

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 PropertyHistoric name: Turton JailOther names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. LocationStreet & number: 350 feet west/northwest of the intersection of Ash and Front StreetsCity or town: Turton State: SD County: SpinkNot 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_____
Signature of certifying official/Title:_____
Date_____
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Turton Jail
Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota
County and State

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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☐

Public – Local

☒

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☒

District

☐☐

Turton Jail
Name of Property
Site

Spink, South Dakota
County and State

Structure

☐

Object

☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

Total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Government: correctional facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant/Not In Use

Turton Jail
Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Concrete

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 vault-roofed, concrete jail stands on the western edge of town. A woven wire fence enclosing approximately 25' x 35' surrounds the structure to keep cattle out. Pastures and cultivated fields lie to the northwest, west, and southwest. Historically, a line of the Chicago and North Western Railroad ran due east of the jail. Since the railroad's abandonment circa 1970, scattered grain bins and metal pole buildings have been constructed in the old railroad right-of-way. They are far enough away as to not impact the setting of the jail.

Turton Jail
Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota
County and State

Narrative Description

The structure measures 12' x 14' with 11.5'' thick walls and contains 168 square feet. A wood-slat door (not original) with 2"x 6" wood surrounds is located at the northeast corner. Two barred window openings covered with Plexiglas storms (to keep birds out) are located on the north and south elevations. The two-room cell is constructed of riveted strap iron or steel and measures 63" x 77". The floor is packed gravel. Furniture, including an old cot, wood table, wood bench, and small metal stove – all possibly dating from the jail's active use – remains.

The period-replica door, based on the original, was constructed circa 2005. The Plexiglas storm windows do not impact integrity and the structure retains its excellent ability to convey its historic law enforcement significance.

Turton Jail
Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota
County and 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.)

- ☐ 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

Turton Jail
Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Law

Period of Significance

c.1911-c.1960

Significant Dates

c.1911

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Turton Jail

Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota

County and State

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

The Turton Jail (c.1911) is eligible under Criterion A for its significance under Law. Small jails were some of the first law enforcement structures built in territorial and statehood era towns in South Dakota. They represent settlers' determination to transplant the institutions and societal norms of Euro-American culture onto the newly settled towns of the Great Plains.

The level of significance is local. The period of significance is c.1911 to 1960. It begins with the jail's construction (based on deed research) and ends in 1960, a time when small-town jail use is believed to have subsided in most of South Dakota.

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

Turton

Dakota Territory was organized in 1861. Initial settlement was slow as a lack of infrastructure – roads, bridges, and railroads – hampered development. Conflicts with American Indians, unfavorable climatic conditions, and national economic woes during the 1860s and early 1870s kept immigration numbers low. However, when overall circumstances improved around 1878, a period of rapid settlement that became known as the Great Dakota Boom commenced.

Several significant events made the boom possible. American Indian treaties, including the first in South Dakota signed between the Yankton Sioux and the U.S. government in 1858, opened up millions of acres of land for settlement. Federal legislation, including the Homestead Act and Pacific Railway Act, both of 1862, gave free land to individuals and corporations with the contract that they "improve" it. A period of adequate rainfall, an improved national economy, and an influx of European immigrants also added to the boom that put Turton and hundreds of other small towns on the map.

Near the end of the boom in 1886, the Western Town Lot Company, a subsidiary of the Chicago and North Western Railroad, platted a new town between the settlements of Conde and Doland in Spink County. They named it Turton, and settlers who had congregated around the St. Paul post office, located one mile south and a half-mile east, immediately moved to the new town. It functioned as a small hamlet until its incorporation in 1907.¹

Turton's development was characteristic of many South Dakota small towns. It never boomed as a railroad hub or regional commerce center but it sustained a vibrant localized economy for many years as a shipping point/trade market for area farmers. The population peaked around

¹ Richard Barrie and Eva Lyren, compilers. *Turton 1886-1986*. (Turton Centennial Book Committee, 1987), 15; Lee Ann Nolan. *Spink Area History*. (Dallas, TX: Curtis Media Corporation, 1989), 54; Dana Harlow. *Prairie Echoes*. (Aberdeen, SD: Hayes Brothers Printing, 1961), 79.

Turton Jail

Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota

County and State

1930 at 323 but has, more or less, declined steadily since. The same factors that historically influenced rural-to-urban migration all over South Dakota - including the Great Depression, farm mechanization, automobile proliferation, and new markets in larger towns – negatively impacted Turton. In 2020, its population was 55.²

The Turton Jail (c.1911)

Sparse historical information about the Turton Jail has survived. The City of Turton purchased the land on which the jail sits in 1910 for \$75 from the Western Town Lot Company. Based on the \$75 evaluation of the property at the time of sale, an assumption has been made that construction postdates this purchase. Additionally, it is reasonable to assume that jail construction would not have predated the town's incorporation in 1907. Laws dating to the territorial days gave elected officials of municipal governments the authority to appoint law enforcement and manage jails. Prior to incorporation, these activities, and the ability to pay for them, are far less feasible from a legal and practical perspective, making it unlikely that an organized law enforcement system was in place prior to 1907.³

The town board minutes mention the jail in 1911 and 1924 in reference to minor upgrades, but no additional information was located. Researching newspaper accounts was challenging. The *Turton Trumpet* is missing all issues pre-1911. Microfilm from the *Times-Herald* (Doland) and *Conde News* is mostly illegible during this period. The centennial book *Turton 1886-1986* has a picture of the jail with text explaining that relatively nothing is known about the structure. Other local history books, including *History of Spink County Area 1889-1989* and *Prairie Echoes*, do not mention the jail. Posts to the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office's Facebook page inquiring about the jail received only a few comments, all of which referenced the jail being used to temporarily house the intoxicated.⁴

Small-Town Jail Design

One-room jails, also referred to as calaboozes, pokeys, and lockups, were commonly built during the immediate years following a town's organization. A review of Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for South Dakota indicated that jails could be located anywhere in town and adjoin public, commercial, or residential areas. Some jail buildings stood alone while others occupied lots with other municipal structures including wells, water towers, or town halls.⁵

² United States Census Bureau.

https://www.census.gov/history/www/reference/publications/demographic_programs_1.html Accessed 30 May 2023.

³ Western Publishing Company. *History of Southeastern Dakota: Its Settlement and Growth*. (Sioux City, Iowa: 1881), 58-59; Alan L. Clem and James Rubolz. *Law Enforcement: The South Dakota Experience*. (Sturgis, SD: South Dakota Peace Officers' Association, 1982), 17-18.

⁴ Barrie and Lyren, 19-20; Personal correspondence, Jim Becker, 21 November 2021.

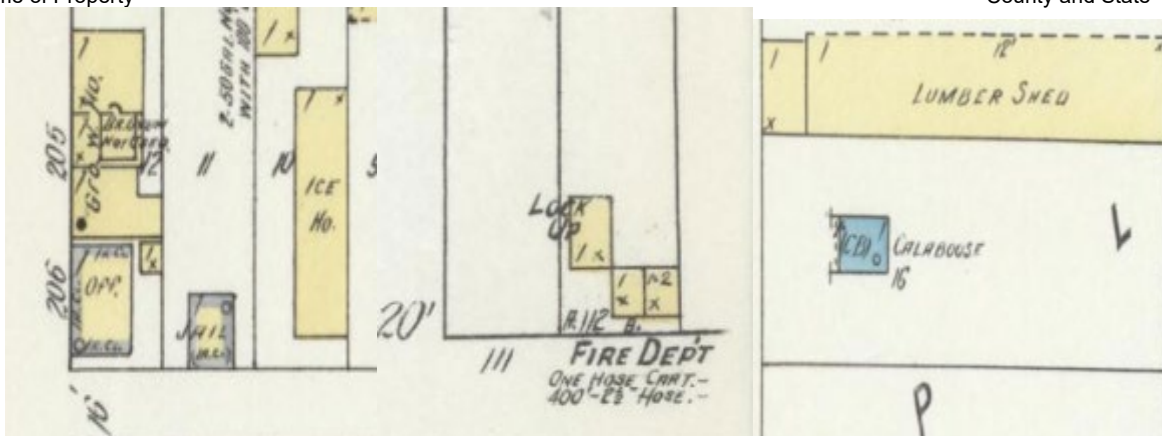
⁵ William E. Moore. "Early Twentieth Century Calaboozes in the Texas Borderlands." *Journal of Texas Archeology and History*, v.6, (2020), 21-23; Michael P. Conzan. "Understanding Great Plains Urbanization Through the Lens of South Dakota Townscapes." *Journal of Geography*, v.109, (2010), 11-12; *Municipal, County, and State Corrections Properties In Iowa National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form*. NRIS#6500174, 18 December 1992. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. <https://www.loc.gov/collections/sanborn-maps/about-this-collection/> Accessed 15 May 2023.

Turton Jail

Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota

County and State



Doland

Bowdle

Warner

1912 Sanborn Maps from the small towns of Doland, Bowdle, and Warner showing the variety of names (Lock Up, Jail, Calaboose) used. Naming conventions were at the discretion of the surveyor and are believed to reflect the region of the country the surveyor hailed from. Variety of materials in jail construction is also represented with wood frame clad in metal (yellow, gray outline), wood frame (yellow), and concrete (blue).

One-room jails throughout the Great Plains share similar design characteristics, the first of which is reliance on the use of local and/or affordable construction materials. Log, stone, brick, wood, and concrete were the most common choices. Concrete was popular because of its durability, if mixed correctly, and availability in areas serviced by a railroad. Pouring episodes are often visible on walls where the wooden forms left horizontal marks, as is the case with the Turton Jail.⁶

Window openings were small and limited in number. Iron bars, steel plates, and other metal objects (one calaboose in Texas used old wheel hubs) filled the openings. Interior cells were typically strap iron (a cold riveting process that preceded welding). Jail cells were ordered from manufacturers including E.T. Barnham of Detroit, Diebold Lock and Safe Company of Cincinnati, King Iron Bridge and Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Stewart Iron Works in Cincinnati, and Pauly Jail Building Company of St. Louis. Most were attached to the jail walls, though some cages were freestanding. Interiors were not finished and furnishings were often limited to a bed and stove.⁷

Small jails were utilitarian structures, commonly 10' x 12' to 16' x 20'. Aesthetic attempts – such as decorative brickwork, parapets, or other artistic expressions – were uncommon.⁸

Small-Town Jail Purpose and Use

Migrants to the Great Plains began installing institutions and societal norms familiar to them almost immediately. Churches, schools, and fraternal organizations were integral components of early town building, as was the desire for law and order. Small jails were often built contemporaneously with these institutions.

⁶ Johnny L. Price. "The Project." <https://www.tinytexasjails.com/sample-page/> Accessed 1 June 2023; Moore, 26.

⁷ Moore 25 & 34; Johnny L. Price. "The Project." <https://www.tinytexasjails.com/sample-page/> Accessed 1 June 2023; *Municipal, County, and State Corrections Facilities In Iowa*, F-116.

⁸ *Municipal, County, and State Corrections Facilities In Iowa*, F-116.

Turton Jail

Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota

County and State

The intent of the small-town jail was temporary confinement, not long-term punishment. It was a space to impound public nuisances including drunks, the idle, and those who committed minor offenses from swearing to loitering. Local jails also served as temporary holding areas for real criminals who were promptly transferred to county or state institutions. The small, secure buildings could additionally be used for emergencies. In 1905, the Fort Pierre Jail housed a 200-pound mountain lion until accommodations were made to ship it back East.⁹

Drunkenness was a common cause of temporary incarceration. Town marshals often confined the inebriated only long enough for them to sober up before release, often without charges. If charges were brought, small fines were common. The *Alpena Journal* (Alpena, Jerauld County) editorialized in 1903 that the construction of the town jail was to “give the town a chance to obtain a little revenue from those who tarry to long at the wine.” The town of Goodwin in Deuel County recorded a similar problem with drunks and constructed a jail to hold them after citizens objected to the inhumane detentions in an old railroad boxcar. Besides the inebriated, jails were also used to detain tramps and vagrants until arrangements could be made to remove them from town.¹⁰

It is difficult to track the decline of small-town jail use in eastern South Dakota. The proliferation of automobiles and good roads began around 1910. This trend accelerated in the 1920s and encouraged the movement of prisoners to larger, regional correctional facilities. Anecdotal accounts in town histories confirm that local jails remained in use for short-term detentions, particularly for offenses related to public drunkenness, up into the 1960s. However, as correctional philosophies evolved throughout the twentieth century, the small-town jail became obsolete.

Historic Small-Town Jails in South Dakota Today

No survey of corrections facilities in South Dakota has ever been undertaken and there are few records in the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office’s cultural resources database. However, internet searches, Sanborn Fire Insurance map research, and a review of several town and county histories yielded adequate contextual information on extant and demolished small-town jails. From this sampling, some conclusions can be offered.

Small towns in the early years of South Dakota constructed stand-alone jails or joint municipal buildings that served a combination purpose, such as a fire hall/jail. Based on the color-coding of the Sanborn maps, small jails were built with a variety of materials. Several Sanborn maps dating to the 1904-1912 period were reviewed for jail locations and cross-referenced with Google Earth imagery. Few structures remained. A literature search of town and county

⁹ Lu Verne City Jail National Register of Historic Places Nomination. NRIS#92001662, 18 December 1992, 8-5 and 8-6; Municipal, County, and State Corrections Facilities In Iowa, E-95; Delmar Calaboose National Register of Historic Places Nomination. NRIS#81000231, 19 March 1981, 8-1; Moore, 22-23; David Hudnall. “Hiding in plain sight: The eccentric, endangered jails scattered across Kansas.” <https://www.aol.com/news/hiding-plain-sight-endeared-endangered-103000385.html> Accessed 1 June 2023.

¹⁰ Moore 22-23; Deuel County History Book Committee. *Historical Collections of Deuel County*. (1977), 60 & 67; Anna Rila and Barbara Rila. *History of Alpena South Dakota*. Huron College, (1972), 9; Hetland Centennial Book Committee. *Hetland “My Hometown” Centennial Book*. (1988), 46; Clem, 25.

Turton Jail

Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota

County and State

histories revealed that most old jails were razed or sold, moved, and repurposed, often to an area farm. It is presumed that the moved buildings were wood-framed as moving a brick, concrete, or stone building is less practical. Based on this, an assumption has been made that most brick, stone, and concrete jails that are no longer extant in their Sanborn map locations have been demolished.¹¹

Architecturally, small jails in South Dakota appear to fit regional trends of a vernacular utilitarianism. A review of historic photographs and older survey photos suggests that on most early municipal buildings in the state, including firehouses, town halls, well houses, etc., stylization and ornamentation was limited. Reserved decorative brickwork, parapets/false-fronts, and/or limited use of stone for lintels/sills is found occasionally, but rarely on small jails. This trend is logical given the lack of capital in early settlements, which often dictated a “no frills” approach to municipal construction. The structure’s clientele may have also factored into the design with town folks being hesitant to make the jail too nice.

No other concrete, vault-roofed jails in South Dakota were located during research for this nomination. They undoubtedly exist or existed, but appear to be less common than flat- or shed-roofed concrete jails, which are extant in Mansfield, Frederick, Ashton, and other towns. Survey projects in Texas, which have documented small jails more extensively than other states, have located representative examples of this form. Commonality of the design in other areas of the Great Plains has not been established.¹²

¹¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. <https://www.loc.gov/collections/sanborn-maps/about-this-collection/> Accessed 15 May 2023.

¹² Johnny L. Price. “The Project.” <https://www.tinytexasjails.com/sample-page/> Accessed 1 June 2023; William E. Moore. “Early Twentieth Century Calabooses in the Texas Borderlands.” *Journal of Texas Archeology and History*, v.6, (2020).

Turton Jail
Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Barrie, Richard and Eva Lyren, compilers. *Turton 1886-1986*. Turton Centennial Book Committee, 1987.

Clem, Alan L. and James Rubolz. *Law Enforcement: The South Dakota Experience*. Sturgis, SD: South Dakota Peace Officers' Association, 1982.

Conzan, Michael P. "Understanding Great Plains Urbanization Through the Lens of South Dakota Townscapes." *Journal of Geography*, v.109, (2010), 3-17.

Delmar Calaboose National Register of Historic Places Nomination. NRIS#81000231, 19 March 1981.

Deuel County History Book Committee. *Historical Collections of Deuel County*. 1977.

Harlow, Dana. *Prairie Echoes*. Aberdeen, SD: Hayes Brothers Printing, 1961.

Hetland Centennial Book Committee. *Hetland "My Hometown" Centennial Book*. 1988.

"Hiding in plain sight: The eccentric, endangered jails scattered across Kansas."
<https://www.aol.com/news/hiding-plain-sight-endearing-endangered-103000385.html>
Accessed 1 June 2023.

Lu Vern City Jail National Register of Historic Places Nomination. NRIS#92001662, 18 December 1992.

Moore, William E. "Early Twentieth Century Calabooses in the Texas Borderlands." *Journal of Texas Archeology and History*, v.6, (2020), 19-46.

Municipal, County, and State Corrections Properties in Iowa National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. NRIS#6500174, 18 December 1992.

Nolan, Lee Ann. *Spink Area History*. Dallas, TX: Curtis Media Corporation, 1989.

Personal Correspondence. Jim Becker, 21 November 2021.

Price, Johnny L. "The Project." <https://www.tinytexasjails.com/sample-page/> Accessed 1 June 2023.

Rila, Anna and Barbara Rila. *History of Alpena South Dakota*. Huron College, 1972.

Turton Jail
Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota
County and State

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. <http://www.loc.gov/collections/sanborn-maps/about-this-collection/> Accessed 15 May 2023.

United States Census Bureau.
https://www.census.gov/history/www/reference/publications/demographic_programs_1.html
Accessed 30 May 2023.

Western Publishing Company. *History of Southeastern South Dakota: Its Settlement and Growth*. Sioux City, Iowa: 1881.

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): SP00000384

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

Turton Jail
Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota
County and State

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: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Zone: 14 | Easting: 570937.6713 | Northing: 4988740.3834 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The boundary is a rectangle enclosing approximately a 25'x 35' area. It is comprised on the west, north, and south sides by a woven wire fence. The east side is not fenced; an imaginary line connecting the north and south fence is the eastern boundary.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The fence was erected at an unknown date presumably to keep cattle in the adjoining pasture away from the building. The 25'x 35' area around the jail is mowed regularly. The fence and maintenance of the land around the building create a visual boundary. Since no other features are known to be associated with the jail, the selected boundary is satisfactory in conveying the building's historic significance.

Turton Jail
Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: CB Nelson
organization: South Dakota SHPO
street & number: 900 Governors Drive
city or town: Pierre state: SD zip code: 57501
e-mail chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us
telephone: 605-773-3458
date: 18 June 2023

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: Turton Jail

City or Vicinity: Turton

County: Spink

State: SD

Photographer: Katie Wasley

Date Photographed: 24 Feb 2022

Turton Jail
Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota
County and State

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

1 of 7.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

Turton Jail
Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota
County and State



Turton Jail. Z=14, E=570937.6713 N=4988740.3734.

Turton Jail
Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota
County and State

PHOTO MAP



Turton Jail
Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota
County and State



SD_SpinkCounty_TurtonJail_0001
Looking West.

Turton Jail
Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota
County and State



SD_SpinkCounty_TurtonJail_0002
Looking Southeast.

Turton Jail
Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota
County and State



SD_SpinkCounty_TurtonJail_0003
Looking Northeast.

Turton Jail
Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota
County and State



SD_SpinkCounty_TurtonJail_0004
Interior.

Turton Jail
Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota
County and State



SD_SpinkCounty_TurtonJail_0005
Interior.

Turton Jail
Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota
County and State



SD_SpinkCounty_TurtonJail_0006
Interior.

Turton Jail
Name of Property

Spink, South Dakota
County and State



SD_SpinkCounty_TurtonJail_0007
Looking South.