

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only

received NOV 14 1984

date entered DEC 13 1984

1. Name

historic Bon Homme County Courthouse

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number Walnut and Washington Streets

NA not for publication

city, town Tyndall NA vicinity of

state South Dakota code 46 county Bon Homme code 009

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>NA</u> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Bon Homme County (c/o County Auditor)

street & number Drawer E

city, town Tyndall NA vicinity of state South Dakota

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Registry of Deeds - Bon Homme County Courthouse

street & number 300 W. Cherry Street

city, town Tyndall state South Dakota

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Bon Homme County Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date June 1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historical Preservation Center

city, town Vermillion state South Dakota

7. Description

Condition

excellent

good

fair

deteriorated

ruins

unexposed

Check one

unaltered

altered

Check one

original site

moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Centrally located on a city block between Walnut and Washington Streets, the three-story Bon Homme County Courthouse in Tyndall exemplifies Beaux-Arts Classicism. Access into the building is via ground level (raised basement). A flat roof with brick chimney and central dome tops this large rectangular granite building. The main entranceway is distinguished by its parapet and recessed portico with Corinthian columns. The main doorway is crowned with moldings. Surrounding the unadorned entablature are dentils and modillion blocks beneath the cornice. Fenestration includes rectangular windows on all four facades one on each level, and doors on the north and south sides. There is also a small, one-story concrete block addition to the rear.

The impressive interior displays a circular stairwell covered by a stained glass dome. The floors and stairs are marble, and the walls are embellished with pilasters and dentils. Many of the lighting fixtures are brass. In addition, there are several murals that adorn the walls. A.E. Soderberg of Oyen Studios painted these murals.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

A. Schwartz, Architect

Specific dates 1914 **Builder/Architect** A.M. Wold Company, general contractors

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) A.E. Soderberg, interior decoration (murals)

The Bon Homme County Courthouse is significant in the areas of both architecture and government.

Designed by A. Schwartz, architect, and built in 1914 by A.M. Wold Co., general contractors, the courthouse is one of the finest examples of Beaux Arts Classicism in the state. This large rectangular building, distinguished by its recessed portico with Corinthian columns, has retained most of its original features. The interior is especially impressive: a circular stairwell covered with a stained glass dome dominates the space. Brass lighting fixtures, and marble floors and stairs also adorn the interior. There are several oil on canvas murals painted by A.E. Soderberg of Oyen Studios, LaCrosse, Wisconsin. Oyen Studios was also responsible for the interior decoration and murals of the Yankton (1905), Brown (1904), Deuel (1917), Moody (1914), Brookings (1912), and Lawrence (1905) County Courthouses and the Citizen's Bank (date?) of Aberdeen. Most of the designs in the Oyen Collection are by Soderberg, a Native Swede who did the ceiling decoration for the Swedish kings' summer palace in Uppsala before immigrating to this country.¹

The county of Bon Homme was established in 1862. In 1885, Tyndall was chosen to be the county seat and a new courthouse was constructed.² The present Bon Homme County Courthouse replaced the first building in 1914. For over seventy years the courthouse has played an important role as the center of county government.

¹ A Catalog of the Oyen Collection from the University of Wisconsin, LaCrosse. Joan M. Rausch with Dr. Leslie Crocker, Board of Regents, University of Wisconsin System, 1979, p. 52, 55.

² Dakota Territorial Heritage, Bon Homme County Book, 1961-1961.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Three Acres

Quadrangle name Tyndall

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	4	5	9	2	4	7	0	4	7	6	0	5	4	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

E

Zone				Easting				Northing						

F

Zone				Easting				Northing						

G

Zone				Easting				Northing						

H

Zone				Easting				Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary for the Bon Homme County Courthouse, Tyndall is: Block 32 - Currier's Addition 1st, Tyndall, South Dakota

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state NA code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Professors James Stewart and Gerald Wolff (with the assistance of Melanie Betz)
Dept. of Social Behavior (Stewart)

organization Dept. of History (Wolff)

date September 10, 1984

street & number University of South Dakota

telephone 605/677-5401 (Stewart)
605/677-5218 (Wolff)

city or town Vermillion

state South Dakota

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Officer, and Director
of Office of Cultural Preservation

date 11/2/84

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 12-13-84

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

DEC 13 1984

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

Major Bibliographical References

Bon Homme County Courthouse Records.

Dakota Territorial Heritage, Bon Homme County Book, 1861-1961.

A Catalog of the Oyen Collection from the University of Wisconsin, LaCrosse Including a History of The Oyen Interior Design Firm Buildings Decorated by the Oyen Firm Employees of the Oyen Firm. Joan M. Rausch with Dr. Leslie Crocker, Board of Regents, University of Wisconsin System, 1979.



Bon Homme County Courthouse

Tyndall, SD

Wolff/Jansen

1983

State Historical Preservation Center

Front Facade, Looking North

Photograph #1 of Four



Bon Homme County Courthouse

Tyndall, SD

Wolff/Jansen

1983

State Historical Preservation Center

Front and Side Facades, Looking Northeast

Photograph #2 of Four



Bon Homme County Courthouse

Tyndall, SD

Wolff/ Jansen

1983

State Historical Preservation Center

Side Facade, Looking West

Photograph #3 of Four



Bon Homme County Courthouse

Tyndall, SD

Wolff/Jansen

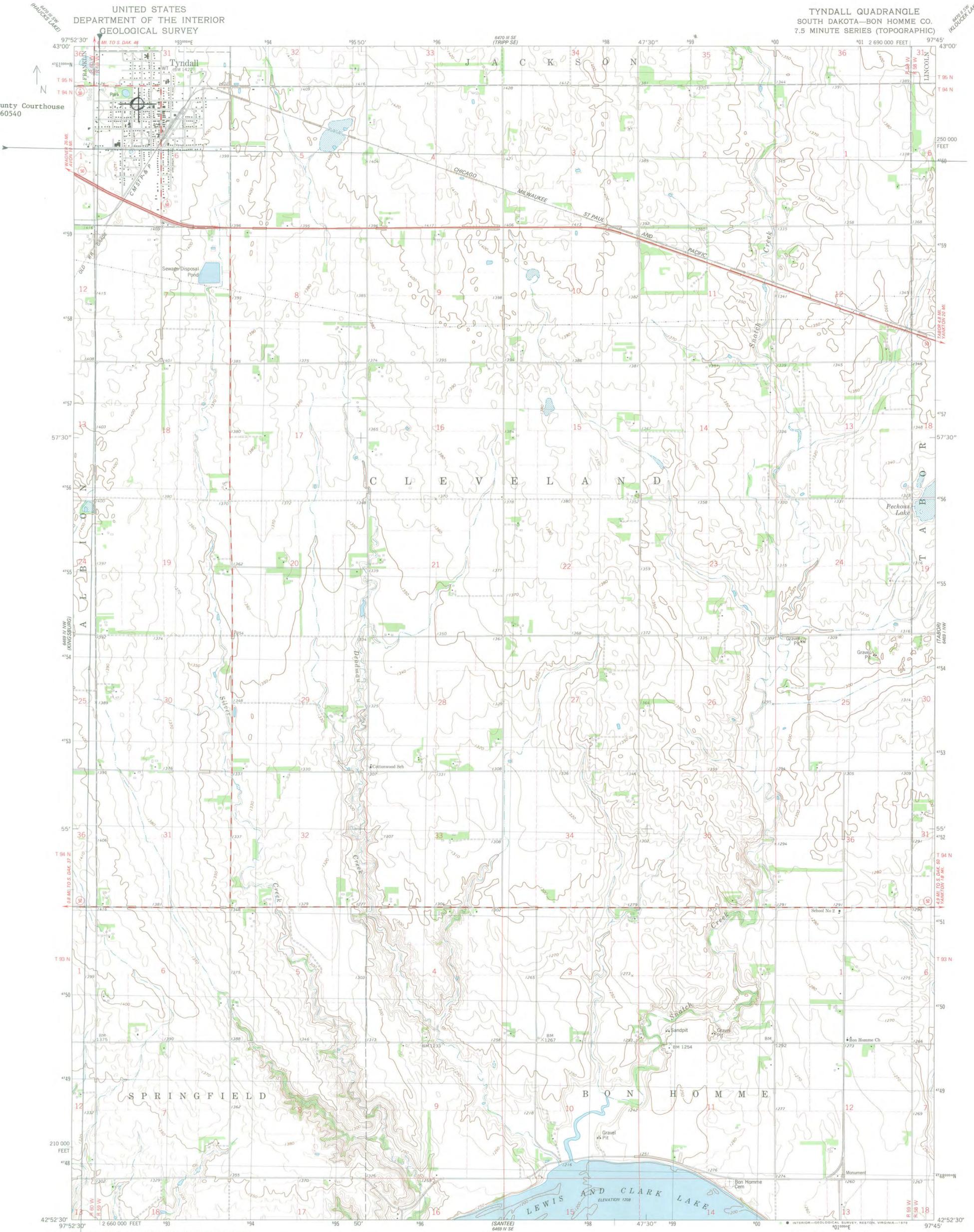
1983

State Historical Preservation Center

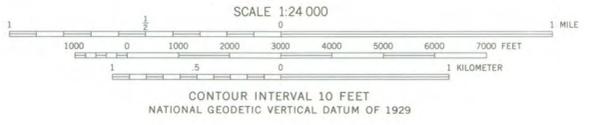
Rear Facade, Looking South

Photograph #4 of Four

Bon Homme County Courthouse
14/592470/4760540



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1973. Field checked 1974. Map edited 1978
Underwater contours in Lewis and Clark Lake from
USCE maps dated 1949
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: South Dakota coordinate
system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 14
1927 North American datum
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

TYNDALL, S. DAK.
N4252.5—W9745/7.5

1978

AMS 6469 IV NE—SERIES V873

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2017

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

AD 84000581

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Bon Homme County Courthouse (additional documentation)

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

County Courthouses of South Dakota

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

2. Location

Street & number: 300 West 18th Avenue

City or town: Tyndall State: SD County: Bon Homme

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<u>Jay D. Voigt</u>	<u>12-20-2016</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>SD SHPO</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Bon Homme County Courthouse
Name of Property

Bon Homme County, SD
County and State

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:) Additional Documentation Approved



Signature of the Keeper

2/23/17

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

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

Bon Homme County Courthouse
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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Government: courthouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Government: courthouse

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Beaux Arts

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

STONE: Limestone

METAL: Steel

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 Bon Homme County Courthouse was first listed in the National Register of Historic Places on December 13, 1984. This amendment to the nomination serves to clarify the period of significance for the property, provide additional documentation, and specify that the 1898 steel flagstaff tower is a contributing resource to the courthouse property.

The courthouse sits in the center of the block bounded by 18th and 19th Avenues (formerly Cherry and Walnut Street) and Holly and Ivy Streets (formerly Douglas and Washington Streets). A semicircular asphalt-paved drive leads from 18th Avenue to the walled patio in front of the main courthouse entrance on its south-facing façade. The circular drive is visible in historic photographs of the courthouse.¹ A concrete sidewalk leads from the patio straight to 18th Avenue to a steel flagstaff tower built in 1898. Sidewalks line the edges of the grounds along 18th and 19th Avenues and Ivy Street. Along Holly Street there is a shallow drainage ditch. On the northwest corner of the property is a parking lot that extends from Holly Street to the northwest corner of the courthouse and the rear entrance.

¹ "Courthouse Tyndall SD Bon Homme County," postcard, #2015-01-15-302, South Dakota State Archives, Pierre.

Bon Homme County Courthouse
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The courthouse was built by A.M. Wold Construction Company in 1914 from designs by Sioux Falls architect Joseph A. Schwarz.² The limestone building has a significant Beaux Arts classical architectural style. The central three bays of the façade project slightly forward and are adorned by banded smooth-cut stone at the base, an elaborate surround at the entrance, paired Corinthian columns and a classical cornice with block modillions, dentil molding, and a raised parapet.

The Bon Homme County Courthouse flagstaff was erected in about 1898 over the sidewalk in front of the Bon Homme County Courthouse. The 100-foot flagstaff is constructed with steel members riveted into a tower resembling the shape of the Eiffel Tower in Paris. The lower arches at the base each have ten stars stamped into the metal with the largest stars at the corners. A straight flagpole extends from the top of the tower.

Although the courthouse windows have been changed within the existing openings and the patio wall has been replaced, the overall integrity of design, materials, and workmanship in addition to location, setting, feeling, and association is high. The grounds retain their historic character with an arched drive to the front patio of the courthouse, many mature trees, and no encroaching building additions or annexes. The courthouse and flagstaff have good integrity tying them to their architectural and historical significance as local government landmarks.

Narrative Description

The courthouse is a three-story Beaux Arts building with a flat roof. The entire building has a one-story base of stone with a raised beltcourse and a classical cornice with block modillions and dentil bands over a simple architrave. In front of the entrance there is a large patio with a central concrete walk and brick to either side. A low concrete wall with simple cap and hedges run along the edges of the patio. A square brick chimney is visible on the roof from the rear grounds. A low dome in the center of the roof is not visible from the grounds. A semicircular asphalt-paved drive leads from 18th Avenue to the walled patio in front of the main courthouse entrance on its south-facing façade. A concrete sidewalk leads from the patio straight to 18th Avenue to the steel flagstaff. Sidewalks line the edges of the grounds along Ivy Street and 18th and 19th Avenues. Along Holly Street there is a shallow drainage ditch. On the northwest corner of the property is a parking lot that extends from Holly Street to the northwest corner of the courthouse and the rear entrance.

The central three bays of the courthouse façade project forward. The base of the projection has bands of large smooth blocks with flush vertical joints cut to create banding. The banding turns atop the single windows in the first and third bays, in order to create a voussoir effect. The central ground-floor entrance has metal-framed glass double doors in an elaborate stone surround. To either side of the entrance are ancone brackets with rosettes in square blocks at the top and laurel leaf carving at the bottom. A date block reading “1914” sits just above the door

² *The Construction News*, v.36, (August 2, 1913), 38.

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frame of carved molding. Egg-and-dart molding runs under the cornice, and there is a cartouche parapet with carved volutes and laurel leaf carvings over the cornice. The second and third floors of the projection are framed with square piers that have central recessed panels with concave molding on their front and exterior sides. Corinthian columns flank each bay of windows within that frame, so that the central columns are paired. Each column in turn is paired to a stone pilaster with simple tiered capitals on the main wall of the building. Each set of metal frame windows are paired with two panes, the lower of which are smaller awning windows. The first and second-floor windows on the first and third bays are separated by projecting sills and lintels with carved blocks between them. The lower window in the center bay is capped by a classical pediment with a palmette carving at the peak and half-palmettes where the corners of the pediment meet the flanking pilasters. The architrave above the columns is simple and continues around the building. "BON HOMME COUNTY" is inscribed at the center of the frieze. The frieze also has circular medallions at either end of it and elaborate geometric blocks over the side piers. The main cornice of a dentil band below a row of block modillions continues over the projection. The projection is capped by a solid parapet wall with occasional blocks having small laurel leaf moldings carved on their sides.

The side bays of the façade have two columns of single windows of the same type as the rest of the building—larger upper panes and smaller awning windows in the bottom part.

The east and west elevations each have three bays with the center bay projecting slightly. Each bay has two single windows at each floor.

The rear, north elevation has seven columns of windows. The center column consists of paired windows, flanked by columns of smaller single windows, with two columns of single windows on either end of the elevation. There is an extra small window (historic) to the east of the sixth column on the third floor. The rear entrance is a single-leaf framed glass door located slightly off center under the column of paired windows.

From historic photographs (see Figure 1), original windows were primarily one-over-one double-hung wood windows, although the lower windows in the first and third bay of the center projection were two-over-two windows. The patio wall once supported elaborate pedestal multi-globe light fixtures.

Interior

The interior of the courthouse features a prominent circular stairwell in the center of the building, topped with a dome of stained glass. The glass is generally monochromatic golden yellow with palmette motifs printed around the base that is ringed with green glass. Floors and stairs are marble, and the walls are elaborated with pilaster columns and varied dentil and other molding. The pilaster capitals on the first floor are simple in form with swag carvings on them. The pilaster capitals on the second floor around the base of the dome feature acanthus leaves, flared volutes, cartouches with the letter "B," and centered rosettes along the cornice. A carved eagle within a laurel wreath is mounted above the courtroom entrance. Four original murals were

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painted by Axel Edward Soderberg of O.J. Oyen Studios of LaCrosse, Wisconsin depicting Indians hunting bison, an oxen-pulled wagon carrying armed men, a homesteader breaking sod, and a classical portrayal of justice as a woman. Railings along the stairs and around the second-floor rotunda are elaborate wrought iron designs with wood handrails. Metal furniture and fixtures were purchased from Van Dorn Iron Works Co. of Cleveland.

Flagstaff

The flagstaff along 18th Avenue in front of the courthouse is a historically-significant structure contributing to the courthouse property. It sits over the sidewalk at the top of a concrete walk extending to the entrance of the courthouse. The 100-foot steel flagstaff was built in 1898 by the Canton Bridge Company (Ohio) and shaped to resemble the Eiffel Tower, with sheet metal arch spans at the base and cross-braced work up to the straight flagpole that extends from the pinnacle of the tower. The lower arches at the base each have ten stars stamped into the metal with the largest stars at the corners. The tower structure was constructed largely with angle-shaped rolled steel members in thirteen x-braced levels that join the four corner members. The members are riveted or bolted to polygonal plates at the corner members and to x-shaped plates at the x-brace crossings. At three points up the tower, interior braces were bolted from mid-point to mid-point of each horizontal exterior member. The smaller top nine levels use straight members for the x-braces, instead of angle-shaped, and are just bolted together where they cross rather than using the x-shaped plates. The cleat, used to anchor the flag halyard (cord), is mounted to the eastern part of the arch on the north side. The flagstaff was painted in 2005, but is otherwise unaltered.



Figure 1: “Courthouse Tyndall SD Bon Homme County,” postcard, #2015-01-15-302, South Dakota State Archives, Pierre.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1898-1967

Significant Dates

1898
1914

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Joseph A. Schwarz (architect)
A.M. Wold Construction (builder)
Axel Edward Soderberg (muralist)
Canton Bridge Company, Ohio

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

The Bon Homme County Courthouse is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under Criteria A and C in the areas of Government and Architecture. The stone courthouse was built in 1914, from a Beaux Arts design by noted Sioux Falls architect Joseph A. Schwarz, to replace an older brick courthouse. The architecture of the courthouse is a fine example of public architecture with Beaux Arts classical motifs symbolizing civic virtues like wisdom and justice. The courthouse has had a critical role in local government for Bon Homme County including the housing of the county's court and administrative functions. Early county commissions had key roles in developing transportation and communication infrastructure, managing poor farms and special care services, arranging licensing, overseeing school districts, and administering relief programs during difficult times.

The 1984 nomination for the courthouse needs to be amended to set a period of significance and specify the contributing status of the front flagstaff tower, built in 1898. The period of significance begins with the construction of the flagstaff in 1898, and extends through the courthouse's ongoing significance for local government to 1967, according to the 50-year guidelines for the National Register. Since its original listing in 1984, the courthouse has had most windows replaced, but overall integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, location, feeling, and association of the Beaux Arts courthouse, steel flagstaff, and open courthouse grounds are high.

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

Bon Homme County was established in 1862, in the first round of counties established by the new territorial legislature, and organized in 1867. It was named after Bon Homme Island in the Missouri River, which in turn had been named by French-speaking fur traders and translates to "good man."³ In one account, they were the words inscribed on a grave marker on the island.⁴ Located along the Missouri River, early residents came by boat to land with rolling terrain and denser woodlands than other parts of the state. The first settlers at Bon Homme had arrived in 1858 before the territory had legally been opened to settlement, and they were forced back across the river to Nebraska until they were allowed to settle legally in the spring of 1859.⁵ In 1862, news of the U.S.-Dakota War starting in Minnesota prompted settlers in Dakota Territory to go to the only fortified post about thirty miles downriver at Yankton, and only a few returned to

³ Arthur L. Rusch, *County Capitols: The Courthouses of South Dakota* (Pierre: South Dakota Historical Society Press, 2014), 18.

⁴ *Centennial, Our Heritage, Bon Homme County* (1961), 6.

⁵ George W. Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 1 (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1915), 123.

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their claims at the town of Bon Homme.⁶ In 1873, a railroad was built to Yankton, which benefitted settlement in Bon Homme County until the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad built further west.⁷ Yankee settlers were soon after joined by Scottish, German, Irish, Germans-from-Russia Mennonites, and Czech immigrants. Bon Homme County had the highest percentage of Czech immigrants of any South Dakota county.⁸

The first county seat was established at Bon Homme, which was located east of the present town of Springfield along the Missouri River.⁹ The town of Bon Homme declined and eventually disappeared after being passed over by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in 1879 and losing the county seat to Tyndall in 1884.¹⁰

Residents at Tyndall put up funds to build the county a two-story brick courthouse in 1884 in order to become the county seat. The current courthouse flagstaff was commissioned of the Canton Bridge Company (Ohio) by the Bon Homme County Commissioners through the county Auditor's office on May 26, 1898.¹¹ The commission paid \$200 in hopes that the flagstaff would be completed by July 4th of that year.¹² It was built to resemble the Eiffel Tower and to honor the thirteen men from Bon Homme County who were fighting in the Spanish-American War that had started in April 1898.¹³ Commissioner Merchant met with a representative from the Canton Bridge Company in June 1898 to examine the proposed site and had laborers erecting the tower by June 30.¹⁴ With the war and a recent American victory at Santiago harbor in Cuba, the town planned a large patriotic Fourth of July celebration that year.¹⁵ The flagstaff remains one of the tallest and most visible structures in the town of Tyndall, although growing trees obscure it from some approaches.

In 1914, the first building was replaced with a new building designed by Sioux Falls architect Joseph Schwarz and built right behind where the original courthouse sat.¹⁶ Heating and plumbing was contracted to Ferris & Son of Sioux Falls, the electric contract to Sioux Falls

⁶ Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 1, 125.

⁷ *Centennial, Our Heritage*, 13.

⁸ *Centennial, Our Heritage*, 11.

⁹ Rusch, *County Capitols*, 18.

¹⁰ Rusch, *County Capitols*, 18.

¹¹ Bon Homme County Commissioners, Minutes record book 3, page 87, quoted by Roger Hisek in *Tyndall Tribune and Register* (SD), February 20, 2013.

¹² Bon Homme County Commissioners, Minutes record book 3, page 91, quoted by Roger Hisek in *Tyndall Tribune and Register* (SD), February 20, 2013.

¹³ *Tyndall Tribune and Register* (SD), February 20, 2013.

¹⁴ *Tyndall Tribune* (SD), June 28-July 7, 1898, referenced in *Tyndall Tribune and Register* (SD), February 20, 2013.

¹⁵ *Springfield Times* (SD), June 23, 1898 and *Tyndall Tribune* (SD), July 7, 1898, referenced in *Tyndall Tribune and Register* (SD), February 20, 2013.

¹⁶ *The Construction News*, v.36, (August 2, 1913), 38; *The Citizen-Republican* (Scotland SD), August 20, 1914; *Yankton Press & Dakotan* (SD), December 12, 1975.

Bon Homme County Courthouse

Name of Property

Bon Homme County, SD

County and State

Electric Co., the fireproofing contract to C.A.P. Turner of Minneapolis, the cut stone contract to Wm. Penn Cut Stone Co. of Minneapolis, and the contract for metal furniture and fixtures to Van Dorn Iron Works Co. of Cleveland.¹⁷ Murals of a pioneer wagon trail and a homesteader breaking the prairie sod were painted by Axel Edward Soderberg of O.J. Oyen Studios of LaCrosse, Wisconsin.¹⁸ The new courthouse was dedicated on August 26, 1915.¹⁹ In the 1930s, the Works Progress Administration paid for an extensive re-painting project in the courthouse.²⁰

The courthouse hosted the county court, sheriff's office and jail, coroner, and other county offices. The county managed the school districts with a county superintendent, maintained property and tax assessments and records, and managed licenses and vital records. After World War II, a county veteran's service office was also located in the courthouse.²¹ Early county efforts for transportation included road and bridge building projects, appointing supervisors for road districts, and approving charters for those operating ferries on the river.²² Several early bridge contracts were given to the Iowa Bridge Company of Des Moines.²³ The county granted the first homeowner petition to erect telephone poles in 1895, and for the first lines of phone and electricity poles to be erected in the road rights-of-way between 1899 and 1907.²⁴ Like many counties, Bon Homme County managed a poor farm for the care and supervision of residents deemed to need that special accommodation; others were sent to the state asylum in Yankton.²⁵ Over the years, the county also organized and provided funds to assist in Governor Lee's efforts to bring South Dakota soldiers home from the Spanish-American War in 1899; to the Red Cross, the Home Guard, and harvesting efforts during World War I; and to relief programs and grasshopper control efforts during the 1930s.²⁶ The courthouse grounds have physically been a significant space as well, with foreclosure auctions held at the front door of the courthouse. Ice cream socials were once held on the front patio space.²⁷

Architect, Builders, and Muralist

Joseph Schwarz was born in New York City in 1858 and lived in La Crosse, Wisconsin before coming to Sioux Falls in May 1884 to open an architectural office. He did not have a formal

¹⁷ *The Construction News*, v.36, (August 2, 1913), 38; *The Citizen-Republican* (Scotland SD), June 18, 1914.

¹⁸ Carolyn Torma, "Building Diversity: A Photographic Survey of South Dakota Architecture, 1913-1940," *South Dakota History* (1989), 161-163.

¹⁹ *Yankton Press & Dakotan* (SD), December 12, 1975; Rusch, *County Capitols*, 18.

²⁰ *Yankton Press & Dakotan* (SD), December 12, 1975.

²¹ Herbert T. Hoover, et al., eds. *Bon Homme County History* (Freeman SD: Pine Hill Press, 1994), 333.

²² *Yankton Press & Dakotan* (SD), December 12, 1975; Hoover, *Bon Homme*, 323-325.

²³ *The Citizen-Republican* (Scotland SD), December 28, 1905 and August 23, 1907.

²⁴ Hoover, *Bon Homme*, 326; *The Citizen-Republican* (Scotland SD), October 17, 1907.

²⁵ Hoover, *Bon Homme*, 317-320.

²⁶ Hoover, *Bon Homme*, 332-334.

²⁷ *Yankton Press & Dakotan* (SD), December 12, 1975.

Bon Homme County Courthouse
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education in architecture, but had worked for a carpenter and construction contractor.²⁸ Schwarz's reputation grew after completing his four-story Richardsonian Romanesque Jewett Brothers warehouse in Sioux Falls in 1899.²⁹ Of a German Catholic background, he worked on many commissions for the Catholic Diocese of Sioux Falls. Additionally, he built several commercial buildings, hotels, courthouses, Carnegie libraries, and university buildings in South Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa. Schwarz and his firm received a larger number of public commissions later in his career (particularly after competitor Wallace Dow retired in 1905). He built on his successes to put together a firm, hiring his sons first as draftsmen, then as architects. The classicist designs used in his later career may have been influenced in part by collaboration with his sons, Henry J., Edmund A., and Joseph Jr., who had received training in architecture from eastern universities, as well as by changing trends in popular design.³⁰ In 1907, the local paper credited him with being the oldest practicing architect in Sioux Falls.³¹ By the time of his death in 1925, his obituary stated that "his reputation...extended all over this section of the northwest and he was one of the best known and respected citizens of Sioux Falls for a long period of years."³² His son Joseph Jr. carried on the firm at least through the mid-1930s.

A.M. Wold Construction operated from Brookings, South Dakota from about 1898 to 1936.³³ Early, Wold had a partnership with Carl A. Johnson and later partnered with Reuben Mark. A.M. Wold's companies worked on many major commissions including the Deuel, Marshall, Bon Homme, and Charles Mix County Courthouses; Brookings' City Hall; several public schools and university buildings; and other commercial buildings.³⁴

Axel Edward Soderberg was a prominent muralist for Oyen Studios after he emigrated from Sweden. Soderberg also painted murals for the Deuel County Courthouse in 1917. These were classical compositions titled "Justice," "Harvesting," "Engineering," and "Learning."³⁵ Oyen Studios also completed work for the Brown County Courthouse in 1904, Yankton County Courthouse in 1905, the Lawrence County Courthouse in 1905, the Brookings County Courthouse in 1912, and the Moody County Courthouse in 1914.

Canton Bridge Company of Canton, Ohio was incorporated in 1891. The firm was active in the state of Ohio as well as in the trans-Mississippi west. Agents based in Omaha conducted the company's bidding and supervised the company's bridge construction in South Dakota. The

²⁸ David J. Wishart, ed., *Encyclopedia of the Great Plains* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2004), 94.

²⁹ David Erpestad and David Wood, *Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the State's Architecture to 1945* (Pierre: South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1997), 127.

³⁰ Erpestad and Wood, *Building South Dakota*, 127.

³¹ *Argus Leader* (Sioux Falls), November 25, 1907.

³² *Daily Argus Leader* (Sioux Falls), December 28, 1925.

³³ George Norby, "Brookings Businesses 1879-2003," George & Evelyn Norby Historical Collection, Briggs Library, South Dakota State University, Brookings.

³⁴ Architect Files, South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, Pierre.

³⁵ Torma, "Building Diversity," 163.

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company had been active as early as 1897 in Bon Homme and Turner counties. In the 20th century, the Canton firm was successfully bidding on annual contracts in Butte, Harding, and Perkins counties as well as receiving occasional contracts in Aurora, Sully, and other counties. The Canton Bridge Company held an annual bridge-building contract in Butte County from 1905 through 1915.³⁶

Beaux Arts Architecture

Following the 1893 World Exposition in Chicago, classicism in architectural fashion was exceedingly popular, particularly for civic buildings. The use of classical styles directly indicates the motivations of the architect and patrons in designing buildings reflective of their ideals for civilization, tradition, education, and civic good. The Ecole des Beaux Arts used formal historicist traditions of the Renaissance and had a large influence over the structure of architectural education through its master-led *ateliers*.³⁷ In the United States in particular, these architects developed elaborate, almost grandiose, incarnations of classical architecture that used arcaded porticos, Corinthian capitals, and exaggerated ornamentation including swags, garlands, and cartouches. Elaboration on the Bon Homme County Courthouse is seen in the Corinthian column capitals, the cartouche and palmette pediments over the entrance and windows, and the egg-and-dart and laurel leaf moldings.

Beaux Arts architecture was used in South Dakota for some more prominent community buildings like courthouses, schools, post offices, banks, and theaters. In reviewing eleven other Beaux Arts buildings in South Dakota currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places, examples of the style tended to manifest as the addition of elaborate door surrounds and extra decoration to the façade of classical buildings. A particularly complex arrangement with heavy moldings and quoin blocks can be found on the Farmers State Bank building in Platte (Charles Mix Co.), which was listed in the National Register in January 1983.

South Dakota Courthouses

To early South Dakota towns, becoming the county seat was a sign of the town's status within the county, and helped secure its longevity. After 1885, when county seats were put to public elections, many counties saw bitter fights between towns over elections for county seat, and many towns that lost the fight did not survive for long without finding another big draw for new settlers. Courthouses were sources of investment, commensurate with the area's resources and dates of construction. Many of the first generation courthouses were smaller two-story wood frame or brick buildings, like the extant Hutchinson County Courthouse. Some late-nineteenth

³⁶ Frederic L. Quivik and Lon Johnson, *Historic Bridges of South Dakota* (Pierre: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, June 1990), E15-E16.

³⁷ Vincent J. Scully Jr., *The Shingle Style and the Stick Style: Architectural Theory and Design from Richardson to the Origins of Wright* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1971 [1955]), 156; David Brain, "Discipline & Style: The Ecole des Beaux-Arts and the Social Production of an American Architecture," *Theory and Society* 18(6) (November 1989), 807, 832.

Bon Homme County Courthouse
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century courthouses of the First Dakota Boom period were more elaborate Victorian brick structures, like the Kingsbury County Courthouse, or large stone Romanesque structures, like the old courthouses in Minnehaha and Fall River Counties. In the early twentieth century during the Second Dakota Boom, Classical styles and stone masonry construction were preferred for the many courthouses that counties were then able to build as their populations and economic resources grew. Classical architecture was considered to be highly symbolic of the Greek antecedents of democracy and enlightenment virtues. It signified the center of government and architectural landmark status. There were, however, occasional exceptions, like the Prairie Style courthouse in Charles Mix County.

The next big period for courthouse construction came with the availability of federal funding through the New Deal programs of the 1930s, and several counties built in the popular Art Deco style. Several were constructed in the 1960s and 70s to replace earlier structures, like in Campbell and Union Counties, or because of continued population growth, like in Minnehaha County. Using Modern styles of architecture, these courthouses stripped elaborate ornamentation in favor of form, composition, and efficiency of both function and cost. Several counties that did not undertake to erect entire new buildings have funded expansions to their courthouse buildings to accommodate additional offices, law enforcement space, or wheelchair accessible facilities.

Bon Homme County Courthouse
Name of Property

Bon Homme County, SD
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Brain, David. "Discipline & Style: The Ecole des Beaux-Arts and the Social Production of an American Architecture." *Theory and Society* 18(6) (November 1989), 807-868.

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Bon Homme County Courthouse
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Scully, Vincent J. Jr. *The Shingle Style and the Stick Style: Architectural Theory and Design from Richardson to the Origins of Wright*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1971 [1955].

Torma, Carolyn. "Building Diversity: A Photographic Survey of South Dakota Architecture, 1913-1940." *South Dakota History* (1989), 156-193.

Wishart, David J. Ed. *Encyclopedia of the Great Plains*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2004.

Yankton Press & Dakotan (SD), December 12, 1975.

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): BO00000079, NRIS #84000581

Bon Homme County Courthouse
Name of Property

Bon Homme County, SD
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10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 2.44 acres

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: 592374.5278 | Northing: 4760794.3170 |
| 2. Zone: 14 | Easting: 592475.1343 | Northing: 4760793.4960 |
| 3. Zone: 14 | Easting: 592477.3034 | Northing: 4760697.6485 |
| 4. Zone: 14 | Easting: 592378.0249 | Northing: 4760697.1802 |

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

The National Register boundary includes Block 32 of Currier's 1st Addition to the City of Tyndall, Bon Homme County, South Dakota.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The National Register boundary includes the city block on which the courthouse and flagstaff sit, the property historically associated with the courthouse and its grounds.

Bon Homme County Courthouse
Name of Property

Bon Homme County, SD
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Liz Almlie
organization: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office
street & number: 900 Governors Drive
city or town: Pierre state: SD zip code: 57501
e-mail shpo@state.sd.us
telephone: 605-773-3458
date: October 25, 2016

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: Bon Homme County Courthouse

City or Vicinity: Tyndall

County: Bon Homme

State: South Dakota

Bon Homme County Courthouse
Name of Property

Bon Homme County, SD
County and State

Photographer: Liz Almlie

Date Photographed: Various

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

SD_BonHomme_Courthouse_0001

Oblique view of courthouse façade and east elevation, camera facing northwest.

Date Photographed: September 7, 2016

SD_BonHomme_Courthouse_0002

View of courthouse façade, camera facing north.

Date Photographed: September 7, 2016

SD_BonHomme_Courthouse_0003

View of courthouse east elevation, camera facing west.

Date Photographed: September 7, 2016

SD_BonHomme_Courthouse_0004

View of courthouse north elevation, camera facing southeast.

Date Photographed: September 7, 2016

SD_BonHomme_Courthouse_0005

View of courthouse west elevation, camera facing east.

Date Photographed: September 7, 2016

SD_BonHomme_Courthouse_0006

Wide view of courthouse, flagstaff, and grounds, camera facing northeast.

Date Photographed: July 27, 2016

SD_BonHomme_Courthouse_0007

View of flagstaff tower, camera facing east.

Date Photographed: July 27, 2016

SD_BonHomme_Courthouse_0008

Detail view of flagstaff tower base, camera facing north.

Date Photographed: July 27, 2016

SD_BonHomme_Courthouse_0009

Detail view of flagstaff tower base interior, camera facing northeast.

Date Photographed: July 27, 2016

Bon Homme County Courthouse
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SD_BonHomme_Courthouse_0010

Detail view of flagstaff tower interior, camera facing up.

Date Photographed: July 27, 2016

SD_BonHomme_Courthouse_0011

Detail view of flagstaff tower, camera facing up and west.

Date Photographed: July 27, 2016

SD_BonHomme_Courthouse_0012

View of flagstaff tower from courthouse, camera facing south.

Date Photographed: July 27, 2016

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

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

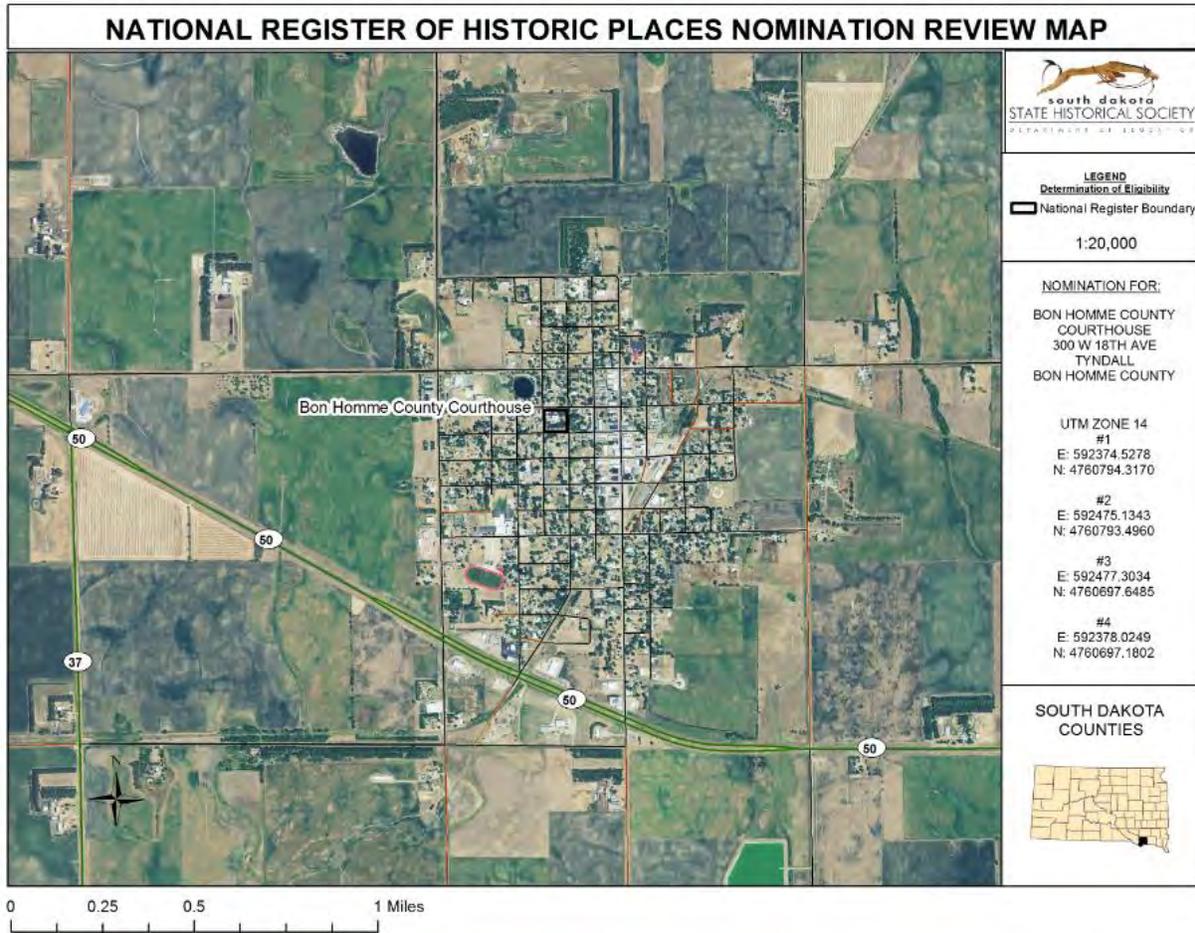
Bon Homme County Courthouse
 Name of Property

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Bon Homme County Courthouse
Name of Property

Bon Homme County, SD
County and State





BONHOMME COUNTY



BON HOMME COUNTY

1914

Bon Homme County Courthouse
1914

Handicap parking sign





McQuay

KOHLER

















National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

82-005713

Bon Homme County Courthouse
Bon Homme County
SOUTH DAKOTA

Working No. NOV 14 1984
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/4/86
Date Due: 12/13/84 - 12/29/84
Action: ACCEPT 12-13-84
 RETURN
 REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

Entered in the
National Register

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed |

Check one

- unaltered
- altered

Check one

- original site
- moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name _____
UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

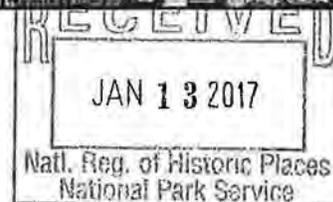
title date

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



January 11, 2017

Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 "I" (Eye) Street NW
8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington DC 20005

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copies of the following new nominations to the National Register of Historic Places:

- Arlington Masonic Temple, Arlington, Kingsbury County, South Dakota
- Dell Rapids Warming House, Dell Rapids, Minnehaha County, South Dakota

and two updated nominations:

- Bon Homme County Courthouse, Tyndall, Bon Homme County, South Dakota, NRIS #84000581 (additional documentation)
- Herschell-Spillman Steam Riding Gallery (Art B. Thomas Carousel), Prairie Village, Madison, Lake County, South Dakota, NRIS #16000825 (amended address)

If you have any questions regarding this submittal, please feel free to contact Jennifer Brosz at 605-773-2906 or jennifer.brosz@state.sd.us (Arlington), or Liz Almlie at 605-773-6056 or liz.almlie@state.sd.us (Dell Rapids, Tyndall, and Madison).

Sincerely,

Liz Almlie
Historic Preservation Specialist



south dakota
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



February 23, 2017



Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 "I" (Eye) Street NW
8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington DC 20005

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed disk contains accompanying photographs for the amendment to the nomination for the Bon Homme County Courthouse, Tyndall, Bon Homme County, South Dakota to the National Register of Historic Places submitted in January 2017.

Please feel free to contact me at 605-773-6056 or liz.almie@state.sd.us with any questions.

Sincerely,

Liz Almie
Historic Preservation Specialist

AD84000581 (2017)