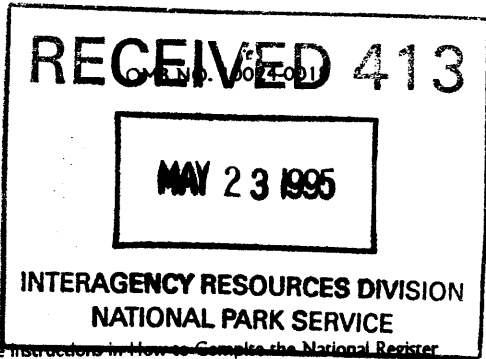


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Buffalo Gap Historic Commercial District

other names/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number: Main, Second, and Walnut Streets

N/A for publication

city or town: Buffalo Gap

N/A vicinity

state: South Dakota code: SD county: Custer code: 033 zip code: 57722

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 39 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend this property be considered national statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 - SHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

5-16-95
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

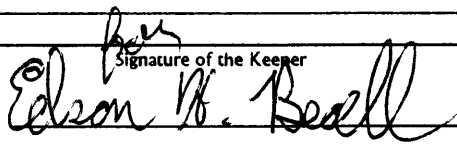
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
 - See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other, (explain) _____


Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6/30/95

Entered in the
National Register

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

private

building(s)

Contributing Noncontributing

public-local

district

 23 5 buildings

public-State

site

 2 0 sites

public-Federal

structure

 0 0 structures

structure

 0 0 objects

object

 25 5 Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Rural Resources of Eastern Custer County

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/hotel

VACANT/NOT IN USE

COMMERCE/restaurant

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

COMMERCE/business

SOCIAL/meeting hall

COMMERCE/financial institution

GOVERNMENT/city hall

COMMERCE/specialty store

GOVERNMENT/post office

COMMERCE/department store

RELIGION/religious facility

SOCIAL/meeting hall

RECREATION AND CULTURE/auditorium

GOVERNMENT/city hall

RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility

LANDSCAPE/park

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage

RELIGION/religious facility

LANDSCAPE/park

RECREATION AND CULTURE/auditorium

WORK IN PROGRESS

RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/communications facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Western U.S.

foundation: concrete, sandstone

Other: Vernacular commercial

walls: weatherboard, stucco, asbestos, tin, stone

Other: False-front

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

roof: asphalt, tin, wood shingle

Other: Vernacular Italianate/Queen Anne

Other: Gothic revival

other: brick, metal

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Name of Property _____ County and State _____

8. Statement of Significance

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

- 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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Agriculture
- Architecture
- Economics
- Exploration/Settlement
- Social History

Period of Significance

ca. 1885-1939

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Significant Dates

- 1886
- 1895

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 Building 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: _____

Buffalo Gap Historic Commercial District Custer County, South Dakota

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 10

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) See continuation sheet.

- 1. _____ 3. _____
- 2. _____ 4. _____

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Linea Sundstrom, Ph.D.

organization: N/A

date: 12/30/94

street & number: 1320 E. Lake Bluff Blvd.

telephone: (414) 963-0288

city or town: Shorewood

state: WI

zip code: 53211

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name:

street & number:

telephone:

city or town:

state:

zip code:

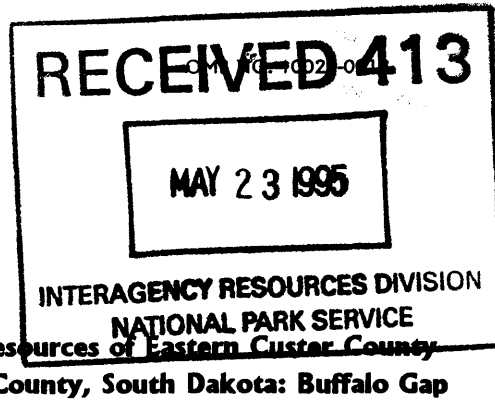
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, D 20503.

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Rural Resources of Eastern Custer County
Custer County, South Dakota: Buffalo Gap

7. Narrative Description

The Buffalo Gap Historic Commercial District comprises five linear blocks. These are Main Street from First to Third, Walnut Street from Second to one-half block west of First, and Second Street from one-half block south of Main to one-half block south of Pine. The district is surrounded by residential housing on the north, west, and south sides. About half of the houses are unoccupied. On the east, the district borders fields. The historic resources of the district comprise stores, banks, community buildings, a church, two hotels, and a grain elevator. With few exceptions, these buildings are of modest proportions and conform to simple false-front style vernacular designs. These are interspersed by vacant lots and a few noncontributing properties. All streets are unpaved. Large native cottonwood trees form a buffer between the streets and the cement side-walks; shrubs have also grown up around some of the vacant buildings. The only businesses still active are the feed store/grain elevator and a bar. The post-office and other community buildings are still in use, however. The streets are quiet, but not empty.

Buffalo Gap is located just outside the eastern edge of the Black Hills, in eastern Custer County, South Dakota. The town lies in the grassy eastern foothills of the heavily forested mountains of the Black Hills. Except for cottonwoods and willows lining Beaver Creek and the few ephemeral streams in the vicinity, few trees are present near the town. The local environment is typical of the northern high plains: dry, grassy, broken prairie. Climatic conditions can be extreme, from severe droughts in summer to blizzards and prolonged cold spells in winter.

Buffalo Gap was originally established as a stage stop on the Sidney-Deadwood stage trail in the mid-1870s. The town is located at the intersection of two historic trails, one running along the eastern side of the Black Hills and one providing access to the interior Black Hills through a nearby natural pass called the Buffalo Gap or Buffalo Gate. The latter was a migration route for both bison and Native Americans prior to non-native contact. This historic trail was used by the first non-native explorers in the area, including Jediah Smith in 1823 (Sundstrom 1977:12). George and Abe Boland established the Buffalo Gap stage station in 1874 or 1875 with accommodations for travelers and livestock. The Buffalo Gap post office took the form of a pigeon-holed beer case. This was used to route all mail for the Black Hills. Little else is known of appearance of the original Buffalo Gap. One

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**Rural Resources of Eastern Custer County
Custer County, South Dakota: Buffalo Gap**

stopping place for all the [Black Hills] emigrants" (Thornby quoted in Casey 1949:87).

The townsite of Buffalo Gap was formally platted in 1885, with the imminent arrival of the Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley railroad, a subsidiary of the Chicago and North Western. The new town was located about half a mile south of the stage station. Typical of late 19th century Western railroad towns, Main street was laid out perpendicular to the railroad track, with the remaining streets forming a rectangular grid around Main.

Except for Buffalo Gap's larger size, Buffalo Gap and Fairburn conform to the railroad town pattern described by Kenneth Hammer in his study of territorial towns:

A center of activity was the railroad right-of-way, with its siding and depot, the livestock pens, loading facilities, and the booming grain elevators--landmarks on the prairie. Either parallel to, but more often perpendicular to, the railroad right-of-way was the community's main street....The lumber yard, blacksmith, harness, and wagon shops were often in close proximity to the railroad right-of-way. ...The livery stable was often relegated to the back region of the community. Along the main street were the hotel, newspaper office, and general and dry goods store....And every town needed a funeral parlor, pool hall, and a bank (Hammer 1969:230).

The focal point of Buffalo Gap in its hey day was the railroad depot at the corner of First and Main Streets. The livestock pens were located east of the commercial district. Main Street between First and Third was crowded with hotels, saloons, restaurants, and rooming houses. One or two banks stood at the corner of Main and Second. Second Street contained general stores, a telegraph office, a bank, post office, town hall, and other commercial properties. Walnut Street, running parallel to Main, also contained a variety of commercial buildings, including a grocery, butcher shop, hardware store, lumber yard, and hotel. These early buildings were one- or two-story rectangular wood-frame structures with false fronts hiding flat or gabled rooflines. Again, early Buffalo Gap conforms well to the pattern of railroad towns in Dakota Territory:

Most buildings were constructed of wood. Rough board shanties were the chief architectural feature of the Black Hills towns, as was also true of the agricultural

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**Rural Resources of Eastern Custer County
Custer County, South Dakota: Buffalo Gap**

communities. Usually the store buildings were "trying to look big" with false fronts so typical of western architecture--what one traveler called "Queen Anne in front and Crazy Jane behind" (Hammer 1969:228).

The appearance of Buffalo Gap around 1886 was typical of late 19th century western boom towns. Early photographs show wood-frame, clapboard-sided false front buildings with wooden awnings extending over the board sidewalks that lined the principal streets. Buildings were placed very close together on rectangular lots extending perpendicular to the streets. The streets themselves were unimproved dirt lanes that were alternately rutted or muddy. Fire destroyed most of the central business district in 1895. The only pre-1895 buildings still standing in Buffalo Gap are the old bank and land-office built in 1885 or 1886, the Congregational Church built in 1889, Clark's store built in 1890, and the Wilson Hotel built in 1892.

Buffalo Gap never completely rebuilt. With few exceptions, the vacant lots that dot the commercial district today bear witness to the businesses that were destroyed in the 1895 fire and never rebuilt. Nevertheless, photographs and descriptions of the town around 1910 indicate that it had quickly regained much of its downtown area. A resident recalled her first impressions of the town in 1908:

We started up [Main] street west [of the depot]. First was a hotel, managed by the Brundschmids and their four daughters, then the Saloon, run by Charley Stabler. Then came the Catholic Church, a very neat building painted white. The next building was a drug store, the only drug store I ever knew in Buffalo Gap. We turned north [onto Second] here at the end of this block. Then came a good sized grocery store, owned by Joe Marty. We got some groceries here. Then we came to a dry goods store managed by Mr. and Mrs. Busted. Next was a print shop where the weekly news was printed. The Balou family had this and in one end of the building was the Post Office. On the corner of the block was a community building....East of this hall was Wilson Hotel. On the north in the next block, were two dwelling houses, then the flour mill and feed store....In the next block south was a grocery store managed by the Smith brothers....Where the Post Office is now, was the Buffalo Gap bank....On the next block south was a large two-story building, a pool hall and rooming house (Maude Cowalski quoted in ECCHS 1970).

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**Rural Resources of Eastern Custer County
Custer County, South Dakota: Buffalo Gap**

With the exception of Citizens Bank built in 1910 and Nolan's elevator built in 1924, and the replacement of the old Woodmen Hall on Walnut Street with a smaller building in 1925, this is essentially the Buffalo Gap historic district as it exists today. Although the depot is gone, the Alexander Hotel still stands, as does its 1907 annex. The Alexander Hotel and Cafe is a large, two-story building with a rectangular floor plan. It is a wood frame building with clapboard siding. The building was later stuccoed. Symmetrically placed double-hung windows, paired brackets along the cornice of the flat roof, and painted signs on the south and east walls lend the building its distinctive character. The interior casings are grained and beaded with plinth corner blocks. Interior walls are lath and plaster. The design of the building is typical of early 20th century small-town Western commercial architecture with Italianate influences. The building was essentially utilitarian, but efforts were made to make the building attractive to travelers. The building has been vacant since the 1940s and is rapidly deteriorating.

The Alexander Hotel Annex is a one-story rectangular stone building attached to the Alexander Hotel on the east side. It has rusticated coursed ashlar sandstone on the south and west walls; the rear (north) wall is stuccoed. It has sandstone lintels, sills, and a central block with the year "1907" carved in it. a low course of concrete was added to the top of the building later. This conceals a flat roof. The front of the building contains two symmetrical doors, each flanked by large double-hung windows. The double set of entry-ways reflects the original commercial function of the building. The building is an excellent example of the adaptation of local stone to early 20th century vernacular commercial architecture, influenced the by Richardsonian Romanesque buildings popular east of the area about 20 years earlier. The building is now used as a private residence. It is in good structural condition and is basically unchanged from its historic appearance.

West along Main is the old Stabler saloon, still retaining its original function, with vacant lots on either side of it. (This building has been modified to the extent that the original structure is barely visible; it is not considered a contributing resource.) The Catholic Church mentioned in the historic account was moved in the 1970s. Its foundation is still clearly visible.

Next is a row of three store-fronts: Marty's grocery and Isham's barber shop and a combination gas station and cafe. All three are Western false-front style buildings, with such typical features as recessed doorways, wooden awnings, pressed metal siding, signboards

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**Rural Resources of Eastern Custer County
Custer County, South Dakota: Buffalo Gap**

across the facades, and two-room floor plans. Large native cottonwood trees line this portion of Main Street. Two of the buildings are clad in pressed metal siding that emulates brick or stone-work.

The Marty store has an ornate pressed metal false-front cornice partially concealing the gable roof, a wood awning, central recessed paired doors, and large display windows on each side of the doorway. This exterior reflects Italianate/Queen Anne patterns. The interior of the building still has the original pressed metal ceiling, beaded wainscoting, and open wall shelves. Isham's barber shop is a smaller, clapboard-sided building with pediments above the door and double window. It has a wood cornice with double brackets. Its long, narrow shape and tall false front are typical of the era. It retains excellent historic integrity. The Texaco station and cafe has parapet false fronts facing both Main and Second streets, with a cut-away corner between. The building has a gable roof. Although this building was not erected until 1931 or 1932, the rectangular sign-board above the main doorway is typical of early 20th century commercial buildings, as are the simple lines of the building and the symmetrical placement of doors and windows on each of the exposed sides of the building. A driveway cuts the corner in front of the building, providing access to the gas-pumps that were once present in front. The building retains its original exterior, including pressed metal siding, although some windows have been boarded. These three buildings are currently being renovated for use as crafts shops.

A former dry-goods store is the only commercial building still standing on the east side of Second Street. This was known historically as Dalbey's store. It may or may not be the building identified as Busted's store in the description of 1908 Buffalo Gap. The building is built of native stone, with stone modillions at the cornice on the west (street) side. Old photographs indicate that a course of coping stones is now missing from the front of the building. It has coursed ashlar stonework on the front and random rubble stonework on the sides. A shed roof extends back from the west side of the building. It has a doorway on the south side of the front and large display windows on the other portion of the facade. Post-holes in the cement sidewalk in front of the building indicate that it also had a wooden awning extending over the side-walk. The building is now used for storage, but still retains its historic integrity. A large sliding wood door now covers much of the front of the building; however, the original facade appears to be intact behind the sliding door. The building provides an excellent example of the adaptation of native stone to the Western false-front building style.

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**Rural Resources of Eastern Custer County
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The former community building mentioned in the historic account is gone; however, the Wilson Hotel still stands on Walnut Street. The Wilson is a two-story false-front style building with gable roof. Its long, narrow shape, sign-board above the doorway, plain exterior, and symmetrically placed double-hung windows are typical features of commercial buildings of the period. Two large display windows are placed side by side at the front center, with doors at the outside edges of the front. The building is essentially unchanged from its original form except for historic stuccoing that covers the original clapboard siding and a missing cornice. The building is currently used as a private residence.

Across Walnut from the Wilson Hotel is a small, one-story gable-roofed building currently used as a town hall. This building was constructed about 1902 and was moved to its present location in 1925 for use as a meeting hall for the Modern Woodmen of America and Royal Neighbors lodges. A former Woodmen Hall in the same location had burned down in 1908, which may explain why it is not mentioned in the historic description of the town. Although local informants state the structure was originally built as a church, the two large display windows at the front of the building suggest a different function. It is possible that this building is the one identified as a community building in the 1908 account. It was moved to its present location from across the street, which seems to correspond to the location indicated in the historic account. Like most of the commercial buildings of the era, it contains a large front room, with a smaller room in back. The south facade contains a central doorway flanked by very large windows. Ornate brackets support the eaves. Non-historic wood siding covers the south facade; however, the remainder of the building retains stucco cladding added when the building was moved to its present location. The building also contains a historic shed-roofed addition on the north end which appears to have been constructed at the same time. The concrete side-walk in front of the building contains many inscriptions, including CCC and WPA logos and names and dates relating to local MWA and RNA chapters. The interior has beaded wainscoting and is reported to contain a Monarch cook-stove in the kitchen that is over a century old. A small park with picnic tables and large, native cottonwood trees occupies a vacant lot between Woodmen Hall and Second Street.

The old bank/land-office and Clark's store remain on Second Street north of Walnut. Both were survivors of the 1895 fire. The bank is a fine example of a vernacular Italianate style. The building has false-front walls on the north and southeast (street) sides. An interesting feature is the canted main entry at the southeast corner, framed by

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pilasters with a pediment and transom window. There are triple windows on the east side and decorative, pedimented window lintels over all major openings. Although it now serves as a post office, it retains its historic integrity both inside and out. The original bank vault is intact, as are some of the interior fixtures and the exterior facade. Part of the original doorway has been filled with vertical wood siding and the original door replaced.

Clark's store is a typical late 19th century Western false-front style store, with wood awning, recessed doors and large display windows. The rectangular false front has horizontal wood siding and is topped with a bracketed cornice. It has a gable roof and retains its original chimney. The store is vacant, but in good structural condition. Some windows are boarded, but the building is otherwise unchanged from its historic appearance. The original ornate door hardware is intact. A mobile home with a green house addition is a non-contributing resource between Clark's store and the old bank.

The west side of Second Street between Main and Walnut contains three contributing resources: the old town hall, the Peoples Telephone and Telegraph Company building, and Citizens Bank. Stockman's Bar on the corner of Walnut and Second is a noncontributing resource. This building was renovated as part of a 1939 WPA project; however, it retains its essential form and character. The building has a stepped false front covered with stucco. The 1939 exterior changes appear to have been limited to stuccoing the facade, removing a wooden awning that extended over the side-walk in front of the building, and cutting a large doorway in the front to accommodate a rolling garage door. The building is clearly recognizable in a 1912 photograph; however, its original function cannot be determined from the photograph. Its exact date of construction is not known, but a pre-1908 date is probable. A noncontributing metal pre-fab fire-engine garage was installed north of the original building in recent years.

The Peoples Telephone and Telegraph building is a small, Western false-front style building with a front and back room floor plan. It was probably constructed early in the 20th century. Its rather plain exterior reflects the utilitarian emphasis of the building. The building has a wood cornice and shiplap siding covered with stucco. The building is abandoned and is badly deteriorated inside. A metal shed and satellite dish have been installed north of the old telephone building to provide telephone service to the area.

Citizens Bank at the corner of Second and Main is one of the most impressive buildings in Buffalo Gap. Built of rusticated native sandstone, this simple, one-story vernacular structure exhibits Gothic

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influences. It presents an imposing facade to both streets. Parapets hide the shed roof and add height to the building. The canted, recessed entry is flanked by stone pilasters. Quasi-crenulated stonework tops the entryway, with the bank name and date of construction carved below. Inverted-U window and door crowns are made of sawn and honed sandstone. A plinth course extends along the south and east walls. As with the more typical false-front style buildings, the back sides of the bank are less ornate, being made of stuccoed brick. The building was used as a bank until last year. It is currently unoccupied, but retains its original exterior, with the exception of minor modifications to the door and windows, its interior counters and other fixtures, with a few modifications such as the addition of acoustical ceiling tile. Large cottonwoods line the streets near the bank building, as well as the remainder of Second street.

The Eugene Griffis store building south of Main is the remaining historic resource on Second Street. Constructed in 1910, this is another typical Western false-front style store. Its large store-front windows, recessed entry with paired doors, and stepped false-front with bracketed cornice are typical of the period. The building is used for storage and is in good structural condition. A shed and privy are contributing resources associated with the Griffis store. Large native cottonwoods shade the front of the store.

Just west of the corner of Second and Main stands the old Congregational Church. Built in 1889, this is one of the few surviving buildings from Buffalo Gap's early days. It was moved to this location in 1909. This is a typical small-town Gothic revival church with a projecting tower, louvered belfry, pyramidal steeple, and gothic windows. Stick style siding ornaments the tower. The building has a stone foundation. Nonhistoric renovations and the addition of a basement do not detract from the historic integrity of the building. The building is currently used as a Methodist church.

West of the church on Main is the Buffalo Gap Auditorium. This was built by the county in 1908 to house agricultural fairs and other community activities. It is a large, two-story Italianate building with a stepped, pedimented false-front with bracketed cornices. A flagpole extends from the pediment. A roofed porch extends from the front of the building. The building is sided with asbestos-cement shingles. The interior consists of a single large room accommodating a basketball court at the south end and a mezzanine and vestibule at the north end. This building retains its original function as a community gathering place. A small park with baseball diamond lies between the auditorium

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**Rural Resources of Eastern Custer County
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and the church; this is considered a contributing resource due to its historic association with the auditorium.

The final contributing resource in the district is the Nolan grain elevator and associated buildings. Collectively known as Nolan Feed and Seed Company, the property consists of a grain elevator, scales house, lumber shed, coal shed, and cement shed, all built around 1927. The main elevator building is a tall, boxlike wood-frame structure typical of early 20th century grain elevators. It is now clad in corrugated metal, but originally had clapboard siding. The change in siding does not impair the historic integrity of the building, which is otherwise unmodified. The building is unornamented, reflecting its utilitarian function. The wood-frame scales house was constructed over a concrete slab adjacent to the elevator. This building is in excellent condition and retains its historic integrity despite the addition of modern vertical wood siding to the exterior. The building is fronted with a rectangular false front containing a large sign-board. An asymmetrically placed door and double window occupy much of the front of the building. Three other wood-frame buildings on the property were used for storage of lumber, coal, and cement. These are strictly utilitarian buildings with board or corrugated metal siding. They are essentially unchanged from their original form.

In summary, Buffalo Gap contains an unusually complete and cohesive collection of historic buildings with few modern intrusions (Tables 1 and 2). The three stone-and-masonry buildings--Citizens Bank, Dalbey's store, and the Alexander Hotel annex--are striking examples of the use of native stone for commercial buildings. The old Buffalo Gap State Bank is an especially handsome example of a vernacular false-front version of Italianate style. The church, auditorium, and grain elevator provide well preserved examples of more specialized buildings typical of the turn of the century. The two hotels illustrate the creation of simple, but visually attractive buildings according to the vernacular commercial style of the period. The various false-front style stores provide excellent examples of this Western architectural tradition with high degrees of historic integrity both inside and out. The Texaco station and cafe, although built 20-25 years after the other stores, is very similar to them in design and materials. The streetscape of Buffalo Gap today is still that of a small homestead-era western town.

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**Rural Resources of Eastern Custer County
Custer County, South Dakota: Buffalo Gap**

PROPERTY	ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	OWNER	DATE BUILT
Alexander Hotel and Cafe	Main Street at 1st	Lots 32-33, Block 11	Helen Dulin	1905
Alexander Hotel annex	Main Street	Lot 31, Block 11	Helen Dulin	1907
Nolan Feed & Seed Company	Main Street at 1st	Block 11 1/2	Eben & Eva Streeter	1926
Marty Store	Main Street	Lot 16, Block 11	Vandall & Vera Anderson	ca. 1900
Isham Barbershop	Main Street	Lot 15, Block 11	Vandall & Vera Anderson	1909
Texaco Station and Cafe	Main Street at 2nd	Lot 14, Block 11	Vandall & Vera Anderson	1931-32
Citizens Bank	Main Street at 2nd	Lots 7-8, Block 10	First Western Bank	1910
Buffalo Gap Congregational Church	Main Street	Lots 4-7, Block 13	Buffalo Gap Methodist Church, Inc.	1889
Buffalo Gap Auditorium	Main Street	Lots 19-20, Block 13	Town of Buffalo Gap	1908
Park	Main Street	Lots 11-18, Block 13	Town of Buffalo Gap	1908
Eugene Griffis Store	2nd Street	Lots 35-36, Block 13	Lloyd & Alta Sonke	1910
People's Telephone & Telegraph Company Bldg.	2nd Street	N25', Lots 7-8, Block 10	Nolan & Blackwell Development Co.	ca. 1910
Buffalo Gap Town Hall and Fire Hall	2nd Street	Lots 4-5, Block 10	Town of Buffalo Gap	prior to 1912
Dalbey General Store	2nd Street	Lots 12-13, Block 11	Ernest Sousa	prior to 1912
Clark Store	2nd Street	N25', Lot 16, Block 7	Harold L. Jeffries	1890
Buffalo Gap State Bank	Walnut and 2nd Street	Lot 16, Block 7	James T. Seppela	1886
Modern Woodmen of America Hall	Walnut Street	Lot 10-11, Block 6	Town of Buffalo Gap	ca. 1902
Park	2nd Street	Lot 10, Block 6	Town of Buffalo Gap	ca. 1902
Wilson Hotel	Walnut Street	Lot 7, Block 11	Mike Bombei	1892

Table 1. Contributing properties, Buffalo Gap Historic Commercial District.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	LOCATION	REASON NON-CONTRIBUTING
Jenny's Bar	Main	extensive modification
Telephone shed and relay station	Second	less than 50 years old
Fire Hall addition	Second	less than 50 years old
Mobile home with greenhouse	Second	less than 50 years old
Stockman's Bar	Second	extensive modification

Table 2. Non-contributing properties in the Buffalo Gap Historic Commercial District.

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8. Statement of Significance

The Buffalo Gap historic commercial district is significant in the areas of exploration/settlement, economics, agriculture, social history, and architecture under criteria A and C. The district relates to the historic context "Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement: Farm and Ranch Structures" (under the following subcategories: Urban Development/Commercial Structures; Government-Related Structures; and Religious Structures) as defined in the South Dakota State Plan for Historic and Architectural Resources (1989). The district is associated with a series of economic transformations, beginning with the initial non-native settlement of the area and ending with the demise of the town as an economic center with the rise of the automobile and mechanized farm equipment. Its period of significance, 1885-1939, encompasses both the ages of the structures included in the district and the period of economic change the district reflects.

The architecture of the district is typical of western frontier towns and reflects a combination of high economic aspirations and limited capital. The built environment of the district was shaped by the town's role as a frontier gateway to the Black Hills, by the rise and demise of the cattle and farming industries, and by social and economic movements associated with the homestead era. The district contains one set of buildings from Buffalo Gap's initial boom (ca. 1885-1895) associated with its position as the main railroad connection to the Black Hills area. Another set of buildings dates from a later period of town-building associated with the end of the homestead era (ca. 1905-1932). The former land-office, general stores, banks, gas station, and grain elevator illustrate various aspects of the development of agriculture as an economic pursuit, while the community buildings illustrate the attempts to form a stable and viable town on one of the last American frontiers. The simple but well-crafted false-front style buildings are typical of turn of the century western towns. The look and feel of an early 20th century frontier town are preserved in Buffalo Gap. Its historic commercial district retains a high degree of historic integrity despite the presence of a handful of noncontributing resources.

Historical Background

Buffalo Gap, located just outside the eastern edge of the Black Hills in eastern Custer County, South Dakota, is surrounded on three

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sides by the dry, grassy high plains country of western South Dakota. To the west lie the Black Hills proper, accessible through the natural pass from which the town takes its name. The town of Buffalo Gap owes its existence to a series of events. These events facilitated various attempts to turn the natural resources of the area into profit. The story of Buffalo Gap is thus closely tied to local and national economic trends. The three events that most directly shaped Buffalo Gap were the discovery of gold in the Black Hills in 1874, the closing of the southern ranges to Texas cattle drovers in the 1880s, and the passage of various forms of homestead legislation in the late 19th century.

Buffalo Gap began as a stage stop on the Sidney-Deadwood trail during the 1875-76 Black Hills gold rush. Due to its location at the junction of several trails, Buffalo Gap was an important way station and supply depot during this era. George Boland was both station manager and distributing postmaster for all mail coming into the Black Hills. A contemporary noted that "[Boland's] depot was a great stopping place for all the emigrants and he was the busiest man I ever saw" (Thornby quoted in Casey 1949:87).

Although the gold rush was beginning to cool by 1880, the influx of settlers into the newly opened Black Hills continued. The stage line and early settlement at Buffalo Gap continued to prosper for a full decade before the coming of the first railroad to the Black Hills. The establishment of rail service to the Black Hills was delayed because the Sioux Reservation occupied virtually all of South Dakota west of the Missouri River, with the exception of the Black Hills area, ceded in 1876. In 1885, the Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley Railroad, a subsidiary of the Chicago and North Western reached the Black Hills by skirting the reservation to the south. This spelled the end for the stage lines, but ensured Buffalo Gap's continued prosperity. The tracks followed the old trail along the east side of the Black Hills. The town of Buffalo Gap was platted late in 1885 by Western Town Lots about half a mile south of Boland's stage station. The new town would continue in the role of way station for travelers and connecting point for both the wagon roads to the central Black Hills and the Elkhorn's branch line to Hot Springs in the southern Hills. It would soon take on another role as one of the busiest cattle shipping points in the nation.

Although some citizens and businesses followed the railroad north to Rapid City in 1886, Buffalo Gap boomed in the late 1880s. By 1880 big cattle outfits had filled the Black Hills and West River country with Texas cattle. The lush open ranges of the northern plains, growing beef markets in Chicago and the eastern cities, the demands of the burgeoning Black Hills and East River populations, and government contracts for

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beef annuities on the northern Indian reservations ensured astonishing profits for the cattle drovers during this period. Buffalo Gap was the main shipping point for cattle from the Black Hills and Cheyenne River ranges. At the same time that Texas cattle were being shipped out, rail shipments of eastern cattle breeds were brought into the area to improve the local beef and dairy herds. Horse-breeding also developed as an important local industry during this period. Buffalo Gap was reported to have had 142 businesses during the 1880s boom, many of them hotels, saloons, and honky-tonks. Maintaining some semblance of law and order was a constant challenge for the town, filled as it was with range cowboys "on a spree" and persons who made their living off of them in various ways.

Things began to quiet down by the early 1890s. The big "die-out" in the winter of 1886-87 had reduced the northern cattle herds by as much as 75% and an influx of homesteaders threatened the continued existence of the open range. Cattle droving no longer represented easy money. The need for extensive capital investment in land, fences, and grazing leases put an end to the beef bonanza. Cattle raising became a localized industry. The big outfits abandoned the area to the mid-sized ranchers who had operated alongside them during the cattle boom period and to the homesteaders who would attempt to forge farms from the open range. Would-be farmers who had taken claims in the area as the cattlemen moved out encountered bad years between 1889 and 1894. Severe droughts in those two years, combined with the economic panic of 1893, led to extensive crop loss and eventual bankruptcy of many of the homesteaders. Defeated by drought, poor soil, and economic uncertainty, many of the early homesteaders abandoned their claims. Those who stayed began a process of diversifying into cattle raising and acquiring the larger land holdings that could support viable ranching operations.

In 1895, fire destroyed much of the central business district of Buffalo Gap. Many of the businesses did not rebuild, and the streets of Buffalo Gap would contain vacant lots from that time on. The town underwent another period of growth, however, in the first decades of the 20th century. At the turn of the century, western South Dakota was one of the last frontiers still open to homesteading. Between 1905 and 1915, Buffalo Gap was on the upswing again. Most of the buildings still standing in the historic commercial district date to this period. Town-builders in this period were attempting to establish a stable, prosperous community that would promote the agrarian ideal of the renewed homestead movement. A dry-farming movement was promoted by universities, railroads, and government agencies. According to the

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proponents of "Scientific Soil Culture," would-be farmers could overcome the drought problem by adopting new methods and crops.

Severe drought in 1910 and 1911 dashed the hopes of the new farm movement. Eastern Custer County was hard hit by the drought, but was able to maintain its air of optimism. The cattle ranchers were able not only to survive the drought, but to benefit from it by acquiring title to the abandoned homesteads through payment of back taxes or outright purchase. This ensured the continued existence of Buffalo Gap, but as cow town, not farming village. The town auditorium, fairgrounds, community building, and fraternal lodge halls continued to be used for a wide range of community activities from fairs to dances to traveling shows. The pioneer ranchers of eastern Custer County had been in the area for two, three, or four decades by then. They formed the nucleus of the town, providing most of its retail business and community leadership. Among the more prominent citizens were: Frank Stewart, a leading force in the South Dakota Stock Growers Association; Norman Streeter, rancher and two-term state representative; C.B. Jensen, horse-breeder and businessman; Leslie Jensen, president of Peoples Telephone and Telegraph and governor of South Dakota in 1937-38; and Joseph Brunschmid, proprietor of the Alexander Hotel.

Buffalo Gap continued to prosper through the 1920s. A high school opened in 1923. In 1926, the Nolan grain elevator was built in response to a shift toward grain farming. The town continued to serve as a major cattle depot. Although the town was no longer growing, efforts to improve the town--including better water service, concrete sidewalks, and gas street lights--attest to its prosperity. The area economy continued to respond to outside trends. The rise of the automobile and tractor spelled the demise of most of the local horse-breeding industry, but cattle raising continued to be profitable. The Texaco station and cafe was built after automobiles became popular. Rural population shrank as machinery replaced people on farms and ranches. Better transportation allowed people to shop and seek medical services in the larger towns of Rapid City and Hot Springs.

As transportation improved, Buffalo Gap dwindled. The construction of a state highway through Hot Springs and Custer State Park diverted traffic away from Buffalo Gap. When the road running along the east side of the Black Hills was finally improved from a nearly impassable strip of gravel to a paved highway, it went around, not through the town. The North Western discontinued its spur line to Hot Springs in 1938 and stopped shipping cattle from Buffalo Gap about 1953. These events, along with the severe economic depression experienced throughout the state in the late 1920s and throughout the 1930s, caused

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the rapid near-abandonment of Buffalo Gap's commercial district. While the community buildings and church continue in use today, by 1960 most of the town's businesses were closed for good. The old Citizens Bank building was used as a branch of the First Western Bank until last year. Now, it too is essentially abandoned. The town's main business today is the grain elevator and feed store. This reflects the town's most recent economic transformation, to little more than a post office and occasional gathering place for local ranchers.

Significance

The Buffalo Gap historic commercial district is significant under Criterion A in the area of exploration and settlement, as a frontier town. Its layout and pre-1895 buildings illustrate the quick platting and development of western towns as railroads entered new areas. The removal of the original town to a site selected by the railroad and its T-shaped layout were typical of railroad towns. Developers worked with railroads to locate towns at regular intervals along the tracks. The T-town template could be applied easily and quickly. Since Buffalo Gap already existed as a transportation hub for early exploration and settlement, it was simply reshaped to fit the needs of the railroad. Like other railroad towns, Buffalo Gap was platted just in advance of the railroad and grew to a substantial size almost instantly. The old Buffalo Gap State Bank built during the frenzy surrounding the arrival of the railroad began as a combination bank and land office. It exemplifies the need for financial and legal services on the developing western frontier. Other early buildings, including the Wilson Hotel and Clark's store reflect the needs of emigrants arriving to settle the Black Hills and West River country. The 1889 Methodist Church evokes a different side of Buffalo Gap: the desire to establish community institutions to lend order, respect, and sociability to the growing town.

The district is also significant under Criterion A in the area of agriculture. The town was one of the largest cattle shipping depots in the nation during the big cattle era. It retained its importance as a cattle shipping point into the mid-20th century. Businesses such as the Alexander Hotel and Cafe, the mercantiles, banks, and grocery stores were frequented by cowboys and cattle ranchers on their visits to town. Later, these enterprises served the growing population of homesteaders entering the area.

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The Buffalo Gap Auditorium bears witness to the introduction of a mixed farming and ranching economy in the area during the early 20th century. The auditorium was built to house agricultural exhibits for the Buffalo Gap Fair. The fair included a rodeo and stock show, as well as crop exhibits. It served to showcase and promote area livestock and crops as well as to educate farmers and ranchers about innovative techniques and new strains of livestock and grain. The auditorium, churches, lodges, and other community buildings reflect the need to remedy the isolation of ranch and homestead life. Church, fairs, shows, and social organizations brought farmers and ranchers together on a regular basis and helped galvanize the scattered population into a discrete community.

The Nolan grain elevator is one of the more direct links to the agricultural past of Buffalo Gap. It represents the rise of grain farming in the region in the 1920s and remains an important stopping place for area ranchers today. The elevator and its associated buildings also provide a working example of several aspects of local agriculture: the sale and storage of grain crops; the search for new and better crop varieties; and the investment of capital in agricultural pursuits.

The Buffalo Gap historic commercial district is also significant under Criterion A in the area of economics. The present appearance of the district evokes a turn-of-the-century frontier boom town, with rows of simple storefronts closely spaced along the main streets of the district. A closer look reveals both vacant lots and abandoned buildings that signal the slow retreat of businesses and capital from the town. The economic importance of the railroad is clear in the reshaping of the town with its nucleus at the junction of Main street and the railroad tracks (the location of both the Nolan elevator and the Alexandria Hotel). The two banks provided capital to the area, as well as serving as tangible symbols of its former prosperity and active business climate. The Alexandria Hotel was a stopping place for ranchers and businessmen engaged in exporting cattle, horses, and grain and importing breed stock and sundries. As long as the railroad stopped at Buffalo Gap, business deals were struck in the Alexandria Cafe. The continued use of the community buildings and church contrasts with the closure of nearly all of the businesses in the district. This provides a striking visual illustration of the transformation of the community from an commercial center to a ranching center with a primarily social, rather than economic, function.

The district is significant under Criterion A in the area of social history, as well. Most of the standing buildings were constructed during the homestead era. Homesteading was a huge social experiment

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which attempted to transform the remaining American frontier into farming communities according to idealistic principles. The bustling, but orderly, rural town represented by the blocks of storefronts and banks in the district gives some notion of the homestead movement at its height. It was during the same time that the auditorium and town hall were built and lodges and churches improved. These exemplified the ideal of community cooperation that farm life was supposed to promote. The failure of dry land farming in the 1920s and 1930s ended promotion of the area as farm country; however, the disintegration of community that the agricultural movement had feared did not take place with the return to cattle ranching as the principal economic pursuit of the area. The survival of the churches, lodges, and community fair throughout this transition provides an important insight into the social history of western South Dakota.

Under Criterion C, in the area of architecture, the district provides excellent examples of late 19th and early 20th century vernacular commercial styles. The western false-front style is especially well represented. The three adjacent buildings on Main are fine examples both of the false-front style and of the arrangement of commercial buildings in tightly packed rows. Marty's store and The Texaco station/cafe show the extensive use of elaborate pressed metal siding and cornices. Clark's store, Griffis's store, the telegraph building, the old town hall, and the Wilson Hotel are other good examples of the western false-front style. Three of the stores have recessed double doorways flanked by large display windows, as well as ornate door fixtures. The Alexander Hotel is also typical of early 20th century western commercial architecture. It exemplifies the use of simple, vernacular design to produce an attractive and inexpensive building. The use of ornate roof brackets, a rectangular floor plan, and balanced sets of rectangular windows marking the upper and lower stories are typical of western hotels of the period.

The auditorium illustrates how the Italianate western false-front style was adopted to a larger building in the early 20th century. Its stepped false front topped by a metal flagpole adds interest to what is otherwise a rather plain, utilitarian building. Another variant of the false-front style is provided by two stone buildings, the Alexander Hotel Annex and the Dalbey store. These buildings have carefully finished stone fronts supported by less decorative side and rear walls. While they do not exhibit the large false fronts typical of the wood frame commercial buildings, their fronts extend above the level of the shed or flat roofs, making the buildings appear larger than they really are. Two other buildings, the Buffalo Gap State Bank and Peoples Bank,

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combine the patterns of Italianate and Gothic architecture with the vernacular false-front style.

The church is a typical small-town Gothic revival church with a projecting tower, louvered belfry, pyramidal steeple, and gothic windows. This building has been well maintained and is an excellent example of a late 19th century western church. The final building in the district, Woodmen Hall, provides another example of a simple, single-story rectangular church modified for use as a lodge hall. The stucco cladding, and two-room floor plan with a large room in front and small room behind are typical of non-residential buildings of the period.

The T-shaped street plan, long, narrow commercial lots, and regular street grid of Buffalo Gap are typical of early railroad towns in the American west. The lack of landscaping and the native trees regularly spaced along the streets also typify western frontier towns. The two parks included in the district echo the pattern of no landscaping except for rows of native trees along the street side of the parks. The park next to the auditorium contains a baseball diamond, also minimally landscaped.

The streetscape produced by the closely-spaced false-front buildings reflects the unique circumstances of the western American frontier town. The western streetscape evoked the look of the eastern cities with streets enclosed by tall, rectangular facades. False-fronts were a means of recreating the eastern streetscape as well as could be achieved given the small volume requirements of the frontier buildings. The false-front lined streets lent an air of permanency and prosperity to the young towns springing up on the frontier. The use of architectural styles popular in the eastern cities a decade or two earlier also strove to produce an image of urban civilization on the frontier. Brackets, sheet metal ceilings and cornices, pediments, window crowns, canted doorways, and ornamental door hardware all represent efforts to lend style and credibility to Buffalo Gap as a locus of future prosperity.

Although the archaeological potential of the district has not been formally evaluated, the presence of vacant lots and old foundations strongly suggests the presence of intact archaeological deposits relating to the early settlement of the town. Expected types of archaeological remains within the district include privies, trash middens, and the remains of commercial buildings and community meeting places. Something may remain at the site of the old depot, as well, although the foundations were obliterated when the depot was razed.

Overall, the Buffalo Gap historic commercial district provides a relatively undisturbed early 20th century western streetscape. Both

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standing structures and vacant lots tell the story of the rise and fall of this frontier town, as it struggled to find a lasting economic niche.

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10. Geographical Data

UTM References:

1.	13	636360	4816780
2.	13	636500	4816780
3.	13	636500	4816670
4.	13	636620	4816670
5.	13	636630	4816520
6.	13	636600	4816520
7.	13	636600	4816610
8.	13	636440	4816620
9.	13	636440	4816560
10.	13	636260	4816580
11.	13	636260	4816600
12.	13	636370	4816610

Verbal Boundary Description:

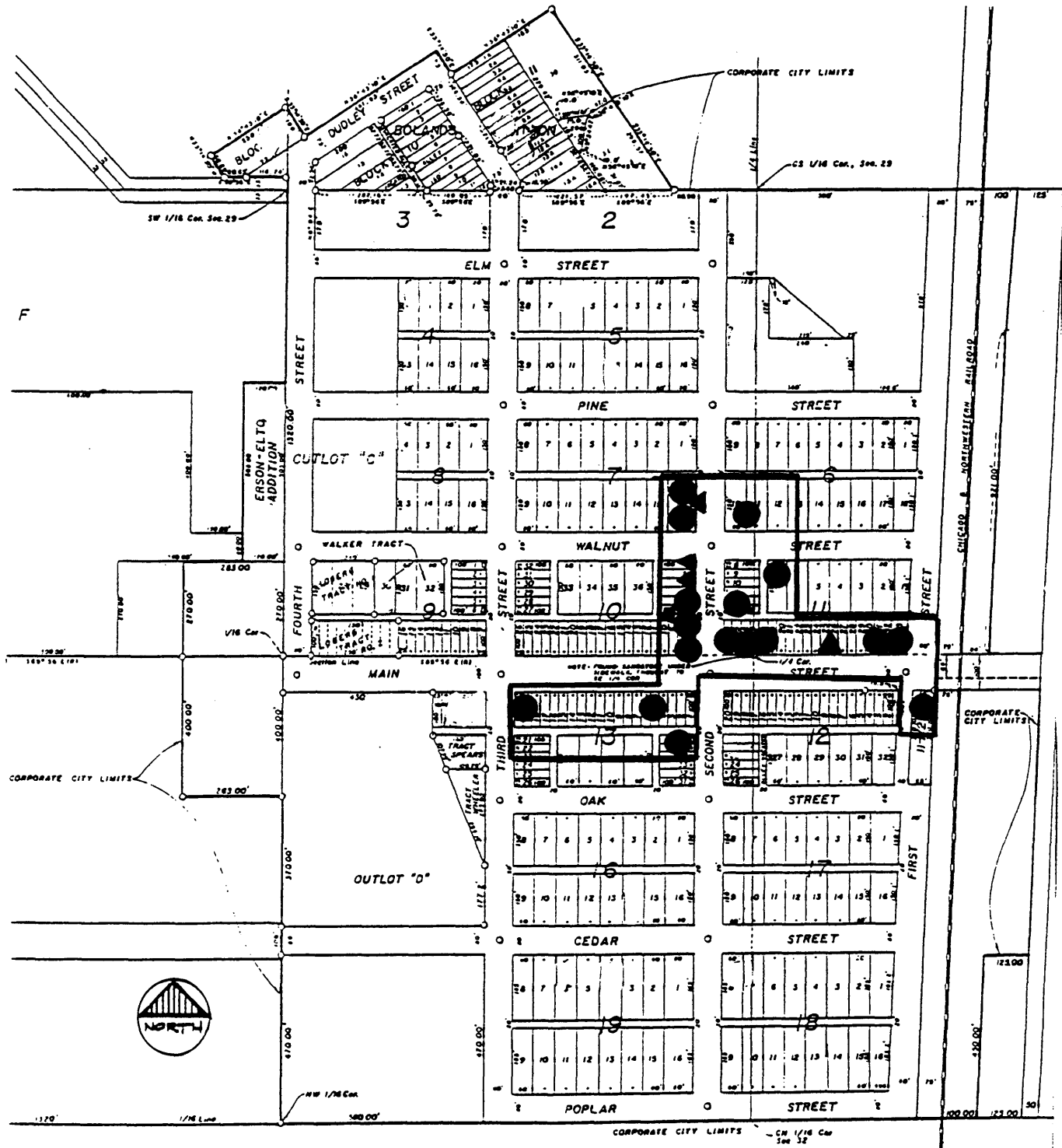
The Buffalo Gap historic commercial district comprises portions of Main Street between First and Third, portions of Walnut between First and Third, and portions of Second Street between Oak and Pine. The north-south boundary extends along Second street from the alley between Main and Oak to the alley between Walnut and Pine. The east-west boundary extends along the north side of Main from First to Second and along the south side of Main from Second to Third. The property also includes the first 160 feet of Walnut east of Second. The following lots are included in the district: Block 7, Lot 16; Block 6, Lots 10-11; Block 10, Lots 6-8; Block 11, Lots 7-33; Block 11 1/2; Block 13, Lots 1-20 and 34-36.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary of the Buffalo Gap historic commercial district was drawn to enclose all significant non-residential properties in the central business district. As far as possible, the boundaries are also drawn to exclude non-contributing properties and vacant lots. The south side of Main Street from Second to First is not included because it is now vacant, as is most of the north side of Main from Second to Third. The east side of Second Street between Oak and Main contains only residential properties, so it is not included in the district.

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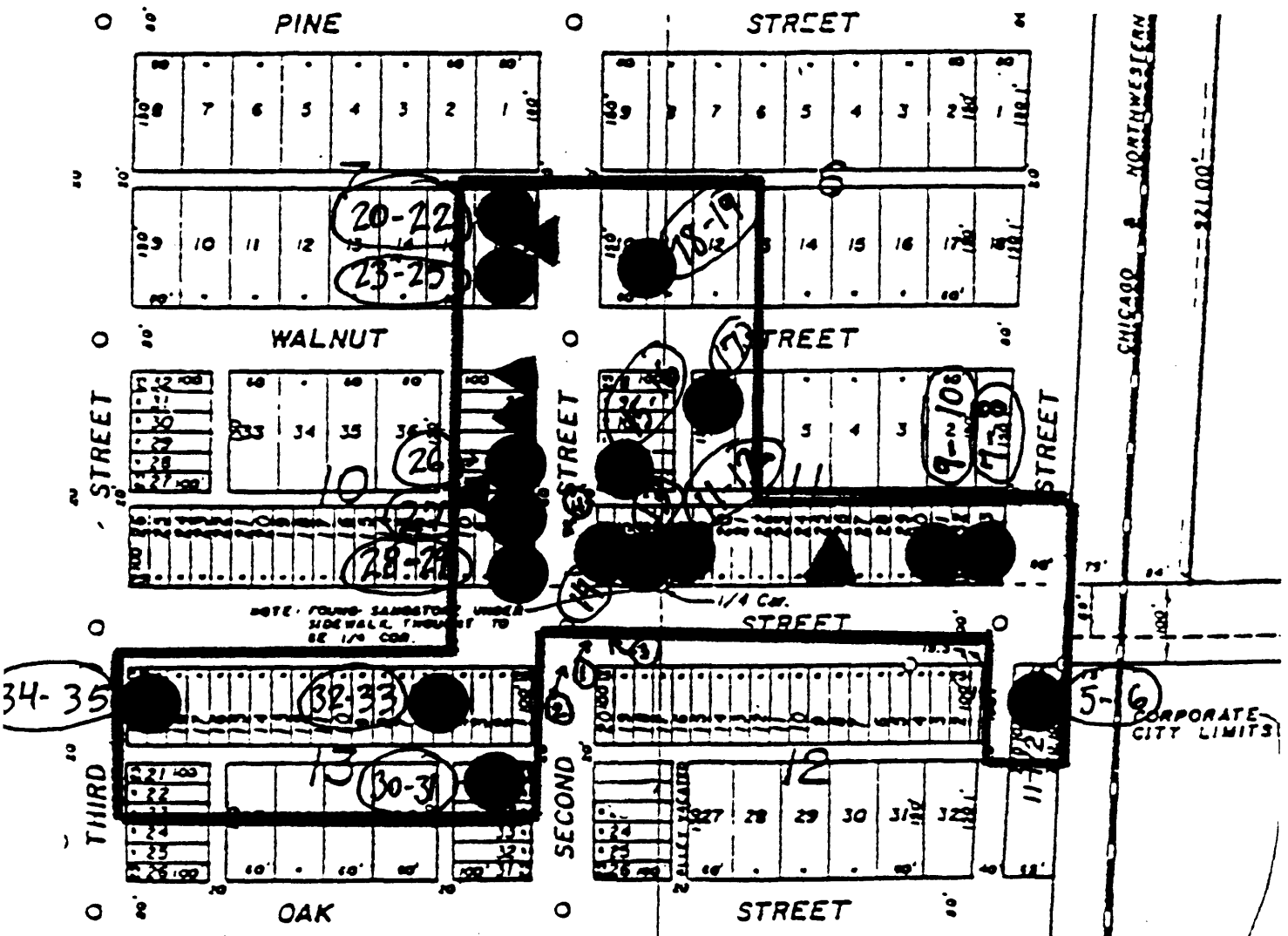
Sketch Map of Buffalo Gap Historic Commercial District
 (See detail map for photo references.)



- CONTRIBUTING
- ▲ NON-CONTRIBUTING

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Detail Sketch Map of Buffalo Gap Historic Commercial District



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Photographs

All photographs are of properties in Custer County, South Dakota. The photographer is Linea Sundstrom. All photographs were taken in July 1994. The original negatives are archived at the South Dakota Historical Preservation Center in Vermillion, S.D.

#	SUBJECT	DISTRICT	DIR	DATE	COMMENTS
1	view of Main Street	Buffalo Gap Commercial	N	7.25.94	
2	view of Main and 2nd Streets	Buffalo Gap Commercial	NE	7.25.94	
3	view of 2nd Street	Buffalo Gap Commercial	NW	7.25.94	
4	view of 2nd and Main	Buffalo Gap Commercial	SW	7.25.94	
5	Nolan Feed and Seed Co.	Buffalo Gap Commercial	SE	7.25.94	
6	Nolan Feed and Seed Co.	Buffalo Gap Commercial	SW	7.25.94	
7	Alexander Hotel	Buffalo Gap Commercial	NW	7.25.94	
8	Alexander Hotel	Buffalo Gap Commercial	NW	7.25.94	detail of roof
9	Alexander Hotel Annex	Buffalo Gap Commercial	N	7.25.94	
10	Alexander Hotel Annex	Buffalo Gap Commercial	N	7.25.94	detail of stone masonry
11	Marty Store	Buffalo Gap Commercial	NE	7.25.94	
12	Marty Store	Buffalo Gap Commercial	N	7.25.94	detail of front
13	Isham Barber Shop	Buffalo Gap Commercial	N	7.25.94	
14	Texaco Station & Cafe	Buffalo Gap Commercial	N	7.25.94	
15	Dalbey General Store	Buffalo Gap Commercial	E	7.25.94	
16	Dalbey General Store	Buffalo Gap Commercial	S	7.25.94	detail of stone masonry
17	Wilson Hotel	Buffalo Gap Commercial	SE	7.25.94	
18	Woodmen Hall and park	Buffalo Gap Commercial	NE	7.25.94	
19	Woodmen Hall	Buffalo Gap Commercial	NW	7.25.94	detail of roof bracket
20	A.D. Clark Store	Buffalo Gap Commercial	SW	7.25.94	
21	A.D. Clark Store	Buffalo Gap Commercial	W	7.25.94	detail of door latch
22	A.D. Clark Store	Buffalo Gap Commercial	W	7.25.94	detail of roof brackets
23	Buffalo Gap State Bank	Buffalo Gap Commercial	W	7.25.94	
24	Buffalo Gap State Bank	Buffalo Gap Commercial	N	7.25.94	
25	Buffalo Gap State Bank	Buffalo Gap Commercial	W	7.25.94	bank vault
26	Buffalo Gap Town Hall	Buffalo Gap Commercial	NW	7.25.94	
27	Peoples Telephone	Buffalo Gap Commercial	NW	7.25.94	
28	Citizens Bank	Buffalo Gap Commercial	W	7.25.94	
29	Citizens Bank	Buffalo Gap Commercial	NW	7.25.94	detail of doorway

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30	Eugene Griffis Store	Buffalo Gap Commercial	NW	7.25.94	
31	Eugene Griffis Store	Buffalo Gap Commercial	W	7.25.94	detail of door hardware
32	Buffalo Gap Cong. Church	Buffalo Gap Commercial	SW	7.25.94	
33	Buffalo Gap Cong. Church	Buffalo Gap Commercial	SE	7.25.94	detail of steeple showing stickwork
34	Buffalo Gap Auditorium	Buffalo Gap Commercial	SE	7.25.94	
35	Buffalo Gap Auditorium	Buffalo Gap Commercial	S	7.25.94	
36	Warren-Lamb Hotel	Fairburn Commercial	SW	8.6.94	
37	Charles B. Smith Store	Fairburn Commercial	SE	8.6.94	
38	Charles B. Smith Store	Fairburn Commercial	NE	8.6.94	
39	IOOF Hall	Fairburn Commercial	SE	8.6.94	
40	IOOF Hall	Fairburn Commercial	NE	8.6.94	
41	IOOF Hall outbuildings	Fairburn Commercial	E	8.6.94	
42	Streeter Ranch	Norman B. Streeter Homestead	NW	8.6.94	
43	Streeter Ranch house	Norman B. Streeter Homestead	SW	8.6.94	
44	Streeter Ranch house	Norman B. Streeter Homestead	E	8.6.94	
45	Streeter barn	Norman B. Streeter Homestead	NW	8.6.94	