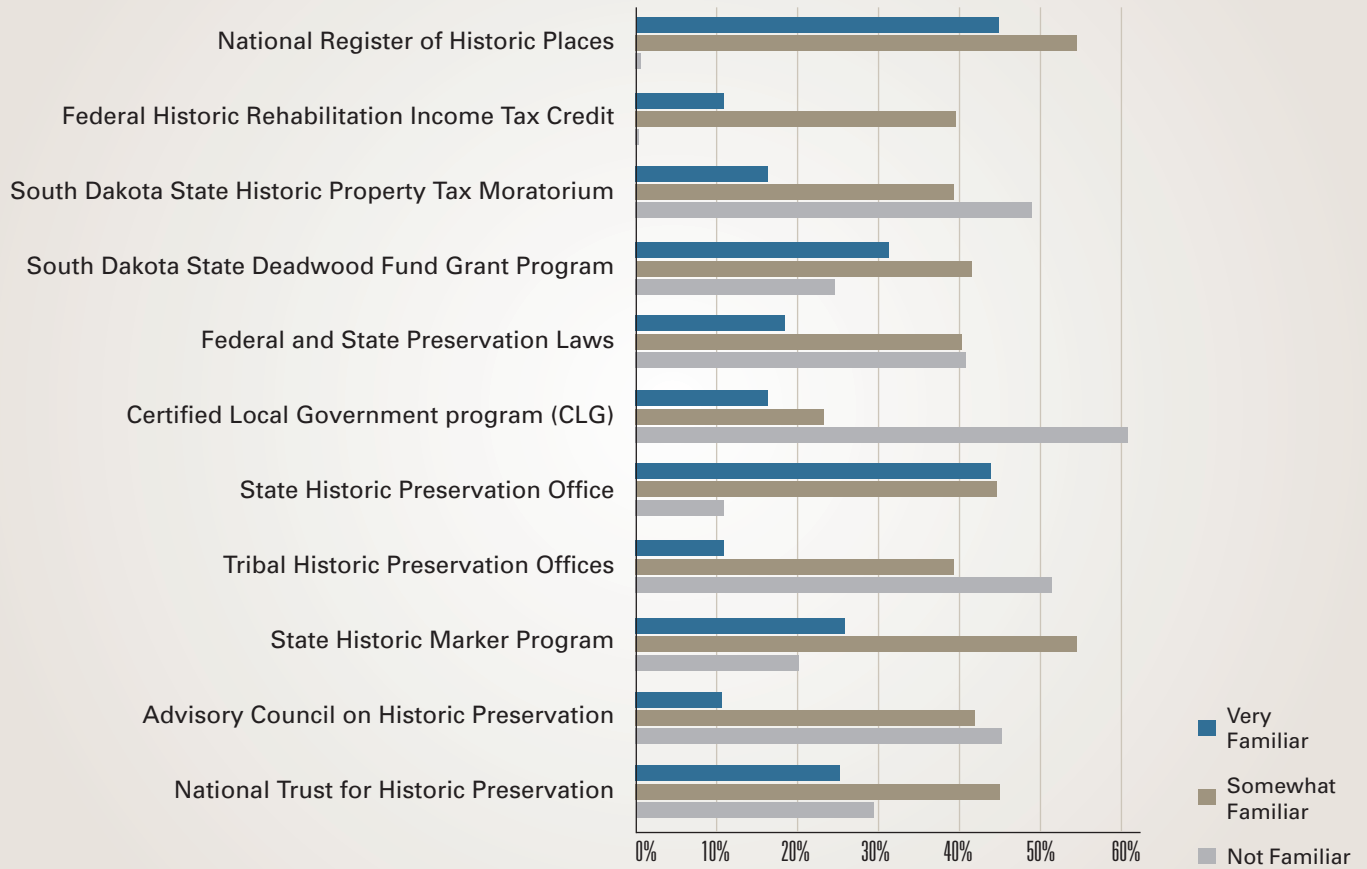
SURVEY RESULTS



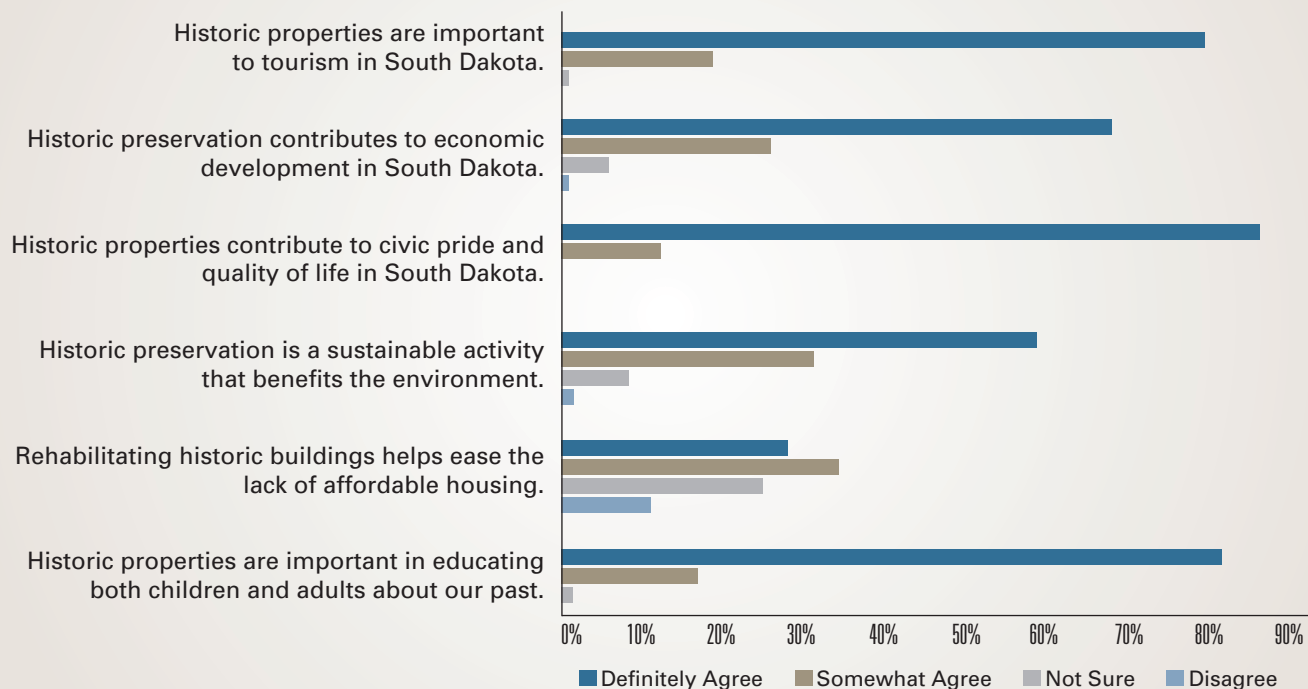
Please rank order on a scale of 1 to 7 the property types we should be nominating to the National Register?

Average Score	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Historic Homes and Residential Neighborhoods	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Historic Archaeological Sites	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Historic Agricultural/Rural Properties	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ethnic Architecture and Sites	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sites with significant value to cultural, religious, social, or minority groups	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Commercial Properties	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

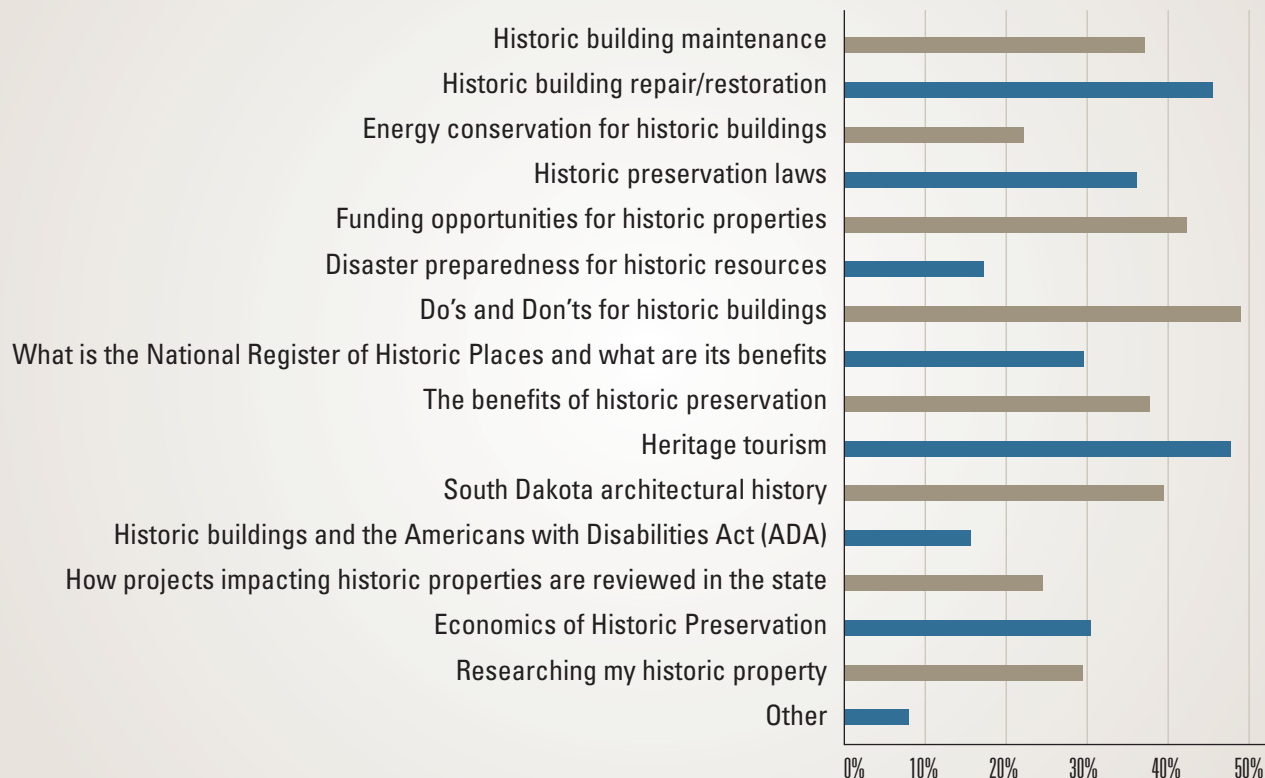
How familiar are you with the following?



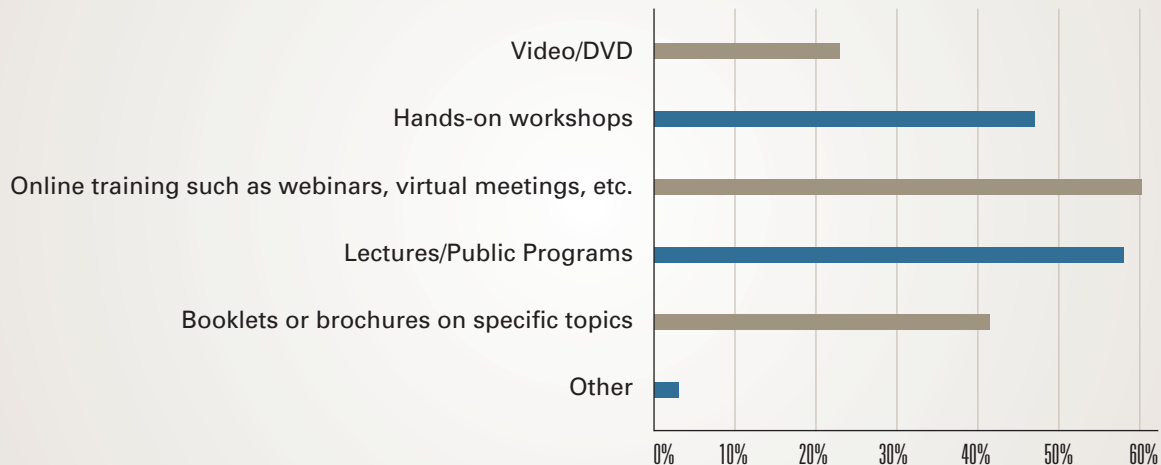
How would you respond to the following statements?



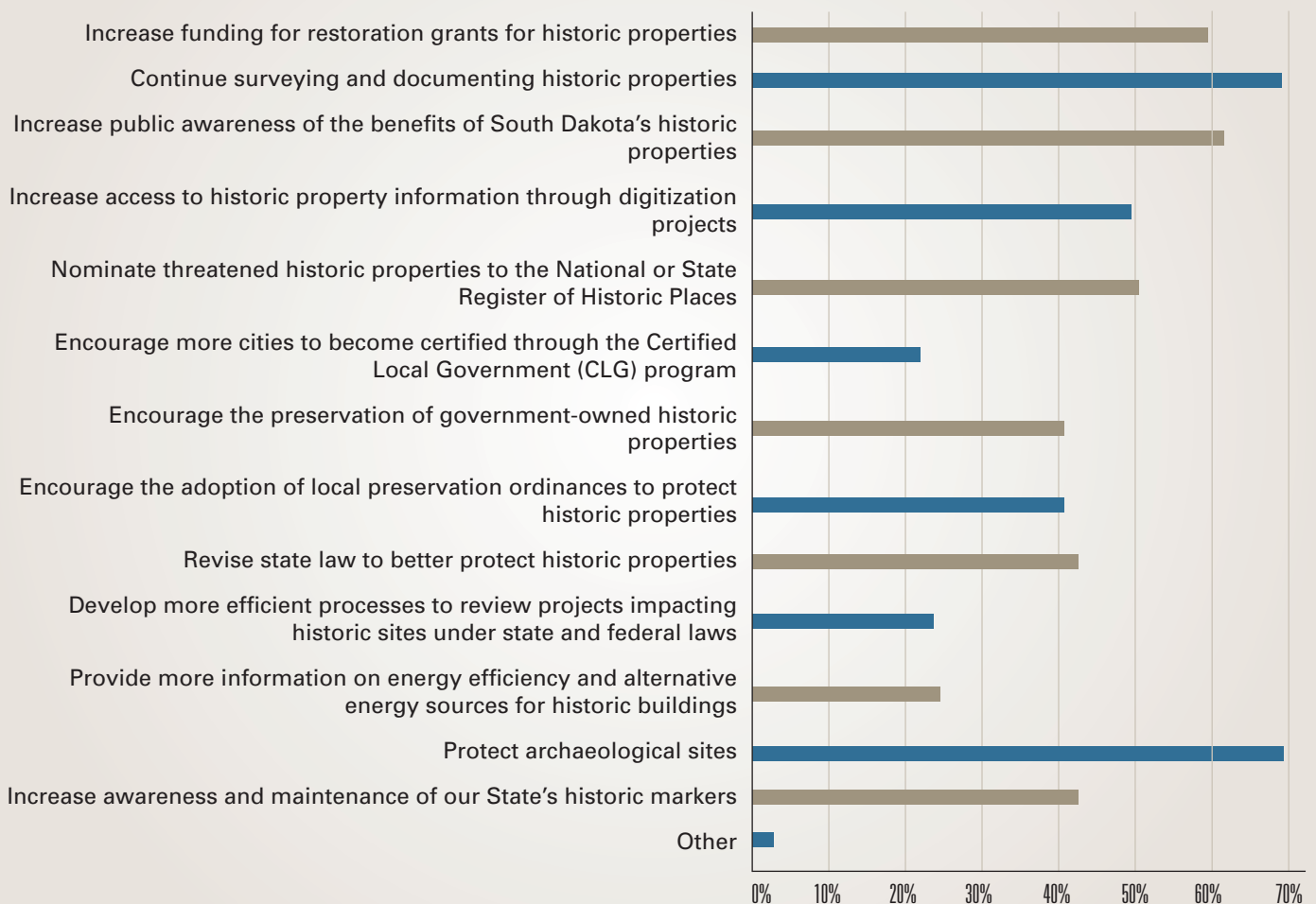
What type of historic preservation workshop or training would you attend?



What method of training do you prefer?



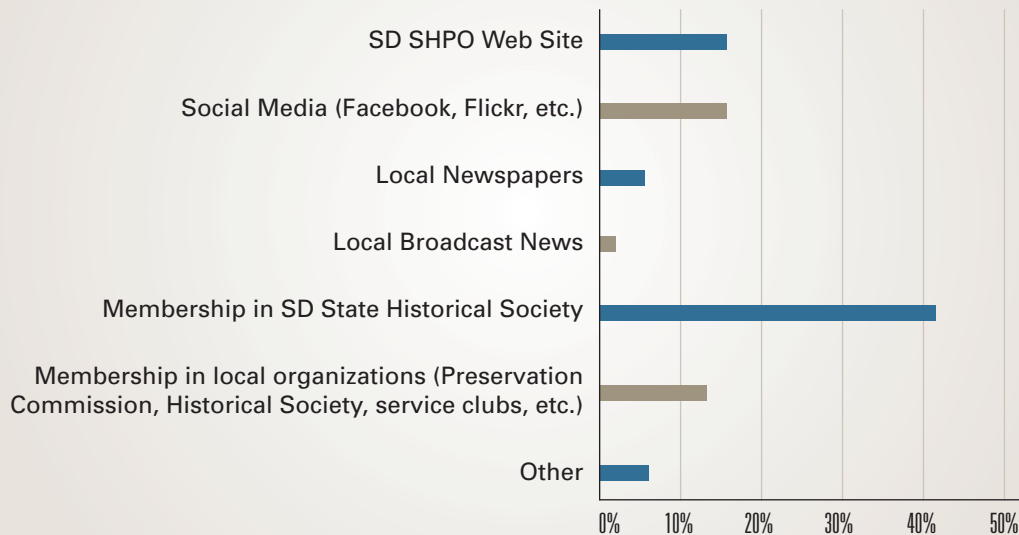
What issues should be the top priorities for the state's historic preservation community, including both private and public preservation organizations, over the next five years?



Please rank order on a scale of 1 to 4, the priority for each of these historic preservation program activities.

Average Score	1	2	3	4
Nomination and Maintenance of the National and State Register of Historic Places	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Survey, Inventory, and Database Management of Archaeological, Architectural, and Historically Significant Sites	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Review and Compliance Responsibilities under Federal and State Statutes to Protect Historic Resources	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Providing Education, Training, and Financial Incentive Programs for Historic Preservation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

What is your primary method for learning about SD State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) programs, workshops, events, etc.?





Holy Spirit Chapel, Corson County

THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRAMS OF PRESERVATION

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

At the federal level, the Department of Interior, National Park Service Service (NPS), is the lead agency of the US Government for ensuring that the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 are properly enacted throughout federal agencies. Although each federal agency has different mechanisms for ensuring that requirements embedded in the NHPA are carried out properly, their own institutional cultures, biases, and differing internal processes make preservation policy at the federal level oftentimes disjointed and haphazard.

Nevertheless, among their many preservation-related activities, the NPS is responsible for the National Register of Historic Places, preservation grant programs, the certification program for federal historic tax incentives, and management of the certified local government program -- a partnership with the state historic preservation offices (SHPO) to promote preservation at the grassroots level.

The major federal preservation funding program for preservation is the Federal Historic Tax credit program. The National Park Service (NPS), the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) jointly administer the 20% rehabilitation tax credit program for the rehabilitation of historic buildings in South Dakota. The program offers a 20% tax credit on the qualified expenditures of a substantial rehabilitation of a certified historic structure. The tax credit applies to the

building owner's federal income tax for the year in which the project is completed and approved. Unused tax credit may be carried back 1 year or carried forward 20 years.

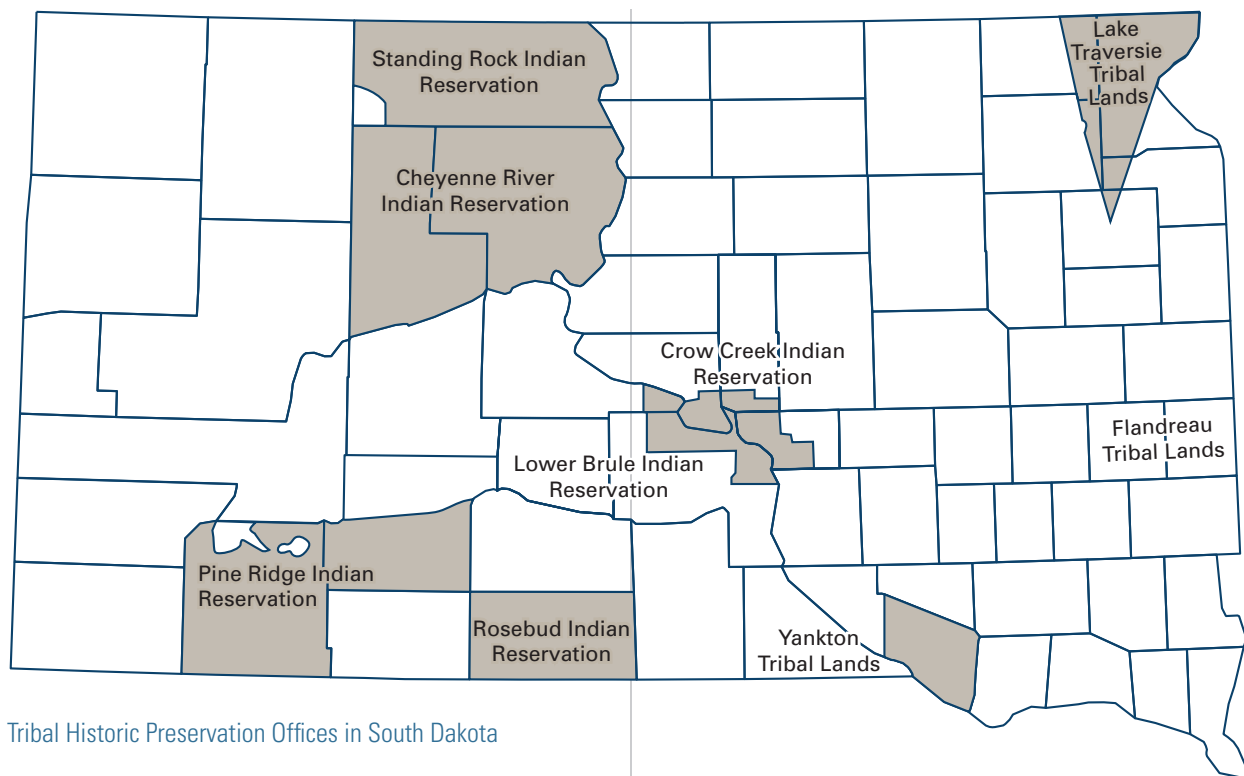
Example: 20% of a \$50,000 rehabilitation = \$10,000 tax credit

The NPS also provides at least \$100,000 in yearly grant funding which is administered by the SD SHPO for local preservation activities in communities that have a recognized Certified Local Government (CLG) Historic Preservation Commission. Local communities can normally apply for these funds annually for a variety of preservation projects and educational materials and training activities.

Along with the NPS, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is a key federal agency to know. Their role is to advise the President and Congress on preservation policy, as well as to review and comment on federal or federally licensed projects that affect properties that have been designated as historic. Oftentimes, this agency will become involved in problematic, large-scale projects in which major differences arise among stakeholders.

Among the many non-profits operating at the national level in the field of historic preservation, the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) is among one of the most well-known and impactful. Like many statewide and local preservation organizations, they are a nonprofit organization headquartered in Washington, D.C., but with a national focus. They have more than a dozen field offices engaged in preservation work





Tribal Historic Preservation Offices in South Dakota

on National Treasures nationwide, and their staff works on a variety of projects, including advocating for historic tax credit programs, educating preservation professionals via the Preservation Leadership Forum series, and sharing the good work of preservationists nationwide via stories on SavingPlaces.org and Preservation magazine.

STATE PROGRAMS

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is the public sector preservation partner on the state level. Their responsibilities include: identifying historic properties; considering National Register nominations; reviewing federal projects for their impact on historic properties; administering tax incentive and grant programs; and providing assistance to federal agencies, state and local governments, and the private sector.

If preservation work takes place on tribal land, then the Tribal Historic Preservation

Office (THPO) would replace the SHPO as the agency to work with. They handle the same responsibilities, with a particular emphasis on maintaining the continuity of the community's traditional beliefs and practices. In South Dakota, we have nine federally recognized tribal governments, and eight of the nine have a THPO to administer preservation programs within tribal reservation boundaries and throughout tribal lands. The Lower Brule Sioux Tribe has a Cultural Management office which performs some similar functions as the other THPOs in the state, but the Lower Brule Sioux tribal government has chosen to not formally opt into the NPS THPO program.

Statewide non-profit preservation organizations are similar to local non-profit preservation organizations but on a state level. These private nonprofit groups serve as a preservation network and represent preservation activities within a state by advocating for preservation-friendly legislation in the



state government, providing technical assistance, and offering training and education programs. Unfortunately, Preserve South Dakota, which was a statewide organization which advocated for preservation policy and programs across the state, became inactive in 2015.

The two major financial programs for preservation at the state level are the State Property Tax Moratorium and the Deadwood Fund Grants. The South Dakota Legislature has provided for certain property tax benefits for the rehabilitation of historic structures in SDCL 1-19A-20. If a historic building qualifies for the tax benefit, an eight-year moratorium is placed on the property tax assessment of certified improvements. Property tax assessments may not be increased due to certified rehabilitation of the building for the eight-year period. The State Property Tax Moratorium may be utilized by the owner of any certified historic structure, including private residences. Unlike the restrictions

of the Federal Historic Tax Credit program, properties under this state program can receive the state moratorium as either an income-producing or non-income producing structure.

The Deadwood Fund program is funded by a portion of the gambling revenue generated in Deadwood, SD. By sharing the Deadwood historic preservation monies, the Deadwood Fund program enables applicants from throughout the state to extend their financial resources to preserve important pieces of South Dakota history. Under this historic preservation program, the grants ranging from \$1,000 to \$25,000 will be awarded for projects that retain, restore, or rehabilitate historic buildings, structures, and archaeological sites in South Dakota for residential, commercial, or public purposes. The SHPO administers this program for the state by awarding grants twice every year through a Spring and Fall grant cycle, with outlays normally amounting to approximately \$125,000



Campbell Park Bandshell, Huron





Homestake Opera House, Lead

annually. This generates upwards of \$400 to \$600 thousand in matching contributions for preservation work throughout the state.

LOCAL PROGRAMS

Local preservation commissions are the principal local public sector preservation allies. Commissions -- which may also go by the name of architectural review board or historic preservation commission -- identify and regulate locally significant properties. They are established through the adoption of a local preservation ordinance and have a wide range of responsibilities and powers depending on state and local laws. The local preservation commission is oftentimes the governmental agency that approves or denies changes to designated historic properties that are privately owned. South Dakota has 19 federally recognized local preservation commissions, however currently only 11

are active and receive direct grant funds for preservation work in their local community.

The City of Deadwood's Historic Preservation Commission is very robust, and through the use of gaming revenues generated within their National Historic Landmark old west town, they provide funds to projects across the state in addition to numerous funding options for preservation within the city of Deadwood. Since 2002 the Deadwood Historic Preservation Commission has helped promote the preservation and interpretation of historic sites, buildings, and properties throughout the state with the Outside-of-Deadwood Grant program. The program, which awards up to \$100,000 each year, stimulates quality restoration, protection, and interpretation of buildings, sites, and properties that contribute to an understanding of Deadwood's unique history. National Historic Landmarks or National



Register properties owned and operated by a not-for-profit or governmental entity are welcome to apply. Other projects with a relationship to Deadwood's history organized by not-for-profits are also encouraged to apply. Funds typically do not exceed \$10,000. They also have numerous other preservation funding programs for their residents, examples include the 10-year forgivable loan up to \$10,000 for siding repair on residential contributing properties and providing funds up to 80% of qualified expenditures on façade rehabilitation for commercial contributing or National Register eligible properties. Other communities involved in façade rehabilitation financing programs include the City of Sioux Falls and Rapid City.

Local preservation organizations are private nonprofit groups that serve as a preservation network and represent preservation activities within a community. They advocate for local preservation issues and provide technical/educational assistance. Many also

get directly involved in saving properties through loan funds, buying and rehabbing properties, and otherwise helping owners take care of their property. They're usually a great resource for hands-on preservation assistance and training. South Dakota has numerous historical societies, clubs, and affiliated organizations to promote and advance history and preserving our past located in all 66 counties of the state.

Of course, the organizations and programs described in this section merely scratch the surface of the preservation networks in the United States. There are many more local, state, and federal agencies and organizations involved in preservation activities, as well as a myriad of nonprofits dedicated to saving specific types of places, but this section hopefully can provide the reader an overview of some of the major organizations and funding programs involved at each level of government.



Brown County Courthouse, Aberdeen, A State Historic Preservation Office Deadwood Grant restoration project





Buell Building, Rapid City

APPENDIX A

Survey Questionnaire



SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN QUESTIONNAIRE

Historic preservation in this context is the retention of standing historic structures, archaeological sites, and locations of historic importance listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These sites are referred to as "*Historic Property*."

1. Please select one. I represent:

- a. ☐ Federal Agency
- b. ☐ State Agency
- c. ☐ Tribal Government
- d. ☐ Local Government
- e. ☐ Architect
- f. ☐ Archaeologist
- g. ☐ Academic Institution
- h. ☐ Historic Property Owner
- i. ☐ Planning and Development District
- j. ☐ Private Citizen
- k. ☐ Private Company
- l. ☐ Other. Please explain _____

2. Please provide your contact information

NAME: _____
AGENCY: _____
MAILING ADDRESS: _____
ADDRESS 2: _____
CITY: _____ ZIP: _____
EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

3. What types of historic properties do you believe are most threatened in South Dakota? Please check all that apply.

- a. ☐ Prehistoric Archaeological Sites (American Indian villages, burial mounds, bison jumps, etc.)
- b. ☐ Historic Archaeological Sites (Black Hills mines, abandoned homesteads, ghost towns, etc.)
- c. ☐ Agricultural Properties (farms, ranches, grain elevators, etc.)
- d. ☐ Barns
- e. ☐ Traditional Cultural Properties (tribal ceremonial grounds, effigies, etc.)
- f. ☐ Railroad Properties
- g. ☐ Schools
- h. ☐ Churches and other properties of religious significance
- i. ☐ Courthouses, City Halls, and other Public Buildings
- j. ☐ Historic Downtowns
- k. ☐ Historic Residential Neighborhoods
- l. ☐ Ethnic Architecture (German-Russian, Czech, Finnish, etc.)
- m. ☐ Historic Bridges
- n. ☐ Fraternal Organization Buildings (Masons, Elks, Odd Fellows, etc.)
- o. ☐ Roadside Architecture (gas stations, motel courts, tourist cabins, drive-in movie theaters, etc.)



- p. ☐ New Deal Construction Projects
 q. ☐ Historic Mining Properties
 r. ☐ Institutional Buildings (hospitals, universities, etc.)
 s. ☐ Post WWII Architecture
 t. ☐ Other. Please explain _____

4. What particular activities or issues happening at the local, state, or national level do you believe are the most threatening or may become the most threatening to historic properties over the next five years in South Dakota?

5. Please rank order on a scale of 1 to 7 (“1” being the most important and “7” being least important) the property types we should be nominating to the National Register?

- ____ Historic Homes and Residential Neighborhoods
- ____ Prehistoric Archeological Sites (American Indian Villages, burial mounds, bison jumps, etc.)
- ____ Historic Archeological Sites (Black Hills mines, abandoned homesteads, ghost towns, etc.)
- ____ Historic Agricultural/Rural Properties (churches/township halls/ranches/farms/grain elevators, etc.)
- ____ Ethnic Architecture and Sites (Finnish, Czech, Swedish, American Indian, etc)
- ____ Sites with significant value to cultural, religious, social, or minority groups
- ____ Commercial Properties (Main Street, Retail, Warehouses, etc.)

6. How familiar are you with the following?

	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not Familiar
National Register of Historic Places			
Federal Historic Rehabilitation Income Tax Credit			
South Dakota State Historic Property Tax Moratorium			
South Dakota State Deadwood Fund Grant Program			
Federal and State Preservation Laws (Section 106 and 1-19A-11.1)			
Certified Local Government program (CLG)			
State Historic Preservation Office			
Tribal Historic Preservation Offices			
State Historic Marker Program			
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation			
National Trust for Historic Preservation			



7. How would you respond to the following statements?

	Definitely	Somewhat	Not Sure	No
Historic properties are important to tourism in South Dakota.				
Historic preservation contributes to economic development in South Dakota.				
Historic properties contribute to civic pride and quality of life in South Dakota.				
Historic preservation is a sustainable activity that benefits the environment.				
Rehabilitating historic buildings helps ease the lack of affordable housing.				
Historic properties are important in educating both children and adults about our past.				

8. What type of historic preservation workshop or training would you attend? Please check all that apply.

- a. ☐ Historic building maintenance
- b. ☐ Historic building repair/restoration
- c. ☐ Energy conservation for historic buildings
- d. ☐ Historic preservation laws
- e. ☐ Funding opportunities for historic properties
- f. ☐ Disaster preparedness for historic resources
- g. ☐ Do's and Don'ts for historic buildings
- h. ☐ What is the National Register of Historic Places and what are its benefits
- i. ☐ The benefits of historic preservation
- j. ☐ Heritage tourism
- k. ☐ South Dakota architectural history
- l. ☐ Historic buildings and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
- m. ☐ How projects impacting historic properties are reviewed in the state
- n. ☐ Economics of Historic Preservation
- o. ☐ Researching my historic property
- p. ☐ Other. Please explain _____

9. What method of training do you prefer? Please check all that apply.

- a. ☐ Video/DVD
- b. ☐ Hands-on workshops
- c. ☐ Online training such as webinars, virtual meetings, etc.
- d. ☐ Lectures/Public Programs
- e. ☐ Booklets or brochures on specific topics
- f. ☐ Other. Please explain _____



10. What issues should be the top priorities for the state's historic preservation community, including both private and public preservation organizations, over the next five years? Please check all that apply.

- a. ☐ Increase funding for restoration grants for historic properties
- b. ☐ Continue surveying and documenting historic properties
- c. ☐ Increase public awareness of the benefits of South Dakota's historic properties
- d. ☐ Increase access to historic property information through digitization projects
- e. ☐ Nominate threatened historic properties to the National or State Register of Historic Places
- f. ☐ Encourage more cities to become certified through the Certified Local Government (CLG) program
- g. ☐ Encourage the preservation of government-owned historic properties
- h. ☐ Encourage the adoption of local preservation ordinances to protect historic properties
- i. ☐ Revise state law to better protect historic properties
- j. ☐ Develop more efficient processes to review projects impacting historic sites under state and federal laws
- k. ☐ Provide more information on energy efficiency and alternative energy sources for historic buildings
- l. ☐ Protect archaeological sites
- m. ☐ Increase awareness and maintenance of our State's historic markers
- n. ☐ Other. Please explain _____

11. Please rank order on a scale of 1 to 4 ("1" being the most important and "4" being least important), the priority for each of these historic preservation program activities.

- ____ Nomination and Maintenance of the National and State Register of Historic Places
- ____ Survey, Inventory, and Database Management of Archeological, Architectural, and Historically Significant Sites
- ____ Review and Compliance Responsibilities under Federal and State Statutes to Protect Historic Resources
- ____ Providing Education, Training, and Financial Incentive Programs for Historic Preservation

12. Can you suggest any other preservation activities not previously listed that the State Historic Preservation Office should make a primary focus for the next five years in South Dakota?

13. What is your primary method for learning about SD State Historic Preservation Office programs, workshops, events, etc.?

- a. ☐ SD SHPO Web Site
- b. ☐ Social Media (Facebook, Flickr, etc.)
- c. ☐ Local Newspapers
- d. ☐ Local Broadcast News
- e. ☐ Membership in SD State Historical Society
- f. ☐ Membership in local organizations (Preservation Commission, Historical Society, service clubs, etc.)
- g. ☐ Other. Please Explain _____



APPENDIX B

South Dakota Historic Contexts

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

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: **PreSioux Habitation**

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 12,000 BC-1750 AD

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Entire state.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Alignments, artifact scatter, burial, cairn, earthlodge village, earthwork, hearth, isolated find, kill sites, mound, occupation sites, quarry sites, rock art, rock shelter, stone circle, village site

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: **Sioux Era**

SUBCONTEXT 1: **Indigenous Sites and Structures**

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1750-Present

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

Alignments, artifact scatter, battlefields, burial, cairn, ceremonial sites, earthlodge village, earthwork, hearth, isolated find, kill sites, mound, occupation sites, quarry sites, rock art, rock shelter, stone circle, village site



SUBCONTEXT 2: Government Constructed Sites and Structures.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1851-Present

In 1851, the US Government began negotiating treaties with the Sioux tribes occupying the region that would become South Dakota. Throughout that century, federal officials made many treaties and agreements. These usually called for some provisions of food, shelter, and services in return for Native American lands. The federal government continues to build housing for those who reside on the reservation.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Governmentconstructed facilities are confined to the nine reservations and lands held in trust by the federal government. The reservations are Flandreau, SissetonWahpeton, Yankton, Crow Creek, Lower Brule, Cheyenne River, Standing Rock, Rosebud, and Pine Ridgecomprising about 10% of the land area of the state.

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

SUBCONTEXT 3: Christian Missions

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1750-Present

From the time white men first entered the Dakotas, the Western culture has attempted to convert the Sioux tribes to Christianity. Such institutions established in the 18th and especially the 19th centuries have continued to operate into the present day in South Dakota.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

Churches, schools, residences.

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Early, Commercial Exploitation and Military Presence

SUBCONTEXT 1: Fur Trading Posts

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1750-1860

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

Posts and their related structures (including stockades).

SUBCONTEXT 2: Military Forts and Encampments

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1856-1946

The U. S. government began establishing military posts in the region in 1856 and continued to operate a few of them into the mid 20th Century (does not include Ellsworth AFB). In 1946, Ft. Meade near Sturgis was abandoned by the Army and turned over to other agencies.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Although camps and other sites of military occupation can be found throughout the state, the greatest concentration of formal



military forts occurs along the Missouri River, James River, Indian reservations, Northeastern lake region, and the Black Hills.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Forts and Encampments.

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement

SUBCONTEXT 1: Claim Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1893

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The State of South Dakota

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

SUBCONTEXT 2.1: Ethnic Enclaves - Czechs

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1869-1920

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

SUBCONTEXT 2.2: Ethnic Enclaves Finns

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1878-present

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Savo, Frederick; Brown County

Poinsett Lake Norden; Hamlin and Brookings Counties

Lead, Roubaix and Whitewood; Lawrence County

Buffalo, Cave Hills, and Little Missouri; Hamlin County

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

SUBCONTEXT 2.3: Ethnic Enclaves - GermanRussians

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1871-present

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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



PROPERTY TYPES:

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

SUBCONTEXT 2.4: Ethnic Enclaves Danes

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: Early 1870s-present

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

SUBCONTEXT 2.5: Ethnic Enclaves Dutch

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

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Immigrants from the Netherlands settled primarily in Douglas, Charles Mix, and Bon Homme Counties. Other counties with historically significant numbers of foreignborn Dutch are Minnehaha, Brookings, Deuel,

Turner, Grant, Lincoln, and Aurora. They tended to settle in colonies, lending weight to their comparatively small populations.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, farms, buildings, churches, cemeteries.

SUBCONTEXT 2.6: Ethnic Enclaves Swedes

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

See below.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

SUBCONTEXT 2.7: Ethnic Enclaves Norwegians

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

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



SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

SUBCONTEXT 2.8: Ethnic Enclaves Germans

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1870s-present

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

SUBCONTEXT 2.9: Ethnic Enclaves Poles

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES:

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

SUBCONTEXT 2.10: Ethnic Enclaves Jewish

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

See below

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, farm buildings, commercial structures, synagogues.



SUBCONTEXT 2.11: Ethnic Enclaves Chinese

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1875-1900;
1900-1930

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, commercial buildings, cemeteries.

SUBCONTEXT 2.12: Ethnic Enclaves Swiss

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1874-1920

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, churches, cemeteries, farm buildings.

SUBCONTEXT 2.13: Ethnic Enclaves – African American

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1870-present

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, churches, cemeteries, commercial buildings.

SUBCONTEXT 2.14: Ethnic Enclaves English Speaking Groups

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES:

Very little has been written about the various Englishspeaking groups that entered Dakota. These groups would include English, Welsh, Scot, ScotchIrish, and Irish immigrants who



migrated from Europe in the last half of the 19th Century or the first few decades of the 20th Century.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

According to John P. Johansen (1937), immigrants from England or from the Irish-Free State settled in Union, Lake, Davison, McCook, Lyman, Jerauld, Sanborn, Spink, Hyde, Hand, Buffalo, Beadle, Pennington, Fall River, Lawrence, and Butte Counties in numbers significant enough to count. Gerald DeJong (1986) lists the top five counties with English immigrants as Lawrence, Minnehaha, Brown, Beadle, and Davison. He lists the top three counties with Irish immigrants as Minnehaha, Brown, and Lawrence.

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

**SUBCONTEXT 2.15: Ethnic Enclaves
Italians**

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES:
ca. 1880-ca. 1920

See below

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, barns, lodge halls, schools, churches.

**SUBCONTEXT 2.16: Ethnic Enclaves
Slavonians (Yugoslavians)**

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: Most likely
1880-Present

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

**SUBCONTEXT 2.17: Ethnic Enclaves
Luxembourgers**

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1878-Present

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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



PROPERTY TYPES:

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

SUBCONTEXT 2.18: Ethnic Enclaves French

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1678-Present

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

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

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

According to the Federal Census of 1920, Brown County had the largest number of Frenchborn (29), followed by Minnehaha (23), Brookings (14), Fall River (14), Gregory (12), Lawrence (12), Beadle (11), Custer (11), and Grant (11). Other enclaves include the settlement at Doland in Spink County, which in 1920 had 10 foreignborn French.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

SUBCONTEXT 3: Farm and Ranch Settlement

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1893

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

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



SUBCONTEXT 4.1: Urban Development/ Commercial Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1893

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

SUBCONTEXT 4.2: Urban Development/ Residences

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1899

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, carriage houses, and other related structures.

SUBCONTEXT 5: Governmentrelated Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1861-Present

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The State of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

SUBCONTEXT 6.1: Industrial Structures/ NonMining

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1893

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

Saw and grain mills, iron foundries, cement plants, breweries, creameries, cheese factories, meatpacking plants.



SUBCONTEXT 6.2: Industrial Structures/ Mining

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1874-Present

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

SUBCONTEXT 7.1: Transportation Structures/Railroads

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1872-Present

The first railroad to enter Dakota Territory was the "Dakota Southern", which began service from Sioux City, Iowa to Yankton in 1873. Territorial and Community leaders had tried to encourage the building of a rail line into Dakota since the early 1860s, but they met with little success, until Yankton County approved a controversial bonded cash subsidy. Eventually, larger companies came into the area and consolidated the small lines.

The major networks included the Northern Pacific (North Dakota); Chicago and Northwestern; Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy; Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul; and others. By the 1890s these companies had established significant systems throughout the eastern half of the state and within the Black Hills. After 1900, railroad building by these companies commenced beyond the Missouri River to Black Hills locations.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The State of South Dakota

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

SUBCONTEXT 7.2: Transportation Structures/Land Routes

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1893

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The state of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:

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



SUBCONTEXT 7.3: Transportation Structures/River

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1803-1936

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

SUBCONTEXT 8: Religious Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-Present

Pioneers of Dakota began providing religious services on arrival in the new territory. When certain congregations grew large enough and wealthy enough, they erected a church edifice, in which to worship. Many also provided special schools and cemeteries for their members. Such institutions continue to the present day much as they were originally founded.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The state of South Dakota

PROPERTY TYPES:

Churches, schools, and cemeteries.

SUBCONTEXT 9: Community Burial Practices

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-Present

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The state of South Dakota

PROPERTY TYPES:

Cemeteries, related burial art, and architecture.

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Depression and Rebuilding

SUBCONTEXT 1.1: Changing Urban Patterns/Abandonment of Small Towns

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

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



SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The State of South Dakota

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

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

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

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

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

During the period of approximately between the Recession of 1893 and the advent of the Great Depression, South Dakota shared many changes in residential architecture with the rest of the nation. New advances in technology brought in the uses of stronger,

lighter materials, and innovations in commercial enterprise led to patterned housing and prefabricated catalogue homes. As cities grew, many new “suburban” neighborhoods took form.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

SUBCONTEXT 2: Evolution of Modern Industrial Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The state of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Factories: meat packing plants, concrete block manufacturing, creameries, medium and smallscale manufacturing plants.

SUBCONTEXT 3: Civic Improvements and New Governmentrelated Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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



PROPERTY TYPES:

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

SUBCONTEXT 4: Social Organization Halls

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

Lodge Halls.

SUBCONTEXT 5.1: Changing Rural Patterns/Pattern Book Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

When rural America began the rebuilding process following the Recession of 1893, South Dakota farms witnessed many advancements due to new technologies just then made available or to improvements of old methods. Such a change was the introduction of pattern book or standardized houses and outbuildings (even prefabricated buildings), which combined with mechanization to make farms larger and more profitable.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The state of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, agricultural outbuildings.

SUBCONTEXT 5.2: Changing Rural Patterns/Rural Industries and Agribusiness

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

Parallel to technological advances on individual farms following the Recession of 1893 was the growth of rural industries and agri-

business. New technologies, world markets, and political movements combined to create an atmosphere favorable to agricultural growth. As a result, industries blossomed, including elevators, creameries, refining plants, irrigation projects, experiment stations, etc.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The state of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Grain elevators, fertilizer factories, creameries, cooperative businesses.

SUBCONTEXT 6: Recreation and Tourism

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

See below

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

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

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

Parallel to the influx of tourists and new commercial/industrial ventures in the state, transportation facilities greatly improved during the period between the Recession of 1893 and the Great Depression. This era witnessed the introduction of the automobile to



South Dakota and the nation, which necessitated better roadways (eventually paved highways), stronger bridges, and new repair garages. The automobile, because of its special needs as well as its capabilities, would have a profound affect on architecture. During the Great Depression of the 1930s, the government expanded and improved the facilities inaugurated earlier, but the greatest architectural impact had already occurred.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The state of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

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

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1929-1941

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The state of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

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

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1941-1973

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The state of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:

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



APPENDIX C

Other Contextual Documents

Historic Contexts

Architectural History in South Dakota
Churches in South Dakota
Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota, 1929-1941
German-Russian Folk Architecture in Southeastern South Dakota
Historic Bridges of South Dakota
Historic Mining Resources in the Black Hills and South Dakota
Homesteading and Agricultural Development
Indian Housing in South Dakota
Post-World War II Architecture in South Dakota
Schools in South Dakota
South Dakota's Railroads
South Dakota State Plan for Archaeological Resources
Steel Water Towers Associated with South Dakota Water Systems, 1894-1967
The History of Agriculture in South Dakota: Components for a Fully Developed Historic Context

Inventory – Nomination Forms

Architecture of Finnish Settlement in South Dakota
Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota
Forest Avenue Historic District, Vermillion
German-Russian Folk Architecture in South Dakota
Historic Resources of Harding and Perkins Counties, South Dakota

Historic Hutterite Colonies Thematic Resources
Historic Resources of Rural Butte and Meade Counties in South Dakota
Historic Resources of the Northern and Central Townships of Yankton County, South Dakota
Yankton Commercial Historic District

Multiple Property Documentation Forms

19th Century South Dakota Trading Posts
Bison Kill Sites in South Dakota, 9000 B.C. – A.D. 1875
Common Farm Barns of South Dakota, 1857-1958
County Courthouses of South Dakota
Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota, 1929-1941
Historic Bridges in South Dakota, 1893-1942
Historic Resources of the North End Neighborhood of Watertown, South Dakota
Historic Stone Arch Culverts in Turner County, South Dakota
Lustron Houses in South Dakota
Ranches of Southwestern Custer County, South Dakota
Rural Architecture and Historical Resources of Brown County, South Dakota
Schools in South Dakota
South Dakota's Round and Polygonal Barns and Pavilions



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