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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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Frank and Sarah Drake Claim House

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 23982 466th Avenue

City or town: Chester State: SD County: Moody

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B ___ C ___ D

<u>Jay D. Vogt</u>	<u>SD SHPO</u>	<u>10-20-2014</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
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

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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 Edison H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

1-21-15
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD/weatherboard
WOOD/shingle

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Frank and Sarah Drake Claim House is located at the edge of the pasture immediately to the south of the farmstead at 23982 466th Avenue in Moody County, South Dakota. It was moved to this farm by Williard Drake in 1907 from the quarter section to the north after his parents, Frank and Sarah, retired and moved to Dell Rapids. In 1885, Frank and Sarah Drake homesteaded the northwest quarter of Section 7, Township 105 North, Range 50 West and built this structure as their first house. The claim house is a wood-frame building having a gable roof with wood shingles and a steel ridge plate, interior sheathing lath and plaster, and keyed wood plank siding. At its current location, it is set on a concrete slab. There is deterioration, having been uninhabited for nearly a century, but the integrity of design and workmanship is high in comparison to the few other claim houses that are extant since many were built up with additions for expanding families or reused as agricultural outbuildings. Descendants retain ownership of the farm and currently intend to preserve the building in situ with repairs only to maintain structural stability. Since the claim house was relocated from its original location after the homesteading period of Moody County, Criteria Consideration B is met by its having been moved not far from its original location to a property associated with the family of the original

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builder and in a compatible setting. It is rare for a claim-era property to have retained its historic dimensions and materials and be able to easily tell a visible story of homesteading.

Narrative Description

The Frank and Sarah Drake Claim House was built in about 1880 on the homestead which Frank W. Drake patented in January 1885. The claim house is currently located on the adjacent (to the south) farm that their son Williard H. Drake homesteaded in 1906. It is approximately twelve by fourteen feet and sits just south of the main complex at the edge of a pasture. Also along the edge of the pasture is another larger wood frame building. In the main farm complex is a front-gable, one-and-a-half story house with an enclosed porch (likely c.1916), a 1916 gambrel barn with steel roofing, a log cabin built by Lewis Drake in the 1980s, and other assorted outbuildings.

The claim house has a gable roof with wood shingles, a ridge plate of corrugated steel, and a square of aged metal near the ridge of the west slope that possibly covered an opening for a stovepipe. It has wide, keyed, wood plank siding over the wood frame, and wide board roof decking on the rafters is visible from the interior. The south façade under the gable has an extant vertical board door on T-strap hinges and a boarded-in attic window or vent. The east elevation features a window opening and although the window sashes and most of the framing are not extant, the top board of the window surround remains. The north elevation features a wall of solid siding excepting a boarded-in attic window or vent in the gable end. Biological growth on the wood is heaviest on this north elevation. The west elevation is also a solid wall of siding. Rafters and shingles along the east eave and the sill plates (resting directly on the concrete slab) face the worst deterioration, and the southern end of that wall came away from house and is currently braced in place from the exterior. Nails visible on the roof and siding are wire nails, and the owners have also found square cut nails. The interior walls feature remaining wood tongue-and-groove sheathing lath and plaster, and the extant ceiling framing features remnants of wood lath strips and a small square frame that possibly supported an opening for the stovepipe. On one rectangular section of the wall on the west end of the north elevation, the sheathing lath has been cut out to the wall studs.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

c.1880-1907

Significant Dates

c. 1880, 1907

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Frank W. Drake (builder)

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

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

THE DRAKE FAMILY

Frank W. Drake was born in Merrimack, New Hampshire in 1841.¹ He moved with his parents, William and Betsey (Glines) Drake, and seven siblings to Osage, Mitchell County, Iowa.² In 1862, he and his older brother, Henry, enlisted in Company K, 27th Regiment of the Iowa Infantry under Captain Granger and served throughout the American Civil War.³ The 27th Regiment mustered at Camp Franklin near Dubuque, Iowa and initial activity included guarding railroad supply lines in Tennessee.⁴ As of January 1864, they had not been active in any battles but had still lost twenty-five percent of their original enlistment to discharge from illness or death from disease. That winter they joined Sherman's Army on the advance from Vicksburg to Meridian, Mississippi, and then participated in the capture of Fort De Russy and the battle of Pleasant Hill in Louisiana, as well as engagements at Ditch Bayou (Arkansas), Tupelo and Old Town Creek (Mississippi) and additional campaigns through Tennessee, Kentucky, and Alabama before Frank and Henry were mustered out with their regiment at Clinton, Iowa on August 8,

¹ Linda Hallstrom, ed. et al. *History of Moody County, South Dakota* (Sioux Falls, SD: Jack Kilgore & Associates, 1986), 85.

² Hallstrom, *History of Moody County*, 85.

³ Guy E. Logan, *Roster and Record of Iowa Soldiers in the War of the Rebellion*, vol. 3 (Des Moines, IA: E.H. English, 1911), 1155.

⁴ Logan, *Roster and Record*, 1115-1126.

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1865.⁵ Their regiment had covered a lot of ground, having “marched over 3,000 miles and traveled by steamboat and railroad over 10,000 miles.”⁶

On December 18, 1870, Frank married Sarah Monholland in Osage, Iowa. They had three children there—Carrie, Williard, and Jenny—and another daughter, Iva, after they migrated to their Moody County homestead in 1880. Land in Iowa became increasingly scarce and expensive in the postbellum era, so Frank and Sarah left for Dakota Territory with their first three children, and household possessions, as well as plant seeds and seedlings for gardens and fruit trees.⁷ They arrived on the claim by wagon, just in time for an evening blizzard during which they took shelter with a new neighbor.⁸ On January 20, 1885, Frank W. Drake patented the homestead in the northwest quarter of Section 7, Township 105 North, Range 50 West.⁹ On that claim, they built a small wood frame house with lumber ordered from Luverne, Minnesota (about forty miles to the southeast).¹⁰ From that claim house, they built a life. As recorded by their granddaughter, Dorcas Myers Baldwin, in the 1986 Moody County history, “Sarah told of living in a one room house, keeping children occupied during the long winter days, twisting hay for fuel, and the forever job of knitting and sewing.”¹¹ Entertainment in the area included travelling preachers, veterans’ encampments, spelling bees, box socials, and ball games.¹² Sarah traded farm eggs and butter for groceries with merchants from Dell Rapids, about ten miles to the southeast.¹³ Frank mortgaged the farm in 1890, which Sarah paid off in 1894.¹⁴ Frank Drake passed away on January 28, 1923. Sarah passed that property to their daughters in August 1935.¹⁵

In 1907, Frank and Sarah Drake retired to Dell Rapids and the claim house was moved from the northwest quarter-section to the farm on the southwest quarter of Section 7. They had had rights to that quarter-section and it was then homesteaded by their son, Williard H. Drake, who obtained the receipt on June 26, 1906.¹⁶ Williard’s homestead included Lot 3 and 4, and the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 105 North, Range 50 West.

⁵ Logan, *Roster and Record*, 1115-1126.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 1125.

⁷ Hallstrom, *History of Moody County*, 85.

⁸ Information provided by Anita Stensell, Drake descendent, March 14, 2014.

⁹ Moody County Register of Deeds, Book 6, page 251, Final Receivers Receipt, filed February 25, 1885.

¹⁰ Hallstrom, *History of Moody County*, 85.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ Moody County Register of Deeds, Book 9, page 473, filed February 24, 1890; Book 8, page 608, Quit Claim Deed, filed April 23, 1894.

¹⁵ Moody County Register of Deeds, Book 44, page 582, filed January 15, 1937.

¹⁶ Hallstrom, *History of Moody County*, 85; Moody County Register of Deeds, Book 33, page 504, Final Receivers Receipt, filed March 2, 1920.

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Williard had been born July 23, 1876 in Osage, Iowa and came with his family to Dakota Territory at the age of three.¹⁷ After their retirement, Williard lived with his parents in Dell Rapids for a time, working at carpentry, installing wood windmills, and setting up farm implements.¹⁸ In 1910, Williard H. Drake married Lillian Jensen, who had come to Dell Rapids to work as a milliner, and they moved out to the farm.¹⁹ They lived on the northwest quarter of Section 7 until they built their own house and barn on the southwest quarter in 1916.²⁰ Williard and Lillian had two children, Gwendola and Lewis.²¹ In 1917, Lillian contracted tuberculosis and traveled to different sanitariums in multiple states for treatment.²² When she stayed at the farm, she stayed in an airy building built for her near the back door of the house.²³ Lillian Drake passed away in 1919.²⁴

In 1934, Williard's son Lewis Drake worked for the Civilian Conservation Corps at Camp Mayo F-13 south of Custer in western South Dakota; later, Lewis and his wife proved to be strong advocates for tree-planting in the local region.²⁵ Lewis married Dortha Cone who was from Trent, South Dakota (located just north of Dell Rapids).²⁶ In 1941, Lewis joined his father as a partner on the farm, raising hogs, beef cattle, chickens, dairy cows, and raising colts.²⁷ In the fields, they grew oats, corn, alfalfa, flax, and sorghum.²⁸ Williard also worked part-time as a telephone lineman for the Chester Telephone Company, helping install some the first lines in that area.²⁹ The deed for the farm passed to Lewis and Dortha Drake in 1966 before Williard's death in 1968, and in turn to their heirs in 1992.³⁰ In the 1980s, to keep busy on the farm, Lewis built a small log cabin with traditional techniques.³¹ Lewis passed away in 2003.³²

¹⁷ Hallstrom, *History of Moody County*, 85.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Hallstrom, *History of Moody County*, 85; Information from Anita Stensell, Drake descendent, March 14, 2014.

²⁰ Hallstrom, *History of Moody County*, 85.

²¹ Information from Anita Stensell, Drake descendent, March 14, 2014.

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Information from Anita Stensell, Drake descendent, March 14, 2014, and from Peggy Sanders (historian, Hot Springs SD), September 12, 2014.

²⁶ Information from Anita Stensell, Drake descendent, March 14, 2014.

²⁷ Information from Anita Stensell, Drake descendent, March 14, 2014; Hallstrom, *History of Moody County*, 85.

²⁸ Information from Anita Stensell, Drake descendent, March 14, 2014.

²⁹ Hallstrom, *History of Moody County*, 85.

³⁰ Moody County Register of Deeds, Book 61, page 501, filed May 17, 1966; Book 83, page 307, Deed, September 10, 1992; Hallstrom, *History of Moody County*, 85.

³¹ Information from Anita Stensell, Drake descendent, March 14, 2014.

³² Ibid.

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THE CLAIM HOUSE

The Frank and Sarah Drake Claim House is a wood-frame building having a gable roof with wood shingles and a steel ridge plate, interior sheathing lath and plaster, and weatherboard siding. Many claim structures in eastern Dakota Territory were more commonly constructed of local materials like sod or cottonwood logs found along the rivers.³³ Although a growing railroad network provided eastern Dakota Territory with increased access to trade in the early 1880s, the Drakes' ability to build a frame claim house with lumber bought from Luverne, Minnesota indicates that they arrived from Iowa with the necessary financial resources for a structure that would be expedient but comfortable.

The minimum size for a dwelling on a homestead claim was twelve by fourteen feet. Locally-available stone, sod, or logs were common building materials since buying lumber took capital that many homesteaders did not have.³⁴ Early chroniclers of Moody County history associated sod houses primarily with the era of pioneer settlement.³⁵ Homesteaders commonly forewent foundations and/or flooring and used boards or tar paper for siding wood-framed shacks.³⁶ Claim houses were usually intended to be impermanent. Farmers demolished, recycled, or enlarged most claim structures when they had the capital to build a permanent house, and some were even constructed with the expectation that they could be moved to a new claim or sold to another settler.³⁷

The sheathing lath on the interior is an unusual survival. The sheathing lath may have been original material or an early improvement to the house. The National Sheathing Lath Machine Company and then the Byrkit Hall Sheathing Lath Company produced machines to mill tongue-and-groove lumber sheathing boards with integrated lath on the interior side.³⁸ By one report, the Byrkit sheathing lath machines "[had] been placed in over 250 mills, principally in the Northwestern States and along the Mississippi River, and it is carried in stock in all the larger cities of those sections of the country."³⁹ The same text describes construction where the sheathing lath was installed on the interior of framing studs with the lath facing to the interior and only siding was put up on the exterior—matching the Drake house.⁴⁰ Although that order of

³³ Allyson Brooks and Steph Jacon, Michael Bedeau, ed. *Homesteading and Agricultural Development Context* (Vermillion: South Dakota State Historical Preservation Center, 1994), 42-43.

³⁴ Brooks, *Homesteading*, 43.

³⁵ H.M. Williamson, *Flandrau, Moody County, South Dakota* (Chicago, IL: C.S. Burch Publishing Co., 1889), 8, 31.

³⁶ Thomas Witt et al., *The History of Agriculture in South Dakota: Components for a Fully Developed Historic Context* (Broomfield, CO: SWCA Environmental Consultants, 2013), 33.

³⁷ Brooks, *Homesteading*, 43.

³⁸ *Williams' Columbus City Directory for 1885-86* (Columbus OH: Williams & Co., 1885), 665; *The Inland Architect and News Record* 10(7) (December 1887), xxii.

³⁹ F.E. Kidder, *Building Construction and Superintendence*. 3rd ed., (New York: William T. Comstock, 1900), 212.

⁴⁰ Kidder, *Building Construction*, 212.

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construction was not recommended for quality buildings outside of mild climates, at the time that the Drakes likely installed it, it was a new material that surely seemed a great improvement over standard lath. Its suitability for cold climates was claimed in advertisements as shown by the following, put out by the Byrkit Hall Sheathing Lath Company in 1887:



Figure 1: *The Inland Architect and News Record* 10(7) (December 1887), xxii.

HOMESTEADING

The bulk of eastern South Dakota was opened to American settlement in 1859, largely through an 1858 treaty with the Ihanktonwan (Yankton) Sioux tribe. The Preemption Act of 1841 provided settlers with a way to claim up to 160 acres of federal lands on which they had been living and working. The Homestead Act was first passed in 1862 and made 160-acre quarter-sections of surveyed land available to new settlers. A prospective homesteader could enter the claim with the Land Office for a filing fee and then receive a patent to the land after five years of living on the property and making improvements like planting trees and crops, or could pay \$1.25 per acre after six months of residency.⁴¹ In 1874, Congress passed an amendment to the Homestead Act that allowed Civil War veterans to use their service, up to four years, against the five-year requirement. From 1880 to 1885, Dakota led the nation in the amount of land entered upon under the Preemption, Homestead, and Timber Culture Acts; claims in Dakota comprised

⁴¹ Brooks, *Homesteading*, 12.

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39% of all filings in 1883.⁴² By one estimate, 95% of land in the territory that was then available for homesteading had already been claimed by the end of the 1880s.⁴³ Nationally, the height of filing on homestead claims was in the early 1910s and much of the allure had passed by World War I, although the Act remained in effect until 1976.⁴⁴

During the settlement era, planting trees was considered an economic, aesthetic, and climactic necessity, and trees became an important indicator of American settlement on the plains. The federal 1873 Timber Culture Act provided the opportunity for homesteaders to expand their holdings and an incentive to plant trees on the western plains. Starting in 1869, the Dakota Territorial legislature had also passed its own claim and bounty laws to promote tree planting.⁴⁵ The expectation at the time was that an increase in trees in the arid west would help attract rain, hold moisture in the ground, provide resources for construction and other industries, and make the plains a more attractive prospect for settlers from eastern states.⁴⁶ The stipulations were that the claimant would plant forty acres of trees on the quarter-section and keep them growing over a ten year period. They could also plant and tend an acre of trees on a homestead claim for two of the first three years in order to prove up that claim in three instead of five years.⁴⁷ In 1878, the number of required acres was reduced from forty to ten.⁴⁸ North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas had the most land entered and patented under the Timber Culture Act.⁴⁹ Because it did not have a residency requirement and had a commutation clause, land speculators found the Act easy to manipulate and was eventually repealed in 1891.⁵⁰

Homesteading is a critical epic of western expansion. The narrative of homesteading has been cast many different ways in American historical memory. Popular culture since the early twentieth century has portrayed homesteading alternatively as an inspiration for self-sufficiency; as triumphant individualist labor and freedom; as the cause of social, psychological, and spiritual brokenness; as optimism in the face of bitter disappointment; as the creation of a home; as a force of morality, law, civilization, and control; and as a life close to the land away from urban technologies.⁵¹ Homesteading is an important part of a bigger story of western settlement. As

⁴² Brooks, *Homesteading*, 9, 16 (quoting Fite 1966, 99).

⁴³ This figure would ostensibly not include railroad grants, school lands, and tribal reservations. John Hudson, "Two Dakota Homestead Frontiers," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 63(4) (December 1973), 446.

⁴⁴ Brian Q. Cannon, "Homesteading Remembered: A Sesquicentennial Perspective," *Agricultural History* (Winter 2013), 6.

⁴⁵ W. H. Droze, "Changing the Plains Environment: The Afforestation of the Trans-Mississippi West," *Agricultural History* 51(1) (January 1977), 13.

⁴⁶ C. Barron McIntosh, "Use and Abuse of the Timber Culture Act," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 65(3) (September 1975), 348-349; Droze, "Changing the Plains Environment," 7.

⁴⁷ Brooks, *Homesteading*, 12.

⁴⁸ Droze, "Changing the Plains Environment," 15.

⁴⁹ McIntosh, "Use and Abuse," 349.

⁵⁰ Droze, "Changing the Plains Environment," 15-16.

⁵¹ Cannon, "Homesteading Remembered," 2-24.

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Americans and immigrants came into newly-established territories and states, their experiences were incredibly diverse. Men filed the majority of claims, but unmarried or widowed women did so as well. Family members made adjacent or nearby claims to enlarge the resources available to their extended families. Civil War veterans filed claims under reduced time requirements. The homesteaded sections were interspersed with school sections and railroad grants. Many new settlers took up relinquished homestead lands or bought land outright. Others sold their first homesteads for profit to take up additional lands further west. Timber claims were manipulated by speculators for profit and by large companies to control access to raw resources for production. Homesteads developed in tandem with towns platted either by hopeful boosters or railroad companies. Railroad towns connected the new farms to national trade networks. The railroad brought in far more settlers to Dakota than the covered wagons of lore. New populations came to fill the towns as lawyers, real estate brokers, merchants, laborers, and craftsmen.

Once new land holdings were established, the work began. Farming in eastern Dakota was good in the early 1880s and settlement boomed, but by the end of that decade and into the 1890s, farmers faced a series of hard drought years and a national financial panic in 1893. Although some farmers abandoned their lands, South Dakota's economy continued to grow as farmers diversified their income sources with dairying and other livestock, agronomists developed hardier crop varieties and experimented with dry-farming techniques, the research and industry developed for digging artesian wells, and state and local governments organized drought relief efforts.⁵² In southeastern areas, where settlement had begun earlier in the 1860s and 70s, the drought was moderated by existing diversified practices, but even more farmers branched into dairy production and experimented with sugar beets.⁵³ Despite a national banking crisis in 1907 and a severe drought in 1910-11, the years from the late 1890s to the late 1910s generally provided good conditions for the state's agricultural economy.⁵⁴

PROPERTIES FOR COMPARISON

The Frank and Sarah Drake Claim House was moved to their son's adjacent quarter-section in 1907, but it is a rare example of a claim house that has its original design and materials. A small percentage of South Dakota's claim era resources (including claim shacks, dugouts, log shacks, stone houses, and sod houses) have survived to the present. On farms in eastern South Dakota, soil and weather conditions supported high rates of farm success, and higher profits meant that claim houses could be replaced all the more quickly. Many that did survive were modified for a new use or built into a larger house.

According to the records of the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, there are no other surveyed properties that are titled as homesteads, claims, or cabins in Moody County. In adjacent Lake County to the west, there are two "homesteads" listed in the National Register of

⁵² Brooks, *Homesteading*, 18-20; Herbert S. Schell, "Drought and Agriculture in Eastern South Dakota during the Eighteen Nineties," *Agricultural History* 5(4) (October 1931), 164-174.

⁵³ Schell, "Drought and Agriculture," 163, 177-178.

⁵⁴ Brooks, *Homesteading*, 20, 25.

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Historic Places as part of the Lake Badus Agricultural District. The record for the *John Janet Homestead* does not indicate a claim-era building. The *J. Schnell Homestead* includes an 1887 homestead house that was converted to a barn and doubled in size in 1927 when the family built it into a larger house. Of three additional “homesteads” in Lake County that have not been evaluated for the National Register, the *McAlister Homestead* survey record does not include a claim-era house, while the records of the *Lewis* and *Portas Homesteads* note that the first claim houses there were later integrated into larger farmhouses. In the northern half of Minnehaha County (located just south of Moody County), the *Slip Up Creek Homestead* is listed in the National Register and there the 1887 log claim house was expanded into a farmhouse.

Other comparative examples in eastern South Dakota (not an exhaustive list) include the *Newhall Homestead* in Turner County (about 43 miles to the southwest of the Drake Claim House), which was built in 1879. It has a stone foundation, two rooms, rough clapboard walls, four-over-four double-hung windows, and a brick chimney. The Newhall claim house is listed in the National Register with an associated 1901 Queen Anne farmhouse. The *Zech Farmstead Claim Shack* in Codington County (73 miles north) was built in 1882 on the tree claim of Charles Zech. In 1905, when Zech built up a farmstead just to the north, the claim house was moved, set on a concrete foundation, and used as a chicken coop. Like the Drake claim house, window and door openings were minimal and two elevations had no openings at all. The Zech claim shack is listed in the National Register with the rest of the 1905 farmstead. The *Piper Homestead Claim Shanty* in Beadle County (78 miles northwest) is also listed in the National Register and has been preserved on its original stone foundation. It is sided with horizontal wood planks and had its south elevation and entrance replaced with un-planed vertical planks in its later use as a workshop and storage shed. The interior had a half-ceiling with an opening for a stove pipe and walls lined with tarpaper. The *Ashley Shanty and Privy* property in Brule County (110 miles west) features a 1903 claim house with wood siding, a gable roof with wood shingles, a chimney, and a lean-to built onto the north side. It was listed in the National Register with an associated privy built in 1940.

In western South Dakota (not an exhaustive list), the *Kudrna Ranch* near Scenic, Pennington County includes a sod house and two additional wood-frame claim era resources from 1909 and 1910 that were both moved to their current location. The 1909 claim shack was converted to a residence/bunkhouse and expanded with three additions after it was moved. The 1910 claim house was moved there early, probably by 1920, and used as a granary. The twelve-by-fourteen foot structure has a gable roof, lapped siding, two four-pane windows, and wood shingles. The *Elias B. Olsen Homestead* in Elm Springs, Meade County includes an 1890 log claim shack that was incorporated into a larger residence in 1911 and was listed in the National Register. The *Maria Bauer Homestead Ranch* in Custer County was built in 1917 as a two-room rectangular pen building with an open wrap-around porch.

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EARLY SETTLEMENT OF MOODY COUNTY

Falling along the Big Sioux River, the land that became Moody County was accessible to trappers by the 1830s and later to competing town companies in the 1860s after treaties in 1851 and 1858 opened lands in eastern Dakota to American settlement.⁵⁵ The fights over potential town sites even led one hopeful to a Detroit prison according to a history of the county.⁵⁶ In 1869, several Santee Sioux families left the Niobrara Reservation in Nebraska to establish a colony of homesteads near what would become Flandreau.⁵⁷ At that time, many Santee Sioux were finding their way back to the Big Sioux Valley after being split apart and relocated from southwestern Minnesota after the U.S.-Dakota War of 1862.⁵⁸ Through the 1870s, the Flandreau Colony grew, as did white settlement of the area, with the biggest volume of immigration occurring in 1878.⁵⁹ Moody County was organized by the territorial legislature in 1873 and named for territorial legislator and state senator, Gideon C. Moody. The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad built into Flandreau in 1880.⁶⁰ After a big fight, the county seat was settled at Flandreau by general election on November 8, 1881.⁶¹

Early farmers in Moody County planted wheat, barley, rye, oats, flax, and some corn, and they raised some cattle, sheep, and hogs. Horses and some mules provided labor power in operating the farm. Hunting, fishing, and trapping supplemented their foodstuffs and income. To claim more land, some worked tree claims, but one local history noted that the required weeding and watering of the trees was “back aching drudgery.”⁶² Nonetheless, in an 1889 promotional booklet, both forested land along the river and creeks as well as tall “artificial groves” and woodlots were a proud feature of the county.⁶³ The 1870s saw periods of grasshoppers that plagued farms, and major snowstorms hit in the 1880s.⁶⁴ National financial panics hit in 1893 and 1907, but new settlers quickly took up land that farmers had either abandoned or put up for sale as they retired to town.⁶⁵

⁵⁵ Hallstrom, *History of Moody County*, 5-6.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 6.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, 7.

⁵⁸ Hallstrom, *History of Moody County*, 8; Clifford Allen, et al. *Dakotah: A History of the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe*. Tribal History Program, Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, Flandreau, South Dakota (September 1971), 61.

⁵⁹ Williamson, *Flandrau, Moody County*, 6.

⁶⁰ Hallstrom, *History of Moody County*, 43; Williamson, *Flandrau, Moody County*, 12.

⁶¹ Hallstrom, *History of Moody County*, 8.

⁶² *Ibid.*, 27.

⁶³ Williamson, *Flandrau, Moody County*, 6, 8.

⁶⁴ Hallstrom, *History of Moody County*, 27.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

Frank and Sarah Drake Claim House
Name of Property

Moody County, South Dakota
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Allen, Clifford et al. *Dakotah: A History of the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe*. Tribal History Program, Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, Flandreau, South Dakota, September, 1971.

Brooks, Allyson, and Steph Jacon, Michael Bedeau, Ed. *Homesteading and Agricultural Development Context*. Vermillion: South Dakota State Historical Preservation Center, 1994.

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Droze, W. H. "Changing the Plains Environment: The Afforestation of the Trans-Mississippi West." *Agricultural History* 51(1) (January 1977), 6-22.

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Hudson, John. "Two Dakota Homestead Frontiers." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 63(4) (December 1973), 442-462.

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Williamson, H.M. *Flandrau, Moody County, South Dakota*. Chicago, IL: C.S. Burch Publishing Co., 1889.

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Frank and Sarah Drake Claim House
Name of Property

Moody County, South Dakota
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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): MO00000085

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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

Frank and Sarah Drake Claim House
Name of Property

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Zone: 14 | Easting: 669555.4101 | Northing: 4863818.4723 |
| 2. Zone: 14 | Easting: 669561.2310 | Northing: 4863818.4723 |
| 3. Zone: 14 | Easting: 669561.2310 | Northing: 4863812.1223 |
| 4. Zone: 14 | Easting: 669555.4101 | Northing: 4863812.1223 |

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

The National Register boundary consists of the structure bounded by the above UTM points #1-#4 and its immediate surroundings within the southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 105 North, Range 50 West, Moody County, South Dakota.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were selected to correspond with the Frank and Sarah Drake Claim House and its immediate surroundings.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Liz Almlie, Historic Preservation Specialist
organization: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office
street & number: 900 Governors Drive
city or town: Pierre state: SD zip code: 57501
e-mail: shpo@state.sd.us
telephone: 605-773-6056
date: September 12, 2014

Frank and Sarah Drake Claim House
Name of Property

Moody County, South Dakota
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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Frank and Sarah Drake Claim House
City or Vicinity: Chester vicinity
County: Moody State: South Dakota
Photographer: Liz Almlie
Date Photographed: March 14, 2014

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

SD_Moody County_Frank and Sarah Drake Claim House_0001
South façade and west elevation of claim house, camera facing northeast.

SD_Moody County_Frank and Sarah Drake Claim House_0002
North elevation of the claim house, camera facing south.

SD_Moody County_Frank and Sarah Drake Claim House_0003
Oblique view of north and east elevations, camera facing southwest.

Frank and Sarah Drake Claim House
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SD_MoodyCounty_FrankandSarahDrakeClaimHouse_0004
View of southeast corner of the claim house, camera facing northwest.

SD_MoodyCounty_FrankandSarahDrakeClaimHouse_0005
Interior view, camera facing northwest.

SD_MoodyCounty_FrankandSarahDrakeClaimHouse_0006
Interior view showing door, camera facing southwest.

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

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

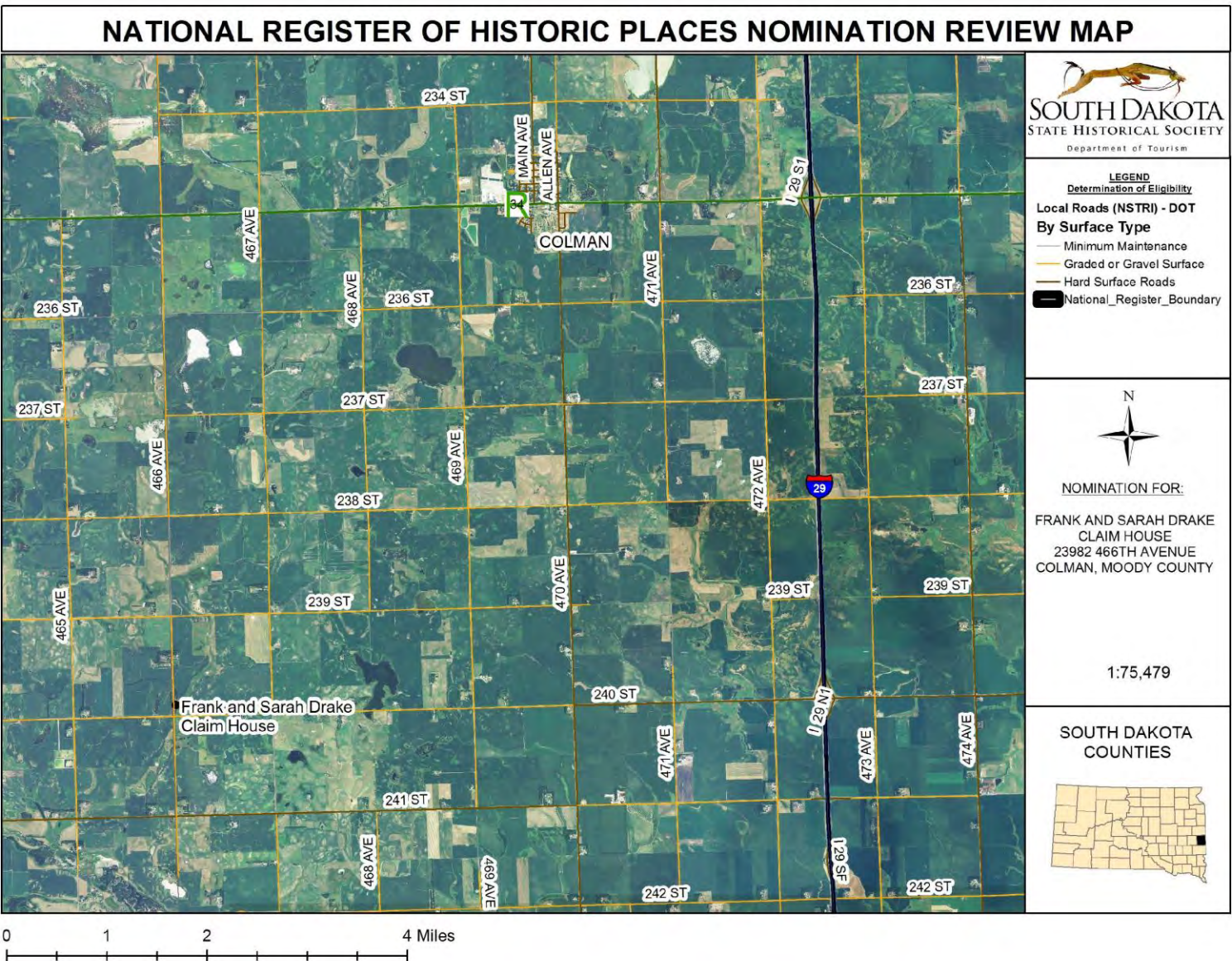
Frank and Sarah Drake Claim House
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Frank and Sarah Drake Claim House
 Name of Property

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Drake, Frank and Sarah, Claim House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH DAKOTA, Moody

DATE RECEIVED: 12/05/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/05/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/20/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/21/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001184

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 1.21.15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

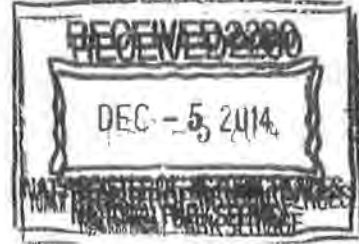
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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



28 December 2013

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 six new National Register nominations and one multiple property submission with nine submissions. The nominations are *Josef and Marie Kudrna Homestead and Ranch*, *Ole Quamman House*, *Murdo State Bank*, *Frank and Sarah Drake Claim House*, and *Norbeck-Nicholson Carriage House* and *Rasmus and Elemine Anderson Homestead Ranch*. The multiple property submission is Concrete Interstate Tipis of South Dakota. The submission under the mpl are *Chamberlain Rest Stop Tipi*, *Spearfish Rest Stop Tipi*, *Salem Rest Stop Tipi – Westbound*, *Salem Rest Stop Tipi – Eastbound*, *Wasta Rest Stop Tipi – Eastbound*, *Wasta Rest Stop Tipi – Westbound*, *Valley Springs Rest Stop Tipi*, *New Effington Rest Stop Tipi*, and *Junction City Rest Stop Tipi*.

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

Sincerely,

Chris B. Nelson
Historic Preservation Specialist