

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



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

1. Name of Propertyhistoric name Tucek-Sykora Farmsteadother names/site number N/A**2. Location**street & number 28883 412th Avenue [N/A] not for publicationcity or town Tripp [x] vicinitystate South Dakota code SD county Hutchinson code 067 zip code 57376**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this
☒ 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 ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Gary D. Vogt
 Signature of certifying official/Title

State Historic Preservation Officer

01-05-2009
 Date

South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office
 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 certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the
 National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the
 National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ other, explain
☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Randa McQuinn

2-17-09

Tucek-Sykora Farmstead
Name of Property

Hutchinson County, South Dakota
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

13	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
14	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

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

Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern
South Dakota

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic

Sub: Single Dwelling, Residence

Agriculture/Subsistence

Sub: Storage, Granary

Animal Facility, Barn

Agricultural Outbuilding, tool shed

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Single Dwelling, Residence

Storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Craftsman (1925 House)

1896 Stone House (Czech Architecture)

Other: Feeder Barn, Corn Crib and Gabled
Outbuildings.

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Fieldstone and Concrete

walls Narrow Clapboard

roof Asphalt

other _____

foundation Fieldstone and Concrete

walls Stone, Dirt, Concrete and Plaster
and narrow clapboard siding

roof asphalt

foundation Fieldstone and Concrete

walls Clapboard Siding

roof Asphalt

Narrative Description

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

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Tucek-Sykora Farmstead

Section number 7 Page 1
Hutchinson County, South Dakota**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

The Tucek-Sykora Farmstead is located in rural southwest Hutchinson County, three miles southeast of Tripp South Dakota. This farmstead contains many of the same types of buildings that were constructed in rural South Dakota during the early 1900's. The older original stone house is representative of Czech architecture utilized by many of the early homesteaders in this region of the state. The newer home, built in 1925 is a good example of Craftsman architecture popular in the eastern part of the state during its time of construction. The larger livestock barn on the farmstead with its high rising fieldstone foundation on the western half also represents the Czech influence during the homesteading period. The corncrib barn (with not that many remaining in the state) is a good example of these types of barns built in the grain belt of the country in the early 20th century. The other contributing buildings including the summer kitchen (now a garage), two other garages originally used as tool sheds, the pump house, the small livestock barn, the pig barn, other machine storage sheds and granaries are all simple front or side gabled structures which were typical of the time. Modern metal garage doors with electronic security systems have been added to most of the outbuildings in order to protect historic vehicles stored inside. This minimal change to the buildings allows the owner the opportunity to reuse these structures without significantly impacting their historic integrity.

The impressive restored windmill is also a great example of those structures that existed on every farmstead in the early 1900's with only a small percentage remaining today. All structures within the boundary of this farmstead are contributing buildings.

1. 1896 Stone House

This house eventually replaced the original homestead cabin or shanty that was constructed when the homestead plot was originally claimed. The foundation is made of fieldstone. The house is built of stone and dirt with a plaster/stucco type exterior. A centered chimney is located on the asphalt shingled roof. The interior of the house is made of wooden floors, ceilings, doors, window frames and the roof. Some of the wood in the windows and doors has deteriorated and has been replaced with like material.

The façade, east elevation, from left to right, includes a one-over-one double hung window, the main solid wooden entry door and another one over one double hung window.

The north elevation consists of a fixed small four pane window in the gable and a one-over-one double hung window on the main level. Narrow clapboard siding exists in the gable.

The west elevation has a one-over-one double hung window located in the center of the elevation. Just north of the window is a (shed roof like) jut out that serves as an interior entry way to a vegetable cellar west of the house.

The south elevation has a fixed four pane window in the gable and two one-over-one double hung windows on the main level. Narrow clapboard siding exists in the gable.

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Hutchinson County, South Dakota**2. 1925 House**

The main house on the farmstead, which is used today, is the Craftsman style of architecture. The two story house has a cement foundation, asphalt shingles, narrow clapboard siding, wooden windows with plain wooden lintels and steel combination storms and a chimney located in the center of the house. The house has wide overhanging eaves supported by triangular knee brackets. A full width porch adorns the façade as well as a centered gabled dormer and a setback wing on the north side.

The east elevation, or facade, is symmetrical and has a full length open porch supported by four squared piers. A three foot high railing with clapboard infill beneath exists on the perimeter of the porch constituting approximately one third of the opening. A centered four step cement stairway exists flanked by handrails and plain balustrade.

On the first floor left to right is a three-over-one double hung window flanked by a two-over-one narrow windows. The main entrance has a metal six-over-six pane door which is centered on this elevation with a set of windows on the right identical to those on the left. On the second level centered on the roof is a gabled dormer with four three-over-one double hung windows. The dormer roof has exposed rafters and knee brackets.

The north elevation includes one small three pane fixed window in the center along the foundation. The main floor has a centered three-over-one double hung window. From left to right on the second floor is a small 3 pane fixed window, a pair of larger three-over-one double hung windows and another identical window near the west end.

The north elevation also contains a setback one story addition located on the backside away from the façade and built in 2003 and mirrors the original roofline. The addition contains an entryway, closet and bathroom. The east elevation of the addition from left to right includes a large window identical to the other large windows and a six-over-six metal door entrance on the north end. The north elevation of the addition from left to right contains a pair of windows and a third window on the west end identical to the other larger windows on the north elevation. The staircase on this entrance is identical to the staircase on the façade.

The west elevation from left to right contains the addition with no openings. The main house has a pair of three pane foundation windows on the north end and another identical basement window on the south end.

The first floor from left to right has a small one-over-one double hung window, a smaller one-over-one double hung window, a six-over-six metal entrance door and a large three-over-one double hung window on the south end. The second floor contains a fixed four pane window above the entrance door.

The south elevation has three foundation windows similar to those on the other elevations. On the main floor left to right is a three-over-one larger window identical to the other large windows, a bay with shed roof, exposed rafters and paired identical large windows. The second floor from left to right includes another identical large window, a paired set of identical large windows and a smaller three pane fixed window.

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The floor plan on the interior of the house has remained original. The walls and ceilings are made of lathe and plaster. All baseboard, which is eight inches wide and the remaining wood trim, which is four inches wide, is made of stained fir and has never been painted. All the doors are two panel fir and the original steel hardware with black and copper coating remains. The first floor and staircase contains the original maple tongue in groove wood. The second floor consists of the original fir tongue in groove.

3. Historic Summer Kitchen-circa 1930 (now a garage)

This structure is a small rectangular one story gabled building. The outer walls consist of narrow drop siding and an asphalt shingled roof. The east elevation (main entry) has a fixed wooden four pane window located in the upper gable and a metal garage door opening on the ground level.

The north elevation from left to right includes a small fixed four pane window, two original solid wood door openings leading to the old kitchen and washing areas and another identical small window on the west end. The north elevation has a shed roof open area supported by four square pillars. The west elevation has one four pane fixed window and the south elevation has no openings.

4. Garage 1916

This building is a small rectangular front gabled structure with narrow drop siding and an asphalt shingled roof. There is an overhead door on the façade or east elevation. The north elevation from left to right has a single wooden door opening with two four pane fixed wooden windows to the west. The south elevation has two four pane windows identical to those on the north elevation. The west elevation has a small shed roof addition with no openings.

5. Pump house and tool shed-circa 1940

This is a small one-story rectangular gabled front side building with only one wooden door of horizontal boards located on the south end of the east elevation. There are only two other openings on the building, a four paned fixed wooden window on the south elevation and another identical window on the west elevation.

6. Windmill (unknown date)

The forty foot high windmill with the ten foot wheel and operational well still pumps potable water. This metal structure was damaged in a storm several decades ago but it has been restored and appears today the same as it did over a half a century ago.

7. Stone Livestock Barn -1896

This gabled feeder barn was originally constructed in 1896. After a storm in 1910 destroyed the original roof, it was repaired and expanded. Presently the roof has asphalt shingles and the walls have the original narrow clapboard siding. The west half of the barn consists of a fieldstone foundation that rises the height of the first floor. When the addition was constructed the foundation was made of concrete only at ground level. A wooden, small, gabled cupola is centered on the roof ridge.

The south elevation from left to right features a wooden door opening near the west end and a small four pane fixed window near the east end. On the second floor above the main floor door is a wooden window type opening used for loading grain.

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The east elevation from left to right includes a centered wooden door which is somewhat smaller than the opening that originally existed for livestock entry and exit. To the right of this door is a small fixed four pane window. On the second floor below the hay hood is the original flop down haw mow door which still operates with the rails and pulleys.

The north elevation from left to right contains a wooden door near the east end and a small three pane fixed window located near the center and top of the first floor in the fieldstone foundation.

The west elevation consists of one wooden door opening on the second floor and a small four pane fixed window centered in the gable.

8. Granery and Vehicle storage-circa 1940

This one and a half story side gabled structure with shed roof addition on the east end features one roof vent on the south side. The building has an asphalt roof with narrow clapboard siding and drop siding on the shed roof addition. The south elevation has the original sliding double door and apparatus near the west end and a newer overhead metal door on the east end. The east end of this elevation contains the opening in the shed roof addition used for equipment storage. The west elevation from left to right has a four pane fixed window, a centered wooden door and another identical window on the south end. The second floor has a small wood door to the granery and a four-over-four double hung wood window in the gable. The north elevation has no openings. The east elevation features the one level shed roof addition with a metal roof and east side wall. A small fixed four pane window is located in the upper gable.

9. Corn Crib circa-1940

The original end gabled corn crib with its ventilated type structure is still intact. The building has a stone foundation, an asphalt shingled roof and the walls are made of horizontal wood boards. The north and south elevations feature the sliding wooden double door entries with the original track. There are no openings on the east or west elevations.

10. Granary and machine storage building circa-1930

This side gabled building has narrow clapboard siding, an asphalt shingled roof and features a centered wooden double door entry for machine access on the east elevation. These doors are sliding doors and the original track is still in place. The machine entry doors are flanked by wooden swinging granary doors. The south elevation features a small fixed four pane window in the gable. There are no openings on the west elevation and the north elevation has a small window opening (wood infill) similar to the one on the south side.

11. Machine Shed circa-1925

The original machine shed, now used for vehicle storage, is a front gabled building with narrow clapboard siding, a shingled asphalt shingled roof and a main entry door on the east side (façade). The present overhead metal door replaced the original two sliding doors. A wooden door is located to the south of the main garage door on the east elevation. The north and south elevations have no openings. The west elevation has one wooden hinged door on the north end.

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Hutchinson County, South Dakota**12. Pig Barn circa-1940**

This long front end gabled building was constructed in circa 1940 and is one of the structures added later on the farmstead. The building has an asphalt shingled roof and narrow clapboard siding. The west elevation (façade) has an overhead garage door opening and a wooden door entrance on the south end. The north elevation has no openings. The south and east elevations each have two window openings with two pane sliding windows which replaced the original fixed four pane windows. Initially the south side of this building had six hog door foundation openings that were closed when the new foundation was poured. Seven original skylight openings still exist on the south side of the roof. The north side of the roof features four metal vents used to ventilate which is now a carpentry workshop.

13. Small calf barn circa-1940

This small front gabled building was also built circa 1940. It was used for a small number of cows and their calves. The only opening is on the west elevation where the overhead metal door replaced the original wooden double doors.

Tucek-Sykora Farmstead

Name of Property

Hutchinson County, South Dakota

County/State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

History

Periods of Significance

1896-1944

Significant Dates

1896, 1910, 1925

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

1896 Home----Frank Tucek I and friends

1896 Barn----Frank Tucek I and friends

Remaining Farmstead Buildings---- Frank Tucek II, and Frank Tucek III with help from friends.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

#

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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Tucek-Sykora Farmstead

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Hutchinson County, South Dakota**SIGNIFICANCE****Introduction**

The Tucek-Sykora Farmstead is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period. The Old Stone House and Stone Barn is representative of building methods used by the early homesteaders in this part of the state in the late 19th century. The elegant Craftsman House resembles the architectural style that made it's presence during the early 1900's in eastern South Dakota. The remaining buildings are common agricultural structures that were prevalent and evolved during the early twentieth century in this region of the state.

The Tucek-Sykora Farmstead is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as the 1896 stone house and barn reflect the building methods described in the MPL relating to Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota.

Historical Background

The largest groups of American Indians present in South Dakota directly before white settlement were the Nakota, Dakota, and Lakota, known collectively as the Sioux. Anthropologists believe that the Sioux were pushed out of Minnesota onto the plains where they became the dominant group by the mid to late 1700's, although tribal creation stories tell of the Sioux inhabiting the area since time immemorial. The Dakota and Nakota live primarily east of the Missouri River while the Lakota roamed the western half of the state. The Sioux were eventually forced onto reservations through a series of questionable treaties that opened up land for white settlement.

Hutchinson County was created in 1862 from the Dakota Territory. The county was officially organized in 1871 and was named after John S. Hutchinson. Hutchinson was the first Secretary of Dakota Territory and acting Governor during much of the period of William Jayne (1861-1863).¹

Hutchinson County was one of several counties which was organized by the first Legislative Assembly. It lies in the Dakota or James River Valley, the first county north of Yankton. Geographically, the county is located in the southeastern part of the state and its surface is gently rolling prairie land. The soil of the county is similar to that of all counties lying in the valley, and is a deep, dark loam.²

In the 1860's the first homesteaders arrived at the area now known as the Tripp Community. These pioneers were greeted by a sea of grass. Since their most immediate need was shelter, the first thing that they did was to build sod houses, a skill they had learned in South Russia, where they had previously settled in the unwooded steppes.³

¹ Doane Robinson, *Doane Robinson's Encyclopedia of South Dakota, First Edition*, Will A. Beach Printing Company, Sioux Falls, SD. 1925 P.368

² Donald Dean Parker, *History of our County and State; Hutchinson County*. History Department, South Dakota State College. 1960 p. 1-H

³ Tripp Study Club, *A Touch of Tripp*, Pine Hill Press, Freeman, SD, 1976 p.3

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The first years were especially difficult. The work was hard and often fruitless as drought and grasshoppers nullified their efforts. Isolated on the vast plains of what was then known as Dakota Territory, these settlers often died of illnesses and injuries that could otherwise have been successfully treated. Blizzards in winter and prairie fires in summer took their toll of livestock and human life. Hundreds of acres often burned out of control at a time, razing the few precious buildings and meager food supplies. But these hardy folk persevered and they prospered.⁴

With few exceptions these pioneers were Black Sea Russian-German. And the majority of those who settled in this area came from the Odessa region, with a few from the Crimea and Bessarabia.⁵

The town of Tripp was named for Judge Bartlett Tripp. Bartlett Tripp was born July 19, 1839, in Harmony, Maine. On the way to California in 1857, he was much impressed with the area which is now southeastern South Dakota and the possibilities it offered to young men with little capital.

Tripp graduated from law school with William McKinley, a lifelong friend. He then established a law practice in Augusta, Maine, but returned to Dakota in 1869.

In 1863 he was elected president of the first territorial constitutional convention. President Cleveland appointed him Chief Justice of the Dakota Supreme Court in 1885. His service on the bench placed him with the foremost jurists of his section of the country and led to other appointments. From 1893 to 1897 he was US minister to Austria-Hungary, and in 1899 President McKinley appointed him chairman of the Samoan commission to settle difficulties growing out of the Berlin Treaty. It was his diplomacy which secured for the United States the valuable harbor of Pago Pago on the island of Tutuila as a coaling station located half-way between Hawaii and Australia.⁶

Unlike most other early settlers in the Tripp area, Joseph Dvorak was of Czech descent and homesteaded the original 160 acre plot. The Homestead Certificate Number 6191 was signed on May 11, 1892 while Benjamin Harrison was President of the United States. On September 04, 1894, the property was purchased by another Czech descendant Frank Tucek I. The farm was purchased for \$1,420 with a down payment of \$25. The first regular payment of \$595 was due on October 01, 1894. The second payment of \$800 was due on January 07, 1901. The farm remained in the Tucek family and was purchased by Harold and Patricia Sykora on May 10, 1996. Harold is a descendant of the Tucek family. Harold's mother was Mary Tucek Sykora, daughter of John Tucek and granddaughter of Frank Tucek I.⁷

The original home on the homestead was a sod house which no longer exists. In 1896, a stone/dirt house was built. This house still exists with a great deal of architectural integrity due to the restoration and stabilization efforts by the present owners, the Sykoras. The late 1890's stone barn, with some modification after a storm in the early 1900's also remains with good integrity.⁸

⁴ Ibid

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Ibid

⁷ Harold Sykora, *Personal Correspondence*, September, 2008

⁸ Ibid

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The Tucek-Sykora Farmstead is illustrative of how agriculture changed from the early days of homesteading in South Dakota to the agricultural methods utilized in the mid 20th century. The early farmstead consisted of only a few buildings or structures; the farmhouse, barn, windmill and perhaps another building or two. As agricultural practices changed, a need grew for additional buildings such as granaries, machine sheds, tool sheds, pig barns and other storage buildings. The farmstead is a good example of what it took to survive during difficult economic times. The stabilization and restoration of even the oldest buildings and structures on the Tucek-Sykora Farmstead allows an observer the ability to track this evolution of agriculture.

Historic Significance of the Tucek-Sykora Farmstead

One of the many groups of eager pioneers who migrated to South Dakota in the late 19th Century and early 20th Century were the Czechs of central Europe. They began entering the Dakotas in 1869 and continued to emigrate in significant numbers until about 1914. These immigrants settled primarily in three counties, Charles Mix, Bon Homme and Yankton in southeastern South Dakota. Compared to some other ethnic minorities in the state, people of Czech descent make up a relatively small group, only about 1.5 %. Nevertheless, they had a distinct impact on the landscape as well as the social development of the rural centers, in and around which, they made their homes. Their unique culture is expressed in many ways including folk buildings they constructed on the Dakota prairie.⁹

Many of the buildings constructed by the Czech communities were constructed of either rubble fieldstone or dressed chalk rock. The latter material is a soft sandstone substance found along the bluffs of the Missouri River and at several prairie outcroppings throughout the state. It is easily cut into blocks and mortared with clay or cement. An exterior veneer can also be made from melted chalk rock mixed with water.¹⁰ The stone house built in 1896 includes the rubble stone and the veneer finish of the exterior. The west half of the old barn, built in 1896 also, contains the rubble stone as well as the exterior finish similar to the stone house.

The 1925 Craftsman House is significant in that it represents a style of architecture quite popular during the early 20th Century.

Craftsman houses have low pitched gabled roofs with wide, unenclosed eave overhangs. Roof rafters are usually exposed with decorative beams or braces commonly added under the gables and/or porches. Porch roofs are generally supported by tapered square columns or pedestals that frequently extend all the way to the ground.¹¹

⁹ South Dakota State Historical Society, *Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota*, Department of History, University of South Dakota, 1985. p.1

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 2000 p.453

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Craftsman houses were inspired primarily by the work of two California brothers-Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene who practiced together in Pasadena from 1893 to 1914. About 1903 they began to design simple Craftsman -type bungalows; by 1909 they had designed and executed several exceptional landmark examples that have been called the "ultimate bungalows." Several influences-the English Arts and Crafts movement, an interest in oriental wooden architecture, and their early training in the manual arts appear to have led the Greenes to design and build these intricately detailed buildings.¹²

The Craftsman House on the Tucek-Sykora homestead contains a low pitched side gabled roof, with wide overhangs. The house also features decorative brackets and a full length front porch supported by square columns.

The corncrib structure on the farmstead represents the agricultural storage process for corn that most of the farmers in the southeast part of the state utilized in the early 20th Century. These storage facilities were used extensively before more modern techniques evolved near the middle of the century. Corncribs remain a dominant element of many Midwest farms, especially those in the heart of corn country, where they often surpass the barn itself in size. Today's corn belt is still distinguished by the size of its corncribs, though modern harvest and storage technologies have significantly reduced the importance of cribbing ear corn.¹³

A wide variety of designs and materials are used in both home-made and manufactured corncribs. All designs must allow the most, newly harvested ears of corn to dry slowly and steadily in order to reduce losses from mold and mildew. The walls must contain a high portion of open area, usually attained by use of widely spaced narrow slats.¹⁴

The walls on the corncrib at the Tucek-Sykora Farmstead do contain open areas as they did when the building was first constructed. It retains historic integrity.

The remaining buildings on the Tucek-Sykora Farmstead are vernacular in form with few distinctive architectural elements. While not architecturally significant individually, the garage and summer kitchen, the other garages, tool shed, pump house, granary, machine shed and hog house contribute to the overall integrity of the farmstead, particularly since the integrity and condition of the buildings are in very good shape.

In total, the Tucek-Sykora Farmstead retains a great deal of integrity in setting, location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. Although some modifications such as new foundations and new doors, for security purposes, have been constructed, these changes do not adversely affect the historic integrity of the farmstead. The farmstead layout looks very much the same as it did over sixty years ago.

¹² Ibid

¹³ Allen G. Noble and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, *Barns of the Midwest*, Ohio University Press, Athens, Ohio, 1995 p. 170.

¹⁴ Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book*, Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1996 p.155

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Tucek-Sykora Farmstead

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Hutchinson County, South Dakota**Conclusion**

The Tucek-Sykora Farmstead is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a good representation of farmsteads that adorned the countryside in the southeastern part of the state during the late 19th century and early 20th century. The 1925 Craftsman House has a great deal of integrity and is one of the best examples of this architecture in the entire state.

The Tucek-Sykora Farmstead includes the 1896 stone House and stone barn that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as they provide very good examples of building methods used by early homesteaders as depicted in the MPL relating to Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota.

The remaining buildings on the farmstead, although vernacular in style, do accurately reflect what a South Dakota farmstead looked like in the early 20th century. All possess good architectural integrity with ongoing usage thus assuring longevity.

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Hutchinson County, South Dakota

Bibliography

Doane Robinson's Encyclopedia of South Dakota, First Edition, Doane Robinson
Will A. Beach Printing Company, Sioux Falls, SD. 1925

History of our County and State; Hutchinson County. Donald Dean Parker
History Department, South Dakota State College. 1960

A Touch of Tripp, Tripp Study Club,
Pine Hill Express, Freeman, SD 1976

Personal Correspondence, Harold Sykora
September, 2008

Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota, South Dakota State Historical Society,
Department of History, University of South Dakota, 1985

A Field Guide to American Houses, Virginia and Lee McAlester,
Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 2000

Barns of the Midwest, Allen G. Noble and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm,
Ohio University Press, Athens, Ohio, 1995

The Old Barn Book, Allen G. Noble, and Richard K. Cleek,
Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1996

Tucek-Sykora Farmstead
Name of Property

Hutchinson County, South Dakota
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

- | | | | | |
|----|------|---------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | 14 | 584850 | 4783640 | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | (northwest corner of the farmstead) |
| 2. | 14 | 584974 | 4783636 | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | (northeast corner of the farmstead) |
| 3. | 14 | 584981 | 4783527 | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | (southeast corner of farmstead) |
| 4. | 14 | 584853 | 4783523 | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | (southwest corner of the farmstead) |

[] 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 Mike Vogel

organization South Dakota SHPO

date 29 October 2008

street & number 900 Governors Drive

telephone (606) 773-6056

city or town Pierre

state SD

zip code 57501

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name Harold Sykora

street & number 28883 412th Avenue

telephone (605) 381-6130

city or town Tripp

state SD

zip code 57376

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

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Tucek-Sykora Farmstead

Section number 10 Page 12
Hutchinson County, South Dakota**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA****VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The Tucek-Sykora Farmstead is located in the SE Quarter, Section 20, Township 97, Range 60 Hutchinson County, South Dakota. The nominated farmstead is bounded by a set of imaginary lines that intersect to form a rectangle whose four vertices are the UTM points: 14/584850/4783640; 14/584974/4783636; 14/584981/4783527; 14/584853/4783523.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary for this farmstead includes approximately five acres on which the 1896 Stone House, the 1925 Craftsman House, the 1896 Stone Barn and the other historic outbuildings listed in the narrative description and associated with the Tucek-Sykora Farmstead are located

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Tucek-Sykora Farmstead

Section number ____ Page 13
Tripp County, South Dakota**PHOTOGRAPH LOG**The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-4 except as noted:**Name of Property:** Tucek-Sykora Farmstead**County and State:** Hutchinson County, South Dakota**Photographer:** Mike Vogel**Date of Photographs:** September 2008**Location of Photographs:** South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, Pierre, SD

Photo No.	Photographic Information
1	Southeast Stone Livestock Barn (Tucek-Sykora Farmstead__Hutchinson County__SD 1 tiff)
2	Northeast Stone House (Tucek-Sykora Farmstead__Hutchinson County__SD 2 tiff)
3	West Farmhouse (Tucek-Sykora Farmstead__Hutchinson County__SD 3 tiff)
4	Northeast Farmstead (Tucek-Sykora Farmstead__Hutchinson County__SD 4 tiff)



11. Machine Shed
c1925

13. Calf
Barn c1940

12. Pig Barn
c1940

10.
Granary/
Machine
Storage
c1930

9. Corn
Crib
c1940

8.
Granary
c1940

7. Stone Livestock Barn

5.
Pump
house/
shed
c1940

6.
Wind
mill

4. Garage 1916

Driveway to 412th Ave

Porch

2.
1925 House

1.
1896
Stone
House

3. Summer
Kitchen c1930

Tucek-Sykora
Farmstead
28883 412th Ave
Tripp vicinity
Hutchinson
County

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

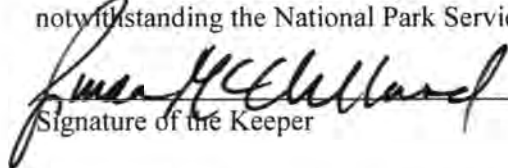
NRIS Reference Number: 09000044

Property Name: Tucek-Sykora Farmstead

County: Hutchinson

State: South Dakota

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


Signature of the Keeper

February 17, 2009

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8 Significance

"History" is, hereby, replaced by "Ethnic Heritage—European" as a qualifying Area of Significance. This amendment is consistent with the text of the nomination.

The South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office 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
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Tucek-Sykora Farmstead
NAME:

MULTIPLE Czech Folk Architecture in Southeastern South Dakota MRA
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH DAKOTA, Hutchinson

DATE RECEIVED: 1/09/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/27/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/11/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/22/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09000044

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT ___DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

This 5-acre farmstead has an outstanding collection of farm buildings built between 1896 and 1944 and reflects the evolution of rural architecture through a period of 5 decades. Also, indicative of its location in S.E. South Dakota and association with the region's Czech settlement are the 1896 stone residence and the 1896 stone barn - a gabled feed barn with a distinctive stone foundation. "Ethnic history" should be added as an area of significance to corresponding house is an excellent local example of Craftsman design.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A & C

REVIEWER LINDA McClelland DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE DATE 2-17-09

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Tucet- Sykora Farmstead
Hutchinson County SD
Mike Vogel.

Sept. 2008

1 of 4



TUCEK - SYKORA Farmstead
Hutchinson County SD.

Mike Vogel

Sept. 2008

2 OF 4



TUCEK - SYKORA FARMstead
Hutchinson County S.D

Mike Vogel
Sept. 2008

3 OF 4



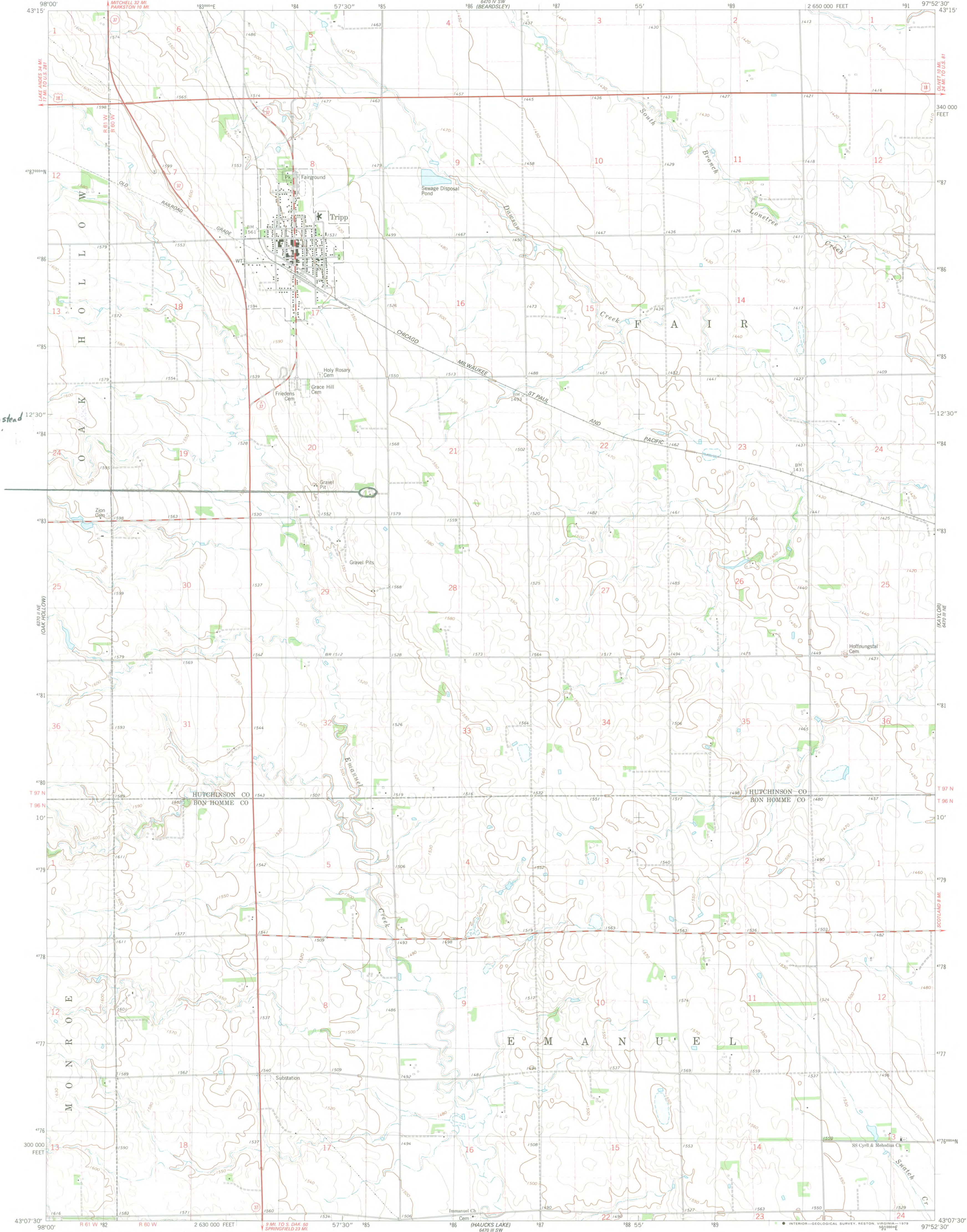
TUCEK-SYKORA Farmstead
Hutchinson County SD

Mike Vogel

Sept, 2008

4 of 4

Tueck-Sykora Farmstead
28883 412th AVE.
Hutchinson County
TRIPP, S. D.
UTM Reference
14/584 850/4783640



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs

taken 1973. Field checked 1974. Map edited 1978

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: South Dakota coordinate

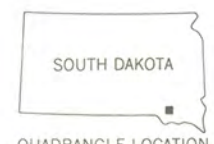
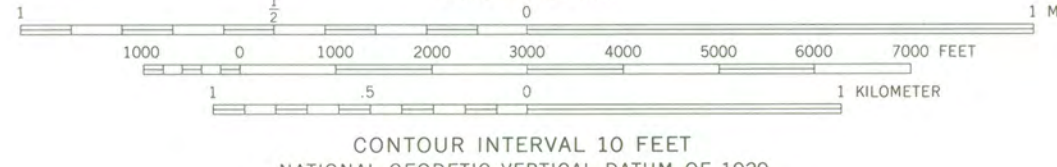
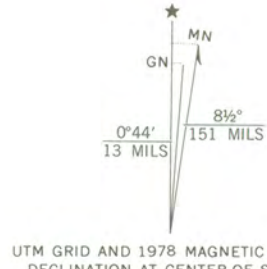
system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 14

1927 North American datum

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where

generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



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

TRIPP, S. DAK.
N4307.5-W9752.5/7.5

1978

AMS 6470 III NW—SERIES V873



Department of Tourism and State Development



5 January 2009

Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
National Parks Service
1201 Eye St NW
8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington DC 20005

Dear Keeper of the National Register:

Enclosed are 3 National Register of Historic Places nominations approved by the South Dakota State Historical Society Board of Trustees and State Historic Preservation Officer Jay D. Vogt. The nominations enclosed are for the *Hermosa Masonic Lodge*, *Tucek-Sykora Farmstead*, and *Elster House*.

If you have any questions regarding any of these submittals, please feel free to contact me at 605-773-3103 or at chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us.

Sincerely,

Chris B. Nelson
Historic Preservation Specialist