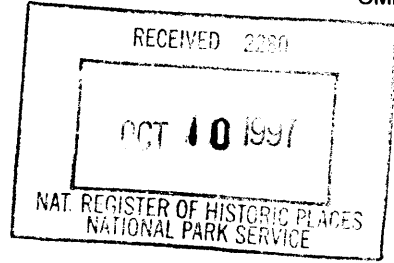


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**



1391

**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 Citizens State Bank of Henry

other names/site number United States Post Office

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number on corner of Main street and 2nd Street not for publication n/a
city or town Henry vicinity n/a
state South Dakota code SD county Codington code 029 zip code 57243

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jay D. Vogt 10-07-97
Signature of certifying official 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

name of property Citizens State Bank of Henry county and state Codinton, South Dakota

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register Edson H. Boall 11/7/97

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain):

Signature of Keeper

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

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, and Total. Values: 1, 0, 0, 0, 1.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

name of property Citizens State Bank of Henry county and state Codinton, South Dakota
=====

6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Commerce</u>	Sub: <u>Financial Institution</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>Post Offices</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Government</u>	Sub: <u>Post Offices</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

=====

7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century American Movements:
Commercial style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
roof tar
walls Brick and sandstone

other _____

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

- Commerce
- Architecture
- Government
- Economic Development
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance 1905-1947

name of property Citizens State Bank of Henry county and state Codinton, South Dakota

Significant Dates 1905
C. 1920

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown

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

=====

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: South Dakota State Historical Society, Pierre South Dakota

name of property Citizens State Bank of Henry county and state Codinton, South Dakota
=====

10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	620980	4970342	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

____ See continuation sheet.

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

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

=====

11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Paul N. Fox and Michelle C. Saxman-Rogers SHPO Staff
organization _____ date 12/10/96
street & number 1111 4th St. NE, P. O Box 724 telephone 605/886-5876
city or town Watertown state SD zip code 57201

=====

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)

name of property Citizens State Bank of Henry county and state Codinton, South Dakota
=====

Property Owner
=====

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

name/title P & E Enterprises

street & number 1111 4th St. NE, P. O Box 724 telephone 605/886-5876

city or town Watertown state SD zip code 57201
=====

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

Description

Citizens Bank of Henry is one of two architectural intact commercial building in downtown Henry. Most of the historic buildings have been torn down. Surrounding lots are vacant. South of the building is a gravel parking lot. North and West is a grassed area. East is a paved road, Main Street. A cement sidewalk is on the south and east elevations.

The bank was constructed in 1905. The Henry Independent on August 18, 1905, states that the plasterers have finished their work on the new bank building. The two story brick building has sandstone trim and a one story additon on the west. The building features a flat roof with a parapet. It is a vernacular style with a corner entrance. The north and west elevations are made of soft Watertown brick. They have been painted to keep the brick from deteriorating. The cornice line features corbelling and decorative brick work above. The South and East Elevation also has two sandstone beltcourses.

The East elevation has three one-over-one double hung sash windows on the second level. The windows have sandstone lintels and sills. The main level features a large fixed plate glass window with an enclosed fanlight. The enclosed fanlight has a keystone arched lintel. The lintel and the sills are sandstone. The main level also has an entrance into the building with a fanlight. The entrance also features the keystone arched lintel. This entrance is a stairway to the upstairs apartment.

The corner elevation has a sandstone sign plate with the date 1905. This sign plate was added at an unknown date, when the cornice was remodeled. A sandstone arch was removed for safely reasons. The corner entrance has a large plate glass window that has a sandstone lintel and sill. This window was orginally a one-over-one window. The window was changed in 1994, it was changed because the window was severely damaged. Below the window on the first level is a recessed main entrance to the building. This entrance has a keystone arched lintel with an enclosed fanlight. The entrance has sandstone doric columns. A glass door with a transom and a side light was installed in the fall of 1995. The entance was altered for the purpose of complying with the Americans With Disabilities Act. The original entrance contained two paneled doors, which are still located in the basement of the building.

The South elevation has five one-over-one double hung sash windows on the second level. The windows have sanstone lintels and sills. The first level has three large fixed plate glass windows with an enclosed fanlights. The enclosed fanlights have a keystone arched lintel. The second story

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

windows are placed above the first story windows. The South elevation features the one story addition to the west. The addition was added circa 1920¹.

The additon details mimics the original building. It features corbelling and decorative brick work above, a sandstone beltcourse, and keystone arches. The addition has a large fixed plate glass window with a fanlight. The fanlight has a keystone arched lintel. An entrance is located on the addition. The entrance has a fanlight with a keystone arched lintel. The entrance has two multi light doors with a transom.

The West elevation features an exterior staircase. The staircase gives access to the second story of the original building. The first level has two casement windows with brick arched lintels. The windows have sandstone sills. The second level has two windows and a door. They have brick arched lintels. The North Elevation is a plain brick wall. The Fire Underwriter Map of 1962, shows thatthe wall was apperently being shared with the adjoining building. According to the 1921 Sanborn map, the north wall was not shared with the adjoining building.

The interior has plaster walls over lathe, wood floors, oak woodwork, and a press metal ceiling tiles. The interior doors are paneled with large transoms above. The door frames are topped with entablatures. The first floor has four rooms. The front two rooms are being used by the United States Postal Service.

The Post Office area has been altered. The ceiling has been lowered, with a drop ceiling. The original pressed metal ceiling survives above the drop ceiling in excellent condition. Panelling has been installed over the plaster in this area. A door is located on the west wall of the first room. The door leads to the back room of the Post office. This room contains an added restroom for the Postal Workers. A door is located on the west wall of this room also. This door connects the Post Office with the back two rooms. The back two rooms are being rehabilitated into a funeral parlor. The last two rooms are part of the circa 1920 addition.

The second level contains an apartment. The apartment can be accessed from the exterior staircase and from the east staircase. The apartment has two bedrooms, a kitchen, bath, and a living room. The apartment is just over the original building. The wall treatment is plaster, with the same wood work as the first floor. When the building was completed, second level was housed the Henry Independent Paper. The paper moved from a different building on Main street.² The second level also held a law office in later years.

¹ Sanborn Map 1921.

² Henry Independent, Sept. 22, 1905.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7,8 Page 3

The Citizens State bank was housed in the building until 1926. Economic pressures forced the bank to close during the Great Depression. After the closing of the bank, the front of the building housed the Post Office. The Post office moved from across the street into this building.³ According to the Fireunderwriter map of 1962, a bank extension was open in the rear of the building.

The building has undergone some changes over the years. An addition was constructed circa 1920. A metal framed glass door was installed in 1995 at the front corner entrance. The Post Office installed a dropped ceiling, and restroom. The plaster walls were covered by paneling.

The bank building is the last historically significant brick structure on Henry's Main Street. The bricks and sandstone have been combined in a manner which is labor intensive, including decorative elements such as corbelling at the cornice, and sandstone keystones lintels. Sandstone columns give a classical look to the building. The design elements and materials were chosen to give the building fire protection and the appearance of financial stability.

Statement of Significance

The Citizens State Bank of Henry was constructed in 1905. The bank is significant under criterion A for its contribution to commerce, economic development, and government in Henry, South Dakota. Henry is a rural community whose primary source of economic activity is agriculture. Rural banks of this type were critical for the economic stability of this community. Local economic issues forced this small facility to close just short of the Great Depression, an era which caused the closure of many banks. However, the building remained open, the U. S. Post Office took residence in the front section of the building. The Post Office is still located in the building today.

The bank is also significant under criterion C for its architecture. The bank is a representative example of an early century commercial building. The building is a well-preserved example of a bank for a small rural community. The bank is one of two remaining architecturally intact commercial buildings in Henry.

Historical Context

Henry had its first beginnings about two miles from the present location at the D. C. and Henry Disbrow homestead. Mail was left at their homestead in 1879, since they were on the Watertown to Pierre stage route. It was called the Henry Post Office. When the railroad came through and built a

³ Sanborn Map 1921 & Fire Underwriters Map 1962.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

little depot at the present town of Henry, the Post Office was moved there and the town sprang up around it in 1882. Most settlers were from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. The new town and township were named Henry for Henry Disbrow. The original town consisted of eight blocks, and was laid out in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section five, township 116, range 55.⁴

Town lots were for sale in July of 1882. The first building constructed on Main Street was Hanscome & Rankin to house their general merchandise store. The building would later hold the Henry State Bank. An application to incorporate the town of Henry was made to the County Commissioners on April 19, 1886. On August 7, 1887, an election to place on the issue of incorporation. The issue was passed. The first town election was held September 29, 1886.⁵

Henry's was a thriving little town around the turn-of-the-century. It had two banks, two newspapers, groceries, hardware stores, a lumberyard, drug stores, a furniture store, blacksmiths, Henry Telephone Company, five doctors, saloons, cafes, barbers, and other businesses. Today, a new bank building, a couple of cafes, and the Post Office (Citizens State Bank of Henry) comprises most of what remains. There are many vacant lots where buildings have either burned or were razed.

Citizens State Bank of Henry opened for business during the week of September 22, 1905. G.A. Henningson was the President of the bank. D.L. Keyes held the office of Vice President at the bank. The cashier position was held by L. E. Foss. The Bank was started with \$15,000 capital. The bank offered long term farm loans, fire and tornado insurance. Loans were as low as 6% in 1905.⁶ The bank's capital rose to high of \$50,000. The bank was liquidated in the summer of 1926. The bank was forced to close due to financial reasons. Although no run was made on the institution, patrons had been slowly withdrawing their funds. Banks in South Dakota began to close because too much money had been loaned out. Seventy percent of South Dakota banks eventually closed in the Twenties and early Thirties.

After the Citizens State Bank of Henry closed, the Henry Exchange used the rear of the building as a bank institution. It opened for business shortly after the closing of the bank. The Exchange opened October 25, 1926.⁷ The Exchange was managed by W. E. Norris. The exchange proved not to be as beneficial as a bank, but served the needs of the people. The citizens of Henry paid their taxes at

⁴ 1982, Henry Book Committee, GLIMPSES OF OUR TOWN 1882-1982 pp 4.

⁵ 1982, Henry Book Committee, GLIMPSES OF OUR TOWN 1882-1982 pp 4.

⁶ Henry Independent, September 22, 1905.

⁷ Henry Independent, October 26, 1926.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 8,9,10 Page 5

the Exchange.⁸ The Henry Exchange closed circa 1965.

The building has served as the Post Office since the 1930s, using the front two rooms of the building. The old bank building has served as a focal point for the community, with its strong appearance on the Main Street. The upper level has had many functions over the years. It has been used as a newspaper office, a law office, and an apartment.

Summary

The Citizen's Bank building is the last building of historical significance on Henry's Main Street. Henry has become a bedroom community to Watertown. It's close proximity to Watertown allows people to commute to work .

The Bank is significant as it reflects the period when a farming community relied on its local bank for credit at a time when most citizens were farmers. It also reflects a building boom in the area from 1900 to 1915. Its ornate style and brick facade represented financial stability and safety from fire. The existence of such a bank improved commerce in the locale. Later, when it became the Post Office, the building reflected the stability and power of the Federal Government, with facilities in the stongest and best building on Main Street.

The building is an architectually significant building in downtown Henry, South Dakota. It represents the beautiful architecture of the turn-of-the-century. It is a turn-of-the-century bank which was a hub of the community activity and essential to the economic life of Henry. Throughout the years, it has played a key role in the life of Henry. It is one of two intact architectural significant commerical buildings on Main Street. The building is an excellant example of the 1905 period vernacular architecture for banks in small towns. Its interesting embellishments include sandstone keystones, sills, lintels, arched windows and brick corbelling.

Bibliographical Reference:

1982, Henry Book Committe, GLIMPSES OF OUR TOWN 1882-1982.

1987, Joanita Kant and others Editors, PICTORIAL HISTORY CODINGTON CO., Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co. pp. 17.

⁸ Henry Independent, March 31, 1927.

name of property Citizens State Bank of Henry

county and state Codington, South Dakota

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9,10 Page 6

1979, Barbara Miller, Ed., FIRST 100 YEARS OF CODINGTON CO., SD. Watertown: Public Opinion.

Henry Independent Newspaper (on microfilm State Historical Society), 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1996

Photos of historic Henry and bank, Codington County Historical Society, Inc.

Sanborn Maps 1893, 1898, 1904, 1921

Fire underwriters Maps 1962

Boundary Description

Lot 14, Block 2, Henry, South Dakota

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the community.