OMB Control No. 1024-0018
expiration date 03/31/2026

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: __Sunnyside School No. 56_____
Other names/site number: ___N/A_____
Name of related multiple property listing**:**
__N/A_____
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: __900 N. 3rd St._____
City or town: __Beresford___ State: _South Dakota____ County: _Lincoln____
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _X_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide _X_local
Applicable National Register Criteria:

_X_A ___B ___C ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property __meets __does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title: State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

__entered in the National Register

__determined eligible for the National Register

__determined not eligible for the National Register

__removed from the National Register

__other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	X
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	X
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

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Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	**0**	**Total**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EDUCATION / School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
NO STYLE

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD / Weatherboard
CONCRETE
ASPHALT

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Sunnyside School No. 56 is a roughly square, wood frame building on the grounds of the residence at 900 N. 3rd St., on the north end of the town of Beresford in Lincoln County, South Dakota. The schoolhouse sits behind the residence and garage to the east. The property is bordered by lines of deciduous trees. To the north, west, and east of the property are open fields; to the south are additional residences. The schoolhouse building has a concrete foundation dating to 1977 when it was moved to this location. It has historic wood weatherboard siding and a clipped pyramidal roof with asphalt shingles. On its north elevation, there is a shorter one-story entrance bay with a hip roof and the main entrance door on its west side. There are three sets of paired nine-over-nine window openings on the school's west elevation, although the center is sided over. The school's south elevation has two six-light windows set high on the wall, their lintels meeting the wall's frieze board. The east elevation has no fenestration. The boxed eaves of the building have a simple board frieze, soffit, and fascia. The interior primarily has plaster walls, beadboard ceiling, laminate tile flooring, and five-panel wood doors. There are chalkboards and some shelving and cabinets are extant from its time as a school. Space for a former chimney on the south elevation —likely

removed at the time of moving the school—is evident in the framing of the wall, which is open to the interior and boarded over on the exterior.

Despite a few losses, the Sunnyside School retains sufficient integrity in its local context to represent the history of education for the rural community around Beresford where few examples of this history remain extant. The c.1916 schoolhouse was moved from its historic location in 1977 to save it from demolition following its closure. The original location was four miles south of Beresford in Section 19 of Prairie Township (Township 95 North, Range 50 West), in Union County (because Beresford sits on the county line). Its current setting is a residential lot but lies on the edge of town where open fields comprise the surroundings north and east of the schoolhouse. At (or by) the time of the move, it lost a bell tower cupola and chimney. The school retains its overall form and massing, historic wood siding, and doors. Wood sash windows are extant as well; three are currently boarded awaiting restoration but retain their historic framing and surround. The entrance vestibule and the large window openings grouped on one side wall effectively convey its form as a schoolhouse. On the interior, the layout and finishes, including chalkboards, represent its educational use for the c.1916-1977 period. Few other one-room schoolhouses are extant in the vicinity of Beresford to represent this key era of the history of education for the surrounding agricultural community.

Narrative Description

Sunnyside School No. 56 is a roughly square, wood frame building located east of a residence and garage at 900 N. 3rd St. on the north end of the town of Beresford in Lincoln County, South Dakota. The residence was built by the Leifgen family, who moved to Beresford in 1947. On the south end of the lot, there is also a chicken brooder house. The property is bordered by lines of deciduous trees. To the north, west, and east of the property are open fields; to the south are additional residences.[1] North 3rd Street is one of few town streets that extends north of the town.

The schoolhouse building has a clipped pyramidal hip roof with architectural asphalt shingles, wood soffit and fascia, and boxed eaves. Historically, the school had a wood frame open bell tower that was removed before it was moved to this location in 1977. The school has wood weatherboard siding with corner boards having narrow square cap trim, and there is a basic frieze board at the eave. It has a poured concrete foundation with blocked in holes at scattered points left open to be used for setting down and removing the beams used to transport it during its move.

The north elevation has no fenestration but has an entrance vestibule that projects from the wall. This vestibule has a hip roof that meets the school's wall below the main eave. Its roof has interlocking asphalt shingles and boxed wood eaves. The siding also matches the main building exactly. On the north side of the vestibule is an opening, approximately square and meeting the frieze board at its top, for a window that has since been boarded in with matching siding, though the window frame was retained. The main school door is located on the north half of the west wall of the vestibule. The tall door extends into the frieze board at the top and the foundation at the

[1] The area to the east is subdivided for potential future residential construction.

bottom. It is a five-paneled wood door. Currently, a mounded amount of concrete in front of the door serves as a step.

The west elevation has the main wall of windows. There are three bays of paired window openings having simple wood surrounds with square sills and a narrow cap molding at the top. The outer pairs have nine-over-nine double-hung wood windows behind three-part aluminum storm windows. The center pair has been boarded in, with siding installed on their exterior and the frames intact (like the window in the vestibule). There is a metal pipe light sconce projecting from the frieze board at the northwest corner.

On the south elevation, there are two widely spaced six-light wood sash windows. There are also lines in the siding at the center of the wall that indicate where siding was patched over the location of the chimney, which was removed prior to relocating the building to its current position. There is no fenestration on the east elevation.

INTERIOR

The entrance vestibule has plaster walls and ceiling, and plywood sheets are laid over the floor. The walls are painted with a mint green color (popular in the 1950s) on the lower half and white on the top half. The interior surround from the door is missing, but the window opening has a wood surround with sill and enframed square molding. There is a small c.1950s metal sconce with a bare lightbulb on the vestibule ceiling. Before entering the main classroom, there is a small entry landing with a higher floor than the added vestibule. There is a small railing of solid wood boards with square newel posts on the west half of the opening between the two spaces, and two wood steps on the east half lead up to the landing. It has square laminate tile flooring, tall wood baseboards, and plaster walls and ceiling. In the high ceiling is a square framed boarded opening that historically would have led to the bell tower. In the west wall of the landing is the door into the classroom. It is a five-panel, stained wood door with beveled panels and a round brass(?) metal doorknob typical of the early 20th century. The door opening has a surround of simple wood boards that have mitered corner joints more common in the mid-20th century.

The classroom takes up the rest of the building. It has square tile flooring, tall wood baseboards, plaster walls, and ceilings about ten feet high. The ceiling material is largely beadboard, but in corners there is evidence that at a point it was furred out and plastered. There are scattered light sconces on the ceiling with round enameled metal bases and no extant shades. Window openings have enframed surrounds like the boarded window opening in the entrance vestibule.

There are green chalkboards along the full south wall and the full half of the north wall that lies west of the classroom door. Remnants of cabinets are on the north wall east of the entrance landing. On the south wall, there is a break in the plaster wall where the chimney was. There are wood lathe boards across the lower half of the break, and open framing at the top half to a square hole in the ceiling. It is likely that the brick was on the top half and a stovepipe led down to a cast iron stove. The break also shows that the current plaster walls are laid on a metal lathe that may have been the result of later remodeling.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [X] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [X] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EDUCATION

Period of Significance
c1916-1973

Significant Dates
1916
1928

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

This building for Sunnyside School No. 56 was originally constructed around 1916.[2] It is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at a local level of significance under Criterion A in the area of Education for the period c1916 to 1973, the years in which the school was in active use. Few extant cultural resources in the Beresford area convey the early history of rural public education, which was historically significant to the youth whose lives were shaped by their educational experience, the teachers who worked in the school, and the families who found the schoolhouse a landmark for social events, voting, and for meetings of the local Farmers Union and more.

Sunnyside School No. 56 has been moved from its original location a few miles south of Beresford to its present location at the north end of the town of Beresford, Lincoln County. When it was threatened with demolition after closing in 1973 and the property being sold at auction in 1977, it was bought by the current homeowner's grandmother, Elizabeth Leifgen, and moved by truck trailer by the homeowners' father Ferd Hybertson to the property where Elizabeth and her son Arthur lived. Its original location was around four miles south in the southeast quarter of Section 19 of Prairie Township (Township 95 North, Range 50 West), Union County. Beresford sits on the line between Union and Lincoln Counties.

The Sunnyside School meets Criteria Consideration B for Moved Properties because it is an important surviving representation of rural one-room schools from the early 20th century and early educational history in the Beresford area. The current setting is on the grounds of a wood-frame residence at the edge of the town of Beresford, but there are open fields still to the north and east, maintaining a visual connection to a rural setting in addition to the association with the Beresford area community. Although there were several schools per township throughout Union and Lincoln Counties, consolidation efforts of the early/mid-20th century increasingly had rural students attend town schools. Some one-room school buildings that were vacated in the wake of consolidation were sold and repurposed for housing or agricultural use in their original location or were moved to a new one. A few were used for township halls, made into museums, or were moved to museum grounds or parks for community heritage use. Others were demolished or lay vacant. Although the Sunnyside School lost its bell tower and chimney for its move, it has never been altered for another use and so retains the other historic features of massing, form, siding, windows, doors, and interior layout and finishes to convey its significance as a rural schoolhouse.

Few historic-era rural schoolhouses around Beresford are extant, and none are of the form and era in which the Sunnyside School was built. In all of Union and Lincoln Counties, only three rural schools have previously been listed in the National Register. Two are an earlier style of wood frame schools built in the 19th century, and the third is a brick tile schoolhouse from 1930. The three other extant Lincoln Co. rural schools in South Dakota's architectural survey data (which have not been evaluated at this time) are all brick or brick tile construction. The four other extant surveyed schools in Union County include one that is six miles away and had also been moved for use on a farm, and three that are at a distance of fourteen miles or more—one a concrete block construction, one converted to a township hall, and the last substantially altered as a residence.

[2] *Beresford News* (SD), June 15, 1916.

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Therefore, this is the best surviving example of educational history of one-room schoolhouses from the early 20th century through the consolidation era of the 1960s to early 1970s for the local Beresford community.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

History of Beresford Area in Lincoln and Union Counties

The area that became Beresford had been lands of the Santee Dakota and Yankton tribes until treaties in 1851 and 1858 enabled American settlement.[3] Fur traders had also worked the area for years from company posts along the Big Sioux and Missouri Rivers.[4] The territorial legislature established Lincoln and Union Counties in 1862; Union County's population was between 80 and 100 people at that time.[5] Lincoln County was named for the president and had its boundaries refined in 1867 and 1870. Union County was first named "Cole County" after territorial legislator Austin Cole, but in 1864, "Union County" was chosen as a display of wartime sentiment.[6] Their county seats became Canton and Elk Point, respectively.

American and immigrant settlers used the Pre-emption Act, Homestead Act, Timber Claim Act, and others to acquire land and set up farmsteads. With both counties lying on Dakota Territory's east side at the border with Iowa, available claim lands were almost entirely taken up by the end of the 1870s. Military, stage, and postal wagon roads crossed the land between larger communities until township roads, county roads, and state highways were built. The railroad network expanded through these counties from the late 1870s to the mid-1880s. In 1882, the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad started a line going west from Iowa around Calliope (Hawarden) to Alcester then to Beresford. Schools, churches, and small crossroads hamlets with general stores, blacksmiths, etc. were scattered between larger towns established by railroad companies, town companies, or private developers.[7] After several years in the early 1870s of good agricultural conditions, recurring waves of grasshopper hatches decimated crops starting with the 1873 harvest year through 1878. According to early Elk Point resident M.W. Sheafe, "[the grasshoppers] came upon us, and devoured everything that was green and a lot of things that were not… They would eat the clothes off the clotheslines." There was some amount of "reverse migration" where families moved back to eastern states, but many of the newest immigrants did not have the resources to relocate and

[3] Doane Robinson, *History of South Dakota*, vol. 2 (Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen & Co., 1904), 187; George W. Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 1 (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1915), 136; Barbara T. Newcombe, "A Portion of the American People: The Sioux Sign a Treaty in Washington in 1858," *Minnesota History* 45(3) (Fall 1976), 93; Patrick Coleman, "A Rare Find: The Treaty of Washington 1858," *Minnesota History* 59(5) (Spring 2005), 197-199.
[4] *Union County Courier* (Elk Point SD), August 27, 1908; Stephen Sargent Visher, *The Geography of South Dakota* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Libraries, 1918), 129-130; Edward Elliott Collins, *A History of Union County, South Dakota, to 1880* (Department of History. University of South Dakota, 1937), 5.
[5] Collins, *A History*, 17.
[6] *Union County Courier* (Elk Point SD), August 27, 1908; *Memorial and Biographical Record of Turner, Lincoln, Union and Clay Counties, South Dakota* (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1897), 13-14; Lincoln County History Committee (LCHC), *The History of Lincoln County, South Dakota* (Freeman, SD: Pine Hill Press, 1985), 2.
[7] LCHC, *The History of Lincoln County*, 2, 151; *Alcester, South Dakota, in conjunction with Dakota Territory centennial, 1861-1961* (Self-published, 1961), 6.

stayed through those difficult years. Some took up other occupations like trapping, metalworking, or construction labor to make ends meet.[8]

Immigrants often arrived via Sioux City, Iowa, and traveled to land offices at Vermillion or Sioux Falls to file homestead claims. Although settlement generally was evenly dispersed, towns also developed at Jefferson, Alcester, and Beresford.[9] Around the county in the 1860s, there were immigrant settlements of French Canadians around Jefferson, Swedish Baptists around Big Springs, and Norwegians in Sioux Valley Township.[10] Around Beresford particularly, there were Irish and German settlers to the south, Swiss (via Wisconsin) to the southeast, Norwegian to the northeast, and Swedish to the west.[11] Although the agricultural industry prioritized the cultivation of wheat and flour milling early on, the grasshopper plagues led Union County farmers to diversify early. They grew corn, other grains like barley, sorghum, and vegetables, as well as raised hogs and cattle.[12] Until the 1930s, few rural areas were connected to electrical service, instead using generators or batteries on farms to run any power equipment they needed to. Shortly before the federal government set up the Rural Electrification Administration in 1936, people in Clay, Lincoln, and Union Counties had been trying to set up a co-operative company to coordinate electrical supply and delivery. With the REA support, it started service in 1939. It sourced power from private companies until joining the East River Electric Power Cooperative.[13]

The town of Beresford lies on the border of Lincoln and Union Counties and developed in response to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad constructing their line west. The railroad's Western Town Lot Company platted the town in 1883. The railroad picked the site for its level ground and named it after one of their investors from England. The company got David Stephen to move a store and a small school building to the townsite in 1883 from Sunnyside a few miles to the south (more details below). Around 1872, an earlier settlement attempt at the site had been made by Eli Ricard and family who set up a post office (that he named Paris) at his homestead, but Ricard had left before the railroad arrived. Beresford incorporated in 1884.[14] Beresford developed a main commercial street along Third Street, to the west of its depot. The town's economy relied on businesses that served the surrounding agricultural community—with stockyards, grain elevators, a feed & seed store, an implement manufacturer, a lumberyard, etc. Eventually, U.S. Highway 77 ran directly through town north to south along Beresford's main street, and in the 1960s, Interstate 29 was built less than a mile west of town. The town's population by 1900 was 1,046, and it reached over 2,000 in the census for 2000. The population has been stable and slightly growing over the later 20th century, encouraged by its location on the interstate at a point roughly equidistant between (and within an hour's drive of) the large cities of Sioux Falls SD and Sioux City IA. The interstate has drawn commercial businesses for auto service, hotels, and restaurants to locate nearer the highway instead of main street. Beresford had Lutheran, Catholic, and Methodist churches; lodges

[8] "Mark Wentworth Sheafe: Pioneer, Businessman, and Politician," *South Dakota History* 8(3) (1978), 253; LCHC, *The History of Lincoln County*, 2, 151.
[9] Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 1, 153.
[10] M.B. Kent and Alice A. Tollefson, "Historical Sketch of Union County, South Dakota," *South Dakota Historical Collections* 11 (1922), 571-572, 577; Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 1, 152; Collins, *A History*, 16.
[11] Mrs. C.O. Peterson, *Beresford's 75th Diamond Jubilee* (Bersford, SD: Beresford Republic, 1959), 2.
[12] *Union County Courier* (Elk Point SD), March 12, 1884; LCHC, *The History of Lincoln County*,152.
[13] *Alcester, South Dakota*, 21; Peterson, *Beresford's 75th*, 3; Centennial Book Committee, eds., *Beresford 1884-1984* (Beresford, SD: Beresford Republic and Lennox Independent, 1983), 173.
[14] Kent and Tollefson, "Historical Sketches," 570; Centennial Book Committee, *Beresford*, 7.

for the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Grand Army of the Republic; a gun club; a public library; park and swimming pool; and an elementary school and a high school. The current school buildings in town date to the 1990s.[15]

A unique institution that drew people to Beresford for many decades was the Bethesda Homes for Children and the Aged, charitable institutions established by the Norwegian Lutheran church of America in 1896 for orphans and, in 1914, also for elderly people who needed housing. There were large residential buildings as well as a dairy farm on the over-300-acre campus at the east end of town. In the late 1960s, the orphanage section shifted to serving children with behavioral or mental health needs after it merged into the Lutheran Social Services organization. The Bethesda Home (for the Aged) was incorporated as a separate entity in 1971.[16] Eventually, the historic campus was vacated, but there is still a Bethesda Home Assisted Living facility at another location in town.

History of Sunnyside School No. 56

In 1873-1874, in Prairie Township, Sunnyside started as a hamlet with new homesteaders David and Margaret Stephen (or Stevens) starting a store, post office, and broom factory out of their home. Over time, Sunnyside had a blacksmith, a baseball team, a column of its own in the Beresford newspaper, and the school—even after the Stephens moved the store and school buildings into Beresford when the railroad arrived in 1883. Sunnyside had initially lain along a stage wagon route between Sioux Falls and Vermillion, and when US Highway 77 (aka "King of Trails" highway) was established and improved along that same approximate path in the late 1910s, it passed Sunnyside too.[17] There was also a large dance hall called the Ritz Pavilion (Ritz Rainbow Garden; Ritz Ballroom) built initially by Mike Muhlenkort in 1926, on land between the school and town. It had a surrounding tree grove for outdoor events—including a mass Farm Holiday movement rally in 1932 when the crowd of thousands heard from that organization's national president. In 1948, the Ritz Drive Inn Cafe was added to that property, and it continued in business for a time after the ballroom burned down in late December 1951. The cafe is also gone now. A baseball diamond located to the south was a feature of numerous Labor Day celebrations around the Ritz.[18]

In 1874, Stephen H. Godfrey—originally from Vermont—had started teaching local children from his home. This particularly included the children of Robert Duncan who was instrumental in setting up the school. In 1878, District No. 56 built a new frame schoolhouse around 16 ft. by 24 ft. with

[15] *Beresford Republic* (SD), August 9, 1934, January 6, 2000.
[16] A) The Norwegian Lutherans also operated a college and academy to the north in Sioux Falls and Canton, respectively. B) The Bethesda Children's Home was renamed the Woodfield Center in 1972. *Beresford Republic* (SD), August 29, 1929-September 7, 1961; *Argus Leader* (Sioux Falls SD), April 27, 1930; LCHC, *The History of Lincoln County*, 152-153.
[17] A) David Stephen was a Scottish immigrant who came to the U.S. via Canada and married Margaret Gipson in Illinois. They moved to Iowa and Missouri before homesteading in Dakota Territory. After 1909, when Margaret passed away and the Beresford store burned down, David moved on to follow a variety of business interests in Sioux Falls until he died in 1916. B) In the 1960s, US Highway 77 was supplanted as a major transportation route by the construction of Interstate 29, and its South Dakota segment was ultimately decommissioned in 1981. Kent and Tollefson, "Historical Sketches," 568-569; *Union County Courier* (Elk Point, SD), February 21, 1883; *Beresford Republic* (SD), May 7, 1903-Centennial Edition, July 1984.
[18] *Beresford Republic* (SD), June 10, 1926-June 27, 1968; Centennial Book Committee, *Beresford*, 41.

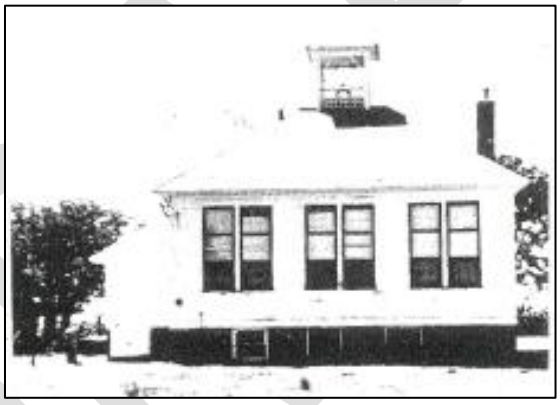
desks along a wall, a small blackboard, and maps; Godfrey was then paid $20 per month.[19] The regularity of classes in the mid-1870s, however, was impacted by agricultural conditions, both drought and large numbers of grasshoppers eating crops. School years were sometimes only two to four months long, if parents enrolled the children at all. In 1879, a teacher named George W. Bowen taught two months in the spring and two months in the late fall for 21 enrolled students.[20] In the 19th century, school discipline included corporal punishment, and according to accounts of Sunnyside school's history, the teacher Godfrey had a willow switch to strike students "hung on a prominent and convenient nail" and "dunce caps ready and waiting for a milder punishment" — "the amount of force used depended on the size of the culprit and the larger boys knew that when it came their turn to be switched, the arm that wielded it was a very strong arm indeed."[21] As published by the *Beresford Republic* paper in 1932, Mrs. William Staley recounted that "Mr. Godfrey was a capable teacher from Vermont who won the respect of the scholars by his ability to preserve peace... When the pupils stayed at the [Stevens'] store too long at recess, they would get a whipping. Many kinds of punishment were given to the mischievous boys. 'Some had to sit up on the rafters all day. The teacher made liberal use of dunce caps and willow switches,' she smilingly remembered."[22] However, such approaches were not universal. In 1880, state superintendent of education W.H.H. Beadle spoke to Union County teachers and "[discarded] corporal punishment, affirming that it is productive of much harm and little if any good."[23]

Sunnyside Common School District No. 56 included the area immediately south of the town of Beresford's independent school district. Records about the school building are scattered and sometimes contradictory. A 1930s account claims the "shanty" used by the school was moved to the town of Beresford in c.1883 with the Stephens' store (as noted above). It was the town's first school, although quickly outgrown and replaced.[24] There were newspaper articles in 1887-1894 referring to the Sunnyside school, however, so there was perhaps a replacement building put up shortly after 1883 (or the 1930s account was incorrect).[25] On an 1892 map of the county, School No. 56 is depicted in the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of Section 19, a quarter owned by Thomas E. Reedy.[26] However, a later published history recounted that in 1896, the district built a new school building on an acre of land from Henry Muhlenkort, completing the purchase of that acre in July 1899.[27] A Duncan family recollection published by the local newspaper in the 1980s

[19] *Union County Courier* (Elk Point, SD), March 6, 1878; Peterson, *Beresford's 75th*, 47.
[20] *Union County Courier* (Elk Point, SD), November 19, 1879; *Beresford Republic* (SD), November 15, 1956; Centennial Book Committee, eds., *Beresford*, 114.
[21] Although a town centennial history book indicates that Godfrey was the teacher until 1897, newspaper accounts of the day detail numerous other teachers for the Sunnyside District 56 in those early years and Godfrey passed away in 1892. *Union County Courier* (Elk Point SD), June 18, 1879-November 21, 1895; *Beresford Republic* (SD), August 9, 1934; Peterson, *Beresford's 75th*, 39; Centennial Book Committee, *Beresford*, 114-115.
[22] In about 1882, Godfrey (born 1841) married a 15-year-old student, Marian Duncan. They farmed a homestead until his death in 1892. Marian passed in 1943. *Beresford Republic* (SD), December 8, 1932, March 18, 1943.
[23] *Union County Courier* (Elk Point, SD), April 14, 1880.
[24] *Beresford Republic* (SD), August 9, 1934.
[25] *Union County Courier* (Elk Point, SD), June 1, 1887-July 19, 1894.
[26] E. Frank Peterson, *Topographical Map of Union County, South Dakota: Compiled and drawn from official records and a special survey* (Tackabury, Rowley & Co., c1892).
[27] Centennial Book Committee, *Beresford*, 114; *Standard Atlas of Union County, South Dakota* (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle and Company, 1910).

indicates that Sunnyside school was destroyed by a tornado but does not give a date—there was a tornado that hit the town of Beresford in 1902.[28]

In 1916, the district had a school election in the summer and voted for building a new schoolhouse that would "be a modern one in every way." According to the Beresford newspaper, "the ladies of the district took part in the election and we understand that it was through their influence that the new building was secured."[29] In 1928, the district hired brothers Chris and Peter Nelson to add a full concrete block raised basement to the school, turn it so the entrance vestibule was on the south side (and therefore the door and main window block faced east to the highway), replace the flooring and roof shingles, and paint the building inside and out.[30] The basement (eventually) contained bathrooms, sinks, a water fountain, lunchroom tables, coat hooks, and a utility room for the school's furnace and storage. It also ultimately had fluorescent electric lights, but it may not have had electricity for lights, telephone, or radio until the later 1930s, at which time the Lincoln-Union Electric Co. cooperative built a service network across those counties.[31] Around the school were a wire fence, gravel drive, flagpole, outhouses, and playground equipment (including a metal and wood-board merry-go-round, slide, swings, and teeter-totter). Schools in the area participated in softball games that generated a fairly healthy rivalry, and the children practiced on school grounds during morning and afternoon recesses.[32]



Photograph as included in Centennial Book Committee, eds., *Beresford 100 Years 1884-1984* (Beresford, SD: Beresford Republic and Lennox Independent, 1983), 114.

A teacher named L.P. Larson taught a seven-month term in 1897.[33] Lida (or Lyda) Hoffman taught in the fall of 1897.[34] In the 20th century, the teachers at Sunnyside were primarily women, including

[28] *Beresford Republic* (SD), August 9, 1934.
[29] It is not clear whether that construction was undertaken and completed in the absence of additional articles, but the size and arrangement of the current building is consistent with that era of rural schools. It also resembles the massing of the nearby Rockfield School (built 1924) and the second Mt. Hope School (built before 1920 to replace an earlier 1904 building). *Beresford News* (SD), June 15, 1916; Centennial Book Committee, *Beresford*, 102, 112.
[30] *Beresford Republic* (SD), July 26, 1928-November 1, 1928.
[31] The nearby Gothland school also had dining space, coat hooks, indoor plumbing, and a furnace in its basement. Betsey L. DeLoache, *Country Schools: Past and Present*, vol. 2 (Pierre SD: Redbird Studio, 2017), 387, 393; *Alcester, South Dakota*, 21.
[32] School history and recollections, no author, from the files of Tom Manning, provided to the current property owner Sharon Hustralid.
[33] *Beresford Republic* (SD), May 31, 1973; Centennial Book Committee, *Beresford*, 115.
[34] *Union County Courier* (Elk Point, SD), September 16, 1897.

Katherine Reedy, Anna Manning, Marianne Jensen, Elsie Ebsen, and several others.[35] Rural school teachers were often young women, and commonly only at a school for a year or two before going on to other districts, to additional training and education, or to marry and start families.

Sunnyside's district board was elected by local residents and had charge of hiring and paying for a teacher, buying supplies for the school, maintaining the building and grounds, and setting or implementing policies according to state and federal law. In 1908, the district committed to holding eight months of school with a four-week break during the corn harvest.[36] The school generally had between fifteen and twenty students. Sunnyside school had standard curriculum and taught students through 8th grade, at which point children had to attend the high school in Beresford if they were continuing their education. The teacher's desk and a set of pull-down maps were at the front of the room. Students being instructed would sit around the teacher's desk while those in other grades worked at their desks.[37] In 1912, the school got a new piano organ and a dictionary. Near the end of the school's operation, in 1971, Marjory Salberg came weekly to give students music lessons.[38] In the mid-20th century, the classroom also had a refrigerator at the back, which the Terrace Park Dairy company from Sioux Falls stocked during a daily delivery of small milk cartons for the students' lunches.[39]

Students participated in the Young Citizen's League (YCL), a civic education organization that started in Brown County, South Dakota, in 1912. After World War I, schools around the state embraced it for supporting Americanization efforts as well as helping organize school grounds beautification projects, expand school libraries, and purchase musical instruments or phonographs. By 1930, there were 4,000 YCL leagues in South Dakota, involving around 75,000 students. At Sunnyside, their YCL was active from the 1920s through 1940s at least.[40] The school also regularly hosted holiday program events and a Christmas presentation with recitations, songs, and short play. For that annual play, the desks were taken to the basement and a stage built of 2x12" planks, concrete blocks, and curtains brought up from the basement. Warming lights from farm barns were lent to serve as spotlights.[41] In 1928, the school's play had been scheduled to be put on at the nearby Ritz dance hall.[42] Eighth graders had final exams for graduation, and the ceremonies were typically at the city auditorium in Elk Point (the county seat).[43]

Outside of regular classes, the school engaged with civic affairs and contributed to the township's social life. In 1918, during World War I, a Junior Red Cross organization at Beresford included the Sunnyside school as an auxiliary, and Sunnyside students and the school district board raised

[35] *Union County Courier* (Elk Point, SD), February 10, 1910; Centennial Book Committee, *Beresford*, 115; *Beresford Republic* (SD), September 10, 1931.
[36] Centennial Book Committee, *Beresford*, 114.
[37] School history and recollections, no author.
[38] *Beresford News* (SD), November 7, 1912, April 1, 1971.
[39] Terrace Park Dairy also supplied the Gothland school nearby on what must have been a route of several delivery locations. School history and recollections, no author; DeLoache, *Country Schools*, 387.
[40] *Beresford Republic* (SD), November 1, 1928-October 24, 1946; Celia J. Benson, *Rural Schools of Minnehaha County, 1871-1971* (Decorah, IA: Anundsen Publishing, 2008), 44; Cleata B. Thorpe, "Education in South Dakota, 1861-1961," *South Dakota Historical Collections* 36 (1972), 288-289; School history and recollections, no author.
[41] School history and recollections, no author.
[42] *Beresford Republic* (SD), April 19, 1928.
[43] School history and recollections, no author.

money for French orphans and the United War Work campaign.[44] Pupils at the school often enjoyed an annual picnic at the end of the school year, hosted parties for Halloween or basket socials, and gave programs (often plays, readings, and music performances) for holidays like Christmas and Mother's Day.[45]

Like most rural schools, the building was a center point for the community. For the many decades it was at that location, the school was a polling place for elections.[46] The Sunnyside school was host to a political meeting for the "free silver" movement in 1896, a meeting to organize a township-level Farm Holiday Association at the end of 1932, and a political campaign rally for the National Union for Social Justice in 1936.[47] From 1929 to 1954, it was a frequent meeting and event place for the Farmers' Union Prairie Local No. 551 and occasionally the county Union as well.[48] In the 1950s, it was the regular meeting place for the Prairie Herdsmen 4-H youth club.[49]

In the 1920s-40s, Prairie Township's population and District No. 56's enrollment (between 23 and 28 pupils) held relatively steady.[50] By the late 1960s, however, enrollment at Sunnyside was under ten pupils and reached five in 1973. Districts around Sunnyside faced similar trends. In early 1967, a nearby school district called Emmet No. 46 was dissolved and some of its area was absorbed by Sunnyside District No. 56.[51] That June, representatives from the Sunnyside school board went to Beresford to talk about "the feasibility of making District No. 56 part of the Beresford Independent District." In December 1968, in accordance with state law, they held a special election about whether to dissolve and join the Beresford school district.[52] Sunnyside then came under the management of the Beresford district but remained open. In 1972, Beresford had five rural schools (54 students) under its district.[53] In the spring of 1973, parents requested that the five remaining Sunnyside pupils attend the town school in the fall, closing the country school. That May, the school and community had a final end-of-year picnic potluck and reunion at the school.[54] In 1977, the Beresford school board approved selling the Sunnyside school and land at public auction as excess property. It was not the only one, the building and land of the Star and Dalesburg rural schools were also up for sale at that time.[55] At the auction, Elizabeth Leifgen (the grandmother of current property owner Sharon Hustrulid), bought the schoolhouse building, and her son-in-law Ferd Hybertson of Centerville used a truck and trailer bed to move the structure to the lot at the north end of Beresford where Elizabeth lived with her son Arthur Leifgen.[56]

[44] *Beresford Republic* (SD), May 16, 1918-January 2, 1919.
[45] *Beresford News* (SD), May 27, 1915-September 17, 1925; *Beresford Republic* (SD), May 12, 1927-May 21, 1970.
[46] *Union County Courier* (Elk Point SD), November 2, 1887-July 4, 1912; *Beresford News* (SD), October 22, 1914; *Beresford Republic* (SD), November 1, 1934-March 4, 1971.
[47] *Beresford Republic* (SD), November 5, 1914-October 15, 1936.
[48] *Beresford Republic* (SD), January 10, 1929-June 17, 1954.
[49] *Beresford Republic* (SD), February 26, 1953-May 14, 1959.
[50] W.F. Kumlien, et al., "The Problem of Declining Enrollment in Elementary Schools of Union County," South Dakota State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Rural Sociology Pamphlet No. 24 (April 1941), 2-3.
[51] *Beresford Republic* (SD), February 16-March 23, 1967.
[52] *Beresford Republic* (SD), June 22, 1967-December 12, 1968.
[53] *Beresford Republic* (SD), August 31, 1972.
[54] *Beresford Republic* (SD), February 25, 1971-May 31, 1973.
[55] *Beresford Republic* (SD), June 16, 1977.
[56] Centennial Book Committee, *Beresford*, 115.

The last operating rural one-room school in the Beresford school district was the Brule School, ten miles south of town, which closed in 1990.[57]

Rural Schools in South Dakota

Rural one-room schools illustrate the progress of educational development in this state and its role in the formation of communities on the Plains. Representations of schoolhouse construction in the region are important to understanding the history of settlement. Schools might be the first public building constructed in an area—built by the residents' own hands even—a focus of cooperative investment and civic pride. They also had a role beyond education, being often used by all ages for church services, debate events or lectures, socials, elections, and local governmental meetings.

Settlers built rural schools fairly close to their farms, usually not more than a few miles. As demographics shifted over time, it was not uncommon to move school buildings to be most convenient to those families with school-age children. Rural residents organized school districts under a county superintendent who oversaw schools and reviewed standards. Towns were able to organize "independent school districts" to manage themselves apart from the county structure. School boards for rural districts were comprised of men until a 1879 Dakota Territory law made it possible for women to vote at school elections and hold school offices (apart from the period 1883-1887 when a law change affected women's ability to vote at school elections in certain districts). In 1881, women in the territory could hold the position of county superintendent of public instruction as well.[58] Although the number of schools per rural district varied depending on population density, South Dakota had 5,011 one-teacher rural schools by 1916.[59]

While some rural schools were designed with elements of Colonial Revival or Craftsman style features in the roof line or entranceway, the majority had straightforward, utilitarian plans with gable or hip form roofs, projecting entrance vestibules, and little ornamentation to save costs. This was particularly true of "first generation" schools that utilized available materials and employed the prevalent vernacular building techniques of homebuilding. Work towards construction was often done by local residents. Some early schools were log, sod, or dugout style buildings when milled lumber was difficult to obtain. Yet, access to materials improved quickly as mills were built and the railroad network expanded, so that wood frame construction became most common for rural schools. Materials from mills or lumberyards could be brought in, and companies offered pre-manufactured windows and doors. Brick or concrete masonry for rural schools was rarely used until the 1910s. Nineteenth-century rural schools might have been as small as 14 feet x 24 feet. Most frame schools were rectangular in shape with gable roofs, three sash windows on each side wall, and a centered door either on the front gable wall or in a small vestibule projecting from that wall. One-room schools typically had a main classroom space with desks and chalkboards, a

[57] *Beresford Republic* (SD), January 6, 2000; Herbert Blakely, "Southeastern South Dakota's Country Schools," in *Country School Legacy: Humanities on the Frontier* (Country School Legacy Project, Mountain Plains Library Association, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1981), 25.
[58] Ruth Page Jones, "'The Women Voted': School Suffrage in Dakota Territory and South Dakota," in Lori Ann Lahlum, and Molly P. Rozum, *Equality at the Ballot Box: Votes for Women on the Northern Great Plains* (Pierre: South Dakota Historical Society Press, 2019), 195-203.
[59] Dorothy Rankin, ed., *Country School Legacy: Humanities on the Frontier* (Country School Legacy Project, Mountain Plains Library Association, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1981), 14.

stove, and a front entrance vestibule or coat room. High ceilings were encouraged, and light and ventilation were primary concerns.[60] Schools might also have a rear room attached for teachers to live in (if not living at home or in student families' homes), an associated barn or stable, a well or cistern for water, outhouses, a flagpole, and some amount of playground equipment or softball/baseball field. In the early 20th century, new rural schools were often larger with two to four rooms and with features like a basement activity space, washrooms, or brick (or brick veneer) walls. County superintendents observed and reported on the conditions and standards of school buildings and grounds. Teachers themselves often maintained the schools day-to-day with support from their district boards for supplies and improvements. An 1883 contract from a Minnehaha County school district details a teacher's typical duties:

> "...teach, govern and conduct public school to the best of her ability. She was to keep a register of the daily attendance and studies of each pupil belonging to the school and such other records as the District Board may require; make the report required by law and endeavor to preserve, in good condition and order, the school house, furniture, apparatus, and such other district property as may come under the immediate supervision of said teacher."[61]

Other teacher duties often included cleaning, starting the fire before school, and maintaining the outhouses/bathrooms.[62]

In Union County, schools formed as the county was settled. In 1878, a four-township area that included Prairie Township had 35 public school districts and 2 subscription schools (where parents paid the teacher directly). Twenty-one of those reported holding three or more months of school, and only thirteen held classes in the winter.[63] The length of school sessions was not standardized, and attendance not compulsory. In 1882, the average term length in Union County was 4 months. There were 36 male teachers (paid $28.18/month average) and 38 female teachers ($21/mo. avg.)[64] By 1895, 69 of the 79 public schools in Union County held six or more months of classes, and there were 33 male teachers and 69 female teachers.[65]

Early schools in the county were held in homes, log buildings, dugouts, and purpose-built frame schoolhouses, but by the 1890s frame buildings were most common. From photographs of frame school buildings from Union County in the South Dakota State Archives' digital collections, squared massing was common and several had small bell tower cupolas. In the 1910s-1920s, a few schools were constructed of brick or brick tile, and at least one of concrete block (Dodd School

[60] *Union County Courier* (Elk Point, SD), February 15, 1882; Benson, *Rural Schools*, 19.
[61] Benson, *Rural Schools*, 9.
[62] Norma C. Wilson and Charles L. Woodard, eds., *One-Room Country Schools* (Brookings: South Dakota Humanities Foundation, 1998), 21-22.
[63] *Union County Courier* (Elk Point, SD), March 6, 1878.
[64] *Union County Courier* (Elk Point, SD), February 15, 1882.
[65] *Union County Courier* (Elk Point, SD), August 29, 1895.

No. 51, approved for construction in 1917). In 1981, only twenty of the buildings in the county were still standing.[66]

In the early 20th century, county superintendents and districts adapted to state educational standards regarding schoolhouse design, as well as curriculum, teacher training, and more. These impacted new schools but also were applied to remodeling existing buildings. Standardized design features included lighting and recommended that windows be placed all on one side (the east if possible) to provide unidirectional light that reduced eye strain. Even back to 1880, state superintendent of education W.H.H. Beadle had recommended that for school buildings "windows should be large and placed high and if possible the light should be received at the rear and left side of the room."[67] Regarding illumination, a 1907 state law stipulated a formula of having enough windows to have one square foot of glass for every five square feet of floor space, enough air space per pupil, and an adequate heating system. By 1915, standards also extended to classroom doors, artificial lighting, windows, chimneys, fire drills and escapes, ventilation, and water fountains. Legislation in 1919 tied standardization to funding incentives and stipulated four approved designs for new rural schools. In 1923, standards required that indoor toilets be available.[68]

Around World War I, South Dakota schools faced big challenges. During the war, teachers and older students left either for war service or to work more intensively on the farms to make up for the lack of labor. The state Council of National Defense implemented policies to prohibit the use of non-English languages in schools as well as in newspapers, churches, and other aspects of society. Schools also participated in "war work" efforts collecting scrap metal, books to donate to military posts, sewing for Red Cross or Junior Red Cross chapters, selling federal war stamps, or raising funds for charitable efforts—like Union County's funding drive for French orphans mentioned earlier. After the war, South Dakota's 1919 Americanization Act required all people ages 16 to 21 who could not "speak, read, or write the English language at fifth grade level, be required to attend night school at least eight hours a week during the time such classes were held."[69] In the 1920s, South Dakota faced an economic crisis in its agricultural industry that vastly impacted funding levels of rural school districts. Additionally, between 1920 and 1940, sociologists in South Dakota observed declines in rural population as birthrates dropped and demographics shifted towards towns. As rural school enrollments also then declined, the costs per pupil increased.[70] South Dakota began implementing aid for schools, but this came with standardizing expectations and requirements.[71]

Starting in the 1920s, and with a substantial push also in the 1950s-60s, those directing state educational policy in South Dakota encouraged consolidating schools into larger districts. This happened to re-focus funding, personnel, and facility resources as expectations changed for educational standards and curriculum offerings. Larger schools might have dining halls, gymnasiums, traveling sports teams, and more robust music and arts programs, which smaller

[66] In 1981, there were only seven standing in Lincoln County. *Union County Courier* (Elk Point, SD), March 6-13, 1878; Register of Proposed School Building Plans and Specifications, 1911-1986, SD Department of Public Instruction, ACC 93-053, SD State Archives; Blakely, *Southeastern*, 25.
[67] *Union County Courier* (Elk Point, SD), April 14, 1880.
[68] Benson, *Rural Schools*, 21-23.
[69] Thorpe, "Education," 272-275.
[70] Kumlien, "The Problem."
[71] Thorpe, "Education," 276-281.

schools with one or two teachers could not accommodate. For example, by 1923, state assistance flowed to seventy-one approved consolidated schools, mostly located in villages. In 1929, that number had risen to ninety-nine schools. The number of operating rural schools dropped from 4,731 in the 1931-1932 school year to 2,775 during the 1953-1954 school year. In the early 1950s, the state considered that "the qualifications and salaries of rural teachers remained much below those of teachers in independent districts."[72] State policies moved to eliminate rural school districts and bring them under the umbrella of independent districts. In 1955, South Dakota passed a law mandating that counties create master plans for district reorganization to direct students to independent school districts with programs for kindergarten through 12th grade. A 1969 state law required any remaining rural districts to join an independent district before July 1, 1970.[73] Some of the latter maintained the operation of rural schools under their jurisdiction, but more and more closed as the years went on, particularly in the eastern counties.[74] Only a few one-room schools remained in use in South Dakota in the early 21st century.

Some one-room school buildings that were vacated in the wake of consolidation were sold and repurposed for housing or agricultural use in their original location or were moved to a new one. A few were used for township halls, made into museums, or were moved to museum grounds or parks for community heritage use. Others were demolished or lay vacant. The historic preservation of vacated one-room schools has been dependent on local community members or organizations willing to invest in maintaining the structures, often as museums or small meeting halls. Those that remain take on the significance of representing the wider experience of education in the 19th to the mid-20th century, in place of those buildings that have been lost.

Comparisons

A number of one-room schools around South Dakota have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places, though they are only a small percentage of all those that ever existed. The Sunnyside School is one of the few school buildings extant from the early 20th century to represent that era of rural education in and around Beresford. In Union and Lincoln Counties only three rural schools have previously been listed in the National Register. Two are wood frame schools that were built in the 19th century, having the earlier style of single sash windows on two sides. In Lincoln County, the 1895 Brooklyn School No. 42 is about 4 miles northwest of Beresford and was listed in 2004. It had a basement added in 1958, it closed in 1970, and it was used for a township hall. The 1883 Grand Valley School is 14 miles northeast, nearer to Canton, and was listed in 1997. It had a basement and entrance vestibule added in 1918, ultimately closed in 1972, and was purchased by a local non-profit called the Rural School Historical Society to be operated as a museum. The three other extant Lincoln Co. rural schools in South Dakota's architectural survey data (which have not been evaluated for listing at this time) are all brick or brick tile construction, and two of the three may have been adapted for use as residences. In Union County, the only National Register-listed schoolhouse so far is Star School No. 61, a brick Craftsman-style school built in 1930 with a basement that had a small auditorium stage. It is in private ownership but currently vacant. The four other extant surveyed schools in Union County (most not yet evaluated for the National Register) include the c.1900 Brilliant Hill School that was moved to a farmstead around 6 miles

[72] Thorpe, "Education," 367.
[73] Benson, *Rural Schools*, 33.
[74] LCHC, *The History of Lincoln County*, 185.

east of Beresford, the Big Spring School (around 14 miles southeast) built with concrete block construction, a wood-frame schoolhouse (around 19 miles southeast) that was used as a township hall, and the 1930s Island School (almost 40 miles southeast) that is not eligible for listing because of the extent of changes made to convert it for residential use. About six other schools in Union Co. and one in Lincoln Co. were surveyed for state records at some point but appear to no longer be extant according to recent aerial imagery.

While historic location and rural setting are valuable for conveying the significance of one-room schools, Sunnyside School's current location (moved in 1977) maintains association with local history as it is still within the Beresford area and is on an edge of town that maintains a visual connection to the rural agricultural surroundings that provides setting, association, and feeling for historic integrity. In its size and massing, wood weatherboard siding, wood sash windows and doors, and interior chalkboards and finishes, the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship on the exterior and interior of the Sunnyside School is high enough to represent that 20th century era of rural education in its local context.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _LN00000763_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _Less than one_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
1. Latitude: Longitude:

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

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UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [X] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 14	Easting: 681211	Northing: 4773145
2. Zone: 14	Easting: 681224	Northing: 4773145
3. Zone: 14	Easting: 681224	Northing: 4773128
4. Zone: 14	Easting: 681211	Northing: 4773128

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register boundary consists of the schoolhouse and its immediate surroundings within Block 15 of Armour's Addition to the City of Beresford, as bounded by the above UTM points #1-#4

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were selected to correspond with the Sunnyside School District No. 56 building and its immediate surroundings.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Liz Almlie, Historic Preservation Specialist
organization: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office
street & number: 900 Governors Drive
city or town: Pierre state: SD zip code: 57501
e-mail: shpo@state.sd.us
telephone: 605-773-3458
date: August 2026

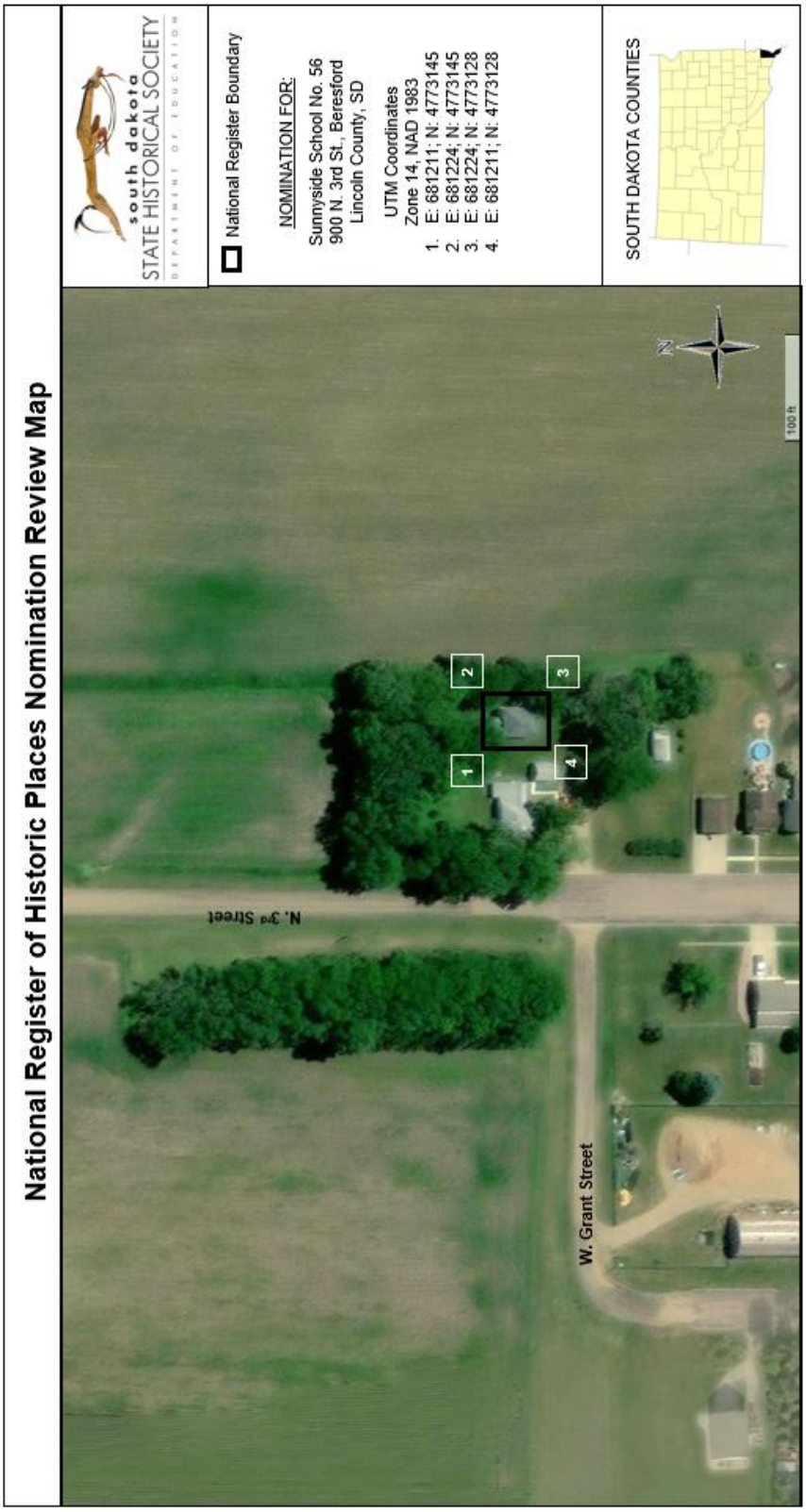
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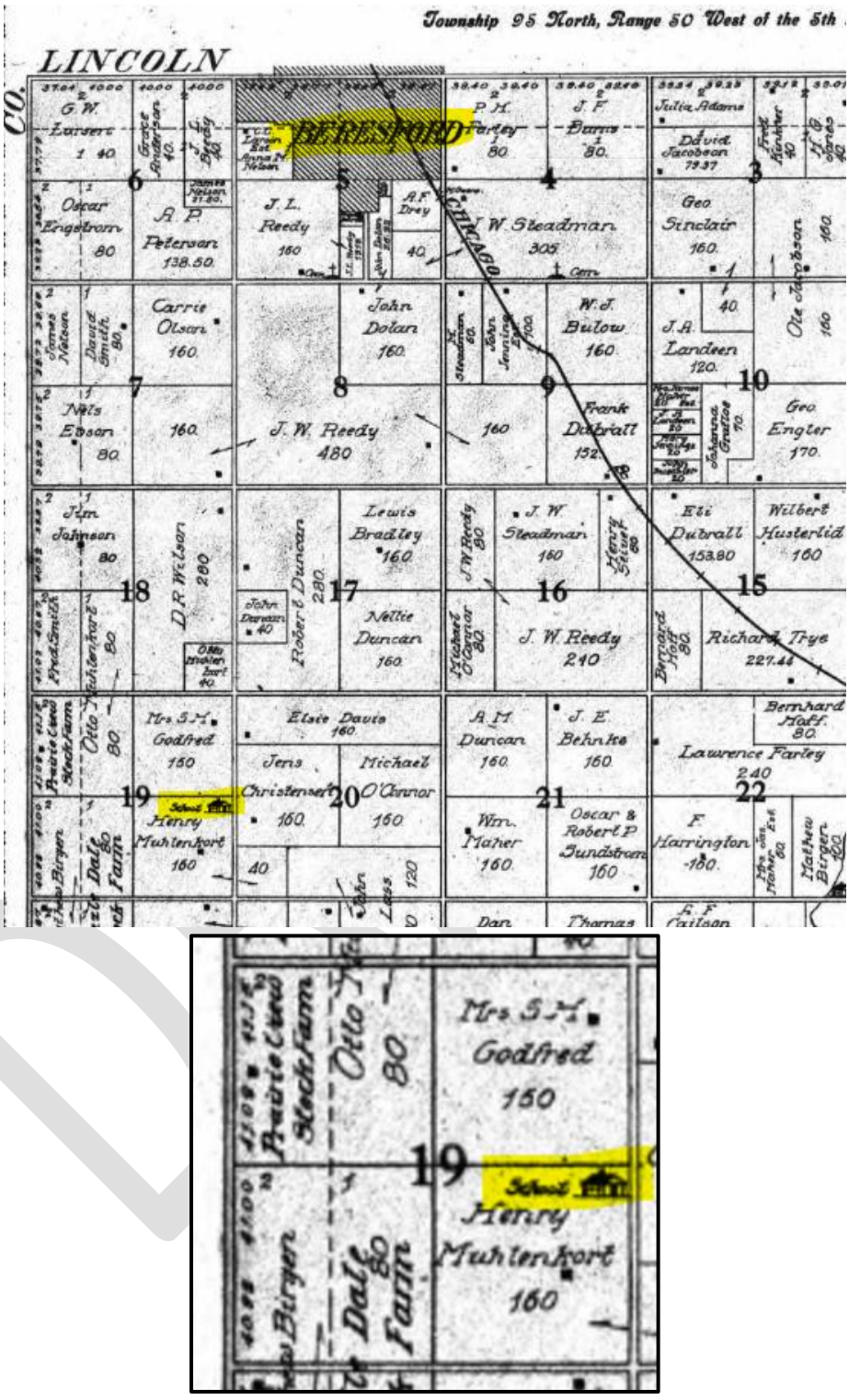
Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

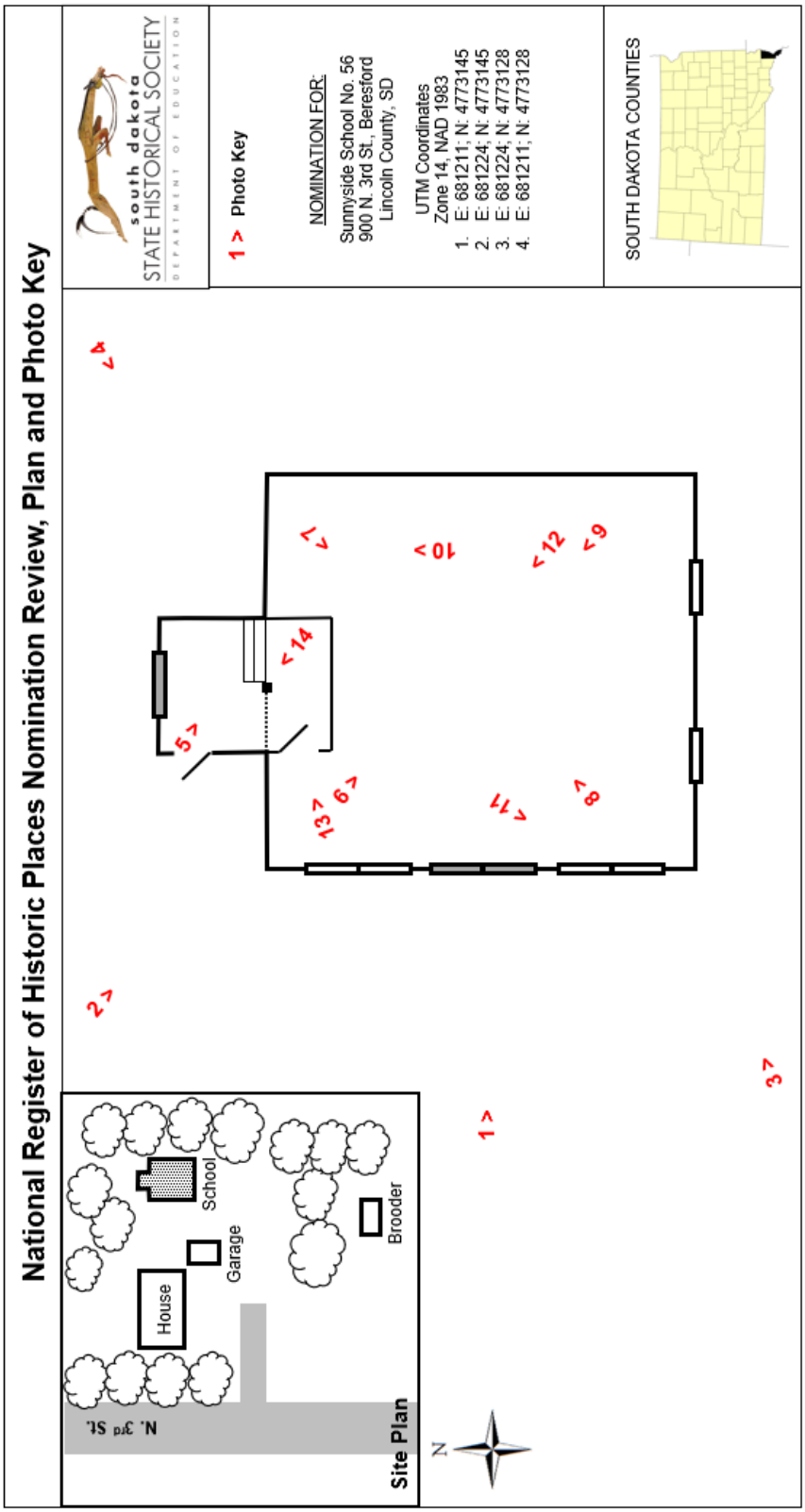
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items)




National Register of Historic Places Nomination Review Map
south dakota STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
National Register Boundary
NOMINATION FOR:
Sunnyside School No. 56
900 N. 3rd St., Beresford
Lincoln County, SD
UTM Coordinates
Zone 14, NAD 1983
1. E: 681211; N: 4773145
2. E: 681224; N: 4773145
3. E: 681224; N: 4773128
4. E: 681211; N: 4773128
SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES
N
100 ft
N. 3rd Street
W. Grant Street
1
2
3
4



Clip of 1910 Union County Atlas, showing original location of Sunnyside School south of the town of Beresford.


National Register of Historic Places Nomination Review, Plan and Photo Key
south dakota STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
1 > Photo Key
NOMINATION FOR:
Sunnyside School No. 56
900 N. 3rd St., Beresford
Lincoln County, SD
UTM Coordinates
Zone 14, NAD 1983
1. E: 681211; N: 4773145
2. E: 681224; N: 4773145
3. E: 681224; N: 4773128
4. E: 681211; N: 4773128
SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES
School
Garage
Brooder
House
N. 3rd St.
Site Plan
N

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property:	Sunnyside School No. 56
City or Vicinity:	Beresford
County:	Lincoln
State:	South Dakota
Photographer:	Liz Almlie & Maddie Ferrell, SD SHPO
Date Photographed:	March 28, 2025

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:



SD_Lincoln County_Sunnyside School No 56_0001
View of west elevation, camera facing east.



SD_Lincoln County_Sunnyside School No 56_0002
View of north and west elevation, camera facing southeast.



SD_Lincoln County_Sunnyside School No 56_0003
View of west and south elevation, camera facing northeast.



SD_Lincoln County_Sunnyside School No 56_0004
View of east and north elevation, camera facing southwest.



SD_Lincoln County_Sunnyside School No 56_0005
View of entrance vestibule, camera facing southeast.



SD_Lincoln County_Sunnyside School No 56_0006
View of classroom interior, camera facing southeast.



SD_Lincoln County_Sunnyside School No 56_0007
View of classroom interior, camera facing southwest.



SD_Lincoln County_Sunnyside School No 56_0008
View of classroom interior, camera facing northeast.



SD_Lincoln County_Sunnyside School No 56_0009
View of classroom interior, camera facing northwest.



SD_Lincoln County_Sunnyside School No 56_0010
View of classroom ceiling, camera facing north.



SD_Lincoln County_Sunnyside School No 56_0011
View of classroom windows interior, camera facing southwest.



SD_Lincoln County_Sunnyside School No 56_0012
View of classroom interior, camera facing northwest.



SD_Lincoln County_Sunnyside School No 56_0013
View of classroom entrance to vestibule, camera facing northeast.



SD_Lincoln County_Sunnyside School No 56_0014
View of entrance and vestibule interior, camera facing northwest.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.