

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



486

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Hanson, M.O. Building

other names/site number Castlewood Heritage Museum

## 2. Location

street & number 126 E. Main St.

☐ not for publication

city or town Castlewood

☐ vicinity

state South Dakota code SD county Hamlin code 057 zip code 57223

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	<b>Total</b>

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE

walls: BRICK

roof: ASPHALT

other:

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The M.O. Hanson Building is located on the north side of the 100 block of Main Street in Castlewood, Hamlin County, South Dakota. Castlewood has a population of 680. The Hanson Building is the second commercial building west of 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue on the north side of Main Street. The commercial district of Castlewood is approximately one block long. (There is one substantial two-story historic brick commercial building in the 200 block on the north side of Main Street.) Most of the 100 block on the south side of Main is either new infill or no longer retains a historic appearance due to facade alterations. Two historic brick commercial buildings remain on the south side, their storefronts infilled by modern material. (A third building has brick corner posts, which may indicate there is a historic brick building behind a modern wood and metal veneer.) On the north side of Main Street, the 100 block contains a mix of one- and two-story commercial buildings. Most buildings appear to date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The majority are built of brick, though some standing seam metal facades are also present. The M.O. Hanson Building is a c.1907 one-story brick commercial building with a stone foundation, recessed central entry, and a flat asphalt and tarpaper roof hidden by a decorative brick parapet.

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### **Narrative Description**

#### *Exterior*

The M.O. Hanson Building is a brick one-story vernacular form commercial building with some Romanesque Revival influence. An interior north-south partition wall creates two long narrow shops inside. The foundation is stone, visible inside the basement. The building has a brick façade with stone accents at the base and middle of the brick piers that flank the storefront. The storefront consists of two large plate glass display windows flanking a central recessed entry. The top few feet of the plate glass windows had a laminate or plastic panel installed in the late 1960's or early 1970's. The bulkhead is concrete adjacent to the sidewalk and wood beneath the canted display windows. The recessed entry contains two aluminum frame glass doors, each capped by a square transom. The transoms were infilled with panels in the late 1960s or early 1970s. The recessed entry features an elaborate tin ceiling with a floral motif. A metal I-beam above the storefront display windows is embossed with "Carnegie." Four evenly spaced bolts on the I-beam are each surrounded by a concave round metal piece with a four-point floral embellishment. Above, are six recessed horizontal rectangular brick panels (two high, three wide). The lower three panels each contain a nameplate with part of the current building name: "Castlewood," "Heritage," "Museum." Above, a nameplate in the center brick panel features the historic owner's name, "M.O. Hanson." The building has a corbelled brick cornice. The decorative parapet is raised in the center and features a round arch and corbelled brick design. The parapet is capped by a band of stone coping.

#### *Interior*

The interior of the building was historically partitioned into two long, narrow shops. The west door in the recessed entry led to what was historically a barber shop, now a museum display area. A raised window display area is at the south end. North of this, the museum display area preserves the original three-station barber shop back bar and two early twentieth century barber chairs. At the middle of the room, north of the display area, a four-foot wide hall extends the length of the building along the west wall. East of the hall, from south to north, is an 8' by 6.5' office, an 8' by 6.5' bathroom, a hall leading to the adjacent (east) business, and an 8.5' by 13' rear display room (open to the connecting hall). The east door in the recessed front entry led to what was historically a separate business occupying the east half of the building. Its early use included a candy and notions shop. It now also serves as display area for the museum. A raised window display area is at the south end. North of this is a long open display area. At the back, there is a storage room as well as a floor hatch access to the basement stairway. A wood lean-to was added to the rear of the building, behind the storage room, likely in the 1950s according to the current owner.

The interior retains several significant historic features. The west half features the original wood flooring in the former barber shop and in the hall along the west wall. Original molded wood baseboards are found throughout the building. The original floral motif tin ceilings are intact above the drop ceiling. The tin ceiling is exposed in the front display window areas as well as in the rear storeroom. Two early ornamental radiators are in the former barber shop. The ornamental three-station barbershop back bar is a striking feature associated with the historic use of the M.O. Hanson Building. It has decorative woodwork, beveled mirrors and a marble counter top.

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

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

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

### Period of Significance

c.1907

### Significant Dates

c.1907

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

unknown

### Period of Significance (justification)

The property is significant under Criterion C. The Period of Significance is therefore the date of construction, c.1907.

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A



**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The M.O. Hanson Building is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent example of a brick one-part vernacular commercial block constructed in Castlewood in the early twentieth century. It is the most intact brick one-part commercial block remaining in Castlewood.

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

The M.O. Hanson Building is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent example of a brick one-part vernacular commercial block constructed in Castlewood in the early twentieth early century. It is the most intact brick one-part commercial block remaining in Castlewood.

The one-part commercial block developed during the mid nineteenth century and soon became common in communities large and small nationwide. The rapid growth of Victorian communities propelled the type's popularity, as the small structure allowed a business owner to generate income with a relatively small investment. According to Richard Longstreth, author of *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*, "Often their most important purpose was defraying the costs of land that was likely to increase in value and thus at some future time support a larger, more profitable building. In this sense, the one-part commercial block represented a claim staked on urban ground."<sup>1</sup> For this reason, few examples remain in cities where they were replaced due to intense development pressure. However, in areas of lesser development pressure, they are still common.<sup>2</sup>

The one-part commercial block is a single story, simple box with a decorated façade. It generally has a narrow street frontage, though sometimes rows of similar or identical units were constructed. The configuration allowed for minimal embellishment except along the roofline. The façade "comprises little more than plate glass windows and an entry surmounted by a cornice or parapet."<sup>3</sup> A sizeable wall area between the windows and cornice was common for two purposes. It provided a space to place advertisements. According to Longstreth, it also made the façade "appear larger and more urban than would otherwise be the case."<sup>4</sup>

The M.O. Hanson Building is a brick example of the one-part commercial block. As Castlewood initially developed, Main Street was comprised of quickly constructed one and two-story wood commercial buildings (usually false front). Brick construction reflects an effort to represent community progress and permanence as well as building a business less prone to destruction by fire. According to American vernacular building historians Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, the brick-front store, in vernacular design, "was the most popular storefront for the longest period of time."<sup>5</sup> Ranging from one to three stories, it could be built as a single building or as a series of stores tied together by horizontal elements such as the cornice. The corners of the building that framed the display windows could be designed as pilasters or half columns, or could be ornamented by quoins of stone or brick. Display windows invited customers to inspect the items for sale. Display windows, along with transoms, also provided an important source of natural light. Cornices of brick could be laid in decorative patterns, in panels, or as corbels.<sup>6</sup>

The M.O. Hanson Building is a vernacular commercial building. However, it hints at Romanesque design which was first used for South Dakota commercial buildings in larger cities in the late 1800s. Ambitious vernacular Romanesque design emphasized texture and rhythm, using stone (sometimes two-toned), round arched windows, and a low, wide arched entrance. However, brick, as Gottfried and Jennings explain, "changed the design somewhat, in that the rough surface was gone, so builders compensated by using elaborate corbels on brick cornices or brick arcades and arches with molding."<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Richard Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture* (Walnut Creek, CA: Alta Mira Press, 2000), 55.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., 54-55.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., 55.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors: 1870-1960* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2009), 236.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., 236-237.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., 237.

The M.O. Hanson Building exhibits the defining characteristics of a vernacular brick one-part commercial block. It has a single story with a rectangular "box" plan, narrow street frontage, and simple decorated facade. The façade consists of brick-framed plate glass windows and a central entry capped by embellishment along the roofline. The brick corners or pilasters that frame the display windows have stone accents. There is a sizable wall area between the windows and cornice which features the building name and creates a grander, larger appearance than otherwise might be exhibited by a one-story structure. The corbelled brick cornice and decorative parapet, raised in the center, with round arch and corbelled brick design is a vernacular interpretation of the Romanesque brick commercial building.

In South Dakota, most commercial buildings have been altered, particularly the storefronts and interior areas.<sup>8</sup> The M.O. Hanson Building, however, has not been extensively altered and retains a high degree of integrity in design and materials. On the exterior, the top portion of the plate glass windows and the transoms were covered in the late 1960s or early 1970s and the front doors were modernized. However, the brick front with its decorative parapet and the form and arrangement of the storefront remain intact. The interior retains the original dual long narrow storefront format, and features original wood baseboards and partially exposed original tin ceilings. The west shop features the original wood flooring, ornamental radiators, and the original ornamental three-station barbershop "back bar" used by M.O. Hanson.

The M.O. Hanson Building is the best remaining example of a brick one-part commercial block in Castlewood. There are only three other examples on Main Street. The example at the west end of the north side of Main Street has a slightly decorative parapet, raised in the center. However, the storefront has been completely infilled by modern materials, including a roll up metal garage door. No evidence of the historic arrangement or fenestration remains. Another example is in the lot just west of the M.O. Hanson Building. It post-dates the Hanson Building and has no ornamentation at the cornice. The brick above the storefront simply has a rectangular brick panel. The example across the street from the museum has little ornamentation and the storefront has been completely infilled by modern materials. No evidence of the historic arrangement or fenestration remains.

In sum, the M.O. Hanson Building is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent example of a brick one-part vernacular commercial block constructed in Castlewood in the early twentieth century. It is the most intact brick one-part commercial block remaining in Castlewood.

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#### **Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)**

##### *Development of Castlewood*

Castlewood is located in Hamlin County, a county in the east-central part of South Dakota. The county is located in the Valley of the Big Sioux River. Hamlin County was created in 1872 by an act of the Dakota Territorial Legislature. It was named for Hannibal Hamlin who served as Vice President (1861-1865) under President Abraham Lincoln. It was created from parts of what were Deuel County and Hanson County. (The boundaries of Hanson County changed in 1887 as some of the northern portion became part of Codington County). Appointed County Commissioners, Jacob Hanson, Magnus Hanson, and Lewis Nelson, organized the county in August 1878. The Commissioners held their first official meeting on September 10, 1878 at Lewis Nelson's home on the north shore of Lake Poinsett.<sup>9</sup>

Twenty-five voters participated in a November 1878 election to select the county seat. Spaulding (or old Estelline) emerged victorious, capturing 15 of the 25 total votes. According to the 1979 Hamlin County History, "From 1878 to 1884, the 'county books' were kept at the Spaulding-Boswell ranch, located two miles north and one and one-fourth miles west of the present site of Estelline. This consisted of two shanties."<sup>10</sup> According to the 1936 Hamlin County Atlas, Estelline was laid out in 1883 and the business houses of Spaulding, or old Estelline, were moved to Estelline. After a contentious contest, the county seat was moved from Estelline to Castlewood in 1884.<sup>11</sup> Castlewood remained the county seat from 1884 to 1914 despite attempts by Bryant, in 1890, and Hayti, in 1910, to capture this title. In a 1914 poll, Hayti was successful in removing the county seat from Castlewood. Hayti, located in the center of Hamlin County, remains the county seat today.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Stephen Rogers and Lynda B. Schwan, *Architectural History in South Dakota* (South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 2000), 14.

<sup>9</sup> Hamlin Historical Committee, *Hamlin County 1878-1979* (Hamlin County: privately printed, 1979) 4-5; Donald Dean Parker, ed., *History of Our County and State (Hamlin)*, (Brookings, SD: South Dakota State College, 1963), 3.

<sup>10</sup> Hamlin Historical Committee, 6.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., 6; *Hamlin County Atlas and History* (Hayti: Herald-Enterprise, 1936), 4.

<sup>12</sup> Hamlin County Historical Committee, 6.

A rough ridge or morain, known as the "Coteaus," cuts roughly north-south across the county just east of center. The densest development first occurred east of the Coteaus, with the central region also attracting a portion of settlers, while the western half developed somewhat slower.<sup>13</sup> According to the 1979 Hamlin County History, "The development of communities in Hamlin County followed the construction of the several railroads for they were of prime importance in inviting townsites with the second biasing influence being the presence of numerous bodies of water within the county."<sup>14</sup>

Four railroads contributed to the development of towns in Hamlin County. In 1882, the Chicago and Northwestern railway built a branch line from Brookings to Castlewood, continuing the line to Watertown in 1883. In 1887, the Great Northern built a line across the northwest corner of the county and the Milwaukee, Chicago & St. Paul built a line across the southwest corner of the county. A fourth railroad crossed the county when the Dakota Central constructed a line from Sioux Falls to Watertown in 1907.<sup>15</sup>

Platted in 1881, Castlewood is located in northeastern Hamlin County, an agriculturally rich region. The J.S. Keator ranching interests reportedly donated land for the town, "after the railroad was unable to come to purchase terms with the owner of an adjacent site which had been originally chosen for the townsite."<sup>16</sup> In 1882, the Chicago & Northwestern railway built a branch line from Brookings to Castlewood where they located a turntable. Local sources state that a depot was built when the town was platted, but no other buildings were erected until late in 1882. Main Street ran east and west from the depot, though during the first months most buildings were erected on the east side of the railroad. The first depot agent in Castlewood, E. L. Page, arrived in 1883 when the C&NW extended the line from Castlewood to Watertown.<sup>17</sup>

There are two theories as to how the town of Castlewood received its name. One is that the last names of the engineer and conductor on the first train to reach the new town were "Castle" and "Wood" respectively, hence "Castlewood." Several sources, as early as the 1930s, question this theory, as they suspect the town was named before the arrival of the first train. The second story is that it was named by a member of the Keator family after the American home of Henry Esmond, the hero of Thackeray's novel, *The Virginian*. The second theory seems more generally accepted.<sup>18</sup>

Castlewood had a post office by late 1882. The second oldest post office in Hamlin County was established June 2, 1879 at Keator's ranch (now the Richard Wiarda farm) located three miles west of Castlewood. Mr. William Marshall served as postmaster. On September 27, 1882 it was transferred to Castlewood and Marshall continued as postmaster. The railroad line helped the town prosper and by late 1883, Castlewood boasted "20 dwellings, 23 business places, two hotels, two lumber sheds, two lime houses, two blacksmith shops, a harness shop and two churches."<sup>19</sup> In 1883, J.B. Cheever and H.H. Curtis established the Hamlin County Bank, a private institution, in Castlewood. By 1884, Castlewood also had a tow mill and four large grain warehouses. In this same year, Castlewood became the county seat of Hamlin County. Castlewood retained this title until 1914 when the county seat was removed to Hayti, in the center of the county.<sup>20</sup>

Numerous fires affected the appearance of Castlewood's Main Street in the early twentieth century. As early photos of the town and the 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map show, wood frame buildings housed Castlewood's early Main Street businesses.<sup>21</sup> When one of these buildings caught fire, Main Street was susceptible to widespread loss. According to the 1979 Hamlin County History, "The first disastrous fire in Castlewood was in 1910 [winter]. It had its start in the Miller Hardware store on the south side of Main Street; 14 buildings were destroyed and the entire south side of Main Street was in ruins with an estimated loss of \$35,000. The extreme heat broke windows in the stores on the north side of the street."<sup>22</sup> The rebuilding of the south side of Main Street, which began in May 1910, did not reach its pre-fire density. The 1914 Sanborn map shows only five buildings where the fire had been, all of which are brick. On March 5, 1913, a fire started in the basement of the Reid Store, located in a frame building on a lot at the northwest corner of Main and Second Streets. The fire destroyed the wood Reid building and reportedly "did much damage to the Hanson Shop."<sup>23</sup> On July 16,

<sup>13</sup> Hamlin Historical Committee, 4, 8.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid, 8.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., 4, 8; *Hamlin County Atlas and History*, 1936, 4.

<sup>16</sup> *Hamlin County Atlas and History*, 1936, 6.

<sup>17</sup> Hamlin Historical Committee, 40; Parker, 197.

<sup>18</sup> *Hamlin County Atlas and History*, 1936, 6; Parker, 197; Castlewood Historical Society, 2008 *Calendar Commemorating the 125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Castlewood, South Dakota* (Watertown, SD: Print 'Em Now, 2007), n.p.

<sup>19</sup> Hamlin Historical Committee, 40.

<sup>20</sup> Castlewood Historical Society, n.p.; Hamlin Historical Committee, 8, 40; Parker, 198.

<sup>21</sup> Castlewood Historical Society, inside cover; Hamlin Historical Committee, 40.

<sup>22</sup> Hamlin Historical Committee, 40.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.



1916 a fire in the Hipp block (west corner of the north side of Main Street) destroyed twelve store buildings. Only three stores were replaced.<sup>24</sup>

*Historical Background for the M.O. Hanson Building*

The one-story brick M.O. Hanson building, which now houses the Castlewood Heritage Museum, was constructed c. 1907 while Castlewood was still the county seat. It was among the earliest brick buildings constructed on Main Street. It is located on lot 11 (and the west three feet of lot 10) in block 4 of the original plat of Castlewood. The 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance map shows a small, one-story frame cobbler shop on lot 11. Therefore, it is clear the brick M.O. Hanson building was erected on lot 11 after 1904. There is a historic photo of Main Street Castlewood, looking west, dated 1908, in the 1979 Hamlin County History book. This photo shows the M.O. Hanson building on the north side of Main Street.<sup>25</sup> Thus, a construction date of circa 1907 has been estimated. Historic photos reveal that a building of identical design to the M.O. Hanson building once sat directly east on lot 10. It is unknown whether this building was also associated with M.O. Hanson. The building took the place of an L-shaped frame barber shop (shown on the 1904 Sanborn map).<sup>26</sup>

Historic photos show the M.O. Hanson Building (lot 11) and its "twin" (lot 10) west of a two-story frame store (lot 9).<sup>27</sup> On March 5, 1913, a fire started in the basement of the two-story frame store, the Reid Store, located on lot 9 at the northwest corner of Main and Second Street. The fire destroyed the wood Reid store and reportedly "did much damage to the Hanson Shop."<sup>28</sup> It is unclear whether "Hanson Shop" means the building two lots to the west (lot 11) and/or the adjacent building on lot 10. The "twin" building on lot 10 may have been destroyed by the 1913 fire, or Mr. Reid may have dismantled it in order to construct a larger building.

The 1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance map shows the one-story brick M.O. Hanson building on lot 11. It is divided into two businesses by a partition wall. The west business is labeled "Barber" and the east business, "Candies/Notions."<sup>29</sup> The "twin" one-story brick building that was on lot 10 is no longer there. Reid rebuilt by 1914. Thus, the 1914 Sanborn map reveals that lot 9, and the majority of lot 10, were occupied by a two-story brick building which housed dry goods,<sup>30</sup> boots and shoes, and a grocery on the first floor and a Masonic Hall on the second floor. The one-story brick M.O. Hanson Building (lot 11) and the two-story brick building (lots 9-10) remain today, though the first floor of the later has been completely altered.

Martin O. Hanson, for whom the M.O. Hanson building was named, was born in Bergen, Norway on February 18, 1869. At 17, he came to America and settled at Dempster, South Dakota on July 2, 1886. He worked on Spaulding's ranch, southeast of Dempster, and later the Carl and Keater ranches. Hanson then moved to Castlewood in 1894, where he began his barber business.<sup>31</sup> It is likely that Hanson worked out of the one-story L-shaped frame barber shop shown on part-lot 10, block 4 in the 1904 Sanborn map (This is one lot east of the M.O. Hanson Building). However, the 1904 Sanborn map also shows a barbershop on part-lot 5 Block 5.

Hanson married Anna Bergerson on November 24, 1898. Anna was born February 10, 1875, in Trempler County, Wisconsin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lars Bergerson. Her parents came to Wisconsin from Norway. The Bergersons homesteaded near Lake Poinsett where Anna lived until her marriage to Martin O. Hanson.<sup>32</sup>

Martin continued to work as a barber and the M.O. Hanson building was constructed c. 1907. Hanson operated his barber shop out of the west half of the building, while the east housed various other businesses. The 1914 Sanborn map indicates the east half housed a candies/notions shop. Longtime Castlewood residents recall that the east half also housed a grocery and, beginning in the mid-1930s, served for many decades as the Castlewood Post Office.

Martin O. and Anna Hanson had one son, Milton Lawren Hanson, born February 20, 1900. Milton graduated from Castlewood High School and participated in the armed services. "Following discharge from the armed services he joined

<sup>24</sup> Hamlin Historical Committee, 40; Castlewood Historical Society, n.p.; "Twenty-Five Years Ago: Issue of May 18, 1910," *Hamlin County Republican*, 18 April 1935, p. 2.

<sup>25</sup> Hamlin Historical Committee, 40.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.; Castlewood Historical Society, n.p.

<sup>27</sup> Hamlin Historical Committee, 40; Castlewood Historical Society, n.p.

<sup>28</sup> Hamlin Historical Committee, 40.

<sup>29</sup> Notions are items used for sewing such as needles, thread, buttons, zippers etc.

<sup>30</sup> Dry goods are products such as textiles, ready to wear clothing, and sundries.

<sup>31</sup> Hamlin Historical Committee, 220.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.



his father in business January, 1919, where Milton continued working until his retirement April 1, 1957.<sup>33</sup> Milton married Gladys Griffing on September 8, 1924, and they had two children, Gerald Lawren and Muriel Ann (Anderson).

Martin O. and Milton Hanson were active in civic affairs during their many years of business in Castlewood. Milton served as "commander of [the] American Legion, president of the Commercial Club, president of the Hamlin County Sportsman Club, treasurer of Castlewood School District, city treasurer and general chairman of the Castlewood 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary committee."<sup>34</sup>

Gloria Langenfeld Ries (Mrs. Jerome Ries) purchased the M.O. Hanson shop in 1977 and operated a beauty salon there. The Castlewood Historical Society purchased the M.O. Hanson building from Mrs. Ries' sister, Cindy Langenfeld Pommer, in 2004.<sup>35</sup>

The Castlewood Historical Society was founded May 26, 1988. In 1992, the Society held a funding drive for the purpose of future purchases or museum funding. The M.O. Hanson Building became available to the Castlewood Historical Society in 2004. The Society felt the building would be well suited for a museum due to its historic significance and contents, which included the Hansons' historic barbershop "back bar" and their early barber chairs. After a successful funding drive, the Society purchased the building in late 2004. Approximately 100 people gathered to witness the ribbon cutting and dedication of the Castlewood Heritage Museum on July 2, 2005. The Castlewood Historical Society continues as the present owner, working to preserve the M.O. Hanson building and the museum contents therein.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

Castlewood Historical Society. *2008 Calendar Commemorating the 125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Castlewood, South Dakota*. Watertown, SD: Print 'Em Now, 2007.

Gottfried, Herbert and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors: 1870-1960*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2009.

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Parker, Donald Dean ed. *History of Our County and State (Hamlin)*. Brookings, SD: South Dakota State College, 1963.

Rogers, Stephen and Lynda B. Schwan. *Architectural History in South Dakota*. South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 2000.

"Twenty-Five Years Ago: Issue of May 18, 1910," *Hamlin County Republican*, 18 April 1935.

### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)  
☐ previously listed in the National Register  
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register  
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark  
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.; The retirement date for Martin O. Hanson is unknown.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid., 40; Castlewood Historical Society, n.p.; Personal communication with Lois Wiarda, Castlewood Heritage Museum.

Hanson, M.O. Building  
Name of Property

Hamlin County, SD  
County and State

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): HL00000169

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** less than one  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 14 655941 4954062  
Zone Easting Northing

3                       
Zone Easting Northing

2                       
Zone Easting Northing

4                       
Zone Easting Northing

### Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The west three (3) feet of lot 10 and all of lot 11, block 4, in the original plat of the city of Castlewood, South Dakota.

### Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary encompasses the area historically associated with the M.O. Hanson Building.

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer R. Brosz, Historic Preservation Specialist  
organization SD SHPO date 3-21-11  
street & number 900 Governors Drive telephone (605) 773-2906  
city or town Pierre state SD zip code 57501  
e-mail jennifer.brosz@state.sd.us

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional Items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Hanson, M.O. Building  
Name of Property

Hamlin County, SD  
County and State

---

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-3 except as noted:

**Name of Property:** Hanson, M.O. Building

**County and State:** Hamlin County, South Dakota

**Photographer:** Jennifer Brosz

**Date of Photographs:** October 2010

**Location of Photographs:** South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, Pierre, SD

Photo No.	Photographic Information
0001	HansonMOBuilding_HamlinCounty_SD_0001 Facing North
0002	HansonMOBuilding_HamlinCounty_SD_0002 (Streetscape) Facing Northwest
0003	HansonMOBuilding_HamlinCounty_SD_0003 (Interior) Facing North

---

**Property Owner:**

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Castlewood Historical Society

street & number 126 E. Main St., P.O. Box 45

telephone 605-880-5331

city or town Castlewood

state SD

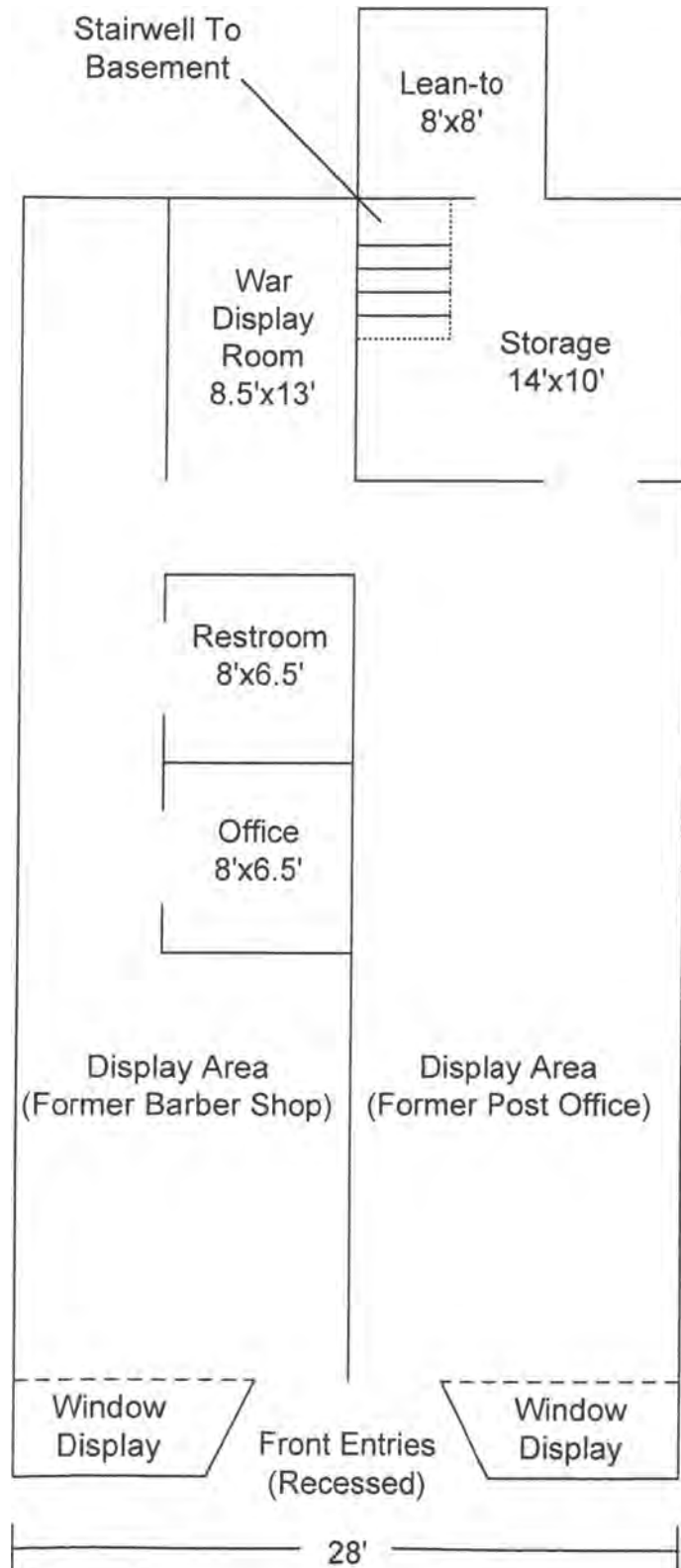
zip code 57223

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



M.O. Hanson Building  
(Castlewood Heritage Museum)  
126 E. Main St.  
Castlewood, SD



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Hanson, M.O., Building  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH DAKOTA, Hamlin

DATE RECEIVED: 6/17/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/12/11  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/27/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/02/11  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000486

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 7.28.11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the  
nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.





Hanson MO Building - Hamlin County - SD - 0001. TIF



Hanson MO Building - Hamlin County - SD - 0002.tif



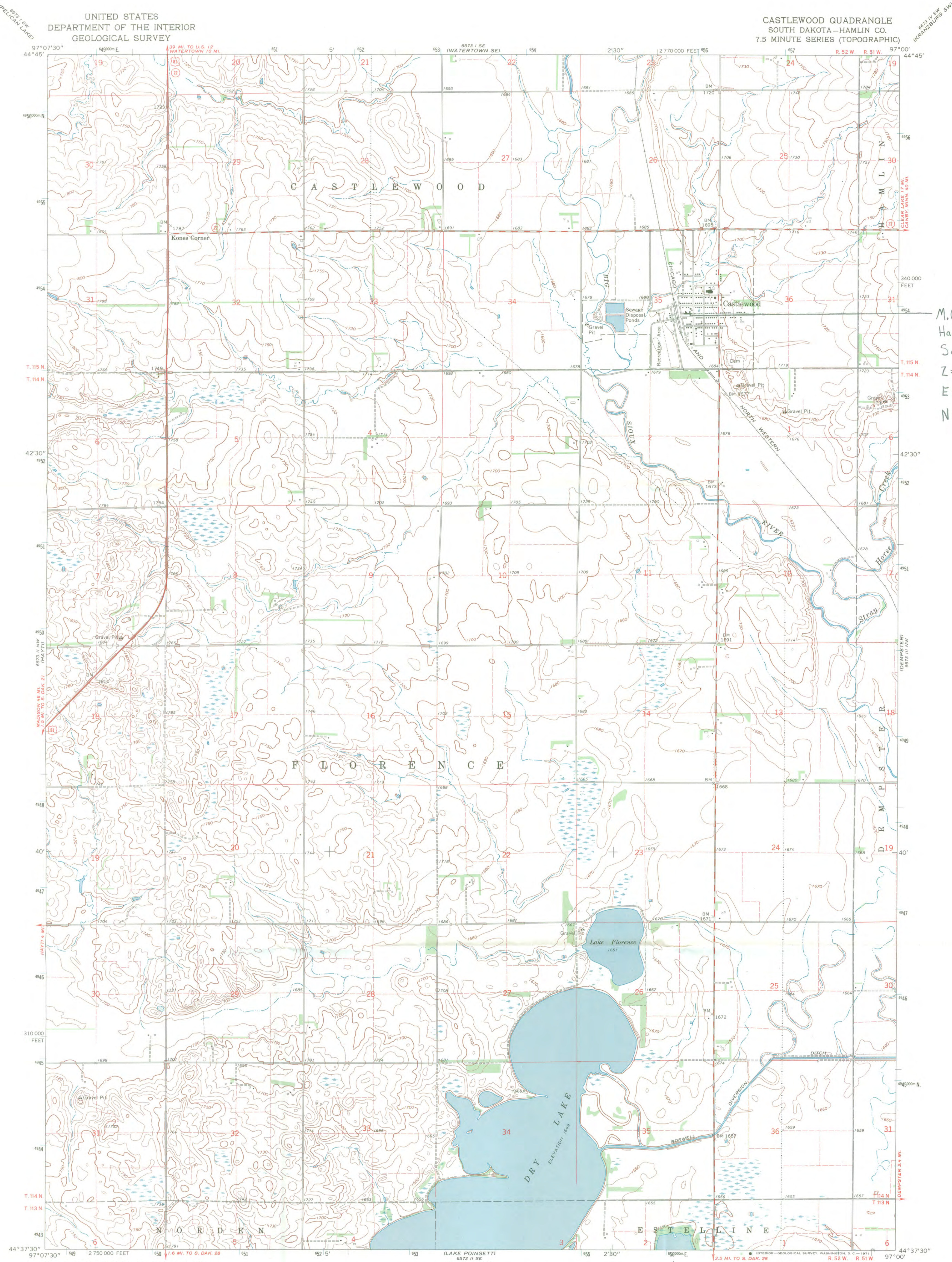


Hanson MO Building - Hamlin County - SD - 0003.tif

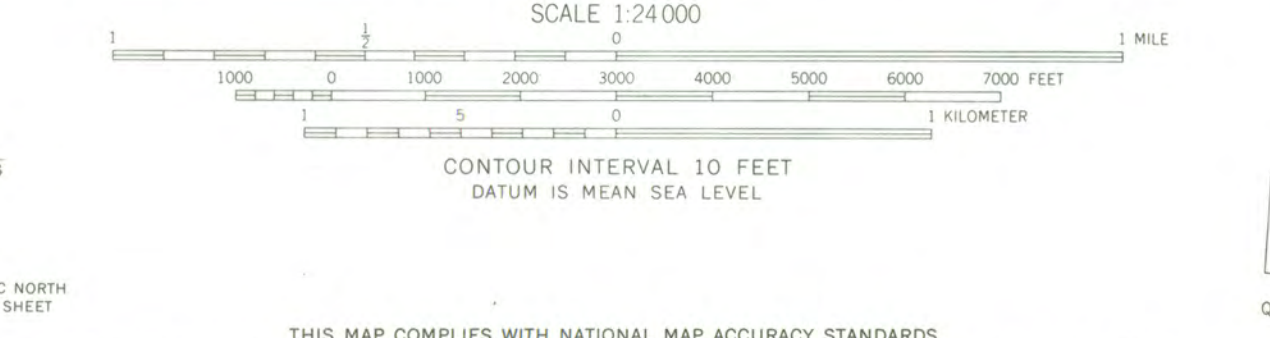


UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CASTLEWOOD QUADRANGLE  
SOUTH DAKOTA—HAMLIN CO.  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1969  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on South Dakota coordinate system, north zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 14, shown in blue  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs  
This information is unchecked



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

CASTLEWOOD, S. DAK.  
N4437.5—W9700/7.5  
1969  
AMS 6573 II NE—SERIES V873

M.O. Hanson Building  
Hamlin County  
South Dakota  
Z=14  
E=655941  
N=4954062





# SOUTH DAKOTA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Department of Tourism and State Development

900 Governors Drive | Pierre, SD 57501-2217

Phone 605-773-3458 | Fax 605-773-6041 | [www.history.sd.gov](http://www.history.sd.gov)



6 June 2011

Keeper of the National Register  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Parks Service  
1201 Eye St NW  
8<sup>th</sup> Floor (MS 2280)  
Washington DC 20005

Dear Keeper of the National Register:

Enclosed are three nominations: the *M.O. Hanson Building*, *Melham House*, and *Aberdeen Highlands Historic District (Reclassification of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources and Additional Documentation)*.

Also enclosed are amendments for the *Rapid City West Boulevard Historic District* and the *Rapid City Commercial Historic District*. Both amendments request a change in status: 1023 St. James in the *Rapid City West Boulevard Historic District* has been razed and removed from the count; 510 Main Street in the *Rapid City Commercial Historic District* is being changed from contributing to non-contributing.

If you have any questions regarding the submittals in the first paragraph above, please feel free to contact me at 605-773-2906 or [jennifer.brosz@state.sd.us](mailto:jennifer.brosz@state.sd.us).

Questions about the Rapid City amendments may be directed to Chris Nelson at 605-773-3103 or at [chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us](mailto:chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us).

Sincerely,

Jennifer R. Brosz  
Historic Preservation Specialist



Department of  
Tourism & State  
Development

Office of Tourism [TravelSD.com](http://TravelSD.com)  
Governor's Office of Economic Development [SDreadytowork.com](http://SDreadytowork.com)  
Tribal Government Relations [SDtribalrelations.com](http://SDtribalrelations.com)  
Arts Council [artscouncil.sd.gov](http://artscouncil.sd.gov)  
State Historical Society [history.sd.gov](http://history.sd.gov)  
Housing Development Authority [SDHDA.org](http://SDHDA.org)

2010  
INITIATIVE

[2010initiative.com](http://2010initiative.com)