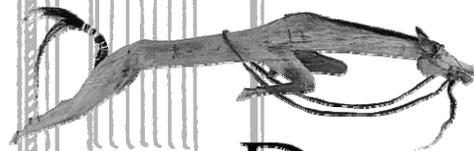
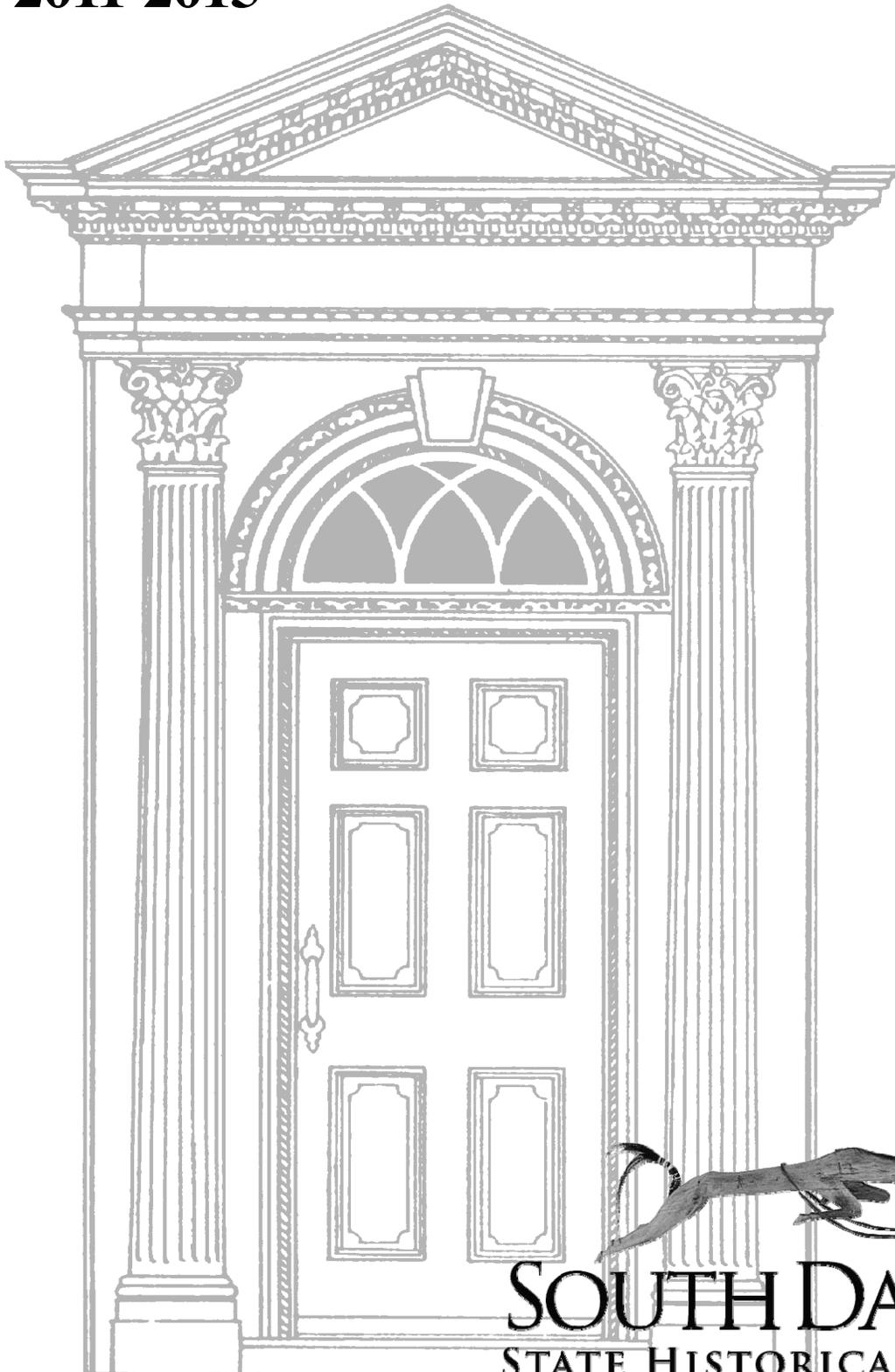


STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
**STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PLAN**  
**2011-2015**



**SOUTH DAKOTA**  
**STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

Department of Tourism and State Development

## **VISION STATEMENT**

South Dakota's historic and cultural resources are a critical component of what makes our state unique. They are sources of pride that help us build a sense of identity by defining and distinguishing our communities. They are also an excellent measure of the quality of life within our communities and a visible means to convey that quality to potential visitors, residents, and businesses. Historic and cultural resources can be used to generate jobs, stabilize or expand tax bases, encourage tourism, create affordable housing, benefit the environment, and create direction for our future by improving our knowledge of our past.

Since historic and cultural resources can have such a significant impact on so many areas of society, it is important for South Dakota to have a vision to capitalize on this potential. Our vision for preserving South Dakota's rich heritage therefore includes a strengthened preservation network that incorporates broader support beyond traditional preservationists. Preservationists will develop and sustain symbiotic relationships with groups like realtors, contractors, property owners, economic development organizations, tourism associations, and state, federal, and local governmental agencies.

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

Achieving such a vision will not be easy. But neither is it impossible. It can be accomplished with the focused efforts of all preservation supporters in South Dakota working together to grow the preservation movement.

## **FOREWORD**

The National Historic Preservation Act is the foundation for preservation work in South Dakota. The Act outlines seven basic purposes, including declaring that “the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic heritage”. The Act also sets six policies that emphasize the cooperation between the federal, state, and local governments, Indian tribes, private organizations, and individuals. In so doing, the National Historic Preservation Act establishes a unique partnership vital to the success of the preservation of our heritage and our historic places.

In order to implement these important purposes and policies, the National Historic Preservation Act provides for the creation of state historic preservation programs. Each State Historic Preservation Office is charged to survey historic properties and maintain an inventory; identify and nominate properties to the National Register of Historic Places; prepare and implement a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan; advise and assist federal, state, and local government agencies in fulfilling their preservation responsibilities; provide education and technical assistance in historic preservation; develop local historic preservation programs; consult with federal agencies on their projects affecting historical properties; and advise and assist with rehabilitation projects involving federal assistance. In South Dakota, the State Historic Preservation Office, one of five program areas of the State Historical Society, is responsible for implementing the State’s preservation program. SDCL 1-19A, entitled *Preservation of Historic Sites*, outlines the State’s historic preservation program.

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

Not only does this plan echo the purposes and policies of the National Historic Preservation Act, it also reflects the uniqueness and special issues relating to South Dakota. What makes the National Historic Preservation Act so applicable to each state is this overriding national view as well as a statewide and local perspective.

Making historic preservation happen requires involvement at all levels of government and the private sector. For any planning document to be dynamic, commentary is important. Therefore, we welcome your ongoing participation and comments. Thank you.

Jay D. Vogt  
State Historic Preservation Officer

Jason B. Haug  
Historic Preservation Director

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Communities across South Dakota have embraced their historic properties as a way to promote themselves to potential visitors, businesses, and residents. From the distinctive quartzite buildings in Dell Rapids to the bustling streets of downtown Deadwood, residents recognize that their historic buildings, structures, or sites are a significant factor in distinguishing their community and giving it its character and charm. Historic preservation therefore promotes among other things civic pride, economic development, tourism, and sustainability. These multifaceted benefits are why historic preservation is an important community revitalization strategy.

With that in mind, the intent of this plan is to serve as a guide for historic preservation efforts undertaken by a variety of individuals and organizations, not just the staff of the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Like the places they protect, South Dakota's preservationists are a diverse group. People from all walks of life contribute both directly and indirectly to the daily business of understanding and saving historic places. While no technique or method exists to solve every preservation challenge, this plan establishes priorities and direction for historic preservation in South Dakota over the next five years, from January 2011 through December 2015.

This plan will be distributed to federal and state agencies, tribal governments, units of local governments, planning and development districts, and other preservation organizations in South Dakota. The plan will also be available on the SHPO's website.

## **II. PLAN DEVELOPMENT**

### **PUBLIC INPUT**

Beginning in the fall of 2009, the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) started to revise and update the existing state historic preservation plan, which covered 2006 through 2010. The SHPO staff developed an online survey as the principle means to obtain public input. Notice of the survey was sent out in February 2010 and responses were obtained through May 2010. In addition to obtaining the views of the public, the SHPO staff targeted a broad range of interest groups who have a direct or indirect interest or involvement with South Dakota historic and cultural resources. These groups included:

- Federal, state, and local governmental agencies,
- local historic preservation commissions,
- planning and development districts,
- architects,
- archaeologists from both the public and private sector,
- various South Dakota associations, including the Association of Realtors, the Chamber of Commerce & Industry, the Municipal League, the Rural Development Council, the Rural Electric Association, and the Bankers Association,
- Tribal Historic Preservation Offices,
- and property owners.

The SHPO received 116 responses to the survey from across the state. The survey included eight questions designed to help determine the greatest preservation challenges and establish priorities and strategies to address those challenges over the next five years. Overall, several important trends emerged from the survey results. There appears to be some unfamiliarity with a few of the main preservation programs in South Dakota, especially the State Historic Property Tax Moratorium and the Certified Local Government programs. Likewise, there is uncertainty about historic preservation's contribution to economic development, sustainability, and affordable housing.

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

### **STRATEGIC PLANNING**

In July 2010, the SHPO staff held a two-day strategic planning meeting to discuss the preservation plan. Esther Hall from Raleigh, North Carolina facilitated the meeting. In addition to training numerous statewide and local preservation organizations, Hall has worked as an instructor for the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Preservation Leadership Training Institute since 1991.



The meeting included a discussion of the survey results, a group analysis of the SHPO's preservation programs including discussion of their strengths and weaknesses, and consideration of the challenges and opportunities facing historic preservation in the state. The staff then formulated goals and strategies to address the issues raised by the public for the next five years.

*Nationally known Preservation Consultant Bob Yapp demonstrates how to shave built-up epoxy down to the bare wood sash during the SHPO's 2010 window workshop.*

### **PEER REVIEW**

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

The following is a summary of the comments received on the draft plan.

- Concern that the SHPO is able to remain under Tourism and not return to the Department of Education should the Department of Tourism and State Development be reorganized.
- Keep the Archaeological Research Center in the public eye to help avoid any further funding cuts.
- Reassess the current "contributing" and "non-contributing" classification system for historic districts to possibly include a "key contributing" category for more significant landmark buildings within a district.
- The SHPO should make requests to the general public, local historical societies, and anyone involved in historic preservation to come forward with photos of buildings listed or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.
- The publication of the photo book of South Dakota's historical buildings (*Picturing the Past*) was an important step and encourage the publication of similar books.
- The new architecture program at South Dakota State University may be a good new connection for the SHPO.

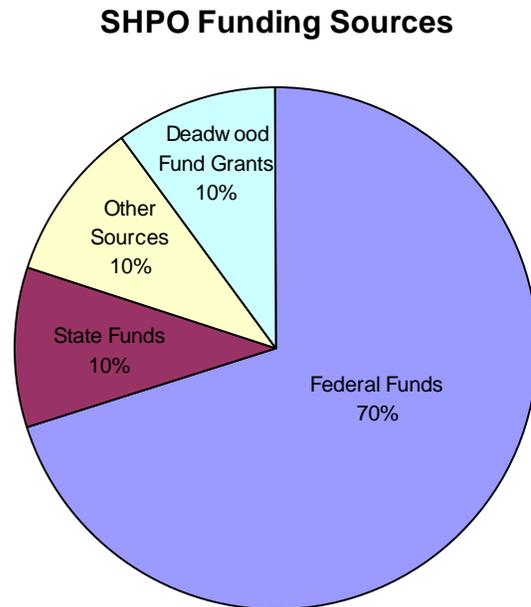
- Create an agreement between the SHPO and the planning districts that would allow the planning districts to act on behalf of a local government when completing the Section 106 review process. Such an agreement would help facilitate the 106 process.

### III. SOUTH DAKOTA PRESERVATION FRAMEWORK

#### **SOUTH DAKOTA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**

The principal entity charged with carrying out historic preservation activities in South Dakota is the South Dakota State Historical Society. The State Historic Preservation Office, or SHPO, was created in 1972 to carry out these designated functions as mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The SHPO is a program of the South Dakota State Historical Society within the Department of Tourism and State Development.

The principal source of funding for the SHPO is an annual federal grant from the National Park Service with additional support from the State of South Dakota and other funds. Presently, the SHPO's annual budget is approximately \$1,000,000. Of this, 70 percent comes from the National Park Service through the Historic Preservation Fund, 10 percent comes from the State, 10 percent from other sources, including funding agreements with the City of Deadwood and the South Dakota Department of Transportation, and 10 percent comes from the Deadwood Fund grant program.



The SHPO uses 50 percent of its budget for operating and administrative costs, such as salaries, travel, supplies, and equipment. The SHPO gives away 18 percent of its budget through the Certified Local Government and the Deadwood Fund grant programs, which are explained in further detail below. The SHPO uses the remaining 32 percent for program related projects to further its mission, such as surveying historic sites, conducting educational workshops, and preparing National Register nominations.

The SHPO's main responsibilities include:

#### **Historic Sites Survey**

Federal and State law give the SHPO the responsibility of undertaking a comprehensive survey of historic properties throughout the state. A statewide survey provides a permanent record of the state's historic properties and is a valuable planning tool and source for historical research.

The SHPO regularly records historic buildings, structures, objects, landscapes, and archaeological sites in their historic sites inventory. There are currently about 40,000 records in the database. Each record in the inventory provides information on a site's location, architectural features, historic significance, and eligibility for the National

Register of Historic Places. In addition, the state archaeological database, known as the Archaeological Resources Management System (ARMS), includes information on over 21,000 prehistoric and historic archaeological sites.

### **National Register of Historic Places**

The National Register of Historic Places is the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant for their association with history, architecture, engineering, archaeology, or culture. In South Dakota, the SHPO is responsible for administering the National Register program for the National Park Service. The SHPO assists the public and local preservation groups with the National Register application process by providing technical and research information. The SHPO is responsible for processing all nomination forms for South Dakota and presenting them for approval to both the State Historical Society's Board of Trustees and the National Park Service in Washington, DC.

Currently there are approximately 1,200 National Register of Historic Places listings in South Dakota. These listings cover approximately 6,600 buildings, structures, and sites across the state ranging from prehistoric archaeological sites to 20<sup>th</sup> century tract housing. Listing on the National Register can protect a property in limited circumstances (see Review and Compliance section below). It can also make a property eligible to apply for certain grant and tax incentives (see Grant and Tax Incentives section below). Listing on the National Register does not provide the state or federal governments with the authority to prevent the destruction or alteration of a property by a private landowner. Such restrictions can only be imposed at the local level.

### **Review and Compliance**

Federal and state laws require the SHPO to review certain federal, state, and local activities. This process is known for federal projects as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and as Section 11.1 for state projects (referring to SDCL 1-19A-11.1). These include projects that are funded, permitted, licensed, or approved. The SHPO reviews these projects to ensure historic properties are taken into consideration early in the planning process. In carrying out this role, the SHPO reviews an average of 1,800 federal, state, and local government projects each year.



*The Sewright archaeological site, which is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, was preserved in place along the Heartland Expressway as part of the Section 106 review process.*

## **Grant and Tax Incentives**

To encourage the preservation of historic properties, both the federal and state governments have established tax and grant incentives for the rehabilitation of historic sites. The National Park Service (NPS), the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and the SHPO jointly administer the federal 20% rehabilitation income tax credit program for the rehabilitation of historic buildings in South Dakota. The program offers a 20% tax credit on the qualified expenditures of a substantial rehabilitation of a certified historic structure. In 2009, four projects were certified with a total investment of \$5.7 million.

In addition, the SHPO administers the State Property Tax Moratorium. If a historic building qualifies for the tax benefit, an eight-year moratorium is placed on the property tax assessment of certified improvements. In 2009, improvements on 24 projects were certified, generating \$6.7 million in private investment.

The SHPO also administers the state Deadwood Fund grant program. A portion of the gambling revenue generated in Deadwood provides funding for this program. Under this program, the SHPO awards grants ranging from \$1,000 to \$25,000 for projects that retain, restore, or rehabilitate historic buildings, structures, and archaeological sites in South Dakota for residential, commercial, or public purposes. In 2009, the SHPO awarded \$145,224 to twelve projects, which will generate \$807,572 in local match.



*The First Congregational Church in Turton was damaged in a July 2008 storm. A Deadwood Fund grant from the SHPO helped restore the steeple and repair the roof.*

## **Certified Local Governments**

Certified Local Governments (CLGs) are those cities and counties that have met the SHPO requirements to become certified and have been approved by the National Park Service (NPS). The requirements include: 1) enforce state preservation legislation (SDCL 1-19B) through a local preservation ordinance, 2) establish a preservation commission (see Local Historic Preservation Commission section below), 3) maintain a system of survey and inventory of historic properties, 4) provide for adequate public participation and input in local preservation programs, and 5) perform other responsibilities delegated to it by our office through a mutual written agreement.

Once the local government meets all these requirements, the SHPO and the local government sign an agreement that is then approved by the NPS. Certified Local Governments are then eligible to apply for federal grants from the SHPO for preservation education projects.

Eighteen local governments have been certified through the CLG program.

**South Dakota Certified Local Governments**

Belle Fourche	Spearfish	Clay County
Gettysburg	Aberdeen/Brown County	Elk Point
Hot Springs	Brookings	Minnehaha County
Lead	Codington County	Mitchell
Pierre	Sisseton	Scotland
Rapid City	Canton	Sioux Falls

**Public Education and Technical Assistance**

The SHPO also plays an important role in educating the public about the benefits and technical aspects of historic preservation. The SHPO accomplishes this through public events, workshops, publications, and other methods. The celebration of South Dakota Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month every May is one way the SHPO draws attention to the importance of South Dakota’s historic properties. The SHPO also regularly conducts workshops to help people better understand how to go about preserving an historic property.



*Participants tour the Hyde Block in Pierre during a 2009 SHPO Archaeology & Historic Preservation Month program.*

**TRIBAL CULTURAL PRESERVATION PROGRAMS**

South Dakota tribes have a strong sense of self-determination. Many have active educational programs focused on traditional values, culture, history, and language. All of which is key to maintaining their unique cultural identity.

The tribes have created outreach programs to help educate the general public. Methods used to educate the public include interpretive centers, such as Lower Brule’s Buffalo Interpretive Center, or websites. These programs provide a tribal perspective that is absent elsewhere.

The National Historic Preservation Act ensures the tribes play a significant role in the protection of historic properties through the establishment of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers. In addition, the act provides for active tribal participants in Section 106. The tribes play an important role in the Section 106 process both on and off tribal lands. The tribes bring a perspective that goes well beyond the requirements of federal law. The tribal perspective is all-inclusive. As such, the tribes have a valuable presence in the process.

A number of the tribes have established monitoring programs that train tribal members to assist state and federal agencies and private companies in identifying traditional cultural places. The monitors are trained by those with knowledge of traditional ways.

Currently South Dakota has six Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs). These tribes have assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for the purposes of Section 106 compliance on tribal lands. The THPOs include the following tribes:

- Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe,
- Crow Creek Sioux Tribe (pending)
- Oglala Sioux Tribe
- Rosebud Sioux Tribe
- Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate
- Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
- Yankton Sioux Tribe

While the Lower Brule and Flandreau-Santee Sioux Tribes do not have THPOs, they do have active Cultural Heritage Programs that effectively represents the tribes in all cultural resource matters.

### **PRESERVE SOUTH DAKOTA**

Preserve South Dakota (PSD) is a statewide non-profit organization that advocates for the protection and preservation of South Dakota's historic places. They provide preservation incentives, including a revolving loan and an historic easement program. PSD has loaned out more than \$500,000 throughout the course of the program. The Homestake Opera House has utilized this loan program to help continue the extensive renovation of their building. Recently, Hickok's Hotel and Casino in Deadwood, SD donated a preservation easement to PSD.

PSD's Places in Peril list helps bring attention to threatened historic properties. Concerned citizens can nominate endangered properties in their communities and then work with PSD to draw media and public awareness to the threat. In addition to helping others save threatened historic properties, PSD is also working to save a threatened historic property of their own. In 2009, PSD took ownership of the historic 1908 Jones Building in Whitewood, SD. A large section of a side elevation had collapsed and the building was in danger of being demolished if something wasn't done. Ironically, the prior business in the building was named the Hole-In-The-Wall Bar. Upon taking ownership, PSD secured multiple grants to stabilize the building. The hole has since



*The 1908 Jones Building in Whitewood, SD. Preserve South Dakota took ownership of the building in 2009 and is working to stabilize the building.*

been patched and PSD is continuing to do some basic repairs and improvements to the building.

PSD also disseminates preservation information and publishes a periodic newsletter. They are also involved in advocacy efforts with federal, state, and local preservation issues, including successfully advocating against cuts to the State Historical Society's budget on multiple occasions.

### **NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

The National Trust for Historic Preservation was founded in 1949 to promote a national policy on preservation and to increase public awareness of preservation issues. A private non-profit organization, the Trust is the nation's major non-federal source of information and assistance concerning historic preservation. The Trust maintains six regional offices as well as a national headquarters in Washington, D.C. Regional offices provide preservation expertise to state and local organizations and individuals including conferences, field visits, and advice on special projects. The Mountain/Plains Regional Office for the National Trust provides preservation assistance in South Dakota and seven other states. The Trust maintains twenty-nine historic sites, publishes a variety of publications on historic preservation, and administers grant and loan programs.

The Trust also administers the Frances "Peg" Lamont Preservation Services Fund for South Dakota. This Fund provides matching grants for planning and educational projects. These grants have helped projects like developing a management plan for the Fort Pierre Chouteau National Historic Landmark, conducting a structural assessment of the historic Mead Building on the Human Services Center Campus in Yankton, SD, and conducting a wood window repair workshop.

### **LOCAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSIONS**

Historic preservation commissions (HPCs) are one way many local governments organize preservation efforts. Preservation commissions are volunteer boards of local residents with interest and experience in historic preservation. HPCs from larger communities usually have a staff member who is a city planning or finance office

employee and devotes at least part of their time to the commission. Eighteen South Dakota HPCs participate in the Certified Local Government (CLG) program.

Through CLG grants and other funding sources, HPCs across South Dakota regularly complete projects that help identify, document, and protect historic properties. In 2007 the Brookings HPC completed a structural assessment report for the National Register-listed Pioneer Park Bandshell. The report was used to guide the City's repair and maintenance efforts and ensure the structure retained its historic integrity. In 2008, the Rapid City HPC used a CLG grant to document a prehistoric rock art site and evaluate its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.



*The Brookings Historic Preservation Commission helped fund a structure report for the Pioneer Park Bandshell with a CLG grant from the SHPO.*

Nearly all active HPCs also annually provide some type of preservation workshop, tour, or other activity to educate their local residents about historic preservation. The Sioux Falls HPC, for example, regularly hosts a booth at the Sioux Empire Home Show. Many commissions also present annual preservation awards to promote good preservation practices. The Deadwood HPC also provides an important funding source for historic properties outside of Deadwood through its Outside Deadwood grant program. This program provides matching grants to public or non-profit entities to preserve and rehabilitate historic properties.

In addition, HPCs provide local input to state and federal agencies on projects subject to federal or state preservation reviews (Section 106 or SDCL 1-19A-11.1).

### **GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES**

Many federal, state, and local governmental agencies in South Dakota have historic preservation responsibilities. Many own and manage historic properties directly, such as courthouses, city halls, office buildings, and archaeological sites. Other governmental agencies have preservation responsibilities because they provide funds, permits, or approval to projects that could affect historic properties. Federal and state laws require that governmental agencies consider historic properties prior to undertaking each of these types of actions.

### **HISTORIC PROPERTY OWNERS**

Private individuals or entities own most historic properties in South Dakota. Views toward historic preservation differ greatly among this group. Some are concerned about

private property rights and believe historic preservation may restrict those rights. Others embrace their property's historic significance by doing what they can to maintain the property and are more accepting of preservation ordinances. Ensuring that property owners understand and appreciate their property's significance is critical to historic preservation in the state.

## **IV. PRESERVATION PROGRESS REPORT, 2006 – 2010**

The statewide preservation plan is meant to guide South Dakota's preservation activities. That is why it is important to evaluate what progress has been made and to identify areas where continued work is needed. The following is a list of preservation goals from the 2006-2010 statewide preservation plan along with a summary of steps taken to address that goal. While South Dakota's preservation agencies and organizations have taken steps toward each goal, there is still much work that can and needs to be done to address several issues.

### **GOAL 1 – Conduct and maintain a comprehensive ongoing program to survey and inventory South Dakota's historic resources.**

The SHPO, THPOs, HPCs, and federal and state agencies survey and document historic properties on an annual basis. From 2006 through 2010, information on over 8,000 buildings, structures, and sites was added to the SHPO's Historic Sites Inventory. In addition, information on nearly 3,000 archaeological sites was also added to the South Dakota Archaeological Research Center's ARMS database. This work included countywide reconnaissance-level architectural surveys of Beadle, Dewey, Hamlin, Hanson, McCook, Miner, and Ziebach Counties as well as archaeological surveys of mortuary features in Clay, Codington, Grant, Hamlin, Lincoln, Minnehaha, Roberts, and Union Counties.

### **GOAL 2 – Promote and ensure that the information compiled is sufficient to identify and, when applicable, to register the significant resources.**

From 2006 to 2010, 64 properties and historic districts were listed on the National Register of Historic Places encompassing 230 individual buildings, structures, and sites. Many of these nominations originate from a historic sites survey. The SHPO's survey manual provides standard practices for agencies to follow when undertaking surveys. Established survey standards helped the SHPO meet this goal by ensuring adequate information was collected in a consistent manner. The SHPO's survey manual was revised in 2006 following the launch of the SHPO's online survey database that allows surveyors to submit forms electronically.



*Built in 1922, the Whittier Bauer House in Mitchell was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2010. The house was designed by Chicago architect Edward G. McClellan.*

**GOAL 3 – Develop information about historic properties to a level sufficient to identify and evaluate their significance to aid in decision-making regarding their treatment.**

Many older National Register of Historic Places historic district nominations used a now outdated classification system that ranked properties as contributing, good, blending, distracting, or very distracting instead of the current system of contributing or non-contributing. This outdated system and the inadequate information found within the historic district nominations made decision making difficult when related to eligibility for tax and grant incentives and federal and state review laws.

For the past several years, the SHPO has been working to re-survey these older National Register historic district nominations to clarify the contributing statuses of the individual resources, to identify any additional areas of significance, and to investigate the possibility of boundary expansions. Many local governments and historic preservation commissions have responded favorably to this effort as the updated information has proven helpful in their planning and decision making processes.



*The SHPO developed an historic context for common barns of South Dakota. The Freiwald Barn, above, was built ca. 1910 near Big Stone City.*

In addition to more reliable historic district information, the SHPO has also developed or revised several historic context documents. Since 2006, the SHPO has prepared new historic contexts for post-WWII architecture and common barns and revised the railroad resources context. Currently, the SHPO is working to update the mining resources context. These contexts not only help the SHPO staff evaluate the significance of historic properties, they also help governmental agencies and private contractors carry out their preservation responsibilities.

**GOAL 4 – Increase inclusion of historic preservation concerns in the planning and decision-making processes of agencies, organizations and individuals whose activities have a potential to effect significant cultural resources.**

Federal, state, and local preservation laws are one method to ensure the consideration of historic properties in planning processes of governmental agencies. Over the past five years, the SHPO has undertaken several efforts to help these agencies understand their responsibilities under these laws. In 2008, the SHPO worked with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to offer training on the Section 106 federal review process to 75 representatives of federal, state, and local agencies. The SHPO has also partnered with the National Trust for Historic Preservation over the past several years to encourage

South Dakota municipalities to either adopt an historic preservation ordinance or improve their existing ordinance. In November 2010, after working with the SHPO and the National Trust, the City of Huron adopted a preservation ordinance that locally designates six historic properties.

**GOAL 5 – Take advantage of and promote the use of existing mechanisms and incentives to treat historic properties. Investigate the feasibility of new mechanisms and incentives.**

The existing preservation tax and grant incentives in South Dakota have helped encourage tens of millions of dollars in historic rehabilitation expenditures since 2006. From 2006 through 2009, the State Property Tax Moratorium program certified \$40,578,660 in rehabilitation expenses, the Federal Historic Rehabilitation Income Tax Credit had \$19,211,863 in certified rehabilitation expenses, and the Deadwood Fund grant program encouraged \$1,500,460 in preservation and rehabilitation expenses.



*The developers of the Windsor Block in downtown Rapid City are utilizing each of the SHPO's financial incentive programs for their renovation.*

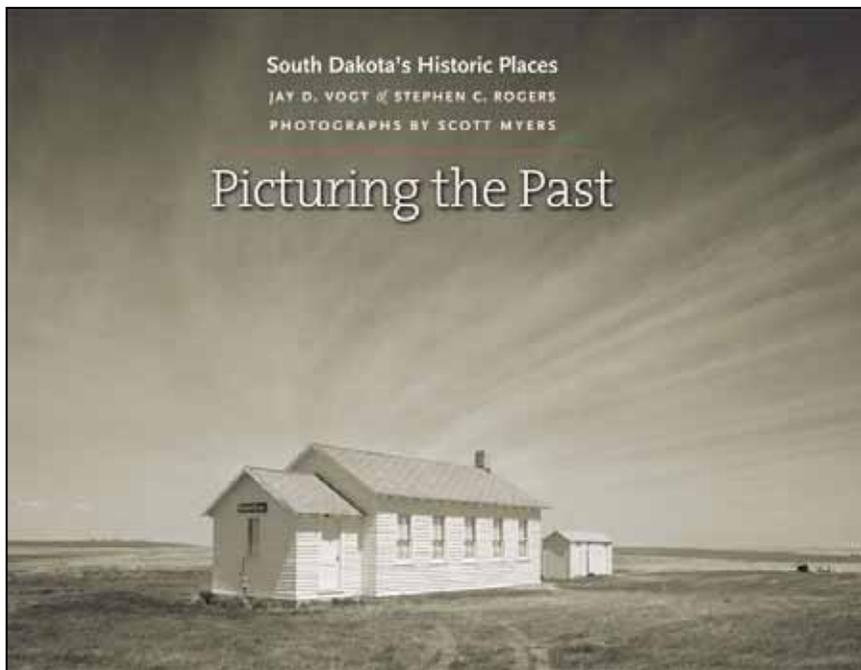


Little has been done to identify new incentives for historic properties at the state level. Several communities, however, have explored and adopted local preservation incentives. For example, the City of Sioux Falls started the Historic Façade Easement Program. Through this program, the City purchases the façade of an historic building and the property owner or developer devotes the purchase price to the restoration of the historic structure's original exterior appearance. The City of Aberdeen and the Aberdeen Downtown Association also started a façade grant program to provide grants to downtown building owners for the restoration of their building's façade.

Most, if not all, of the new local incentives are for downtown or other commercial buildings. One exception is Deadwood, SD. The gaming revenues used to support historic preservation in Deadwood have allowed the Deadwood Historic Preservation Commission to offer grant and loan programs for both commercial and residential properties.

**GOAL 6 – Increase public awareness and knowledge of South Dakota’s historic resources and the opportunities that historic preservation offers our communities and state.**

Governor Michael Rounds continued the practice of proclaiming every May as South Dakota Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month (prior to 2005, South Dakota observed Historic Preservation Week). The official proclamation from the Governor has proven to be an effective strategy for bringing archaeology and historic preservation to the attention of thousands of people every year. Along with the SHPO, historic preservation commissions from around South Dakota sponsor programs and events to help people recognize and learn about the historic properties in their communities.



*Picturing the Past*, volume three in the South Dakota State Historical Society Press's historical preservation series, was published in 2006

Another significant accomplishment over the past five years that helped increase awareness of South Dakota's historic properties was the publication of *Picturing the Past* in 2006. Written by Jay D. Vogt, South Dakota State Historic Preservation Officer, and Stephen Rogers, former director of the South Dakota State Historical Society's Historic Preservation Office, this book captured historic properties from around the state in stunning black and white photos taken by photographer

Scott Myers. *Picturing the Past* won an Award for Excellence from the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, an Award of Merit from the American Association for State and Local History, and a National Best Books Award for photography of architecture and design.

**GOAL 7 – Ensure the widespread acceptance and use of established historic preservation techniques, standards, and guidelines in projects involving historic resources.**

Since 2006, the SHPO has made a concerted effort to provide training and guidance on standard historic preservation practices. In 2007, the SHPO sponsored a workshop by the National Preservation Institute that discussed green strategies for historic buildings. In 2009, the SHPO co-sponsored Preservation Leadership Training along with the Deadwood Historic Preservation Commission. This intensive week-long seminar offered by the National Trust for Historic Preservation brought in preservation professionals from around the country, including several from South Dakota. In 2010, the SHPO offered a hands-on window repair workshop taught by nationally known preservation consultant Bob Yapp.

**GOAL 8 – Ensure the efficient and effective management of historic sites information and ensure good public access to that information.**

The SHPO has taken great strides over the past five years in increasing the efficiency of its historic sites survey program and in making historic sites data more accessible to the public. Beginning in 2005, the SHPO started working with the South Dakota Bureau of Information and Telecommunications (BIT) to improve access to their historic sites database.

During the first phase, BIT converted the SHPO historic sites database from Microsoft Access to SQL Server and created a new online data entry system. The new online application, which went live in May 2006, standardized much of the data entry and improved data quality.

While the first phase made data entry more efficient, there still was not a good way for the public to access the historic sites information. The second phase included developing a new mapping application that will allow anyone to search the SHPO's historic sites database via the internet. Known as the Cultural Resources Geographic Research Information Display (CRGRID for short), this application allows users to print site forms and maps of historic properties. The SHPO launched this application in September 2010.

**GOAL 9 – Increase awareness of the presence and value of South Dakota's cultural resources.**

Over the past five years, the federal Preserve America initiative has played a significant role in helping South Dakota's preservation agencies and organizations increase awareness of the presence and value of historic properties.

In 2007, the SHPO received a Preserve America grant to undertake a heritage tourism pilot project, known as the Central South Dakota Heritage Tourism Education Program. The project included various activities designed to increase awareness and appreciation for historic properties in the Pierre and Fort Pierre area, including an online travel itinerary, interpretive signs, brochures, preservation plans, and educational tools.



As of May 2010, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has designated six communities in South Dakota as Preserve America Communities, including Brookings, Lead, Vermillion, Aberdeen, Pierre, and Sioux Falls. This designation recognizes communities that are actively protecting and promoting their historic properties. Additional communities have also submitted or are preparing applications.

Preserve South Dakota has also helped increase awareness of historic properties through their Places in Peril list as well as other advocacy efforts. Most notably, Preserve South Dakota successfully nominated the South Dakota Human Services Center in Yankton to the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s list of America’s 11 Most Endangered Historic Places. The group has also been instrumental in lobbying the state legislature on preservation issues.

**Current Status of Properties Listed on Places In Peril List, 2006-2010**

Building/Structure	City	Date Listed	Status (as of 2010)
Bartlett-Myers Building	Edgemont	2010	Threatened
Crooks City Cemetery	Crooks	2009	Threatened
Mundt Building	Hartford	2008	Improved
Pearl Hotel	Kadoka	2007	Improved
Crockery Building	Aberdeen	2007	Lost (Demolished)
Free Methodist Church	Sioux Falls	2006	Threatened

Despite these efforts, the fact that respondents to the SHPO’s 2010 public input survey said increasing public awareness of the benefits of historic properties should be the number one priority for the historic preservation community is an indication that more needs to be done.

**GOAL 10 – Enhance Historic Preservation as a tool for economic development and cultural tourism.**

Several South Dakota projects have demonstrated the economic and tourism benefits of historic properties. The federal and state tax and grant preservation incentives have

helped property owners and developers invest millions of dollars in South Dakota's historic properties.

The \$3.5 million rehabilitation of the former Blind School in Gary, SD is one example of this. Beginning in 2008, wind energy entrepreneur Joe Kolbach undertook the extensive rehabilitation of the campus, which had sat vacant for over forty years. The renovated campus includes:

- two historic dormitories that serve as a hotel,
- an administration building that houses a restaurant, banquet facility, and business center,
- a physical plant building that houses the campus's geothermal heating system and an exercise facility,
- a renovated dairy barn now used for storage, and
- a reconstructed chicken coop that serves as a bathhouse for a new campground on the campus.

Known as the Buffalo Ridge Resort and Business Center, the campus now employs approximately thirty people.



*The old Administration Building at the former Blind School in Gary, SD before (left) and after (below) a 2009-2010 rehabilitation into a meeting and business center.*



## **V. OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS**

Over the next five years, many factors will influence the preservation landscape. Some factors, like limited preservation funding and population trends, have existed for years and will continue to impact preservation efforts well into the future. Others, like the focus on renewable energy and sustainability, are relatively newer but will likewise shape preservation in South Dakota. While some of these factors will undoubtedly directly threaten historic properties, others will present new opportunities for preservationists.

### **HERITAGE TOURISM**

Tourism is a significant factor in South Dakota's overall economy. In 2009, visitors spent \$962.7 million in South Dakota (South Dakota Office of Tourism Annual Report, 2009). In addition to natural features like the Black Hills, the Badlands, and Jewel and Wind Caves, historic sites have also played an important role in drawing visitors to South Dakota. For example, the Deadwood National Historic Landmark attracts two-million visitors annually and in 2009, the Mount Rushmore National Memorial attracted over three million visitors. The National Trust for Historic Preservation also recognized Hot Springs, SD as a Distinctive Destination in 2009 in part because of the more than 35 historic sandstone structures in the downtown area.

In 2009, the State Historic Preservation Office, in partnership with the Cities of Pierre and Fort Pierre and the National Park Service, completed a pilot heritage tourism program in central South Dakota. While the program included several projects designed to increase the recognition of historic properties in the Pierre and Fort Pierre area, the main goal was to demonstrate to other communities various methods for promoting historic properties. The program included installing numerous interpretive signs at historic sites throughout the area, preparing community preservation plans, fostering private-public funding partnerships, and developing an online historic sites travel itinerary with the National Park Service. The SHPO is now working to expand this program to other communities in the state.



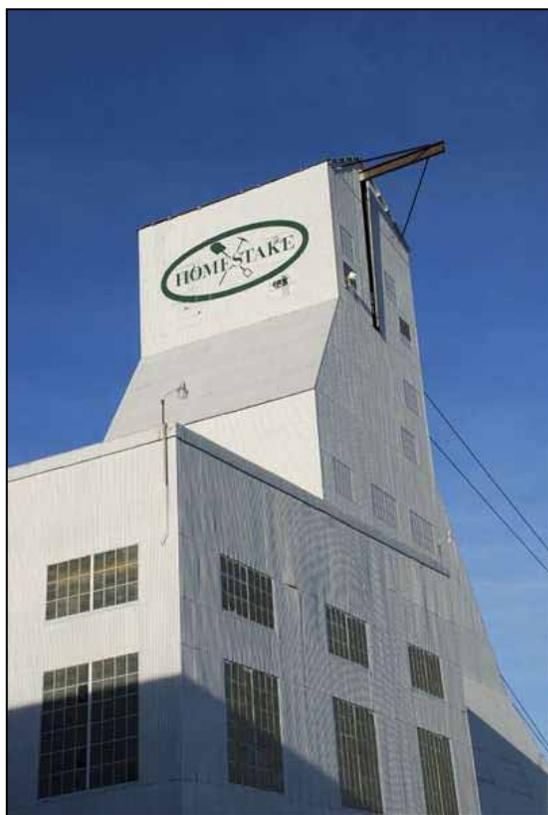
*Pierre students enjoyed a train ride at the October 26, 2007 100-year anniversary celebration of the completion of the Chicago & North Western Railroad Bridge. The celebration was part of the SHPO's Central South Dakota Heritage Tourism Education Program.*

In early 2010, the State Historic Preservation Office completed a management plan for the Fort Pierre Chouteau National Historic Landmark. Established in 1832, Fort Pierre Chouteau was the largest and busiest fur trading post on the Upper Missouri River and the most strategic post in John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company's Western

Department. Part of the management plan includes enhancements to help tell the site's story better and make it more of a destination for visitors. This will be another heritage tourism opportunity over the next five years.

### **FORMER HOMESTAKE MINE**

Homestake was the premier example of gold mines and mills in South Dakota. Located in Lead, it was the largest open pit gold mine in North America and the nation's oldest continuously operating mining company. Further, the mill is a prime example of technological evolution in metallurgy. Homestake began as a stamp mill, changed to amalgamation and then to cyanide processing. The company was an innovative leader in the mineral processing field. It was the only functional mill and mine from the 19<sup>th</sup> century that had continued in operation through the end of the 1900s. Presently, the Homestake mine and much of Lead are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. When the mine shutdown in 2001, many structures associated with the mining and milling operations were demolished, thereby possibly jeopardizing a potential National Historic Landmark designation.



*Yates Headframe at the former Homestake gold mine in Lead.*

In 2002, the Barrick Gold Corporation, who acquired the Homestake Mining Company, signed an Agreement in Principle to donate the mine to the State of South Dakota to convert it into a deep underground science and engineering laboratory, or DUSEL for short. Barrick officially donated the mine to the South Dakota Science and Technology Authority in 2006 and NSF selected Homestake as the DUSEL site in 2007. NSF felt Homestake's depth of more than 8,000 feet and over 375 miles of existing tunnels was the ideal location for a scientific research facility. Since that time, preliminary planning and site work have been underway to ready both the surface and subsurface facilities for experiments.

While selection of Homestake for the DUSEL site was a tremendous victory for both Lead and South Dakota, it has yet to be determined what this means for the remaining historic mining facilities. In addition to meeting with community leaders, state officials, and the public, project officials have also been meeting with the SHPO to obtain input and early planning has indicated many historic buildings

will be retained and reused to support the mine's new role or mothballed until a new use is identified. However, some may be altered or even demolished to meet the lab's program requirements. Because of the funding and involvement of the National Science

Foundation, work done at Homestake will be subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the SHPO will therefore continue to be involved with the project as planning progresses. If nothing else, the conversion of the mine into a deep underground scientific laboratory will be one of the most unique adaptive reuses the state has ever experienced and will be another destination for tourists.

### **HUMAN SERVICES CENTER**

The Human Services Center (HSC) in Yankton, SD is the oldest public institution in the state. Formerly known as the South Dakota Hospital for the Insane, it was here in the 1890s that Dr. Leonard Mead implemented groundbreaking ideas for patient treatment. Mead sought to create an environment that would be therapeutically beneficial for the patients instead of the sterile, fear-provoking asylums of the day. With a landscaped central park and several landmark buildings, the HSC resembles a New England college campus more than a prairie hospital. The buildings, built between 1882 and 1942, include neoclassical, Art Deco, Italianate, Prairie, and Neo-Renaissance architectural styles, many of which are constructed from South Dakota-quarried Sioux quartzite. The buildings are both architecturally significant and representative of the style of treatment the mentally ill received between 1880 and 1940.

In 1992, the State determined they could not feasibly upgrade the historic buildings for continued use as a treatment facility and decided to construct a new facility immediately north of the existing buildings. The new facility was completed in 1996. Since that time, many of the historic buildings have been vacant. In 2007, the State Legislature voted to approve funds to begin demolition of selected historic buildings on the HSC campus.



*In 2009, Preserve South Dakota successfully nominated the Human Services Center in Yankton to the National Trust for Historic Preservation's list of America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places.*

The economic downturn beginning in 2007 offered a temporary reprieve from additional demolition appropriations. Because of its unique architecture and historic significance combined with the threat of demolition, the National Trust for Historic Preservation named the HSC one of the 11 Most Endangered Historic Places in the United States in 2009.

The Human Services Center offers an exciting but challenging opportunity as an adaptive reuse project. Similar facilities in other states have been successfully reused as apartment complexes, technology campuses, museums, and schools. The successful reuse of the HSC campus would be a strong indication of South Dakota's commitment to its past and could be an economic revitalization strategy for Yankton's future.

### **BLOOD RUN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK**

The Blood Run National Historic Landmark is located southeast of Sioux Falls, SD and straddles the Big Sioux River in Lyon County, Iowa and Lincoln County, SD. Blood Run is the largest of the known Oneota cultural sites and is unique because of its over 200 documented burial mounds, less than 80 of which are still visible on the surface. Tribes associated with the occupation of this site included the Omaha, Ioway, Oto, and Yankton Sioux.

The National Park Service designated 844 acres of the site as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 1970. In 1987, the State Historical Society of Iowa purchased 230 acres of the NHL. The State of South Dakota also purchased 200 acres of the site, 92 of which are within the NHL boundary. In 2000, a special resource study conducted by the National Park Service for the Blood Run site recommended expanding the NHL boundary on both the South Dakota and Iowa sides to encompass about 3,000 acres. The report also determined the site met the criteria for inclusion in the national park system as a National Historic Site and recommended four possible management strategies, none of which have been implemented to date:

1. Taking no federal action to designate the area as a unit of the national park system
2. Creating a multi-jurisdictional state park with each state's property being designated as a state park
3. Creating a multi-jurisdictional state park affiliated with the national park system
4. Designating the site as a unit of the national park system with the National Park Service managing the site

Residential encroachment has been the greatest threat to the site on the South Dakota side of the NHL. Because of this, in 2009, the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks (SD GF&P) entered into a two-year purchase agreement with a private owner for 300 acres within the NHL. With this purchase agreement, SD GF&P is exploring the possibility of creating a state park that would protect the cultural, historic, and natural resources of the area while also fostering an appreciation for those resources. The SD GF&P and SHPO have been working together to identify funding sources to protect the

site and plan for the sympathetic development of a state park. This presents a great opportunity to help protect this nationally significant site.

### **POPULATION TRENDS**

Population shifts in South Dakota are by no means a new phenomenon. Beginning in the 1930s, drought and economic depression forced many people to relocate in search of work. During the 1930s, South Dakota experienced the largest population drop in the United States. While the population began to increase again following World War II, a new population shift emerged that has continued through today. In significant numbers, people began to move from rural to urban areas. While 75% of South Dakotans lived in rural areas in 1940, today it is only 54% (United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service – State Fact Sheet for South Dakota).

This rural-to-urban shift has had a significant impact on South Dakota communities over the past half century and closures and consolidations still occur today. Dwindling enrollments continue to force rural school districts to consolidate and thereby abandon schools. Likewise, shrinking rural congregations have made it difficult for churches to support ministers and maintain their buildings, resulting in consolidation with other churches or outright closure. The population shift has also affected small town Main Streets as numerous buildings continue to sit vacant.

### **LIMITED PRESERVATION FUNDING**

Due to the recent economic recession, governments at every level have found it difficult to provide the financial means necessary to provide even basic programs and services. At the state level, South Dakota faced a \$52.2 million budget shortfall for FY2009, an \$81.6 million shortfall for FY2010, a \$31.8 million shortfall for FY2011, and a projected \$107 million shortfall for FY2012. While federal legislation in the form of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 helped bridge budget gaps for fiscal years 2009 through 2011, state cuts still affected historic preservation in South Dakota and threaten to do so again in the future. Most notably was the loss of all state general funds for the State Historical Society's Archaeological Research Center (ARC). The state legislature replaced these lost funds with a temporary increase in the state tourism tax, but the tourism tax revenue has been less than previous general fund appropriations and the increase is set to expire June 2011. ARC serves as the only archaeological repository in the state, and the SHPO works with ARC on a regular basis. Further budget cuts would impede archaeological survey efforts in the state.

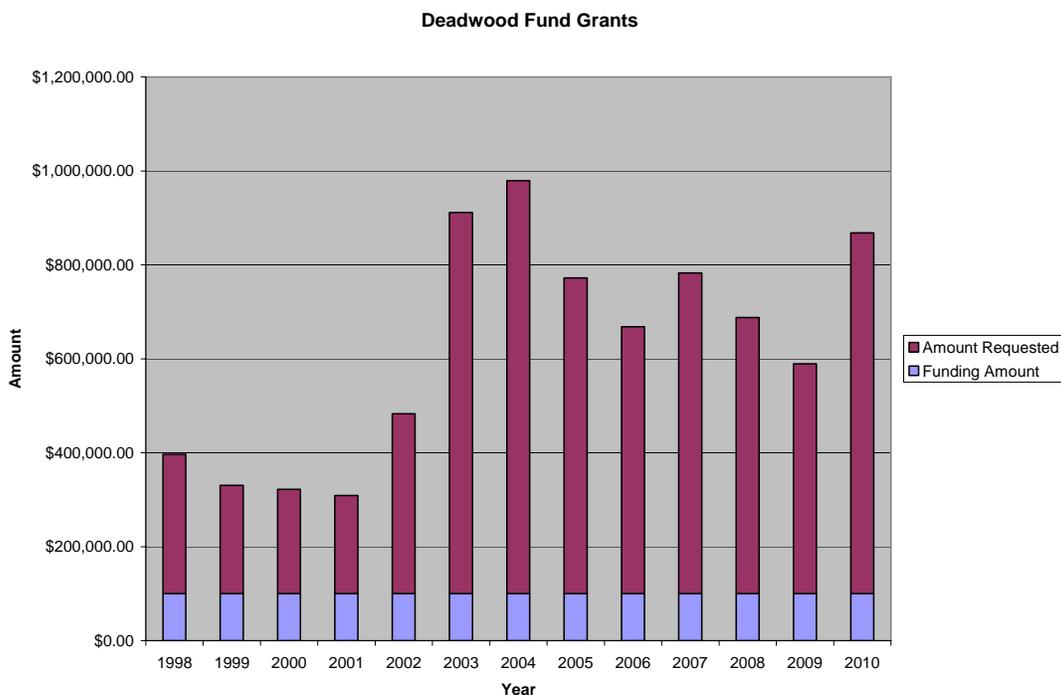
Historic preservation across South Dakota is closely linked to gaming in Deadwood, SD. The two largest preservation grant programs in South Dakota are funded from Deadwood gaming revenue. The City of Deadwood's Historic Preservation Commission awards \$250,000 annually through its Outside Deadwood grant program and the SHPO awards \$100,000 annually through its Deadwood Fund grant program.

Deadwood collects a yearly license fee of \$2,000 for every card table and slot machine in the casinos. There is also a nine percent tax on the adjusted gross revenue of the gaming receipts. The South Dakota Office of Tourism gets forty percent of the tax collected to

use for tourism promotion, Lawrence County receives 10 percent, and 50 percent goes to the South Dakota Commission on Gaming. The Commission on Gaming deducts its expenses and \$100,000 for the State Historic Preservation fund. The remaining funds are returned to Deadwood for their historic preservation program. Since 1995, Deadwood's annual share of the gaming revenue has been capped at \$6.8 million. It is from this \$6.8 million that the Deadwood Historic Preservation Commission funds its Outside Deadwood grant program.

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

Despite significant increases in gaming revenues, funding for these statewide historic preservation grants has remained the same. The structure of the revenue distribution formula gives the State Historic Preservation fund a specific amount, \$100,000 annually, instead of a percentage. While this amount allowed the State Historic Preservation to fund approximately 42% of the grant requests they received during the first four years of the program, since then this amount only funds on average about 16% of the requested amounts. Deteriorating historic properties combined with rising construction costs and increasing familiarity with the grant program have resulted in the \$100,000 not stretching as far as it once did.



At the federal level, potential cuts to critical preservation programs also threaten to hinder preservation activities in South Dakota. President Obama's proposed FY2011 federal budget recommended eliminating funding for the Preserve America and Save

America's Treasures (SAT) grant programs. These grants have provided critical funding to numerous South Dakota projects and the loss of these funding sources would hurt historic preservation and heritage tourism efforts in the state.

**Save America's Treasures Grants in South Dakota – 1999-2010**

Grant Project	City	Award	Year
State Theatre	Sioux Falls	\$200,000	2010
Days of '76 Museum	Deadwood	\$150,000	2009
Grand Opera House	Dell Rapids	\$246,000	2008
Clowser Collection	Deadwood	\$272,700	2008
Oscar Howe Murals	Mobridge	\$147,917	2005
Homestake Opera House	Lead	\$370,379	2004
Old Women's Gym / Old Armory	Vermillion	\$365,000	2002
D.C. Booth National Fish Hatchery	Spearfish	\$300,000	1999
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$2,051,996</b>	

**Preserve America Grants in South Dakota, 2006-2010**

Grant Title	Recipient	Amount	Year
Comprehensive Heritage Tourism Plan for Brookings	City of Brookings, SD	\$54,000	2006
Central South Dakota Heritage Tourism Education Program	South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office	\$83,776	2007
Online Cultural Resources GIS Application and Digitization project	South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office	\$122,225	2010
Blood Run State Park Master Plan	South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office and South Dakota Game, Fish & Parks	\$75,000	2010
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$335,001</b>	

Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs) have found themselves in particularly difficult funding situations. The number of THPOs has increased dramatically over the past several years. In 1996, there were only twelve THPOs nationwide. As of March 2010, there were 100 THPOs. While this in itself has been a great development, the pool of federal funds has not increased enough to provide sufficient funding for THPOs. The rapidly increasing number of THPOs has kept the average annual grant around \$75,000 for the last several years. Since THPOs' workloads have only continued to increase, this funding level has proven inadequate.

South Dakota preservation agencies and organizations have lacked a cohesive message and strategy for conveying the benefits of preservation funding to decision makers. Specifically, the lack of a statewide historic preservation economic impact analysis has made quantifying the economic benefit of historic preservation in South Dakota difficult.

## **ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY**

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

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



*Wind farm near Wessington Springs*

The increased attention on renewable energy has meant the development of more wind farms in South Dakota. Wind farms are typically located on high spots or along ridges where the potential for archaeology sites and traditional cultural properties is high. Given the height of many turbines, wind farms have the potential to affect viewsheds for miles. Because of this, wind farms can present a challenge to preserving significant historic and cultural landscapes.

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

Oil and gas development has especially had a visible presence in the state over the past few years. The development of oil and gas pipelines, such as TransCanada's Keystone and Keystone XL Pipelines, require pumping stations, access roads, and staging areas. The proposed oil refinery in Union County, which is not associated with TransCanada's Keystone Projects, promises to bring new oil pipelines to South Dakota if constructed.

The plant itself will require a large footprint with many ancillary facilities. South Dakota also faces the development of individual oil and gas facilities that pepper the northwest corner of the state on federal, state, and private property.

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

The recent attention on renewable energy and sustainability will therefore present both challenges and opportunities for historic preservationists in South Dakota. Since historic preservationists have been arguing for the environmental benefits of historic preservation for decades, the recent green movement has given them yet another platform to make the case for preservation. Preservationists will need to make the environmental case for historic preservation through clear and accurate data along with specific case studies of energy efficient historic buildings. This is a significant opportunity for South Dakota preservationists to further define the benefits of historic preservation. At the same time, however, other historic properties and significant landscapes may be threatened by other energy developments.

### **THREATENED HISTORIC PROPERTY TYPES**

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

#### **Historic Downtowns**

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

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

### **Archaeological sites – Missouri, James, and Big Sioux Rivers**

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

The Missouri River has the most up-to-date survey information because of the transfer of lands that occurred under Title VI of S. 507, P.L. 106-53 Water Resources Development Act of 1999. This act transferred some U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lands located along the Oahe, Big Bend, Fort Randall, and Gavin's Point reservoirs of the Missouri River to the State of South Dakota, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe. Despite the transfer, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers remains responsible for compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. Because of this, cultural resources on these lands will still need to be taken into consideration prior to any undertakings that may affect them.

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

Overall, the general threats to cultural resources along the rivers include erosion, development, and vandalism. But each river system has its own unique set of threats. The resources along the Missouri River are threatened by how the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers manages each reservoir. The resources are subject to constant wind and water erosion. Since South Dakota's rivers are a major source of recreation, the resources along them are subject to vandalism. The James River and Big Sioux River are threatened by increased agricultural development and urban sprawl. The plan to develop a casino in Iowa west of the Blood Run Site threatens to increase development in this area. However, the Department of Game, Fish and Parks is working to purchase much of the Blood Run site in South Dakota for use as a park.

### **Agricultural Properties**

This property type includes claim era resources, farms, ranches, fairgrounds, agribusiness, and government/institutional/communal agricultural operations. Resource types for each of these categories are catalogued in the *Homesteading and Agricultural Development Context* published by the SHPO in 1994. Since this document is now sixteen years old, it needs to be updated and expanded to include information on historic agriculture archaeology and historic agricultural landscapes.

Claim era resources are by far the most endangered resource types in this group. They are functionally obsolete for the most part. Farm and ranch outbuildings are the next

most endangered. Small outbuildings originally constructed for a specific purpose, such as granaries, are disappearing faster than large barns.

These larger barns are often identified as the one building that symbolizes the historic period of the farm or ranch and that contains enough square footage for a viable adaptive use. However, changing agricultural practices have created the perception that barns are obsolete for modern farming needs and thereby too expensive to maintain if they cannot be used. The 2007 Census of Agriculture, undertaken by the US Department of Agriculture every five years, has helped calculate the rapid rate at which historic barns have been lost. The Census identified 12,379 barns in South Dakota that were constructed prior to 1960. In 1935, the South Dakota Department of Agriculture Annual Report indicated 83,400 farms in the state. If we assume at least one barn per farm, this means nearly three barns have been lost every day from 1935 to 2007.

### **Rural Institutions**

This property type includes those structures, sites, and landscapes that are associated with life in a rural community. The social cornerstones of many rural areas were institutions such as churches, country schools, township halls, post offices, and stores. As rural communities in South Dakota continue to experience severe losses in population and economic opportunity, these institutions have endured declining patronage and support. As such, many rural institutional buildings have suffered physical deterioration or even abandonment. Many have been demolished.



*The Ashton Methodist Church was demolished in 2009 after the church closed.*

Preservation efforts for these resources must concentrate on ways to support the people behind the institutions. There is often a ready and willing preservation constituency, as these structures have served as a primary social focus for a community. In many instances, the availability of technical information to small communities is sufficient to energize residents and preserve a structure. It is essential that the SHPO staff continues to travel and meet with interested parties in rural areas who are interested in preserving a local structure but do not have the technical information necessary to determine if it is feasible.

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



majority of these properties are rural houses and barns. Churches, schools, lodge halls, and other rural institutions may also exhibit these ethnic building traditions.

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

## **VI. SOUTH DAKOTA HISTORIC PRESERVATION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES, 2011 – 2015**

The following goals and objectives are based on public input, statewide factors affecting preservation, and various threats and opportunities facing preservation in South Dakota over the next five years. Overall, these goals place more emphasis on technology to promote historic preservation, being more proactive in promoting preservation programs, placing a greater emphasis on heritage tourism, and increasing the protection of historic properties.

### **Goal 1: INCREASE THE PROMOTION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN SOUTH DAKOTA**

- Objective A: Utilize social networking outlets like Facebook, Flickr, and blogs.**
- Objective B: Expand the online promotion of preservation programs**
- Objective C: Enhance historic preservation as a tool for heritage tourism**
- Objective D: Improve marketing of preservation incentive programs**
- Objective E: Develop a financial incentives toolbox to help stimulate historic rehabilitation projects**
- Objective F: Add a preservation category to the South Dakota Governor's Awards for History**
- Objective G: Identify and bring greater attention to threatened historic properties**
- Objective H: Engage the public more actively in survey efforts**

### **Goal 2: INCREASE FUNDING FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAMS IN SOUTH DAKOTA**

- Objective A: Seek funding for a Heritage Tourism staff position within the SHPO**
- Objective B: Seek funding for regional historic preservation staff members to support local historic preservation commissions**

**Objective C: Examine the feasibility of establishing a dedicated source of funding for heritage tourism programs and activities**

**Objective D: Increase funding for preservation grant programs**

**Objective E: Explore new preservation incentive programs**

**Goal 3: INCREASE THE IDENTIFICATION AND PROTECTION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN SOUTH DAKOTA**

**Objective A: Complete county-wide architectural surveys in a prioritized order**

- a. Tripp County
- b. Edmunds County
- c. McPherson County
- d. Clark County
- e. Walworth County

**Objective B: Complete the resurvey of existing historic districts and update their National Register nomination forms to accurately reflect the district's contributing resources, period of significance, areas of significance, and boundaries**

- a. Yankton Historic Commercial District
- b. Forest Avenue Historic District, Vermillion
- c. Sioux Falls Historic District
- d. Mitchell Commercial Historic District

**Objective C: Complete the archaeological survey of mortuary and mound features in priority counties**

- a. Hanson, Hutchinson, Turner, Yankton, and McCook Counties
- b. Jerauld, Miner, Sanborn, Davison, and Hand Counties
- c. Spink, Beadle, and Clark Counties
- d. McPherson, Brown, Edmunds, and Faulk Counties
- e. Marshall and Day Counties

**Objective D: Develop new and update existing historic contexts**

**Objective E: Increase the number of National Historic Landmark designations**

**Objective F: Provide training on traditional cultural properties**

**Objective G: Update the *South Dakota Guidelines for Cultural Resource Surveys and Survey Reports* and the *South Dakota Architectural Survey Manual***

**Objective H: Develop guidance for identifying deeply buried archaeological deposits**

**Objective I: Expand the types of projects that CLGs carry out**

**Objective J: Review existing preservation laws and regulations to improve historic property protection**

**Objective K: Manage historic property information more efficiently and more accessibly**

#### **Goal 4: EXPAND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES RELATED TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

**Objective A: Cultivate new preservation partners**

- a. South Dakota University Architecture Program
- b. South Dakota Technical Schools
- c. University Archaeology and History Programs
- d. South Dakota Realtors
- e. South Dakota Contractors
- f. Local economic development agencies

**Objective B: Integrate historic preservation topics into statewide association conferences and meetings**

- a. Governor's Conference on Tourism
- b. Governor's Economic Development Conference
- c. Sioux Falls Plain Green Sustainability Conference
- d. South Dakota Municipal League Annual Conference
- e. South Dakota Association of County Officials Conference

**Objective C: Increase the number of preservation workshops and training opportunities in South Dakota**

**Objective D: Update the activities and information in the *Places Worth Exploring* Historic Preservation Curriculum**

**Objective E: Expand the use of the *Places Worth Exploring* Historic Preservation Curriculum among 4<sup>th</sup> grade South Dakota history classes**

**Objective F: Increase the attendance of South Dakota preservationists at local, state, regional, and national preservation conferences and workshops**

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- 36 CFR Part 60 National Register of Historic Places
- 36 CFR Part 61 Procedures for State, Tribal, and Local Government Historic Preservation Programs
- 36 CFR Part 63 Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register
- 36 CFR Part 65 National Historic Landmarks Program
- 36 CFR Part 67 Sec. of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation
- 36 CFR Part 68 Sec. of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties
- 36 CFR Part 800 Protection of Historic Properties (ACHP)

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- 43 CFR Part 10 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act: Final Rule

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- ARSD 24:52:06 State register of historic places.
- ARSD 24:52:07 Standards for continued listing on the state register
- ARSD 24:52:10 Deadwood historic preservation fund
- ARSD 24:52:13 Project review.
- ARSD 24:52:14 Historic preservation tax certification.
- ARSD 24:52:15 Historic preservation grants and loans.
- ARSD 24:52:16 Heritage area designation

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# **APPENDIX A**

## **SD SHPO PUBLIC INPUT SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**



Federal and State Preservation Laws (Section 106 and 1-19A-11.1)			
Certified Local Government program (CLG)			

**5. How would you respond to the following statements?**

	NO	SOMEWHAT	YES
Historic properties are important to tourism in South Dakota.			
Historic preservation contributes to economic development in South Dakota.			
Historic properties contribute to civic pride and quality of life in South Dakota.			
Historic preservation is a sustainable activity that benefits the environment.			
Rehabilitating historic buildings helps ease the lack of affordable housing.			
Historic properties are important in educating both children and adults about our past.			

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

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

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

- a.  Video/DVD
- b.  Hands-on workshops
- c.  Online training such as webinars
- d.  Lectures
- e.  Booklets or brochures on specific topics
- f.  Other. Please explain \_\_\_\_\_

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

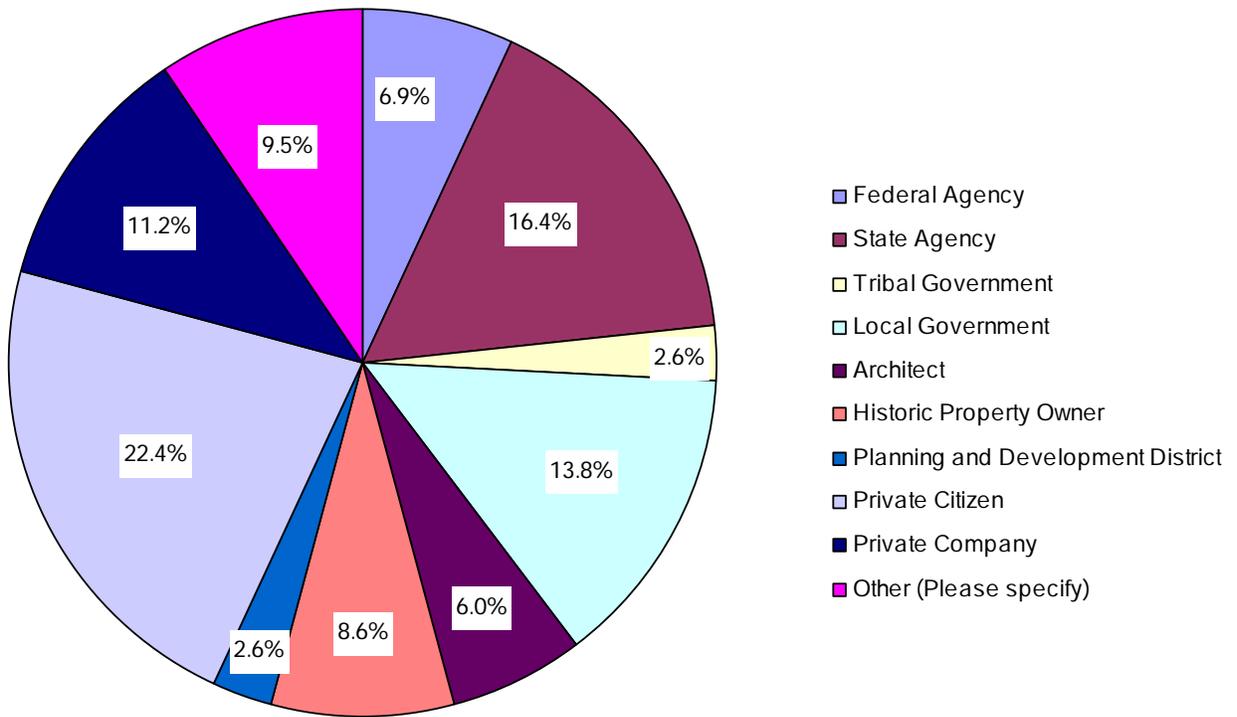
- a.  Increase funding for restoration grants for historic properties
- b.  Continue surveying and documenting historic properties
- c.  Increase public awareness of the benefits of South Dakota's historic properties
- d.  Increase access to historic property information through digitization projects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

# **APPENDIX B**

## **SD SHPO PUBLIC INPUT SURVEY RESULTS**

Please select one. I represent:			
Answer Options		Response Percent	Response Count
Federal Agency		6.9%	8
State Agency		16.4%	19
Tribal Government		2.6%	3
Local Government		13.8%	16
Architect		6.0%	7
Historic Property Owner		8.6%	10
Planning and Development District		2.6%	3
Private Citizen		22.4%	26
Private Company		11.2%	13
Other (Please specify)		9.5%	11
<i>answered question</i>			<b>116</b>
<i>skipped question</i>			<b>0</b>
Number	Response Date	Other (Please specify)	
1	Feb 17, 2010 4:36 PM	County Historical Preservation Commission	
2	Feb 17, 2010 5:51 PM	architect and historic property owner	
3	Feb 17, 2010 6:58 PM	COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY	
4	Feb 18, 2010 9:41 PM	Non Profit Foundation	
5	Feb 19, 2010 6:21 PM	Non-profit	
6	Feb 20, 2010 6:17 PM	public library	
7	Feb 27, 2010 4:17 PM	Historic Preservation Committee	
8	Mar 5, 2010 11:26 PM	historic preservation commission member	
9	May 3, 2010 3:30 PM	School	
10	May 3, 2010 3:32 PM	State Legislator	
11	May 4, 2010 1:44 PM	Non-profit Tourism entity	

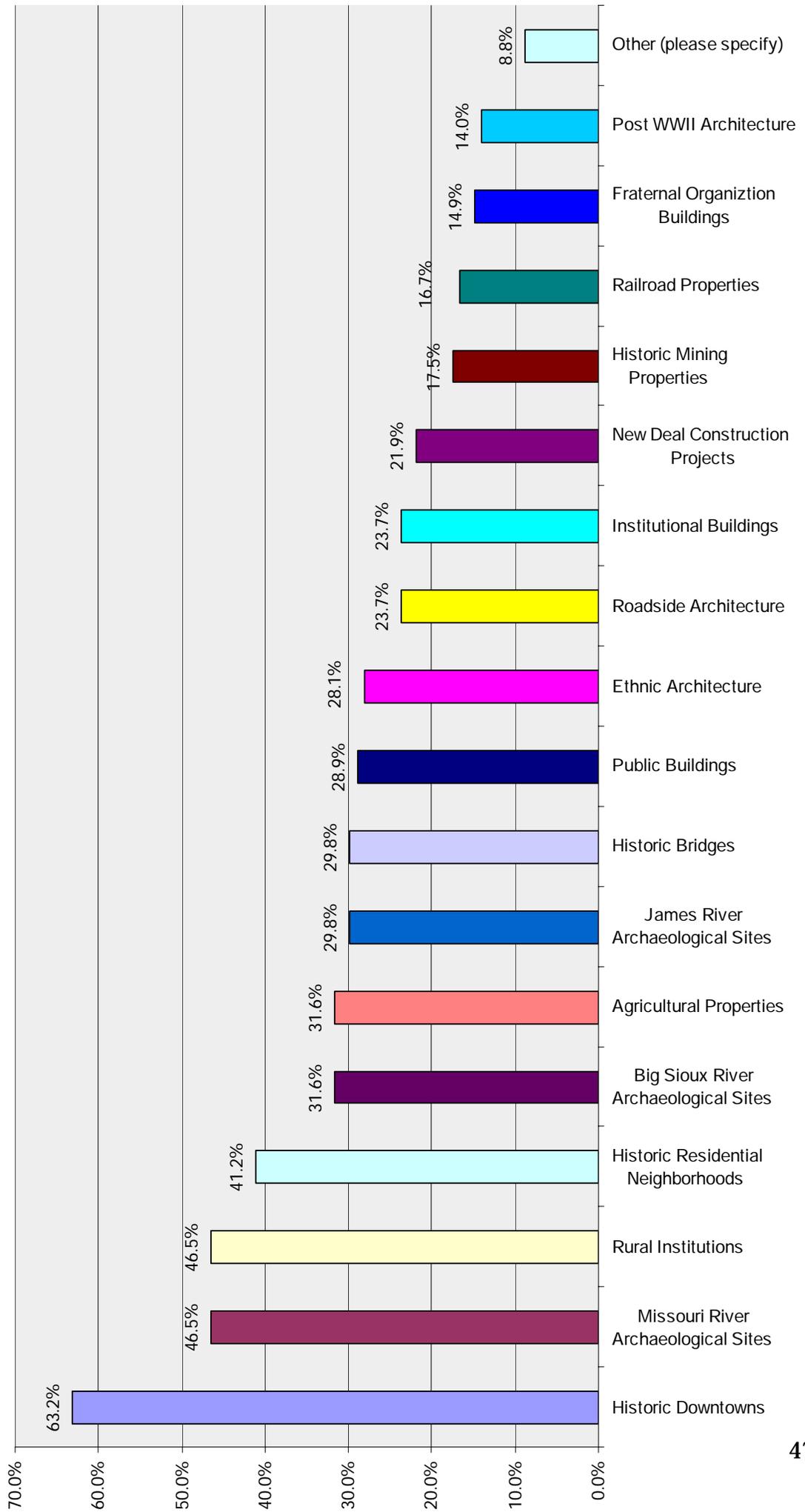
### Responses From:



What types of historic properties in South Dakota are most threatened? Please check all that apply.		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Missouri River Archaeological Sites	46.5%	53
Big Sioux River Archaeological Sites	31.6%	36
James River Archaeological Sites	29.8%	34
Agricultural Properties (farms, ranches, elevators, etc.)	31.6%	36
Railroad Properties	16.7%	19
Rural Institutions (churches, schools, township halls, etc.)	46.5%	53
Courthouse, City Halls, and Other Public Buildings	28.9%	33
Historic Downtowns	63.2%	72
Historic Residential Neighborhoods	41.2%	47
Ethnic Architecture (German-Russian, Czech, Finnish, etc.)	28.1%	32
Historic Bridges	29.8%	34
Fraternal Organization Buildings (Masons, Elks, etc.)	14.9%	17
Roadside Architecture (gas stations, motel courts, etc.)	23.7%	27
New Deal Construction Projects	21.9%	25
Historic Mining Properties	17.5%	20
Institutional Buildings (hospitals, universities, etc.)	23.7%	27
Post WWII Architecture	14.0%	16
Other (please specify)	8.8%	10
<i>answered question</i>		<b>114</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>2</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>Response Date</b>	<b>Other (please specify)</b>
1	Feb 17, 2010 6:58 PM	NATIVE PRAIRIES
2	Feb 17, 2010 9:35 PM	Traditional Cultural Properties
3	Feb 18, 2010 6:19 PM	Grand, Moreau, Cheyenne, White river archaeo. sites
4	Feb 19, 2010 6:21 PM	Cultural landscapes; State-owned buildings
5	Feb 20, 2010 5:02 AM	Native American Cultural and Sacred Lands
6	Feb 24, 2010 10:33 PM	ceremonial, cultural and religious sites i.e. stone rings, ceremonial ring sites
7	Feb 25, 2010 9:56	Industrial architecture

		PM	
8	Mar 19, 2010 6:40	PM	Lakota sacred sites as defined be the lakota
9	Mar 23, 2010 1:52	PM	Sod Houses
10	May 3, 2010 3:38	PM	Old Barns

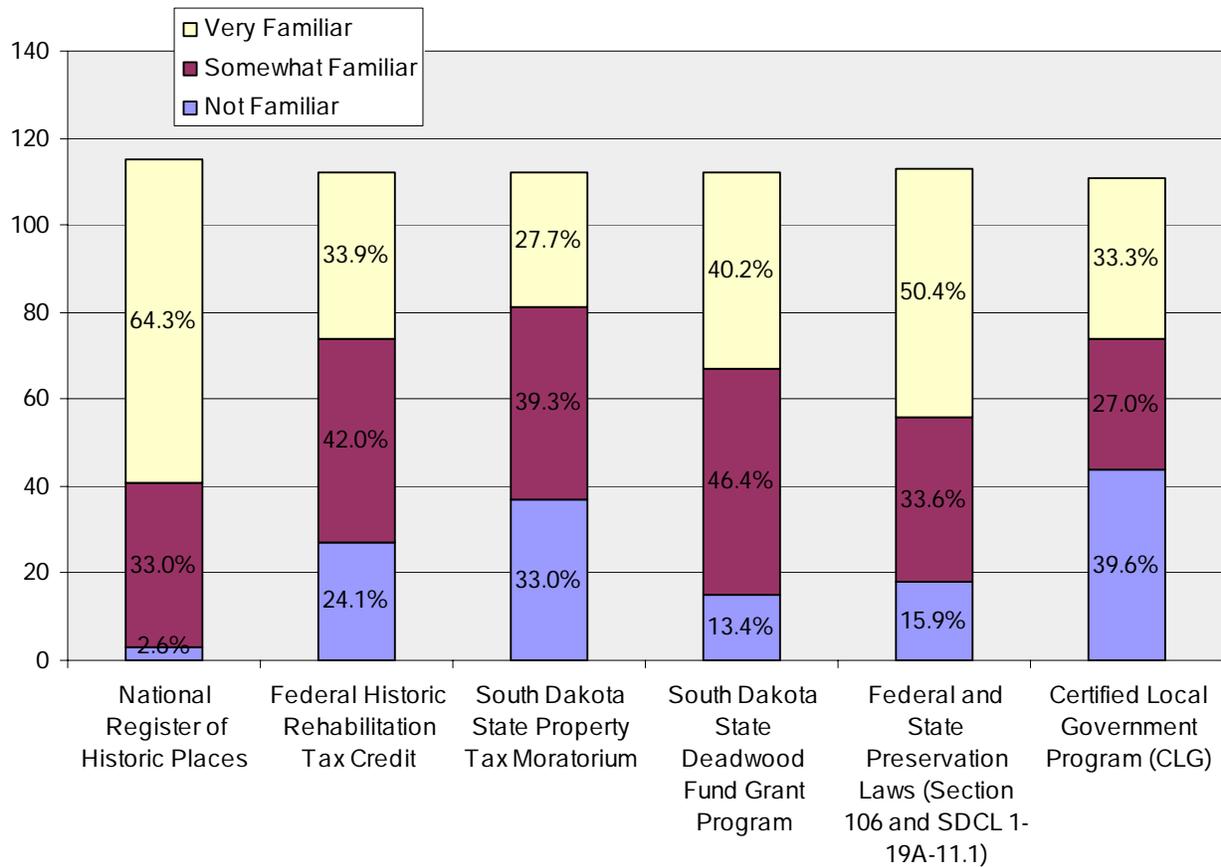
What types of historic properties in South Dakota are most threatened? Please check all that apply.



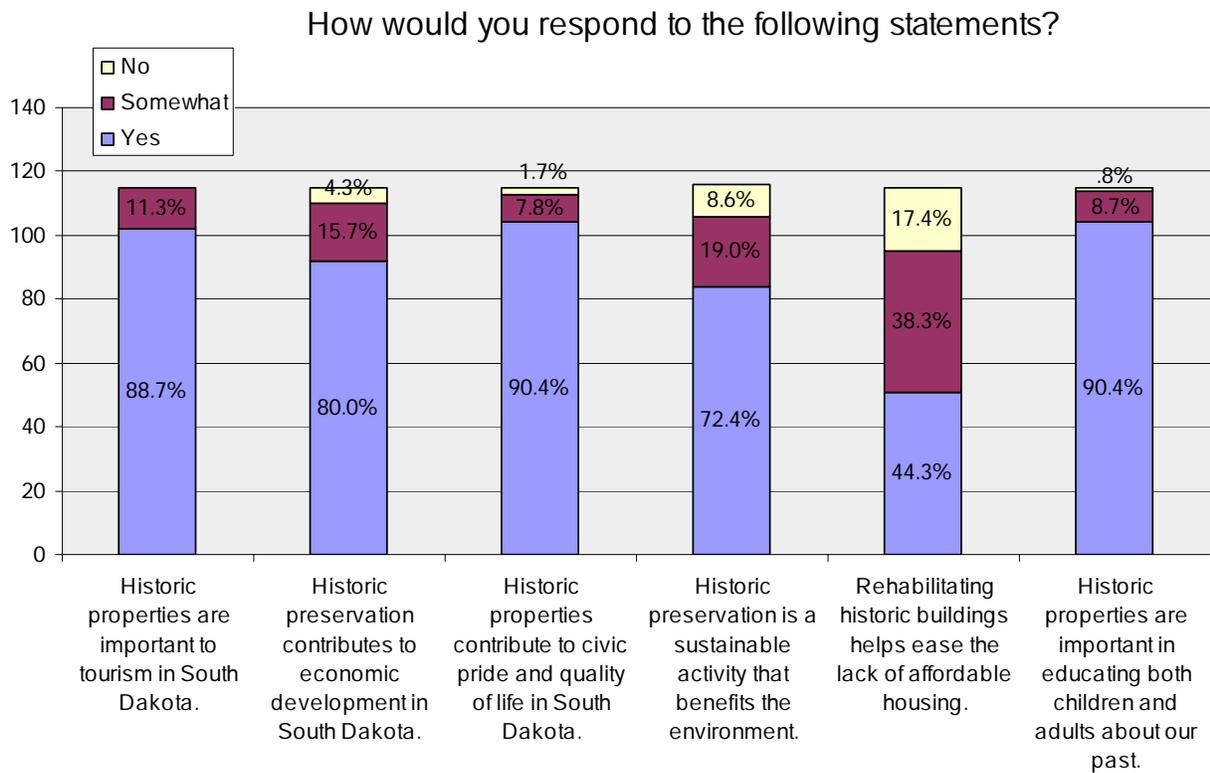
How familiar are you with the following?

Answer Options	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not Familiar	Response Count
National Register of Historic Places	74	38	3	115
Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit	38	47	27	112
South Dakota State Property Tax Moratorium	31	44	37	112
South Dakota State Deadwood Fund Grant Program	45	52	15	112
Federal and State Preservation Laws (Section 106 and SDCL 1-19A-11.1)	57	38	18	113
Certified Local Government Program (CLG)	37	30	44	111
	<i>answered question</i>			115
	<i>skipped question</i>			1

How familiar are you with the following?



How would you respond to the following statements?				
Answer Options	No	Somewhat	Yes	Response Count
Historic properties are important to tourism in South Dakota.	0	13	102	115
Historic preservation contributes to economic development in South Dakota.	5	18	92	115
Historic properties contribute to civic pride and quality of life in South Dakota.	2	9	104	115
Historic preservation is a sustainable activity that benefits the environment.	10	22	84	116
Rehabilitating historic buildings helps ease the lack of affordable housing.	20	44	51	115
Historic properties are important in educating both children and adults about our past.	1	10	104	115
<i>answered question</i>				<b>116</b>
<i>skipped question</i>				<b>0</b>

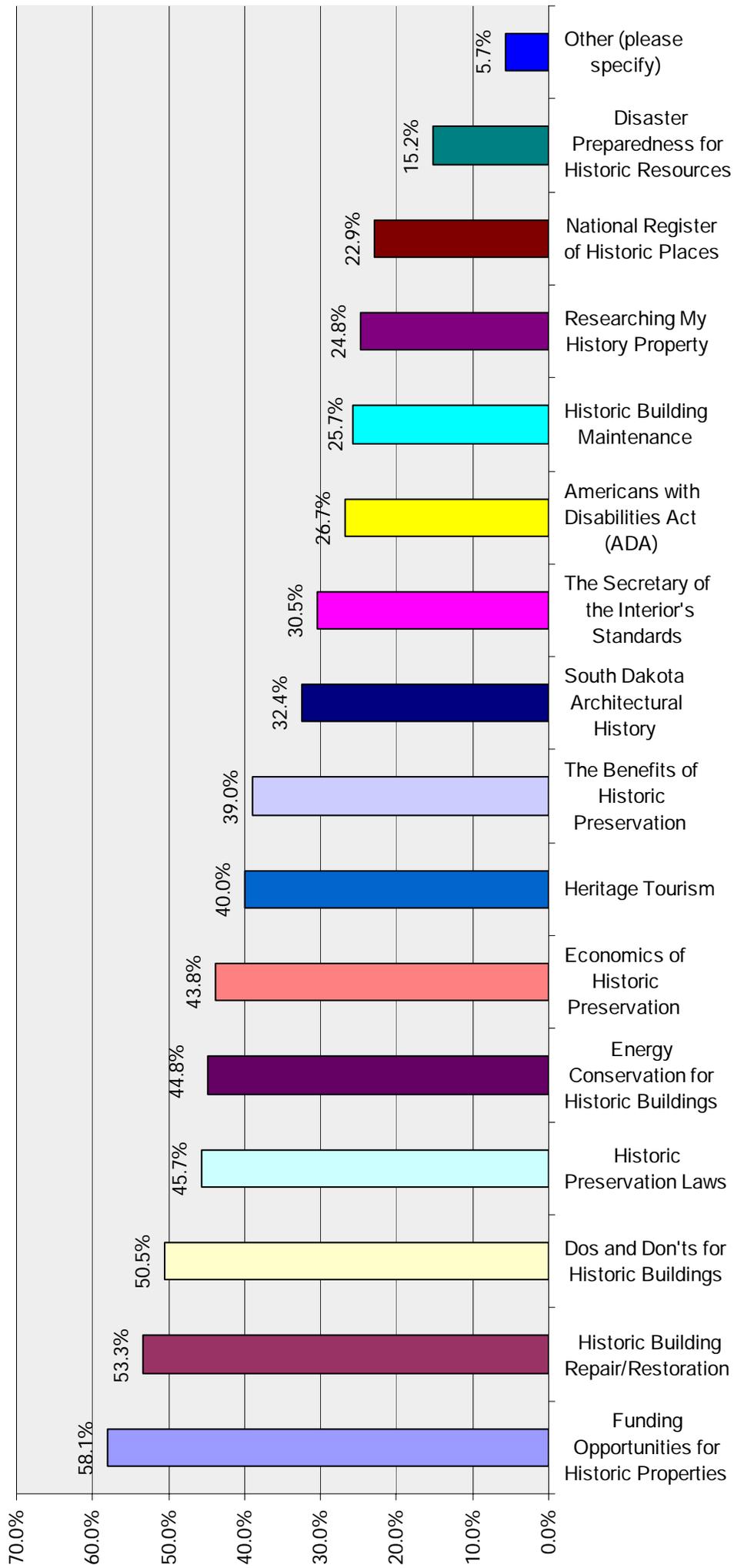


What type of historic preservation workshop or training would you attend? Please check all that apply.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Historic Building Maintenance	25.7%	27
Historic Building Repair/Restoration	53.3%	56
Energy Conservation for Historic Buildings	44.8%	47
Historic Preservation Laws	45.7%	48
Funding Opportunities for Historic Properties	58.1%	61
Disaster Preparedness for Historic Resources	15.2%	16
Dos and Don'ts for Historic Buildings	50.5%	53
What is the National Register of Historic Places and what are its benefits?	22.9%	24
The Benefits of Historic Preservation	39.0%	41
Heritage Tourism	40.0%	42
South Dakota Architectural History	32.4%	34
Historic Buildings and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)	26.7%	28
The Secretary of the Interior's Standards	30.5%	32
Economics of Historic Preservation	43.8%	46
Researching My History Property	24.8%	26
Other (please specify)	5.7%	6
<i>answered question</i>		<b>105</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>11</b>

Number	Response Date	Other (please specify)
1	Feb 17, 2010 5:34 PM	Section 106 compliance best practices
2	Feb 17, 2010 7:23 PM	How to sell and use tax credits
3	Feb 17, 2010 9:35 PM	Historic Preservation in the Community Planning Process
4	Feb 17, 2010 10:09 PM	ARPA
5	Feb 20, 2010 5:02 AM	Native American Cultural and Legal Issues
6	Feb 24, 2010 10:33 PM	the dos and donts of working with tribes: section106

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

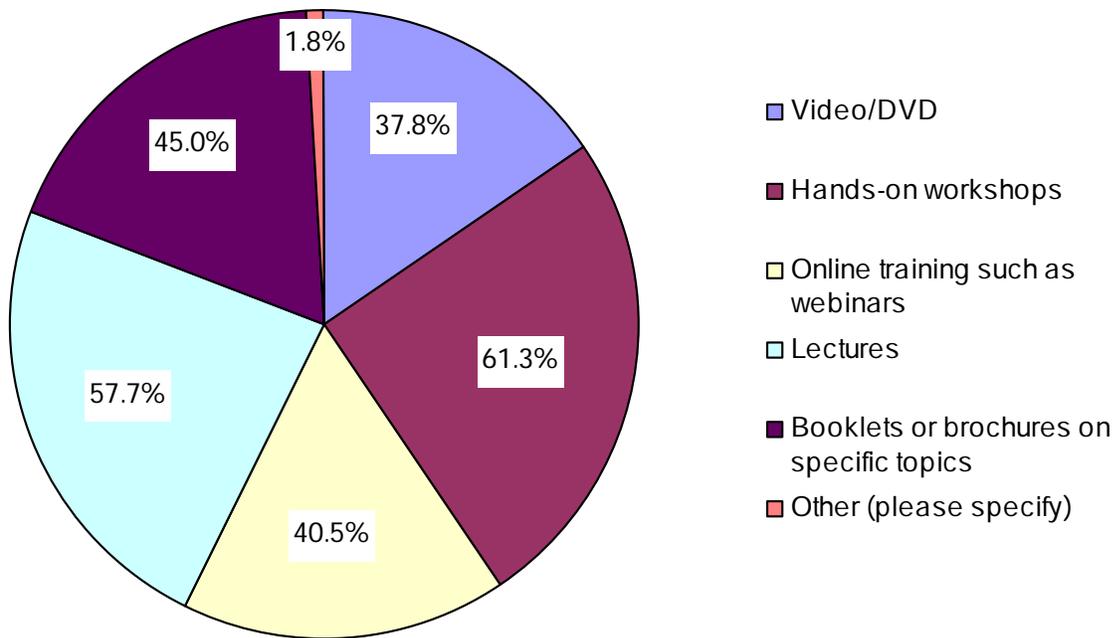


What method of training do you prefer? Please check all that apply.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Video/DVD	37.8%	42
Hands-on workshops	61.3%	68
Online training such as webinars	40.5%	45
Lectures	57.7%	64
Booklets or brochures on specific topics	45.0%	50
Other (please specify)	1.8%	2
<i>answered question</i>		<b>111</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>5</b>

Number	Response Date	Other (please specify)
1	Feb 17, 2010 9:35 PM	Downloadable web-based information or webpage presentation informational television shows something like Gardenline or Oncall
2	Feb 18, 2010 4:19 PM	

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



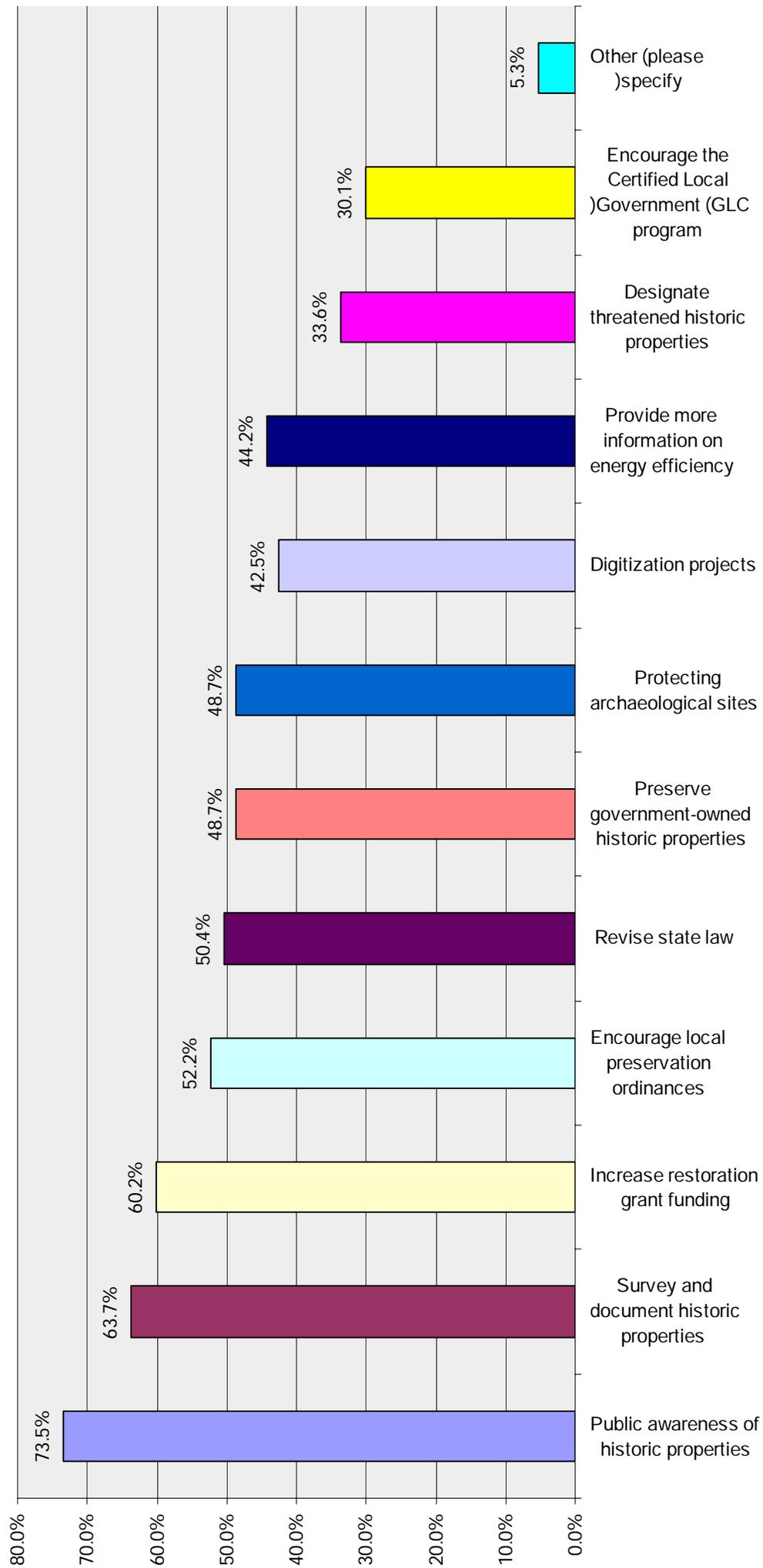
What issues should be the top priorities for the state's historic preservation community, including both private and public preservation organizations, over the next five years? Please check all that apply.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Increase funding for restoration grants for historic properties	60.2%	68
Continue surveying and documenting historic properties	63.7%	72
Increase public awareness of the benefits of historic properties	73.5%	83
Increase access to historic property information through digitization projects	42.5%	48
Nominate threatened historic properties to the National or State Register of Historic Places	33.6%	38
Encourage more cities to become certified through the Certified Local Government (CLG) program.	30.1%	34
Encourage the preservation of government-owned historic properties	48.7%	55
Encourage the adoption of local preservation ordinances to protect historic properties	52.2%	59
Revise state law to better protect historic properties	50.4%	57
Provide more information on energy efficiency and alternative energy sources for historic buildings	44.2%	50
Protecting archaeological sites	48.7%	55
Other (please specify)	5.3%	6
<i>answered question</i>		<b>113</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>3</b>

Number	Response Date	Other (please specify)
1	Feb 17, 2010 3:48 PM	K-12 hands-on field activities to encourage interest
2	Feb 18, 2010 4:01 PM	Funding of the SD Archaeological Research Center
3	Feb 17, 2010 5:32 PM	property owner rights
4	Feb 17, 2010 9:35 PM	1. Protecting traditional cultural properties; 2. Education regarding public history; 3. Incorporation of historic preservation into community and urban planning and maintaining

		neighborhood and district character as living communities not simply preserving historic buildings as snapshots in time.
	<b>Feb 18, 2010 4:19 PM</b>	We need to get property owners aware and interested in preservation. Developers need to be aware of the wasteful practice of abandoning older buildings and building new ones leading to urban sprawl and derelict inner cities, and puts a strain on resources of all kinds.
5		
	<b>Feb 20, 2010 5:02 AM</b>	
6		return public and private lands to NA ownership

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



# APPENDIX C

## South Dakota Historic Contexts

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

### **ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Pre-Sioux Habitation**

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 12,000 BC - 1750 AD

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

Entire state.

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

### **ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Sioux Era**

#### **SUBCONTEXT 1: Indigenous Sites and Structures**

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1750 - Present

Members of all three major groups of the Sioux Nation (Santee, Yankton, Teton) moved into South Dakota about 1750 and eventually spread throughout the Dakota

region displacing earlier peoples. Their occupation and significant tribal impact continues to the present day.

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

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

**SUBCONTEXT 2: Government Constructed Sites and Structures.**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1851 - Present**

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

Government-constructed facilities are confined to the nine reservations and lands held in trust by the federal government. The reservations are Flandreau, Sisseton-Wahpeton, Yankton, Crow Creek, Lower Brule, Cheyenne River, Standing Rock, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge--comprising about 10% of the land area of the state.

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

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

**SUBCONTEXT 3: Christian Missions**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1750 - Present**

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

Churches, schools, residences.

**ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Early, Commercial Exploitation and Military Presence**

**SUBCONTEXT 1: Fur Trading Posts**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1750-1860**

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

Posts and their related structures (including stockades).

**SUBCONTEXT 2: Military Forts and Encampments**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1856-1946**

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

Although camps and other sites of military occupation can be found throughout the state, the greatest concentration of formal military forts occurs along the Missouri River, James River, Indian reservations, Northeastern lake region, and the Black Hills.

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

Forts and Encampments.

## **ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement**

### **SUBCONTEXT 1: Claim Structures**

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1893

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:  
The State of South Dakota

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

### **SUBCONTEXT 2.1: Ethnic Enclaves - Czechs**

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1869-1920

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

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

PROPERTY TYPES:  
Houses, barns, lodge halls, schools, churches, cemeteries.

### **SUBCONTEXT 2.2: Ethnic Enclaves - Finns**

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1878 - present

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:  
Savo, Frederick; Brown County  
Poinsett - Lake Norden; Hamlin and Brookings Counties  
Lead, Roubaix and Whitewood; Lawrence County  
Buffalo, Cave Hills, and Little Missouri; Hamlin County

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

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

**SUBCONTEXT 2.3: Ethnic Enclaves - German-Russians**

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1871 - present

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

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

**SUBCONTEXT 2.4: Ethnic Enclaves - Danes**

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: Early 1870s - present

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

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

**SUBCONTEXT 2.5: Ethnic Enclaves - Dutch**

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

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

Immigrants from the Netherlands settled primarily in Douglas, Charles Mix, and Bon Homme Counties. Other counties with historically significant numbers of foreign-born Dutch are Minnehaha, Brookings, Deuel, Turner, Grant, Lincoln, and Aurora. They tended to settle in colonies, lending weight to their comparatively small populations.

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

Houses, farms, buildings, churches, cemeteries.

**SUBCONTEXT 2.6: Ethnic Enclaves - Swedes**

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

See below.

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

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

**SUBCONTEXT 2.7: Ethnic Enclaves - Norwegians**

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

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

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

**SUBCONTEXT 2.8: Ethnic Enclaves - Germans**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES:** 1870s - present

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

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

**SUBCONTEXT 2.9: Ethnic Enclaves - Poles**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

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

**SUBCONTEXT 2.10: Ethnic Enclaves - Jewish**

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

See below

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

Houses, farm buildings, commercial structures, synagogues.

**SUBCONTEXT 2.11: Ethnic Enclaves - Chinese**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES:** 1875-1900; 1900-1930

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

Houses, commercial buildings, cemeteries.

**SUBCONTEXT 2.12: Ethnic Enclaves - Swiss**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1874-1920**

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

Houses, churches, cemeteries, farm buildings.

**SUBCONTEXT 2.13: Ethnic Enclaves – African American**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1870 - present**

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

Houses, churches, cemeteries, commercial buildings.

**SUBCONTEXT 2.14: Ethnic Enclaves - English Speaking Groups**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES:**

Very little has been written about the various English-speaking groups that entered Dakota. These groups would include English, Welsh, Scot, Scotch-Irish, and Irish immigrants who migrated from Europe in the last half of the 19th Century or the first few decades of the 20th Century.

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

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

**SUBCONTEXT 2.15: Ethnic Enclaves - Italians**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES:** ca. 1880 - ca. 1920

See below

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

Houses, barns, lodge halls, schools, churches.

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

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES:** Most likely 1880 - Present

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

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

**SUBCONTEXT 2.17: Ethnic Enclaves - Luxembourgers**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1878 - Present**

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

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

**SUBCONTEXT 2.18: Ethnic Enclaves - French**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1678 - Present**

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

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

Of course, this statistic overlooks the Canadian and American-born French people. Despite their years in the United States, many French retained their ethnic culture

and can be studied as a distinctive ethnic group. The French Canadians were a sizable portion of the French-speaking population. In 1890 they numbered 1061, in 1900 1138, in 1910 998, in 1920 508 and in 1930 492.

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

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

**SUBCONTEXT 3: Farm and Ranch Settlement**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1893**

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

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

**SUBCONTEXT 4.1: Urban Development/Commercial Structures**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1893**

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

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

**SUBCONTEXT 4.2: Urban Development/Residences**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1899**

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

Houses, carriage houses, and other related structures.

**SUBCONTEXT 5: Government-related Structures**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1861 - Present**

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

The State of South Dakota.

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

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

**SUBCONTEXT 6.1: Industrial Structures/Non-Mining**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1893**

#### SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

#### PROPERTY TYPES:

Saw and grain mills, iron foundries, cement plants, breweries, creameries, cheese factories, meat-packing plants.

### **SUBCONTEXT 6.2: Industrial Structures/Mining**

#### TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1874 - Present

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

#### SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

#### PROPERTY TYPES:

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

### **SUBCONTEXT 7.1: Transportation Structures/Railroads**

#### TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1872 - Present

The first railroad to enter Dakota Territory was the "Dakota Southern", which began service from Sioux City, Iowa to Yankton in 1873. Territorial and Community leaders had tried to encourage the building of a rail line into Dakota since the early 1860s, but they met with little success, until Yankton County approved a controversial bonded cash subsidy. Eventually, larger companies came into the area and consolidated the small lines. The major networks included the Northern Pacific (North Dakota); Chicago and Northwestern; Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy; Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul; and others. By the 1890s these companies had established significant systems throughout the eastern half of the state and within the Black Hills. After 1900, railroad building by these companies commenced beyond the Missouri River to Black Hills locations.

#### SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The State of South Dakota

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

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

**SUBCONTEXT 7.2: Transportation Structures/Land Routes**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1893**

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

The state of South Dakota.

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

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

**SUBCONTEXT 7.3: Transportation Structures/River**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1803-1936**

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

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

**SUBCONTEXT 8: Religious Structures**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858 - Present**

Pioneers of Dakota began providing religious services on arrival in the new territory. When certain congregations grew large enough and wealthy enough, they erected a church edifice, in which to worship. Many also provided special schools and

cemeteries for their members. Such institutions continue to the present day much as they were originally founded.

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**  
The state of South Dakota

**PROPERTY TYPES:**  
Churches, schools, and cemeteries.

### **SUBCONTEXT 9: Community Burial Practices**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES:** 1858 - Present

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**  
The state of South Dakota

**PROPERTY TYPES:**  
Cemeteries, related burial art, and architecture.

### **ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Depression and Rebuilding**

#### **SUBCONTEXT 1.1: Changing Urban Patterns/Abandonment of Small Towns**

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

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**  
The State of South Dakota

**PROPERTY TYPES:**  
Ghost towns, abandoned towns, and commercial centers, historic archaeological sites.

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

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

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

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

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

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

During the period of approximately between the Recession of 1893 and the advent of the Great Depression, South Dakota shared many changes in residential architecture with the rest of the nation. New advances in technology brought in the uses of stronger, lighter materials, and innovations in commercial enterprise led to patterned housing and pre-fabricated catalogue homes. As cities grew, many new "suburban" neighborhoods took form.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

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

PROPERTY TYPES:

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

## **SUBCONTEXT 2: Evolution of Modern Industrial Structures**

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The state of South Dakota.

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

Factories: meat packing plants, concrete block manufacturing, creameries, medium and small-scale manufacturing plants.

**SUBCONTEXT 3: Civic Improvements and New Government-related Structures**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929**

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

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

**SUBCONTEXT 4: Social Organization Halls**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929**

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

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

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

Lodge Halls.

**SUBCONTEXT 5.1: Changing Rural Patterns/Pattern Book Structures**

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929**

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

The state of South Dakota.

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

Houses, agricultural outbuildings.

## **SUBCONTEXT 5.2: Changing Rural Patterns/Rural Industries and Agribusiness**

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

Parallel to technological advances on individual farms following the Recession of 1893 was the growth of rural industries and agribusiness. New technologies, world markets, and political movements combined to create an atmosphere favorable to agricultural growth. As a result, industries blossomed, including elevators, creameries, refining plants, irrigation projects, experiment stations, etc.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:  
The state of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:  
Grain elevators, fertilizer factories, creameries, cooperative businesses.

## **SUBCONTEXT 6: Recreation and Tourism**

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929  
See below

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

PROPERTY TYPES:  
Parks, resort hotels, national monuments, ranger stations, museums.

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

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

Parallel to the influx of tourists and new commercial/industrial ventures in the state, transportation facilities greatly improved during the period between the Recession of 1893 and the Great Depression. This era witnessed the introduction of the automobile to South Dakota and the nation, which necessitated better roadways (eventually paved highways), stronger bridges, and new repair garages. The automobile, because of its special needs as well as its capabilities, would have a profound affect on architecture. During the Great Depression of the 1930s, the government expanded and improved the facilities inaugurated earlier, but the greatest architectural impact had already occurred.

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

The state of South Dakota.

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

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

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

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1929-1941**

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**

The state of South Dakota.

**PROPERTY TYPES:**

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

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

**TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1941-1973**

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

**SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:**  
The state of South Dakota.

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

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