

Intensive Historic Building Survey and Evaluation for the Brookings County Substation to SD/MN Border Segment of the CapX 2020 Brookings County to Hampton 345 kV Transmission Line Project

Volume 1 of 2

Prepared by:
Kevin (Lex) Palmer – Principal Investigator
HDR Engineering, Inc.
701 Xenia Avenue South, Suite 600
Minneapolis, MN 55416

Prepared for
Great River Energy, as agent for: Great River Energy; Central Minnesota Municipal Power
Agency; Western Minnesota Municipal Power Agency; Otter Tail Power Company; and
Northern States Power Company, a Minnesota Corporation

September 2013

Lake Benton NW, Lake Benton SW, and White NE 7.5' USGS Quadrangles



Table of Contents

ABSTRACT/MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	7
1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW	7
1.2 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS	8
1.3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY.....	11
2.0 THEMATIC RESEARCH AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	12
2.1 SOUTH DAKOTA HISTORY OVERVIEW	12
2.2 BROOKINGS COUNTY HISTORY	14
2.3 AGRICULTURE.....	20
2.4 STUDY AREA ARCHITECTURE.....	23
3.0 SITE DESCRIPTIONS AND HISTORIES	29
4.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATION.....	115
4.1 SURVEY RESULTS AND NRHP EVALUATIONS.....	116
4.2 UNEVALUATED SITES.....	126
4.3 SITES PREVIOUSLY EVALUATED AS INELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER.....	147
5.0 PROJECT EFFECTS ASSESSMENTS.....	154
6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	162
7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY	163

List of Tables

TABLE 1-1. PROJECT LOCATION IN STUDY AREA.	8
TABLE 1-2. RECORDED SITES WITHIN PROJECT PROVIDED BY SD SHPO.....	10
TABLE 4-1. NRHP EVALUATIONS FOR STUDY AREA BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES OBSERVED ON ACCESSIBLE PARCELS OR FROM THE ROW	118
TABLE 5-1. EFFECTS ANALYSIS SUMMARY.....	161

List of Figures

FIGURE 1–1. PROJECT OVERVIEW MAP.....	3
FIGURE 1–2. HISTORIC BUILDING INVENTORY MAP.....	4
FIGURE 1–3. HISTORIC BUILDING INVENTORY MAP.....	5
FIGURE 1–4. HISTORIC BUILDING INVENTORY MAP.....	6
FIGURE 2–1. MANY EARLY BROOKINGS COUNTY SETTLEMENTS DISAPPEARED WITH THE ARRIVAL OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILROAD THROUGH BROOKINGS. FROM <i>BROOKINGS COUNTY HISTORY</i> , 1989.	15
FIGURE 2–2. THIS CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILROAD STEAM LOCOMOTIVE PAUSES AT A STATION IN MINNESOTA. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS NUMBER LC-D4-4541.....	16

FIGURE 2–3. THIS 1909 *STANDARD ATLAS OF BROOKINGS COUNTY SOUTH DAKOTA* SHOWS THE 23 TOWNSHIPS WITHIN ITS BORDERS. THE STUDY AREA CONFINES WITHIN THE LAKE HENDRICKS, SHERMAN, AND RICHLAND TOWNSHIPS ARE SHOWN IN THE RECTANGLES..... 17

FIGURE 2–4. SITE BK00002198/BK00000185 IS A WARREN PONY TRUSS BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED IN 1910 AND THEN LATER RELOCATED TO THE RICHLAND TOWNSHIP ON 206TH STREET FOR THE EAST BRANCH OF THE DEER CREEK CROSSING. 18

FIGURE 2–5. THE SEXAUER SEED COMPANY IN BROOKINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA..... 21

FIGURE 2–6. CIRCA 1907 IMAGE OF A STEAM TRACTION ENGINE PLOWING AND SEEDING..... 21

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS IMAGE LC-USZ62-37710. 21

FIGURE 2–7. CIRCA 1916 IMAGE OF A GASOLINE TRACTOR IN ACTION. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS IMAGE LC-USZ62-94449. 22

FIGURE 2–8. THE TRON O. MIDTAUNE NORWEGIAN IMMIGRANT FAMILY RESIDED AT THIS FOLK VICTORIAN STYLE HOUSE IN THE LAKE HENDRICKS TOWNSHIP AT SITE BK00001272 IN THE PROJECT AREA..... 24

FIGURE 2–9. THIS TWO-STORY VERNACULAR BUILDING AT SITE BK05000001 IN THE PROJECT AREA IS LOCATED IN THE RICHLAND TOWNSHIP AND WAS OCCUPIED BY ELLEF WOLD BY 1909. CENSUS DATA INDICATES THAT WOLD WAS A NORWEGIAN IMMIGRANT WHO ARRIVED IN THE BROOKINGS AREA BY 1885 AND PURSUED FARMING. THE HOUSE IS TYPICAL OF THE EARLY MILLED WOOD ARCHITECTURE IN THE STUDY AREA. 24

FIGURE 2–10. THIS CRAFTSMAN STYLE RESIDENCE IS LOCATED AT SITE BK00001299 IN THE PROJECT AREA AND EXHIBITS COMMON FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH THE STYLE, ENCLOSED SLEEPING PORCH, DORMERS, AND WIDE EAVES. 25

FIGURE 2–11. THIS GAMBREL ROOF CONCRETE BLOCK DAIRY BARN LOCATED AT SITE BK00001339 IN THE PROJECT AREA LIKELY USED MATERIAL FROM THE BROOKINGS CONCRETE BLOCK FACTORY..... 26

FIGURE 2–12. THIS GOTHIC ARCH ROOF WOOD-CLAD DAIRY BARN IS SITUATED AT SITE BK00001244 IN THE PROJECT AREA. THE MOEN FAMILY FARMED AT THIS SITE FOR NEARLY 70 YEARS. NOTE THE FIXED SASH WOOD WINDOWS WITH FOUR VERTICAL MULLIONS, A COMMON WINDOW TYPE SEEN IN THE STUDY AREA HISTORIC AGE BUILDINGS..... 26

FIGURE 2–13. THIS IMAGE SHOWS THE HERMAN F. MICHEEL GOTHIC ARCHED-ROOF BARN CONSTRUCTED IN 1920 IN BROOKINGS COUNTY, AND IS LISTED IN THE NRHP. THE BARN WAS USED FOR DAIRY COWS, HORSES, AND HOGS AT A LATER POINT. IT IS LOCATED SOUTH OF THE PROJECT AREA, AND THIS IMAGE PROVIDES A COMPARISON TO THE BARN AT SITE BK00001244..... 27

FIGURE 2–14. THIS WISCONSIN STYLE DAIRY BARN BUILT IN 1925 IS LOCATED NORTHWEST OF BROOKINGS AT THE VOSTAD FARM AT 2905 16TH AVENUE WEST OUTSIDE OF THE PROJECT AREA. IT IS LISTED IN THE NRHP AND PROVIDES AN EXAMPLE OF A LARGE INTACT WISCONSIN STYLE DAIRY BARN. 27

FIGURE 2–15. THE CONCRETE STAVE SILO ON THE LEFT IS LOCATED AT SITE BK000001395. IT HAS AN INTACT ASSEMBLAGE OF A SILAGE BLOWER (RED, ON LEFT), SILO, SILAGE HOUSING AND SILAGE CHOPPER HOUSE. DIEDRICH & SONS CONSTRUCTED MANY STUDY AREA CONCRETE STAVE SILOS IN THE MID-1960S. THE POURED CONCRETE SILO ON THE LEFT IS AT SITE BK000001350 AND HAS AN UNUSUAL VERNACULAR DESIGN. 28

FIGURE 2–16. SITE BK00001244 HAS EXAMPLE OF TWENTIETH CENTURY PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES. THE QUONSET HUT ON THE LEFT IS A POST-WORLD WAR II BUILDING FORM. THE GRAIN BINS ON THE RIGHT ARE OLDER THAN MOST IN THE STUDY AREA, BASED ON THE MATERIAL AND FABRICATION TECHNIQUES. 29

FIGURE 3–1. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF BUILDING 1 QUONSET HUT WEST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND SOUTH ELEVATION. 30

FIGURE 3–2. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF FEED SHED BUILDING 2 WEST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND SOUTH ELEVATION. . 30

FIGURE 3–3. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF SCHOOLHOUSE/MEETING HALL BUILDING 1 WEST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND SOUTH ELEVATION..... 31

FIGURE 3–4. VIEW TO SOUTHEAST OF HISTORIC AGE OUTBUILDING BUILDING 1 WEST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND NORTH ELEVATION. 33

FIGURE 3–5. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF BUILDING 2 MODERN AGE FEED SHED SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND WEST ELEVATION. 33

FIGURE 3–6. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF BUILDING 3 MODERN RESIDENCE SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND WEST ELEVATION. 34

FIGURE 3–7. VIEW TO SOUTHWEST OF BUILDING 4 GARAGE EAST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND NORTH ELEVATION. 34

FIGURE 3–8. VIEW TO WEST OF HISTORIC AGE SILO BUILDING 5 EAST FAÇADE. 35

FIGURE 3–9. VIEW TO SOUTHEAST OF HISTORIC AGE MACHINE SHED BUILDING 1 NORTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND WEST ELEVATION. 36

FIGURE 3–10. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF HISTORIC AGE TRANSVERSE FRAME LIVESTOCK BARN BUILDING 2 WEST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND SOUTH ELEVATION. 37

FIGURE 3–11. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF MODERN GARAGE BUILDING 3 SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND EAST ELEVATION. 37

FIGURE 3–12. VIEW TO NORTH OF HISTORIC AGE CHICKEN COOP BUILDING 4 SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE. 38

FIGURE 3–13. VIEW TO SOUTHWEST OF HISTORIC AGE RESIDENCE BUILDING 5 EAST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND NORTH ELEVATION. THE ORIGINAL FARMHOUSE IS THE TWO-STORY SEGMENT ON THE LEFT. THE REMAINING PORTIONS ARE ADDITIONS. 39

FIGURE 3–14. VIEW TO EAST OF HISTORIC AGE WINDMILL WEST ELEVATION. 39

FIGURE 3–15. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF BUILDING 1 RESIDENCE EAST AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS. THE PORTION ON THE LEFT IS THE ORIGINAL FARMHOUSE, AND THE TWO SEGMENTS TO THE RIGHT ARE MODERN ADDITIONS. 41

FIGURE 3–16. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF BUILDING 2 STORAGE BUILDING EAST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND SOUTH ELEVATION. 41

FIGURE 3–17. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF BUILDING 3 BARN SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND WEST ELEVATION. 42

FIGURE 3–18. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF BUILDING 4 STABLE EAST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND SOUTH ELEVATION. 43

FIGURE 3–19. VIEW TO EAST OF WINDMILL WEST ELEVATION. 44

FIGURE 3–20. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDING EAST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND SOUTH ELEVATION. 45

FIGURE 3–21. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF STANSKY FARM GRANARY SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND EAST ELEVATION. 46

FIGURE 3–22. VIEW TO NORTH OF STANSKY FARM CONCRETE STAVE SILO SOUTH FAÇADE..... 47

FIGURE 3–23. VIEW TO NORTH OF WINDMILL WITH MISSING VANE. 48

FIGURE 3–24. VIEW TO WEST OF DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS AND WINDMILL. 49

FIGURE 3–25. VIEW TO SE OF OUTBUILDING NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS. 50

FIGURE 3–26. VIEW TO EAST OF STEEL TANK AND FORMER WINDMILL SITE. 51

FIGURE 3–27. FOLK VICTORIAN RESIDENCE BUILDING 1 SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND EAST ELEVATION. 52

FIGURE 3–28. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF GRANARY BUILDING 2 WEST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND SOUTH ELEVATION. 53

FIGURE 3–29. WISCONSIN STYLE DAIRY BARN SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND EAST ELEVATION. 53

FIGURE 3–30. VIEW TO SOUTHWEST OF BARN (BUILDING 1) NORTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND EAST ELEVATION, AND CONCRETE STAVE SILO CONSTRUCTED IN 1965 BY DIEDRICH AND SONS. 54

FIGURE 3–31. VIEW TO SOUTHEAST OF HISTORIC AGE RESIDENCE NORTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS. 55

FIGURE 3–32. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF HISTORIC AGE BARN (EAST) BUILDING 2 EAST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND NORTH ELEVATION. 56

FIGURE 3–33. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF HISTORIC AGE BARN (WEST) BUILDING 3 EAST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND NORTH ELEVATION. 56

FIGURE 3–34. VIEW TO SOUTHWEST OF GARAGE (BUILDING 1) EAST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND NORTH ELEVATION. .57

FIGURE 3–35. VIEW TO WEST OF FARM HOUSE (BUILDING 2) EAST ELEVATION AND SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE. GARAGE (BUILDING 1) IS ON LEFT EDGE OF IMAGE. 58

FIGURE 3–36. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF BUILDING 3 SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND EAST ELEVATION. 59

FIGURE 3–37. VIEW TO SOUTHEAST OF BUILDING 4 NORTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND WEST ELEVATION. 59

FIGURE 3–38. VIEW TO SOUTHWEST OF BUILDING 5 EAST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND NORTH ELEVATION. 60

FIGURE 3–39. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF BUILDING 6 EAST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND SOUTH ELEVATION. 60

FIGURE 3–40. VIEW TO SOUTHEAST OF BUILDING 7 NORTH FAÇADE AND WEST ELEVATION. 61

FIGURE 3–41. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF BUILDING 8 EAST FAÇADE AND SOUTH ELEVATION. 61

FIGURE 3–42. VIEW TO SOUTHWEST OF GRAIN BINS (BUILDING 9) NORTH FAÇADES. 62

FIGURE 3–43. VIEW TO SOUTHEAST OF DAIRY BARN (BUILDING 10) NORTH FAÇADE AND WEST ELEVATION, WITH METAL PANEL ADDITION ON THE SOUTH. 62

FIGURE 3–44. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF FEED BARN (BUILDING 11) SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND WEST ELEVATION. 63

FIGURE 3–45. VIEW TO SOUTHWEST OF MODERN FEED SHED (BUILDING 12) EAST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND NORTH ELEVATION. 64

FIGURE 3–46. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF WINDMILL (BUILDING 13). 64

FIGURE 3–47. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF RESIDENCE WEST PRIMARY FAÇADE (BUILDING 1). THE ORIGINAL BUILDING CORE IS LOCATED ON THE LEFT-REAR. THE SHED ROOF SEGMENT ON THE LEFT FOREGROUND AND PORTION TO THE RIGHT ARE ADDITIONS. 65

FIGURE 3–48. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF GARAGE BUILDING 2 WEST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND SOUTH ELEVATION. 66

FIGURE 3–49. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF CHICKEN COOP BUILDING 3 SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND WEST ELEVATION. 66

FIGURE 3–50. VIEW TO SOUTHEAST OF GRANARY BUILDING 4 WEST AND NORTH ELEVATIONS. 67

FIGURE 3–51. VIEW TO EAST OF BUILDING 6, TWO MODERN AGE BUTLER GRAIN BINS. 67

FIGURE 3–52. VIEW TO SOUTHWEST OF MACHINE SHED BUILDING 7 NORTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND EAST ELEVATION. 68

FIGURE 3–53. VIEW TO SOUTHWEST OF BUILDING 8. 68

FIGURE 3–54. VIEW TO SOUTHEAST OF PUMP HOUSE BUILDING 1. 69

FIGURE 3–55. VIEW TO EAST OF HEXEM BARN SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND WEST ELEVATION. THE CIRCULAR OUTLINE IN THE FOREGROUND ON THE LEFT FROM A DEMOLISHED SILO. NOTE THE OUTLINE ON THE BARN WALL OF THE SILAGE CHOPPER HOUSE THAT IS NO LONGER EXTANT. 70

FIGURE 3–56. VIEW TO EAST OF BUILDING 3 WEST ELEVATION. 71

FIGURE 3–57. VIEW TO EAST OF RESIDENCE BUILDING 4 CONSTRUCTED IN 1890, WEST PRIMARY FAÇADE. 71

FIGURE 3–58. VIEW TO NORTH OF BUILDING 5 SOUTH ELEVATION. 72

FIGURE 3–59. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF CHICKEN COOP BUILDING 6 SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND WEST ELEVATION. 72

FIGURE 3–60. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF GRANARY WEST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND SOUTH ELEVATION. 73

FIGURE 3–61. VIEW TO SOUTHEAST OF BUILDING 8 ON THE RIGHT. BUILDING 7 IS IN THE REAR, TO THE LEFT. 73

FIGURE 3–62. VIEW TO SOUTHWEST OF RESIDENCE BUILDING 1 NORTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS. THE EAST ADDITION IS ON THE LEFT. 75

FIGURE 3–63. VIEW TO SOUTHEAST OF PRIVY NORTH FAÇADE AND WEST ELEVATION. 75

FIGURE 3–64. VIEW TO SOUTHEAST OF GARAGE BUILDING 3 WEST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND NORTH ELEVATION. ... 76

FIGURE 3–65. VIEW TO EAST OF PUMP HOUSE BUILDING 4 NORTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND WEST ELEVATION. 76

FIGURE 3–66. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF BARN BUILDING 5 SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND WEST ELEVATION. 77

FIGURE 3–67. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF BUILDING 6 MACHINE SHED SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND EAST
 ELEVATION. 77

FIGURE 3–68. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF MIDTOUNE FOLK VICTORIAN STYLE RESIDENCE BUILDING 1 SOUTH FAÇADE
 AND WEST ELEVATION. 78

FIGURE 3–69. VIEW TO NORTH OF BUILDING 2 MIDTOUNE CONCRETE STAVE SILOS SOUTH AND WEST
 ELEVATIONS. 79

FIGURE 3–70. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF BUILDING 3 MIDTOUNE GRANARY SOUTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS. 79

FIGURE 3–71. VIEW TO EAST OF CURRENT RESIDENCE BUILDING 1 WEST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND NORTH
 ELEVATION. 80

FIGURE 3–72. VIEW TO WEST OF BUILDING 2 MODERN AGE MACHINE SHED. 80

FIGURE 3–73. VIEW TO SOUTHEAST OF BUILDING 1 RESIDENCE NORTH FAÇADE AND WEST ELEVATION. 81

FIGURE 3–74. VIEW TO SOUTHEAST OF RESIDENCE BUILDING 1 WEST AND NORTH ELEVATIONS. 83

FIGURE 3–75. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF GARAGE BUILDING 2 SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND EAST ELEVATION. ... 83

FIGURE 3–76. VIEW TO SOUTHWEST OF CHICKEN COOP BUILDING 3 EAST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND NORTH
 ELEVATION. 84

FIGURE 3–77. VIEW TO SOUTHWEST OF BUILDING 4 SILO AND COLLAPSED BUILDING 5. 84

FIGURE 3–78. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF DAIRY BARN BUILDING 6 WEST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND SOUTH ELEVATION.
 85

FIGURE 3–79. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF MILKING PARLOR BUILDING 7 EAST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND SOUTH
 ELEVATION. 85

FIGURE 3–80. VIEW TO SOUTH OF BUILDING 8. 86

FIGURE 3–81. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF BUILDING 10 EAST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND SOUTH ELEVATION. 86

FIGURE 3–82. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF STORAGE BUILDING 11 WEST PRIMARY FACADE AND SOUTH ELEVATION. 87

FIGURE 3–83. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF GRANARY BUILDING 12 SOUTH ELEVATION. 87

FIGURE 3–84. VIEW TO NORTH OF BUILDING 1 MODERN RESIDENCE SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND WEST
 ELEVATION. 88

FIGURE 3–85. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF BUILDING 2 SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND EAST ELEVATION. 89

FIGURE 3–86. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF BUILDING 3 EAST FACADES AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS. 89

FIGURE 3–87. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF BUILDING 4 QUONSET BARN EAST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND WEST
 ELEVATION. 90

FIGURE 3–88. VIEW TO NORTH OF SILO AND SILO CHOPPER HOUSE LOCATED ON NORTHWEST SIDE OF QUONSET
 BARN. 90

FIGURE 3–89. VIEW TO WEST OF MODERN STORAGE SHED ON NORTHEAST SIDE OF QUONSET BARN THAT FORMS
 PART OF THE BUILDING 4 COMPLEX. 91

FIGURE 3–90. VIEW TO WEST OF BUILDING 5 CONCRETE STAVE SILO ASSOCIATED WITH DEMOLISHED BARN (NOTE
 FOUNDATIONS ON LEFT). THE RED SILAGE BLOWER IS LOCATED ON THE RIGHT. THE COLLAPSING BUILDING 6
 IS IN THE LEFT, REAR. 91

FIGURE 3–91. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF BUILDING 7 WEST FAÇADE AND SOUTH ELEVATION. 92

FIGURE 3–92. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF BUILDING 8 SOUTH PRIMARY FACADE AND WEST ELEVATIONS. 92

FIGURE 3–93. VIEW TO SOUTHWEST OF BUILDING 9 NORTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND EAST ELEVATION. 93

FIGURE 3–94. VIEW TO SOUTHEAST OF RESIDENCE BUILDING 1 WEST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND NORTH ELEVATION. 95

FIGURE 3–95. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF PRIVY BUILDING 2 SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND WEST ELEVATION..... 95

FIGURE 3–96. VIEW TO EAST OF COLLAPSED BARN BUILDING 3..... 96

FIGURE 3–97. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF OUTBUILDING BUILDING 4 WEST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND SOUTH ELEVATION. 96

FIGURE 3–98. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF GARAGE BUILDING 5 SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND EAST ELEVATION. 97

FIGURE 3–99. VIEW TO SOUTHEAST OF RESIDENCE BUILDING 1 NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS. THE ORIGINAL FIRST FLOOR MUDROOM IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER ON THE LEFT. 98

FIGURE 3–100. VIEW TO SOUTHWEST OF STORAGE BUILDING 2 EAST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND NORTH ELEVATION. 98

FIGURE 3–101. VIEW TO SOUTHWEST OF BUILDING 3 GRANARY EAST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND NORTH ELEVATION. 99

FIGURE 3–102. VIEW TO WEST OF FEED SHED BUILDING 4 EAST PRIMARY FAÇADE..... 99

FIGURE 3–103. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF BUILDING 5 SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND WEST ELEVATION. 100

FIGURE 3–104. VIEW TO WEST OF BUILDING 5 (LEFT) AND BUILDING 6 (RIGHT) EAST ELEVATIONS. 100

FIGURE 3–105. VIEW TO SOUTHWEST OF BUILDING 7 NORTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND EAST ELEVATION. 101

FIGURE 3–106. VIEW TO NORTH OF BUILDING 8 SILO AND SILAGE CHOPPER HOUSE, WITH SILAGE BLOWER TUBE ON LEFT..... 102

FIGURE 3–107. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF POLE BARN BUILDING 9..... 102

FIGURE 3–108. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF BUILDING 10 SOUTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS..... 103

FIGURE 3–109. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF BUILDING 11 SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND WEST ELEVATION. 103

FIGURE 3–110. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF BUILDING 1 SOUTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS..... 105

FIGURE 3–111. VIEW TO SOUTHEAST OF GRANARY BUILDING 2 SOUTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS. 105

FIGURE 3–112. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF BUILDING 1 RESIDENCE AND BUILDING 2 GARAGE. 106

FIGURE 3–113. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF CHICKEN COOP BUILDING 3 SOUTH FAÇADE AND WEST ELEVATION. BUILDING 4 IS ON THE LEFT. 107

FIGURE 3–114. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF BUILDING 4 SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND WEST ELEVATION. 107

FIGURE 3–115. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF BUILDING 5 SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND EAST ELEVATION. 108

FIGURE 3–116. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF BUILDING 6 EAST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND SOUTH ELEVATION. 108

FIGURE 3–117. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF BUILDING 1 EAST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND SOUTH ELEVATION. 110

FIGURE 3–118. VIEW TO NORTH OF GARAGE BUILDING 2 SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND WEST ELEVATION. 110

FIGURE 3–119. VIEW TO WEST OF WINDMILL BUILDING 4..... 111

FIGURE 3–120. VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF PUMP HOUSE BUILDING 5 WEST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND SOUTH ELEVATION. 111

FIGURE 3–121. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF BUILDING 6. 112

FIGURE 3–122. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF BUILDING 7..... 112

FIGURE 3–123. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF BUILDING 1 SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND EAST ELEVATION. 113

FIGURE 3–124. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF BUILDING 3 BARN SOUTH PRIMARY FAÇADE AND EAST ELEVATION. 114

FIGURE 3–125. VIEW TO NORTHWEST OF BUILDING 7 EAST PRIMARY FAÇADE AND SOUTH ELEVATION. 114

FIGURE 4–1. VIEW TO SOUTH OF HISTORIC AGE BARN..... 147

FIGURE 4–2. VIEW TO NORTH OF HISTORIC AGE MACHINE SHED. 148

FIGURE 4–3. VIEW TO WEST OF HISTORIC AGE FARMHOUSE..... 149

FIGURE 4–4. VIEW TO SOUTH OF FORMER 484TH AVENUE BRIDGE SITE. 150

FIGURE 4–5. VIEW TO SOUTHEAST OF 207TH STREET BRIDGE..... 151

FIGURE 4–6. VIEW TO EAST OF 206TH STREET BRIDGE OVER EAST BRANCH OF DEER CREEK..... 152

FIGURE 4-7. VIEW TO EAST OF BK04900006 AND BK04900008 153
FIGURE 5-1. LOCATION OF NRHP-ELIGIBLE SITES WITHIN BROOKINGS COUNTY 154
FIGURE 5-2. PRELIMINARY TRANSMISSION LINE STRUCTURE DESIGN 156
FIGURE 5-3. THE YELLOW ARROWS DEPICT THE LOCATION OF THE DAIRY BARN AND STABLE BUILDINGS AT SITE
BK00000188. THE PROJECT CORRIDOR IS THE BLUE LINE, AND THE BLACK DOTS ARE THE PROPOSED
TRANSMISSION LINE POLE LOCATIONS. 157
FIGURE 5-4. THE YELLOW ARROWS DEPICT THE LOCATION OF THE MOEN GOTHIC ARCH BARN AT SITE
BK00001244. THE PROJECT CORRIDOR IS THE BLUE LINE, AND THE BLACK DOTS ARE THE PROPOSED
TRANSMISSION LINE POLE LOCATIONS. 158
FIGURE 5-5. THE YELLOW ARROW DEPICTS THE HEXEM FARMSTEAD SITE BK00001251. THE PROJECT CORRIDOR IS
THE BLUE LINE, AND THE BLACK DOTS ARE THE PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE POLE LOCATIONS. 159
FIGURE 5-6. THE YELLOW ARROW DEPICTS THE BARN SITE BK05300002. THE PROJECT CORRIDOR IS THE BLUE
LINE, AND THE BLACK DOTS ARE THE PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE POLE LOCATIONS. 160

Appendix

APPENDIX A: SOUTH DAKOTA INTENSIVE RECORDATION FORMS

VOLUME 2

Abstract/Management Summary

HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR), on behalf of Great River Energy, agent for Great River Energy; Central Minnesota Municipal Power Agency, Western Minnesota Municipal Power Agency, Otter Tail Power Company, and Northern States Power Company, a Minnesota corporation; completed an Intensive Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of the Brookings County Substation to the South Dakota/Minnesota Border segment of the CapX 2020 Brookings County to Hampton 345 kilovolt (kV) transmission line project (the Project). The Project is part of a 240-mile, 345 kV transmission line beginning in Brookings County, near White, South Dakota, and ending south of the Twin Cities metro area near Hampton, Minnesota (refer to Figures 1-1 to 1-4 below).

The goal of the historic building inventory and evaluation in the Brookings County Substation to the South Dakota/Minnesota Border segment is to identify built resources (buildings, structures, objects, and districts) within the study area that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), analyze effects of the transmission line on those resources, and to discuss options on how to minimize any effects. As it is currently defined, the Brookings to SD/MN Border segment is not a federal undertaking subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800). In November 2010, Great River Energy and Northern States Power Company d/b/a Xcel Energy (jointly, Applicant) filed a Facility Permit application with the South Dakota Public Utilities Commission (Commission) (Docket No. EL10-016). On June 17, 2011, the Commission issued an Order granting a joint motion for approval of the Settlement Stipulation and granting a permit to construct facilities. As a condition of the Settlement Stipulation, the Applicant agreed to sponsor an archaeological and historic structures inventory of the facility area in a manner consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (National Park Service 1983), the South Dakota State Historical Society *Guidelines for Cultural Resource Surveys and Survey Reports* (2005), and the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) *South Dakota Historic Resource Survey Manual* (2006).

To comply with the conditions for a historic structures inventory, HDR conducted a historic structures inventory of the Study Area (defined as a one-mile buffer around the Project ROW in South Dakota) in accordance with the *South Dakota Historic Resource Survey Manual*. The total acreage of the study area addressed in this report is approximately 11,665 acres, all within Brookings County located in southeast South Dakota. A separate report that includes the results of the archaeological inventory will be submitted to SHPO independently of this report (Eigenberger 2013).

The survey methods were coordinated with the South Dakota SHPO in advance of the survey fieldwork. SHPO required a 45-year old cutoff date for documentation of built environment sites (1968 as of this writing). SHPO staff conducted a site file search for the study area that identified 26 sites unevaluated for their eligibility for listing in the NRHP and 22 sites evaluated as ineligible for listing in the NRHP. HDR performed historic background research that resulted in the location and documentation of four previously unrecorded sites.

HDR senior architectural historian Kevin (Lex) Palmer carried out the work on behalf of Great River Energy. Mr. Palmer conducted research, survey fieldwork, evaluations, analysis, and report preparation. Fieldwork took place from June 2 to June 6, 2013.

The survey met 100 percent coverage expectations by visiting all known sites with buildings 45-years or older at the previously recorded 26 unevaluated sites, 22 ineligible sites, and by identifying 4 previously undocumented sites, for a total of 52 sites. HDR evaluated all the identified resources for their eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Of the surveyed resources, HDR recommends two barns as eligible for listing in the NRHP on an individual basis. Site BK00001244 has a Gothic arch dairy barn associated with the Norwegian immigrant Moen family that has important design characteristics. Site BK00001251 has a barn with an interior gristmill and a series of buildings constructed in 1909 by the Norwegian immigrant Hexem/Hexon family. They are associated with the original 1873 settlement of the Lake Hendricks Township and have resided at this farm since that time. The building may be the oldest standing barn in Brookings County. SD SHPO reviewers recommended that six additional buildings at site BK00001251; a barn at site BK05300002; and a dairy barn and stable at BK00000188 treated as NRHP-eligible. HDR did not identify any potential historic districts.

Visual impacts of the transmission line on the viewshed and setting of a barn and stable at Site BK00000188; the Moen Gothic arch barn at site BK00001244; the Hexem farmstead at site BK00001251; and a barn at site BK05300002 would be minimized with self-weathering transmission structures. Self-weathering poles would lessen the visual impact by turning a neutral color that would blend into the landscape. Well-established tree windrows between the buildings and the proposed transmission line route prevent a visual effect. In some cases, the viewshed has already been impacted by the installation of large wind turbines. The proposed line will not result in any physical damage to the buildings and there will not be any direct effects. Consequently, the Project will have no effects on any historic properties (defined in 36 CFR Part 800 as those listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP).

Intensive Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation
 Brookings County Substation to SD/MN Border Segment
 Brookings County to Hampton 345 kV Transmission Line Project

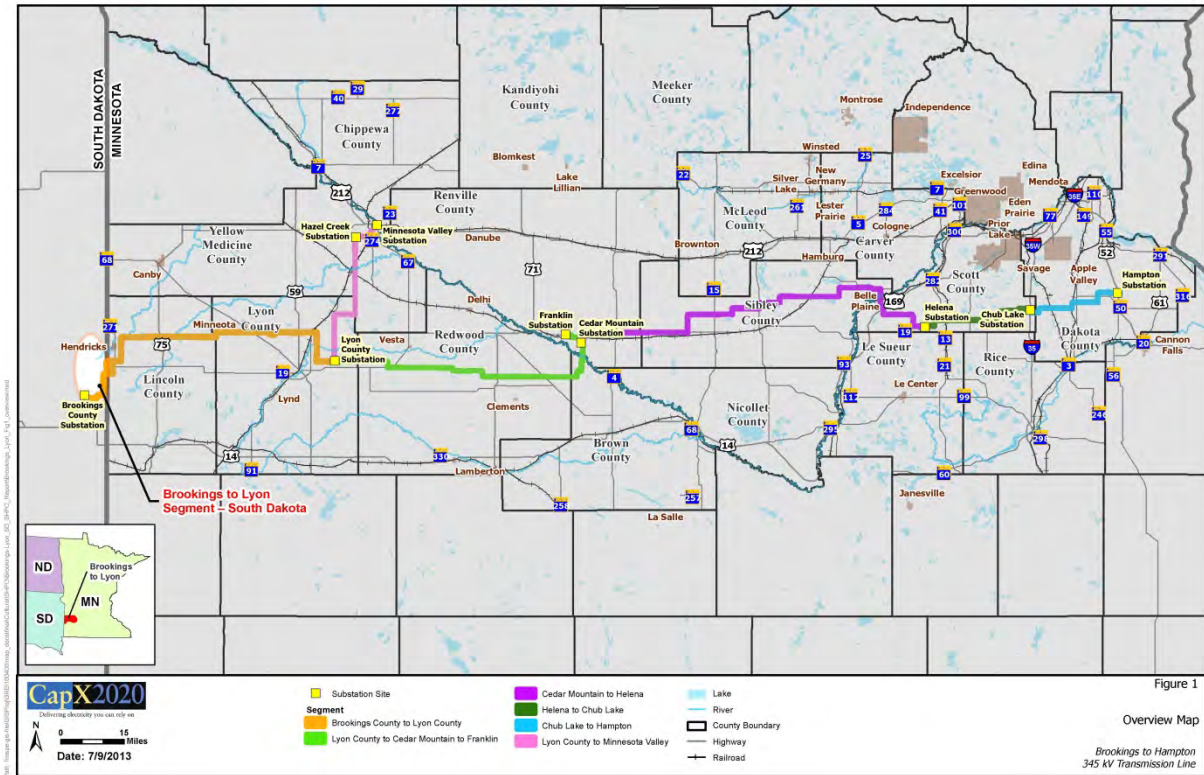


Figure 1–1. Project Overview Map

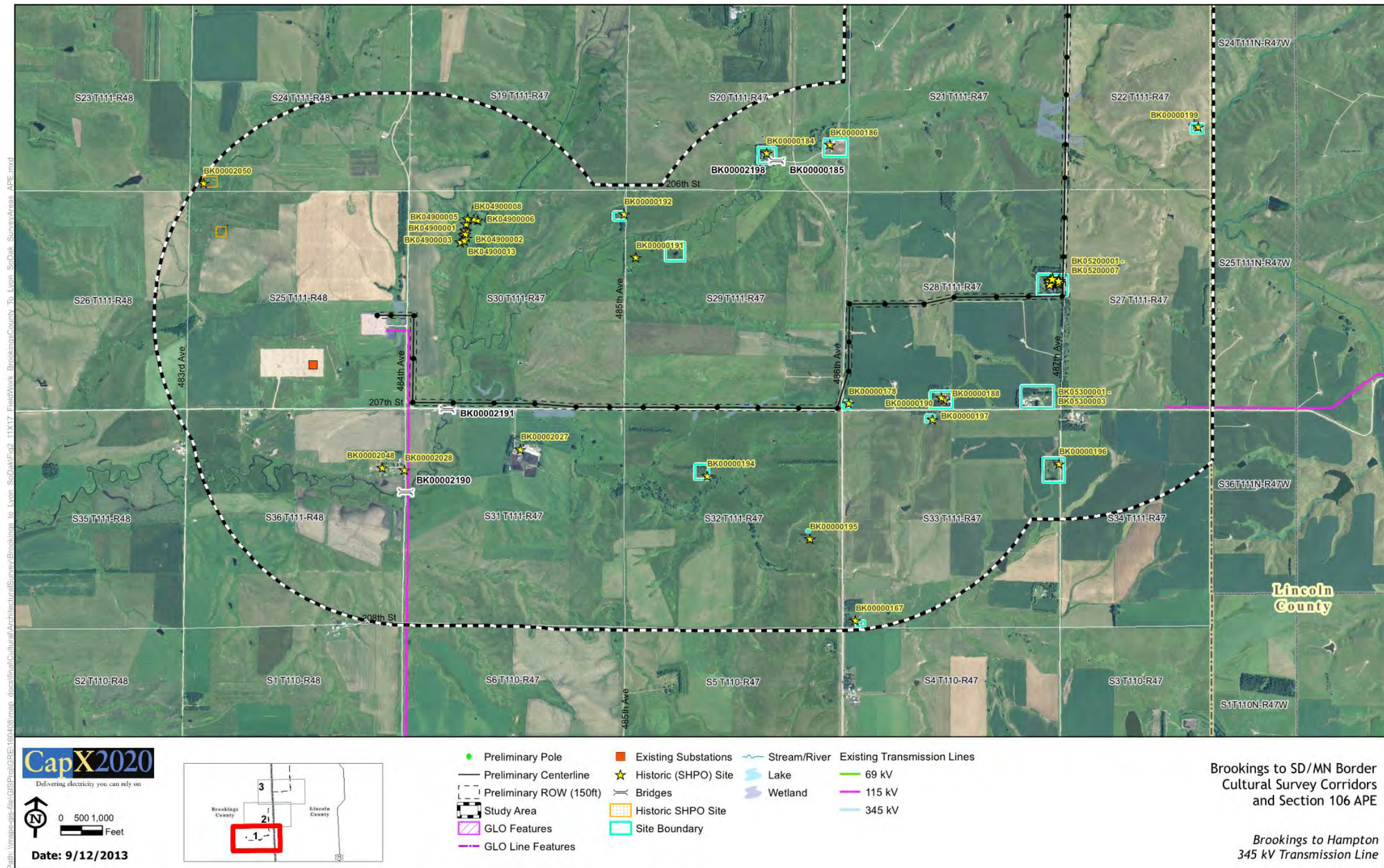


Figure 1–2. Historic Building Inventory Map.

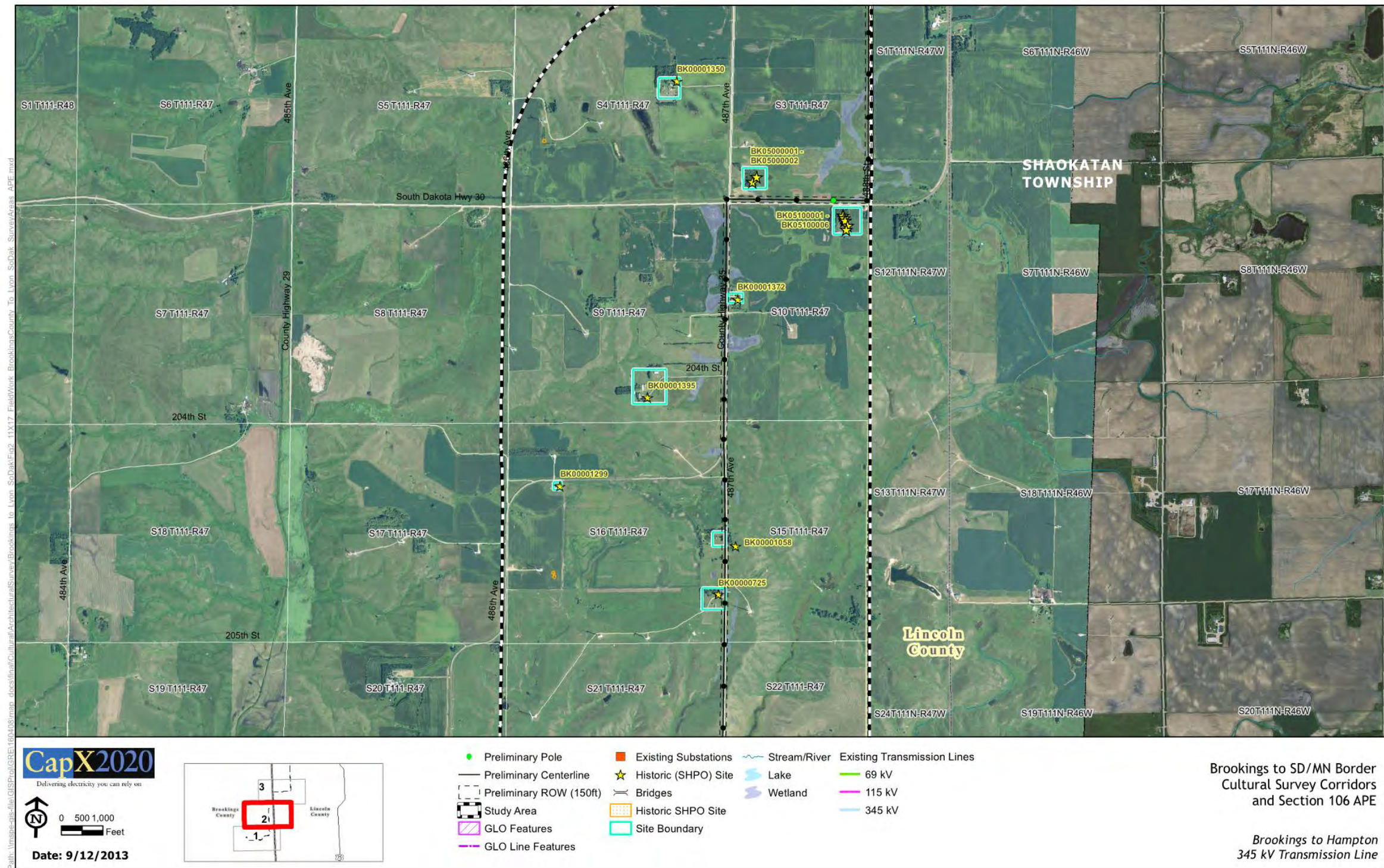


Figure 1–3. Historic Building Inventory Map

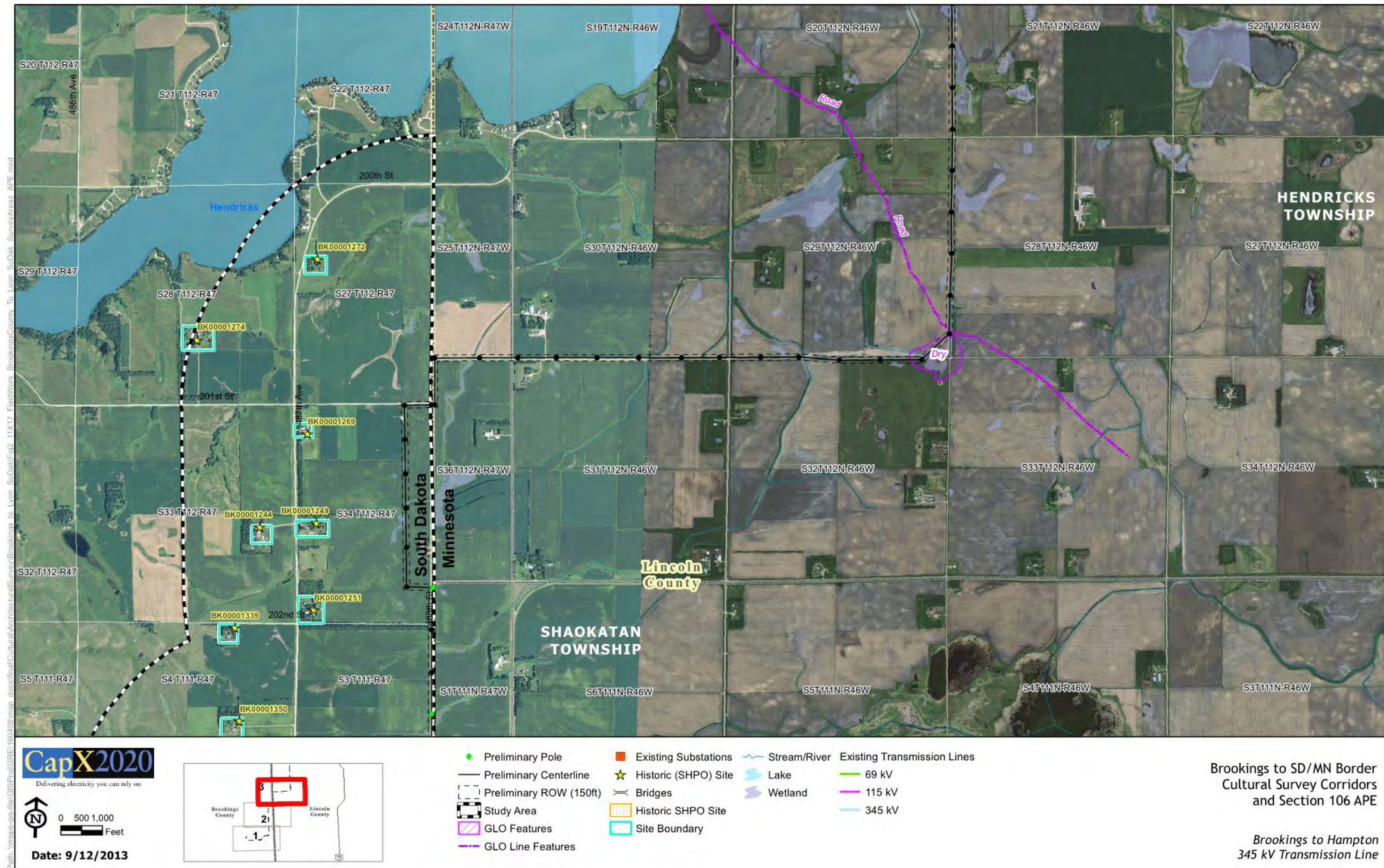


Figure 1-4. Historic Building Inventory Map

1.0 Introduction

This report is organized with an introductory overview of the Project area and discussion of the research and field methods used (Chapter 1); a historic context (Chapter 2); site descriptions and history (Chapter 3); and survey results and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation of the surveyed properties (Chapter 4); a Project effects analysis (Chapter 5); and HDR's recommendations (Chapter 6). Appendix A contains the South Dakota Historic Sites Survey Intensive forms.

1.1 Project Overview

In June 2013, HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR), on behalf of Great River Energy, as agent for Great River Energy; Central Minnesota Municipal Power Agency, Western Minnesota Municipal Power Agency, Otter Tail Power Company, and Northern States Power Company, a Minnesota corporation; completed an Intensive Historic Building Inventory of the Brookings County Substation to the South Dakota/Minnesota Border segment of the CapX 2020 Brookings County to Hampton 345 kilovolt (kV) transmission line project (the Project). The Project is part of a 240-mile, 345 kV transmission line beginning in Brookings County, South Dakota, and ending south of the Twin Cities metro area near Hampton, Minnesota, which is one of four new high-voltage transmission lines proposed as part of the CapX 2020 Transmission Initiative. The Brookings County to South Dakota/Minnesota Border segment of the Project includes construction of approximately 10.3 miles of 345 kV transmission line that will pass through Brookings County. A 150-foot transmission line right-of-way (ROW) will encompass anticipated impacts from transmission line construction.

The transmission line ROW in this segment begins at the Brookings County Substation just north of the intersection of County Road 36 and 207th Street, follows County Road 36 south for approximately 0.5 mile, then turns due east and follows County Road 36 and 207th Street for approximately 2 miles. At the intersection of County Road 36 and County Road 35, the transmission line ROW turns north and follows County Road 35 for approximately 0.5 mile before turning east and crossing farmland for approximately 0.1 mile until it reaches 487th Avenue. At 487th Avenue, the transmission line ROW turns north and follows 487th Avenue for approximately 3.5 miles until it reaches South Dakota Highway 30. After crossing South Dakota Highway 30, the transmission line ROW follows the highway to the east for 0.5 mile, then turns north and follows the South Dakota and Minnesota state line (488th Street) north for approximately 1 mile before jogging to the west for approximately 0.125 mile, then turning north again, and crossing farmland for approximately 1 mile. At 201st Street, the transmission line ROW jogs to the east for approximately 0.125 mile until it reaches the South Dakota and Minnesota state line (488th Street) and crosses into Minnesota.

The transmission line will be constructed primarily on 345 kV double circuit capable poles with one circuit strung upon installation. All structures will be located within the designated 150-foot ROW. The transmission line will be supported by poured concrete foundations, with self-weathering steel poles with davit arms for the majority of the route. These tangent structures are 130 to 175 feet high with foundations approximately 6 to 12 feet in diameter and 25 to 60 feet deep, with a 750 to 1,100 foot span between each structure. In areas of poor soil strength and for angle and dead-end structures, a rock-filled galvanized steel culvert or drilled pier concrete foundation may also be used for additional stability. Table 1-1 shows the Townships, Ranges, and Sections traversed in this segment.

Table 1-1. Project Location in Study Area.

Township	Range	Sections
111N	48W	25
111N	47W	3, 4, 9, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30,
112N	47W	34

The survey took place in Brookings County in Lake Hendricks, Richland, and Sherman townships. The Project is located in the Lake Benton NW, Lake Benton SW, and White NE 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle maps.

Principal Investigator (PI) Kevin (Lex) Palmer, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History and History, conducted the study area architectural inventory June 2–6, 2013. He conducted a survey of the study area to confirm the pre-field research data about the locations of buildings requiring inventory and to locate any additional historic period buildings. This report presents the historical contexts, background research, objectives, methods, fieldwork results, and management recommendations for the historic building inventory. An archaeological survey report will be submitted to South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) independently of this report (Eigenberger, 2013). All survey documentation, field notes, and materials collected during the survey are housed in the HDR Minneapolis, Minnesota office.

1.2 Research Design and Methods

Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, a literature search, a SHPO site file search, a review of map resources such as USGS topographic maps and U.S. General Land Office (GLO) plats, Brookings County Tax Assessor records, and a review of additional sources from historical societies and libraries were conducted. This section describes the methods used for the study area and inventory results provided in Chapter 3.

Historical research was conducted at the Brookings Public Library Historical Room and South Dakota State University Hilton M. Briggs Library Special Collections and other locations. Information was used to develop a historic context and learn basic information about the surveyed resources (dates of construction, use, and ownership). The South Dakota SHPO *Homesteading and Agricultural Development Context* (Bedeau 1994) proved particularly helpful. Additional research was performed

online at the South Dakota Historical Society website and other sites. These sources were used in the preparation of the historic context for the study area.

Prior to the field effort, information was gathered from GLO survey maps, notes, and historic maps of the study area. This information was used to develop an understanding of the land use history of the study area and buildings in need of inventory. This helped determine which buildings and structures in the study area were constructed in 1968 or earlier.

A site record search for recorded buildings and structures within a 1-mile radius of the Project was performed in March 2013 by the South Dakota SHPO (refer to Table 1-2). This search identified 48 previously recorded architectural sites. Twenty-six sites had not been evaluated for their eligibility for listing in the NRHP, and 22 sites were evaluated as being ineligible for listing in the NRHP in the study area. Background research by HDR resulted in the identification of four additional historic age sites within the study area, which resulted in a total of 52 sites.

Table 1-2. Recorded Sites within Project provided by SD SHPO

Resource No.	Resource Name	Resource Type	Township	Range	Section	Status
BK00000167	n/a	Agricultural/Subsistence Building	111N	47W	33	Unevaluated
BK00000178	Richland Township Hall	Township Hall/Historic School	111N	47W	28	Unevaluated
BK00000184	n/a	Agricultural/Subsistence Building	111N	47W	20	Unevaluated
BK00000186	n/a	Agricultural/Subsistence Building	111N	47W	20	Unevaluated
BK00000188	n/a	Agricultural/Subsistence Building part of farmstead, has two site numbers. Same site as BK00000190 below	111N	47W	28	Unevaluated
BK00000190	n/a	Farmstead-same site as BK00000188 above	111N	47W	28	Unevaluated
BK00000191	n/a	Windmill/ Industry/ Processing/Extraction	111N	47W	29	Unevaluated
BK00000192	n/a	Agricultural/Subsistence Building	111N	47W	30	Unevaluated
BK00000194	Old Stransky Farm	Farmstead	111N	47W	32	Unevaluated
BK00000195	n/a	Windmill/ Industry/ Processing/Extraction	111N	47W	32	Unevaluated
BK00000196	n/a	Agricultural/Subsistence Building	111N	47W	33	Unevaluated
BK00000197	n/a	Windmill/ Industry/ Processing/Extraction	111N	47W	33	Unevaluated
BK00000199	Diamond R East Ranch	Agricultural/Subsistence Buildings	111N	47W	22	Unevaluated
BK00000725	Lieferman Farm	Agricultural/Subsistence Buildings	111N	47W	16	Unevaluated
BK00001058	Lieferman Farm	Agricultural/Subsistence Buildings	111N	47W	15	Unevaluated
BK00001244	Gary Hawks Farm	Agricultural/Subsistence Buildings	112N	47W	33	Unevaluated
BK00001249	n/a	Farmstead	112N	47W	34	Unevaluated
BK00001251	Andrew Hexon Farm	Agricultural/Subsistence Buildings	112N	47W	34	Unevaluated
BK00001269	n/a	Farmstead	112N	47W	34	Unevaluated
BK00001272	n/a	Farmstead	112N	47W	27	Unevaluated
BK00001274	n/a	Farmstead	112N	47W	28	Unevaluated
BK00001299	Wright Farm	Agricultural/Subsistence Buildings	111N	47W	16	Unevaluated
BK00001339	Irvin Forseth Farm	Agricultural/Subsistence Buildings	111N	47W	04	Unevaluated
BK00001350	Virgil Ross Farm	Agricultural/Subsistence Buildings	111N	47W	04	Unevaluated

Resource No.	Resource Name	Resource Type	Township	Range	Section	Status
BK00001372	Willie Midtounne Farm	Agricultural/Subsistence Buildings	111N	47W	10	Unevaluated
BK00001395	n/a	Farmstead	111N	47W	09	Unevaluated
BK00002027	n/a	Farmstead	111N	47W	31	Not Eligible
BK00000185	n/a	Bridge	111N	47W	20	Not Eligible
BK00002028	n/a	Farmstead	112N	48W	36	Not Eligible
BK00002048	n/a	Farmstead	112N	48W	36	Not Eligible
BK00002050	n/a	Farmstead Fragment/Foundation	111N	48W	24	Not Eligible
BK00002198	06-319-099	Bridge	111N	47W	20	Not Eligible
BK00002191	06-301-110	Bridge	111N	47W	30	Not Eligible
BK00002190	06-300-114	Bridge	111N	47W	31	Not Eligible
BK04700001 (this is one site with 14 features recorded with individual site numbers)	n/a	Farmstead-House	111N	47W	30	Not Eligible
BK04700002	n/a	Farmstead-Granary	111N	47W	30	Not Eligible
BK04700003	n/a	Farmstead-Windmill	111N	47W	30	Not Eligible
BK04900001	n/a	Farmstead-House	111N	47W	30	Not Eligible
BK04900002	n/a	Farmstead-Barn	111N	47W	30	Not Eligible
BK04900003	n/a	Farmstead-Shed	111N	47W	30	Not Eligible
BK04900004	n/a	Farmstead-Garage	111N	47W	30	Not Eligible
BK04900005	n/a	Farmstead-Barn	111N	47W	30	Not Eligible
BK04900006	n/a	Farmstead-Shed	111N	47W	30	Not Eligible
BK04900008	n/a	Farmstead-Granary	111N	47W	30	Not Eligible
BK04900010	n/a	Farmstead-Culvert	111N	47W	30	Not Eligible
BK04900011	n/a	Farmstead-Well Cap	111N	47W	30	Not Eligible
BK04900012	n/a	Farmstead-Well Cap	111N	47W	30	Not Eligible
BK04900013	n/a	Farmstead-Well	111N	47W	30	Not Eligible

1.3 Survey Methodology

HDR staff consulted with the South Dakota SHPO, who approved the survey methodology in April 2013. Buildings and structures within the study area 45 years or older (1968 as of this writing) would be documented intensively. Built resources previously evaluated as ineligible for listing in the NRHP would be visited, and if they appeared to be eligible to the surveyor, would be documented intensively. HDR prepared this technical report in accordance with the recommendations contained in the *South Dakota Historic Resource Survey Manual* (SHPO 2006).

The survey team visited 52 locations within the study area that contained buildings and structures estimated to be constructed in 1968 or earlier. The surveyors did not have owner permission to enter all of the sites, and survey data were collected from the ROW, an approach that SHPO staff endorsed during the April 2013 consultation.

The study area is a mixture of abandoned late nineteenth and early twentieth century farmhouses and associated agricultural buildings, with occupied early twentieth century houses and farm buildings. The primary agricultural activity is small, non-commercial farms focused on small crops, chickens, and grazing animals. The second trend is commercial farms focused on raising corn, soybeans, and beef cattle. Farm complexes and single-family residential buildings typically have historic-age buildings and structures that have been heavily modified; sites often had modern intrusions such as modern metal-clad machine sheds; or lacked architectural merit.

The goal of this effort was to identify buildings and structures listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP, assess Project effects on those resources, and provide documentation to assist in the determination of whether Project construction would have an adverse effect (visual or direct) on historic properties in the study area. An adverse effect to a historic property (those listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP) might occur because of the direct effects such as demolition, or indirect effects such as visual intrusion.

2.0 Thematic Research and Bibliography

The study area is within the southeast-central region of South Dakota within Brookings County. Several historic contexts produced by the SHPO on building styles and agricultural properties provide useful information in the analysis of the buildings and structures identified within the study area. Portions of these contexts are incorporated into the contextual history below. These SHPO contexts related to the study area include studies on agricultural history, architectural styles, and railroads.

This section provides an overview of South Dakota history up to statehood in 1858, and then examines some of the trends at the county and township level in the study area for which information was available. In many cases, the level of information uncovered during the background research proved to be minimal. This section is followed by the incorporation of SHPO contexts developed with more specific topics that are applicable to the development of the sites within the study area.

2.1 South Dakota History Overview

Non-native contact in present-day South Dakota began in the 1700s. The LaVerendrye brothers explored the region and claimed the area around present-day Fort Pierre along the Missouri River for France in 1743. By 1794, Jean Baptiste Trudeau had established a trading company that operated in the region.

Present-day South Dakota became part of the United States in 1803, with the Louisiana Purchase. Between 1804 and 1806, the Lewis and Clark Expedition crossed the central portion of present-day South Dakota to explore the new United States acquisition.

The fur trapping industry began in earnest in the region with the establishment of the trading post in Pierre by Joseph LaFramboise in 1817, the first permanent non-native settlement. Military exploration of the region took place in the late 1830s. In 1855–1857, the U.S. Army began establishing posts that included Fort Pierre and Fort Randall, which it utilized to conduct mapping surveys of present-day western South Dakota and along the Missouri River.

The first substantial non-native settlement in present-day South Dakota took place between the Big Sioux and Missouri rivers in the 1850s—an area called the Yankton Triangle (Bideau 1994:8). Non-native

settlement began at Sioux Falls in 1857. The following year, a treaty signed with the Yankton Sioux helped open up this region to more non-native settlers and included Norwegians (Thompson 2009:124). At this time, neighboring Minnesota achieved statehood in 1858, which established the western state line adjacent to the Dakota Territory (Fjeseth 1959:n.p).

The 1860s represented a great period of change and conflict. The Dakota Territory was established in 1861 and included the present states of North and South Dakota, Wyoming, and most of Montana. The following year, Congress passed the 1862 Homestead Act, which encouraged non-native settlement across the western United States (Thompson 2009:118). Conversely, the Sioux Indian War began that year in Minnesota and spread west to the Dakota Territory and discouraged settlement. The conflict, which coincided with the Civil War, resulted in the establishment of military forts across the region. Military action against the Sioux continued into the 1870s. Other difficulties faced those attempting to live in the Dakota Territory, and included the 1873 blizzard and grasshopper infestations in 1873, 1874, and 1876 (Bideau 1994:15).

The Dakota Territory's first railroad system became established in 1872 with the Dakota Southern Railroad that linked Vermillion with Sioux City, Iowa, and reached Yankton in present-day southeast South Dakota (Brookings County History Book Committee [BCHBC] 1989:43). The railroads brought in immigrants who farmed and helped ship in building materials and agricultural products out to markets in Chicago, Illinois; Minneapolis; and Sioux City.

Conflict with the Sioux surfaced again in 1876, due to prospectors making incursions into the Black Hills located in the Sioux Reservation. By 1877, a treaty signed with the tribe ended military activity. This led to the first Great Dakota Boom that unfolded over the next 10 years. Settlers claimed nearly all of the land east of the Missouri River by the late 1880s (Bideau 1994:9). The Dakota Territory became reduced in size in 1883, and included what are now North Dakota and South Dakota. The territorial capital moved from Yankton to Bismarck. Territory residents made repeated attempts to achieve statehood.

In what became a familiar pattern, the first Dakota boom ended due to droughts that occurred between 1886 and 1887. It was followed by the great 1888 blizzard that decimated the western South Dakota cattle industry (Bideau 1994:9).

After repeated efforts, South Dakota achieved statehood in 1889, when President Cleveland signed a bill that created North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington. Despite this achievement, South Dakota entered a period of decline due to extended drought and the economic Panic of 1893, one of the worst fiscal crises in American history with effects that lasted until the late 1890s. This period (1889–1897) became known as the Great Dakota Bust due to droughts in 1889–1890 and 1894, that combined with the economic malaise (Bideau 1994:18-19). By the end of the 1800s, eastern South Dakota had been settled. Agricultural practice there had matured into a pattern of corn, oats, hogs, and dairying (Bideau 1994:19).

The second South Dakota Boom took place between 1902 and 1915, and is attributed to the dry-farming approach. During the 1910s, drought visited the western region of the state again; however, the study area was spared. The cattle industry changed with the end of an open range policy with the passage of the 1911 herd law and a growing emphasis on dairy farming (Bideau 1994:14, 20, 24).

With an agrarian-based economy, South Dakota's fortune had risen and fallen with weather and outside economic influences. The crop demand produced by World War I fell off after the war and the 1920s set the stage for the ensuing 1930s Great Depression and Dust Bowl. Despite warning signs, farming practices did not adapt to the obviously changing prairie environment. This would change during the following decade (Bideau 1994:26).

South Dakota underwent another period of drought and financial difficulty from 1930 to 1937. The drought began in 1930, and the residents experienced massive dust storms, a legacy of the overproduction of wheat for World War I and lack of soil conservation (Thompson 2005:231). The cattle industry nearly collapsed completely. The Russian thistle (tumbleweed) first arrived in South Dakota and infested farmland. Federal agricultural subsidies established under President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal program remained the only means of support for many South Dakota farmers, and yet numerous farmsteads were foreclosed on (BCHBC 1989:103). In the 1930s, federal work relief programs such as the Civil Works Administration, combined with rural infrastructure development by the Rural Electrification Administration, greatly assisted South Dakotans. Legislation such as the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration assisted farmers and others across the U.S. (Thompson 2005:234-235).

Demand again rose for South Dakota agricultural products with the U.S. entry into World War II in 1941. The war effort required additional production of flax, soybeans, milk, and poultry (Bideau 1994:29). Drought had ended in the late 1930s, and higher than normal rainfall allowed South Dakota farmers to produce abundant amounts of wheat and beef for the war effort, despite gas and tire rationing and labor shortages (Thompson 2005:237-238).

Since the 1930s, the character of the Midwest farm had been changing from small operations to larger ones—a trend that increased in the 1950s. Small farms were fading away to be replaced by larger and more commercial operations (Bideau 1994:30). One trend surfaced by the 1960s, and is reflected in the study area farm landscape—nearly 54 percent of South Dakota farms are non-commercial. The ratio of these small, non-commercial operations is increasing, as are the large-scale industrial farms. As the Brookings County study area shows, many of the small farm owners in South Dakota are now located near an urban center where they can work part-time or are semi-retired (Bideau 1994:29-30).

2.2 Brookings County History

The first documented non-native exploration of present-day Brookings County took place in 1838, with the John C. Fremont topographical mapping surveys (BCHBC 1989:25). Individuals from Minnesota worked to create settlements focused around the Big Sioux River under the Dakota Land Company. Their efforts established Medary in 1857, named after Samuel A. Medary. He served terms as the Minnesota and Kansas Territorial governor and was affiliated with the land company. Other land companies competed with the Dakota Land Company in founding new settlements in the Big Sioux River, which resulted in the creation of Sioux Falls and Flandreau (BCHBC 1989:26). Efforts to settle the region included federal funding of the Fort Ridgely and South Pass Wagon Road, which crossed the Big Sioux River at Medary and became known as the Nobles Trail by 1857. Settlers abandoned Medary in 1858, due to conflicts with the Sioux tribe, and permanent non-native settlement did not become re-established until

1869, when Norwegian settlers returned to Medary. Other early contemporaneous settlements included Oakwood and Fountain (Nelson n.d.:15; BCHBC 1989:25).

Brookings County became established in 1871, and the county seat existed at Medary until 1879. Figure 2-1 shows early and abandoned settlements in present-day Brookings County.

Early settlement of the study area began in 1873, with the arrival of 31 Norwegians in the Lake Hendricks area. They established 13 homesteads and many remained into the 1950s (Fjeseth 1959:58-59; BCHBC 1989:33). The Lake Hendricks Norwegian immigrants initially lived in wagon and sod dugouts, and then built log cabins from trees harvested around the lake. They broke the sod with oxen and grew grain crops. By 1877, enough immigrants had arrived that the Lake Hendricks area required a public school (BCHBC 1989:34).

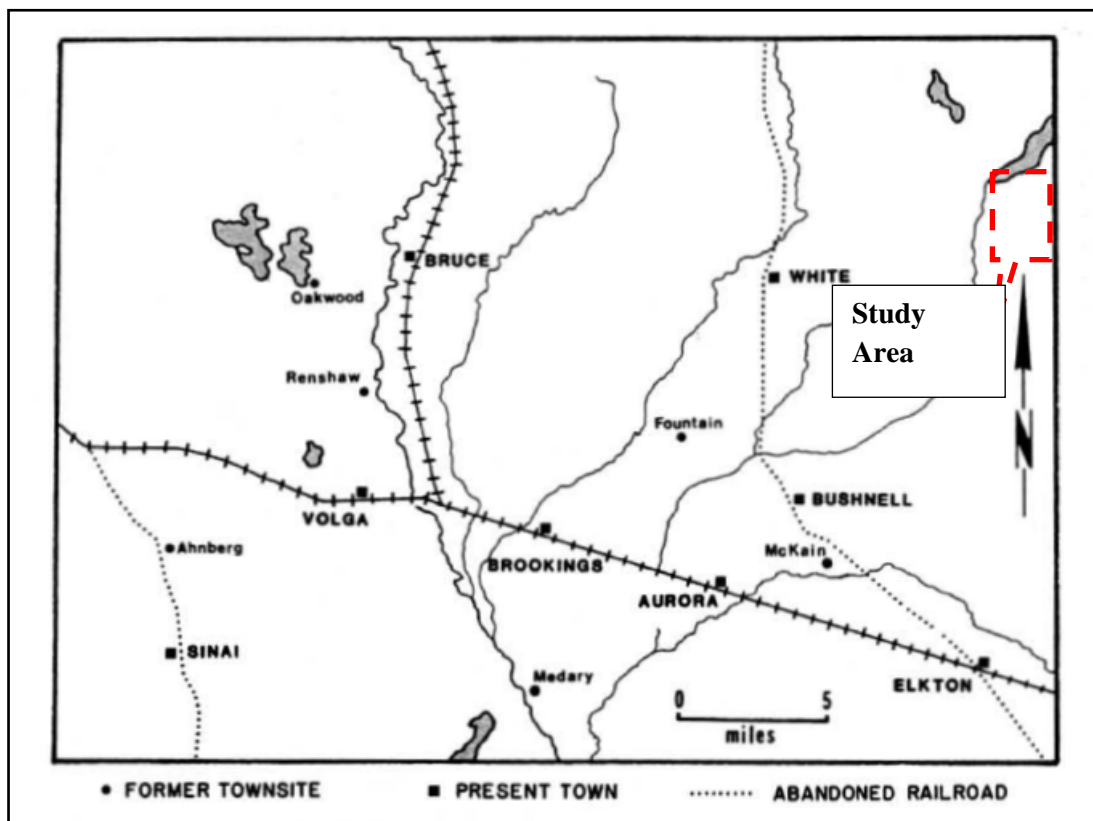


Figure 2–1. Many early Brookings County settlements disappeared with the arrival of the Chicago and North Western Railroad through Brookings. From *Brookings County History*, 1989.

The immigrants traveled by wagon to the study area, an arduous task. One source commented on the state of Dakota Territory overland transportation routes:

These early transportation methods had several disadvantages, which limited their utility and helped maintain the region’s inaccessibility to most white settlers. Neither mode [Missouri River boat or wagons] was viable during a typical Midwestern winter or sufficiently reliable at most other times of the year. In addition, steamboats and overland wagons had limited carrying

capacities...With these difficulties; it soon became readily apparent that the only means of transportation, which would enable widespread settlement in Dakota, was the steam railway. Renewable Technologies 1998:7

The steam railway would arrive in the Dakota Territory in the 1870s, due in part to the first Dakota Boom and the Black Hills gold strike (Renewable Technologies 1998:9). The Chicago and North Western Railroad arrived in the county by 1879, which resulted in the abandonment of Medary due to the line bypassing the settlement. This new line resulted in the establishment of Brookings, which entrepreneurs constructed next to the railroad line and made the new town the Brookings County seat (Nelson n.d.d:16; BCHBC 1989:44). The new line allowed an influx of European immigrant farmers hoping to take advantage of the 1862 Homestead Act. Figure 2-2 shows one of the steam locomotive engines on the line.



Figure 2–2. This Chicago and North Western Railroad steam locomotive pauses at a station in Minnesota. Library of Congress number LC-D4-4541.

This began the Great Dakota Land Boom, which unfolded between the 1870s and 1880s. For Brookings County, this meant a migration of Norwegian, German, Swede, Dutch, English, Irish, and Danish people. By 1880, Brookings County had 5,000 non-native individuals comprised these ethnic groups. United Kingdom immigrants formed 40 percent of the population followed by Norwegians with nearly 35 percent (BCHBC 1989:231). They populated the county townships established in the study area that included Sherman, Richland, and Lake Hendricks, shown in Figure 2-3 below.

The first non-native settlement of what became Lake Hendricks Township took place in the early 1870s. Bill Trulock and William Shadewell resided on the south shore of the lake and trapped and hunted wildlife. Three other men joined them, and the group eventually began to homestead the area (Tyler 1984:19). Norwegians focused on settling Lake Hendricks Township. Few of them came directly from Norway. Most came to Brookings County from Houston County, Minnesota, and Allamakee and Winneshiek counties in Iowa. Many of them had emigrated to the U.S. from the Trondelag area of Norway (Thompson 2005:126). The township achieved it highest population by 1910 (Fjeseth 1959:58).

The Brookings County British-born population declined in size as the twentieth century unfolded (BCHBC 1989:234-235).

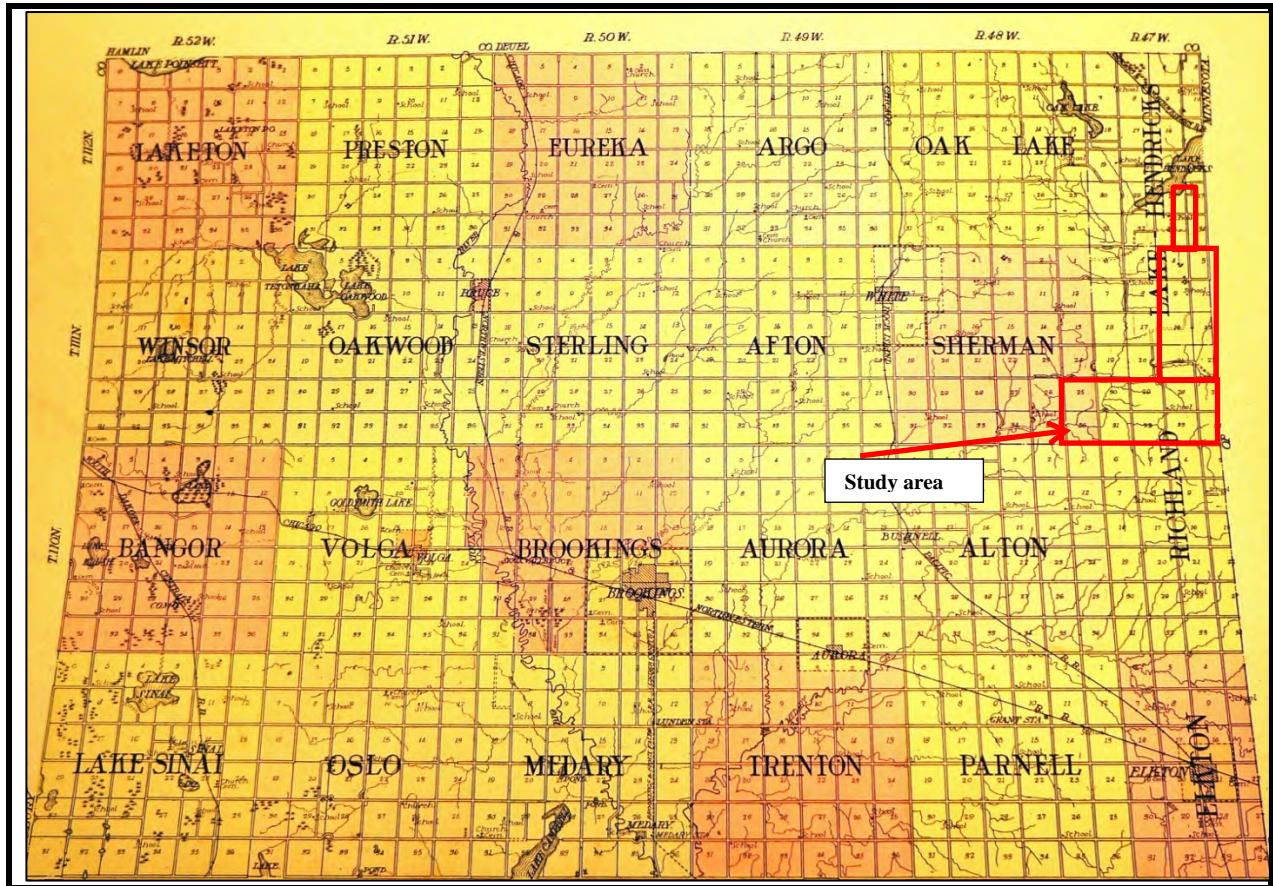


Figure 2–3. This 1909 *Standard Atlas of Brookings County South Dakota* shows the 23 townships within its borders. The study area confines within the Lake Hendricks, Sherman, and Richland Townships are shown in the rectangles.

The economic Panic of 1893 struck Brookings County hard and the effects continued until 1897. Drought conditions had already been in place prior to this, and peaked in 1894. Oat and corn crops failed that year around the county (BCHBC, 1989:63-64). The economic picture improved in the nation and Brookings County by the end of the 1890s.

As the early twentieth century arrived, a construction boom occurred in Brookings and the town received electrical power in 1900 which would help power grain mills and other businesses (BCHBC 1989:68). The town also had a concrete block factory by 1900, which may explain why many buildings in the study area from this period have concrete block foundations and walls (BCHBC 1989:70).

By the early 1900s, most of the communities that exist in Brookings County had been founded, with the majority serving as provision points for agriculture (BCHBC 1989:75). A new rail line arrived in the county at this time. Farmers in Lake Sinai Township purchased ROW land to convince the Dakota Central Railroad Company to construct a new line to their locale. The company agreed and built the line

to Watertown in 1907, establishing the town of Sinai in southern Brookings County (Thompson 2005:174).

As the automobile became affordable, it influenced the rural areas of Brookings County by allowing farmers easier access to towns to socialize and deliver their crops. It also resulted in a campaign by the Black and Yellow Trail Association and King of Trails groups in the 1910s to improve the county roads (BCHBC 1989:83). This development would continue to gain momentum as the twentieth century unfolded. Farmers had constructed crude log bridges to cross streams; however, this became insufficient with the introduction of heavier steam traction engines in the 1890s. The gasoline-powered tractor arrived in the 1910s and resulted in the need for more permanent vehicle bridges that could handle heavier loads. The railroad through Brookings County allowed the delivery of prefabricated metal trusses that could be transported to the rural areas (Renewable Technologies 1990:6). The 206th Street Warren pony truss bridge constructed in 1910 is an example of this trend in the study area. The structure was later moved to bridge the east branch of Deer Creek, which illustrates the tradition of building and material re-use in rural agricultural areas. This pony truss design, shown in Figure 2-4, is the most common truss subtype in South Dakota (Renewable Technologies 1990:9).



Figure 2–4. Site BK00002198/BK00000185 is a Warren pony truss bridge constructed in 1910 and then later relocated to the Richland Township on 206th Street for the east branch of the Deer Creek crossing.

International events continued to influence the Brookings County agricultural-based economy. World War I dramatically increased the price of flour by 1915. This trend resulted in a surge in local land prices. Food prices inflated by more than 100 percent between 1914 and 1920. Farm laborers were hard to find due to South Dakota men entering the World War I conflict and local farmers had trouble during harvest time (BCHBC 1989:87-88).

The 1920s witnessed a reversal in food costs beginning in 1920–1921, and crop prices did not recover for the remainder of the decade. Brookings County underwent a period of bank failures and low crop prices

that mirrored the trend across South Dakota. Predictably, farmland prices declined. The county's population did not increase for the first time since its creation in the 1870s (BCHBC 1989:90).

As the automobile increased in number, efforts to improve local roads met success in the 1920s. Brookings County began placing gravel on the roads and the roads in the City of Brookings began to be paved. Many of the present-day highways became established by the mid-1920s (BCHBC 1989:97-98). This trend assisted farmers and residents in the study area, as by 1920, nearly 70 percent of farmers owned trucks (Bideau 1994:27).

One source called the 1930s “the most traumatic decade in Brookings County history” (BCHBC 1989:102). The decade included drought, economic depression, severe weather fluctuations, dust storms, and grasshopper infestations that led to many residents to depart the state. The drought conditions continued from the early 1930s until 1937. With drought came crop failure. Brookings County produced virtually no wheat in 1934, and this trend continued through the decade. A movement by farmers to boycott selling their crops took place in 1932. The Farm Holiday supported by the South Dakota Farmers Union and others attracted much backing in Brookings County. With its agricultural-based economy, Brookings County businesses suffered as well due to farmers having no cash to spend on merchandise (BCHBC 1989:103).

Great Depression New Deal federal work relief projects under the Civil Works Administration took place in the county primarily on road and bridge improvement projects, which continued under the Works Progress Administration. Workers paved county highways sponsored by federal funding (BCHBC 1989:107-108). Electricity came to rural Brookings County at this time due to the Rural Electrification Administration. It established the Sioux Valley Electric Association in 1938, which brought new transmission lines to the locale by 1941. These electrification efforts continued into the 1940s after World War II. The new electrical capacity resulted in the abandonment of the windmill on farms, as electricity could be used to drive water well pumps located in pump houses (BCHBC 1989:114). Electricity helped farmers by powering feed processing, milking machines, and made housework easier. Later, the 1947 South Dakota Electric Cooperative Act allowed for the construction of transmission lines, and by 1950, 60 percent of farms had electrical power (Thompson 2005:239). As the 1930s ended, World War II would ironically provide economic relief to the region by raising the demand for food.

The outbreak of World War II in 1939 ultimately resulted in higher crop prices but produced a labor shortage due to conscription and the demand for factory workers. Gas and tire rationing had an impact on both city dwellers and farmers in the rural portion of Brookings County.

Following the war, Brookings' population doubled between 1940 and 1960, yet the region's smaller towns shrank in size. As people began to reside in larger cities, the demand for commercial services in Brookings County small towns fell and resulted in businesses closing (BCHBC 1989:112). With the introduction of trucks that picked up whole milk at dairy farms, creameries that operated in towns began to close (BCHBC 1989:113). Contractors built housing in Brookings as the population swelled, as did enrollment at the South Dakota State University due to the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (informally known as the G.I. Bill) for war veterans (BCHBC 1989:116). One source characterized the Brookings County population trend that had been unfolding for years, “Developments that worked to promote expansion in Brookings caused decline in the smaller communities” (BCHBC 1989:117).

With the advent of the 1960s, the trend of population growth in Brookings County around the Brookings area continued. By 1960, 52 percent of the county's residents lived in Brookings and 31 percent resided on farms. By 1970, this had changed to 17 percent of the county residents residing on farms (BCHBC 1989:118-119). The influence of the automobile continued in Brookings County, as the Chicago North Western Railroad stopped passenger service in 1960. As if in response, county and federal highway projects took place during the mid and late 1960s on Highway 14 and Interstate 29 that linked Brookings to North Dakota (BCHBC 1989:118). The community of Brookings continued to grow after the 1960s and the region's population reached 80,000 in 1980. This eventually benefitted the small communities around it as they became assimilated into the Brookings metropolitan area (BCHBC 1989:122, 124). By the end of the twentieth century, Brookings County had matured with the City of Brookings serving as its economic and social center.

2.3 Agriculture

The Brookings County study area has rolling and flat terrain with rich soil, and a longer growing climate than western South Dakota. Brookings County agriculture has been characterized as a general farming area. Farms average 309 acres in size and historically produced wheat and flax as cash crops, with corn and oats as feed crops (Bedeau 1994:7).

The study area's early agriculture initially focused on subsistence-level crops (corn, oats, and potatoes). The region's first wheat crop was harvested in 1874, and the Scotch Fife variety adapted well to the region (Cecil 2008:176). Norwegian settlers at Lake Hendricks rented a threshing machine from Minnesota that year, while others used scythes for harvesting (BCHBC 1989:135). With the arrival of the railroad, crop diversification began and included wheat and flax as cash crops and oats for livestock feed. J.W. Dolson planted the first Brookings County corn in 1882 (Cecil 2008:185). Over time, corn and oats replaced wheat as the main Brookings County crops until the late twentieth century, when soybeans and corn became the primary crops (BCHBC 1989:143). Seed supply also played a critical role in Brookings County, as the seminal element in agricultural production. The Sexauer Seed Company in Brookings became established in 1897, across from the Chicago and Northwest Railroad depot, and is shown in Figure 2-5.



Figure 2-5. The Sexauer Seed Company in Brookings, South Dakota.

Farmers initially utilized oxen and horses to break the prairie sod at a pace of thirty to forty acres each farming season (BCHBC 1989:58). They shifted to the faster gangplow, which remained popular until the steam traction engines became common in the 1890s (Cecil 2008:178). Figure 2-6 depicts one of these steam tractors working in a South Dakota field.



**Figure 2-6. Circa 1907 image of a steam traction engine plowing and seeding.
Library of Congress image LC-USZ62-37710.**

By 1910, the gasoline-powered tractor had appeared; an example is shown in Figure 2-7. The mechanized tractors allowed larger tracts to be farmed, crops to be harvested more quickly, and lowered the need for farm laborers. The International Harvester Farm-All Tractor appeared in 1924, and again increased crop production. Four-wheel drive tractors appeared in 1957, and further improved planting and harvesting efficiency (Thompson 2005:239).



Figure 2–7. Circa 1916 image of a gasoline tractor in action. Library of Congress image LC-USZ62-94449.

While plows and tractors broke up the land, the grain had to be harvested and processed. During the 1920s, the number of mechanized threshing separators reached into the hundreds, which allowed farmers to process their grain crops more quickly (BCHBC 1989:92). Farmers established cooperative grain elevators in Brookings, White, and other communities to ship their grain by railroad to Minneapolis (BCHBC 1989:7). After the 1960s, they shipped crops to Minneapolis and Sioux City. The establishment of Interstate Highway 20 greatly assisted the agriculturalist by allowing more trucks and lower shipping costs on a year-round basis (BCHBC 1989:146).

While grain crops dominated the region’s early agriculture, diversification began in the 1880s with livestock production. Farmers raised dairy and beef cattle, sheep, and hogs. Hog production became the most dominant livestock by 1900, due to the arrival of Iowa farmers who raised corn and hogs (BCHBC 1989:140; Cecil 2008:191). Dairy cows were common in the region, as farmers fed hogs skim milk and used the cream and butter to supplement their income. By the 1930s, 1,700 Brookings County farms generated dairy products (BCHBC, 1989:146).

State institutions that researched best farming practices supported Brookings County agriculturalists. The South Dakota State College (now designated as a university) became established in Brookings by 1881,

and gained an Agricultural Experiment Station in 1887 that provided support to ranchers and farmers to increase production (BCHBC 1989:8). The introduction of a Siberian alfalfa variety by Professor N.E. Hansen for use by the cattle industry and farmers in the early 1900s is considered one of the most beneficial contributions by this state institution (Bideau 1994:22).

Mills and grain elevators in Brookings and other communities helped process and transport cereal crops to market. Between the 1880s and 1910, the locale had four flourmills and small gristmills were operated at farms. Brookings County had grain elevators located within a 5-to-6-mile radius of each other (BCHBC 1989:8, 144).

Changes to the agricultural industry following World War II introduced trends that have continued to the present. Farmers began raising soybeans in earnest by the early 1950s, a trend that increased over time (BCHBC 1989:114). Corn for ethanol production has changed feed practices for cattle, as it is too costly as animal feed. This has resulted in abandonment of the silo system for use in storing winter feed. Farmland has become more costly as the price of corn has risen, and the demand for soybeans continues to rise.

2.4 Study Area Architecture

The study area's built environment is related to residential and agricultural buildings. The residential architecture spans from the late nineteenth century Folk Victorian homes to Split Level and Ranch style buildings. Detached vinyl or wood-clad garages, privies, and gabled roof storage buildings are common outbuildings. Study area agricultural buildings and structures include Wisconsin style dairy and feed barns with gambrel and monitor roofs, shed roof feed sheds, concrete stave silos, windmills, gabled roof granaries, metal grain and seed bins, and chicken coops. Modern age agricultural buildings include large-scale metal panel-clad machine sheds.

The first non-native architecture utilized local materials such as logs harvested from native box elder and cottonwood tree stands along watercourses to build cabins and sod for houses. With the arrival of the railroad in 1879, milled lumber and kit homes and barns began to be commercially available, yet sod continued to be used on homesteads until the 1890s (BCHBC 1989:181-182). As Brookings County communities grew and prospered, the architecture became more permanent and sophisticated. Brick masonry and stone buildings became popular after 1900. Residential architectural styles that study area residents adopted in the early twentieth century included the Victorian Queen Anne and eclectic influences, shown in Figures 2-8 and 2-9. The restrained Folk Victorian style was utilized in the study area, and appears at both the occupied and abandoned sites. The style's characteristics have been described as

...defined by the presence of Victorian Era detailing on simple house forms. They are generally less elaborate than the styles they attempt to mimic. This style is common throughout the United States and was constructed from 1870–1910. Rogers and Schwan 2000:8

Figure 2-8 shows an example of this style at one of the study area sites. The high massing, turned porch supports, and crown molding over the doors and windows are adopted from the Queen Anne style.



Figure 2–8. The Tron O. Midtaune Norwegian immigrant family resided at this Folk Victorian style house in the Lake Hendricks Township at site BK00001272 in the project area.

Kit homes also came into use as they could be shipped by railroad (BCHBC 1989:183-184). Study area residences and agricultural buildings from this period utilized concrete masonry unit and poured concrete foundations. Brookings had a concrete block factory, which would have been the supply point for this foundation and wall material.



Figure 2–9. This two-story vernacular building at site BK05000001 in the project area is located in the Richland Township and was occupied by Ellef Wold by 1909. Census data indicates that Wold was a Norwegian immigrant who arrived in the Brookings area by 1885 and pursued farming. The house is typical of the early milled wood architecture in the study area.

From the 1910s to 1930s, study area residents employed the Prairie and Craftsman styles associated with the Arts and Crafts Movement. An example is shown in Figure 2-10.



Figure 2–10. This Craftsman style residence is located at site BK00001299 in the project area and exhibits common features associated with the style, enclosed sleeping porch, dormers, and wide eaves.

Following World War II, residential architecture in the study area embraced the Ranch and Split Level styles (BCHBC 1989:184). Prefabricated metal panel kits, steel grain bins, and Quonset hut-inspired machine sheds and barns also appeared on study area farms. Round metal grain storage bins are perhaps one of the most common buildings in the South Dakota rural landscape. They are typically located in an agricultural building cluster around barns, or are grouped at the edges of agricultural fields. They have a circular concrete base foundation, metal hatch doors, a steel exterior access ladder, and a round dome roof. These prefabricated buildings were constructed by a variety of companies, such as the Butler Manufacturing Company. Butler first produced these buildings in 1907, and their manufacture became common in the late 1930s (Butler Manufacturing Company history web page). Figure 2-16 shows an older version of these grain bins.

As the twentieth century ended, a trend in the study area of remodeling historic farmhouses surfaced. As the trend towards larger residences unfolded, property owners added new additions to their historic age farmhouses. Homeowners also replaced wood siding with vinyl, and changed out original wood doors and windows with metal and vinyl versions.

The study area farms have tree landscaping around them for a reason. Farmers took advantage of the 1873 Timber Culture Act and planted ten acres of trees on each 160-acre quarter section of land, typically box elder, ash, willow, and cottonwoods (BCHBC 1989:135). During the 1930s drought, the federal government encouraged the planting of Siberian elm and Russian olive tree windrows on study area farmland to conserve soil (BCHBC 1989:6). Farmers also planted trees around building clusters to check the persistent wind, creating new features on the landscape.

Study area agricultural architecture is varied in form and material. Barns in the study area are typically wood clad Wisconsin style dairy and feed barns with gambrel, gothic, and monitor roofs, as shown in Figures 2-11 through 2-14. Many of the study area barn roofs have been clad with metal that has replaced the original wood shingles.



Figure 2–11. This gambrel roof concrete block dairy barn located at site BK00001339 in the project area likely used material from the Brookings concrete block factory.



Figure 2–12. This Gothic arch roof wood-clad dairy barn is situated at site BK00001244 in the project area. The Moen family farmed at this site for nearly 70 years. Note the fixed sash wood windows with four vertical mullions, a common window type seen in the study area historic age buildings.



Figure 2–13. This image shows the Herman F. Micheel Gothic Arched-Roof Barn constructed in 1920 in Brookings County, and is listed in the NRHP. The barn was used for dairy cows, horses, and hogs at a later point. It is located south of the project area, and this image provides a comparison to the barn at site BK00001244.



Figure 2–14. This Wisconsin style dairy barn built in 1925 is located northwest of Brookings at the Vostad Farm at 2905 16th Avenue West outside of the project area. It is listed in the NRHP and provides an example of a large intact Wisconsin style dairy barn.

Concrete stave silos are common in the study area (refer to Figure 2-15). Silos first appeared in the late 1880s and became standard farm features by World War I (Noble and Cleek 1997:161). The concrete stave silo was easily fabricated, and many in the study area have a “Peter Diedrich” logo painted on them with a 1960s construction date. Concrete silos have become obsolete in Brookings County as farmers have shifted to bag silage, which is an inexpensive and easily transported alternative.



Figure 2–15. The concrete stave silo on the left is located at site BK000001395. It has an intact assemblage of a silage blower (red, on left), silo, silage housing and silage chopper house. Diedrich & Sons constructed many study area concrete stave silos in the mid-1960s. The poured concrete silo on the left is at site BK000001350 and has an unusual vernacular design.

During the twentieth century, prefabricated metal buildings became a common feature on farms in the U.S., a development that is reflected in the study area. The trend increased in the late twentieth century as farm machinery increased in size, and large-scale metal panel-clad machine sheds became a standard feature (Dennis 2007:43).



Figure 2–16. Site BK00001244 has example of twentieth century prefabricated buildings and structures. The Quonset hut on the left is a Post-World War II building form. The grain bins on the right are older than most in the study area, based on the material and fabrication techniques.

The early twenty-first century built environment has come to dominate the study architecture with new energy infrastructure. The Buffalo Ridge Wind Farm project resulted in the installation of dozens of wind turbines that are nearly 260 feet high along with the associated electrical transmission line towers (refer to Figure 2-10). Most recently, work was completed in 2012 on the Deer Creek Station 300-net megawatt capacity combined-cycle power plant. The immense plant covers the northeast quarter of Section 25 in Sherman Township and can be seen from long distances. The sites in the study area are now dispersed within this new energy-related landscape.

3.0 Site Descriptions and Histories

Site BK00000167

George W. Brown received the patent for the SW ¼ of Section 33 in Township 111 North Range 47 West on July 16, 1890 (U.S. Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2013). He is the listed owner in 1897 and 1909. The 1897 Brookings County map and the 1909 plat map both depict a structure in this location (Peterson 1897; Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). George W. Brown was born in Ohio and was living in Brookings County by 1880, working as a printer (United States Federal Census [USFC] Year: 1880; Census Place: *Volga, Brookings, Dakota Territory*; Roll: 111; Family History Film: 1254111; Page: 176B; Enumeration District: 044; Image: 0357). He was the publisher of the first newspaper in Volga, the *Dakota Gazette*, until it was sold in 1882 (BCHBC 1989:196). Brown was also appointed U.S Postmaster in Volga, Brookings County in 1880 (National Archives and Records Administration [NARA]; Washington, D.C.; *Record of Appointment of Postmasters, 1832-Sept. 30, 1971*; Roll #: 17; Archive Publication #: M841). Roy W. Brown is listed as the owner in 1953. A structure is depicted at the site location on the 1953 plat maps (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1953).

Site BK00000167 is an agricultural building complex with two buildings that date from approximately 1940 to 1955. The Feed Shed has a north-south orientation and the Quonset hut has an east-west orientation.

The Quonset hut (Figure 3-1, Building 1 on site map) is a post-World War II building type constructed circa 1955 on a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan, metal panel wall cladding, and a bowed roof clad with metal panels. The east elevation wall openings comprise a sliding track metal door, and two gable-end windows with no sash or glazing. The north elevation bears no openings. The west elevation wall openings comprise a closed off central door replaced with a sliding track, and a metal six-panel door in the southwest corner. The south elevation has no openings.



Figure 3–1. View to northeast of Building 1 Quonset hut west primary façade and south elevation.

The rural vernacular style Feed Shed (Figure 3-2, Building 2 on site map) was constructed circa 1940 on a wood post and pier foundation with a rectangular floor plan. It has horizontal wood board wall cladding supported with vertical wood boards on the west façade and vertical corrugated metal panels on the remaining elevations. The moderate-pitch side gabled roof is clad with composition asphalt shingles. The west primary façade fenestration has utilitarian openings without closures bearing metal pipe and chicken wire half-height fencing. There is no fenestration on the other elevations.



Figure 3–2. View to northeast of feed shed Building 2 west primary façade and south elevation.

Site BK00000178

Cornelius Ageton received the patent for the SW ¼ of Section 28 in Township 111 North, Range 47 West on December 20, 1884 (BLM 2013). He was a Norwegian immigrant, and worked in Minnesota as a farm laborer in 1880 (USFC 1880; Census Place: *Diamond Lake, Lincoln, Minnesota*; Roll: 625; Family History Film: 1254625; Page: 400B; Enumeration District: 138; Image: 0331). A. T. Nelson and C. T. Kimmel are listed as the owners in 1897. A building named School Number (No.) 3 is depicted in the site location (Peterson 1897). By 1909, George Zeman was the landowner (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). He was born in South Dakota and his parents were Bohemian immigrants. Zeman worked as a farmer (USFC Year: 1930; Census Place: *Richland, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: 2218; Page: 2A; Enumeration District: 26; Image: 425.0; FHL microfilm: 2341952). The school is still depicted in the site location on the 1909 plat map (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). Clara L. Thomsen was the landowner in 1953. School No. 48 is depicted in the site location on the 1953 plat map (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1953).

Site BK00000178 is a public building with an education-related use that dates from 1897 to circa 1953 and a township public meeting space use thereafter. The building has an east-west orientation and is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of 207th Street and 486th Avenue in Richland Township. It is abandoned; however, the property owner had a metal panel replacement roof installed on the building within the last 5 to 10 years.



Figure 3–3. View to northeast of schoolhouse/meeting hall Building 1 west primary façade and south elevation.

The building (Figure 3-3, Building 1 on site map) consecutively known as School No. 3-School No. 48-Richland Township Hall is a restrained Folk Victorian style building constructed in 1897 on a raised concrete foundation with a modified square floor plan, wood clapboard wall cladding, and a new standing metal seam pyramid roof. The raised concrete foundation has basement-level fenestration on each

elevation comprised of deteriorated fixed wood framing and missing glazing. The roof has deep eaves and extended rafter tails. Each corner of the wood clapboard wall cladding is covered with bolted metal caps at the end of each board.

The west façade is the primary elevation and bears a hipped roof anteroom added onto a hipped roof extension of the main building. Both hipped roofs have deep eaves and extended rafter tails. The anteroom is at ground level and is not placed on the raised concrete foundation. The anteroom door opening is on the south façade. The anteroom has fixed wood-frame fenestration without glazing on the west and north elevations. The west elevation extension on the primary building is placed on the raised concrete foundation and has fixed wood-frame fenestration without glazing on the south and north elevations. The main building west primary façade fenestration is comprised of two wooden single-sash openings without glazing, each flanking the extension.

The north elevation fenestration is comprised of one opening with missing sash and glazing. The east elevation fenestration features seven tall openings in a 2-3-2 arrangement with glazing and single-sash wood framing missing or in various states of decay. Two openings bear parts of replacement metal framing and glazing, three are partially covered with weathered plywood, and one is completely covered with weathered plywood. The south elevation fenestration is comprised of one opening with single wooden sash, mullions, and glazing present.

Site BK00000184

John Larsen received the patent for the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 20, Township 111 North, Range 47 West on December 4, 1890 (BLM 2013). He was born in Denmark and immigrated to the U.S. in 1886 (USFC Year: 1920; Census Place: *Laketon, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: *T625_1715*; Page: *9B*; Enumeration District: *32*; Image: *270*). Fred Laabs is the listed owner in 1897 (Peterson 1897). He was born in Prussia and worked as a farmer in Minnesota in 1880 (USFC Year: 1880; Census Place: *Drammen, Lincoln, Minnesota*; Roll: *625*; Family History Film: *1254625*; Page: *402B*; Enumeration District: *138*; Image: *0337*). A structure is depicted in the site location on the 1897 Brookings County map (Peterson 1897). Fred Laabs' wife Henrietta Laabs is listed as the owner of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 20 on the 1909 plat map. The site had no buildings on it at that time (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). By 1953, the Laabs' son BIRTHULT was the landowner. A structure is again depicted in the site location on the 1953 plat map (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1953).

Site BK00000184 is a residential and agricultural building complex with a modern residence (Figure 3-6) and feed shed (Figure 3-5), and two agricultural outbuildings that date from 1920 to 1950. The metal-clad garage building (Figure 3-7, Building 4 on site map) may be of historic age, and has been heavily modified. The historic age wood and metal outbuilding/garage has an east-west orientation and the modified historic age garage has an east-west orientation. The historic age concrete stave silo is round and without a cardinal orientation.

The vernacular style wood outbuilding/garage (Figure 3-4, Building 1 on site map) was constructed circa 1920 on a wood post and pier foundation with a rectangular floor plan, wood clapboard and metal wall cladding, and a moderate pitch front gable roof clad with composition asphalt shingles. The west primary façade opening comprises double vertical wood panel doors that have been partially removed. The north

and east elevation metal panels have no openings. The south elevation horizontal wood boards have no wall openings.



Figure 3–4. View to southeast of historic age outbuilding Building 1 west primary façade and north elevation.



Figure 3–5. View to northeast of Building 2 modern age feed shed south primary façade and west elevation.



Figure 3–6. View to northeast of Building 3 modern residence south primary façade and west elevation.

The metal-clad garage (Figure 3-7, Building 4 on site map) is a heavily modified vernacular style building that may be of historic age. It has a concrete foundation with an irregular rectangular floor plan, metal wall cladding, and a moderate pitch front-gable roof clad with standing seam metal panels. The south portion of this building appears to be the original, with a north shed-roof segment addition. The east primary façade openings comprise a fixed multiple light metal window, a metal panel personnel door, and a metal panel awning sash vehicle door in the addition. The north elevation has a metal shed roof extension that covers an animal enclosure. The west and south elevations have no openings.



Figure 3–7. View to southwest of Building 4 garage east primary façade and north elevation.

The concrete stave silo (Figure 3-8, Building 5 on site map) is a rural vernacular style structure constructed circa 1920 on a concrete foundation with a round floor plan, concrete stave wall cladding, and a domed roof formed from crescent-shaped metal panels. A metal silage housing appears along the southeast aspect of the silo. A silage chopper house is missing from the bottom of the silage housing. Four rows of decorative alternately painted concrete blocks appear beneath the metal dome.



Figure 3–8. View to west of historic age silo Building 5 east façade.

Site BK00000186

Marcus Johnson received the patent for the E ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 20, Township 111 North, Range 47 West on September 10, 1889 (BLM 2013). Lucia C. Ballard is the listed owner in 1897 (Peterson 1897). She was the wife of George M. Ballard, who received the patent for the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 20, Township 111 North, Range 47 West on May 16, 1894 (BLM 2013). Matthews Hoy is the listed owner in 1909 (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). Peter Diedrich is the listed owner in 1953. Diedrich constructed a number of concrete stave silos in the study area in the 1960s. A structure is depicted in the site location on the 1953 plat map (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1953).

Site BK00000186 is a six-building complex that has one domestic-related building and five agricultural buildings and structures that date from 1918 to 1950. The residence and barn/silo have an east-west orientation. The machine shed, garage, and the chicken coop have a north-south orientation. The windmill has no cardinal orientation.

The machine shed is a vernacular style building (Figure 3-9, Building 1 on site map) constructed in 1918 on a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan, replacement standing seam metal cladding, and a front gable replacement roof clad with standing seam metal panels and featuring boxed eaves. The north primary façade wall openings are comprised of a three-panel metal top sliding door, and a metal sliding window in the gable end. The east elevation wall openings are comprised of a metal door and two metal

sliding windows. The south elevation wall openings are comprised of an awning sash metal vehicle door, and a metal 3/3 slider window in the gable end. The west elevation has no wall openings.



Figure 3–9. View to southeast of historic age machine shed Building 1 north primary façade and west elevation.

The two-story transverse frame style livestock barn (Figure 3-10, Building 2 on site map) was constructed circa 1920 on a concrete foundation with a modified square floor plan, horizontal wood clapboard wall cladding, and a front gable roof clad with metal panels. An attached horizontal wood clapboard silage chopper house and concrete stave silo were added to the barn along its west façade in 1965. The west primary façade ground floor wall openings comprise two metal-frame slider windows, one vertical wood plank door, a silage chopper house, and concrete stave silo. The west primary façade second story wall openings comprise one metal-frame slider window above the boarded up hayloft door, flanked by two wood-frame windows with vertical mullions in the gable end. The north elevation wall openings include a centrally placed vertical wood plank Z door flanked by three metal-frame slider windows on each side. The east elevation ground floor wall openings comprise a centrally placed metal door with an upper 3/3 light flanked by four metal-frame sliding windows. The east elevation second story wall fenestration includes a metal-frame fixed horizontal window over a boarded up hayloft opening flanked by two wood-frame windows with vertical mullions in the gable end. The south elevation opens onto a wood cattle corral.

Building 3 is a modern metal-clad garage with a front-gabled roof (Figure 3-11, and see site map).



Figure 3–10. View to northeast of historic age transverse frame livestock barn Building 2 west primary façade and south elevation.



Figure 3–11. View to northwest of modern garage Building 3 south primary façade and east elevation.

The chicken coop (Figure 3-12, Building 4 on site map) is a vernacular style building constructed circa 1925 on a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan, horizontal wood clapboard wall cladding, and a side gable roof clad with standing seam metal panels and featuring exposed rafter tails. The south primary façade wall openings are comprised of a centrally placed vertical wood plank door flanked by six wood 4-light windows. The west, north, and east elevations have no wall openings.



Figure 3–12. View to north of historic age chicken coop Building 4 south primary façade.

The two-story farm residence (Figure 3-13, Building 5 on site map) is a rural vernacular style building with a 1971 single-story addition on the east portion. The original segment (on the south) was constructed circa 1918 on a concrete foundation, and the addition was constructed on a concrete masonry unit foundation. The residence floor plan is three rectangular blocks angled to the northeast that are clad with vinyl siding. The cross-gable roof is clad with standing seam metal panels, is punctured with five skylights, and features boxed eaves. The east primary façade ground floor wall openings are from left to right: one single-leaf metal door with a single upper light, fronted by a 5-step concrete stoop, and flanked by two square vinyl fixed windows; one paired vinyl window; one fixed vinyl window; one metal door with an upper light; and two single-bay vehicle metal doors. The east primary façade second story has a vinyl fixed window in the gable end. The south elevation ground floor wall openings include one metal sliding glass door flanked by two vinyl fixed windows. The south elevation second story wall openings comprise two vinyl fixed windows. The west elevation ground floor wall openings include two glass block windows in the foundation, and three square vinyl fixed windows, a metal sliding glass door, and one vinyl fixed window in the upper wall. The north elevation has a vinyl sliding window.

The windmill structure (Figure 3-14, Building 6 on site map) was constructed circa 1950 on a concrete foundation. The tower is an open steel frame with four braced angle-steel legs. A metal access ladder is located on the south side of the tower, and the rotor is missing but the vane is still present.



Figure 3–13. View to southwest of historic age residence Building 5 east primary façade and north elevation. The original farmhouse is the two-story segment on the left. The remaining portions are additions.



Figure 3–14. View to east of historic age windmill west elevation.

Site BK00000188

Cornelius Ageton received the patent for the SW ¼ of Section 28, Township 111 North, Range 47 West on December 20, 1884 (BLM 2013). Ageton was a Norwegian immigrant, and worked in Minnesota as a farm laborer in 1880 (USFC 1880; Census Place: *Diamond Lake, Lincoln, Minnesota*; Roll: 625; Family History Film: 1254625; Page: 400B; Enumeration District: 138; Image: 0331). A. T. Nelson and C. T. Kimmel are listed as the landowners in 1897 (Peterson 1897). Land ownership changed and George Zeman owned the parcel by 1909, and a building is depicted very near the site location at that time (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). Zeman was born in South Dakota and his parents were immigrants from Bohemia. He worked as a farmer (USFC Year: 1930; Census Place: *Richland, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: 2218; Page: 2A; Enumeration District: 26; Image: 425.0; FHL microfilm: 2341952). Clara L. Thomsen became the landowner by 1953, and a structure is depicted in the site location at that time (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1953).

Site BK00000188/BK00000190 is a four-building complex that include a farmhouse and agricultural buildings that date from the 1920s. The highly modified historic age farmhouse is so altered that it is difficult to recognize as being from the twentieth century, and has a north-south axis. The barn has a north-south orientation and the stable and storage building both have an east-west orientation.

The historic age residence (Figure 3-15, Building 1 on site map) is now a three-block building, with the original front-gabled two-story portion located on the south and a one-story shed roof segment in the center that now serves as the building's primary entrance. The side-gabled northern garage segment is also two stories high. All segments have rectangular floor plans and concrete slab foundations. All portions have wood shiplap siding, replacement metal windows and metal doors, and standing metal seam clad roofs. An elevated wood porch has been constructed around the east elevation and south façade of the original farmhouse. The original farmhouse south elevation has a centrally-located sliding glass door that is flanked by a metal single-hung window and a metal four-light fixed window. The east elevation first floor wall openings include three adjacent metal single-hung windows and two metal single-hung windows in the gable end. The west elevation has a single metal panel door and metal single-hung windows in the first and second floor levels. The steep-pitched roof has a brick chimney in the center of the ridgeline. The center portion (which in now the main entryway) east elevation has a single-hung metal window and a metal door with an oval stained glass light. Metal single-hung windows and a metal door are on the west elevation. The garage portion first floor wall openings include a metal slider window, and are a metal door with an oval stained glass light and a metal panel garage door to the north. A single metal door and metal single-hung windows are located in the west elevation.



Figure 3–15. View to northwest of Building 1 residence east and south elevations. The portion on the left is the original farmhouse, and the two segments to the right are modern additions.

The storage outbuilding (Figure 3-16, Building 2 on site map) is a relocated vernacular style building constructed circa 1920 on a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan, horizontal wood clapboard wall cladding, and a side gable roof clad with composition shingles and exposed rafter tails on the west elevation. The east primary façade wall openings include a vertical wood-plank door and a wood fixed window with vertical mullions. The south elevation wall opening is a wood fixed window with vertical mullions. There are no wall openings on the west and north elevations. The east and south elevations feature a newer porch extension supported with salvaged turned wood posts. The flat porch roof is clad with composition shingles.



Figure 3–16. View to northwest of Building 2 storage building east primary façade and south elevation.

The Wisconsin-style dairy barn (Figure 3-17, Building 3 on site map) is a two-story vernacular-style building constructed circa 1915–1920 on a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan, wood clapboard cladding, and a side gable and gambrel roof clad with wood shingles. The south primary façade fenestration on the ground floor has a centered wood Dutch Z door. The door is flanked by two wood fixed windows with vertical mullions. The west elevation ground floor wall openings include three wood fixed windows with vertical mullions. The second story has a centered boarded up loft door flanked by two wood fixed windows with four mullions. The north elevation has no wall openings. The east elevation is attached to a silage chopper house and silo. The single-story silage chopper house is on a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan, wood clapboard wall cladding, and has a side-gable roof clad with wood shingles. The south elevation fenestration is one wood-frame window with vertical mullions. The concrete stave silo was constructed circa 1920 on a concrete foundation with a round floor plan, concrete stave wall cladding held in place by steel hoops, and a domed roof formed from crescent-shaped metal panels. A metal silage blower tube port appears along the west aspect of the silo and is attached to the silage chopper house. Four rows of decorative alternately painted concrete blocks appear beneath the metal dome.



Figure 3–17. View to northeast of Building 3 barn south primary façade and west elevation.

Building 4 (Figure 3-18, and see site map) is a vernacular style stable constructed circa 1940 on a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan, horizontal wood clapboard wall cladding, and a front gable roof clad with standing seam metal panels and no eaves. The east primary façade wall opening is a vertical wood board Dutch Z door and two loft wood doors. The south elevation has three wood fixed windows with vertical mullions and a vertical wood board door. The west elevation has a vertical wood board Dutch Z door. The north elevation has two wood fixed windows with vertical mullions.



Figure 3–18. View to northwest of Building 4 stable east primary façade and south elevation.

Site BK00000191

Sarah Rogers received the patent for the S ½ of the NW ¼ of Section 29, Township 111 North, Range 47 West on May 26, 1896 (BLM 2013). Norman Robertson is the listed owner the following year. A structure is depicted in the site location on the 1897 Brookings County map (Peterson 1897). The owner in 1909 is listed as Meyer/Hodge, and there is no building evident at that time at the site (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). Emil Laabs was the landowner by 1953, and the site still appears undeveloped (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1953). Laabs relocated to Brookings County from Minnesota and was a self-employed farmer (USFC Year: 1940; Census Place: *Richland, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: T627_3848; Page: 1A; Enumeration District: 6-27).

Site BK00000191 is a windmill structure dating from 1920 to 1940. The structure is utilitarian and lacks a cardinal orientation.



Figure 3–19. View to east of windmill west elevation.

The windmill (Figure 3-19, Building 1 on site map) was constructed circa 1920 on a concrete foundation. The windmill is an open steel frame with four braced angle-steel legs. The windmill has lost its vane and rotor and the tower is in a state of deterioration. A concrete ring for the wall housing remains at the foot of the four steel legs.

Site BK00000192

George M. Ballard was the listed owner of this site in 1897 (Peterson 1897). He received the patent for the NE ¼ of Section 30, Township 111 North, Range 47 West on December 11, 1903 (BLM 2013). William McKeown became the landowner by 1909, and a structure was situated near the site at that time (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). McKeown was born in Illinois to Irish-native parents and he worked as a farmer (USFC Year: 1900; Census Place: *Richland, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: 1546; Page: 4A; Enumeration District: 0031; FHL microfilm: 1241546). McKeown came to South Dakota to homestead in 1877 and the house he built was still standing as of 1989 (BCHBC 1989:522). Emil Laabs was the landowner by 1953 (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1953). He was originally from Minnesota and was self-employed as a farmer (USFC Year: 1940; Census Place: *Richland, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: T627_3848; Page: 1A; Enumeration District: 6-27). A structure is also depicted near the site location on a 1953 plat map (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1953).

Site BK00000192 is an agricultural out-building dating from circa 1920 to 1940 that has an east-west orientation.



Figure 3–20. View to northwest of agricultural outbuilding east primary façade and south elevation.

This agricultural out-building (Figure 3-20, Building 1 on site map) is a rural vernacular style building constructed on a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan, corrugated metal panel wall cladding, and a moderate-pitch side gable roof clad with composition asphalt shingles. The roof is punctured on the east aspect with two wood frame square grain ports with missing hatches. The opening on the east primary façade comprises a wooden vertical plank door hung from a top sliding track. The south elevation has a gable-end window, which has been boarded over.

Site BK00000194

Orin A. Westover received the patent for the S ½ of the N ½ of Section 32, Township 111N Range 47 West on May 18, 1889 (BLM 2013). He was originally from New York, and worked as a farmer in Minnesota in 1880 (USFC Year: 1880; Census Place: *Kalmar, Olmsted, Minnesota*; Roll: 628; Family History Film: 1254628; Page: 416C; Enumeration District: 212; Image: 0253). Jacob Strausky (Stransky) is the listed owner in 1897 (Peterson 1897). He was still the landowner in 1909 (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). He was born in Austria and immigrated to the United States in 1878 (USFC Year: 1910; Census Place: *Alton, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: T624_1476; Page: 6B; Enumeration District: 0036; FHL microfilm: 1375489). By 1953, his son Harold was the owner. A structure is depicted in the site location on the 1953 plat map (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1953). Harold Stransky was a farmer, and had a family and owned his home by 1940 (USFC Year: 1940; Census Place: *Richland, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: T627_3848; Page: 2B; Enumeration District: 6-27).

Site BK00000194 is an abandoned farmstead building remnant with two agricultural buildings that date circa 1940. The granary building has an east-west orientation and the silo is to the northeast.

The granary (Figure 3-21, Building 1 on site map) is a rural vernacular-style building constructed on a concrete masonry unit (CMU) foundation with a rectangular floor plan, wood clapboard wall cladding, and a side gable roof clad with wood shingles. The east roof aspect contains two ports covered with square metal hatches. The south primary façade wall opening comprises a wood frame with a missing door. The west and east elevation walls each have a window opening without sash or glazing in the gable ends.



Figure 3–21. View to northwest of Stansky farm granary south primary façade and east elevation.

The concrete stave silo (Figure 3-22, Building 2 on site map) has a concrete foundation with a round floor plan, concrete stave cladding, and a domed roof formed from crescent-shaped metal panels. A metal tube silage port appears along the south aspect of the silo. Two rows of decorative alternately painted concrete blocks appear beneath the metal dome. A metal access ladder is installed on the west aspect of the silo. The silage chopper house is missing from the bottom of the silage port.



Figure 3–22. View to north of Stansky farm concrete stave silo south façade.

Site BK00000195

John O'Connor received the patent for the SE ¼ of Section 32, Township 111 North, Range 47 West on July 30, 1880 (BLM 2013). E. W. Thomas is listed as the landowner in 1897 (Peterson 1897). By 1909, Edward Overend was the owner (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). He was a farmer originally from Ireland, and immigrated to the U.S. in 1852 (USFC Year: 1910; Census Place: *Alton, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: *T624_1476*; Page: *6B*; Enumeration District: *0036*; FHL microfilm: *1375489*). Julius Kuntz was the owner by 1953 (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1953). There is not a structure depicted in the site location on any of the maps mentioned above.

Site BK00000195 is a windmill structure (Figure 3-23, Building 1 on site map) dating from 1900 to 1930. The structure is utilitarian and lacks a cardinal orientation.



Figure 3–23. View to north of windmill with missing vane.

The windmill is a mass-produced structure constructed on a concrete foundation. The windmill tower is an open steel frame with four braced angle-steel legs. The windmill has lost its vane and rotor and the tower is in a state of deterioration. The windmill still has the metal rung ladder to provide service access to the vanes.

Site BK00000196

Philip H. O'Brien received the patent for the NE ¼ of Section 33, Township 111 North, Range 47 West on June 30, 1882 (BLM 2013). He was born in Ireland and immigrated to the United States in 1861. O'Brien worked as a restaurant keeper in 1900 (USFC Year: 1900; Census Place: *Elkton, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: 1546; Page: 13B; Enumeration District: 0037; FHL microfilm: 1241546). Christian G. Peterson is the listed owner in 1897 (Peterson 1897). Peterson was born in Norway and immigrated to the United States in 1868. In 1900, his occupation is listed as landlord (USFC Year: 1900; Census Place: *Elkton, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: 1546; Page: 11A; Enumeration District: 0037; FHL microfilm: 1241546). Joseph Coutts was the landowner in 1909 (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). By 1953, Vernon Kroeger had become the owner, and a building is depicted in the site location on the 1953 plat map (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1953).

Site BK00000196 is a former rural agricultural complex comprised of the remains of demolished buildings and a deteriorated windmill (Figure 3-24, Building 1 on site map) dating from 1900 to 1930. The windmill is utilitarian and lacks a cardinal orientation. The structure is flanked on the north and south by building debris.



Figure 3–24. View to west of demolished buildings and windmill.

The windmill is a mass produced structure constructed circa 1920 on a concrete foundation. The windmill tower is an open steel frame with four braced angle-steel legs. The top of the windmill has lost its vane and rotor and the tower is in a state of deterioration.

Site BK00000197

Rudolph Wunsch received the patent for the NW ¼ of Section 33, Township 111 North, Range 47 West on December 28, 1893 (BLM 2013). He remained the landowner in 1897 (Peterson 1897). Rudolph Wunsch was originally from Germany and immigrated to the U.S. in 1867. He worked as a grain buyer (USFC Year: 1900; Census Place: *Elkton, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: 1546; Page: 13A; Enumeration District: 0037; FHL microfilm: 1241546). G. W. Brown is the listed owner in 1909 (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). George W. Brown was born in Ohio and was living in Brookings County by 1880, working as a printer (USFC Year: 1880; Census Place: *Volga, Brookings, Dakota Territory*; Roll: 111; Family History Film: 1254111; Page: 176B; Enumeration District: 044; Image: 0357). George W. Brown was the publisher of the first newspaper in Volga, the *Dakota Gazette*, until it was sold in 1882 (BCHBC 1989:196). He was also appointed U.S Postmaster in Volga, Brookings County in 1880 (NARA; Washington, D.C.; *Record of Appointment of Postmasters, 1832-Sept. 30, 1971*; Roll #: 17; Archive Publication #: M841). By 1953, his son Roy W. Brown is listed as the owner (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1953). A structure is not depicted in the site location on the above-mentioned maps.

Site BK00000197 is an abandoned rural agricultural building complex that has two agricultural-related buildings that date from 1940 to 1950. They are located south of 207th Street and a tree windrow in an agricultural field. One building has an east-west orientation and the other is a round steel water tank located to the northeast.



Figure 3–25. View to se of outbuilding north and west elevations.

The rural vernacular style agricultural outbuilding (Figure 3-25, Building 1 on site map) constructed circa 1940 is on a field stone foundation with a rectangular floor plan. It has vertical wood clapboard wall cladding, and a side gable roof clad with metal panels. The building has no primary façade. The east elevation has no fenestration. The south elevation wall opening comprises a centrally located vertical wood plank door. The west elevation has no fenestration. The north elevation fenestration comprises a vertical board door in the gable end. The building is deteriorated with missing boards on the east and west elevations and a roof collapsed from a fallen tree still lying perpendicular to the broken ridgeline.



Figure 3–26. View to east of steel tank and former windmill site.

The cylindrical aboveground steel water storage tank (Figure 3-26, Building 2 on site map) has a concrete foundation, welded curved panels, and a convex lid. Two vertical metal pipes adjacent to the tank suggest that a windmill was formerly associated with the tank.

Site BK00000199

An owner is not listed for the property in 1897 (Peterson 1897). L. G. Gibbs is listed as the owner in 1909 (Geo. A Ogle & Co. 1909). By 1953, H. R. Claussen is the landowner. A structure is depicted in the site location on the 1953 plat map (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1953). Claussen was born in Iowa and resided in Brookings County by 1920 (USFC Year: 1920; Census Place: *Elkton, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: T625_1715; Page: 9B; Enumeration District: 29; Image: 210). He was a farmer in the stock and dairy industry (USFC Year: 1930; Census Place: *Elkton, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: 2218; Page: 3A; Enumeration District: 15; Image: 323.0; FHL microfilm: 2341952). After working as an auctioneer, Hank Claussen was elected Sheriff in 1934. He stayed in this position for twenty years (BCHBC 1989: 107).

Site BK00000199 is an abandoned farmstead building complex that has one domestic-related building and two agricultural buildings that date from 1900 to 1930. The buildings have a north-south orientation.

The farm residence (Figure 3-27, Building 1 on site map) is a two story Folk Victorian building constructed circa 1900 on a partially raised CMU foundation, likely locally produced in Brookings. The portion of the foundation that is raised along the south elevation features basement-level fixed windows with missing framing and glazing. The house features an L-shaped floor plan, wood clapboard wall cladding, and a cross-gabled roof featuring boxed eaves with returns. The roof is clad with wood shingles and features two interior CMU chimneys at both gable ends. The south primary façade has a collapsed front porch originally placed in the corner of the L-shaped floor plan. The primary entry features a three-panel door with a missing upper light. The south elevation fenestration is comprised of three wood frame double-hung windows with lintels, and a fixed gable end window that is missing the glazing. The west elevation fenestration bears two wood double-hung and one fixed gable end windows that are missing their muntins and glazing. The east elevation has two wood frame double-hung windows with missing glazing. The north elevation has two double-hung windows, and two gable end double-hung windows, along with a door opening with a missing door.



Figure 3–27. Folk Victorian residence Building 1 south primary façade and east elevation.

The granary (Figure 3-28, Building 2 on site map) is a rural vernacular-style building constructed circa 1920 on a CMU foundation with a rectangular floor plan, wood clapboard wall cladding, and a side gable

roof clad with wood shingles. The west roof aspect contains a grain port covered with a square metal hatch. The primary west elevation wall opening comprises two wood frame doorways with missing doors.



Figure 3–28. View to northeast of granary Building 2 west primary façade and south elevation.

The Wisconsin style dairy barn (Figure 3-29, Building 3 on site map) constructed circa 1910 on a concrete and field stone foundation, has horizontal wood board cladding, and a gambrel roof clad with wood shingles. None of the windows has any glazing remaining, and the muntins are missing or are partially intact. The primary south elevation fenestration comprises a doorway partially boarded over, a wood frame four-light window, and a wood frame fixed window. The west elevation fenestration comprises a square wood frame hayloft opening on the gable end and a vertical board door. The north elevation has a wood fixed window opening. The east elevation has a gable end wood frame fixed window. The east elevation has a collapsed wood frame storage canopy covered with wood shingles. The barn has deteriorated and is listing to the south.



Figure 3–29. Wisconsin style dairy barn south primary façade and east elevation.

Site BK00000725

South Dakota State received the patent for the SE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 16, Township 111 North, Range 47 West on November 2, 1889 (BLM 2013). There is no owner listed for the land in 1897 (Peterson 1897). H. Van Aken is listed as the landowner in 1909. A structure is depicted in the site location on the 1909 plat map (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). Peter Diedrich became the landowner by 1963. Two structures are depicted in the site location on the 1963 map (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1963).

Site BK00000725 consists of an agricultural complex with a circa 1910 barn and silo constructed in 1965 that have a north-south orientation.

Building 1 (Figure 3-30, and see site map) is a rural vernacular style barn constructed circa 1910 on a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan, wood clapboard wall cladding, and a side gable roof clad with composition shingles. It is in poor condition, with the windows missing their glazing and the building is collapsing. The north primary façade wall openings comprise two upper wall wood window openings and two lower wall wood windows openings. The east elevation wall openings include a vertical wood board plank door and a window opening. The remainder of the east elevation has collapsed. The south elevation has also collapsed. The west elevation wall openings include three boarded-up doors, two vertical wood plank doors, a boarded up loft opening, a boarded up window and a window opening. A collapsed shed roof extension is attached on the north corner of the west elevation.



Figure 3–30. View to southwest of barn (Building 1) north primary façade and east elevation, and concrete stave silo constructed in 1965 by Diedrich and Sons.

An adjacent concrete stave silo was constructed in 1965, based on the painted logo by “Diedrich and Sons 1965”. The concrete stave silo (Figure 3-30, Building 2 on site map) has a concrete foundation with a round floor plan, concrete stave cladding bound by metal hoops, and a domed roof formed from crescent-shaped metal panels. A metal tube silage port appears along the west aspect of the silo. Two rows of decorative alternately painted concrete blocks appear beneath the metal dome. A metal access ladder is installed on the east aspect of the silo. The silage chopper house is missing from the bottom of the silage port.

Site BK00001058

Walter D. Willison received the patent for the W ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 15, Township 111 North, Range 47 West on October 28, 1904 (BLM 2013). He was born in Minnesota, and worked as a sheep rancher on the military reservation in Marshall, South Dakota in 1910 (USFC, Year: 1910; Census Place: *Military Reservation, Marshall, South Dakota*; Roll: T624_1484; Page: 13A; Enumeration District: 0310; FHL microfilm: 1375497). His wife's name was Alma M. Willison, and she is listed as the owner in 1909. A structure is depicted in the site location on the 1909 plat map (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). Arthur and Emma Smith became the landowners by 1963, and a building is depicted in the site location on the 1963 plat map (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1963).

Site BK00001058 is an agricultural complex with three circa 1900–1910 agricultural buildings. Two buildings have an east-west orientation and one building has a north-south orientation. The surveyors did not have permission to enter the property, and all observations were made from the ROW.

The residence or outbuilding (Figure 3-31, Building 1 on site map) was constructed circa 1910 on a wood post and pier foundation with a rectangular floor plan, has wood clapboard wall cladding, and a front gable roof clad with wood shingles. The east elevation fenestration comprises two wood frame openings without sash or glazing. The south elevation has one wood frame opening without sash or glazing. The west elevation has two wood frame doorways without doors. The north elevation fenestration includes a wood fixed window and a wood 2/2 light window, both without glazing.



Figure 3–31. View to southeast of historic age residence north and east elevations.

The small vernacular style barn (Figure 3-32, Building 2 on site map) has a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan, and wood clapboard cladding. The gambrel roof is clad with wood shingles overlaid with deteriorating composition asphalt shingles, and has a shed roof extension to the west. The primary south façade wall openings feature a wood primary doorway and a second story wood hayloft opening, both without doors. Two wood 2/2 light fixed windows flank the primary doorway. Another wood fixed window without any sash appears above the second story hayloft doorway. The shed extension to the west also has a wood frame doorway without a door and a wood frame window opening

without a sash on the south primary facade. The west and north elevations were not visible from the ROW. The east elevation has a boarded-up wood window opening.



Figure 3–32. View to northwest of historic age barn (east) Building 2 east primary façade and north elevation.

The larger vernacular style barn (Figure 3-33, Building 3 on site map) has a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan, hollow clay tile wall cladding on the first story, and horizontal wood board wall cladding on the second story. The gambrel roof is sheathed with wood shingles. The east elevation first floor wall openings comprise a wood frame door-window-window-door pattern. Windows are fixed, without glazing, and the doorways no longer have doors. The east elevation second story has a window opening without glazing. The north elevation ground floor wall openings comprise a doorway without a door flanked by two wood fixed window openings. The second story fenestration includes a doorway covered with vertical boards and two wood frame hayloft openings. The south and west elevations were not visible from the ROW.



Figure 3–33. View to northwest of historic age barn (west) Building 3 east primary façade and north elevation.

Site BK00001244

Minnesota State received the land patent for Section 33 of Township 112 North, Range 47 West on May 28, 1875 (BLM 2013). Sverd J. Moen (Svend) is the listed owner in 1897, and a building is depicted near the site location on the 1897 Brookings County map (Peterson 1897). Moen was born in Norway, and immigrated to the United States in 1880 (USFC Year: 1920; Census Place: *Lake Hendricks, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: T625_1715; Page: 4B; Enumeration District: 30; Image: 224). He remained the landowner in 1909, and a building is depicted near the site location on the 1909 plat map (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). By 1953, two of his sons, Peter and Elmer, were the landowners (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1953). They both worked as farmers (USFC Year: 1930; Census Place: *Lake Hendricks, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: 2218; Page: 4A; Enumeration District: 17; Image: 341.0; FHL microfilm: 2341952; USFC, Year: 1940; Census Place: *Lake Hendricks, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: T627_3848; Page: 2A; Enumeration District: 6-18). By 1963, Elmer Moen became the sole landowner (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1963). A structure is depicted near the site location on both the 1953 and 1963 plat maps (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1953; 1963).

Site BK00001244 is a 13-building complex with seven historic age buildings, four modern buildings, and two indeterminate age buildings. The complex has a north-south orientation. The historic age buildings include seven buildings: one domestic-related building and one garage, and five agricultural buildings and structures that date from 1895 to 1950. The remaining four modern buildings and two indeterminate age buildings are agriculture or storage-related. The residential buildings are located on the northwest corner of the property, and a north-south trending tree windrow is situated immediately west of the farm.

The garage (Figure 3-34, Building 1 on site map) is a rural vernacular style building constructed circa 1920–1930 on a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan, wood clapboard wall cladding, and a front gable roof with exposed rafter tails. It is clad with composition shingles. The east primary façade wall opening is a modern double metal accordion door. The north elevation has a metal door in the northwest corner bearing an upper light. There is no fenestration on the south and west elevations.



Figure 3–34. View to southwest of garage (Building 1) east primary façade and north elevation.

The farm residence is a two-story building (Figure 3-35, Building 2 on site map) with Folk Victorian massing constructed circa 1895 on a concrete, field stone, and CMU foundation with a rectangular floor plan, replacement vinyl wall cladding, and a complex cross-gable roof clad with composition shingles and punctured with a centrally placed brick chimney. The south primary façade features a shed roof porch extension supported with faux plastic replica turned posts. The south primary façade ground floor wall openings include two doors and two windows. The west door is wood with three upper lights; the east metal door has 3/3/3 lights. The windows are vertical vinyl sliders. The south primary façade second story wall openings include two vinyl sliders in the two front gable dormers. The west elevation ground floor wall opening is a vertical metal sash window. The west elevation second story wall openings include two vinyl sliders. The north elevation ground floor wall openings include three metal single-hung windows and two vinyl slider windows on the second floor. The east elevation has two vinyl sliders in the ground floor level and in the second story.



Figure 3–35. View to west of farm house (Building 2) east elevation and south primary façade. Garage (Building 1) is on left edge of image.

Building 3 (Figure 3-36 and see site map) is a metal clad storage building with a wood perimeter foundation and gambrel roof clad with composition shingles. It may be a historic age building that was moved to this location and was completely renovated and re-clad with metal panels, or the wood window in the south primary façade was salvaged and re-used. The south façade has a metal door and wood window with four vertical mullions, and the remaining elevations have no fenestration.



Figure 3–36. View to northwest of Building 3 south primary façade and east elevation.

Building 4 (Figure 3-37 and see site map) is a front-gabled storage building clad with plywood. Like Building 3, this storage building may be of historic age, moved from another location, and re-sided. The north primary façade has a centrally located wood door that is flanked by a wood window with four vertical mullions and a boarded-up window. The remaining elevations have no fenestration.

Building 5 (Figure 3-38 and see site map) is a modern age feed shed clad with corrugated metal panels.

Building 6 (Figure 3-39 and see site map) is a front-gable roof modern age storage shed clad with standing metal seam panels.



Figure 3–37. View to southeast of Building 4 north primary façade and west elevation.



Figure 3–38. View to southwest of Building 5 east primary façade and north elevation.



Figure 3–39. View to northwest of Building 6 east primary façade and south elevation.

Building 7 (Figure 3-40 and see site map) is a Quonset hut-style machine shed constructed circa 1955 on a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan, horizontal wood cladding on the north and south facades, and a bowed roof clad with corrugated metal panels. The south façade has a sliding track metal door, and the north has a door opening with a missing track door. The west and east elevations have no fenestration.

Building 8 (Figure 3-41 and see site map) is modern side-gabled plywood clad storage building.



Figure 3–40. View to southeast of Building 7 north façade and west elevation.



Figure 3–41. View to northwest of Building 8 east façade and south elevation.

A cluster of three metal grain bins is located around the southeast side of Buildings 7 and 8. Two of them (Figure 3-42, Building 9 on site map) are of historic age. They have round concrete foundations, crimped steel panels, metal panel doors on the north sides, and dome style metal panel roofs capped with ventilators.



Figure 3–42. View to southwest of grain bins (Building 9) north façades.

Building 10 (Figure 3-43 and see site map) is a two-story dairy barn constructed circa 1915–1920 on a CMU foundation with a modified rectangular floor plan, horizontal wood board wall cladding, and a gothic arch roof clad with metal panels. It is nearly identical to the Herman F. Micheel Gothic Arch Barn, constructed in 1920 in the White vicinity and listed in the NRHP. The builders of this barn likely utilized laminated rafters in its Gothic arch construction (interior was not accessible). The north primary façade ground floor wall openings include a vertical wood plank door on a sliding track, and a wood-frame fixed window with four mullions, a historic age regional window style. The north primary façade second story has a boarded up loft opening, a boarded up door, and two wood-frame fixed four-light windows. The west elevation wall openings are four wood-frame vertical windows with four fixed lights and a two-panel wood door in the northwest corner. The east elevation wall openings include three wood-frame windows in the side-gable metal-sided extension, which contains a milking parlor. The south elevation lower wall is covered by a metal panel addition constructed immediately adjacent to it, and has a sliding wood track door that allows passage between the two buildings.



Figure 3–43. View to southeast of dairy barn (Building 10) north façade and west elevation, with metal panel addition on the south.

Building 11 (Figure 3-44 and see site map) is a vernacular style feed barn located south of the dairy barn, constructed circa 1910–1920 on a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan, wood clapboard wall cladding, and a front gable roof clad with metal panels. The south primary façade has a metal siding track door (with modern siding) and a covered-up window. The west elevation has two windows covered with plywood. The north elevation is open, and the east elevation has no fenestration.



Figure 3–44. View to northeast of feed barn (Building 11) south primary façade and west elevation.

Building 12 (Figure 3-45 and see site map) is a modern age standing metal seam clad feed shed located at the southwest portion of the property.

Building 13 (Figure 3-46 and see site map) is a historic age Monitor brand windmill produced by the Baker Manufacturing Company. It has four metal braces that form a triangular configuration that are held in concrete footings. The vanes are missing on the top and the tail is still present. An access ladder is located on the northwest side.



Figure 3–45. View to southwest of modern feed shed (Building 12) east primary façade and north elevation.



Figure 3–46. View to northeast of windmill (Building 13).

BK00001249

Andrew Hexem received a patent for this site in 1889 (BLM 2013). Andrew, his wife Gunhild, and their children left Norway and settled in the Dakota Territory in 1879. They purchased 340 acres, 160 acres under the Homestead Act, and 160 acres from the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. They initially lived in a sod house at this site. They built a new home one-half mile south on a second tract they owned in 1890 at site BK00001251 (BCHBC 1989:452). The 1897 Brookings County map and the 1909 plat map depict a structure in the site location, which is likely the residence (Peterson 1897; Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). The family still resides at this site today.

Site BK00001249 is an eight-building complex that has one domestic-related building, a garage, and three agricultural buildings that date from 1910 to 1950. Three agricultural buildings are of modern age. The complex has an east-west orientation, with tree windrows forming a U-shape open to the west. The residence and garage buildings have an east-west orientation and are located to the north, and the machine shed, granary, chicken coop, and three modern grain bins are situated to the south and have a north-south orientation.

The two-story farm residence ((Figure 3-47, Building 1 on site map) is a substantially remodeled rural style vernacular building constructed circa 1910 on a concrete foundation with an L-shaped floor plan, replacement vinyl wall cladding, and a cross gable roof clad with composition shingles. The south elevation ground floor has an attached addition with a wood deck and railing. The west primary façade ground floor wall openings include a metal panel door, paired double-hung 3/3 and paired single-hung 2/2 vinyl windows, and a sliding glass door. The west primary façade second floor has a single-hung 2/2

vinyl window in a front-gable dormer. The north elevation has matching single-hung vinyl windows and paired single-hung vinyl windows in the first and second floors. The east elevation includes an enclosed hyphen connecting the south addition to the main house. East elevation ground floor wall openings are paired double-hung 3/3 vinyl windows. The second story has a single-hung 2/2 vinyl window in a front gable dormer. The south elevation ground floor wall openings include a paired double-hung 3/3 vinyl window and a metal door with full-length 3/6 lights. The second story has a single-hung 2/2 vinyl window.



Figure 3–47. View to northeast of residence west primary façade (Building 1). The original building core is located on the left-rear. The shed roof segment on the left foreground and portion to the right are additions.

The detached two-car garage (Figure 3-48, Building 2 on site map) is a vernacular style building constructed circa 1940–1950 on a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan and a front gable roof clad with composition shingles. The building west primary façade has concrete masonry unit cladding on the lower wall and horizontal wood clapboard siding on the upper wall, and the remaining elevations are clad with concrete blocks. The primary west façade has a wood accordion vehicle door with six lights, an open vehicle bay missing its door, and a fixed wood window with four mullions in the gable end. The north elevation has no fenestration. The east elevation has a gable end wood fixed window with four vertical mullions. The south elevation has a wood four-panel door. The building is poorly constructed and is exhibiting structural issues.



Figure 3–48. View to northeast of garage Building 2 west primary façade and south elevation.

The chicken coop (Figure 3-49, Building 3 on site map) is a vernacular style building that may be of historic age. It has a wood post and pier foundation with a rectangular floor plan, horizontal wood clapboard wall cladding, and a front gable roof with exposed rafter tails clad with composition shingles. The primary south façade wall opening is a wood-frame screen door. The east elevation has a fixed wood window with four vertical mullions. The west and north elevations have no fenestration.



Figure 3–49. View to northeast of chicken coop Building 3 south primary façade and west elevation.

The granary (Figure 3-50, Building 4 on site map) is a vernacular structure constructed circa 1920 on a field stone foundation with a rectangular floor plan and wood clapboard wall cladding. The side gable roof has exposed rafter tails, and the metal panel clad roof is punctured with a metal hatch on the ridgeline. The primary south façade has a centrally placed wood door. The west and east elevations have a gable end wood door.

Three modern age grain bins are located on the east portion of the farm. Building 5 is a single metal grain bin, and Building 6 (Figure 3-51 and see site map) is a pair of adjacent Butler brand metal grain bins.



Figure 3–50. View to southeast of granary Building 4 west and north elevations.



Figure 3–51. View to east of Building 6, two modern age Butler grain bins.

Building 7 (Figure 3-52 and see site map) is a historic age vernacular style machine shed constructed circa 1920–1940 on a wood post and pier foundation with a rectangular floor plan, vertical wood clapboard wall cladding, and a front gable roof clad with standing seam metal panels. The primary north

façade wall openings include a vertical wood board sliding track door, a vertical wood board loft door above the sliding door, and a fixed 2/2/2 wood window in the gable end. The east elevation wall has a small window without framing or glazing. The south and west elevations have no fenestration.

Building 8 (Figure 3-53 and see site map) is a modern age standing metal seam-clad machine shed located immediately west of Building 7.



Figure 3–52. View to southwest of machine shed Building 7 north primary façade and east elevation.



Figure 3–53. View to southwest of Building 8.

Site BK00001251

The Andrew Hexem family received a patent for this site in 1889 (BLM 2013), having left Norway and settled in a sod house at site BK00001249 to the south in the Lake Hendricks Township by 1879. The Hexems built the farmhouse in 1890 and a complete set of farm buildings at this site from 1892–1907. One of the buildings was a large barn with a gristmill on the second floor built in 1909 that neighbors used to grind grain (BCHBC 1989:452). Oscar Hexem is listed as the owner on the 1953 and 1963 plat maps (Thomas O. Nelson 1953; 1963). The Hexem farm may be the oldest continuously-owned farm in Brookings County (BCHBC 1989:452). Andrew H. and his sister Gina were living on the farm as late as 1989 (BCHBC 1989:452).

Site BK00001251 is the Hexem pioneer Norwegian family farmstead, reputed to be the oldest Brookings County farm operated by the same family since 1877 (BCHBC 1989:451-452). The surveyors did not have permission to enter the property, all data were obtained from the ROW. Due to the site's orientation, the east and north elevations of the buildings were not visible from the ROW. Physical integrity levels of the buildings are therefore not understood due to the lack of property access. The site is an eight-building complex that has one domestic-related building and seven agricultural buildings estimated to date from 1890 to 2000.

Building 1 (Figure 3-54 and see site map) is a vernacular style pump house or garage constructed circa 1960 on a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan, concrete masonry unit wall cladding with vertical wood clapboard wall cladding in the gable ends, and a side gable roof clad with metal panels. The south elevation has a wood four-panel door. The north and west elevations have no fenestration. The east elevation was not visible and could have a garage door that would confirm if the building is a pump house or single car garage.



Figure 3–54. View to southeast of Pump house Building 1.

Building 2 (Figure 3-55 and see site map) is the Hexem barn, reportedly the oldest standing barn in Brookings County that has an interior gristmill (BCHBC 1989:210). It is a two-story vernacular style building constructed in 1909 on a concrete foundation with wood clapboard wall cladding, and a gambrel roof clad with standing seam metal panels. The concrete foundation of a demolished silo and the outline of a silage chopper house are located on the west side of the barn. The south primary façade ground floor fenestration includes a centrally located horizontal wood plank door on a top sliding track flanked by two wood fixed 2/2 windows. The second story wall opening is a wood door. The gable end features a central hayloft opening flanked by two fixed wood 2/2 light windows. A hay hood extends from the peak of the gambrel roof. The west elevation wall fenestration includes four symmetrically spaced 2/2 light wood fixed windows. The north and east elevations were not visible from the ROW.



Figure 3–55. View to east of Hexem Barn south primary façade and west elevation. The circular outline in the foreground on the left from a demolished silo. Note the outline on the barn wall of the silage chopper house that is no longer extant.

Building 3 (Figure 3-56 and see site map) is of unknown function dating to circa 1910, with a rectangular floor plan on a concrete foundation, wood horizontal board siding, and a front-gabled roof clad with standing metal seam panels. The south primary façade has a wood plank door. The west elevation has three wood fixed 2/2 light windows. The north and east elevations were not visible from the ROW.



Figure 3–56. View to east of Building 3 west elevation.

The farm residence (Figure 3-57, Building 4 on site map) is a two-story rural vernacular style building constructed circa 1890 with an irregular square floor plan, horizontal and vertical wood clapboard wall cladding, and a cross gable roof punctured with a centrally placed brick chimney and clad with composition shingles. The west primary façade ground floor wall fenestration includes a metal door with six lights and a picture window flanked by 2/4 sidelights placed beneath a shed-roof porch overhang. The second floor wall opening is a fixed window on the gable end. The remaining elevations were not visible from the ROW.



Figure 3–57. View to east of residence Building 4 constructed in 1890, west primary façade.

Building 5 (Figure 3-58 and see site map) is an agricultural vernacular style building of unknown function constructed circa 1910–1920 with a rectangular floor plan, horizontal wood cladding, and a front gable roof clad with wood shingles. The west primary façade has a centrally-located wood door flanked by wood windows on the north and south. The south elevation has a series of six symmetrically spaced boarded-up windows. The east and north elevations were not visible from the ROW.



Figure 3–58. View to north of Building 5 south elevation.

Building 6 (Figure 3-59 and see site map) is a vernacular style chicken coop constructed circa 1920 with a rectangular floor plan, wood clapboard siding, and a shed roof. The south primary façade has two wood window openings. The north and east elevations were not visible from the ROW.



Figure 3–59. View to northeast of chicken coop Building 6 south primary façade and west elevation.

The granary (Figure 3-60, Building 7 on site map) is a two-story vernacular style building constructed circa 1900 with a two-part square floor plan, horizontal wood clapboard wall cladding, and a side gable roof and shed roof clad with metal panels. A shed-roof extension has been placed on the south and east elevations. The primary north façade ground floor wall opening is a vertical plank wood door and a horizontal wood plank door on a top sliding track, and a second story 2/3 fixed wood window in a front gable dormer. The south elevation has no wall openings. The west elevation ground floor has a horizontal wood plank door bearing a window with missing glazing, and a 2/3 fixed wood window in the gable end. The east and north elevations were not visible from the ROW.

Building 8 (Figure 3-61 and see site map) is a modern age metal panel-clad machine shed located on the southwest portion of the property.



Figure 3–60. View to northeast of granary west primary façade and south elevation.



Figure 3–61. View to southeast of Building 8 on the right. Building 7 is in the rear, to the left.

Site BK00001269

Norwegian immigrant Jacob Johnson arrived in the U.S. in 1870, and received the patent for the NW ¼ of Section 34 in 1890 (BLM 2013; USFC Year: 1900; Census Place: *Lake Hendricks, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: 1546; Page: 3B; Enumeration District: 0038; FHL microfilm: 1241546). Johnson worked as a farmer and as the Brookings postmaster (NARA; Washington, D.C.; *Record of Appointment of Postmasters, 1832-Sept. 30, 1971*; Roll #: 116; Archive Publication #: M841). Before the District 73 Lake Hendricks Township School was erected in 1897, the Johnson home was used as a schoolhouse (BCHBC 1989:210). A. A. Hexem is listed as the property owner in 1909, and is associated with sites BK00001249/BK00001251 (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). Andrew's son, Oscar, sold the land later and Alvin Vierhuf owned the land by the early 1950s (Thomas O. Nelson 1953; 1963). Vierhuf was a Minnesota native and farmer (USFC Year: 1940; Census Place: *Hendricks, Lincoln, Minnesota*; Roll: T627_1933; Page: 1A; Enumeration District: 41-7). One building is present on the 1953 plat map, and by 1963, two additional buildings existed at the site (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1953; 1963).

Site BK00001269 is a six-building complex that has four domestic-related buildings and two agricultural buildings that date from 1910 to 2000. The residence, barn, privy, pump house, and modern age machine shed have a north-south orientation and the garage has an east-west orientation. The domestic buildings are concentrated on the south portion of the site.

The 1-1/2 story farm residence (Figure 3-62, Building 1 on site map) is a remodeled rural vernacular style building constructed circa 1910 on a concrete foundation with a lower-level addition on the east elevation placed on a concrete block foundation. The residence has a rectangular floor plan, replacement vinyl wall cladding, and a two-part front-gable roof clad with composition shingles. The north elevation has two basement-level metal sliders, and the upper wall has two metal single-hung windows, a set of paired metal double-hung windows, and one metal double-hung window, all which are flanked by faux storm shutters. The east elevation fenestration includes a metal door with 12 upper lights and a single-hung metal window, and a metal single-hung window in the gable end. The south elevation fenestration includes two basement level metal slider windows. The upper wall has a metal three-part oriel window and a sliding glass door on the original portion of the residence. A wood deck is attached to the wall. The east addition south wall has a single-hung metal window. The west primary façade has a centrally-located metal panel door that is flanked by paired metal double-hung windows with faux storm shutters, with a metal single-hung window in the gable end.



Figure 3–62. View to southwest of residence Building 1 north and east elevations. The east addition is on the left.

Building 2 (Figure 3-63 and see site map) is a rural vernacular style privy constructed circa 1910 with no foundation, a square floor plan, horizontal wood clapboard wall cladding, and a side gable roof clad with composition shingles. The primary north façade has a vertical wood plank door. The east and west elevations have a wood fixed window in the gable ends.



Figure 3–63. View to southeast of privy north façade and west elevation.

The garage (Figure 3-64, Building 3 on site map) is a vernacular style building constructed circa 1920–1930 on a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan, wood clapboard siding, and a hipped roof clad with composition shingles and exposed rafter tails. The primary west façade has a single wood sliding track door. The north elevation has a fixed wood window with four vertical mullions. The east and south elevations each have two fixed four-light windows.



Figure 3–64. View to southeast of garage Building 3 west primary façade and north elevation.

Building 4 (Figure 3-65 and see site map) is a vernacular style pump house constructed circa 1920–1930 on a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan, horizontal wood clapboard wall cladding, and a front gable roof with exposed rafter tails that is clad with standing seam metal panels. The primary north façade has a vertical wood board door. The south elevation has a wood window with four vertical lights. The west and east elevations have no fenestration.



Figure 3–65. View to east of pump house Building 4 north primary façade and west elevation.

The two-story Wisconsin style dairy barn (Figure 3-66, Building 5 on site map) constructed circa 1920 on a concrete block foundation has a rectangular floor plan, replacement metal wall cladding, and a gambrel roof clad with standing seam metal panels. A one-story metal-clad addition with a metal front-gabled roof has been placed on the north elevation, and has a sliding metal track door on the west elevation. The primary south façade has an original vertical wood board sliding track door on the first story. The second story features a decorative quilt design artwork and a replacement metal loft door. The gambrel roof gable end has a larger horizontal metal loft door flanked by 2/2 light fixed wood windows and a hay hood. The west elevation has five metal 2/2 light windows. The north and east elevations have metal windows.

Building 6 (Figure 3-67 and see site map) is a modern age standing metal seam clad machine shed.



Figure 3–66. View to northeast of barn Building 5 south primary façade and west elevation.



Figure 3–67. View to northwest of Building 6 machine shed south primary façade and east elevation.

Site BK00001272

Tron O. Midtovne was a Norwegian immigrant who arrived in the U.S. in 1882 and is the listed landowner for this site in 1897 (Peterson 1897; USFC Year: 1930; Census Place: *Hendricks, Lincoln, Minnesota*; Roll: 1105; Page: 7A; Enumeration District: 8; Image: 630.0; FHL microfilm: 2340840). The abandoned Folk Victorian residence and granary at this site are associated with this family. The property remained in the Midtovne family until the 1960s when Nell E. Dorn became the landowner (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1963). The two concrete stave silos are likely affiliated with the Dorn tenure.

Site BK00001272 is a four building complex that has one domestic-related building and three agricultural buildings estimated to date from 1900 to 1970. The residence has a north-south orientation, the granary has an east-west orientation, and the two silos are oriented to the west.

The farm residence (Figure 3-68, Building 1 on site map) is a two-story Folk Victorian style building constructed circa 1900 on a field stone foundation with a modified rectangular floor plan, wood clapboard wall cladding, and a cross gable roof clad with wood shingles. The south primary façade first floor bears a collapsed porch on the eastern portion, which formerly featured turned wood columns. The south façade fenestration comprises three wood two-light windows with lintels and a vertical orientation. The south façade second story bears three window openings without sash. One window appears on the gable end. The west elevation has two wood double-hung windows on the first floor and a single window in the second floor gable end. The north elevation has a kitchen window opening and door on the eastern segment, and three symmetrically spaced windows on the first and second floor on the western segment. The north elevation also has a gable end window opening. The east elevation has a two-light window on the first floor and two gable end window openings on the second story.



Figure 3–68. View to northeast of Midtounne Folk Victorian style residence Building 1 south façade and west elevation.

Two adjacent concrete stave silos (Figure 3-69, Building 2 on site map) are located on the southeast side of the site and appear to be from the 1960s or 1970s. The west silo is lower than the east silo. Both silos

have a concrete foundation with a round floor plan, concrete stave wall cladding bound by steel hoops, and domed roofs formed from crescent-shaped metal panels. Metal tube silage blower ports are located on the west aspect of both silos. A demolished barn foundation is located immediately south of the silos.



Figure 3–69. View to north of Building 2 Midtounse concrete stave silos south and west elevations.

The rural vernacular style granary (Figure 3-70, Building 3 on site map) has a field stone foundation with a rectangular floor plan, wood clapboard wall cladding, and a front gabled roof clad with wood shingles. The roof has a metal-covered grain hatch in the south aspect. The east elevation wall opening comprises a doorway in the southeastern corner. The south elevation fenestration includes a wood frame double-hung window without any glazing. The west elevation wall opening comprises a gable end vertical board door. The north elevation has a wood horizontal board shed addition that has collapsed.



Figure 3–70. View to northeast of Building 3 Midtounse granary south and west elevations.

Site BK00001274

Norwegian immigrant Jacob Johnson arrived in the U.S. in 1870, and received the patent for the NW ¼ of Section 34 in 1890 (BLM 2013; USFC Year: 1900; Census Place: *Lake Hendricks, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: 1546; Page: 3B; Enumeration District: 0038; FHL microfilm: 1241546). Johnson is also affiliated with site BK00001269. Johnson worked as a farmer and as the Orness postmaster with the post office located at this site (NARA; Washington, D.C.; *Record of Appointment of Postmasters, 1832-Sept. 30, 1971*; Roll #: 116; Archive Publication #: M841). A structure named the Orness Post Office is depicted in the site location on the 1897 Brookings County map (Peterson 1897). An unnamed structure is depicted in the site location on the 1909 plat map (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). The farm property remained in the Johnson family into the 1960s (Thomas O. Nelson 1953; 1963; USFC Year: 1940; Census Place: *Lake Hendricks, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: T627_3848; Page: 3A; Enumeration District: 6-18).

Site BK00001274 was recorded at an unknown date as an abandoned farmstead with a two-story residence constructed in 1890. This and any other historic age building on the site have been demolished since that time. A barn and silo that appears on the Project aerial imagery has been demolished. A modern age machine shed (Figure 3-72, Building 2 on site map) and modern residence (Figure 3-71, Building 1 on site map) are now the only buildings on the site. An interview with the owner confirmed that the current residence is of recent construction.



Figure 3-71. View to east of current residence Building 1 west primary façade and north elevation.



Figure 3-72. View to west of Building 2 modern age machine shed.

Site BK00001299

South Dakota State received the patent for Section 16 of Township 111 North, Range 47 West on November 2, 1889 (BLM 2013). Mary Wright is listed as the landowner in 1909 (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). She was born in Iowa and was married to George W. Wright, a farmer (USFC Year: 1920; Census Place: *Lake Hendricks, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: T625_1715; Page: 3B; Enumeration District: 30; Image: 222). Alvin Wright was the landowner by 1963 (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1963). He was born in Minnesota (USFC Year: 1940; Census Place: *Lake Hendricks, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: T627_3848; Page: 1A; Enumeration District: 6-18). Three structures are depicted in the site location on the 1963 plat map and only the residence remains standing (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1963).

Site BK00001299 has a single domestic-related building that dates from 1910 to 1930. The building has an east-west orientation, and the associated farmstead buildings and tree windrow have been demolished.

The farm residence (Figure 3-73 Building 1 on site map) is a two-story Craftsman style building constructed circa 1910 on a concrete and concrete masonry unit foundation with a modified rectangular floor plan, asbestos wall cladding, and a steeply pitched side gable roof clad with composition asphalt shingles. An interior concrete block chimney projects from the center of the roof ridgeline. The west primary façade fenestration is comprised of wood-frame paired double-hung windows on the ground floor, which flank a central doorway. The second floor features a shed roof dormer with three adjacent wood-frame double-hung windows. The north elevation ground floor wall openings consist of paired wood frame double-hung windows in the northwest corner. The second story has paired wood-frame double-hung windows in the gable end. The east elevation has a projecting sun porch beneath a shed roof. The sun porch has three adjacent wood-frame double-hung windows and a six-light wood door. The second story has a shed dormer with paired wood-frame double-hung windows. The south elevation ground floor wall openings consist of three adjacent wood-frame double-hung windows with paired wood-frame double-hung windows in the gable end.



Figure 3–73. View to southeast of Building 1 residence north façade and west elevation.

Site BK00001339

Norwegian immigrant Engebor Svenson (Ingaborg) came to the U.S in 1884 and is listed as the landowner of this site in 1897. A structure is depicted in the site location on the 1897 Brookings County map (Peterson 1897; USFC Year: 1920; Census Place: *Volga, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: *T625_1715*; Page: *9A*; Enumeration District: *37*; Image: *367*). Peder and Joneta Kjelden became the landowners by 1909 and were Norwegian immigrants (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909; USFC Year: 1900; Census Place: *Lake Hendricks, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: *1546*; Page: *4B*; Enumeration District: *0038*; FHL microfilm: *1241546*). South Dakota native Irwin Forseth became the landowner by the early 1960s and worked as a painter. He also had an affiliation with site BK00001350 (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1963; USFC Year: 1940; Census Place: *Lake Hendricks, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: *T627_3848*; Page: *2A*; Enumeration District: *6-18*). The farm buildings and residence are associated with the Svenson and Kjelden tenures.

Site BK00001339 is a 12 building rural agricultural complex that has two domestic-related buildings that date from 1900 to 1950, located on the north end of the farmstead. The ten agricultural buildings are located to the south and range in age from 1900 to the 1970s, and the entire complex has a north-south orientation. The property is dilapidated, and many of the buildings are either collapsing or are in poor condition. The surveyors did not have permission to enter the property, and all documentation was done rapidly with digital photography and note taking.

The farm residence (Figure 3-74, Building 1 on site map) is a two story rural vernacular style building constructed circa 1910 on a concrete block foundation with a modified rectangular floor plan, wood clapboard wall cladding, and a cross-gabled roof clad with composition shingles. The building massing has a two-story segment on the east with a cross-gable roof, and a one-story segment on the west that has a combination flat and partial hipped roof. The south primary façade ground floor fenestration includes a metal panel door on the southwest corner and two sets of paired metal-frame sash windows. The second story has one set of paired metal sash windows. The west elevation ground floor fenestration consists of two metal sash windows, one that is boarded up, and two paired metal sash windows on the second story. The north elevation ground floor fenestration includes two metal sash windows, and a metal sash window in the gable end. The east elevation has two fixed metal basement windows, two metal single-hung windows on the first floor, and two paired metal single-hung windows in the gable end.



Figure 3–74. View to southeast of residence Building 1 west and north elevations.

Building 2 (Figure 3-75 and see site map) is a rural vernacular style garage constructed circa 1940 on a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan, horizontal wood clapboard wall cladding, and a front-gable roof clad with composition shingles. The south primary façade wall openings are two vehicle openings with plywood doors. The north elevation wall has a wood 4/4 light fixed window. The east and west elevations have no wall openings.



Figure 3–75. View to northwest of garage Building 2 south primary façade and east elevation.

Building 3 (Figure 3-76 and see site map) is a rural vernacular style chicken coop constructed circa 1910–1940 with a rectangular floor plan, horizontal wood clapboard wall cladding, and a shed roof with exposed rafter tails. The east primary façade wall has a row of six fixed windows partially covered with metal screens. The north elevation has a vertical wood board door.

Building 4 is a severely deteriorated concrete stave silo and an associated Building 5 is a collapsed rural vernacular style barn building (Figure 3-77 and see site map).



Figure 3–76. View to southwest of chicken coop Building 3 east primary façade and north elevation.



Figure 3–77. View to southwest of Building 4 silo and collapsed Building 5.

Building 6 (Figure 3-78 and see site map) is a deteriorated two-story Wisconsin style dairy barn constructed circa 1910–1920 on a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan, locally-produced concrete blocks and vertical wood clapboard wall cladding, and a gambrel roof clad with composition shingles and exposed rafter tails. The west primary façade has wood fixed paired 2/2 windows and a wood-frame vertical wood plank door. The south elevation has a row of four wood-frame fixed 2/3 windows and a gable end loft door opening. The north elevation has a 4/4 light wood fixed window that has been boarded up from the inside. The east elevation is joined to the collapsed Building 5.



Figure 3–78. View to northeast of dairy barn Building 6 west primary façade and south elevation.

Building 7 (Figure 3-79 and see site map) is a deteriorated rural vernacular style milking parlor associated with the Building 6 dairy barn. The milking parlor was constructed circa 1910–1920 on a concrete slab foundation with a rectangular floor plan, horizontal wood clapboard wall cladding, and a shallow pitch front gable roof clad with composition shingles. The east primary façade has a wood-frame doorway with a missing door and a wood frame window covered with plywood. The south elevation wall openings are wood frame windows covered with metal screens. The west elevation is adjacent to Building 6. The north elevation has two window openings with missing sash.



Figure 3–79. View to northwest of milking parlor Building 7 east primary façade and south elevation.

Buildings 8 and 9 are two collapsed historic age agricultural buildings (Figure 3-80 and see site map).

Building 10 (Figure 3-81 and see site map) is a modern age side-gabled metal-clad storage shed.



Figure 3–80. View to south of Building 8.



Figure 3–81. View to northwest of Building 10 east primary façade and south elevation.

Building 11 (Figure 3-82 and see site map) is a modern age storage shed with a rectangular floor plan, clad with particle board and T-111 siding, and has a front-gabled roof clad with composition shingles. It is in poor condition.



Figure 3–82. View to northeast of storage Building 11 west primary facade and south elevation.

Building 12 (Figure 3-83 and see site map) is a historic age granary that is collapsing. It has particle board and horizontal board cladding, and a front-gabled roof clad with wood shingles. There is a loft opening in the south elevation gable end.



Figure 3–83. View to northwest of granary Building 12 south elevation.

Site BK00001350

Lewis J. Moen received the patent for this site in 1891 (BLM 2013). He was born in the Dakota Territory to Norwegian immigrant parents and is listed as the landowner in 1897 and 1909 (USFC Year: 1880; Census Place: *Trails, Dakota Territory*; Roll: 114; Family History Film: 1254114; Page: 270D; Enumeration District: 067). The older buildings on the site appear to be associated with Moen (Peterson 1897; Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). South Dakota native Irwin Forseth was a self-employed painter born to Norwegian immigrants who became the landowner by 1963 (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1963; USFC Year: 1940; Census Place: *Lake Hendricks, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: T627_3848; Page: 2A; Enumeration District: 6-18). He also had an affiliation with site BK00001339.

Site BK00001350 is a 9-building complex that has one modern residence, one garage, and seven agricultural buildings that date from 1900 to 1970. The surveyors did not have permission to access the property and all recordation was performed quickly by taking photographs and brief notes. The residence, garage, granary, feed shed, and double storage shed have a north-south orientation and the Quonset barn and silage chopper house, storage shed, and collapsed structure have an east-west orientation. Both silos are round and lack a cardinal orientation.

Building 1 (Figure 3-84 and see site map) is a modern residence with vinyl cladding and a side gable composition shingle roof.



Figure 3–84. View to north of Building 1 modern residence south primary façade and west elevation.

Building 2 (Figure 3-85 and see site map) is a rural vernacular style building constructed circa 1900 with a rectangular floor plan and was later re-used as a garage. It has horizontal wood clapboard wall cladding and fish-scale shingles on the north elevation gable end, and a front gable roof clad with composition shingles. The south primary façade wall opening is an uncovered vehicle bay and has a wood-frame fixed window without glazing in the gable end. The west elevation wall opening is a vertical wood plank door. The north elevation wall opening is a wood-frame fixed 2/2 window. The east elevation has no wall openings.

Building 3 (Figure 3-86 and see site map) consists of two modern storage sheds that have been joined and are clad with plywood and T-111 siding and have side-gable roofs.



Figure 3–85. View to northwest of Building 2 south primary façade and east elevation.



Figure 3–86. View to northwest of Building 3 east facades and south elevations.

Building 4 (Figure 3-87 and see site map) is a two-story Quonset barn with an associated cluster of three connected buildings.. They include a modern storage shed (Figure 3-89) on the northeast corner and a historic poured concrete silo and silage chopper house (Figure 3-88) located on the northwest corner.

The Quonset was constructed circa 1950 on a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan, standing seam metal panel wall cladding, and a bowed roof clad with composition shingles. The east primary façade ground floor wall opening is a sliding metal track door and a metal loft door in the gable end. The south elevation displays four colored panels (the nature of which is not understood). The northwest corner of the Quonset west elevation has an attached single-story silage chopper house that is connected to a poured concrete silo. The west elevation ground floor wall openings include a sliding metal panel door and there is a metal door located on the silage blower house.



Figure 3–87. View to northwest of Building 4 Quonset barn east primary façade and west elevation.

The poured concrete silo attached to the silage chopper house and the Quonset barn is a deteriorated rural vernacular style structure constructed circa 1900 on a concrete foundation with a round floor plan, poured concrete wall cladding, and cone-shaped roof partially clad with wood shingles. The silage port housing is missing. There is a silage chopper house at bottom of the missing silage port which is metal clad with a metal door in the west elevation and has a gambrel roof clad with composition shingles. The silo has an unusual design, and appears to be a version that predates the concrete stave silos typically seen in the study area.



Figure 3–88. View to north of silo and silo chopper house located on northwest side of Quonset barn.



Figure 3–89. View to west of modern storage shed on northeast side of Quonset barn that forms part of the Building 4 complex.

Building 5 (Figure 3-90 and see site map) is a free-standing concrete stave silo associated with a demolished barn constructed circa 1910–1920 on a concrete foundation with a round floor plan, concrete stave wall cladding, and a cone-shaped roof frame with missing cladding. The top three rows of concrete blocks display a decorative painted pattern of alternate colored blocks. The metal silage port housing is present but the access ladder and silage chopper house are missing. The silage blower is located on the north side of the structure.



Figure 3–90. View to west of Building 5 concrete stave silo associated with demolished barn (note foundations on left). The red silage blower is located on the right. The collapsing Building 6 is in the left, rear.

Building 6 (see site map) is a collapsing historic age agricultural building located west of Building 5 that has trees growing in it.

Building 7 (Figure 3-91 and see site map) is a collapsed agricultural building with a rectangular floor plan, is re-sided with metal panels, and has a front-gabled roof clad with composition shingles. A large metal tank with the logo “Pride of the Farm Plus 20” painted on it is located on the south elevation.



Figure 3–91. View to northeast of Building 7 west façade and south elevation.

The feed and storage shed (Figure 3-92, Building 8 on site map) is a rural vernacular style building constructed circa 1965 to 1970 with a square floor plan, corrugated metal panel cladding, and a front gable roof that exhibits exposed rafter tails and is clad with corrugated and standing metal seam panels. The south primary façade wall has two bays without doors. The west, north, and east elevations have no fenestration. The building is in poor condition.



Figure 3–92. View to northeast of Building 8 south primary facade and west elevations.

Building 9 (Figure 3-93 and see site map) is a rural vernacular style granary constructed circa 1920 with a rectangular floor plan, wood clapboard wall cladding, and a side gable roof with exposed rafter tails and composition shingle cladding. The roof is punctured with two metal-covered hatches in the ridgeline and north roof aspect. The north primary façade has two doorways, one with a missing door and one with a vertical wood plank door. The remaining elevations have no fenestration.



Figure 3–93. View to southwest of Building 9 north primary façade and east elevation.

Site BK00001372

John A. Hegeman, who was born in New York and worked as a physician, owned this property in 1882 (BLM 2013; USFC Year: 1880; Census Place: *New York City, New York, New York*; Roll: 880; Family History Film: 1254880; Page: 366A; Enumeration District: 294; Image: 0671). German immigrant William Durstling came to the U.S. in 1881, and owned and farmed the tract between 1897 and 1909 (Peterson 1897; Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909; USFC Year: 1910; Census Place: *Lake Hendricks, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: T624_1476; Page: 4B; Enumeration District: 0044; FHL microfilm: 1375489). A structure is depicted in the site location on the 1897 Brookings County map, and may be the farmhouse (Peterson 1897). A school is depicted in the site location on the 1909 plat map; however, no extant building on the property resembles a schoolhouse (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). Willie Midtovne (also spelled Midtounne) owned the property by the early 1960s (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1963; USFC Year: 1940; Census Place: *Lake Hendricks, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: T627_3848; Page: 1A; Enumeration District: 6-18). Two structures are represented in the site location on the 1963 map (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1963) and likely are the now collapsed barn and farmhouse.

Site BK00001372 is a five-building rural agricultural complex that has two historic age domestic-related buildings, a historic age agricultural storage building, a collapsed historic age barn, and a modern garage. The historic age buildings date from 1900 to 1930. The complex has an east-west orientation with the agricultural buildings to the east. The historic age residence and storage building have an east-west orientation, and the privy pit has a north-south orientation.

The farm residence (Figure 3-94, Building 1 on site map) is a two-story rural vernacular style building constructed circa 1900 on a concrete foundation with a square floor plan, replacement vinyl wall cladding, and a complex hipped and gabled roof clad with composition shingles. The building's west primary façade has a one-story entrance, and the east elevation has a one-story mudroom, both attached to the main two-story block. The west primary façade ground floor wall openings are on a hipped roof enclosed porch extension bearing a centrally placed metal panel door with a fan light window. Flanking the door are two sets of paired metal sash windows. The west primary façade second story fenestration includes three metal sash windows and one fixed wood-frame square window in the gable end. The north elevation ground floor wall openings consist of one set of paired metal sash windows and two single metal sash windows, and two single metal sash windows on the second story. The east elevation has a one-story mudroom with three elevations. The east facade has a metal door and a single metal sash window, with a single metal sash window and one louvered window in the mudroom north and south elevations. There are two single metal sash windows in the east elevation second story above the mudroom. The west portion of the south elevation has a metal single-hung window on the first and second floors. The east segment has two boarded-up windows on the first floor and one boarded-up window on the second floor.



Figure 3–94. View to southeast of residence Building 1 west primary façade and north elevation.

Building 2 (Figure 3-95 and see site map) is a deteriorated vernacular style privy constructed circa 1910 on a field stone foundation with a square floor plan, horizontal wood clapboard wall cladding, and a side gable roof clad with wood shingles. The south primary façade wall opening is a wood vertical board door. The west and north elevations have no fenestration. The east elevation has a wood frame window without glazing. The roof has collapsed.

Building 3 (Figure 3-96 and see site map) is a collapsed historic age barn with a gabled roof clad with shingles.



Figure 3–95. View to northeast of privy Building 2 south primary façade and west elevation.



Figure 3–96. View to east of collapsed barn Building 3.

Building 4 (Figure 3-97 and see site map) is a relocated vernacular style building constructed circa 1910. It is now on a wood post and pier foundation with a rectangular floor plan, and has wood clapboard wall cladding, and a front gable roof clad with wood shingles. The west primary façade wall opening is a replacement wood tongue-and-groove board door. The remaining elevations have no wall openings.

Building 5 (Figure 3-98 and see site map) is a modern standing metal seam garage with a front-gabled roof.



Figure 3–97. View to northeast of outbuilding Building 4 west primary façade and south elevation.



Figure 3–98. View to northwest of garage Building 5 south primary façade and east elevation.

Site BK00001395

The Western and St. Paul Railroad became the first owner of this site in the late 1890s (Peterson 1897). J. Midtown became the landowner by 1909 and likely built the farmhouse (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). Eldon V. Felton, who worked as a farmer, became the landowner by 1963. He had lived in Brookings with his wife Bernice since 1943 (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1963; Newspaper: *Brookings Register*; Publication Date: 8 Feb 2009; Publication Place: *Brookings, SD, USA*). A structure is depicted in the site location on a 1963 plat map (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1963). Several buildings at the site were constructed after that time.

Site BK00001395 is an eleven-building complex that has one domestic-related building and ten agricultural buildings that date from 1910 to 1985. The complex is spread out and has an L-shape. The residence is located on the south portion, and the agricultural buildings extend north and east.

The two-story farm residence (Figure 3-99, Building 1 on site map) is a rural vernacular style building constructed circa 1910 on a concrete foundation with a modified rectangular floor plan, wood clapboard wall cladding, and a hipped roof clad with metal panels. A garage addition with a rectangular floor plan has been constructed on the west elevation, which has modified the original two-story massing. The garage east wall has been joined to the west wall of a former one-story mudroom. The east primary façade ground floor wall openings include a wood door with a split upper light, one metal single-hung window and one wood single-hung window. The north elevation wall openings include a metal and wood single-hung window in the first floor, and a metal single-hung window in the second floor at the eave level. The residence west elevation has a single-story garage addition with a metal panel vehicle door, a single leaf wood slab door, and a wood single-hung window located on the garage north wall. The residence original west elevation portion has a second story metal slider window, and a wood double-hung window in the north portion of the first floor former mudroom wall. The south elevation fenestration includes two first floor wood double-hung windows and two second floor metal single-hung windows.



Figure 3–99. View to southeast of residence Building 1 north and west elevations. The original first floor mudroom is located in the corner on the left.

Building 2 (Figure 3-100 and see site map) is a vernacular style storage building constructed circa 1940–1950 on a concrete foundation with a square floor plan, concrete masonry unit wall cladding with horizontal wood boards in the gable end, and a front gable roof clad with corrugated metal panels. The east primary façade wall openings include a vertical wood board sliding track door and a metal sliding track door. There is a vertical metal slider window in the gable end. The west elevation has two sets of paired wood fixed 2/2 windows. The south and north elevations have no fenestration.



Figure 3–100. View to southwest of storage Building 2 east primary façade and north elevation.

Building 3 (Figure 3-101 and see site map) is a vernacular style granary constructed circa 1920–1930 on a wood post and pier foundation with a rectangular floor plan, horizontal wood clapboard wall cladding, and a side gable roof clad with composition shingles. The narrow eaves have exposed rafter tails and three metal covered hatches puncture the roof along the ridgeline. The east primary façade wall openings include two vertical wood plank doors and two boarded up windows, along with an uncovered square opening at ground level. The west elevation has a wood window opening. The north elevation has no

fenestration. The east elevation has an uncovered central doorway flanked by fixed wood 4-light windows and a gable-end grain port.



Figure 3–101. View to southwest of Building 3 granary east primary façade and north elevation.

Building 4 (Figure 3-102 and see site map) is a modern feed shed with a wood post and pier foundation on a rectangular floor plan, metal and CMU wall cladding, and a side gable roof clad with corrugated metal panels.



Figure 3–102. View to west of feed shed Building 4 east primary façade.

Buildings 5–6 are two joined vernacular style buildings with Building 5 to the south (Figure 3-103 and see site map) and Building 6 to the north (Figure 3-104 and see site map). Building 5 appears to date to the 1950–1960s, and Building 6 to the 1970s or later. Building 5 has a concrete foundation and Building 6 has a post and pier foundation, and both buildings have a rectangular floor plan. Building 5 has concrete masonry unit wall cladding and Building 6 is clad with metal panels, and both buildings have a front gable roof. Building 5 has a roof clad with standing seam metal panels and Building 6 has a roof clad with corrugated metal panels featuring wide eaves. The Building 5 primary south façade wall openings include a vertical wood board door on a top sliding track and two single-hung gable-end paired windows flanked by two fixed wood windows with four mullions. The joined buildings' west elevation wall openings

include four paired wood fixed windows with vertical mullions. Building 6 has a central open doorway on the north elevation. The joined outbuildings' east elevation wall openings include three paired wood fixed windows with vertical mullions, a vertical wood plank door on Building 5, and a vertical metal panel sliding door on Building 6.



Figure 3–103. View to northeast of Building 5 south primary façade and west elevation.



Figure 3–104. View to west of Building 5 (left) and Building 6 (right) east elevations.

Building 7 (Figure 3-105 and see site map) is a vernacular style building constructed circa 1920 on a wood post and pier foundation with a rectangular floor plan, wood clapboard and corrugated metal panel wall cladding, and a side gable roof clad with corrugated metal panels. The north primary façade wall has a horizontal wood board sliding track door. The east and west elevations have no fenestration. The south elevation wall openings include seven wood 7-light windows, three boarded up windows, and one window with glazing—all are in poor condition.



Figure 3-105. View to southwest of Building 7 north primary façade and east elevation.

Building 8 (Figure 3-106 and see site map) is a concrete stave silo constructed circa 1910–1915 on a concrete foundation with a round floor plan, concrete stave wall cladding held by steel hoops, and a domed roof formed by crescent-shaped metal panels. A metal tube silage chopper port appears along the south aspect of the silo. Three rows of decorative alternately painted concrete blocks appear beneath the metal dome. A wood-clad front-gabled silage chopper house is present at the bottom of the silage port.

Building 9 (Figure 3-107 and see site map) is a modern pole barn that appears to date to the late 1970s or 1980s.



Figure 3–106. View to north of Building 8 silo and silage chopper house, with silage blower tube on left.



Figure 3–107. View to northwest of pole barn Building 9.

Building 10 (Figure 3-108 and see site map) is a corn crib of indeterminate age, constructed using modern and older salvaged materials. It has a wood post and pier foundation with a rectangular floor plan, open

mesh metal wire wall cladding, and a side gable roof clad with corrugated metal panels. The east and west gable ends have horizontal wood boards.

Building 11 (Figure 3-109 and see site map) is modern garage and storage building with plywood wall cladding, and a front gable roof clad with composition shingles.



Figure 3-108. View to northwest of Building 10 south and east elevations.



Figure 3-109. View to northeast of Building 11 south primary façade and west elevation.

BK05000001

Lewis J. Moen, a Dakota Territory native born to Norwegian immigrant parents is listed as the landowner for this site in 1897 (Peterson 1897; USFC Year: 1880; Census Place: *Trall, Dakota Territory*; Roll: 114; Family History Film: 1254114; Page: 270D; Enumeration District: 067). Ellef J. Wold became the landowner by 1909, and a building is depicted in the site location at that time, which is likely the farmhouse (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). Wold was born in Norway and immigrated to the U.S. in 1885, and worked as a farmer (USFC Year: 1910; Census Place: *Lake Hendricks, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: T624_1476; Page: 4B; Enumeration District: 0044; FHL microfilm: 1375489). Jesse Eveland

became the landowner by 1963. A structure is depicted in the site location on the 1963 plat map (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1963). Jesse Eveland was born in Minnesota, and was working as a farm hand on his parents' farm in Lake Hendricks in 1940 (USFC Year: 1940; Census Place: *Lake Hendricks, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: T627_3848; Page: 2A; Enumeration District: 6-18).

BK05000001 is an abandoned early twentieth century farmstead with a vernacular style residence and granary building located at the northeast corner of 487th Avenue and Highway 30. The residence is located on a hill and is surrounded by planted fir and deciduous trees. The granary is located to the northeast at the base of the hill adjacent to agricultural fields.

Building 1 (Figure 3-110 and see site map) is a vernacular style two-story residence constructed circa 1900 associated with Norwegian immigrant Ellef Wold, and has a rectangular floor plan on a combination field stone and concrete foundation, clapboard siding re-sided with faux brick tarpaper, and a steep-pitched side-gabled roof clad with wood shingles. A collapsed brick chimney is located in the west roof aspect. The glazing is missing in all of the windows and the doors have collapsed inward. The west primary façade has a centrally-located doorway with a four panel wood door and a wood double-hung 2/2 light window with a decorative wood lintel. The north elevation has two wood single-hung windows. The east elevation has a collapsed mudroom entrance on the northeast corner. The mudroom has a shed roof, two window openings on the east wall, and a wood panel door on the south wall. A wood single-hung window is located on the south portion of the east elevation. The south elevation has paired wood single-hung windows in the first floor and gable end.

Building 2 (Figure 3-111 and see site map) is a two-story granary with a rectangular floor plan on a field stone and concrete foundation, sheet metal siding at the base level and clapboard siding on the upper walls. The steep pitched side gable roof is clad with wood shingles. The south primary façade has a doorway opening and missing door. The west elevation has a siding track wood door in the gable end. The north elevation has no fenestration, and the east elevation has a boarded up first floor window and an open window in the gable end.



Figure 3–110. View to northwest of Building 1 south and east elevations.



Figure 3–111. View to southeast of granary Building 2 south and west elevations.

BK05100001

Austrian immigrant Joseph Sneve (Senn), who came to the U.S. in 1884, is listed as the landowner in 1897 (Peterson 1897; USFC Year: 1920; Census Place: *Lake Benton, Lincoln, Minnesota*; Roll: T625_842; Page: 9B; Enumeration District: 116; Image: 576; Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909; USFC Year: 1910; Census Place: *Lake Hendricks, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: T624_1476; Page: 4B; Enumeration

District: 0044; FHL microfilm: 1375489). A structure is depicted in the site location on the 1897 Brookings County map and the 1909 plat map and may be the historic farmhouse that is no longer extant (Peterson 1897; Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). Louis Welty became the landowner by 1963 (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1963). The historic period agricultural buildings are likely associated with the Senn tenure.

Site BK05100001 is a six-building rural agricultural complex with buildings that date from 1900 to 2005 located at 48749 Highway 30. Two residential buildings are of modern age and the four agricultural buildings are of historic age. The site has a north-south orientation, with the agricultural buildings located to the south and the residential buildings to the north. The modern residence faces south and the modern garage faces west. The barn and chicken coop/storage structure has an east-west orientation, and the agricultural outbuilding has a north-south orientation.

Building 1 is a modern prefabricated side-gabled residence and Building 2 is the associated detached front-gabled, two-car garage (Figure 3-112 and see site map).



Figure 3–112. View to northeast of Building 1 residence and Building 2 garage.

Building 3 (Figure 3-113 and see site map) is a rural vernacular style chicken coop constructed circa 1910–1920 with a rectangular floor plan, wood clapboard cladding, and a shed roof clad with tarpaper. The south primary façade has four hopper sash windows with 2/2/2 lights. The east elevation has a wood Z-door.



Figure 3–113. View to northeast of chicken coop Building 3 south façade and west elevation. Building 4 is on the left.

Building 4 (Figure 3-114 and see site map) is a vernacular style storage building constructed circa 1920–1930 on a rectangular floor plan with wood clapboard siding and a side gabled roof clad with corrugated metal panels. There are two metal hatches in the south roof aspect. The south primary façade has two solid wood doors and the remaining elevations have no fenestration.



Figure 3–114. View to northeast of Building 4 south primary façade and west elevation.

Building 5 (Figure 3-115 and see site map) is a deteriorated rural vernacular style agricultural building constructed circa 1910–1920 on a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan and wood clapboard cladding. The side-gable roof exhibits exposed rafter tails, is clad with wood shingles, and has four deteriorated wood vents in the ridgeline. The south primary façade has three deteriorated wood-frame

windows with partial muntins and no glazing, and two deteriorated wood doors partially boarded over. The west elevation has a deteriorated wood Z-door. The north elevation has no wall openings. The east elevation has a wood-frame doorway with a missing door.



Figure 3–115. View to northwest of Building 5 south primary façade and east elevation.

Building 6 (Figure 3-116 and see site map) is a deteriorated two-story transverse-frame style livestock barn constructed circa 1910 on a concrete foundation with an irregular rectangular floor plan, horizontal wood clapboard and corrugated metal panel wall cladding. The building has an L-shaped addition constructed on the west and north elevation which is collapsing. The transverse frame roof is clad with corrugated metal panels and a hay hood projects from the roof on the east primary façade. The east primary façade has a north and south first floor bay without doors. The second story has two uncovered loft openings and the hay hood. The south elevation has an opening cut into the metal panels. The west elevation ground floor has a deteriorated door covered with horizontal wood planks and a vertical wood board door. The second story has two fixed wood windows with vertical mullions in the gable end, one with intact glazing. The north elevation fenestration comprises two wood-frame fixed windows without glazing and a deterioration hole boarded up with horizontal wood planks.



Figure 3–116. View to northwest of Building 6 east primary façade and south elevation.

BK05200001

Peter Johnson owned this tract by 1889 (BLM 2013). German immigrants John and Susanna Muller owned the land by the late 1890s and farmed the property (Peterson 1897; USFC Year: 1900; Census Place: *Richland, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: 1546; Page: 1A; Enumeration District: 0031; FHL

microfilm: *1241546*). Lucia M. Wilcox became the owner by 1909 (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). A structure that is likely the Folk Victorian style residence is depicted in the site location on the 1897 Brookings County map and the 1909 plat map (Peterson 1897; Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). John Rodebusch is listed as the landowner in 1953 (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1953). The abandoned buildings on the site are likely associated with the Muller and Wilcox tenures.

Site BK05200001 is an abandoned seven-building rural agricultural and residential complex that dates from 1900 to 1950 located at 20643 487th Avenue. The surveyors did not have permission to enter the property, and all data were collected quickly with digital photos and brief notes. The residence and the pump house have an east-west orientation, and the garage has a north-south orientation. The windmill has no cardinal orientation and the other three buildings are collapsed. The residential buildings are located on the east, and the agricultural buildings extend to the west. Planted trees and lilac bushes heavily overgrew the site.

Building 1 (Figure 3-117 and see site map) is a deteriorated two-story rural vernacular style building constructed circa 1900 on a field stone foundation with an L-shaped floor plan, wood clapboard cladding, and a cross gable roof clad with wood shingles. A hipped roof porch is in the joint of the L-shaped floor plan; one supporting porch post is of turned wood. A brick chimney extends through the porch roof in the joint of the L-shaped floor plan. All glazing is missing from every window and door. The east primary façade comprises a shed-roof enclosed porch extension. The east façade fenestration on the ground floor includes a two-panel wood door with an upper light, a wood single-hung window, a wood-frame door with two vertical full-length lights, and another wood single-hung window. The second story wall openings include two wood single-hung windows. The south elevation ground floor has a doorway with a missing door and a wood single-hung window, and the second floor has a wood single-hung window. The west elevation has two wood single-hung windows on the ground and second floor. The north elevation ground floor fenestration includes two wood single-hung windows and a wood single-hung window on the second floor.

Building 2 (Figure 3-118 and see site map) is a deteriorated rural vernacular style garage constructed circa 1920 on a concrete perimeter foundation with a rectangular floor plan, clad with wood clapboard, and has a front gable roof clad with composition shingles. The south primary façade wall opening is a wood-frame vertical wood plank vehicle door with two leaves. The west elevation has a wood-frame vertical wood plank door and a large portion of the wall cladding is missing. The north elevation fenestration includes a wood fixed 2/2 gable end window. The east elevation has a wood four-light fixed window without glazing and a large portion of the wall cladding is missing.



Figure 3–117. View to northeast of Building 1 east primary façade and south elevation.



Figure 3–118. View to north of garage Building 2 south primary façade and west elevation.

Building 3 (see site map) is a collapsed historic age barn that is now a pile of lumber.

Building 4 (Figure 3-119 and see site map) is a historic age windmill constructed circa 1920–1930. The windmill tower is an open steel frame with four braced angle-steel legs. The top of the windmill has lost its vane and rotor. The windmill still has its metal rung ladder to service the rotor and vanes.

Building 5 (Figure 3-120 and see site map) is a rural vernacular style pump house constructed circa 1950 on a square floor plan, vertical wood plank cladding, and a shed roof with boxed eaves clad with composition shingles. The west primary façade wall openings include a vertical wood plank door flanked by two square openings. The north and east elevations have no fenestration. The south elevation has a ventilation opening covered with wire screen.

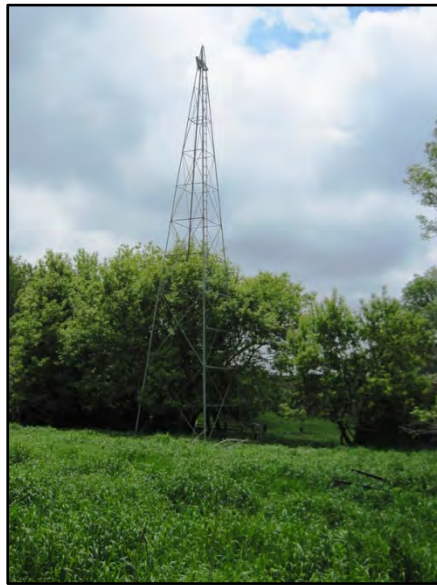


Figure 3–119. View to west of windmill Building 4.



Figure 3–120. View to northeast of pump house Building 5 west primary façade and south elevation.

Building 6 (Figure 3-121 and see site map) is a collapsed agricultural building with clapboard siding located north of the windmill.

Building 7 (Figure 3-122 and see site map) is a collapsing building that appears to be a granary. It has wood clapboard siding, an intact wood fixed four-light window with vertical mullions, and a side-gabled roof clad with shingles.



Figure 3–121. View to northwest of Building 6.



Figure 3–122. View to northwest of Building 7.

BK05300001

Louis Johnson owned this parcel by 1885 (BLM 2013). Norwegian immigrant Christian G. Peterson, who came to the U.S. in 1868, is listed as the landowner in 1897 (Peterson 1897; USFC Year: 1900; Census Place: *Elkton, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: 1546; Page: 11A; Enumeration District: 0037; FHL microfilm: 1241546). T. M. and Clyde Wilcox became the owners by 1909 and are affiliated with the nearby BK05200001 site (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1909). Clyde Wilcox was originally from Iowa and worked as a banker (USFC Year: 1910; Census Place: *Alton, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: T624_1476; Page: 2A; Enumeration District: 0036; FHL microfilm: 1375489). Henning Hansen, the son of Danish immigrants is listed as the landowner in 1953 and farmed the property (Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1953; USFC, Year: 1940; Census Place: *Richland, Brookings, South Dakota*; Roll: T627_3848; Page: 1A; Enumeration District: 6-27). The residence and barn at this site date to the 1940s.

Site BK05300001 is a ten-building rural agricultural and residential complex with buildings that date from 1930 to 2000 located at 48686 207th Street. The surveyors did not have permission to enter the property, and were not able to completely document the site due to landowner objections. The residence and the garage have an east-west orientation, and the barn has a north-south orientation.

Building 1 (Figure 3-123 and see site map) is a severely remodeled two-story minimal traditional style residence constructed circa 1930–1940 on a concrete foundation with a rectangular floor plan, replacement vinyl wall cladding, and a side gable roof clad with composition shingles. All original windows and doors have been replaced with metal versions. The south primary façade has a front gable mudroom with an English eave containing a metal two-panel door with two upper lights. Two projecting metal-frame oriel windows flank the door with three lights capped with composition shingle-covered crowns. The west elevation ground floor has a hipped roof projection with a metal panel door and a metal single-hung window, and the second story has two metal single-hung windows. The north elevation has three metal single-hung windows. The east elevation ground floor and second story each have two metal single-hung windows.



Figure 3–123. View to northwest of Building 1 south primary façade and east elevation.

Building 3 (Figure 3-124 and see site map) is a vernacular style barn constructed circa 1940 with a rectangular floor plan on a concrete foundation, clapboard cladding, and a gambrel roof that exhibits exposed rafter tails and is clad with standing seam metal panels, and has a metal cupola on the ridgeline. The south primary façade ground floor wall openings include a wood horizontal wood plank sliding track door flanked on either side by fixed wood windows with four light vertical mullions. There is a wood plank door in the mid-wall level. The upper wall has a loft door under the hay hood, and is flanked by the same windows seen on the ground floor. The east elevation has five four-light wood fixed windows and a solid board door. The north and west elevations were not visible.



Figure 3–124. View to northwest of Building 3 barn south primary façade and east elevation.

Building 7 (Figure 3-125 and see site map) is a historic age storage building dating to the 1940s with a T floor plan, replacement plywood and original clapboard siding, and a gambrel roof clad with metal panels. The east primary façade has a horizontal board sliding track door and a flanking wood four-light window. A wood clapboard loft door and wood four-light window are located in the gable end. The south elevation has been modified with a front-gabled plywood-clad addition that has an open doorway and fixed window in the east elevation. The west and north elevations were not visible.



Figure 3–125. View to northwest of Building 7 east primary façade and south elevation.

Of the ten buildings on the site, seven were not documented due to access restrictions. The following are preliminary findings based on brief observations. Modern age buildings include (on site map) Building 2, a storage building, Building 4, a metal-clad stable, and Building 10, a modern age prefabricated doublewide house. Buildings of indeterminate age include Buildings 5, 6, 8, and 9 (see site map).

HDR revisited six previously documented sites that were evaluated as being ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Those sites are presented in Section 4.3 below.

4.0 Regulatory Framework for Evaluation

National Park Service (NPS) regulations and guidance documents (including NRHP Bulletins) outline the process for evaluating sites for NRHP eligibility. According to NPS, the categories of sites that may be eligible for the NRHP are buildings, structures, sites, objects, or historic districts. Sites are evaluated for NRHP eligibility using the NRHP evaluation criteria, as listed in 36 CFR 60.4. To be listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP, a property should be 50 years or older, possess historic significance based on its related historic context, and retain historic integrity expressive of that significance. Additional information concerning the evaluation of sites can be found in the National Register Federal Program Regulations 36 CFR 60 and in National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. A cultural resource must meet at least one of the four following criteria:

- The resource is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history (Criterion A).
- The resource is associated with the lives of people significant in the past (Criterion B).
- The resource embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; possesses high artistic value; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C).
- The resource has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

As defined by the NRHP, integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be eligible for the NRHP, properties must meet at least one of the NRHP significance criteria and have integrity. Under Criterion C, a property must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or represent the work of a master; or possess high artistic values; or represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The National Register recognizes seven aspects, or qualities, that define integrity. To convey their historic integrity, properties will possess several, if not most, of the aspects, including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. An eligible property must be able to convey the historic character and sense of time during which it attained its significance.

Location refers to the place where an event occurred or a property was originally built. Design considers elements such as plan, form, and style of a property. Setting is the physical environment of the property. Materials refer to the physical elements used to construct the property. Workmanship refers to the physical evidence of craftsmanship. Feeling is the ability of the property to convey its aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Association refers to the link between the property and a historical event or person.

Cultural resources meeting these standards (eligibility and integrity) are termed “historic properties” under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA). Sites or structures that may not be considered individually significant may be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP as part of a historic district.

According to the NRHP, a historic district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are historically or aesthetically united by plan or physical development.

Certain kinds of cultural resources are not usually considered for listing in the NRHP, including:

- religious properties (Criteria Consideration A);
- moved properties (Criteria Consideration B);
- birthplaces or graves (Criteria Consideration C);
- cemeteries (Criteria Consideration D);
- reconstructed properties (Criteria Consideration E);
- commemorative properties (Criteria Consideration F);
- properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years (Criteria Consideration G).

These resources can be eligible for listing only if they meet special requirements called “Criteria Considerations.” A resource must meet one or more of the four criteria for evaluation (A through D) and also possess integrity before it can be considered under the various Criteria Considerations.

Criteria Consideration G (properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years) potentially applies to buildings and structures that were less than 50 years old at the time of evaluation. For districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects that have achieved significance within the last 50 years, only those of “exceptional importance” can be considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and the finding of “exceptional importance” must be made within the specific historic context associated with the property, as defined in National Register Bulletin 22, as amended in 1998.

To evaluate the project area cultural resources, the following NRHP bulletins were used as guides:

- *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Bulletin 15);
- *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (Bulletin 16A);
- *Researching a Historic Property* (Bulletin 39);
- *Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Historic Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Last Fifty Years* (Bulletin 22).

4.1 Survey Results and NRHP Evaluations

This section discusses the results of the survey of buildings and structures within the study area. Fifty-two sites with buildings and structures were visually inspected for their potential for NRHP eligibility (refer to Table 4-1). Of those that were 45 years of age or older, many had lost their historic integrity relative to the NRHP Criterion C, having undergone extensive unsympathetic alterations (major additions to the original structure, synthetic siding, replacement windows and doors in altered openings, etc.). A second

trend was the loss of the major contributing buildings, such as historic age farm residences or barns. The third pattern involved the introduction of large, modern prefabricated, metal storage buildings into the historic complex. The fourth factor involved the abandonment of farms or individual buildings at occupied farms that had fallen into disuse, which influenced their physical integrity levels, often leading to building collapse.

Most South Dakota agricultural properties are not the work of a master or do not have high artistic value (Bideau 1994:37). A series of farms constructed by early Norwigan settlers in the Lake Hendricks Township of Brookings County that have common building forms and layouts would constitute a rural historic district, with resources that are often not individually significant. The most significant buildings at Midwest farming properties typically are the farm house and barn that can be determined NRHP-eligible on an individual basis, with the remainder being eligible on a district basis if the individual outbuildings retain their physical integrity levels. In the study area, most of the historic age outbuildings did not retain their integrity. Another recent factor played a role in the integrity of setting and feeling. The study area is part of the Buffalo Ridge wind farm, which introduced large (260 feet high) wind turbines and associated electrical transmission lines into the landscape in the last ten years. The towers and lines are a modern visual intrusion into the farming landscape, and the turbine blades produce an audible intrusion.

South Dakota SHPO staff provided a list of previously documented sites within the study area. Several sites had double site numbers. One site recorded as site BK04700001 to BK04900013 had 14 site numbers, one for each building. Twenty-five previously recorded sites lacked NRHP significance evaluations. HDR located and documented four new sites and evaluated their NRHP significance. Consultants previously evaluated six sites as ineligible. HDR visited these six locations and took digital photographs to document the existing conditions; and reviewed the previous NRHP evaluations against the current site conditions.

Table 4-1 summarizes the NRHP significance recommendations for the sites located in the study area. The individual site significance evaluations follow this table.

Table 4-1. NRHP Evaluations for Study Area Buildings and Structures Observed on Accessible Parcels or from the ROW

Site Number	Description	Previous NRHP Status	NRHP Recommendation	Justification
BK00000167	Quonset hut and feed shed	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Lack of association with important agricultural development or event, person, and no notable architectural style
BK00000178	Schoolhouse/ Richland Township Hall	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Eligible under Criteria A and C. Ineligible due to poor physical integrity issues due to abandonment
BK00000184	Residential and agricultural complex with 2 modern buildings and 2 historic age buildings, and one indeterminate age building	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Lack of association with important agricultural development or event, person, and no notable architectural style, physical integrity issues due to alterations and modern buildings
BK00000186	6-building complex that has 1 domestic-related building and 5 agricultural buildings and structures that date from 1918 to 1980	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Lack of association with important agricultural development or event, person, and no notable architectural style, physical integrity issues due to alterations and modern buildings
BK00000188	4-building complex that include a modified farmhouse and agricultural buildings that date from the 1920s. Same site as BK00000190 below	Unevaluated	Residence and Storage outbuilding ineligible, Dairy Barn and Stable eligible.	Lack of association with important agricultural development or event, person, and no notable architectural style, physical integrity issues due to alterations. Dairy barn and Stable eligible under Criterion C and retain their physical integrity levels.
BK00000190	4-building complex that include a modified farmhouse and agricultural buildings that date from the 1920s. Same site as BK00000188 above	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Lack of association with important agricultural development or event, person, and no notable architectural style, physical integrity issues due to alterations and modern buildings, and adjacent wind farm towers

Table 4-1. NRHP Evaluations for Study Area Buildings and Structures Observed on Accessible Parcels or from the ROW

Site Number	Description	Previous NRHP Status	NRHP Recommendation	Justification
BK00000191	Windmill	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Lack of association with important agricultural development or event, person, and no notable architectural style, physical integrity issues due to loss of vane and rotor through weathering and abandonment
BK00000192	Agricultural outbuilding	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Lack of association with important agricultural development or event, person, and no notable architectural style
BK00000194	Old Stansky Farm with granary and concrete stave silo	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Lack of association with important agricultural development or event, person, and no notable architectural style
BK00000195	Windmill	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Lack of association with important agricultural development or event, person, and no notable architectural style, physical integrity issues due to loss of vane and rotor through weathering and abandonment
BK00000196	Windmill and building debris	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Lack of association with important agricultural development or event, person, and no notable architectural style, physical integrity issues due to loss of vane and rotor through weathering and abandonment. Buildings previously documented have been demolished

Table 4-1. NRHP Evaluations for Study Area Buildings and Structures Observed on Accessible Parcels or from the ROW

Site Number	Description	Previous NRHP Status	NRHP Recommendation	Justification
BK00000197	Collapsing outbuilding, water tank associated with demolished windmill	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Lack of association with important agricultural development or event, person, and no notable architectural style, physical integrity issues due to removal of windmill and damage to building from tree limb drop, weathering, and abandonment
BK00000199	Folk Victorian residence, dairy barn, granary	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Eligible under Criterion C. Ineligible due to poor physical integrity issues due to abandonment
BK00000725	Collapsing barn and concrete stave silo (1965)	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Lack of association with important agricultural development or event, person, and no notable architectural style, physical integrity issues due to barn collapsing, weathering, and abandonment
BK00001058	Abandoned residence and two barns	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Lack of association with important agricultural development or event, person, and no notable architectural style, physical integrity issues due to barn collapsing, weathering, and abandonment
BK00001244	Moen farmstead 14 buildings, 7 historic age 4 modern age, 2 indeterminate age	Unevaluated	13 buildings ineligible No historic district Gothic arch barn (Building 10) individually eligible	Gothic arch barn individually eligible under Criterion C due to construction methods. Remaining 13 buildings ineligible due to physical integrity issues, lack of notable architectural style, or modern age

Table 4-1. NRHP Evaluations for Study Area Buildings and Structures Observed on Accessible Parcels or from the ROW

Site Number	Description	Previous NRHP Status	NRHP Recommendation	Justification
BK00001249	8 building farmstead complex with 5 historic age buildings and 3 modern age buildings	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Lack of association with important agricultural development or event, person, and no notable architectural style. Residence has undergone major alterations to massing and materials
BK00001251	8-building complex with seven historic age buildings and one modern age building	Unevaluated	Pumphouse/garage, barn, residence, two agricultural buildings, chicken coop, and granary eligible under Criterion C	Seven buildings (Buildings 1-7) eligible under Criterion C. Barn is possibly oldest in Brookings County and has an interior grist mill.
BK00001269	6-building complex with 5 historic age buildings and 1 modern age building	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Lack of association with important agricultural development or event, person, and no notable architectural style. Residence has undergone major alterations to massing and materials
BK00001272	4-building complex with two historic age buildings and two modern age structures	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Residence (Building 1) eligible under Criterion C, however, ineligible due to deteriorated condition through abandonment and weathering. Granary ineligible due to lack of notable architectural style, silo structures of modern age
BK00001274	Modern age residence and machine shed	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Historic age buildings previously documented have been demolished, existing buildings are modern age

Table 4-1. NRHP Evaluations for Study Area Buildings and Structures Observed on Accessible Parcels or from the ROW

Site Number	Description	Previous NRHP Status	NRHP Recommendation	Justification
BK00001299	Historic age Craftsman style residence	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Lack of association with important agricultural development or event, person, Craftsman style residence not good example of style. Residence has physical integrity issues due to weathering and abandonment; site is adjacent to large wind turbine. Associated buildings have been demolished.
BK00001339	12-building farm complex- 10 historic age buildings, 2 modern age buildings	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Lack of association with important agricultural development or event, person, and no notable architectural style. Buildings are collapsing and heavily weathered, poorly constructed
BK00001350	9-building farm complex-7 historic age buildings, 2 modern age buildings	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Historic age poured concrete silo eligible under Criterion C as early vernacular style silo, however; ineligible due to abandonment and weathering that have resulted in poor physical integrity levels. Site has lack of association with important agricultural development or event, person, and no notable architectural style. Buildings are collapsing and heavily weathered, poorly constructed
BK00001372	5-building complex with 4 historic age buildings and 1 modern age garage	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Lack of association with important agricultural development or event, person, and no notable architectural style. Two buildings have or are collapsing and are heavily weathered. Farmhouse heavily modified, outbuilding relocated from original site

Table 4-1. NRHP Evaluations for Study Area Buildings and Structures Observed on Accessible Parcels or from the ROW

Site Number	Description	Previous NRHP Status	NRHP Recommendation	Justification
BK00001395	11-building farm complex with 6 historic age buildings, 4 modern age buildings, and one indeterminate age building	Unevaluated	Ineligible	Lack of association with important agricultural development or event, person, and no notable architectural style.
BK05000001 Northeast corner of 487 th Avenue and Highway 30	Historic age residence and granary	None	Ineligible	Residence eligible under Criterion C as example of immigrant farmer architecture, however, ineligible due to physical integrity issues associated with abandonment and weathering. Granary in poor condition.
BK05100001 48749 Highway 30	6-building complex with 4 historic age buildings, 2 modern age buildings	None	Ineligible	Lack of association with important agricultural development or event, person, and no notable architectural style. Historic age farmhouse has been demolished and replaced with modern manufactured house and garage. Barn is near collapse.
BK05200001 20643 487 th Avenue	7-historic age buildings, two have collapsed, one collapsing in abandoned farmstead	None	Ineligible	Residence eligible under Criterion C as example of Folk Victorian style immigrant architecture, however, ineligible due to physical integrity issues associated with abandonment and weathering. Complex has been abandoned for several years, two buildings have collapsed and granary is collapsing.
BK05300001 48686 207 th Street	10-building farm complex with 3 historic age buildings, 3 modern age, and 4 indeterminate due to lack of access to property.	None	Barn (Building 3) eligible under Criterion C. Remaining buildings indeterminate due to lack of access to property.	Residence ineligible due to major renovation. Barn eligible under Criterion C. Remaining buildings physical integrity levels not understood due to landowner objections and no access to property.

Table 4-1. NRHP Evaluations for Study Area Buildings and Structures Observed on Accessible Parcels or from the ROW

Site Number	Description	Previous NRHP Status	NRHP Recommendation	Justification
BK00000185	East branch Deer Creek Warren Pony Truss Bridge Same site as BK000002198 below	Not Eligible	Ineligible	Bridge deck has been altered and structure was relocated to this site in the 1970s
BK000002198	East branch Deer Creek Warren Pony Truss Bridge Same site as BK00000185 above	Not Eligible	Ineligible	Bridge deck has been altered and structure was relocated to this site in the 1970s
BK000002027	8-building cattle feed lot, 1 heavily modified historic age barn	Not Eligible	Recorded and evaluated in 2005 as being ineligible	Ineligible, additional modern buildings have been constructed since 2005, existing historic age building heavily modified and lacks architectural merit
BK000002028	7-building complex, 2 historic age, 5 modern age Same site as BK000002048 below	Not Eligible	Recorded and evaluated in 2005-2006 as being ineligible	Site is heavily modified, new construction has taken place since 2005-2006, and site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP
BK000002048	7-building complex, 2 historic age, 5 modern age Same site as BK000002028 above	Not Eligible	Recorded and evaluated in 2005-2006 as being ineligible	Site is heavily modified, new construction has taken place since 2005-2006, and site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP
BK000002050	2-historic age buildings	Not Eligible	Recorded and evaluated in 2006 as being ineligible	Site is heavily impacted by abandonment, cattle entering buildings; setting has been visually impacted by Deep Creek Station power plant. Site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP
BK000002190	Non-extant	Not Eligible	Structure no longer exists	Bridge has been demolished and replaced with culvert system

Table 4-1. NRHP Evaluations for Study Area Buildings and Structures Observed on Accessible Parcels or from the ROW

Site Number	Description	Previous NRHP Status	NRHP Recommendation	Justification
BK00002191	Vehicle bridge	Not Eligible	Ineligible	Structure is not important example of rural bridge and does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP
BK04700001	Farm building	Not Eligible	Ineligible	Site is further deteriorated since 2006 recordation. Access is restricted
BK04700002	Farm building	Not Eligible	Ineligible	Site is further deteriorated since 2006 recordation. Access is restricted
BK04700003	Farm building	Not Eligible	Ineligible	Site is further deteriorated since 2006 recordation. Access is restricted
BK04900001	Farm building	Not Eligible	Ineligible	Site is further deteriorated since 2006 recordation. Access is restricted
BK04900002	Farm building	Not Eligible	Ineligible	Site is further deteriorated since 2006 recordation. Access is restricted
BK04900003	Farm building	Not Eligible	Ineligible	Site is further deteriorated since 2006 recordation. Access is restricted
BK04900004	Farm building	Not Eligible	Ineligible	Site is further deteriorated since 2006 recordation. Access is restricted
BK04900005	Farm building	Not Eligible	Ineligible	Site is further deteriorated since 2006 recordation. Access is restricted
BK04900006	Farm building	Not Eligible	Ineligible	Site is further deteriorated since 2006 recordation. Access is restricted
BK04900008	Farm building	Not Eligible	Ineligible	Site is further deteriorated since 2006 recordation. Access is restricted
BK04900010	Farm building	Not Eligible	Ineligible	Site is further deteriorated since 2006 recordation. Access is restricted
BK04900011	Farm building	Not Eligible	Ineligible	Site is further deteriorated since 2006 recordation. Access is restricted

Table 4-1. NRHP Evaluations for Study Area Buildings and Structures Observed on Accessible Parcels or from the ROW

Site Number	Description	Previous NRHP Status	NRHP Recommendation	Justification
BK04900012	Farm building	Not Eligible	Ineligible	Site is further deteriorated since 2006 recordation. Access is restricted
BK04900013	Farm building	Not Eligible	Ineligible	Site is further deteriorated since 2006 recordation. Access is restricted

4.2 Unevaluated Sites

BK0000167

The site’s potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history. A review of regional agricultural history did not indicate that the site or the Brown family who established the Quonset hut and feed shed building are associated with an innovative role in Brookings County agriculture or played an important part in non-native settlement patterns. The property is not an example that is representative of the agricultural development of Brookings County. The site is not associated with raising an unusual or experimental crop or livestock. The site and buildings do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at an individual or district level.

Background research did not reveal that the Brown family played an important role in local, state, or national history. No person associated with the site developed an important crop or agricultural practice for Brookings County or South Dakota, or played an important role in the economic development of Brookings County or South Dakota. The site and individual buildings do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The Quonset hut and feed shed do not embody elements associated with an ethnic building form, such as the Czech barn or German-Russian architecture found in southeast South Dakota. The feed shed does not have unique stylistic details associated with the vernacular style. The Quonset Hut is a prefabricated mass-produced kit building. None of the historic age buildings appear to meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP at a district or individual basis.

The site and two buildings will not yield significant new information and do not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The historic age buildings retain their integrity of location. Both the Quonset Hut and feed shed retain most of their integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The property owner recently removed the site’s historic tree windrow and no buildings associated with the early 1900s settlement of this site remain. Given that there is no residence or barn from this period, the site no longer conveys the feeling and association with a late nineteenth century rural agricultural property.

BK00000178

The site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County settlement and educational history. The property is representative of the establishment of rural schoolhouses in Brookings County, which responded to the settlement of the county. They also reflected the difficulty in traveling on early roads with poor conditions that in turn, engendered construction of small schoolhouses that cut down travel time for the children living on rural farms. The schoolhouse building meets the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at an individual level at the local level of significance.

Background research did not reveal that the Zeman and Thomsen families associated with the land the school is on played an important role in local, state, or national history. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The schoolhouse has stylistic details associated with the Folk Victorian style and is an extant example of a nineteenth century rural schoolhouse. It appears to meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP on an individual basis at the local level of significance.

The schoolhouse will not yield significant new information and does not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The schoolhouse building retains its integrity of location. It has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship through weathering and abandonment. The building has no intact doors and windows, and is open to the elements with animals living in it and water intrusion is taking place. Nesting swallows have affected the exterior wall cladding under the eaves and in the building. The property owner replaced the original roof structure within the last five years. Because of the condition of the building and its poor physical integrity, it appears to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

BK00000184

The site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history and immigrant settlement. A review of regional agricultural history did not indicate that the site or the occupants who established the late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings are associated with an innovative role in Brookings County agriculture or played an important part in non-native settlement patterns. The property is not an example that is representative of the agricultural development of Brookings County. The site is not associated with raising an unusual or experimental crop or livestock. The site and buildings do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at an individual or district level.

Background research did not reveal that the Danish Larsen or Prussian Laabs families played an important role in local, state, or national history. The Diedrich family resided at this site by the 1950s. Diedrich constructed a number of prefabricated concrete stave silos in the study area during the 1960s. While this is an interesting trend, this type of silo did not require a large amount of skill and was essentially a kit building. No person associated with the site developed an important crop or agricultural practice for Brookings County or South Dakota, or played an important role in the economic development

of Brookings County or South Dakota. The site and individual buildings do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

None of the historic age buildings embody elements associated with an ethnic building form, such as the Czech barn or German-Russian architecture found in southeast South Dakota. The garage building may be of historic age, but it is so modified it is difficult to determine the age. There is no historic age farmhouse or barn associated with the concrete stave silo, and the silo no longer has a silage chopper house. The silo may be associated with the Diedrich family who constructed concrete stave silos; however, the site does not have a complete assemblage of buildings, such as a historic age farm house, barn, or silage chopper building associated with the silo. None of the historic age buildings appear to meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP at a district or individual basis.

The site and two historic age buildings will not yield significant new information and do not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The historic age buildings retain their integrity of location. The silo and outbuilding, and garage have lost their integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the replacement or removal of original building fabric. There are no extant buildings that are associated with the early 1900s settlement of this site by the immigrant Larsen or Laab families. Given that there is no residence or barn from this period, the poor physical integrity level of the two historic age buildings, the site no longer conveys the feeling and association with a late nineteenth/early twentieth century rural agricultural property. Construction of the modern residence has also affected the site integrity.

BK00000185/BK00002198

This site is a Warren pony truss bridge relocated to the current location on the east branch of Deer Creek. Renewable Technologies recorded the site as BK00000185 and BK00002198 in 2004, and evaluated it as ineligible for listing in the National Register due to the replacement and widening of its original bridge decking in the 1970s and the loss of integrity of location due to removal from the original site. The bridge conditions remain unchanged since 2004, and the original evaluation as being ineligible for listing in the NRHP is still valid.

BK00000186

The site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history. A review of regional agricultural history and an interview with the current property owner did not indicate that the site occupants who established the early twentieth century buildings are associated with an innovative role in Brookings County agriculture or played an important part in non-native settlement patterns. The property is not an example that is representative of the agricultural development of Brookings County. The site is not associated with raising an unusual or experimental crop or livestock. The site and buildings do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at an individual or district level.

Background research did not reveal that the site occupants played an important role in local, state, or national history. No person associated with the site developed an important crop or agricultural practice for Brookings County or South Dakota, or played an important role in the economic development of

Brookings County or South Dakota. The site and individual buildings do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

None of the historic age buildings embody elements associated with an ethnic building form, such as the Czech barn or German-Russian architecture found in southeast South Dakota. The chicken coop is the only historic age building on the site with intact physical integrity, and it is a standard design seen across the study area. The historic age farmhouse is so modified it is nearly unrecognizable as being from 1918, as is the storage building. The barn has been heavily modified due to a tornado in the mid-1960s, and has also undergone wall cladding, window, and door replacement since that time. None of the historic age buildings (barn, residence, silo, storage building, and chicken coop) appears to meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP at a district or individual basis.

The site and historic age buildings will not yield significant new information and do not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The historic age buildings retain their integrity of location. The residence and storage building constructed in 1918 have lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the replacement and removal of original building fabric for vinyl and metal cladding, and replacement of all windows and doors. The barn has lost a high degree of original materials and workmanship due to damage from a mid-1960s tornado, and use of new metal building fabric not compatible with the original wood cladding. The chicken coop is the only building that retains its physical integrity. Given the poor physical integrity level of the majority of the historic age buildings, the site no longer conveys the feeling and association with an early twentieth century rural agricultural property.

BK00000188/00000190

The site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history and immigrant settlement. A review of regional agricultural history did not indicate that the site or the Zeman family, who established the early twentieth century buildings, are associated with an innovative role in Brookings County agriculture or played an important part in non-native settlement patterns. The property is not an example that is representative of the agricultural development of Brookings County. The site is not associated with raising an unusual or experimental crop or livestock. The site and buildings do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at an individual or district level.

Background research did not reveal that the Zeman family or Thomsen family that occupied the site by the 1950s played an important role in local, state, or national history. No person associated with the site developed an important crop or agricultural practice for Brookings County or South Dakota, or played an important role in the economic development of Brookings County or South Dakota. The site and individual buildings do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The original farmhouse is so highly modified it is nearly unrecognizable as a early twentieth century building due to complete re-siding, replacement of all doors and windows with metal versions that include window banks, and the construction of a single story and two-story garage additions. The Wisconsin style dairy barn and silo are a good example of the style. The stable building is an intact example of an early twentieth century equestrian-related building, and retains its physical integrity levels. The storage

building does not have a unique design, materials, or workmanship. None of the historic age buildings embody elements associated with an ethnic building form, such as the Czech barn or German-Russian architecture found in southeast South Dakota. The Zeman family, who occupied the site in the early 1900s, was of Bohemian extraction yet their ethnicity is not obvious in the design of the historic age buildings. Other than the dairy barn and stable, none of remaining historic age buildings appears to meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP at a district or individual basis.

The site and historic age buildings will not yield significant new information and do not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The historic age buildings retain their integrity of location. The farmhouse has lost its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the replacement or removal of original building fabric. The storage building has been relocated from another part of the site, and has lost its integrity of location and materials due to re-use of older material in recent times. The barn and stable retain their physical integrity. The site no longer conveys the feeling and association with an early twentieth century rural agricultural property for many reasons. The construction of the additions to the farmhouse has affected the site integrity. The site is located adjacent to two large wind turbines, which have degraded the integrity of feeling and setting due to their height and blade noise.

BK00000191

The site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history and immigrant settlement. A review of regional agricultural history did not indicate that the site or the Laabs family who owned the tract in the mid twentieth century buildings are associated with an innovative role in Brookings County agriculture or played an important part in non-native settlement patterns. The property is not an example that is representative of the agricultural development of Brookings County. The windmill site is not associated with raising an unusual or experimental crop or livestock. The windmill site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at an individual or district level.

Background research did not reveal that the Laabs family, who owned the site by the 1950s, played an important role in local, state, or national history. No person associated with the site developed an important crop or agricultural practice for Brookings County or South Dakota, or played an important role in the economic development of Brookings County or South Dakota. The windmill site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The windmill is a mass-produced structure without a unique design, materials, or workmanship. It does not embody elements associated with an ethnic building form, such as the Czech barn or German-Russian architecture found in southeast South Dakota. The windmill does not appear to meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP at a district or individual basis.

The windmill will not yield significant new information beyond that already known, and does not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The windmill retains its integrity of location. It has lost its integrity of function as it no longer operates due to the loss of the vane and rotor, and it no longer has integrity of materials, workmanship, and design.

BK00000192

The site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history and immigrant settlement. A review of regional agricultural history did not indicate that the site or the McKeown and Laabs family, who owned the tract in the early and mid-twentieth century, are associated with an innovative role in Brookings County agriculture or played an important part in non-native settlement patterns. The property is not an example that is representative of the agricultural development of Brookings County. The storage and granary building is not associated with raising an unusual or experimental crop or livestock. The site and storage and granary building do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at an individual or district level.

Background research did not reveal that the McKeown family, who owned the property in the early twentieth century, and Laabs family, who owned the site by the 1950s, played an important role in local, state, or national history. No person associated with the site developed an important crop or agricultural practice for Brookings County or South Dakota, or played an important role in the economic development of Brookings County or South Dakota. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The storage and granary building is a metal-clad wood frame building without a unique design, materials, or workmanship. It does not embody elements associated with an ethnic building form, such as the Czech barn or German-Russian architecture found in southeast South Dakota. The building does not appear to meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP at a district or individual basis.

The building will not yield significant new information beyond that already known, and does not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The building retains its integrity of location but has lost integrity of materials through deterioration in the gable end window and missing roof hatches. It retains its integrity of workmanship and design. The integrity of feeling and association are intact. No other buildings are associated with the storage and granary building; however, a nearby planted windrow suggests there may have been other permanent buildings at this site that are no longer extant.

BK00000194

The site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history and immigrant settlement. A review of regional agricultural history did not indicate that the site or the Stransky family, who owned the tract in the early-to-late twentieth century, are associated with an innovative role in Brookings County agriculture or played an important part in non-native settlement patterns. The property is not an example that is representative of the agricultural development of Brookings County due to a loss of associated buildings that formerly existed at this site. The site has a concrete stave silo and granary building that are not associated with raising an unusual or experimental crop or livestock. The Stransky site buildings do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at an individual or district level.

Background research did not reveal that the Stansky family, who owned the site from 1897 until the late twentieth century, played an important role in local, state, or national history. The Stranskys are not associated with developing an important crop or agricultural practice for Brookings County or South Dakota and did not play a significant role in the economic development of Brookings County or South Dakota. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The concrete stave silo is a mass-produced structure without a unique design, materials, or workmanship. The granary building is typical of those seen across the Dakotas. The buildings do not embody elements associated with an ethnic building form, such as the Czech barn or German-Russian architecture found in southeast South Dakota. The buildings and site do not appear to meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP at a district or individual basis.

The two buildings and site will not yield significant new information beyond that already known, and do not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The buildings retain their integrity of location. Both buildings have lost integrity of materials, workmanship, and design due to weathering and materials salvaging. The site has lost its integrity of setting, feeling, and association due to the removal of other associated buildings. The site is no longer representative of a twentieth century farming operation.

BK00000195

The site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history and immigrant settlement. A review of regional agricultural history did not indicate that the site or the O' Connor and Kuntz families, who owned the tract in the late nineteenth and twentieth century, are associated with an innovative role in Brookings County agriculture or played an important part in non-native settlement patterns. The property is not an example that is representative of the agricultural development of Brookings County. The windmill site is not associated with raising an unusual or experimental crop or livestock. The windmill site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at an individual or district level.

Background research did not reveal that the O'Connor and Kuntz families, who owned the site from the 1890s into the late twentieth century, played an important role in local, state, or national history. No person associated with the site developed an important crop or agricultural practice for Brookings County or South Dakota, or played an important role in the economic development of Brookings County or South Dakota. The windmill site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The windmill is a mass-produced structure without a unique design, materials, or workmanship. It does not embody elements associated with an ethnic building form, such as the Czech barn or German-Russian architecture found in southeast South Dakota. The windmill does not appear to meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP at a district or individual basis.

The windmill will not yield significant new information beyond that already known, and does not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The windmill retains its integrity of location. It has lost its integrity of function as it no longer operates due to the loss of the vane and rotor, and it no longer has integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. It has lost integrity of feeling, as it is no longer recognizable as a windmill.

BK00000196

The site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history and immigrant settlement. The site had a series of owners and none of them had an innovative role in Brookings County agriculture or played an important part in non-native settlement patterns. The property is not an example that is representative of the agricultural development of Brookings County. The site is not associated with raising an unusual or experimental crop or livestock. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at an individual or district level.

Background research did not reveal that any of the property owners played an important role in local, state, or national history. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The windmill at the site is a mass-produced structure without a unique design, materials, or workmanship. It does not embody elements associated with an ethnic building form, such as the Czech barn or German-Russian architecture found in southeast South Dakota. The windmill does not appear to meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP at a district or individual basis. The associated buildings formerly documented at this site are no longer extant, and are now two debris piles.

The windmill and site will not yield significant new information beyond that already known, and do not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The windmill retains its integrity of location. It has lost its integrity of function as it no longer operates due to the loss of the vane and rotor, and it no longer has integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. It has lost integrity of feeling, as it is no longer recognizable as a windmill. The associated buildings formerly at this site are no longer extant. The site is no longer representative of non-native Brookings County settlement or twentieth century agricultural practices.

BK00000197

The site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history and immigrant settlement. The site had a series of owners, the most prominent was George Brown who was a Volga newspaper publisher for two years and then the Volga Postmaster. He owned the site by 1909. His son Roy held the site by the 1950s. The Brown family did not have any innovative role in Brookings County agriculture and did not play an important part in non-native settlement patterns. The property is not an example that is representative of the agricultural development of Brookings County. The site is not associated with raising an unusual or experimental crop or livestock. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at an individual or district level.

Background research did not reveal that the Brown family played an important role in local, state, or national history. Brown briefly owned a Volga newspaper, then held a position as a Postal Service government worker which is not significant. Brown is not associated with developing an important crop or agricultural practice for Brookings County or South Dakota, and did not play an important role in the economic development of Brookings County or South Dakota. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The collapsed outbuilding and steel tank do not exhibit a unique design, materials, or workmanship. They do not appear to meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP at a district or individual basis.

The collapsed building and steel tank will not yield significant new information beyond that already known, and do not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The collapsed building and steel tank retain their integrity of location. The building has lost its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to collapse. The steel tank no longer has the associated windmill and has lost integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The associated buildings formerly at this site are no longer extant. The site is no longer representative of non-native Brookings County settlement or twentieth century agricultural practices.

BK00000199

The site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history. H.R. Claussen owned the farmstead by 1909. Claussen worked as a farmer and dairy farmer, and as an auctioneer. He became County Sheriff in 1934 and stayed in this position until 1954. The Claussen family did not have any innovative role in Brookings County agriculture. While the property is representative of a small early twentieth century Brookings County dairying operation, it is not associated with raising an unusual or experimental crop or livestock. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at an individual or district level.

Background research on H.R. Claussen revealed that he played a minor role in local history as County Sheriff. He is not associated with developing an important crop or dairying practice for Brookings County or South Dakota. While he served as County Sheriff, this was not an important role in the economic development of Brookings County or South Dakota. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The granary, Wisconsin style dairy barn, and Folk Victorian residence have representative qualities of a small rural twentieth century farm in their use of design, materials, and workmanship. They appear to meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP at a district basis.

The buildings will not yield significant new information beyond that already known, and do not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

While the three buildings have qualities that suggest they are NRHP-eligible under Criterion C, this is tempered by their poor physical condition, which makes them ineligible. The buildings have been abandoned for many years, and animals live inside the buildings. Cattle have entered the buildings and

have damaged the interiors. The dairy barn is on the verge of collapse. They are open to the elements as none of the door or windows are in place. All of the building roofs have holes that allow rain and snow melt to pool inside. The three buildings retain their integrity of location. All of the buildings have issues with integrity of design, materials, and workmanship as they have lost building material due to degradation through weathering. The integrity of setting, feeling, and association are intact. The buildings are not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to their poor physical integrity levels.

BK00000725

The site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history. H. Van Aken owned the property by 1909, and map data suggest that one of the barn segments present at the site is associated with the Van Aken tenure. Background research on Van Aken did not reveal that he played any important role in Brookings County agriculture. The property changed hands by 1963 and Peter Diedrich[h] became the owner. Diedrich constructed concrete stave silos in the study area during the mid-1960s. Silos existed in the Midwest by the early 1900s and concrete stave silos were common by the 1930s. Construction of these prefabricated kit structures in the 1960s would not have been innovative or experimental in Brookings County and South Dakota agriculture. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at an individual or district level.

Background research on the property owners did not reveal any important role that Van Aken or Peter Diedrich played in local, state, or national history. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The barn does not have qualities associated with a rural twentieth century farm in its design, materials, and workmanship largely due to physical integrity issues (bordering on collapse, material lost due to weathering). The concrete stave silo constructed in 1965 is less than 50 years old, and does not qualify as exceptionally significant under Criterion Consideration G. Neither the barn nor silo appears to meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP at a district or individual basis. The silo should be reevaluated when it turns 50 years old in 2015.

The buildings will not yield significant new information beyond that already known, and do not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The barn building has severe structural problems that include partial collapse due in part to missing windows; doors, roof cladding, and portions of the north and west walls are missing. The barn building and silo structure retain their integrity of location. The barn has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship by degradation through weathering and abandonment. The integrity of setting and feeling has been impacted by the construction of an adjacent wind farm microwave tower. The silo and barn have lost integrity of association as they are no longer used for farming and have been abandoned.

BK00001058

The site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history. The past owners of the property are not affiliated with any immigrant group. The Willison and Smith families owned the property during the twentieth century. Background research on

these families did not reveal that they played any important role in Brookings County or South Dakota agriculture. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at an individual or district level.

Background research on the property owners did not reveal any important role that Willson or Smith played in local, state, or national history. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The residence and small barn do not have qualities associated with a rural twentieth century farm in its design, materials, and workmanship largely due to physical integrity issues (bordering on collapse, material lost due to weathering). The larger barn (Building 3) has a more unique design and material use in the hollow clay tile wall cladding. It appears to have workmanship, design, and workmanship that differ in the vernacular style that would make it eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The buildings will not yield significant new information beyond that already known, and do not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

All three buildings have structural problems due in part to missing windows, doors, roof cladding, and wall portions. They have all lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship by degradation through weathering and abandonment. The integrity of setting and feeling is intact. The buildings have lost integrity of association as they are no longer used for farming and have been abandoned. They are recommended as being ineligible for listing in the NRHP due to physical integrity issues.

BK00001244

This site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history and immigrant settlement. The site was established by the Norwegian immigrant Moen family, which took part in the Lake Hendricks Township settlement by this ethnic group. The Moen family remained at this site for nearly 70 years. Research did not indicate that they played an innovative role in Brookings County agriculture or played an important part in non-native settlement patterns. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at an individual or district level.

Background research did not reveal that any of the property owners played an important role in local, state, or national history. The site and individual buildings do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The site has 14 buildings with a variety of construction dates ranging from early twentieth century to the 2000s. The Folk Victorian farmhouse formerly had qualities that could have made it eligible for listing in the NRHP; however, it has been significantly remodeled and has integrity issues. The detached vernacular style garage is not of unique design, materials, or workmanship. The two storage buildings (Buildings 3 and 4) also are not unique or good examples of the vernacular style. The Quonset hut is a prefabricated kit building that required little construction skill and used common construction materials and techniques. The historic age grain bins (Building 9) are of interest, but are also a prefabricated building form. The Gothic arch barn (Building 10) appears to be eligible for listing in the NRHP on an individual basis at the local level of significance due to its roof construction techniques and intact building form. It exhibits the

regional wood window type with four vertical mullions in its walls, and has undergone little change to the exterior wall cladding and interior. The metal panel roof is an alteration; however, this can be viewed as a re-roofing episode that any building that has been in existence for a long period of time would undergo. The metal feed shed addition on the south is adjacent to the barn, but has not been attached to the barn's exterior wall cladding. The barn is very similar in construction to the Herman F. Micheel Gothic Arch Barn, constructed in 1920 in the White vicinity and is listed in the NRHP. The vernacular style feed building (Building 11) is not unique and does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it does not have a unique design, construction techniques, or materials. The Monitor brand Baker Manufacturing Company windmill is a mass-produced structure, which has integrity issues due to the loss of the rotor. The remaining buildings are of modern age, are not exceptionally significant, and would not qualify under NRHP Criterion Consideration G.

The Moen farm site, while in existence for decades, does not appear to have potential as a historic district. If the farmhouse had higher integrity levels and less modern age buildings, it would qualify.

The buildings and site will not yield significant new information beyond that already known, and do not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The buildings retain their integrity of location, with the exception of Buildings 3 and 4, which appear to have been moved to the site recently. The farmhouse has undergone significant changes that include wholesale replacement of original windows and door with metal versions, replacement of porch supports with plastic faux turned columns on the south primary façade, foundation replacement, changes to the original building massing, and replacement of the original siding with vinyl. One of the moved buildings (Building 3) appears to have been completely re-sided with metal. The original roof cladding of the Gothic arch dairy barn has been replaced; however, the massing and shape are still intact as are the design, materials, and workmanship. The individual buildings and site retain their integrity of setting, feeling, and association, as the property is still a working farm.

BK00001249

This site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history and immigrant settlement. The site was established by the Norwegian immigrant Hexem family, which took part in the Lake Hendricks Township settlement by this ethnic group. The family has remained at this site since the 1870s. Research did not indicate that they played an innovative role in Brookings County agriculture or played an important part in the Norwegian immigrant community. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at an individual or district level.

Background research did not reveal that any of the property owners played an important role in local, state, or national history. The site and individual buildings do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The site has six historic age buildings with a variety of construction dates ranging from early twentieth century to the 1950s. The vernacular style farmhouse has associations with Norwegian immigrants that could have made it eligible for listing in the NRHP; however, it has been significantly remodeled with changes to its massing and other materials that have produced major integrity issues. The detached

vernacular style garage is not of unique design, materials, and has very poor workmanship that is resulting in structural problems. The vernacular style chicken coop is not unique or a good example of the vernacular style, and may not be of historic age. The historic age side-gabled granary is a common vernacular building form seen across the Midwest. The historic age machine shed (Building 7) is a vernacular building that does not have unique construction techniques or materials. The remaining buildings are of modern age, are not exceptionally significant, and would not qualify under NRHP Criterion Consideration G. The Hexem farm site, while in existence for decades, does not appear to have potential as a historic district. If the farmhouse had higher integrity levels and fewer modern age buildings on the site, it would qualify.

The buildings and site will not yield significant new information beyond that already known, and do not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The buildings retain their integrity of location. The farmhouse has undergone dramatic changes that include wholesale replacement of original windows and door with metal versions, replacement of the original siding with vinyl, two additions that have changed the massing from its original rectangular form, and a porch that is attached to the façade. The residence no longer has integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, and it is difficult to determine that the building is of historic age. The individual buildings and site retain their integrity of association, as the property is still a working farm. The site has lost its integrity of feeling and setting, as it no longer appears as an early twentieth century farmstead due to the major changes to the farm house and the addition of the large modern standing metal seam machine shed.

BK00001251

This site was not accessible due to landowner restrictions and all data were collected from the ROW. Therefore, the physical integrity levels are not entirely understood, as the north and east building elevations were not visible. The recommendations can be considered as preliminary.

This site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history and immigrant settlement. The site was established by the Norwegian immigrant Hexem family, which took part in the Lake Hendricks Township settlement by this ethnic group in 1873. The family has remained at this site since the 1870s, and the site is thought to be the oldest continuously occupied Brookings County farm under the same ownership. While research did not indicate that the Hexems played an innovative role in Brookings County agriculture, they are associated with the original Norwegian immigrant movement in the early 1870s to Lake Hendricks. The site meets the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at a district level at the local level of significance; however the physical integrity levels of the buildings need to be confirmed.

Background research did not reveal that any of the property owners played an important role in local, state, or national history. The site and individual buildings do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The site has seven historic age buildings with a variety of construction dates ranging from the 1890s to the 1960s, and one modern age machine shed. Due to distances from the ROW, only the barn could be viewed adequately. Constructed in 1909, it is reported to be the oldest standing barn in Brookings County. There is a grist mill inside that was used cooperatively by Lake Hendricks Township farmers. The barn

appears to have high integrity levels and is recommended as being eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C at the local level of significance on an individual basis. Building 1 (a pump house or garage), Building 3 (function unknown), Building 4 (the residence), Building 5 (an agricultural building), Building 6 (a chicken coop), and Building 7 (a granary), are contributing elements to a historic district. Building 8 (a modern machine shed) would not qualify due to recent age and lack of architectural distinctiveness.

The barn building may yield significant new information on local Brookings County grain milling technology and meets the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D at the local level. The Hexems constructed a sod house as their first building on the site. The remains of this building may still be present on the site and may have archaeological potential for intact subsurface deposits.

The buildings retain their integrity of location. The original barn roof has been replaced with a metal panel version; however, this can be viewed as a reversible condition and a natural replacement within the building's life cycle. The majority of the barn's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship are intact, and the windows, doors, and siding are original. The site retains its integrity of feeling and setting as it still appears as an early twentieth century farmstead. Given the high integrity levels of the buildings that are observable from the ROW, the addition of the modern standing metal seam machine shed can be overlooked. The machine shed building is located on the southwest portion of the property, has a neutral color, and nearby trees screen its visual impacts from most of the site's historic age buildings.

BK00001269

This site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history and immigrant settlement. The Norwegian immigrant Johnson family that took part in the Lake Hendricks Township settlement by this ethnic group in 1873 established the site. The Hexem family took possession of the property by 1909. While research did not indicate that the Johnsons and Hexems played an innovative role in Brookings County agriculture, they are associated with the original Norwegian immigrant movement in the early 1870s to Lake Hendricks. The site meets the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at a district level at the local level of significance.

Background research did not reveal that any of the property owners played an important role in local, state, or national history. The site and individual buildings do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The site has five historic age buildings and a modern machine shed with construction dates ranging from the 1900s to the 2000s. The farm house has undergone changes to its massing, replacement of the original siding, and window and door replacement with metal versions. It is no longer representative of an early twentieth century farmhouse. The vernacular style garage, pump house, and privy are not unique examples of the style and do not have design, workmanship, or use of materials qualities that make them eligible for listing in the NRHP. The barn has been resided with metal, the original roof has been replaced with metal panels, and all of the doors and windows have been replaced with metal versions. The site and buildings do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP on an individual or district basis.

The site and buildings will not yield significant new information on local Brookings County farms or architecture and do not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The buildings retain their integrity of location. The farm residence and barn have lost their integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the replacement of original siding, replacement of doors and windows with metal versions, and changes to the residence's massing by the construction of an eastern addition. While the privy, pump house, and garage retain their integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, these buildings have secondary functions. The site does not appear as a representative early twentieth century farm and has lost its integrity of feeling and setting. While the site has significance through its association with the Norwegian immigrant settlement of Lake Hendricks, the site and buildings do not meet the integrity requirements for listing in the NRHP because of physical integrity issues with the barn and farmhouse. The support buildings are not significant on their own merit for listing at an individual basis.

BK00001272

This site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history and immigrant settlement. The site was established by the Norwegian immigrant Midtoun family, which took part in the Lake Hendricks Township settlement by this ethnic group. They were not part of the original 1873 immigrant settlement and took possession of the property by 1897. Research did not indicate that the Midtounes played an innovative role in Brookings County agriculture. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at a district or individual basis.

Background research did not reveal that any of the Midtounes or subsequent Dorn family property owners played an important role in local, state, or national history. The site and individual buildings do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The site has a historic age Folk Victorian residence, granary, and two concrete stave silos that appear to date to the 1960s or 1970s. The residence is a large building with Victorian era high vertical massing, a Folk Victorian style gable front and wing configuration, turned columns, and decorative wood window lintels. It appears to meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP at an individual basis. The building however, has been abandoned and is open to the elements, portions of it have collapsed, and the upper floor is now a turkey vulture roost. These issues have influenced the physical integrity of the building's design, materials, and workmanship. The granary building is a similar case, however, the building is in worse physical condition than the residence. The granary is of standard design seen across the Midwest, with clapboard siding, side-gabled roof, and grain hatches in the roofline. Part of the building has collapsed. It does not appear to meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP on an individual or district basis. The two concrete stave silos appear to be from the 1960s or 1970s. They are prefabricated structures that do not meet the NRHP age requirement and do not qualify as being exceptionally significant under Criterion Consideration G.

The site and buildings will not yield significant new information on local Brookings County farms or architecture and do not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The buildings retain their integrity of location. While the residence has qualities that make it eligible under Criterion C, it has physical integrity issues due to weathering and abandonment that have impacted the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. For these reasons, the building does not meet the

integrity requirements for listing in the NRHP. The granary is also undergoing weathering associated with abandonment that has also impacted the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The site itself is not eligible, as it no longer has a complete assemblage of agricultural buildings as the barn formerly located south of the silos has been demolished.

BK00001274

This site no longer has any extant historic period buildings. The site was described as an abandoned farm from the 1890s. The buildings have been demolished since the site was originally recorded.

BK00001299

This site is an abandoned Craftsman style residence. This site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history. Research did not indicate that the Wright family, who owned the residence, played an innovative role in Brookings County agriculture. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP.

Background research did not reveal that the Wright family property owners played an important role in local, state, or national history. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The site has a historic age Craftsman style residence. While the building has some elements of the style such as a sun porch, other Craftsman style attributes such as picture windows and triangular knee braces are not present. The building is abandoned and has undergone deterioration, as it is open to the weather and birds are nesting in it. The building does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP at an individual basis as it is not a good example of Craftsman style architecture. The associated buildings have been bulldozed and are now debris piles near the residence.

The site and building will not yield significant new information on local Brookings County farms or architecture and do not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The building retains its integrity of location. The residence has physical integrity issues due to weathering and abandonment that have impacted the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship through the loss of original building fabric. The site no longer has a complete assemblage of farmstead buildings, and has lost its integrity of association. The integrity of feeling is impacted by the presence of several large wind turbines that have a visual and audio impact on the setting. For these reasons, the building does not meet the integrity requirements for listing in the NRHP.

BK00001339

This site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history and immigrant settlement. The site was established by the Norwegian immigrant Svenson family, which took part in the Lake Hendricks Township settlement by this ethnic group. They were not part of the original 1873 immigrant settlement and took possession of the property by the late 1890s. Research did not indicate that the Svensons played an innovative role in Brookings County

agriculture. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at a district or individual basis.

Background research did not reveal that any of the Svensons, subsequent Kjelden, or Forseth property owners played an important role in local, state, or national history. The site and individual buildings do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The site has a historic age vernacular style residence, garage, chicken coop, concrete stave silo, Wisconsin style dairy barn, milking parlor, and granary. The buildings are poorly built using common materials and construction techniques. Many are collapsing, have collapsed, or are missing wall cladding. None of the buildings meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP at an individual or district basis.

The site and buildings will not yield significant new information on local Brookings County farms or architecture and do not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The buildings retain their integrity of location. All of the buildings have physical integrity issues due to weathering, no maintenance, and abandonment that have impacted the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. For these reasons, the buildings do not meet the integrity requirements for listing in the NRHP.

BK00001350

This site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history and immigrant settlement. The site was established by the Norwegian immigrant Moen family, which took part in the Lake Hendricks Township settlement by this ethnic group. They were not part of the original 1873 immigrant settlement and took possession of the property by the late 1890s. Research did not indicate that the Moens played an innovative role in Brookings County agriculture. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at a district or individual basis.

Background research did not reveal that any of the Moens or subsequent Forseth property owners played an important role in local, state, or national history. The site and individual buildings do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The site has a historic age vernacular style garage, Quonset barn, a poured concrete silo, concrete stave silo, two agricultural storage buildings, and a granary. Of these buildings, the poured concrete silo is a unique vernacular style structure that differs from the concrete stave silos that populate the study area. It appears to be an early silo that likely dates to the late 1890s. This structure meets the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP on an individual basis. The remaining buildings do not meet the NRHP significance requirements due to poor construction techniques and use of common building materials, or designs such as the granary building. Many are collapsing, have collapsed, or are missing wall cladding. With the exception of the poured concrete silo, none of the buildings meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP at an individual or district basis.

The site and buildings will not yield significant new information on local Brookings County farms or architecture and do not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. The vernacular poured concrete silo may have information potential on early silo construction techniques in Brookings County.

The buildings retain their integrity of location. All of the buildings have physical integrity issues due to weathering, no maintenance, and abandonment that have impacted the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The setting has been impacted by the demolition of the original farm house. The poured concrete silo structure has lost most of its roof and the silage housing is missing, which has impacted its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. For these reasons, the buildings and site do not meet the integrity requirements for listing in the NRHP.

BK00001372

Site BK00001372's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history. A series of landowners held the property, and the historic age buildings are likely associated with William Durstling, a German immigrant who farmed the tract during the late 1890s and 1910s. Research did not indicate that Durstling played an innovative role in Brookings County agriculture. A 1909 map depicts a school at this location, although none of the historic age buildings has characteristics that would be associated with a schoolhouse, and it is likely that the schoolhouse is non-extant. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at a district or individual basis.

Background research did not reveal that any of the Durstlings or subsequent Midtoun family property owners played an important role in local, state, or national history. The site and individual buildings do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The site has a historic age vernacular style residence, privy, outbuilding, and a collapsed barn. The residence, privy and outbuilding do not meet the NRHP significance requirements due to the use of common building materials and construction techniques. The residence has had a modern addition mudroom constructed on its rear elevation, all of the original windows and doors have been replaced with metal versions, and the wall cladding has been replaced with vinyl siding. None of the buildings meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP at an individual or district basis.

The site and buildings will not yield significant new information on local Brookings County farms or architecture and do not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

All of the buildings have physical integrity issues that have impacted the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The residence in particular has lost its original rectangular massing, and has lost its original windows, doors, and wall cladding. During the time of survey, a new concrete slab had been freshly poured to add another room on the rear addition. The outbuilding has been moved from another location and has lost its integrity of setting. The privy is bordering on collapse, and the former barn has collapsed. The early twentieth century farmstead setting has been impacted by the collapse of the barn and construction of a modern garage. Additionally, several large wind turbines are nearby and have produced modern visual and audio intrusions. For these reasons, the buildings and site do not meet the integrity requirements for listing in the NRHP.

BK00001395

Site BK00001395's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history. The historic age buildings are likely associated with John Midtown, who farmed the tract between 1900 and 1910s. Eldon Felton owned the tract by 1963, and constructed the late twentieth century buildings. Research did not indicate that Midtown or Felton played an innovative role in Brookings County agriculture. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at a district or individual basis.

Background research did not reveal that any of the Midtown or Felton family property owners played an important role in local, state, or national history. The site and individual buildings do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The site has a historic age vernacular style residence, feed building, granary, storage building, and concrete stave silo. None of these building meet the NRHP significance requirements due to the use of common building materials and construction techniques, and for not possessing any distinctive architectural attributes. The residence has a modern garage addition constructed on the mudroom, which altered the original square massing, and nearly all of the original windows and doors have been replaced with metal versions. None of the buildings meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP at an individual or district basis.

The site and buildings will not yield significant new information on local Brookings County farms or architecture and do not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

Nearly all of the buildings have physical integrity issues that have impacted the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The residence in particular has lost its original square massing and its original windows and doors. The early twentieth century farmstead setting has been impacted by the removal of the barn that was located adjacent to the concrete stave silo. Several modern buildings such as the pole barn and modern garage have been constructed on the site. Additionally, several large wind turbines are nearby and have produced modern visual and audio intrusions. For these reasons, the buildings and site do not meet the integrity requirements for listing in the NRHP.

BK05000001

This site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history and immigrant settlement. The Norwegian immigrant Wold family established the site. They were not part of the original 1873 immigrant settlement and took possession of the property by 1909. Research did not indicate that the Wolds played an innovative role in Brookings County agriculture. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at a district or individual basis.

Background research did not reveal that any of the Wold family property owners played an important role in local, state, or national history. The site and individual buildings do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The site has a historic age vernacular style residence and granary. The residence is a good example of a simple immigrant farming family house. It appears to meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP at an individual basis. The building however, has been abandoned and is open to the elements, portions of it have collapsed, and animals live in it. The original doors and windows are gone or are severely deteriorated. These issues have influenced the physical integrity of the building's design, materials, and workmanship. The granary building is a similar case; however, the building is in worse physical condition than the residence. The granary is of standard design seen across the Midwest, with clapboard siding, side-gabled roof, and grain hatches in the roofline. Part of the building has collapsed. It does not appear to meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP on an individual or district basis.

The site and buildings will not yield significant new information on local Brookings County farms or architecture and do not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The buildings retain their integrity of location. While the residence has qualities that make it eligible under Criterion C, it has physical integrity issues due to weathering and abandonment that have impacted the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. For these reasons, the building does not meet the integrity requirements for listing in the NRHP. The granary is also undergoing weathering associated with abandonment that has also impacted the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The site itself is not eligible, as it no longer has a complete assemblage of agricultural buildings that would include a barn.

BK05100001

This site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history and immigrant settlement. Joseph Sneve/Senn, who was an Austrian immigrant, established the site. Research did not indicate that Sneve played an innovative role in Brookings County agriculture. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at a district or individual basis.

Background research did not reveal that any of the Sneve family property owners played an important role in local, state, or national history. The site and individual buildings do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The site has a historic age vernacular style barn, granary, outbuilding, and chicken coop. The granary, chicken coop, and outbuilding are of common designs seen across the Midwest and Brookings County. The buildings were built using common construction techniques and materials. The barn is in poor condition with portions collapsing. None of the buildings meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP on an individual or district basis.

The site and buildings will not yield significant new information on local Brookings County farms or architecture and do not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The buildings retain their integrity of location. The site itself no longer represents an early twentieth century farmstead, as the farmhouse has been demolished and replaced with a manufactured home and detached two-car garage. The barn and granary buildings have physical integrity issues due to weathering

and abandonment that have impacted the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. For these reasons, these two buildings and the site do not meet the integrity requirements for listing in the NRHP. The site itself is not eligible, as it no longer has a complete assemblage of buildings that would be representative of an early twentieth century farm that would include a farmhouse.

BK05200001

This site's potential significance under NRHP Criterion A is associated with Brookings County agricultural history. The Wilcox family established the site. Research did not indicate that the Wilcox family played an innovative role in Brookings County agriculture. The site does not meet the significance requirements under Criterion A for listing in the NRHP at a district or individual basis.

Background research did not reveal that any of the Wilcox family members or subsequent property owners played an important role in local, state, or national history. The site and individual buildings do not meet the significance requirements under Criterion B for listing in the NRHP.

The site is an abandoned farmstead that has a historic age Folk Victorian residence, garage, granary, pump house, two collapsed/collapsing buildings, and a deteriorated windmill. The residence is a large building with Victorian era high vertical massing, a Folk Victorian style gable front and wing configuration and turned columns. It appears to meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP at an individual basis at the local level of significance. The residence has been abandoned and is open to the elements, portions are collapsed, and animals live in the building. Two buildings have collapsed, and the granary is collapsing. These issues have influenced the physical integrity of the buildings' design, materials, and workmanship. None of the six other buildings meet the significance requirements under Criterion C for listing in the NRHP on an individual or district basis.

The site and buildings will not yield significant new information on local Brookings County farms or architecture and do not meet the significance requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

The buildings retain their integrity of location. While the Folk Victorian style residence has qualities that make it eligible under Criterion C, it has physical integrity issues due to weathering and abandonment that have impacted the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The granary and garage are also undergoing weathering associated with abandonment that has also impacted the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The collapsed barn, agricultural outbuilding and windmill also have physical integrity issues due to weathering and lack of maintenance. For these reasons, the site buildings do not meet the integrity requirements for listing in the NRHP.

BK05300001

HDR did not fully document this site due to objections by the property owner. Therefore, the integrity levels are not fully understood. The Minimal Traditional style residence has lost its integrity of materials and workmanship due to recent major renovations. All of the original doors and windows have been replaced with metal versions, and the wall cladding has been replaced by vinyl siding. The remaining buildings could not be viewed adequately to assess their integrity levels. The barn building appears to retain its physical integrity, and is a good example of a 1940s-era dairy barn eligible under Criterion C.

4.3 Sites Previously Evaluated as Ineligible for the National Register

HDR re-surveyed six previously documented architectural sites within the 1-mile project study area. Of the six, one site had fourteen buildings that were each assigned separate site numbers. The results of the re-survey are presented below.

BK00002027

This site was initially recorded and evaluated in 2005 as ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The property is a cattle feed lot with seven buildings. Building 4 (Figure 4-1 and see site map) is a historic age barn that has been heavily modified and lacks integrity of materials and design. The remaining buildings appear to be less than 50 years old. The site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 4-1. View to south of historic age barn.

BK00002028/BK00002048

This site was recorded and evaluated in 2005 and 2006 as ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The site was originally documented as having a house and two outbuildings. Two outbuildings appear to be of historic age (Buildings 5 and 7). The site now has seven buildings and five of them are of recent modern age. The site is heavily modified and does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 4–2. view to north of historic age machine shed.

BK00002050

Site BK00002050 was recorded and evaluated in 2006 as ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The site is bordering on becoming an archaeological site, as it has an abandoned deteriorated residence (Figure 4-3 and see site map) and agricultural outbuilding. Cattle are entering the buildings and damaging the original building fabric, and the roofs have holes in them that allow water intrusion. The viewshed to the east is now dominated by the Deep Creek Station power plant completed in 2012, which has affected the site's integrity of setting and feeling associated with an early twentieth century farmstead. The site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 4-3. View to west of historic age farmhouse.

BK00002190

HDR architectural historians re-surveyed this bridge structure to observe its current integrity levels since being initially recorded and evaluated in 2004 as ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The 484th Avenue Bridge is no longer extant, and has been replaced with a series of steel culverts (Figure 4-4 and see site map).



Figure 4–4. View to south of former 484th Avenue Bridge site.

BK00002191

Site BK00002191 is a bridge structure recorded and evaluated in 2004 (Figure 4-5 and see site map). The 207th Street bridge retains the same integrity levels and does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 4-5. view to southeast of 207th Street Bridge.

BK00002198

Site BK00002198 is a bridge located on the east branch of Deer Creek recorded and evaluated in 2004 (Figure 4-6 and see site map). The bridge's diminished integrity levels that were cited in the original NRHP evaluation remain the same, and the bridge does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The site was doubly recorded by Renewable Technologies in 2004, and has two site records with site numbers BK00000185 and BK00002198.



Figure 4–6. View to east of 206th Street Bridge over east branch of Deer Creek.

BK04700001-BK04900013

HDR architectural historians re-surveyed this dairy farm site recorded and evaluated in 2006 (Figure 4-7 and see site map). Access to the site is restricted and the property was briefly visited to confirm the previous NRHP evaluation. The site has 14 buildings that have separate site numbers. The buildings are in worse condition seven years later (2013) with many collapsed. The original evaluation as ineligible for listing in the NRHP is still valid.



Figure 4-7. View to east of BK04900006 and BK04900008.

5.0 Project Effects Assessments

Two barns recommended as NRHP-eligible are discussed. The methodology for making these determinations of effect recommendations is based on the distance between the two sites recommended as NRHP-eligible and the proposed transmission line. Additional factors include terrain height and vegetation. The presence of large mature tree shelterbelts, combined with a suitable distance from the proposed transmission line, has mitigated the visual impact in both of the sites.

HDR recommends that two barn buildings in the study area shown on Figure 5-1 are eligible for listing in the NRHP. There are no NRHP-listed properties adjacent to the study area.

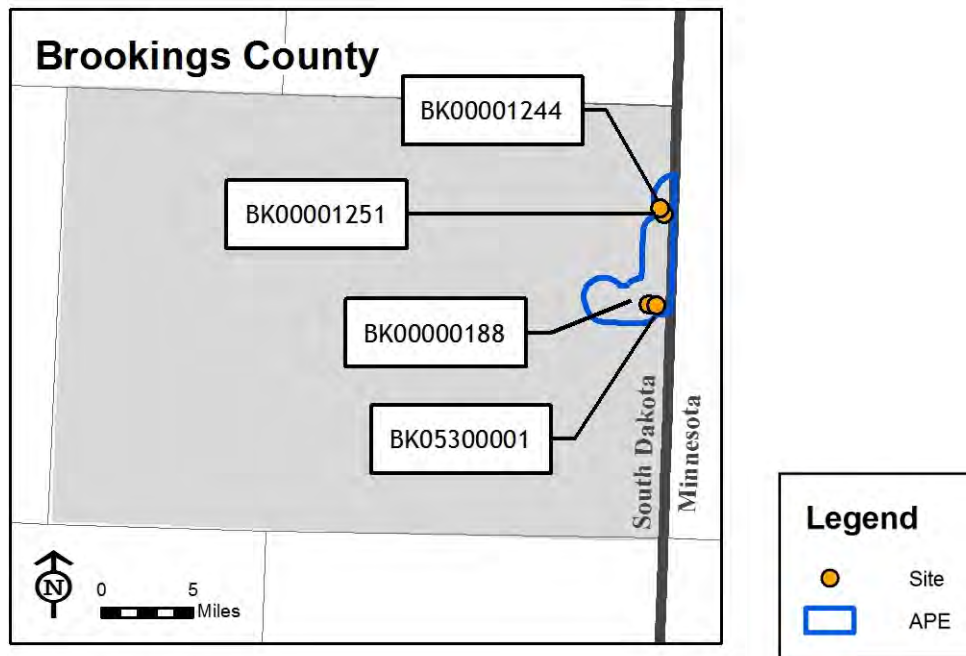


Figure 5-1. Location of NRHP-eligible Sites within Brookings County

For a visual intrusion to rise to the level of an adverse effect, it would have to impair the ability of a historic property to convey its sense of time and place by significantly changing the feeling and setting of the historic property. Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period. Physical features that convey a property's historic character convey the sense of feeling. Setting is the character of the place in which the property played its historic role. The sense of setting is conveyed by how the property is situated and the relationship between the property, its surrounding features, and open space. The aspects of both feeling and setting can be negatively impacted by the introduction of modern elements into a historic location. The following guidelines apply for assessing adverse effects:

5.1.1.1 36 CFR Sec. 800.5 Assessment of adverse effects.

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter the National Register 7 elements of integrity that include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

(2) *Examples of adverse effects.* Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

- (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- (ii) Alteration of a property not consistent with the Secretary's standards;
- (iii) Removal of the property from its historic location;
- (iv) Change in the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting;
- (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
- (vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to a federally recognized tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and
- (vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

The Project transmission poles and electrical line are described below:

The proposed transmission structures (Figure 5-2) will be between 130 to 175 feet high. Depending on a viewer's physical location, the terrain conditions, and natural landscape features such as tree cover, the transmission structures could be visible for distances between 1.5 and two miles. A viewer's degree of discernible detail decreases as physical distance from an object increases. Beyond two miles in physical distance, the outline of structures most likely would not be seen. The transmission line wiring is unlikely to be seen clearly beyond distances of 0.5 to 0.75 mile.

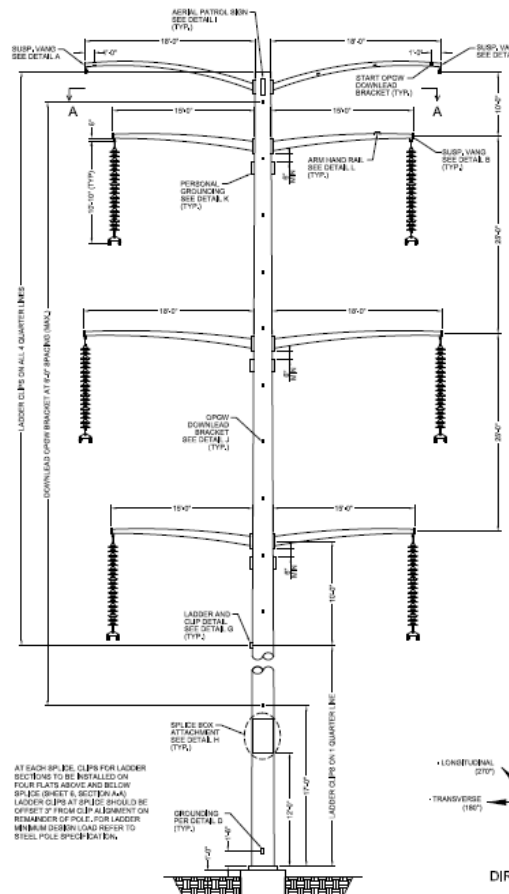


Figure 5-2. Preliminary Transmission Line Structure Design

Seven proposed 150-foot-high transmission structures will be located north and west of BK00000188 (refer to Figures 3-17, 3-18, and Figure 5-3). The closest structure (0972-020) to the dairy barn is situated 2,290 feet (0.43 mile) north of the barn. The closest structure (0972-016) to the horse stable is situated 2,170 feet (0.41 mile) west of the stable building. While the proposed transmission lines will not be visible from the barn or stable, the closest proposed structures will be visible to the north and west from the buildings. A wind turbine is located between the transmission line and stable building. The proposed transmission structures may impact this site's integrity of setting and feeling, but the effects do not appear to be adverse to the point it will impact the NRHP eligibility of the barn or stable. The site's integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association will not be impacted.

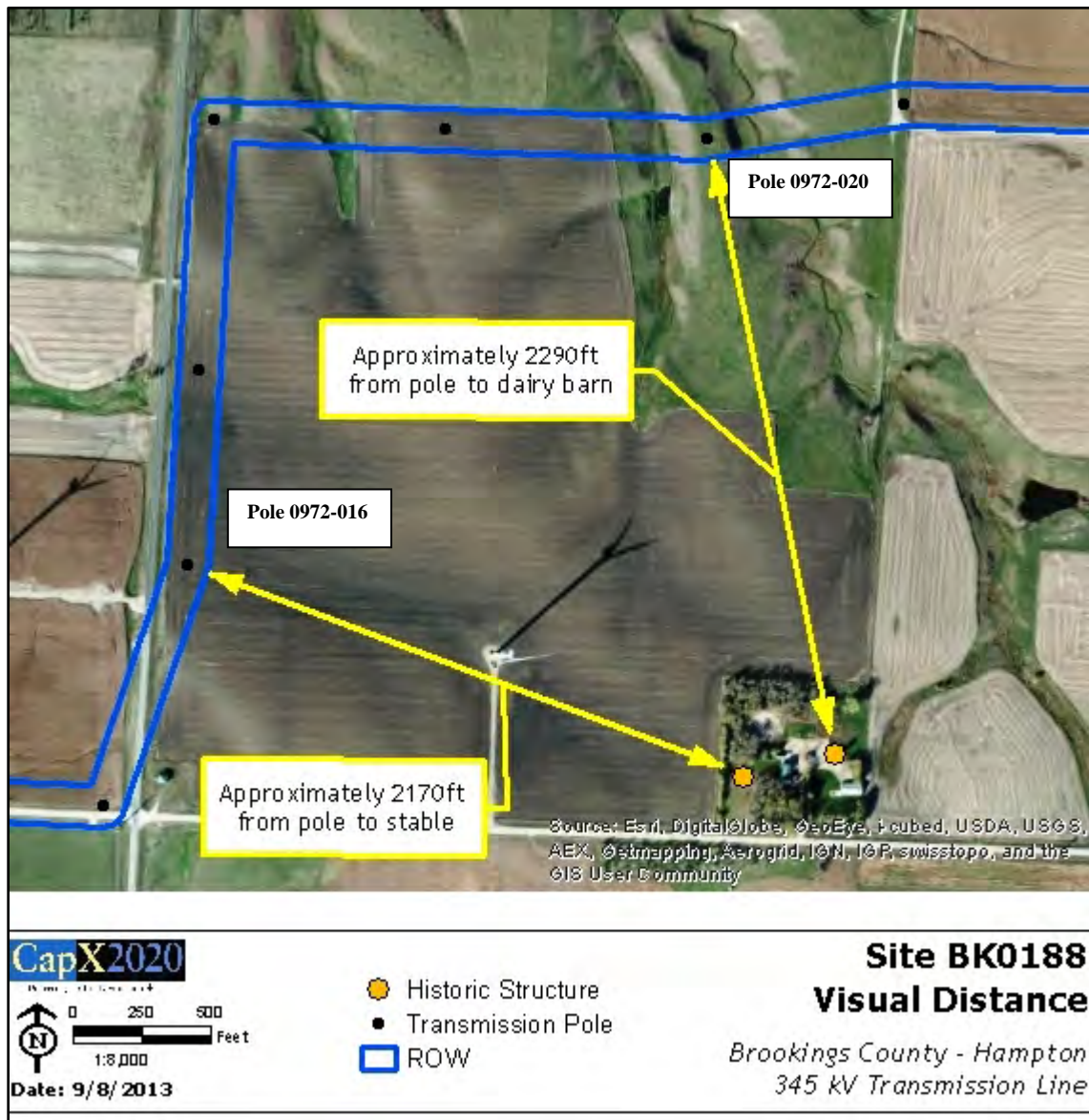


Figure 5-3. The yellow arrows depict the location of the dairy barn and stable buildings at site BK00000188. The project corridor is the blue line, and the black dots are the proposed transmission line pole locations.

Two proposed 150-foot-high transmission structures will be located east of BK00001244 (refer to Figure 5-4). The closest structure (0972-055) is situated 3, 450 feet (0.65 mile) southeast of the barn. The northernmost structure (0972-056) will be located 3, 500 feet (0.66 mile) from the building. While the proposed transmission lines will not be visible from the barn, the proposed structures will be visible to the northeast and southeast from the building. The proposed transmission structures may impact this site's integrity of setting and feeling, but the effects do not appear to be adverse to the point it will impact the NRHP eligibility of the barn. The site's integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association will not be impacted.

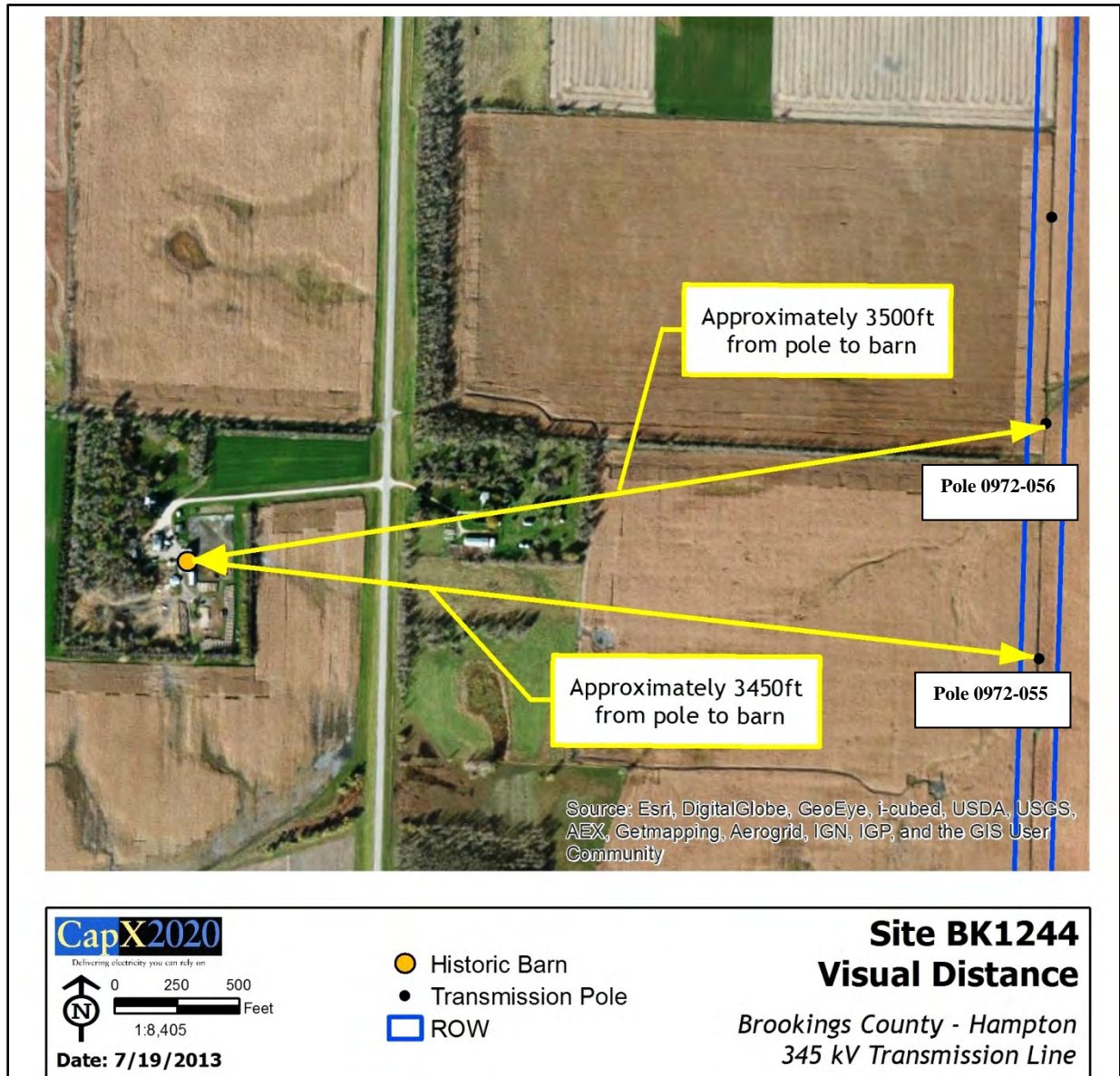


Figure 5-4. The yellow arrows depict the location of the Moen Gothic arch barn at site BK00001244. The project corridor is the blue line, and the black dots are the proposed transmission line pole locations.

Site BK00001251 is the Hexem farmstead site (Figures 3-54 to 3-61 and Figure 5-5). The seven historic age buildings are NRHP-eligible on a district basis. The closest proposed transmission structure to the eastern buildings (an agricultural structure-Building 5; and granary-Building 7) on the site will be located northeast of the site and would be 150 feet high. The tree windrow on the east side of the property naturally provides screening to east. The closest structure (0972-054) will be 2, 290 feet (0.43 mile) northeast of Building 5, and 2, 310 feet (0.43 mile) from the granary Building 7. Only a portion of the tower will be visible due to the tree cover. The proposed transmission line is unlikely to impact this site's integrity of setting and feeling because the visual effects are screened behind existing vegetation. The site's integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association will not be impacted.



Figure 5-5. The yellow arrow depicts the Hexem farmstead site BK00001251. The project corridor is the blue line, and the black dots are the proposed transmission line pole locations.

Site BK05300002 is a historic age dairy barn (Figure 3-124 and Figure 5-6) that is NRHP-eligible on an individual basis. The closest proposed transmission structure to the barn on the site will be located 2, 540 feet north of the site and would be 150 feet high. The tree windrow on the north side of the property naturally provides screening between the proposed towers and site, and a wind turbine is located between the barn and the proposed transmission pole. The proposed Pole 0972-023 will be 0.48 mile north of the site. Only a portion of the tower will be visible due to the tree cover. The proposed transmission line is unlikely to impact this site's integrity of setting and feeling because the visual effects are screened behind existing vegetation. The existing wind turbine has already impacted the integrity of setting and feeling. The site's integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association will not be impacted.



Figure 5-6. The yellow arrow depicts the barn site BK05300002. The project corridor is the blue line, and the black dots are the proposed transmission line pole locations.

The discussion above presents an effects analysis of the transmission line on the four sites and is based on a review of the NRHP eligibility by SD SHPO. The analysis conclusions are summarized in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1. Effects Analysis Summary

Site Number	Effects Analysis
BK00000188 Dairy Barn and Stable	The proposed transmission line will impact the dairy barn and stable recommended as NRHP-eligible, but the effects are not considered adverse.
BK00001244 Moen Gothic arch barn	The proposed transmission line will impact this barn recommended as NRHP-eligible, but the effects are not considered adverse.
BK00001251 Hexem farmstead	The proposed transmission line will impact this site recommended as NRHP-eligible, but the effects are not considered adverse.
BK05300002 Dairy barn	The proposed transmission line will not impact this site recommended as NRHP-eligible.

6.0 Recommendations

This section provides recommendations regarding determination of eligibility and determination of effect. These recommendations are not binding upon Great River Energy or the South Dakota SHPO.

Four sites in the Project area are recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP. Visual impacts of the transmission line on the viewshed and setting of a barn and stable at Site BK00000188; the Moen Gothic arch barn at site BK00001244; and the Hexem farmstead at site BK00001251; and a barn site BK05300002 would be minimized with self-weathering transmission structures. Self-weathering poles would lessen the visual impact by turning a neutral color that would blend into the landscape. Additional recommendations are to coordinate with the South Dakota SHPO for a determination of adverse effect and mitigation, if necessary.

Due to the findings of this report, no further cultural resources work for the built environment is recommended for this portion of the Project.

7.0 Bibliography

- Bedeau, Michael. 1994. *Homesteading and Agricultural Development Context*. Vermillion, South Dakota: South Dakota State Historical Preservation Center, 1994.
<http://history.sd.gov/Preservation/OtherServices/HomesteadAgDevelop.pdf>.
- Boone, Deanna. 1979. *Brookings' Centennial, 1879–1979*. Centennial Book Committee. Brookings, South Dakota: South Dakota State University.
- Brookings County History Book Committee (BCHBC). 1989. *Brookings County History Book*. Freeman, South Dakota: Pine Hill Press.
- Cecil, Chuck. 2008. *Fire the Anvils, Beat the Drums The Story of Brookings County 1860–1900*. Sioux Falls, South Dakota: Pine Hill Press.
- Dennis, Michelle L. 2007. *Post-World War II Architecture in South Dakota*. South Dakota State Historical Society South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office. Pierre, South Dakota: South Dakota State Historical Society.
- Fjeseth, Peter O. 1959. *Recollections and History of Lake Hendricks Township*. Brookings, South Dakota: n.p.
- Haug, Jason. 2006. *South Dakota Historic Resource Survey Manual*. Pierre, South Dakota: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office.
- Noble, Allen G., and Richard K. Cleek. 1997. *The Old Barn Book A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures*. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press.
- Renewable Technologies, Inc. 1990. *Historic Bridges of South Dakota*. Pierre, South Dakota: South Dakota Department of Transportation.
- . 1998. *South Dakota Railroads: An Historic Context*. Pierre, South Dakota: South Dakota State Historical Society.
- Rogers, Stephen, and Lynda B. Schwan. 2000. *Architectural History in South Dakota*. Pierre, South Dakota: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office.
- Thompson, Harry F., ed. 2009. *A New South Dakota History*. Sioux Falls, South Dakota: Center for Western Studies Augustana College.
- Tyler, Wanda. 1984. *White, S.D. 1884–1984*. Freeman, South Dakota: Pine Hill Press.
- Vogel, Robert C. 2007. *Common Farm Barns of South Dakota, 1857–1958*. Spring Grove, Minnesota: Pathfinder CRM.

Maps

- Atlas of Brookings County South Dakota. 1953. Thomas O. Nelson Company. Fergus Falls, Minnesota.
- Atlas of Brookings County South Dakota. 1963. Thomas O. Nelson Company. Fergus Falls, Minnesota.
- Map of Brookings County South Dakota*. 1897. Lake Hendricks, Sherman, Richland Townships: E Frank Peterson.

Standard Atlas of Brookings County South Dakota. 1909. Chicago: Geo. A Ogle & Co.

USGS Topographical Maps

Lake Benton NW 1967 7.5 minute

White NE 1970 7.5 minute

White SE 7.5 minute

Web Sites

Butler Manufacturing Company. "About us." Accessed June 26, 2013.

http://www.butlermfg.com/about_us.

N.A. *Brookings Register*. February 8, 2009. Brookings, South Dakota.

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). *Record of Appointment of Postmasters, 1832-Sept. 30, 1971*. Washington, D.C.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 2013. General Land Office Records. Land Patents. Accessed July 1, 2013. <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/default.aspx>.