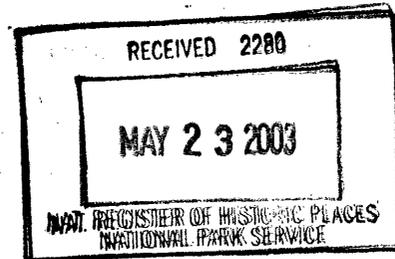


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

02001424

609



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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional 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 Lake Badus Rural Agricultural Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number properties roughly surrounding the intersections of US 81, CR16, CR37, and CR20 not for publication N/A
city or town Nunda Vicinity X
state South Dakota Code SD county Lake code 079 zip code 57050

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Gary D. Voigt 05-21-2003
Signature of certifying official Date

South Dakota State Historic Preservation Officer
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 commenting or other official Date

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
Frank M. Chillard 6/26/03

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
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
117	54	Buildings
1	0	Sites
25	34	Structures
0	0	Objects
143	88	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1
Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE	Sub: animal facility
_____	_____
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE	agricultural outbuilding
_____	_____
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE	storage
_____	_____
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
_____	_____
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
_____	_____
RELIGION	religious facility
_____	_____
FUNERARY	cemetery
_____	_____
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE	agricultural field
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE	Sub: animal facility
_____	_____
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE	agricultural outbuilding
_____	_____
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE	storage
_____	_____
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE	agricultural field
_____	_____
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
_____	_____
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
_____	_____
RELIGION	religious facility
_____	_____
FUNERARY	cemetery
_____	_____
VACANT	not in use
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Wisconsin Dairy Barn, Transverse

Frame Barn, Front Gable Barn

Other: Folk Victorian, American Foursquare

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation concrete, stone

Roof metal, asphalt, wood

Walls wood, metal, synthetics, stone

Other brick, wood

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

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 a 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

1876-1952

Significant Dates 1876
 1884

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

(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 Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: South Dakota State Archives, Pierre SD 57501

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 12,160 acres

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>14</u>	<u>642362</u>	<u>4891112</u>	3	<u>14</u>	<u>639915</u>	<u>4891856</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>14</u>	<u>639963</u>	<u>4891088</u>	4	<u>14</u>	<u>643946</u>	<u>4891808</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Matt Morgans and Mary Troutman Gates/
Lynda Schwan

organization Prairie Partners, Inc./SD SHPO date May 27, 2002

street & number 123 South Main, Suite 202/900
Governors Dr telephone 605-338-7200
605-773-6056

city or town Sioux Falls/Pierre state SD zip code 57104

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)

Lake Badus Rural Agricultural Historic District
Name of Property

Lake County, South Dakota
County and State

Property Owner

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

name multiple owners, see continuation sheet
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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places**
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page # 1**Summary**

The Lake Badus Rural Agricultural Historic District covers approximately 25 square miles of gently rolling prairie along the northern border of Lake County, South Dakota. Terrain elevation varies little over the districts boundaries, from 1,720 feet above sea level around the shores of Lake Badus and to the south, to just over 1800 feet above sea level in the southwestern quarter of the district. Lake Badus, located at the eastern edge of the agricultural district, is the primary geographical feature. The shallow, stream-fed lake covers approximately 320 acres. Battle Creek, an intermittent stream, feeds into, and drains from, Lake Badus. Dry Lake is another water feature located on the western edge of the district. Very little native vegetation still exists, as the land in this area has been extensively farmed for over a century; however, some native grasses are present around water-bodies within the districts boundaries. State Highway 81 bisects the district from the north to south, separating areas that were primarily settled by Swiss families from areas that were primarily settled by Irish families. County Road 20 runs along the southern edge of the district. The district boundaries follow roads and property lines at right angles.

The Lake Badus Rural Agricultural Historic District is composed of individual farmsteads that together illustrate the rich rural agricultural character and history of the area. Each farmstead typically includes one house, one large barn, one or more smaller barns, one or more chicken coops, one or more grain silos, and a shelterbelt. Many of the farmsteads also include a single wood granary, a single brooder house, one or more loafing sheds, and/or a well house. A few of the farmsteads still retain an historic outhouse. The metal bases of many windmills are located throughout the district, but the only surviving windmill with sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic fabric of the district is located at the John Janett Property (10.8). Prior to European settlement Native American groups frequented the area, but no known evidence of their presence remains in the Lake Badus Rural Agricultural Historic District.

Very sparse data exists on the accurate construction dates of many of the buildings in the district, especially smaller outbuildings and older barns. Therefore many of the construction dates for the buildings are estimates based on visual inspection, interviews with local property owners, and information gleaned from local tax records. Individual property names are derived from historic ownership atlases and census data; spouse's names and maiden names are included wherever possible.

Barns

Barns in the Lake Badus area vary according to who built them. Swiss farmers tended to build barns more suitable for dairying. The barns were likely to have a hillside location so that the lower level would provide an entrance for the dairying cattle. The upper level had a hay door wide enough for a hay rack to be driven into that level. The Irish preferred to locate on high ground with good surface drainage. The location was chosen even if it required the farmstead to be several hundred feet from the main road. As the Irish farmers utilized crop cultivation, their barns were constructed for that purpose.

The district features a variety of barn types including large gable-front feeder barns such as the c. 1890 barn found at the Henry Wolf Property (4.2) and gambrel roof barns such as the very large Wisconsin Dairy Barn at the John Janett Property (10.2). Smaller gambrel roof barns like the c.1915 barn at the Nicolaus Schnell Property (7.7) are also very common and may have been constructed from mail-order plans.

Smaller, rectangular gable-roof barns are also prevalent within the district, such as the c.1895 barns at the Joseph and Mary A. Cajacob Property (21.4 and 21.7) and the c.1890 barn at the John "Casper" and Barbara (Fazendin) Cassutt

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Property (27.2), which are some of the oldest surviving structures in the district. A lower pitch to the gable roof and minimal overhang at the eave characterizes the earliest of these rectangular barns. This minimal use of construction materials is a reflection of the scarcity of building materials during the period of initial settlement. Rectangular gable-roof barns were also commonly built through the 1920s in the district; the later barns feature steeper roof pitch and often include simplified Arts and Crafts detailing such as exposed rafter tails and clapboard siding with mitered corners. Examples of these later gable roof barns include the c. 1920 barn located at the J.A. and Josephine Jacomet Property (1.3).

An uncommon but distinctive barn type found within the Lake Badus Rural Agricultural Historic District is the transverse frame gable front barn with monitor roof and clerestory. An excellent example is found at the William P. Burke Property (18.1).

A few metal or wood quonset buildings such as the c.1948 barn at the John M. DeRungs Property (16.2) are found within the district. However, the more recent pole barn with standing seam metal siding and roof is the most common barn type constructed in the district after World War II; few of these buildings are old enough to contribute to the historic fabric of the district.

Granaries and Silos

The early homesteaders needed to store grain to sustain their animals during the harsh South Dakota winters. Therefore granaries are some of the earliest surviving secondary buildings, such as the c.1900 wood frame rectangular gable-roof granary located at the Henry Wolf Property (4.4). After World War II, many of the farmers built tall, cylindrical concrete block silos with metal dome roofs that provide distinctive landmarks on the gently rolling horizon. Most of these post-war silos were painted with the farmer's name, construction date, and some type of decorative white paint pattern at the rim. A simple checkerboard pattern is very common, as is an elaborate scroll detail such as at the 1951 silo at the John W. and Christina Schnell Property (6.4).

Poultry Facilities

Chicken coops and brooder houses are prevalent throughout the district. This is a reflection of the importance of poultry to the economy during the historic period. The John Janett Property (10.1-10.10) and the Henry Wolf Property (4.1-4.11) in particular include extensive poultry facilities.

Several of these early buildings were moved around the farmsteads to meet the changing needs of the farmers over time and therefore are no longer positioned in their original locations. These buildings were often converted into storage sheds when they were no longer needed for poultry operations.

Historically, these early poultry facilities were oriented to the south, with multiple windows strategically located on the south walls to provide maximum warmth and light. The unusual orientation of a chicken coop to the east, west, or north suggests that it may have been relocated from elsewhere on the property. However, in the absence of other modifications, they retain integrity due to a preserved association with the farmsteads and other essential character defining architectural features.

Houses

The first generation of houses was quickly built to provide immediate shelter and was often intended to be temporary; thus they were constructed of temporary materials such as sod and tarpaper over green lumber. Trees were scarce in the Lake

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Badus area during the initial settlement period and lumber had to be hauled 75 miles from Luverne, Minnesota, the closest railroad town at the time. It is possible that the materials used to construct these initial houses were recycled into other buildings within the district. There are no known surviving examples of original homestead houses within the district. The earliest surviving house is the c.1884 one and a half story Folk Victorian cross wing house located at the John Casper and Barbara (Fazendin) Cassutt Property (27.1) in Section 27 of Badus Township. The c.1887 house located at the Maria B. Schnell Property (3.2) was converted into an animal facility when the second-generation house was built c.1927.

The most common house type in the district is the one and a half story Folk Victorian cross-gable house, such as the c.1904 John W. and Christina Schnell Property (6.1). Two-story American Foursquare houses are also common and were constructed slightly later than the cross-gable houses; an excellent example is the c.1907 J.A. and Josephine Jacomet house located in Section 17 of Badus Township (1.1). Although the building is very deteriorated, it retains superb integrity and is the most original surviving example of this common building type. A few very simple, early rectangular gable-roof houses are also included, such as those located at the Henry Wolf Property (4.1 and 4.7).

South Dakota residents generally followed the rest of the United States in stylistic preferences by several years. Thus, a house such as the American Foursquare did not reach its height of popularity in the Lake Badus area until around 1915, and Folk Victorian styles that had begun to decline in popularity elsewhere in the United States were still much in demand in the Lake Badus area through the 1910s. The notable scarcity of Arts and Crafts style Bungalows can be explained by the fact that by the time they may have been popular among Lake Badus residents, the Great Depression had already paralyzed the local economy.

Many houses in the district have been covered with modern siding and shutters in recent years. However they still contribute to the historic fabric of the district because they convey their essential character defining features and association with the early development of the area. The few houses that have lost integrity also suffer obtrusive additions and significant fenestration changes, such as those located at the Maria B. Schnell Property (3.1) and the Maurice and Ellen Dooley Property (23.1).

Landscape

Lake County is on the southern edge of the Prairie du Coteau physiographic area. The relief is gently undulating. The balance of the district is drained by Battle Creek which flows into and out of Lake Badus, the largest water source in the county.

The soil in the district is termed Egan-Viborg and Egan-Wentworth. Egan-Viborg is a nearly level to gently sloping, well drained and moderately well drained silty soils formed in a glacial drift. The Egan-Viborg soil is generally located on uplands. Egan-Wentworth is a gently undulating to rolling, well drained silty soil. Egan-Wentworth soils are also located on uplands and contain more gravel and stones than Egan-Viborg.

Farming is the main source of income in the district. Corn, oats, soybeans, flax, forage, sorghums, alfalfa and grasses are the main crops. The crops are vital to the extensive livestock-raising operations in the region of the State. As the soil conditions are ones that drain well and the temperatures are less extreme, the area is perfect for crops.

Surrounding the built environment of the farms in the district are large fields for crop cultivation. Often, the entire acreage would not be planted in the same crop, just like other farm throughout the United States. Planting habits in South Dakota do not vary from the remainder of the Midwest. As the region was settled by homesteaders, the plantings in the area were those that were familiar to them from their home countries. Farmers rotate crops and leave fields fallow when necessary. Unfortunately, since the region was and still is heavily cultivated, no natural prairie grasses remain. Often times, barb wire

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fences are located on the edge of the fields as a demarcation. Typically, the fields are not divided into a standard acre size.

Throughout the district, the circulation pattern is dominated by section line roads and a single state highway. The system by which Lake County was divided can be traced back to the Land Ordinance of 1785 which divided the land into squares of six miles on a side, constituting a township. A township was then subdivided into square miles sections. Each section contained four quarter sections of 160 acres. Section line roads create a man-made boundary which typically divides the farms in the district. It is only when natural features, such as Lake Badus or Battle Creek, are present that section line roads deviate. Historically, the district was divided in this manner and remains the same today.

The early settlements in the area were on treeless plains with the exception of trees growing around the lakes and creeks. The Homestead Act of 1862 encouraged tree claims. Few of the original tree claims have survived in the area. Millions of trees were planted in shelterbelts on the Great Plains from 1935 to 1942 with the introduction of the Soil Conservation Service. The farmers in the Lake Badus area readily accepted the shelterbelt planting with a common practice of a one-half mile tree belt of six to eight rows of trees adapted to the area. Today, these shelterbelts are mature trees.

Finally, farmers changed the landscape over time to protect it from erosion. Farmers in the area have extensively used terraces and contours on the land for that purpose. Also they have constructed dugouts to impound water, thus providing livestock water on pasture land. It is not uncommon throughout the District to have a dugout on most quarter sections of land.

Integrity

While it is notable that very few historic buildings remain from the initial settlement, the district has multiple historic resources that convey the historic significance of the area, from the earliest in 1884 to the latest in 1952. The principle layout of the farms remains intact. The main buildings of the complex face the country road or highway with the fields radiating from the farm complex. While natural disasters may have necessitated reconstruction of houses and barns, their location has not changed.

Most farming complexes in the district have post-1952 buildings which accommodate modern machinery. These newer facilities are located within the main complex of the farms and do not detract but continue to reflect the evolution of farming practices. Most of the non-contributing buildings within the district were constructed post-1952 and constitute secondary structures such as grain bins and garages.

When the settlers came to this region of Lake County they intended the community to be a farming area which focused on crop cultivation. They formed a community center around Lake Badus including a church, cemetery, school and store. While just the church and cemetery remain, it still evokes the sense of a community center and the farming area established during the late 1870's continued into the 21st century.

Buildings in the Lake Badus Rural Agricultural Historic District were surveyed first in 1999 and re-evaluated for the nomination in the summer of 2002. When the survey of the buildings was completed, each building was studied for contributing/non-contributing status. The determinations were based on alterations and construction dates. Clearly, all buildings constructed after 1952 were considered non-contributing as they did not fall into the period of significance. Some buildings within the district have had alterations including additions and changes for modern farming equipment. Many of the alterations are compatible within the district, as agricultural buildings must be updated for modern farming practices in South Dakota. Those alterations which were considered non-compatible include inappropriate windows and

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vinyl/aluminum siding, lack of integral elements such as a roof, and a total renovation to the building leaving no historic materials. Many of the buildings in the district have simplistic historic details.

Inventory

What follows is a listing of the contributing and non-contributing resources located within the Lake Badus Rural Agricultural Historic District. One site within the district, Saint Ann's Church, is on the National Register of Historic Places and is not included in the inventory. The original site of Badus Township is also included within the land area of the district but is not counted in the building inventory. Each listing contains the building type, estimated construction date, architectural description, and evaluation as to whether the resource is contributing or non-contributing (N/C) to the historic fabric of the district.

1. J.A. and Josephine Jacomet Property (Swiss).

SEC 17 – NE QTR, Badus Township

1.1. House. c.1907, Contributing.

Classic two story American foursquare house with superb integrity. The hip roof is marked by a central chimney, wood shingles with metal ridge caps, and a boxed cornice. A small gabled dormer is present on the east side. A full length front porch with turned spindles and intricate scrollwork survives along the east façade but has partially collapsed. Simple 1:1 windows with missing glass are located throughout the building. Clapboard siding covers the exterior walls, which rest on a stone foundation.

1.2. Barn. c. 1900, Contributing.

Very large one and a half story gable front feeder barn with board and batten siding and a wide hay hood over the centrally located haymow door on the east façade. A small diamond shaped Swiss Lozenge window is located to the right of the haymow. Sliding wood doors in a metal track provide access to the interior on the east side. The rear of the barn features a wide hip roof over the first floor and no windows or other openings. The roof is covered with wood shingles.

1.3. Barn. c.1920, Contributing.

Small wood frame gable front barn with clapboard siding and a single small window in the gable end on the north side. The roof is characterized by wood shingles and a boxed cornice. A small hinged pedestrian size door is located in the center of the east side. A non-Contributing collapsed building is located to the immediate south of the barn, adjacent to a non-Contributing windmill that is missing its fins and tail.

2. Plazi DeRung Property (Swiss; Plazi was a widower in 1905).

SEC 12 - SE QTR of the NE QTR, Badus Township

2.1. Barn. c.1890, with c.1910 addition. Contributing.

Two bay rectangular plan one and a half story wood frame barn with side gable roof and local boulders used for the foundation. The south bay appears to be a very early addition to the north bay. Both bays feature wood shingle roofs with centrally placed roof vents and a single small square window centered in the peak of each gable. The south bay is

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accessed by centrally placed sliding double wood doors on the east side that are hand made of vertical board panels that slide in a metal track. The north bay is characterized by minimal roof overhang at the eave and two small rectangular window openings on the east side that flank a small pedestrian sized door. The walls of the south bay are covered with clapboard siding, while the walls of the north bay walls are covered with shiplap siding. The interior of both bays includes hay storage above an animal shelter area on the first floor.

2.2. Chicken Coop. c.1900. Contributing.

Small one story wood frame chicken coop with side gable saltbox roof, clapboard siding and unknown foundation material. The primary façade features one small door and one small square window opening which face east. The orientation of the building to the east suggests that building may have been relocated to its current position at an unknown date.

2.3. Garage. c. 1980. N/C

Modern two-stall gable front garage with standing seam metal siding.

2.4. Modular House. c. 2000. N/C

One story cross gable modular ranch style house with synthetic siding and asphalt shingle roof.

2.5 & 2.6. Two sheds. c. 1980. N/C

Two small wood frame sheds. May have been prefabricated elsewhere.

3. Maria B. Schnell Property (Swiss; Maria owned this property but lived in Section 23; it is not known who actually lived here during the historic period).

SEC 15 – NW QTR of the NW QTR, Badus Township

3.1. House. c. 1926. N/C

One and a half story simplified vernacular Arts & Crafts style cross gable bungalow with modern siding, windows, and a single bay garage addition at the northeast corner. The house is characterized by exposed rafter tails and a pair of decorative 4:2 transom windows adjacent to a dominant decorative brick chimney on the primary façade (east wall). A few original 1:1 windows remain on the south side of the house. The house features an asphalt shingle roof and poured concrete foundation.

3.2. Old House/Barn. c.1887 with c. 1927 addition. Contributing.

Two bay rectangular plan one and a half story wood frame barn with side gable roof. The south bay was originally used as the original homestead house and was converted into a barn when the current house was constructed c. 1927. Both bays feature wood shingle roofs and a single small square window centered in the peak of each gable. The walls of the south bay are covered with board and batten siding, while the walls of the north bay are covered with clapboard siding. A sliding wood door in a metal track provides access to the interior from the west side.

3.3 Barn. c. 1925. Contributing.

One story rectangular gable front barn with a single window in the peak of the gable and fixed 4-light square barn windows flanking a central pedestrian size door on the west side. A boxed cornice and wood shingle roof with metal ridge cap and decorative metal finial balls characterize the barn.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page # 7**3.4. Barn. c. 1910. Contributing.**

Small one and a half story rectangular side gable barn with a single window in the peak of the gable on each end. The barn is characterized by a boxed cornice and wood shingle roof with metal ridge cap and decorative metal finial balls.

3.5. Barn. c. 1890. Contributing.

Small one and a half story gable front barn with one shed wing to either side of a central bay. The barn is characterized by an absence of decorative elements and has lap siding and a wood shingle roof. The central bay contains a very small haymow door in the center of the gable peak. A garage door has been added in the north end of the east bay. The interior features hay storage in a loft above an animal shelter area on the first floor.

3.6. Sheds. c. 1960. N/C

Two small wood frame structures with shed roofs.

3.7. Silo. c.1954. N/C

Tall, narrow concrete block grain silo missing its roof. The top of the silo is painted with a decorative geometrical pattern with scrollwork and the name "Donald Schnell 1954."

4. Henry Wolf Property (Swiss/German; census records indicate that Henry was a marshal in 1905).
SEC 9 – SW QTR, Badus Township**4.1. House. c.1895. Contributing.**

Small, 1 story rectangular Folk Victorian style gable front house with a small entry addition on the west façade. The house is characterized by 2:2 windows with small projecting cornices, clapboard siding, rubble stone foundation covered with concrete parging. A brick chimney is located in the center of the gable at east end. The asphalt shingle roof features a metal ridge cap with decorative metal finial balls, boxed cornice, and subtle cove molding at the eaves. This building resembles a schoolhouse but does not appear to have been moved.

4.2. Barn. c. 1890. Contributing.

Very large one and a half story gable front feeder barn with board and batten siding and a wide hay hood over the centrally located haymow door on the east façade. Sliding wood doors in a metal track provide access to the interior on the east side. The rear of the barn features a wide hip roof over the first floor and a diamond shaped Swiss Lozenge window in the center of a gable peak which protects the hay storage area in the second floor. The roof is covered with corrugated metal on the south side and wood shingles on the north side.

4.3. Well House c. 1925. Contributing.

Small side gable well house with long, narrow proportions and vertical board siding. A small hinged pedestrian size door on the south side and a single square window on the east side characterize the unadorned building. The adjacent windmill has lost integrity due to missing parts.

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4.4. Granary/Chicken Coop. c.1900. Contributing.

Small one and a half story wood frame side gable granary with one story shed roof wings on the North and South (gable) ends. A sliding wood door on a metal track provides access to the interior of the northernmost shed roof section on the east side and a centrally placed pedestrian sized door provides access into the central section of the barn on the east side. A standing seam metal roof and centrally located roof vent characterize the roof. A row of fixed four light square windows provides much natural light into the southern shed roofed section, which may have been used as a chicken coop.

4.5. Barn. c.1910. Contributing.

Large wood frame gable front barn with sliding double doors on the east end below a fixed four light window in the peak of the gable. A large shed roof section with distinctive vertically divided four light ribbon windows runs the full length of the building on the south side. The base of a metal cupola is centrally located in the main section of the building, but the cupola itself is missing. Two small skylight openings provide natural light into the shed roof section on the south side.

4.6. Two Grain Bins. c. 1980. N/C

Two round corrugated metal grain bins with standing seam metal conical roofs.

4.7. House. c. 1894. Contributing.

Very simple, unadorned one and a half story wood frame side gable house with a stone and concrete block foundation. A central door on the south side is flanked by two 1:1 windows, and a very small shed roof addition is located on the west side of the building. The asphalt shingle roof is characterized by a central brick chimney. The modern steel siding on the exterior walls of the house do not destroy its overall historic integrity.

4.8. Chicken Coop. c. 1910. Contributing.

Large wood frame chicken coop with a shed roof, clapboard siding, and distinctive vertically divided four light ribbon windows on the south side. A small pedestrian sized door is located on the west side.

4.9. Chicken Coop. c. 1910. Contributing.

Small wood frame chicken coop with a shed roof, clapboard siding, and distinctive vertically divided four light ribbon windows on the south side. A small pedestrian sized door is located on the west side. This building may have been used as a brooder house.

4.10. Cattle Shed. c.1995. N/C

Modern metal gable front pole barn with standing seam metal siding and roof. Sliding metal double doors are located on the south side.

4.11. Two Grain Bins. c. 1970. N/C

Two round corrugated metal grain bins with standing seam metal conical roofs.

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5. Joseph D. and Amelia (DeRungs) Rensch Property (Swiss)
SEC 9 – SE QTR of the SE QTR, Badus Township

5.1 House. c.1900. Contributing.

Wood frame 2.5 story foursquare with asymmetrically placed gabled dormers on the south and east sides and subtle Folk Victorian features. The first floor level features several transom windows, with simple 1:1 windows on the second and third floors. The walls are covered with asbestos siding that rest on a concrete foundation. Small one story additions are located to the north and west sides. The asphalt shingle roof is articulated with simple cove molding at the cornice and a slight flare at the eave.

5.2. Barn. c.1925. Contributing.

Small wood frame gable front barn with an overhead garage door on the east side and a sliding wood door in a metal track on the south side. The exterior walls are covered with clapboard siding and asphalt shingles are present on the roof, which features exposed rafter tails at the eave.

5.3. Carport. c.1980. N/C

Small carport with flat roof open to the south. Masonite siding covers the pole construction of the walls.

5.4. Granary. c.1940. Contributing.

Wood frame side gable granary with a single hinged pedestrian size door on the east side. The asphalt shingle roof is characterized by exposed rafter tails with minimal overhang at the eave and a metal ridge cap with decorative metal finial balls. The exterior walls are covered with narrow clapboard siding joined with mitered corners.

6. John W. and Christina Schnell Property (German)
SEC 15 – SW QTR, Badus Township

6.1. J.W. Schnell House. c.1904. Contributing.

Folk Victorian style wood frame one and a half story cross gable house with symmetrical façade and clapboard siding. A central bay projects to the south and features a transom window on the first floor and a pair of 1:1 windows on the second floor. A boxed cornice and simple cove molding at the frieze characterize the roof. The front porch is located to the east of the central bay and was enclosed within the historic period. Simple projecting cornices are distinctive above the 1:1 windows, and the stone foundation has been covered with concrete parging.

6.2. Barn. c. 1915. Contributing.

Large 2-story gambrel roof wood frame Wisconsin Dairy Barn with wood shingle roof and clapboard siding. A large haymow door is located under a hay hood on the south side, and a centrally placed metal cupola provides ventilation to the interior. Part of the west wall of the building has been covered with metal.

6.3. Barn. c.1920, with c.1930 addition. Contributing.

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This building consists of two one and a half. story wood frame gable roof barns joined together by a small gable passage. The northernmost barn is the largest and appears to have been constructed c. 1920, with the smaller barn added to the south side c.1930. The older barn was covered with corrugated metal at an unknown date, and the gable front of the c. 1930 barn is characterized by a sliding door beneath a pair of square windows in the peak of the gable.

6.4. Silo. 1951. Contributing.

Tall, round narrow concrete block grain silo with metal dome roof and decorative white paint at the rim. "John Schnell 1951" is painted on the side of the silo.

6.5. Garage. c.1965. N/C

One story wood frame side gable garage with horizontally placed corrugated metal siding and small square four light windows. The west wall is covered with plywood. The windows appear to be older than the building and may have been recycled from another building on the property at an unknown date.

6.6 Granary. c. 1925. Contributing.

Small portable trapezoidal granary with a variety of construction materials, including wood, rolled asphalt, and metal.

7. Nicolaus Schnell Property (German).

SEC 22 - NE QTR of the NW QTR, Badus Township

7.1. House. c.1999. N/C

Modern one story double-wide "Highland" brand "Classic" model trailer house. The building is characterized by a cross gable plan and vinyl siding.

7.2. Granary. c. 1910. Contributing.

One story wood frame gable front granary that has been converted into a garage at an unknown date. A large sliding wood door in a metal track is located on the west side. The unadorned building is characterized by lap siding with vertical reinforcement posts on the outside of the exterior walls.

7.3. Chicken Coop. c. 1910. Contributing.

Small side gable wood frame chicken coop with saltbox roof and four fixed vertically divided four light ribbon windows on the west side. The unusual orientation of the building to the west suggests that it may have been relocated from elsewhere on the property; however, it retains integrity due to a preserved association with the farmstead and other essential character defining features.

7.4. Barn. c.1890 with c.1905 addition. Contributing.

Small one and a half story rectangular wood frame side gable barn with large 1 story hip roof addition on north side. The main section of the barn is characterized by a centrally placed hinged pedestrian size door on the east side beneath a

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small rectangular window. The original portion of the barn is covered with clapboard siding, while the walls of the addition are covered with vertical board and batten siding.

7.5. Loafing Shed. c.1980. N/C

Modern one story loafing shed with pole construction and standing seam metal siding. Two animal shelter bays are open to the east.

7.6. Barn. c. 1980. N/C

Large modern gable front pole barn with standing seam metal siding and roof. Sliding metal double doors provide access to the interior on the east end of the building.

7.7. Barn. c.1915. Contributing.

Small 2.5 story gambrel roof wood frame barn with a small one-story hip roof addition at the northeast corner. Most of the walls are covered with clapboard siding, although the lower portion of the north wall has been covered with corrugated metal at an unknown date. A hay mow door and hay hood are located in the peak of the gambrel on the south end of the building, while a simple 2:2 window provides natural light into the uppermost area of the barn on the north side. A small modern metal grain silo is located at the northwest corner of the building.

7.8. Barn. c.1915. Contributing.

Long, rectangular side gable wood frame building with an unusually low ceiling. The building is covered with horizontally placed corrugated metal siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The proportions of the building suggest that it may have been originally used for poultry.

7.9. Granary. c.1925. Contributing.

Small one story side gable granary with a unique diamond shaped lattice window in the peak of the gable on the east side. The walls are covered with lap siding that is mitered together at the corners.

8. John Casper Cassutt Property (Swiss; Cassutt owned this property but lived in Section 27; it is not known who actually lived here during the historic period).
SEC 15 – SE QTR of the SE QTR, Badus Township

8.1. Possible Smoke House or Blacksmith Shop. c.1880. Contributing.

Small one story gable front building constructed of local fieldstone. The building is characterized by a lack of windows and a single door opening on the east side. A small metal stovepipe protrudes through the roof near the door, and the interior contains metal pipes that run perpendicular to the gable at the top of the walls. The original owner of this property was a blacksmith.

8.2. Corn Crib. c. 1910. Contributing.

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Large wood frame corn crib with shed roof and concrete foundation. The building is characterized by its distinctive tall, long, narrow shape and three rectangular two light windows that hinge open at the bottom to provide access for loading corn. The horizontal wood siding panels on the exterior walls are spaced slightly apart to provide adequate ventilation to the interior. A single hinged pedestrian size door is located on the south side.

8.3. Well House. c.1880. Contributing.

Wood frame gable front well house with vertical plank siding and a single hinged door on the east side. The original wood water tank is still present inside the building and is approximately 7' in diameter and 10' tall. The tank includes a hole in the bottom that once held a siphon and is constructed of wood that is held in place with rounded metal hoops. The adjacent windmill has lost integrity due to loss of materials.

8.4. Barn. c.1910. Contributing.

Large wood frame gable front barn with corrugated metal siding and wood shingle roof. A large opening is present on the south side, although the door itself is missing.

8.5. Chicken Coop. c. 1910. Contributing.

Small wood frame shed roof chicken coop with a large opening on the south side.

8.6. Barn. c. 1925. Contributing.

Long, narrow one story gable front barn with four distinctive vertically divided four light ribbon windows on the south side and a central hinged pedestrian size door on the west side. The wood frame building is covered with lap siding and features a boxed cornice with no embellishment.

8.7. Barn. c. 1920. Contributing.

Small wood frame one story gable front barn with a sliding wood door in a metal track on the west side. A single square window is centrally located in the peak of the gable above the door on the west side. The building is covered with lap siding and features a boxed cornice with no embellishment.

8.8. Barn. c.1920. Contributing.

Small one and a half story side gable barn with a single pedestrian size hinged door on the east side. The wood frame building is constructed over a stone foundation and is covered with clapboard siding. A single vertically divided four light ribbon window is located in the peak of the gable on the north side. The roof is covered with wood shingles and is defined by a boxed cornice.

9. Jacob and Paulina Palli Property (Swiss; brother and sister).
SEC 14 – SE QTR of the SE QTR, Badus Township

9.1. House. c.1926. Contributing.

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Vernacular two and a half story foursquare house with small one story additions on the south and east sides. A single centrally located dormer is present on both the south and east sides of the hip roof. The house is characterized by an absence of decorative embellishment and features simple 1:1 windows. The wood frame walls rest on a concrete and stone foundation. The vinyl siding and modern shutters do not destroy its overall historic integrity.

9.2. Garage. c. 1930. Contributing.

Single bay wood frame gable front garage with a modern overhead garage door on the east side.

9.3. Barn. c. 1907. Contributing.

Small side gable barn with no windows and a single pedestrian size door opening in the center of both the north and south sides. The building is characterized by an absence of decorative embellishment and is defined by clapboard siding and a wood shingle roof. The building may have originally been used as a granary, with large storage bays on either side of a central corridor.

9.4. Garage. c.1920. N/C

Wood frame gable front garage with plywood siding on the south side and modern sliding windows and a single door on the east side.

9.5. Outhouse. c. 1907. Contributing.

Single bay gable front outhouse with no stylistic features. The wood frame is covered with clapboard siding, and a single door opening is located on the east side.

10. John Janett Property (Swiss).

SEC 14 – NE QTR of the SE QTR, Badus Township

10.1. House. c.1926. Contributing.

Vernacular Arts and Crafts style 2.5-story foursquare house with a full-length enclosed porch on the east side that features a gable roof. Centrally located dormers with rectangular eight light windows are present on both the south and east sides of the hip roof. The house is characterized by vertically divided 4:1 windows and clapboard siding. The foundation is concrete block or scored concrete. A small one-story screen porch with a flat roof and decorative banister is located on the west side.

10.2. Barn. c.1926. Contributing.

Very large three-story gambrel roof Wisconsin Dairy Barn with narrow clapboard siding. Two metal cupolas and shed dormers on the south side define the roof. Distinctive vertically divided four light square ribbon windows are placed with sashes on top of each other to create rectangular windows on either side of a central hay mow beneath the hay hood on the east side. The first floor level of the barn is characterized by the same square vertically divided four light ribbon windows.

10.3. Barn. c. 1928. Contributing.

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Wood frame one and a half story gambrel roof barn with narrow clapboard siding and a centrally placed metal cupola. The east façade of the building features groups of three fixed vertically divided four light ribbon windows. The original sliding door on the north side has been replaced with a modern sliding glass door.

10.4. Chicken Coop. c. 1926. Contributing.

Large rectangular wood frame chicken coop with a saltbox roof and distinctive square vertically divided four light ribbon windows along the south facade.

10.5. Workshop. c. 1928. Contributing.

Small one story wood frame gable front building with an unusually low ceiling height. Two square vertically divided four light ribbon windows flank a central pedestrian size hinged door on the east side. The south façade is characterized by a row of vertically divided four light ribbon windows. The building may have been originally used as a brooder house or chicken coop.

10.6. Granary. c.1948. Contributing.

Wood frame side gable granary with metal siding and minimal roof overhang at the eave. Each of the four bays features a small hinged door on the south side. The building is characterized by its minimal use of building materials and absence of decorative embellishment.

10.7. Grain Bin. c.1980. N/C

Modern round corrugated metal grain bin with standing seam metal conical roof.

10.8. Windmill/Well House. c.1926. Contributing.

Tall metal frame windmill with metal fins and tail. A small gable front well house with a single small door on the east side is located inside the metal frame at the base of the windmill.

10.9. Outhouse. c. 1926. Contributing.

Gable front single bay wood frame outhouse with a single door on the east side.

10.10. Garage. c.1990. N/C

Modern wood frame gable front garage building with two parking bays. Two separate overhead garage doors are symmetrically placed on the east side.

11. Frank J. and Mary (Palli) Tuor Property (Swiss).
SEC 13 – SW QTR, Badus Township

11.1. House. c.1890. Contributing.

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Vernacular one and a half story Folk Victorian cross gable house with wood frame and concrete block foundation. Simplified Victorian detailing and simple 1:1 windows that are paired together on the second floor characterize the house. The asbestos siding and modern shutters do not destroy its overall historic integrity.

11.2. Chicken Coop. c.1920. Contributing.

One story wood frame chicken coop with side gable saltbox roof, clapboard siding and unknown foundation material. A row of five distinctive square vertically divided four light ribbon windows is located on the south side, along with a small hinged pedestrian size door.

11.3. Chicken Coop. c.1920. Contributing.

Wood frame one and a half story chicken coop with clerestory roof, clapboard siding and unknown foundation material. The symmetrical façade features four square windows in the clerestory and four identical windows in the lower level that have all been covered with plywood.

11.4. Outbuilding. c.1980. N/C

Small metal clad wood frame building with flat roof and shed roof section that runs the full length of the building on the west side. The building is of unknown origin or use and features no stylistic embellishment or other character defining features.

11.5. Garage. c.1960. N/C

Long, narrow side gable garage with open bays to the south side. The building may have originally been used as a loafing shed.

11.6. Loafing Shed. c.1950. Contributing.

One story side gable loafing shed with four bays open to the south. Pole construction, metal siding, and standing seam metal roof with decorative metal finial balls define the building.

11.7. Loafing Shed. c.1990. N/C

Large one story side gable loafing shed with two large bays that open to the south. The building is defined by pole construction and standing seam metal siding and roof.

11.8. Loafing Shed. c.1920. Contributing.

Small one story side gable loafing shed with a large opening to the south. The original wood siding has been covered with metal siding at an unknown date.

11.9. Barn. c.1948. Contributing.

Wood frame one and a half story barn with arched truss Gothic roof and concrete block foundation. The barn is built on a hill and features a walkout basement on the south side that opens onto the shore of Lake Badus. The barn is

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characterized by distinctive square vertically divided four light ribbon windows throughout the building. Two square louvered panel vents flank a centrally placed haymow and hood in the peak of the gable on the north side. Sliding wood double doors on the north side of the first floor have been boarded closed. A small opening with evidence of a former feeding trough is located at the northwest corner of the building.

11.10. Quonset Barn. c.1948. Contributing.

Small, one story peaked metal quonset building with corrugated metal siding and a small square ventilation panel in the center of the gable on the south side.

11.11. Barns/Silos. c.1960 with c.1980 additions. N/C

Attached cluster of at least three gabled buildings located adjacent to four modern round metal grain silos. The buildings are characterized by an absence of stylistic elements and feature a variety of construction materials including metal and wood.

12. Joseph and Anna (Cadoff) Muggli Property (Swiss).

SEC 13 – SW QTR SE QTR, Badus Township

12.1. House. c.1890. Contributing.

Folk Victorian 2.5 story gabled ell house with gabled dormers and a modern one story attached garage to the rear. The wood frame walls are constructed over a concrete foundation. The roof is characterized by a centrally placed brick chimney and metal ridge cap with decorative finial balls over asphalt shingles. The c.1972 attached garage has a flat roof and large balcony with metal railing on the north side of the building. The asbestos siding and modern shutters do not destroy its overall historic integrity.

12.2. Chicken Coop. c.1917. Contributing.

Long, narrow chicken coop with shed roof and distinctive square vertically divided four light ribbon windows on the south side. The eave of the roof features a boxed cornice with a straight edge. Clapboard siding covers the wood frame walls.

12.3. Barn. c.1985. N/C

Large modern metal side gable pole barn with standing seam metal siding and roof. Large sliding metal double doors are located on the south and west sides.

12.4. Chicken Coop. c.1925. Contributing.

Small one story wood frame chicken coop with side gable saltbox roof, clapboard siding and unknown foundation material. The primary façade features one small door and a pair of rectangular fixed six-light square windows which face west. The unusual orientation of the building to the west suggests that it may have been relocated from elsewhere on the property.

12.5. Grain Bin. c.1970. N/C

Modern round corrugated metal grain bin with standing seam metal conical roof.

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12.6. Garage. c.1925. Contributing.

Small one story wood frame gable front garage with swinging double doors on the south side.

12.7. Shed/Possible Outhouse. c.1915. Contributing.

Very small one story wood frame gable front building with single door on the south side. The building appears to be an early outhouse and may have been relocated to its current position at an unknown date. It retains sufficient integrity due to its continued association with the farmstead and preserved architectural features.

12.8. Four Grain Bins. c.1980. N/C

Four modern round corrugated metal "Butler" grain bins with standing seam metal conical roofs.

12.9. Garage/Workshop. c.1990. N/C

Large plywood gable front garage and workshop building with sliding double doors and a concrete foundation.

12.10. Brooder House. c. 1925. Contributing.

Small wood frame gable front building with a central hinged pedestrian size door flanked by a square vertically divided four light ribbon window on each side. A small cupola is located in the center of the roof.

12.11. Granary. c. 1925. Contributing.

Small portable trapezoidal granary with a variety of construction materials, including wood and rolled asphalt.

12.12. Granary. c. 1925. Contributing.

Small portable trapezoidal granary with a variety of construction materials, including wood and rolled asphalt.

12.13. Barn. c.1980. N/C

Very large collapsed modern metal pole barn.

13. Site of Badus Colony

13.1. Unevaluated archeological component.

This is the site of the original Badus Colony. At this time, it is not known whether it retains the ability to yield information under Criterion D of the National Register of Historic Places.

14. St. Ann's Cemetery.

14.1. Cemetery. c.1880. Contributing.

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Rectangular plan cemetery on slightly sloping ground with a border of evergreen trees. One pine is located within the northern section of the cemetery and a large deciduous tree in the southern section. There is a crucifix and two pines in the center. A modern memorial has been placed at the entrance. Some of the grave markers are carved stone.

15. St. Ann's Catholic Church.

15.1. Church. 1884. Contributing.

Three story, rectangular plan church with a rear extension in the Gothic Revival style. The foundation is rough dressed stone and the wall cladding is wood clapboards. The roof has a high front gable with wide front eaves, a boxed cornice and a frieze with decorative molding. The main door is paneled with a four light transom. There are narrow gothic arched windows with colored glass lights. The upper window above the door is round with four segments, and is presently blocked. There is a small cupola with a shingle roof and a bell tower above the central entrance on the west side. This building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 (NRIS #79002403).

16. John M. DeRungs Property (Swiss).

SEC 24 - NW QTR of the SE QTR, Badus Township

16.1. House. 1950. Contributing.

One story side gable ranch house with original attached garage to the south. A small bay with a hip roof projects to the east, and an unusually large brick chimney is located at the north end. The wood frame walls are covered with aluminum siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A concrete foundation supports the building.

16.2. Quonset Barn. c.1948. Contributing.

Metal quonset building with large doors on both the east and west ends. A single rectangular fixed metal window with six lights is located on the west side of the building beside a large sliding double door. The east wall features a distinctive metal door that opens in two folding panels from the bottom up. Extensive corrals are located nearby and are in active use by cows.

16.3. Barn. c.1940. Contributing.

Small one and a half story rectangular side gable barn with scalloped asphalt siding over wood frame and concrete foundation. A small pedestrian size door opening is centrally located on the north side, and the roof features evidence of a former metal cupola in the center. The asphalt siding appears to be original and is held in place with vertical wood corner boards. Small louvered vents are located in the peak of each gable end.

16.4. Granary. c.1910. Contributing.

Tall, narrow wood frame gable front granary with clapboard siding. The wood roof is characterized by a boxed cornice with minimal overhang at the eave.

16.5. Shed. c.1925. Contributing.

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Small side gable wood frame shed of unknown origin or use. The building appears to be in a temporary location.

16.6 Silo. c.1948. Contributing.

Round grain silo with conical standing seam metal roof and small door on the east side. The walls are covered with small corrugated metal panels.

17. Joseph and Maria (Rensch) Schnell House (German/Swiss).

SEC 23 – SE QTR of the SE QTR, Badus Township

17.1. House. 1979. N/C

One story wood frame side gable ranch house with aluminum siding and concrete foundation.

18. William P. Burke Property (Irish).

SEC 23 – SW QTR of the SE QTR, Badus Township

18.1. Barn. c.1920. Contributing.

Large wood frame 2.5 story rectangular transverse plan barn with clapboard siding and monitor roof. A haymow and hay hood are located in the peak of the gable on the north end, and a small one story shed addition is located on the south end. Distinctive square vertically divided four light ribbon windows are located throughout the building. The wood shingle roof features a metal ridge cap with decorative metal finial balls.

18.2. Barn. c.1920. Contributing.

Small wood frame gable front barn with corrugated metal siding and wood shingle roof. Large openings on the south side are missing doors.

18.3 Barn. c.1880. N/C

Partially collapsed wood frame gable front barn. The building has lost integrity due to severe deterioration and missing architectural elements.

19. Joseph J. and Veronica (Fazendin) Burkler Property (Swiss; mother and son).

SEC 23 – SE QTR of the SW QTR, Badus Township

19.1. House. c.1900. Contributing.

Wood frame one and a half story Folk Victorian gabled ell house with clapboard siding, wood shingle roof, two central chimneys, and a stone foundation. The one and a half story wing to the east may have been an early addition to the main house. Subtle decorative elements include cove molding at the cornice and small triangular projecting pediments that adorn the 1:1 windows on the second floor. A small c.1970 one-story addition is located on the east side.

19.2. Hog Barn. c.1978. N/C

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Very large transverse frame gable front barn with monitor roof and clerestory. The roof and walls of the building are covered with a variety of siding materials including rolled asphalt, plywood, and metal. No windows are evident in the clerestory area, and few windows are present elsewhere. The unadorned building has a boxed cornice with minimal roof overhang at the eave.

19.3. Barn. c.1979. N/C

Long, narrow metal clad barn attached to many collapsed barns and the transverse frame barn (19.2) at the southwest corner. A collapsed wood quonset building with peaked roof is attached to the building with a cross gable to the east.

19.4. Chicken Coop. c.1948. Contributing.

Small shed-roof chicken coop facing south. The unadorned building is characterized by a wood shingle roof, wood siding with mitered corners, and no roof overhang at the eave.

20. Albert Kerwald Property (ethnicity unknown).
SEC 27 – NE QTR of the NE QTR, Badus Township

20.1. House. c.1918. N/C

Vernacular 2.5-story foursquare house with a large one story gable roof addition to the west. The wood frame walls are covered with modern synthetic siding, and most windows have been replaced with modern side-by-side casement windows of various sizes. A centrally located dormer with hip roof is located on the north side. The hipped roof is characterized by a flare at the bottom and wide overhanging eave. Asphalt shingles cover the roof, and a concrete foundation supports the building. The building has lost integrity due to significant modern alterations.

20.2. Shed. c.1925. Contributing.

Small gable front wood frame shed with corrugated metal siding and metal roof.

20.3. Silo. c.1980. N/C

Very tall, modern "Blue Harvester" grain silo.

20.4. Silo. c.1948. Contributing.

Tall, cylindrical concrete block grain silo with metal dome roof and metal chute at the northeast corner. The rim is embellished with a white painted checkerboard pattern.

20.5. Loafing Shed. c.1948. Contributing.

Long, narrow metal clad loafing shed open to the south. The building features a standing seam metal roof with no overhang at the eave.

20.6. Barn. c.1925. Contributing.

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Small two story gambrel roof wood frame barn with concrete foundation and asphalt shingle roof. The second floor level walls are covered with clapboard siding, while the lower level walls on both the north and east sides have been covered with metal at an unknown date. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A small sliding door is centrally located beneath a wood haymow door and hood at the peak of the gable on the south side.

20.7. Two Silos. c.1975. N/C

Two very tall, modern "Blue Harvester" grain silos.

20.8. Grain Bin. c. 1980. N/C

Round corrugated metal grain bin with standing seam metal conical roof.

20.9. Barn. c.1948. Contributing.

Two long, narrow side gable barns placed parallel to each other and joined with centrally placed cross gable section that projects to the east. The building is characterized by its absence of decorative features and has no roof overhang at the eave. The exterior walls of the side by side barns are covered with metal and have very few windows, while the cross gable section is covered with clapboard siding and has a hinged vertical panel wood door on the east end and 1:1 windows.

20.10. Slurry Tank. c.1975. N/C

Modern "Blue Harvester" slurry tank. The structure is constructed like a grain silo without a roof.

20.11. Garage. c.1995. N/C

Two stall gable front garage with saltbox roof. Two overhead garage doors provide access to each parking bay on the south side. The asphalt shingle roof is characterized by exposed rafter tails at the eave.

20.12. Barn. c.1945. Contributing.

Wood frame one and a half story peaked quonset barn with arched trusses, no windows, and concrete floor. Clapboard siding covers the walls on the east and west sides and the lower few feet of the arched area on the north and south sides; asphalt shingles cover the remaining structure. A large double door that slides in a metal track on the east side is constructed of wood that is covered with metal. One small hinged square door with ventilation panels is located in the peak of the arch on both the east and west facades.

21. Joseph and Mary A. Cajacob Property (Swiss).
SEC 22 – SE QTR of the SW QTR, Badus Township

21.1. House. c.1885. Contributing.

The house is a rectangular plan gothic revival hall and parlor with a stone foundation. The exterior walls are clapboard with beaded corner boards and sawtooth shingles on the gable ends. The roof wood shingle with a medium-high gable and decorative boxed cornice. An elaborate open front porch features turned posts, scrollwork, and a frieze of sawtooth

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shingles in the lintel. The house has pairs of 1:1 windows that are embellished with subtle decorative triangular pediments. The main door features an upper light with a border of colored window panes. There are similar upper lights on the left and right windows flanking the main door. The house is deteriorated but retains exceptional integrity.

21.2. Shed. c.1970. N/C

Very small one story gable front shed.

21.3. Chicken Coop. c.1925 Contributing.

Small wood frame chicken coop with a shed roof, clapboard siding, and a bank of five distinctive vertically divided four light ribbon windows on the south side. A small pedestrian sized door is located on the east side.

21.4. Barn. c.1895. Contributing.

Small one and a half story gable front barn with a centrally placed small wood cupola, clapboard siding, and a wood shingle roof. A fixed six light window is located to the left of a centrally placed pair of hinged double doors on the south side. A small square hinged wood panel is located in the peak of the gable on the south side.

21.5. Barn. c.1910. Contributing.

Wood frame one and a half story side gable barn with vertical board and batten siding and a wood shingle roof. A large sliding wood door in a metal track is located on the south side.

21.6. Poultry House. c. 1910. Contributing.

Very small gambrel roof building with distinctive double hung square vertically divided four light ribbon windows placed in pairs. Two of these pairs flank either side of a small centrally located hinged door on the south side. This building may have originally been a brooder house and is in very poor condition.

21.7. Barn. c.1895. Contributing.

Small one and a half story wood frame side-gable barn with stone foundation and wood shingle roof. The original wood siding has been covered with corrugated metal at an unknown date. A single wood vertical panel door that slides in a metal track is located on the south side, and a small one story addition with a hip roof is located on the east side.

21.8. Barn. c.1910. Contributing.

Small one and a half story gable front barn with clapboard siding and a wood shingle roof. A single wood vertical panel door that slides in a metal track is located on the south side, and the peak of the gable on the south side features a distinctive square vertically divided four light ribbon window.

21.9. Barn. c.1910. Contributing.

Wood frame side gable barn with saltbox roof and no overhang at the eave of the roof. The south façade contains three equally spaced square window openings without windows.

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21.10. Barn. c.1910. Contributing.

Wood frame one and a half story gambrel roof barn with clapboard siding, wood shingle roof, and concrete foundation. A hay mow and hood is located at the peak of the gable on the north side, and a hinged pedestrian size door constructed from vertical wood panels is located on the south side. The east façade includes a wood ventilation panel that slides in a metal track. An unusual square window with a circular cross divided four light opening is located in the peak of the gable on the south side.

22. Hercla and Annie Casanova Property (Swiss).

SEC 21 – NE QTR of the SE QTR, Badus Township

22.1. House. c.1990. N/C

Modern one story cross gable ranch house with projecting two stall garage. The house is placed at an angle and a large deck is located in the front.

22.2. Shed. c.1990. N/C

Modern gambrel roof wood frame shed with asphalt shingle roof and standing seam metal siding. A hinged double door is located on the south side.

22.3. Shed. c.1990. N/C

Small modern gambrel roof wood frame shed with asphalt shingle roof and clapboard siding. A small hinged pedestrian size door is located on the north side.

22.4. Garage. c.2000. N/C

Modern garage with arched roof that flares at the eave. An overhead garage door is located on the east side beneath a single 1:1 window with shutters. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, while the walls are covered with metal siding.

22.5. Garage. c.2000. N/C

Modern wood frame gable front garage with standing seam metal siding. A single overhead garage door is located on the south side. The roof is characterized by a broad overhanging eave and asphalt shingles.

22.6. Eight Grain Bins. c.1980. N/C

Eight round corrugated metal grain bins with standing seam metal conical roofs.

22.7. Barn. c.1990. N/C

Large gable front pole barn with standing seam metal siding and roof. Very large sliding double doors are located on the west and south sides.

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22.8 Shed. c.2000. N/C

Small gable front shed with masonite siding and asphalt shingle roof. The simple building contains no overhang at the eave of the roof.

22.9. Granary. c.1930. Contributing.

Small portable trapezoidal granary with asphalt roof and clapboard siding.

22.10. Loafing Shed. c.1948. Contributing.

Long, narrow wood frame loafing shed with metal siding and roof. Four bays open to corrals along the south façade. The building is characterized by its absence of embellishment and has no overhang at the eave of the roof.

22.11. Barn/Possible Poultry Facility. c. 1948. Contributing.

Long, narrow wood frame peaked quonset building with unusually low ceiling, central metal cupola, concrete block foundation, and many distinctive square vertically divided four light ribbon windows on the east side. A sliding vertical board door is located on the south side. The lower portion of the east wall is covered with corrugated metal siding, while the rest of the building is covered with asphalt shingles and clapboard siding on the ends. A shed dormer on the east side contains a bank of four square vertically divided four light ribbon windows.

22.12. Chicken Coop. c.1925. Contributing.

Wood frame chicken coop with clerestory roof, clapboard siding and exposed rafter tails. The south wall of the building features five distinctive square vertically divided four light ribbon windows; there is no evidence of windows in the clerestory level. A small hinged door is located on the east side.

22.13. Silo. c.1948. Contributing.

Tall, cylindrical concrete block grain silo with metal dome roof and decorative white checkerboard paint pattern at the rim. A narrow metal chute is located on the north side.

23. Maurice and Ellen Dooley Property (Irish).

SEC 28 – NW QTR of the NE QTR, Badus Township

23.1. House. c.1910. N/C

Vernacular two story foursquare house with a large one story gable roof addition to the east and a small one story addition to the south. The wood frame walls are covered with modern steel siding, and most original windows have been replaced. Asphalt shingles cover the hip roof, and a concrete foundation supports the building.

23.2. Barn. c.1925. Contributing.

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Small one and a half story gambrel roof wood frame barn with a slightly flared roof eave. The building is defined by clapboard siding, concrete foundation, and asphalt shingle roof. The second floor level on the east side contains an asymmetrically placed hinged haymow door.

23.3. Barn. c.1975. N/C

Small gable front pole barn with large sliding door on the north side. The walls and roof are covered with standing seam metal.

23.4. Outhouse. c.1920. Contributing.

Small single bay gable front outhouse with clapboard siding and exposed rafter tails. The building may have been moved to its current position at an unknown date.

23.5. Barn. c.1915. Contributing.

Large one and a half story gable front feeder barn with a wide hay hood over the centrally located haymow door on the east façade. Two large shed wings are located to either side of the central gabled section; the north wing is accessed through a modern overhead garage door on the east side. The lower portion of the building is covered with vertical board and batten siding, while the gable end is covered with clapboards. Metal siding covers the north wall of the building, and modern windows have been placed inside many of the original square window openings. This building retains sufficient historic integrity in spite of these modern alterations.

23.6. Barn. c.1980. N/C

Modern side gable pole barn with standing seam metal siding and roof. Sliding metal double doors are located on the north side.

23.7. Barn. c.1985. N/C

Modern gable front pole barn with standing seam metal siding and roof. A large sliding metal door is located on the north side.

23.8. Barn. c.1925. Contributing.

Small one and a half story wood frame gambrel roof barn with asphalt shingle roof.

23.9. Barn. c.1985. N/C

Large modern side gable pole barn with standing seam metal siding and roof. A sliding metal door is located on the east side.

23.10. Garage. c.1984. N/C

Metal clad wood frame gable front garage building with two stalls.

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23.11. Barn. c.2000. N/C

Small modern gable front pole barn with standing seam metal siding and roof. A sliding metal door is located on the east side.

23.12. Two Grain Bins. c.1985. N/C

Two round corrugated metal grain bins with standing seam metal conical roofs.

24. J. and Mary A. Davis Property (ethnicity unknown).

SEC 28 – NE QTR of the SE QTR, Badus Township

24.1. House. c.1900. Contributing.

Wood frame one and a half story Folk Victorian cross wing house with central chimney and enclosed front and side porches. The exterior walls are covered with narrow clapboard siding and decorative gingerbread is present on the side and front gable ends. The second floor features simple 1:1 double hung windows, while the first floor level contains several transom windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the house rests on a concrete and stone foundation.

24.2. Barn. c.1948. Contributing.

Small one story side gable pole barn. The original shiplap siding on the exterior walls has been covered with corrugated metal panels, and exposed rafter tails define the edge of the metal roof, which is capped with a metal ridge cap and decorative metal finial balls at the gable ends. A large sliding vertical board door provides access to the interior on the north side, and sliding double doors are located on the south side.

24.3. Barn. c.1925. Contributing.

Long, narrow gable front barn with wood shingle roof and concrete foundation. The north and south facades are identical and each contain a central hinged pedestrian size door flanked by distinctive square vertically divided four light ribbon windows to either side. An identical window is located in the peak of the gable above each door. The original clapboard siding has been covered with corrugated metal on the east side.

24.4. Barn. c.1925. Contributing.

Wood frame one and a half story gable front barn with a boxed cornice and wood shingle roof. Double doors constructed of vertical boards slide in a metal track on the north side of the building, and a single square window is located in the peak of each gable.

24.5. Silo. c.1949. Contributing.

Tall, narrow concrete block grain silo with a narrow metal chute on the south side. The top of the silo is painted with a decorative geometrical pattern with scrollwork and the name "CS Sederstrom 1949." Although the roof is gone, the silo maintains sufficient integrity to contribute to the district.

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24.6. Barn/Loafing Shed. c.1949. Contributing.

Large gable front asymmetrical barn with saltbox roof and corrugated metal siding. An early shed roof addition at the rear contains four bays open to the south for a loafing shed. The east side contains a large sliding metal door.

24.7. Granary. c.1925. Contributing.

Small portable trapezoidal granary with a clapboard siding and asphalt shingle roof.

24.8. Chicken Coop. c.1949. Contributing.

Wood frame chicken coop with a shed roof, clapboard siding, and no overhang at the eave. Three pairs of double hung square vertically divided four light ribbon windows are present on the south side, along with a small hinged door.

24.9. Two Grain Bins. c.1985. N/C

Two round corrugated metal grain bins with standing seam metal conical roofs.

24.10. Garage. c.1925. Contributing.

Single bay gable front garage with hinged double doors on the south side. The wood frame walls are covered with clapboard siding and rest on a concrete foundation.

24.11. Garage. c.1993. N/C

Modern gable front garage with vinyl siding on a concrete slab. Overhead garage doors open into two automobile bays on the south side.

24.12. Poultry House. c. 1910. Contributing.

Very small gambrel roof building with distinctive double hung square vertically divided four light ribbon windows placed in pairs. Two of these pairs flank either side of a small centrally located hinged door on the south side. This building may have originally been a brooder house.

25. Ed and Anna M. (Johnson) Eklund House (Swedish Lutherans).

SEC 28 – SW QTR of the SW QTR, Badus Township

25.1. House. c.1907. Contributing.

Cross Gable one and a half story Folk Victorian house with central chimney and enclosed front and side porches. The primary façade is defined by a decorative etched glass transom window that is located beneath a pair of tall, narrow 1:1 windows on the second floor. Slight projecting cornices are present above most of the windows. The wood frame walls are covered with narrow clapboard siding and rest on a concrete and stone foundation. The asphalt shingle roof features a decorative boxed cornice with cove molding.

25.2. Garage. c.1970. N/C

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Wood frame side gable garage with saltbox roof and two overhead garage doors. The walls are covered with synthetic siding.

25.3. Silo. c.1927. Contributing.

Very early round metal grain silo with conical standing seam metal roof and a small hinged metal door on the south side. The walls are covered with small corrugated metal panels.

26. Amos J. Polzen Property (Swiss).

SEC 27 – SE QTR of the SW QTR, Badus Township

26.1. House. c.1920 with c.1997 modifications. N/C

Vernacular Two story foursquare house with a large one story shed roof addition to the west. The wood frame walls are covered with modern vinyl siding, and most windows have been replaced with modern side-by-side casement windows of various sizes. Asphalt shingles cover the roof, and a concrete foundation supports the building. A new basement was added in 1993. The building has lost integrity due to modern alterations.

26.2. Barn. c.1900. Contributing.

Very large 2.5 story gable front feeder barn with clapboard siding and a wide hay hood on the south side. The two interior floor levels can be easily read on the primary façade: a centrally located haymow is flanked by two distinctive square vertically divided four light ribbon windows on the upper level; two hinged square vertical board doors open into the bottom of the second floor area for unloading hay; and three asymmetrically placed hinged pedestrian size doors and three square vertically divided four light ribbon windows are located on the first floor.

A large wood door slides in a metal track on the north side. Exposed rafter tails distinguish the eave of the wood shingle roof.

26.3. Barn. c.1925 with c.1980 modifications. N/C

Wood frame gable front barn with a central chimney. The building was covered with modern synthetic siding and a large overhead garage door was added on the south side when the building was converted into a garage c.1980. A few distinctive square vertically divided four light ribbon windows are present on the west side.

26.4. Chicken Coop/Shed. c.1925 with c.1990 modifications. N/C

Small wood frame building with shed roof, modern synthetic siding, doors and windows. The shape and orientation of the building to the south suggest that it may have originally been a chicken coop.

26.5. Outhouse. c.1925. Contributing.

Single bay side gable outhouse with small central wood cupola vent. The walls are covered with clapboard siding. The building may have been relocated at an unknown date but retains integrity due to its continued association with the farmstead and preserved architectural features.

United States Department of the Interior
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SEC 27 – NE QTR of the SE QTR, Badus Township

27.1. House. c.1884. Contributing.

Wood frame one and a half story Folk Victorian cross wing house with a small gabled dormer and enclosed one story entry addition at the southeast corner. The asphalt shingle roof is characterized by two central chimneys and subtle cove molding at the cornice. Clapboard siding covers the exterior walls, which rest on a stone and concrete foundation. The tall, narrow 2:2 windows feature simple wood surrounds with no decorative embellishment.

27.2. Barn. c.1890. Contributing.

Unadorned, small gable front barn with vertical board and batten siding and a wood shingle roof. A small hinged vertical board door is located on the west side. The building is in very poor condition and has been patched with corrugated metal in areas.

27.3. Quonset. c.1948. Contributing.

Large corrugated metal peaked quonset with a pair of large metal sliding doors on the west side. Two distinctive square vertically divided four light ribbon windows are symmetrically located just below the peak at each gable end. The roof features a metal ridge cap with decorative metal finial balls.

27.4. Barn. c.1925. Contributing.

Small wood frame side gable one and a half story barn with wood siding and a concrete foundation. A vertical board door slides in a metal track on the east side beneath a single square vertically divided four light ribbon window.

28. Mary Manthey Property (Irish; Mary owned this property in 1930 but lived in Section 14; it is not known who actually lived here during the historic period).

SEC 8 – SW QTR of the SW QTR, Badus Township

28.1 Barn/Granary. c.1925. Contributing.

Small one and a half story gable front wood frame barn with a granary built into the full length of the west side. A pair of sliding vertical panel wood doors are located on both the north and south sides. A single distinctive square vertically divided four light ribbon window is located in the peak of the gable at both ends. The wood shingle roof features a metal ridge cap with decorative metal finial balls and contains two grain openings along the center of the west side. The building is characterized by clapboard siding and exposed rafter tails. The remains of a concrete and fieldstone foundation are nearby.

29. Historic owner undetermined.

SEC 16 – SW QTR and SE QTR, Badus Township

29.1. Corn Crib. c.1920. Contributing.

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Unusual round corn crib with conical standing seam metal roof and small door on the south side. The walls are constructed of small rectangular pieces of lumber held in slats created with a grid of metal I-beams. This unique building may have been constructed from a prefabricated kit.

30. William Tuor Property (Swiss).
SEC 26 - SW QTR, Badus Township

30.1. House. c.1895. Contributing.

Wood frame one and a half story gable and wing Folk Victorian house with central chimney and screen porch at southwest corner. The walls are covered with asbestos siding and rest on a stone foundation that has been covered with concrete. The building is characterized by unadorned 2:2 windows, a wood roof, and simple cove molding at the cornice. No bathroom is located inside the building.

30.2. Chicken Coop. c.1920. Contributing.

Very large side gable chicken coop with four shed dormers along the south facade. The walls are covered with clapboard siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A windmill is located near the chicken coop that has lost integrity due to loss of materials.

30.3. Garage. c.1925. N/C

Partially collapsed side gable wood frame garage. The building fails to retain integrity due to loss of materials and form.

31. J.J. and Mary A. Lyons Property (Irish).
SEC 8 – SE QTR of the SE QTR, Nunda Township

31.1. Elevator. c.1900, moved c.1948. Contributing

Tall rectangular elevator of five + stories with monitor roof and concrete foundation. Corrugated metal panels cover the original wood walls and roof. This building was relocated to its current position c. 1948 from the town of Nunda by an elderly Irish homesteader and her family and is significant for its association with the post World War II building boom in the district. It is additionally significant for its architectural qualities.

32. Jacob Deragisch Property (Swiss; Jacob was a widower in 1905).
SEC 18 – NW QTR of the SW QTR, Nunda Township

32.1. House. c.1925. Contributing.

Wood frame one and a half story Colonial Revival style cross gambrel roof house with clapboard siding, asphalt shingle roof, and concrete foundation. Paired 1:1 windows are located inside gambrel dormers in the east and west facades, and a modern Chicago style picture window is present on the west side of the first floor.

32.2. Barn. c.1925. Contributing.

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Small one and a half story wood frame gable front barn with an unusual full length porch along the west side. The porch features square posts and a shed roof and appears to have been constructed in recent years. The exterior walls are covered with clapboard siding.

32.3 Shed. c.1925. Contributing.

Very small wood frame shed. The hip roof is covered with wood shingles.

33. Julius A. Deragisch Property (Swiss).
SEC 18 – NE QTR of the NE QTR, Nunda Township

33.1. House. c.1915. Contributing.

Wood frame one and a half story bungalow with central gabled dormer and flared roof eave. A wide front porch with modern metal porch supports is tucked under the broad side gable roof of the main structure and runs the full length of the house on the north side. A transom window is located to the left of a central front door; other windows in the building are simple 1:1 double hung sashes in wood frames. A sun porch is built into the main structure of the house at the southwest corner. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and a concrete foundation supports the building. Modern steel siding covers the original clapboard walls but does not destroy the overall historic integrity of the building.

33.2. Barn. c.1915. Contributing.

Large 2.5 story gambrel roof Wisconsin Dairy Barn with a concrete foundation and large shed roof section that runs the full length of the barn on the south side. The building is covered with clapboard siding and a corrugated metal roof with metal ridge cap and decorative metal finial balls. A wide hay hood and haymow is located beneath the peak of the gable on the east façade and is flanked by two square windows at the upper level. The lower level of the east side contains three asymmetrically placed hinged pedestrian size doors and two square windows. Five equally spaced square windows are located along the north wall, while the east wall features three hinged pedestrian size doors and two square windows. Distinctive square vertically divided four light ribbon windows are located throughout the building.

33.3. Grain Bin. c. 1992. N/C

Modern round corrugated metal grain bin with standing seam metal conical roof.

33.4. Garage. c.1987. N/C

Single bay garage with gambrel roof and overhead garage door on the south side. The walls are covered with synthetic siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

33.5. Barn. c.1995. N/C

Large modern pole barn with gable roof, corrugated metal siding, and asphalt shingle roof.

33.6. Barn. c.1970. N/C

Large modern gable front pole barn with saltbox roof. A heated room is located at the northwest corner of the building.

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33.7. Barn. c.1970. N/C

Large modern wood gable front pole barn with no stylistic features. Asphalt shingles cover the roof, which features a boxed cornice. The walls are covered with clapboard siding, and no windows are evident on the north or east sides.

33.8. Barn. c.1925. Contributing.

Wood frame gable front barn with low roof pitch and distinctive square vertically divided four light ribbon windows along the east side. A single hinged pedestrian size door is flanked by windows on the north side. Decorative metal finial balls articulate the gable ends of the roof.

34. Patrick Clair Property (Irish; Patrick's wife was a member of the Lyons family, but her first name is unknown)
SEC 17 – SW QTR of the NW QTR, Nunda Township

34.1. House. 1951. Contributing.

One story ranch house with hip roof, metal siding, asphalt shingle roof, and concrete foundation. The building features horizontally divided 2:2 windows, and a Chicago style picture window dominates the west façade.

34.2. Quonset. 1950. Contributing.

Metal one and a half story peaked quonset building with no windows and a concrete floor. A large double door that slides in a metal track on the south side provides access to the interior. A single vent is located in the peak of the arch on the north side.

34.3. Three Grain Bins. c.1970. N/C

Three round corrugated metal grain bins with standing seam metal conical roofs.

34.4. Barn. c.1935. Contributing.

Wood frame one and a half story gambrel roof barn with corrugated metal roof and shed wings that run the full length of the building on both the north and south sides. The original wood siding has been covered with metal on the west and south sides but is visible on the north wall. A centrally located haymow door is located beneath a hay hood on both the east and west sides. No windows are visible on the south or west walls; the square windows on the north side are missing glass.

34.5. Silo. 1949. Contributing.

Tall, narrow concrete block grain silo missing its roof. The top of the silo is painted with a decorative geometrical pattern with scrollwork and the name "Schroeder 1949."

34.6. Two Silos. c.1965. N/C

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Two tall, narrow concrete block grain silos with metal dome roofs. The rim of each silo is embellished with a white painted checkerboard pattern.

34.7. Barn. c.1948. Contributing.

Small wood frame gable front barn with corrugated metal siding. A sliding wood door is located on the west side.

34.8. Shed. c.1949. Contributing.

Small wood frame gable front shed with a single hinged pedestrian size door on the west side. The unadorned building features a boxed cornice at the eave of the roof.

34.9. Barn. c.1935. Contributing.

Wood frame side gable barn with broad gable and two metal cupolas. Distinctive square vertically divided four light ribbon windows are placed in pairs. A stovepipe protrudes from a heated room at the southwest corner of the building.

34.10. Granary. c.1949. Contributing.

Wood frame side gable granary with metal siding and roof. The unadorned building is characterized by an absence of overhang at the eave of the roof.

34.11. Barn. c.1978. N/C

Large steel pole barn with corrugated metal roof and large sliding double doors on the west side.

34.12. Chicken Coop. c.1935. Contributing.

Small bow-truss arched roof chicken coop with wood shingle roof and small metal cupola. A bank of three square windows has been boarded over on the north side. The unusual orientation of this building to the north suggests that it may have been relocated at an unknown date.

34.13. Shed. c.1910. Contributing.

Small one and a half story wood frame building with wood roof and clapboard siding. A square window is located in the peak of the gable on the west side. The building may have been relocated at an unknown date.

35. A. W. McCreedy Property (Irish)

SEC 17 – NE QTR, Nunda Township

35.1. Silo. c.1950. Contributing.

Tall, cylindrical concrete block grain silo with metal dome roof and decorative black and white checkerboard paint pattern at the rim. A narrow metal chute is located on the south side. The adjacent area contains many depressions and mounds that indicate the presence of several former buildings, and a well established shelterbelt exists.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page # 1**Narrative Statement of Significance****Summary**

The Lake Badus Rural Agricultural Historic District has maintained its distinct ethnic and agricultural character for more than a century. The district illustrates the evolution of local agricultural practices from the late 1800s through the present, and its properties include a rich collection of buildings and landscape features. The district is significant under *Criteria A* of the National Register for its association with South Dakota's agricultural history and ethnic settlement patterns. Equally important is the architectural style and integrity of the many houses and barns of the district, significant under *Criteria C* of the National Register. The period of significance for this district begins with the arrival of Swiss and Irish settlers in 1876-77, and follows the development of the district through 1952 and the Post World War II building boom, a period of 76 years.

The Lake Badus Rural Agricultural Historic District is composed of individual farmsteads that together illustrate the rich rural agricultural character and history of the area. Each farmstead typically includes one house, one large barn, one or more smaller barns, one or more chicken coops, one or more grain silos, and a shelterbelt. Many of the farmsteads also include a single wood granary, a single brooder house, one or more loafing sheds, and/or a well house. A few of the farmsteads still retain an historic outhouse. The metal bases of many windmills are located throughout the district, but the only surviving windmill with sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic fabric of the district is located at the John Janett Property (10.8).

The original homesteaders built temporary housing for themselves and their animals first, followed by more substantial, permanent barns and then more substantial, permanent houses, and finally supplementary buildings such as chicken coops and other secondary outbuildings. This cycle of construction can readily be seen in the built environment of the Lake Badus Rural Agricultural Historic District. The second-generation houses generally date from 1895 through 1927 and were built in the common national styles of the time. It is these permanent barns and houses from the historic period that survive today, along with several post World War II structures from the late 1940s and early 1950s.

Very few buildings survive on the Irish homesteads in Nunda Township. The locations of many of the early farmsteads can be seen, however, by the presence of Depression-era shelterbelts. Shelterbelts differ from tree claims in several ways. Tree claims, under the auspices of the Timber Culture Act, were meant to be a way to introduce tree species into the plains and, in time, to provide fuel and building materials for settlers. These stands would likely be made up of tall growing hardwoods and perhaps fruit trees. Tree claims were often separated from the actual homesteads by some distance, depending on the lands secured by the homesteader at the local claims office. Shelterbelts, on the other hand, consisted of ash, pine, and other trees planted in long rows on the windward side of building sites and are generally located at the outer corners of the quarter sections of land. These tree stands were established in the 1930s as a way of reducing erosion and protecting farm buildings from the elements. One unverified tree claim still exists in the southwest quarter of the southwest corner of Section 10 in Badus Township.

Direct expressions of the Swiss and Irish ethnicity of the area are subtle and notably absent in most of the historic buildings throughout the district. A few of the older barns feature Swiss lozenge windows, such as the large c. 1890 feeder barn at the Henry Wolf Property (4.2), and one granary is defined by a unique diamond lattice window which may have been influenced by a Swiss tradition (7.9). By the turn of the 20th century, when most of the earliest surviving buildings in the district were constructed, the entire country had been deluged with mail order catalogs featuring reasonably priced standard stock construction materials that were consistently available throughout the United States. Thus, buildings

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constructed in the Lake Badus Rural Agricultural Historic District resemble buildings constructed elsewhere in the country at the time.

Buildings throughout the district are characterized by an absence of decorative embellishment, and the houses are no exception. This is due in part to a general national trend toward simplification of stylistic preferences in buildings constructed after the turn of the 20th century. More important, however, is the essential efficiency of economy that was required for survival on South Dakota farmsteads at the time. Even the most elaborate building in the district, the c.1885 Folk Victorian Cross-Gable house located at the Joseph and Mary A. Cajacob Property (21.1), which features turned porch columns, beaded corner boards and sawtooth shingles is very simple in comparison with high style Victorian-era houses elsewhere in South Dakota and the United States.

Several of the agricultural buildings were uniquely constructed to serve multiple farm purposes. Examples include the c.1925 combination horse barn/granary located in Section 8 of Badus Township (28.1) and the c.1900 combination granary/chicken coop located at the Henry Wolf Property (4.4). These buildings illustrate an efficient use of building materials and their construction dates correspond with a change in agricultural practices toward greater farm diversification.

Most farmsteads in the Lake Badus Rural Agricultural Historic District include barns, chicken coops, and other outbuildings that feature distinctive square vertically divided four light ribbon windows. Although some examples are found, the square four light cross-divided barn windows that are common elsewhere in South Dakota are less common in the Lake Badus Rural Agricultural Historic District than the vertically divided ribbon windows such as those found on most of the buildings at the John Janett Property (10.1 – 10.10) and elsewhere in the district. These windows are present on buildings that date from the 1890s through the 1950s. It is possible that these are not the original windows on the older buildings, but a later generation of replacements that were propagated during the historic period of significance. There may have been a regional supplier or manufacturer of this type of window during the historic period. No references to this type of window were found in widely circulated barn catalogs of the time.

Based on observations of plat maps of Badus and Nunda Townships from 1911, 1930 and 2000, land divisions have changed very little over the history of the district. State Agricultural Censuses of 1905, 1915, 1925 and 1935 likewise show little change within the District. Many of the original 160-acre homestead plots are still present after 125 years. Long, narrow parcel divisions originally established around Lake Badus, so that all settlers could have access to water, are still present for the most part. Some land, like the J.C. Cassutt land in the southeast quarter of Section 15, Badus Township, were subdivided among his children into 40-acre plots by 1930, only to be returned to a 160-acre plot by 2000. The 1920s and 1930s were periods of harsh agricultural depression in South Dakota, and many farms went bust. Farm failures in the district are perhaps evident by bank and land company ownership of lands (in the 1930 plat map) previously owned by farmers (in the 1911 plat map). Based on this, it would seem that very little land in the district was forfeited by farmers during this period, and is, perhaps, indicative of the tenacity of local farmers to remain and carve out a living.

Agricultural methods, crop and livestock preferences, and choice of machinery within the Lake Badus Rural Agricultural Historic District mirror broader patterns common throughout eastern South Dakota. Market prices most often determined what crops would be planted. In order to meet the growing cost of farming, farmers increased efficiency and yields through the use of more sophisticated machines and improved farming methods, a process that continues to this day.

The Lake Badus Agricultural Historic District was homesteaded on 160 acre farms. With the introduction of row-crop tractors in the mid-1920's, most farmers sold their horses and purchased tractors. By 1940, the use of horses for field work was all but eliminated. During the early 1950's, tractor manufacturers phased out the use of belt pulley power to

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power take-off equipment. By the late 1950's, belt pulley tractors were no longer standard equipment. With the new, larger farm equipment, field sizes were enlarged by removing fences, contour planting of crops, and building of terraces. These practices do not follow field fence lines. By 1952, the majority of farmers were phasing out the use of upright silos in favor of ground storage of silage, as a farmer with his tractor and loader could cut and store haylage and silage.

Permanent Rural & Urban Pioneer Settlement (1858-1893)

Lake County is part of the Central Lowlands of South Dakota, with most of the county located on the Coteau des Prairie, a broad highland running between the James River basin to the west and the Minnesota River valley to the east.¹ Glaciers covered Lake County during the Pleistocene epoch, and deposits of at least four glaciations are evident.² The mineral-rich glacial till is particularly suited for agricultural cultivation. The native vegetation of the county prior to settlement was predominantly tall grass prairie.

Lake County, including the area around Lake Badus did not experience active European colonization prior to 1870, and was not officially organized into a county until 1873. Except for American Indians, fishing and camping along the shores of the lakes in the area, or the occasional white trapper passing through, the county remained unsettled for most of the nineteenth century. Early white settlements to the east such as Medary and Sioux Falls were abandoned for fear of American Indian attacks during the late 1850's. Through the 1860s, settlements were confined to the southeastern corner of the Territory, along the Missouri River and up the valleys carved by the James, Vermillion and Big Sioux Rivers.

In 1862, Congress passed the Homestead Law, which made available lands in the new territory for settlement. This law stipulated that a quarter section of land could be claimed as a home by a citizen of the United States, provided the buyer lived on the land for 5 years and cultivated at least 20 acres of land.³ An additional 160 acres could be obtained through the Timber Culture Law by planting 40 acres of trees and caring for them for 8 years.⁴ Local oral tradition indicates that a surviving example of such a tree claim may survive in the southwest corner of section 10 in Badus Township. The Homestead and Timber Culture Law, the large numbers of newly arrived European immigrants, and after 1865, soldiers returning from the Civil War, prompted many to flock to Dakota Territory.

The First Dakota Boom (1868-1873). Reports of good land and an alleviation of drought and grasshopper plagues drew many to the Territory. The population of Dakota Territory in 1860 was approximately 500 people; by 1870 the population had risen to 10,000.⁵ As populations grew rapidly in the southeast, land claims expanded north and west. Early settlement of the county occurred along the shores of Lakes Herman and Madison in 1870. The first county settlements of Herman and old Madison would move and merge together in 1880 to meet the newly arrived Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul rail line. The new town of Madison soon became the official county seat and was, from that point on, the most

¹ Westerly Group, Inc., *Lake County Historic Sites Inventory, Final Report*. (Farmersburg, Indiana: Westerly Group, Inc., Jan. 1999), p.5.

² Westerly Group, Inc., p.5.

³ Kant, Joanita, *A History of South Dakota Century Farms*. (Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1985), 12.

⁴ In reality, few of these tree claims were actually planted and maintained, though they were usually granted. Kant, 12.

⁵ Schell, Herbert S., *History of South Dakota*. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1975), p.159.

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populous city in Lake County. The return of marauding grasshoppers, the over speculation of land claims, and an economic depression brought an end to this first boom by 1873⁶.

In 1876, an Irish scouting party consisting of Richard Lyons and his son Jer, and William Horen and his son Patrick from the farmlands around Burr Oak, Iowa were sent to Dakota Territory to look for new land to settle.⁷ The members of the scouting expedition had read favorable accounts of the lands in Lake County and concluded that the area would be ideal for settlement.⁸ Arriving at Lake Madison in 1876, the four men soon found the best lands around Lake Madison itself were already claimed, and so were forced to look further a field for suitable areas to farm.⁹ They were in search of large sections of land. Several Irish families from around Burr Oak desired to settle together as a community and, after a short search, the scouting party located unclaimed and fairly contiguous land near present day Nunda, 10 miles north of Madison. Richard Lyons filed a claim on the SE ¼ of Sec. 15, Nunda Township, while Patrick Horen found the NW ¼ of Sec. 34, Nunda Township to his liking.¹⁰ Returning to Burr Oak in the fall of 1876, the scouting party told others of the new lands in Nunda Township, and encouraged them to move to the area. The following spring, two more men from Burr Oak, Dennis "D.P." Lyons and John Rei, filed land claims in Nunda Township.¹¹ The land area claimed by Richard Lyons is included within the boundaries of the Lake Badus Rural Agricultural Historic District.

The following summer the six men from Burr Oak returned to Dakota Territory to break land and plant crops, build claim shanties, and establish tree claims.¹² Sod breaking began in early June. A good team of horses or oxen pulling a 14" scouring plow could turn about 1 to 2 acres of sod per day.¹³ If farmers did not have a plow, they could hire others to break the land for them, but this was expensive and most farmers were reluctant to use it.¹⁴ Tarpaper shanties made from green planks and covered with tarpaper were the most common type of home for the new arrivals to the territory.¹⁵ They were meant to be temporary structures to "prove-up" the claim requirements of the Homestead Act. Agriculture in the first years of the District was predominately subsistence farming, consisting mostly of sod, corn, potatoes and vegetables.¹⁶ Most farmers were limited in their operations until they worked up enough capital to buy better farm equipment and more livestock.

These Irish pioneers were soon joined by another group of immigrants who also sought the bounty of a new land. In the fall of 1877, Swiss settlers from Stillwater, Minnesota sent a group of men, including the guiding spirit of the group, Joseph Muggli, to "spy out" lands in Dakota Territory for settlement.¹⁷ These colonists, originally from Canton Graubunden (also known as Grisons) in Switzerland, were initially drawn to the United States to escape the economic hardship and the overcrowded farming conditions of the small Alpine meadows of their native country.¹⁸ Many Swiss from Graubunden

⁶ Kant, p.7.

⁷ McDonald, Bill, *The Nunda Irish*. (Stillwater, Minnesota: Farmstead Publishing, 1990), p.52.

⁸ *ibid*, p.51.

⁹ *ibid*, p.54.

¹⁰ McDonald, p.55.

¹¹ McDonald, p.56.

¹² *Ibid*, p.56.

¹³ *ibid*. p.177.

¹⁴ McDonald, p.83.

¹⁵ Kant, p.15.

¹⁶ Schell, 1961, p.176.

¹⁷ Tyrrell, P.E., "News from the Museum." Madison Daily Leader. August 20, 1974, p.10.

¹⁸ Maissen, Augustin, *The Romansh in America*. (Utica, New York: paper, date unknown), p.14.

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settled in the Stillwater area beginning in the mid 1850s.¹⁹ Many would not stay long, however. The population of Stillwater, driven on by the local timber industry, was growing rapidly, and the increasing scarcity of available land in the area for settlement made many Swiss eager to settle further west.²⁰ The promotion of the beauty and bounty of the lands in Dakota Territory by the land agents and railroads only strengthened their resolve. On May 1, 1875, the Swiss families from Stillwater united themselves in a corporation dubbed the *Ligia Grischa* (A Romansch phrase perhaps meaning the Union of Grisons), and fixed the period of existence for it at 15 years.²¹ The goal of the corporation was to create a colony for the Stillwater Swiss in Dakota Territory, and to provide mutual financial support for members who were going to settle the new land.²² The *Ligia Grischa* was run as a local governmental commission, and members were expected to attend monthly meetings to discuss proposals, community improvements or specific problems. Fines were levied against members who did not attend.²³

The scouting party from Stillwater traveled first by train to Luverne, Minnesota, and then went over land to Madison, and on to the shores of a small lake in northern Lake County. They named it "Lake Badus" (pronounced "ba-DOOSE") after a mountain in their native Switzerland,²⁴ and it is from this lake that the name of the Lake Badus Rural Agricultural Historic District is derived. They initially filed ten homestead claims for the lands around the lake²⁵ and returned to Stillwater with good reports of the area around Lake Badus.²⁶ The following April, Joseph Burkler and family, Chris Fezenden, and Anthony and Jacob Tuor went to Badus to build houses and break the land.²⁷ Later, in the fall, Joseph Muggli, J. Tenner and William Tuor came to Badus to build houses for their families.²⁸ Most new settlement buildings were built of sod²⁹. Local fieldstone was also used as a wall and foundation material. Excellent, although deteriorating, examples of stone construction survive at the J.C. Cassutt property in section 8 of Badus Township³⁰. Frame structures during this period were rare; wood had to be hauled over land from the railroad terminus at Luverne, Minnesota 75 miles away. Burkler, Fazenden and Tuor did however haul some lumber to the colony and a few frame structures were built,³¹ including the "colony house" (at the *Ligia Grischa's* expense).³² The colony house provided a central gathering place and contained room for a small store, a place for amusement and temporary lodgings for new arrivals.³³ It remained the focal point of the community until it burned down in 1884.³⁴ St. Anne's Catholic Church was constructed that same year, and it may have served many of the same needs as the original colony house.

¹⁹ Pauley, Rebecca D., *The Ties That Bind: The History of the Pally/Palli/Pauley Family*. (Versailles, Missouri: B-W Graphics, Inc., 1983), p.32.

²⁰ *ibid*, p.130.

²¹ Diocese of Sioux Falls, *Historical Record of St. Ann's Catholic Church, Badus, South Dakota*. (Sioux Falls: Diocese of Sioux Falls, 1984), p.27.

²² *ibid*, p.27.

²³ *ibid*, p.28.

²⁴ *ibid*, p.9.

²⁵ Kingsbury, George S., *History of Dakota Territory*. (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1915), p.684.

²⁶ Diocese of Sioux Falls, p.9.

²⁷ Tyrrell, p.10.

²⁸ *ibid*, p.10.

²⁹ Sod buildings were constructed by cutting sections of prairie grass and dirt into bricks, that were stacked on top of each other to form walls.

³⁰ J.C. Cassutt was the first blacksmith at Badus Colony.

³¹ *ibid*, p.10.

³² Author unknown, "A Sketch of the Badus Settlement." Madison Sentinel. Date unknown.

³³ *ibid*.

³⁴ *ibid*.

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The Great Dakota Boom (1879-1886). A huge influx of settlers poured into Dakota Territory in 1879, hot on the heels of the railroad expansion. The marketing by land speculators of the "bounty" of Dakota Territory also spurred the willingness of people to immigrate.³⁵ The population of the territory rose from 10,000 in 1870 to 248,569 fifteen years later.³⁶ Land claims filed in Dakota Territory during 1880 soared from 163,739 to 941,800 acres.³⁷ By 1889, over 24 million acres of land had been settled in the eastern half of South Dakota.³⁸ In 1879 the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad reached Volga, South Dakota, 15 miles northeast of Lake Badus. Now lumber, agricultural equipment, and other supplies could be hauled the short distance to the settlements in Badus and Nunda Townships. The Milwaukee Railroad had reached Madison, ten miles away, in 1881.

On December 8, 1880 the *Ligia Grischa* Corporation hired surveyor John Gregor to plat the village of Badus. The location of the original town site in Section 24 is distinguished by the presence of a historical marker, but it has not been evaluated to determine whether it retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for the National Register under Criteria D. A cemetery was established 120 rods east of its present location.³⁹ A wooden schoolhouse was built at Badus in 1880. Besides being a school, the building was used as a temporary church, and the first mass was held on May 20, 1880 with Father John Brogan of Sioux Falls officiating.⁴⁰ Father Thomas Flynn succeeded Father Brogan in 1881; he became a much-respected spiritual leader of the Lake Badus area for the next 18 years.⁴¹ The Irish and Swiss together established St. Ann's Catholic Church (15.1) in 1884,⁴² the same year that the cemetery of St. Ann's (14.1) was moved to its present location. St. Ann's Church was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 (NRIS #79002403). The *Ligia Grischa* Corporation was disbanded in 1886 after individual farms were well established.⁴³ The village of Badus was disbanded in 1887 when the Milwaukee Railroad established the town of Ramona 5.5 miles to the southwest.

Farming methods during the Great Dakota Boom were quickly becoming modernized. The United States Department of Agriculture, the nation's land grant colleges, and local implement dealers and newspapers were all encouraging farmers to utilize the newest technologies and the farmers generally would, provided it improved production.⁴⁴ Spring wheat was the cash crop in the new settlements, and it always commanded a good price.⁴⁵ New metallic roller mills were making it possible to turn hard spring wheat into flour,⁴⁶ and the steam-driven threshing machine allowed farmers to harvest grain more efficiently than ever before. Eager to cash in, farmers planted vast tracts of wheat. Wheat crops in Lake County rose from 60,467 acres in 1880 to 549,848 acres in 1887.⁴⁷ Soon, an abundant supply of wheat was flowing from the Dakota Territory to market in Minneapolis, by way of the railroad in nearby Volga. The massive amounts of wheat that

³⁵ Schell, 1961, p.159.

³⁶ *ibid*, p.159.

³⁷ *ibid*, p.159.

³⁸ *ibid*, p.159.

³⁹ Daniel, Chrys, "Churches, Schools Arrive Here." Madison Daily Leader. Date unknown.

⁴⁰ Tyrrell, p.10.

⁴¹ Ogle, George A., *Memorial and Biographical Record*. (Chicago: George A. Ogle and Co., 1898), p.471.

⁴² McDonald, p.61.

⁴³ Pauley, p.131.

⁴⁴ Kant, p.16.

⁴⁵ Schell, 1961, p.160.

⁴⁶ *ibid*. p.160.

⁴⁷ Parker, Donald D. *History of Our County and State; Lake County*. (Brookings, SD: South Dakota State College, 1960), p.16.

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were produced in the Lake Badus area and elsewhere in South Dakota were serving to quickly make Minneapolis the "world's milling center."⁴⁸

Heavy wheat production did come at a price however, and would contribute in bringing the Great Dakota Boom to a close. Starting in the early years of the wheat growing frenzy, many farmers borrowed heavily from lenders in order to invest in new equipment and purchase more land. Overproduction of wheat eventually caused the market price to fall, and when loans came due many farmers were unable to pay them.⁴⁹ Beginning in 1887, prolonged drought and soil fertility deterioration from single-crop planting were exacerbating problems for farmers. Farm failures during this time were not uncommon, and in the late 1880s and early 1890s many settlers, in particular the American-born "Yankees" abandoned farming.⁵⁰ European immigrants, with nowhere else to go, were more inclined to stay.⁵¹ The first population census taken for Lake County in 1890 listed 889 people in Badus and Nunda Townships.⁵² There are eight houses, nine barns and two outbuildings in the District that date from 1880s and 1890s.

Depression and Rebuilding (1887-1929)

The period from 1889 until 1900 can be characterized as one of hard times for farmers, though it is during this period that most of the surviving farmhouses and barns were constructed in the District. It was a period of economic swings, agricultural diversification, and farm modernization.

The dry weather cycle that began in the late 1880s was so severe that wheat seed for planting was often unavailable.⁵³ The harsh winters of 1887 and 1888 killed hundreds of cattle as well.⁵⁴ Reports from a local gazetteer indicate that the area of eastern South Dakota in general, and Lake County in particular, fared somewhat better than other parts of the Midwest.⁵⁵ It was during these dark economic times that South Dakota became a state (1889).

One of the most important results of the depression from 1889 to 1895 was the trend towards greater farm diversification.⁵⁶ Monoculture was abandoned for a mix of crops and livestock. This diversification is clearly evident in the built environment through the surge in construction of more diverse agricultural buildings at the time.

A growth in farm acreages accompanied the diversification movement.⁵⁷ In 1891, Lake County had 278,775 acres (of a total 368,640 acres) of land devoted to agriculture.⁵⁸ Wheat was still widely planted, but other crops such as corn, barley, oats, flax and rye grew in popularity. Total estimated value of the crops in Lake County in 1891 was \$1,547,393, for an average of \$14.82 per acre.⁵⁹ Many farmers raised stock and produced grain as a secondary crop for winter cattle feed.⁶⁰

⁴⁸ Schell, 1961, p.160.

⁴⁹ *ibid*, p.223.

⁵⁰ Kant, p.7.

⁵¹ *ibid*, p.7.

⁵² Parker, 1960, p.95.

⁵³ Pauley, p.131.

⁵⁴ *ibid*, p.131.

⁵⁵ Westerly Group, Inc., p.10.

⁵⁶ Parker, Donald D., *History of Our County and State*. (Brookings, SD: South Dakota State College, 1961), p.43.

⁵⁷ Schell, 1961, p.340.

⁵⁸ Parker, 1960, p.19.

⁵⁹ Parker, 1960, p.19.

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One of the most important new developments in the southeastern part of the state after 1900 was a stronger interest in dairying. South Dakota quickly became a leading dairy state.⁶¹

Farmers during this period were becoming increasingly more political. Farmers in South Dakota and elsewhere realized that half the value of their product was being taken in transport costs to market.⁶² Seeking a voice, many farmers joined the Farmer's Alliance, a pressure group within the Republican Party, and campaigned against the financial abuses of railroads and other monopolizing middlemen.⁶³ The Farmer's Alliance also established grain elevators and other cooperative enterprises for farmers. Fire and hail insurance was also offered to members.⁶⁴ The movement gained wide support by farmers throughout the state, and spawned the Populist Party. Populists wanted more money in circulation, and urged the government to increase supply by placing silver on an equal standard with gold.⁶⁵ They also wanted the railroads and grain elevators to lower the high rates they charged to farmers.⁶⁶ In 1896 Populists elected Andrew E. Lee to the governorship of South Dakota, and established a majority in the state legislature. Lee spent his tenure fighting over a fair tax system with railroad interests.⁶⁷ By 1900 the lack of cohesion, and endless political squabbling led to the break up of the party.⁶⁸

By the turn of the century the population of Badus Township, including the town of Ramona, was 623 people (there is no record for Nunda Township in 1900).⁶⁹

The Last Dakota Boom (1902-1916). By 1900 a lengthy period of prosperity was beginning in South Dakota. New immigrants were coming to the state, looking for lands to settle. Although the majority of land available for settlement was west of the Missouri River, the population of the Lake Badus area doubled from 1900 to 1910 to 1244 people.⁷⁰

By 1905, there were eighty farms in Badus Township and one hundred twenty six farms in Nunda Township, comprising a total of 44,245 acres in farmland.⁷¹ Six houses, three barns and three outbuildings in the District date from 1900 to 1910. During this time, concrete began to be used for all kinds of building construction.⁷² According to the 1905 Census, wheat was the predominantly planted crop of 1904; accounting for 6,520 acres in Badus, and 5,755 acres in Nunda Township.⁷³ Dairying in Nunda Township during the first decade of the twentieth century led the rest of the county, and indeed, a majority of the state. Milk produced in 1904 totaled 1,883,200 pounds in Nunda Township, as compared to only 2000 pounds produced by Badus Township.⁷⁴

⁶⁰ Schell, 1961, p.341.

⁶¹ *ibid*, p.340.

⁶² *ibid*, p.224.

⁶³ *ibid*, p.225.

⁶⁴ Schell, Herbert, *South Dakota: Its Beginnings and Growth*. (New York: American Book Company, 1960), p.156.

⁶⁵ Schell, 1960, p.155.

⁶⁶ *ibid*, p.156.

⁶⁷ *ibid*, p.158.

⁶⁸ *ibid*, p.257.

⁶⁹ Parker, 1960, p.95.

⁷⁰ *ibid*, p.95.

⁷¹ Robinson, Doane, *Second Census of the State of South Dakota, Taken in the Year 1905*. (Aberdeen: News Printing Company, 1905), pp. 222 and 241.

⁷² Westerly Group, p.11.

⁷³ Robinson, 1905, p.274.

⁷⁴ *ibid*. p.482.

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Agricultural production in the two townships remained at a high level throughout the early decades of the 1900s. By 1915, Lake County had 308,548 acres of land devoted to agriculture, including 28,148 acres in Badus and Nunda. The second largest amount of milk produced in the county came from Badus and Nunda Townships, and totaled 2,720,000 pounds of milk in 1915.⁷⁵ Nunda and Badus Townships also had high numbers of horses and mules, indicative of the large, mostly animal-driven, farming operations in the District.

World War I (1914-1918). The demands made by the outbreak of World War I led to increased land utilization and greater production by the farmers of South Dakota. For five years, from 1914 to 1919, improved lands in South Dakota increased from 9,805,000 to 11,190,000 acres,⁷⁶ and prices for agricultural commodities rose sharply. The price for wheat rose from \$.70 a bushel in 1912 to \$2.40 a bushel by 1919.⁷⁷ Following a pattern similar to one in the early 1880s, farmers borrowed heavily to buy more land and better farming equipment. Many farmers plowed marginal acreages and overgrazed their pastures in order to meet the ever-increasing demand for their products.⁷⁸ The economic prosperity of farmers during World War I is evident in the amount of new building construction made during the decade. Three houses, twelve barns, and twelve outbuildings that were built from 1911 to 1920 survive in the district. Increased barn construction during this period may have been to accommodate the growing dairy industry in the Badus-Nunda area.

A prolonged period of deflation in the farm economy followed the end of the First World War, and made its impact felt throughout the 1920s.⁷⁹ Too much money had been loaned to farmers during the war, and a sharp drop in farm prices made it difficult for farmers to repay loans for the debts they accrued during the period of high prices.⁸⁰ The financial system of the state began to collapse. By 1923, thirty-six banks in South Dakota had failed.⁸¹ There was a moderate loss in population, down to 1300 people in Badus and Nunda Townships by the decade's end.⁸² Despite this more building activity occurred during this period than any other, and five houses, twenty-eight barns, and thirty-four outbuildings were constructed in the District during the 1920s. There was a greater use of power machinery, particularly tractors, on farms in South Dakota during the 1920s,⁸³ and production increased rapidly. Total land in crops in South Dakota rose from 16,441,000 acres in 1924 to 19,003,000 acres in 1929.⁸⁴

The Great Depression (1929-1939)

Economic hardship became worse in the 1930s. Throughout the decade, drought, crop failures, grasshopper infestations, and hard winters plagued farmers.⁸⁵ Land foreclosures were common in South Dakota during the 1930s, and more than half of the state's farmers were on federal relief subsidies by 1934.⁸⁶

⁷⁵ Robinson, Doane, *Third Census of the State of South Dakota, Taken in the Year 1915.* (Sioux Falls: The Press of Mark D. Scott, 1915), p.788.

⁷⁶ Schell, 1961, p.344.

⁷⁷ Kant, p.41.

⁷⁸ *ibid*, p.41.

⁷⁹ Schell, 1961, p.227.

⁸⁰ *ibid*, p.227.

⁸¹ *ibid*, p.227.

⁸² Parker, 1960, p.95.

⁸³ Schell, 1961, p.346.

⁸⁴ *ibid*, p.346.

⁸⁵ *ibid*, 1961, p.282.

⁸⁶ Kant, p.43

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The improper farming techniques of the day increased soil erosion, and during the dry years of 1933 and 1934 huge dust storms whipped up by the wind roared across the state.⁸⁷ A need for soil conservation became evident. Shelterbelts were planted throughout South Dakota by the Department of Agriculture and the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1935 and 1942, and by 1936 about 87 percent of the cultivated croplands in the state were covered by a soil conservation program.⁸⁸

The population trend of Badus and Nunda Townships continued a downward trend in the 1930s, one that continues to this day. There were 1163 people living in Badus and Nunda Townships in 1940.⁸⁹ In a testament to the hard times, there was little new construction in the District during the 1930s, and only two barns and three outbuildings from this period currently exist. The agricultural situation improved after 1939 with the onset of the Second World War and continued an upward trend throughout the 1940s and 1950s.

World War II and the Post War Years (1939-1952)

Farm prices rebounded with the onset of World War II, but the population of the District dropped as men went to war and women went to work in factories.⁹⁰ South Dakota's main contribution to the war effort was agricultural. Farmers were producing more crops on less land than ever before,⁹¹ and farm product output in South Dakota increased 81 percent from 1940 through 1953.⁹² Increased production was due, in part, to improved crop and livestock production practices.⁹³ In addition, better roads and transportation made it easier to get products to market.⁹⁴ The Rural Electrification Service expanded electric service during the 1940s to much of rural South Dakota, including the Lake Badus area.⁹⁵ Electricity brought dramatic changes in life style and economic status to the district. Prosperity peaked in 1947 and most farmers could, at last, repay their long-standing debts.⁹⁶ As a result, many new buildings were constructed in the Lake Badus Rural Agricultural Historic District from 1948-1952. Modern building materials, particularly metal, are common on these buildings that date from the 1940s and 1950s. There are six wood or metal Quonset buildings in the District from the post-

⁸⁷ Schell, 1961, p.346.

⁸⁸ *ibid*, p.347.

⁸⁹ Parker, 1960, p.95.

⁹⁰ Kant, p.47.

⁹¹ Kant, p.47.

⁹² Schell, 1961, p.349.

⁹³ Schell, 1961, p.349.

⁹⁴ *ibid*, p.47.

⁹⁵ Kant, p.47.

⁹⁶ Kant, p.47.

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Section number 8 Page # 11

war years, as well as eight concrete block silos. In addition, there are sixteen barns, two houses, and eight outbuildings that date from this period.

The population of the district exploded in the immediate post-war years. The 1945 Census indicates that there were 638 people living in Badus and Nunda townships in 1945; by 1950, this figure had increased to 962,⁹⁷ a population increase of more than 50% in five years. By 1950, 30 to 50 percent of wheat farmers had combines, and 95 percent had mechanical corn pickers.⁹⁸

Conclusion.

The landscape of the Lake Badus Rural Agricultural Historic District richly illustrates the historic settlement of the area and the evolution of agricultural practices from 1876 to 1952 when farming practices in the region changed. Its rich collection of buildings and landscape features display outstanding examples of the human influence upon the natural environment from three generations of farming, with superb architectural integrity to the historic period. The individual farmsteads together illustrate the rich rural agricultural and architectural qualities of the area.

⁹⁷ Parker, 1960, p.95.

⁹⁸ *ibid*, p.349.

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Name of Property

County and State

NPS FORM 10-900-A
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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Verbal Boundary Description:

Boundaries are indicated on the accompanying USGS Maps. Starting from the SW corner of Section 28, T108N, R53W, the boundaries go north ½ mile, then west ½ mile, then north 2 ½ miles, then west 1 ½ miles, then north ½ mile, then east 2 ½ miles, then north ½ mile, then east ½ mile, then north 1 mile, then east ½ mile, then south 2 miles, then east 1 mile, then north 1 mile, then east ½ mile, then north ½ mile, then east ½ mile, then south ½ mile, then east ½ mile, then south 1 mile, then east 1 mile, then north 1 mile, then east 1 mile, then south 2 miles, then west 2 miles, then south 2 miles, then west 1 ½ miles, then south ¼ mile, then west ½ mile, then south ¼ mile, then west ½ mile, then north ½ mile, then west 1 ½ miles.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries include the land area that was historically owned by and associated with the predominantly Catholic homesteaders that settled in the area surrounding St. Ann's Catholic Church. By reviewing primary sources, original plat maps showing ownership, was used to determine the areas that were part of the original settlement and those were the areas considered for the district. These boundaries do not necessarily correspond to current legal parcels. In many cases, section lines determined boundaries.

UTM References, Continued

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	14	643850	4893440
6	14	644689	4893440
7	14	644666	4895047
8	14	645577	4891880
9	14	645457	4895047
10	14	647209	4891928
11	14	647041	4893512
12	14	647857	4893464
13	14	647881	4894447
14	14	684673	4894399
15	14	648648	4893535
16	14	649512	4893535
17	14	649488	4891152
18	14	651024	4893631
19	14	652704	4893607
20	14	652728	4892960
21	14	652728	4892960
22	14	649560	4890272
23	14	649608	4887129
24	14	647161	4887056
25	14	647161	4886697
26	14	646417	4886745
27	14	646417	4886433

Lake Badus Rural Agricultural Historic District

Name of Property

Lake County, South Dakota

County and State

NPS FORM 10-900-A
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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28	14	645697	4886649
29	14	645625	4887009
30	14	623178	4887057
31	14	643178	4887849
32	14	642386	4887728

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Section number Property Page # 3
 Owners

Genevieve M. Janda
332 Avendia Delas Rosas
Encinitas CA 92024

Frances E. & Margaret Schnell
22385 453rd Ave
Ramona SD 57054

Unke, Inc.
PO Box 529
Salem SD 57058

Douglas & JoAnn Casanova
22355 453rd Ave
Ramona SD 57054

Max Morse
807 Taylor Drive
Aberdeen SD 57401

Howard Chrisensen
21119 467th Avenue
Brookings SD 57006

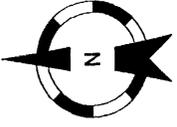
Donald J. & Sarah Schnell Trust
45113 222nd Street
Ramona SD 57054

Memree J. Ranch
Rt #2 Box 21
Ramona SD 57054

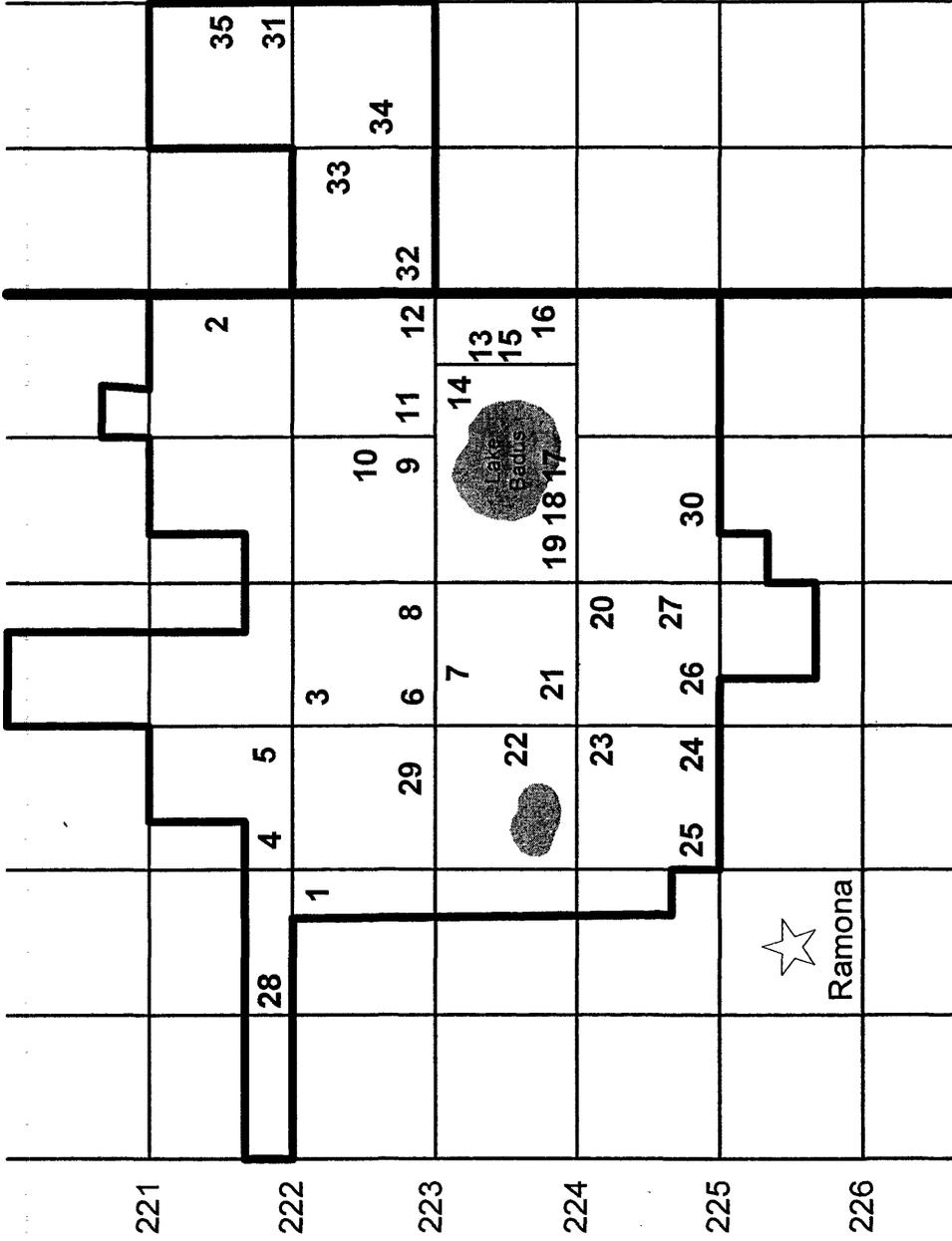
Gerald & Evelyn Palli
45290 223rd St
Ramona SD 57054

Clinton A. & Mary B. Tolley
45314 223rd St
Ramona SD 57054

Harold R. & Ann Minnaert
934 NE 3rd
Madison SD 57042



448 449 450 451 452 453 455 456



**Lake Badus Rural Agricultural
Historic District
Lake County, South Dakota**

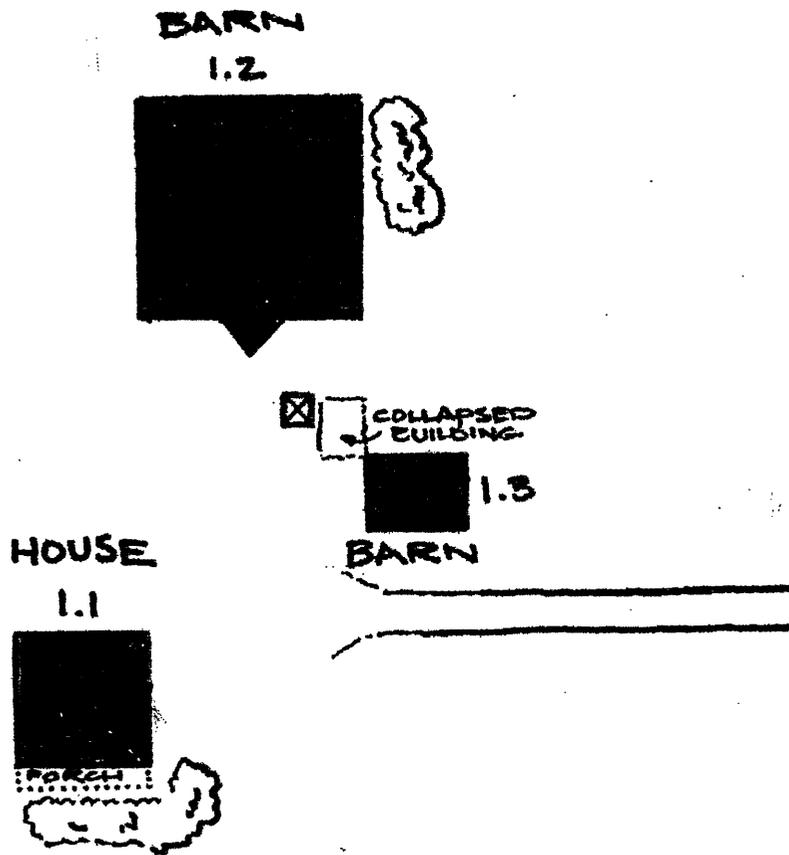
-  = District Boundary
- Numbers** = Property Locations
- Numbers = Road Names
-  = Communities

** Bold Numbers are
keyed to smaller maps

1. J.A. Jacomet Property.

Photographs

Sketch Plan

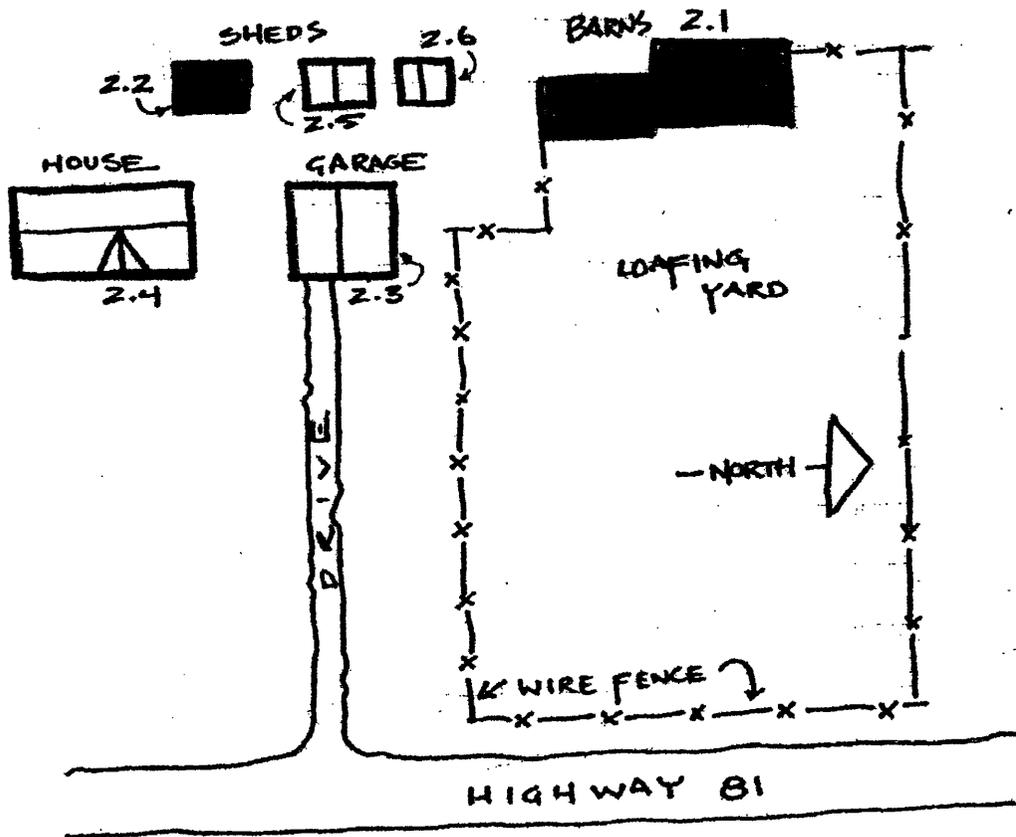


■ = Contributing
□ = Non - Contributing

2. Plazi DeRung Property.

Photographs

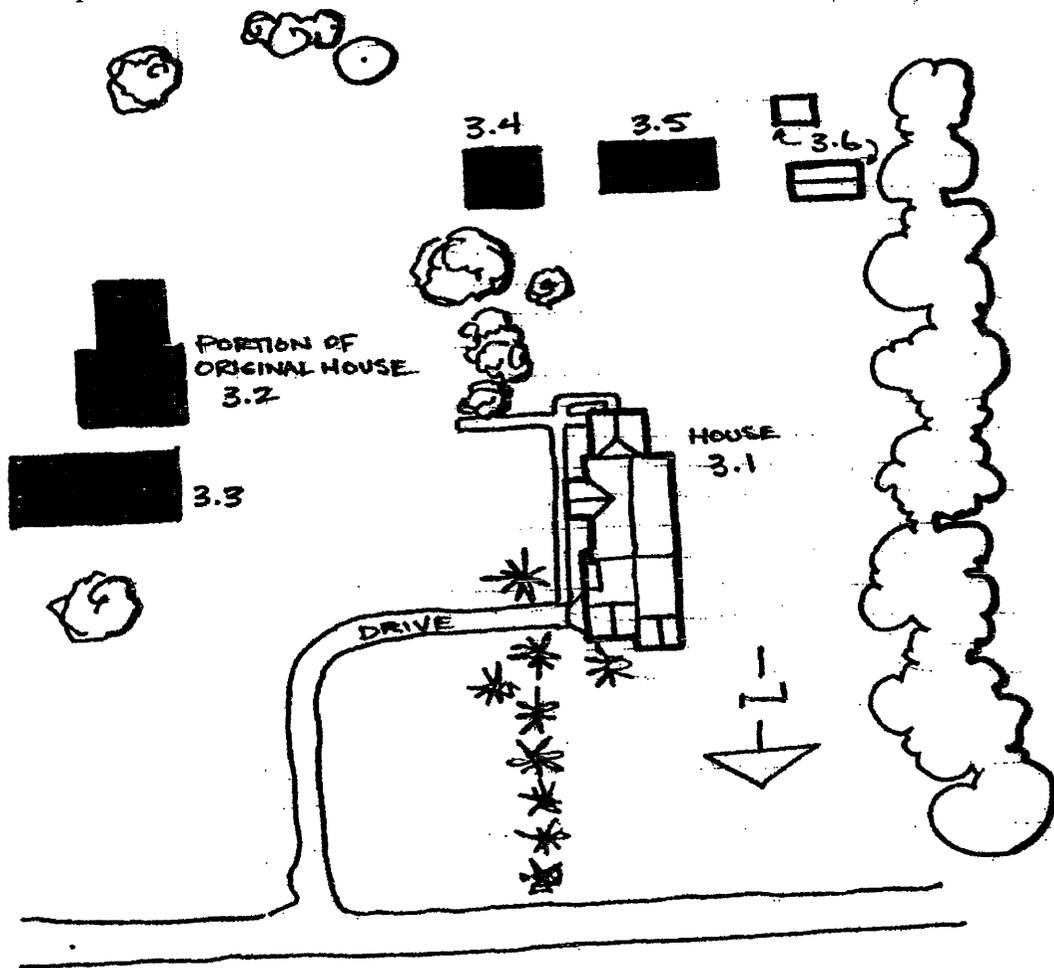
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3. Maria B. Schnell Property.

Photographs

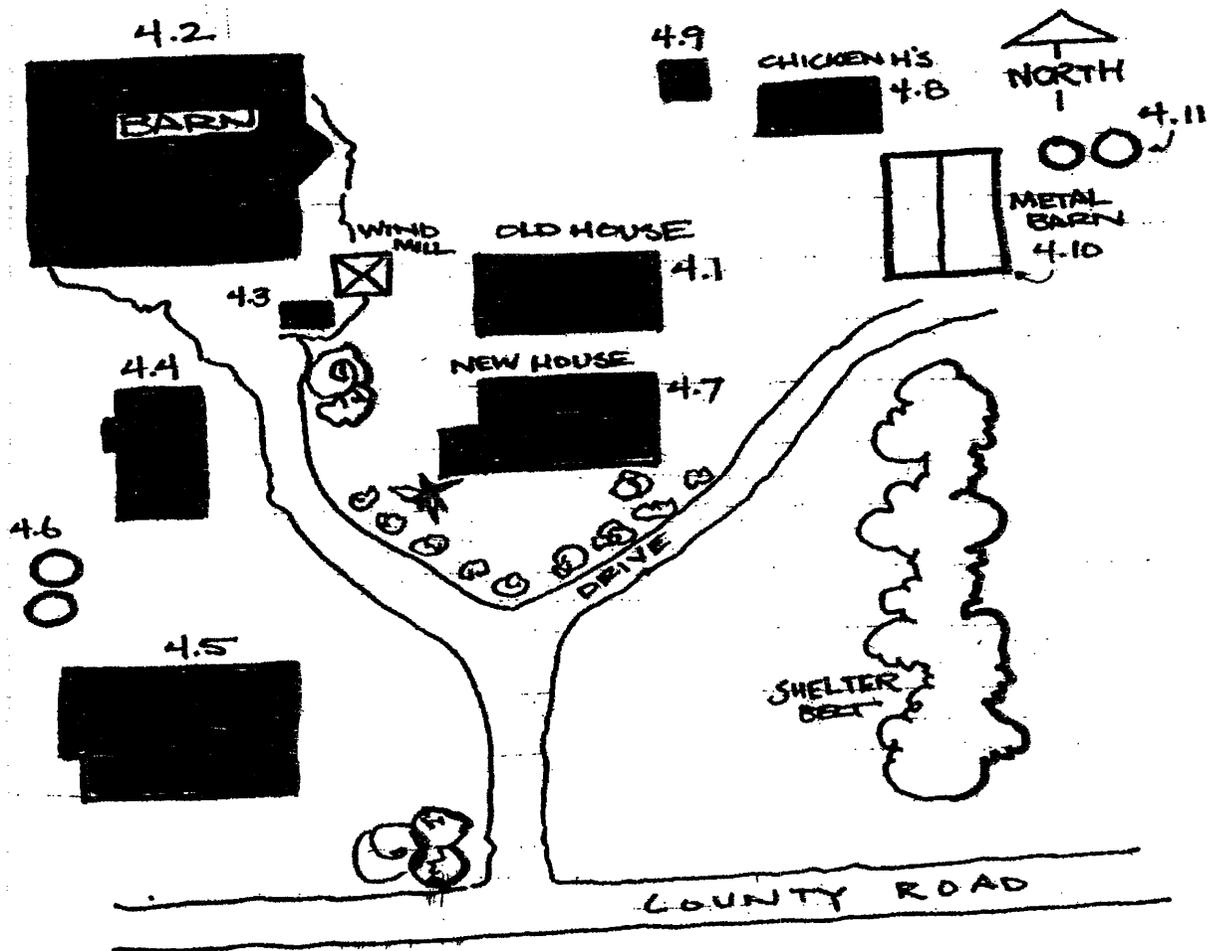
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4. Henry Wolf Property

Photographs

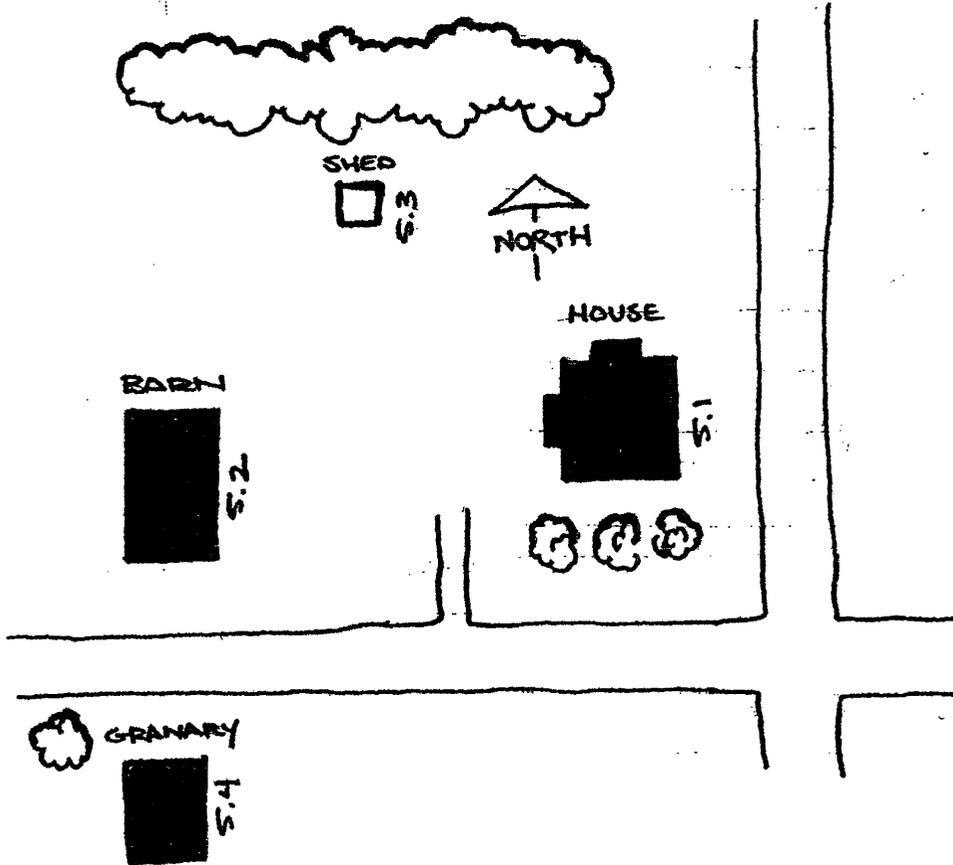
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5. Joseph D. and Amelia (DeRungs) Rensch Property

Photographs

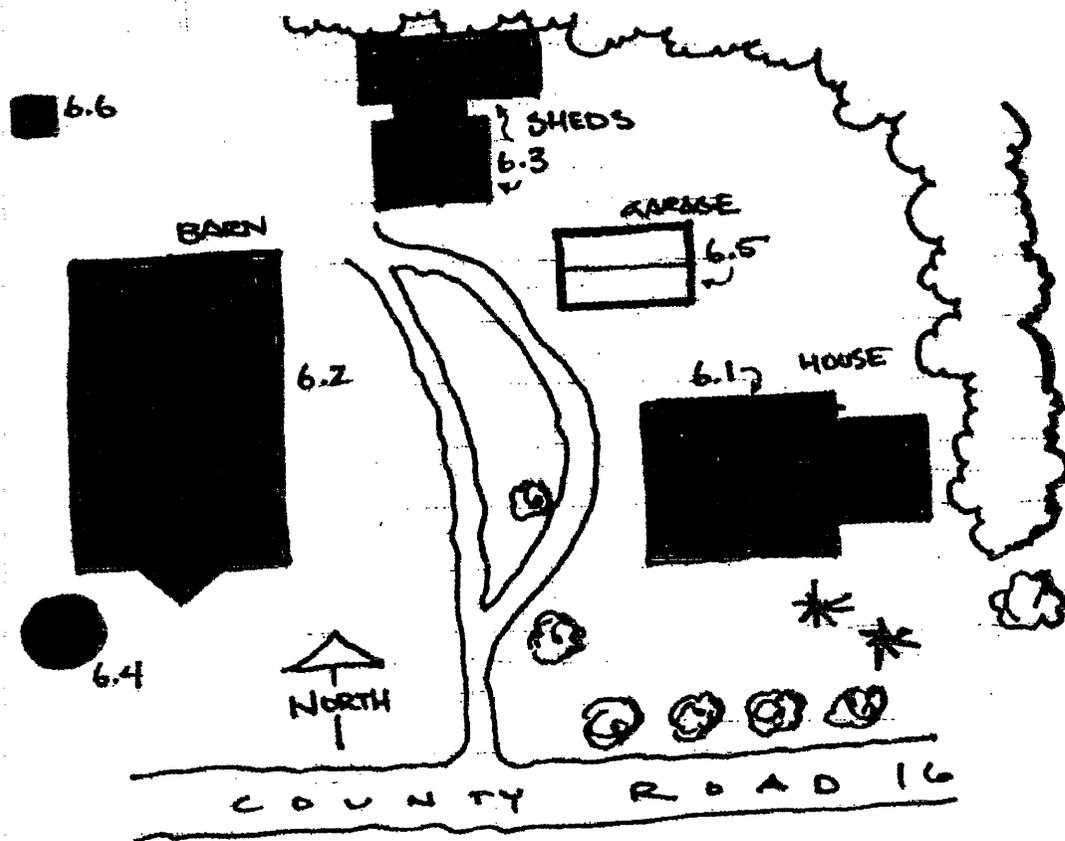
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6. John W. and Christina Schnell Property

Photographs

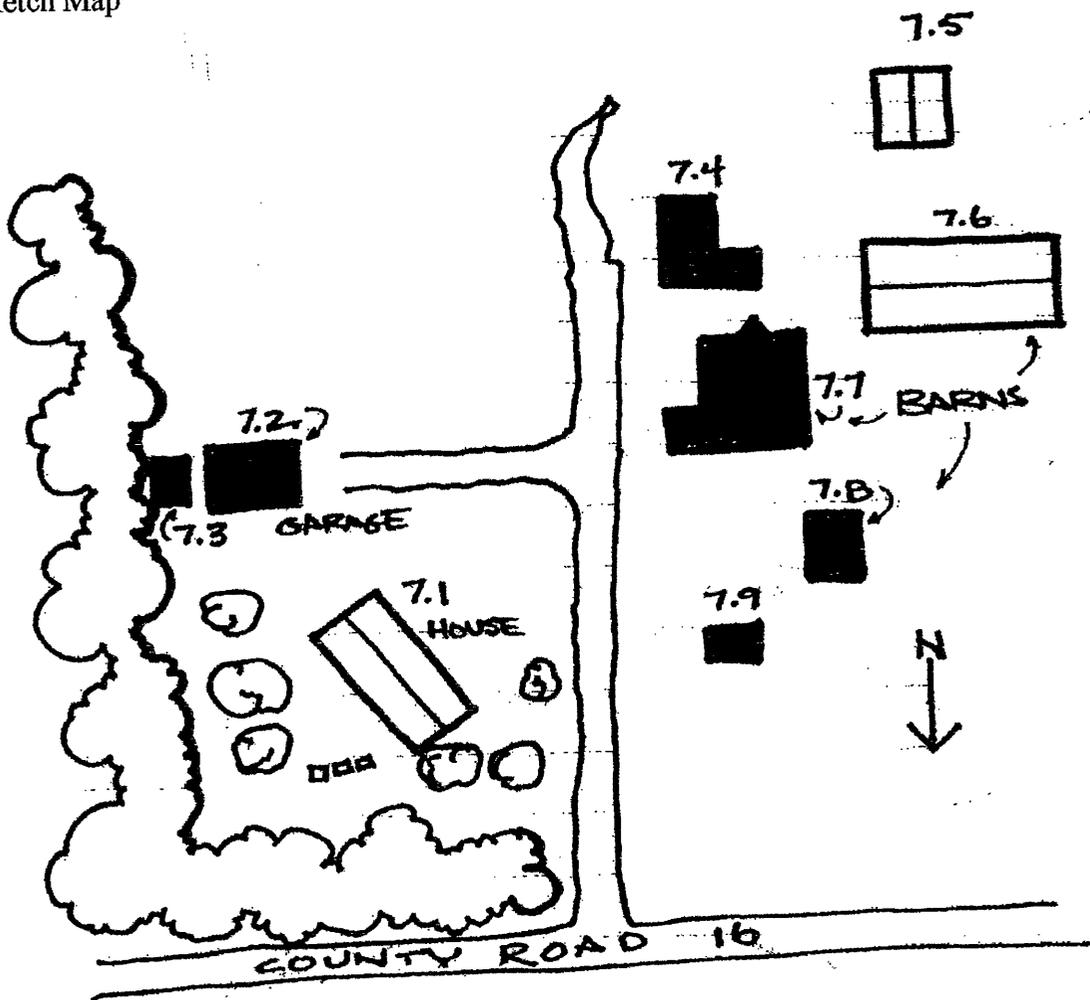
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7. Nicolaus Schell Property

Photographs

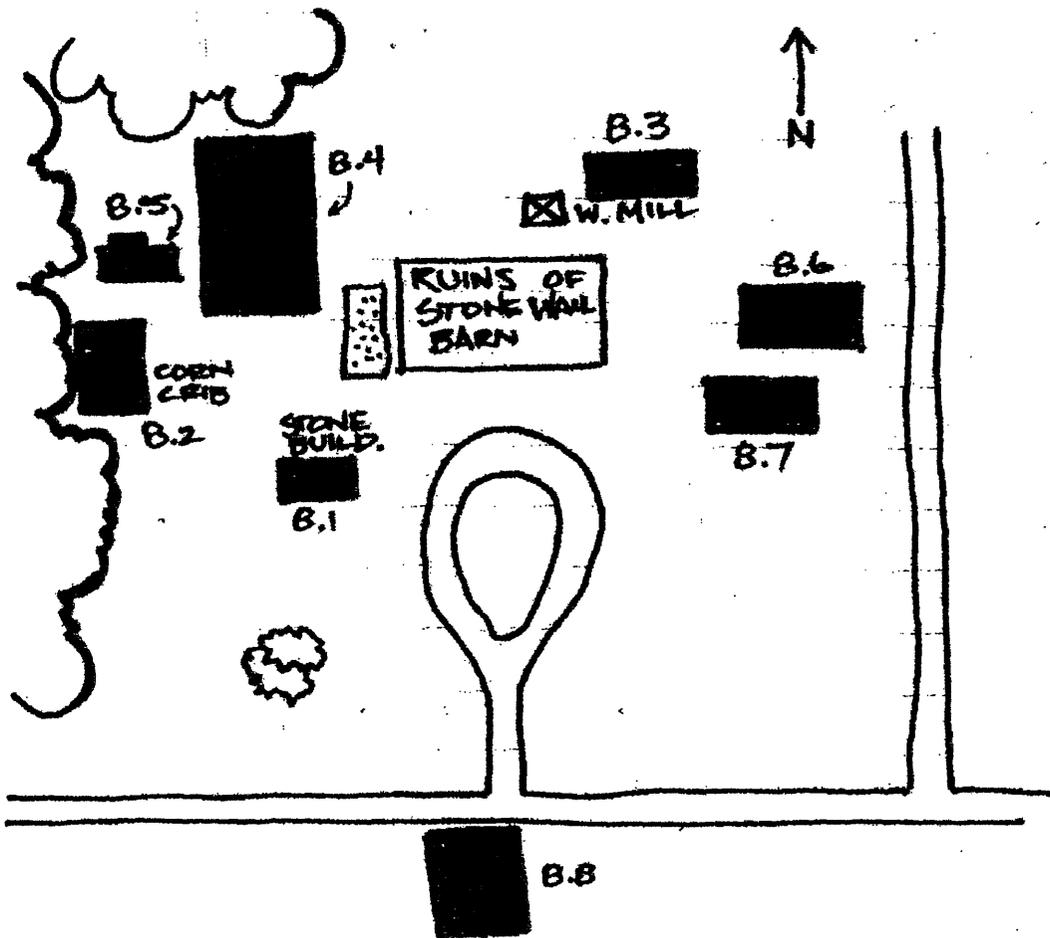
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8. John Casper Cassutt Property

Photographs

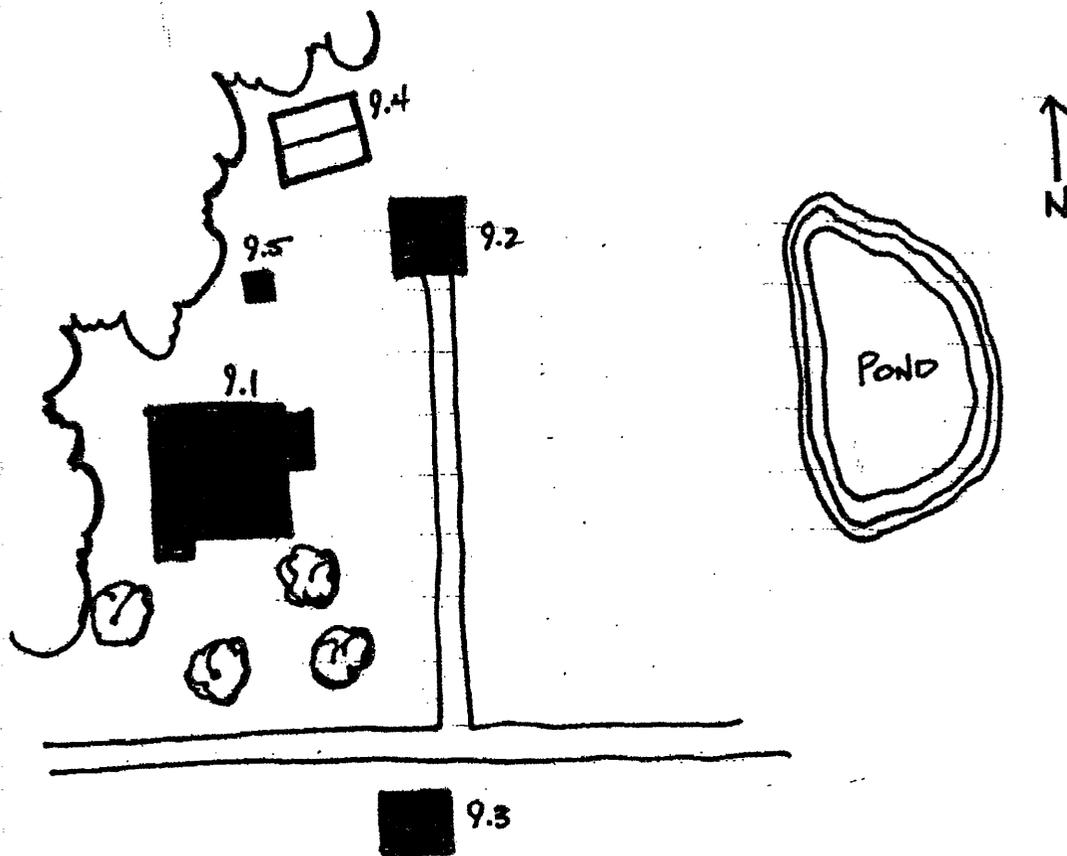
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9. Jacob and Paulina Palli Property

Photographs

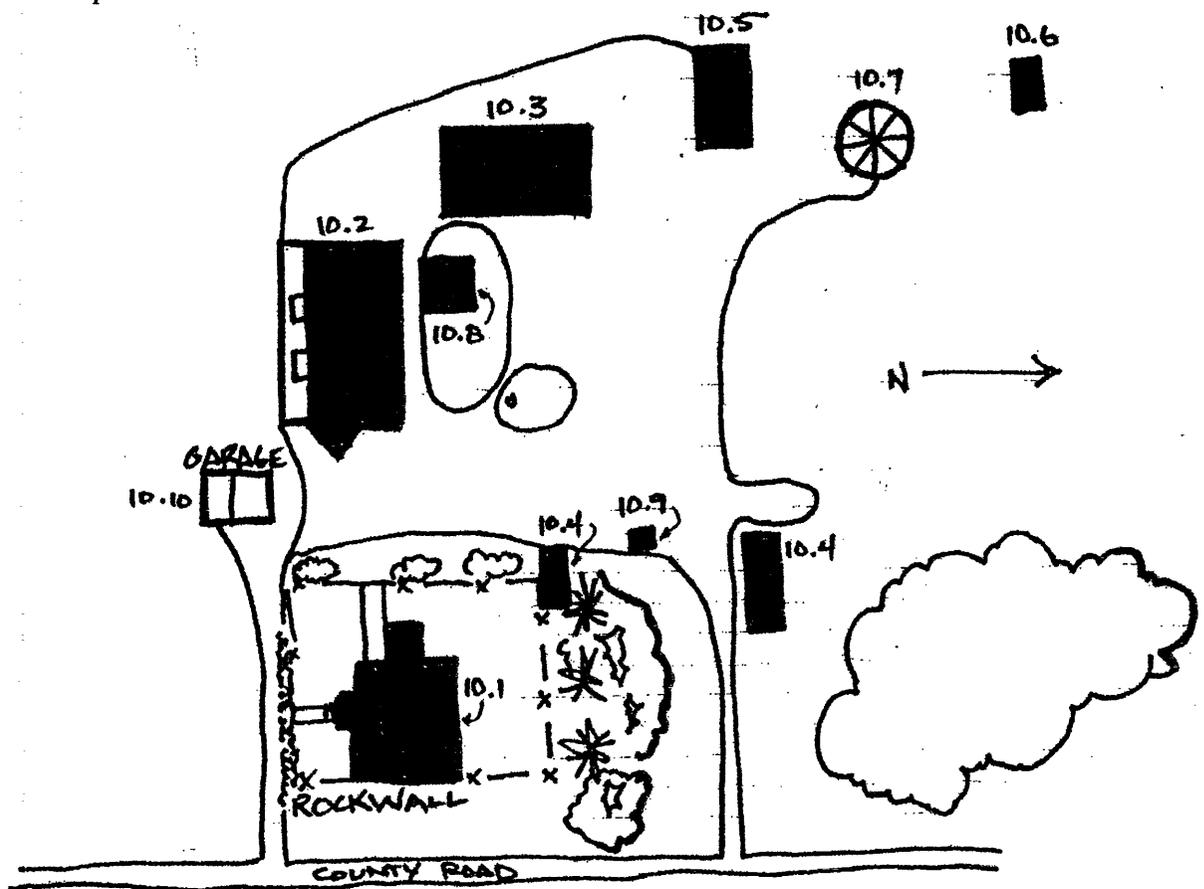
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10. John Janett Property

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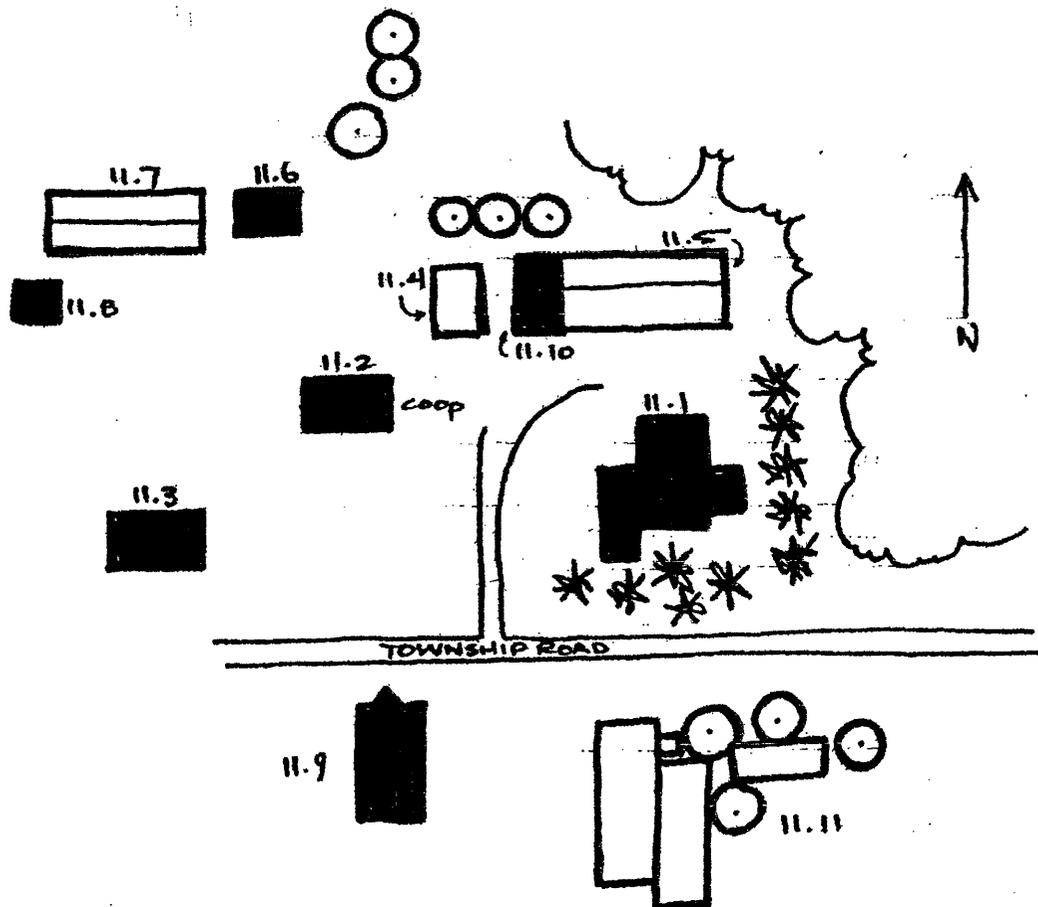
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11. Frank and Mary (Palli) Tuor Property

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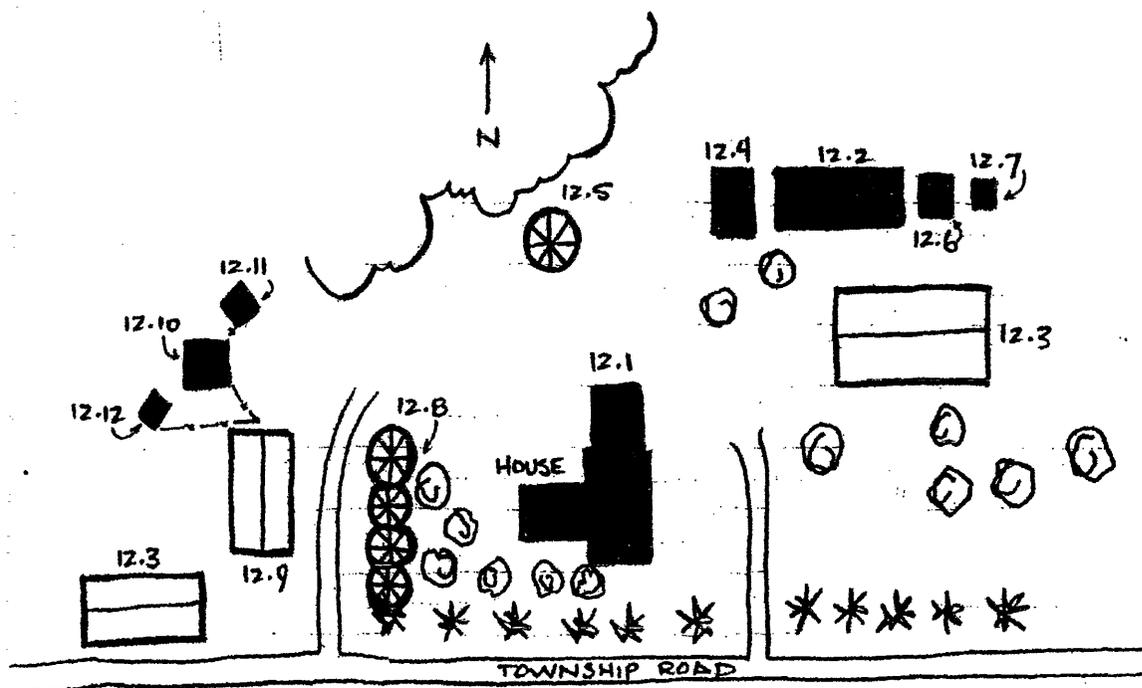
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12. Joseph and Anna (Cadoff) Muggli Property

Photographs

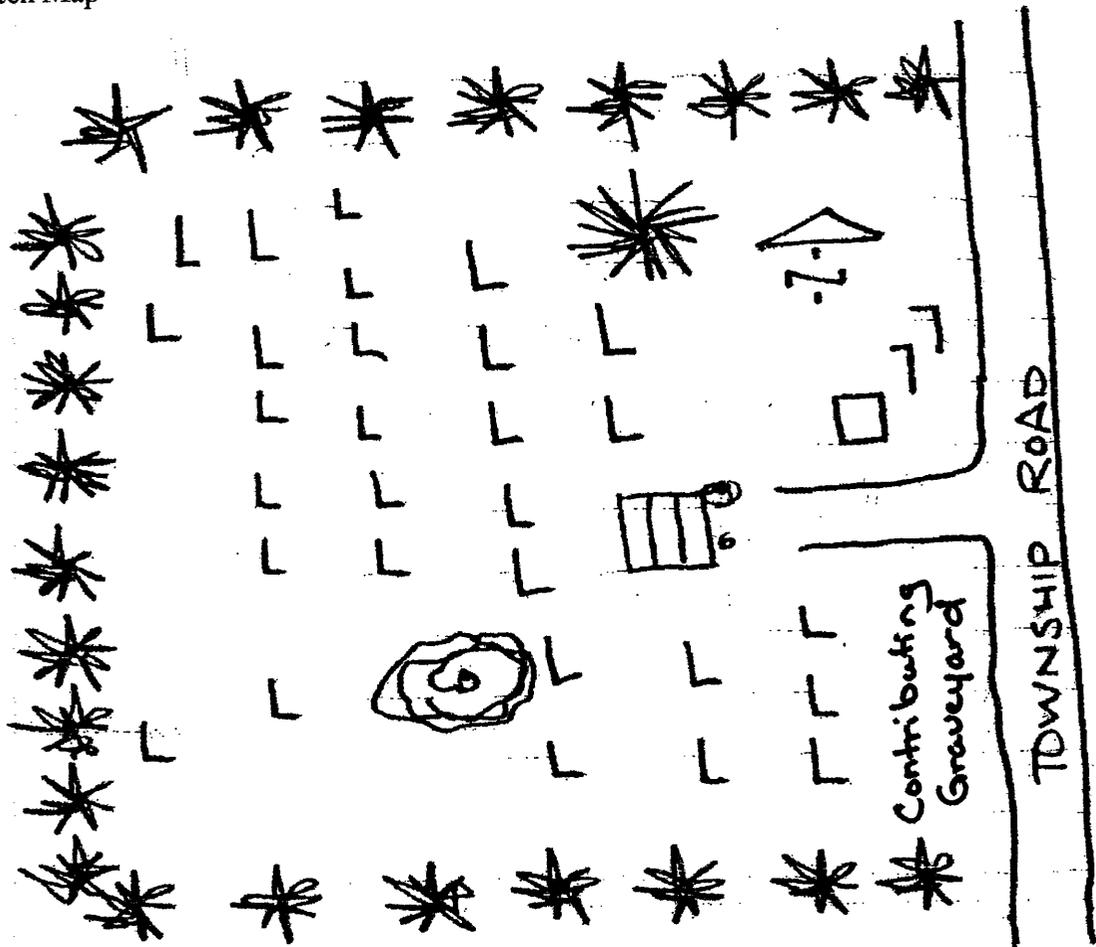
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14. St. Ann's Cemetery

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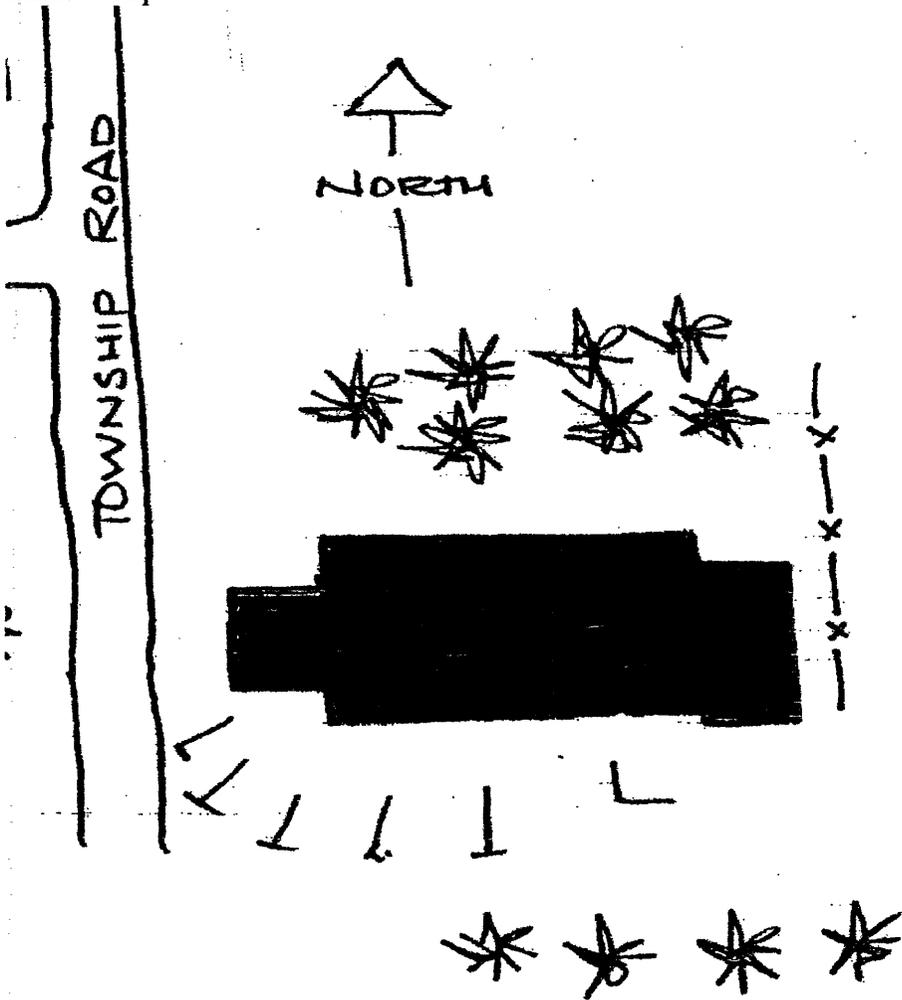
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15. St. Ann's Church

Photographs

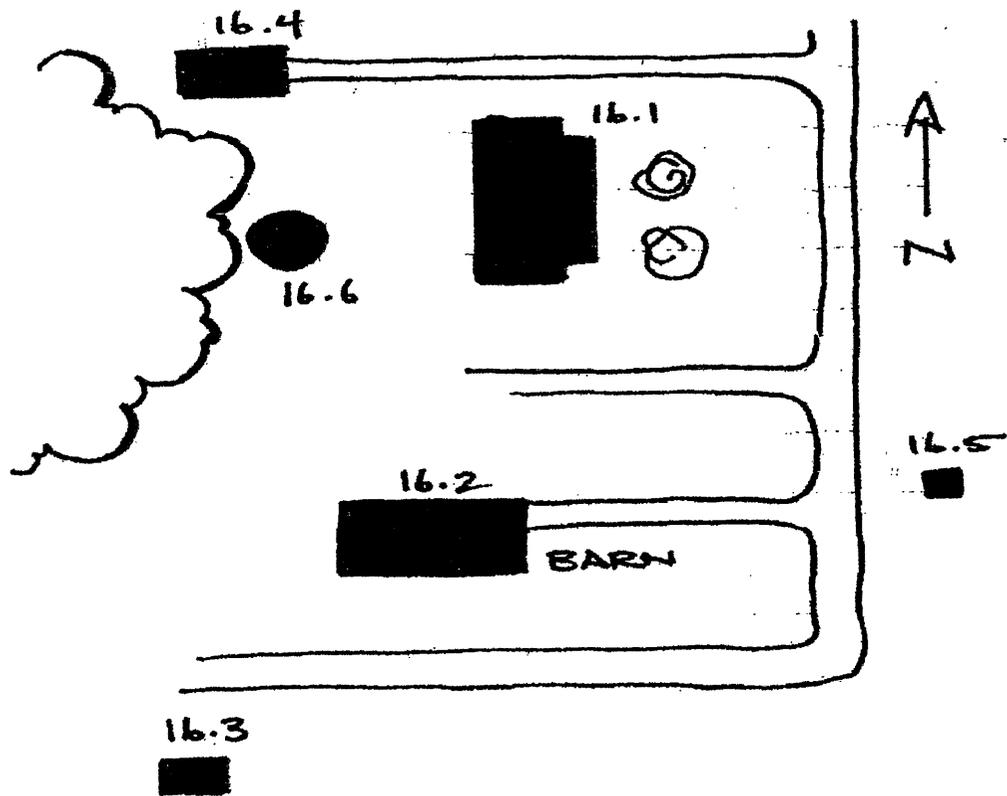
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16. John M. DeRungs Property

Photographs

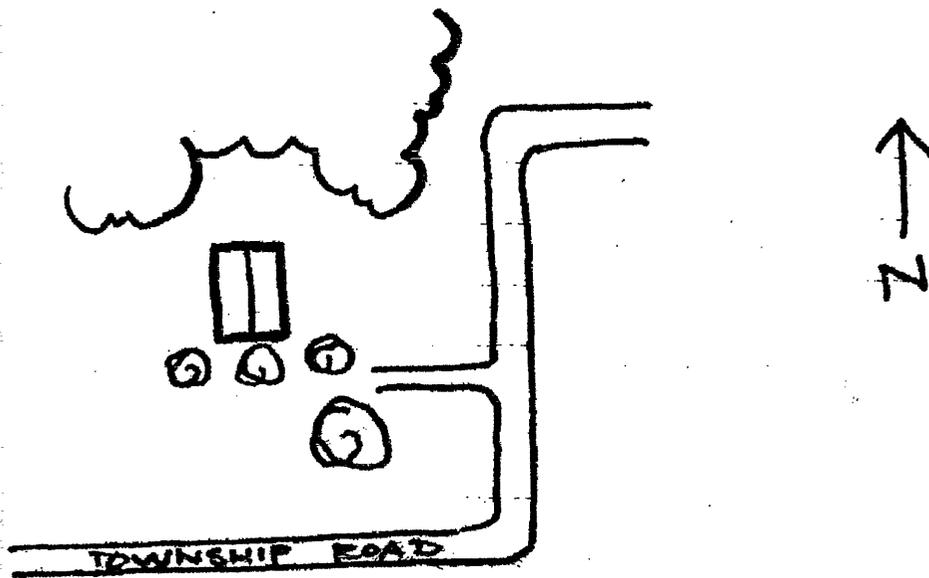
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17. Joseph and Maria (Rensch) Schnell House

Photographs

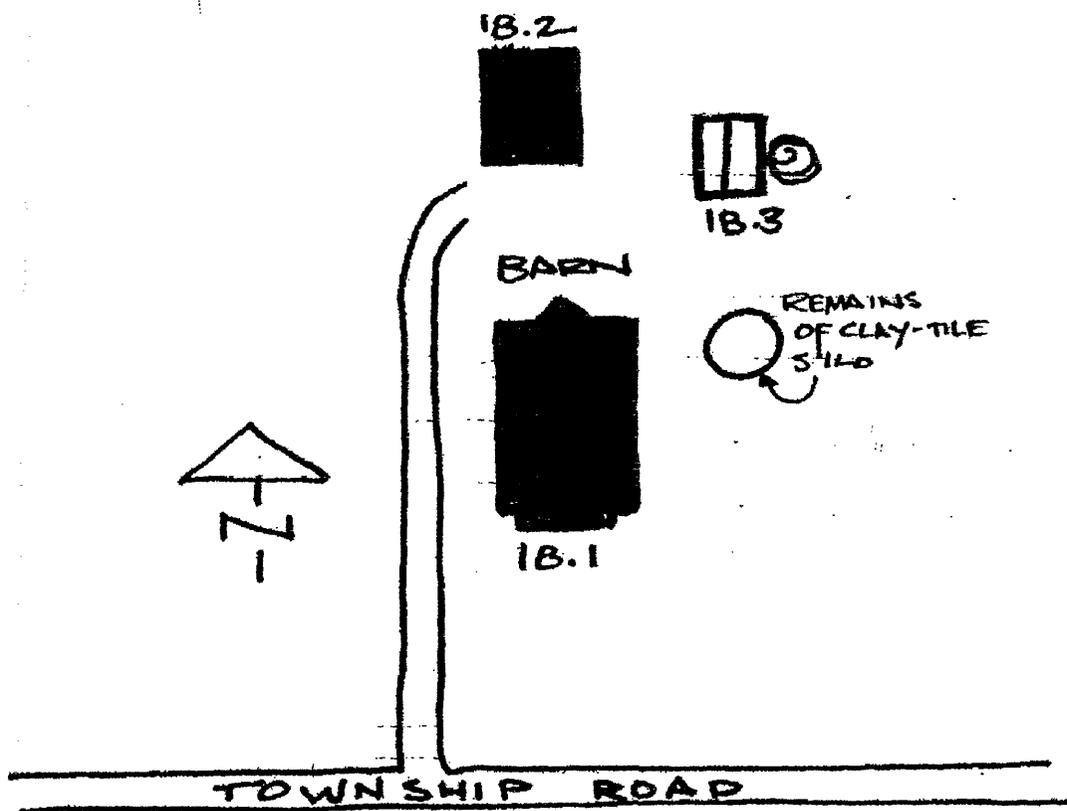
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18. William P. Burke Property

Photographs

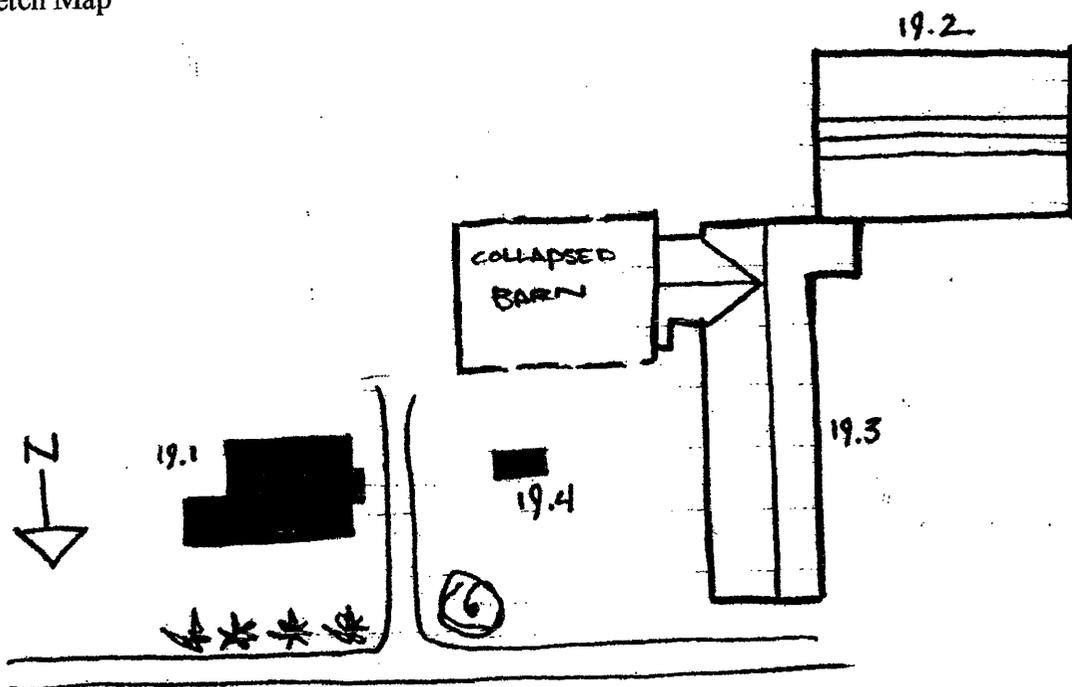
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19. Joseph J. and Veronica (Fezending) Burkler Property

Photographs

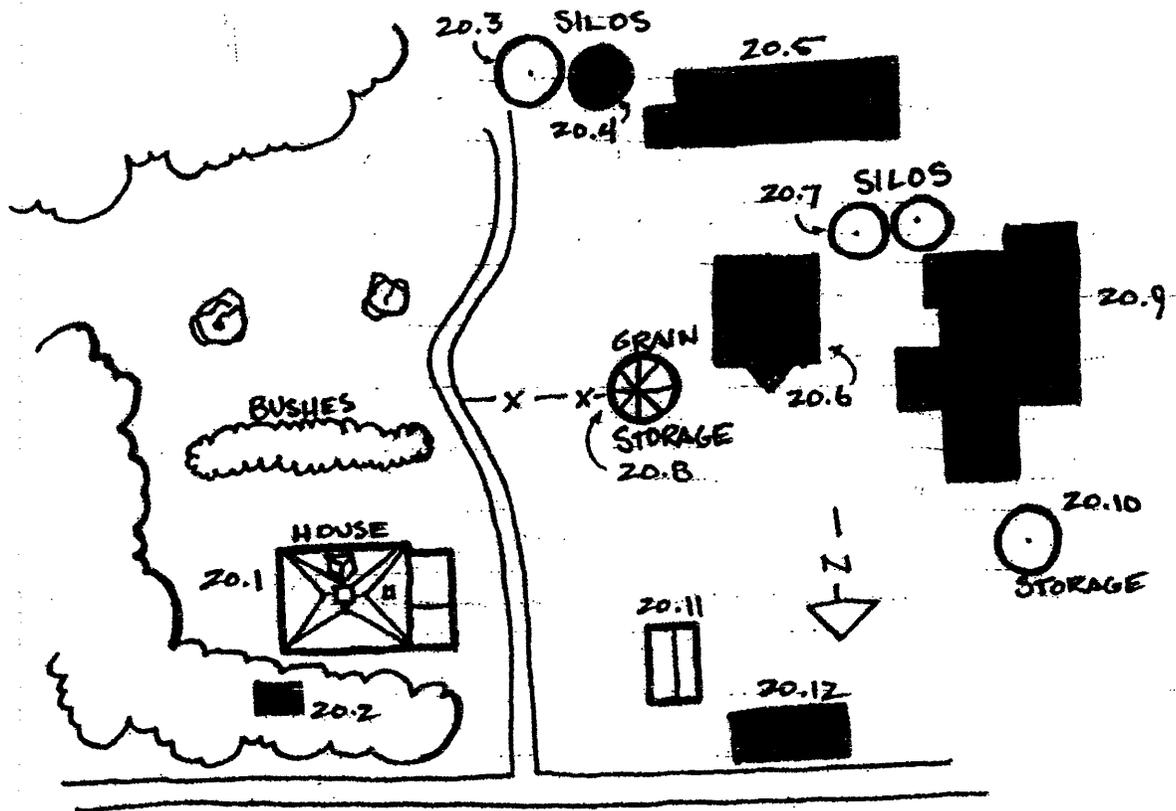
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20. Albert Kerwald Property

Photographs

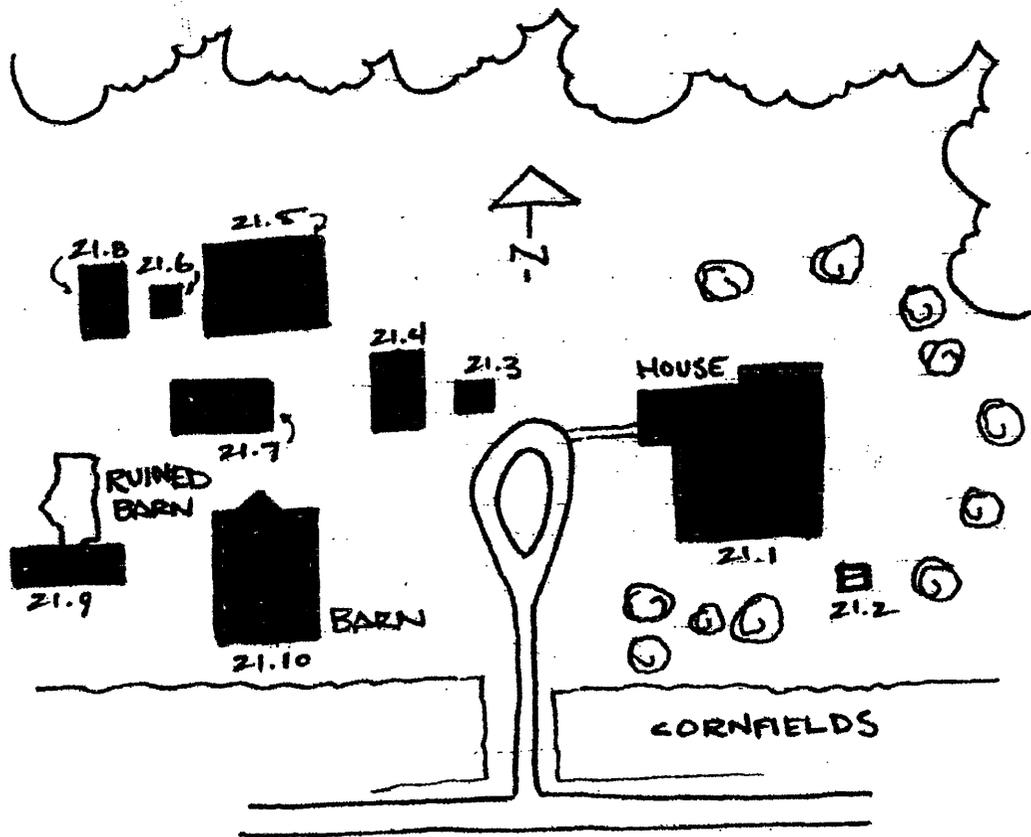
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21. Joseph and Mary A. Cajacob Property

Photographs

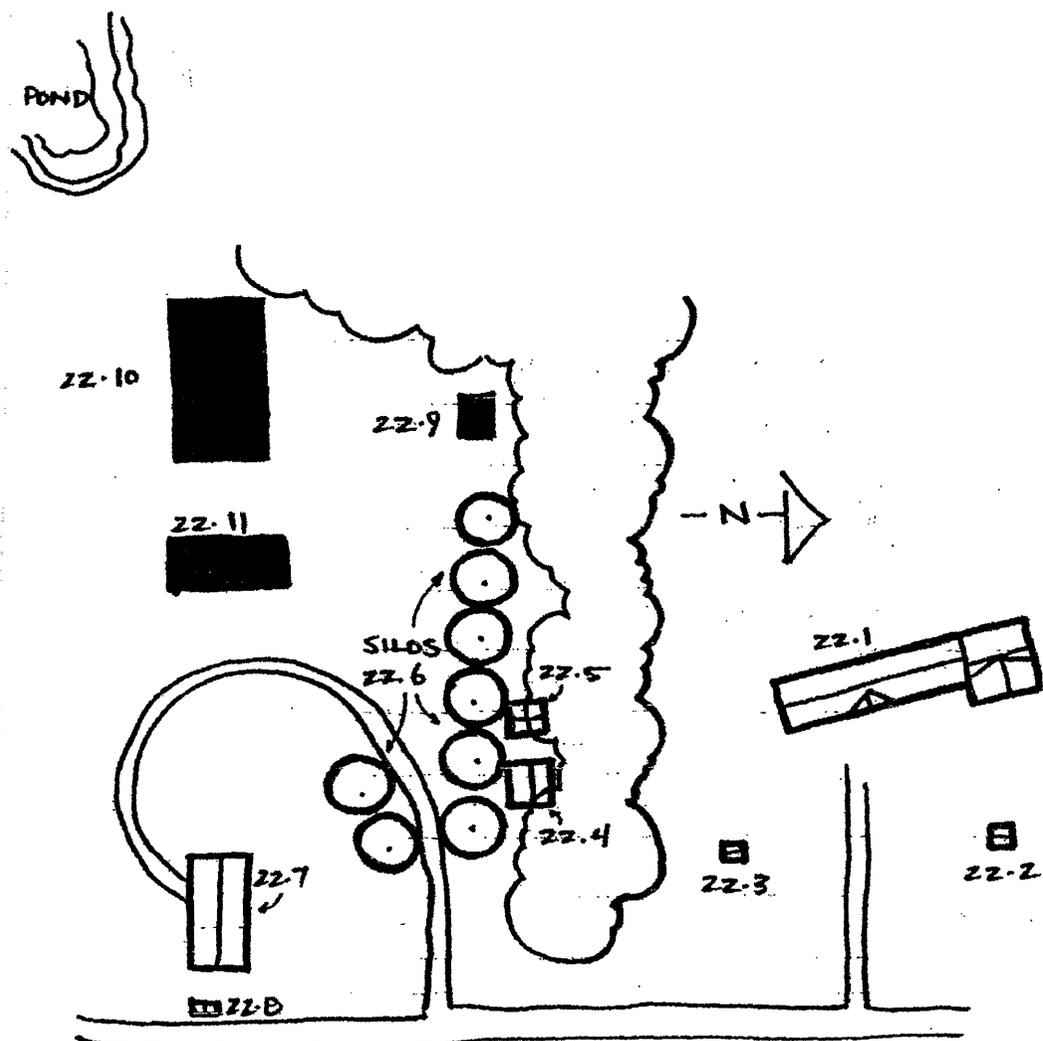
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22. Hercla and Annie Casanova Property

Photographs

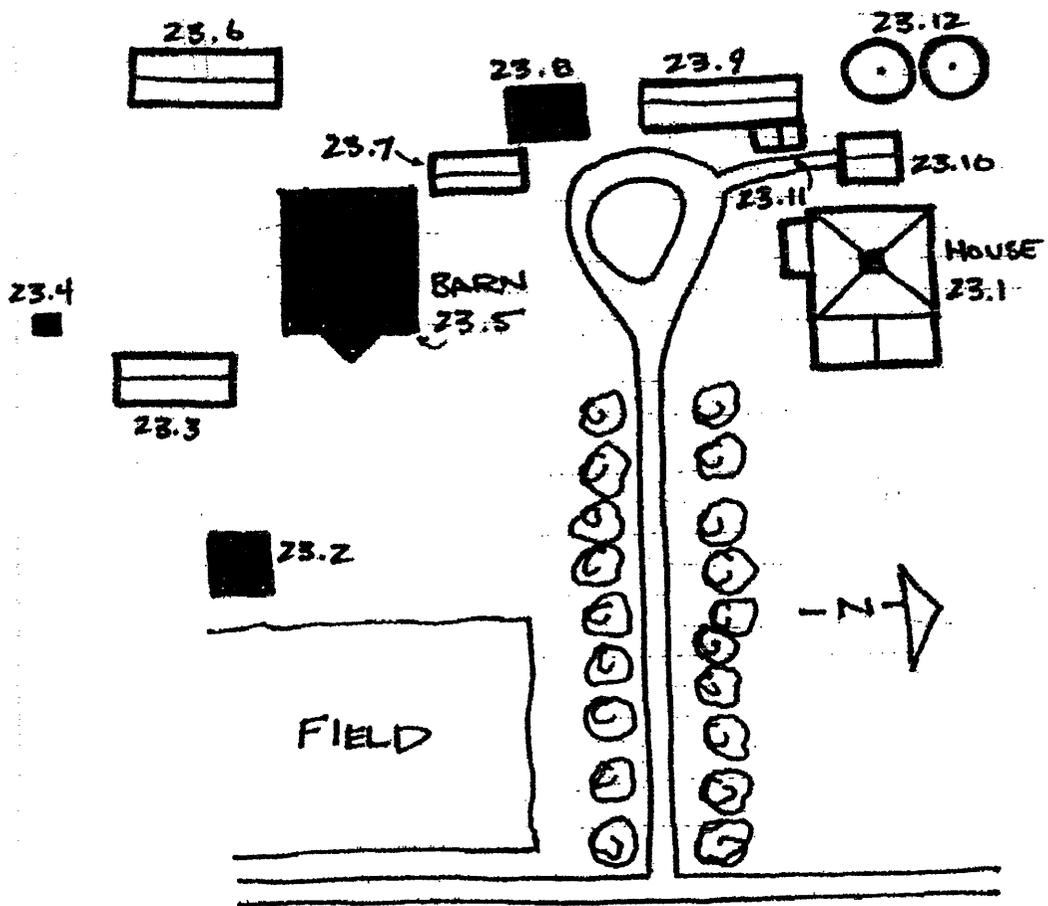
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23. Maurice and Ellen Dooley Property

Photographs

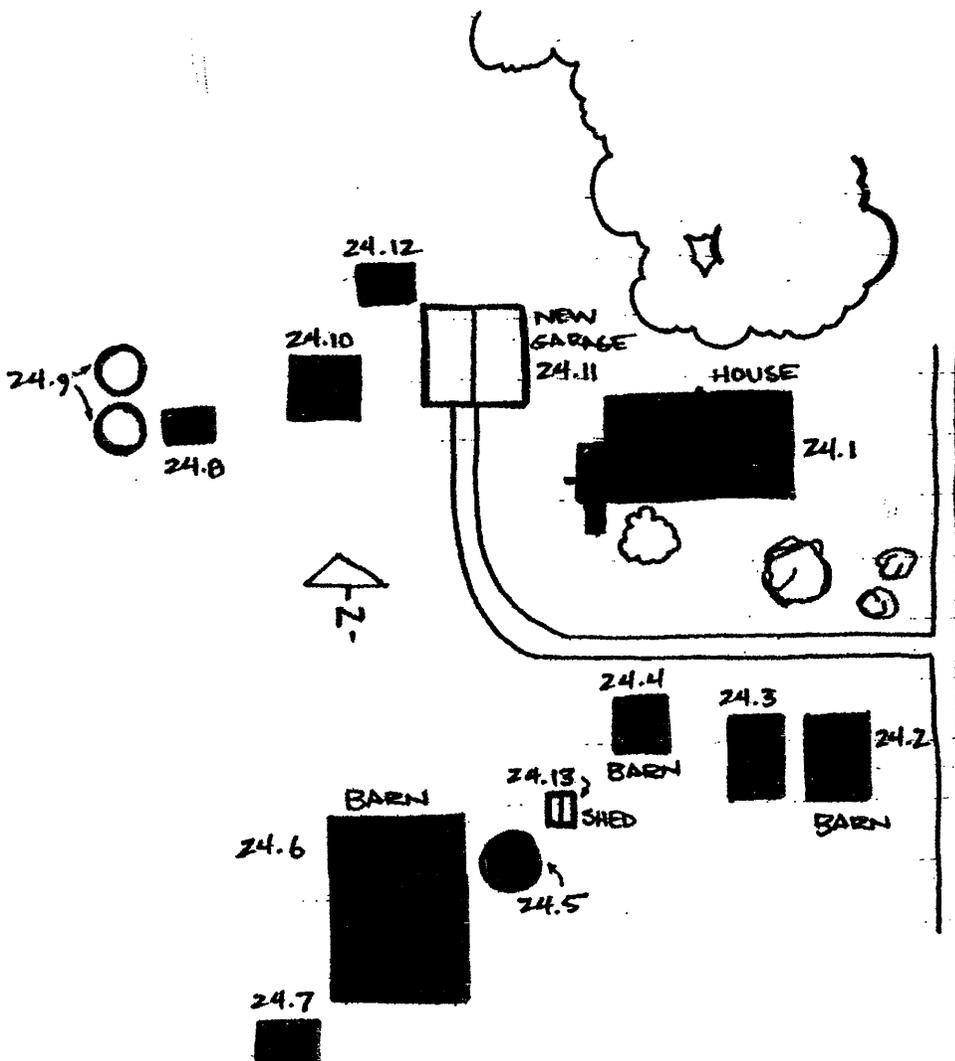
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24. J. and Mary Davis Property

Photographs

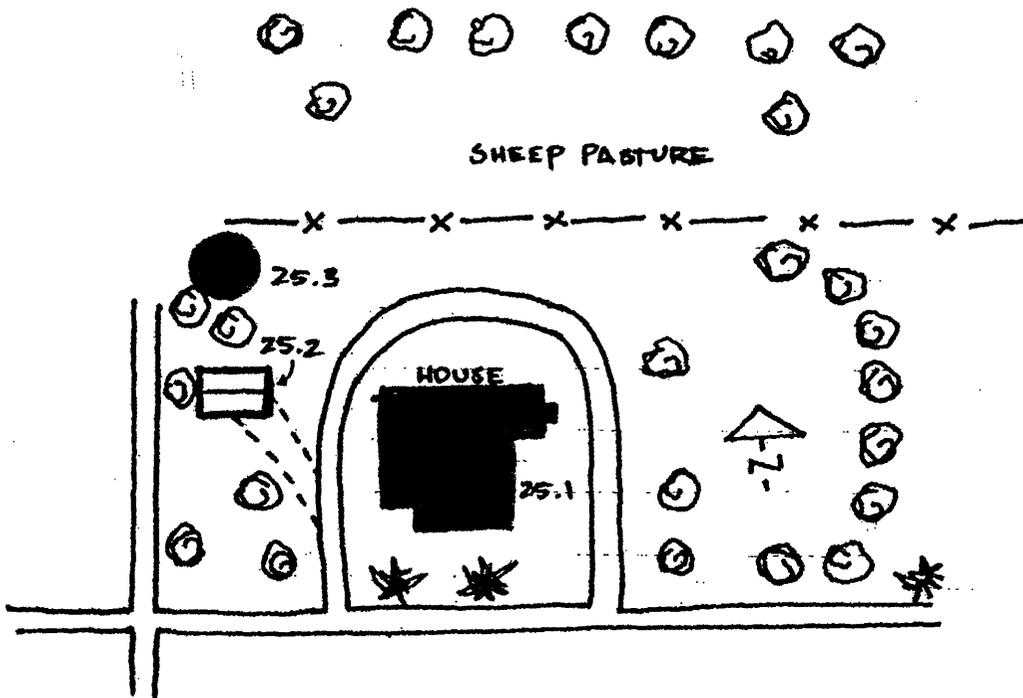
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Photographs

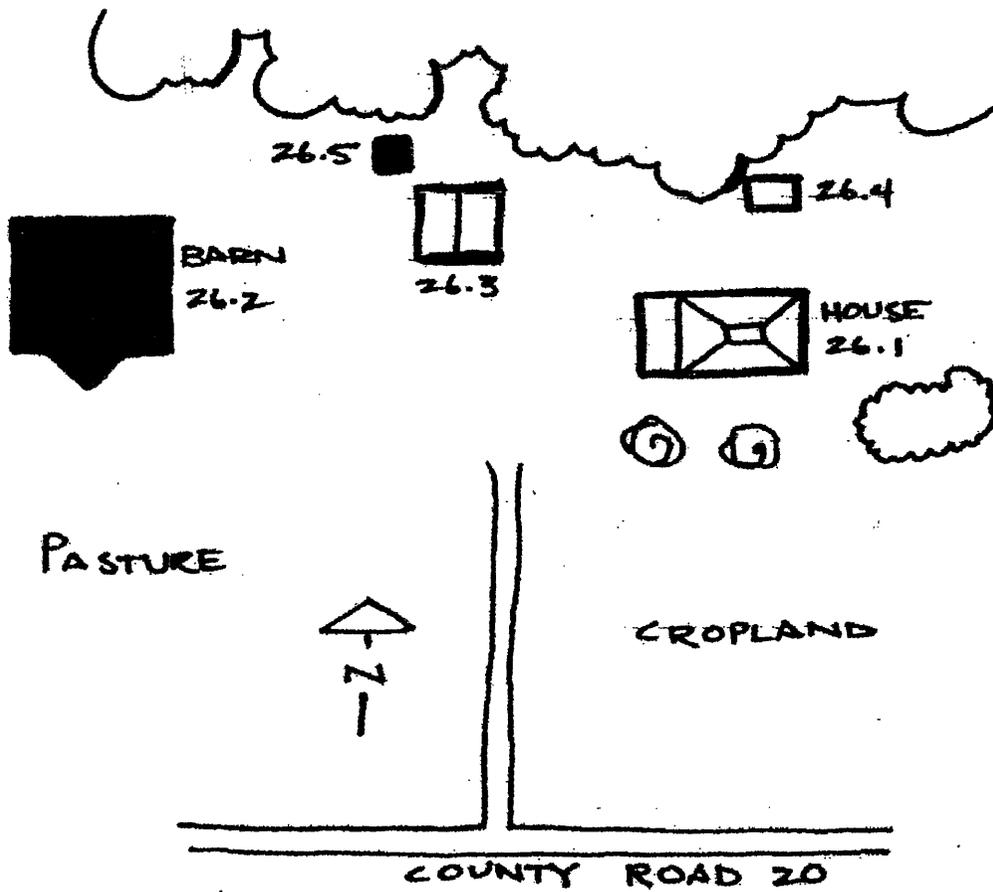
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26. Amos J. Polzen Property

Photographs

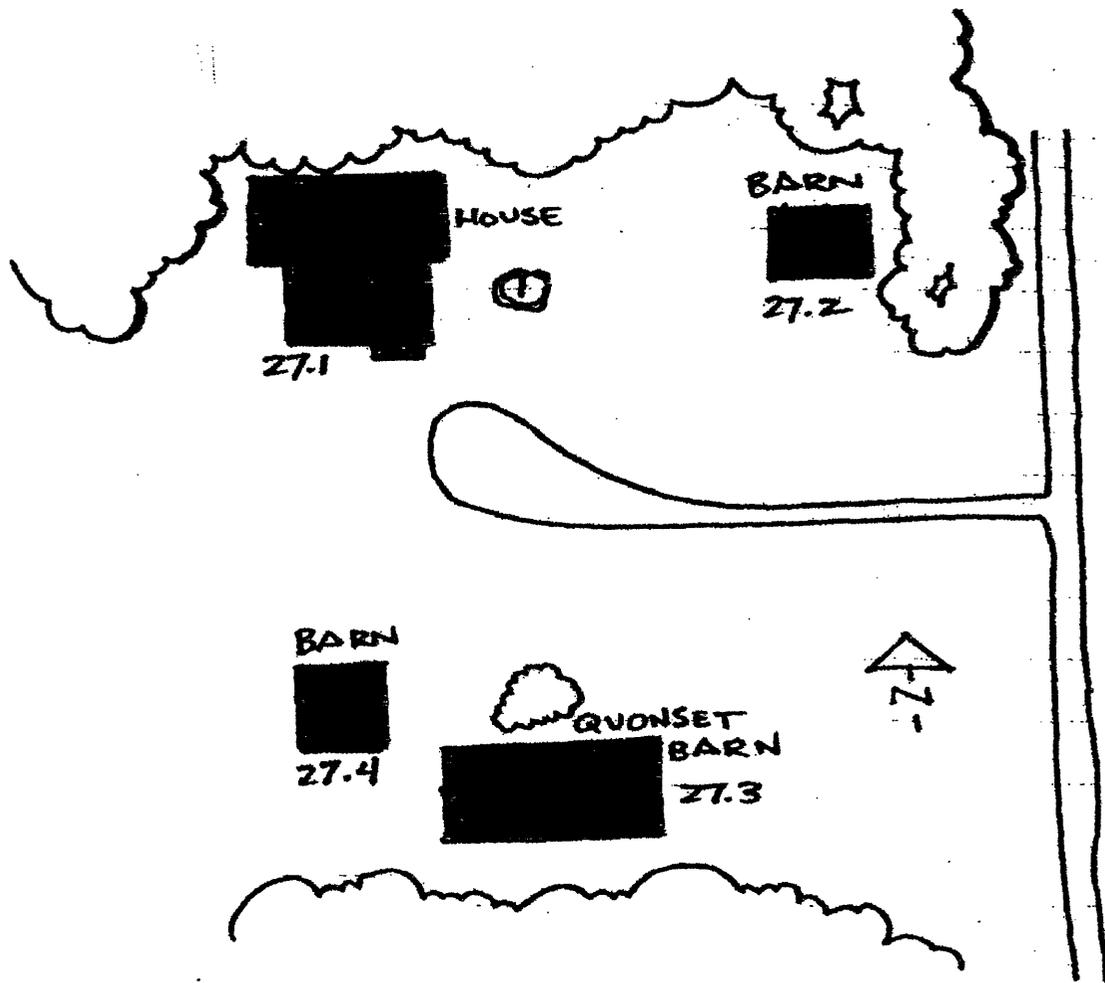
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27. John Casper and Barbara (Fazendin) Cassutt Property

Photographs

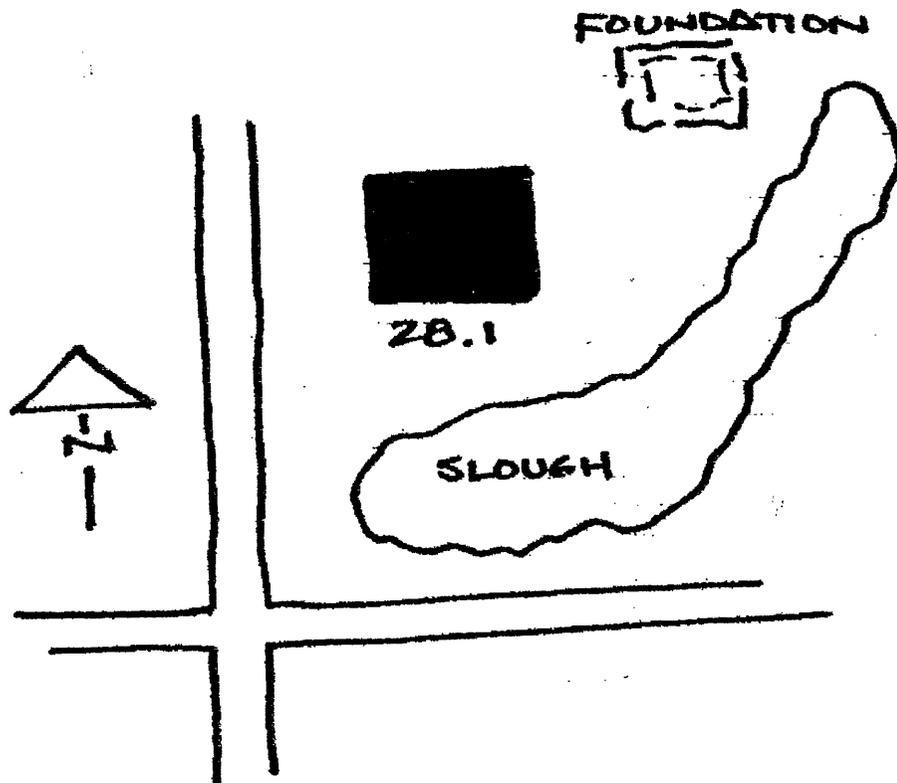
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28. Mary Manthey

Photographs

Sketch Map

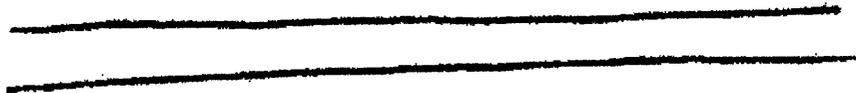


29. Historic Owner Undetermined

Photographs

Sketch Map

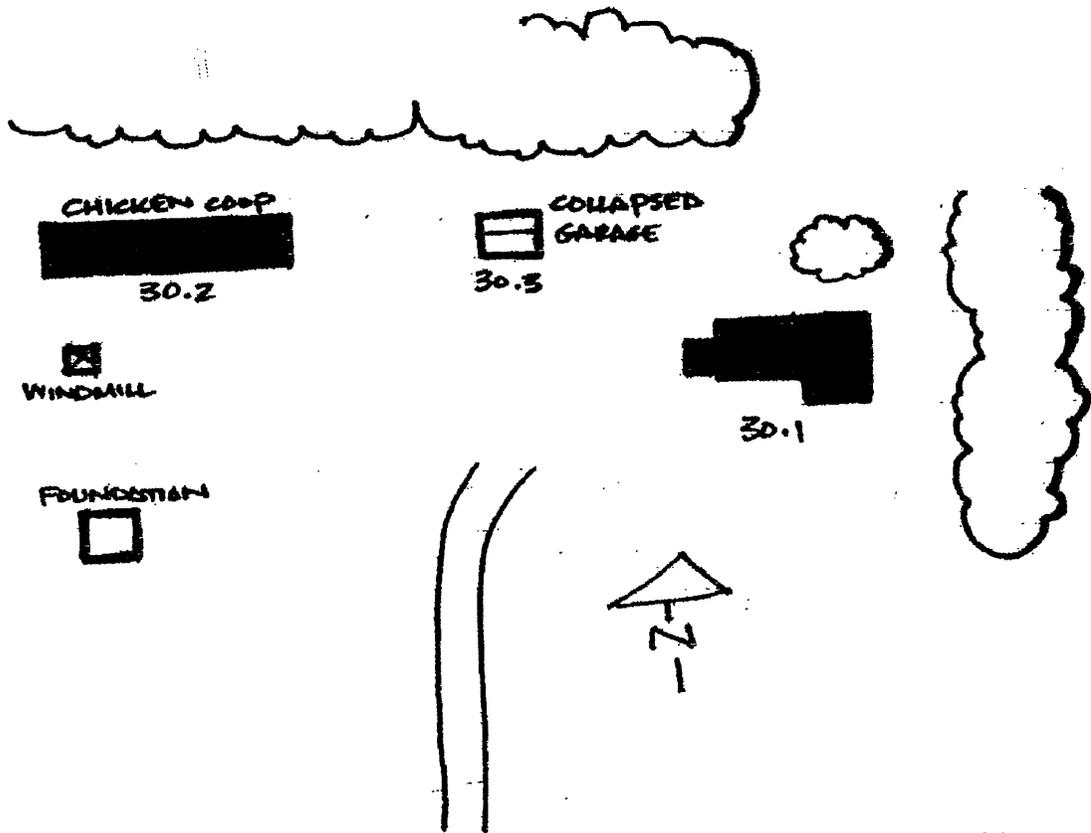
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30. William Tuor Property

Photographs

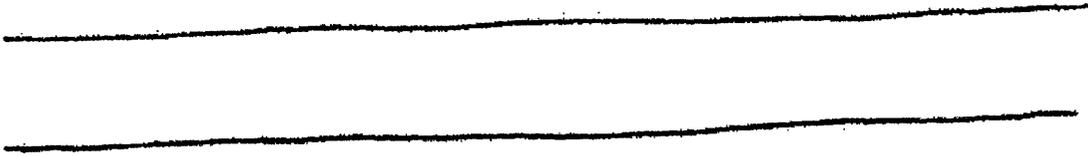
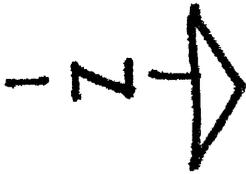
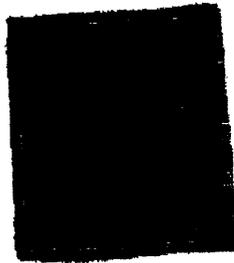
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31. J.J. and Mary A. Lyons Property

Photographs

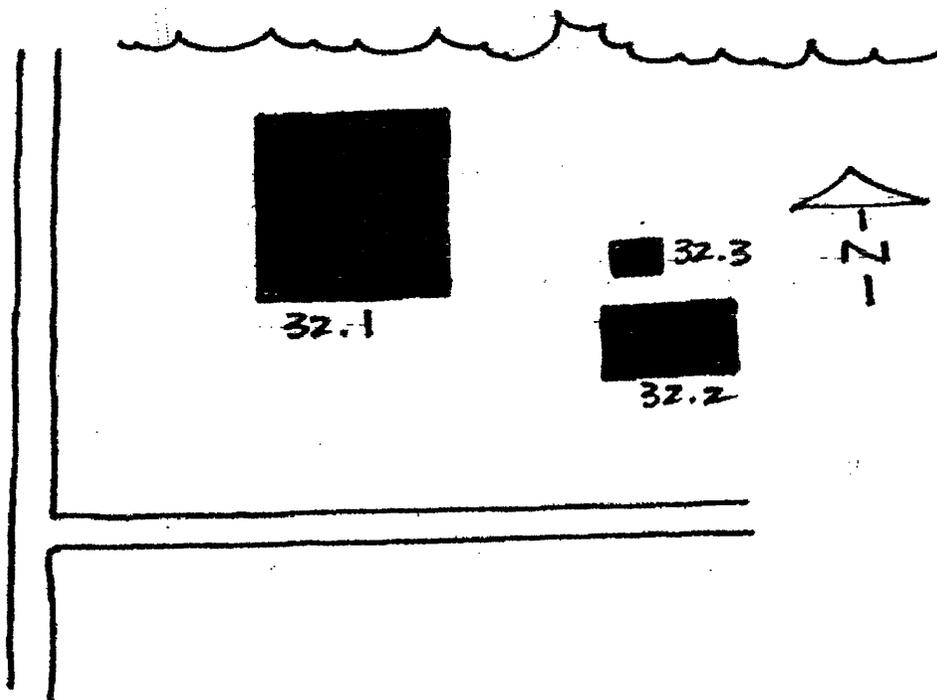
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32. Jacob Deragisch Property

Photographs

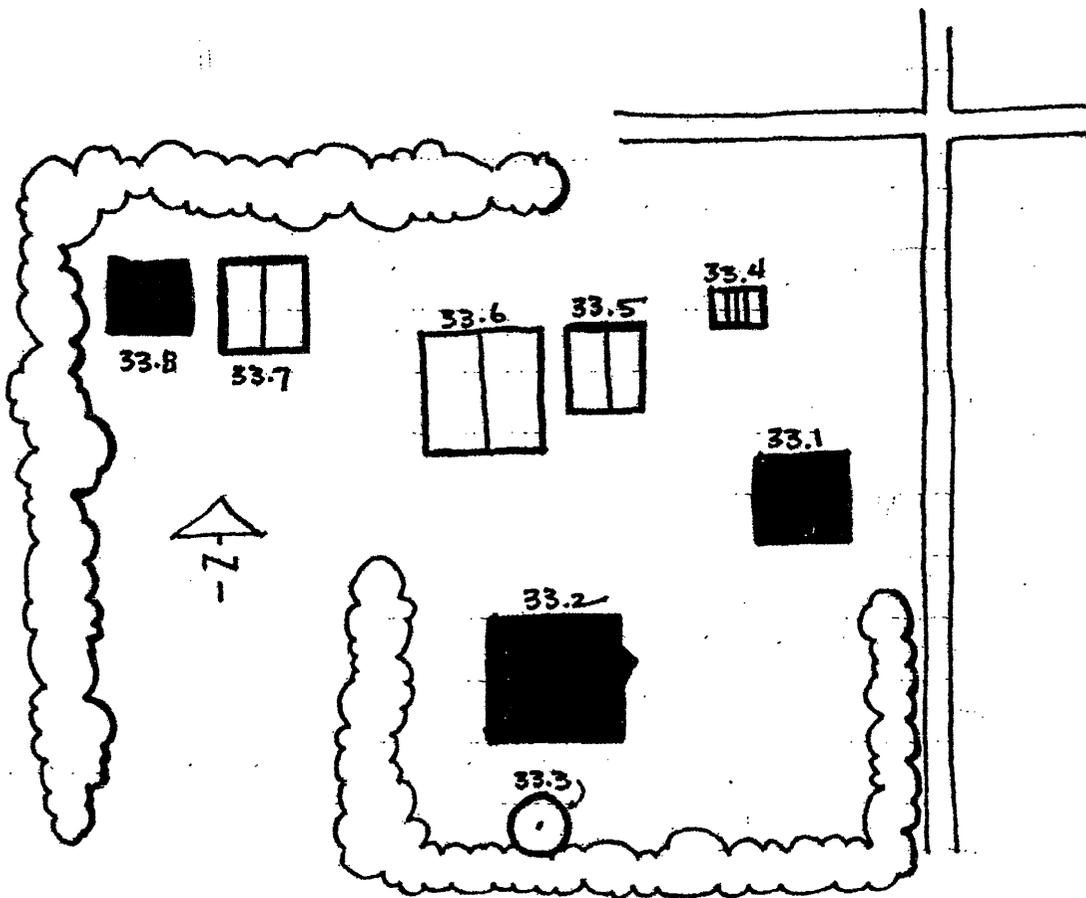
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33. Julius Deragisch Property

Photographs

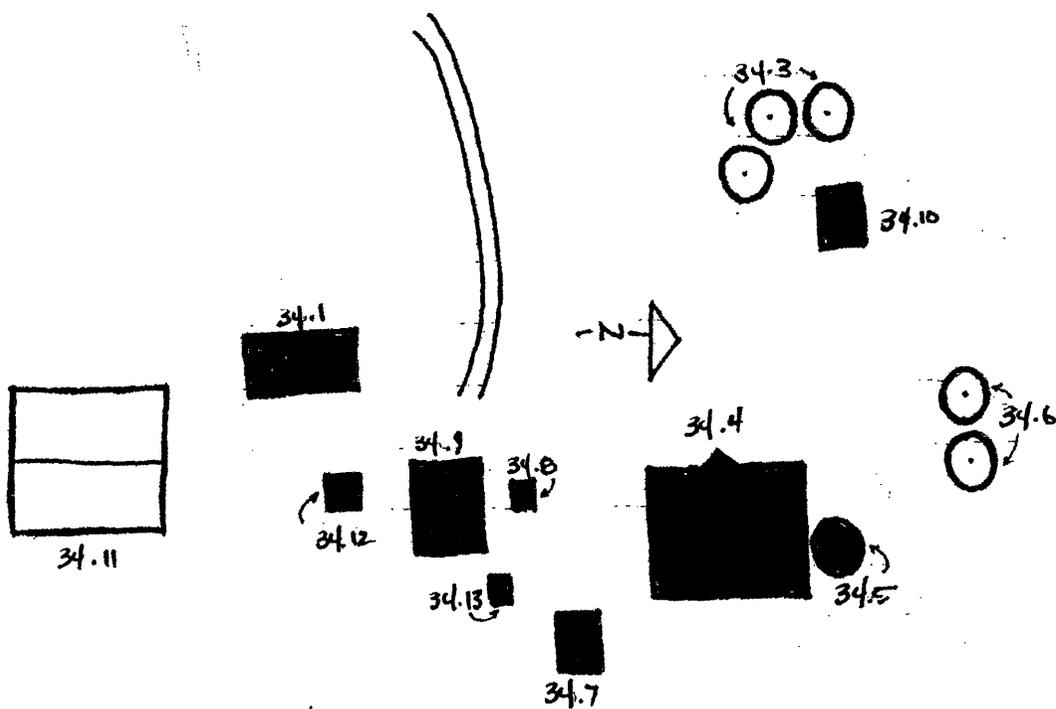
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34 Patrick Clair Property

Photographs

Sketch Map



35. A.W. McCreechy Property

Photographs

Sketch Map

