



May 2018



# RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY OF ROBERTS COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA

**South Dakota State Historical Society  
Contract # 2017C-491**

**Prepared by:**  
Christine Leggio, Senior Architectural Historian  
Johnson, Mirmiran & Thompson

**Prepared for:**  
South Dakota State Historical Society

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**Prepared for:**  
**South Dakota State Historical Society**  
900 Governors Drive  
Pierre, South Dakota 57501

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**Christine Leggio, Senior Architectural Historian**  
**Johnson, Mirmiran & Thompson**  
1600 Market Street, Suite 520  
Philadelphia, PA 19148

**May 2018**



## ABSTRACT

The Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey of Roberts County, South Dakota was conducted by Johnson, Mirmiran & Thompson (JMT). The purpose of the project is to provide a comprehensive record of properties that are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and to update the record of those properties previously surveyed in Roberts County. Survey forms and a copy of this report will be on file at the State Historical Society of South Dakota. The survey and report were conducted and prepared in accordance with the *South Dakota Historic Resource Survey Manual*, 2006 revised edition.

The survey was conducted under the direction of Christine Leggio, Senior Architectural Historian. Fieldwork was conducted by Ms. Leggio, Sarah Johnson, Architectural Historian, and Caitlin Herrstadt, Architectural Historian with contract oversight by Mary Alfson Tinsman. Ms. Leggio, Ms. Johnson, Ms. Herrstadt, and Ms. Alfson Tinsman are all qualified as Architectural Historians under the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR 61). Fieldwork occurred between August 7 and August 19, 2017. The survey encompassed the whole of Roberts County.

A total of 440 historic properties, including 372 structures, 65 bridges, and three cemeteries, had been previously recorded in Roberts County. Of those, 144 properties were listed in or recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; 213 were recommended not eligible; and 83 were unevaluated.

Seventy-eight of the previously recorded properties were surveyed within the last five years and were not revisited as part of this project. The reconnaissance survey therefore revisited 362 of the previously recorded historic properties. Of those, 80 are listed in or are recommended eligible for listing in the National Register, 206 are recommended not eligible due to diminished historic integrity, and 52 were found to have been demolished. Twenty-four of the previously recorded resources either could not be located or were not sufficiently visible from the public right-of-way to make an eligibility recommendation and are recommended for additional fieldwork.

The reconnaissance survey also documented 10 previously unrecorded properties that are recommended potentially eligible for the National Register.

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## INTRODUCTION

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This report documents the results of a reconnaissance-level survey of Roberts County, South Dakota, conducted by Johnson, Mirmiran & Thompson (JMT) for the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SD SHPO) of the South Dakota State Historical Society (SDSHS). The purpose of the project is to provide a comprehensive record of properties that are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and to update the record of those properties previously surveyed in Roberts County. Survey forms and a copy of this report will be on file at the State Historical Society of South Dakota.

Roberts County is a rural, agricultural county situated in northeastern South Dakota. The county encompasses approximately 1101.0 square miles and consists of 30 townships with two cities and eight towns. The cities include Sisseton (county seat) and Wilmot, and the towns include Claire City, Corona, New Effington, Orley, Peever, Rosholt, Summit and White Rock. There are three census-designated places, Agency Village, Good Will, and Long Hollow, and three unincorporated communities, Hammer, Long Hollow, and Victor. According to the 2010 Census, the county had a population of approximately 10,149 people, of which about 2,446 live in the City of Sisseton (United States Census Bureau 2010, 2016).

The reconnaissance-level survey, which covered all properties visible from the public road within the county, was conducted by Christine Leggio, Sarah Johnson, and Caitlin Herrnstadt, all architectural historians at JMT. Fieldwork occurred between August 7 and August 19, 2017. Ms. Leggio completed the archival research, data entry and analysis, and report preparation. The survey and report were conducted and prepared in accordance with the *South Dakota Historic Resource Survey Manual* (Rogers, et. al. 2006).

## PROJECT SETTING

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Roberts County is a rural, agricultural area in northeastern South Dakota (Figure 1). The county is located within the Minnesota River-Red River Lowlands and Coteau de Prairies divisions of the Central Lowlands physiographic region. The Minnesota River-Red River Lowlands is described as a lowland formed by a large northward flowing river and the Coteau de Prairies is described as a highland grassland area between the adjacent lowlands of the Minnesota-Red River and the James River (Malo 1997). The land in Roberts County is characterized by gently rolling hills and numerous creeks, ponds, and lakes, especially in the eastern half of the county (Figure 2). The majority of the area is sparsely developed, with low population density. Not including the City of Sisseton, the county in 2010 had a population density of approximately 7.3 persons and 4.0 housing units per square mile. The City of Sisseton, the largest in the county, is about 17.5 square miles and had a 2010 population density of 141.4 persons per square mile (2,470 total population) and 53.8 housing units per square mile (United States Census Bureau 2010, 2016).

The majority of the land is privately owned agricultural farmland, which has been and continues to be the primary land use in the County.

# RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY OF ROBERTS COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA



Reconnaissance-Level  
Architectural Survey  
Roberts County,  
South Dakota

**Figure 1: Project Location Map**

0 37.5 75 150 Miles



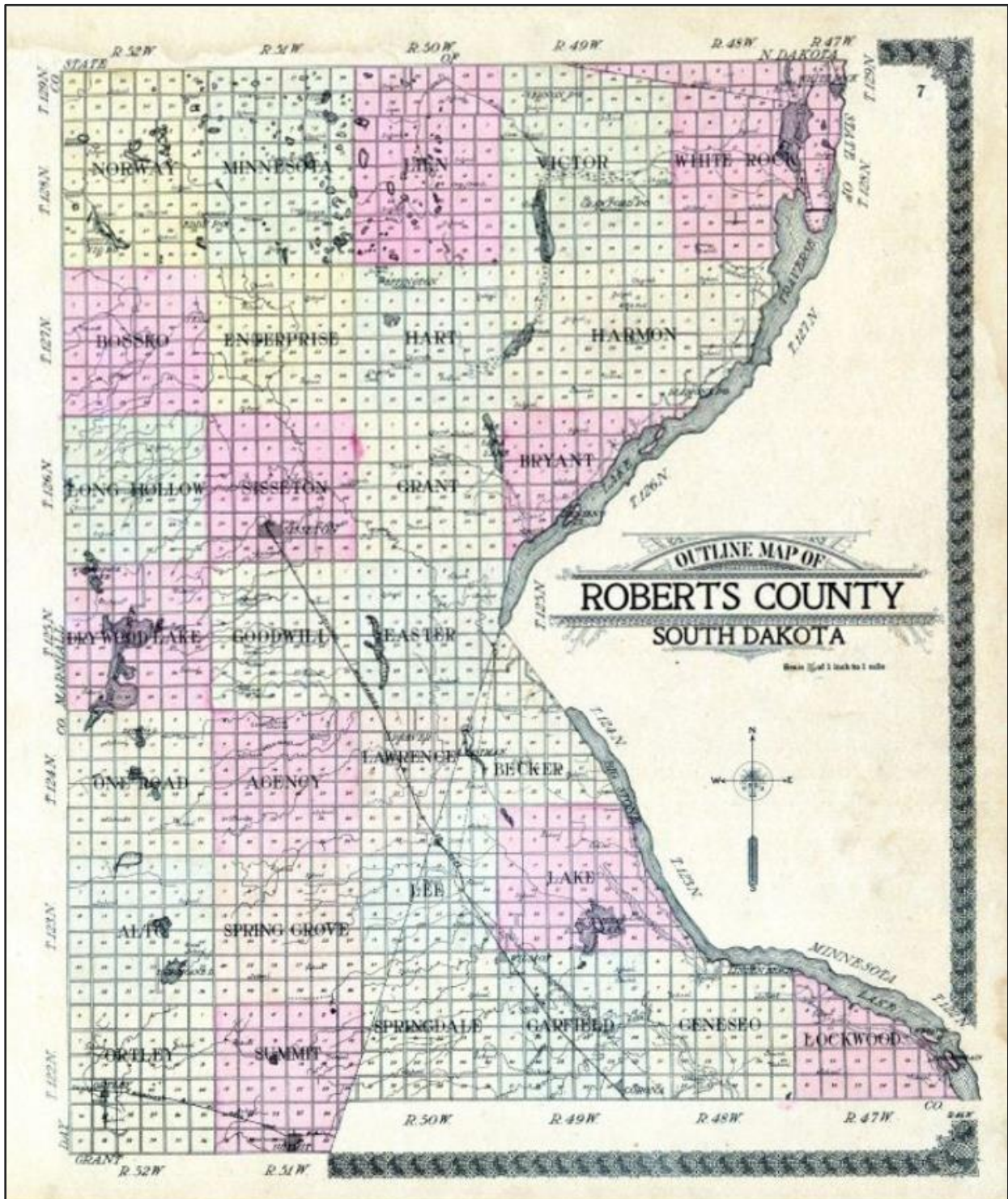


Reconnaissance-Level  
Architectural Survey  
Roberts County,  
South Dakota

**Figure 2: Project Location Map**

0 4.5 9 18 Miles





**Reconnaissance-Level  
Architectural Survey  
Roberts County,  
South Dakota**

**Figure 3: Project Location Map**

Source: Outline County Map, Atlas of Roberts County 1910. Geo. A. Ogle and Co.



# SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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## SURVEYORS AND SURVEY DATES

The Roberts County reconnaissance survey was conducted by Christine Leggio, Sarah Johnson, and Caitlin Herrnstadt, with contract oversight by Mary Alfson Tinsman. Ms. Leggio, Ms. Johnson, Ms. Herrnstadt, and Ms. Alfson Tinsman are all qualified as Architectural Historians under the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR 61). Fieldwork occurred between August 7 and August 19, 2017.

## SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The reconnaissance survey for Roberts County was undertaken to accomplish three primary objectives. First, the survey updated all records for properties surveyed more than five years ago to ensure accuracy (including location data) and note any changes since the previous survey. Second, following the guidelines established in the *South Dakota Historic Resources Survey Manual*, each structure, bridge, and cemetery that appears to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places that had not been previously surveyed was recorded on a new South Dakota Historic Sites Structures Form. Third, recommendations for additional research were developed.

## SOURCES

Background research for the reconnaissance survey of Roberts County began with an assessment of existing survey data. Information on previously surveyed or documented resources was downloaded from the SHPO Cultural Resource Geographic Research Information Display (CRGRID). Resources with surveys older than five years were noted and would be resurveyed in the field. This included any building, structure, and cemetery previously documented in Roberts County. Copies of building survey reports for nearby counties were obtained for reference from the SHPO. Archival research at the South Dakota State Historical Society was conducted and the sources found included historic maps and atlases (including USGS topographic maps and the 1910 Standard Atlas of Roberts County), broad architectural surveys of South Dakota, and town and county centennial history publications. Historic contexts on file with the SHPO were also reviewed for applicability.

## RESEARCH DESIGN

The reconnaissance survey of Roberts County was a two-part survey. First, all resources with a survey date older than five years would be revisited. The existing information would be updated to ensure accuracy (including location data) and any new information would be added to reflect changes or alterations from the previous survey. Second, resources older than 40 years that appear eligible for the National Register would be documented and uploaded to the online SHPO database.



To identify those properties that would be newly surveyed, JMT referred to the 1972 editions of the USGS topographic maps covering Roberts County. All properties identified on the maps and found in the field would be at least 46 years old at the time of the survey. Each map was printed and all properties on the maps were highlighted and visited in the field. Every publicly accessible road in Roberts County was traversed. Properties that retained integrity were evaluated using the National Register Criteria Bulletin, “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” (National Park Service 1997). If the property met the eligibility requirements and could be considered potentially eligible for the National Register, it was documented on a South Dakota SHPO Historic Sites Survey Structure Form. The surveyor noted location information and building characteristics, drew a site plan, and photographed all buildings associated with the property as visible from the public right-of-way.

All potentially eligible properties surveyed in the field were reviewed collectively before the inventory list was submitted to the SHPO for review and comment.

## **SURVEY RESULTS**

A total of 440 historic resources, including 372 structures, 65 bridges, and three cemeteries had been previously recorded in Roberts County. Of those, 144 properties were listed in or recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; 213 were recommended not eligible; and 83 were unevaluated. Seventy-eight of the previously recorded properties were surveyed within the last five years and were not revisited as part of this project.

This reconnaissance survey revisited 362 of the previously recorded historic properties. Of those, JMT recommends 80 properties remain eligible for listing in the National Register; recommends 206 properties are not eligible due to diminished historic integrity; and found 52 properties have been demolished. An additional 24 of the previously recorded resources either could not be located or were not sufficiently visible from the public right-of-way to make an eligibility recommendation and are recommended for additional fieldwork.

The reconnaissance survey also documented 10 previously unrecorded properties that are recommended potentially eligible for the National Register.

# RELEVANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION<sup>1</sup>

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## INTRODUCTION

The area that would come to comprise Roberts County was initially part of the Dakota Territory, a vast area in the northern Plains that was part of the land acquired in the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. At the persistence of Dakota residents in 1859 and 1861, Congress officially incorporated the Dakota Territory with the signing of the Organic Act on March 2, 1861. The first Dakota Territorial Legislature in 1862 delineated 18 counties to cover the large area. Numerous boundary changes and county subdivisions occurred throughout the following two decades, as smaller and more manageable-sized counties and municipalities were established (“Centennial History”). A law, passed on March 3, 1883, established Roberts County from a number of townships formerly of Grant County, Richland County (North Dakota), and land from the Sisseton-Wahpeton Reservation which had been established in 1867 (Roberts County Centennial Committee 1961:25).

## EARLY SETTLEMENT

The Sisseton, Whapeton, Mdewakanton, and Wahpekute bands of Santee Sioux Indians inhabited the land between the Blue Earth River (in modern-day Minnesota) and the James River in South Dakota. Their chief village was located near Lake Traverse, and they had occupied the land for a great number of years before first contact with European explorers in the eighteenth century (Kohoutek 1939:1).

Early European exploration of the northern Plains began as early as the first half of the eighteenth century, including the exploration of the Coteau des Prairies region by Joseph N. Nicollet in the 1830’s (Nikolas, et al 1997:4), but Euro-American settlement did not gain momentum until the mid- to late nineteenth century. Settlement was specifically catalyzed by the arrival of the railroads and the passage of the Homestead Act of 1862. As described in the *Homesteading and Agricultural Development Context* on file at the SD SHPO,

The Homestead Act of 1862 was the embodiment of the Republican ideal of an agricultural society founded upon small land holdings. Land was made available to any head of family or person over 21, who was a citizen of the U.S. or had filed a declaration to become one. Quarter sections of land were distributed free provided the property was lived and worked on for a period of five years. There was also an option to purchase the land after six months of residency for \$1.25 an acre. Originally, the Homestead Act applied only to surveyed land but in 1880 it was expanded to include unsurveyed land. (Brooks and Jacon 1994:12)

Several subsequent federal acts encouraged additional settlement throughout the western United States. Most of these acts were meant to entice settlers to the more arid regions of the west, where land was more

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<sup>1</sup> Parts of “Early Settlement,” “Railroad Industry and the Great Dakota Boom,” “The Great Dakota Bust,” “Early Twentieth-Century Growth and Decline,” and “Mid-Twentieth Century to Today” are adapted from JMT’s “Reconnaissance-Level Survey of Clark County, South Dakota,” Lindsey Allen, 2015.

difficult to develop. In most of these laws, the settler could acquire a specific size tract of land for a reduced fee if he met particular requirements within a certain amount of time. In South Dakota, these laws included the Timber Culture Act of 1873, the Desert Land Act of 1877, the Timber and Stone Act of 1878, the Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909, the Stock Raising Homestead Act of 1914, and the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (Brooks and Jacon 1994:11-14). Even without specific deed and land patent research to know which Act was used for which settlement, the results of these federal law requirements can still be seen on the landscape. The acts typically granted land in 160-acre, 320-acre, and 640-acre tracts. This equates to one-quarter, one-half, and one square mile tracts of land which had been surveyed as a result of the Land Ordinance of 1785.

While the majority of the northern Plains were settled in this manner, Euro-American settlement in what is today Roberts County was limited as a result of treaties between the US Government and the resident Dakota Tribes in 1851 and 1867, which established the Lake Traverse Reservation (Nikolas, et al 1997:4).

The area at large was relatively slow to develop in the decade following the 1862 Homestead Act. Much of the land in the Dakotas, beyond designated reservation land, was still inhabited by Native American tribes and conflict over ownership prevented the government from securing land to divest through these federal acts. Other more desirable agricultural land was still available for homesteading elsewhere in the west and, though land had been acquired by railroad companies, they had yet to extend lines into South Dakota (Brooks and Jacon 1994:14). A mini-boom occurred between 1868 and 1873, after the Civil War and the Sioux Uprising concluded. Growth in the southeast corner of South Dakota was spurred with the arrival of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad in 1868 and interest in developing farther north grew. Major federal land grants were transferred to railroad companies, but growth remained slow and ultimately halted during the Panic of 1873 (Hufstetler and Bedeau 2007:8-9).

## **RAILROAD INDUSTRY AND THE GREAT DAKOTA BOOM**

The Great Dakota Boom describes a brief period of time between 1878 and 1887 when an immense amount of land in the Dakota Territory was claimed and settled. The 1870s Gold Rush in the Black Hills of western South Dakota spurred major interest in settlement and expansion and The Panic of 1873 displaced many easterners. Thousands descended into the Dakotas from eastern states, Canada, and Europe. Though the Homestead Act and subsequent federal incentives helped make it possible to own property, much of this boom can be attributed to the growth of the railroad industry. The railroads made it possible to travel throughout and ship mining and agricultural products from the newly settled land. Described in *South Dakota's Railroads: An Historic Context*,

The railroad was by far the most important component of [the] transportation matrix. Since the construction of the state's first railway lines in the 1870s, South Dakota's railroads have played a predominant role in the economic and social history of the state. In most regions of South Dakota, the construction of a railroad was the signal for Euro-American settlement to begin, and the routing of a railway line directly correlated with local settlement patterns. Often, the railway companies influenced the settlement process still further by actively recruiting



homesteaders to South Dakota, and by platting townsites to serve as community centers for the new arrivals. (Hufstetler and Bedeau 2007:4)

In the eastern half of the state, where the land was fertile and heavily utilized for agricultural purposes, a “web-like network of railroad branch lines” was constructed (Hufstetler and Bedeau 2007:5). The network was extensive and helped to serve the numerous dispersed small farms that had come to occupy nearly all available land in the entire eastern half of the state. The railroads carried both passengers and goods.

The impact of the railroad on the Dakota Territory at large during this boom is easily evident in the population boom of the area. “In 1870 the southern half of the Territory had 11,776 residents. By 1880, only two years into the boom, that number stood at 98,268 while five years later the population had mushroomed to 263,411. During the same period railroad mileage went from zero to 2,456.1 miles. The number of platted towns rose from 6 to 213” (Hufstetler and Bedeau 2007:12). The railroad companies hired immigration agents and dispersed advertisements and literature throughout the county, recruiting settlers to the towns along their railways. About half of the towns platted during this boom were done so by the railroad companies themselves, while many others were platted by individuals who were associated with railroad companies. The companies and associated individuals purchased large swaths of land for little money, announced that a new railroad line would be coming through the area, and sold parcels of land for a big profit. This development followed similar patterns in Roberts County, though later in the lands of the reservation (13).

According to Hufstetler and Bedeau, railroad companies often used standardized town plans to lay out new development along the railroads. The Milwaukee favored a plan known as the “T” town, where the town was platted on only one side of the tracks. The commercial “Main Street” ran perpendicular to the tracks and terminated at the depot, thus creating the “T” after which the plan was named. The Chicago and North Western Railroad (the North Western) also favored a perpendicular Main Street, but the company platted on both sides of the tracks. The North Western numbered the streets parallel to the tracks and named perpendicular streets after states. The Milwaukee either numbered perpendicular avenues or named them after railroad officials and stockholders. Town names were also up to the railroad company. The officials in charge of laying out the towns would name them after the locations from which they came or for important stakeholders or investors (14).

An analysis of the 1910 Standard Atlas of Roberts County shows that several Roberts County towns developed as described by Hufstetler and Bedeau in *South Dakota’s Railroads: An Historic Context*. The Milwaukee line spanning Big Stone City and Webster, which passed through the Roberts County towns of Summit and Ortley, was constructed in 1880 (Hufstetler and Bedeau 2007:79). Both Ortley and Summit have the characteristics of a “T” town. Both towns have main streets oriented perpendicularly to the tracks. Ortley’s streets are numbered parallel to the railroad, while the perpendicular streets are named. All of Summit’s streets are named (Geo. A. Ogle and Co 1910). Summit was originally called “Summit Siding” and began around 1880 as a station on the Milwaukee line. It was incorporated in 1892 (Summit Centennial Committee 1992:1). Ortley was founded later, in 1906, and was originally named Anderson, for the builder of the town’s first business. It was later renamed Ortley to honor a Native American resident (Federal Writer’s Program 1940:54-55).

## THE GREAT DAKOTA BUST (1887-1900)

The rain that boosted agricultural production in the early 1880s became unreliable into the late 1880s and a series of droughts strained farming operations throughout the state. This affected the residents of the Lake Traverse Reservation who,

...as a result of crop failure in 1889...had become destitute. They were forced to cut the few trees left on the reserve and sell the wood for food. Many were driven to dispose of their ponies and oxen in order to buy provisions. The Department of the Interior authorized the expenditure of \$2,000 for their benefit but that sum amounted to less than one cent per day for each of the twelve hundred Indians who were expected to subsist on it for a period of six months. (Khoutek 1939:42)

The dire situation on the reservation encouraged early ratification of the agreement to open the reservation lands to homesteaders, which provided much needed funds to the reservation population (43).

Up until the late 1880s, most South Dakota farms were producing primarily wheat, but overproduction of the crop caused prices to steadily drop over the coming decade. Farms had to diversify in order to reduce their dependence on a singular commodity. This included growing corn and alfalfa and introducing dairying and livestock raising. Despite earning statehood in 1889, worsening climate conditions and the Panic of 1893 hit the area of South Dakota between the James and Missouri rivers especially hard in the early 1890s. According to the *Homesteading and Agricultural Development Context*, this area was the most recently settled and thus experienced the greatest decline in population growth as a result of these hardships (Brooks and Jacon 1994:19). Between 1900 and 1910, the population of Roberts County grew from 12,216 to 14,897, which is modest in comparison to the jump of more than 10,000 the decade before (Population of Roberts County).

The success of the railroad companies in the state at large also fell sharply during this time, though construction in Roberts County continued into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Climate and economic hardships discouraged big expansion campaigns and most construction during this period was done by smaller branch companies eager to capture some of the traffic from the major railways. Not only did growth stagnate, the corporate makeup of the railroad industry changed. Hufstetler and Bedeau explain,

The Panic of 1893 had caused the financial ruin of many of America's major railways; by 1895 one-quarter of the nation's railway capitalization was in bankruptcy. This provided acquisition opportunities for those established capitalists who had weathered the panic. By 1900 the vast majority of American railroads were controlled by a few large corporate interests, working through interlocking directorates and well-known financiers such as J.P. Morgan. The two dominant companies in South Dakota were no exception. The Milwaukee came under the ownership of William Rockefeller and Henry Flagler, two of the nine trustees of the Standard Oil Trust. The North Western had long been connected with the Vanderbilt corporate empire, based on the powerful New York Central Railroad, and came firmly under the control of the Vanderbilts during the 1890s. (Hufstetler and Bedeau 2007:17)

Weather conditions finally improved in the late 1890s and by the turn of the 20th century, the area east of the Missouri River was fully settled. Brooks and Jacon note that the average farm in 1890 was 227 acres and by 1900 grew to 362 acres. Farmers who held out during the bust acquired and developed the land abandoned by others and successful farms further diversified their production and improved their irrigation measures (1994:20).

## EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY GROWTH AND DECLINE

The climate and economic conditions of South Dakota generally stabilized by the turn of the 20th century and the state entered what is referred to as the Second Dakota Boom (1902-1915). This boom primarily characterizes the agricultural, ranching, and railroad boom west of the Missouri River in the area known as the Black Hills. New land in western South Dakota became available to white settlers after the federal government negotiated and established reservation lands in the 1890s and 1900s. Experimental farming techniques were introduced and promoted to encourage production of the more arid regions of land. Railroad companies who had begun to extend lines into the west before the late-nineteenth-century bust resumed operations (Brooks and Jacon 1994:20).

Since it was in the best interest of the railroads to encourage and improve the agricultural industry throughout the state, railroad companies developed programs to market agriculture and educate farmers. “Railroads across the country employed combinations of . . . techniques in their efforts to educate the rural population: free or reduced fares for farmers and agricultural experts; informational literature; traveling exhibit cars or static displays at community fairs; contexts and prizes; demonstrating farms; and special trains” (Brooks and Jacon 1994:22). This collaboration between the railroad and agricultural education community began in South Dakota in 1905 and peaked in 1913-1915 (22).

East of the Missouri River, agricultural activity resumed, and some modest railroad construction occurred. The Fairmount and Veblen Railroad was the last railway to arrive in Roberts County. Construction began in 1913 and ran east-west along the northern part of the county, connecting the towns of Rosholt, New Effinton, and Claire City (Hufstetler and Bedeau 2007:91). The railroad construction and the beneficial climate conditions helped to increase the population of Roberts County.

A severe drought in 1910-1911 once again affected South Dakota. Many settlers who had just begun in the arid western regions of the state left, and those who stayed continued to adapt with diversified products, crop rotation, and dairying (Brooks and Jacon 1994:23-24). The population of Roberts County was not significantly affected: between 1910 and 1920 the population actually rose from 14,897 to 16,514 (Population of Roberts County). Again, agricultural education organizations disseminated information to encourage people to stay, offering new and alternative farming techniques to help with the severe climate conditions. A series of state and federal aid laws were introduced in the mid-1910s, but their success was limited (Brooks and Jacon 1994:24-25). It was the country’s involvement in World War I that pulled the state into a brief period of success. The war greatly increased food demand and production boomed during the late 1910s. Beef exports increased 126 percent, pork 207 percent, and wheat 418 percent. To meet demands created by this war economy, farmers required more land and as a result, land prices rose sharply (25). The railroads also boomed. Increased demand for transportation led to substantial profits for railroad

companies, even amidst new federal regulations to control service and competition among rail lines (Hufstetler and Bedeau 2007:21).

Unfortunately, when World War I ended and the agricultural industry in Europe became self-sufficient, farm prices plummeted and the country entered a significant farming depression, which extended to the rail lines that serviced this industry. The federal rural aid program that started in 1917 had failed. By 1924, South Dakota held “the highest per-capita state debt in the nation” (Brooks and Jacon 1994:26). The credit obligations and the investments made by farmers to meet wartime demands, such as land purchases and machinery investments, could not be met and many banks foreclosed mortgages. Smaller farms were absorbed by larger farms and farm tenancy grew. The population of Roberts County reached its all-time peak of 16,514 persons by the 1920 census, but the population began its steady decline thereafter, a downward trend that plateaued in the 1990s at around 10,000 and remains steady to present day (Population of Roberts County).

Despite this depression, several farms grew in size and expanded into areas that were previously determined substandard for cultivation. This expansion was due primarily to the introduction of the tractor and the combine, machines that made it possible for farmers to move more efficiently through and cultivate fields. The shorter harvest period “created the need for more storage and distribution facilities such as grain elevators and railroad cars,” and “the high cost of the combine led operators to plant a variety of crops, so the machine was useful over a range of harvest times” (Brooks and Jacon 1994:27). This mechanization resulted in a larger number of acres farmed by fewer, larger farms.

The agricultural industry continued to suffer through the 1930s and the Great Depression. Drought, dust storms, grasshopper plagues, and severe winters, together with the severe economic conditions, left South Dakota with a major revenue and population loss. South Dakota experienced a 7 percent population drop—the greatest percentage in the nation—and many who remained in the region relocated to urban areas (Brooks and Jacon 1994:27). The first federal aid programs targeting rural agricultural areas began in 1933 with the Agricultural Adjustment Act and Farm Credit Act. Their purposes were to gradually control and increase farm prices and establish a credit program to stabilize the industry. Several other acts were passed in the 1930s to establish conservation programs and to rehabilitate and resettle farms on marginally productive lands (28). One boost to the agricultural industry was the Rural Electrification Administration, established in 1935. Towns and cities had already been electrified, but it remained out of reach for the rural populations. Though slow to take off in South Dakota, the number of farms with electricity grew from 4 percent in 1939 to 69 percent by 1950 (29).

The railroad industry also suffered greatly during this time. The popularity and proliferation of the automobile industry, beginning in the 1920s, changed the future of the rail industry. Lower production meant less need for freight transport and the new trucking industry allowed farmers to transport their own goods across short distances. Furthermore, as rural populations declined, and personal automobiles became affordable, there was less demand for passenger service. This trend would extend through the 20th century, even as the agricultural industry regained strength (Hufstetler and Bedeau 2007:22).

The aid programs proved successful and by 1940, farm prices were up, and the profits made by farmers were reinvested into new and increasingly efficient equipment. The electrification and mechanization of

farms, however, “changed the face of South Dakota forever. Gone were many small operations unable to purchase increasingly expensive equipment and the additional land needed for efficient operation of the machinery. More products could be produced and shipped in a shorter time, reducing the demand for farm labor and allowing farmers to operate on larger tracts of land” (Brooks and Jacon 1994:29). The number of farms decreased from 101,224 in 1915 to 68,705 by 1945, a 30-percent drop (Hufstetler and Bedeau 2007:22).

## MID-TWENTIETH CENTURY TO TODAY

South Dakota farms and railroad companies once again experienced the boom of wartime economy with high demands for food production during World War II and the Korean War; and, as it did before, South Dakota subsequently went through a similar bust after wartime demands waned and agricultural prices dropped. This unpredictable industry continued to widen the gap between small and large farms. “Faced with increasing operating costs and competition from operators who were farming ever larger tracts of land with increasingly efficient machines, many smaller farmers left the business” (Brooks and Jacon 1994:29). The number of South Dakota farms continuously declined from 1935 to the late twentieth century while the average size of farms continued to grow (30).

As farms were consolidating, so too were the railroads. Technological advances after World War II, particularly the transition from steam to diesel locomotives, allowed railroads to operate more efficiently. This new system required less maintenance, less fuel, and allowed trains to travel farther between stops. This improved efficiency allowed companies to remove now-outdated or underused infrastructure, including coaling towers and water tanks, and to consolidate roundhouses and service facilities. Additionally, many small-town stations and depots were closed as passenger and freight demands shrank. The railway telegraph became a thing of the past with the increased use of the telephone and radio. A shrinking rural population and the closure of rural stations meant the permanent demise of many of the small railroad towns (Hufstetler and Bedeau 2007:23).

With the decline of rail service, automobile travel increased in popularity. The enactment of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 resulted in the construction of Interstate 29, running north and south near the eastern border of the state. In Roberts County, the highway ran close to Summit, Sisseton, New Effington, and Victor. State-wide, the construction of the highway contributed to building booms in Sioux Falls, Brookings, and Watertown during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. While some small towns, particularly those at a distance from a highway, suffered during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, some thrived. Housing developments, schools, and churches were erected in towns that prospered. In general, the architectural styles of buildings constructed during this period moved away from the traditional types and styles seen in previous periods to a Modern style (Dennis 2007:10). The Sisseton Post Office, Library, and Grace Lutheran Church (all in Sisseton) are examples of development in Roberts County during this period and reflect a Modern stylistic influence in materials as well as design, including the use of glass, steel, aluminum, and concrete. Some residential examples of Modern residential construction can be found in Sisseton as well, including a handful of Ranch and split-level dwellings.

With shrinking demand, the railroads' branch lines became unprofitable. Hundreds of miles of track were abandoned and removed beginning in the 1960s. The Milwaukee, one of the state's largest rail lines, entered bankruptcy for the third time in 1977 and proposed abandoning all its rails in South Dakota. "By 1980, 60% of South Dakota's rail mileage had been abandoned, gravely reducing transportation options for the state's struggling communities" (Hufstetler and Bedeau 2007:24). In order to maintain a basic rail network, the state established the South Dakota Rail Authority in 1980, which purchased 1,254 miles of track and rail facilities primarily from the Milwaukee. Several small private railroads were established and operated short lines on former large lines like the Milwaukee, North Western, and Great Northern tracks, with relatively low operating costs (24). In Roberts County, the rail lines stayed largely intact, despite various mergers and acquisitions. Today, the line that spans approximately 37 miles from Milbank to Sisseton is operated by the Sisseton/Milbank Railroad; the Milwaukee line between Big Stone City and Webster is part of a 900 mile line between Minneapolis-St. Paul and Seattle operated by the Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railway Company; and the former Fairmount and Veblen Railroad is operated for 19 miles between Rosholt and Claire City by the Sunflour Railroad and between Rosholt and Fairmount, ND, by the Canadian Pacific/Soo Railroad (South Dakota Department of Transportation 2015).

The population of Roberts County during the twentieth century reflected the changes experienced throughout the state. Though in general decline, the rate at which people left the county slowed and sped accordingly. As railroading declined, and as farms became fewer but larger, the population of Roberts County continued to fall. By 1960 it had dropped to 13,190; by 1970 it dropped to 11,678; and by 1980 to 10,911 people. The rate of decline stabilized from the 1990s through 2010, hovering around 10,000 (Population of Roberts County 2018). The 2010 census counted 10,182 people, a marked drop from the County's peak population of 16,514 in 1920.

## **ROBERTS COUNTY HISTORY**

### **Lake Traverse Reservation**

The signing of the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux on July 23, 1851 between the US Government and the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of the Dakota Sioux, and later with the Mdewakanton and Wahpekute bands, opened 24 million acres of territory in Minnesota and the southeast corner of what is now Roberts County to white settlement in exchange for reservation lands and \$3,075,000 over 50 years. Broken conditions of this treaty by the US Government in the form of delayed and skipped payments, among other factors, led to unrest and ultimately the US-Dakota conflict, also known as the Sioux Uprising, in 1862 (Rosholt Centennial History 2013:1). While the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands, who resided near Big Stone Lake, Minnesota, remained loyal to the US Government, their lands were nonetheless confiscated following the uprising (2).

The Lake Traverse Reservation was established with the signing of the Lake Traverse Treaty of 1867, which granted the Sisseton-Wahpeton a permanent reservation in the Lake Traverse area (Rosholt Centennial History 2013:2). This allowed the tribes to relocate to the reservation, the majority of which is situated in Roberts County. As a term of the treaty, the Native Americans agreed to allow the US Government to build post offices, rails, and other infrastructure across the reservation lands (Kohoutek 1939:10-11).

Each family head and single person over the age of 25 was entitled to 160 acres of reservation land. A land patent would be granted if certain requirements were met, including 5 years of occupancy and cultivation and improvement of at least 50 acres. Once granted, the land could not be sold except to the US Government and would pass to the owner's legal heirs upon death. Per the stipulations of the treaty, "Only Indians, those of mixed blood, and government employees were allowed to settle on the reserve. Fur traders were excluded" (Kohoutek 1939:11).

The reservation totaled 918,780 acres. Approximately 600,000 acres were suitable for grazing and there were 6,000 acres of timber and 12,000 acres of "wasteland." The remaining roughly 300,000 acres were prime farmland with "numerous lakes and springs" (Kohoutek 1939:11). US Government policy regarding the reservation intended to make the residents of the reservation self-sufficient through agricultural production supplemented by fishing and hunting. As such, government-provided supplies were largely limited to building supplies and farm equipment, including plows, scythes, seed, oxen, and a limited quantity of beef cattle (11-14).

The first agent for the reservation was Ben Thompson, who alternately headquartered at Fort Wadsworth and Lake Traverse. As early as 1860, Episcopalian Bishop H.B. Whipple visited the Lower Sioux agency with the intention of forming a mission, which was formed the same year (Blackthunder 1971:19).

Eleven-hundred people had settled on the reservation immediately following the ratification of the treaty in 1867. By the following year, the number had reached 1,637. By 1869, as many as 150 families were living in homes they had built on the reservation with limited government assistance (Kohoutek 1939:12-13). In 1869, Dr. Jared W. Daniels became agent and established his headquarters approximately 9 miles south of present-day Sisseton. With the help of Episcopalian missionaries, four schools were established in the following years (Blackthunder 1971:121).

Agricultural productivity increased steadily and by 1882, the government considered the goal of self-sufficiency on the reservation achieved (Kohoutek 1939:15). Although more land than ever was under cultivation, many farming families on the reservation found the requirement to cultivate 50 acres to be too much – by 1883 only 12 land patents had been issued. This problem wasn't relieved until the Dawes Severalty Act was passed in 1887, which relaxed the requirements. By 1889, 1,341 patents had been issued to residents of the Lake Traverse Reservation (16).

With the success of the Homestead Act of 1862, many white settlers were attracted to the farmlands of the Dakotas. As the more desirable lands were claimed, demand for lands tied up in the reservations increased (Kohoutek 1939:37). After years of deliberation, an agreement was reached in which the Sisseton-Wahpeton ceded their unclaimed lands to the US Government at \$2.50 per acre, in addition to the sum of \$342,778.37 in back annuities owed to the tribe, as well as an annual payment of \$18,400 from 1888 to 1901 (40-41). The agreement was ratified as part of the Indian Appropriations Bill on March 3, 1891 (43). The reservation lands were allotted to any remaining Native American residents without former allotment, as stipulated by the agreement, and the remainder sold to the US Government. The reservation was opened to homesteading for the general population on April 15, 1892 (Brooks and Jacon 1994:14).

## Roberts County Develops

Roberts County was organized in 1883. Prior to the opening of the reservation, only the southeasternmost corner of the county was open to unchecked development. In 1884, after some dispute, the town of Travare, located approximately one mile southwest of Browns Valley, MN just over the state line, was elected county seat. At the same time, a competing county seat was set up in Wilmot, in the south-central part of the county. The county commissioners there ultimately formed a militia and stole the records from the courthouse in Travare. When a funding bill for Roberts County was passed in State Legislature, the passage declaring Travare the County Seat was changed to Wilmot, making it the official county seat. It remained in Wilmot until 1898, when it was changed to Sisseton, though the ruling was challenged several times before becoming official in 1900 (Roberts County Centennial Committee 1961:26-29).

The majority of the land in the county was part of the Lake Traverse Indian Reservation, which was established in 1867 as the result of a series of treaties. Native Americans could claim 160-acre plots of land on the reservation, and ultimately the unclaimed land was opened to homesteaders on April 15, 1892. The opened land was available at \$2.50 per acre for purchase by homesteaders who resided on the land for five years (Haug 2005:5). The arrival of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad [Milwaukee Road] spurred development in the non-reservation portions of the county beginning with its arrival in the southwestern edge in 1880, and its extension from Milbank, in Grant County, to Wilmot in 1882. After the reservation lands opened to white settlement, the rail line between Milbank and Wilmot was quickly extended from Wilmot to Sisseton, being completed in 1893 (Hufstetler and Bedeau 2007:79-82). Between 1880 and 1893, the towns of Summit, Ortle, Corona, and Wilmot were established as a direct result of the railroad lines. In 1913, the Fairmount and Veblen Railroad was chartered. The short line railroad ran from Fairmount, in Richland County, North Dakota, through Rosholt and Claire City, Roberts County, and terminated in Veblen, Marshall County (91). The population of Roberts County grew from only 1,997 people in the 1890 census to 12,216 in 1900, a growth of 19.85% per year (Population of Roberts County). This growth can be largely attributed to the opening of the reservation and expansion of the railroads, which now connected the county to the larger cities of Aberdeen, Milbank, and Ortonville, MN.

The Milwaukee Road surveyed a possible extension from its termination in Peever to Sisseton (which was platted at the same time as the opening of the reservation, on April 15, 1892) prior to the opening of the reservation. It would have continued the line in a loop which would have begun in Milbank, continued through Sisseton and Veblen and connected with the main line in Fargo. That loop was never completed, and the resulting spur terminated in Sisseton. Although Sisseton was laid out prior to the arrival of the Milwaukee, the construction of the railroad in 1893 spurred major development. Unlike the typical "T" town plan favored by the Milwaukee, both sides of the railroad tracks were platted with the railroad running through town on a diagonal. The streets running north-south were numbered, while the streets running east-west were named after trees. The town was laid out by a townsite company called the Reservation Land Improvement Company, which included H.L. Greene, F. Pettigrew, a Mr. Thomas (president), H.L. Spackman and Tom Peever.

The line from Milbank to Sisseton also ran through the towns of Corona, Wilmot, and Peever. Corona, originally called Prior, was laid out according to the traditional typical Milwaukee "T" town plan. Corona's Main Street is centrally located and oriented perpendicularly to the railroad, and the streets parallel to the

railroad are numbered. Streets perpendicular to the railroad appear to be named for both railroad officials and trees (Geo. A. Ogle and Co 1910). Wilmot, which was platted in 1881, coinciding with the construction of the railroad (Wilmot Community Club 2006:14), follows the “T” town plan as well, though the railroad runs at a sharp angle along the east side of the town. Main Street is centrally located, and both the east-west streets and north-south avenues are numbered. Peever, founded in 1898, relatively late in relation to the railroad construction, deviates from the “T” town plan entirely. It has lots platted on both sides of the railroad, which runs diagonally through the near-center of town (Federal Writer’s Program 1940:56; Geo. A. Ogle and Co 1910).

The town of Rosholt was founded in 1913 when the Fairmount and Veblen Railroad was constructed. The residents of northern Roberts County had long needed a rail line in order to transport supplies and materials to towns and rail depots. Residents along the northern state line did the majority of their trading in North Dakota, in the towns of Lidgerwood, Hankinson, and Fairmount. Those who lived further east in the county could travel to White Rock on the Minnesota border, where the Minnesota rail line between Ortonville and Fargo had a stop. While efforts to bring a rail line to the upper part of the county began in earnest as early as 1900, they were not successful until Julius Rosholt, of Minneapolis, developed a line from Fairmount, North Dakota, to Veblen, in Marshall County. The line connected via Fairmount to the Milwaukee, the Soo Line, and the Northern Pacific. Rosholt himself purchased the townsite, platted the town, and sold off the lots. The town was named in his honor (Rosholt Centennial History 2013:19-23). The Roberts County towns of Rosholt, Victor, New Effington, and Claire City were all established in 1913 in conjunction with the coming of the railroad.

Rural areas in Roberts County were steadily growing as the transportation network increased and allowed farmers to export productions, particularly following the opening of the reservation. The farmers of the Lake Traverse Reservation area joined the Great Dakota Boom slowly as they adjusted to life on the reservation and agricultural work. During the beginning of the 1880s, much needed rainfall helped settlers in the territory at large gain a modest return on their investments. Farm machinery evolved and institutions supporting the agricultural industry sprang up. The State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts (now South Dakota State University) was founded in 1881, the first Territorial Fair was held in 1885, and the Farmer’s Alliance, an agricultural political organization, gained support in the mid- to late 1880s. The boom, however, would be short lived (Brooks and Jacon 1994:16-17).

## **Impacts to the Lake Traverse Reservation Population**

The opening of the reservation to white settlement lead to a decline in the modest economic progress made by Native American residents in the previous years. 1891 amendments to the Dawes Act allowed Native residents to lease land to other settlers, and these leases became a steady source of income, which, combined with frequent crop failures and a general perception of risk involved in agriculture, lead to a general decline in Native interest in farming. A provision in the Indian Appropriations Act of 1902, which allowed the sale of inherited lands, as well as the Burke act of 1907, which allowed the sale of Native-owned land under the supervision of the local agent, lead to rapid selling of land. By 1910, land was selling for as much as \$14/acre and as many as 20,000 acres had been sold. Over the following decades, an average of around 3,000 acres per year were sold until the depression brought about a decline in sales (Blackthunder

1971:122-123). The modest increases in income from such sales did little to increase social standing in the county.

As *Ehanna Woyakapi (History) of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation* notes:

“Despite the fact that the Sissetons could vote, sit on juries, and paid property and poll taxes, there was still great prejudice on the part of the white population. The same people who were willing to lease and buy Indian lands, often at the lowest rates possible, were opposed to allow Indian students to attend the district schools. The white race often overlooked the traditions and heritage of the Indian people, their culture, art, and the efforts of many to provide for themselves economically... Indians, for their part, saw their culture and traditions shoved aside and dying out. Their old dances were looked down upon and often suppressed. Much of their social life was no longer centered around the old society and customs, but rather revolved around the life of the Christian churches.”

In fact, beginning in the 1870s, the US Government forced many Native families to send their children to government or missionary founded boarding schools. Later, families chose to send their children to such schools for a lack of other schooling options. These boarding schools were generally designed to suppress Native traditions and replace them with Christian traditions and persisted through the 1970s. Many attendees of such schools experienced egregious abuse, though not all boarding school experiences were negative (Native Words Native Warriors 2017).

As a result of diminished tribal identity, the tribal council as a form of government was “voted out of existence” in 1911. From then on, committees were formed to oversee Tribal issues, but their powers and effectiveness were limited. This trend away from tribal unity was a major factor in the Sisseton-Wahpeton rejection of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, which had the overarching goal of ending assimilation and encouraging the preservation of tribal traditions and culture. General distrust of the Federal Government at the time resulted in a lack of support for the bill among the Tribal leaders (Blackthunder 1971:124).

In the 1920s and 30s, a handful of agencies began offering programs to support improvements in housing on reservation lands. In 1921, the Office of Indian Affairs was authorized by the Snyder act to provide assistance programs in tribal areas. This resulted in the production of plans and specifications, in partnership with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for simple frame houses for contractors working on reservations as well as Native Americans who wanted to construct their own homes. No financial assistance, however, was provided (US West Research, Inc. 2000:2).

John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1932-1945, was successful in encouraging the Public Works Administration to improve reservations by building schools, hospitals, roads, sewers, housing, and other infrastructure. He was also successful in getting the Resettlement Administration to invest \$1.3 million in “self-help projects” on reservations which included the construction of low-cost housing. Despite his efforts, the housing situation on South Dakota reservations worsened in the 1930s due to the Depression and droughts of the era (US West Research, Inc. 2000: 2-3).

In 1936, the Indian Relief and Rehabilitation Division was established and used available funds to enact projects to construct and repair houses and outbuildings on reservation lands. In partnership with other

federal agencies, they provided equipment and technical advice, and also constructed approximately 20 rehabilitation communities on South Dakota reservations between 1936 and 1942. In the long run, these programs were ineffective at resolving housing problems on reservations. By the onset of WWII, 73% of reservation families were in need of new or repaired housing (US West Research, Inc. 2000: 3-4).

Efforts to improve Native American housing were generally halted during WWII and not much occurred until the Kennedy administration, who in 1961 appointed a Task Force on Indian Affairs. This resulted in the recommendation that existing federal loan programs available to other citizens could be effective on reservations. The Public Housing Administration (PHA) and the Housing Assistance Administration (HAA) thereafter recognized Native tribes as eligible to participate in such programs. It was eventually determined that tribes had the legal authority to establish Indian Housing Authorities, which could develop and operate public housing projects and begin housing programs on reservations, with varying success (US West Research, Inc. 2000: 4-5). In 1965, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) was established, replacing the PHA as the primary housing provider on most reservations. Between 1962 and 1974, PHA/HUD worked in partnership with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Services to construct homes on reservations across the nation. Dysfunctional relationships between the agencies resulted in ineffective construction. For example, houses were constructed but water and sewer lines, or roads, were not provided. The agencies were also insensitive to traditional housing design on reservations – for example disallowing traditional building types, such as log cabins, to be constructed using federal funds. By 1975, the problem was still not resolved (US West Research, Inc. 2000: 5-8).

## **The City of Sisseton**

The City of Sisseton was platted at the same time as the opening of the reservation, on April 15, 1892 (Wall and Haines 1900:9). At that time there were approximately 1,800 Native American farms in the surrounding area (7). When platting the townsite, they reserved a block for a courthouse and another for a school (Johnson, Et al. 1992:1-2).

The Stavig Family was influential to the development of the City of Sisseton. Andrew Stavig immigrated to the area with his parents and brothers from Norway in 1876 as part of a wave of immigration to the United States between 1825 and 1925. In his youth, he grew watermelons and sold them to soldiers at Fort Sisseton, an army outpost approximately 25 miles from the town site. In 1896, he and M.L. Sateren opened a business on the main street of the newly formed town of Sisseton selling food and general merchandise (Nikolas, Et al. 1997:5).

By 1898 Andrew Stavig had bought out his partner and purchased three buildings in Sisseton. He went into partnership with his brothers and opened the Stavig Brothers Store the same year. The store was hugely successful, doing the largest volume of business of any store in the county soon after (Nikolas, Et al. 1997:5).

By 1900, Sisseton had a population of approximately 1,000. It was incorporated in 1901 (Johnson, Et al. 1992:1-2). The County Courthouse was built near the center of the town in 1902, following the county seat dispute between Travare and Wilmot which ended with Sisseton being elected county seat in 1900 (French 1974:3). The Sisseton school was constructed on a lot to the south of the courthouse in 1907.



Meanwhile, the Stavig Store's business continued to grow and by the 1930s was the largest retail business between Denver and Minneapolis. The Stavigs employed many Sisseton residents, and were particularly helpful to new immigrants from Norway and other European countries, who found work at the store and lodging at the Andrew Stavig House in the early days of its operation (Nikolas, Et al. 1997:5).

According to survey data recorded in the Cultural Resource Geographic Research Information Display (CGRID), several new buildings were constructed as the 20<sup>th</sup> century progressed. The Sisseton Carnegie Library was constructed on a lot to the north of the courthouse in 1916. In 1917, Powell Hospital was constructed by Dr. J W Powell at the northeast corner of what is now Veterans Avenue and Cherry Street. The hospital contained a nursery, operating room, patient beds, and living quarters for staff. Another hospital, known as Community Hospital, was designed by Aberdeen architect Ursa Louis Freed and was constructed beginning in 1945 at the northwest corner of E Cherry Street and E Second Avenue. The building functioned as a hospital for more than 20 years.

The Sisseton School was constructed with financial assistance from the Federal Public Works Administration and opened in 1938, following a fire at the original building in 1936. The school was expanded with a two-story addition in 1942 and was further enlarged in 1951. Grace Lutheran Church, designed by South Dakota architect H. Spitznagel, was constructed by Hillman Rice between 1955 and 1956. The Sisseton Memorial Library, which replaced the 1916 Carnegie Library, was designed by Aberdeen architects Herges, Kirschfasser, and Associates and constructed by Watertown builders Schull Contractors and opened in 1969.



# SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 440 properties within the County, including 372 structures, 65 bridges, and three cemeteries, had been previously identified. Of those, 362 were revisited during the course of the project. Seventy-eight properties were surveyed within the last five years and were not resurveyed as part of this reconnaissance survey project.

There are 14 extant historic resources, including one farm district, that were previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The reconnaissance survey revisited all 14 of these resources, as they had been recorded more than five years prior to the reconnaissance survey. The following list includes all National Register-listed properties and the results of the survey:

Previously Recorded Properties Listed in the National Register			
SHPO ID No.	Resource Name	Resource Location	Survey Results
<b>New Effington and Vicinity</b>			
RO00000144	New Effington Hospital/ Effington Community Museum	464th Avenue	The property remains eligible for listing in the National Register.
RO00000255/ RO00000256/ RO00000257	Walla Lutheran Church, associated shed, and cemetery	46532 105 <sup>th</sup> Street	The shed was found to no longer be extant, however, the property remains eligible for listing in the National Register.
<b>Ortley Vicinity</b>			
RO00000204	Railroad Bridge	452 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	The property remains eligible for listing in the National Register
RO00100001	Knapp Ranch	13168 450th Avenue	While some outbuildings were not visible from the right-of-way, it appears the property remains eligible for listing in the National Register.
<b>Sisseton and Vicinity</b>			
RO00000124	Thunderbird Rock (Site 39RO71)	21601 BIA Hwy 700	The resource was not visible from the public right-of-way and was therefore not accessible for survey.
RO00000127	Sisseton Carnegie Library	215 Oak Street East	The resource is in poor material and structural condition.
RO00000139	Stavig, Andrew & Mary, House	112 First Avenue West	The property remains eligible for listing in the National Register
RO00000140	Pavek Store	423 Veterans Ave	The property remains eligible for listing in the National Register

RO00000145	Roberts County Courthouse	411 2nd Ave E	The property remains eligible for listing in the National Register
RO00000205	Brown's Post / Site 39RO38	NW of Sisseton	The property could not be located in the field for survey.
RO00000252	Hart School #3	465 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	The property remains eligible for listing in the National Register
<b>Wilmot Vicinity</b>			
RO00000246	Robar Trading Post	Hartford Beach State Park	The resource was not accessible for survey.

JMT recommends that 56 of the resurveyed properties are recommended eligible for listing in the National or State Registers. JMT recommends that 88 of the properties previously determined eligible are no longer eligible for listing in the National or State Registers due to losses in integrity or to demolition. One property previously determined eligible could not be located in the field. See Appendix A for a complete list of the resources previously determined eligible and JMT's recommendations for eligibility. Those properties which are recommended eligible are listed in the following table.

<b>Previously Recorded Properties Recommended Eligible for the National or State Register</b>			
SHPO ID No.	Resource Name	Resource Location	Recommendation
<b>Claire City Vicinity</b>			
RO00000262	Myron Krauss Farmstead, Barn	10157 SD Highway 25	National Register Eligible
<b>Corona Vicinity</b>			
RO00000338	Bridge 55-230-391	472 AVE (near 139th St)	National Register Eligible
RO00000339	Bridge 55-230-404	472 AVE (between 141 and 140th Street)	National Register Eligible
<b>New Effington Vicinity</b>			
RO00000272	Barn, Ronald Nissen Farmstead	11116 465th Ave.	National Register Eligible
<b>Ortley Vicinity</b>			
RO00000203	Br. No. 55-040-419	453rd Avenue over the Burlington Northern RR	National Register Eligible
<b>Rosholt and Vicinity</b>			
RO00000266	Francis Renelt, Jr. Barn	10108 468th Ave.	National Register Eligible
RO00000269	Kevin Mojica Barn	47285 109th Street	National Register Eligible Pending Further Research
RO00000344	Bridge 55-313-050	7.3E ROSHOLT	National Register Eligible

RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY OF ROBERTS COUNTY,  
SOUTH DAKOTA

RO00000353	Rosholt Water Tower	Dahl Ave. & Main St	National Register Eligible
<b>Sisseton and Vicinity</b>			
RO00000011	Wells-Galbraith House (Gilbertson House)	405 East Ash Street	National Register Eligible
RO00000004	Sisseton Memorial Library	305 East Maple Street	National Register Eligible
RO00000012	A.W. Powell House (Powell-Fonder House)	416 East Ash Street	National Register Eligible
RO00000036	James Sanden House (Sanden-Groos House)	508 East Pine Street	National Register Eligible
RO00000037	Walfred Torvik House	509 East Pine Street	National Register Eligible
RO00000044	Hillman Rice House	106 East Third Avenue	National Register Eligible
RO00000053	Grace Lutheran Church	421 East Third Avenue	National Register Eligible
RO00000061	William Glover House	111 East Fourth	National Register Eligible Pending Further Research
RO00000062	Arthur and Clara Torness House	117 East Fourth Avenue	National Register Eligible
RO00000070	Charles Folkestad House (Folkestad-Maldaner House)	405 East Fourth Avenue	National Register Eligible
RO00000071	O.T. Axness House	408 East Fourth Avenue	National Register Eligible
RO00000079	Grace Lutheran Parsonage	120 East Fifth Avenue	National Register Eligible
RO00000080	Maurice Swanberg House	121 East Fifth Avenue	National Register Eligible
RO00000082	Harold and Mary Torness House	215 East Fifth Avenue	National Register Eligible
RO00000083	Julian Pearson House	217 East Fifth Avenue	National Register Eligible
RO00000084	Darby Petterson House	221 East Fifth Avenue	National Register Eligible
RO00000087	C. Peter Eggan House	310 East Fifth Avenue	National Register Eligible Pending Further Research
RO00000091	Hendrickson-Quist House	422 East Fifth Avenue	National Register Eligible

RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY OF ROBERTS COUNTY,  
SOUTH DAKOTA

RO00000104	Bridge 55-043-190	119th Street	National Register Eligible
RO00000109	St. Mary's Episcopal Church	Pow Wow Grounds Road	National Register Eligible
RO00000112	Iyakaptapi Church	Big Coulee	National Register Eligible
RO00000131	Sisseton Theater	522 Veterans Ave	State and National Register Eligible
RO00000135	Peterson House	607 Veterans Ave	National Register Eligible
RO00000137	Powell Hospital	NE corner of Veterans & Cherry	National Register Eligible
RO00000188	Wallace Sanden House	310 W 2nd Ave	National Register Eligible
RO00000190	Michael & Ingebor Thorson House	220 W 2nd Ave	National Register Eligible
RO00000206	Hans & Pauline Stavig House	4 W 1st Ave	National Register Eligible
RO00000224	Stavig Bros. Store	410 Veterans Ave	National Register Eligible
RO00000226	Community Hospital	119 East Cherry	National Register Eligible Pending Further Research
RO00000230	Roberts County Jail	412 3rd Ave East	National Register Eligible
RO00000231	Sisseton School	302 E Maple	National Register Eligible
RO00000232	First Presbyterian Church	202 East Maple	National Register Eligible
RO00000238	Magnus Stavig House #2	20 W 1st Ave	National Register Eligible
RO00000240	Gravdahl House (#2)	115 W Walnut	National Register Eligible
RO00000276	Gordon Nieland Barn	11833 465th Ave	National Register Eligible
RO00000354	Sisseton Water Tower	520 5th Ave. W.	National Register Eligible
RO02600001	Merle Tysver Barn	46480 SD Highway 10	National Register Eligible
RO02600002	Dwelling House	46480 SD Highway 10	National Register Eligible

**Summit and Vicinity**

RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY OF ROBERTS COUNTY,  
SOUTH DAKOTA

RO00000297	Bridge 55-060-424	455th AVE over Burlington Northern RR	National Register Eligible
RO00000355	Summit Water Tower	Intersection of Sherman Ave. & Beech St.	National Register Eligible
RO00000364	First State Bank	Maple St.	National Register Eligible
RO00000365	Letze Farmhouse	14080 456th Ave	National Register Eligible
<b>White Rock Vicinity</b>			
RO00000343	Bridge 55-303-010	County Road	National Register Eligible
<b>Wilmot and Vicinity</b>			
RO00000202	Br. No. 55-110-340	460th Avenue/County Road	National Register Eligible
RO00000284	Richard Renelt Barn	13831 SD Highway 123	National Register Eligible
RO00000285	Elwood Sandbakken Barn	14007 SD Highway 123	National Register Eligible
RO00000356	Wilmot Water Tower	605 3rd Ave.	National Register Eligible

A total of ten resources were newly identified as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. They retain sufficient integrity of location, feeling, association, setting, materials, workmanship, and/or design in order to be considered potentially eligible for the National Register. The majority of the resources are dwellings and barns that possess distinct architectural details and represent the best example of a particular type or style of building in the county. These resources would likely be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The civic and municipal buildings would likely be evaluated under Criterion C as well as under Criterion A for the role they played during the settlement and growth of their respective cities and townships. Please note that the reconnaissance survey was conducted from the public right-of-way and additional research and photographs will be necessary to pursue National Register listing.

<b>Newly Recorded Properties Recommended Eligible for the National Register</b>			
SHPO ID No.	Resource Name	Resource Location	Recommendation
<b>Claire City Vicinity</b>			
RO00000372	Gambrel barn	107th Street	Eligible Pending Further Research
RO00000376	Town Hall	N side of 110th St between 456th and 457th Ave	Eligible
<b>Corona Vicinity</b>			
RO00000373	Geneseo Hall	139th St and 476th Ave	Eligible

<b>New Effington Vicinity</b>			
RO02300001	Gambrel barn, Nissen Farm	111th Street	Eligible
RO02400001	Farmhouse - Harrington Hill	107th Street near 464th Avenue	Eligible
<b>Sisseton and Vicinity</b>			
RO00000375	House	207 Pine Street, Sisseton	Eligible
RO00000380	Sisseton Post Office	205 Oak Street East	Eligible
RO02100001	Barn	116th St near 459th Ave.	Eligible
RO00000371	Barn	Swenumson Drive	Eligible Pending Further Research
RO02200001	Barn	46548 SD Hwy 10	Eligible Pending Further Research

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the reconnaissance survey of Roberts County, JMT recommends one topic for further research. JMT's surveyors identified potential for a historic district within the City of Sisseton. Many of the properties that retained high integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and/or association lacked the individual architectural distinction or historic significance to warrant consideration for individual National Register eligibility. The concentration of resources includes Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Folk Victorian, Gothic Revival, Minimal Traditional, and vernacular dwellings as well as commercial properties. While these properties lack individual significance, if evaluated as districts, JMT believes there may be potential for one or more historic districts. Specifically there may be potential for one or more residential districts, as well as a commercial district centered on Veterans Avenue. Further research on the historical development of Sisseton, an analysis of current and historical mapping, and additional architectural surveying would be required.

The following table includes properties that warrant additional fieldwork in order to recommend potential eligibility to the National Register. These properties have not been evaluated either because the resource could not be located in the field or because the buildings could not be sufficiently seen from the public right-of-way in order to make an accurate recommendation.

<b>Properties Requiring Additional Fieldwork</b>		
<b>SHPO ID No.</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Resource Location</b>
<b>Browns Valley, MN Vicinity</b>		
RO00000281	Mark Roark Barn	12733 Valley Road
<b>Claire City Vicinity</b>		
RO00000148	Gederos Farm	3 mi west of Claire City and 1 mi south
RO00000263	Brent Ceroll Barn	10120 SD Highway 25
<b>Corona Vicinity</b>		
RO02000001	Farmhouse	472nd Avenue between 140th and 141st Streets
RO02000002	Arched barn	
RO02500001	House	138th Street 0.32 mi. west of 468th Ave.
<b>Ortley Vicinity</b>		
RO01800001	Gambrel Barn	4050 138th Street
RO01800002	Farmhouse	
<b>Rosholt Vicinity</b>		
RO00000267	Matthew Brandenburger Barn	47054 101st Street
RO00000268	Rodney Voss Barn	103rd St and 473rd Ave
RO00000270	Donald Sando Barn	110th St

<b>Sisseton and Vicinity</b>		
RO0000028	Donald Brewster House	310 East Pine Street
RO0000182	Lohre Post Office	RR; One Road Township
RO0000234	Otter Tail Power Station	2nd East & Pine
RO0000239	Dady's Cold Storage	Between Spruce & Cherry
RO0000259	Roger Pederson Barn	West side of 455th Ave below 110th St.
RO0000274	Robert Meyer Farmstead, Barn	11214 465th Ave
RO0000275	Rydell Nieland Barn	11475 465th Ave.
RO0000287	St Benedict's / Budae's Barn	RR; Long Hollow, Sisseston-Wahpeton Reservation
<b>Summit Vicinity</b>		
RO01900001	Farmhouse	455th Avenue between 140th and 139th Streets
RO01900002	Gambrel Barn	
RO01900003	Small barn	
<b>White Rock</b>		
RO00000171	White Rock Fire Hall	Highland Avenue
<b>Wilmot Vicinity</b>		
RO00000358	5 Culvert 1	SD Highway 123; approx. 1.6 miles S of Wilmot



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# **APPENDIX A – PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED ELIGIBLE**

## PREVIOUS DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

JMT has recommended additional survey for potential districts in the City of Sisseton, which is discussed on page 29. Below is a complete list of the Roberts County resources that were previously determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places, and which were last surveyed five or more years before the Reconnaissance-Level Survey of Roberts County (137 total). The table includes both the prior determination and JMT's recommendation.

Resources Previously Evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places					
SHPO ID No.	Resource Name	Property Address	City	Prior Determination	Survey Recommendation
RO00000001	Erwin and Helen Westby House	510 East Oak Street	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000002	Rental House	516 East Oak Street	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000003	Rental House	520 East Oak Street	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000005	Butterbrodt-Ruckdaschel House	420 East Maple Street	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000004	Sisseton Memorial Library	305 East Maple Street	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000006	Joe Pavig House	502 East Maple Street	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000008	LaMeyer House	508 East Maple Street	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000010	First Peter Pirmangden House	517 East Maple Street	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000011	Wells-Galbraith House (Gilbertson House)	405 East Ash Street	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000012	A.W. Powell House (Powell-Fonder House)	416 East Ash Street	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Eligible

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RO00000013	Dr. James Robertson House	503 East Ash	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000015	Elmer Husted House	517 East Ash Street	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000016	Alfred Monie House	518 East Ash Street	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000017	Dakota Assembly of God (Sisseton Assembly of God)	200 East Walnut Street	Sisseton	NR Eligible	No Longer Extant
RO00000018	Arthur Berg House / Assembly of God Parsonage	212 East Walnut Street	Sisseton	SR Eligible	No Longer Extant
RO00000019	Green-McPherson House	304 East Walnut Street	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000020	John W. Barrington House	305 East Walnut Street	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000023	Berger and Sigrid Bergerson House (rental house)	408 East Walnut Street	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000024	Andrew Marvick House	411 East Walnut Street	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000025	Trinity Lutheran Parsonage (former)	414 East Walnut Street	Sisseton	NR Eligible	No Longer Extant
RO00000026	Stevens-Galbraith House	304 East Pine Street	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000028	Donald Brewster House (Rental)	310 East Pine Street	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Visible
RO00000029	J.M. (Max) Dady House	404 East Pine Street	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible

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RO00000033	J.A. Rickert House (Rickert-Ruckdaschle House)	418 East Pine	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000034	Krohmer-Ginsback House	503 East Pine Street	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000035	Walfred Carlburg House	504 East Pine Street	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000036	James Sanden House (Sanden-Groos House)	508 East Pine Street	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000037	Walfred Torvik House	509 East Pine Street	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000039	Bowe-Dahl-Hippen House	518 East Pine Street	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000040	Himle House	205 East Second Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000043	Al Bubeck House (Bubeck-Tchida House)	105 East Third Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000044	Hillman Rice House	106 East Third Avenue	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000045	Dan Mahoney House	110 East Third Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000049	Yochim House	218 East Third Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000054	Andrew/Clara Torvig House	7 East Fourth Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000056	Ober Torvik	11 East Fourth Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000057	Arne Eggholman House	18 East Fourth Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000058	Melvin Hanson House	24 East Fourth Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000059	Max Dady Rental House	103 East Fourth Avenue	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible

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RO00000060	H.S. Morse House (Agnew House)	106 East Fourth Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000063	Dana Babcock House (Dr. Harry Brauer House)	120 East Fourth Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000065	A.M. Knight House	214 East Fourth Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000066	Caldwell-Mackner House	220 East Fourth Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	No Longer Extant
RO00000067	Paul Rickert House	221 East Fourth Avenue	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000069	Luckentisch House	321 East Fourth Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	No Longer Extant
RO00000070	Charles Folkestad House (Folkestad-Maldaner House)	405 East Fourth Avenue	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000071	O.T. Axness House	408 East Fourth Avenue	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000073	Henry Schindler House	419 East Fourth Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000074	Gethsemane Episcopal Church	1 East Fifth Avenue	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000075	Gethsemane Episcopal Parsonage	7 East Fifth Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	No Longer Extant
RO00000076	Alvin Kavly House	10 East Fifth Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000077	Peters-Brown House	110 East Fifth Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000080	Maurice Swanberg House	121 East Fifth Avenue	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000084	Darby Petterson House	221 East Fifth Avenue	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Eligible

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RO00000085	Jerry Wilson House (rental)	304 East Fifth Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000086	Peter Larson House	308 East Fifth Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000089	Crosby House	406 East Fifth Avenue	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000091	Hendrickson-Quist House	422 East Fifth Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000092	Tasa House	8 East Sixth Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000093	Verland Dahl House	10 East Sixth Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	No Longer Extant
RO00000095	H.B. Nelson House	120 East Sixth Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000096	Carl Axness House	208 East Sixth Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000097	John Kelly House	212 East Sixth Avenue	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000099	Everett Benidt House	318 East Sixth Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000101	Hunt House	416 East Sixth Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000102	Clayton Christianson House	24 East Third Avenue	Sisseton	SR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000109	St. Mary's Episcopal Church	RR	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000110	Mayasan (White Bank) Church	RR	Veblen	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000111	Kaksizahanska (Long Hollow) Church	Long Hollow Settlement	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000112	Iyakaptapi Church	RR	Ortley	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000123	Lawrence Knutson House	108 W Ash	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000124	Site 39RO71	RR	Sisseton	NR Listed	NR Listed (Remains Eligible)

RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY OF ROBERTS COUNTY,  
SOUTH DAKOTA

RO00000127	Sisseton Carnegie Library	215 Oak Street East	Sisseton	NR Listed	NR Listed (Remains Eligible)
RO00000138	Theodore Hillberg House	104 Main Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000139	Stavig, Andrew & Mary, House	112 First Avenue West	Sisseton	NR Listed	NR Listed (Remains Eligible)
RO00000140	Pavek Store	423 Veterans Avenue	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000144	Effington Community Museum	Oddin Avenue	New Effington	NR Listed	NR Listed (Remains Eligible)
RO00000145	Roberts County Courthouse	Sisseton	Sisseton	NR Listed	NR Listed (Remains Eligible)
RO00000147	Tostenson-Swanberg House	122 W 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000151	Theodore Hanson House	221 W 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000153	S.J. Wilson, Jr. House	310 W 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000157	Peder Stavig House	102 W 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000160	Oscar London House	115 W 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000161	N.J. Pryor House	208 W 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	No Longer Extant
RO00000162	John Lampke House	114 W Ash	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000165	Halvor Strand House	204 Main Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	No Longer Extant
RO00000166	Lowell Raymond House	116 Main Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	No Longer Extant
RO00000167	Melvin Hackberth House	216 Main Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000168	Storage Shed/Barn	btwn Spruce & Cherry	Sisseton	NR Eligible	No Longer Extant
RO00000183	Charles Fonder House	113 W 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible

RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY OF ROBERTS COUNTY,  
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RO00000184	Magnus Stavig House #1	22 W 2nd Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000188	Wallace Sanden House	310 W 2nd Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000189	Rose Johnson House	304 W 2nd Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000190	Michael & Ingebor Thorson House	220 W 2nd Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000191	Clara Peterson House	210 W 2nd Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000197	Swan Swanson House	104 W 2nd Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000199	Sophie Rolstad House	20 W 2nd Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000201	Br. No. 55-155-340	134th Street	Wilmot	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000202	Br. No. 55-110-340	460th Avenue/County Road	Wilmot	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000204	Br. No. 55-030-418	State RR tracks over local road	Ortley	NR Listed	NR Listed (Remains Eligible)
RO00000205	Brown's Post	RR	Sisseton	NR Listed	NR Listed (Remains Eligible)
RO00000206	Hans & Pauline Stavig House	4 W 1st Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000208	Art & Esther Stavig House	21 W 1st Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000209	Alfred & Laura (Stavig) Sorbel House	203 W 1st Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	No Longer Extant
RO00000231	Sisseton School	302 E Maple	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000238	Magnus Stavig House #2	20 W 1st Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000246	Robar Trading Post	RR	Wilmont	NR Listed	NR Listed (Remains Eligible)
RO00000248	Harry Drenttel House	108 Main Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	No Longer Extant

RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY OF ROBERTS COUNTY,  
SOUTH DAKOTA

RO00000249	Josie London House	122 Main Ave	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000252	Hart School #3	465 Avenue	Sisseton vic.	NR Listed	NR Listed (Remains Eligible)
RO00000253	Town Hall	.35 mi E of corner of 135 St & 452 Ave	Ortley	NR Eligible	No Longer Extant
RO00000254	Town Hall - privy	.35 mi E of corner of 135th St & 452 Ave	Ortley	NR Eligible	No Longer Extant
RO00000255	Walla Lutheran Church	46532 105th St	New Effington	NR Listed	NR Listed (Remains Eligible)
RO00000256	Walla Lutheran Church -shed	46532 105th Street	New Effington	NR Listed	No Longer Extant
RO00000257	Walla Lutheran Church - cemetery	46532 105th Street	New Effington	NR Listed	NR Listed (Remains Eligible)
RO00000286	Romo-Storley Barn	308 Hillview Road	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000288	55-010-046	450 AVE	Claire City	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000320	55-160-395	465 AVE	Wilmot	NR Eligible	Not Eligible
RO00000338	55-230-391	472 AVE	Corona	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000339	55-230-404	472 AVE	Corona	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000343	55-303-010	County Road	White Rock	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000344	55-313-050	COUNTY HWY	Rosholt	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000353	Rosholt Water Tower	Dahl Ave. & Main St	Rosholt	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000354	Sisseton Water Tower	520 5th Ave. W.	Sisseton	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000355	Summit Water Tower	Intersection of Sherman Ave. & Beech St.	Summit	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000356	Wilmot Water Tower	605 3rd Ave.	Wilmot	NR Eligible	Eligible
RO00000370	New Effington Rest Stop Concrete Tipi	Mile post 250.8 Interstate 29	New Effington	NR Listed	NR Listed (Remains Eligible)
RO00100001	Barn #1	13168 450th Avenue	Ortley vic.	NR Listed	NR Listed (Remains Eligible)
RO00100002	Barn #2	13168 450th Avenue	Ortley vic.	NR Listed	NR Listed (Remains Eligible)

RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY OF ROBERTS COUNTY,  
SOUTH DAKOTA

RO00100003	Shop	13168 450th Avenue	Ortley vic.	NR Listed	NR Listed (Remains Eligible)
RO00100004	Granary	13168 450th Avenue	Ortley vic.	NR Listed	NR Listed (Remains Eligible)
RO00100005	Sheep Shed	13168 450th Avenue	Ortley vic.	NR Listed	NR Listed (Remains Eligible)
RO00100006	Chicken House	13168 450th Avenue	Ortley vic.	NR Listed	NR Listed (Remains Eligible)
RO00200001	Nurses Quarters	5 South Chestnut Street	Sisseton	NR Eligible	No Longer Extant
RO00200002	Building 00N02 / House	2 East Chestnut Street	Sisseton	NR Eligible	No Longer Extant
RO00200006	Building 00004 - Hospital	5 South Chestnut Street	Sisseton	NR Eligible	No Longer Extant
RO00200007	Doctors House	5 South Chestnut Street	Sisseton	NR Eligible	No Longer Extant

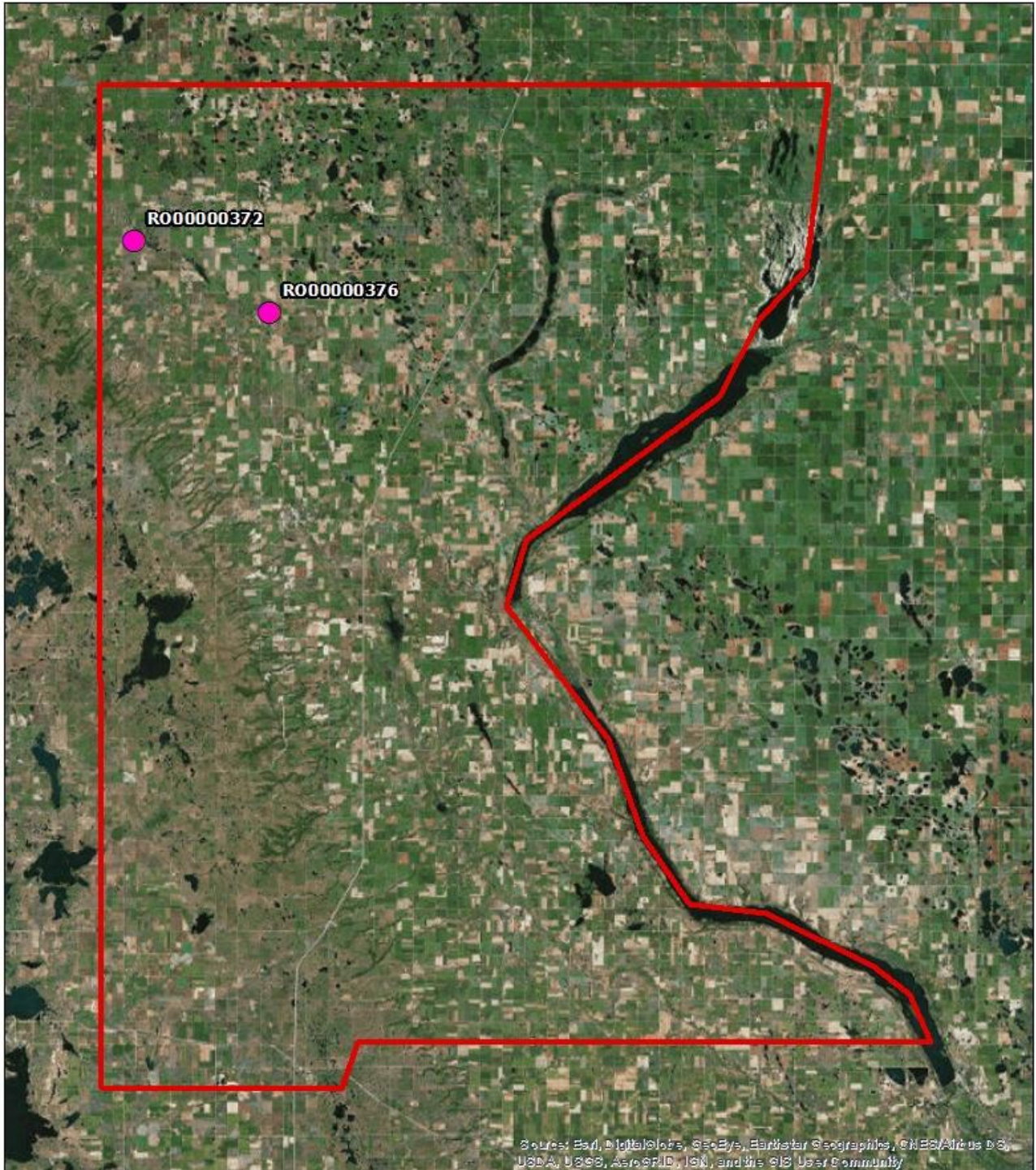


## **APPENDIX B – NEWLY IDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE RURAL PROPERTIES**



Claire City Vicinity

<b>Newly Recorded Properties Recommended Eligible for the National Register</b>			
<b>SHPO ID No.</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Resource Location</b>	<b>Township, Section, Range</b>
<b>Claire City Vicinity</b>			
RO00000372	Gambrel Barn	107 <sup>th</sup> Street	Norway Township T128N R52W S29
RO00000376	Town Hall	N Side of 110 <sup>th</sup> Street between 456 <sup>th</sup> and 457 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Enterprise Township T127N R51W S8



Reconnaissance-Level  
Architectural Survey  
Roberts County,  
South Dakota

**Appendix B: Individually Eligible  
Rural Properties**

0 4.5 9 18 Miles





RO00000372 -- Gambrel Barn – Claire City Vicinity



RO00000372 -- Gambrel Barn – Claire City Vicinity



RO00000376 – Town Hall (Claire City Vicinity)

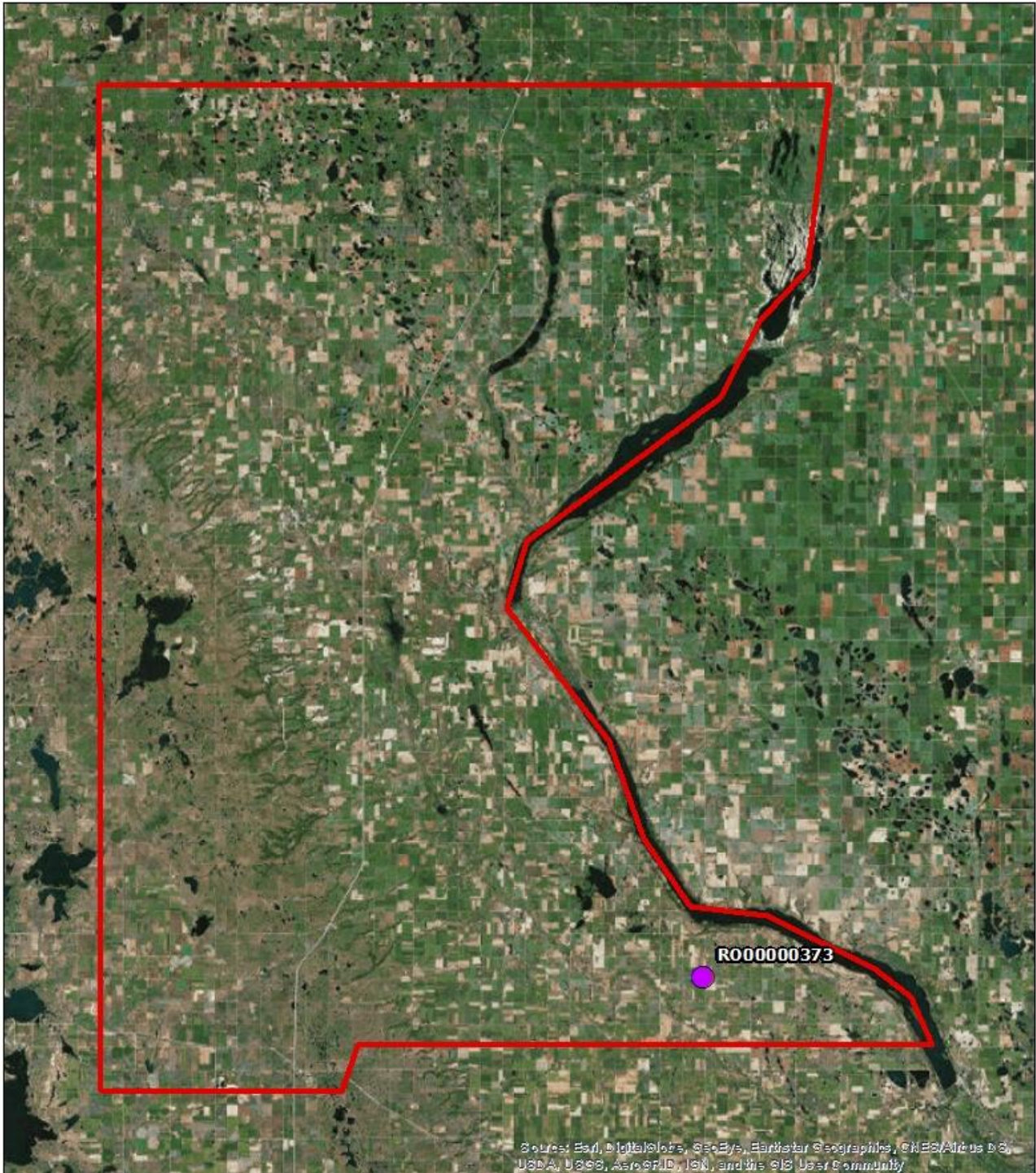


RO00000376 – Town Hall (Claire City Vicinity)



**Corona Vicinity**

<b>Newly Recorded Properties Recommended Eligible for the National Register</b>			
<b>SHPO ID No.</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Resource Location</b>	<b>Township, Section, Range</b>
<b>Corona Vicinity</b>			
RO00000373	Geneso Hall	139 <sup>th</sup> Street and 476 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Geneso Township T122N R48W S15



Reconnaissance-Level  
Architectural Survey  
Roberts County,  
South Dakota

**Appendix B: Individually Eligible  
Rural Properties**

0 4.5 9 18 Miles





RO00000373 – Genesso Hall (Corona Vicinity)

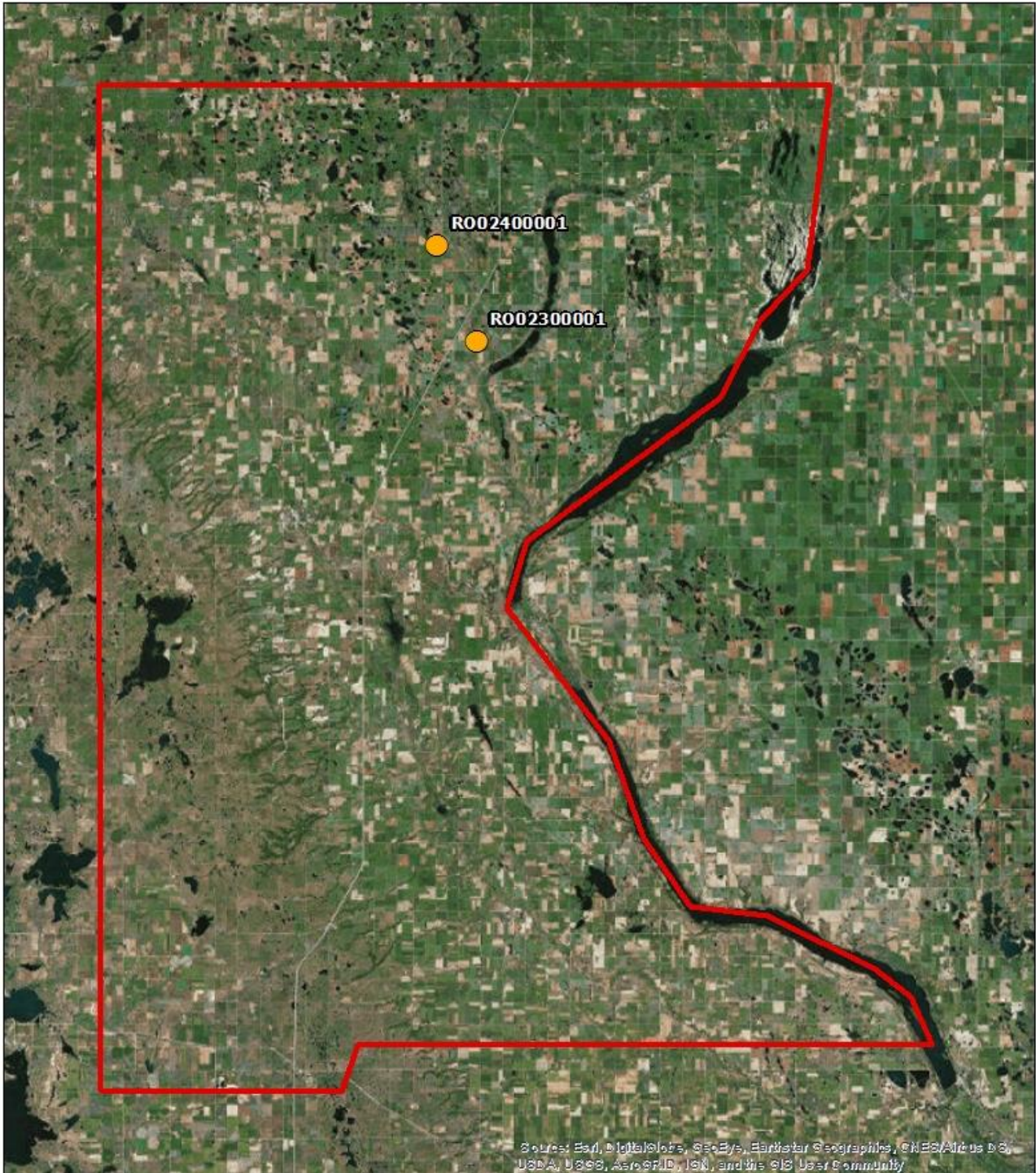


CK00000373 – Genesso Hall (Corona Vicinity)



**New Effington Vicinity**

<b>Newly Recorded Properties Recommended Eligible for the National Register</b>			
<b>SHPO ID No.</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Resource Location</b>	<b>Township, Section, Range</b>
<b>New Effington Vicinity</b>			
RO02300001	Gambrel Barn, Nissen Farm	111 <sup>th</sup> Street	Hart Township T127N 50W S23
RO02400001	Farmhouse – Harrington Hill	107 <sup>th</sup> Street near 464 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Lien Township T128 R50W S33



Reconnaissance-Level  
Architectural Survey  
Roberts County,  
South Dakota

**Appendix B: Individually Eligible  
Rural Properties**

0 4.5 9 18 Miles





RO02300001 – Gambrel Barn – Nissen Farm (New Effington Vicinity)



RO02400001 – Farmhouse – Harrington Hill (New Effington Vicinity)



RO02400001 – Farmhouse – Harrington Hill (New Effington Vicinity)

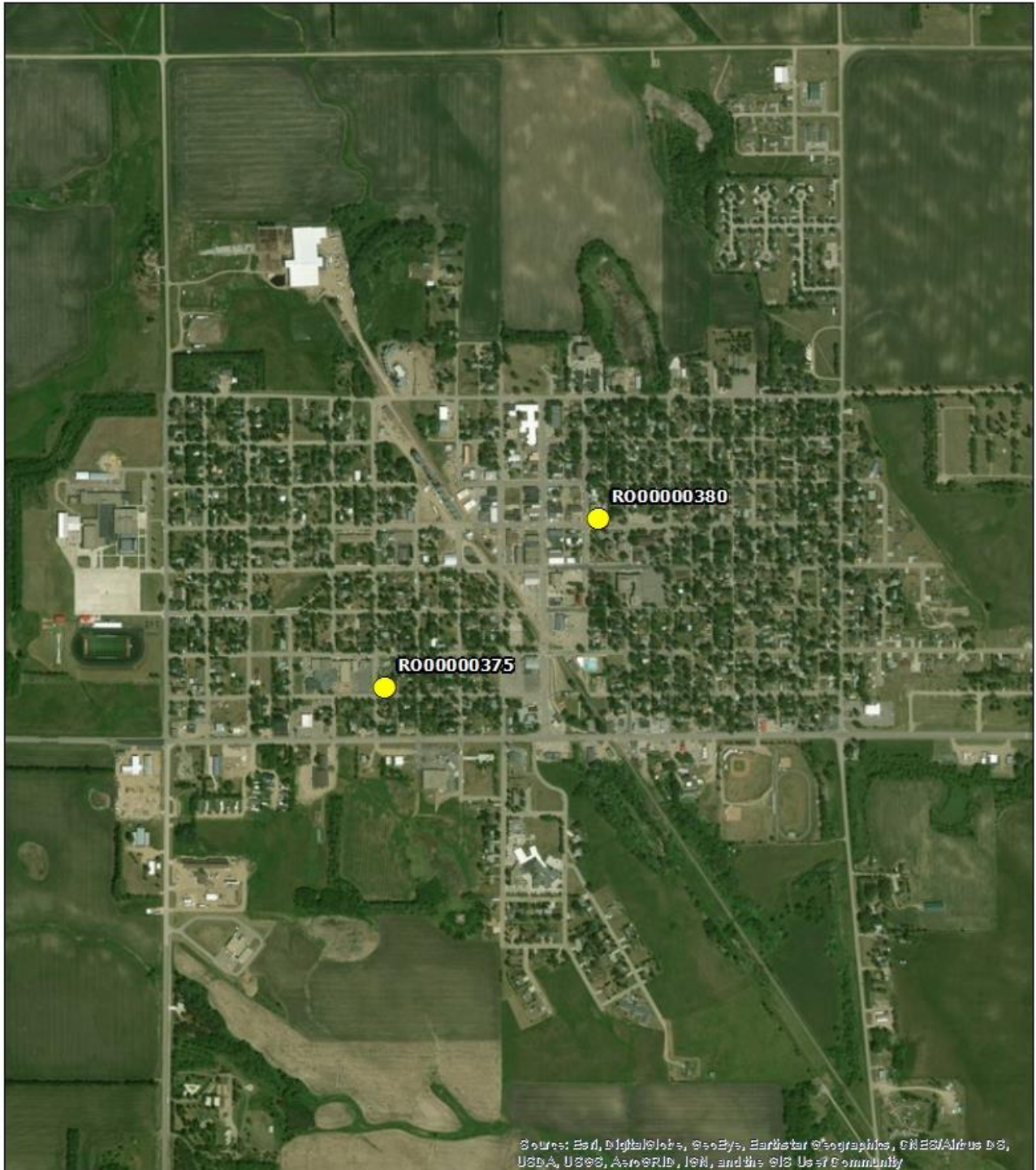


## **APPENDIX C – NEWLY IDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE CITY PROPERTIES**



**Sisseton**

<b>Newly Recorded Properties Recommended Eligible for the National Register</b>			
<b>SHPO ID No.</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Resource Location</b>	<b>Township, Section, Range</b>
<b>Sisseton</b>			
RO00000375	House	207 Pine Street	T126N R51W S28
RO00000380	Sisseton Post Office	205 Oak Street East	T126N R51W S28



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Reconnaissance-Level  
Architectural Survey  
Roberts County,  
South Dakota

**Appendix C: Individually Eligible  
City Properties**

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 Miles





CK00000069 – House (Sisseton)



CK00000069 – House (Sisseton)



RO00000380 – Sisseton Post Office (Sisseton)



RO00000380 – Sisseton Post Office (Sisseton)