

**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: 99001429

Property Name: Scotland Main Street Historic District

County: Bon Homme State: South Dakota

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.

Laura McCulland December 9, 1999
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

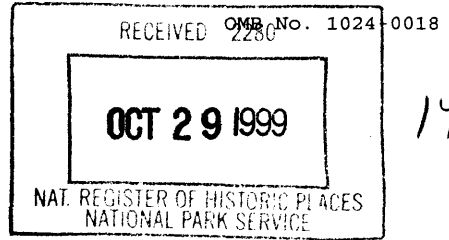
Section 10: Geographical Data:

Acreage for district is, hereby, entered as seven.

The South Dakota State Preservation Office provided the acreage and was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

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



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Scotland Main Street Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number See Section 7 not for publication N/A
city or town Scotland vicinity N/A
state South Dakota code SD county Bon Homme code 009 zip code 57059

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property 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.)

Jay D. Vogt
Signature of certifying official

10-04-99
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

=====
4. National Park Service Certification
=====

I, hereby certify that this 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 _____

Linda McAllister

___ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

12/9/99
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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>29</u>	<u>6</u>	buildings
___	___	sites
___	___	structures
___	___	objects
<u>29</u>	<u>6</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

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

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Table with 2 columns: Cat and Sub. Rows include COMMERCE/TRADE (business, professional, organizational, financial institution, specialty store, department store, restaurant), GOVERNMENT (city hall, post office), DOMESTIC (multiple dwelling), and RECREATION and CULTURE (theater).

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Table with 2 columns: Cat and Sub. Rows include COMMERCE/TRADE (business, professional, organizational, financial institution, specialty store, department store, restaurant) and GOVERNMENT (city hall).

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Italianate; Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco
OTHER: One and Two Part Commercial Block

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation CONCRETE; QUARTZITE;
roof ASPHALT SHINGLE; SYNTHETICS: Rubber
walls BRICK; STONE; WOOD: Weatherboard and Shingle
other METAL· GLASS BLOCK

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

See Continuation Sheets

=====
8. Statement of Significance
=====

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
COMMERCE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1884-1949

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

name of property Scotland Main Street Historic District County and state Bon Homme Co., SD
Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

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

See Continuation Sheets

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Scotland Historic Preservation Commission

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property N/A

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>14</u>	<u>60408</u>	<u>4778092</u>	6	<u>14</u>	<u>604086</u> <u>4778010</u>
2	<u>14</u>	<u>604082</u>	<u>4778082</u>	7	<u>14</u>	<u>604092</u> <u>4777948</u>
3	<u>14</u>	<u>604079</u>	<u>4778121</u>	8	<u>14</u>	<u>604239</u> <u>4777951</u>
4	<u>14</u>	<u>604037</u>	<u>4778125</u>	9	<u>14</u>	<u>604259</u> <u>4778017</u>
5	<u>14</u>	<u>60984</u>	<u>4778007</u>	10	<u>14</u>	<u>604305</u> <u>4778023</u>

See continuation sheet.

name of property Scotland Main Street Historic District County and state Bon Homme Co., SD

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

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

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Megan D. Eades date February 1999
street & number 1039 Magnolia Street telephone (912) 746-6510
city or town Macon state GA zip code 31201

=====
Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage

or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

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

=====
Property Owner
=====

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

name See Property Owner List
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

=====
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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

VII: ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Scotland Main Street Historic District encompasses an approximately five-block wide by two-block tall section of the commercial district located in the center of the downtown Scotland. The proposed historic district contains buildings located on north and south sides of historic Main Street, including three full blocks on the north side of Main Street, one block on First Street, and one an one-half blocks on the south side of Main Street. The district is roughly bounded on the west by the C.M. and St.P. Railway, on the south by additional commercial and residential areas south of Juniper Street, on the east by Third Street, and on the north by residential areas north of Poplar Street.

The properties contained in the Scotland Main Street Historic District were the subject of a reconnaissance-level historic sites survey conducted in 1997 by Stephanie Turner, Historic Preservation Consultant, in conjunction with the Scotland Historic Preservation Commission and the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office. The survey was part of the Scotland Historic Preservation Commission's ongoing effort to comprehensively survey and evaluate historic resources in the Scotland community. The properties contained within the boundaries of the Scotland Main Street Historic District are, in part, a subset of the area surveyed in 1997.

The district is comprised largely of late nineteenth and early to mid twentieth century commercial buildings and contains twenty-nine (29) contributing and six (6) non-contributing resources. One (1) property contained within the district boundaries, the Scotland Royal Theater, is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The thirty-seven contributing buildings in the district range in date from circa 1884 to 1949.

Most of the buildings within the district are best classified by their architectural type, and represent popular forms such as the one and two part (one and two story) Commercial Block. These buildings are not clearly identifiable as a particular style, but may have subtle details

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 2

or exterior ornamentation that reflects the influence of a particular architectural style, such as Colonial Revival, Italianate, Prairie School, and Art Deco. In these cases, it is the type, or form, that is significant because of its association with historic vernacular building patterns.

All buildings are a basic rectangular or square plan with one or two floors used for commercial and/or office space, and in some cases, residential space. Most buildings in the district are classified as a commercial block, referring both to the shape and massing of the building as well as the restrained exterior decoration. Two-part commercial blocks (two story) generally feature a street-level storefront used for public space such as a store or restaurant while the upper floors contain office space and/or apartments. A one-part commercial block is simply a single story building that shares at least one common wall with another building. Like the two-part block, this style was very popular from the mid-nineteenth century through mid-twentieth century. Restrained ornamentation and the ubiquitous three or four-bay storefront with display windows are the defining features.

Primary building materials include weatherboard, stucco, brick, and stone, cladding, asphalt shingles or rubber roof materials, and concrete block, stone, or poured concrete foundations. Most of the contributing buildings retain their historic materials or exhibit replacement materials that are like or compatible with the historic finishes. Many properties retain original interior materials, particularly the pressed tin ceilings and plaster walls. In one example, Rettedal's Department Store (551 Main), the pressed tin extends from the interior ceiling out to ceiling of the exterior entry bay. This property also retains the original pneumatic money changing system that was installed in 1929.

Main Street, like all other streets in Scotland, South Dakota, was platted in the predominant grid pattern used extensively in western plains towns. Platted as part of the Town of Scotland in November 1879, Main Street retains its original width with very little changes to its setting other than the addition of concrete sidewalks, asphalt paving, and contemporary street lamps. All the buildings are set back

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

uniformly from the street, and are backed by alleys that bisect the city blocks. The buildings that line Main Street represent the evolution of commerce and architecture among the "Englishers" (English and Scottish settlers and their descendants). The German-Russian residents established their own commercial district along Curry Street. The segregation was largely due to the language barrier, and carried over into the town's residential development as well. Today, only a few buildings remain in the Curry Street commercial area, and the Main Street establishments indicate a gradual integration of cultures and languages, particularly in the latter part of the twentieth century.

All buildings within the district are described in the following section, and are arranged by address. A complete list of properties, both contributing and non-contributing, and the status of all secondary resources, is presented in a list that follows the architectural descriptions. Each property description is listed by address, the original or historic name for the building with the current name in parentheses. Date of construction (or estimated date based on available records) and contributing/non-contributing status follows the property name.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTIONS:

**410 Main Street, Scotland City Hall (City Hall)
Circa 1923
Contributing**

The Scotland City Hall is a two and one-half story public/government building with a rectangular plan, concrete foundation, brick cladding, and a corrugated metal roof. The existing gabled roof replaced the original flat roof in 1990 to alleviate water problems, but does not significantly detract from the historic character of the property. The variegated red brick wall cladding is enhanced by decorative insets of vertical stretchers framed by horizontal stretcher bricks. A beltcourse of header bricks runs along the perimeter of the building above the second story windows and is highlighted by single square

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 4

tiles at each corner. Other decorative elements include the Prairie-style inspired tile insets on the upper façade.

Paired casement windows with elongated, or vertical muntins and concrete sills are located in the five bay façade which also features double doors beneath a wide lintel. A flat awning extends from the façade entrance, which is flanked by concrete topped, brick wingwalls on either side of the concrete steps. Each elevation is divided into three sections by vertical brick courses and features eighteen-light windows above the exposed basement level with concrete cladding and glass-block windows.

The Scotland City Hall retains not only its historic appearance, but also continues to provide office space for the municipality as well as an auditorium for community events. Other functions include use as a library (until 1998), police department, and dining facility. The basement level garage is currently used as housing for extra city fire trucks.

**410 Main Street, Scotland City Jail
Circa 1920
Contributing**

Located on the west side of the City Hall, the one-story building with shed roof, pressed-metal siding, woven metal windows, and concrete foundation was moved in 1946 from its original location (behind the theater at 565 Main Street) to be used as a pump house. The relocation occurred within the period of significance, and since no alterations disturbed exterior, the building retains its architectural integrity. Today, the modest, single-cell building exemplifies vernacular jail buildings found in small towns that had little need for large holding facilities designed for long-term incarceration. The jail was used only once, reportedly to hold a drunken and disorderly person until he sobered. Despite the relocation, the jail retains its original character and appearance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 5

**420 Main Street, Dr. Furney, Veterinarian Office (Downer's Storage)
Circa 1880
Contributing**

This one story frame building is characterized by the "boom-town" false front with wide cornice and large, plate-glass storefront windows. The rectangular building features a concrete foundation, shiplap wall cladding, and a gabled roof with asphalt shingles (some historic wood shingles are still intact). A narrow chimney is located at the north, or rear elevation, along with a single, paneled wood door. Both the east and west elevations feature continuous wood cladding with no windows or doors. The three-bay storefront has a centered, recessed entrance with a half-glass and paneled wood door flanked by single plate-glass windows. Two sets of paired plate-glass display windows are located on each side of the recessed entrance beneath beveled wood molding. A contemporary, gabled addition with metal siding adjoins the rear, or north elevation.

The property was initially used as a residence by Carl Max when he moved to Scotland from nearby Kaylor, then was purchased in 1910 by B.A. Bliss for his *Republic* newspaper, which operated until Bliss' death in 1921. Following the demise of the newspaper, Dr. J.C. Van Furney used the building for his veterinary practice. Currently, the property is owned by the Downer family as storage space for their antiques business.

**421 Main Street, Scotland Clinic (Koopman Apartments)
Circa 1923
Contributing**

Built in 1922-23, the rectangular, one-story building features a flat roof, brick exterior wall cladding and concrete foundation. Exterior ornamentation is limited to the striated brickwork and Colonial Revival-inspired façade windows. The three-bay façade contains a centered entrance with half-glass and paneled wood door with wood framing, narrow sidelights, and an elongated fanlight transom. Two one-over-one sash windows with divided sidelights and fanlight transoms

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7Page 6

flank the entrance and also feature heavy, painted wood sills, jambs, and lintels. Brick wingwalls with concrete caps line the concrete steps leading up to the entrance. Single, one-over-one sash windows pierce the remaining elevations. In 1950, a rear addition was added to the property to accommodate the growing medical practice. The small addition features concrete foundation, brick cladding, and asphalt roof.

The Scotland Clinic was originally built for Dr. G.A. Landmann, who was raised in Scotland, attended the Scotland Academy, and returned to his hometown in 1903 after receiving his medical degree. In addition to Dr. Landmann's office, the building housed the dental practice of Drs. Felzien and Stone during the first several years of operation. As Landmann's practice grew, Dr. Namminga, Dr. Jungman, Dr. Berg, and Dr. Kleinsasser joined the clinic, which operated as the community's primary medical facility. In 1969 the city constructed the Landmann-Jungman Hospital, and John Koopman purchased the clinic to use as rental property.

**430 Main Street, Commercial Building (Moore Law Office)
Circa 1880
Non-Contributing**

The Moore Law Office is a single story frame building with stucco cladding, a gabled roof with asphalt shingles, and concrete foundation. A shed-roof addition extends from the west elevation which features single, sash windows with plain framing. The full-width false front obscures the smaller, gabled building and features stucco cladding with a single door entrance and large, plate-glass window. Alterations to the building, particularly to the historic storefront, detract from the original appearance of the building.

The property is noted as an office building on the 1884 Sanborn Map, and William Hanson is the first attorney recorded at this location. Although the building was used throughout its history for various

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 7

offices, it is locally recognized as the law office of Leo Moore, who purchased the building in the late 1950s and passed ownership to his sons, Bob and Bill Moore.

**441 Main Street, German Mutual Farmer's Insurance Company
Circa 1941-42
Contributing**

This one-story, brick building features an asphalt-shingle gable roof and concrete foundation. Although it was built in the mid-twentieth century, the building is characterized by the brick storefront that was modeled after the frontier-style false fronts used during the early settlement period. The brick store front features a parapet roof with narrow brick coping, a recessed, central entrance with half-glass door, and two plate-glass display windows with broad wood framing.

Variegated brick cladding covers both the east and west elevations, which are unmarked by door or window openings.

Built in 1941-42 by H.L. Bates for the German Mutual Insurance Company, the small office building was completed for a modest price of \$2,235.00. The insurance company continues operation in this facility and is the oldest continuously operating business in Scotland.

**460 Main Street, Campbell Hotel (Zweifel Motors)
Circa 1881; Altered 1946
Contributing**

The former Campbell Hotel is a two and one-half story, two-part commercial block with a concrete foundation, stucco cladding, and flat, asphalt roof. The original, three-story chalk-rock building was constructed in the Second Empire style with a mansard roof. In 1946, new owners modernized the building by applying stucco over the chalk-rock walls, replacing the third-story mansard roof with a flat roof and stepped parapet. The remodeled building, typical of the immediate postwar period, features no exterior ornamentation and the elevations are broken only by slightly recessed, single, two-over-two sash windows with narrow wood frames. Façade fenestration consists of a single

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 8

glass and metal door flanked by paired, plate-glass windows. Four windows with two-over-two sash configuration are located in the upper façade.

A two-story gabled ell with a very low-pitched roof stucco cladding adjoins the north (rear) elevation, and contains similar windows as the older section of the building. Two brick chimneys are located along the ridge of the roofline.

Originally constructed in 1881 by General Charles Campbell, the Campbell Hotel was an impressive building with thirty-five rooms, spacious dining room, a parlor, and sample room used by traveling salesman. Three staircases with walnut balustrades also graced the interior. Following his return from World War I, "Staff" Donley and his family purchased the building and renamed it the Donley Hotel. Randy Hosterman assumed ownership in 1946, when he removed the third story and converted the hotel into apartments. Shortly thereafter, Sen. Lehman purchased the building and completed the renovation. Several Scotland merchants housed shops in the building, including Ted Graces' Television shop and Frank Pillar's appliance store. Roger Zweifel has owned the building for several years and continues to utilize the apartment space as well as the offices.

461 Main Street, Mama Kruses' Café
Circa 1996
Non-Contributing

This property is a one-story, metal building with gabled roof and concrete foundation. Contemporary plate-glass windows flank the centered, glass entrance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7

Page 9

510 Main Street, Stevenson's Garage (Mike's Auto Body)
Circa 1918
Contributing

This two-story, two-part commercial block is one of the more outstanding buildings in Scotland, with its distinctive corner entrance and stepped parapet roof (on east elevation). The large building features subtle stylistic features influenced by the Prairie School, including the rusticated brick cladding, dogtooth brick beltcourse, plain beveled cornice, and grouped windows on the lower level. Dogtooth brickwork also joins the façade corners to the south and east elevations.

All windows on the upper level are one-over-one sash configuration with plain frames, while the grouped windows on the ground level of the south elevation are fixed sash with rectangular transoms. East elevation fenestration consists of single sash windows on both stories and is dominated by the stepped parapet roofline. The corner façade has two single, one-over-one sash windows above a centered entrance. The original door was replaced with a contemporary metal garage door.

The building was constructed in 1918 for Joe Stevenson, who owned and operated the garage. Other businesses also leased space in Stevenson's building, including Tomlinson Insurance Company, E.V. Wilcox Photography, Zinck Photography, and Dr. Church's dental office. Stevenson's son, Elmer and his family lived in the second story residential space. William McGinnis purchased the building from Stevenson, moved into an upstairs apartment with his wife, Genevieve, and continued to rent both office and residential space for over thirty years. Renters during this time include Lola Jenner, Glen Miller, Allen Anderson, Emanuel Hehn, and Dennis Denblahn. At present, owner Mike Mehrer operates the ground-floor garage and uses the second story for storage.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 10

**511 Main Street, Masonic Lodge (Coast to Coast Hardware Store)
Circa 1902
Contributing**

The two-story commercial block has a concrete foundation, brick cladding, and a flat roof. Restrained exterior ornamentation characteristic of early twentieth-century commercial buildings includes the stepped parapet roof, molded cast-iron cornice with corner modillions, brackets, and dentillated brickwork. While the building retains most of its character-defining features and historic materials, the original storefront, which probably consisted of a recessed entrance and display windows, is no longer extant. The current façade features the original window openings on the second story (boarded) and a modern storefront with grouped, plate-glass windows with aluminum frames. The east elevation remains relatively unaltered, except for the boarded windows. The basement level has a drive-in opening used for loading and unloading merchandise.

In 1949, owner Ed Schmidt added a small, one-story brick addition to the south (rear) elevation to provide necessary space for his business. The addition does not detract from the historic character of the building.

Originally constructed as a Masonic Lodge, the second floor contained the meeting rooms, while the lower level commercial space housed a general mercantile operated by Philip Schenkenburg. During the 1920s, the Scotland post office, under postmaster Falkenburg, relocated to the building. In 1930, George Behl moved his plumbing business into the commercial space (the company was later operated by Vernon Sweet, Loren Johnston, and Laddie Soukoup) while E.V. Wilcox used the second story for his photography studio. A bowling alley and meeting rooms for the Order of the Moose were also housed in the second story space. In 1949 Ed Schmidt purchased the building for furniture store while his mortuary was next door and leased the new, rear addition to a propane gas distributor. Wilbur Foss established the present Coast to Coast Hardware store then sold it to the Hemberger family in 1963. The present owners bought the building in 1993.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 11

**520 Main Street, Alfred Brown Building (Schmidt's Pharmacy)
Circa 1902
Contributing**

The historic Alfred Brown Building was built in 1902 with the help of brothers Roy and A.C. Brown. The ground floor was used for commercial space with apartments on the second floor. The property currently houses two separate businesses, divided into the east and west half of the building. Joined by a common entrance and central staircase, a narrow masonry pilaster visually separates the two storefronts. The space between the two pilasters contains a second story window and single door entrance.

The brick building features a flat, parapet roof, corbel table cornice, and masonry beltcourse. Arched window openings with wide hoodmolds are reminiscent of the Italianate or Renaissance Revival styles. The east side storefront features two one-over-one sash windows with arched hoodmolds on the second floor and a three-bay storefront with recessed entrance flanked by plate-glass windows with contemporary aluminum frames. The corrugated metal awning temporarily obscures the original transom windows located above the storefront. The original pressed metal ceiling is still intact.

V.B. Deihl operated a drug store in the commercial space, which was later occupied by druggists Bruhn, Luther Breen (who added soda fountain), and then purchased by Jim Schmidt in 1969. The building continues to operate as a drug store and pharmacy.

**530 Main Street, Alfred Brown Building (the Main Hideout Bar and Grill)
Circa 1902
Contributing**

The west side of the Brown building shares the same architectural elements as its counterpart, 520 Main, with the exception of the second-story windows, which are more narrow but have the same masonry hoodmolds and plain sills. The storefront is altered but follows the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 12

original form consisting of a recessed center entrance flanked by display windows. Composition siding now covers the original windows and transoms, revealing narrow, rectangular windows on either side of a metal door. All other exterior features, including the decorative brickwork, remain intact.

The commercial space was originally occupied by postmaster John Reich, followed by postmaster Brubacher, before the post office relocated to 511 Main Street in the 1920s. After the post office moved, Charles Hajeck opened his pool hall and bar, which was followed by several other owners, including Martin Hoffer (1929-1959), Milo Novak (1959-1960), Rueben Auch (1962-1972), Melvin Vay (1972-1989) and Dave Auch, who added a restaurant in 1989. In 1996, Bob and Cindy Kvick established the current bar and grill.

**521 Main Street, Dr. Manuel Ramo's Office
Circa 1989
Non-Contributing**

This is a contemporary, one-story commercial building with concrete foundation, brick veneer cladding, and flat roof. The façade is dominated by a large shed awning with wood shingles above three tinted, plate-glass windows and a single glass door.

**531 Main Street, Frey Building (Main Attraction Hair Salon)
Circa 1946
Contributing**

The Frey building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a concrete foundation, glazed tile cladding, and asphalt covered flat roof. Art Moderne style elements associated with this property include the oversized yellow tile cladding, recessed entrance with curved corner and glass-block infill, and plate-glass windows with beveled concrete sills. Contemporary alterations such as the large shed awning on the façade and the wood infill that surrounds the glass door entrance appear superficial and do not significantly affect the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 13

original materials or structural integrity of the building. A small, rear addition composed on concrete block is not visible from the street and does not detract from the historic character of the building.

The building was constructed in 1946 by Al Frey and operated as the Kiltie Café (aptly named in honor of Scotland's heritage). Mr. Frey's establishment passed on "Corky" Palmer, then to Lola Jenner and the last café was operated by Cap Eisenman. In the late 1960s, the building was purchased by Al Meyer and renovated for use as a beauty shop. Later owners include Margaret Baker, Alice Klemme and Susan Asche. The current owner, Rhonda Larson, continues to operate the Main Attraction.

**536 Main Street, Time-Out Sportsbar
Non-Contributing**

The Sportsbar is a large, one-story, metal pole building with an extended gable roof. The plain, contemporary building is characterized by the brick-infill at the west end of the façade, near the entrance. This section sharply contrasts with the metal siding and contains a single, horizontal window surrounded by wood infill and recessed entrance. The east end of the façade also contains a rectangular plate-glass window.

**540 Main Street, Waltner Building (Northwestern Public Service)
Circa 1949
Contributing**

The Waltner Building is a one-story, one-part commercial block inspired by the Art Deco/Art Moderne movement of the early twentieth century. The distinctive building is characterized by the glazed yellow tile cladding set with tinted mortar, burgundy tile coping along the roofline, and the large, plate-glass windows with aluminum framing. Other Art Deco inspired elements include the recessed entrance with curved wall and glass-block infill, and the decorative, dichromatic tilework in the upper façade. The partially exposed basement has four

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 14

sets of paired casement windows. A wide, metal awning extends across the storefront windows, and although not original, it does not detract from the historic appearance or diminish the integrity of the building.

The Waltner Building is named for the original owner, Gil Waltner, who constructed the building in 1948-49. Waltner subsequently leased the commercial space to Bertrand's clothing establishment and the basement to Charles Cvrk for his barbershop. In 1957 Waltner's widow, Margaret, operated a dress shop until 1962, when she sold the business to Edith Bigam. Northwestern Public Service assumed the lease in 1976. The basement barber shop turned over several times after Cvrk: Meta Bauder and Barb Nelson operated a beauty shop in the 1950s, followed by the Suess's and then Nancy Auch in 1995.

**541 Main Street, Bon Homme County Bank (American Family Insurance)
Circa 1880
Contributing**

This property is a one story, one-part commercial block with a quartzite foundation, quartzite cladding, and flat roof. Although very much a plain building in terms of size, massing, and fenestration, the building is notable because of the quartzite block used in both the foundation and the façade. Rusticated stone and rough-hewn blocks are often associated with Richardsonian Romanesque style commercial and public buildings built during the late nineteenth century. This property is certainly a very modest adaptation of the style, but nonetheless represents the influence of both the architecture and also the materials (Sioux Falls quartzite). Aside from the stone exterior, the building features a slightly projecting cornice and two narrow pilasters that frame the façade, with a slightly recessed frieze below the cornice. A single wood and glass entrance lies next to contemporary, paired windows with incompatible infill and a large, wood shingle awning. The original quartzite sills are intact. Built in 1880, the property originally housed the Bon Homme County Bank until it failed in 1929 following the Stock Market Crash. "Cap" Eisenman opened a café and remained in business until 1936 when the property became Emma Calling's café. The café changed hands again, and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7Page 15

was operated by Stanley Baker as not only a restaurant but also a teen center. In 1946, Wilbur Foss opened a Coast to Coast Hardware store in the building, followed by Pat Harnett's insurance company, which opened circa 1965. The property remains an insurance company operated by the Asche family.

**550 German Bank (Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank)
Circa 1918
Contributing**

The bank is a two and one-half story, two-part commercial block with parapet roof that is characterized by the corbelled brick cornice with beveled coping along the roofline, and a modest Neoclassical style entrance with wide concrete lintel and partially engaged, poured concrete columns with plain capitals. Each of the four second story windows and the two storefront windows have plain, concrete sills that ornament the otherwise flat façade. These subtle classical elements are common among banking institutions and exemplify vernacular interpretation of the popular trend. Narrow brick cladding presents a band-like appearance across the façade, which was a common trait among early twentieth-century buildings modeled in the Chicago and Prairie School styles. Other features include basement level windows with metal grills, and the paired, plate-glass storefront windows. The windows, along with the single, plate-glass door, are modern replacements but retain the original size and configuration.

The bank was constructed in 1918 under the presidency of Fred Becker, and remained the German Bank under Gus Wiedenbach and then Redden. Between 1939 and 1940, George Behl reorganized the failing German Bank as the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, which is currently held by Behl's son Darwin. The second story office space was occupied over the years by various professionals, including physicians H.J. B. Koobs, Overturf, and Jungman; dentists Felzein and Treick; and attorney Hanson.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 16

551 Main Street, Goerhing and Hirsch Building (Rettedal's Department Store)

Circa 1920

Contributing

Known locally as Rettedal's, this building is a one and one-half story, one-part commercial block building with a concrete foundation, brick cladding, and a corrugated metal roof. Vernacular adaptations of the widely popular Prairie School style include the smooth wall surface broken only by a corbelled brick cornice, slightly projecting pilasters with decorative corner blocks, and grouped, or banded, windows with full-length panes. Despite the replacement of original windows with contemporary plate glass, the original configuration of the storefront is intact, and the replacement panes do not detract from the historic character or appearance of the property. A recessed entrance with single glass door and flanked by display windows is centered on the façade beneath the large signboard that extends across the width of the building. The original pressed-metal ceiling and the pneumatic money changing system added in 1929 are still intact.

Morticians Goerhing and Hirsch constructed the building in 1920 for their mortuary and furniture businesses, but sold the facility in 1929 and it was subsequently leased by J.C. Penney Department Store for ten years. In 1939 Al Bertrand opened a Gamble's department store and leased a portion of the space to Lee Byrum for his hardware store. Walter and Irene Gall later added a dry goods department to the Gamble's store and eventually assumed ownership of the building. The current owners, Dean and Karen Rettedal, established their store in 1977.

560 Main Street, Brun Drugstore (Scotland Café)

Circa 1895

Contributing

This two-part commercial block represents the synthesis of late-nineteenth century and mid-twentieth century architecture. The second

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 17

story façade reveals the original, 1895 features such as the dentillated cornice, decorative recessed panels above the pedimented windows, and the elongated, one-over-one sash windows with wood sills, framing, and Victorian-era inspired hoodmolds. The circa 1948 installation of the café coincides with the lower façade alterations that included covering the brick cladding with aluminum siding, installing larger plate-glass windows with aluminum frames, and the addition of a small shed awning. The existing parapet also indicates the removal and/or reconstruction of the original parapet, and the building is presently topped with contrasting brick. Despite these changes, however, the building embodies distinctive characteristics of the late Victorian period, particularly the arched lintels and recessed panels above the windows. The circa 1948 alteration of the lower façade appears reversible.

The building was constructed in 1895, with the Bruhn Drugstore as the earliest known occupant. Bruhn remained in this location until 1921, when the space frequently housed restaurants. The adjacent building, 566 Main Street, supported several hardware businesses and some owners utilized the café space for other shops. Traditionally, however the building was used for dining. Café tenants include: Hosterman's (c.1945), Bill Haynes (1947-49), Don Gunn (1958-72), Nadine Popma (1977-88), and Mary Sternhagen (1994-97).

**561 Main Street, Behl's Tin and Plumbing Shop (The Wishing Well)
Circa 1920
Non-Contributing**

The Wishing Well gift shop is contained in this one-story commercial block with concrete foundation, brick cladding, and a stepped parapet roofline. The original pink glazed brick is partially obscured by a contemporary, shed awning with wood shingles that completely covers the transom windows. Replacement plate-glass set in aluminum frames also detract from the character of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 18

Like most other commercial buildings in Scotland, this building was occupied by a variety of merchants, including a tin and plumbing shop, post office, telephone department, bakery, and flower shop.

**565 Main Street, Scotland Royal Theater (Haynes Print Shop)
Circa 1921**

Individually Listed on the National Register

The former theater building is a two and one-half story, two-part commercial block with concrete foundation, brick cladding, and flat roof. Defining features include tile coping along the roofline; recessed panels that create a decorative "frieze"; single, sash windows with vertical muntins; and a wide entrance with two sets of French doors beneath a large transom. Recessed brickwork flanks the centered entrance. The original space and most of the historic features of the actual theater are still intact.

The building was constructed between 1921 and 1922 as stage theater and community playhouse. Frank Simek bought the building in 1927 and subsequently adapted the stage for dual use as a movie theater. J.P. Schmidt purchased the property in 1943 and the theater remained in continuous operation by his family until 1968. In 1995, Joe and Linda Haynes initiated the restoration of the exterior and interior reception/ticket area and currently use the building for their a print shop.

**566 Main Street, Brown & Burkinbine Building (Nelles' Cycle Shop)
Circa 1904
Contributing**

This two-story, two-part commercial block features a concrete foundation, brick cladding, and a flat roof. The building is characterized by the imposing parapet, or "false front" roofline with tile coping, dentillated frieze, and carved numerals that indicate the date of construction (1904). Three single, one-over-one sash windows with shaped lintels and wide sills are common to Victorian-era architecture, and is somewhat aligned with the Italianate style. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 19

lower façade retains most of the original configuration, but is currently obscured by corrugated metal siding. Small, plate-glass windows replaced the historic display windows, although the recessed entrance is intact, along with the half-glass door.

Brown and Berkinbine opened a hardware and implement store in 1921 that was later the local John Deere dealership. In 1930, Brown and Donley assumed ownership until J.D. Beletz established his hardware store in 1939 and mechanic Ben Erps opened shop in the café space next door. Downer's hardware store replaced Erp's by the end of the decade and banker Mr. Redding reopened the café. Muilenberg Hardware store opened in this location in the 1970s.

**570 Main Street, Seth Fort Building (Corner Lounge & Restaurant)
Circa 1940
Contributing**

This two-story commercial block was constructed with a concrete foundation, brick cladding, and flat roof. The plain exterior with no decorative elements is a common trait in post-World War II commercial architecture and reflects the influence of the Modern movement. Built as a large, rectangular unit, the building has a flat façade broken only by four single, one-over-one sash windows (currently boarded) with no framing and a traditional storefront with plate-glass display windows (also boarded). The east elevation also features single windows with no framing or other architectural details. A frame addition, constructed within the historic period, adjoins the south (rear) elevation.

Seth Fort commissioned the building in 1940 for use as a post office under postmasters Dickson, Burbacher, and Graces. Following the relocation of the post office, the building was most frequent occupied by various bars, including Brandt's, the Blue Moon (Matt Zogg, Melvin Kepplinger, and Glen Bradley), Ray's Lounge (Ray Johnson), the Corner Lounge, and currently, Gee's Steakhouse and Lounge.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 20

**571 Main Street, Commercial Building (Amy's Style)
Circa 1920
Contributing**

The early twentieth century building is a two-story commercial block with rusticated, or rock-faced brick cladding, a flat roof, and concrete foundation. The simple building is decorated by a wide cornice of corbelled brick, recessed frieze, narrow concrete banding, and slightly raised pilasters at each corner. Contemporary plate-glass windows are surrounded by composition (wood) siding that obscures the original transoms that are covered by the new shed awning. The alterations appear to be reversible, and do not significantly detract from the intact upper façade.

J.R. Wilson, owner of Corn Belt National Bank used the building until the bank closed in 1929. The property housed a bar until the 1940s when Gertrude Steinlicht opened the Variety Store. She sold the shop in 1956 to Pat Harnett who used the rear office space for his insurance business. After Harnett moved to a new location in 1962, Dale Ziegler bought the building and leased space to McAtee who opened a bakery. Amy Schultz purchased the property in 1994 for her beauty salon.

**575 Main Street, Max Drug
Circa 1918
Contributing**

Max Drug is a one-part commercial block characterized by the rusticated brick cladding, concrete slab foundation, and flat roof. Very subtle Prairie School style elements appear in the corbelled brick cornice that lies beneath a narrow beltcourse of contrasting brick and tile coping, the recessed frieze, and corner pilasters. A wider beltcourse of yellow brick divides the lower edge of the frieze from the transom. The storefront with recessed entrance retains its original configuration despite the replacement panes in aluminum frames and the corrugated metal that obscures the transom.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 21

Locally recognized as the Max Drugstore in deference to the father-son pharmacists, who occupied the building beginning in the 1920s, Max Drug was famous for its soda fountain, jewelry selection, and stock of comic books. Subsequent pharmacists include Torganrude and Bell, who ran the store until new owners opened a bar in place of the pharmacy. Kangas later purchased the building for his gas company then sold out to Sue Bush and her interior design business. Linda West later opened a bookstore in this location.

**580 Main Street, Commercial Building (Prairie Design)
Circa 1925
Contributing**

Built around 1925, this two and one-half story commercial block has brick cladding, a concrete foundation, and a flat roof. Distinctive features such as the light brick walls with contrasting coping, corbelled cornice, lintels, and sills reflect the impact of Prairie School architecture on a more restrained scale. Two sets of paired, three-over-one sash windows with vertical muntins are also typical of the Prairie style, and are enhanced by the flat lintels with contrasting borders, and dark sills. Although siding covers the original transom, the storefront remains unaltered in its configuration and the replacement glass does not detract from the historic character.

Built in 1925, the property contained office space on the second floor and commercial space below. Commercial enterprises include: Buche Store, Cash's Cash and Carry, Saarloos Bar, Frier's Bar, Petrik's Banner Bar, Roy Johnson's Bar, Rettedal Shoe Store, Hot Stuff Pizzeria, and currently, Prairie Design. Second floor tenants were attorneys Wicks, Quinn, and Moore.

**581 Main Street, the Becker Block (Rivin's)
Circa 1904
Contributing**

Rivin's is housed in this two and one-half story, two-part commercial block with a stone foundation, dark brick cladding, and a flat roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 22

The building is based on a rectangular plan with squared pilasters, a double-row cornice of corbelled brick beneath a brick-framed sign-plate, and a narrow beltcourse that divides the first and second stories. All windows are one-over-one sashes with plain concrete lintels and sills. Second story fenestration consists of three sets of paired windows and a single window separated by a brick pilaster, while the lower façade is composed of a centered entrance flanked by paired, plate-glass windows. The pilaster separates the storefront from a single door entrance at the far west corner. Composite infill obscures the original transom and west entrance, but does not significantly diminish the building's integrity. The west elevation features the same combination of corbelled cornice and pilasters, but contains no ground floor openings and only a single window followed by three sets of paired windows on the second floor.

Friedrich and Joseph Becker established their mercantile business in 1880 then opened their department store at 580 Main in October 1904. Friedrich's daughters, Bertha, Carrie, and Lydia continued to operate the store until the Rivin family assumed ownership in the late 1930s. Tenants who utilized the second story office space include attorney Jim Meighan, Dr. I.W. Leighton, Gus Weidenbach (insurance and real estate).

**620 Main Street, Zolnowsky Block (Scotland Chiropractic)
Circa 1900
Contributing**

The Zolonowsky Block building is a large, two and one-half story commercial block with modest Italianate features such as the bracketed cornice and paired windows with arched hoodmolds that provide a subtle arcade effect. Distinctive, three-sided oriel windows alternate with paired windows with arched hoodmolds to compose the fenestration of the upper east elevation. Since the brick building is sited at the corner of Main Street and First the property was designed to offer entrances at the corner as well as both the east and south elevations. While the second story remains remarkably intact, the street-level windows and doors indicate minor alterations with glass-block and composite infill

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 23

designed to provide smaller openings. These changes, along with the covered transoms, are reversible. The faint "ghost" of a painted sign for Haynes Bakery is visible on the east elevation.

Historically, the building was divided into two sections, the east and west side, and offered commercial, office, and residential space. East side businesses include: Peppars Bakery, Haynes Bakery, Parmenter & Caldwell Café and Corner Inn (opened 1926), Kings Café, Ed Retzer's Grocery (1930-40), and Gemar's Grocery (1949-55).

The west side of the building provided space for the following merchants and professionals: Postmaster Falkenberg, U.S. Post Office; Metcalf & Wagner Clothing store; Quick Sale Mercantile Company (1921); Otto Schmirer Mens' Clothing (1930); Mike Retzer's variety store (late 1930s); Dr. Berg, M.D. (30s); Dr. Kliensasser, M.D.; and currently, the Chiropractic practice of Drs. Stolz and Fitzgerald. Apartments on the second floor were occupied by Dr. Stonebracher, attorneys Quinn and Houser, the Ed Retzer family, Dr. Keinsasser, and Ed Lee.

**630 Main Street--West Side, Barber Shop (Scotland Home Center)
Circa 1900
Contributing**

This property is a one-story addition to the two-bay adjacent building (east side) built circa 1880. This newer section, or far west bay, retains its original weatherboard cladding and the historic storefront is unaltered. Distinctive features consist of double, half-glass and paneled wood doors with beveled wood framing and a wide transom, and a large plate-glass display window with wide wood lintel and paneled framing.

This section of the building originally housed a barber shop in 1900, followed by Corn Belt State Bank before it moved to the Max Drug location, a tailor shop, café, Charles Fransen's jewelry store, Zimmerman's jewelry, and Joe Schmidt's insurance company.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7Page 24

**630 Main Street, General Store (Scotland Home Center)
Circa 1880
Contributing**

Like the west bay, the center and east sections of this property are remarkably intact. The one story, one-part commercial block features weatherboard cladding and a parapet or "false front" with molded cornice. Divided equally, the building contains two separate storefronts with identical configuration. Each storefront consists of a recessed entrance with single, half-glass and paneled wood door flanked by angled display windows with paneling. Wide transoms top the door and windows.

The building reportedly "separated" into two distinct stores in 1914, and each side housed a variety of enterprises. Center bay: Nelson (Nellie) Brown opened a barbershop in 1900 that later became Kings' Café. In the 1930s, "Sal" Brown started his pool hall, which remained until the early 1940s, and the relocation of the post office. Joe Schmidt bought the property in 1944 and his son Ray eventually established his antiques business. On the east end of the building (east bay), contained George Lindley's grocery store then Sam Welk's café. Several eating establishments followed, including Cap Eisenman's café, Rosie Reiser Bar, Harry Simek and Harry Woelfl's bar. In 1944, Joe Schmidt consolidated the buildings, along with the west bay, and utilized them as a unit.

Two shed additions with metal roofing extend from the north (rear) elevation. The older addition, composed of rock-faced concrete block, adjoins the west end of the building, and a smaller, frame addition is located behind the east bay of the building.

**672 Main Street, Trutnovsky Building (Delux Cleaners)
Circa 1895 (1945 remodel)
Contributing**

The Trutnovsky Building is a two-story, frame commercial block with concrete foundation, tile cladding, and flat roof. The building is a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 25

good example of Modern styles popular in the postwar period, with distinctive elements like the very slight parapet roofline with contrasting tile coping, the glazed tile cladding, and flat façade with contrasting window surrounds. A metal awning, also typical of the period, shades the three-bay storefront with recessed entrance and plate-glass display windows. The building is significant for the 1945 remodel, which remains unaltered.

Earliest known use of the property was as Alois Trutnovsky's bakery and restaurant, which he opened circa 1895 and was locally famous for its baked hams, homemade ice cream, and Christmas cakes. A native of Chzechoslovakia, Trutnovsky established his restaurant next to the former Star Hotel, which he also owned. Trutnovsky also initiated a unique trade system by issuing "trading tokens" to customers. Rather than paying money for the eggs and dairy products brought in by local farmers, Trutnovsky provided tokens that could be redeemed for baked goods or meals at his restaurant. Following Trutnovsky, Eldon Magstadt managed a Gamble's store and lived in the second story apartment. In 1945, Van Buskirk reopened the building as the Delux Cleaners then later sold his business to Robert Taylor. Bill and Mary Sternhagen assumed ownership in 1978 and continue to own the property.

**674 Main Street, Star Hotel (Auch Plumbing and Heating)
Circa 1895 (1947 remodel)
Contributing**

Similar to its neighbor, the Delux Cleaners, the building reflects the impact of Modern architecture and the influence of the Art Moderne style that utilized streamlined, vertical facades with little ornamentation and simple materials. The two story building features yellow glazed tile cladding with red-tinted mortar, narrow quoins of a lighter cream color that vertically frame the east and west edges of the façade and smaller quoins that surround the upper façade windows. Narrow, pink stone was cut to provide contrast in both color and material, and was used for the upper window sills, as coping along the roofline, and on the lower level water table (beneath storefront). Other features include a narrow, elongated, glass-block window located

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 26

in the center of the upper façade, and the recessed storefront composed of three plate-glass windows and a single glass entrance.

Two additions are located on the north (rear) elevation: a one-story, flat roof building with pressed metal siding and two-over-two sash windows along the west elevation; and a one-story building with the same large yellow tile that features a stepped parapet roofline and glass-block windows.

Originally built in 1895 (according to Sanborn Map), Alois Trutovsky used the building for his Star Hotel. The building housed the Goehring furniture store and mortuary during the 1930s and 1940s, and was later occupied by Frank Koblas' electric shop. "King" Ziegler owned the property for many years, and leased the space for as a warehouse for Art Handel's McDonald Feed Supply, then to Henry Huisma, and later Henry Orth utilized the storage space. Sometime after 1975, a Gambles store relocated to the building but eventually sold to a sewing business. Larry Auch purchased the property in 1980 and continues to operate his heating and plumbing company.

**680 Main Street, Commercial Building (Scotland Animal Health)
Circa 1895 (1947 remodel)
Contributing**

The original, two-story commercial block with stucco cladding, concrete foundation, and flat roof was built in 1895, but as with the Trutovsky building and Star Hotel, this property was extensively remodeled in 1947, and the new exterior was influenced by the Modern movement. Shared features include the plain façade decorated by a tall, narrow glass-block window flanked by single sash windows, and a full-width storefront composed of a center entrance flanked by plate-glass windows. Composite siding covers the lower façade and original transoms located above the display windows. The three-bay storefront consists of a single, glass door flanked by plate-glass windows. Although the replacement windows are smaller than the original openings (requiring infill), the historic configuration is intact and the alteration is reversible.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 27

The property is most commonly associated with several long-term businesses that occupied the building in the twentieth century, first as Jim "Big Jim" Cisar's Meat Market and card parlor, then Gran's Market, and later as a veterinary clinic operated by Dr. Custis. Dr. Ron Lockwood of Viborg, South Dakota currently owns the building and Dr. Mike Harding presently provides all veterinary services.

**684 Main Street, CMSTP Railroad Car
Circa 1930 / 1948 (relocation)
Contributing**

This very unique component of the commercial landscape was moved to its present location in 1948 but was originally built circa 1930 as a dining car for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. The single-width car features metal construction (walls and floor) with a rounded, roof, and paired one-over-one sash windows that line the east and west sides. The raised roof with rounded center and slightly flared edges is typical of the streamlined designs utilized by railroad companies in the 1930s and influenced by the Art Deco style. A single, paneled wood door is located on the south end of the car and a second, similar door lies at the northeast end of the east elevation. The car rests on a concrete slab with a single concrete stoop in front of the primary entrance.

Purchased from the railroad company in 1944, Alvin Lutz opened a diner in 1947. The car served as a restaurant, then a children's clothing stop, until it reopened in 1955 as the local Veterans of Foreign Wars quarters. In the early 1960s, the V.F.W. sold the property to Hugh Stevenson who later sold it to Jim Foley in 1978. It is currently used as a storage facility for Foley's service station.

**690 Main Street, Hughes Gas Station (Phillips 66 Station)
Circa 1928
Non-Contributing**

Although constructed during the period of significance, the property was dramatically remodeled in 1963 and retains no defining features

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 28

associated with its historic appearance. The one and one-half story commercial block features dark brick cladding, concrete slab foundation, and a flat roof. Contemporary plate-glass windows with concrete sills and modern garage doors break the otherwise plain, flat walls.

Constructed in 1928-30 by Frank Stevenson as a service station, his son Hugh inherited the property and completed the remodel in 1963 then sold the building to Jim Foley in 1978. It has been in continuous operation as a filling station.

**Corner of First Street and Railway Street, Lumber Yard
Circa 1900
Contributing**

The historic Lumber Yard contains a large, one and one-half story gable end building with concrete foundation, wood shingle cladding, and a corrugated metal roof. Although vernacular in design, the building does reflect the widespread popularity of the Craftsman (Arts and Crafts) style during the early twentieth century. Craftsman-inspired elements include the wood shingle siding on all elevations, the moderately-pitched gable roof, grouped, multiple-light windows in the upper gable end, and the low-pitched shed dormers that pierce the roofline on the south elevation. Two gabled storage alleys run the length of the building next to the north elevation and feature weatherboard cladding open south elevation.

Although Sanborn Maps indicate the existence of a lumberyard at this particular location since the town's founding, the present building dates to 1900-02. Several lumber companies utilized the building, beginning with the Union Lumber Company in 1903. In 1911, the Goodrich-Call Lumber Company replaced Union, and changed to the F.H.

Carpenter Company in 1923. Other names associated with the property include the Central LumberYard and Fullerton LumberYard. The current owner, Victor Settje, does not operate the business, but an extensive stock of lumber remains stored at the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 29

**SCOTLAND MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
PROPERTY LIST**

Contributing Primary Resources (C) = 29

Non Contributing Primary Resources (NC) = 6

Individually Listed on the NR (NR) = 1

Buildings are listed by street address and current name.

*All resources were assigned an estimated date of construction, which in most cases, coincides with the construction date for the building, but in some cases later remodeling is also significant. In those cases, the date associated with its current appearance is listed. Non-contributing resources are in **bold type** and typically post-date the period of significance or reflect extensive deterioration or remodeling of the original exterior features.*

410 Main Street	Scotland City Hall	1923	Contributing
410 ½ Main Street	Scotland Jail	1920	Contributing
420 Main Street	Downer's Building	1880	Contributing
421 Main Street	Koopman Apartments	1923	Contributing
430 Main Street	Moore Law Office	1880	Non-Contributing
441 Main Street	German Mutual Farmers	1942	Contributing
460 Main Street	Zweifel Motors	1881/1946	Contributing
461 Main Street	Mama Kruses'	1996	Non-Contributing
510 Main Street	Mike's Auto Body	1918	Contributing
511 Main Street	Coast to Coast	1902	Contributing
520 Main Street	Schmidt Pharmacy	1902	Contributing
521 Main Street	Dr. Manuel Ramos	1989	Non-Contributing
530 Main Street	Main Hideout	1902	Contributing
531 Main Street	Main Attraction Salon	1946	Contributing
536 Main Street	Time-Out Sportsbar	1990	Non-Contributing
540 Main Street	Northwestern Public Service	1949	Contributing
541 Main Street	American Family Ins.	1880	Contributing
550 Main Street	Farmers & Mercants Bank	1918	Contributing
551 Main Street	Rettedal's	1920	Contributing
560 Main Street	Scotland Café	1895	Contributing
561 Main Street	The Wishing Well	1920	Non-Contributing
565 Main Street	Hayne's Print Shop	1921	Listed
566 Main Street	Nelle's Cycle Shop	1904	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 30

570 Main Street	Gee's Steakhouse	1940	Contributing
571 Main Street	Amy's Style	1920	Contributing
575 Main Street	Max Drug	1918	Contributing
580 Main Street	Prairie Design	1925	Contributing
581 Main Street	Rivin's	1904	Contributing
620 Main Street	Scotland Chiropractic	1900	Contributing
630 Main Street	Scotland Home Center	1880/1900	Contributing
672 Main Street	Delux Cleaners	1945	Contributing
674 Main Street	Auch Plumbing & Heating	1947	Contributing
680 Main Street	Scotland Animal Health	1947	Contributing
684 Main Street	C.M.&St.P Railroad Car	1930/1947	Contributing
690 Main Street	Phillips 66	1963	Non-Contributing
1 st and Railway	Lumber Yard	1900	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 31

VIII. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Scotland Main Street Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (significance to the broad patterns of our history) in the areas of Commerce and Community Planning and Development, and under Criterion C (distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction) in the area of Architecture. The district is significant as a uniform collection of late nineteenth and early to middle twentieth century buildings that are strongly associated with the commercial development of Scotland. The district is significant within the statewide contexts entitled "Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement (1885-present)" and "Depression and Rebuilding (1893-1929)" and "The Great Depression (1929-1941) in the areas of Urban Development and Changing Urban Patterns.

The district is composed of Scotland's primary and most intact collection of commercial buildings. The thirty-six (36) primary resources are indicative of both local and national trends in commercial architecture from the late nineteenth through the middle twentieth centuries. The twenty-nine (29) contributing properties contained within the district boundaries express a high degree of integrity, both individually and collectively. The integrity of these buildings and their setting reflect the community's commitment to preservation, and the district's character is indicative of urban development and business life in Midwestern towns during the late nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century. The properties contained within the Scotland Main Street Historic District represent a variety of architectural styles and types, and provide excellent resources for studying regional and vernacular adaptations of popular styles in commercial architecture.

The history of Scotland from 1884 through 1948 (period of significance for the district) is divided into three contextual periods which coincide with statewide historic contexts and a fourth contextual period that postdates the contexts outlined in the state guide. The first three contexts, Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement (1858-present), Depression and Rebuilding (1893-1929) and The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 32

Great Depression (1929-1941). The fourth contextual period addresses resources constructed during World War II and the immediate postwar period. Each context includes discussion on the urban/commercial development as well as architectural significance of properties built during the particular period.

Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement, (1893-1929)

The original location for the settlement that became Scotland was located on Dawson Creek, just off the historic Firesteel Trail (to Mitchell) approximately five miles southeast of the current town. General Charles Campbell, a Scotsman, who established a house, trading post, inn, and post office as well as a stage line to the Black Hills, established the Dawson Creek settlement. Co-founder of the early settlement was John Stafford, also of Scottish heritage.

Campbell's initial speculation on railroad routes proved slightly wrong, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul line chose the higher plain north of Dawson Creek. In 1879-188, the settlement moved to the present location and reorganized as Scotland, so named for the ancestry of many early residents.¹ Some of the first residents of the new town were Joseph Gunn, John Gunn, Mrs. Hugh Gunn, and Charles Sanborn. Canadian families led by Stafford's sons migrated to South Dakota and settled in the new town. The McKay, Munn, McIntosh, McLean, Andrews, Gibbon, Devine, and Williams families soon established a viable community.² The new town was incorporated in 1881, just eight years before South Dakota attained statehood.

Other settlers that increased the town's early population included The Becker, Brown, Konley, Landmann, Adery, Sweet, Robinson, Behls, Nelles, and Max families. Although Scotland originally supported a great concentration of Scottish immigrants and was one of the few such communities in South Dakota, other immigrants arrived following the completion of the railroad from Yankton in 1881. The German-Russians who started settlement in Yankton almost ten years before, continued to move northwest. A close-knit group bound by tradition, the new

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 33

residents remained segregated from the Scots and established their own schools, churches, and businesses.

Following the completion of the Yankton-Scotland rail line, Scotland was the terminus for the C,M & St.P. until 1886. Historian Donley Max attributes the "Golden Decade (1881-1891) to this status, because all grain from Mitchell and Geddes was hauled to Scotland to be transported to outlying regions. Other manufactured goods were in turn brought to Scotland via rail and then distributed by wagon. Commercial development along Main Street and Curry Street increased to accommodate the influx of farmers, merchants, and distributors. By 1884, Scotland supported three drugstores, eight general stores, two hardware stores, and five saloons, along with several grain elevators, a creamery, and a brickyard.³ The town's population doubled in three years, reaching 1,200 residents, and the community was incorporated as a city in 1885.⁴

As the railroad line continued to expand, reaching Mitchell by 1886, Scotland flourished as a primary stop along the north-south line from Yankton to Jamestown, North Dakota. Another impetus for growth came from the establishment of the Scotland Academy, founded by the Presbyterian Church to provide secondary-level education. Despite the small size, the Academy enticed teachers, staff, students, and families to Scotland and engendered the confidence that the town would continue to grow.

Despite a drought from 1887 to 1889, Scotland's railroad connections, large business district, and agricultural market led to continued prosperity and growth during the late 1880s. In 1891 the population soared to 1,500 residents, the city established an uniformed fire department, and offered both telephone and electrical service. During this period, businesses consolidated along Main, and fewer merchants remained on Curry Street.⁵

Most buildings constructed during the settlement period were simple frame structures based on a rectangular plan with a gable roof and false front with parapet. Decorative details were few, usually limited to beveled window frames with plain lintels, recessed entrances with transoms and/or sidelights, and a simple cornice that was often

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 34

supported by brackets. The commercial building at 412 Main and Downer's Building at 420 Main are great examples of early settlement, or "boom town" architecture. Scotland Home Center at 620 Main Street reflects trends toward more decorative storefronts often found on more established buildings. The angled display windows, recessed entry, and carved molding around the openings indicate a greater interest in projecting an imposing storefront. Another property that represents more permanent construction is the American Family Insurance building at 541 Main Street. Unlike the very early frame buildings, the application of quartzite cladding indicates a level of monetary investment and provides a solid, long-lasting façade. Many frame buildings added a brick or stone veneer façade around the turn-of-the century, but the 541 property is distinctive as the earliest "permanent" commercial building remaining on Main Street. Zweifel Motors, located at 460 Main, was one of the early hotels in Scotland, and although it does not retain its 1880 appearance, it is significant as an extant resource from the period.

Depression and Rebuilding (1893-1929)

Although Scotland experienced tremendous growth and prosperity during the 1880s, the recession of 1893 and end of the Dakota Boom led to a slight decline in the town population. The economy recovered in 1897, and despite the closing of Scotland Academy in 1898, merchants and farmers continued to accumulate wealth. Scotland remained an integral part of the railroad system, serving as a junction between lines, trade center, market, and supply center for the surrounding communities. The LumberYard at the corner of First Street and Railway is associated with the construction and distribution activities in Scotland. Close proximity to the railroad made this building an important structure for storing and distributing supplies transported by train.

The population dropped to 1,100 in 1911, but business and agriculture did not significantly decline.⁶ Scotland continued to be a self-sufficient town with an active business community. The population was still large enough and the economy stable enough, to support the practices of several additional doctors, dentists, morticians, and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 35

attorneys. The Farmer's and Merchant's Bank at 550 Main and Mike's Auto Body at 510 Main provided office space for several doctors, attorneys, and professionals during the early twentieth century. New specialty shops such as jewelry stores, bakeries, and clothing shops also found a place in the commercial district.

Road improvement plans initiated in 1916 created better roads to Scotland and greatly improved travel. Now trucks carrying goods to and from trade centers had better access to Scotland, which benefited the market economy. As the automobile age progressed, tourists traveled the "Sunshine Highway" from Yankton through Scotland to Mitchell and Aberdeen. Prohibition during the 1920s helped establish Scotland as the "bootleg capital" of southeastern South Dakota. Historian Donley Max recalls that money was plentiful and kept in constant circulation by the numerous businesses in town, particularly the new car dealerships.⁷

Social life on Main Street was also plentiful with the movie theaters, soda shop, pool halls, and cafes. Buildings at 520, 530, 575, and 580 housed some of the social spots during this period. Stores frequently remained open until late evening, the theater offered two showings each weekend night, and cafes often closed after midnight.⁸ The Scotland Royal Theater (565 Main), built in 1921, was a popular entertainment and most shows played to a full house. The city paved the primary streets with gravel and added electric streetlights in 1923, the same year the new City Hall reached completion.

Buildings dating to this period are generally larger, more substantial, and exhibit greater detail than earlier buildings. While several properties in the district embody elements from late-nineteenth century architectural styles, buildings constructed after 1915 tend toward a more geometric and linear façade with little ornamentation. The Alfred Brown Building at 520 and 530 Main Street (Schmidt Pharmacy and Main Hideout) is an excellent example of turn-of-the-century architecture with its two-part commercial block plan and Italianate style hoodmolds. Scotland Chiropractic at 620 Main Street reflects the prosperity of Scotland in the early 1900s, for this is one of the largest and most ornamented properties in town. The Prairie School of architecture

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 36

influenced vernacular architecture throughout the region. Grouped windows, horizontal bands, decorative friezes, and contrasting materials are common features of this style. The City Hall (410), Mike's Auto Body (510), Farmer's State Bank (550), and Prairie Design (580) are good examples of this style applied to larger, two-story buildings, while Amy's Style (571) and Rettedal's (551) represent one-story, or one-part commercial blocks with modest Prairie style ornamentation.

Other important buildings constructed during this period reflect the influence of classical or revival styles of architecture, most notably the Koopman Apartments (421), that served as a hospital and medical office, feature minimal Colonial Revival style elements typical of the 1920s, and the Farmer's and Merchant's State Bank (550) that exhibits a NeoClassical Revival style entrance.

The Great Depression (1929-1941)

The stock market crash in 1929 initiated the nation-wide economic depression that lasted until World War II. Bank failures, a tremendous decline in property values, and severe droughts created a financial crisis for Scotland residents as well as a nation. The terrible dust storms of 1933 and 1934, followed by the grasshopper infestation of 1936⁹ decimated crops across the state and initiated a significant out-migration of agricultural workers to larger urban centers.

There are no extant resources built during this period, and it appears that commercial construction ceased until the postwar decade. While some businesses failed, others continued to operate, moving to different buildings on Main Street.

World War II and the Post-War Period, 1941-1949

As the economy gradually recovered and technology provided new agricultural techniques, small farms were consolidated to create large operations. Railroads as a primary means of transporting goods also

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 37

declined with the affordability of trucks and better roads that allowed transportation of goods from farm to market. South Dakota and Scotland benefited from the national economy following World War II. The town never regained its pre-Depression status as a trade center, but the population remained relatively constant between 1920 and 1950. Several new buildings replaced older properties on Main Street, while others were renovated in keeping with contemporary styles.

Zwiefel Motors at 460 Main Street was remodeled in 1946 in a very conservative adaptation of the modern style that is only evident in the use of stucco cladding and flat wall surfaces beneath a flat roof. The building is significant for its association with the rise of automobile transportation during this period, because the building was used as an apartment hotel for traveling salesmen and was equipped with a special showroom for their goods. Shortly after the renovation, the property became one of the few car dealerships in the area.

The Modern movement in architecture is associated primarily with the period 1920 to 1950, and is characterized by the streamlined buildings typical of the Art Deco and Art Moderne styles. Several buildings in the district feature subtle interpretations of the popular styles through the use of glazed brick, tile, glass-block, and dichromatic cladding in otherwise simple, one and two-part commercial blocks.

Delux Cleaners, Auch Plumbing and Heating, and Scotland Animal Health (672, 674, and 680, respectively) were extensively remodeled in a vernacular adaptation of the Art Moderne style with tile cladding and glass-block ornamentation. Other buildings inspired by the modern style are the Northwestern Public Service Building (540) and Main Attraction Salon (1946).

The German Mutual Farmers Insurance Company at 441 Main is significant for its association with German-Russian businesses in Scotland, but also for its unique reproduction of an early settlement-style false front with tall parapet.

One of the most unique resources in the district is the circa 1930 dining car purchased in 1947 from the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8

Page 38

Railroad. The property is significant for its association with the railroad that had tremendous impact on the development of Scotland and as an extant resource from the streamlined railway designs of the prewar decade.

Conclusion

The proposed Scotland Main Street Historic District contains properties that reflect the economic and commercial development of Scotland, South Dakota from 1880 to 1949. During this period, the economic and architectural development directly corresponds with both regional and national trends and the buildings illustrate the progression of commerce from temporary, modest enterprises to permanent establishments that continue to serve the community. The collection of buildings also represents the progression and evolution of commercial architecture, ranging from single room, frame buildings of the early settlement period to large, two-part commercial blocks that accommodate multiple businesses. Although the vernacular in design, the resources identified within the district boundaries accurately reflect local, regional, and national trends in architectural form, style, and function. The more contemporary adaptation of the exterior facades and the addition of modern features do not, in most cases, diminish the architectural and historical significance of the buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 39

IX. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bauder, Viola. "Down Memory Lane," Scotland Journal
Scotland, South Dakota, 1993-1995.

Bon Homme County Centennial Committee. A History of Bon
Homme County, South Dakota: Dakota Territory Centennial, 1861-
1961. Scotland, South Dakota: Scotland Journal, 1961.

Chaldek, Mrs. F.F. A History of Bon Homme County From Early
Settlement Until 1921. Scotland, South Dakota, 1921.

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

Gottfried, Herbert and Jan Jennings. American Vernacular
Design: 1870-1940. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University
Press, 1988.

Gowans, Alan. Styles and Types of North American Architecture: Social
Function and Cultural Expression.
New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 1992.

Granger, Susan, Kay Grossman, and Scott Kelly. "Scotland
Residential Historic District," National Register of
Historic Places Nomination Form, 1995.

Griffith, T.D. South Dakota. Fodor's Travel Publications,
Inc., 1994.

Hasselstrom, Linda. Roadside History of South Dakota.
Missoula, Montana: Mountain Press Publishing Company,
1994.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 40

Hoover, Herbert T., Carol Goss Hoover, and Elizabeth Simmons, eds. Bon Homme County History. Tyndall, South Dakota: Bon Homme County Historical Society; Vermillion, South Dakota: Herbert Hoover, Department of History, University of South Dakota, 1994.

Hudson, John C. Plains Country Towns. Minneapolis, Minnesota: University of Minnesota Press, 1985.

Longstreth, Richard. The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide To American Commercial Architecture. Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1987.

Max, Donley. "Early Day Scotland in Chronological Order." Unpublished manuscript. Scotland, South Dakota, n.d.

Parker, Donald Dean. History of Our County and State [Bon Homme]. Brookings, South Dakota: South Dakota State College, 1959.

Plat Maps for Scotland, South Dakota. Tyndall, South Dakota: Register of Deeds, Bon Homme County Courthouse.

Schell, Herbert. History of South Dakota. Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1968.

Scotland Historic Preservation Commission. Main Street Oral History Files, 1997.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Scotland, South Dakota: 1884-1923.

Tax Cards for Scotland, South Dakota. Tyndall, South Dakota: County Tax Assessor's Office. Bon Homme County Courthouse.

Wyatt, Barbara, ed. Surveying and Evaluating Vernacular Architecture. Midwest Vernacular Architecture Committee, 1987.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 41

X. **GEOGRAPHIC DATA**

Verbal Boundary Description

The Scotland Main Street Historic District boundaries are illustrated by the solid black line on the accompanying map entitled "Scotland Main Street Historic District, Scotland, South Dakota."

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the district encompasses a concentration of 43 adjacent residential buildings that date from the period 1880 to 1949. The buildings are similar in function, age, scale, and massing. This group of properties retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The district is clearly bounded on the north and south by alleys directly behind the properties, and on the east by Third Street, and on the west by the C.M.&St.P railroad.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Notes Page 42

Endnotes

¹ Ida Downer, Ivan Downer, and Donley Max, "Scotland" A History of Bon Homme County, South Dakota: Dakota Territory Centennial, 1861-1961 (Scotland: the Scotland Journal, 1961), 190.

² Donley Max, "Early Day Scotland in Chronological Order," Unpublished manuscript, 4.

³ Downer, History of Bon Homme County, 194.

⁴ Max, "Early Day Scotland", 6.

⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1903.

⁶ Herbert Hoover, et al. Bon Homme County History (Vermillion: Bon Homme County Historical Society, 1994), 215-222.

⁷ Max, "Early Day Scotland", 11.

⁸ Viola Bauder, "Down Memory Lane," Scotland Journal (February 24, 1993); and Downer, et al, History of Bon Homme County, 197.

⁹ Herbert Schell, History of South Dakota, (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1968), 277-284.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photos Page 43

PHOTOGRAPHS

Scotland Main Street Historic District
Scotland, Bon Homme County, South Dakota
Photographed by Megan D. Eades
September 1998

List of Photographs:

1 of 15

Streetscape looking West

2 of 15

Scotland City Hall, 410 Main Street, looking North

3 of 15

Streetscape, South Side of Main Street, looking West

4 of 15

Rear view of 400 Block (south side), looking Northeast

5 of 15

North Side of 500 Block, looking North

6 of 15

Moore Law Office, 430 Main Street, looking Northwest

7 of 15

Circa 420 Main Street, looking North

8 of 15

460 Main Street, Looking North

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photos Page 44

9 of 15

Rear View 400 Block (north side), looking South

10 of 15

South side of 500 Block, looking South

11 of 15

South side of 500 Block, looking Southwest

12 of 15

South side of 500 Block, looking south

13 of 15

500 Block of Main Street, looking South

14 of 15

Rear View of 600 Block (north side), looking South

15 of 15

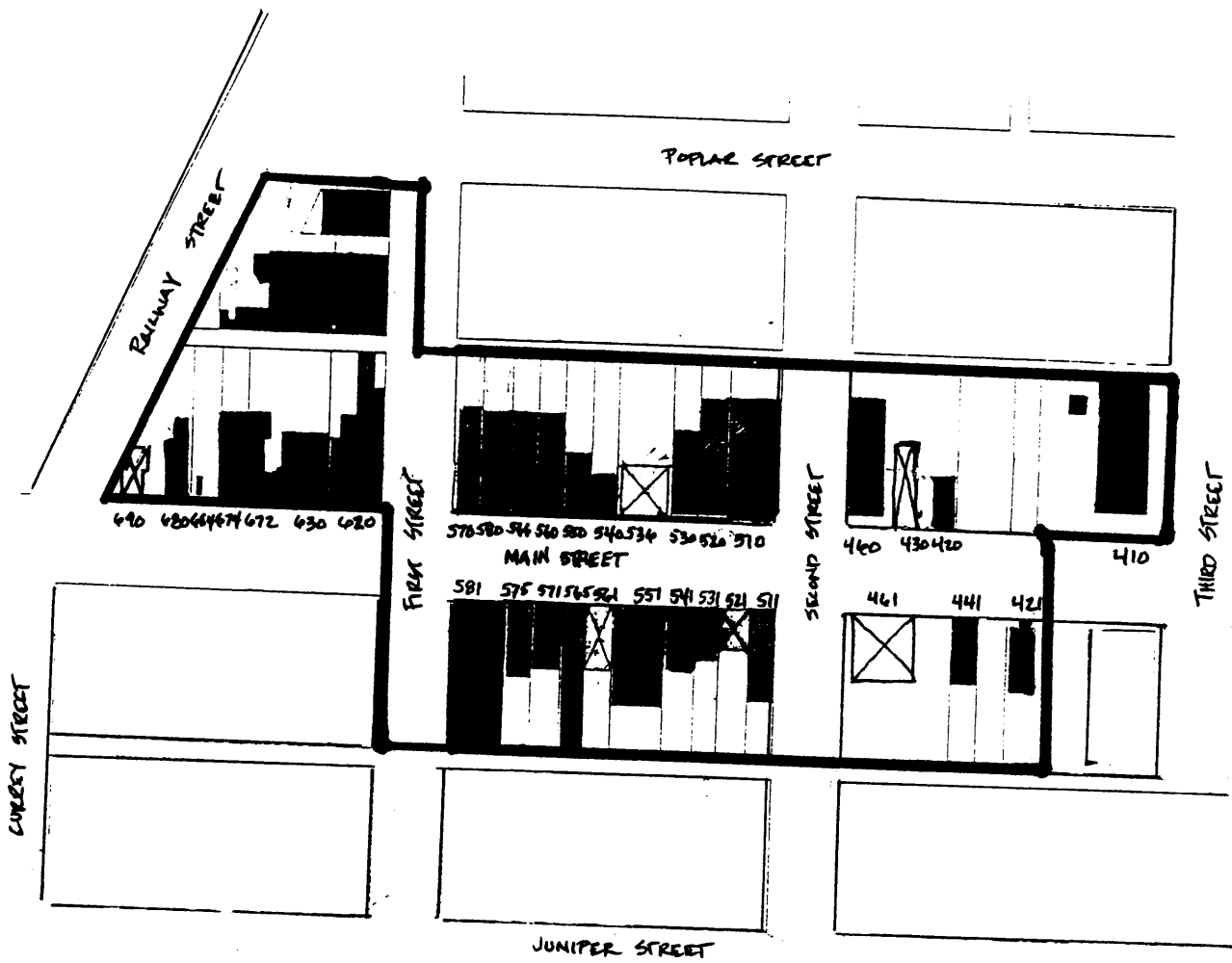
North side of 600 Block, looking Northwest

List of Property Owners for Scotland Main Street Historic District

Address	Property Name	Owner Name	Address
410 Main	City Hall	City of Scotland	410 Main
410 Main	City Jail	City of Scotland	410 Main
420 Main	Downer's	Glenn Downer	4902 Orkney Ct. Fairfax, VA 32032
421 Main	Koopman Apartments	John/Barbara Koopman	900 Kelvin Road Storm Lake, IA 50588
430 Main	commercial building	Robert/William Moore	Box 452
441 Main	German Mutual Farmer's Insurance	Same	441 Main, Box 348
460 Main	Zweifel Motors	Roger Zweifel	460 Main, Box 349
c.461 Main	Mama Kruse's	Ed/Dawn Kruse	521 Stafford Road
510 Main	Mikes' Auto Body	Michael/Debra Mehrer	510 Main; Box 205
511 Main	Coast to Coast	David M. Nelson	Route 1, Box 13
520 Main	Schmidt's Pharmacy	Jim/Laurie Schmidt	520 Main; Box 430
521 Main	Dr. Ramos' Office	Manuel D. Ramos	521 Main
530 Main	Main Hideout	Robert/Cindy Kuick	530 Main

531 Main	Main Attraction Salon	Timothy/Susan Asche	531 Main, Box 350
536 Main	Time-Out Sportsbar	Tim/Susan Asche	536 Main; Box 350
540 Main	Northwestern Public Service	Margaret Waltner	Box 396
541 Main	American Family Insurance	Wilbur D. Foss	2019 Douglas Yankton, SD 57078
550 Main	Farmers&Merchants Bank	Farmers&Merchants Bank	Box 367
551 Main	Rettedal's Dept. Store	Den/Karen Rettedal	Box 362
560 Main	Scotland Café	Lois Machacek	Box 196
561 Main	The Wishing Well	Dennis L. Schultz	Box 210
565 Main	Haynes Print Shop	Joe/Linda Haynes	565 Main
566 Main	Nelle's Cycle Shop	Richard Jerke	Parkston, SD
570 Main	Gee's Steakhouse & Lounge	Dennis Geiman	
571 Main	Amy's Style	Amy Louise Schutz	Box 37
575 Main	Max Drug Store	Margaret Barne	Box 38
580 Main	Prairie Design	Ludwig/Donna Rettedal	Box 331
585 Main	Rivin's	H. Victor Settje, Jr.	Rt.2, Box 1C
620 Main	Scotland Chiropractic	Dakota Chiropractic Clinic	216 W. Third, Yankton, 57078

630 Main	Scotland Home Center	Raymond B. Schmidt	CFD Reed Rettedal Box 457
630 Main	Scotland Home Center	Raymond B. Schmidt	CFD Reed Rettedal Box 457
636 Main	Delux Cleaners	Dennis List	
674 Main	Auch Plumbing & Heating	Alfred Ziegler	Box 118
c.676 Main	CMSTP Railroad Car	James F. Foley	Box 469
680 Main	Scotland Animal Health	Scotland Animal Health	Box 336 Viborg, SD 57070
690 Main	Phillips 66 Station	James/Dorothy Foley	Box 469
1 st & Railway	Lumber Yard	H. Victor Settje, Jr.	Rt. 2, Box 1C



BOUNDARY LINE

CONTRIBUTING

NON-CONTRIBUTING