

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 05001336

Property Name: Mount Theodore Roosevelt Monument
County: Clark State: South Dakota

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

December 22, 2005
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Significance. For the Period of Significance, "1919," hereby, replaces "1919-1954" to correspond with the date of construction and the year in which local leader Seth Bullock was directly associated with the construction of the monument.

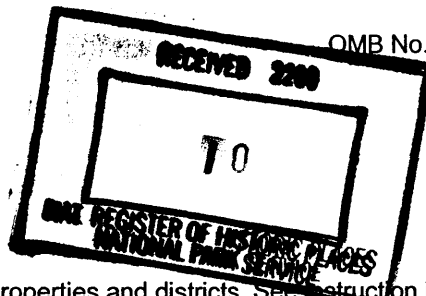
The United States Forest Service was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

**National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

14577

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Mount Theodore Roosevelt Monument

other names/site number 39LA942

2. Location

street & number _____ [N/A] not for publication

city or town Deadwood [x] vicinity

state South Dakota code SD county Lawrence code 081 zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [x] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [x] locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Leri L. Liestman, Heritage Program leader 06/08/05
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Lakewood, Colorado
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Jay D. Vogt 06-02-2005
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
SD SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

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 [] See continuation sheet.

Signature of the Keeper Linda McClelland Date of Action 12/22/05

Mount Theodore Roosevelt Monument
Name of Property

Lawrence, South Dakota
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, CEMENT

walls STONE, MORTAR

roof WOOD

other METAL/Iron

Narrative Description

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

Mount Theodore Roosevelt Monument
Name of Property

Lawrence, South Dakota
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, CEMENT
walls STONE, MORTAR
roof WOOD
other METAL/Iron

Narrative Description

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

Mount Theodore Roosevelt Monument
Name of Property

Lawrence, South Dakota
County/State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Conservation

Politics and Government

Periods of Significance

1919-1954

Significant Dates

1919

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Seth Bullock

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

H.S. Vincent and C.E. Dawson – Architects

Hanson Brothers – Builder/Contractors

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

South Dakota Historical Society

Adams Museum and House, Deadwood, SD

Mount Theodore Roosevelt Monument

Name of Property

Lawrence, South Dakota

County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 598810 4916620
 Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bridget Roth, Special Projects Archaeologist

organization Rocky Mountain Regional Office, USDA Forest Service date _____

street & number 740 Simms telephone 303-275-5047

city or town Denver state Colorado zip code 80221

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name USDA Forest Service, Black Hills National Forest

street & number 25041 N Highway 16 telephone 605-673-9200

city or town Custer state South Dakota zip code 57730

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

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

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Section 7*Overview*

Mount Theodore Roosevelt Monument (39LA942) stands among the ponderosa pines and aspen trees of the Black Hills National Forest, three miles north of Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota. The tower monument was constructed in 1919 through the efforts of Seth Bullock, early Forest Supervisor of the Black Hills National Forest, lawman, rancher, and entrepreneur, to commemorate the life and death of his close personal friend and fellow conservationist Theodore Roosevelt. The observation tower, which sits atop Mount Roosevelt at an elevation of 5680 feet, was the first monument erected in the United States after Roosevelt's death (Kellar 1972:183). The tower provides commanding views of the region – the reason Bullock chose this site for the monument. Atop the Monument a person can see the old territories of Montana, Wyoming, and the plains of North Dakota where Theodore Roosevelt lived on a ranch.

Exterior

The free standing, round observation tower resembles a castle tower. It is surrounded by pine and aspen trees; a trail leads from its entrance south. It is built of native stone, standing 31 feet tall with a 12 foot diameter on a 16 foot square platform. The tower consists of three sections: the square base, the cylindrical shaft, and the flared top. Eight stone mortared steps providing access to the south-facing doorway were removed. On the shaft at the base of the square platform (facing south) is a rectangular 6'6" x 2'6" entrance; an iron gate has been placed over the opening. There are four small rectangular 24" x 12" window openings on the shaft that follow an interior stairwell. The top portion is flared out from the shaft creating a larger observation platform.

Interior

Twenty mortar steps and an iron pipe handrail spiral up the inside wall of the structure, leading to an outside wood plank viewing platform encased by a 3' flared parapet wall. An interior flagpole that extended from the base through the floor of observation deck has been removed.

Environment

Vegetation growth is impacting the tower in two ways, visually and structurally. The presence of large trees is beginning to crack the stone foundation of the structure through root growth. Photographs taken at the time of construction indicate there were only a few Ponderosa pine trees growing near the tower. Over 90 years later large ponderosas obstruct views and the tower is crowded by a grove of aspen trees

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National Park Service**Section number 8 Page 1**Section 8***Statement of Significance*

The Mount Theodore Roosevelt Monument is significant to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture as an example of unique architecture and workmanship found no where else in South Dakota, in an environmental setting that has changed little since the Monument's construction. The physical characteristics and unique physical style of the monument do not specifically reflect or symbolize a particular period of significance. The Monument was conceived, designed and constructed by Seth Bullock and members of the Deadwood community. The monument's unique characteristics are a reflection of the individuality of that community; the tower is a "one of a kind" property in South Dakota.

The Mount Theodore Roosevelt Monument is also significant to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B in the area of Conservation and Politics and Government, as the individual who developed the Monument, Seth Bullock, was an important individual in the history of the Deadwood region of South Dakota, as well as the Black Hills National Forest. Seth Bullock, a prominent person in local and regional history, wanted to commemorate the life of Theodore Roosevelt, the president of the United States and his personal friend.

Seth Bullock: His Life and Relationship to South Dakota

Bullock was born in Sandwich, Ontario in 1874. His father was a retired major in the British Army, his mother was a Scottish emigrant (Miller 1; Kellar 1972:1). Bullock ran away from home as a teenager and went to live with his sister in Montana; however, he was immediately sent back home. Bullock moved to Helena, Montana in 1867. Throughout his life, Bullock supported the Republican party, and at the age of 22 Bullock was elected as a Republican member of the Territorial Senate of Montana from 1871 – 1872 (Kellar 1972:8). In 1873, Bullock was in his late twenties and elected Sheriff of Lewis and Clark County in Helena, Montana (Bullock 1886:6). Approximately two years later Bullock became an auctioneer as well as engaging in a business partnership with Solomon Star.

After the Custer Expedition of 1874 reported gold in the Black Hills, Bullock and Star went to the Deadwood mining camp. He sent his wife Martha, and newborn daughter back to Michigan to wait until he became established. Bullock's move to Deadwood was the beginning of many business and political ventures.

Bullock and Star arrived in Deadwood, in August of 1876. The partners opened a mercantile business a few days prior to the shooting of the famous Wild Bill Hickcock (Lee 1997:73; Kellar 1972:44, 142; Miller 199-?). The Black Hills, including Deadwood, was still subject to the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868, which protected the Black Hills as an Indian reservation and prohibited intrusion and settlement by outsiders. By October 1876, news reached Deadwood that a treaty has been signed with the Sioux to sell the Black Hills to the government when it was apparent that the pioneer squatters would not be removed (Kellar 1972:67 – 69). Bullock was appointed the de facto sheriff, as well as appointed a Deputy U.S. Marshall (Schotz 1968). He would later become a commissioner on the Board of Health and Street Commissioners, the Chief Engineer of the Volunteer Fire Department of Deadwood Gulch, as well as the president of the Society of Black Hills Pioneers (Bullock 1886:35; Kellar 1972:94; Tallent 1899:593).

Although Bullock undertook many civic duties upon his arrival in Deadwood, he and partner Solomon Star also initiated several business ventures, like the Deadwood Flouring Mill Company in Deadwood and the Star Ranch at the junction of the Redwaters and Belle Fourche River (Miller 199-?; Hasselstrom 1994:354). Through his ranching venture, Bullock introduced alfalfa to the area (Miller 199-?:10). Seed obtained from Captain Tom Russell of Cache Valley, Utah was planted in 1881. After a successful crop, Bullock gave his seed to neighbors

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thereby establishing alfalfa in the Black Hills (Brown and Willard 1924). He also brought the first thoroughbred horses to the Black Hills (Bullock 1886:6).

Bullock's activity in the area included his involvement in politics and the 10-year battle in Lawrence County for the location of the county seat. The demise of Minnesela, South Dakota and the formation of Belle Fourche, South Dakota, were largely due to Bullock enticing a stage line to bypass Minnesela and instead stop at his ranch. He later offered the railroad free right-of-way and a depot site on his ranch if it would by-pass Minnesela and build a line to Deadwood (Lee 1997:73; Miller:12). Bullock was experienced enough to know that town builders were at the mercy of the railroads. By giving the railroad land, he ensured the growth of Deadwood and the development of Belle Fourche. Bullock offered free town lots to any business that would move the three miles from Minnesela to the new Belle Fourche. Minnesela soon died out and in a raid county records were taken to Belle Fourche. Later in 1894, Belle Fourche was selected as the county seat for Lawrence County (Kellar 1972:118; Lee 1997:73).

During the mid 1880s, Bullock became involved in new ways to extract gold and organized the Deadwood Smelting and Reduction Works Co. (Miller:14-15). Bullock was also instrumental in getting the Freemont, Ellkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad to build a railroad line from Whitewood, South Dakota into Deadwood. The first train used the route on December 29, 1890. Bullock capitalized on the growth of Deadwood due to the railroad and development of refractory ore mines by opening the Bullock Hotel in 1895.

Bullock was 50 years old when the US approached war with Spain in 1898. Having some physical fitness problems waived, Bullock volunteered for active service in the Calvary. He was named Captain of Troop A in Grisby's Cowboy regiment, a company of rough riders known as the Black Hills Rough Riders. The Company was stationed in Louisiana at a training camp and the war ended before the regiment could embark for Cuba. Although Bullock never saw any action, he proudly used his title of Captain for the rest of his life (Hughes 1957:346).

Bullock was influential in conservation of natural resources throughout the West. He articulated this importance later in his life when he stated "the permanent industries of the Black Hills are wholly dependence upon timber and water: destroy one and these industries will disappear; while if both are destroyed the richest 100 square miles will become desert" (Parker1981:137). This understanding of the relationship between economic development and conservation of natural resources is apparent throughout his life. Directing Congress while in the Montana Territorial Senate, Bullock joined Judge Cornelius Hedges in introducing a resolution establishing Yellowstone National Park (Kellar 1972:10). By removing 1920 acres of timberland from private use, Bullock helped to establish Wind Cave National Park in the southern Black Hills. He also facilitated land transfers in the Black Hills, which resulted in the establishment of Devils Tower National Monument in 1906, and Jewel Cave National Monument in 1908.

With his knowledge of the land and prior conservation efforts, it is no wonder Theodore Roosevelt wanted Bullock for the Forest Supervisor of the Black Hills National Forest, then called the Black Hills Forest Reserve (Hughes 1957:346). Vice President Theodore Roosevelt worked to secure the appointment of Seth Bullock as Supervisor of the Black Hills in 1901. He held the position from 1901 to 1906.

Before Bullock would accept the position, he requested four concessions, including: 1) to report only to the Washington office, 2) to hire local people who knew the Black Hills, 3) to be allowed administrative staff sufficient to process applications and permits at the local level, and 4) to have local authority to authorize small timber sales. He did not get the last request, but the others were granted (Hasselstrom 1994:354). His insistence on local forest control and consultation with the local community diminished hostility directed at government control of the Forest.

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In this position, Bullock supervised the Case #1 Timber Sale on the Black Hills Reserve near Este Creek, South Dakota. Case #1 was the first timber sale to a private interest in the National Forest system, and was designed by Gifford Pinchot as a sustained logging operation. The sale, and Bullock's supervision remain significant as they set a precedent for future timber sales throughout the nation, marking the beginning of sustained-logging for American Forest Reserves.

Bullock and Roosevelt: Their Relationship

Bullock and Theodore Roosevelt met in the 1880s when the future president operated a ranch in the Badlands of what would become North Dakota (Lee 1997:81). Roosevelt was en route to bring a horse thief named "Crazy Steve" into Deadwood for trial (Parker 1981:137). Their first meeting took place near Bullock's ranch in 1884 (Kellar 1972:112; Mahoney nd:3). Bullock, still acting as Deputy US Marshall, stopped Roosevelt's party because he thought they looked like a "tin-horn gambling outfit" (Hasselstrom 1957:346). This unusual encounter started a life long friendship. Bullock made a point to visit Roosevelt in Washington several times and through their 35 year relationship, Bullock and Roosevelt exchanged numerous letters, expressing political concerns as well as family news.

Roosevelt considered Bullock as the truest Westerner available, as well as his "typical ideal American" (Parker 1981:138; Rezzatto 1980:111). Roosevelt said of Bullock that he "is a true westerner, the finest frontiersman -- He could handle himself in any situation and if I felt that I did not wish to meet him on any particular person the reflection would be entirely on the latter" (Kellar 1972:185). In fact, Bullock's family joined Roosevelt's family in England so the English dignitaries could see what a true westerner was like.

Joint family vacations also included domestic adventures. Roosevelt sent his sons Ted, Kermit and Archie to visit with Bullock and his family during the summers for back country and "Western" experiences on the Bullock ranch, as Roosevelt did not want his sons to grow up to be "tenderfeet" (Rezzatto 1980:109). He knew that Bullock would teach them hunting and riding, giving them the adventures and skills needed to be a true "Westerner".

Roosevelt enjoyed recounting Bullock's dry humor and no nonsense manner, often illustrative of Bullock's devotion to Roosevelt. Once Roosevelt recalled how Bullock sat on stage behind him at a hostile campaign trip meeting. Roosevelt thought he had captivated the audience only to find out later that Bullock had sent around word "that if any son-of-a-gun peeped he'd kill him" (Kellar 1972:160). Once while Bullock was visiting Roosevelt in Washington, they were walking in the park and Roosevelt supposedly said "Seth, I'd like to have you down here with me in Washington. How would commissionership of General Land Office or Indian Affairs suit you?" "Mr. President," Bullock replied, "there is just one position in Washington I would accept and you are filling that in a perfectly satisfactory manner" (Hughes 1957:341).

Throughout the course of their relationship, Roosevelt offered several career positions to Bullock, such as Governor of Alaska and Commissioner of the General Land Office in Washington D.C. However, Bullock desired to stay in the Black Hills and declined these positions (Hughes 1957:346). During WWI Roosevelt asked Bullock to raise a volunteer force of 1,200 cowboys, railroaders and miners from the Black Hills and surrounding area to serve in France, which he did obligingly. However, President Woodrow Wilson declined the volunteer division in 1917 when America joined the war (Hasselstrom 1994:355).

Theodore Roosevelt meant a great deal to Bullock and was extremely influential in Roosevelt's life. Both men worked hard at keeping their relationship strong and they both benefited from their personal and political relationship. Bullock was a member of Roosevelt's Tennis Cabinet, a group of Roosevelt's closest friends

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(Bullock 1886:6). Originally these were the friends with whom Roosevelt played tennis, or went on long walks in Washington. The Tennis Cabinet was later expanded to include Bullock and Roosevelt's other western friends with whom they had serious outdoor adventures (Roosevelt 1913:45). In Roosevelt's autobiography, he states "Bullock became one of my staunchest and most valued friends" (Rezatto 1980:111). For Bullock, the feeling was mutual.

History of the Mount Theodore Roosevelt Monument

When Roosevelt died in January 1919, Bullock was grief stricken. He wanted a meaningful way to commemorate his friend who served as President of the United States. Bullock felt strongly that this tribute had to be outdoors, where Roosevelt loved to be. Bullock managed to build the first monument in America to Theodore Roosevelt. He got the task accomplished with speed and authority. Bullock's goal in all the planning and construction of the monument was so that people could remember Theodore Roosevelt for his unwavering loyalty to the highest ideas of democracy and righteousness (The Deadwood Daily Pioneer Times July 6, 1919).

Bullock wanted to use a mountain overlooking "Roosevelt country" for the dedication, and selected Sheep Mountain, located just north of Deadwood.. It was renamed "Mount Roosevelt" by the Society of Black Hills Pioneers (DDPT 1919). Bullock's original idea was to put a bronze marker on a prominent stone on the summit, but many members of the Society of Black Hills Pioneers thought this would be inadequate.

Involving members of the community in the process of creating and building the monument, the mayor of Deadwood came up with the idea of an observation tower, despite staunch local opposition. Bullock fought for the tower to be located at Mount Roosevelt. People in the community thought the mountain was too remote and the tower should be located in town. Bullock asserted that people would appreciate the tower more if located in the outdoor surroundings that Roosevelt loved. Bullock did not want this to be a goal for sightseers but a shrine to Americans who knew what Roosevelt meant to the country (DDPT 1919).

Chronological history of property

6 January 1919	Theodore Roosevelt's Death (Kellar 1972:183)
January 1919	Change name of sheep Mountain to Mount Theodore Roosevelt by the Society of Black Hills Pioneers at annual meeting
30 January 1919	Formation of the Roosevelt Permanent Memorial National Committee then changed to Roosevelt Memorial Association
February 1919	Bullock's Idea – Originally to place bronze marker on a native rock at the summit of Mount Theodore Roosevelt, but the idea grew and this seemed "grossly inadequate"
March 1919	Design of the structure was made by Mr. H.S. Vincent, Mayor of Deadwood, in association with Mr. C.E. Dawson of Deadwood
April 1919	Architect Drawings completed. Carl Dawson designed the tower – not signed but in his writing (what?). The family had original drawing on linen and planned to give it to the Adams Museum (so what happened then)
April 1919 through July 1919	Road constructed from wagon trail to tower site
May 1919 through 4 July 1919	Construction of the tower by Hansen Brothers Contractors; made possible by the Society of Black Hills Pioneers
4 July 1919	Dedication ceremony. Speakers included Bishop Remmington, Honorable E.W. Martin, Governor Peter Norbeck, Major General Leonard Wood, Bishop Lawler

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September 1919	Seth Bullock's death
1966	Society of Black Hills Pioneers decided that due to its small membership and lack of assets, the United States Forest Service (USFS) could take better care of the memorial. This was accomplished through deeding the site to the USFS and doing several land exchanges with the Bureau of Land Management
4 July 1966	Rededicated. Signifying that the USFS designated the memorial as a historic site and the care and maintenance of Mount Roosevelt will come into the jurisdiction of the USFS.
1968	Historical plaques from the monument granted to the Adams Memorial Museum
1969	Forest Service interpretative signs installed
10 April 1974	Meeting with the Forest Service and Society of Black Hills Pioneers decide to obliterate road and build footpath to monument to alleviate vandalism.
fall 1975	FS steps removed – identified in development plan for Mount Roosevelt April 11, 1974, expected in fall of 1975
Fall 1975	FS gate installed in doorway of tower
Fall 1957	FS trailhead constructed (10 car capacity)
1992	FS Youth Conservation crew construction of observation deck, installed two tables at the base of the tower, fuels reduction work

Architectural Significance

South Dakota was granted statehood in 1889. Consequently, the majority of the architectural styles found in the state date from this period forward. While many of the contemporary styles of the last 100 years can be found statewide along with their vernacular interpretations, stone castle like structures such as the Mount Roosevelt Monument are very rare. The tower's architecture does not resemble any contemporary building or structures built in its vicinity or period. While memorials are not uncommon in the region, the scope and design of the Mount Roosevelt Monument sets it apart from other monuments.

Although built to commemorate the life of the President Theodore Roosevelt, the tower itself has achieved significance. The monument is not classified under any architectural style, but its design resembles European castle traditions not usually found in South Dakota. Constructed with stone available on site, the tower's design and placement are compatible with the surrounding landscape. The tower has also achieved symbolic value for its association with Roosevelt, Bullock, and conservation. The tower, located in a national forest for public enjoyment, embodies Roosevelt's ideals promoting the preservation of wild areas for public enjoyment.

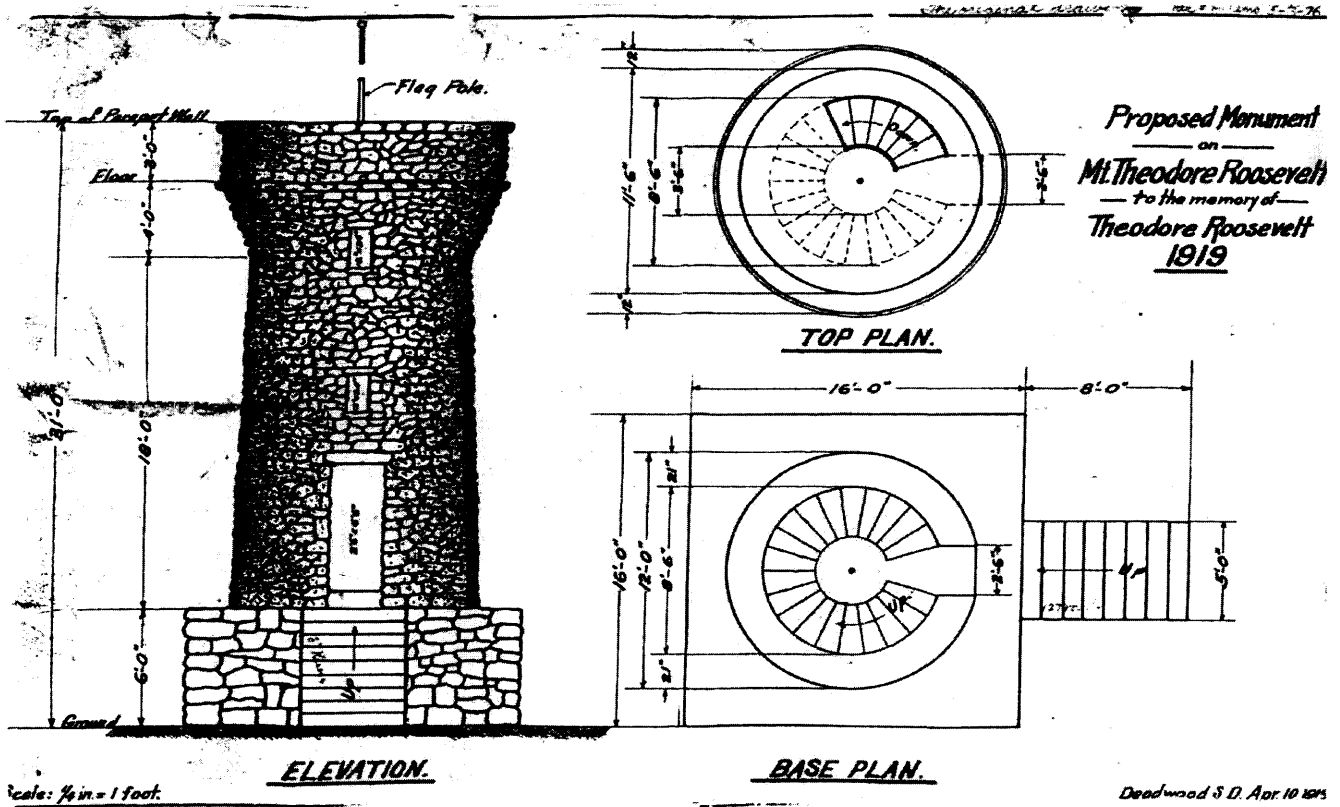
Summary

The Mount Roosevelt Monument is eligible for the National Register under Criteria B and C. It is eligible under Criterion B for its association with Seth Bullock and the contributions he made to the history of the region. It is also eligible under Criterion C for its architecture and craftsmanship.

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Original Plan Map for the Mount Theodore Roosevelt Monument,
April 10, 1915

Plans on file at the USDA Forest Service, Black Hills National

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The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1 – 7 except as noted:

Name of Property: Mount Theodore Roosevelt Monument
 Location: Lawrence County, South Dakota
 Photographer: Phil Henry
 Date of Photographs: September 19, 2001
 Negatives: USDA Forest Service, Black Hills National Forest

Photo Number	Photographic Information
1	Front of monument; view 357° N
2	Side of monument; view 86° E
3	Inside tower looking up
4	Inside tower looking down
5	Detail of hand rail and mortar work at base of tower
6	Observation deck on top of monument
7	Detail of Hanson Bros. Construction Stamp
8	Major General Leonard Wood and Seth Bullock at the dedication ceremony of the Mount Theodore Roosevelt Monument July 4, 1919; Photo courtesy of the Adams House & Museum; Deadwood, South Dakota
9	Mount Theodore Roosevelt Monument, post 1919; Photo courtesy of the Adams House & Museum; Deadwood, South Dakota
10	Ruben James Turner, a farmer from Pringle, South Dakota, 1930s; Photo courtesy of the Adams House & Museum; Deadwood, South Dakota

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**Section 9
Bibliography**

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The Deadwood Daily Pioneer Times. Deadwood, South Dakota.

1919

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1994 Roadside History of South Dakota. Mountain Press Publishing Co., Missoula, Montana.

Hughes, Richard

1957 Pioneer Years in the Black Hills. The Arthur H. Clark Co., Glendale, California.

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1972 Seth Bullock Frontier Marshall. North Plains Press, Aberdeen, South Dakota.

Lee, Bob

1997 The Black Hills After Custer. Donning Co. Publishers, Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Mahoney, Mitch

nd Seth Bullock Research files, Ms. on file Northern Hills Ranger District, Black Hills National Forest,
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McClintock, John S.

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Tallent, Annie

1899 The Black Hills or the Last Hunting Grounds of the Dakotas. St. Louis – Jones Printing Co.**Section 10***Verbal Boundary Description*

Situated in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of T5N R3E of Section 16 of the 6th principal meridian, the Mount Theodore Roosevelt Monument is located 3 miles north of Deadwood, South Dakota in Lawrence County. The boundary of the property, as nominated, is an imaginary line encompassing only the tower and forming a square. The line begins at a point 5 feet of the southeast corner of the tower and runs west to a point 5 feet off the southwest corner of the tower. The line then runs to north to a point 5 feet off the northwest corner of the tower. The line then runs east to a point 5 feet off the northeast corner of the monument. The line then runs south to connect with the starting point.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the area historically associated with the Mount Roosevelt Monument.