United States Department of the Interior
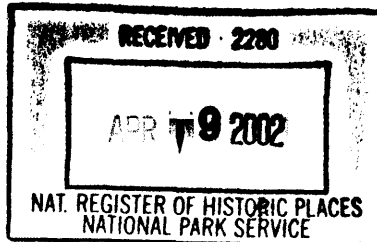National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions 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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional 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   Bank of Iroquois Building

other names/site number   Farmers and Merchants Bank; Hoevet Funeral Home

2. Location

street & number   Southeast corner of Washita & Quapaw Streets   not for publication   N/A

city or town   Iroquois   Vicinity   N/A

state   South Dakota   Code   SD   county   Kinsgbury   code   077   zip code   57353

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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. (__N/A__ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____   04-18-2002
Signature of certifying official   Date

__SD SHPO_____
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 commenting or other official   Date

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☑ 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.

☐ other,
(explain:) _____

_____

_____

Signature of the Keeper   Date of Action

5/30/02

_____

_____

_____

_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)
   X   Private
   ___   public-local
   ___   public-State
   ___   public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)
   X   building(s)
   ___   District
   ___   Site
   ___   Structure
   ___   Object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
1		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register __0__

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) _____N/A_____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: COMMERCE/TRADE   Sub: financial institution
      COMMERCE/TRADE   specialty store
      GOVERNMENT   post office
      FUNERARY   mortuary

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: VACANT/NOT IN USE   Sub:

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation   STONE: Granite, Limestone, Quartzite
Roof   ASPHALT
Walls   BRICK

Other

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

See Continuation Sheets

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.

_X_ **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 a 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1887-1888

Significant Dates   1887-1888 ____

_____

_____

Significant Person   N/A _____

_____

Cultural Affiliation   N/A _____

_____

_____

Architect/Builder   Unknown _____

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

See Continuation Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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
_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other

Name of repository: N/A _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property   Less than one acre

UTM References
(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	14	591620	4913050	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title   Jill Gray

organization _____   date   December 2001

street & number   823 E. Iowa   telephone   (605) 343-2561

city or town   Rapid City   state   SD   zip code   57701

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name   Jacquelyn Owens

street & number   510 South Ottowa Street   telephone   (605) 546-2179

city or town   Iroquois   state   SD   zip code   57353

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

The Bank of Iroquois Building is located in the town of Iroquois in Kingsbury County, South Dakota. The building is located south of Highway 14 in what is historically the town's commercial district on a corner lot at the intersection of Washita and Quapaw Streets. The building is a two-story brick building with a foundation made of cobbles from local rock, including granite, quartzite, and limestone. It has a flat parapet roof with slightly projecting pilasters and a brick corbel table as a frieze. Below the frieze is a row of rectangular panels, created from slightly projecting bricks, which runs the full length of the building. These panels are repeated again in a row that separates the first and second stories of the building. Corbelled pilasters, which rise slightly above the top of the parapet, are located at each corner of the building, including the "corners" of the mitered corner entrance. The north façade contains an intact storefront with oversized display windows, a recessed entry with angled sidelights, and cast iron posts supporting a cast iron projecting cornice that is embellished with a row of geometric motifs. The remnants of several painted signs are still visible on the west elevation. There have been minimal alterations to the building and they do not distract from the integrity of the building because the architectural features are still visible. The Bank of Iroquois Building retains a very high degree of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship, and conveys the feeling and association of its past environment.

Exterior Description:

The Bank of Iroquois, constructed in 1887-1888, is a two-story brick building with a basement. The foundation is made of cobbles from local rock, including granite, quartzite, and limestone. The building has a flat parapet roof with slightly projecting pilasters and a brick corbel table as a frieze. The parapet on the southern half of the west elevation is approximately two feet lower than the rest of the roof and does not have the frieze. Below the frieze is a row of rectangular panels, created from slightly projecting bricks, which runs the full length of the building. These panels are repeated again in a row that separates the first and second stories of the building. The panels are similar to those located below the frieze at the top of the building but in a smaller scale. Corbelled pilasters, which rise slightly above the top of the parapet, are located at each corner of the building, including the "corners" of the mitered corner entrance. There is also a corbelled pilaster where the parapet lowers on the west elevation. The brick detailing on the corbelled section of the pilasters matches the brickwork of the plinths in the frieze.

Along the lower approximately two-and-a-half feet of the north and west elevations of the building is a double course of bricks. Additionally, at the street level on the north and west elevations, the tops of the brick arched hood moldings of the basement windows are visible. The basement window openings below the hood molding have been filled in with cement. The building is also covered with

Bank of Iroquois Building
Name of Property

Kingsbury County, South Dakota
County and State

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historic and current graffiti. Names and dates, going back to the 1910s, are engraved into the brick walls.

The north façade of the building is divided into two bays by a pilaster. The pilaster, however, does not rise above the parapet as the corner pilasters do. The eastern bay of the façade contains a storefront with a centered, recessed entry flanked by large, oversized display windows on the first story. The display windows have wood frames dividing the window into four lights with a recessed wooden panel below. The recessed entry has angled sidelights that are divided into two lights, with the top section being arched, and a recessed wooden panel below, just as on the display windows. Where the sidelights meet the front display windows on either side of the front entry are cast iron posts which support a cast iron projecting cornice above the storefront that divides the first and second stories. The cornice is embellished with a row of geometric motifs. The cast iron posts are engraved with the name "St. Paul Foundry Co." The front stoop for the entrance is constructed of metal and runs the full width of the storefront. The metal, which sits atop a layer of brick, extends out from the building approximately a foot, creating a "ledge" or bench beneath the display windows. The second story of the eastern bay contains three arched, double-hung wooden windows with brick segmental arches creating a hood molding and brick sills. Visible above and between the windows are remnants of a painted sign, but the letters are too faded to read.

The western bay of the north façade contains two arched, double-hung wooden windows with brick segmental arch hood moldings and brick sills. The exterior of the windows have been covered with aluminum one-over-one storm windows with the arched opening above filled-in with wood that has been painted red to match the bricks. The original arched windows are still intact behind the storm windows and are visible from the interior. Above the windows, and located below the row of rectangular panels, is a row of brick dentils. The second story of the bay contains two windows that are identical to those on the first story.

The mitered corner entrance contains the round arched entry. There are two shallow steps leading up to the entry. The first step is concrete, but the second step is constructed from the same metal as the stoop of the storefront on the north façade. The doorway has been filled in with wood, but the round arched glass transom window above is still intact. The entrance is topped with a brick, round arched hood molding with a keystone. Above the entrance is the row of rectangular brick panels with the brick dentils below, the same as on the north façade. Above the row of panels is a set of coupled arched windows. The windows are tall, narrow, one-over-one windows and share a brick segmental arch hood molding and brick sill.

The west elevation is divided into two bays by the pilaster that marks the parapet's transition to a lower height on the southern half of the elevation. The northern bay of the elevation contains three arched, double-hung wooden windows with brick segmental arch hood moldings and brick sills on

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both the first and second stories. The stories are divided by the row of brick panels. The exterior of the windows have been covered with aluminum one-over-one storm windows with the arched opening above filled-in with wood that has been painted red to match the bricks. The original arched windows are still intact behind the storm windows and are visible from the interior. The first story of the southern bay of the elevation has three arched, double-hung wooden windows and a wood paneled pedestrian door. The door has an attached screen door and is topped with an arched transom. The second story contains four arched, double-hung wooden windows that line up with the windows and pedestrian door below. All of the windows on both stories and the pedestrian door have brick segmental arch hood moldings and brick sills. The exterior of the windows have been covered with aluminum one-over-one storm windows with the arched opening above filled-in with wood that has been painted red to match the bricks. The original arched windows are still intact behind the storm windows and are visible from the interior.

The remnants of several painted signs are still visible on the west elevation. In the rectangular brick panels in the frieze, near the top of the building, are painted the words "Farmers & Merchants Bank", with one letter in each panel. In-between the windows on the second story are painted the signs, "Real Estate", "Real Estate Loans", and "Established 1884".

The south elevation has an attached, outside covered stair that leads to the second floor, which is accessed through a wood paneled pedestrian door at the street level. The stairway is constructed of vertical wood siding that is partially covered with tarpaper and has a corrugated tin roof. Attached to the stairway, and the building, is a clapboard shed with an end gable roof with asphalt shingles. The south elevation of the shed has three double-hung windows and a wood paneled pedestrian door.

Located to the east of the shed on the south elevation of the building is a wood paneled pedestrian door with its original hardware, flanked by arched, double-hung windows with brick sills. An arched transom that matches the arch of the windows tops the door. The transom has been filled in with wood. On the second story are two arched, double-hung windows with brick sills that are in-line with the windows below. All of the windows and the door have a flush, double-brick arched lintel. Also located just to the east of the shed is a set of wooden stairs that leads down to the wood paneled basement door. Extending south from the building at the southeastern corner is a single row of concrete blocks in the shape of an "L" that used to be the foundation for an attached garage that has since been torn down. Parts of the roof are still attached and hanging from the side of the shed, and the garage's roofline and tar marks are still visible on the south elevation, between the first and second stories. The garage, which was added in the 1970s, was torn down several years ago due to deteriorating condition.

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The east elevation has a stepped roofline and two pairs of double-hung windows on the second story, near the south end of the elevation. Each pair of windows shares a single window opening, and they are not arched as the other windows in the building are. The remnants of tarpaper from a previously attached roof from a no longer extant adjoining building is located on the north end of the elevation

Alterations:

There have been minimal alterations to the building. The front entry door was filled in with wood at an unknown date. In the late 1970s, the exterior of the windows on the north and west elevations were covered with aluminum one-over-one storm windows with the arched opening above filled-in with wood that is painted red to match the bricks.[1] The original arched windows are still intact behind the storm windows and are visible from the interior. The alterations do not distract from the integrity of the building because the architectural features are still visible. The arched openings for the windows and the arched hood moldings have not been covered over, just filled in with wood where the storm windows left a gap. Additionally, the front entry door frame and opening is still intact and visible.

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[1] Jacquelyn Owens, Interview by Jill Gray, November 2001.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Bank of Iroquois Building is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance as an excellent example of the Italianate style in the town of Iroquois. The building also uses various intricate decorative brick techniques to add interest and style to the building. The nearly intact original store front is also unusual in its use of cast iron posts and cast iron projecting cornice. The building is an excellent, and almost unaltered, example of a more elaborate and stylized form of architecture in the town of Iroquois.

Historical Background and Significance

In the summer of 1880, the Chicago and Northwestern Land Company placed scrip on 160 acres of land in Kingsbury County and laid out the town site of Iroquois.[1] The town was named after the French name for the Indian Confederacy of the Six Nations.[2] On May 14, 1881, Charles Knecht, a pioneer merchant, purchased the first lot and built the first business structure in the new town. By that fall, however, few other businesses were erected and the town remained almost stationary until the development of the Calliope and Iroquois branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. When the branch line was located and it became apparent that the town would have two lines connecting it to Chicago, building began in earnest and property values increased.[3]

The Bank of Iroquois was established in the early years of the town, but didn't construct their building until 1887. On July 5, 1887, Charles Frederic Zimmermann, who was the cashier for the Bank of Iroquois, sold his land holding which included part of lots 1-4 in block 8 in the first addition to the Town of Iroquois, to the Bank of Iroquois for $400. The bank President was William P. Thorp.[4] The bank building was started in 1887 and completed in January 1888, and was the first brick building in town.[5] The west half of the building housed the bank, while the east half was a print shop and the Post Office. Although the town was growing, it was doing so slowly. By 1893 the town of Iroquois had two schools, three hotels, five general stores, a hardware store, tin shop, barber, two billiards, a photo studio, meat market, two drug stores, a stationary store, millinery, jewelry store, an agricultural implements shop, three liveries, two harness shops, a printers, the town hall/Opera house, several churches, the railroad depot, four granaries, and a lumber yard. Although there were now more business's in town, the Bank of Iroquois was still the only brick building in the entire town.[6]

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[1] Donald Dean Parker, *Kingsbury County: History of Our County and State* (South Dakota State College: History Department, 1960) 5K-6K.
[2] George Hall, *120 Years of Kingsbury County History* (Freeman, SD: Pine Hill Press, Inc., 1993) 70.
[3] Parker, 6K.
[4] Abstract of Title, Number 2983, Kingsbury County, Transfer Number 14.
[5] Town history written by Edna Mae Hoevet (1950s) 5.
[6] *Iroquois, South Dakota.* Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1893.

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Ten years after its construction, on May 21, 1897, the Bank of Iroquois took out a $3,000 mortgage with Henry Niemann, using the bank building as collateral.[7] The mortgage was paid off July 11, 1901, and ownership of the building was returned to the Bank of Iroquois.[8] On February 7, 1910, the Bank of Iroquois leased the store room in the eastern half of the first floor and the cellar underneath to the company H.A. Crawford and Son for $10.00 a month.[9] Then on March 25, 1910, the Bank of Iroquois leased the west half of the first floor, which had housed the Bank of Iroquois, to the Farmers and Merchants Bank, which had been established in 1884, for $168.00 a year, for three years.[10] One year later, on May 17, 1911, the Bank of Iroquois sold the building to Henry A. Crawford and A.G. Crawford for $1.00 plus other valuables and appears to have gone out of business permanently. Ten days later, on May 27, H.A. and A.G. Crawford turned around and transferred the building back to William Thorp, who had been the President of the Bank of Iroquois, for $1500 with a five year mortgage at 6% interest.[11] At this time, in 1911, the west half of the building was being used by the Farmers and Merchants Bank, and the east half was now being used as a hardware store, with the second floor being used as a club room and lodge hall. Although by 1911 the town had four stone buildings, the only other brick building in town was the new school house. The bank building was still the only brick commercial building in town.[12]

On November 13, 1912, William Thorp transferred his $1500 mortgage, with H.A. and A.G. Crawford, to the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Iroquois.[13] Over the next eight years, a series of transactions transferred the property back and forth between the Farmers and Merchants Bank and H.A. and A.G. Crawford. The final ownership finally settled with the Crawford's on January 24, 1920.[14] In May 1922, Henry A. Crawford died, leaving sole ownership of the building to A.G. Crawford.[15] By 1925, the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows that the Farmers and Merchants Bank was no longer housed in the building a the west side of the building was being used as a cream station, and the east side was vacant.

In 1929, A.G. Crawford lost the building to foreclosure. In a Sheriff's sale on June 17, 1929, Arthur Walter bought the building for $1760.15.[16] However, Arthur Walter died in 1935 and in May 1939, the property was deeded over to the County for back taxes.[17] The County owned the building

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[7] Abstract of Title, Number 2983, Kingsbury County, Transfer Number 16.
[8] Ibid, Transfer Number 17.
[9] Ibid, Transfer Number 21.
[10] Ibid, Transfer Number 20.
[11] Ibid, Transfer Number 22 & 23.
[12] Iroquois, South Dakota. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1911.
[13] Abstract of Title, Transfer Number 24.
[14] Ibid, Transfer Number 25.
[15] Ibid, Transfer Number 27 & 28.
[16] Ibid, Transfer Number 30.
[17] Ibid, Transfer Number 32.

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until March 1943 when it sold it to C.E. Greer for $205.60.[18] Just four years later, in June 1947, C.E. Greer sold the building to Howard and Edna May Hoevet for $7,400.[19] The Hoevet's used the building for the Hoevet Funeral Home until 1969. During the 1950s and 1960s, the Hoevet's converted the second floor of the building into apartments.

The current owner, Jacquelyn Owens, and her late husband Donald, acquired the building in approximately 1970. They continued to use the second floor as apartments and converted the west side of the first floor into living quarters for themselves, including a bathroom, dining room, and kitchen. The building has been vacant since the late 1980s and is currently being used for storage.[20]

The Bank of Iroquois Building is architecturally significant in several areas. The building was the first, and for many years, the only brick building in the town of Iroquois. It is also a good example of the Italianate style, with its tall, narrow arched windows with the elaborate moldings and the arched entrance. The building also uses various intricate decorative brick techniques. The brick corbel table frieze, the row of rectangular panels, corbelled pilasters, and the brick segmental arch hood moldings and brick sills on the windows all combine to add interest and style to the building. The nearly intact original store front is also unusual in its use of cast iron posts and cast iron projecting cornice. The building is an excellent, and almost unaltered, example of a more elaborate and stylized form of architecture in the town of Iroquois.

[18] Ibid, Transfer Number 33.
[19] Ibid, Transfer Number 36.
[20] Dave Owens, owner's son, Interview by Jill Gray, November 2001.

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Hall, George. *120 Years of Kingsbury County History.* Freeman, SD: Pine Hill Press, Inc., 1993.

Hoevet, Edna Mae. Town history, written 1950s.

Iroquois, South Dakota. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1893.

McAlester, Lee and Virginia. *A Field Guide To American Houses.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994.

Owens, Dave. Interview by Jill Gray, Iroquois: SD. November 2001.

Owens, Jacquelyn. Phone interview by Jill Gray. November 2001.

Parker, Donald Dean. *Kingsbury County: History of Our County and State.* South Dakota State
       College: History Department, 1960.

Phillips, Steven J. *Old House Dictionary.* Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1994.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northwest corner of lot 1, block 8 (also known as the southeast corner of the
intersection of Washita & Quapaw Streets) proceed due east 40 feet, then south 90 feet, then west
40 feet, than north 90 feet, to the point of beginning. The above-described property includes part of
lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of block 8 in the First Addition to the Town of Iroquois.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the property historically and currently associated with the Bank of Iroquois
Building.