



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 determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hudson Boy Scout Cabin

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 416 Wheelock [] not for publication

city or town Hudson [] vicinity

state South Dakota code SD county Lincoln code 083 zip code 57034

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 [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title: Gary D. Vogt, State Historic Preservation Officer
Date: 04-29-2009

South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- [X] 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
[] See continuation sheet.
[] other, explain
[] See continuation sheet.

Signature of the Keeper: Edson B. Beall
Date of Action: 6-18-09

Hudson Boy Scout Cabin
Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota
County/State

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
(Do not count previously listed resources.)

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.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social Meeting Hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Stone
roof Asphalt Shingles
other

Narrative Description

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

Hudson Boy Scout Cabin
Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota
County/State

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.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Architecture

Periods of Significance

1940-1959

Significant Dates

1940

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Builders:

Scout Master Elwin Miller
Local Boy Scouts
Adult Volunteers

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American 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:

Hudson Boy Scout Cabin
Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 14 707028 4778402
Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mike Vogel

organization South Dakota SHPO date February 12, 2009

street & number 900 Governors Drive telephone 605-773-6056

city or town Pierre state SD zip code 57501

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name City of Hudson

street & number PO Box 462 telephone 605-984-2199

city or town Hudson state SD zip code 57034

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Hudson Boy Scout Cabin

Section number 7 Page 1
Lincoln County, South Dakota**DESCRIPTION**

The Hudson Boy Scout Cabin, constructed of field stone, is located at 416 Wheelock in Hudson, South Dakota less than a block away from the main business district. Hudson is in the southeast part of Lincoln County which is located in the southeastern part of the State. The Boy Scout Cabin, built in 1940, is built on a large open lot with a well maintained lawn and large pine tree off the northeast corner of the cabin. All of the windows are small openings and have been temporarily boarded up. The original wooden six-over-one hinged windows are still in the cabin. The low sloped roof has asphalt shingles and the rafters are exposed. The rectangular plan cabin, which measures 20'6" by 17'4", is unique in that it is the only field stone building in the small community of Hudson.

The north elevation (façade) is symmetrical with two small windows on either side of a centered wooden door opening. A Boy Scout Park sign is suspended below the roof overhang above the window on the east side. A three step concrete landing with curved field stone side walls exists before the front door.

The east façade has three openings; a small foundation window, another small window centered on the east elevation and a basement type entry with trap door at the north end. The walls on the slanted trap door are constructed of fieldstone also.

The south elevation has four small window openings; two on the foundation and two on the main level. The west elevation has no openings but does have a full length field stone chimney that extends from ground level to above the roofline.

The interior of the cabin is a wide open space and consists of a wood ceiling and wood wainscoting covering the inside of the field stone. The original maple hardwood floor is still in place.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Hudson Boy Scout Cabin

Section number 8 Page 2
Lincoln County, South Dakota**Significance****Introduction**

The Hudson Boy Scout Cabin is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The cabin is a fine example of buildings constructed with field stone in South Dakota. The Cabin is also eligible under Criterion A for its association with the Boy Scouts of America in Hudson, South Dakota, the civic role they played in the community.

Historical Background

The largest groups of American Indians present in South Dakota Directly before white settlement were the Nakota, Dakota, and Lakota, known collectively as the Sioux. Anthropologists believe that the Sioux were pushed out of Minnesota onto the plains where they became the dominant group by the mid to late 1700's, although tribal creation stories tell of the Sioux inhabiting the area since time immemorial. The Dakota and Nakota live primarily east of the Missouri River while the Lakota roamed the western half of the state. The Sioux were eventually forced onto reservations through a series of questionable treaties that opened up land for white settlement.

Present day Lincoln County was part of the Dakota Territory that stretched from Minnesota and Iowa to the Rocky Mountains and north from Nebraska to Canada. Dakota Territory was created in 1861, but it wasn't until the Homestead Act of 1862 that Lincoln County had any significant number of settlers. This area up until this time was still inhabited by Native American people. By the late 1860's, Lincoln County started witnessing a growth of settlers who had migrated from east of the Mississippi. By this time the Native American people had been moved to the reservations closer to the Missouri River.¹

The boundaries of Lincoln County were established in 1862 when the first session of the Dakota Territorial Legislature divided the Sioux Valley into the counties of Cole (Union), Lincoln, Minnehaha, Brookings and Deuel. The county was named for Lincoln County, Maine, the birthplace of one of the members of the Territorial Legislature, W.W. Brookings.²

In 1868, sixteen young men who had been working on the railroad in Sioux City walked to Calliope, Iowa. In that settlement of five or six log houses, the young men stayed with the George Root family. Root consented to be their guide and the group crossed the Sioux River into Dakota. There, the young men took claim of the river bottom on the Dakota side. The men proceeded to take samples of the soil. When the soil samples were returned to Sioux City, it was said that the land could not have been better had it come from the "Garden of Eden". Thus, the name Eden became attached to the future settlement.³

¹ Lincoln Co. Historical Committee, *The History of Lincoln County South Dakota*. Pine Hill Express, Freeman, SD 1985

² Ibid

³ *A Centennial History, 1888 - 1898 Hudson, SD*, 1988

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Hudson Boy Scout Cabin

Section number 8 Page 3
Lincoln County, South Dakota

The town of Eden in the Dakota Territory was located one mile west and one mile south of present day Hudson. Early travel in the area was confined to a stage line that ran from Sioux City to Sioux Falls with a stop at Eden, Dakota Territory. However, as more people began to move westward, the railroads began to move also. When railroad officials planned the route of the Southern Dakota and Pembina Railroad, they made the decision to pass the town of Eden which had been on the state coach route. In a do-or-die situation, the town of Eden was moved in 1878 and became New Eden to take advantage of the rail line.⁴

In January of 1892 the name of the community was officially changed to Hudson at the time of incorporation. The name change was necessitated to avoid confusion with Egan, South Dakota. More than likely Hudson, South Dakota was named after Hudson, Iowa. This important name change marking the end of Eden and the beginning of Hudson was certified by the town trustees.⁵

The early soil samples in the Eden area during 1868 proved to be valid. The geographic area surrounding Hudson is among the most fertile farmland in South Dakota. Farms with rolling hills contain livestock operations and fields that continually provide the highest corn yields in the state year after year.

At some period clothed in the mysteries of geological time, vast sheets of ice edged down from the north onto the land destined to become South Dakota. The northeastern portion of the future state was especially affected as the glaciers relentlessly bulldozed their way southward, piling up debris in some areas and gouging out lake beds and potholes in others.⁶

The glaciers left behind them a country side scattered with field stone. Although the stone provided great challenges for those early settlers engaged in tilling the land, the stone provided material for the construction of foundations for many barns and commercial buildings as well as some homes and other public facilities.

By the late 1800's and early 1900's eastern South Dakota started featuring a significant growth in construction utilizing the hard stone that geologists call Sioux Quartzite which is found throughout much of the southern Coteau des Prairies ("slope of the prairies"), which rises between South Dakota and Minnesota.⁷ Counties and Cities around the Sioux Falls area in southeastern South Dakota were the main users of this building material because the quartzite quarries were in close proximity. Along with the expanded use of quartzite came the growth of cement masons also.

Not all building stone is cut from quarries however. Granite, sandstone, and quartzite rock can be found on South Dakota's prairie, where glaciers deposited it or along riverbanks, where erosion has exposed it. Builders used fieldstone in its uncut form, laid with the flattest side facing down for ease in laying and for increased bearing strength. Architectural historian Richard Perrin reported that Wisconsin settlers from Germany and other Northern European countries sometimes constructed buildings with eighteen-to thirty six-inch-thick fieldstone walls. The walls were built without a timber frame, using stones of varying sizes.⁸

⁴ Ibid

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Bob Karolevitz and Bernie Hunhoff, *Uniquely South Dakota*, Published by the Donning Company, Norfolk Virginia, 1988

⁷ David Erpstad and David Wood, *Building South Dakota, A Historical Survey of the State's Architecture to 1945*, South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1997

⁸ Ibid

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Hudson Boy Scout Cabin

Section number 8 Page 4
Lincoln County, South Dakota

Builders have always used the most accessible stone that would satisfy their purposes. In the northeastern part of the United States, a glaciated area, the first deposits to be used were the many irregularly rounded boulders found on the surface of the ground or thinly covered by soil. Such stones from glacial deposits are of varied and sometimes quite distant origin; they are rounded, in contrast to the usually angular stones found south of glaciated regions.⁹ Eastern South Dakota is a similar glaciated area that produced fieldstone deposits that were oftentimes used for foundations in barns constructed by early homesteaders. Some commercial buildings and even homes built in the late 1800's and early 1900's utilized field stone for foundations and walls other than the façade.

A number of building projects supported under the WPA (Works Progress Administration) also used field stone as a primary material. Bath houses, picnic shelters, field houses and tourist cabins were among the types of facilities built with field stone during the 1930's. Many of these structures still exist.

Although the Hudson Boy Scout Cabin is constructed of fieldstone, which was available just east of town near the Sioux River, the builders were not skilled stone masons and they didn't construct walls that were as wide as many of the quartzite buildings in southeastern South Dakota. However the volunteer builders and workers erected an impressive building that remains very sturdy and has survived the South Dakota elements and the test of time.

History and Significance of the Hudson Boy Scout Cabin

The Boy Scouts of America (BSA) is the largest youth organization in the country. The BSA was founded in 1910 and since its inception more than 110 million Americans have been members. The BSA focuses on citizenship, character development and self reliance through participation in a wide range of outdoor activities, educational programs and at older age levels, and career oriented programs in partnership with community organizations.¹⁰

The BSA operates traditional scouting locally through units sponsored and operated by churches, clubs, civic associations, educational organizations and the like. Units are led entirely by volunteers who are supported by local councils.¹¹

The Hudson Boy Scout Cabin was completed in 1940 after nearly two years of building. The cabin represents the efforts of a few adult leaders such as Elwin Miller and Gaile "Pappy" Villier and many Boy Scout volunteers who wanted a meeting place of their own. Elwin worked for the Rural Electric Association (REA) and assisted in bringing electricity to many of the rural farmhouses around the Hudson area. He later had his own electrical business in town. Pappy was Hudson's town maintenance man and cop for many years. He also served as the town's Fire Chief for several years.

⁹ Harley J. McKee F.A.I.A., *Instructions To Early Masonry, Stone, Brick, Mortar and Plaster*, National Trust/Columbia University 1973

¹⁰ Website, *Boy Scouts of America*, Founders: William D. Boyce, Ernest Thompson Seton and Daniel Carter Beard, Irving, Texas 1910

¹¹ Ibid

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Hudson Boy Scout Cabin

Section number 8 Page 5
Lincoln County, South Dakota

Until the cabin was completed, the Boy Scouts were forced to meet in facilities such as churches and schoolrooms where their time was limited and they really had no home to call their own. In order to secure the resources needed to obtain the lot and purchase the materials required, the Boy Scouts of Hudson utilized many fundraising activities including collecting papers, rabbit hunts, cleaning basements, selling old lumber and helping the elderly in the community.¹²

After the United States was attacked at Pearl Harbor, many of the original Boy Scouts in Hudson joined the armed forces and went to fight in World War II. Following the war, many of these original scouts returned to Hudson, operated local businesses and became Scout Masters, thus assuring the continuation of Scouting in the Hudson area. The Hudson Boy Scout Troop 88 remained active in the community until 1996 when the troop became too small to operate independently. Hudson area boys still interested in scouting joined other Boy Scout organizations in nearby towns.¹³

Although devoid of architectural sophistication, the Hudson Boy Scout Cabin represents the resourcefulness of those early Boy Scout leaders who had limited resources but were intent on having a meeting place of their own. The Cabin today possesses a great amount of integrity regarding the retention of the original field stone and wood. The location of the cabin remains the same and the surroundings are almost in tact giving it the same feeling and association as it had when it was built in 1940.

Conclusion

The Hudson Boy Scout Cabin is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture. The Cabin is a fine example of buildings and other structures constructed of field stone in the early to mid 20th century in South Dakota. The Cabin is also eligible under Criterion A for its activities and association with the Boy Scouts of America in the Hudson, South Dakota, and their civic contributions. The influence of the Boy Scouts of America had a profound effect on local youth in the Hudson area. The scouting experience promoted a citizenship commitment in the community and led to volunteering during World War II for many of the young men.

¹² Nathalie Torkelson, Mary Claeys and Ramona Schlup, *Personal Correspondence*, December, 2008

¹³ Ibid

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Hudson Boy Scout Cabin

Section number 9 Page 6
Lincoln County, South Dakota**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Lincoln County Historical Committee, *The History of Lincoln County South Dakota*. Pine Hill Express, Freeman, SD 1985

A Centennial History, 1888-1898 Hudson, SD, 1988

Bob Karolevitz and Bernie Hunhoff, *Uniquely South Dakota*, Donning Company, Norfolk, Virginia, 1988

David Erpstad and David Wood, *Building South Dakota, A Historical Survey of the State's Architecture to 1945*, South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1997

Website, *Boy Scouts of America*, Founders: William D. Boyce, Ernest Thompson Seton and Daniel Carter Beard, Irving, Texas 1910

Nathalie Torkelson, Mary Claeys and Ramona Schlup, *Personal Correspondence*, December 2008

Harley J. McKee F.A.I.A., *Instructions to Early Masonry, Stone, Brick, Mortar and Plaster*, National Trust/Columbia University 1973

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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

Hudson Boy Scout Cabin

Section number 10 Page 7
Lincoln County, South Dakota

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Legal Description: Section 13 Southeast Corner, Township 96 N, Range 48W, Lots 5-8 of Block 28

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary follows the lot that is historically associated with the Hudson Boy Scout Cabin.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Hudson Boy Scout Cabin

Section number ___ Page 8
Lincoln County, South Dakota**PHOTOGRAPH LOG**The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-2 except as noted:**Name of Property:** Hudson Boy Scout Cabin**County and State:** Lincoln County, South Dakota**Photographer:** Mike Vogel**Date of Photographs:** August 2008**Location of Photographs:** South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, Pierre, SD

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
1	HudsonBoyScoutCabin_LincolnCounty_SD_0001
2	HudsonBoyScoutCabin_LincolnCounty_SD_0002