

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Golden Summit Mine Foreman's Cabin

other names/site number Gold Medal Mine

2. Location

street & number 24085 Palmer Gulch Road

city or town Hill City

state South Dakota code SD county Pennington code 103 zip code 57745

x

not for publication

vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

 national statewide x local

Gary D. Vogt
Signature of certifying official/Title

04-25-2012
Date

SD SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain.) _____

For Eaban H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

8-7-12
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: log cabin

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Earth

walls: Wood; Log

roof: Metal; Tin

other:

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Golden Summit Mine Foreman's Cabin is located in Pennington County, in the Palmer Gulch vicinity of Hill City. It is a gabled roof, one-and-a-half-story cabin with a shed-roof lean. The cabin has a rock foundation and the lean has a cement foundation. The roof is tin. The cabin is built of Ponderosa Pine logs and the lean is sawn lumber from Ponderosa Pine. The area surrounding the cabin is forest. There is a modern wood shed to the north of the cabin and a board and batten privy of an unknown date that are not within the boundaries of the nomination.

Narrative Description

The cabin (c.1883) is gabled with a shed roof lean (pre-1920). The roof of the lean extends from the gable line of the cabin meeting the north eave, giving the structure a saltbox profile. The cabin has square notch joinery and the lean is clad with vertically placed sawn boards. On the ridge line of the cabin are a vent and television antenna. There is also a sewer vent on the roof of the lean.

The south elevation is the historic front of the cabin. There is a fixed horizontal, rectangular 8-pane wood window on the western half of the south elevation. Hinged metal grates are bolted on either side of the window. These grates can be closed to protect the windows. To the east of the window is a wood door with wooden screen. There was a porch on this elevation that was removed sometime after the 1940s.

The east elevation has paired, short one-over-one wood windows in the gable and a fixed single-pane wood window on the lean. There is a metal grate over the fixed pane window. Some exterior electrical conduit is also located on this elevation near where the cabin and lean join together.

The north elevation is the shed roof lean. It has a row of three one-over-one wood windows.

The west elevation has a mudroom and deck addition. The mudroom is a small, wood addition with a gabled metal roof. It has a door and a one-over-one wood window on the front and a fixed single-pane window on the south side. The mudroom is attached to the northern edge of the west elevation, on the lean. A wood deck

runs from the mudroom to the southern edge of the west elevation. The cabin has paired one-over-one wood windows on the main level and a small one-over-one wood window in the gable.

The interior of the cabin is finished with pine wood paneling with a light stain. The exposed logs can be seen in the ceiling. There is a stairway on the west wall of the main room of the cabin. The cabin interior can be divided into three main rooms. The lean portion is the kitchen with a small room on west end as the bathroom. The main room is open and is the living space. The upstairs is a loft that with two bedrooms divided by a partial wall.

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.)

within the past 50 years.

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

c.1883-1928

Significant Dates

c.1883

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

n/a

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in c.1883 when the cabin was constructed and ends in 1928, the last time the mine was known to be worked in a significant capacity.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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

The Golden Summit Mine Foreman's Cabin is locally significant and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for **Exploration and Settlement** and under Criterion C for **Architecture**.

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

The Golden Summit Mine Foreman's Cabin is significant for the role it played in the **Exploration/Settlement** of the Black Hills. It represents the pattern of settlement in which individual mining complexes, mining camps, and towns developed the Black Hills. Few intact resources from this mining period remain.

The Golden Summit Mine Foreman's Cabin is also significant for its vernacular log cabin **Architecture**. It represents a distinct property type of the period and its log construction characterizes a distinct method of construction.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Golden Summit Foreman's Cabin

Little history is known specifically about the cabin and who lived there. As an auxiliary structure in a mining complex, this is not uncommon. However, pieces of information about its history have survived.

One of the residents was Dillon Canfield, known from the recollections of his granddaughters recorded in 2004-2005. Canfield was born in New York. He moved with his family to Minnesota and then to the Black Hills in 1877. He married Anna Wilhelm in Custer in 1889 and they lived in Hill City. They had four children: Bessie, Walter, Claude and Basil. All are buried in the Hill City cemetery except Walter. Dillon, Anna and their son Basil "Bake" Canfield lived in the cabin until circa 1942 or 1943 when they moved into Keystone. It is not known when they moved into the cabin. They lived in a house in Hill City in the early years of their marriage, though for some years before 1920 that house was rented to a doctor.ⁱ

Dillon's granddaughters, Jean Samuelson and Betty Price, used to visit their grandparents in the summer with their sister Janice. Jean recalled that both Dillon and Bake were miners. She thinks they both worked at the Golden Summit, but cannot say for sure. Bake worked at the Mount Rushmore site running the cable car that took men and supplies up the mountain while it was being carved. He also ran a feldspar mine near Keystone.ⁱⁱ

Jean also recalled that the cabin had a porch on the south elevation that always had flower boxes and a hammock in the summer. She also remembered a garden, garage, chicken coop, wood shed and another small cabin on the property, none of which remain. There is a large cook stove in the cabin, though Jean cannot recall if it was her grandparents stove or another stove moved in later.ⁱⁱⁱ

Betty recalled that Dillon was always involved in mining and that he also had a blacksmith shop and drug store in Hill City during the tin boom of the 1890s. She also recalled that in the 1930s there were three small, one-story houses on the road between the cabin and the mine. Directly across the road from the cabin was also their large barn with saddle equipment and an old wagon. This makes Betty think that her grandparents lived in the cabin before automobiles became popular.^{iv}

Betty and Jean's recollections would put their grandparents moving into the cabin potentially between 1895 and 1910. Their grandparents got married and moved into a house in Hill City in 1889. By Betty's recollections, they were in Hill City during the tin boom of the 1890s, during which time Dillon operated a blacksmith shop and drug store. The tin boom started in the 1880s and was more or less done in by 1892 in Hill City. Betty also thinks that her grandparents lived there when they still used horses and wagons from the evidence in the barn, which would likely correspond to a time before 1910. She also noted both her uncle and father had cars very early – her uncle a Stanley Steamer and her dad a Willys Knight.

Terry and Patty Harmel are the current (2011) owners of the cabin.

ⁱ Personal Correspondence Jean Samuelson and Betty Price to Terry and Patty Harmel August 2004-January 2005.

ⁱⁱ Ibid.

ⁱⁱⁱ Ibid.

^{iv} Ibid.

The Golden Summit Mine

The Golden Summit Mine is located in an unorganized mining district 2½ miles south of Hill City. The property comprised five patented claims. C.F. McEachron was an owner and operator from 1878 to 1908. McEachron was a banker in Hill City.

The mine was first opened in 1878 and was initially successful. It was known for its rich ore after one railroad car load shipped from it netted \$40,000. Mine production stopped for some reason after these initial workings in 1878. Some speculated that the original miners had lost the "lead" or vein of gold in the mine. The Golden Summit had some of the richest ore's in the Black Hills, but it seemed to be in pockets that could be difficult for miners to follow. Despite this, interest in the Golden Summit was once again percolating in the Black Hills by 1882.

In October of 1882 there were accounts of several specimens taken from the Golden Summit that were quite large and showed free gold on all sides.^v The initial results of the assay were so high that they were regarded with suspicion "even by the owners."^{vi} To confirm the assay results, P.D. O'Brien and Jim Wardner (a good man with a two-handed hammer) traveled to the Golden Summit to make their assessment. They went 25-feet down to the bottom of the shaft and sampled a vein. They returned to Deadwood with the sample ore and turned it over to S.F. Molitor, who crushed the ore and gave it a mill test.^{vii} It tested at \$50.40 per ton.^{viii} This was an extremely high grade of ore and a very promising report.

These promising reports led to the reopening of the Golden Summit in 1882, likely under lease to Dick Huntimer and his partners.^{ix} Work progressed and in February of 1883 a stamp mill was put into production. At the time the stamp mill got going there was already plenty of water, fuel, and ore on the ground (mined ore) to run it a long time "without having to strike a pick."^x After a five day run, a cleanup was conducted with the amalgam sent to Rapid City. Though the exact value wasn't made public, the *Black Hills Daily Times* reported it at no less than \$30 a ton.^{xi}

In April of 1883, encouraging news was reported that the ore was getting better the deeper the mine progressed.^{xii} One particular streak was so rich that 20 pounds of ore was reduced to eight ounces of gold, which assayed at \$136,000 a ton.^{xiii} This of course was an extreme micro-pocket anomaly (most of the ore was assaying at about \$50 a ton, still very good), but it none the less demonstrated the potential of the mine. As work continued in 1883, it was reported that the vein was anywhere from six inches to four feet wide. The deposit was a quartz fissure vein cutting biotite schist. Free gold was distributed irregularly through the quartz and there were occasional pockets of high grade deposits.^{xiv} The gold was said to be like that mined at the Uncle Sam Mine and La Prenda at neighboring Elk Creek with the same lead sulphurets containing gold but no silver.^{xv} C.W. Mather, a 25-year milling veteran and man in charge of the mill at Sheridan, South Dakota, was impressed with the Golden Summit commenting, "The Golden Summit is a daisy, you have my word for it."^{xvi} The *Black Hills Daily Times* also noted that a commendation from Mather "means a good deal."^{xvii} By July the mine was running two shifts of men with good results.^{xviii}

^v *Black Hills Daily Times*, 27 October 1882.

^{vi} *Black Hills Daily Times*, 17 October 1882.

^{vii} *Ibid.*

^{viii} *Ibid.*

^{ix} *Black Hills Daily Times*, 28 September 1882.

^x *Black Hills Daily Times*, 24 February 1883.

^{xi} *Black Hills Daily Times*, 11 March 1883.

^{xii} *Black Hills Daily Times*, 4 April 1883.

^{xiii} *Ibid.*

^{xiv} *Gold Mining Districts*, 72.

^{xv} *Black Hills Daily Times*, 22 April 1882.

^{xvi} *Ibid.*

In September of 1884, the Golden Summit was merged into the Cedar Rapids Mining Company. William Batchelor was the superintendent and the mine was sunk to 135 feet.^{xix} In December of 1884, A.G. McShane, representing the Golden Summit Mine, traveled to Sioux Falls to make arrangements to purchase the Cross Mill. The Cross Mill was one of the best 20-stamp mills in the Black Hills and was reported to be in great shape having only been operated a total of 30 days.^{xx} The mine continued to operate under owner C.F. McEachron of Hill City until 1908.

From 1909 to 1913 it was operated as the Gold Medal Mine. Some exploratory work was also done in 1927 and 1928. There was a 20 stamp mill on the property up until the 1940s. A technical description of the mine records a 300-foot vertical shaft passing out of the ore 200 feet below the collar. A winze was sunk from the 130 foot level on the vein to a depth of 500 feet at an angle of about 30 degrees from the horizontal. The vein was exposed for an average width of two feet. A 500-foot crosscut is said to have been driven southwest from the 300-foot level of the shaft to intersect the winze, but it failed to make a connection. A 400-foot crosscut was run northeast to cut the vein but never encountered it.^{xxi}

No records show any work at the mine past 1928. Many Black Hills mines were reworked during the depression of the 1930s, but no records show any work at the Golden Summit.

The following is the ore milled and gold and silver recovered by the Gold Medal Mining Company from 1909 to 1913.

Year	Ore/tons	Gold recovered in ounces	Silver recovered in ounces
1909	140	333.16	39
1912	200	82.42	17
1913		30.85	6

Black Hills Gold Rush

Rumors of gold in the Black Hills went back for decades before George Custer's 1874 expedition made it official in the eyes of the United States Government. Indigenous peoples knew of its existence for generations, though they had no particular use for it and could not understand why the white man coveted it so much. It is possible that trappers and explorers who entered the Hills in the early 1800s saw traces of gold in the streams and, perhaps, carried those stories with them. Strangers surely slipped in and out of the Hills looking for and possibly finding gold in the years before Dakota Territory was established in 1861. However, it wasn't until 1861 that any organized group seriously considered the Black Hills as a credible mining venture.

In Yankton in 1861, the Black Hills Exploring and Mining Association was formed, though the Civil War and Sioux uprisings limited the association's activities.^{xxii} In 1866, Dr. Ferdinand Hayden undertook a private expedition into the Hills and found gold and other geological curiosities.^{xxiii} The association was eager to depart for the Hills with a military escort, but was thwarted when Lieutenant-General William Sherman instructed Brevet Major-General Alfred Terry to halt the expedition as to not stir up the Sioux.^{xxiv} Another

^{xvii} Ibid.

^{xviii} *Black Hills Daily Times*, 10 July 1883.

^{xix} *Black Hills Daily Times*, 11 September 1884.

^{xx} *Black Hills Daily Times*, 20 December 1884.

^{xxi} *Gold Mining Districts*, 72.

^{xxii} Watson Parker. *Gold in the Black Hills*. (Pierre: SD, South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 2003), 19-20.

^{xxiii} Ibid, 20.

^{xxiv} Ibid, 21.

group organized in 1867 but disbanded in 1868 when the Black Hills were made part of the Sioux Reservation in the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty.

Even though the Black Hills were part of the Sioux Reservation, the lure of gold proved strong. Small groups of prospectors and Army deserters continued to enter the Hills. The Army turned back many of these groups, but could not completely stop the inflow. Reports continued to find their way to Yankton, South Dakota, and Sioux City, Iowa, detailing discoveries of gold in the Hills. Indians at the Sioux Agencies confirmed these reports, or at least the reports that there were white men in the Black Hills.

General Sheridan ordered that the Black Hills be explored and a military post set up to protect the Montana goldfields.^{xxv} In 1874 Lieutenant-Colonel Custer set out from Fort Abraham Lincoln in Bismarck, North Dakota, with ten companies of cavalry and two of infantry to recon the Hills. Although the reports of gold were modest, they were sensationalized in the press.^{xxvi} This caused a flurry of activity in the towns surrounding the Hills who expected the gold-seekers arrival.

This was bad news for the Army, who was tasked with keeping the speculators out. General Sheridan ordered General Terry at St. Paul and General Ord, commanding the Platte, to stop any expedition bound for the Black Hills. Detachments from the Lower Brule Agency and Fort Randall were immediately dispatched to patrol the wagon roads heading west.^{xxvii} This cut down on attempts to enter the Hills, but some groups inevitably slipped by.

The Gordon party arrived in December of 1875 and built a stockade near present-day Custer. The Army successfully evicted the mining party a few months later.^{xxviii} The Gordon party was news, though, and word about their discoveries spread. More gold-seekers would soon pour into the Hills.

The United States government had anticipated this problem. The Bureau of Indian Affairs realized shortly after Custer's expedition of 1874 that it must be determined how much gold existed in the Hills. They realized that if the Hills were rich in gold, there would be no way to keep the miners out and that some agreement with the Sioux would be necessary.^{xxix} Acting under the authority of the Secretary of War, the Bureau appointed Walter P. Jenney and Henry Newton to conduct a geological expedition of the Hills.^{xxx} The expedition left Ft. Laramie in May of 1875 with a military escort.^{xxxi}

Although Jenney reported modest gold discoveries, the enthusiasm for the Hills continued due in part to its promotion by newspapers at shipping points such as Yankton; Sydney, Nebraska; and Cheyenne, Wyoming and others. The Army continued to remove the trespassers. General Crook was able to peacefully remove hundreds of miners by promising them that every man who returned to his claim within 40 days after the Hills were opened for settlement would continue in possession.^{xxxii} Miners also continued to enter the Hills knowing that, even if evicted by the Army, they would not be prosecuted and could return.^{xxxiii}

^{xxv} Ibid, 23-24.

^{xxvi} Ibid, 26-27.

^{xxvii} Ibid, 29.

^{xxviii} Ibid 36-37.

^{xxix} Ibid, 63.

^{xxx} Ibid, 63.

^{xxxi} Ibid, 63.

^{xxxii} Ibid, 67.

^{xxxiii} Ibid, 69.

The bulk of the mining activity of 1875-76 occurred in the central Hills. President Grant ordered the soldiers out of the Hills in late 1875 after negotiations to purchase them or their mineral rights from the Sioux failed, which increased the number of miners coming into the Hills. Activity eventually shifted to the northern Hills, where richer strikes abounded. By 1876, Deadwood Gulch was booming.

Also occurring in late 1876 were negotiations to remove the Black Hills from the Sioux Reservation. The negotiations basically boiled down to this: the Sioux were to sign an agreement relinquishing their lands west of the 103rd parallel in exchange for assurance that the supplies already promised them under the Fort Laramie Treaty would not be discontinued.^{xxxiv} The hand-picked chiefs had no choice but to sign or lose the food and supplies many of the Sioux were now dependent upon.^{xxxv} The treaty was signed and ratified by Congress in 1877. The Black Hills were legally opened for settlement.

The initial placer mining of 1875-1876 soon gave way to hardrock mining, especially in the northern Hills. By the end of 1877, hardrock mines produced \$1,500,000 a year compared with \$1,000,000 in placer gold. Now that the Black Hills were no longer Sioux Reservation, investors dared to risk capital in developing new mines.^{xxxvi} These men came to the Hills with cash, not picks and shovels, and tended to be experienced investors.^{xxxvii} The capitalization era of Black Hills mining had arrived.

The Golden Summit Mine was located in Palmer Gulch, near Hill City. Opened in 1878, this was part of the second boom in the central Hills. This area was originally prospected in 1875, but was abandoned when the richer northern Hills boomed in 1876. Within a period of a couple of years, the northern boom was over as capitalists bought out individual claims and began hardrock mining. With this shift, many turned their attention back to the less rich, but not fully exploited, central Hills.

The General Mining Act of 1872 and Homestead Act of 1862

The prospectors who entered the Black Hills after 1877 operated under the General Mining Act of 1872, which governed the prospecting and mining of minerals on federal lands. This law was a reaction to the free-for-all rush that took place in California and Nevada beginning in the 1840s. The act gave all United States citizens over the age of eighteen the right to locate lode or placer claims on federal lands. Before 1877 the Black Hills were part of the Sioux Reservation, making the General Mining Act technically not applicable. However, miners treated the Hills as if they were already federal lands.

Before the act, western miners made their own rules and settled mining disputes themselves. Roughly organized associations of miners would band together to lay out the rules or "mining law" that would be followed in their camps. These rules varied from camp to camp, with variables such as claim size and the amount of time a claim would remain valid without being worked, but followed consistent concepts that spread across the West.

Many of the prospectors who entered the Black Hills were familiar with the act. Many of them were veterans of the Montana, Colorado, and other western gold fields. The act allowed them to stake a claim and file a patent on the land. They also had the option of working the claim and not patenting the land.

Patented land gave the miner the mineral, water, timber, and surface rights to the land. It was essentially a deed that allowed ownership and control over the entire claim. An unpatented claim gave the miner the mineral, water, and timber rights for the benefit of the claim, but did not give surface control or the deed.

^{xxxiv} Ibid, 138.

^{xxxv} Ibid, 139.

^{xxxvi} Ibid, 185.

^{xxxvii} Ibid, 185.

The gold rush in the Black Hills was over by 1879. However, the 1880 Census showed around 16,000 people living in the Hills. Many of these stayed to work in the mines and support industries such as logging, ranching, farming, and merchandising.

Those who didn't patent land under the General Mining Act of 1872 often took advantage of the Homestead Act of 1862. It provided for the transfer of 160 acres of unoccupied public lands to each homesteader on payment of a nominal fee after five years of residing on and improving the claim. The land could also be acquired after six months of residence for \$1.25 an acre.

The lure of gold brought people to the Hills, but many settled and found work outside of the mining industry. However, mining was the trigger that drew people in and sustained many more in support industries as the Black Hills were settled in the 1870s. Mining was, by far, the biggest stimulant to settlement in western South Dakota.

Log Cabins in South Dakota

The Golden Summit Mine Foreman's Cabin is significant for its log construction. The construction techniques and materials present on the cabin are from a building tradition representing the earliest white settlement in the Black Hills. Structures like the Golden Summit Mine Foreman's Cabin were the earliest structures built by the pioneers who first entered the Black Hills in the mid 1870s. The period in which the majority of the log cabins and structures were built in the Black Hills is relatively short. The mining boom accelerated the importation of technology into the region and by late 1876 there were already four sawmills operating in the Black Hills. By 1900, the vast majority of log structures being constructed in the Black Hills were at parks and resorts.

Log cabins have a distinct American connotation, though they are not indigenous. Settlers from Scandinavia, Germany, and Switzerland built the first log cabins in America based on the traditions they were familiar with from the Old World. Prevailing conditions in the New World such as climate, availability of building materials, and social organization all influenced construction.^{xxxviii}

Settlers built log cabins for several reasons. First, trees were available almost everywhere in the Black Hills and a settler could cut down enough trees right in the vicinity of where a cabin was being constructed. This reduced the labor in procuring and hauling materials. Second, log cabins were easy to build. A good axe was all that was required, though a few other tools could make building even more efficient. Also, a single person could build a small cabin in a few weeks. Or, a group of people could build a cabin in a few days. In these group raisings, tasks would be divided up between tree fellers, haulers, corner-notching men, shake makers, and other tasks.

Log cabins, like other forms of folk architecture, were simple expressions of the fundamental need for human shelter.^{xxxix} They were not constructed off of written instructions or professional council, but were techniques passed down orally through generations or from one neighbor to another.^{xl} Different regions of the country tend to have vernacular differences.

One of the most recognizable construction differences is the type of notching used to join the corners of the walls. Notching techniques including saddle, V, dovetailing, square, half, and double were common. All of these had variations as well with different levels of complication. For example, a full dovetail was a very complicated method that created a strong box corner. A square notch was a simple form, but did not have the

^{xxxviii} C.A. Weslager. *The Log Cabin in America: From Pioneer Days to the Present*. (New Brunswick: NJ, Rutgers University Press, 1969), 3.

^{xxxix} Ibid, 317.

^{xl} Ibid, 317.

interlocking quality of other methods. Simpler notching methods could be supplemented with nails, when available and affordable to the builder. If nails were added, though, they were often a later addition added to supplement a failing joint. The Golden Summit Mine Foreman's cabin has square notch joinery.

Another construction difference is the shape of the logs. Logs could be left round (like the Golden Summit Mine Foreman's Cabin) or hewn roughly square. Hewn logs required more work in shaping the logs, but fit tighter against each other requiring less chinking. Other techniques such as cutting grooves into the log's upper surface to allow for a flush fit with the lower log could also be used.

When many historic log cabins were built in the Black Hills, windows were not available or not a priority to the builder. It was common for cabins to be built with window openings which were covered with cloth or wood shutters. Many cabins were intended to be temporary residences for miners while others were often the first home constructed by settlers who later built more permanent, substantial homes. Because of this, windows were often not added on the original cabins. Often if windows were added, it was at a later date when they became available or when the cabin was improved.

A variety of log cabin techniques and characteristics were used in South Dakota. This was primarily a result of the number of different ethnic groups who came from both the New and Old Worlds arriving in the 1860s. However, log cabins mainly occurred regionally in South Dakota and were limited to areas near water and in the Black Hills. Since most of South Dakota was treeless prairie, only limited parts of the state saw the construction of log cabins.

The materials used for the majority of mining structures were the same and was reflected in the materials available. The arrival of the railroad on the periphery of the Black Hills increased the variety of building materials, but the type and style of structure was influenced more by function and the personal influences of the builders. Prospectors and miners came from all over Europe as well as the eastern United States. The buildings and structures they constructed were heavily influenced by their backgrounds in the early mining period. Miner's construction styles were influenced by everything from ethnic traditions to other mining structures they may have seen in the earlier rushes in places such as California or Colorado.

There is no precise data on the number of extant log structures remaining in the state. Examples are found primarily in the Black Hills and on the homestead of some of the western counties. The South Dakota State Historic Preservation Plan identifies "claim era resources" as an endangered resource due to the majority of them having poor architectural integrity and for being functionally obsolete. Since their use has diminished, several of these resources have deteriorated into complete ruins over the years.

The Golden Summit Mine Foreman's Cabin as a Mining Resource

The Golden Summit Mine Foreman's Cabin was built in circa 1883. The exact date is not known. However, by 1883 the Golden Summit Mine was operating a stamp mill and running two shifts of men. This would indicate that the mine had developed to the point where it likely would have employed a foreman who lived on site full-time. The lean-to was added sometime pre-1920, as it appears in photographs after that date.

In general, historic mining resources are increasingly rare. Most mining properties had short lives and were abandoned or dismantled when the mine ceased operation. Furthermore, mining properties on public lands, such as Forest Service, have been torn down and the land reclaimed over the years. Many of those on private lands have been altered or moved outside of their historic context.

The Golden Summit Mine Foreman's Cabin is classified as workers' housing in the *Context for Historic Mining Resources in the Black Hills and South Dakota*. Workers' housing is a broad resource type ranging from

individual cabins and houses to large complexes with multiple buildings. Because workers' housing was a direct function of the mining industry, the resource type shares the same Periods of Significance as the mining industry.

Some workers' housing complexes may possess standing buildings, which can contribute architectural integrity under certain conditions. Architectural integrity requires that a building retain its original appearance, materials, workmanship, and location. Major additions and alterations usually compromise architectural integrity. In general, workers' housing complexes with intact buildings are uncommon resources, and most are in existing towns.

Currently, workers' residences in the forms of cabins, houses, and boardinghouses stand intact throughout the Black Hills. Small and simple houses and cabins are the most common types of residences, although many have been altered over time or left to fall into disrepair. Historically, the small houses and cabins tend not to be involved with major engineering or architectural contributions. However, they can serve as important representations of the simple and austere architecture typical of wage workers.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Black Hills Daily Times, 27 October 1882 – 20 December 1884.

Parker, Watson. *Gold in the Black Hills*. South Dakota State Historical Society Press, Pierre, SD, 2003.

Samuelson, Jean and Betty Price. Personal Correspondence to Terry and Patty Harmel, August 2004-January 2005.

Weslager, C.A. *The Log Cabin in America: From Pioneer Days to the Present*. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, NJ, 1969.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 14 135987 4872690
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

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

The boundary is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map entitled *Golden Summit Foreman's Cabin*. The boundary extends five feet from the footprint of the cabin.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes on the Golden Summit Foreman's Cabin.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title C.B. Nelson, Historic Preservation Specialist

organization SD SHPO

date 31 August 2011

street & number 900 Governors Drive

telephone 605-773-3458

city or town Pierre

state SD

zip code 57501

e-mail Chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Golden Summit Foreman's Cabin

City or Vicinity: Hill City, vicinity

County: Pennington

State: SD

Photographer: C.B.Nelson

Date Photographed: 10 July 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 4.

GoldenSummitMineForemansCabin_PenningtonCounty_SD_0001
GoldenSummitMineForemansCabin_PenningtonCounty_SD_0002
GoldenSummitMineForemansCabin_PenningtonCounty_SD_0003
GoldenSummitMineForemansCabin_PenningtonCounty_SD_0004

North
Northwest
Southwest
Northeast

Property Owner:

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

name Terry and Patty Harmel

street & number 1336 South Lake Drive

city or town Watertown telephone _____
state SD zip code 57201

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

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



Boundary

— 5' —

10' x 21'
(Deck)

7' x 9'
(Mudroom)

30' x 30'
(Cabin)

Golden Summit Mine Foreman's Cabin

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Golden Summit Mine Foreman's Cabin
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH DAKOTA, Pennington

DATE RECEIVED: 6/22/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/24/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/07/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/08/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000488

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 9.7.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



Golden Summit Mine Foreman's Cabin - Pennington
County - SD - 0001



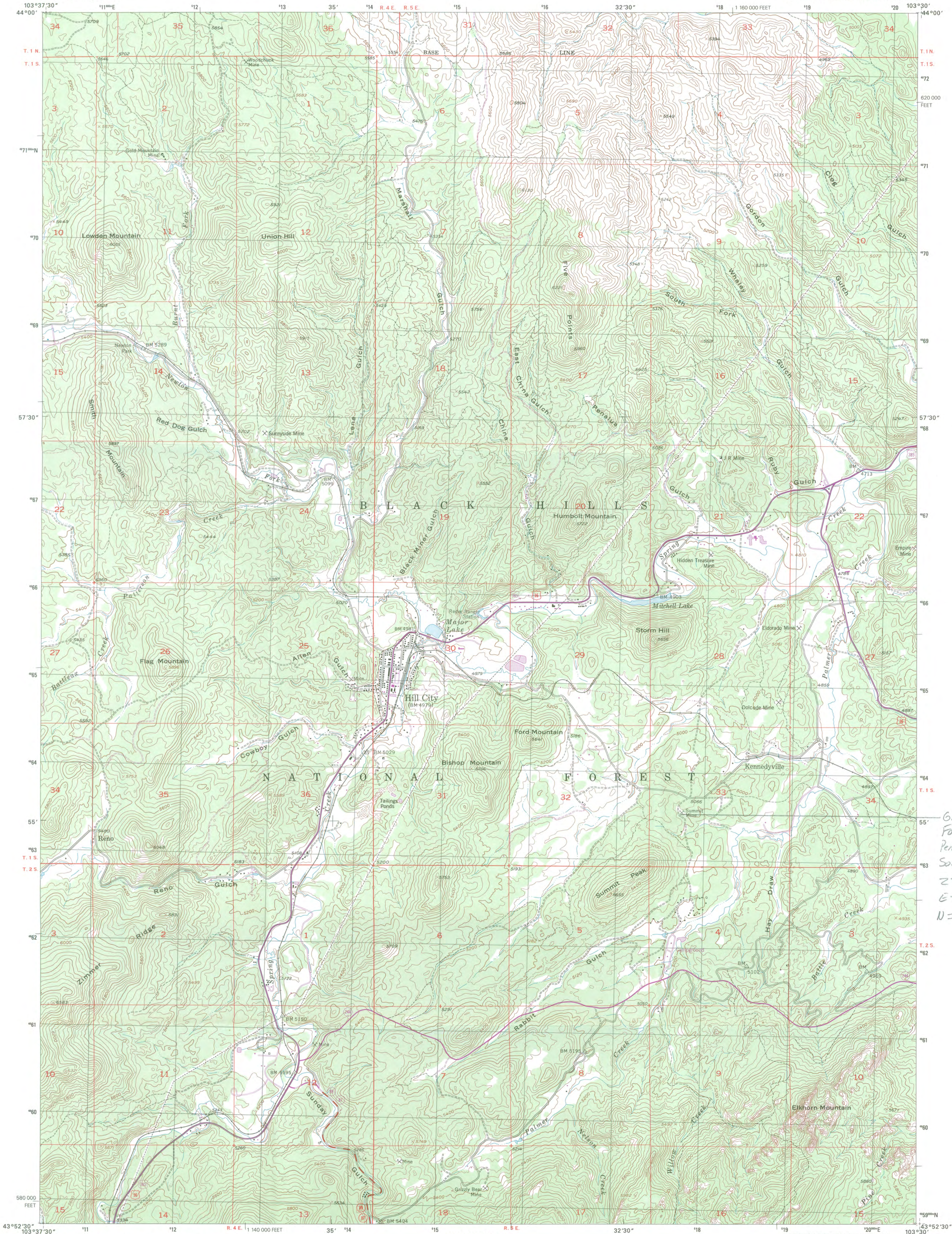
Golden Summit Mine Foreman's Cabin -
Pennington County - SD - 0002



Golden Summit Mine Foreman's Cabin -
Pennington County - SD - 0003



Golden Summit Mine Foreman's Cabin -
Pennington County - SD - 0004



Golden Summit Mine
Foreman's Cabin
Pennington County
South Dakota
Z=14
E=135987
N=4872690

Produced by the United States Geological Survey

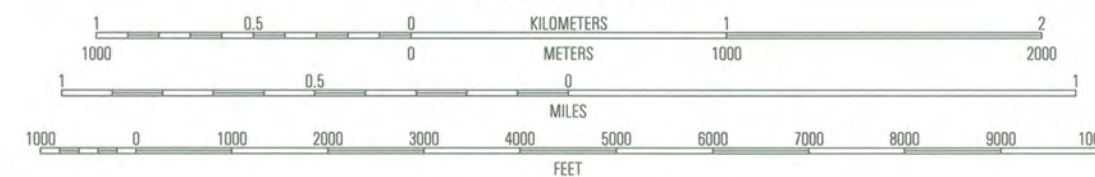
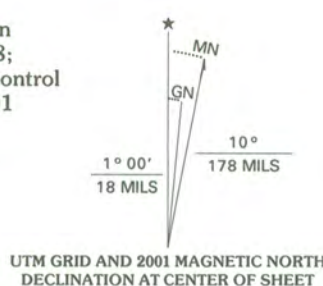
Topography compiled 1952. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1977 and other sources. Photosinspected using imagery dated 1998; no major culture or drainage changes observed. PLSS and survey control current as of 1954. Boundaries, other than corporate, verified 2001

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: South Dakota coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic) 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 13

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

There may be private holdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
(TO CONVERT ELEVATIONS TO THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1983, ADD 2 FEET)
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway
hard surface
Secondary highway
hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or
improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

HILL CITY, SD
1998

NIMA 5271 1 NE-SERIES V873

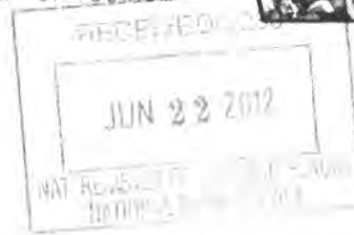


THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



18 June 2012

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



Dear Keeper of the National Register:

Enclosed are four National Register nominations: *Pringle House*, *Chapel in the Hills*, *Weigandt Barn*, and *Golden Summit Mine Foreman's Cabin*.

If you have any questions regarding any of these submittals, please feel free to contact Chris Nelson at 605-773-3103 or at chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us.

Sincerely,

Chris B. Nelson