

APPENDIX A STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS



ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

NORTH BARRACKS

Museum	1,480 SF
Flag Display	580 SF
Office	152 SF
Restrooms	188 SF
Lounge	392 SF
Mechanical	54 SF
Gift Shop	440 SF
Break Room	239 SF
Exhibit (Wash Room)	651 SF
Exhibit (Mess Room)	578 SF
Exhibit (Kitchen)	454 SF
Exhibit (Dormitory)	1,616 SF
Storage	304 SF
Total	7,128 SF

GUARD HOUSE

Exhibit (Guard House)	557 SF
Exhibit (Jail)	232 SF
Exhibit (Cell)	33 SF
Exhibit (Cell)	33 SF
Total	855 SF

MAGAZINE

Exhibit (Magazine)	228 SF
Total	228 SF

COMMISSARY SGT'S QUARTERS

Storage	483 SF
Total	483 SF

ADJUTANT'S OFFICE

Exhibit (Adjutant's Office)*	216 SF
Exhibit (Com. Officer's Office)*	99 SF
Exhibit (Mail Room)*	116 SF
*Under Restoration	
Total	431 SF

OFFICER'S QUARTERS

Exhibit (Officer's Quarters)	2,496 SF
Halls	756 SF
Attic (Inactive)	3,427 SF
Total	6,679 SF

SOUTH BARRACKS

Dressing Room	489 SF
Prop Storage	523 SF
Stage	1,382 SF
Dance Hall (Rentable)	4,436 SF
Kitchen	294 SF
Restrooms	291 SF
Total	7,415 SF

OIL HOUSE

Inactive	279 SF
Total	279 SF

COMMANDING OFF.'S QUARTERS

First Floor Hall	187 SF
First Floor Exhibit	1,198 SF
Second Level Hall	349 SF
Second Level Exhibit	815 SF
Second Level Display	247 SF
Third Level Exhibit	972 SF
Third Level Storage	60 SF
Total	3,828 SF

DOCTOR'S QUARTERS

Hall	109 SF
Exhibit (Office)	237 SF
Exhibit (Living Room)	235 SF
Exhibit (Living Quarters)	261 SF
Exhibit (Dining Room)	257 SF
Exhibit (Kitchen)	187 SF
Exhibit (Servant's Quarters)	102 SF
Total	1,388 SF

HOSPITAL

Entrance	46 SF
Hall	329 SF
Exhibit (Dispensary)	226 SF
Exhibit (Office)	153 SF
Exhibit (Hunting Lodge)	387 SF
Digitizing and Archive	291 SF
Restrooms	188 SF
Second Floor Storage	1,055 SF
Second Floor Circulation	234 SF
Total	2,909 SF

LIBRARY

Exhibit (School Room)	346 SF
Large Meeting & Display	692 SF
Storage	331 SF
Total	1,369 SF

BLACKSMITHS & CARPENTERS

Exhibit (Blacksmith's Shop)	306 SF
Blacksmith Viewing Area	106 SF
Exhibit (Carpenter's Shop)	317 SF
Carpenter Viewing Area	95 SF
Total	824 SF

BARN

First Floor Barn	4,292 SF
First Floor Comfort Stations	1,362 SF
First Floor Storage	328 SF
Second Floor Storage	6,483 SF
Total	12,465 SF

ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

CURRENT USE

The North Barracks has two sections. The north half serves as the Visitor's Center, administration office space, and display space. The south half is set up as a historically-accurate depiction of the barracks, mess hall, and kitchen.

HISTORIC USE

Historically, it was used as quarters for companies of enlisted personnel. This was its sole and primary use during the Fort's active military occupation.

CONSTRUCTION

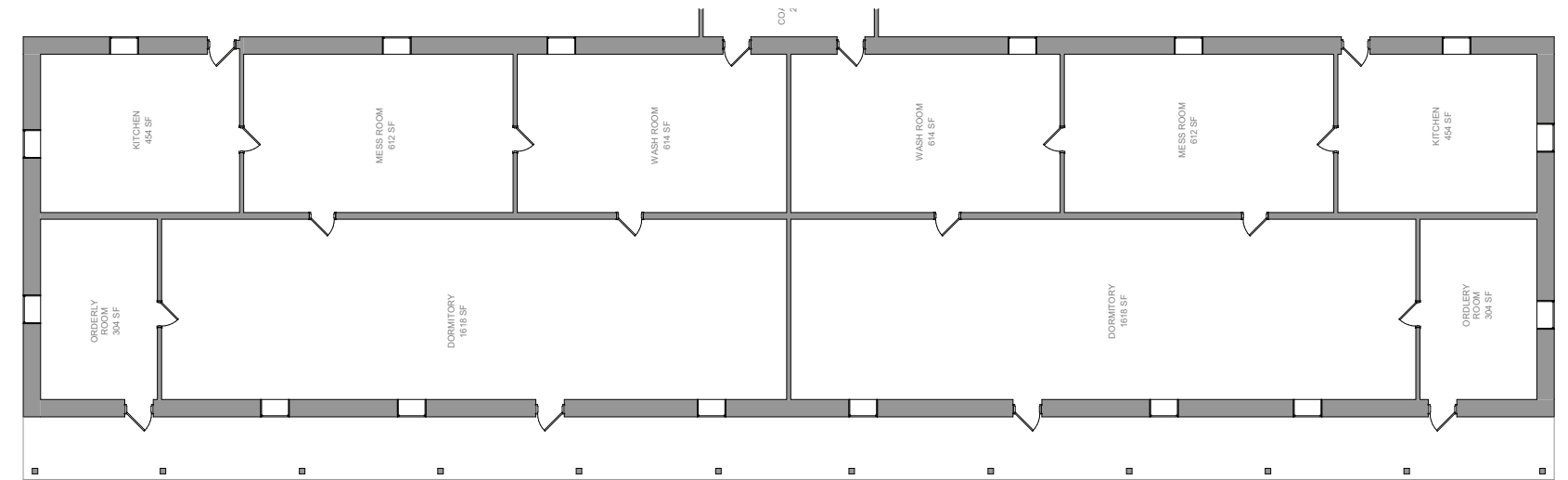
Construction of the North Barracks began in 1864 and was completed in 1865-66. It is a single story building constructed of field stone and mortar by military and civilian labor.

PROGRAM + SIZE

Museum	1,480 SF
Flag Display	580 SF
Office	152 SF
Restrooms	188 SF
Lounge	392 SF
Mechanical	54 SF
Gift Shop	440 SF
Break Room	239 SF
Exhibit (Wash Room)	651 SF
Exhibit (Mess Room)	578 SF
Exhibit (Kitchen)	454 SF
Exhibit (Dormitory)	1,616 SF
Storage	304 SF
Total	7,128 SF

NORTH BARRACKS

The North Barracks was a dormitory, company kitchen, dining hall and washroom. In 1883, coal-heated bath houses were constructed in the rear of the barracks. The front porch was added in 1885. The barracks was intended to accommodate two companies of soldiers (50 enlisted and 3 officers per company), though it initially housed double that target capacity (four companies, or 200 enlisted and 12 officers). The number of companies in the barracks dropped to three in 1867, and dropped to two in 1869. When the WPA people came in 1935, only the outside walls and fragments of the inside walls were still standing. Today, this structure houses the visitor center, museum, gift shop, restrooms, and presentation areas.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

RENOVATION PRIORITIES

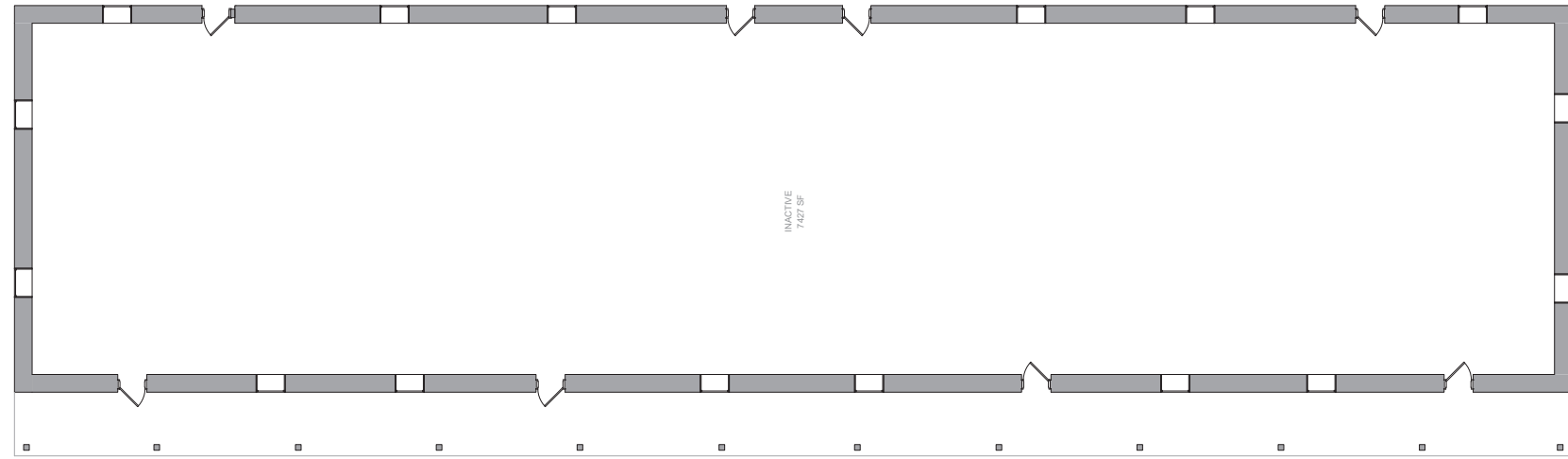
NORTH BARRACKS

- Replace rotted windows
- Tuckpointing exterior of the building
- Replace cedar shingle roof, gutters, and fascia
- Repair/replace stoop by employee break room
- Repair plaster cracks and water damage by exhibits, bunk room, and kitchen
- Repair uneven floor throughout building
- Remove carpet

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 3/64" = 1' - 0"

ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

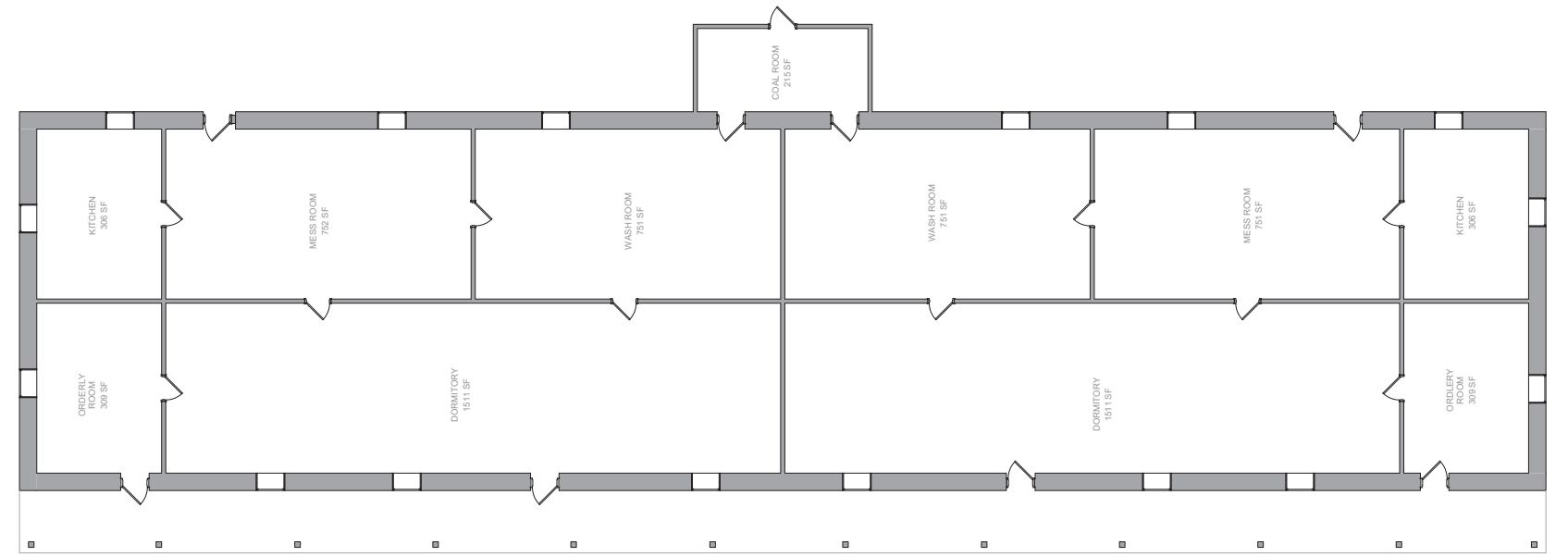
1930s



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 3/64" = 1' -0"

1885



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 3/64" = 1' -0"

ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

CURRENT USE

The South Barracks serves as an event venue with flat-floor space, storage, and a stage. This barracks is used during the festival and other events like weddings. None of the original partition walls exist, and there is no record indicating if these walls were removed before or after the fort was abandoned.

HISTORIC USE

The South Barracks was used as quarters for enlisted personnel for approximately two years, while the garrison consisted of more than two full companies. It was later converted to the Quartermaster's warehouse. At one time a partial cellar was constructed under the southwest part of the building.

CONSTRUCTION

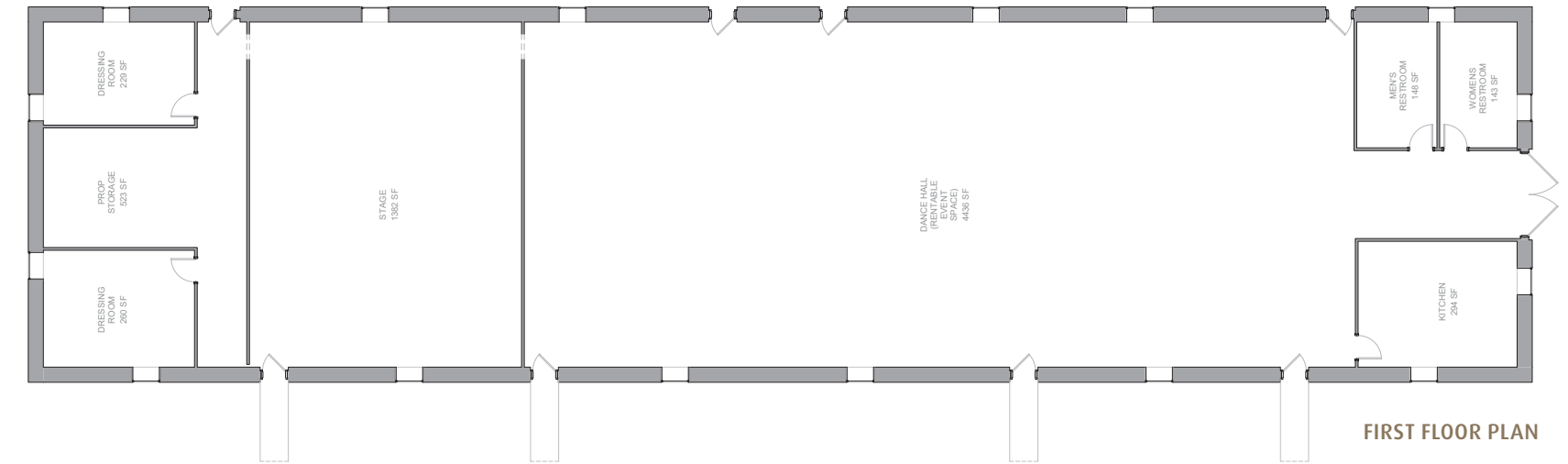
Construction of the South Barracks began in 1864 and was completed in 1865. It is a single story building constructed of field stone and mortar by military and civilian labor.

PROGRAM + SIZE

Dressing Room	489 SF
Prop Storage	523 SF
Stage	1,382 SF
Dance Hall (Rent-able)	4,436 SF
Kitchen	294 SF
Restrooms	291 SF
Total	7,415 SF

SOUTH BARRACKS

The South Barracks is the same size as the North Barracks, though the South Barracks has never had an attached porch. The South Barracks did have a partial cellar in the southwest portion. As the number of companies at the Fort decreased, the South Barracks stored the Commissary and Quartermaster's goods starting in 1873. This structure housed a full year's worth of provisions for the Fort, as the closest commissary storehouse was in St. Cloud, MN, nearly 200 miles east. By the 1930s, the south wall was completely gone, and the east and west walls were partly destroyed. The WPA fixed the walls, replaced the roof with a different design, and added a concrete floor. Today, the South Barracks hosts annual events, weddings, plays, family reunions, and more.

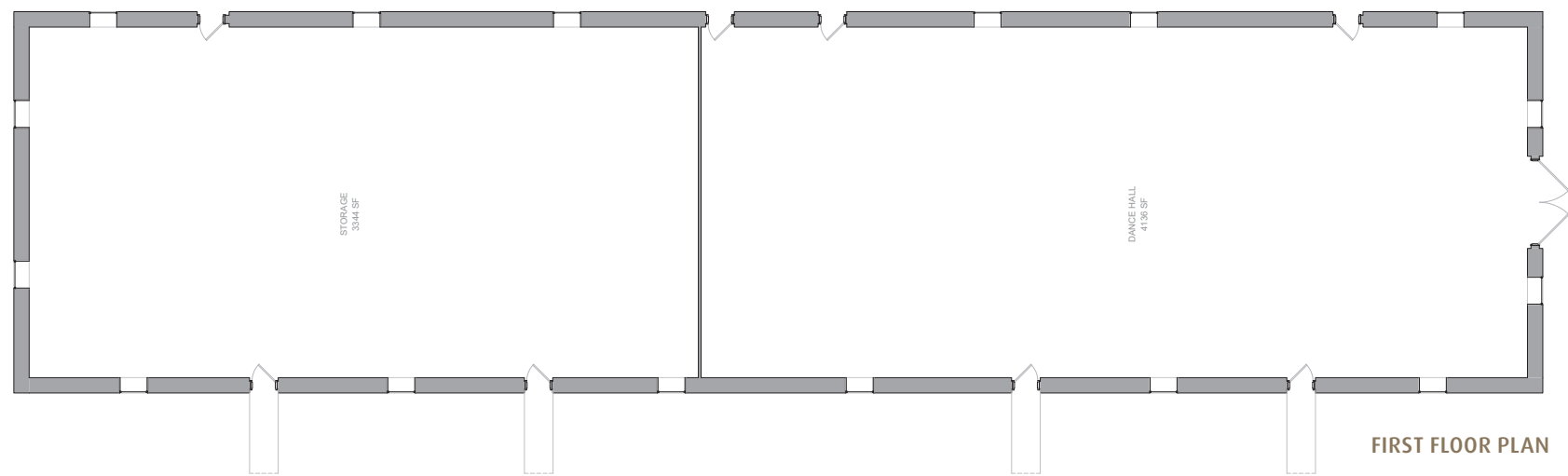


RENOVATION PRIORITIES

SOUTH BARRACKS

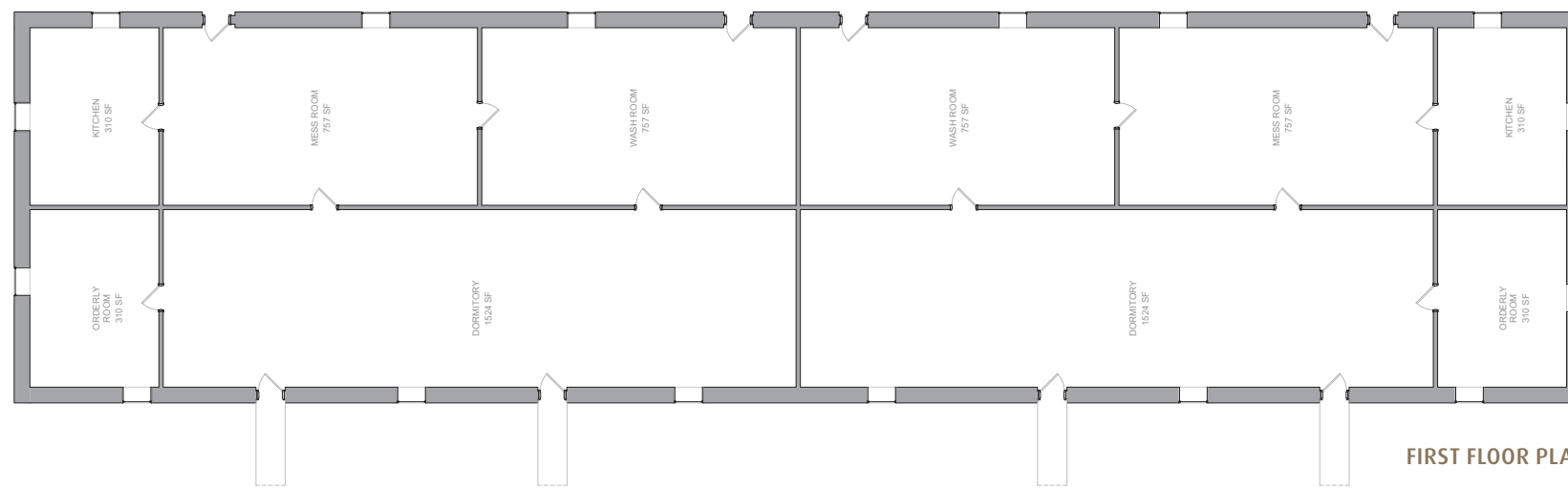
- Repair fascia, straighten gutters, and reshingle roof
- Replace rotted windows
- Replace stairs on east side of the building
- Add electrical service
- Replace stage to comply with ADA standards.
- Repair floor trim in kitchen.
- Replace handicap stall in women's restroom due to cracks.
- Repaint south door
- Tuckpointing exterior and interior of the building

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 3/64" = 1' - 0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 3/64" = 1' -0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 3/64" = 1' -0"

ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

CURRENT USE

The Oil House is not open to the public (inactive) and used as storage.

HISTORIC USE

This structure stored oil (kerosene) for use in the Fort's lamp sand lanterns. This was the sole use of the structure during the Fort's active military commission.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction of the Oil House began in 1885 and was completed in 1888. It is thought to be the last structure to be built on the Fort. It is a single story building constructed of field stone and mortar by military and civilian labor.

PROGRAM + SIZE

Inactive	279 SF
Total	279 SF

RENOVATION PRIORITIES

Minor tuckpointing work is required throughout the structure. A specialist is required for this work. The stonework should be cleaned thoroughly for better ongoing observation of issues.

OIL HOUSE

- Replace rotted windows
- Tuckpointing of building exterior
- Repair cracks in plaster ceiling
- Repair cracked door

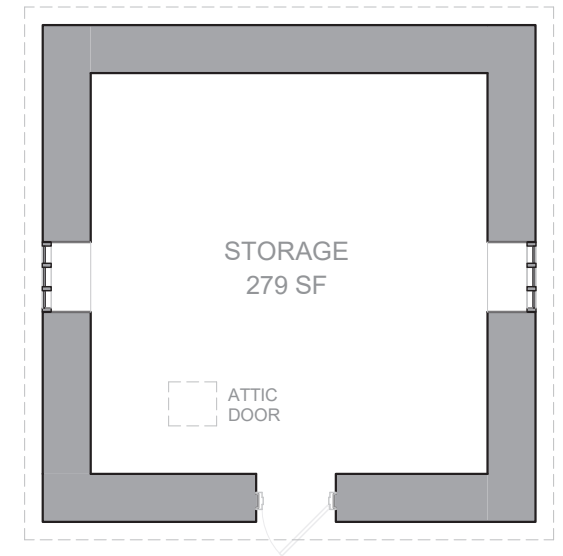
OIL HOUSE

Located directly behind the South Barracks, the Oil House was completed in 1888. The primary use for the building was to store oil-based supplies for the duration of the Fort's active commission. Records indicate the Oil House was the final structure built at Fort Sisseton as part of the military occupation. The Oil House serves as storage today and is not open to the public.

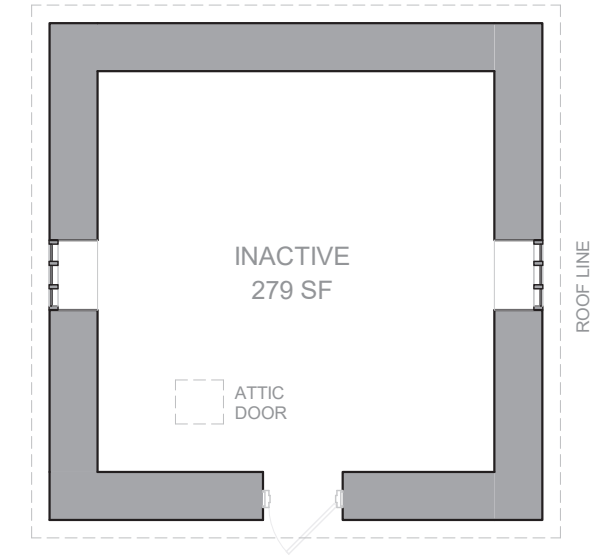


2022

1885



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1' - 0"

ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

CURRENT USE

The guardhouse is staged as a historically-accurate interactive exhibit.

HISTORIC USE

As the name implies, this structure was used as the guardhouse and jail during the active military occupation.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction of the Guardhouse began completed in 1865. It is a single story building, constructed out of site mined and fired clay brick and mortar by civilian artisans and volunteer soldiers.

PROGRAM + SIZE

Exhibit (Guard House)	557 SF
Exhibit (Jail)	232 SF
Exhibit (Cell)	33 SF
Exhibit (Cell)	33 SF
Total	855 SF

RENOVATION PRIORITIES

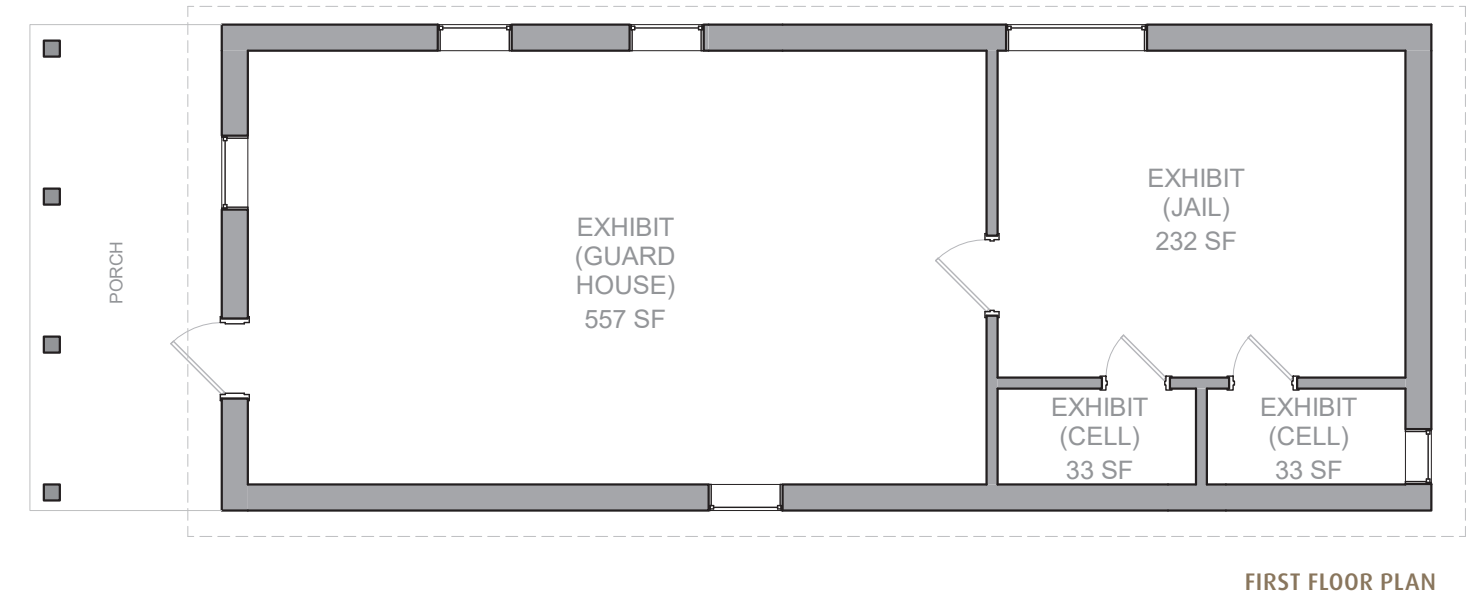
The west wall requires significant tuckpointing work. A specialist is required for this work.

GUARD HOUSE

- Tuckpointing of building exterior and interior
- Replace cedar roof
- Oil porch
- Replace rotted windows

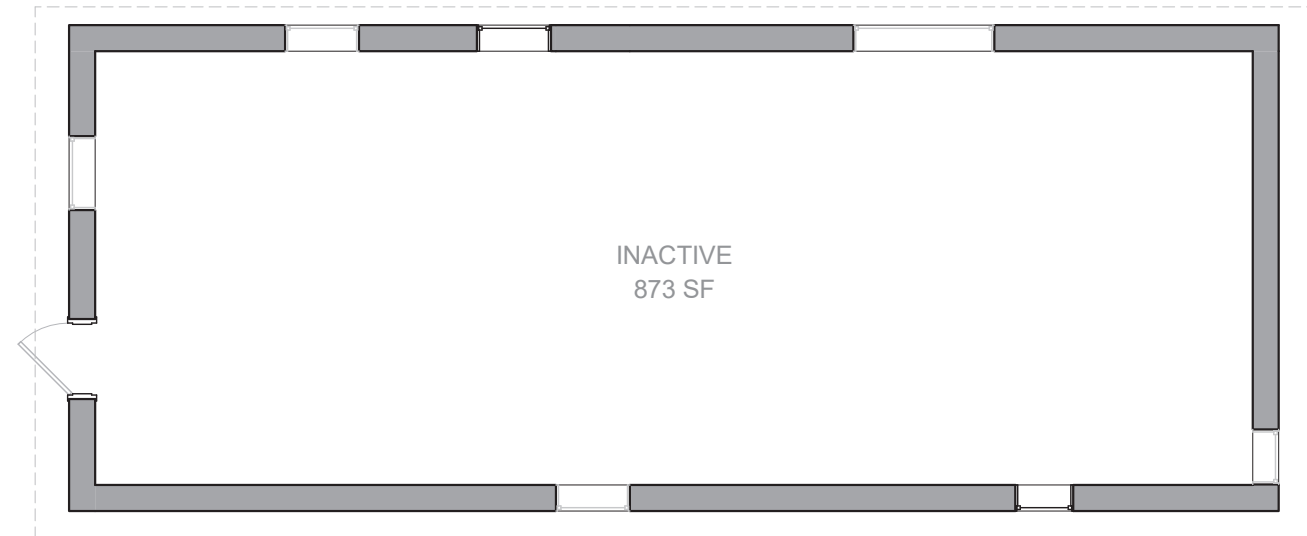
GUARD HOUSE

The Guardhouse was built with two rooms for the guards and two cells for prisoners. Both cells measure four by eight feet with only a small opening atop the cell doors for ventilation. The second, non-heated room later became another open cell for soldiers awaiting punishment or sentencing. Prisoners slept on the floor as no bedding was provided. The massive bed in the main room could sleep up to eight guards, and was tilted up at the head to reduce the impact of the respiratory disease tuberculosis (TB). After becoming a State Park, caretakers added a glass window over the bars in the outside wall.



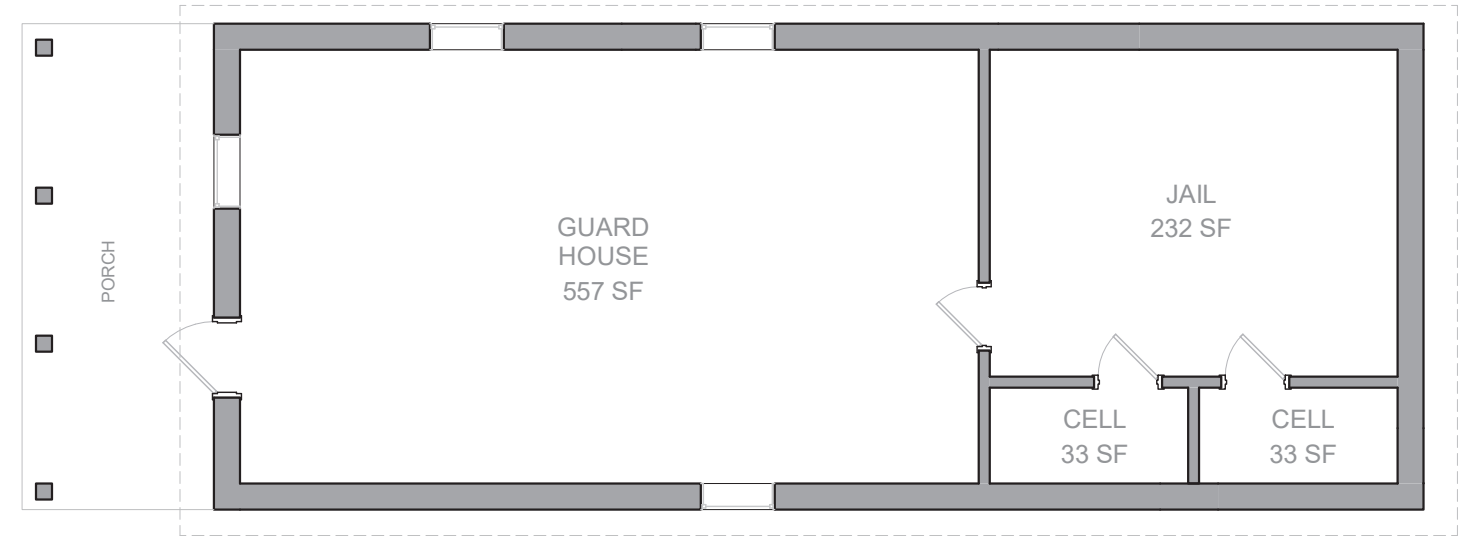
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1' -0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1' -0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1' -0"

ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

CURRENT USE

The magazine is a partly-staged exhibit for visitors to look inside, but it is not open for walk-through tours.

HISTORIC USE

Like typical magazines at military bases, the Fort's magazine was used to store munitions for the duration of the Fort's commission. During the 1920s, the lease holder converted the magazine to an ice house and cut a vent hole through the vault.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction of the Magazine began and completed in 1867. It is a single story building, constructed out of field stone and brick by skilled masonry personnel.

PROGRAM + SIZE

Exhibit (Magazine)	228 SF
Total	228 SF

RENOVATION PRIORITIES

Recent repairs have bolstered this structure substantially, though some of the brick faces are spalled. Continue monitoring for further spalling and other signs of damage / deterioration.

MAGAZINE

- Reseal cedar shingles on roof

MAGAZINE

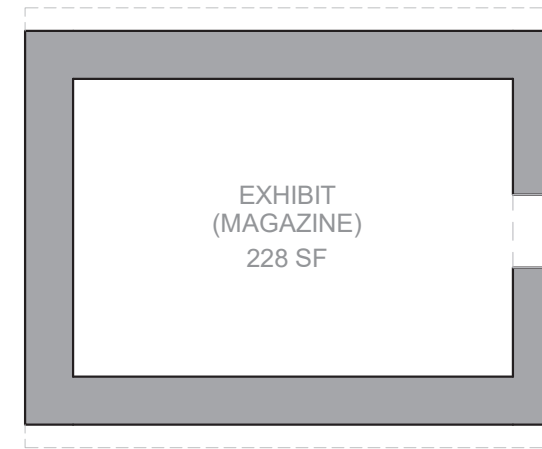
The magazine is built of stone and brick and was used to store small arms, ammunition, canister shot, and powder for the artillery equipment. The curved ceiling and dirt floor may have helped reduce overall damage in case of an explosion. In the 1920s, the lessees of the Fort grounds converted the magazine into an ice house. A vent hole was cut through the vault at that time.



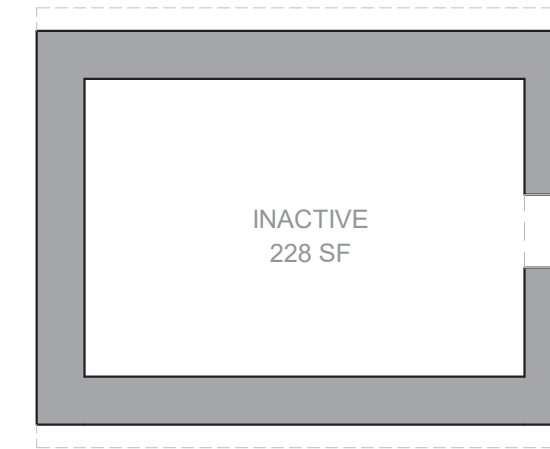
2022

1930s

1885



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1' - 0"

ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

CURRENT USE

This structure is used for storage except during the annual Fall Festival, when it serves as the event entrance.

HISTORIC USE

The original building adhered to standard military multi-use design, intended to be used by the Commissary Sergeant. A porch originally stood on the south side, and there was an interior partition. A cellar dug in 1936 had used for winter storage of vegetables.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction of the Commissary Sergeants Quarters began and completed 1882. It is a single story building, constructed out of cut field stone by skilled enlisted personnel brought to the Fort by Captain Bennett.

PROGRAM + SIZE

Storage	483 SF
Total	483 SF

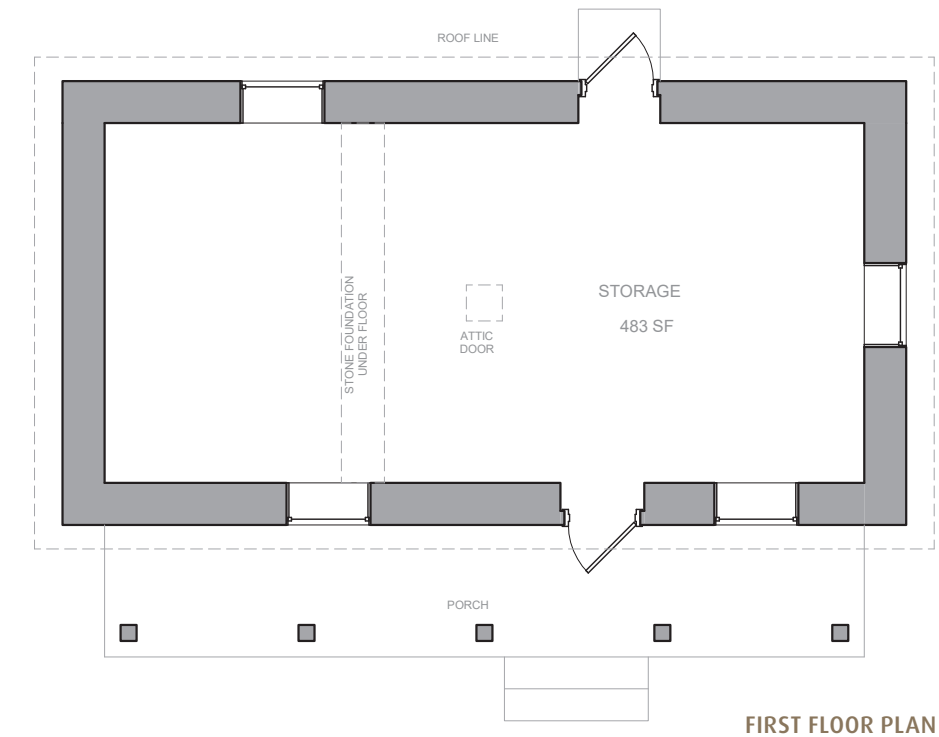
RENOVATION PRIORITIES

Minor tuckpointing work is required throughout the structure, though the southwest corner likely requires extensive tuckpoint work. A specialist is required for this work. The floor framing should be replaced.

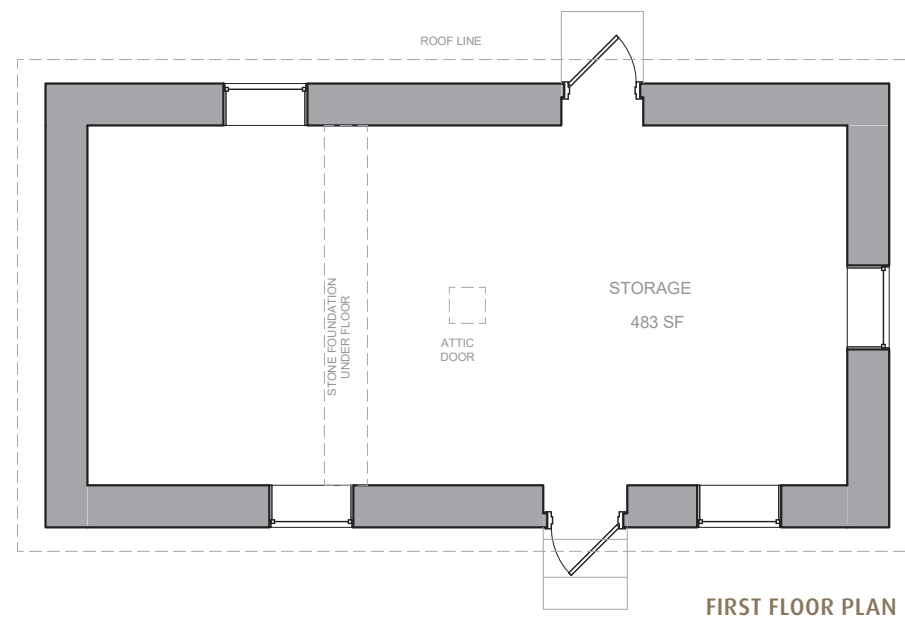
COMMISSARY SERGEANT'S QUARTERS

Located on the south side of the Park, the Commissary Sergeant's headquarters is the only remaining building from the original military construction outside the primary square. Nearby, the foundation for the Quartermaster Sergeant's quarters still remains.

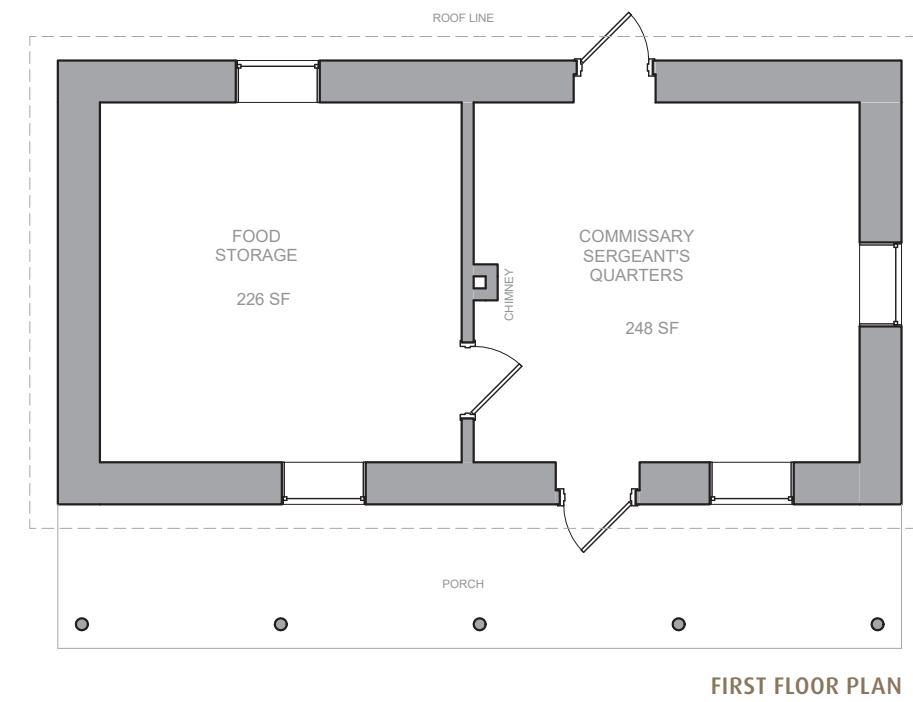
Similar to a grocery store, the commissary managed and issued army food rations to the company cooks. Officers frequented the commissary as they could purchase both army-rationed and non-army-rationed foodstuffs. In 1882, telegraph / telephone poles and wires were constructed to the Fort from the Webster office. The telegraph connected the Commissary, Adjutant's, and the Commanding Officer's Quarters.



FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1' -0"



FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1' - 0"



FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1' - 0"

ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

CURRENT USE

At the time of writing, this building is undergoing restoration. It will serve as exhibit space of the Adjutant's Office.

HISTORIC USE

Serving as the working office space for the Fort's adjutant, this structure was rebuilt into a dwelling during the 1930s. The renovation included a partial basement, a gable-type roof, new woodwork and sash, plaster work, and some plumbing.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction of the Adjutant's Office began and completed in 1869. It is a single story building with an added basement, constructed out of cut field stone. The laborers are unknown, however it was likely the same artisans who built the magazine and original hospital.

PROGRAM + SIZE

Exhibit (Adjutant's Office)*	216 SF
Exhibit (Com. Officer's Office)*	99 SF
Exhibit (Mail Room)*	116 SF
*Under Restoration	
Total	431 SF

RENOVATION PRIORITIES

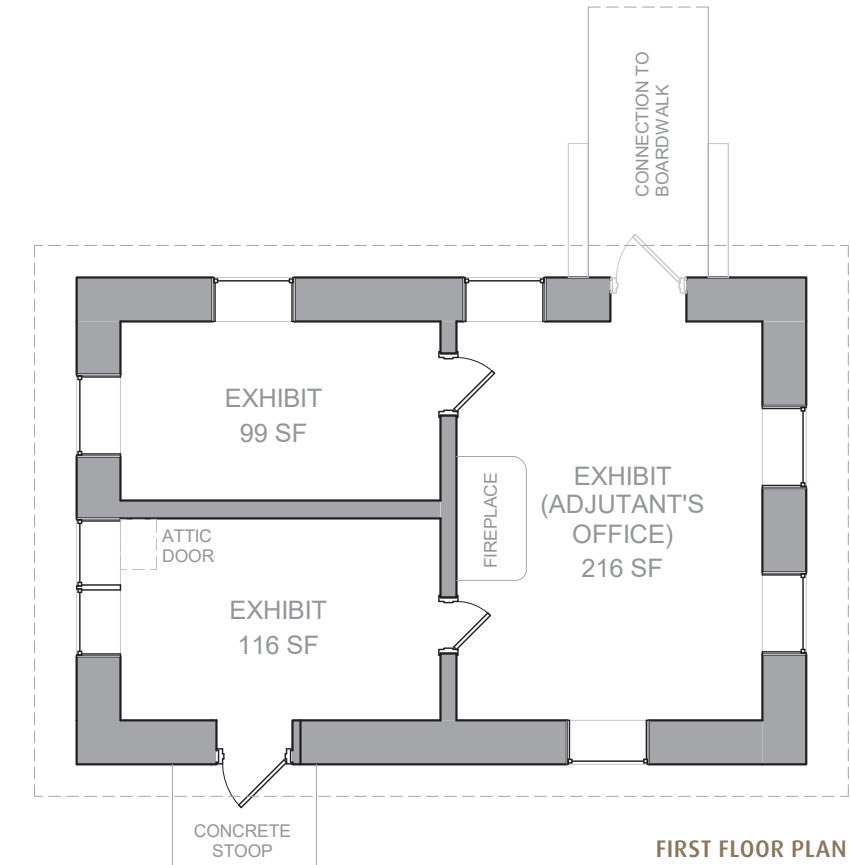
ADJUTANT'S OFFICE

- Replace & stain all baseboard, window, and door trim
- Repair and paint cracked walls
- Repair mantel
- Reseal cedar shingles on roof

ADJUTANT'S OFFICE

Centrally located in the layout of the Fort, the Adjutant's Office operated as the control center. The Adjutant—a soldier who served as the administrative personal assistant to the commanding officer—was responsible for the correspondence, records, and post orders. Adjutants also handled the pay, and even acted as mediator for enlisted men and officers.

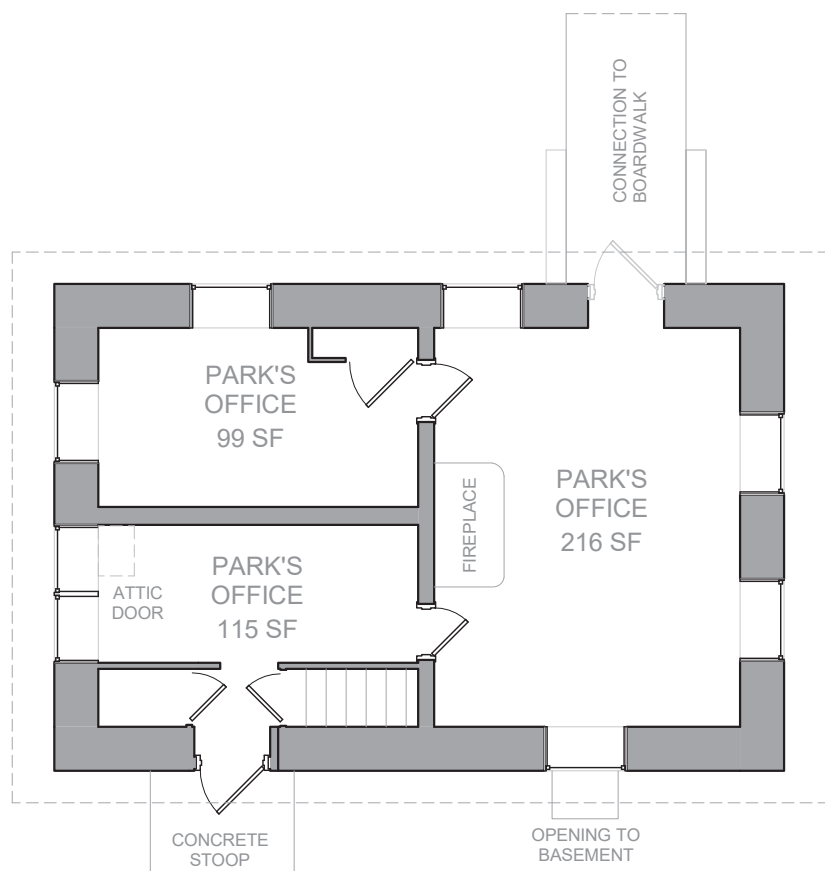
By 1935, the building was close to disrepair. The structure was rebuilt into a dwelling with a partial basement, a gable-type roof, new woodwork and sash, new plastering, and some plumbing.



① FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1' - 0"

ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

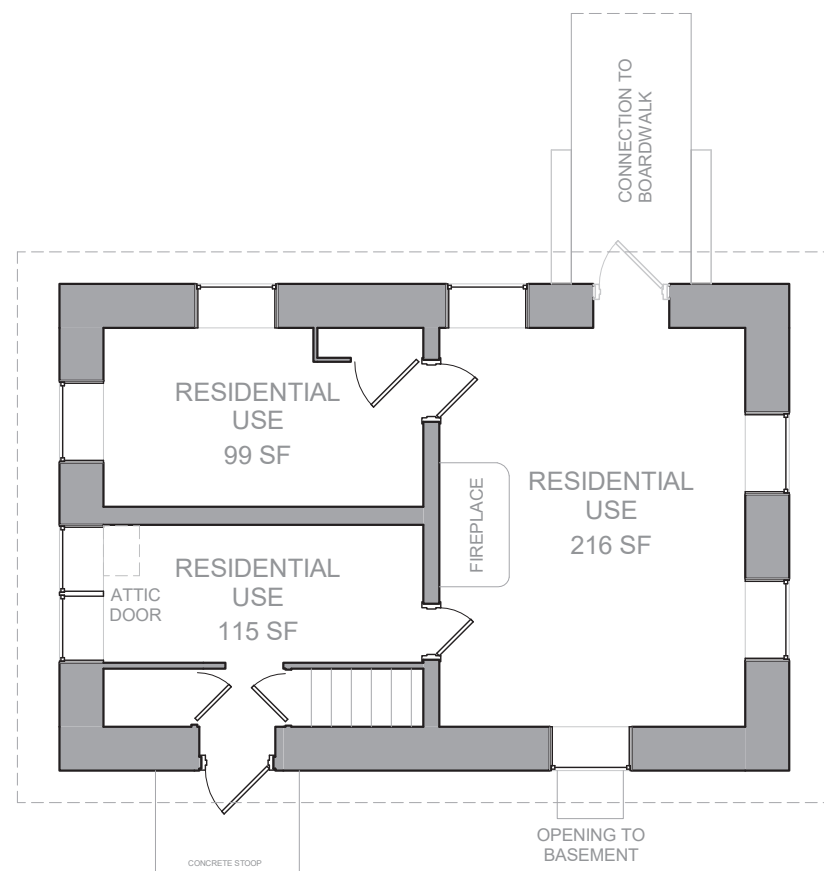
1959



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1' -0"

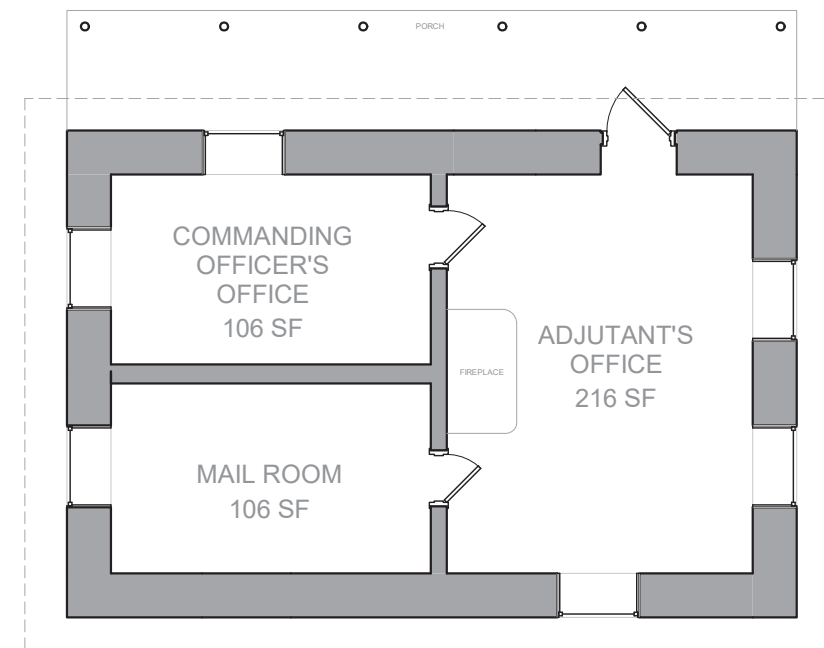
1930s



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1' -0"

1885



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

CURRENT USE

This structure serves as an interactive, walk-through exhibit. It is also used for reenactments during the annual festival.

HISTORIC USE

Up to four officers occupied the four adjoining residences in this structure. Three common entrances connect the four residences. Two missing structures include back buildings used for kitchens and wood-houses. The servants' quarters were in the top floor of this building.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction of the Officer's Quarters began in 1866 and completed in 1867. It is a two story building, constructed out of brick and mortar by civilian artisans and soldiers.

PROGRAM + SIZE

Exhibit (Officer's Quarters)	2,496 SF
Halls	756 SF
Attic (Inactive)	3,427 SF
Total	6,679 SF

RENOVATION PRIORITIES

The west wall is leaning near the center and may require reconstruction. The north wall requires significant tuckpointing work. A specialist is required for this work.

Some water damage was observed in the upper level, though the recently replaced windows and roofing seem to have addressed this issue.

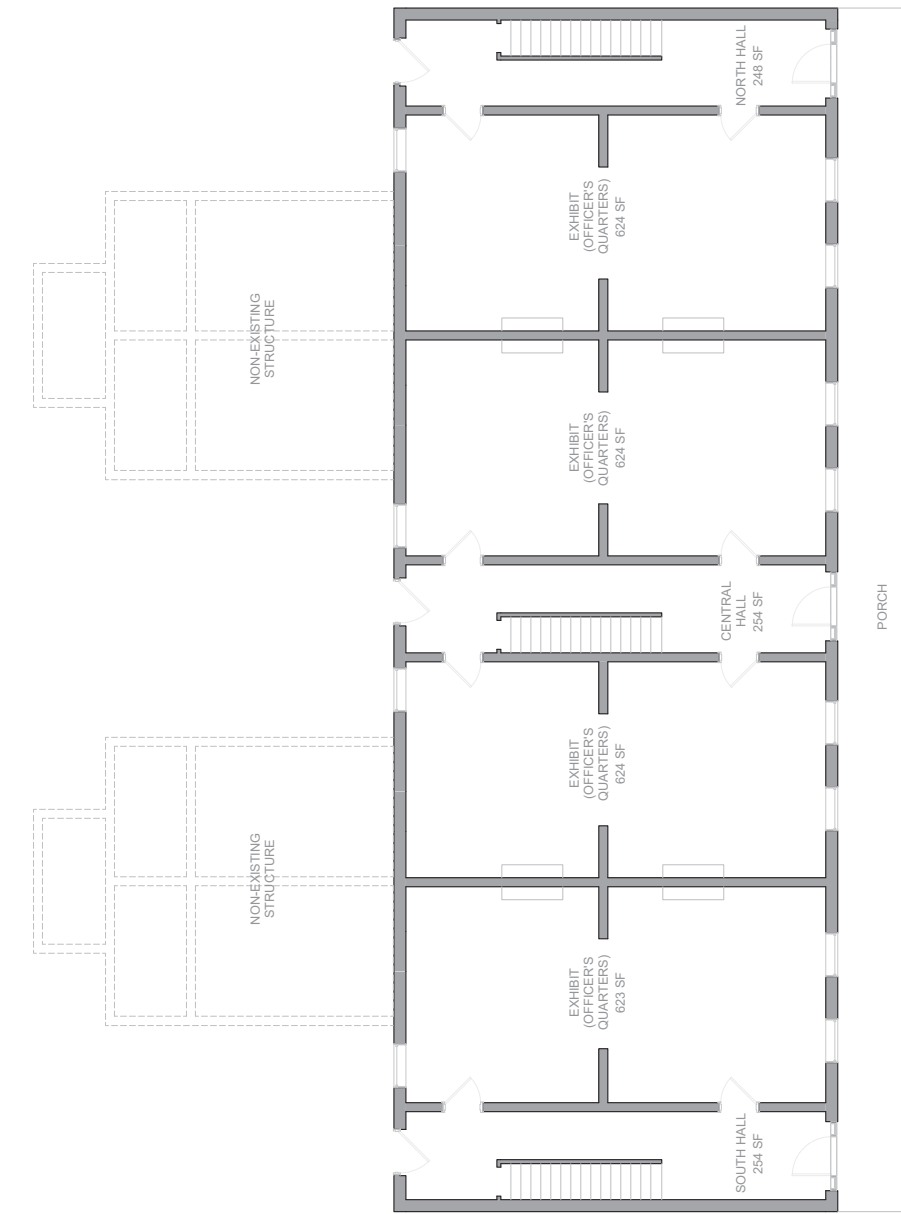
OFFICER'S QUARTERS

Divided into four adjoining apartments, the Officer's Quarters served as home and office space for the Fort's officers. Each of the quarters had a small entry hall with a staircase to the upper floors. The large ground floor space had folding doors to partition the space into rooms, each of which had a fireplace and windows. A wood frame kitchen and store room (with the servants' quarters above) were originally located on the west side of each quarter. A covered brick sink (bathrooms) shared with the other quarters was found at the back of the store room. There was a small cellar under each set of quarters. The original mansard roof was later replaced with a gable roof, and the front of the building has been restored to its original appearance.



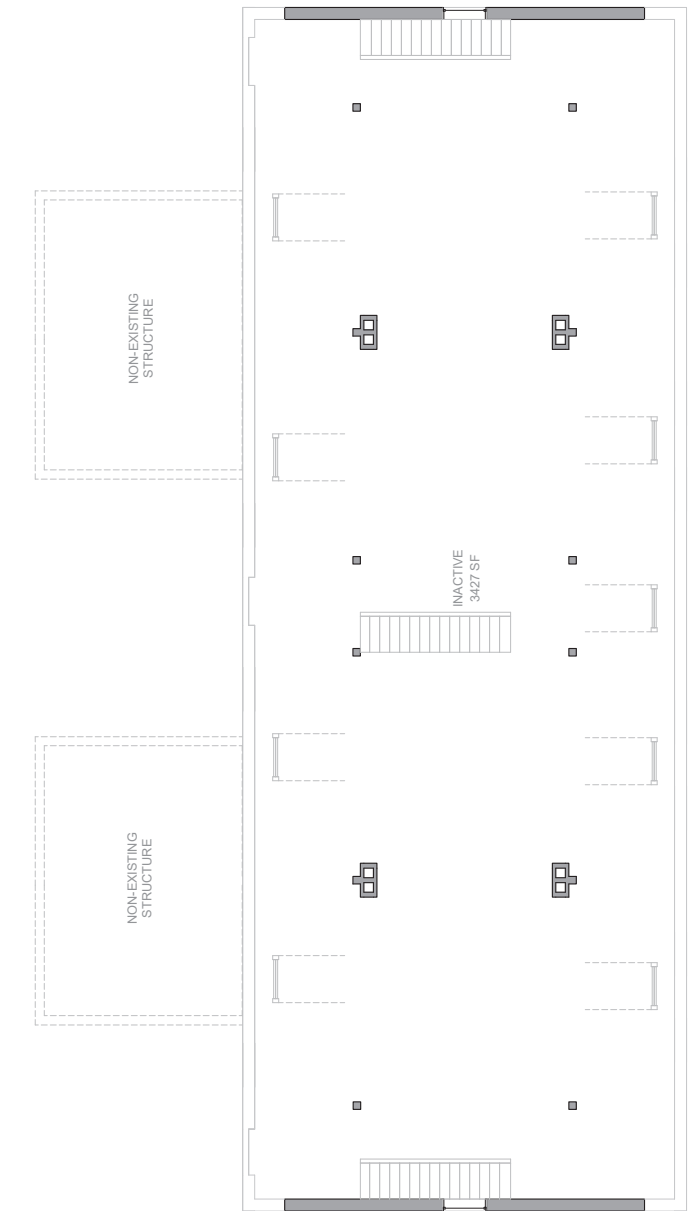
OFFICER'S QUARTERS

- Replace lower windows
- Repair rotten floor joists and wooden floor in central apartment
- Repair large cracks and issues in plaster throughout the entire building
- Straighten gutters and paint fascia
- Tuckpointing exterior of building and chimneys



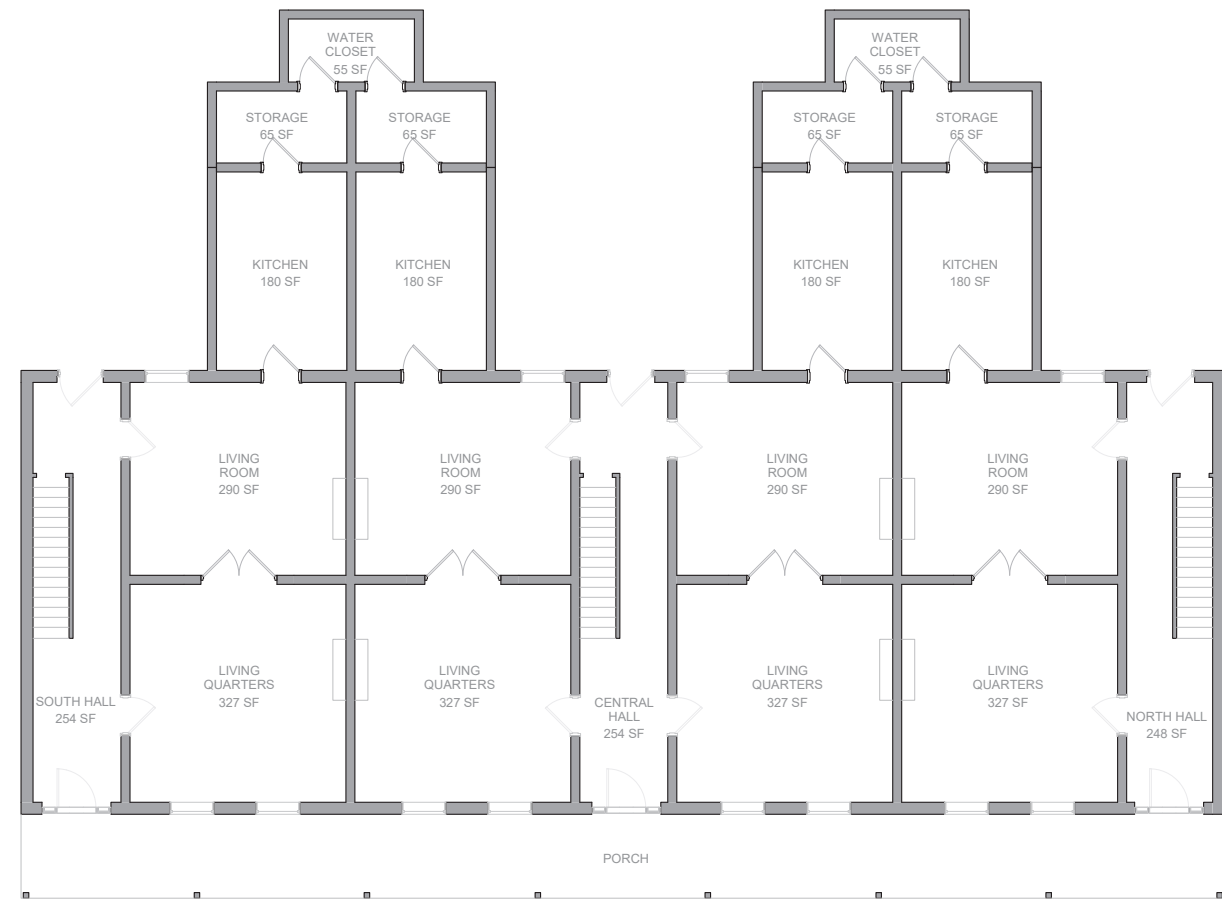
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/16" = 1' - 0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/16" = 1' - 0"

1885



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/16" = 1' - 0"

ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

CURRENT USE

The Commanding Officer's Quarters is an exhibit/display, and is also used during the festival for reenactments.

HISTORIC USE

While intended as the home for the Fort's Commanding Officer and their family, there are no documented records of the Commanding Officers ever living here. At one point, two of the Fort's Officers and their families shared these quarters.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction of the Commanding Officer's Quarters began in 1865 and was completed in 1867. It is a two story (with attic) building constructed out of locally produced brick and mortar by civilian artisans.

PROGRAM + SIZE

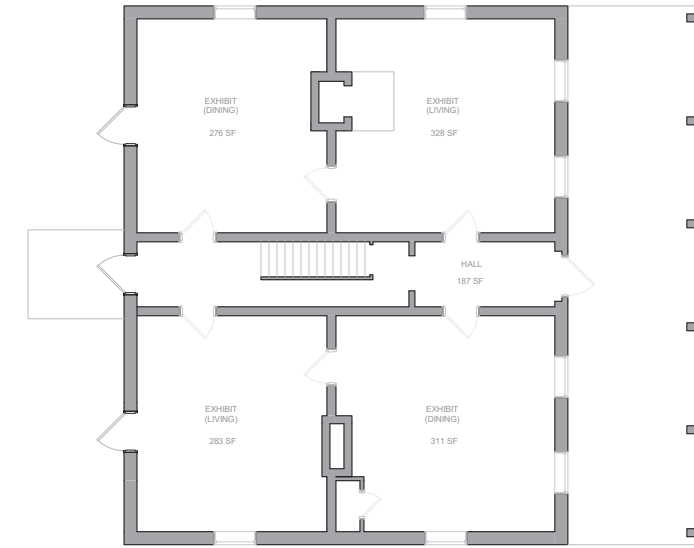
First Floor Hall	187 SF
First Floor Exhibit	1,198 SF
Second Level Hall	349 SF
Second Level Exhibit	815 SF
Second Level Display	247 SF
Third Level Exhibit	972 SF
Third Level Storage	60 SF
Total	3,828 SF

COMMANDING OFFICER'S QUARTERS

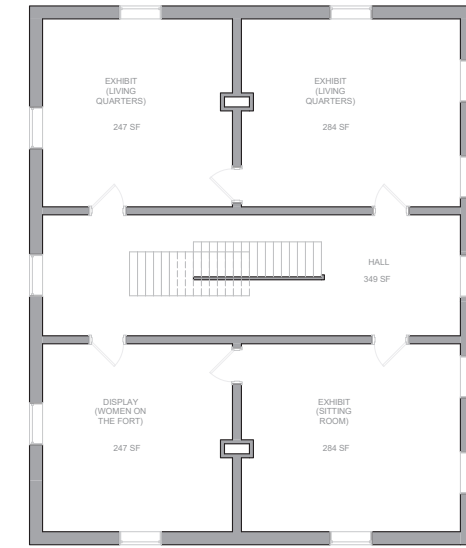
The Commanding Officer's Quarters is a two and a half story brick structure. Compared to other nearby structures, the bricks in this building are an unusual shade due to a lack of iron in the clay used for these bricks. Each floor comprises four rooms, and each room has a fireplace and several windows. Servants stayed in the top level where there are two bedrooms and a sitting room. Curiously, records indicate none of the Fort's Commanding Officers (of which there were at least 11) actually lived in this building during the 25 years of military occupancy.



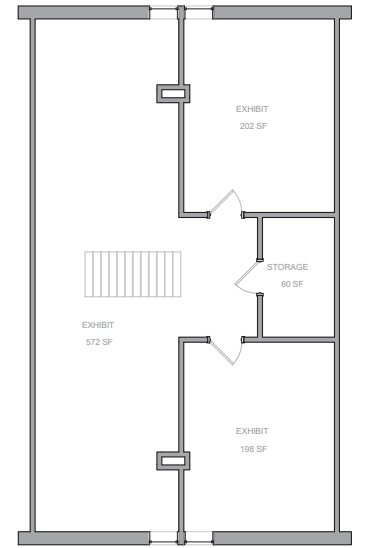
2022



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

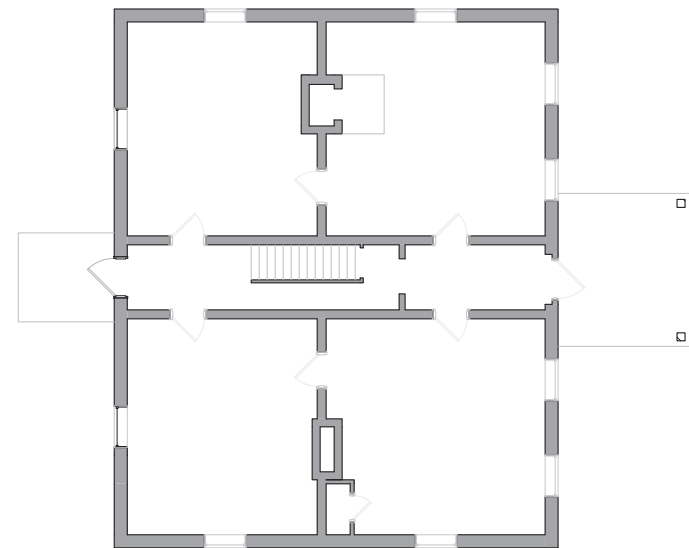
RENOVATION PRIORITIES

The southwest corner requires tuckpointing work near the ground level. A specialist is required for this work. The downspouts should be directed away from the structure.

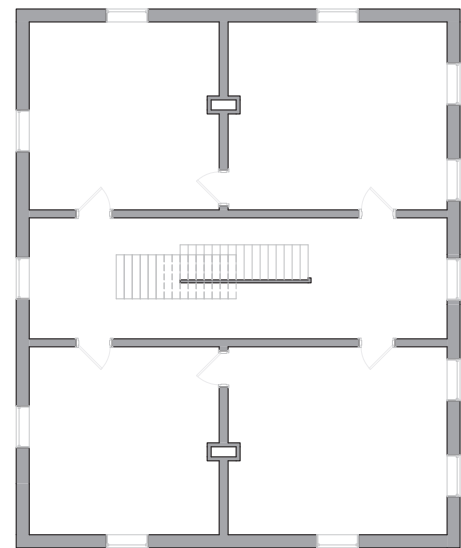
COMMANDING OFFICER'S QUARTERS (COQ)

- Straighten gutter, repair/replace fascia, and reshingle roof
- Tuckpointing of building
- Stabilize floor due to separation
- Repair cracks in plaster walls

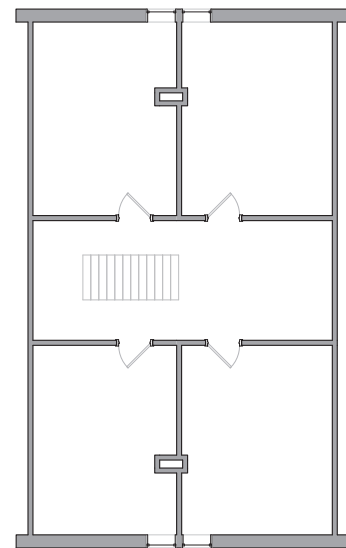
FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/16" = 1' - 0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

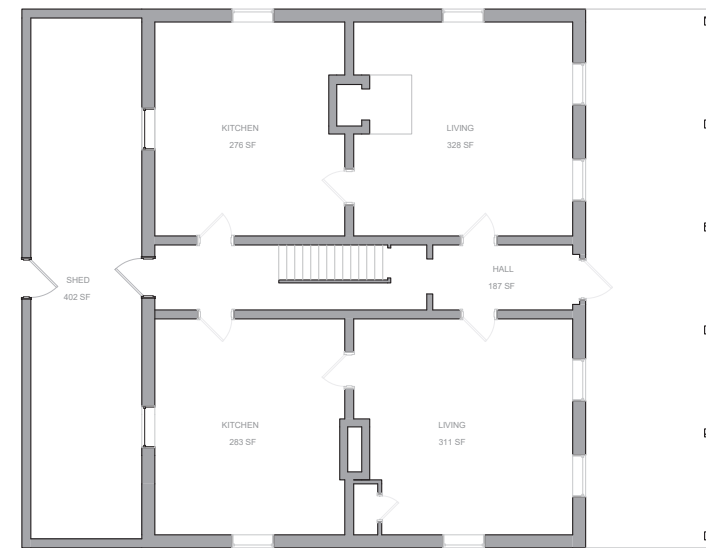


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

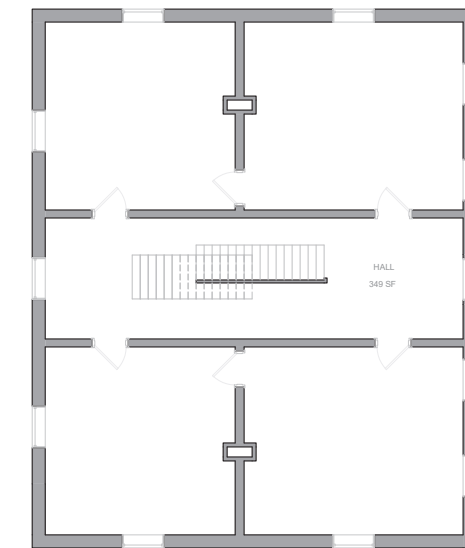


THIRD FLOOR PLAN

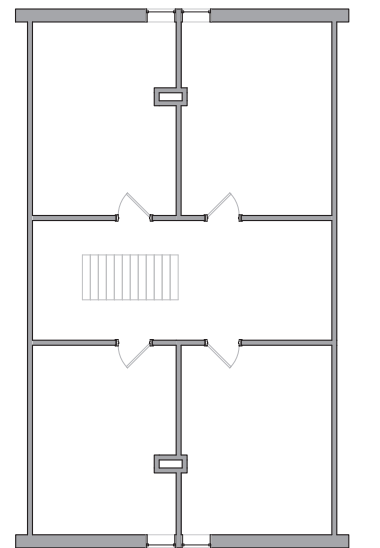
FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/16" = 1' -0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/16" = 1' -0"

ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

CURRENT USE

The Doctor's Quarters are open as an exhibit/display. The cellar houses geothermal HVAC units.

HISTORIC USE

Originally designated as quarters for the Post surgeon and his family and/or staff, records are unclear if the Fort surgeon ever lived in this house. Post officers occasionally occupied this building. The structure originally had a back porch.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction of the Doctor's Quarters began and completed in 1881. It is a single story building, constructed from brick and mortar by skilled enlisted personnel brought to the Fort by Captain Bennett.

PROGRAM + SIZE

Hall	109 SF
Exhibit (Office)	237 SF
Exhibit (Living Room)	235 SF
Exhibit (Living Quarters)	261 SF
Exhibit (Dining Room)	257 SF
Exhibit (Kitchen)	187 SF
Exhibit (Servant's Quarters)	102 SF
Total	1,388 SF

RENOVATION PRIORITIES

The foundation requires repair, particularly around the penetrations for the geothermal pipes. Minor tuckpointing work is required. A specialist is required for this work.

DOCTOR'S QUARTERS

- Repair north wall (bowing)
- Renovate cellar due to water damage and exposed wiring
- Reseal cedar shingles on roof

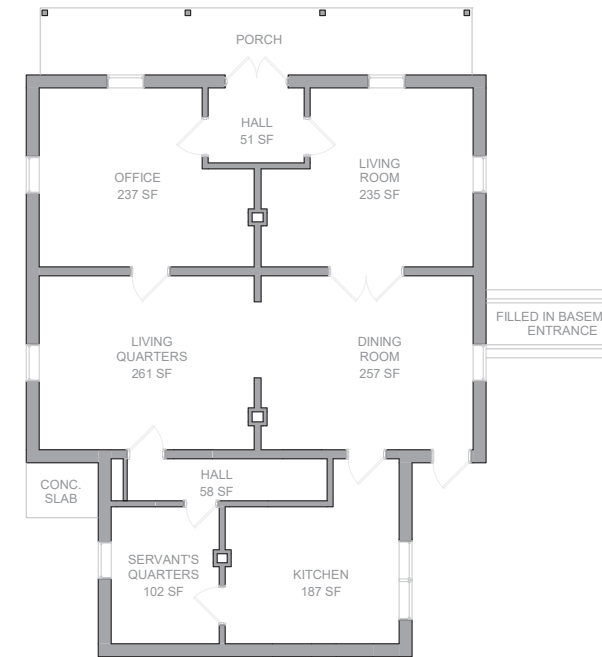
DOCTOR'S QUARTERS

The Post doctor was responsible for collecting information about the birds, animals, weather, anthropology, and geology for the vicinity. Equipment for recording weather data was located at the front of the building on the left. The doctor's brick-made home is one story tall with a porch on the front. There is also a cellar that used to hold food. The house contained four large rooms with a kitchen and servants' quarters in the rear. A fireplace heated each room. Twenty-six post surgeons, either army officers or civilians, served at the Fort hospital, though there is no record of any living in the Doctor's Quarters.

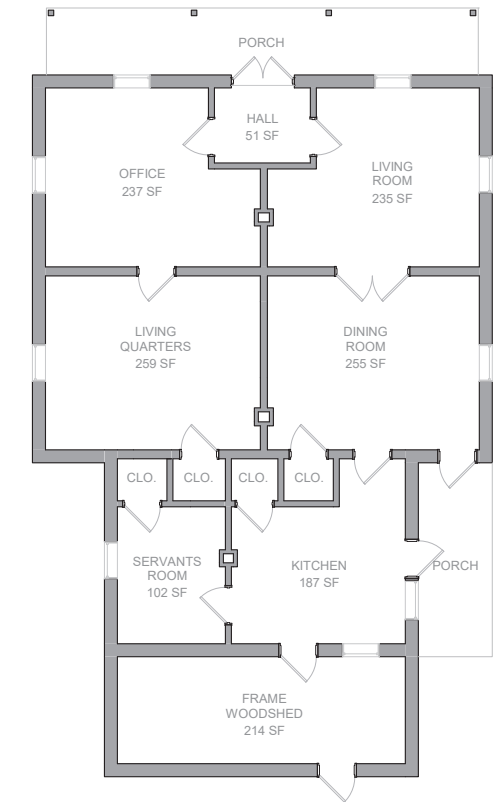


2022

1885



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/16" = 1' - 0"

ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

CURRENT USE

This walk-through exhibit also houses restrooms, archive and digitalization space, and some storage upstairs.

HISTORIC USE

This building served as a Hospital and medical facility. The structure has been remodeled and expanded on several occasions. The last addition and remodeling by the military was in 1879-81 by Captain Clarence Bennett.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction of the Hospital began in 1866 and was completed in 1867. It is a two-story building, constructed out of site-mined and burned clay brick and mortar by civilian artisans and soldiers.

PROGRAM + SIZE

Entrance	46 SF
Hall	329 SF
Exhibit (Dispensary)	226 SF
Exhibit (Office)	153 SF
Exhibit (Hunting Lodge)	387 SF
Digitizing and Archive	291 SF
Restrooms	188 SF
Second Floor Storage	1,055 SF
Second Floor Circulation	234 SF
Total	2,909 SF

RENOVATION PRIORITIES

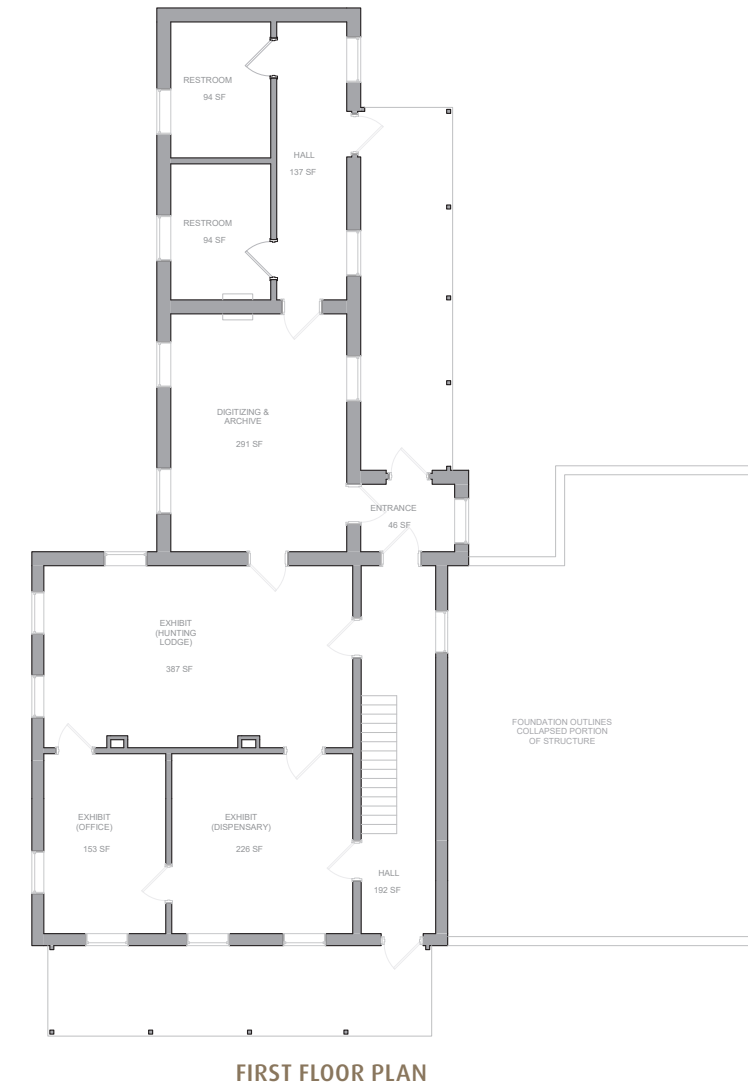
A new roof is required.

HOSPITAL

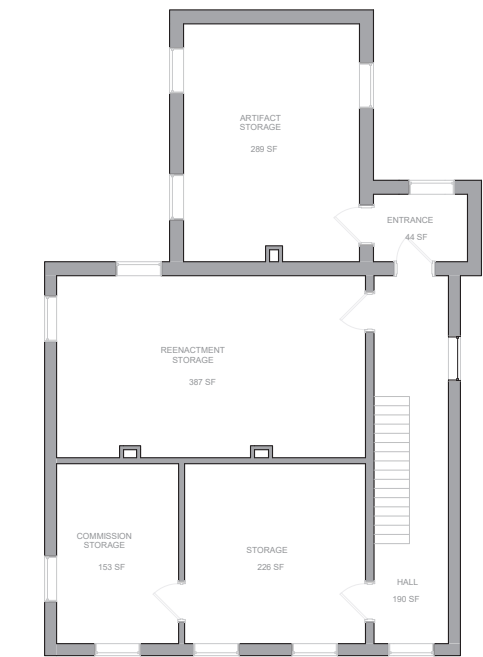
- Tuckpointing on the building exterior and chimney
- Replace cedar shingles, replace fascia, and straighten gutters

HOSPITAL

Originally, the hospital included an office, a dispensary, a kitchen, two wards, and a washroom. The eastern ward is no longer intact, though the concrete foundation is visible. The second level includes a store room for patients' personal effects, dormitories for the hospital attendants, and a bedroom and sitting room for the hospital matron. In 1935, the northeast wall of the ward was badly damaged. Rather than repair the wall, the bricks were reused to replace an inside wall, and new bricks finished the wall. The bricks for the refinished exterior wall vary in color. Today, the porch is shorter than the original in 1868 due to the loss of the east ward.



FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/16" = 1' - 0"

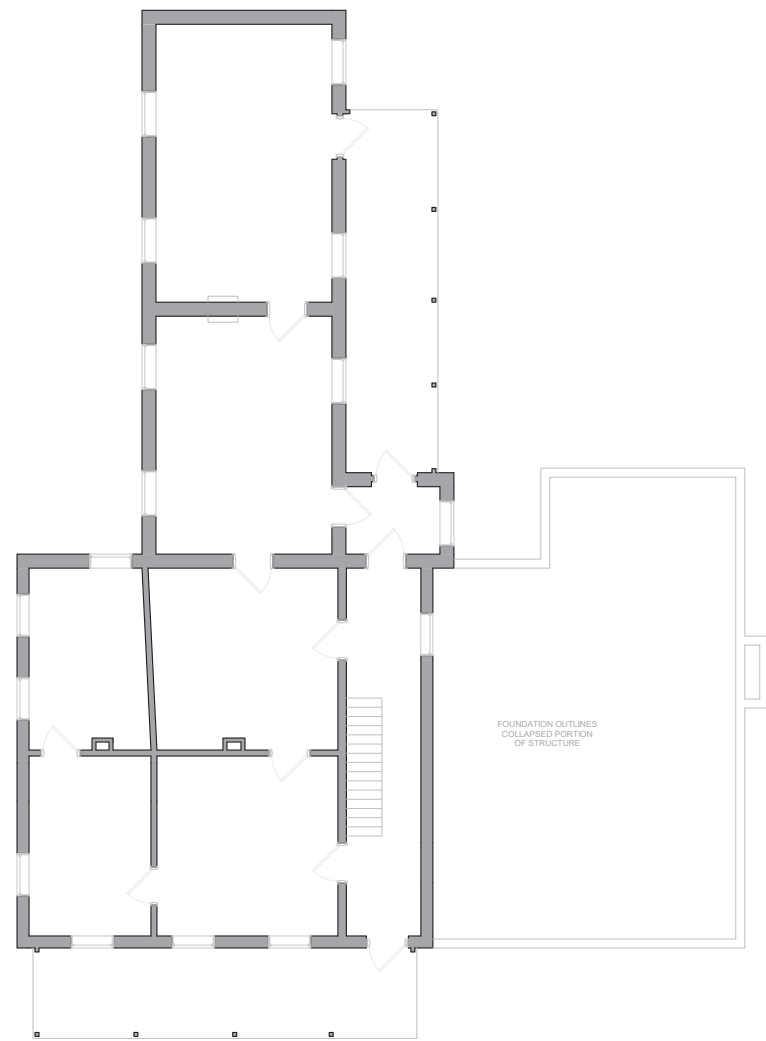


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

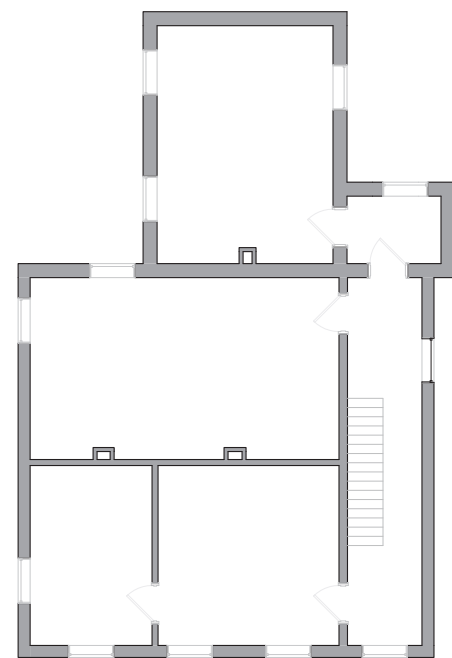
ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

1920s

Later, other changes to the hospital occurred such as dividing the ward in half and adding sinks (bathrooms). The dirt floors were eventually replaced with a wood floor. After military decommissioning, many different lessees used the Hospital for housing, offices, and other miscellaneous purposes. The most prominent lessee was William Boyce, founder of the Boy Scouts of America. Boyce remodeled the old east side hospital ward into an elaborate hunting lodge called "The Club Room." A large fireplace was added on the east wall. The other rooms in the hospital were used for guests' rooms.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

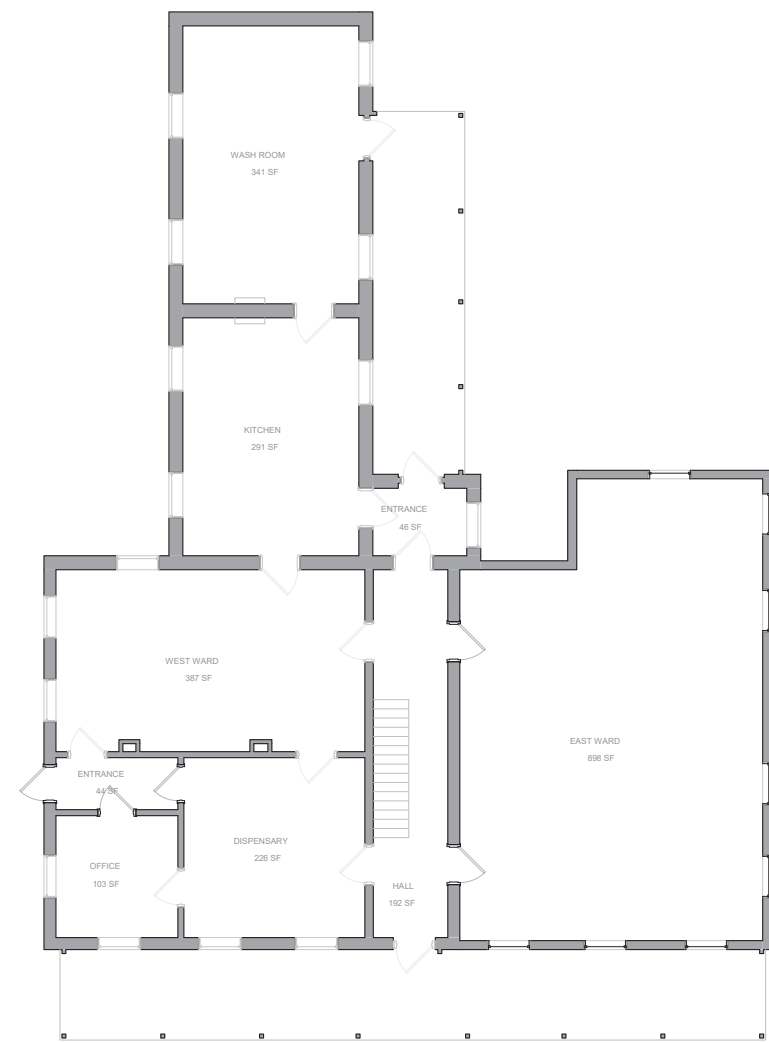


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/16" = 1' - 0"

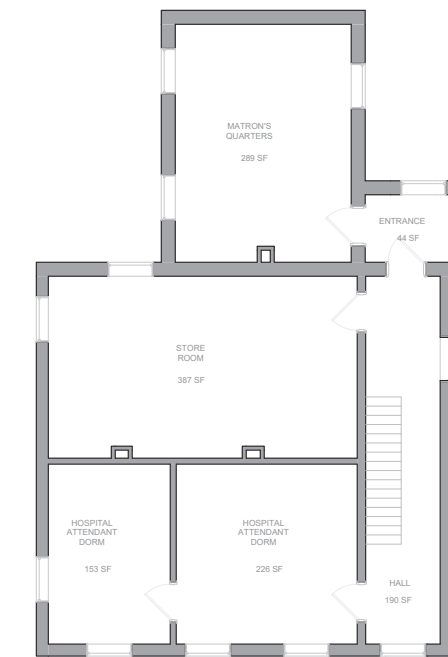
1885

The wards, dispensary, and kitchen each had a three-inch-square wooden tube that entered at the eaves and promoted fresh air movement. It passed through the ceiling in both wards at the center and descended one foot. In the dispensary and kitchen, the tubes passed through the ceiling at one side and terminated a few inches below. Each ward had a capacity of twelve beds and an air space of 600 cubic feet.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/16" = 1' - 0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

1880s

CURRENT USE

This walk-through exhibit also serves as a classroom for meetings and book clubs.

HISTORIC USE

The building served as a School Room (west wing); Court Martial Room (east wing); Chapel, Library, and Auditorium (center hall).

CONSTRUCTION

Construction of the Library-Schoolhouse began in 1880 and was completed in 1881. It is a single story building constructed with bricks and lime mortar by enlisted personnel, and designed by 1st Lt. George Roblen, 17th Inf., AAQM.

PROGRAM + SIZE

Exhibit (School Room)	346 SF
Large Meeting & Display	692 SF
Storage	331 SF
Total	1,369 SF

RENOVATION PRIORITIES

The base of the walls requires major tuckpointing work. A specialist is required for this work.

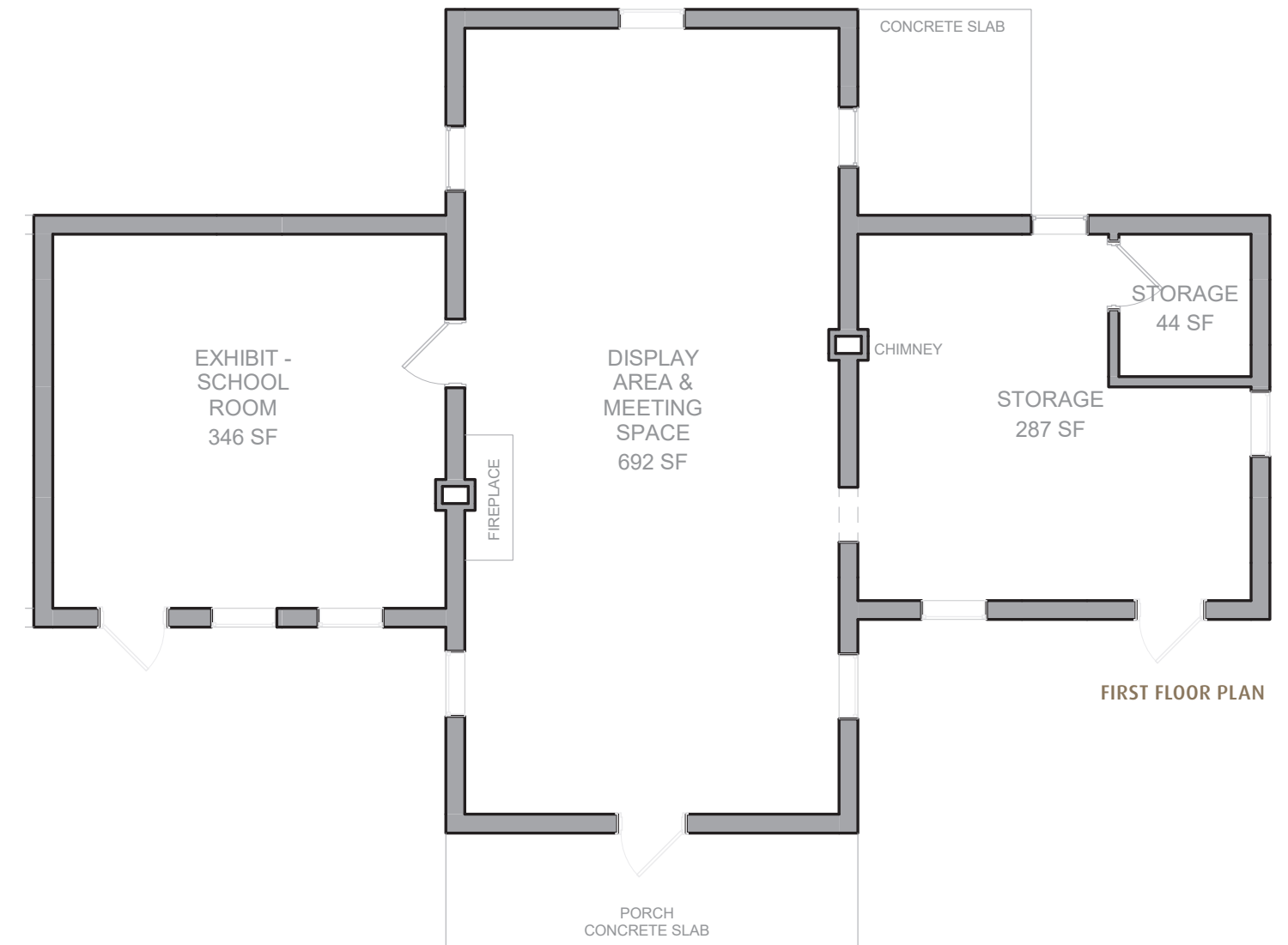
Gutters and downspouts should be installed.

LIBRARY

- Replace windows
- Tuckpointing of building exterior

LIBRARY - SCHOOLHOUSE

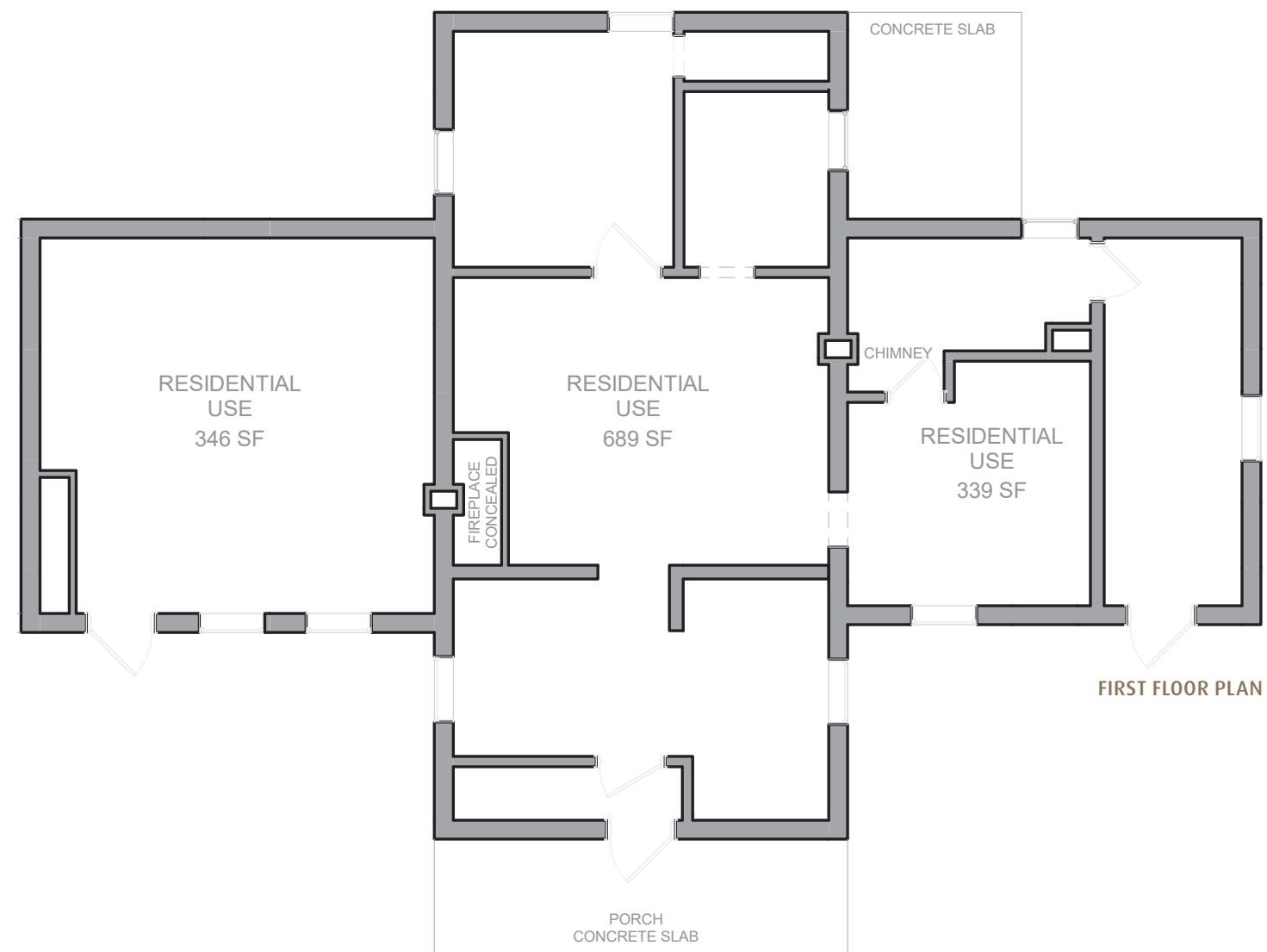
A log structure served as a schoolhouse until this brick and mortar building replaced it in 1881. This building was built in a cross design, originally housing a 94-volume library, a school, and a room for official court-martial proceedings. On Sundays the schoolroom was used for religious services. In 1880, a telephone and telegraph line was installed connecting Fort Sisseton and the Webster telegraph station. The telegraph office was attached to the west side of the library in the marked foundation, and routed into an office for the telegraph.



FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1' - 0"

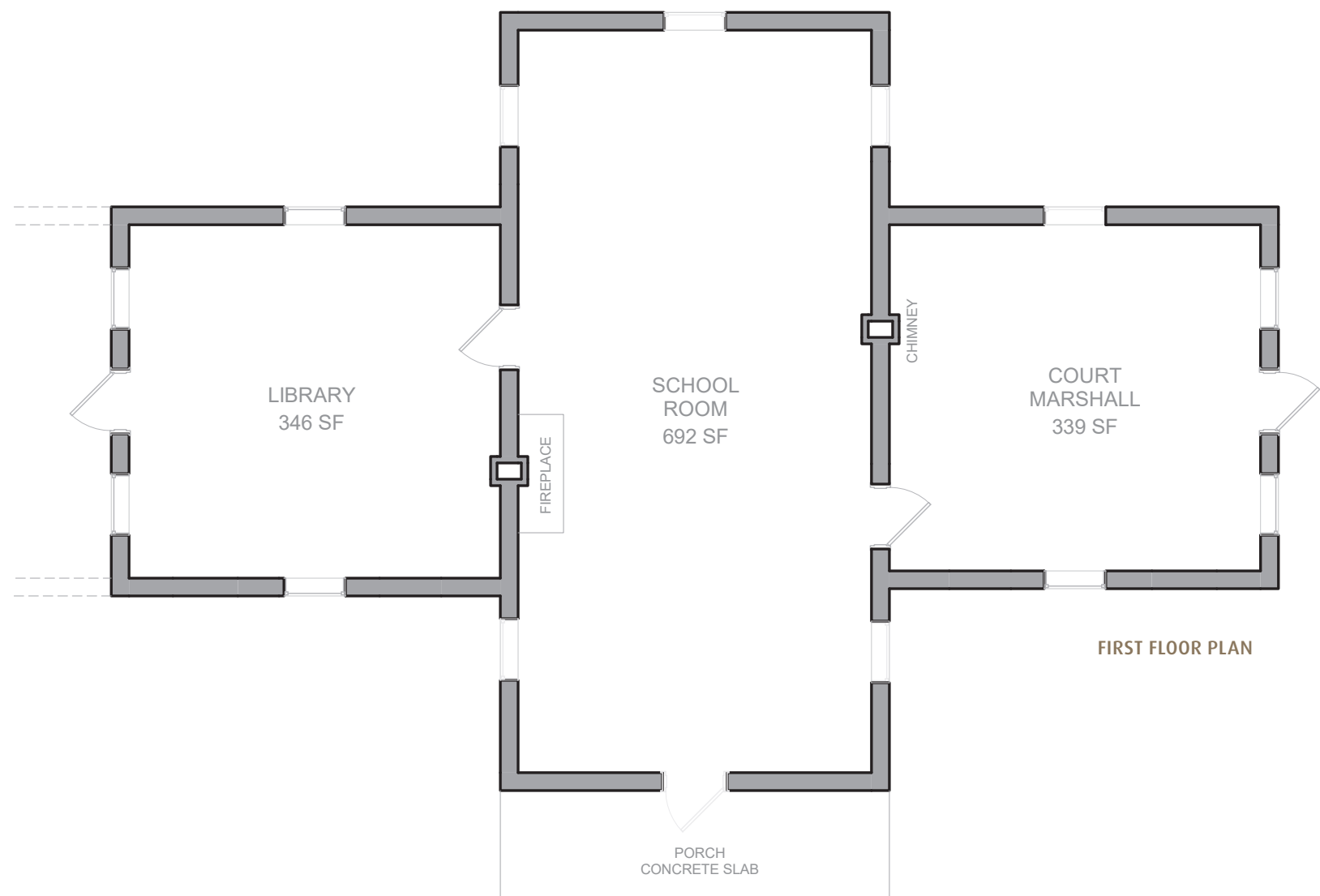
ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

1930s



FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1' -0"

1885



FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1' -0"

ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

CURRENT USE

This exhibit/display is used during the festival for reenactments. Some elements are interactive.

HISTORIC USE

This building replaced the older log shops that Post carpenters and blacksmiths would use.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction of the Carpenter and Blacksmith Shops began in 1880 and completed in 1881. Though the single-story shops are discrete, they share one roof. Enlisted personnel constructed the building with site-mined and burned clay brick and mortar.

PROGRAM + SIZE

Exhibit (Blacksmith's Shop)	306 SF
Blacksmith Viewing Area	106 SF
Exhibit (Carpenter's Shop)	317 SF
Carpenter Viewing Area	95 SF
Total	824 SF

RENOVATION PRIORITIES

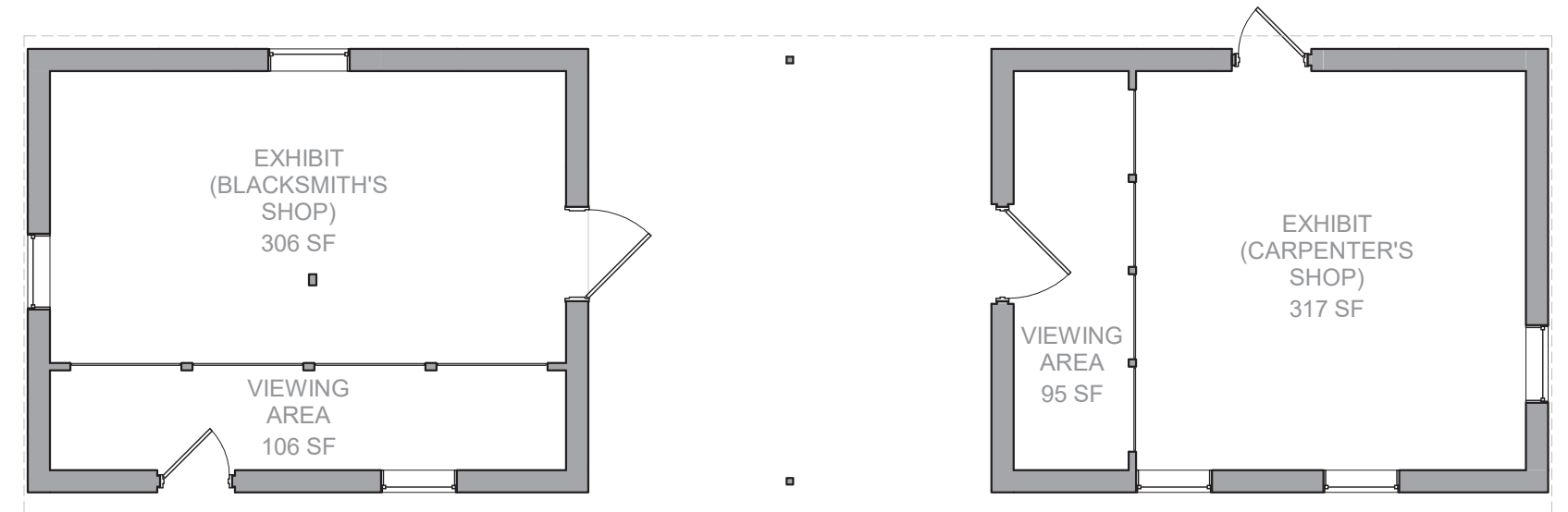
Tuckpointing work is required throughout the structure, and it is significant in some areas. A specialist is required for this work. Some of the bricks are spalled. Continue monitoring for further spalling and other signs of damage / deterioration.

CARPENTER - BLACKSMITH SHOP

- Tuckpointing exterior of building
- Replace windows
- Reshingle roof

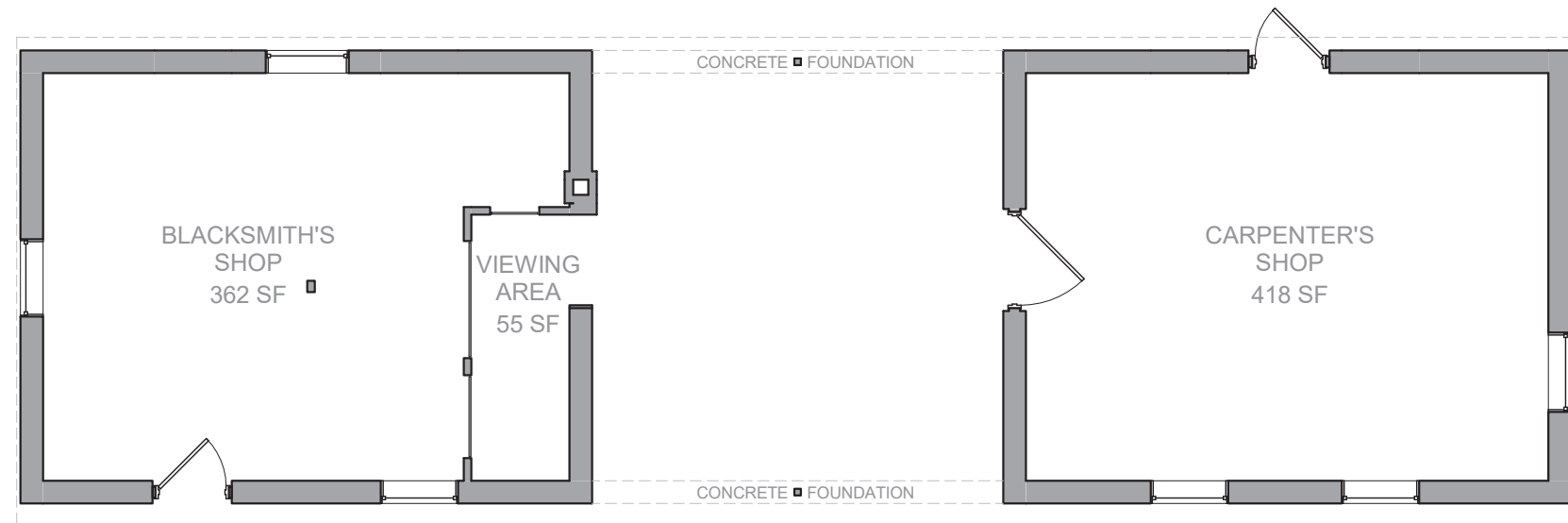
CARPENTER - BLACKSMITH SHOP

In 1881, enlisted personnel constructed a new blacksmith shop and a carpenter shop. The gap between the two structures is covered by a single roof that covers both shops and the shared space between them. After the Fort's military decommission, this structure laid in ruins until the WPA started reconstructing the buildings in 1935. Today, Park visitors can view a display of blacksmith and wheelwright tools from the 1800s, along with reenactments of people working in these buildings during events.



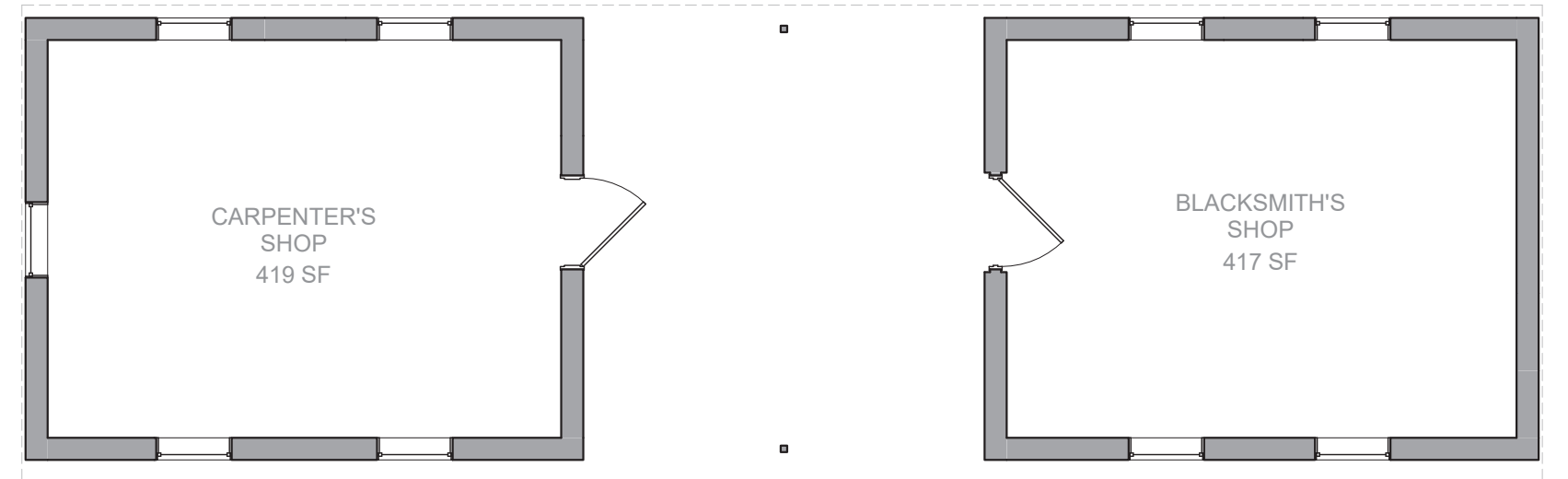
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1' - 0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1' -0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1' -0"

ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

CURRENT USE

The Barn serves as storage and houses the Park's comfort stations.

HISTORIC USE

The building served as a stable for horses and general purpose barn until the Fort was decommissioned.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction of the Barn began and completed in 1865. It is a two story building, constructed out of stone and mortar by civilian artisans and soldiers.

PROGRAM + SIZE

First Floor Barn	4,292 SF
First Floor Comfort Stations	1,362 SF
First Floor Storage	328 SF
Second Floor Storage	6,483 SF
Total	12,465 SF

RENOVATION PRIORITIES

Roof repairs will likely be required in the near future. Along with the age of the roof, it has become a target for woodpeckers that leave several compromising holes. There is already noteworthy water staining in the upper level.

BARN & COMFORT STATIONS

- Replace shower heads/handles in handicap stalls of comfort stations
- Repair floor in front of men's restroom in comfort stations
- Scrape and paint shower stalls in comfort stations
- Stabilize second floor
- Upgrade electrical
- Paint barn
- Reshingle roof

BARN

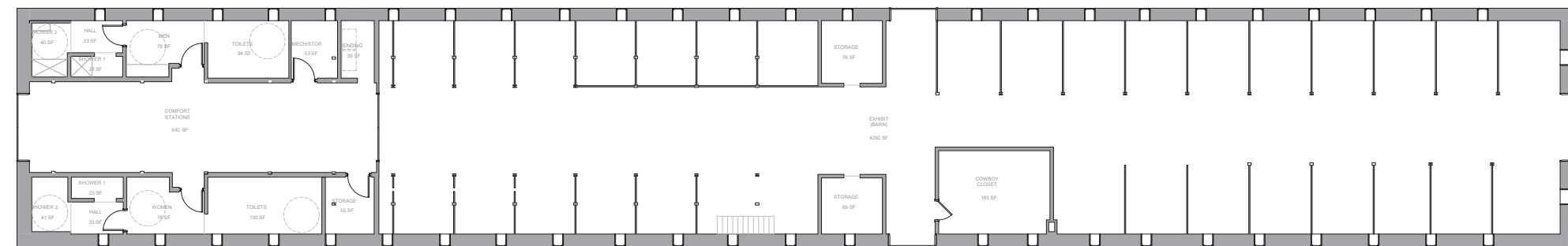
Fort Sisseton was primarily a cavalry post with four companies until June 1866, and they needed a place to safely shelter their horses. The stable was constructed of split fieldstone and contains 78 stalls. The original structure had a gable roof, hinged doors, a chimney (in the southeast corner), and quarters for the Cavalry Sergeant. The present building was the work of the WPA during reconstruction in 1935. Several local riding clubs leased the building to shelter their horses prior to the Fort becoming a State Park in 1959.



2022



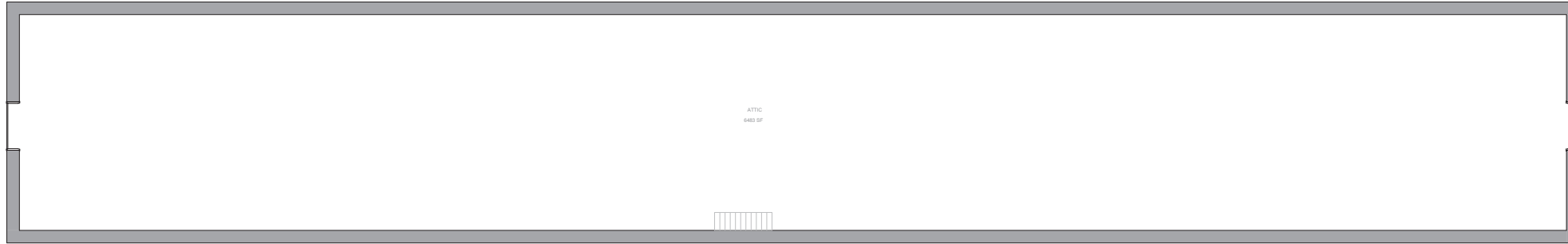
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 3/64" = 1' - 0"

1950s



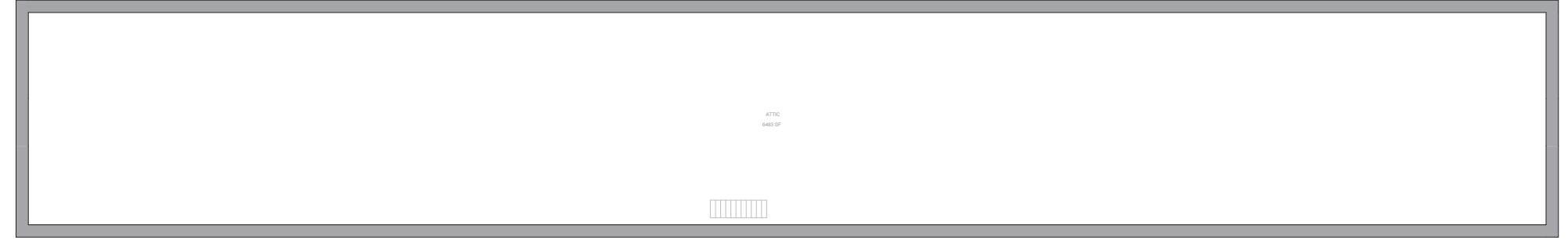
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



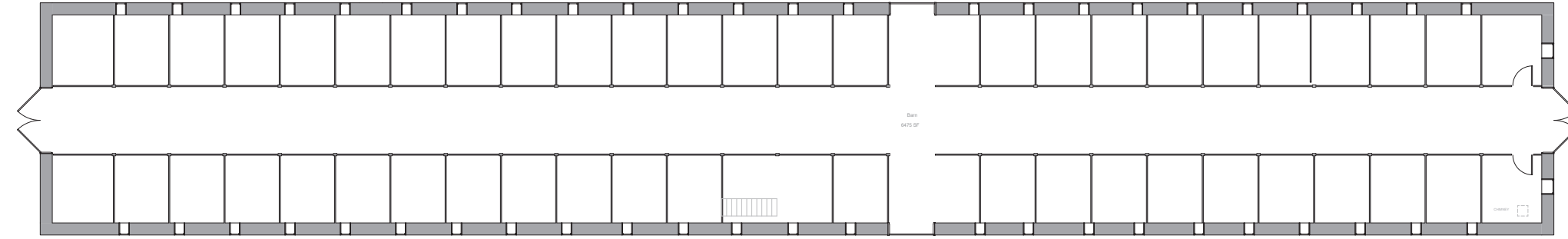
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 3/64" = 1' - 0"

1885



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 3/64" = 1' - 0"