

## Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: MP100003437

Date Listed:

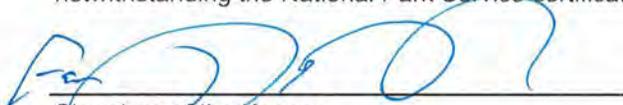
Property Name: Chambers Dugout

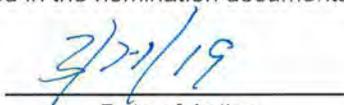
County: Butte

State: SD

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This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

The cover sheet of this nomination references an older multiple property nomination: NRIS #64000790, which is "The Architecture of Finnish Settlement in South Dakota" The correct NRIS# should be 64000800, which is "The Historic Resources of Rural Butte and Meade Counties, South Dakota."

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The SOUTH DAKOTA SHPO was notified of this amendment.

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**DISTRIBUTION:**

**National Register property file**

**Nominating Authority** (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

MP 3437

# 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.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Chambers Dugout

Other names/site number: n/a

Name of related multiple property listing:

The Historic Resources of Rural Butte and Meade Counties, South Dakota (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties) (NRIS#64000790)

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 19003 Rimrock Ranch

City or town: Belle Fourche State: SD County: Butte

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 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    x statewide     local  
Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A     B    x C     D

<u>Gary D. Vogt</u>	<u>12-17-2018</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>SD SHPO</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

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**Signature of commenting official:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date** \_\_\_\_\_

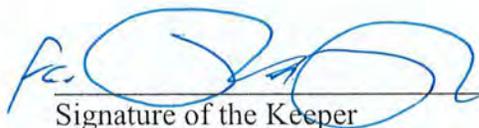
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**Title :** \_\_\_\_\_ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** \_\_\_\_\_

**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.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site

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Structure

Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register n/a

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Secondary Structure

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No style  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: Earth; Walls: Earth; Roof: Earth.

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Chambers Dugout (c.1885) is located within a ranch yard containing historic and modern buildings. It sits approximately two meters northwest of one of the ranch houses in the middle of the complex. The ranch house is the only building near the dugout. Pastures are located to the northwest. The dugout is excavated into a hillside with the façade facing southeast. It is approximately four meters wide and extends into the hillside five meters. Portions of northeast and northwest exterior walls contain un-mortared stacked stones. The roof is wood plank covered by corrugated steel with earth placed over the top. Natural grasses and prickly pear cactus grow on the roof. The roof is very slightly gabled; a Ponderosa pine ridgepole is flanked by two log purlins on each side. The support technology is post-and-beam employing round, hewn, and partially-hewn logs. The façade is framed in rough-cut lumber. The interior is divided into two rooms – front and back. Interior walls have been partially covered with rough-cut lumber of various dimensions. The property has excellent integrity and is a testament to the skill of the original builder and subsequent owners' care.

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## Narrative Description

The land around the ranch is rolling prairie with steep hills descending into breaks along creeks and rivers. Located ten miles north of the Black Hills, pine-covered ridges are interspersed amongst pastures of native grasses. Small outcroppings of rock are common. Most of the land is grazed or hayed, but limited cultivation occurs on small parcels. Rimrock Ranch, the current name of the property in which the Chambers Dugout sits, is located along Hay Creek in a small valley.

The dugout is oriented northwest to southeast. The front is the southeast elevation. This configuration is typical as facades were located facing southeast to avoid the prevailing northwest winds during winter. The roof is approximately two meters high at the southeast elevation.

The roof has three layers. Wood planks span the log purlins. On top of these planks are sheets of corrugated steel. These sheets were added at an unknown date to help waterproof the dwelling. On top of the sheet is a layer of earth with native grasses and prickly pear cactus. The roof is slightly gabled. A Ponderosa pine ridge pole is flanked by two log purlins on each side. The ridgepole and purlins can best be described as partially hewn. When viewed from inside the dugout, some purlins appear squarer while others appear rounder. Round, Ponderosa pine posts of various sizes support the log beams on which the purlins rest.

The northwest and southwest elevations are sunk into the hill. The northeast elevation is partially built into the hill and partially composed of un-mortared, stacked stones. Rough-cut lumber also patches a small area at the top of the southeast corner. The southeast elevation is the front. Un-mortared, stacked stones are laid at its corners. The bulk of the façade in between the stacked stones is an amalgamation of materials. Log posts support the main beam upon which the purlins rest. Cladding this supporting structure is rough-cut lumber of various dimensions placed horizontally. Tar paper covers most of these boards with narrow battens, arranged randomly, securing it. A door is centered on this elevation. It is composed of five rough-cut lumber planks of various dimensions and framed with rough-cut lumber. Southwest of the door are paired, four-pane fixed windows with rough-cut lumber surrounds. To the northeast is a boarded-over window opening framed with rough-cut lumber. Round purlins extend slightly over this elevation creating a slight eave.

When entering the dugout, there is a step down to the hard-packed earth floor. The interior is divided into two rooms: a front room and a back room. A wall composed of an amalgamation of materials divides the room. The wall is not original; or the wall's current materials are not original. It is primarily a combination of brick and structural clay tile blocks. Log posts, against the wall, support purlins while brick and structural clay tile blocks, along with some hewn logs cribbed into place, appear to carry the load of the purlins against the northeast wall. Structural clay tile block use was popular up through the 1950s, suggesting the current wall predates that era. Parts of this wall are covered with rough-cut boards. An opening is centered on this wall and framed in lumber. There is a step down from the front room to the back room.

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The back room is more utilitarian than the front room. The lower half of the walls have some rough-cut lumber framing them. Most of the walls are earth. Bin-like wood features and shelves occupy the space, suggesting a primary use as storage. The front room also has some portions of its walls clad with rough-cut lumber. Part of the floor has wood planks.

### **Integrity**

Compared to other extant dugouts, the Chambers Dugout has excellent integrity. Besides two small areas at the upper corners of the southeast wall, where small holes need to be patched, the structure is in an admirable state given its age. Although located in a ranch yard, integrity of setting remains as the dugout sits in the "old" part of the yard. A trail passes through the yard with the older buildings to the north and newer to the south. The dugout is north of the trail next to a turn-of-the-century ranch house. Integrity of design is basic, but extant. The pole-and-beam construction, façade of rough-cut lumber, and earthen walls and roof survive. Material integrity is outstanding as evident in the photographs. Fine workmanship is not present. However, vernacular workmanship is evident. Integrity of feeling and association are high, especially when experiencing the dugout from the interior. Integrity of feeling and association are also high outside due to the rural, agricultural setting present on the ranch. The combination of original materials and design allow the dugout to convey its architectural and homesteading significance.

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## 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.)

- 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

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture  
Exploration/Settlement  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

c.1885-c.1892  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

c.1885  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

n/a  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

n/a  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Chambers Dugout is eligible under **Criterion A** for **Exploration/Settlement** and **Criterion C** for **Architecture**. Its period of significance is c.1885-c.1892. In 1890, John Chambers received final patent to his land under the Homestead Act of 1862. Since homestead claims generally required a five-year occupancy before a settler could file for a patent, a c.1885 date was chosen to begin the period of significance. In 1892, Chambers' widowed mother received a patent on adjoining land. It is probable that mother and son lived together in a house by this time and used the dugout for purposes other than a dwelling. The period of significance represents the likely period in which the dugout was the primary dwelling on the homestead. Due to its condition and rarity, the level of significance is statewide but can be more aptly described as regional to the high plains of the western Dakotas and eastern Montana and Wyoming.

The dugout is eligible under **Criterion A** for its homesteading significance. It is an example of the role small farmers and ranchers played in the settlement and westward expansion of the United States. It is also significant because it demonstrates the federal government's role in encouraging growth and development in the unsettled territories west of the Mississippi River through federal policies such as the Homestead Act of 1862.

The dugout is eligible under **Criterion C** as an exceptional architectural specimen valuable to the study of the homesteading period on the Great Plains. It is also an example of a once common but now rare vernacular structure associated with settlement. It illustrates the settler's response to the climate and economic conditions of the steppe-like regions of the western plains during homesteading.

*The Historic Resources of Rural Butte and Meade Counties, South Dakota (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)* does not address dugouts in its resource classification nomenclature. However, this multiple resource nomination does address log, fieldstone, sod, and adobe construction. Elements of these building systems are incorporated in the Chambers Dugout. Therefore, this nomination is intended to fall under the broad protocols of this multiple resource nomination.

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

### **The Homestead Act of 1862 and the Settlement of Western South Dakota**

The Homestead Act was rooted in the evolving land policies designed to settle the West. The Great Plains, which cover parts of the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, and New Mexico, differ in geography and climate from areas east of the Mississippi River and presented challenges to settlement. Up through the 1860s, military expeditions traversed great swaths of land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains with officers, and the scientists who often accompanied them, reporting an almost universal opinion: that the balance of the area held no future for agricultural production.<sup>1</sup> Writing of the Great Plains in 1866, General John Pope remarked that it was “beyond the reach of agriculture, and must always remain a great uninhabited desert.”<sup>2</sup> Others were not as pessimistic as Pope. Colonel W.F. Raymond led a party in 1859-60 that explored parts of South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, and Nebraska. Raymond believed that much of the area would make good pasturage for the husbandmen, but also admitted that the dryness of the climate would “constitute a very serious obstacle to successful agriculture.”<sup>3</sup>

The free-grant land policy was partly a response to these climatic and environmental obstacles. The prevailing assumption was that the cost of farm building on the “Great American Desert” was such a great and risky venture that few people would succeed in the process if they had to also purchase land from the federal government.<sup>4</sup> This theory was put into practice in 1862 when Congress passed and Abraham Lincoln signed four bills and one proclamation that “forever changed the character of and opportunities in the West.”<sup>5</sup> One of these bills was the Homestead Act.

The Homestead Act proclaimed that any adult male or unmarried woman who was a citizen of the United States or declared their intention to become one could receive 160 acres of free land. Stipulations were put in place to combat land speculation. Settlers were required to complete certain tasks, such as to occupy and cultivate a percentage of the land for a period of five years and build a dwelling. After satisfying these requirements, a settler owned the land free and clear upon paying a small registration fee. There was also an option, based on the earlier Preemption Act of 1841, which allowed a settler to purchase the land outright for \$1.25 per acre after living on the claim for six months and making the other prerequisite improvements.

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<sup>1</sup> Gilbert Fite, *The Farmers Frontier 1865-1900*, (New York: Holt, Rinehardt and Winston Inc., 1966), 7.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid, 7.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid, 6.

<sup>4</sup> Paul W. Gates, “The Jeffersonian Dream: Studies in the History of Land Policy and Development” in *From Individualism to Collectivism in American Land Policy*, (Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico Press, 1996), 104.

<sup>5</sup> Todd Arrington, *Abraham Lincoln and the West*, (<http://www.nps.gov/home/learn/historyculture/lincolnandthewest.htm>: accessed 22 August 2017).

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The passage of the Homestead Act postdated by one year the establishment of Dakota Territory in 1861, which originally included the future states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and the northern portion of Wyoming. The creation of the Territory and the subsequent Homestead Act opened the door for the settlement of what would become South Dakota, but the Civil War and strong presence of American Indians kept most settlers away. However, this changed as the war ended and mining booms in the Rocky Mountains drew more settlers west.

The last American Indians to occupy the land that would become South Dakota before white settlement were the Nakota, Dakota, and Lakota nations. The Nakota and Dakota lived primarily east of the Missouri River (which divides the state) while the Lakota lived west of the river. Other groups, such as the Cheyenne, still spent time in the state's western region, but the Lakota were the dominant culture.

Given the Nakota, Dakota, and Lakota's control of much of the northern plains, the United States government adopted a policy of treaty-making to secure more land for settlement. In 1858, a treaty was signed between the federal government and the Yankton (Dakota) in which 11 million acres of land between the Big Sioux River and the Missouri River (now southeastern South Dakota) were transferred to the public domain and the Yankton relocated to a 400,000-acre reservation in present-day Charles Mix County.<sup>6</sup> This act is generally acknowledged to be the first treaty to open a portion of what would become South Dakota to settlement.<sup>7</sup>

Meanwhile, gold rushes in Colorado in 1858 and Montana in 1864 drew hordes of speculators across the central and northern plains and into the Rocky Mountains. As miners demanded supplies, government roads and military forts sprung up amongst the Lakota's hunting grounds. The Lakota defended their lands, and conflict followed the first ventures of settlement. The Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868, among other stipulations, reserved this land for the Lakota in present-day South Dakota west of the Missouri River.

Settlement west of the Missouri River in what would become South Dakota was prohibited under the 1868 treaty. However, this arrangement would not last. The crush of America's westward settlement proved too strong, leading to a series of questionable treaties and armed conflicts. The Sioux War of 1876-77, which included the seminal Battle of the Little Big Horn, eventually led to the capitulation of the Lakota and their allies. In defeat, the Lakota returned to the reservation in western South Dakota where they lived under the stipulations of the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868.

The discovery of gold in the Black Hills of western South Dakota led to the Sioux Agreement of 1877, which removed the Black Hills from the reservation and opened it to white settlement.<sup>8</sup> It

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<sup>6</sup> James Steeley, et al, *The History of Agriculture in South Dakota: Components for a Fully Developed Historic Context*, (Pierre, SD: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 2013), 5.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid, 5.

<sup>8</sup> This agreement is also referred to as the "Agreement of 1876." Negotiations for the agreement concluded on 27 October 1876. Congress ratified the agreement in 1877. Either usage is correct; 1877 is used in this document.

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was a heavy-handed agreement, though, which the Lakota were all but forced to sign or face starvation as the United States government was prepared to withhold the annuities promised under the 1868 treaty. The legality of the Sioux Agreement of 1877 was questioned for years. In 1980, in the United States Supreme Court Case United States v. Sioux Nation of Indians acknowledged that the Black Hills had never been paid for and awarded the Sioux Nation plaintiffs \$106,000,000. The tribes have not accepted this money. It sits in a bank account accruing interest while they continue to demand the return of the Black Hills.

The Sioux Agreement of 1877 removed not only the Black Hills from the reservation, but also the vast rangelands north and south of it. The mining boom occurring inside the hills created huge demands for food, leading to the simultaneous establishment of agriculture on the prairie foothills. Herds of cattle had been driven into the Redwater, Spearfish, and Belle Fourche river valleys north of the Black Hills by 1876 while the land was still part of the reservation.<sup>9</sup> American Indians killed off some, but homesteaders managed to establish small herds. By 1880, large cattle outfits were moving stock in from the southern plains, and it is estimated that between 800,000 and 1,000,000 cattle ranged between Nebraska and the Canadian plains at this time.<sup>10</sup> As with other parts of the West, English and Scottish interests had substantial control over the range and profited from contracts supplying the American Indian reservations.<sup>11</sup>

Good weather in the early 1880s generated great profits for the cattlemen, but their luck changed during the winter of 1886-87. Blizzards began in November and continued into spring. The large outfits, who overwintered their herds on the open range, suffered huge losses as high as 90 percent.<sup>12</sup> These losses, coupled with a poor calf crop the next year, drove the large outfits out of business.<sup>13</sup> Smaller ranchers, who did not suffer as large of a loss because of better wintering practices, such as pasturing cattle in protected environments and feeding them hay, recovered more quickly. Stockmen learned that grass alone would not sustain a herd and that hay and other fodder was needed to survive the winter.<sup>14</sup> Ranchers also began diversifying their herds, importing Hereford and Angus cattle, which proved more suitable breeds for the steppe-like environment.<sup>15</sup> By the late 1880s, the era of open range was over as homesteaders began to claim smaller parcels under the Homestead Act of 1862 and build smaller ranches.

### **John Chambers, Butte County Homesteader**

One of the settlers of the open range in Butte County was John Chambers. Prior to 1890, Chambers filed on the S1/2, SE1/4 of Section 20, Township 8 North, Range 1 East and the E1/2, NE1/4 of Section 20, Township 8 North, Range 1 East. The 160-acre claim (stretching across two separate sections) was filed under the authority of the Homestead Act of 1862.<sup>16</sup> He

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<sup>9</sup> Black Hills Half Century Club. *Pioneer Footprints*. (Sioux Falls, SD: Midwest-Beach Company, 1964), 11.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Steeley, 13.

<sup>12</sup> Black Hills Half Century Club, 11.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

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received final patent on the land on 3 July 1890.<sup>17</sup>

Chambers was born in Paris, France, in 1859 and came to America with his parents around 1860.<sup>18</sup> The family moved to the Black Hills in the 1880s where he was employed in a Deadwood foundry.<sup>19</sup> In c.1885, he filed on a homestead along Hay Creek and began cutting hay for sale in Deadwood, Lead, and other northern hills mining camps.<sup>20</sup> His mother, Elizabeth, received patent on a 160-acre homestead claim that adjoined his land in 1892, increasing the family's holdings to 320 acres.<sup>21</sup> The 1900 United States Census indicates Chambers' occupation was a "stockman," implying that by this time he was also engaged in cattle ranching.<sup>22</sup>

Along with the 320 acres Chambers and his mother claimed through the Homestead Act of 1862, the family also purchased additional land. In 1902, a mortgage was taken out on Chambers' original claim along with the W1/2, NW1/4 of Section 21; S1/2, W1/4 of Section 21; and E1/2, NE1/4 of Section 20 in which he agreed to keep all buildings, fences, etc., in good shape.<sup>23</sup> The terms of the mortgage was \$600 at six percent due 2 January 1906. The terms of this mortgage indicate that Chambers owned at least 480 acres at this time.<sup>24</sup>

In 1907, Chambers sold his ranch of 880 acres to Clifford L. Freeman of Dawes, Nebraska, for \$8,800.<sup>25</sup> Chambers either owned more land at the time or bought more land because the 1920 and 1930 United States Federal Censuses have him still living in the area as a "farmer". John

<sup>17</sup>Government Land Office Records

[https://glorerecords.blm.gov/details/cdi/default.aspx?doc\\_id=850304&sid=iebl4juf.nsu#cdiDetailsTabIndex=1](https://glorerecords.blm.gov/details/cdi/default.aspx?doc_id=850304&sid=iebl4juf.nsu#cdiDetailsTabIndex=1) Accessed 24 August 2018

<sup>18</sup> "Belle Fourche News" *Deadwood Pioneer Times*, 5 March 1938, p. 6.; 1900 United States Census accessed through *Ancestry Library*

[https://search.ancestrylibrary.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?\\_phsrc=SIT47&\\_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&qh=z18JSJUTEHt6TnttMAj36w%3D%3D&gss=angs-g&new=1&rank=1&msT=1&gsfn=john%20&gsfn\\_x=0&gsln=chambers&gsln\\_x=0&msypn\\_\\_ftp=Belle%20Fourche,%20Butte,%20South%20Dakota,%20USA&msypn=63236&msbdy=1857&catbucke=rstp&MSAV=0&uidh=513&pcat=ROOT\\_CATEGORY&h=69730500&dbid=7602&indiv=1&ml\\_rpos=4](https://search.ancestrylibrary.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?_phsrc=SIT47&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&qh=z18JSJUTEHt6TnttMAj36w%3D%3D&gss=angs-g&new=1&rank=1&msT=1&gsfn=john%20&gsfn_x=0&gsln=chambers&gsln_x=0&msypn__ftp=Belle%20Fourche,%20Butte,%20South%20Dakota,%20USA&msypn=63236&msbdy=1857&catbucke=rstp&MSAV=0&uidh=513&pcat=ROOT_CATEGORY&h=69730500&dbid=7602&indiv=1&ml_rpos=4) Accessed 8 August 2018.

<sup>19</sup> "Belle Fourche News" *Deadwood Pioneer Times*, 5 March 1938, p. 6.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> General Land Office Records.

[https://glorerecords.blm.gov/details/cdi/default.aspx?doc\\_id=850304&sid=imwveh2v.dvn#cdiDetailsTabIndex=1](https://glorerecords.blm.gov/details/cdi/default.aspx?doc_id=850304&sid=imwveh2v.dvn#cdiDetailsTabIndex=1) Accessed 20 August 2018.

<sup>22</sup> .; 1900 United States Census accessed through *Ancestry Library*

[https://search.ancestrylibrary.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?\\_phsrc=SIT47&\\_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&qh=z18JSJUTEHt6TnttMAj36w%3D%3D&gss=angs-g&new=1&rank=1&msT=1&gsfn=john%20&gsfn\\_x=0&gsln=chambers&gsln\\_x=0&msypn\\_\\_ftp=Belle%20Fourche,%20Butte,%20South%20Dakota,%20USA&msypn=63236&msbdy=1857&catbucke=rstp&MSAV=0&uidh=513&pcat=ROOT\\_CATEGORY&h=69730500&dbid=7602&indiv=1&ml\\_rpos=4](https://search.ancestrylibrary.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?_phsrc=SIT47&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&qh=z18JSJUTEHt6TnttMAj36w%3D%3D&gss=angs-g&new=1&rank=1&msT=1&gsfn=john%20&gsfn_x=0&gsln=chambers&gsln_x=0&msypn__ftp=Belle%20Fourche,%20Butte,%20South%20Dakota,%20USA&msypn=63236&msbdy=1857&catbucke=rstp&MSAV=0&uidh=513&pcat=ROOT_CATEGORY&h=69730500&dbid=7602&indiv=1&ml_rpos=4) Accessed 8 August 2018.

<sup>23</sup> Deed Book 10, p567. Butte County Courthouse.

<sup>24</sup> Deed Book 15, pp.464-65. Butte County Courthouse.

<sup>25</sup> Deed Book 25, p.325. Butte County Courthouse.

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Chambers died in 1938 at the age of 78.<sup>26</sup> His obituary noted that "...at one time he was considered one of the most prosperous ranchers of this section, he was a victim of financial reverses, as were many others, and in recent years had lost most of his property."<sup>27</sup> Chambers' original homestead passed through several owners during the ensuing years. From 1928 through 1935 the ranch belonged to Mike and Clara Salem, parents of the Reverend Harold Salem of the Christian Worship Hour television show. Reverend Salem is popular in the northern plains and part of a documentary on his life was filmed on the homestead in 2017. Tom Cooper currently (2018) owns the ranch which includes John Chambers' original homestead.

### **The Chambers Dugout**

It is not known who built the dugout. Since dugouts are considered an initial, expedient dwelling, their construction is typically attributed to the homesteader. However, a title search for John Chambers' homestead indicated that squatters had to be removed before he secured his claim.<sup>28</sup> It is unknown whether the squatters or Chambers constructed the dugout, but Chambers occupied the land in c.1885 and almost certainly lived there and improved it.

Settlers commonly lived in their covered wagons while they built a dugout. The first task was to dig into the side of a hill, which was often done using a one- or two-horse dirt moving implement called a slip which operated like a wheelbarrow.<sup>29</sup> Digging was also done by hand with a spade if horse- or oxen-drawn tools were not employed. Digging into the southeast side of the hill was done to minimize discomfort from the prevailing northwesterly winds on the prairie.

Once the hole was dug, structural supports and a roof were put in place. The Chambers Dugout was framed with Ponderosa pine acquired from the Black Hills ten miles to the south. Though Ponderosa pine now encroaches upon the prairie near the dugout, it did not exist in appreciable numbers outside of the Black Hills during the settlement period. Once the frame was built, planks were laid across the purlins. These planks are rough-cut lumber which was available from numerous local sources by the 1880s. A material such as canvas or tar paper may have been laid over the planks before the roof was covered with earth. Once the roof was completed, the front of the dugout would have been framed out. It is difficult to date the front of the dugout. The current organization may be original as the basic framing, plank door, and four-pane fixed windows are contemporaneous to 1880s and 1890s vernacular architectural features found around the Black Hills.

It is not known how long Chambers used the dugout as a dwelling. He occupied the land in c.1885 and received final patent to the land in 1890. His mother received a final patent on an adjoining homestead in 1892. It is likely mother and son moved into more substantial quarters by this time.

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<sup>26</sup> "Belle Fourche News" *Deadwood Pioneer Times*, 5 March 1938, p. 6.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> Personal Correspondence, Tom Cooper, 14 January 2018.

<sup>29</sup> Keith Crew and Douglas Heck, *Prairie Homestead: Meet the Browns and Their Neighbors*, (Martin, SD: Lewis Publications, 1996), 8.

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Circumstantial evidence points to a short-term (circa five years) occupancy of the dugout. The first indicator is the physical condition of the dugout itself. While well-built and structurally sound, the interior is sparse and unfinished. Most dugouts occupied for several years received interior improvements such as plastered walls, wallpaper, walls furred out with wood shelves, wood floors, canvas stretched across the ceiling, painting of wood structural features, and other improvements. The Kudrna dugout in Pennington County, South Dakota and the Brown sod-dugout in Jackson County, South Dakota, for example, were occupied for several years and contain finished interiors. Settlers like the Kudrnas and the Browns, who intended to live in their dugouts long term, made improvements to the interior. The Chambers dugout's spartan interior suggests a short-term occupation.

Possible explanations exist for a short-term occupancy. One possible scenario is the construction of the house. The house, located right next to the dugout, has accumulated additions over the years but appears to have originally been a basic cube form with a pyramidal roof common in South Dakota during the 1890s and into the early 1900s. The original portion of the house contains long one-over-one windows with two-over-two sashes – which architecturally tend to date to the 1890s. It is possible Chambers built this house shortly after receiving patent to the land.

Another outlier possibly indicating short-term use of the dugout is that Chambers' mother, Elizabeth, had an adjoining homestead. It is likely that Chambers and his widowed mother would have lived together. Dwellings of some type would have been established on both of their claims to fulfill the legal requirements of the Homestead Act of 1862, but it is reasonable to assume that mother and son lived together – as they did by 1900 according to the United States Census.<sup>30</sup> It is unlikely they occupied the small, unfinished dugout for any substantial period of time.

A third theory lending to the dugout's short-term occupancy is that Chambers appears to have been a successful homesteader who likely had the means to build a better dwelling. His obituary states that he was a prominent rancher in the area for many years and deed research indicates that he was acquiring land beyond his 160-acre homestead in the early years.<sup>31</sup> These two facts seem to indicate that Chambers may have had the money, credit, and/or collateral to build a house during those early years. It was common for homesteaders to abandon dugouts and build houses as soon as economic conditions allowed. Dugouts were rudimentary living spaces and people living in them were often viewed as being less successful than homesteaders who built a house. A house signaled success, an image most homesteaders sought to portray.

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<sup>30</sup> Ancestry Library [https://search.ancestrylibrary.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?\\_phsrc=SIT47&\\_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&qh=z18JSJUTEHt6TnttMAj36w%3D%3D&gss=angs-g&new=1&rank=1&msT=1&gsfn=john%20&gsfn\\_x=0&gsln=chambers&gsln\\_x=0&msypn\\_\\_ftp=Belle%20Fourche,%20Butte,%20South%20Dakota,%20USA&msypn=63236&msbdy=1857&catb\\_ucket=rstp&MSAV=0&uidh=513&pcat=ROOT\\_CATEGORY&h=69730500&dbid=7602&indiv=1&ml\\_rpos=4](https://search.ancestrylibrary.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?_phsrc=SIT47&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&qh=z18JSJUTEHt6TnttMAj36w%3D%3D&gss=angs-g&new=1&rank=1&msT=1&gsfn=john%20&gsfn_x=0&gsln=chambers&gsln_x=0&msypn__ftp=Belle%20Fourche,%20Butte,%20South%20Dakota,%20USA&msypn=63236&msbdy=1857&catb_ucket=rstp&MSAV=0&uidh=513&pcat=ROOT_CATEGORY&h=69730500&dbid=7602&indiv=1&ml_rpos=4) Accessed 23 August 2018.

<sup>31</sup> Personal Correspondence, Tom Cooper, 14 January 2018.

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Yet, the whole story of the dugout remains unknown. Besides what is gleaned from census records, deed research, and obituaries, little is known about John Chambers. Genealogical records indicate that he never married or had children. His obituary lists three nephews with the surname "Brink," indicating he most likely had a sister. His obituary lists no other family. However, enough evidence exists to partially piece together a general homesteading story and provide adequate context for the era in which the Chambers Dugout was built and occupied.

### Dugouts on the Great Plains – Architecture and Context

The dugouts, sod houses, and dugout/sod house combinations built during the settlement of the Great Plains do not have much of a historical precedent architecturally. Unlike log cabins, which have roots in the immigrant traditions brought from northern Europe and Siberia, sod construction was not a building tradition influenced by ethnicity, creed, or color.<sup>32</sup> It was a practical solution to the environment that both Americans and foreign-born immigrants created out of necessity.

That is not to say there are no historical precedents at all. American Indians living on the Great Plains, such as the Pawnees, Omaha, Arikara, Mandan, and others, built earthen lodges of wood, dirt, and grass for centuries. Scandinavian, German, Irish, and other immigrant groups also had long histories of earthen-built structures in their histories as well. However, the dugout appears to be an adaptation to the environment of the Great Plains constructed out of immediate necessity and not a building tradition attributable to one group or culture.

Dugouts were simple, expedient structures created by carving a hole in the ground and covering it with some sort of roof. Earth was excavated by hand with shovels and with a horse- or oxen-drawn slip. Most were small – between 10 feet and 14 feet square - and contained only one room with the number of occupants a contributing factor in determining size.<sup>33</sup> Due to their simplicity and ephemeral nature, dugouts have received little attention from architectural historians.<sup>34</sup>

When possible, they were often dug into a hillside creating a cave-like appearance. If the hill was not high enough to create a natural roof, a manmade roof was built. The roof often contained a ridge pole supported by upright poles on the interior.<sup>35</sup> The roof was covered with branches, sod bricks, grass, lumber, cloth, or any number of materials available to the builder. The front wall was often constructed out of convenient materials. Rocks, logs, and sod bricks were used as available and chinked with dirt-and-grass aggregates to fill in the gaps.<sup>36</sup> A wood door or window could be added to this elevation, though the opening was often left raw with only a cloth covering it. The other walls were often reinforced with sod bricks and the gap

<sup>32</sup> Andrea R. Kampinen, *The Sod Houses of Custer County, Nebraska*, Thesis, (Athens, GA: University of Georgia, 2008), 40.

<sup>33</sup> Steely, 32

<sup>34</sup> William E. Stark, *National Historic Landmark Evaluation: Edgar and Alice Brown Homestead*, (Pierre, SD: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 2015), 20.

<sup>35</sup> Josie Lee Yost, *A Summary of Homestead House Types in South Dakota 1860-1910*, (unpublished manuscript 1983), 58.

<sup>36</sup> Everett Dick, *The Sod House Frontier 1854-1890* (New York: D. Appelton-Century Company, 1937), 111.

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between the roof eave and slope of the hill was commonly gapped with sod bricks.<sup>37</sup> Floors were often packed dirt, though wood planks were occasionally added. Both exteriors and interiors were often cobbled together from materials readily available to the builder.

Though they could be warm in the winter and relatively cool in the summer, living in a dugout on the Great Plains was a hardscrabble existence. Small, dank, and an oasis for rodents and snakes, many pioneers tend to recall unpleasant memories of their time underground. Nellie Lanan, a Pennington County, South Dakota, homesteader recalled sleeping on top of the table in order to prevent mice from biting her toes.<sup>38</sup> Another woman homesteader near Stillwater, Oklahoma, recalled that the sound of mice tunneling into her dugout at night “would make cold chills run down my spine.”<sup>39</sup> She also noted that the mouse tunnels carried water “in steady streams” into the dugout whenever it rained.<sup>40</sup> Billy Myers, of northwestern South Dakota, recalled that mice would get in between the interior sod blocks and the newspaper that had been pasted onto them with a flour-and-water glue. He recalled that his mother would “stab them with a butcher knife. She got them too. She’d just cut them out of there...and patch it over again.”<sup>41</sup> It wasn’t mice but snakes that tormented homesteader I.E.M. Smith in Montana who lamented about snakes that “suddenly darted out of little round holes in the walls and snakes that darted in again.”<sup>42</sup> Henry Lange<sup>43</sup>, who homesteaded near Imlay, South Dakota, was more introspective about his plight noting that his dugout was “a place to hang my hat, and not too many had it better than I did.”<sup>44</sup>

Though some settlers occupied and improved their dugouts for long periods of time, most did not. Most did not enjoy living underground and constructed sod or wood frame houses as soon as economically possible. Once a dugout was abandoned as a dwelling, it was often repurposed as a cellar for food storage. The dugout was typically kept up if it had a use on the ranch or farm. Generally, extant dugouts are extremely rare today due to their diminished use. Most that exist are best classified as ruins, typically having collapsed decades ago and now evidenced only as depressions.

The National Register Information System database and the Canadian Register of Historic Places were searched in 2018 to determine relevant nominations for comparison. Four listed dugouts

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<sup>37</sup> Yost, 59.

<sup>38</sup> Paula M. Nelson, *No Place For Clinging Vines: Women Homesteaders on the South Dakota Frontier, 1900-1915*, Thesis (Vermillion, SD: University of South Dakota, July 1978), 27.

<sup>39</sup> H. Wayne Morgan and Anne Hodges, *Oklahoma: A History*, (New York: W.W. Norton and Company, 1984), 64.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid*, 64.

<sup>41</sup> Molly Rozum, “It Weathered Many a Storm: The Enduring Sod House in Northwest South Dakota” *South Dakota History*, v47, no.4 (Winter 2017), 355.

<sup>42</sup> David B. Danbom, *Sod Busting: How Families Made Farms on the Nineteenth-Century Plains*, (Baltimore, MD: John Hopkins University Press, 2014), 36.

<sup>43</sup> Lange also had a “pet” bullsnake who lived in his dugout. He shot it one day after it got “too friendly.”

<sup>44</sup> Mable Lange Swanson, *Sauer Kraut On the Pioneer Trail*, (Freeman, SD: Pine Hill Press, 1977), 27.

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appear to have decent individual integrity, but they are different from the Chambers Dugout. The Kudrna Ranch (SD) dugout (part frame building and part dugout) retains decent individual integrity, but is slightly different as it is not built into a hill. It has soil piled against its walls so it appears recessed even though it sits at ground level. The Bordeaux Dugout (NE) also retains individual integrity, but differs in that it is essentially half log cabin and half dugout. The dugout at the Perryman Ranch Headquarters (OK) also appears to have decent integrity. It utilizes stacked stones to a greater degree than the Chambers Dugout, and appears to have less integrity, but is a comparable structure. The Doukhobor Dugout (SK) is primarily an archeological site with some partial reconstruction of features.

The South Dakota SHPO survey database and the Archeological Resource Management System were searched in 2018 for comparisons. Only three records exist for dugouts, including one listed, one eligible, and one not eligible. Dugouts are rarely recorded as lone resources on site forms, making searches difficult. The databases include around 4,700 records for farmsteads. Dugouts are recorded within these site forms, along with other structures, but it is problematic to determine which farmstead site forms contain dugouts without reviewing each site form individually. Further, most site forms contain limited information on individually eligibility pertaining to dugouts. Also, when a dugout is mentioned in a site form its physical characteristics and condition are often not noted. Based on these conditions, it is difficult to find dugouts for comparison. However, based on what is known and the information available, the Chambers Dugout appears to be one of the best-preserved dugouts in South Dakota.

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** BU-000-00257

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927    or     NAD 1983

1. Zone: 13                      Easting: 577921.04                      Northing: 4944397.68

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is a circle with a UTM center of Z=13, E=577921.04, N=4944397.68 and a radius of 15 feet.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is a circle with a UTM center and 15-foot radius. This area covers the dugout. It includes portions of the hill on the NE, NW, and SW sides of the dugout. On the SE side, the boundary terminates just before reaching the house. The boundary encompasses only the dugout and parts of the hill in which it is embanked.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: C.B. Nelson  
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e-mail chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us  
telephone: 605-773-3458  
date: 25 August 2018

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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### **Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### **Photo Log**

Name of Property: Chambers Dugout

City or Vicinity: Belle Fourche, vic.

County: Butte State: SD

Photographer: Liz Almlie

Date Photographed: 20 June 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 12.

#### **SD\_ButteCounty\_ChambersDugout\_0001**

Taken outside the dugout looking towards the southwest at the front of the dugout.

#### **SD\_ButteCounty\_ChambersDugout\_0002**

Taken outside the dugout looking towards the northeast at the front of the dugout.

#### **SD\_ButteCounty\_ChambersDugout\_0003**

Taken outside the dugout looking towards the southwest at the front of the dugout.

#### **SD\_ButteCounty\_ChambersDugout\_0004**

Taken outside the dugout looking towards the northeast at the front of the dugout.

#### **SD\_ButteCounty\_ChambersDugout\_0005**

Taken inside the dugout from the front room looking at a post-and-beam support and the wall dividing the rooms.

#### **SD\_ButteCounty\_ChambersDugout\_0006**

Taken inside the dugout from the front room looking at the wall dividing the rooms where log, clay tile block, and brick are used.

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**SD\_ButteCounty\_ChambersDugout\_0007**

Taken inside the dugout from the front room looking towards the paired four-pane windows on the façade.

**SD\_ButteCounty\_ChambersDugout\_0008**

Taken inside the dugout from the front room looking towards the door.

**SD\_ButteCounty\_ChambersDugout\_0009**

Takin inside in the front room looking down at the transition from the front room to the back room showing the step down and packed dirt floor.

**SD\_ButteCounty\_ChambersDugout\_0010**

Taken inside, from the back room, at the bins in the corner.

**SD\_ButteCounty\_ChambersDugout\_0011**

Taken inside, from the back room, at a shelf on the wall that divides the two rooms.

**SD\_ButteCounty\_ChambersDugout\_0012**

Taken inside, from the threshold of the front room and back room, looking towards the door and façade.

**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.).

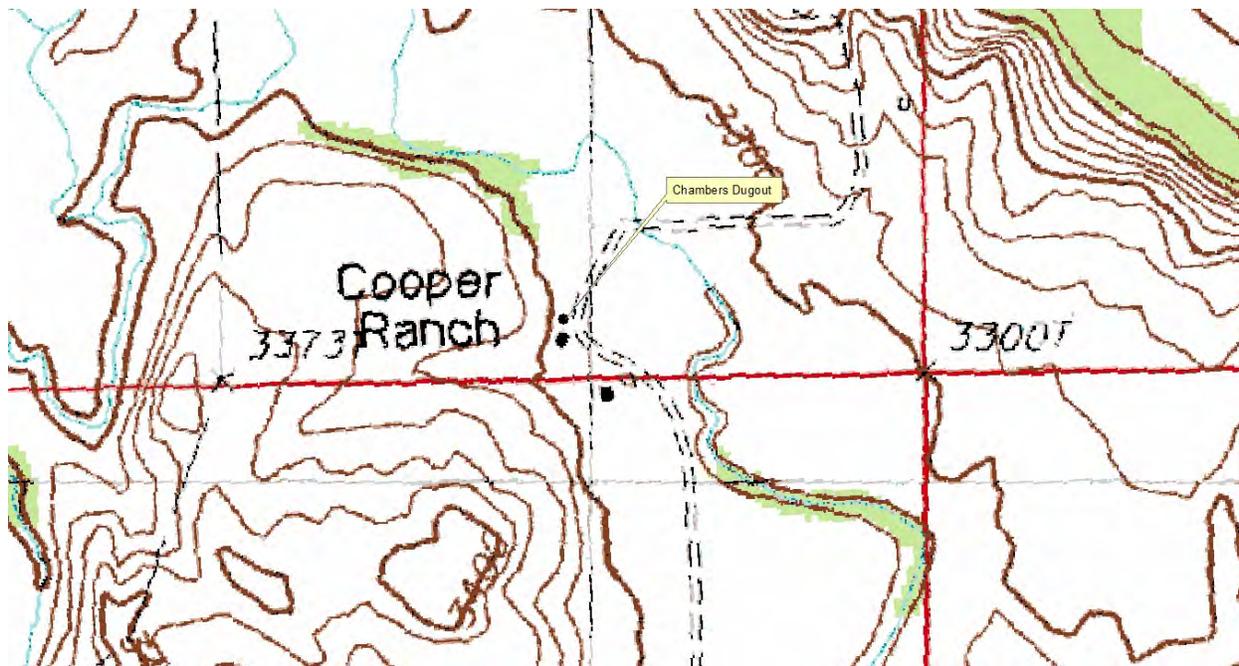
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10

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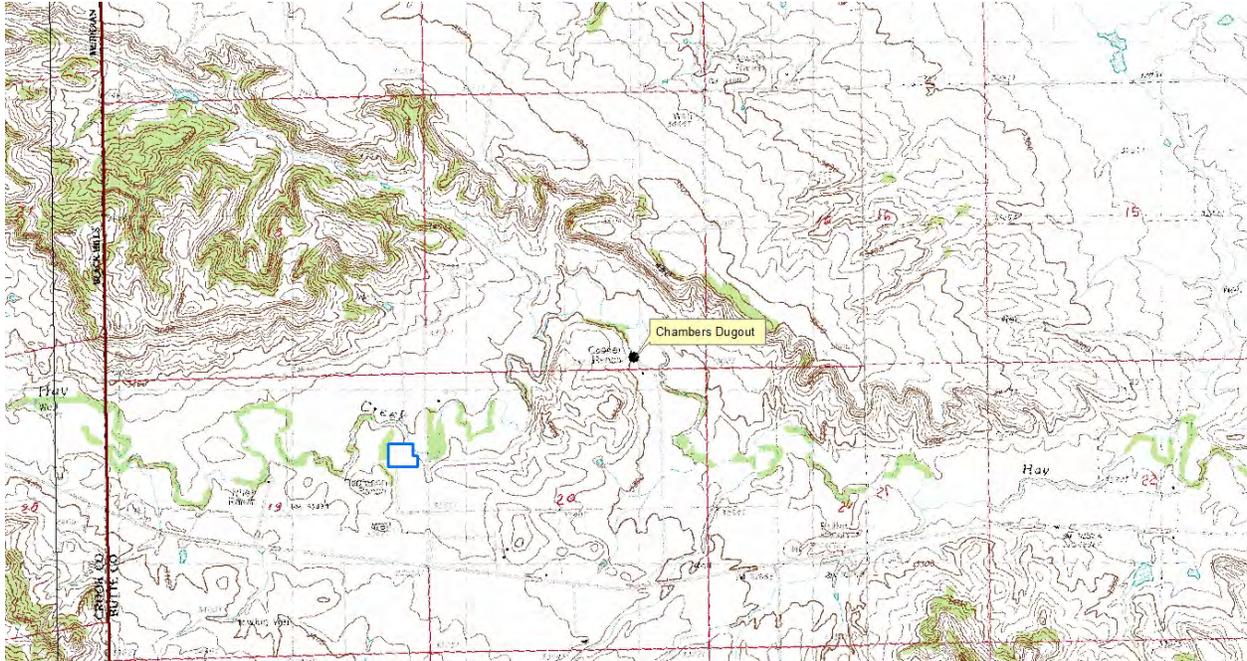


SD\_ButteCounty\_ChambersDugout: SE1/4, SE1/4, S17, T08N, R01E; UTM Z=13, E=577921.04,  
N=4944397.68. 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map. 1:4,000. Produced in ArcMap 27 June 2018.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
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**National Register of Historic Places**  
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SD\_ButteCounty\_ChambersDugout: SE1/4, SE1/4, S17, T08N, R01E; UTM Z=13, E=577921.04, N=4944397.68. 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map. 1:20,000. Produced in ArcMap 27 June 2018.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
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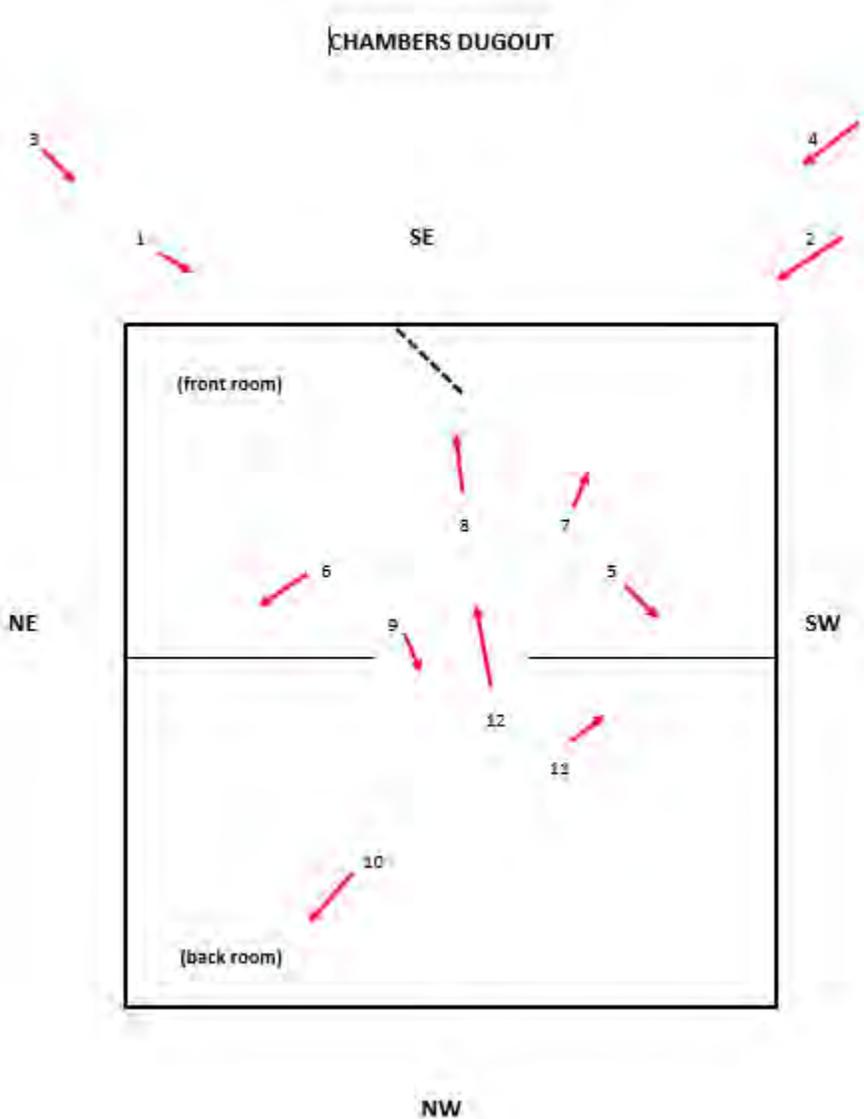
SD\_ButteCounty\_ChambersDugout: SE1/4, SE1/4, S17, T08N, R01E; UTM Z=13, E=577921.04, N=4944397.68. 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map. FSA Imagery. 1:4,000. Produced in ArcMap 27 June 2018.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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### PHOTO KEY AND SKETCH MAP



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
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**CLOSE UP MAP LOCATING DUGOUT WITHIN RANCH YARD**





CAT





















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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 1/28/2019    Date of Pending List: 2/12/2019    Date of 16th Day: 2/27/2019    Date of 45th Day: 3/14/2019    Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal           | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request     | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape       | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver           | <input type="checkbox"/> National        | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission     | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period                     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP             | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years         |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG             |   |

Accept     Return     Reject    3/11/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Roger Reed  Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278 Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



19 December 2018

Keeper of National Register  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228  
Washington DC 20240



To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copies of the following nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

Dickens Round Barn, Worthing vicinity, Lincoln County, SD  
Perkins Congregational Church, Springfield vicinity, Bon Homme County, SD  
Roosevelt School, Belle Fourche, Butte County, SD  
Chambers Dugout, Belle Fourche vicinity, Butte County, SD  
First Presbyterian Church of Groton, Groton, Brown County, SD  
Haakon County Courthouse, Philip, Haakon County, SD  
Solomon and Martha Hann Homestead, Nemo vicinity, Lawrence County, SD  
Rapid City Commercial Historic District Amendment, Rapid City, Pennington County, SD  
Jackson Boulevard Historic District, Spearfish, Lawrence County, SD  
Number of property owners: 55 Number of objections: 5

Please contact [Sofia.Mattesini@state.sd.us](mailto:Sofia.Mattesini@state.sd.us) with any questions.

Sincerely,

Sofia Mattesini  
Historic Preservation Specialist